### 伪抛物型方程确定参数的反问题

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#### 提 要

本文在矩形区域 $\Omega = (0,H) \times (0,T)$ 中考察非线性伪抛物型方程 $\mathbf{u}_{xx}$ + $\mathbf{d}_{(x,t)}\mathbf{u}_{t}+\mathbf{d}_{(x,t)}\mathbf{u}_{t}+\mathbf{d}_{(x,t)}\mathbf{u}_{xx}+\mathbf{a}_{(t)}\mathbf{u}_{x}$ + $\mathbf{b}_{(x,t)}\mathbf{u}_{t}=-[\mathbf{F}_{(x,t)}\mathbf{u}_{t}+\mathbf{C}_{(x,t)}\mathbf{P}_{(t)}]$ 确定参数的反问题。讨论了当参数 $\mathbf{P}_{(x,t)}$ 已知时在一定附加条件下寻求函数组 $(\mathbf{u}_{(x,t)},\mathbf{a}_{(t)})$ 的可解性。

#### 关键词: 抛物型方程, 反问题

在研究与粘滞液体流动有关的某些物理问题中, 经常出现形如:

$$L[u] = u_{xx} + d(x,t)u_t + \eta(x,t)u_{xx} + a(x,t)u_x + b(x,t)u = -q(x,t)$$
 的方程。R.E.Showalter,T.W.Ting称之为伪抛物的。

方程(1)的各种边值问题,已被许多作者用不同方法研究,获得了问题的正则解和广义解[1]-[4]。确定方程(1)低次项系数的反问题,也开始为人们所注意<sup>[5]</sup>。

本文考察非线性伪抛物型方程确定参数的反问题:

$$\begin{array}{l} L_1 \left( u \right) = u_{xxt} + d(x,t)u_t + \eta(x,t)u_{xx} + a(t)u_x + b(x,t)u \\ & = - \left( F(x,t,u(x,t)) + c(x,t)p(t) \right), \quad (x,t) \in \Omega = (0,H) \times (0,T) \quad (2) \\ u(x,0) = f(x), & x \in [0,H] \quad (3) \\ u(0,t) = g(t), \quad u_x(0,t) = h(t), & t \in [0,T] \quad (4) \\ u(H,t) = \phi_1(t), & t \in [0,T] \quad (5) \\ u(x_0,t) = \phi_2(t), & x_0 \in (0,H), & t \in [0,T] \quad (6) \end{array}$$

其中u(x,t)为未知函数,p(t)为参数。即在附加条件(5),(6)下寻求函数组{u(x,t), a(t),p(t)}。

为叙述方便,我们对方程(1)的系数及(3)、(4)中边界数据作如下假设:  $(A_1)h(t)$ , $g(t) \in c^1[0,T]$ , $f(x) \in c^2[0,H]$ ,  $(A_2)d_t((x,t)$ , $\eta_x(x,t)$ , $a_x(x,t)$ , $b(x,t) \in c(\overline{\Omega})$ , $d(x,t) \leq 0$ , $(x,t) \in \overline{\Omega}$ ;  $(A_3)q(x,t) \in c(\overline{\Omega})$ 。

定义 L[u]的共轭算子μ[v]

$$\mu(v) = -v_{xx} - (dv) + (\eta v)_{xx} - (av) + bv$$

令( $\xi$ ,τ)  $\in \Omega$ 为任意固定点。引入函数 $v(x,t;\xi,\tau)$ 适合条件

$$\mu[v] = 0$$

$$v(\xi, t; \xi, \tau) = 0, \quad v_{\mathbf{x}}(\xi, t; \xi, \tau) = \exp\left\{\int_{\tau}^{t} \eta(\xi, t_{1}) dt_{1}\right\}$$

$$v(\mathbf{x}, \tau; \xi, \tau) = \omega(\mathbf{x}, \tau)$$
(7)

其中 ω(x,τ)是Cauchy问题

$$\begin{cases}
v_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}, \tau; \xi, \tau) + d(\mathbf{x}, \tau) v(\mathbf{x}, \tau; \xi, \tau) = 0 \\
v(\xi, \tau; \xi, \tau) = 0, v_{\mathbf{x}}(\xi, \tau; \xi, \tau) = 1
\end{cases}$$
(8)

