

**SONLU ARALIKTA COULOMB POTANSİYELE
SAHİP STURM-LİOUVİLLE OPERATÖRÜ
İÇİN TERS (İNVERSE) PROBLEMLER**

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MATEMATİK ANABİLİM DALI

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**SONLU ARALIKTA COULOMB POTANSİYELE SAHİP
STURM-LIOUVILLE OPERATÖRÜ İÇİN
TERS (INVERSE) PROBLEMLER**

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ÖZET

Doktora Tezi

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Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

Matematik Ana Bilim Dalı

Danışman : Prof. Dr. Rauf AMIROV

Bu çalışma Coulomb Potansiyele sahip Sturm-Liouville operatörlerinin spektral teorisine aittir. Sunulan çalışmada, sonlu aralıkta Coulomb Potansiyele sahip Sturm-Liouville operatörü için çözümünün bir integral gösterimi, spektral karakteristiklerinin özellikleri, daranışları, Weyl fonksiyonu ve Weyl çözümünün özellikleri, ters problem için teklik teoremleri ve özfonsiyonların özellikleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Operatör, Spektrum, Ters Problem, Coulomb Potansiyeli, Weyl Fonksiyonu, Weyl Çözümü.

SUMMARY

Ph.D. Thesis

INVERSE PROBLEMS FOR STURM-LIOUVILLE OPERATORS WHICH
HAVE COULOMB POTENTIAL IN FINITE INTERVAL

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Cumhuriyet University

Graduate School of Natural and Applied

Science of Department of Mathematics

Supervisor : Prof. Dr. Rauf AMIROV

This study belongs to spectral theory of Sturm-Liouville operators which have Coulomb Potential. Integral representation of solution, properties and behaviours of spectral characteristics, properties of Weyl function and Weyl solution, uniqueness theorems and finally properties of eigenfunctions are investigated for Sturm-Liouville operators which have Coulomb Potential in finite interval.

Key Words : Operator, Spectrum, Inverse Problem, Coulomb Potential, Weyl Function, Weyl Solution.

TEŞEKKÜR

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GİRİŞ

Spektral analizin bir dalı olan inverse (ters) problemler yani, spektral karakteristiklerine göre operatörlerin kurulması problemi, ...zi̇n birçok alannda kullanılmaktadır. Örneğin mekanikte, verilen dalga boyalarına göre homojen olmayan yayda yoğunluk dağılımının öğrenilmesinde, Kuantum mekanığında, verilen enerji seviyelerine veya saçılıma verilerine göre parçacıklar arasında etkileşmenin öğrenilmesinde, jeozikte yer altı madenlerinin aranmasında karşılaşma bulunmaktadır.

Bu yüzden verilen sistemin enerji seviyelerinin ve dalga fonksiyonlarının bulunması en önemli problemlerden birisidir. Söz konusu problemler verilen sistemin yerleştiği potansiyel alana bağlıdır. Bu tip problemlerin çözümü, farklı potansiyelli Schrödinger denklemi için sadece problemlerin özdeğer, özfonksiyon ve normalleştirici sayılar bulunmasında indirgenmektedir.

Ayrıca, Kuantum teorisinin önemli problemlerinden birisi de sistemin enerji seviyeleri belli iken sistemin bulunduğu potansiyel alan bulmaktır. Bu tip problemler, singüleriteye sahip Sturm-Liouville operatörler için inverse (ters) problemler yardıyla çözülmektedir. Bu yüzden de, söz konusu operatörlerin spektral karakteristiklerine göre belirlenmesi probleminin çözümü, önem taşımaktadır.

Tanım 0.1: Tanım bölgesi sonlu ve katsayıları toplanabilir fonksiyonlar olan diferansiyel operatöre regüler, tanım bölgesi sonsuz veya katsayıları (bazları veya tamam) toplanabilir olmayan diferansiyel operatörlere singülerdir denir.

İkinci mertebeden regüler operatörler için spektral teori günümüzde Sturm-Liouville teorisi olarak bilinir. XIX. yüzyılın sonlarında ikinci mertebeden diferansiyel operatörler için sonlu aralıktaki regüler sadece şartları sağlayan şekilde adi diferansiyel operatörlerin özdeğerlerinin dağılımını Birkhoff tarafından incelenmiştir. Diskret spektruma sahip ve uzayın tamamında tanımlı operatörlerin özdeğerlerinin dağılımı, özellikle Kuantum mekanığında çok önem taşımaktadır. Birinci mertebeden iki denklemin regüler sistemleri daha sonraki yıllarda ele alınmıştır. Singüler operatörler için spektral teori ilk olarak Weyl tarafından incelenmiştir. Daha sonra Rietsz, Neumann, Friedrichs ve diğer matematikçiler tarafından simetrik ve self-adjoint operatörlerin genel spektral teorisi oluşturulmuştur. Simetrik operatörlerin tüm self-adjoint genişlemelerinin bulunması problemi Neumann tarafından bir süre sonra

yapılmıştır.

İkinci mertebeden singüler operatörlerin spektral teorisine yeni bir yaklaşım 1946 yılında Titchmarsh vermiştir. Doğru ekseninde tanımlı azalan(artan) potansiyelli

$$L = i \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + q(x)$$

Sturm-Liouville operatörleri için özdeğerlerin dağılım formülü, Titchmarsh tarafından bulunmuştur. Son yıllarda bu operatore bir boyutlu $q(x)$ potansiyelli Schrödinger denklemi de denir. Aynı zamanda bu çalışmadı Schrödinger operatörü için özdeğerlerin dağılım formülü de verilmiştir.

Singüler diferansiyel operatörlerin incelenmesine ilişkin ve diferansiyel operatörlerin spektral teorisinde önemli bir yere sahip olan çalışmalar, 1949 yılında Levitan tarafından yapılmıştır. Levitan bu çalışmalarında spektral teorisi esaslandırmak için kendine has bir yöntem vermiştir. Farklı singüler durumlarda diferansiyel operatörlerin spektral teorisi, özellikle özdeğerlerin, özfonsiyonların asimptotikine ve özfonsiyonların tamlığına ilişkin konular Courant, Carleman, Birman, Salamyak, Maslov, Keldish gibi bazı matematikçiler tarafından geliştirilmiştir.

Tanım 0.2: L diferansiyel operatörü verildiğinde spektral karakteristiklerinin bulunması problemine düz problem, spektral karakteristikleri verildiğinde bu hangi Sturm-Liouville tipinde L diferansiyel operatörünün spektral karakteristikleri olduğu problemine ise ters problem denir.

Ters problemler teorisi, lineer diferansiyel operatörlerin spektral analizinde önemli bir yere sahiptir ve de fonksiyonel analizin bir sra problemleri ile sıkı bağlıdır. Diferansiyel denklemler için ters problemler teorisinin başlangıç sayıları ilk çalışma Ambartsumyan'a (1929) aittir. 1929 yılında Ambartsumyan tarafından Sturm-Liouville operatörleri için ters problemlerle ilgili aşağıdaki teorem ispatlanmıştır:

Teorem 0.3: $q(x)$, $[0, \pi]$ aralığında gerçek değerli sürekli fonksiyon olmak üzere $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n, \dots$ 'ler

$$y'' + f\lambda i q(x) y = 0, \quad 0 < x < \pi, \quad (0.1)$$

$$y'(0) = y'(\pi) = 0, \quad (0.2)$$

probleminin özdeğerleri olsun. Eğer $\lambda_n = n^2$, ($n = 0, 1, \dots$) ise, $q(x) \geq 0$ dir.

Ambartsumyan'ın bu çalışmasından sonra ters problemler teorisinde çeşitli problemler ortaya çıktı ve bu tip problemlerin çözümü için farklı yöntemler verilmiştir. Bu problemlerle ilgili en önemli sonuçlardan birisi Borg' a aittir ve elde ettiği sonuç, aşağıdaki teoremlle ifade edilebilir:

Teorem 0.4: $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n, \dots$ 'ler (0.1) diferansiyel denklemi ve

$$y^0(0) + hy(0) = 0, \quad (0.3)$$

$$y^0(\pi) + Hy(\pi) = 0, \quad (0.4)$$

sınırlı koşullar ile verilen problemin $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n, \dots$ 'ler ise (0.1) denklemi ve

$$y^0(0) + h_1 y(0) = 0, \quad (0.5)$$

$$y^0(\pi) + Hy(\pi) = 0, \quad (0.6)$$

sınırlı koşullar ile verilen problemin özdeğerleri olsun. O halde $f\lambda_n g_{n,0}$ ve $f\mu_n g_{n,0}$ dizileri, $q(x)$ fonksiyonu ve h, h_1 , ve H sayıları tek olarak belirtir ($h \neq h_1$ ve h, h_1, H sonlu gerçek sayılar).

Borg' un (1945) çalışmasında, $f\lambda_n g_{n,0}$ ve $f\mu_n g_{n,0}$ dizileri verilen operatörün farklı spektrumları olduğu farz edilir ve operatör bu dizilerin yardımıyla belirlenir. Yani bu tip operatörün varlığı önceden kabul edilir. Borg aynı çalışmada, bu tip diferansiyel operatörün tek olarak belirtilmesi için bir tek $f\lambda_n g_{n,0}$ spektrumunun yeterli olmadığını göstermiştir. O yüzden de, Ambartsumyan'ın sonucu istisna bir durum olarak düşünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada potansiyelin $q(\pi | x) = q(x)$ simetriklilik koşulunu sağlaması durumunda bir spektruma göre Sturm-Liouville operatörünün belirlenebileceği Levinson' un (1949) çalışmalarında ispatlanmıştır. Ayrca Levinson negatif özdeğerlerin mevcut olmadığını durumda, saçılıma fazının, potansiyeli birebir olarak tanımladığını göstermiştir.

Sturm-Liouville denkleminin incelemeye sürecinde kullanılan yöntemlerden biri de ters problemin çözümlerinde önemli bir araç olan çevirme operatörü kavramı olmuştur. Bu kavram operatörlerin genelleştirilmiş ötelemesi teorisinde Delsarte, Lions (1938), (1956) ve Levitan, Gasimov (1964) tarafından verilmiştir. Key... Sturm-Liouville denklemleri için dönüşüm operatörünün yapısının ilk olarak Povzner (1948) kendi çalışmalarında incelemiştir.

II. mertebeden lineer diferansiyel operatörler için ters problemler teorisinde bir sonraki en önemli aşamalardan birisi Marchenko (1950) tarafından kaydedilmiştir. Marchenko bu çalışmasında ters problemlerin çözümünde Sturm-Liouville operatörünün spektral fonksiyonundan yaralanmıştır.

$\varphi(x, \lambda)$ fonksiyonu (0.1) diferansiyel denkleminin

$$\varphi(0, \lambda) = 1, \quad \varphi'(0, \lambda) = h, \quad (0.7)$$

başlangıç koşulları sağlayan çözümü, $\varphi(x, \lambda_n) = \varphi_n(x)$ fonksiyonları ise (0.1) diferansiyel denklemi ve ayrıntılı koşulların ürettiği operatörün özfonksiyonları olsun.

Bu durumda

$$\alpha_n = \int_0^{\pi} \varphi_n^2(x, \lambda_n) dx \quad (0.8)$$

sayılar verilen operatörün normalleştirici sayıları,

$$\rho(\lambda) = \sum_{\lambda_n < \lambda} \frac{1}{\alpha_n}$$

fonksiyonu ise bu operatörün spektral fonksiyonu olmak üzere Marchenko, Borg' un ispatladı teoremin benzerini $\rho(\lambda)$ spektral fonksiyonu yardımıyla vermiştir. Ayrıca bu çalışmada $\rho(\lambda)$ fonksiyonun Sturm-Liouville tipinde bir diferansiyel operatörün spektral fonksiyonu olmasına için gerek ve yeter koşulu verilmiştir. Marchenko' nun çalışmalarıyla hemen hemen aynı zamanda Krein (1951) ve (1954) çalışmalarında Sturm-Liouville tipinde diferansiyel operatörü $f_{\lambda_n} g_{n,0}$ ve $f_{\mu_n} g_{n,0}$ dizilerine göre belirtmek için etkili bir yöntem vermiştir. Fakat, bu çalışmalarında verilen gerekli ve yeterli koşul, $f_{\lambda_n} g_{n,0}$ ve $f_{\mu_n} g_{n,0}$ dizileri yardımıyla değil, bu dizilerin yardımıyla kurulan yardımcı fonksiyon kullanılarak verilmiştir.

1949 yılında Marchenko' nun çalışmaları yayınlanmadan önce Tikhonov (1949) tarafından Marchenko' nun ispatladı teknik teoremine denk olan bir teorem ispatlanmıştır. Tikhonov' un (1949) çalışmalarında ispatlanan teoremin ifadesi aşağıdaki şekilde dir:

Teorem 0.5: $\lambda < 0$ olduğunda

$$U'' + \lambda \rho^2(x) U = 0, \quad x > 0, \quad U(1) = 0$$

probleminin çözümü $U(x, \lambda)$ olsun. Burada $\rho(x)$ parçalı analitik fonksiyon ve $\rho(x) = \rho_0 > 0$ dır. $R(\lambda) = \frac{U'(0, \lambda)}{U(0, \lambda)}$ olsun. Bu durumda $\lambda < 0$ olduguunda $R(\lambda)$ fonksiyonuna göre $\rho(x)$ fonksiyonu tek olarak belirtilir.

Gelfand ve Levitan'ın (1951) çalışmalarında, $\rho(\lambda)$ monoton fonksiyonunun Sturm-Liouville operatörünün belirtilmesi için etkili bir yöntem verilmiştir.

Diger taraftan bu çalışmada verilen yöntem klasik Sturm-Liouville operatörünün $f_{\lambda_n}g_{n,0}$ ve $f_{\alpha_n}g_{n,0}$, ($\alpha_n > 0$) dizilerine göre belirlenmesi için yani, verilen dizilerin sırasıyla klasik Sturm-Liouville probleminin spektrumu ve normalleştirici sayılar olmasının için gerekli ve yeterli koşul aşağıda verilen klasik asimptotik eşitliklerin sağlanmasında:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\lambda_n} &= n + \frac{a_0}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}{n^{2k-\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{\gamma_n}{n^{2k-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ \alpha_n &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{b_0}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{b_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}{n^{2k-\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{\tau_n}{n^{2k-\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

Burada $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} q(t) dt$ dir. Eğer m çift sayı ise $\gamma_n^2 < 1$ ve $\frac{\tau_n^2}{n^2} < 1$, eğer m tek ise $\frac{\gamma_n^2}{n^2} < 1$ ve $\tau_n^2 < 1$ dir.

Fakat, bu çalışmada ters problemin iki spektruma göre tam çözümü verilmemiştir. Regüler Sturm-Liouville operatörleri için bu problemin yani, iki spektruma göre regüler Sturm-Liouville operatörünün belirlenmesi Levitan ve Gasimov'un (1964) çalışmada verilmiştir. Bu çalışmada verilen problemin $f_{\alpha_n}g_{n,0}$ normalleştirici sayıları iki spektruma bağlı olduğunu gösteren en önemli formül,

$$\alpha_n = \frac{h_1 \mid h}{\mu_n \mid \lambda_n} \prod_{k=0}^{\lambda_k - 1} \frac{\lambda_k \mid \lambda_n}{\mu_k \mid \lambda_n} \quad (0.9)$$

şeklinde elde edilmiştir. Burada \mid symbolü, sonsuz çarpımda $k = n$ çarpanının bulunmadığı gösterir. (0.9) formülü iki spektruma göre ters problemin çözümünü vermektedir. Gerçekten de eğer, $f_{\lambda_n}g_{n,0}$ ve $f_{\mu_n}g_{n,0}$ dizileri

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\lambda_n} &= n + \frac{a_0}{n} + \frac{a_1}{n^3} + O \left(\frac{1}{n^4} \right) \\ p_{\mu_n} &= n + \frac{a_0}{n} + \frac{a_1}{n^3} + O \left(\frac{1}{n^4} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (0.9')$$

şeklindeki klasik asimptotik formülleri sağlarsa, (0.9) formülünden yaralanarak $f_{\alpha_n}g_{n,0}$ sayıları asimptotik ifadeleri bulunur. Buradan $q(x)$ sürekli fonksiyon olduğu du-

rumda $f\lambda_n g_{n,0}$ ve $f\mu_n g_{n,0}$ dizilerinin (0.1) formundaki denklemin iki spektrumu olmas› için gerek ve yeter koşullar al›nır. Bu koşullar aşağıdaki şekilde sağlanabilir:

1) $f\lambda_n g_{n,0}$ ve $f\mu_n g_{n,0}$ dizileri sıralıdır, yani $\lambda_0 < \mu_0 < \lambda_1 < \mu_1 < \lambda_2 < \mu_2 < \dots$ şeklindedir.

2) λ_n ve μ_n ' ler (0.9') asimptotik formüllerine sahiptir.

3) $a_0 \neq a_0^0$.

Şimdi ise, singüler Sturm-Liouville operatörleriyle ilgili bazı sonuçlardan kısaca bahsedilecektir.

Gasimov' un (1965) çalışmas›nda,

$$i y'' + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{x^2} y = \lambda y \quad (0.10)$$

diferansiyel denklemi ve

$$y(0) = 0, \quad (0.11)$$

$$y'(0) + H_1 y(\pi) = 0, \quad (0.12)$$

$$y''(\pi) + H_2 y(\pi) = 0, \quad (0.12')$$

snr koşulları ile verilen diferansiyel operatörü incelenmiş ve bu diferansiyel operatör için iki spektruma göre ters problemin çözümü verilmiştir.

Teorem 0.6: ℓ pozitif tamsayı, $q(x) \in L_2[0, \pi]$ olmak üzere $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots$ ve μ_0, μ_1, \dots dizileri sırasıyla (0.10), (0.11), (0.12) ve (0.10), (0.11), (0.12') tipindeki diferansiyel operatörlerin özdeyīerleri olmas› için:

1) $f\lambda_n g_{n,0}$ ve $f\mu_n g_{n,0}$ dizileri sıralıdır, yani $\lambda_0 < \mu_0 < \lambda_1 < \mu_1 < \lambda_2 < \mu_2 < \dots$ şeklindedir.

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \lambda_n &= n + \frac{\ell}{2} + a + a_n, \\ \mu_n &= n + \frac{\ell}{2} + b + b_n, \end{aligned}$$

asimptotik formülleri sağlanır, burada $a \neq b$ ve $f a_n g, f b_n g$ dizileri öyle ki $\int a_n j^2$,

$\int b_n j^2$ serileri yakınsaktır,

3) $\int c_n j^2$ serisi yakınsak olmak üzere $\mu_n \mid \lambda_n = b \mid a + \frac{c_n}{n}$ koşullarının sağlanmas› gerekli ve yeterli şarttır.

Gasimov ve Amirov' un (1985) çalışmas›nda,

$$i y'' + \frac{A}{x} y = \lambda y \quad (0.13)$$

diferansiyel denklemi ve

$$y(0) = 0, \quad (0.14)$$

$$y^0(\pi) + h_1 y(\pi) = 0, \quad (0.15)$$

$$y^0(\pi) + h_2 y(\pi) = 0, \quad (0.15')$$

s-n-r koşullar- ile verilen diferansiyel operatör için iki spektruma göre ters problemin çözümü ile ilgili aşağıdaki teorem ispatlanmıştır:

Teorem 0.7: $\mathbf{f}\lambda_n \mathbf{g}_{n,0}$ ve $\mathbf{f}\mu_n \mathbf{g}_{n,0}$ dizileri aşağıdaki koşullar- sağlarsa:

1) $\mathbf{f}\lambda_n \mathbf{g}_{n,0}^0$ ve $\mathbf{f}\mu_n \mathbf{g}_{n,0}^0$ dizileri ortak olarak s-ral-d-r,

$$\lambda_n = n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{A}{\pi} \ln n + \frac{1}{2} + 2c_0 + a_n,$$

$$\mu_n = n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{A}{\pi} \ln n + \frac{1}{2} + 2c_0^0 + a_n^0,$$

asimptotik formülleri sağlanır, burada $c_0 \neq c_0^0$ ve $\mathbf{f}a_n \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{f}a_n^0 \mathbf{g}$ dizileri için $\mathbf{j}a_n \mathbf{j}^2, \mathbf{j}a_n^0 \mathbf{j}^2$ serileri yakınsaktır.

