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Prevedenie Fuchsovho lin. diferencialného systému druhého radu na Gaussov. dif. systém.

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Vezmime lin. dif. systém druhého radu a Fuchsovho typu v kanonickom tvare:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy_1}{d\xi} &= \frac{g_{11}(\xi)}{\varphi(\xi)} y_1 + \frac{g_{12}(\xi)}{\varphi(\xi)} y_2 \\ \frac{dy_2}{d\xi} &= \frac{g_{21}(\xi)}{\varphi(\xi)} y_1 + \frac{g_{22}(\xi)}{\varphi(\xi)} y_2, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

kde je:

$$\varphi(\xi) = (\xi - a_1)(\xi - a_2);$$

funkcie $g_{11}(\xi)$, $g_{12}(\xi)$, $g_{21}(\xi)$, $g_{22}(\xi)$ sú racionálne funkcie celistvé prvého stupňa takéhoto tvaru:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{11}(\xi) &= a_{11}\xi + b'_{11}, & g_{12}(\xi) &= a_{12}\xi + b'_{12}, \\ g_{21}(\xi) &= a_{21}\xi + b'_{21}, & g_{22}(\xi) &= a_{22}\xi + b'_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

Singularity tohoto dif. systému sú ľubovoľné body a_1 , a_2 a ∞ . Dosadíme-li

$$x = \frac{\xi - a_1}{a_2 - a_1},$$

vtedy dif. systém (1) prejde do tvaru:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy_1}{dx} &= \frac{a_{11}x + b_{11}}{x(x-1)} y_1 + \frac{a_{12}x + b_{12}}{x(x-1)} y_2 \\ \frac{dy_2}{dx} &= \frac{a_{21}x + b_{21}}{x(x-1)} y_1 + \frac{a_{22}x + b_{22}}{x(x-1)} y_2. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

kde je:

$$b_{11} = \frac{g_{11}(a_1)}{\varphi'(a_2)}, \quad b_{12} = \frac{g_{12}(a_1)}{\varphi'(a_2)}, \quad b_{21} = \frac{g_{21}(a_1)}{\varphi'(a_2)}, \quad b_{22} = \frac{g_{22}(a_1)}{\varphi'(a_2)}$$

a singularity tohoto dif. systému sú: 0, 1, ∞ .

Položme

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= z_1 \\ y_2 &= -\frac{a_{11}x + b_{11}}{a_{12}x + b_{12}} z_1 + \frac{x(x-1)}{a_{12}x + b_{12}} z_2, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

zkadiaľ máme:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy_2}{dx} &= \frac{a_{12}b_{11} - a_{11}b_{12}}{(a_{12}x + b_{12})^2} z_1 + \\ &+ \frac{a_{12}(1 - a_{11})x^2 + [b_{12}(2 - a_{11}) - a_{12}b_{11}]x - b_{12}(b_{11} + 1)}{(a_{12}x + b_{12})^2} z_2 + \\ &+ \frac{x(x-1)}{a_{12}x + b_{12}} \frac{dz_2}{dx}. \end{aligned}$$

Dosadíme-li tieto do (2), dostaneme dif. systém:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz_1}{dx} &= z_2 \\ \frac{dz_2}{dx} &= \left[\frac{a_{11}b_{12} - b_{12}a_{12}}{(a_{12}x + b_{12})x(x-1)} + \frac{(a_{12}a_{21} - a_{11}a_{22})x^2}{x^2(x-1)^2} + \right. \\ &+ \left. \frac{(a_{12}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{12} - a_{11}b_{22} - a_{22}b_{11})x + b_{12}b_{21} - b_{11}b_{22}}{x^2(x-1)^2} \right] z_1 + \\ &+ \frac{(a_{11} + a_{22} - 1)a_{12}x^2 + [b_{12}(a_{11} + a_{22} - 2) + a_{12}(b_{11} + b_{22})]x}{(a_{12}x + b_{12})x(x-1)} z_2 + \\ &+ \frac{b_{12}(b_{11} + b_{22} + 1)}{(a_{12}x + b_{12})x(x-1)} z_2. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Vezmime na tento čas ten jednoduchjší prípad, keď je $a_{12} = 0$, vtedy dostaneme dif. systém:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz_1}{dx} &= z_2 \\ \frac{dz_2}{dx} &= \frac{a_{11}(1 - a_{22})x^2 + (a_{21}b_{12} - a_{11}b_{22} - a_{22}b_{11} - a_{11})x}{x^2(x-1)^2} z_1 + \\ &+ \frac{b_{12}b_{21} - b_{11}b_{22}}{x^2(x-1)^2} z_1 + \frac{(a_{11} + a_{22} - 2)x + b_{11} + b_{22} + 1}{x(x-1)} z_2. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Cieľom jednoduchosti označíme:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= a_{11} + a_{22} - 2, \\ b &= b_{11} + b_{22} + 1, \\ c &= a_{11}(1 - a_{22}), \\ e &= a_{21}b_{12} - a_{11}b_{22} - a_{22}b_{11} - a_{11}, \\ f &= b_{12}b_{21} - b_{11}b_{22}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

