

**KASR TARTIBLI DIFFERENSIAL OPERATOR ISHTIROK
ETGAN INTEGRO-DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALAR UCHUN
INTEGRAL SHARTLI MASALALAR**

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada kasr tartibli differensial operator qatnashgan integro-differential tenglama uchun ikkinchi tur integral shartli masala o‘rganilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: tenglama, chegaraviy shartlar, chegaralangan va bo‘lakli uzlusiz bo‘lgan ma’lum funksiyalar, uzlusiz ma’lum funksiyalar, ikkinchi tur Fredholm integral tenglamasi

**FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR PARTICIPATION
FOR INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
INTEGRAL CONDITIONAL PROBLEMS**

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Abstract

In this article, the integral conditional problem of the second type for the integro-differential equation involving a fractional differential operator is studied.

Key words: equation, boundary conditions, certain bounded and piecewise continuous functions, certain continuous functions, Fredholm integral equation of the second kind

1-masala.

$$y''(x) + p_1(x)y'(x) + p_2(x)y(x) + p_3(x)D_{ax}^\alpha \omega(x)y(x) = f(x), \\ x \in (a, b) \quad (1)$$

tenglamaning $[a, b]$ segmentda aniqlangan, uzluksiz va

$$y(a) = k_1, \quad y'(b) + hy(b) = h \int_a^\beta y(t) dt + k_2 \quad (2)$$

shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi yechimi topilsin, bu yerda $k_1, k_2, h, \alpha, \beta$ -berilgan sonlar bo‘lib, $a \leq \alpha < \beta \leq b$.

(2) dan ko‘rinib turibdiki $h = 0$ da 1-masaladan

$$y(a) = k_1 \quad y'(b) = k_2 \quad (3)$$

chegaraviy shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi masala kelib chiqadi. Agar $0 < |h| \leq 1$ va $a < \alpha < \beta < b$ bo‘lsa, (2) shartlarning ikkinchisini undagi integralga o‘rta qiymat haqidagi teoremani tatbiq qilib, $y'(b) + hy(\xi) = k_2$ ko‘rinishda yozib olish mumkin bo‘ladi, bu yerda $\xi - [a, b]$ segmentdagi qandaydir tayinlangan son. Demak, bu holda, 1-masala

$$y(a) = k_1, \quad y'(b) + hy(\xi) = k_2 \quad (4)$$

shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi yechimi topilganidek o‘rganiladi. $0 < |q| < 1$ va $[\alpha, \beta] = [a, b]$ bo‘lgan holda ham 1-masala 4-shartga keltirib, o‘rganiladi.

Yuqoridagilarni e’tiborga olgan holda 1-masalani $h = 1$, $\alpha = a$, $\beta = b$ bo‘lgan holda, ya’ni (2) shartlar

$$y(a) = k_1 \quad y'(b) + y(b) = \int_a^b y(t) dt + k_2 \quad (5)$$

ko‘rinishga ega bo‘lgan holda o‘rganamiz.

Bu masalaning yechimi mavjud va yagonaligini ko‘rsatish uchun xuddi 3-shartdagi kabi, (1) tenglamani $[a, x]$ oraliqda ikki marta integrallab,

$$y'(x) + p_1(x)y(x) + \int_a^x \left\{ p_2(t) - p'_1(t) + \frac{\omega(t)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \left[p_3(x)(x-t)^{-\alpha} - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \int_t^x p'_3(z)(z-t)^{-\alpha} dz \right] \right\} y(t) dt = \int_a^x f(t) dt + y'(a) + k_1 p_1(a), \quad (6)$$

va

$$y(x) + \int_a^x \left\{ p_1(t) + [p_2(t) - p'_1(t)](x-t) + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\omega(t)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_t^x (\xi-t)^{-\alpha} [p_3(\xi) - p'_3(\xi)(x-\xi)d\xi] y(t) dt \right\} = \\ = \int_a^x (x-t) f(t) dt + y'(a)(x-a) + k_1 p_1(a)(x-a) + k_1 \quad (7)$$

tengliklarga ega bo‘lamiz. (6) va (7) tengliklarni quyidagicha yozib olamiz;

$$y(x) = - \int_a^x \left\{ p_1(t) + [p_2(t) - p'_1(t)](x-t) + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\omega(t)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_t^x (\xi-t)^{-\alpha} [p_3(\xi) - p'_3(\xi)(x-\xi)d\xi] y(t) dt \right\} + \\ + \int_a^x (x-t) f(t) dt + y'(a)(x-a) + k_1 p_1(a)(x-a) + k_1, \\ y'(x) = -p_1(x)y(x) - \int_a^x \left\{ p_2(t) - p'_1(t) + \frac{\omega(t)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \left[p_3(x)(x-t)^{-\alpha} - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \int_t^x p'_3(z)(z-t)^{-\alpha} dz \right] \right\} y(t) dt + \int_a^x f(t) dt + y'(a) + k_1 p_1(a).$$