O halde bir $q(x)$ sürekli fonksiyonu ve h_1, h_2 gerçek sayılar- vardır ki, $\mathbf{f}\lambda_n \mathbf{g}_{n,0}$, (0.13), (0.14), (0.15) operatörünün, $\mathbf{f}\mu_n \mathbf{g}_{n,0}$ ise (0.13), (0.14), (0.15') operatörünün spektrumlarıdır ve

$$h_1 + h_2 = \pi \int_{c_0}^{c_0^0} q$$

eşitliği sağlanır.

Diger taraftan $W_2^1(0, 1)$ uzay-nda singüler reel değerli potansiyellere sahip Sturm-Liouville operatörler s-n-f- için ters spektral problem Hryniv ve Mkytyuk (2003) çalışmas-nda incelenmiştir.

Bu çalışmada, $q \in W_2^1(0, 1)$ reel değerli dağılım (distribution) fonksiyonu olmak üzere $H := L_2(0, 1)$ Hilbert uzay-nda

$$\ell := -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + q \quad (0.16)$$

diferansiyel ifadesine karşılık gelen T Sturm-Liouville operatörü tanımlanmış ve Savchuk ve Shkalikov' un (1999) çalışmas-na göre, regülarizasyon yöntemi ile Dirichlet s-n-r koşullar-ndan bahsedilmiştir.

Dağılım anlam-nda $\sigma^0 = q$ olacak şekilde reel değerli $\sigma \in H$ alınmış ve

$$D(T_\sigma) = \{ u \in W_1^1(0, 1) \mid u^0 \in \sigma u \in W_1^1(0, 1), \ell_\sigma(u) \in H, u(0) = u(1) = 0 \} \quad (0.17)$$

kümelerinde tanımlı

$$Tu = T_\sigma u = \ell_\sigma(u) := i^{\frac{1}{2}} u^0 |_{\sigma u}^{\frac{1}{2}} - i^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma u^0 |_{\sigma u}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (0.18)$$

operatörünü yazmışız.

Burada, dikkatim anlamlıda her $u \in D(T_\sigma)$ için $\ell_\sigma(u) = i^{\frac{1}{2}} u^0 + qu$ ifadesi incelendiğinde özellikle T_σ operatörü, regüler potansiyeller için ilkel σ nın özel seçimine bağlı değildir ve (0.16)' ya karşılık gelen standart Dirichlet Sturm-Liouville operatörü ile çakışır. Ayrca T_σ , ilkel $\sigma \in H'$ ye düzgün rezolvent anlamlıda sürekli olarak bağlıdır ve böylece T_σ , herhangi bir $q = \sigma^0 \in W_2^{1,1}(0,1)$ için (0.16)' ya ait standart Dirichlet Sturm-Liouville operatörür. Ele alınan potansiyeller sadece Dirac δ tipli ve $\frac{1}{x}$ Coloumb tipli potansiyelleri içerir ve matematiksel ...zik ve kuantum mekanikinde geniş olarak kullanılır (Albeverio, Gesztesy ve Ark, 1988) ve (Albeverio ve Kurasov, 2000).

Savchuk ve Shkalikov'un (1999) çalışmasından iyi bilinir ki, her reel değerli $\sigma \in H$ için yukarıda tanımlanan T_σ operatörü, diskret basit $i^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_k^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $k \in N$, spektrumlu self-adjoint operatördür ve λ_k , $\lambda_k = \pi k + \mu_k$ ($\mu_k \in \ell_2$ olan dizi) şeklinde asimptotik sahiptir (Savchuk ve Shkalikov, 1999, Savchuk, 2001 ve Hrynniv, 2003). Regüler q potansiyelleri için yukarıdaki asimptotikler $\mu_k = O(\frac{1}{k})$ olacak şekilde yazılmıştır.

Bu çalışmada, " reel ikişerli farklı sayılardan oluşan ve yukarıda ifade edilen asimptotiklere sahip hangi $i^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_k^{\frac{1}{2}}$ dizileri, $W_2^{1,1}(0,1)$ den olan singüler potansiyelli Sturm-Liouville operatörlerinin spektrumudur " sorusunun cevabı araştırılmıştır. Bu soru, ele alınan potansiyeller için ters spektral probleme götürür. Yani bu durum, karşılık gelen spektral parametreye dayanan q potansiyelinin kurulmasıdır.

Regüler durumda, yukarıda bahsedilen problemin çözümü için sadece $i^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_k^{\frac{1}{2}}$ spektrumunun yetersiz olduğu bilinmektedir. Aynı dirichlet spektrumlu Sturm-Liouville operatörlerinin ürettiği bir çok farklı q potansiyelleri (isospectral) vardır. Pöschel ve Trubowitz (1987), verilen $i^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_k^{\frac{1}{2}}$ spektrumlu (reel, basit ve $\lambda_k = \pi k + O(\frac{1}{k})$ asimptotikine ait) H Hilbert uzayındaki bütün potansiyellerin kümesinin, analitik olarak $w_n = n$ ağırlıkları ile $\ell_2(w_n)$ ağırlıklı uzaya difeomorf olduğunu göstermişlerdir.

q potansiyelini yeniden tek olarak elde etmek için spektrumun yanında ek bilgiler verilmelidir. Bu bilgiler, $(0,1)$ aralığının yarısında bulunan potansiyelin bilinmesi veya farklı sınırlı koşulların aynı diferansiyel ifade ile verilen Sturm-Liouville

operatörünün spektrumu veya biri bütün aralıktır için diğerleri aralıktır eşit iki yarısı için olan üç spektrum olabilir.

Çevirme operatörlerine dayanan regüler Sturm-Liouville operatörünün spektral verisinden, q potansiyelini yeniden elde etmenin algoritması, Marchenko (1950) ve Gelfand (1951) tarafından geliştirilen Gelfand-Levitan-Marchenko denklemi olarak adlandırılır. İki spektrum ile q potansiyelinin kurulumu için bir alternatif metod, Krein (1951) tarafından geliştirildi. Daha sonra H Hilbert uzayından potansiyellere sahip Sturm-Liouville operatörler s-n-f-için Trubowitz ve Pöschel (1987) tarafından farklı bir yaklaşım önerildi. Yazarlar, spektral veriyi ve H' deki potansiyeller arasında döndüşümü ayrıntılı olarak çalışmalar ve ters spektral problemin çözülebilirliğini ispatlamışlardır. Özellikle spektral veriyi tam olarak karakterize etmişlerdir.

Hryniv ve Mkytyuk' un (2003) çalışmasında Gelfand, Levitan ve Marchenko'ya göre, klasik yaklaşım genelleştirilmiş ve $W_2^1(0, 1)$ den singüler potansiyellere sahip Sturm-Liouville operatörler s-n-f-için ters spektral problem tam olarak çözülmüştür. Şöyle ki, spektral veriler kümelerinin açık bir şekli verilmiş ve bu kümelerin key... bir elemanından q' nun yeniden nasıl elde edildiği açıklandı.

Düzenli singularite tiplerine göre (örneğin Sturm-Liouville operatörler s-n-f-için a süreksizlik noktası, $\frac{1}{x^\gamma}$ ya benzer potansiyeller, vs.), Hald (1984), Andersson (1988), Carlson (1994), Hald ve McLaughlin (1998), Yurko (2000) ve Freiling (2002), Amirov ve Yurko (2001) bakımlarıdır.

Aralıktır iç noktasında singulariteye ve süreksizlik koşullarına sahip diferansiyel operatörler, Amirov ve Yurko (2001) tarafından çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışmada $x = 0$ noktasında singulariteye sahip self-adjoint olmayan Bessel potansiyelli Sturm-Liouville operatörü için sonlu aralıktır iç noktasında çözümün süreksizliği sahip olduğu durumu incelenmiştir ve verilen operatörün spektral özellikleri ve bu spektral özelliklere göre ters problemin konumu ve çözümü için teknik teoremleri ispatlanmıştır.

Benzer şekilde Amirov (2002) çalışmasında self-adjoint olmayan, Bessel potansiyelli Sturm-Liouville operatörü için sonlu aralıktır sonlu sayıda süreksizlik noktalarına sahip olduğu durum incelenmiştir. Burada verilen diferansiyel operatörü üreten diferansiyel denklemin çözümlerinin davranışları, operatörün spektral özel-

likleri, spektrumu basit olduğu durumda yani yalnızca özdeğerlerden oluşan durumda, özdeğerlere karşılık gelen özfonsiyon ve koşulmuş fonksiyonlara göre operatörün ayrılmış, spektral parametrelere göre ters problemin konumu ve bu ters problemlerin çözümü için teklik teoremleri ispatlanmıştır.

Amirov' un (2006) çalışmasında, sonlu aralığın iç noktasında süreksizliği sahip Sturm-Liouville diferansiyel operatörler için çevreme operatörü, çekirdek fonksiyonunun bazı özellikleri, spektral karakteristiklerinin bazı özellikleri ve ters problem için teklik teoremleri ögrenilmiştir.

Sonlu aralıktaki Coulomb potansiyele sahip Sturm-Liouville operatörü için ters problemlerin araştırıldığı bu tezde aşağıdaki yol izlenmiştir:

- I. bölümde tezde kullanılan temel tanım ve teoremler verilmiştir.
- II. bölümde sonlu aralıktaki Coulomb potansiyele sahip Sturm-Liouville diferansiyel denklemi, birinci mertebeden denklem sistemine indirgenmiş ve bu sistemin çözümünün bir gösterimini elde edilmiştir.

2.1 alt bölümünde,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{aligned} & y_1'' + k^2 y_1 = u(x) y_1 \\ & y_2'' + k^2 y_2 = u(x) y_2 + u^2(x) y_1 + q(x) y_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1.4) \\ & y_1(0) = 0, y_1(\pi) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{aligned} & y_1(d+0) = \alpha y_1(d+0) \\ & y_2(d+0) = \alpha^{-1} y_2(d+0) + 2ik\beta y_1(d+0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1.6) \\ & \text{olmak üzere (2.1.4)-(2.1.6) probleminin } \begin{matrix} @ & y_1 \\ & y_2 \end{matrix} \text{ A}(0) = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ ik \end{matrix} \text{ başlangıç koşulunu} \end{aligned}$$

$y(x, k) = \begin{matrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{matrix} A(x, k)$ çözümünün
 $x < d$ ise,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{aligned} & y_1 = e^{ikx} + \int_x^\infty K_{11}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt \\ & y_2 = ike^{ikx} + b(x) e^{ikx} + \int_x^\infty K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt + ik \int_x^\infty K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1.10) \end{aligned}$$

$x > d$ ise,

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1 &= \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d-i)x} + \beta^i e^{ikx} \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{Z_x} e^{ik(2d-i)t} dt \\
 y_2 &= ik \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d-i)x} dt + ik\beta^i e^{ikx} + e^{ik(2d-i)x} \\
 &\quad + b(x) \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d-i)x} dt + \beta^i e^{ikx} \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{Z_x} e^{ik(2d-i)t} dt \\
 &\quad + K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt + ik K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.1.11}$$

şeklinde bir gösterilime sahip olduğu gösterilmiştir. Ayrıca farklı bölgelerde $K_{ij}(x, t)$, ($i, j = 1, 2$) fonksiyonlar için integral denklemleri sistemi elde edilmiştir.

2.2 alt bölümünde, 2.1 alt bölümünde elde edilen integral denklemleri sisteminin uygun bölgede çözümünün varlığı ve tekliği gösterilmiştir.

III. bölümde, verilen operatörün spektrumunun özellikleri, Weyl çözümü ve Weyl fonksiyonunun özellikleri ile L probleminin belirlenmesi için Weyl fonksiyonuna ve diskret spektral verilere göre ters problemin çözümü incelenmiştir.

3.1 alt bölümünde, $C = 0, q(x) \geq 0$ durumuna karşılık gelen L_0 probleminin

$$\Phi_0(k) = i\alpha^+ + \beta \sin k\pi + i\alpha^i - i\beta \sin k(2d-i)\pi$$

karakteristik fonksiyonunun özellikleri ve L probleminin özdeğerlerinin özellikleri incelenmiştir.

3.2 alt bölümünde, L probleminin spektral karakteristiklerinin n' nin yeterince büyük değerlerinde davranışları öğrenilmiştir.

3.3 alt bölümünde, L probleminin Weyl çözümü ve Weyl fonksiyonunun özellikleri araştırılmıştır.

3.4 alt bölümünde, L probleminin belirlenmesi için Weyl fonksiyonuna ve diskret spektral verilere göre ters problemin çözümü için teknik teoremleri verilmiştir.

3.5 alt bölümünde, L probleminin özfonsiyonlarının tamlığı ve ayrılışını incelenmiştir.

I.BÖLÜM

Temel Tanım ve Teoremler

Bu bölümde, diferansiyel operatörlerin spektral teorisinde sık sık kullanılan önemli kavramlar ve teoremler verilmiştir.

Tanım 1.1: $a < t < b$ olmak üzere $L_2[a, b]$ uzayı,

$$L_2[a, b] = \left\{ x(t) : \int_a^b [x(t)]^2 dt < 1 \right\}$$

şeklinde tanımlanır ve bu uzayda iç çarpım ise

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx$$

şeklinde tanımlanır (reel durumda $g(x) = \overline{g(x)}$).

Tanım 1.2: ℓ_2 uzayı,

$$\ell_2 = \left\{ x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots) : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|^2 < 1 \right\}$$

şeklinde tanımlanır.

Tanım 1.3: $L, D(L)$ tanım kümesinde sınırlı lineer bir operatör ve

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q(x) = \begin{pmatrix} p(x) & q(x) \\ q(x) & p(x) \end{pmatrix}, \quad y(x, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x, \lambda) \\ y_2(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

olmak üzere

$$Ly - By + Q(x)y = \lambda y$$

eşitliğini sağlayan $y(x) \neq 0$ vektör fonksiyonu mevcut ise λ sayısına L operatörünün özdegeri, $y(x, \lambda)$ fonksiyonuna ise, λ ya karşı gelen özfonksiyon denir.

Tanım 1.4: $\{\lambda_n\}$ dizisi L operatörünün özdegerleri ve $y(x, \lambda_n)$ ler bu özdegerlere karşı gelen özfonksiyonlar olmak üzere

$$\alpha_n = \int_a^b y_1^2(x, \lambda_n) + y_2^2(x, \lambda_n) dx$$

sayıları L operatörünün normalleştirici sayıları denir.

Tanım 1.5: $L + \lambda I$ operatörünün sınırlı ($L + \lambda I$) $^{-1}$ tersinin mevcut olmadığı λ' lar kümesine L operatörünün spektrumu denir ve $\sigma(L)$ ile gösterilir.

$$\sigma(L) = \{ \lambda : Ly = \lambda y, y \in D(L) \}$$

Tanım (Adjoint Operatör) 1.6: H_1 ve H_2 iki Hilbert uzayı ve $L : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ sınırlı lineer bir operatör olsun. Eğer $L^* : H_2 \rightarrow H_1$ operatörü $\langle Lx, y \rangle = \langle hx, L^*y \rangle$ şartları sağlıyorsa L^* operatörüne L nin adjointi denir. Eğer $L = L^*$ ise L operatörüne self adjoint operatör denir.

Tanım (Çevirme Operatörü) 1.7: E lineer topolojik uzay, A ve B de $A : E \rightarrow E$, $B : E \rightarrow E$ şeklinde tanımlı iki lineer operatör olsun. E_1 ile E_2 de E lineer uzayının kapalı alt uzayları olmak üzere E uzayının tamamında tanımlı, E_1 den E_2 ye dönüşüm yapan ve lineer terse sahip X operatörü,

- i) X ve X^{-1} operatörleri E uzayında sürekli dir,
- ii) $AX = XB$ operatör denklemi sağlanır,

şartları sağlıyorsa, bu operatöre A ve B operatör çifti için çevreme operatörü denir.

Tanım 1.8: $f(z)$ fonksiyonu kompleks düzlemin bir z_0 noktasının δ komşuluğundan tüm noktalarında türevlenebilirse, $f(z)$ fonksiyonuna z_0 noktasında analitiktir denir.

Tanım 1.9: $f(z)$ fonksiyonu kompleks düzlemin tüm noktalarında analitik ise $f(z)$ ye tam fonksiyon denir.

Teorem (Rouché Teoremi) 1.10: f ve g kompleks düzlemin bir B bölgesinde sonlu sayıda sıfır noktası olan ve sonlu sayıda kutup yerleri deşinde analitik olan fonksiyonlar olsunlar. Eğer γ , f ve g nin hiçbir sıfır ve kutup yerinden geçmeyen, B içinde bulunan basit kapalı bir eğri ve de γ üzerinde $|g(z)| < |f(z)|$ ise bu durumda $f(z)$ ve $f(z) + g(z)$ fonksiyonlarının γ içindeki sıfırların sayıları katılıkları ile birlikte aynıdır.

Teorem (Cauchy İntegral Teoremi) 1.11: $f(z)$ bağlantılı G bölgesinde birebir analitik fonksiyon ve γ G de bulunan key... düzendirilebilir kapalı eğri olacak biçimde ise, $f(z)$ nin γ eğrisi üzerinden integrali sıfıra eşittir:

$$\int\limits_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

Teorem (Cauchy Integral Formülü) 1.12: B bir bölge ve γ bu bölge içinde bir kapalı eğri olsun. Eğer a, γ içinde bir nokta ve $f(z), B$ de analitik ise,

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z - a} dz$$

dir.

Tanım 1.13: Analitik bir $f(z)$ fonksiyonunun ayrık tekil noktasına z_0 olsun. Eğer,

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = 1$$

ise, z_0 noktasına $f(z)$ nin kutup noktasıdır.

Teorem (Rezidü Teoremi) 1.14: D bölgesinde ($f(z)$ nin sonlu sayıda ayrık tekil z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n noktaları hariç) ve D nin içindedirlerde analitik $f(z)$ fonksiyonu için

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}_{z=z_k} f(z)$$

eşitliği sağlanır. z_0 noktasına $f(z)$ nin k katlı kutup noktası ise

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_k} f(z) = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dz^{k-1}} (f(z)(z - z_0)^k)$$

z_0 noktasına $f(z)$ nin basit kutup noktası olduguunda ise

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_k} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} [f(z)(z - z_0)]$$

dir. $f(z)$ tam fonksiyon olmak üzere

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P}{n!} \prod_{k=1}^n |a_k|^{1/k}$$

formülü ile tanımlı R sayısı

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

serisinin yakınsaklık yarıçapı ve $M(r) = \max_{|z|=r} |f(z)|$ olsun.

Tanım 1.15: $r > R$ için

$$M(r) < \exp(r^\mu)$$

olacak şekilde $\mu > 0$ varsa, $f(z)$ tam fonksiyonu sonlu mertebelidir denir ve yukarıda verilen eşitsizliği sağlayan μ sayıları kümelerinin

$$\rho = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \ln M(r)}{\ln r}$$

formülü ile tanımlı ρ alt sınırlı na $f(z)$ nin mertebesi denir.

Tanım 1.16: $f(z)$ tam fonksiyonun mertebesi sonlu ρ ($0 < \rho < 1$) olmak üzere $r > R$ için

$$M(r) < \exp(ar^\rho) \quad (1.1)$$

olacak şekilde $a > 0$ sayısı varsa $f(z)$ sonlu tipe sahiptir denir.

(1.1) eşitsizliğini sağlayan $\sigma = \inf \{a_n\}$ sayısına $f(z)$ fonksiyonun tipi denir ve

$$\sigma = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln M(r)}{r^\rho}$$

formülüyle hesaplanır.

Tanım 1.17: $\sigma = 0$, $0 < \sigma < 1$ olmak üzere ρ ($0 < \rho < 1$) mertebeli $f(z)$ tam fonksiyonu sırasıyla minimal, normal, maksimal tipe sahiptir denir.