keď potom máme dif. systém:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz_1}{dx} &= z_2 \\ \frac{dz_2}{dx} &= \frac{cx^2 + ex + f}{x^2(x-1)^2} z_1 + \frac{ax + b}{x(x-1)} z_2. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Položme teraz

$$z_1 = x^h (x-1)^g v_1, \quad (8)$$

kde je

$$\frac{dv_1}{dx} = v_2,$$

g a h sú predbežne ľubovoľné konstanty. Na základe tohoto je:

$$z_2 = x^h (x-1)^g \left[\left(\frac{h}{x} + \frac{g}{x-1} \right) v_1 + v_2 \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz_2}{dx} = x^h (x-1)^g \left\{ \left[\frac{h(h-1)}{x^2} + \frac{2hg}{x(x-1)} + \frac{g(g-1)}{(x-1)^2} \right] v_1 + \right. \\ \left. + \left[\frac{2h}{x} + \frac{2g}{x-1} \right] v_2 + \frac{dv_2}{dx} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Dosadíme-li tieto do (7), máme:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv_1}{dx} = v_2 \\ \frac{dv_2}{dx} = \left[\frac{cx^2 + ex + f}{x^2(x-1)^2} + \frac{ax + b}{x(x-1)} \left(\frac{h}{x} + \frac{g}{x-1} \right) - \right. \\ \left. - \frac{h(h-1)}{x^2} - \frac{2hg}{x(x-1)} - \frac{g(g-1)}{(x-1)^2} \right] v_1 + \left[\frac{ax + b}{x(x-1)} - \frac{2h}{x} - \frac{2g}{x-1} \right] v_2, \end{aligned}$$

alebo

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv_1}{dx} = v_2 \\ \frac{dv_2}{dx} = \frac{[c + ah + ag - h(h-1) - 2hg - g(g-1)] x^2}{x^2(x-1)^2} v_1 + \\ + \frac{[-ah - e - bh - bg - 2h(h-1) - 2hg] x + f - bh - h(h-1)}{x^2(x-1)^2} v_1 + \\ + \frac{(a - 2h - 2g)x + b + 2h}{x(x-1)} v_2. \end{aligned}$$

Ponevác h , g boly ľubovoľné, určíme ich tak, aby bolo:

$$\begin{aligned} c + ah + ag - h(h-1) - 2hg - g(g-1) = \\ = ah - e - bh - bg - 2h(h-1) - 2hg, \\ f - bh - h(h-1) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Je však:

$$\begin{aligned} c + ah + ag - h(h-1) - 2hg - g(g-1) = \\ = -[(h+g)^2 - (a+1)(h+g) - c], \end{aligned}$$

preto dif. systém (7) po vhodnom krátení prejde do tvaru:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv_1}{dx} = v_2 \\ \frac{dv_2}{dx} = - \frac{(h+g)^2 - (a+1)(h+g) - c}{x(x-1)} v_1 - \frac{(2h+2g-a)x - 2h - b}{x(x-1)} v_2. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Jestliže je

$$\begin{aligned} -(a+1) &= c_1 + c_2 \\ -c &= c_1 c_2, \end{aligned} \quad (11a)$$

vtedy je:

$$(h+g)^2 + (h+g)(c_1+c_2) + c_1 c_2 = \alpha \cdot \beta,$$

kde je

$$\begin{aligned} h+g+c_1 &= \alpha, \\ h+g+c_2 &= \beta. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Z tohoto zase máme, že je:

$$2h+2g-a=1+\alpha+\beta.$$

Položíme-li ešte

$$2h+b=\gamma, \quad (12)$$

vtedy dif. systém (10) prejde do Gaussovho dif. systému:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv_1}{dx} &= v_2 \\ \frac{dv_2}{dx} &= -\frac{\alpha \cdot \beta}{x(x-1)} v_1 - \frac{(1+\alpha+\beta)x-\gamma}{x(x-1)} v_2. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Tento dif. systém sa dá priamo odvodiť z Gaussovej diferenciálnej rovnice. Týmto spôsobom riešenie dif. systémov Fuchsovho typu je prevedeno na riešenie tohoto dif. systému. Priamé riešenie dif. systému (13) podám však v budúcnosti.

Z (9) druhej rovnice pre h máme:

$$h = \frac{1-b \pm \sqrt{(1-b)^2 + 4f}}{2},$$

a zase z (9) prvej rovnice, berúc do ohľadu druhú rovnicu, pre hodnotu g dostaneme:

$$g = \frac{1+a+b \pm \sqrt{(1+a+b)^2 + 4(c+e+f)}}{2}.$$

Z rovníc (11) a (12), vezmúc do ohľadu hodnoty h a g , pre hodnoty α , β a γ máme:

$$\alpha = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(1+a)^2 + 4c} \pm \sqrt{(1-b)^2 + 4f} \pm \sqrt{(1+a+b)^2 + 4(c+e+f)}}{2} \quad (14)$$

$$\beta = \frac{1 \mp \sqrt{(1+a)^2 + 4c} \pm \sqrt{(1-b)^2 + 4f} \pm \sqrt{(1+a+b)^2 + 4(c+e+f)}}{2}$$

$$\gamma = 1 \pm \sqrt{(1-b)^2 + 4f}, \quad (14)$$

kde a , b , c , e , f sú určené rovnicami (6) a pre hodnoty c_1 , c_2 z rovníc (11a) dostaneme:

$$c_1 = \frac{-1 - a + \sqrt{(1+a)^2 + 4c}}{2},$$

$$c_2 = \frac{-1 - a - \sqrt{(1+a)^2 + 4c}}{2}.$$

Z rovníc (14) pre α, β, γ dostaneme šesť rôznych hodnôt, avšak korene determinujúcich rovníc dif. systému (13) sú:

$$0, 1 - \gamma; \quad 0, \gamma - \alpha - \beta; \quad \alpha, \beta;$$

kde hodnoty α, β, γ obsahujú v sebe i hodnoty h, g ; oznáčime-li korene determinujúcich rovníc dif. systému (7) $r_1^{(1)}, r_2^{(1)}, r_1^{(2)}, r_2^{(2)}, r_1^{(3)}, r_2^{(3)}$, vtedy je:

$$r_1^{(1)} = h, \quad r_1^{(2)} = g, \quad r_1^{(3)} = h + \alpha,$$

$$r_2^{(1)} = h + 1 - \gamma, \quad r_2^{(2)} = g + \gamma - \alpha - \beta, \quad r_2^{(3)} = h + \beta.$$

Na tieto korene platia relácie:*)

$$1 = r_1^{(1)} + r_2^{(1)} + r_1^{(2)} + r_2^{(2)} + r_1^{(3)} + r_2^{(3)},$$

$$a = -2 + r_1^{(1)} + r_2^{(1)} + r_1^{(2)} + r_2^{(2)}, \quad (15)$$

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

Z týchto sa dá určiť jednoznačnosť hodnôt α, β, γ .

Transformation du système différentiel linéaire du second ordre de Fuchs à un système différentiel de Gauss.

(Extrait de l'article précédent.)

La transformation indiquée au titre est faite pour le cas où une constante des coefficients rationaux a_{12} est nulle. La transformation comprend deux étapes: d'abord, on emploie la substitution 3. (v. le texte original) et, ensuite, la substitution 8., où les constantes g, h sont, préalablement, arbitraires; mais on les tire, par la suite, d'une manière univoque, des équations 9, en tenant compte des relations 15.

*) Vid. J. Hronec: Alg. rovnice pře koeficienty lin. dif. systemov. Časopis pro pěstování mat. a fys. Roč. LVI. čís. 2.