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Algebraické rovnice pre koeficienty lin. dif. systémov pri $n = 2$, $\sigma = 2$.

Napísal J. Hronec.

V článku „K Fuchsovým reláciám“*) ukázal som, že udáme-li u lin. dif. systému Fuchsovho typu sing. body a_ν ($\nu = 1, 2, \dots, \sigma$) a korene k nim patriacich determinujúcich rovníc, vtedy pre koeficienty $b_{\lambda x}^{(\nu)}$ ($\lambda, x = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\nu = 0, 1, \dots, \sigma - 1$) lin. dif. systému:

$$\frac{dy_x}{dx} = \sum_{\lambda=1}^n y_\lambda a_{\lambda x},$$

kde je:

$$a_{\lambda x} = \frac{b_{\lambda x}^{(0)} + b_{\lambda x}^{(1)}x + \dots + b_{\lambda x}^{(\sigma-1)}x^{\sigma-1}}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)\dots(x-a_\sigma)} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{\sigma} \frac{B_{\lambda x}^{(\nu)}}{x-a_\nu};$$

máme $n\sigma$ algebraických rovníc a zbýva ešte $n\sigma(n-1) - 1$ ľubovoľných konštantných hodnôt.

Nižšie určím explicitný tvar týchto algebraických rovníc pri $n = 2$, $\sigma = 2$. Sem patriaci lin. dif. systém Fuchsovho typu je:

$$A) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dy_1}{dx} = \frac{b_{11}x + c_{11}}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)} y_1 + \frac{b_{12}x + c_{12}}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)} y_2 \\ \frac{dy_2}{dx} = \frac{b_{21}x + c_{21}}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)} y_1 + \frac{b_{22}x + c_{22}}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)} y_2 \end{cases}$$

Cieľom jednoduchosti označme:

$$\begin{aligned} b_{11}x + c_{11} &= g_{11}(x), & b_{12}x + c_{12} &= g_{12}(x), \\ b_{21}x + c_{21} &= g_{21}(x), & b_{22}x + c_{22} &= g_{22}(x) \end{aligned}$$

a vtedy normálny tvar systému A) ohľadom sing. bodu $x = a_1$ je:

$$\begin{aligned} (x-a_1) \frac{dy_1}{dx} &= \frac{g_{11}(x)}{x-a_2} y_1 + \frac{g_{12}(x)}{x-a_2} y_2 \\ (x-a_1) \frac{dy_2}{dx} &= \frac{g_{21}(x)}{x-a_2} y_1 + \frac{g_{22}(x)}{x-a_2} y_2 \end{aligned}$$

*) Časopis pro pěstování mat. a fys. LVI. čís. 1.

a ohľadom sing. bodu $x = a_2$ je zase:

$$(x - a_2) \frac{dy_1}{dx} = \frac{g_{11}(x)}{x - a_1} y_1 + \frac{g_{12}(x)}{x - a_1} y_2$$

$$(x - a_2) \frac{dy_2}{dx} = \frac{g_{21}(x)}{x - a_1} y_1 + \frac{g_{22}(x)}{x - a_1} y_2.$$

Determinujúce rovnice, patriace k týmto sing. bodom, sú:

$$\begin{array}{l} \left| \begin{array}{cc} B_{11}^{(1)} - r & B_{12}^{(1)} \\ B_{21}^{(1)} & B_{22}^{(1)} - r \end{array} \right| = 0, \\ \text{poľažne: } \left| \begin{array}{cc} B_{11}^{(2)} - r & B_{12}^{(1)} \\ B_{21}^{(2)} & B_{22}^{(2)} - r \end{array} \right| = 0, \end{array}$$

kde je:

$$1.) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{11}^{(1)} = \frac{g_{11}(a_1)}{a_1 - a_2}, \quad B_{12}^{(1)} = \frac{g_{12}(a_1)}{a_1 - a_2}, \quad B_{21}^{(1)} = \frac{g_{21}(a_1)}{a_1 - a_2}, \quad B_{22}^{(1)} = \frac{g_{22}(a_1)}{a_1 - a_2} \\ B_{11}^{(2)} = -\frac{g_{11}(a_2)}{a_1 - a_2}, \quad B_{12}^{(2)} = -\frac{g_{12}(a_2)}{a_1 - a_2}, \\ B_{21}^{(2)} = -\frac{g_{21}(a_2)}{a_1 - a_2}, \quad B_{22}^{(2)} = -\frac{g_{22}(a_2)}{a_1 - a_2}. \end{array} \right.$$