的解。v(x,t;ξ,τ称为 L[u]的Riemann函数<sup>[2]</sup>

**引理 1** [2]如果方程系数满足条件( $A_2$ ),则由条件(7)、(8)所确定的 Riemann 函数 $v(x,t;\xi,\tau)$ 是唯一存在的,且具有**对**称性

$$v(\xi,\tau;\alpha,\beta) = v(\alpha,\beta;\xi,\tau)$$

对(8)应用Sturm比较定理,容易得到:

引理2 如果方程系数满足条件( $A_2$ ),则对 $V\xi \in (0,H)$ ,有  $v(\mathbf{x},\tau;\xi,\tau) < 0$ ,  $x \in [0,\xi)$  ,  $v(\mathbf{x},\tau;\xi,\tau) > 0$ ,  $x \in (\xi,H]$ 

#### 一、非线性伪抛物型方程的特征问题

在矩形区域 $\Omega = (0,H) \times (0,T)$ 上考虑如下初边值问题:

(E) 
$$\begin{cases} L(u) = -Q(x,t,p(x,t),u(x,t)) \\ u(x,0) = f(x), & x \in [0,H] \\ u(0,t) = g(t), & u_{x}(0,t) = h(t), & t \in [0,T] \end{cases}$$

D.Colton<sup>[1]</sup>称问题 (Ε) 为特征问题。记R = (0,ξ)×(0,τ), 在R 上积分恒等式:

$$v L(u) - u\mu(v) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (vu_{xx} + uv_{xx} + \eta u_{x}v - (\eta v)_{x}u + auv) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (duv - u_{x}v_{x})$$

不难直接计算,特征问题(E)等价于下述非线性Volterra积分方程

$$u(\xi,\tau) = \psi(\xi,\tau) + \int_0^{\tau} \int_0^{\xi} Q(x,t,p(x,t),u(x,t)) v(x,t;\xi,\tau) dxdt \qquad (9)$$

其中

$$\begin{split} \psi(\xi,\tau) &= g(\tau)v_{\mathbf{x}}(0\,,\tau;\xi\,,\tau\,) \,-\, \int_{0}^{\xi} [d(x\,,0)f(x)v(x\,,0;\xi\,,\tau) - f'(x)v_{\mathbf{x}}(x\,,0;\xi\,,\tau)] dx \\ &-\, \int_{0}^{\tau} [h'(t)v(0\,,t;\xi\,,\tau) + h(t)\eta(0\,,t)v(0\,,t;\xi\,,\tau) \\ &+\, g(t)(v_{\mathbf{x}}(0\,,t;\xi\,,\tau) - (\eta(0\,,t)v(0\,,t;\xi\,,\tau))_{\mathbf{x}} + a(0\,,t)v(0\,,t;\xi\,,\tau))] dt \\ &=\, \psi_{1}(\xi\,,\tau) -\, \int_{0}^{\tau} a(t)g(t)v(0\,,t;\xi\,,\tau) dt \end{split}$$

定理1 设方程系数与边界数据满足条件( $A_1$ )、( $A_2$ ), $p(x,t) \in c(\Omega)$ ,函数 Q(x,t,p(x,t),r)在集合 $S_{H,T,M} = \{(x,t,r) | x \in [0,H], t \in [0,T], |r| \leq M, M = Const\}$  上 连续,且满足Lipschitz条件 $|Q(x,t,p,r_1) - Q(x,t,p,r_2)| \leq L_0|r_1 - r_2|$ ,则当p(x,t)为已知函数时,特征问题(E)有唯一的正则解u(x,t)。

证明 引入集合 $H = \{u(x,t) | u(x,t) \in c(\overline{\Omega})\}$ , 其上装备范数

$$\| u \|_{h} = \frac{\max}{(x,t) \in \overline{\Omega}} \{ |u(x,t)| \} e^{-\lambda (x+t)}, \quad \forall u(x,t) \in H$$

显然H是Banach空间。在H上定义算子N: H→H

 $Nu(\xi,\tau) = \psi(\xi,\tau) + \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{\xi} Q(x,t,p(x,t),u(x,t))v(x,t;\xi,\tau)dxdt$ 

这样一来,积分方程(9)在H中有唯一解,等价于积分算子N在H中有唯一不动点。 $\forall u_1$ , $u_2 \in H$ , $\forall (\xi, \tau) \in \Omega$ 

$$\begin{split} |\operatorname{Nu}_{1}(\xi,\tau) - \operatorname{Nu}_{2}(\xi,\tau)| & \leq \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{\xi} |\operatorname{Q}(x,t,p,u_{1}) - \operatorname{Q}(x,t,p,u_{2})| |\operatorname{v}(x,t;\xi,\tau)| dx dt \\ & \leq L_{1}L_{Q} \| u_{1} - u_{2} \|_{h} \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{\xi} e^{\lambda(x+t)} dx dt \\ & \leq (L_{1}L_{Q}/\lambda^{2}) \| u_{1} - u_{2} \|_{h} e^{\lambda(\xi+\tau)} \end{split}$$