Tanım (Mittag-Le- er Açılmış) 1.18: Bir $f(z)$ fonksiyonunun kompleks düzlemedeki aykırılıklar mutlak değer büyüklüğüne göre sıralanmış, basit a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots kutup yerleri ve bu noktalardaki rezidüleri sırasıyla b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots olsun. Eğer C_N hiçbir kutup yerinden geçmeyen, üzerinde $|f(z)| < M$ eşitsizliğinin gerçekleştiği R_N yarıçaplı çember ise ve $N \neq 1$ iken $R_N \neq 1$ oluyorsa,

$$f(z) = f(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \frac{1}{z - a_n} + \frac{1}{a_n}$$

yazılır.

Tanım 1.19: $W_2^\sigma(a, b)$ uzayı şu şekilde tanımlanır:

$$W_2^\sigma(a, b) = \left\{ f : f^{(\sigma-1)} \in AC(a, b), f^{(\sigma)} \in L_2(a, b) \right\}.$$

Şimdi ise koşulmuş fonksiyonlar tanımını verelim:

$$\ell(y) := P_0(x, \lambda) y^{(n)} + P_1(x, \lambda) y^{(n-1)} + \dots + P_n(x, \lambda) y \text{ ve } v = \overline{1, n} \text{ için}$$

$$U_v(y) := \alpha_{0v}y(a) + \alpha_{1v}y'(a) + \dots + \alpha_{n-1v}y^{(n-1)}(a) + \beta_{0v}y(b) + \beta_{1v}y'(b) + \dots + \beta_{n-1v}y^{(n-1)}(b)$$

olmak üzere

$$\begin{aligned} &< \ell(y) = 0 \\ &\therefore U_v(y) = 0, v = \overline{1, n} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

genelleştirilmiş özdeş problemini ele alalım. Burada $\ell(y)$ diferansiyel ifadesindeki katsayılar ve $U_v(y)$ formları λ parametresinin analitik fonksiyonlardır.

Tanım 1.20: Kabul edelim ki $\varphi(x)$ fonksiyonu (1.2) probleminin λ_0 özdeğerine karşılık gelen bir özfonsiyon olsun. Eğer $\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \dots, \varphi_k(x)$ fonksiyonlarının tümü $\lambda = \lambda_0$ için

$$\sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p!} \frac{\partial^p}{\partial \lambda^p} U_v \Big|_{\varphi_{\mu_i}, p} = 0, \quad \varphi_0 = \varphi, \quad \mu = \overline{0, k}, \quad v = \overline{1, n}$$

koşulların ve $\lambda = \lambda_0$ için

$$\begin{aligned} & \ell(\varphi) = 0 \\ & \ell(\varphi_1) + \frac{1}{1!} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \ell(\varphi) = 0 \\ & \cdots \\ & \ell(\varphi_k) + \frac{1}{1!} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \ell \Big|_{\varphi_{k+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial \lambda^k} \ell(\varphi) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

bağntıların gerçekleşiyorsa, $\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \dots, \varphi_k(x)$ fonksiyonları na $\varphi(x)$ özfonsiyonunun koşulmuş fonksiyonları, k sayılı da koşulmuş fonksiyonlar sisteminin uzunluğu denir. Eğer $\varphi(x)$ özfonsiyonunun $m \geq 1$ uzunluklu bir koşulmuş fonksiyonlar sistemi var fakat m uzunluklu sistemi yoksa, $\varphi(x)$ özfonsiyonuna m katıldır denir.

II.BÖLÜM

ÇÖZÜMÜN INTEGRAL GÖSTERİLMİ VE ÖZELLİKLERİ

2.1. Integral Denklemin Oluşturulması

$$\ell(y) := i y^0 + \frac{C}{x} y + q(x) y$$

diferansiyel ifadesini ele alalım. Tanımlı 0.1 gereği bu ifade singüler diferansiyel ifadedir. Dolayısıyla $D(L) = \{y(x) : y(x), y'(x) \in AC(0, d) \cap (d, \pi]\}$, $\ell y \in L_2(0, \pi)$, $y(d+0) = \alpha y(d-i0)$, $y'(d+0) = \alpha^{i-1} y'(d-i0) + 2ik\beta y(d-i0)$, $d \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$, $\alpha > 0$, $\alpha \neq 1$ kümesinde bir singüler diferansiyel operatörü üretmektedir. Bu durumda $i y^0 + \frac{C}{x} y + q(x) y = \lambda y$ veya başka bir gösterimle $\ell(y) = \lambda y$ diferansiyel denklemi bir singüler diferansiyel denklemidir. Ayrca $y'(0)$ değeri mevcut değildir. Dolayısıyla öncelikle verilen diferansiyel operatörün bu ifadelere benzer değerleri de tanımlı olacak şekilde yeni bir operatör tanımlamak gereklidir. Bu operatörse, verilen operatörün self-adjoint genişlemesi olarak alınabilir.

$$\ell(y) = i y^0 + \frac{C}{x} y + q(x) y = \lambda y, \quad \lambda = k^2, \quad 0 < x < \pi \quad (2.1.1)$$

diferansiyel denklemi

$$U(y) := y(0) = 0, \quad V(y) := y(\pi) = 0 \quad (2.1.2)$$

sınırlı koşullar ve

$$\begin{aligned} & y(d+0) = \alpha y(d-i0) \\ & y'(d+0) = \alpha^{i-1} y'(d-i0) + 2ik\beta y(d-i0) \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.3)$$

süreksizlik koşullarının ürettiği L problemini ele alalım. Burada λ -spektral parametre, $C, \alpha \in R, \beta \in C, \alpha > 0, \alpha \neq 1, d \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$, $q(x)$ -gerçel değerli, sınırlı bir fonksiyon ve $q(x) \in L_2(0, \pi)$ dir.

(2.1.1) diferansiyel denkleminde $u(x) = C \ln x \in L_2(0, \pi)$ olmak üzere
 $(i y)(x) = y^0 + u^0(x) y + q(x) y$ alırsak,

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(y) &= i y^0 + u^0(x) y + q(x) y = i y^0 + u(x) y^0 + q(x) y = k^2 y \\ &= i [(i y)(x)]^0 + u(x) (i y)(x) + u^2(x) y + q(x) y = k^2 y \end{aligned}$$

elde edilir. Şimdi $y_1 = y$, $y_2(x) = y^0$ i $u(x)y = (\mathbf{j}y)(x)$ denilirse,

$$\begin{aligned} & y_1^0 + k^2 y_1 = u(x) y_2 \\ \therefore & y_2^0 + u(x) y_2 = u^2(x) y_1 + q(x) y_1 \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.4)$$

$$y_1(0) = 0, y_1(\pi) = 0 \quad (2.1.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & y_1(d+0) = \alpha y_1(d \mid 0) \\ \therefore & y_2(d+0) = \alpha^{i-1} y_2(d \mid 0) + 2ik\beta y_1(d \mid 0) \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.6)$$

problemi elde edilir.

(2.1.4) sistemin matris gösterilimi

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} O & 1 & O & & & 1 & O & 1 \\ @ y_1 A = @ & u & & & 1 & A @ y_1 A \\ y_2 & & | k^2 | & u^2 + q & | u & & y_2 \end{array} \quad (2.1.7)$$

veya $A = @ u(x) \quad 1 \quad A, y = @ y_1 \quad A$ olmak üzere
 $\int k^2 \int u^2(x) + q(x) \quad \int u(x) \quad y_2$

$y^0 = Ay$ matrisinin elemanları integrallenebilir olduklarından Naimark'ın (1967) çalışmasında $y^0 = Ay + f$, $f \in L_1(0, \pi)$ sistemleri için başlangıç-değer probleminin çözümünün varlığı ile ilgili teorem gereği her $\xi \in [0, \pi]$, $v = (v_1, v_2)^T \in C^2$ için (2.1.4) sisteminin $y_1(\xi) = v_1, y_2(\xi) = v_2$ başlangıç koşullarını sağlayan sadece bir tek çözümü vardır. Özel olarak $y_1(0) = 1, y_2(0) = ik$ alabilir.

Tanım 2.1.1: (2.1.4) diferansiyel denklemler sisteminin $y_1(\xi) = v_1, y_2(\xi) = (j y)(\xi) = v_2$ başlangıç koşulları-n- sağlayan çözümünün birinci bileşenine, (2.1.1) denkleminin ayn- koşullar-n- sağlayan çözümü denir.

8 Şimdi (2.1.4) diferansiyel denklemler sisteminde $C = 0$ ve $q(x) \neq 0$ alırsa,

$$< y_1^0 \mid y_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore y_2^0 + k^2 y_1 = 0 \quad \text{lineer hom}$$

temin @ y_1 A (0) = @ 1 A başlangıç koşullarını sağlayan çözümü
 $\oplus -1 y_2 \oplus -1 ik$

0 1 0 1

$\text{O } y_1 \ A(x) = \text{O } e^{ikx}$ dir. Lineer homojen sisteminin bir diğer çözümü de

$$@ y_1 \wedge (\cdot) @ 1 \wedge$$

$$y_2 \quad i \cdot ik$$

$$\text{O } 92 \quad 1 \quad \text{O } 1 \quad 1 \\ @ y_1 A(x) = @ c_1 e^{ikx} + c_2 e^{-ikx} \quad A \text{ dir. Simdi} \\ y_2 \quad ikc_1 e^{ikx} - ikc_2 e^{-ikx}$$

$\begin{array}{l} \text{8} \\ \text{ y_1^0 i $y_2 = u(x) y_1$ } \\ \text{homojen olmayan lineer diferansiyel} \\ \text{: $y_2^0 + k^2 y_1 = i u(x) y_1 + u^2(x) y_1 + q(x) y_1$ } \\ \text{denklemının genel çözümünü bulmak için} \end{array}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad 1 \quad \text{O} \quad 1 \\ @ y_1 \quad A(x) = @ c_1(x) e^{ikx} + c_2(x) e^{i(-kx)} \quad A \\ y_2 \quad ikc_1(x) e^{ikx} \quad ikc_2(x) e^{i(-kx)} \\ \text{O} \quad 1 \quad \text{O} \quad 1 \\ @ y_1^0 \quad A(x) = @ c_1^0(x) e^{ikx} + c_2^0(x) e^{i(-kx)} \quad A \\ y_2^0 \quad ikc_1^0(x) e^{ikx} \quad ikc_2^0(x) e^{i(-kx)} \quad k^2 c_1(x) e^{ikx} \quad k^2 c_2(x) e^{i(-kx)} \end{array}$$

alınır ve (2.1.4) sisteminde yerine yazılp, parametrelerin değişimi metodu uygulanırsa;

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{8} \\ \text{ $c_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} \int_{-\infty}^t u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ikt} dt + c_1^0$ } \\ \text{ $c_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} \int_{-\infty}^t u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ikt} dt + c_2^0$ } \end{array}$$

elde edilir. $c_1(x)$ ve $c_2(x)$ ifadeleri denklemde yerine yazılsa;

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{8} \\ \text{ $y_1(x, k) = c_1^0 e^{ikx} + c_2^0 e^{i(-kx)}$ } \\ \text{ $+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} \int_{-\infty}^t u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ik(x-t)} dt$ } \\ \text{ $+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} \int_{-\infty}^t u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{i(-k(x-t))} dt$ } \\ \text{ $y_2(x, k) = ikc_1^0 e^{ikx} + ikc_2^0 e^{i(-kx)}$ } \\ \text{ $+ \frac{ik}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} \int_{-\infty}^t u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ik(x-t)} dt$ } \\ \text{ $+ \frac{ik}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} \int_{-\infty}^t u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{i(-k(x-t))} dt$ } \\ \text{8} \\ \text{ $y_1(x, k) = c_1^0 e^{ikx} + c_2^0 e^{i(-kx)}$ } \\ \text{ $+ \int_0^x u(t) y_1 \cos k(x-t) + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^t u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 \sin k(x-t) dt$ } \\ \text{ $y_2(x, k) = ikc_1^0 e^{ikx} + ikc_2^0 e^{i(-kx)}$ } \\ \text{ $+ \int_0^x ku(t) y_1 \sin k(x-t) - \int_0^t u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 \cos k(x-t) dt$ } \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \circ & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

denklemleri elde edilir. Dolay-sıyla (2.1.4) sisteminin $\begin{array}{cc} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array} A(0) = \begin{array}{cc} 1 \\ ik \end{array} A$ başlangıç

koşullar-nı sağlayan çözümü

$x < d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(x, k) &= e^{ikx} + \int_0^x u(t) y_1 \cos k(x - t) dt + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^x u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \sin k(x - t) dt \\ y_2(x, k) &= ik e^{ikx} + \int_0^x ku(t) y_1 \sin k(x - t) + u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \cos k(x - t) dt \end{aligned}$$

olarak elde edilir. $x > d$ iken çözüm

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(x, k) &= A(k) e^{ikx} + B(k) e^{ikx} + \int_0^x u(t) y_1 \cos k(x - t) dt \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^x u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \sin k(x - t) dt \\ y_2(x, k) &= ikA(k) e^{ikx} + ikB(k) e^{ikx} + \int_0^x ku(t) y_1 \sin k(x - t) dt \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^x u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \cos k(x - t) dt \end{aligned}$$

şeklinde arans-nı. (2.1.6) süreksizlik koşullar-nı uygulayarak $A(k)$ ve $B(k)$ fonksiyonları,

$$\begin{aligned} A(k) &= \alpha^+ + \beta + \frac{\alpha e^{ikd}}{2} \int_0^d u(t) y_1 \cos k(d - t) dt \\ &\quad + \frac{\alpha e^{ikd}}{2k} \int_0^d u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \sin k(d - t) dt \\ &\quad + \frac{e^{ikd}}{2} \int_0^d u(t) y_1 \cos k(d - t) dt + \frac{e^{ikd}}{2k} \int_0^d u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \sin k(d - t) dt \\ &\quad + \frac{e^{ikd}}{2i\alpha} \int_0^d u(t) y_1 \sin k(d - t) dt + \frac{e^{ikd}}{2ik\alpha} \int_0^d u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \cos k(d - t) dt \\ &\quad + \beta e^{ikd} \int_0^d u(t) y_1 \cos k(d - t) dt + \frac{\beta e^{ikd}}{k} \int_0^d u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \sin k(d - t) dt \\ &\quad + \frac{e^{ikd}}{2i} \int_0^d u(t) y_1 \sin k(d - t) dt + \frac{e^{ikd}}{2ik} \int_0^d u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \cos k(d - t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B(k) = & \alpha^i e^{2ikd} \int_0^{\infty} \beta e^{2ikd} + \frac{\alpha e^{ikd}}{2} \int_0^{\infty} [u(t) y_1 \cos k(d_i - t)] dt \\
& + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\alpha e^{ikd}}{2k} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} q(t) y_1 \sin k(d_i - t) dt \\
& + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{ikd}}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_1 \cos k(d_i - t) dt + \frac{e^{ikd}}{2k} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} q(t) y_1 \sin k(d_i - t) dt \\
& + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{ikd}}{2i\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_1 \sin k(d_i - t) dt + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{ikd}}{2ik\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} q(t) y_1 \cos k(d_i - t) dt \\
& + \beta e^{ikd} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_1 \cos k(d_i - t) dt + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\beta e^{ikd}}{k} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} q(t) y_1 \sin k(d_i - t) dt \\
& + \frac{e^{ikd}}{2i} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_1 \sin k(d_i - t) dt + \frac{e^{ikd}}{2ik} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} q(t) y_1 \cos k(d_i - t) dt
\end{aligned}$$

olarak bulunur. Bu sabitler yerine yazılıp gerekli düzenlemeler yapılrsa,
 $\alpha^+ = \frac{1}{2} \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha}$ ve $\alpha^i = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \pm \frac{1}{\alpha}$ olmak üzere $y_1(x, k)$ ve $y_2(x, k)$ fonksiyonlar için $x > d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned}
y_1(x, k) = & \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - x)} + \beta \int_0^{\infty} e^{ikx} \int_0^{\infty} e^{ik(2d_i - x)} \\
& + \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} \alpha^+ \cos k(x_i - t) + \alpha^i \cos k(x_i - 2d + t) dt \\
& + i\beta \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_1 [(\sin k(x_i - t) + \sin k(x_i - 2d + t))] dt \\
& + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} q(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} \alpha^+ \sin k(x_i - t) + \alpha^i \sin k(x_i - 2d + t) dt \\
& + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{i\beta}{k} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} q(t) y_1 [(\cos k(x_i - t) + \cos k(x_i - 2d + t))] dt \\
& + \int_d^{\infty} u(t) y_1 \cos k(x_i - t) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_0^{\infty} q(t) y_1 \sin k(x_i - t) dt
\end{aligned} \tag{2.1.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_2(x, k) &= ik \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - x)} dt + ik \beta \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} e^{ikx} + e^{ik(2d_i - x)} dt \\
&+ \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_1 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} k \alpha^+ \sin k(x - t) + k \alpha^i \sin k(x - 2d + t) dt \\
&+ ik \beta \int_0^{\infty} u(t) y_1 [(\cos k(x - t) + \cos k(x - 2d + t))] dt \\
&+ \int_0^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} i u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ \cos k(x - t) + \alpha^i \cos k(x - 2d + t) dt \\
&\int_0^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} i \beta u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} [\sin k(x - t) + \sin k(x - 2d + t)] dt \\
&\int_0^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} i k u(t) y_1 \sin k(x - t) + i u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \cos k(x - t) dt \quad (2.1.9)
\end{aligned}$$

integral denklemler sistemi elde ederiz. Şimdi (2.1.4) diferansiyel denklemler sisteminin $\begin{cases} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ ik \end{cases}$ başlangıç koşullarını ve (2.1.6) süreksizlik koşullarını sağlayan her çözümünün

$$\begin{aligned}
&x < d \text{ iken} \\
&\begin{cases} y_1 = e^{ikx} + \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} K_{11}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt \\ y_2 = ike^{ikx} + b(x) e^{ikx} + \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt + ik \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt \end{cases} \quad (2.1.10)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&x > d \text{ iken} \\
&\begin{cases} y_1 = \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - x)} + \beta \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} e^{ik(2d_i - x)} dt + \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} K_{11}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt \\ y_2 = ik \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - x)} dt + ik \beta \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} e^{ikx} + e^{ik(2d_i - x)} dt \\ + b(x) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - x)} dt + \beta \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} e^{ikx} + e^{ik(2d_i - x)} dt \\ + \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt + ik \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt \end{cases} \quad (2.1.11)
\end{aligned}$$