Z týchto dostaneme, že je:

$$2.) \begin{array}{l} b_{11} = B_{11}^{(1)} + B_{11}^{(2)} \\ b_{12} = B_{12}^{(1)} + B_{12}^{(2)} \\ b_{21} = B_{21}^{(1)} + B_{21}^{(2)} \\ b_{22} = B_{22}^{(1)} + B_{22}^{(2)}. \end{array}$$

Explicitný tvar determinujúcich rovníc je:

$$r^2 - r \frac{g_{11}(a_1) + g_{22}(a_1)}{a_1 - a_2} + \frac{g_{11}(a_1) \cdot g_{22}(a_1) - g_{12}(a_1) \cdot g_{21}(a_1)}{(a_1 - a_2)^2} = 0.$$

$$r^2 + r \frac{g_{11}(a_2) + g_{22}(a_2)}{a_1 - a_2} + \frac{g_{11}(a_2) \cdot g_{22}(a_2) - g_{12}(a_2) \cdot g_{21}(a_2)}{(a_1 - a_2)^2} = 0.$$

Označíme-li korene týchto rovníc $r_1^{(1)}$, $r_2^{(1)}$, poľažne $r_1^{(2)}$, $r_2^{(2)}$, vtedy je:

$$3a) \quad r_1^{(1)} + r_2^{(1)} = \frac{(b_{11} + b_{22}) a_1 + c_{11} + c_{22}}{a_1 - a_2},$$

$$3b) \quad r_1^{(2)} + r_2^{(2)} = -\frac{(b_{11} + b_{22}) a_2 + c_{11} + c_{22}}{a_1 - a_2},$$

$$4a) \quad r_1^{(1)} \cdot r_2^{(1)} = \frac{(b_{11} b_{22} - b_{12} b_{21}) a_1^2 + (b_{11} c_{22} - b_{12} c_{21} + c_{11} b_{22} - c_{12} b_{21}) a_1 + c_{11} c_{22} - c_{12} c_{21}}{(a_1 - a_2)^2}$$

$$4b) \quad r_1^{(2)} \cdot r_2^{(2)} = \frac{(b_{11} b_{22} - b_{12} b_{21}) a_2^2 + (b_{11} c_{22} - b_{12} c_{21} + c_{11} b_{22} - c_{12} b_{21}) a_2 + c_{11} c_{22} - c_{12} c_{21}}{(a_1 - a_2)^2}$$

Z rovníc 3a) a 3b) plynú:

$$\text{I.} \quad b_{11} + b_{22} = r_1^{(1)} + r_2^{(1)} + r_1^{(2)} + r_2^{(2)},$$

$$\text{II.} \quad c_{11} + c_{22} = -[(r_1^{(1)} + r_2^{(1)}) a_2 + (r_1^{(2)} + r_2^{(2)}) a_1];$$

a z rovníc 4a) a 4b) je zase:

$$5.) \quad r_1^{(1)} r_2^{(1)} - r_1^{(2)} r_2^{(2)} = \frac{b_{11} b_{22} - b_{12} b_{21} (a_1 + a_2)}{a_1 - a_2} + b_{11} c_{22} - b_{12} c_{21} + c_{11} b_{22} - c_{12} b_{21}.$$

Normálny tvar lin. dif. systému A), patriaci k sing. bodu $x = \infty$, dostaneme, keď dosadíme $x = \frac{1}{\xi}$ a určíme normálny tvar tohoto systému, patriaci k $\xi = 0$, ktorý bude:

$$\xi \frac{dy_1}{d\xi} = -\frac{b_{11} + c_{11} \xi}{\varphi_1(\xi)} y_1 - \frac{b_{12} + c_{12} \xi}{\varphi_1(\xi)} y_2$$

$$\xi \frac{dy_2}{d\xi} = -\frac{b_{21} + c_{21} \xi}{\varphi_1(\xi)} y_1 - \frac{b_{22} + c_{22} \xi}{\varphi_1(\xi)} y_2,$$

kde je: $\varphi_1(\xi) = (1 - a_1 \xi) \cdot (1 - a_2 \xi).$

Determinujúca rovnica, patriaca k sing. bodu $x = \infty$ je:

$$\begin{vmatrix} B_{11}^{(3)} - r & B_{12}^{(3)} \\ B_{21}^{(3)} & B_{22}^{(3)} - r \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

kde je: 6.) $B_{11}^{(3)} = -b_{11}, \quad B_{21}^{(3)} = -b_{12}, \quad B_{12}^{(3)} = -b_{21}, \quad B_{22}^{(3)} = -b_{22}.$