其中 $L_1 = \frac{\max}{(x,t) \in \overline{\Omega}} \{|v(x,t;\xi,\tau)|\}$ ,  $L_Q$ 为Lipschtz常数, 由此

$$\| Nu_1 - Nu_2 \|_h \leq d_h \| u_1 - u_2 \|_h$$
 (10)

这里 $d_h = L_1 L_Q/\lambda^2$ , 现选适当大的 $\lambda$ 使 $d_h < 1$ , 故算子N。 $H \rightarrow H$ 是压缩 的。于是由 Banach 压缩映象原理知N在H中存在唯一不动点。证毕。

#### 二、确定低次项系数a(t)的反问题

现在我们转向研究特怔问题(E)的反问题,即在附加条件

$$u(H,t) = \varphi_1(t), \qquad t \in (0,T)$$
 (5)

下,确定函数偶 $\{u(x,t),a(t)\}$ ,这里仅**对**系数a(x,t)不依赖于空间变量予以讨论。

**定理2** 设定理1的条件满足,且  $\varphi_1(t) \in c^1[0,T]$ ;  $g(t) \neq 0$ ,  $t \in [0,T]$ ; 则反问题(E), (5)的解 $\{u(x,t), a(t)\}$ 存在且唯一。

证明 由定理1,特征问题(E)的解满足关系式

$$u(\xi,\tau) = \psi_{1}(\xi,\tau) - \int_{0}^{\tau} a(t)g(t)v(0,t;\xi,\tau)dt + \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{\xi} Q(x,t,p(x,t),u(x,t))v(x,t;\xi,\tau)dxdt$$
 (11)

置 $\xi$  = H, 利用条件(5), 并且等式两边对τ求导

$$\phi_{1}'(\tau) = \psi_{1}'(H,\tau) - a(\tau)g(\tau)v(0,\tau;H,\tau) - \int_{0}^{\tau} a(t)g(t)v_{\tau}(0,t;H,\tau)dt$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{H} Q(x,\tau,p(x,\tau),u(x,\tau))v(x,\tau;H,\tau)dx$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{H} Q(x,t,p(x,t),u(x,t))v_{\tau}(x,t;H,\tau)dxdt$$

由引理2, 即得a(τ)满足的非线性Voltarra型积分方程

$$a(\tau) = \psi_{2}(\tau) - \int_{0}^{\tau} a(t)g(t)G_{\tau}(0,t;H,\tau)dt + \int_{0}^{H} Q(x,\tau,p(x,\tau),u(x,\tau))G(x,\tau;H,\tau)$$
•dx
$$+ \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{H} Q(x,t,p(x,t),u(x,t))v(x,t;H,\tau)dxdt \qquad (12)$$

其中  $\psi_2(\tau) = (\psi_1'(H,\tau) - \varphi_1'(\tau))/g(\tau)v(0,\tau;H,\tau),$ 

 $G_{\bullet}(x,t;\xi,\tau) = v_{\bullet}(x,t;\xi,\tau)/g(\tau)v(0,\tau;H,\tau)_{o}$ 

引入集合B={m=(u,a)|u(x,t)∈c( $\overline{\Omega}$ ),a(t)∈C(O,T)}其上装备范数

$$\| m \|_{b} = \| (u,a) \|_{b} = \max_{(x,t) \in \Omega} \{ |u(x,t)| + |a(t)| \} e^{-vt}, \forall m \in B$$

显然B是Banach空间,在B上定义算子M: (u,a) → (u,a), u、a分别为

$$\overline{u}(\xi,\tau) = \psi_{1}(\xi,\tau) - \int_{0}^{\tau} a(t)g(t)v(0,t;\xi,\tau)dt$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{\xi} Q(x,t,p(x,t),u(x,t))v(x,t;\xi,L)dxdt$$

$$\overline{a(\tau)} = \psi_{2}(\tau) - \int_{0}^{\tau} a(t)g(t)G_{\tau}(0,t,H,\tau)dt + \int_{0}^{H} Q(x,\tau,p(x,\tau),u(x,\tau))$$

$$\bullet G(x,\tau;H,\tau)dx + \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{H} Q(x,t,p(x,t),u(x,t))G_{\tau}(x,t;H,\tau)dxdt$$