şeklinde bir integral gösterilime sahip olduğu ispatlanır. Burada $K_{ij}(x, t)$, $i, j = 1, 2$ ve $b(x)$ reel değerli fonksiyonlardır. (2.1.10) ve (2.1.11) ifadeleri, (2.1.8)

ve (2.1.9) çözümünde yerine yazırsın,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i x)} + \beta^i e^{ikx} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} e^{ik(2d_i x)} \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \\
&= \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i x)} + \beta^i e^{ikx} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} e^{ik(2d_i x)} \mathbb{C}^{i x} \\
&+ u(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ \cos k(x - t) + \alpha^i \cos k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ u(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ \cos k(x - t) + \alpha^i \cos k(x - 2d + t) \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&+ i\beta^i u(t) (\sin k(x - t) + \sin k(x - 2d + t)) @ e^{ikt} + K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&\stackrel{i}{=} \frac{1}{k} u(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ \sin k(x - t) + \alpha^i \sin k(x - 2d + t) \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}} ike^{ikt} + b(t) e^{ikt} \\
&+ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds + ik \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds dt \\
&\stackrel{i}{=} \frac{i\beta}{k} u(t) (\cos k(x - t) + \cos k(x - 2d + t)) \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}} ike^{ikt} + b(t) e^{ikt} \\
&+ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds + ik \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds dt \\
&\stackrel{i}{=} \frac{1}{k} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} i u^2(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ \sin k(x - t) + \alpha^i \sin k(x - 2d + t) \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\stackrel{i}{=} \frac{1}{k} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} i u^2(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ \sin k(x - t) + \alpha^i \sin k(x - 2d + t) \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}} @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&\stackrel{i}{=} \frac{i\beta}{k} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} i u^2(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ \sin k(x - t) + \alpha^i \sin k(x - 2d + t) (\cos k(x - t) + \cos k(x - 2d + t)) e^{ikt} dt \\
&\stackrel{i}{=} \frac{i\beta}{k} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} i u^2(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ \sin k(x - t) + \alpha^i \sin k(x - 2d + t) (\cos k(x - t) + \cos k(x - 2d + t)) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&+ u(t) \cos k(x - t) \alpha^+ e^{ikt} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i t)} + \beta^i e^{ikt} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} e^{ik(2d_i t)} \\
&\stackrel{i}{=} K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{5} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(t) \sin k(x \mid t) \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \alpha^+ e^{ikt} \mathbf{i} \alpha^i e^{ik(2d \mid t)} + ik\beta \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^t} e^{ikt} + e^{ik(2d \mid t)} \\
& + b(t) \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ e^{ikt} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d \mid t)} + \beta \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^t} e^{ikt} \mathbf{i} e^{ik(2d \mid t)} \\
& + K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds + ik K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \sin k(x \mid t) \alpha^+ e^{ikt} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d \mid t)} + \beta \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^t} e^{ikt} \mathbf{i} e^{ik(2d \mid t)} \\
& K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\
& K_{11}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt = \alpha^+ \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \cos k(x \mid t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \alpha^i \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \cos k(x \mid 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + i\beta \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x \mid t) e^{ikt} dt + i\beta \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x \mid 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \alpha^+ \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \cos k(x \mid t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& + \alpha^i \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \cos k(x \mid 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& + i\beta \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x \mid t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& + i\beta \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x \mid 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} i\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x \mid t) e^{ikt} dt \mathbf{i} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} i\alpha^i u(t) \sin k(x \mid 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \beta \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \cos k(x \mid t) e^{ikt} dt \mathbf{i} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \beta u(t) \cos k(x \mid 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) b(t) \sin k(x \mid t) e^{ikt} dt \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{k} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) b(t) \sin k(x \mid 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{i\beta}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d u(t) b(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt + \frac{i\beta}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d u(t) b(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{i\beta}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& + \frac{i\beta}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{i\alpha^+}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{i\alpha^i}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& + \beta \mathbf{i} \mathbb{Z}^d u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbf{c} \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbf{c} \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{i\beta}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbf{c} \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{i\beta}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbf{c} \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbf{c} \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{k} \mathbb{Z}^d \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbf{c} \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{i\beta}{k} \mathbb{Z}_x^d \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbb{C} \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) @ \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{1} \\
& + \frac{i\beta}{k} \mathbb{Z}_x^d \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbb{C} \cos k(x \mathbf{i} 2d+t) @ \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{1} \\
& + \alpha^+ u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ikt} dt + \alpha^+ u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \\
& + \beta u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ikt} dt \mathbf{i} \beta u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \\
& + u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) @ \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{i} i\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + i\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \mathbf{i} i\beta u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} i\beta u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} u(t) b(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{k} u(t) b(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{k} u(t) b(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{k} u(t) b(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k} u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) @ \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{1} \\
& \mathbf{i} i u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) @ \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \mathbb{C} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \mathbb{C} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{k} \mathbb{C} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{k} \mathbb{C} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k} \mathbb{C} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} t) @ \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{1} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots + I_{48}
\end{aligned}$$

elde edilir. Burada;

$$I_1 = \alpha^+ u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} t) e^{ikt} dt = \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^t u(s) ds + \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \int_0^t u(\frac{x+s}{2}) e^{ikt} dt$$

$$I_2 = \alpha^+ u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} 2d+t) e^{ikt} dt$$

0

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\alpha^i}{2} e^{ik(2d_i - x)} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) dt + \frac{\alpha^i}{4} \int_{x_i - 2d}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(d + \frac{t_i - x}{2}) e^{ikt} dt \\
I_3 &= i\beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x_i - t) e^{ikt} dt = \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{4} \int_{i-x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(\frac{x+t}{2}) e^{ikt} dt \\
I_4 &= i\beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x_i - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= i \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d_i - x)} u(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{4} \int_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t}^{x_i - 2d}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(d + \frac{t_i - x}{2}) e^{ikt} dt \\
I_5 &= \alpha^+ \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) \cos k(x_i - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathbb{B} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t + s_i - x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathbb{B} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t_i - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_6 &= \alpha^i \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(t) \cos k(x_i - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathbb{B} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t_i - x + 2d_i - s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathbb{B} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t_i - 2d + x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_7 &= i\beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(t) \sin k(x_i - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathbb{B} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t + s_i - x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathbb{B} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t_i - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_8 &= i\beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(t) \sin k(x_i - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mathbb{O} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}^d & \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t | x + 2d | s) ds \mathbb{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} x \mathbb{I}^{2d} \mathbb{O}^{d+(t \mathbb{I} x)/2} \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t | 2d + x + s) ds \mathbb{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_9 = & \mathbb{I}^{i\alpha^+} u(t) \sin k(x | t) e^{ikt} dt = \mathbb{I}^{i\frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx}} u(t) dt + \frac{\alpha^+}{4} u \frac{x+t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{10} = & i\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x | 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& = \mathbb{I}^{i\frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ik(2d \mathbb{I} x)}} u(t) dt + \frac{\alpha^+}{4} u \frac{d + \frac{t \mathbb{I} x}{2}}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{11} = & \beta u(t) \cos k(x | 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& = \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d \mathbb{I} x)} u(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{4} u \frac{d + \frac{t \mathbb{I} x}{2}}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{12} = & \mathbb{I}^{i\beta} u(t) \cos k(x | t) e^{ikt} dt = \mathbb{I}^{i\frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx}} u(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{4} u \frac{x+t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{13} = & \mathbb{I}^{i\frac{\alpha^+}{k} Z^d} u(t) b(t) \sin k(x | t) e^{ikt} dt = \mathbb{I}^{i\frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{B}^{(t \mathbb{Z}^x)/2}} u(s) b(s) ds \mathbb{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{14} = & \frac{i\beta}{k} \begin{matrix} Z^d \\ u(t) b(t) \end{matrix} \sin k(x | 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt = \frac{i\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} Z^x & \mathbb{O}^0 \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ Z^d & \end{matrix} u(s) b(s) ds \mathbb{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{15} = & \mathbb{I}^{i\frac{\beta}{k} \begin{matrix} Z^d \\ u(t) b(t) \end{matrix}} \cos k(x | 2d + t) \mathbb{I}^{i \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} Z^x & \mathbb{O}^0 \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ Z^d & \end{matrix}} dt \\
& = \mathbb{I}^{i\frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} Z^x & \mathbb{O}_{Z^d} \\ @ & u(s) b(s) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix}} + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} Z^x & \mathbb{O}_{(x \mathbb{Z}^t)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ Z^d & \end{matrix} u(s) b(s) ds \mathbb{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{16} = & \mathbb{I}^{i\frac{\alpha^+}{k} \begin{matrix} Z^d \\ u(t) \sin k(x | t) \end{matrix}} \mathbb{A}^{K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds} dt \\
& = \mathbb{I}^{i\frac{\alpha^+}{2} \begin{matrix} Z^x & \mathbb{O}_{Z^d} \\ @ & u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix}} + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \begin{matrix} Z^x & \mathbb{O}_{(t \mathbb{Z}^x)/2} \\ @ & u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbb{C} e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{17} &= \frac{\alpha^i}{k} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) \circledast \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^0 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) \circledast \int_{t+x-2d}^{t+2d} K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{18} &= i \frac{i\beta}{k} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) [\cos k(x - 2d + t) + \cos k(x - t)] \circledast \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= i \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^0 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) \circledast \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{x-2d} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(s) \circledast \int_{2d-x}^{2d} K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{19} &= i \alpha^+ \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x - t) \circledast \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= i \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^0 \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + s - x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{(x-t)/2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{20} &= i \alpha^i \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) \circledast \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^0 \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - x + 2d - s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + i \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{x-2d} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - 2d + x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{21} &= \beta \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \cos k(x - 2d + t) \circledast \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^0 \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - x + 2d - s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{x-2d} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - 2d + x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{22} &= \mathbf{i} \beta \int_0^{\infty} u(t) \cos k(x - t) \mathcal{O}_{Zt} \frac{1}{K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A}} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \mathcal{O}_{Zx} \frac{1}{u(s) K_{22}(s, t + s - x) ds \mathbf{A}} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \mathcal{O}_{Zx} \frac{1}{u(s) K_{22}(s, t - s + x) ds \mathbf{A}} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{23} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_u^2(t) \mathcal{B}_q(t) \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\sin k(x - t)} e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \frac{1}{u^2(s) \mathcal{B}_q(s)} ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{24} &= \frac{\alpha^i}{k} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_u^2(t) \mathcal{B}_q(t) \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\sin k(x - 2d + t)} \mathcal{O}_{Zt} \frac{1}{K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A}} dt \\
&= \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \frac{1}{u^2(s) \mathcal{B}_q(s)} ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{25} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{i\beta}{k} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_u^2(t) \mathcal{B}_q(t) \frac{\mathbb{C}}{[\cos k(x - 2d + t) + \cos k(x - t)]} e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \frac{1}{u^2(s) \mathcal{B}_q(s)} ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \frac{1}{u^2(s) \mathcal{B}_q(s)} ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{26} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_u^2(t) \mathcal{B}_q(t) \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\sin k(x - t)} \mathcal{O}_{Zt} \frac{1}{K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A}} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \frac{1}{u^2(s) \mathcal{B}_q(s)} \frac{1}{ds \mathbf{A}} \frac{1}{K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{27} &= \frac{\alpha^i}{k} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_u^2(t) \mathcal{B}_q(t) \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\sin k(x - 2d + t)} \mathcal{O}_{Zt} \frac{1}{K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A}} dt \\
&= \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \mathcal{B}_{Zx} \frac{1}{u^2(s) \mathcal{B}_q(s)} \frac{1}{ds \mathbf{A}} \frac{1}{K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{28} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{i\beta}{k} \mathbb{Z}_x^d \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbb{C} [\cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) \mathbf{i} \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t)] @ \mathbb{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{1} \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \mathbb{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{f} u^2(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) \mathbb{C} \mathbb{Z}_x K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \mathbb{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{f} u^2(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) \mathbb{C} \mathbb{Z}_x^{x \mathbf{i} 2d} \mathbb{Z}_x^{2d \mathbf{i} x} K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{29} &= \alpha^+ u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt = \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^t u(t) dt + \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \int_d^t u \frac{x+t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{30} &= \alpha^+ u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} - t)} dt \\
&= \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} - x)} \int_0^d u(t) dt \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{4} u \int_d^x \frac{x \mathbf{i} - t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{31} &= \beta u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt = \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^d u(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{4} \int_d^x u \frac{x+t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{32} &= \mathbf{i} \beta u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} - t)} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} - x)} \int_0^d u(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{4} u \int_d^x \frac{x \mathbf{i} - t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{33} &= u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ \mathbb{K}_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \mathbb{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{1} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + s \mathbf{i} - x) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - s + x) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \mathbb{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_t} \mathbf{1} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - s + x) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{34} &= \mathbf{i} i\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt = \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^d u(t) dt + \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \int_d^x u \frac{x+t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{35} &= i\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} - t)} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \int_0^x u(t) dt \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{4} \int_0^x \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}}^x}{u} \frac{\mu}{d + \frac{x \mathbf{i}}{2}} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{36} &= \mathbf{i} i \beta \int_0^x u(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} t)} dt \\
&= \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \int_0^x u(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{4} \int_0^x \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}}^x}{u} \frac{\mu}{d + \frac{x \mathbf{i}}{2}} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{37} &= \mathbf{i} i \beta \int_0^x u(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt = \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^x u(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{4} \int_0^x \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}}^x}{u} \frac{\mu}{2d_{\mathbf{i}} x} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{38} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \int_0^x u(t) b(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^x \mathcal{B} \int_0^{(x \mathbb{Z}^t)/2} u(s) b(s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{39} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{k} \int_0^x u(t) b(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} t)} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \int_0^x \mathcal{B} \int_0^{d + (\mathbb{Z}^t)/2} u(s) b(s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{40} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{k} \int_0^x u(t) b(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^x \mathcal{B} \int_0^{(x \mathbb{Z}^t)/2} u(s) b(s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{41} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{k} \int_0^x u(t) b(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} t)} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^x \mathcal{B} \int_0^{d + (\mathbb{Z}^t)/2} u(s) b(s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{42} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k} \int_0^x u(t) \sin k(x - t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathcal{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} \int_0^{t \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}}^s} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{43} &= \mathbf{i} i \int_0^x u(t) \sin k(x - t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathcal{A} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mathcal{O} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^d \\ u(s) K_{22}(s, t | x + 2d | s) ds \end{matrix} \mathcal{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} x \mathbf{i}^{2d} \mathcal{O}^{d+(t \mathbf{i} x)/2} \\ \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{i} x} & \mathbb{Z}^d \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ u(s) K_{22}(s, t | 2d + x + s) ds \end{matrix} \mathcal{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{44} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathcal{O} \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) | q(t) \\ \mathfrak{f} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \sin k(x | t) e^{ikt} dt \\ \end{matrix} \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mathcal{O}^{(x \mathbb{Z}^t)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathfrak{f} \\ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ u^2(s) | q(s) \\ ds \end{matrix} \mathcal{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{45} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{k} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathcal{O} \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) | q(t) \\ \mathfrak{f} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \sin k(x | t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \\ \end{matrix} \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mathcal{O}^{d+(\mathbb{Z}^t)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathfrak{f} \\ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ u^2(s) | q(s) \\ ds \end{matrix} \mathcal{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{46} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{k} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathcal{O} \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) | q(t) \\ \mathfrak{f} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \sin k(x | t) e^{ikt} dt \\ \end{matrix} \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mathcal{O}^{(x \mathbb{Z}^t)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathfrak{f} \\ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ u^2(s) | q(s) \\ ds \end{matrix} \mathcal{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{47} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{k} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathcal{O} \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) | q(t) \\ \mathfrak{f} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \sin k(x | t) e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} t)} dt \\ \end{matrix} \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mathcal{O}^{d+(\mathbb{Z}^t)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathfrak{f} \\ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ u^2(s) | q(s) \\ ds \end{matrix} \mathcal{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
I_{48} &= \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) | q(t) \\ \mathfrak{f} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \sin k(x | t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\ \end{matrix} \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathfrak{f} \\ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ u^2(s) | q(s) \\ ds \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\ \end{matrix} \\
&\text{Şeklinde dir. Bu hesaplamalar yerine yazılrsa,} \\
K_{11}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt &= \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mu \\ u & \frac{x+t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix} + \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mu \\ u & d + \frac{t \mathbf{i} x}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix} \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{i} x} & \mu \\ u & d + \frac{x \mathbf{i} t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix} + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mu \\ u & \frac{x+t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix} + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x & \mu \\ u & \frac{x+t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{x_i - 2d}^{x_i} u \left| d + \frac{t - i|x|}{2} \right|^{\mu} e^{ikt} dt + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_x^{\infty} u \left| d + \frac{x - i|t|}{2} \right|^{\mu} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + s - |x|) ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{11}(s, t - |s| + x) ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{11}(s, t - |x| + 2d - |s|) ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{11}(s, t - 2d + x + s) ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) \left| \frac{d}{(t - \mathbb{Z}^x)/2} \right|^{\mu} \left| u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \right| q(s)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) \left| \frac{d}{(t - \mathbb{Z}^x)/2} \right|^{\mu} \left| u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \right| q(s)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + s - |x|) ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - |s| + x) ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - |x| + 2d - |s|) ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - 2d + x + s) ds \int_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{C}} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O} \\ @ \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid x + 2d \mid s) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} x \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^{d+(t \mid x)/2} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \\ @ \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid 2d + x + s) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^{(t+x)/2} \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \\ @ \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + s \mid x) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^{(x \mid t)/2} \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \\ @ \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid s + x) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ @ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^{(\xi+t)/2} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{F}_{u^2(s) \mid q(s)} \\ \mathbb{X}^{t \mid \bar{x}_i \mid s} \end{matrix} K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ @ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_0^0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{F}_{u^2(s) \mid q(s)} \\ \mathbb{X}^{t \mid x+s \mid t+x \mid s_i \mid 2d} \end{matrix} K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + s \mid x) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^{(x \mid t)/2} \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \\ @ \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid s + x) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^d \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid s + x) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^{(t \mid x)/2} \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{F}_{u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \mid q(s)} \\ \mathbb{X}^{t \mid \bar{u}^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \mid q(s)} \end{matrix} ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^d \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{F}_{u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \mid q(s)} \\ \mathbb{X}^{(x \mid t)/2} \end{matrix} ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{F}_{u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \mid q(s)} \\ \mathbb{X}^{d+(t \mid x)/2} \end{matrix} ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ @ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^d \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ @ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}^d \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{F}_{u^2(s) \mid q(s)} \\ \mathbb{X}^{t \mid \bar{x}_i \mid s} \end{matrix} K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid x + 2d \mid s) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2d} \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid 2d + s + x) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^x \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t + s \mid x) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2d} \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid s + x) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^x \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x + 2d \mid s) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2d} \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid 2d + x + s) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^x \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u^2(s) + u(s) b(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2d} \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u^2(s) + u(s) b(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^x \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2d} \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^x \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u^2(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) \mathbf{f}^{t+s \mid x} \mathbb{Z}^x \quad K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2d} \mathbb{Z}^x \otimes \mathbb{Z}^d \quad u^2(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) \mathbf{f}^{2d \mid s+t} \mathbb{Z}^x \quad K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned} \tag{2.1.12}$$