Z rovníc 2) a 6.) vyplýva relácia 4.)*

Dosadíme-li 6.) do determinujúcej rovnice máme:

$$r^2 + r(b_{11} + b_{22}) + b_{11} \cdot b_{22} - b_{12} \cdot b_{21} = 0.$$

Označíme-li korene tejto rovnice $r_1^{(3)}, r_2^{(3)}$, vtedy je:

$$7.) \quad b_{11} + b_{22} = -(r_1^{(3)} + r_2^{(3)}),$$

$$\text{III.} \quad b_{11} \cdot b_{22} - b_{12} \cdot b_{21} = r_1^{(3)} \cdot r_2^{(3)}.$$

*) K Fuchsovým reláciám. Časopis LVI čis. 1.

Dosadíme-li III. do 5. máme:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IV.} \quad & b_{11} c_{22} - b_{12} c_{21} + c_{11} b_{22} - c_{12} b_{21} = \\ & = r_1^{(1)} r_2^{(1)} - r_1^{(2)} r_2^{(2)} - r_1^{(3)} r_2^{(3)} \frac{a_1 + a_2}{a_1 - a_2} \end{aligned}$$

a keď zase III. a IV. dosadíme do 4a, tak je:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V.} \quad & c_{11} c_{22} - c_{12} c_{21} = r_1^{(1)} r_2^{(1)} (a_1 - a_2)^2 - r_1^{(3)} r_2^{(3)} a_1^2 + \\ & + \left[r_1^{(2)} r_2^{(2)} - r_1^{(1)} r_2^{(1)} + r_1^{(3)} r_2^{(3)} \frac{a_1 + a_2}{a_1 - a_2} \right] a_1. \end{aligned}$$

Rovnice I.—V. určia explicitne koeficienty $b_{11}, b_{12}, b_{21}, b_{22}, c_{11}, c_{12}, c_{21}, c_{22}$ dif. systému A), z ktorých ešte tri koeficienty zostanú neurčité parametry. Jestliže tieto tri sú nula, vtedy máme tak zvaný *accessorický* prípad, ktorý dostaneme, prevedeme-li Riemannovú dif. rovnicu*)

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{ax + b}{(x - a_1)(x - a_2)} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{cx^2 + ex + f}{(x - a_1)^2 (x - a_2)^2} y = 0$$

substitúciou $y = y_1, \frac{dy_1}{dx} = y_2$ do systém dif. rovníc a síce:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B)} \quad & \frac{dy_1}{dx} = y_2 \\ & \frac{dy_2}{dx} = - \frac{cx^2 + ex + f}{\varphi(x)} y_1 - \frac{ax + b}{\varphi(x)} y_2, \end{aligned}$$

kde je: $\varphi(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)$.

Systém B prejde substitúciou

$$y_2 = \frac{z_2}{x - a_\nu}$$

do tvaru kanonického a normálneho ohľadom sing. bodu $x = a_\nu$ a síce:

$$\begin{aligned} (x - a_\nu) \frac{dy_1}{dx} &= y_2 \\ (y - a_\nu) \frac{dy_2}{dx} &= - (cx^2 + ex + f) \left(\frac{x - a_\nu}{\varphi(x)} \right)^2 y_1 + \left[1 - (ax + b) \frac{x - a_\nu}{\varphi(x)} \right] y_2. \end{aligned}$$

píšeme-li namiesto z_2 zase y_2 a kde je $\nu = 1, 2$.

Determinujúca rovnica tohoto systému, patriaca k sing. bodu $x = a_1$ je:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -r & 1 \\ -\frac{ca_1^2 + ea_1 + f}{(a_1 - a_2)^2} & 1 - \frac{aa_1 + b}{a_1 - a_2} - r \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

*) L. Schlesinger: Differentialgleichungen. Leipzig 1900. Str. 123.

alebo:
$$r^2 - r \left[1 - \frac{aa_1 + b}{a_1 - a_2} \right] + \frac{ca_1^2 + ca_1 + f}{(a_1 - a_2)^2} = 0$$

a k sing. bodu $x = a_2$ zase:

$$r^2 - r \left[1 + \frac{aa_2 + b}{a_1 - a_2} \right] + \frac{ca_2^2 + ea_2 + f}{(a_1 - a_2)^2} = 0.$$