对于 $(x,t) \in \overline{\Omega}$ ,  $\forall (\xi,\tau) \in \Omega$ ,  $记 Z_1 = \max\{|g(t)v(0,t;\xi,\tau)\}$ ,  $Z_2 = \max\{|v(x,t;\xi,\tau)|\}$ ,  $Z_3 = \max\{|G(x,\tau;H,\tau)|\}$ ,  $Z_4 = \max\{|G_{\tau}(x,t;\xi,\tau)|\}$ ,

 $L_0$ 为Lipschitz常数。 $\forall m_1 = (u_1, a_1), m_2 = (u_2, a_2) \in B$ ,有下列估计式:

$$\begin{split} |\widetilde{u}_{1} - \widetilde{u}_{2}| \leqslant & Z_{1} \int_{0}^{\tau} |a_{1} - a_{2}| dt + Z_{2} L_{Q} \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{\xi} |u_{1} - u_{2}| dx dt \\ \leqslant & [Z_{1} \int_{0}^{\tau} e^{vt} dt + Z_{2} L_{Q} \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{H} e^{vt} dx dt] \| m_{1} - m_{2} \|_{b} \\ \leqslant & ((Z_{1} + Z_{2} L_{Q} H)/v) \| m_{1} - m_{2} \|_{b} e^{v\tau} \\ |\widetilde{a_{1}} - \widetilde{a_{2}}| \leqslant & Z_{1} \int_{0}^{\tau} |a_{1} - a_{2}| dt + Z_{3} L_{Q} \int_{0}^{H} |u_{1} - u_{2}| dx \\ & + Z_{4} L_{Q} \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{H} |u_{1} - u_{2}| dx dt \\ \leqslant & ((Z_{1} + Z_{4} L_{Q} H)/v) \| m_{1} - m_{2} \|_{b} e^{v\tau} + Z_{3} L_{Q} \int_{0}^{H} |u_{1} - u_{2}| dx \end{split}$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} |u_{1}(H,\tau) - u_{2}(H,\tau)| &\leq \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{0}^{H} |(Q(x,t,p,u_{1}) - Q(x,t,p,u_{2}))| \\ |v(x,t;H,\tau)| dxdt \\ &\leq (Z_{2}Z_{3}L_{0}H/v) \|m_{1} - m_{2}\|_{b} \cdot e^{vt} \end{aligned}$$

即  $|\overline{a_1} - \overline{a_2}| \le ((Z_1 + Z_4 L_Q H + Z_2 Z_3 L_Q^2 H^2)/\nu) \| m_1 - m_2 \|_b e^{\nu r}$ , 故

 $Mm_1 - Mm_2 \mid_{b} \leq d_b \mid_{m_1 - m_2 \mid_{b}}$ 

其中 $d_b = \max\{(Z_1 + Z_2 L_Q H)/v, (Z_1 + Z_4 L_Q H + Z_2 Z_3 L_Q^2 H^2)/v\}$ 现 选 取 充 分 大 v 使 得  $d_b < 1$ ,故算子M:  $B \rightarrow B$ 是压缩的。 由 B an a ch 定理知 M 在 B 中有唯一不动 点 , 即 方 程组 (11),(12)有唯一解  $\{u(x,t),a(t)\}$ 。

#### 三、确定参数p(t)的反问题

定理2证明了当p(x,t)为巳知函数时,特征问题(E)有附加条件(5)的反问 题 有 唯一解 $\{u(x,t),a(t)\}$ ,如果p(x,t)为未知参数时,我们仅仅获得依赖参数p(x,t)的解族。为

了获得唯一解,我们必须补充条件,譬如 $u(x_0,t) = \varphi_2(t), t \in [0,T]$ 。

现在,我们仅考虑当右端函数

Q(x,t,p(x,t),u(x,t)) = F(x,t,u(x,t)) + c(x,t)p(t)