elde edilir. Ayn- şekilde,

$$\begin{aligned} & ik^{\mathbf{i}} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} \mathbf{i}^{-\alpha \mathbf{i}} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{Z}^x} + ik\beta^{\mathbf{i}} e^{ikx} + e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{Z}^x} + b(x) \frac{\mathbb{F}}{\mathbb{Z}^x} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^{\mathbf{i}} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \\ & + b(x) \beta^{\mathbf{i}} e^{ikx} \mathbf{i}^{-\alpha \mathbf{i}} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{Z}^x} + K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt + ik K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt \\ & = ik^{\mathbf{i}} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} \mathbf{i}^{-\alpha \mathbf{i}} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \frac{\mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{i}}}{\mathbb{Z}^x} + ik\beta^{\mathbf{i}} e^{ikx} + e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{Z}^x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \frac{\mathbb{E}}{\mathbb{Z}^d} \left[k\alpha^+ \sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) + k\alpha^{\mathbb{I}} \sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t) \right] e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \frac{\mathbb{E}}{\mathbb{Z}^d} \left[k\alpha^+ \sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) + k\alpha^{\mathbb{I}} \sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t) \right] \frac{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t}}{\mathcal{A}} @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathcal{A} dt \\
& + ik\beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) (\cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) \mathbb{I} \cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t)) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + ik\beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) (\cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) \mathbb{I} \cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t)) @ \frac{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t}}{\mathcal{A}} K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathcal{A} dt \\
& + \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \frac{\mathbb{E}}{\mathbb{Z}^d} \left[\alpha^+ \cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) \mathbb{I} \alpha^{\mathbb{I}} \cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t) \right] \frac{\mathfrak{n}}{ike^{ikt}} + b(t) e^{ikt} \\
& + \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds + ik \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \frac{\mathfrak{D}}{dt} \\
& + i\beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) (\sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) + \sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t)) \frac{\mathfrak{n}}{ike^{ikt}} + b(t) e^{ikt} \\
& + \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds + ik \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \frac{\mathfrak{D}}{dt} \\
& + \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} i u^2(t) \mathbb{I} q(t) \frac{\mathbb{E}}{\mathbb{Z}^d} \left[\alpha^+ \cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) \mathbb{I} \alpha^{\mathbb{I}} \cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t) \right] e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} i u^2(t) \mathbb{I} q(t) \frac{\mathbb{E}}{\mathbb{Z}^d} \left[\alpha^+ \cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) \mathbb{I} \alpha^{\mathbb{I}} \cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t) \right] \frac{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t}}{\mathcal{A}} @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathcal{A} dt \\
& + i\beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} i u^2(t) \mathbb{I} q(t) \frac{\mathbb{E}}{\mathbb{Z}^d} \left(\sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) + \sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t) \right) e^{ikt} \\
& + i\beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} i u^2(t) \mathbb{I} q(t) \frac{\mathbb{E}}{\mathbb{Z}^d} \left(\sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) + \sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - 2d + t) \right) @ \frac{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t}}{\mathcal{A}} K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathcal{A} dt \\
& + \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^x} i ku(t) \sin k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) \frac{\mathbb{H}}{\alpha^+ e^{ikt} + \alpha^{\mathbb{I}} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbb{I}} - t)} + \beta^{\mathbb{I}} e^{ikt}} \frac{\mathfrak{z}}{\mathbb{I} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbb{I}} - t)}} \\
& + \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbb{I}} - t) \frac{\mathfrak{n}}{ik} \frac{\mathfrak{z}}{\alpha^+ e^{ikt}} \frac{\mathbb{I}}{\alpha^{\mathbb{I}} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbb{I}} - t)}} + ik\beta \frac{\mathfrak{z}}{e^{ikt}} + e^{ik(2d_{\mathbb{I}} - t)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + b(t) \frac{\int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \alpha^+ e^{ikt} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - t)} + \beta^i e^{ikt} \mathbf{i} e^{ik(2d_i - t)} \mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{x}}}{\mathbb{Z}^t} \stackrel{\mathbf{Q}}{=} \\
& + K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds + ik \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \frac{dt}{dt} \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) \mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{h}} \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) \frac{\alpha^+ e^{ikt} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - t)} + \beta^i e^{ikt} \mathbf{i} e^{ik(2d_i - t)}}{\mathbb{Z}^t} \stackrel{\mathbf{3}}{=} \\
& d \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \frac{5}{dt} \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} b(x) \frac{\int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - x)} + \beta^i e^{ikx} \mathbf{i} e^{ik(2d_i - x)} \mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{x}}}{\mathbb{Z}^x} \\
& + K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt + ik \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x} K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt = \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} k\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt + k\alpha^i u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + ik\beta u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} ik\beta u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} k\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} 0 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} 0 \mathbf{1} \\
& + k\alpha^i u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} 0 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} 0 \mathbf{1} \\
& + ik\beta u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} ik\beta u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} 0 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} 0 \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} ik\alpha^+ u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt + k\beta u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} 0 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \mathbf{0} \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} ik\alpha^i u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} 0 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \mathbf{0} \\
& + k\beta u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \alpha^+ u(t) b(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) b(t) \cos k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) b(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) b(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \cos k(x - t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \cos k(x - 2d + t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \sin k(x - t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \cos k(x - t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \cos k(x - 2d + t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \sin k(x - t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u^2(t) q(t) \cos k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \cos k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt @ \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u^2(t) q(t) \cos k(x - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{Z}^d \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \quad 1 \\
& \mathbf{i}^\alpha u(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \Delta dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^d \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \quad \mathbf{i}^t \quad 1 \\
& \mathbf{i}^\beta u(t) \sin k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \Delta dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^d \quad \mathbf{i}^t \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \quad 1 \\
& \mathbf{i}^\beta u(t) \sin k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \Delta dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^x \quad \mathbf{i}^t \\
& \mathbf{i}^{k\alpha^+} u(t) \sin k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^x \quad \mathbb{Z}^x \\
& \mathbf{i}^{k\alpha^+} u(t) \sin k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} - t)} dt \mathbf{i}^{-k\beta} u(t) \sin k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^x \quad \mathbb{Z}^x \\
& + k\beta u(t) \sin k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} - t)} dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^d \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \quad 1 \\
& \mathbf{i}^k u(t) \sin k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \Delta dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^x \quad \mathbf{i}^t \quad \mathbb{Z}^x \\
& \mathbf{i}^{ik\alpha^+} \mathbb{R}_a u(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ikt} dt + ik\alpha^+ u(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} - t)} dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^x \quad \mathbb{Z}^x \\
& \mathbf{i}^{ik\beta} u(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ikt} dt \mathbf{i}^{-ik\beta} u(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} - t)} dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^x \quad \mathbb{Z}^x \\
& \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^+} u(t) b(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ikt} dt \mathbf{i}^{-\alpha^+} u(t) b(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} - t)} dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^d \quad \mathbb{Z}^x \\
& \mathbf{i}^\beta u(t) b(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ikt} dt + \beta u(t) b(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} - t)} dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^d \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \quad d \quad 1 \\
& \mathbf{i} u(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \Delta dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^x \quad \mathbf{i} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \quad 1 \\
& \mathbf{i}^{ik} u(t) \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \Delta dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^x \quad \mathbf{i}^t \\
& \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^+} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i}^\beta q(t) \mathbb{C} \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathbb{Z}^x \quad \mathbf{i}^t \\
& \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^+} \mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i}^\beta q(t) \mathbb{C} \cos k(x_{\mathbf{i}} - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} - t)} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} \int_{-\infty}^{x} u^2(t) \int_{-\infty}^{-q(t)} \cos k(x-i-t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} \int_{-\infty}^{x} u^2(t) \int_{-\infty}^{-q(t)} \cos k(x-i-t) e^{ik(2d_i-t)} dt \\
& \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} \int_{-\infty}^{x} u^2(t) \int_{-\infty}^{-q(t)} \cos k(x-i-t) \mathcal{O}_{Z_t} @ K_{11}(t,s) e^{iks} ds \Delta dt \\
& = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots + T_{52}
\end{aligned}$$

ile gösterilsin. Burada;