Bulardan quyidagiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$y(x) = \int_a^x K_2(x,t) y(t) dt + f_2(x) + y'(a)(x-a), \quad (8)$$

$$y'(x) = -p_1(x)y(x) - \int_a^x K_1(x,t)y(t)dt + f_1(x) + y'(a), \quad (9)$$

bu yerda

$$f_1(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt + k_1 p_1(a), \quad f_2(x) = \int_a^x (x-t)f(t)dt + k_1 p_1(a)(x-a) + k_1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_1(x,t) &= p_1(t) + [p_2(t) - p'_1(t)](x-t) + \\ &+ \frac{\omega(t)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_t^x (\xi-t)^{-\alpha} [p_3(\xi) - p'_3(\xi)(x-\xi)] d\xi, \\ K_2(x,t) &= -p_1(t) + [p_2(t) - p'_1(t)](x-t) - \\ &- \frac{\omega(t)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_t^x (\xi-t)^{-\alpha} [p_3(\xi) - p'_3(\xi)(x-\xi)] d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

$K_1(x,t), K_2(x,t) - \{(x,t) : a \leq x \leq b\}$ to'rtburchakda chegaralangan va bo'lakli uzluksiz bo'lgan ma'lum funksiyalar, $f_1(x), f_2(x)$ esa $[a,b]$ da uzluksiz ma'lum funksiyalar.

(8) dan quyidagini topamiz:

$$\int_a^b y(t)dt = \int_a^b \int_a^b K_2(x,t)y(t)dt + \int_a^b f_2(t)dt + \frac{1}{2} y'(a)(b-a)^2.$$

Buni va

(8) va (9) tengliklarda $x=b$ deb,

$$y'(b) = -p_1(b)y(b) - \int_a^b K_1(b,t)y(t)dt + f_1(b) + y'(a), \quad (10)$$

$$y(b) = \int_a^b K_2(b,t)y(t)dt + f_2(b) + y'(a)(b-a), \quad (11)$$

tengliklarni topamiz. (10) va (11) ni (5) shartga qo'yib,

$$\begin{aligned}
y'(a) \cdot \left\{ (b-a)[-p_1(b)+1] + 1 \right\} = \\
= -[-p_1(b)+1] \cdot \int_a^b K_2(b,t) y(t) dt + \int_a^b K_1(b,t) y(t) dt - \\
- f_2(b)[-p_1(b)+1] - f_1(b) + \int_a^b y(t) dt + k_2
\end{aligned}$$

tenglikka ega bo‘lamiz.

Agar $(b-a)[-p_1(b)+1]+1 \neq 0$ bo‘lsa $y'(a)$ oxirgi tenglikdan bir qiymatli topiladi

$$\begin{aligned}
y'(a) = & \left\{ -[-p_1(b)+1] \cdot \int_a^b K_2(b,t) y(t) dt + \int_a^b K_1(b,t) y(t) dt - \right. \\
& \left. - f_2(b)[-p_1(b)+1] - f_1(b) + \int_a^b y(t) dt + k_2 \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)[-p_1(b)+1]+1}
\end{aligned}$$

Uni (8) ga qo‘yib,

$$\begin{aligned}
y(x) = & \int_a^x K_2(x,t) y(t) dt + f_2(x) + \left\{ -[-p_1(b)+1] \cdot \int_a^b K_2(b,t) y(t) dt + \int_a^b K_1(b,t) y(t) dt - \right. \\
& \left. - f_2(b)[-p_1(b)+1] - f_1(b) + \int_a^b y(t) dt + k_2 \right\} \cdot \frac{x-a}{(b-a)[-p_1(b)+1]+1}
\end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$y(x)$ ga nisbatan ikkinchi tur Fredholm integral tenglamasiga ega bo‘lamiz.

Agar berilganlarga qo‘yilgan $f(x) \in C[a,b]$, $p_1(x) \in C^1[a,b]$, $p_2(x), p_3(x) \in C^2[a,b]$ shartlarda $|K_2(x,t)| < 1$ bo‘lsa, (12) tenglama va, demak, 1-masala yagona yechimga ega bo‘ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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