时的反问题(2)-(6)。

定理 3 设方程系数及边界数据满足 条 件(A<sub>1</sub>),(A<sub>2</sub>);  $\phi_i$ (t) $\in c^1[0,T]$ ,i=1, 2;  $p(t)\in c[0,T]$ , $c(x,t)\in c(\overline{\Omega})$ ; 函数F(x,t,r)在集合 $S_{H,r,M}=\{(x,t,r)|x\in (0,T),t\in [0,T],|r|\leq M,M=const\}$ 上连续,且满足Lipschitz条件 $|F(x,t,r_1)-F(x,t,r_2)|< L_r|r_1-r_2|$ ;  $g(t)\neq 0$ , $t\in [0,T]$ ; 当 $x\in [0,H]$ 时,对 $Vt\in [0,T]$ ,c(x,t) 保 持定号;则反问题(2)—(6)的解 $\{u(x,t),a(t),p(t)\}$ 存在且唯一。

证明 由定里1,问题(2)—(4)的解 $u(\xi,\tau)$ 满足方程(11),只需将Q写成方程(2) 右端形式。在式(11)中分别置 $\xi=H$ 、 $\xi=x_0$ ,并将所得两等式两边分别对 $\tau$ 求导,又由引理2知行列式

$$\Delta \ (H \,, x_0 \,, \tau) = \begin{vmatrix} v(0 \,, \tau; H \,, \tau) g(\tau) & - \int_0^H c(x \,, \tau) v(x \,, \tau; H \,, \tau) dx \\ \\ v(0 \,, \tau; x_0 \,, \tau) g(\tau) & - \int_0^X c(x \,, \tau) v(x \,, \tau; x_0 \,, \tau) dx \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \,,$$

由此二等式中可以解出 $a(\tau)$ ,  $p(\tau)$ , 即反问题 (2)—(6)等价于下列非线性 Volterra 方程组:

$$\begin{pmatrix} u(\xi,\tau) = \psi_1 & (\xi,\tau) - \int_0^\tau a(t)g(t)v(0,t;\xi,\tau)dt \\ + \int_0^\tau \int_0^t (F(x,t,u(x,t)) + c(x,t)p(t))v(x,t;\xi,\tau)dxdt \\ a(\tau) = \Lambda(\tau) - \int_0^\tau a(t)g(t)(k_\tau(0,\tau;H/x_0,\tau) - k_\tau(0,\tau;x_0/H,\tau))dt \\ + \int_0^\tau \int_0^H c(x,t)p(t)k_\tau(x,t;H/x_0,\tau)dxdt - \int_0^\tau \int_0^{x_0} c(x,t)p(t) \\ k_\tau(x,t;x_0/H,\tau)dxdt \\ + \int_0^H F(x,\tau,u(x,\tau))k(x,\tau;H/x_0,\tau)dx - \int_0^{x_0} F(x,\tau,u(x,\tau))k(x,\tau;x_0/H,\tau)dxdt \\ + \int_0^\tau \int_0^H F(x,t,u(x,t))k_\tau(x,\tau;H/x_0,\tau)dxdt - \int_0^\tau \int_0^{x_0} F(x,t,u(x,t)) \\ k_\tau(x,t;x_0/H,\tau)dxdt \\ + \int_0^\tau \int_0^x (F(x,t,u(x,t))k_\tau(x,\tau;H/x_0,\tau)dxdt - \int_0^\tau \int_0^{x_0} F(x,t,u(x,t)) \\ k_\tau(x,t;x_0/H,\tau)dxdt \\ - \int_0^\tau a(t)g(t)(k_1\tau(0,t;x_0/H,\tau) - k_1\tau(0,t;H/x_0,\tau)dxdt \\ - \int_0^\tau \int_0^x (F(x,t,u(x,t)) + c(x,t)p(t))k_1\tau(x,t;H/x_0,\tau)dxdt \\ + \int_0^\tau \int_0^x (F(x,t,u(x,t)) + c(x,t)p(t))k_1\tau(x,t;H/x_0,\tau)dxdt \\ + \int_0^\tau \int_0^\tau (F(x,\tau,u(x,\tau))k_1(x,\tau;x_0/H,\tau)dx - \int_0^H F(x,\tau,u(x,\tau))k_1(x,\tau;H/x_0,\tau)dx \\ + \int_0^\tau (F(x,\tau,u(x,\tau))k_1(x,\tau;x_0/H,\tau))dx - \int_0^\tau (F(x,\tau,u(x,\tau))k_1(x,\tau;H/x_0,\tau))dx \\ + \int_0^\tau (F(x,\tau,u(x,\tau))k_1(x,\tau;H/x_0,\tau)dx \\ + \int_0^\tau (F(x,\tau,u(x,\tau))k_1(x,\tau;H/x_0,\tau)dx \\ + \int_0^\tau (F(x,\tau,u(x,\tau))k_1(x,\tau;H/x_0,\tau)dx \\ + \int_0^\tau (F(x,\tau,u(x,$$