$$\begin{aligned}
T_1 &= \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} k\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x-i-t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) dt \int_{-\infty}^{-ik\frac{\alpha^+}{4}} u \frac{x+t}{2} \mu e^{ikt} dt \\
T_2 &= k\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x-i-2d+t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ik(2d_i-x)} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) dt \int_{-\infty}^{-ik\frac{\alpha^+}{4}} u \frac{d+\frac{t-i-x}{2}}{2} \mu e^{ikt} dt \\
T_3 &= ik\beta u(t) \cos k(x-i-t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) dt + ik \frac{\beta}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{-ik\frac{\beta}{4}} u \frac{x+t}{2} \mu e^{ikt} dt \\
T_4 &= ik\beta u(t) \cos k(x-i-2d+t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d_i-x)} \int_0^{\infty} u(t) dt + ik \frac{\beta}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{-ik\frac{\beta}{4}} u \frac{d+\frac{t-i-x}{2}}{2} \mu e^{ikt} dt \\
T_5 &= \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} k\alpha^+ u(t) \sin k(x-i-t) @ K_{11}(t,s) e^{iks} ds \Delta dt \\
&= ik \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{x-i-2d} \mathcal{B}_{Z_t} \int_{-\infty}^{x-i} u(s) K_{11}(s,t+s-i-x) ds \mathcal{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ ik \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{x-i-2d} \mathcal{B}_{Z_t} \int_{-\infty}^{(x-i-t)/2} u(s) K_{11}(s,t+i-s+x) ds \mathcal{C} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Z}^d \quad \text{O}_{\text{Z}t} \quad 1 \\
T_6 = & k\alpha^{\mathbf{i}} - u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
= & \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \text{Z}^x \text{B} @ \text{Z}^d \quad \mathbf{i} t \quad 1 \\
& + ik \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \text{Z}^x \text{B} @ \text{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + ik \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \text{Z}^x \text{B} @ \text{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \text{Z}^d \quad \text{O}_{\text{Z}t} \quad 1 \\
T_7 = & ik\beta - u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
= & ik \frac{\beta}{2} \text{Z}^x \text{B} @ \text{Z}^x \quad \mathbf{i} t \quad 1 \\
& + ik \frac{\beta}{2} \text{Z}^x \text{B} @ \text{Z}^x \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t + s \mathbf{i} - x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + ik \frac{\beta}{2} \text{Z}^x \text{B} @ \text{Z}^x \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \text{Z}^d \quad \text{O}_{\text{Z}t} \quad 1 \\
T_8 = & ik\beta - u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
= & ik \frac{\beta}{2} \text{Z}^x \text{B} @ \text{Z}^d \quad \mathbf{i} t \quad 1 \\
& + ik \frac{\beta}{2} \text{Z}^x \text{B} @ \text{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - x + 2d \mathbf{i} - s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + ik \frac{\beta}{2} \text{Z}^x \text{B} @ \text{Z}^d \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - 2d + x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \text{Z}^d \quad \text{O}_{\text{Z}t} \quad 1 \\
T_9 = & \mathbf{i} ik\alpha^+ - u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
= & \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} \text{Z}^d \quad u(t) dt \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \text{Z}^x \mu \frac{x+t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \text{Z}^d \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{i} x \\
T_{10} = & \mathbf{i} ik\alpha^{\mathbf{i}} - u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
= & \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} e^{ik(2d \mathbf{i} - x)} \text{Z}^d \quad u(t) dt \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{4} \text{Z}^x \mu d + \frac{t \mathbf{i} - x}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \text{Z}^d \quad 0 \quad x \mathbf{i} - 2d \\
T_{11} = & k\beta - u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
& 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} ik \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} u(t) dt + ik \frac{\beta}{4} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u \left| \frac{t+x}{2} \right|^{\mu} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{12} &= k \beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d-x)} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) dt + ik \frac{\beta}{4} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u \left| d + \frac{t+x}{2} \right|^{\mu} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{13} &= \mathbf{i} \alpha^+ \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) b(t) \cos k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} u(t) b(t) dt + \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u \left| \frac{x+t}{2} \right|^{\mu} b \left| \frac{x+t}{2} \right|^{\mu} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{14} &= \mathbf{i} \alpha^i \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) b(t) \cos k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \frac{\alpha^i}{4} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u \left| d + \frac{t+x}{2} \right|^{\mu} b \left| d + \frac{t+x}{2} \right|^{\mu} e^{ikt} dt + \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} e^{ik(2d-x)} u(t) b(t) dt \\
T_{15} &= \mathbf{i} i \beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) b(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} u(t) b(t) dt + \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u \left| \frac{x+t}{2} \right|^{\mu} b \left| \frac{x+t}{2} \right|^{\mu} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{16} &= \mathbf{i} i \beta \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) b(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{\beta}{4} u \left| d + \frac{t+x}{2} \right|^{\mu} b \left| d + \frac{t+x}{2} \right|^{\mu} e^{ikt} dt + \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d-x)} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) b(t) dt \\
T_{17} &= \mathbf{i} \alpha^+ \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \cos k(x - t) \circledast K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \circledast_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{O}} u(s) K_{21}(s, t+s - x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \circledast_{\mathbb{B}}^{\mathbb{O}} u(s) K_{21}(s, t - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{18} &= \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}} u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \mathcal{B} @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{21}(s, t \mathbf{i} - x + 2d \mathbf{i} - s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \begin{matrix} x \mathbf{i} - 2d \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \mathcal{B} @ \begin{matrix} d+(t \mathbf{i} - x)/2 \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{21}(s, t + x \mathbf{i} - 2d + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{19} &= \mathbf{i}^{\beta} u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i}^{\beta} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \mathcal{B} @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \\ t \mathbb{Z}^x \mathbf{i} - s \end{matrix} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \mathbf{i} \begin{matrix} x \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ t \mathbf{i} - x + s \end{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\
T_{20} &= \mathbf{i}^{\beta} u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i}^{\beta} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \mathcal{B} @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \\ t + x \mathbf{i} - 2d + s \end{matrix} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \mathbf{i} \begin{matrix} x \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ t \mathbf{i} - x + 2d \mathbf{i} - s \end{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\
T_{21} &= \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^+} u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^+} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \mathcal{B} @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mathbf{i} - x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^+} \begin{matrix} x \mathbf{i} - t \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \mathcal{B} @ \begin{matrix} (x \mathbf{i} - t)/2 \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x \mathbf{i} - s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^+} \begin{matrix} x \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (x+t)/2 \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\
T_{22} &= \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}} u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - 2d + t) @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \mathcal{B} @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mathbf{i} - x + 2d \mathbf{i} - s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}} \begin{matrix} x \mathbf{i} - 2d \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \mathcal{B} @ \begin{matrix} d+(t \mathbf{i} - x)/2 \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mathbf{i} - 2d + x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}} \begin{matrix} x \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} d \mathbf{i} - (t+x)/2 \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\
T_{23} &= \beta k u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d \end{matrix} K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&\quad 0 \quad \mathbf{i}^{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}} t
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathcal{O}} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathcal{B}} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + s - x) ds \sum_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathcal{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + ik \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbf{i} x \mathcal{O} (x - t)/2} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathcal{B}} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - s + x) ds \sum_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathcal{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{24} &= \mathbf{i} \beta k \int u(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) @ K_{22}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^0 \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\mathcal{O}} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + 2d - x - s) ds \sum_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathcal{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{x - 2d} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\mathcal{O} (d + (t - x)/2)} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - 2d + x + s) ds \sum_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathcal{C}} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{25} &= \mathbf{i} \alpha^+ \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t)} \cos k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) dt \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathcal{Z}^d} u^2 \frac{x + t}{2} \mathbf{i} q \frac{x + t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{26} &= \mathbf{i} \alpha^+ \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t)} \cos k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ik(2d - x)} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) dt \\
&\quad + \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^0 u^2 \frac{d + \frac{t - x}{2}}{2} \mathbf{i} q \frac{d + \frac{t - x}{2}}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{27} &= \mathbf{i} i\beta \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t)} \sin k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^0 \sum_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\mathcal{Z}^d} u^2 \frac{x + t}{2} \mathbf{i} q \frac{x + t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) dt \\
T_{28} &= \mathbf{i} i\beta \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\mathbf{i} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t)} \sin k(x - 2d + t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d - x)} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(t) \mathbf{i} q(t) dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{4} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2 d\mathbf{x} + \frac{t \mathbf{i} x}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q d\mathbf{x} + \frac{t \mathbf{i} x}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{29} &= \mathbf{i} \alpha^+ \int_0^{\infty} u^2(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(t) \cos k(x - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathbb{B} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(s) K_{11}(s, t + s - x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathbb{B} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(s) K_{11}(s, t - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{30} &= \mathbf{i} \alpha^+ \int_0^{\infty} u^2(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(t) \cos k(x - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathbb{B} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(s) K_{11}(s, t - x + 2d - s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathbb{B} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(s) K_{11}(s, t - 2d + x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{31} &= \mathbf{i} i\beta \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(t) \sin k(x - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathbb{B} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(s) K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{32} &= \mathbf{i} i\beta \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(t) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \mathbb{B} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} q(s) K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{33} &= \mathbf{i} k\alpha^+ \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) dt + ik \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u \frac{x+t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{34} &= \mathbf{i} k\alpha^+ \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(t) \sin k(x - t) e^{ik(2d - t)} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \int_0^x u(t) dt \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{4} \int_0^x u d + \frac{x \mathbf{i} t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{35} &= \mathbf{i} k \beta - u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^x u(t) dt \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\beta}{4} \int_0^x u \frac{x+t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \int_0^x \mathbf{O}_{Zt} \\
T_{36} &= k \beta - u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} t)} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \int_0^x u(t) dt + ik \frac{\beta}{4} \int_0^x u d + \frac{x \mathbf{i} t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \int_0^x \mathbf{O}_{Zt} \\
T_{37} &= \mathbf{i} k - u(t) \sin k(x \mathbf{i} - t) @ K_{11}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \frac{ik}{2} \int_0^x \mathbf{B} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \int_0^x \mathbf{O}_{Zt} \\
&\quad + \frac{ik}{2} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - x + s) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \int_0^x \mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{i}}^2 \mathbf{O}_{Zt} \\
&\quad \mathbf{i} \frac{ik}{2} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - s + x) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \int_0^x \mathbf{B} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathbf{i} - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \int_0^x \mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{i}}^2 \mathbf{O}_{Zt} \\
T_{38} &= \mathbf{i} ik \alpha^+ - u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} \int_0^x u(t) dt \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \int_0^x u \frac{x+t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \int_0^x \mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{i}}^2 \\
T_{39} &= ik \alpha^{\mathbf{i}} - u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} t)} dt \\
&= ik \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} e^{ik(2d_{\mathbf{i}} x)} \int_0^x u(t) dt \mathbf{i} ik \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{4} \int_0^x u d + \frac{x \mathbf{i} t}{2} \mathbf{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad \int_0^x \mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{i}}^2 \\
T_{40} &= \mathbf{i} ik \beta - u(t) \cos k(x \mathbf{i} - t) e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} ik \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} u(t) dt \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} ik \frac{\beta}{4} u \frac{\mu}{2} \frac{x+t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{41} &= \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} ik \beta u(t) \cos k(x - t) e^{ik(2d\mathbf{i} - t)} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} ik \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d\mathbf{i} - x)} u(t) dt + ik \frac{\beta}{4} u \frac{\mu}{d} \frac{x - \mathbf{i}t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{42} &= \mathbf{i} \alpha^+ u(t) b(t) \cos k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} u(t) b(t) dt \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \frac{\alpha^+}{4} u \frac{\mu}{2} \frac{x+t}{2} b \frac{\mu}{2} \frac{x+t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{43} &= \mathbf{i} \alpha^i u(t) b(t) \cos k(x - t) e^{ik(2d\mathbf{i} - t)} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} e^{ik(2d\mathbf{i} - x)} u(t) b(t) dt + \frac{\alpha^i}{4} u \frac{\mu}{d} \frac{x - \mathbf{i}t}{2} b \frac{\mu}{d} \frac{x - \mathbf{i}t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{44} &= \mathbf{i} \beta u(t) b(t) \cos k(x - t) e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} u(t) b(t) dt \mathbf{i} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \frac{\beta}{4} u \frac{\mu}{2} \frac{x+t}{2} b \frac{\mu}{2} \frac{x+t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{45} &= \beta u(t) b(t) \cos k(x - t) e^{ik(2d\mathbf{i} - t)} dt \\
&= \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d\mathbf{i} - x)} u(t) b(t) dt + \frac{\beta}{4} u \frac{\mu}{d} \frac{x - \mathbf{i}t}{2} b \frac{\mu}{d} \frac{x - \mathbf{i}t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{46} &= \mathbf{i} u(t) \cos k(x - t) @ K_{21}(t, s) e^{iks} ds \mathbf{A} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \mathbb{B} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} u(s) K_{21}(s, t - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad @ \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \mathbb{C} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} u(s) K_{21}(s, t - x + s) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
&= \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} \mathbb{B} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_x^d} u(s) K_{21}(s, t - s + x) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O} \\ @ \\ u(s) K_{21}(s, t \mid x + s) ds \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ e^{ikt} dt \\ 1 \end{matrix} \\
& \begin{matrix} 2d_i x \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (x+t)/2 \\ \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^t} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{A} \\ e^{iks} ds \\ 1 \end{matrix} \\
T_{47} = & \mathbf{i} ik \begin{matrix} u(t) \cos k(x \mid t) \\ @ \\ u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid s + x) ds \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ e^{ikt} dt \\ 1 \end{matrix} \\
= & \mathbf{i} \frac{ik}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{O} \\ @ \\ u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid s + x) ds \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ e^{ikt} dt \\ 1 \end{matrix} \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{ik}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ @ \\ u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid x + s) ds \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{A} \\ e^{ikt} dt \\ 1 \end{matrix} \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{ik}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ @ \\ u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid s + x) ds \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{A} \\ e^{ikt} dt \\ 1 \end{matrix} \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{ik}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ @ \\ u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid x + s) ds \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ e^{ikt} dt \\ 1 \end{matrix} \\
& \begin{matrix} 2d_i x \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (x+t)/2 \\ \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{A} \\ e^{ikt} dt \\ 1 \end{matrix} \\
T_{48} = & \mathbf{i} \alpha^+ \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ @ \\ u^2(t) \mid q(t) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \cos k(x \mid t) e^{ikt} dt \\ d \end{matrix} \\
= & \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} e^{ikx} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^d \\ \mathbb{f} \\ u^2(t) \mid q(t) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{A} \\ dt \end{matrix} \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ @ \\ u^2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu \\ \frac{x+t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{P} \\ \mid q \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu \\ \frac{x+t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{P} \\ , \end{matrix} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{49} = & \mathbf{i} \alpha^i \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ @ \\ u^2(t) \mid q(t) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \cos k(x \mid t) e^{ik(2d_i t)} dt \\ d \end{matrix} \\
= & \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} e^{ik(2d_i x)} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^d \\ \mathbb{f} \\ u^2(t) \mid q(t) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{A} \\ dt \end{matrix} \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{4} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ @ \\ u^2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu \\ d + \frac{x \mid t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{P} \\ \mid q \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu \\ d + \frac{x \mid t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{P} \\ , \end{matrix} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{50} = & \mathbf{i} \beta \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ @ \\ u^2(t) \mid q(t) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \cos k(x \mid t) e^{ikt} dt \\ d \end{matrix} \\
= & \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ikx} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^d \\ \mathbb{f} \\ u^2(t) \mid q(t) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{A} \\ dt \end{matrix} \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{4} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ @ \\ u^2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu \\ \frac{x+t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{P} \\ \mid q \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu \\ \frac{x+t}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{P} \\ , \end{matrix} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{51} = & \beta \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}^x \\ \mathbb{B} \\ @ \\ u^2(t) \mid q(t) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \cos k(x \mid t) e^{ik(2d_i t)} dt \\ d \end{matrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\beta}{2} e^{ik(2d_i x)} \int_{Z^d}^x u^2(t) \int_{-q(t)}^0 dt \\
&\quad + i \frac{\beta}{4} \int_{Z^d}^x u^2(t) \int_{d+\frac{x-i t}{2}}^0 \int_{-q(t)}^0 d + \frac{x-i t}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
T_{52} &= i \int_{Z^d}^x u^2(t) \int_{-q(t)}^0 \cos k(x-i t) \int_{K_{11}(t,s)}^1 e^{iks} ds A dt \\
&= i \frac{1}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x \int_{B_{\frac{x}{2}}}^0 u^2(s) \int_{-q(s)}^0 K_{11}(s,t-i s+x) ds C e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + i \frac{1}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x \int_{Z^d}^0 u^2(s) \int_{-q(s)}^0 K_{11}(s,t-i x+s) ds A e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + i \frac{1}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x \int_{Z^d}^0 u^2(s) \int_{-q(s)}^0 K_{11}(s,t-i s+x) ds A e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + i \frac{1}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x \int_{B_{\frac{x}{2}}}^0 u^2(s) \int_{-q(s)}^0 K_{11}(s,t-i x+s) ds C e^{ikt} dt \\
&\text{şeklindedir. Bu hesaplamalar yerine yazılırsa,} \\
b(x) &= \int_{Z^d}^x \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^- e^{ik(2d_i x)} + \beta^+ e^{ikx} + \beta^- e^{ik(2d_i x)} \\
&\quad + K_{21}(x,t) e^{ikt} dt + ik K_{22}(x,t) e^{ikt} dt = \\
&= i \frac{1}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^- e^{ik(2d_i x)} \int_{-\beta^+}^0 e^{ikx} \int_{-e^{ik(2d_i x)}}^0 u^2(t) + u(t) b(t) \int_{-q(t)}^0 dt \\
&\quad + i \frac{ik\alpha^+}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x u \int_{\frac{x+t}{2}}^0 e^{ikt} dt \int_{-\frac{ik\alpha^-}{2}}^0 u \int_{d+\frac{t-i x}{2}}^0 e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + i \frac{ik\alpha^-}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x u \int_{d+\frac{x-i t}{2}}^0 e^{ikt} dt + \frac{ik\beta^+}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x u \int_{\frac{x+t}{2}}^0 e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + i \frac{ik\beta^-}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x u \int_{\frac{x+t}{2}}^0 e^{ikt} dt \int_{-\frac{ik\beta^+}{2}}^0 u \int_{d+\frac{t-i x}{2}}^0 e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{ik\beta^+}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x u \int_{d+\frac{x-i t}{2}}^0 e^{ikt} dt \\
&\quad + \frac{ik\alpha^+}{2} \int_{Z^d}^x \int_{B_{\frac{x}{2}}}^0 u(s) K_{11}(s,t-i x+s) ds C e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\alpha^+}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}} & \mathcal{O} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathbb{Z}_x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x \\ \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}_x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid s+x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}} & \mathcal{O}^{(t+x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathbb{Z}_d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x \\ \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}_d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{ik\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}} & \mathcal{O}^{d+(t_{\mathbf{i}} x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathbb{Z}_d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x \\ \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}_d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{ik\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}} & \mathcal{O}^{(t+x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathbb{Z}_x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x \\ \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}_x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t+s \mid x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{ik\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}} & \mathcal{O}^{(x_{\mathbf{i}} t)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathbb{Z}_x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x \\ \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}_x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid s+x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}} & \mathcal{O}^{(x+t)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathbb{Z}_d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x \\ \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}_d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}} & \mathcal{O}^{(t_{\mathbf{i}} x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathbb{Z}_d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x \\ \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}_d \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid 2d+x+s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x & \mu_{\frac{x+t}{2}} \P \\ u^2 & + u \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{\frac{x+t}{2}} \P \\ b \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{\frac{x+t}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} q \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{\frac{x+t}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} \end{matrix} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{4} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x & \mu_{d+\frac{t_{\mathbf{i}} x}{2}} \P \\ u^2 & + u \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{t_{\mathbf{i}} x}{2}} \P \\ b \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{t_{\mathbf{i}} x}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{t_{\mathbf{i}} x}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} q \end{matrix} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{i}}}{4} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbf{i}} & \mu_{d+\frac{x_{\mathbf{i}} t}{2}} \P \\ u^2 & + u \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{x_{\mathbf{i}} t}{2}} \P \\ b \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{x_{\mathbf{i}} t}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{x_{\mathbf{i}} t}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} q \end{matrix} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \mathfrak{i} \frac{\beta}{4} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x & \mu_{\frac{x+t}{2}} \P \\ u^2 & + u \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{\frac{x+t}{2}} \P \\ b \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{\frac{x+t}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} q \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{\frac{x+t}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} \end{matrix} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \mathfrak{i} \frac{\beta}{4} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x & \mu_{d+\frac{t_{\mathbf{i}} x}{2}} \P \\ u^2 & + u \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{t_{\mathbf{i}} x}{2}} \P \\ b \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{t_{\mathbf{i}} x}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} q \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{t_{\mathbf{i}} x}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} \end{matrix} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \mathfrak{i} \frac{\beta}{4} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x & \mu_{d+\frac{x_{\mathbf{i}} t}{2}} \P \\ u^2 & + u \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{x_{\mathbf{i}} t}{2}} \P \\ b \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{x_{\mathbf{i}} t}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu_{d+\frac{x_{\mathbf{i}} t}{2}} \P \\ \mathbf{i} q \end{matrix} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x & \mathcal{O} \\ \mathbb{B} & \mathbb{Z}_x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x \\ \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}_x \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t+s \mid x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{\mathcal{O}}{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{Z}_x \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid s+x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{(t+t)/2}{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{Z}_d \quad u(s) K_{21}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{x_1 2d}{\mathbb{B}} \overset{d+(t_1 x)/2}{\mathcal{O}} \mathbb{Z}_d \quad u(s) K_{21}(s, t \mid 2d+x+s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_d}^{d+(t+x)/2}}{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{Z}_x \quad u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{t_1 x+s}{\mathbb{B}} \overset{s+x \mathbb{Z} + t_1 2d}{\mathcal{O}^0} \mathbb{Z}_d \quad u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{\mathcal{O}}{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{Z}_x \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t+s \mid x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{(t+x)/2}{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{Z}_x \quad u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid s+x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{(t+t)/2}{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{Z}_d \quad u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{x_1 2d}{\mathbb{B}} \overset{d+(t_1 x)/2}{\mathcal{O}} \mathbb{Z}_d \quad u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid 2d+x+s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{\mathcal{O}}{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{Z}_x \quad u(s) K_{22}(s, t+s \mid x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{ik\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{\mathcal{O}}{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{Z}_x \quad u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid s+x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{ik\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{(t+t)/2}{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{Z}_d \quad u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x \overset{x_1 2d}{\mathbb{B}} \overset{d+(t_1 x)/2}{\mathcal{O}} \mathbb{Z}_d \quad u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mid 2d+x+s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \overset{x}{\mathbb{B}} \overset{d_1 (t+x)/2}{\mathcal{O}} \mathbb{Z}_x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u^2(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{q(s)} \mathfrak{x}_{K_{11}(s, t+s \mid x)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u^2(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{q(s)} \mathfrak{x}_{K_{11}(s, t \mid s+x)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u^2(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{q(s)} \mathfrak{x}_{K_{11}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u^2(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{q(s)} \mathfrak{x}_{K_{11}(s, t \mid 2d+x+s)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathfrak{f}_{u^2(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{q(s)} \mathfrak{x}_{K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik\beta}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathfrak{f}_{u^2(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{q(s)} \mathfrak{x}_{K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{ik}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^0 u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid s+x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{ik}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{K_{11}(s, t \mid x+s)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u(s)} K_{11}(s, t \mid s+x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{ik}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid s+x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{2d\mathfrak{i}}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{K_{21}(s, t \mid s+x)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{K_{21}(s, t \mid x+s)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{K_{21}(s, t \mid s+x)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{K_{21}(s, t \mid x+s)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{2d\mathfrak{i}}{2} \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\mathbb{Z}^x} \mathfrak{f}_{u(s)} \mathfrak{i}_{K_{21}(s, t \mid x+s)} ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{B}^{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{22}(s, t | s+x) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{i}{2} \mathbb{B}^{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} (t)/2}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{22}(s, t | x+s) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{i}{2} \mathbb{B}^{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} d}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} u(s) K_{22}(s, t | s+x) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{i}{2} \mathbb{B}^{\mathcal{O}^d_{\mathbb{Z}^x}} u(s) K_{22}(s, t | x+s) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{i}{2} \mathbb{B}^{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} (x+t)/2}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} u^2(s) \mathbb{f}_{|q(s)} K_{11}(s, t | s+x) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{i}{2} \mathbb{B}^{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} (t)/2}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} u^2(s) \mathbb{f}_{|q(s)} K_{11}(s, t | x+s) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{i}{2} \mathbb{B}^{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} d}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} u^2(s) \mathbb{f}_{|q(s)} K_{11}(s, t | s+x) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{i}{2} \mathbb{B}^{\mathcal{O}^d_{\mathbb{Z}^x}} u^2(s) \mathbb{f}_{|q(s)} K_{11}(s, t | x+s) ds \mathbb{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{i}{2} \mathbb{B}^{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} (x+t)/2}_{\mathbb{Z}^x} u^2(t) + u(t) b(t) \mathbb{f}_{|q(t)} dt \text{ ve} \\
& \text{Buradan } b(x) = \int_0^x u^2(t) + u(t) b(t) \mathbb{f}_{|q(t)} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt &= i \frac{\alpha^+}{4} u^2 \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} + u \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} b \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} i \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ \frac{\alpha i}{4} u^2 \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{t-i}{2}} + u \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{t-i}{2}} b \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{t-i}{2}} i \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{t-i}{2}} e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ \frac{\alpha i}{4} u^2 \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{x-i}{2}} + u \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{x-i}{2}} b \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{x-i}{2}} i \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{x-i}{2}} e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ \frac{\beta}{4} u^2 \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} + u \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} b \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} i \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ \frac{\beta}{4} u^2 \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{t-i}{2}} + u \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{t-i}{2}} b \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{t-i}{2}} i \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{t-i}{2}} e^{ikt} dt \\
&+ \frac{\beta}{4} u^2 \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{x-i}{2}} + u \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{x-i}{2}} b \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{x-i}{2}} i \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{d + \frac{x-i}{2}} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_x u(s) K_{11}(s, t + s \mathfrak{i} - x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_x u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathfrak{i} - s + x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_d u(s) K_{21}(s, t \mathfrak{i} - x + 2d \mathfrak{i} - s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{i} x}^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_d u(s) K_{21}(s, t + x \mathfrak{i} - 2d + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_x u(s) \mathfrak{f}_{u^2}(s) \mathfrak{i} q(s) \mathfrak{K}_{11}(s, t + s \mathfrak{i} - x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_x \mathfrak{f}_{u^2}(s) \mathfrak{i} q(s) \mathfrak{K}_{11}(s, t \mathfrak{i} - s + x) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_d \mathfrak{f}_{u^2}(s) \mathfrak{i} q(s) \mathfrak{K}_{11}(s, t \mathfrak{i} - x + 2d \mathfrak{i} - s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{i} x}^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_d \mathfrak{f}_{u^2}(s) \mathfrak{i} q(s) \mathfrak{K}_{11}(s, t \mathfrak{i} - 2d + x + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \quad (2.1.13)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{Z}_x K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt = \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mu u d + \frac{t \mathfrak{i} x}{2} \mathfrak{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{i} x}^\mu u d \mathfrak{i} \frac{t \mathfrak{i} x}{2} \mathfrak{P} e^{ikt} dt \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mu u \frac{t + x}{2} \mathfrak{P} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_x u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathfrak{i} - x + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{i} x}^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_x u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x \mathfrak{i} - s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_d u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathfrak{i} - x + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{i} x}^\mathcal{O} \mathbb{B} \mathbb{Z}_d u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathfrak{i} - x + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\alpha i}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_i & \mathcal{O} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}^d & \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x_i - s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha i}{2} \begin{matrix} i & x \\ \mathbb{Z}_x & \mathcal{O}^{di-(t+x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}^d & \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x_i - x + 2d_i - s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha i}{2} \begin{matrix} x_i & 2d \\ \mathbb{Z}_i & \mathcal{O}^{d+(t_i-x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}^d & \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x_i - 2d + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_i & x \\ u & \mu \frac{x+t}{2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ e^{ikt} dt & \end{matrix} i \begin{matrix} \beta \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \\ u \\ d + \frac{t_i - x}{2} \\ \mathbb{B} \\ e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_x & \mu \frac{x+t}{2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ u & d + \frac{x_i - t}{2} \\ e^{ikt} dt & \end{matrix} \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \beta \\ \mathbb{Z}^x \\ u \\ d + \frac{t_i - x}{2} \\ \mathbb{B} \\ e^{ikt} dt \end{matrix} + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_i & x \\ u & \mu \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}^d & \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} x \\ \mathcal{O}^{2d_i-x} \\ \mathbb{B} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d & \end{matrix} \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} x_i & 2d \\ \mathbb{Z}_i & \mathcal{O}^{d+(t_i-x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}^d & \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x_i - x + 2d_i - s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} x_i & 2d \\ \mathbb{Z}_i & \mathcal{O}^{d+(t_i-x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}^d & \end{matrix} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x_i - 2d + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{matrix} i & x \\ \mathbb{Z}_i & \mathcal{O}^{di-(t+x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}^d & \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x_i - 2d + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} i & x \\ \mathbb{Z}_i & \mathcal{O}^{di-(t+x)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ \mathbb{Z}^x & \end{matrix} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x_i - x + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} i & x \\ \mathbb{Z}_x & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_x}^{(x_i-t)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x_i - x + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt & \end{matrix} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} x_i & 2d \\ \mathbb{Z}_i & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_x}^d \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x_i - s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt & \end{matrix} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} i & x \\ \mathbb{Z}_x & \mathcal{O}^d \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x_i - s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt & \end{matrix} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} 2d_i & x \\ \mathbb{Z}_x & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_x}^{(x+t)/2} \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x_i - x + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt & \end{matrix} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} i & x \\ \mathbb{Z}_x & (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_x}^t)/2 \\ \mathbb{B} & \otimes \\ u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x_i - x + s) ds \mathcal{A} e^{ikt} dt & \end{matrix} \\
& x_i & 2d & d
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{\mathcal{O}_{Z_x}} @ u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x \mathfrak{i} s) ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{\mathcal{O}^d} @ u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x \mathfrak{i} s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{(x+t)/2} @ u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{\mathcal{O}^0} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x \mathfrak{i} s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{(x+t)/2} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathfrak{i} x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{(x+t)/2} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x \mathfrak{i} s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{(x+t)/2} @ u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{\mathcal{O}^0} @ u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mathfrak{i} x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{(x+t)/2} @ u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x \mathfrak{i} s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^{(x+t)/2} @ u(s) K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{A} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{x}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^0 @ u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mathfrak{i} x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt \\
& \mathfrak{i} \frac{x}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^0 @ u(s) K_{22}(s, t \mathfrak{i} x + s) ds \mathbf{C} e^{ikt} dt
\end{aligned} \tag{2.1.14}$$

esitlikleri elde edilir.

Şimdi,

1-) $d < x < 2d$, $\mathfrak{i} x < t < x \mathfrak{i} 2d < 2d \mathfrak{i} x$, 2-) $2d < x$, $\mathfrak{i} x < t < 2dx$,

3-) $d < x < 2d$, $x \mathfrak{i} 2d < t < 2d \mathfrak{i} x$, 4-) $2d < x$, $\mathfrak{i} x < t < x \mathfrak{i} 2d$,

5-) $2d < x$, $2d \mathfrak{i} x < t < x$, 6-) $d < x < 2d$, $x \mathfrak{i} 2d < t < x$

bölgelerinde $K_{11}(x, t)$, $K_{21}(x, t)$ ve $K_{22}(x, t)$ fonksiyonları ifadeleri yazılsın:

1-) $d < x < 2d$, $\mathfrak{i} x < t < x \mathfrak{i} 2d < 2d \mathfrak{i} x$ aralığında (2.1.12), (2.1.13) ve (2.1.14)

eşitliklerinden $K_{ij}(x, t)$, $i, j = 1, 2$ fonksiyonları için aşağıdaki integral denklem sistemleri elde edilir.