Označíme-li korene týchto rovníc $r_1^{(1)}, r_2^{(1)}$; poľ. $r_1^{(2)}, r_2^{(2)}$, vtedy je:

$$8a) \quad r_1^{(1)} + r_2^{(1)} = 1 - \frac{aa_1 + b}{a_1 - a_2},$$

$$8b) \quad r_1^{(2)} + r_2^{(2)} = 1 + \frac{aa_2 + b}{a_1 - a_2},$$

$$9a) \quad r_1^{(1)} \cdot r_2^{(1)} = \frac{ca_1^2 + ea_1 + f}{(a_1 - a_2)^2},$$

$$9b) \quad r_1^{(2)} \cdot r_2^{(2)} = \frac{ca_2^2 + ea_2 + f}{(a_1 - a_2)^2}.$$

Z rovníc 8a a 8b máme:

$$I. \quad a = 2 - r_1^{(1)} - r_2^{(1)} - r_1^{(2)} - r_2^{(2)}$$

$$II. \quad b = (1 - r_1^{(1)} - r_2^{(1)})a_2 + (1 - r_1^{(2)} - r_2^{(2)})a_1$$

a z rovníc 9a a 9b zase je:

$$10.) \quad r_1^{(1)}r_2^{(1)} - r_1^{(2)}r_2^{(2)} = \frac{c(a_1 + a_2) + e}{a_1 - a_2}.$$

Kanonický a normálny tvar systému B , patriaci k sing. bodu $x = \infty$ dostaneme, dosadíme-li $x = \frac{1}{\xi}$, potom dosadíme $y_2 = \xi z_2$ a ten bude, píšeme-li na miesto z_2 zase y_2 :

$$\xi \frac{dy_1}{d\xi} = \quad \quad \quad -y_2$$

$$\xi \frac{dy_2}{d\xi} = \frac{c + e\xi + f\xi^2}{\varphi_1(\xi)} y_1 + \left[-1 + \frac{a + b\xi}{\varphi_1(\xi)} \right] y_2,$$

$$\text{kde je:} \quad \varphi_1(\xi) = (1 - a_1\xi)(1 - a_2\xi).$$

Determinujúca rovnica, patriaca $x = \infty$ je teda:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -r & -1 \\ c & -1 + a - r \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

alebo

$$r^2 - r(-1 + a) + c = 0;$$

zkdial' je, označíme-li korene tejto rovnice $r_1^{(3)}, r_2^{(3)}$,

$$III. \quad c = r_1^{(3)} \cdot r_2^{(3)}$$

$$11.) \quad a = 1 + r_1^{(3)} + r_2^{(3)}.$$

Z rovníc I. a 11. dostaneme známú reláciu Fuchsovú pre korene determinujúcich rovníc lin. dif. rovníc:

$$12.) \quad r_1^{(1)} + r_2^{(1)} + r_1^{(2)} + r_2^{(2)} + r_1^{(3)} + r_2^{(3)} = 1.$$

Dosadíme-li hodnotu c z III. do 10. máme:

$$IV. \quad e = (r_1^{(1)} r_2^{(1)} - r_1^{(2)} r_2^{(2)}) (a_1 - a_2) - r_1^{(3)} r_2^{(3)} (a_1 + a_2).$$

Konečne z 9a, keď vezmeme III. a IV. do ohľadu, máme:

$$V. \quad f = (a_1 - a_2) [r_1^{(2)} r_2^{(2)} - r_1^{(1)} r_2^{(1)} a_2] + r_1^{(3)} r_2^{(3)} a_1 a_2.$$

Vezmeme-li $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 0$, vtedy máme jednoduché relácie pre koeficienty, ale i pre korene determinujúcich rovníc lin. dif. systému B a síce:

$$a = 2 - r_1^{(1)} - r_2^{(1)} - r_1^{(2)} - r_2^{(2)}$$

$$b = 1 - r_1^{(2)} - r_2^{(2)}$$

$$c = r_1^{(3)} r_2^{(3)}$$

$$e = r_1^{(1)} r_2^{(1)} - r_1^{(2)} r_2^{(2)} - r_1^{(3)} r_2^{(3)}$$

$$f = r_1^{(2)} r_2^{(2)},$$

kde na korene det. rovníc platí ešte relácia 12.

*

Les équations algébriques pour les coefficients de systèmes différentiels linéaires: cas $n=2$, $\sigma=2$.

(Extrait de l'article précédent.)

Étant donné un système différentiel linéaire A , réduisons-le, par rapport aux points singuliers, à la forme normale. A l'aide de ces points on établit les équations déterminantes, qui sont quadratiques; on en déduit, d'une manière simple, cinq équations pour les huit constantes. On procède d'une manière analogue dans le cas nommé accessoire, où il y a autant de coefficients que de racines indépendantes des équations déterminantes et autant d'équations linéaires indépendantes.