其中
$$p_0(I,\tau) = -\int_0^I c(x,\tau)v(x,\tau;I,\tau)d\tau$$
,

 $k(\mathbf{x}, t, \boldsymbol{\xi}/\boldsymbol{I}, \boldsymbol{\tau}) = v(\mathbf{x}, t, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\tau}) p_0(\boldsymbol{I}, \boldsymbol{\tau}) / \Delta(\boldsymbol{H}, \mathbf{x}_0, \boldsymbol{\tau}),$ 

 $k_r(x,t;\xi/I,\tau) = v_r(x,t;\xi,\tau)p_0(I,\tau)/\Delta(H,x_0,\tau),$ 

 $k_1(x,t;\xi/1,\tau) = v(x,t;\xi,\tau)g(\tau)v(0,\tau;1,\tau)/\Delta(H,x_0,\tau),$ 

 $k_{1r}(x,t;\xi/1,\tau) = v_r(x,t;\xi,\tau)g(\tau)v(0,\tau;1,\tau)/\Delta(H,x_0,\tau),$ 

$$A(\tau) = [(\psi_1'(H,\tau) - \phi_1'(\tau))p_0(x_0,\tau) - (\psi_1'(x_0,\tau) - \phi_2'(\tau))p_0(H,\tau)]/\Delta$$

$$B(\tau) = [(\psi_1'(x_0,\tau) - \phi_2'(\tau))v(0,\tau;H,\tau) - (\psi_1'(H,\tau) - \phi_1'(\tau))]$$

 $v(0,\tau;x_0,\tau)]g(\tau)/\Delta$ 

引入集合 $D = \{s = (u,Q,p) \mid u \in c(\Omega), a(t), p(t) \in c[0,T]\}$ , 对其元素赋以范数。

 $S |_{d} = (u, a, p) |_{d}$ 

$$= \frac{\max_{(x,t) \in \tilde{\Omega}} \{ |u(x,t)| + |a(t)| + |p(t)| \} e^{-\sigma t}, \forall S \in D$$

在Banach空间D上定义算子T:  $(u,a,p)\mapsto (u,a,p)$ , u, a, p分别由(13)之右端 给出。 类似定理2的估计,不难证明算子T在D中有唯一不动点,即存在S= $(u,a,p)\in D$ 使 得 TS=S, 定理3得证。

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# AN INVERSE PROBLEM FOR DETERMINING UNKNOWN PARAMETER IN A PSEUDOPARABOLIC EQUATION

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#### Abstract

This paper consider the inverse problem of determining the unknown parameter in the nonlinear pseudoparabolic equation  $u_{xxt} + d(x,t)u_t + \eta(x,t)u_{xx} + d(x,t)u_{xx} + d(x,t)u_{xx}$ 

 $a(t)u_x + b(x,t)u = -[F(x,t,u) + c(x,t)p(t)], (x,t) \in \Omega = (0,H)x(0,T)$ , It is shown that, when the parameter p(x,t) is known, from the additional data, to seek the pair of functions  $\{u(x,t),a(t)\}$  is solvable and when more overspecified data is supplemented, to seek the class of functions  $\{u(x,t),a(t)\}$  is solvablee too.

Key words: parabolic equation, counterquestion

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## OF ONE-DIMENSIONAL DIRAC SYSTEMS

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#### Abstract

Following eigenvalue problem of One-dimensional Dirac Systems is Studied  $(E) \begin{cases} z_1' - q(x)z_1 + (p(x) + \lambda)z_2 = 0, & z_1(0)\cos\alpha + z_2(0)\sin\alpha = 0, \\ z_2' + q(x)z_2 + (p(x) - \lambda)z_1 = 0; & z_1(\pi)\cos\beta + z_2(\pi)\sin\beta = 0. \end{cases}$  The expantion theorem is proved by the method of integral operator. Theorem Let  $f = (f_1(x), f_2(x)^T, f_1, f_2 \in L_2(0, \pi), \{\varphi_i\} \text{ is Sequence of }$ 

eigen vector-functions of (E), then by means of  $L_2$  there is  $f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle f_9, \varphi_n \rangle \varphi_n$ 

where 
$$\langle f, \varphi_a \rangle = \int_0^x (f_1 \varphi_{a1} + f_2 \varphi_{a2}) dx_o$$

Keywords: Dirac systems, integral oprator, eigenexpantion expansion, boundary value problem