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{11}(x, t) &= \frac{\alpha^+}{2} u \left| \frac{x+t}{2} \right|^{\alpha^+} + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} u \left| d + \frac{t-i}{2} x \right|^{\alpha^i} - \frac{\beta}{2} u \left| \frac{x+t}{2} \right|^{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{2} u \left| d + \frac{t-i}{2} x \right|^{\beta} \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{2} u \left| d + \frac{x-i}{2} t \right|^{\beta} - \int_0^{(x-t)/2} u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \int q(s)^{\alpha^i} ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{(x-t)/2} u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \int q(s)^{\alpha^i} ds \\
&\quad - \int_0^0 \int Z^d u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \int q(s)^{\alpha^i} ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int Z^d u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \int q(s)^{\alpha^i} ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int Z_x^{d+(t-i)/2} u(s) K_{11}(s, t-i-x+s) ds + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int Z_x^{(x+t)/2} u(s) K_{11}(s, t+x-i-s) ds \\
&\quad - \int_0^{(x-i)/2} \int Z^d u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \int \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int Z_x^{(x+t)/2} u(s) K_{22}(s, t-i-x+s) ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int Z_x^{(x+t)/2} u(s) K_{22}(s, t+x-i-s) ds \\
&\quad - \int_0^{(x+t)/2} \int Z^d u^2(s) \int q(s)^{\alpha^i} ds \int t+x \bar{Z}^{2d+s} K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int Z^d u(s) K_{11}(s, t-i-x+2d-i-s) ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int Z^d u(s) K_{11}(s, t+x-i-2d-i-s) ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int Z^d u(s) K_{22}(s, t-i-x+2d-i-s) ds \\
&\quad - \int_0^{d-i(t+x)/2} \int Z^d u(s) K_{22}(s, t-i-x+2d-i-s) ds \\
&\quad - \int_0^{d+(t-i)/2} \int Z_x^{(x-i)/2} u(s) K_{22}(s, t-i-x+s) ds + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int Z^d u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int Z^d u^2(s) \int q(s)^{\alpha^i} ds \int t+x \bar{Z}^{2d+s} K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t \pm x + 2d \pm s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x \pm 2d + s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \pm x + s) ds \mp \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x \pm s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \pm x + 2d \pm s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x \pm 2d + s) ds \\
& \mp \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{t+x \pm 2d+s} u^2(s) \mp q(s) K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{t+x \pm 2d+s} u^2(s) \mp q(s) K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi \\
& \mp \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t \pm x + s) ds \mp \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x \pm s) ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x \pm s) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \pm x + s) ds \\
& \mp \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t \pm x + 2d \pm s) ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x \pm 2d + s) ds \\
& \mp \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mp \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \mp q(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \quad (2.1.15) \\
K_{21}(x, t) & = \mp \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \cdot \mu \frac{x+t}{2\mu} \mp \mu \frac{x+t}{2\mu} \cdot b \frac{x+t}{2\mu} \mp \mu \frac{x+t}{2\mu} \cdot b \frac{x+t}{2\mu} \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{4} \cdot \mu \frac{t_i x}{d} \mp \mu \frac{t_i x}{d} + u \frac{t_i x}{d} \mp \mu \frac{t_i x}{d} + \frac{t_i x}{d} \mp \mu \frac{t_i x}{d} + \frac{t_i x}{d}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{4} \cdot u^2 \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} b \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} \\
& + \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{4} \frac{u^2}{d + \frac{t_i x}{2}} \frac{u}{d + \frac{t_i x}{2}} b \frac{u}{d + \frac{t_i x}{2}} \frac{u}{d + \frac{t_i x}{2}} \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\alpha^+} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} u(s) K_{11}(s, t+x \mid s) ds \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{(x_i t)/2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\alpha^+} u^2(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{(x_i t)/2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\alpha^+} u^2(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) K_{11}(s, t+x \mid s) ds \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{(x+t)/2} \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} u(s) K_{21}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s) ds \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{d_i(t+x)/2} \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} u(s) K_{21}(s, t+x \mid 2d+s) ds \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{d+(t_i x)/2} \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\alpha^+} u^2(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s) ds \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{d_i(t+x)/2} \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d}^{\alpha^+} u^2(s) \mathbf{i} q(s) K_{11}(s, t+x \mid 2d+s) ds \\
& \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^1 \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} u(s) K_{21}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{(x_i t)/2} u(s) K_{21}(s, t \mid x+s) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{(x_i t)/2} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^d u(s) K_{11}(s, t+x \mid s) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{(x+t)/2} u(s) K_{11}(s, t+x \mid s) ds \quad (2.1.16)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{22}(x, t) = & \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} u \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} u \frac{\mu_{d+\frac{t_i x}{2}}}{2} \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} u \frac{\mu_{x+t}}{2} \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} u \frac{d+\frac{t_i x}{2}}{2} \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^x}^{\alpha^+} u(s) K_{21}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^+}{2} u(s) K_{11}(s, t+x \mid s) ds \\
& \int_0^{(x_i t)/2} \int_{t_i x+s}^{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mathbf{i} \frac{\alpha^i}{2} u(s) K_{11}(s, t \mid x+s) ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x - s) ds \\
& + \int_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - x + 2d - s) ds \\
& + \int_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x - 2d + s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{-\frac{(x-t)/2}{2}}^{\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}} u(s) K_{11}(s, t - x + s) ds + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{-\frac{(x+t)/2}{2}}^{\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x - s) ds \\
& + \int_{-\frac{\beta}{2}}^{\frac{\beta}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{11}(s, t - x + s) ds \\
& + \int_{-\frac{\beta}{2}}^{\frac{\beta}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{11}(s, t + x - 2d + s) ds \\
& + \int_{-\frac{\beta}{2}}^{\frac{\beta}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - x + 2d - s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{-\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}}^{\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - x + s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{-\frac{(x-t)/2}{2}}^{\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x - s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{-\frac{(x+t)/2}{2}}^{\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x - s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{-\frac{(x-t)/2}{2}}^{\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x - s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\frac{t-x+2d_{\mathbf{i}}-s}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \mathbf{f}_{q(s)} K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\frac{t-x-s}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u(s) K_{21}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\frac{t-x+2d_{\mathbf{i}}-s}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \mathbf{f}_{q(s)} K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\frac{t-x+s}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^d} u^2(s) \mathbf{f}_{q(s)} K_{11}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}}^{\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}} u(s) K_{11}(s, t - x + s) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{(x+t)/2}{2}}^{\frac{t-x+2d_{\mathbf{i}}-s}{2}} u(s) K_{22}(s, t - x + s) ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{(x-t)/2}{2}}^{\frac{d_{\mathbf{i}}(t+x)/2}{2}} u(s) K_{11}(s, t - x + s) ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \int_d^{Zx} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x + s) ds \int \frac{1}{2} \int_d^{Zx} u(s) K_{22}(s, t + x + s) ds \quad (2.1.17)$$

Benzer şekilde diğer bölgeler için de integral denklemleri kolayca al-nabilir.

2.2 İntegral Denklemleri Sisteminin Çözümünün Varlığı ve Özellikleri

Bu bölümde alınan integral denklemlerin her bölge için çözümünün varlığı ve teknliği gösterilecektir. Ayrca çevirme operatörünün çekirdeğinin sağladığı özellikler incelenecektir.

1- $d < x < 2d$, $x < t < x + 2d$ \in x bölgesinde $K_{11}(x, t)$, $K_{21}(x, t)$ ve $K_{22}(x, t)$ fonksiyonları nın ifadelerine ardışık yaklaşım yöntemi uygulanrsa;

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{11}^{(0)}(x, t) &= \frac{\alpha^+}{\mu^2} u \left| \frac{x+t}{\mu^2} \right|^2 + \frac{\alpha i}{2} u \left| d + \frac{t-i}{\mu^2} x \right|^2 \\
 &\in \frac{\beta}{2} u \left| \frac{x+t}{2} \right|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} u \left| d + \frac{t+i}{2} x \right|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} u \left| d + \frac{x+i}{2} t \right|^2 \\
 &\in \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{(x-t)/2} u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \mid q(s) \mid^2 ds \\
 &+ \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{(x-t)/2} u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \mid q(s) \mid^2 ds \\
 &\in \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^0 u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \mid q(s) \mid^2 ds \\
 &+ \frac{\alpha i}{2} \int_{d+(t-i)x/2}^{Z^d} u^2(s) + u(s)b(s) \mid q(s) \mid^2 ds, \\
 K_{11}^{(n)}(x, t) &= \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{(x-i)t/2}^{Z^x} u(s) K_{11}^{(n-1)}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \\
 &+ \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{(x+t)/2}^{Z^x} u(s) K_{11}^{(n-1)}(s, t+x \mid s) ds \in \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{Z^d} u(s) \int_0^{t-Zx+i s} K_{21}^{(n-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
 &\in \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{(x+t)/2}^{Z^x} u(s) K_{22}^{(n-1)}(s, t \mid x+s) ds + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{(x-i)t/2}^{Z^x} u(s) K_{22}^{(n-1)}(s, t+x \mid s) ds \\
 &\in \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{(x-i)t/2} u(s) \int_0^{t+x-Z^2d+s} K_{11}^{(n-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
 &+ \frac{\alpha i}{2} \int_{d+(t-i)x/2}^{Z^d} u(s) K_{11}^{(n-1)}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s) ds \\
 &+ \frac{\alpha i}{2} \int_{d+(t-i)x/2}^{Z^d} u(s) K_{11}^{(n-1)}(s, t+x \mid 2d+s) ds
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{d+(t_i-x)/2} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t_i - x + 2d_i - s) ds \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{(x_i-t)/2} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t_i - x + s) ds + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{t+x_i-2d_i-s} u(s) K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{(x_i-t)/2} \int_0^{t+x_i-2d_i-s} u^2(s) \int q(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{d+(t_i-x)/2} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t_i - x + 2d_i - s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{d+(t_i-x)/2} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t + x_i - 2d + s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{(x_i-t)/2} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t_i - x + s) ds + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{(x+t)/2} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t + x_i - s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{d+(t_i-x)/2} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t + x_i - 2d + s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{d_i-(t+x)/2} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t + x_i - 2d + s) ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{d_i-(t+x)/2} u(s) K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{t_i-x-2d_i-s} u(s) K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{t+x_i-2d+s} \int q(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{t+x_i-2d+s} \int q(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{t+x_i-2d+s} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t_i - x + s) ds + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{(x+t)/2} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t + x_i - s) ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{(x_i-t)/2} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t + x_i - s) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{(x+t)/2} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t + x_i - s) ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{d+(t_i-x)/2} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t_i - x + 2d_i - s) ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x \mid 2d+s) ds \\
& \quad i \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \mid \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u^2(s) \mid q(s) \mid K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds. \\
K_{21}^{(0)}(x, t) = & i \frac{\alpha^+}{4} u^2 \frac{\mu}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{q} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{4} u^2 \frac{d+t_i x}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{d+t_i x}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{d+t_i x}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \\
& i \frac{\beta}{4} u^2 \frac{x+t}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{x+t}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{x+t}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \\
& i \frac{\beta}{4} u^2 \frac{d+t_i x}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{d+t_i x}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \frac{d+t_i x}{\eta^2} \frac{\mu}{x+t} \frac{\eta}{b} \\
K_{21}^{(n)}(x, t) = & i \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \\
& i \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x \mid s) ds \\
& i \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} u^2(s) \mid q(s) \mid K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} u^2(s) \mid q(s) \mid K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x \mid s) ds \\
& i \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mid x+2d \mid s) ds \\
& i \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x \mid 2d+s) ds \\
& i \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x+2d \mid s) ds \\
& i \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x \mid 2d+s) ds \\
& i \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \mid \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mid x+s) ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mid x+s) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mid x+s) ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-\infty}^x u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x_i-s) ds \\
K_{22}^{(0)}(x, t) &= i \frac{\alpha^+}{2} u \left[\frac{\mu}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x u \left(\frac{x+t}{2} \right) d + \frac{t_i x}{2} \right] + \frac{\beta}{2} u \left[\frac{\mu}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x u \left(\frac{x+t}{2} \right) d + \frac{t_i x}{2} \right], \\
K_{22}^{(n)}(x, t) &= \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{(x_i-t)/2} u(s) K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t-i|x+s|) ds \\
&\quad + i \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{(x_i-t)/2} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x_i-s) ds \\
&\quad + i \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{(x_i-t)/2} u(s) \int_{t_i x+s}^{t_i x} K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \int_{d+(t_i x)/2}^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t-i|x+s|) ds \\
&\quad + i \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{d_i(t+x)/2}^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x_i-s) ds \\
&\quad + i \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{d_i(t+x)/2}^{\infty} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t-i|x+2d_i-s|) ds \\
&\quad + i \frac{\alpha^i}{2} \int_{d_i(t+x)/2}^{\infty} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x_i-2d_i+s) ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{(x_i-t)/2}^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x_i-s) ds \int_{d+(t_i x)/2}^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t-i|x+s|) ds \\
&\quad + i \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{(x_i-t)/2}^{\infty} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x_i-2d_i+s) ds \\
&\quad + i \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{d_i(t+x)/2}^{\infty} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x_i-2d_i-s) ds \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_{d_i(t+x)/2}^{\infty} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x_i-2d_i+s) ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}_x} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x \mathbf{i} s) ds + \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}_d} u(s) \int_{t_i x+2d_i s}^{t+x \bar{\mathbf{z}}^{2d+s}} K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{(x+t)/2} u(s) \int_{t_i s}^{t \bar{\mathbf{z}} x \mathbf{i} s} K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{d+(t_i x)/2} \int_{t_i x+s}^{t \bar{\mathbf{z}} x \mathbf{i} s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^{d_i(t+x)/2} u^2(s) \int_{t_i x+2d_i s}^{t \bar{\mathbf{z}} x \mathbf{i} s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{(x_i t)/2} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mathbf{i} x+s) ds \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{(x_i t)/2} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mathbf{i} x+s) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}_x} u(s) K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mathbf{i} x+s) ds \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{(x_i t)/2} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t \mathbf{i} x+s) ds \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}_x} u(s) K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, t+x \mathbf{i} s) ds
\end{aligned}$$

integral denklemleri elde edilir. Bu denklemlerin her birinin mutlak değeri α ,

$[\mathbf{j}_i x, x]$ aralığında t ye göre integrallenirse,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbf{j}_i x}^{\mathbb{Z}_x} -K_{11}^{(0)}(x, t) dt \cdot \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}_x} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} dt + \frac{\mathbf{j} \alpha^+ \mathbf{j}}{2} \int_{d_i x}^{\mathbb{Z}_d} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} dt + \frac{\mathbf{j} \beta \mathbf{j}}{2} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}_x} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} dt \\
& + \frac{\mathbf{j} \beta \mathbf{j}}{2} \int_{d_i x}^{\mathbb{Z}_d} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} dt + \frac{\mathbf{j} \beta \mathbf{j}}{2} \int_d^{\mathbb{Z}_{x+}} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{d_i x} (x \mathbf{i} t) \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{i} dt \\
& + \mathbf{j} \alpha^+ \mathbf{j} \int_0^0 (x \mathbf{i} t) \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{i} dt \\
& + \mathbf{j} \beta \mathbf{j} \int_{(x \mathbf{i} t)}^0 \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{i} dt \\
& + \frac{\mathbf{j} \beta \mathbf{j}}{2} \int_0^0 (x \mathbf{i} t) \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{i} dt, \\
& \int_{\mathbf{j}_i x}^{\mathbb{Z}_x} -K_{21}^{(0)}(x, t) dt \cdot \frac{\alpha^+}{4} \int_0^{\mathbb{Z}_x} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{i} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\mathbf{j}\alpha^i \mathbf{j}}{2} \int_0^{Z^d} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt \\
& + \frac{\mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j}}{4} \int_0^{d_i x} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt \\
& + \frac{\mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j}}{4} \int_0^{d_i x} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt, \\
& \int_0^{Z^x} \left[K_{22}^{(0)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt + \frac{\mathbf{j}\alpha^i \mathbf{j}}{2} \int_0^{Z^d} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt + \frac{\mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j}}{2} \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt + \frac{\mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j}}{2} \int_0^{Z^d} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt
\end{aligned}$$

ve buradan da

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{Z^x} \left[K_{11}^{(0)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt + 6\mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j} \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt \\
& \int_0^{Z^x} \left[K_{21}^{(0)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot \frac{\alpha^+}{2} + \frac{\mathbf{j}\alpha^i \mathbf{j}}{2} + \mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j} \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt \\
& \int_0^{Z^x} \left[K_{22}^{(0)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot \frac{\alpha^+}{2} + \frac{\mathbf{j}\alpha^i \mathbf{j}}{2} + 2\mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j} \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt
\end{aligned}$$

eşitsizlikleri elde edilir.

$$c_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{j}\alpha^i \mathbf{j}}{2}, \frac{\alpha^+}{2} + \frac{\mathbf{j}\alpha^i \mathbf{j}}{2} + 6\mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j}, \frac{\alpha^+}{2} + \frac{\mathbf{j}\alpha^i \mathbf{j}}{2} + \mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j}, \frac{\alpha^+}{2} + \frac{\mathbf{j}\alpha^i \mathbf{j}}{2} + 2\mathbf{j}\beta \mathbf{j} \right\}$$

ve

$$\sigma(x) = \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} u(t) \mathbf{j} \mathbf{j} b(t) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} q(t) \mathbf{j} \, dt$$

olarak alırsa, her $i, j = 1, 2$ için

$$\int_0^{Z^x} \left[K_{ij}^{(0)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot c_1 \sigma(x)$$

olur. Ayrıca

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{Z^x} \left[K_{11}^{(n)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_0^{Z^s} \left[K_{11}^{(n-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_0^s \int_0^{Z^s} \left[K_{11}^{(n-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds + \alpha^+ \pi \int_0^{Z^x} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_0^{Z^s} \left[K_{21}^{(n-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^0 \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_0^{Z^s} \left[K_{22}^{(n-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^0 \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_0^{Z^s} \left[K_{22}^{(n-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[K_{21}^{(n)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[j u(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[j u(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[0 \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[h \right] \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[j u(s) j^2 + j q(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[h \right] \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[j u(s) j^2 + j q(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + j \alpha^i \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[h \right] \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[j u(s) j^2 + j q(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + j \alpha^i \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[h \right] \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[j u(s) j^2 + j q(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + j \alpha^i \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[h \right] \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[j u(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + j \alpha^i \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[h \right] \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[j u(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[j u(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[j u(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + j u(s) j \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + j u(s) j \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + j u(s) j \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds \\
& + j u(s) j \mathbb{Z}_x^0 \left[K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds, \\
& \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[K_{22}^{(n)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \mathbb{Z}_x^x \left[j u(s) j \right] \mathbb{Z}_s^x \left[K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) \right] d\xi ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{2} \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + \alpha^+ \pi \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \beta \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + 2\beta \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + 2\beta \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + \beta \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + 2\pi\beta \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{21}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \beta\pi \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} q(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \beta\pi \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j}^2 + \mathbf{j} q(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds \\
& + \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds + \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} u(s) \mathbf{j} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{22}^{(n_i-1)}(s, \xi) d\xi ds
\end{aligned}$$

yazılabilir. $n = 1$ için bu eşitsizlikler kullanırsak;

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{11}^{(1)}(x, t) dt \cdot 2\alpha^+ + \frac{7}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{j}\beta\mathbf{j} + 3 + 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^+ + \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j}\beta\mathbf{j} + 1 \overset{\mathbb{C}}{=} c_1 \frac{\sigma^2(x)}{2!} \\
& \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{21}^{(1)}(x, t) dt \cdot \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} 2\alpha^+ + 4 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} + 5 \overset{\mathbb{C}}{=} c_1 \frac{\sigma^2(x)}{2!} \\
& \int_0^x \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} K_{22}^{(1)}(x, t) dt \cdot \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^+ + 4 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{j}\beta\mathbf{j} + 3 + \pi \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^+ + 4\mathbf{j}\beta\mathbf{j} \overset{\mathbb{C}}{=} c_1 \frac{\sigma^2(x)}{2!}
\end{aligned}$$

eşitsizlikleri elde edilir.

$$c = \max \left(2\alpha^+ + \frac{7}{2} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{j}\beta\mathbf{j} + 3 + 2\pi \left(\alpha^+ + \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j}\beta\mathbf{j} + 1 \right), [2\alpha^+ + 4 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} + 5], \right. \\
\left. [\alpha^+ + 4 \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \int_{\mathbb{Z}^s} \mathbf{j} \alpha^i \mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{j}\beta\mathbf{j} + 3 + \pi (\alpha^+ + 4\mathbf{j}\beta\mathbf{j})] \right), c_1 g$$

olarak alınırsa; her $i, j = 1, 2$ için

$$\int_{-x}^x \left[K_{ij}^{(1)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot c^2 \frac{\sigma^2(x)}{2!}$$

eşitsizlikleri elde edilir. Ayrca $n = 2$ için $i, j = 1, 2$ olmak üzere

$$\int_{-x}^x \left[K_{ij}^{(2)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot c^3 \frac{\sigma^3(x)}{3!}$$

elde edilir. Tüm varım yöntemi kullanılsa, her $i, j = 1, 2$ için

$$\int_{-x}^x \left[K_{ij}^{(n)}(x, t) \right] dt \cdot c^{(n+1)} \frac{\sigma^{n+1}(x)}{(n+1)!}$$

eşitsizliği geçerli olur. Benzer işlemler diğer

1-) $d < x < 2d$, $|x| < t < x$ | $2d < 2d$ | $x, 2-$) $2d < x$, $|x| < t < 2dx$,

3-) $d < x < 2d$, x | $2d < t < 2d$ | $x, 4-$) $2d < x$, $|x| < t < x$ | $2d$,

5-) $2d < x$, $2d$ | $x < t < x, 6-$) $d < x < 2d$, x | $2d < t < x$

bölgelerinde de yapılabilir.

Dolayısıyla

$$\sigma(x) = \int_0^x (x - t) \begin{bmatrix} h \\ Ju(t)J^2 + Ju(t)Jjb(t)J + Jq(t)J \end{bmatrix} dt$$

olmak üzere her $i, j = 1, 2$ için

$$\int_{-x}^x \left[jK_{ij}(x, t)j \right] dt \cdot e^{c\sigma(x)} | - 1$$

eşitsizliği sağlanır.

Bu durumda aşağıdaki teorem ispatlanmış olur: ○ 1

Teorem 2.2.1: L probleminin $\begin{cases} y_1(0) = 1 \\ y_2(0) = ik \end{cases}$ başlangıç koşullarına sahip olan çözümü için şu gösterilim mevcuttur:

$x < d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= e^{ikx} + \int_{-x}^x K_{11}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt \\ y_2 &= ike^{ikx} + b(x) e^{ikx} + \int_{-x}^x K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt + ik \int_{-x}^x K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt \end{aligned}$$

$x > d$ için

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$$y_1 = \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - x)} + \beta^i e^{ikx} \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ik(2d_i - x)}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} K_{11}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt$$

$$y_2 = ik \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ikx}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - x)} + \beta^i e^{ikx} \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ik(2d_i - x)}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt$$

$$+ b(x) \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ikx}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} \alpha^+ e^{ikx} + \alpha^i e^{ik(2d_i - x)} + \beta^i e^{ikx} \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ik(2d_i - x)}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ikx}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} K_{21}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt + ik \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ikx}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} K_{22}(x, t) e^{ikt} dt$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2} - ikx}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} u(t) dt$$

$$\text{Burada } b(x) = i \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ikx}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} u^2(s) \int_{\frac{1}{2} - q(s)}^{\frac{1}{2} + q(s)} e^{-is} ds$$

$$K_{11}(x, x) = \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2} u(x), \quad K_{11}(x, i x) = 0,$$

$$K_{11}(x, 2d_i - x + 0) \mid K_{11}(\pi, 2d_i - x \mid 0) = \frac{(\alpha^i - \beta)}{2} u(x),$$

$$K_{21}(x, x) = b^0(x) \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ikx}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} u^2(s) \int_{\frac{1}{2} - q(s)}^{\frac{1}{2} + q(s)} K_{11}(s, s) ds \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ikx}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} u(s) K_{21}(s, s) ds,$$

$$K_{22}(x, x) = i \int_{\frac{1}{2} - ikx}^{\frac{1}{2} + ikx} [u(x) + 2b(x)],$$

$$\frac{\partial K_{ij}(x, .)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial K_{ij}(x, .)}{\partial t} \in L_2(0, \pi), i, j = 1, 2 \text{ şeklindedir.}$$

III. BÖLÜM

3.1. Karakteristik Fonksiyon ve Özellikleri

Bu bölümde L operatörünün spektrumunun özellikleri araştırılacaktır. $C = 0$ ve $q(x) \neq 0$ olmasa durumunda L operatörü L_0 ile gösterilsin. $\varphi(x, k) = \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x, k) \\ \varphi_2(x, k) \end{cases}$ A fonksiyonu $\varphi(0, k) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$ başlangıç koşulu ile (2.1.6) süreksizlik koşulunu sağlayan çözüm olsun. $C = 0$ ve $q(x) \neq 0$ olmasa durumunda bu çözüm $\varphi_0(x, k)$ ile gösterilsin. $k \in R$ için

$x < d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned} &\lesssim \varphi_{01}(x, k) = \frac{y_{01}(x, k)}{2i} \overline{i y_{01}(x, k)} = \sin kx \\ &\gtrsim \varphi_{02}(x, k) = \frac{y_{02}(x, k)}{2i} \overline{i y_{02}(x, k)} = k \cos kx \end{aligned},$$

$x > d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned} &\lesssim \varphi_{01}(x, k) = \frac{y_{01}(x, k)}{2i} \overline{i y_{01}(x, k)} = (\alpha^+ + \beta) \sin kx + (\alpha^i - \beta) \sin k(2d - x) \\ &\gtrsim \varphi_{02}(x, k) = \frac{y_{02}(x, k)}{2i} \overline{i y_{02}(x, k)} = (\alpha^+ + \beta) k \cos kx + (\alpha^i + \beta) k \cos k(2d - x) \end{aligned}$$

şeklindedir.

$\Phi_0(k)$ ile L_0 probleminin karakteristik fonksiyonu gösterilirse;

$$\varphi_{01}(\pi, k) = \Phi_0(k) = \begin{cases} \alpha^+ + \beta \sin k\pi \\ \alpha^i - \beta \sin k(2d - \pi) \end{cases}$$

olduğu açıktır. $\Phi_0(k) = 0$ denkleminin $n \leq N \leq$ için k_n^0 kökleri L_0 probleminin özdeğerleridir.

Tanım 3.1.1: $y(x, \lambda), z(x, \mu) \in D(L)$ fonksiyonları, $\beta = i\omega$ olmak üzere

$$\int_0^\pi y(x, \lambda) \overline{z(x, \mu)} dx + \frac{2\alpha\omega}{\lambda + \mu} y(d, \lambda) \overline{z(d, \mu)} = 0$$

koşulunu sağlarsa, $y(x, \lambda), z(x, \mu)$ fonksiyonları na ortogonaldır denir.

Tanım 3.1.2: $y(x, \lambda) \in D(L)$ için, $\beta = i\omega$ olmak üzere, α_n normalleştirici sayıları

$$\alpha_n = \int_0^\pi y^2(x, \lambda_n) dx + \frac{\alpha\omega}{\lambda_n} y^2(d, \lambda_n)$$

olarak tanımlanır.

Lemma 3.1.3 (Lagrange Formülü): $y, z \in D(L_0^\pi)$ olsun. Bu durumda

$$(L_0^\pi y, z) = \int_{\Omega} \ell(y) \bar{z} dx = (y, L_0^\pi z) + [y, \bar{z}] \left[\mathbf{j}_0^{d_1=0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \right]$$

eşitliği sağlanır. Burada $[y, \bar{z}] \left[\mathbf{j}_0^{d_1=0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \right] = (\mathbb{C}_0 \bar{z})(x) y(x) - (\mathbb{C}_0 y)(x) \bar{z}(x) \left[\mathbf{j}_0^{d_1=0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \right]$ dir.

Ispat:

$$\begin{aligned} (L_0^\pi y, z) &= \int_{\Omega} \ell(y) \bar{z} dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y^0 \int_0^1 u y \mathbb{C}_0 \bar{z} dx \int_0^1 u^1 y^0 \int_0^1 u y \mathbb{C}_0 \bar{z} dx \int_0^1 u^2 \int_0^1 q(x) \mathbb{C}_0 y \bar{z} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (y^0 \int_0^1 u y \bar{z} \left[\mathbf{j}_0^{d_1=0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \right] + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y^0 \int_0^1 u y \mathbb{C}_0 \bar{z} dx) \\ &\quad \int_0^1 u^1 y^0 \int_0^1 u y \mathbb{C}_0 \bar{z} dx \int_0^1 u^2 \int_0^1 q(x) \mathbb{C}_0 y \bar{z} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y^0 \int_0^1 u y \mathbb{C}_0 \bar{z} dx \int_0^1 u^1 y^0 \int_0^1 u y \mathbb{C}_0 \bar{z} dx \int_0^1 u^2 \int_0^1 q(x) \mathbb{C}_0 y \bar{z} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 y^0 \int_0^1 \bar{z}^0 \int_0^1 u \bar{z} dx \int_0^1 u y (\bar{z}^0 \int_0^1 u \bar{z} dx) \int_0^1 (\mathbb{C}_0 y)(x) \bar{z}(x) \left[\mathbf{j}_0^{d_1=0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \right] \\ &\quad \int_0^1 \int_0^1 u^1 y^0 \int_0^1 u y \mathbb{C}_0 \bar{z} dx \int_0^1 u^2 \int_0^1 q(x) \mathbb{C}_0 y \bar{z} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (\bar{z}^0 \int_0^1 u \bar{z} dx) y \left[\mathbf{j}_0^{d_1=0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \right] + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y^0 \int_0^1 \bar{z}^0 \int_0^1 u \bar{z} dx \\ &\quad \int_0^1 u y (\bar{z}^0 \int_0^1 u \bar{z} dx) \int_0^1 (\mathbb{C}_0 y)(x) \bar{z}(x) \left[\mathbf{j}_0^{d_1=0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 y \ell(\bar{z}) dx + [y, \bar{z}] \left[\mathbf{j}_0^{d_1=0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \right] = (y, L_0^\pi z) + [y, \bar{z}] \left[\mathbf{j}_0^{d_1=0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.1.4: $\inf_{n \neq m} |k_n^0|^{-1} |k_m^0|^{-1} = a > 0$ yani $\mathbb{C}_0(k) = 0$ karakteristik denkleminin kökleri ayrıktır.

Ispat: Kabul edelim ki k_n^0 dizisinin $n_{k_n^0}$ ve $n_{k_{n_p}^0}$ alt dizileri vardır, öyle ki $k_{n_p}^0 \notin k_{n_p}^0$ ve $p \neq 1$ ve ayrıca

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 1^-} |k_{n_p}^0|^{-1} |k_{n_p}^0|^{-1} = 0$$

dir. $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayında L_0 probleminin $\varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0)$ ve $\varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0)$ özfonsiyonlarının ortogonalilik koşulundan yararlanırsa;

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx + \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \end{aligned}$$

veya

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx + \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &\quad + \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx + \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sin^2 k_{n_p}^0 x dx + \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 k_{n_p}^0 d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &= \frac{d}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 2k_{n_p}^0 d}{2k_{n_p}^0} + \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 k_{n_p}^0 d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0} \int_0^\pi \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) d_i 0, k_{n_p}^0 d_i \varphi_0(x, k_{n_p}^0) dx \end{aligned} \tag{3.1.1}$$

elde edilir. Ayrca

$$\varphi_0 \circ x, k_{n_p}^0 \mid \varphi_0 \circ x, k_{n_p}^0 = \sin k_{n_p}^0 x \mid \sin k_{n_p}^0 x = 2 \sin \frac{\tilde{A}_{k_{n_p}^0} \mid k_{n_p}^0}{2} x \cos \frac{\tilde{A}_{k_{n_p}^0 + k_{n_p}^0}}{2} x$$

eşitliğinden ve hipotezden $\lim_{p!} \varphi_0 \circ x, k_{n_p}^0 \mid \varphi_0 \circ x, k_{n_p}^0 = 0$ yazılabilir. (3.1.1) eşitsizliğinde $p \neq 1$ için limite geçilirse; $\frac{d}{2} < 0$ olur. Bu da $d \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ olmasıyla bir çelişki oluşturur. Bu çelişki ile Lemma ispatlanmış olur

$$\Phi(k) = \hbar\psi(x, k), \varphi(x, k)\mathbf{i}, \hbar y(x), z(x)\mathbf{i} := y(x)(\mathbf{j} z)(x)\mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{j} y)(x)z(x)$$

olarak tanımlanın. $\varphi(x, k)$ fonksiyonu, (2.1.1) denkleminin $\varphi(0, k) = 0$, $(\mathbf{j} \varphi)(0, k) = 1$ başlangıç koşulları ve (2.1.3) süreksizlik koşulları sağlayan çözümü; $\psi(x, k)$ fonksiyonu da, (2.1.1) denkleminin $\psi(\pi, k) = 1$, $(\mathbf{j} \psi)(\pi, k) = 0$ başlangıç koşulları ve (2.1.3) süreksizlik koşulları sağlayan çözümü olsun. Liouville formülünden dolayı $\hbar\psi(x, k), \varphi(x, k)\mathbf{i}$ ifadesi x değişkenine bağlı değildir ve

$$\Phi(k) = V(\varphi) = U(\psi) = \varphi(\pi, k) = \psi(0, k)$$

$\Phi(k)$ fonksiyonu k ya göre tamdır ve onun sayılabilir sayıda olan sıfırlar, L probleminin özdeğerleridir.

Lemma 3.1.5: L probleminin özdeğerleri basittir. Yani $\dot{\Phi}(k_n) \neq 0$ dir.

İspat:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{i} \psi^0(x, k) + \int u^0(x) + q(x) \psi(x, k) &= k\psi(x, k) \\ \mathbf{i} \varphi^0(x, k_n) + \int u^0(x) + q(x) \varphi(x, k_n) &= k_n \varphi(x, k_n) \end{aligned}$$

ilk denklem $\varphi(x, k_n)$ ile, ikinci denklem $\psi(x, k)$ ile çarpılıp, taraf tarafa çkarıldıkten sonra

$$\frac{d}{dx} \hbar\psi(x, k), \varphi(x, k_n)\mathbf{i} = (k \mathbf{i} - k_n) \psi(x, k) \varphi(x, k_n)$$

elde edilir. Son eşitliğin her iki tarafı x e göre $[0, \pi]$ da integrallenirse;

$$\begin{aligned} (k \mathbf{i} - k_n) \int_0^\pi \psi(x, k) \varphi(x, k_n) dx &= \hbar\psi(x, k), \varphi(x, k_n)\mathbf{i} \int_0^{d\mathbf{i}} 0 + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \\ &= \psi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, k) (\mathbf{j} \varphi)(d \mathbf{i} - 0, k_n) \mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{j} \psi)(d \mathbf{i} - 0, k) \varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, k_n) \\ &\quad \mathbf{i} \psi(0, k) (\mathbf{j} \varphi)(0, k_n) + (\mathbf{j} \psi)(0, k) \varphi(0, k_n) \\ &\quad + \psi(\pi, k) (\mathbf{j} \varphi)(\pi, k_n) \mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{j} \psi)(\pi, k) \varphi(\pi, k_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \psi(d+0, k) (\int \varphi)(d+0, k_n) + (\int \psi)(d+0, k) \varphi(d+0, k_n) \\
&= \psi(d \downarrow 0, k) (\int \varphi)(d \downarrow 0, k_n) \int (\int \psi)(d \downarrow 0, k) \varphi(d \downarrow 0, k_n) \\
&\quad \int \psi(0, k) + (\int \varphi)_{\pi}(\pi, k_n) \int \alpha \psi(d \downarrow 0, k) \overset{\mathbb{P}}{\alpha} \int (\int \varphi)(d \downarrow 0, k_n) + 2i \overset{\mathbb{P}}{k_n} \beta \varphi(d \downarrow 0, k_n) \\
&\quad + \alpha \varphi(d \downarrow 0, k_n) \overset{\mathbb{P}}{\alpha} \int (\int \psi)(d \downarrow 0, k) + 2i \overset{\mathbb{P}}{k_n} \beta \psi(d \downarrow 0, k) \\
&= \Phi(k_n) \int \Phi(k) + 2i \alpha \beta \overset{\mathbb{P}}{k_n} \int \varphi(d \downarrow 0, k_n) \psi(d \downarrow 0, k)
\end{aligned}$$

bulunur. Buradan da, $k \neq k_n$ için limite geçilirse ve $\beta = i\omega$ olduğu göz önünde bulundurulursa,

$$\int_0^{\pi} \psi(x, k_n) \varphi(x, k_n) dx + \frac{\alpha \omega}{\overset{\mathbb{P}}{k_n}} \psi(d \downarrow 0, k_n) \varphi(d \downarrow 0, k_n) = \int \Phi(k_n)$$

olur. $[0, \pi]$ aralımda $\psi(x, k_n) = \gamma_n \varphi(x, k_n)$ eşitliğini sağlayan 0 $\neq \gamma_n$ ler için $\alpha_n = \int_0^{\pi} \varphi^2(x, k_n) dx + \frac{\alpha \omega}{\overset{\mathbb{P}}{k_n}} \varphi^2(d \downarrow 0, k_n)$ olmak üzere, $\alpha_n \gamma_n = \int \Phi(k_n)$ elde edilir ki bu $\Phi(k_n) \neq 0$ anlamına gelir.

Şimdi

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{B: } \int y^{(0)} + [u^0(x) + q(x)] y = \lambda y, \quad \lambda = k^2 \\
& \quad (\int y)(0) \int hy(0) = 0 \\
L: & \quad (\int y)(\pi) + Hy(\pi) = 0 \\
& \quad y(d+0) = \alpha y(d \downarrow 0) \\
& \quad (\int y)(d+0) = \alpha^{i-1} (\int y)(d \downarrow 0) + 2ik\beta y(d \downarrow 0)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{B: } \int y^{(0)} + [u^0(x) + q(x)] y = \mu y, \quad \mu = \rho^2 \\
& \quad (\int y)(0) \int hy(0) = 0 \\
E: & \quad (\int y)(\pi) + Hy(\pi) = 0 \\
& \quad y(d+0) = \alpha y(d \downarrow 0) \\
& \quad (\int y)(d+0) = \alpha^{i-1} (\int y)(d \downarrow 0) + 2i\rho\beta y(d \downarrow 0)
\end{aligned}$$

ve $H \neq H$ olmak üzere $L(q(x), h, H)$ ve $E(q(x), h, H)$ problemleri ele alınır. $L(q(x), h, H)$ probleminin özdeğerleri $\mathbf{f}\lambda_n \mathbf{g}_{n,0}$ ve $E(q(x), h, H)$ probleminin özdeğerleri ise $\mathbf{f}\mu_n \mathbf{g}_{n,0}$ olsun.

Lemma 3.1.6: L ve E sarr-deler problemlerinin özdeğerleri sıralıdır. Yani, $H > H$ ise $n > 0$ için $\lambda_n < \mu_n < \lambda_{n+1}$ ve $H > H$ ise $\mu_n < \lambda_n < \mu_{n+1}$ dir.

Ispat: Lemma 3.1.5 de oldugu gibi

$$\frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{h}\varphi(x, \lambda), \varphi(x, \mu) \mathbf{i} = (\lambda \mathbf{i} - \mu) \varphi(x, \lambda) \varphi(x, \mu)$$

ve dolay-sıyla

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\pi (\lambda \mathbf{i} - \mu) \varphi(x, \lambda) \varphi(x, \mu) dx = \mathbf{h}\varphi(x, \lambda), \varphi(x, \mu) \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{j}_0^{d\mathbf{i}-0} + \mathbf{j}_{d+0}^\pi \mathbf{i} \\ &= \varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \mu) \mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \lambda) \varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \mu) \\ & \quad + \varphi(0, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(0, \mu) + (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(0, \lambda) \varphi(0, \mu) \\ & \quad + \varphi(\pi, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \mu) \mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \lambda) \varphi(\pi, \mu) \\ & \quad + \varphi(d + 0, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(d + 0, \mu) + (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(d + 0, \lambda) \varphi(d + 0, \mu) \\ &= \varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \mu) \mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \lambda) \varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \mu) \\ & \quad + h\varphi(0, \lambda) \varphi(0, \mu) + h\varphi(0, \lambda) \varphi(0, \mu) \\ & \quad + \varphi(\pi, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \mu) \mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \lambda) \varphi(\pi, \mu) \\ & \quad + \mathbf{i} \alpha\varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \lambda) \overset{F}{\mathbf{i}} \alpha^{i-1} (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \mu) + 2i\rho\varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \mu) \\ & \quad + \mathbf{i} \alpha\varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \mu) \overset{F}{\mathbf{i}} \alpha^{i-1} (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \lambda) + 2ik\varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \lambda) \\ &= \varphi(\pi, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \mu) \mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \lambda) \varphi(\pi, \mu) \\ & \quad + 2i\alpha(k \mathbf{i} - \rho) \varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \lambda) \varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \mu) \end{aligned}$$

ve $\mathbb{C}(\lambda) = (\mathbf{i} \varphi) \underset{H}{\mathbf{i}} (\pi, \lambda) + H\varphi(\pi, \lambda)$, $\mathbb{C}(\mu) = (\mathbf{i} \varphi) (\pi, \mu) + \mathbb{H}\varphi(\pi, \mu)$ oldugundan,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{C}(\lambda) \mathbb{C}(\mu) &= (\mathbf{i} \varphi) (\pi, \lambda) + \mathbb{H}\varphi(\pi, \lambda) [(\mathbf{i} \varphi) (\pi, \mu) + H\varphi(\pi, \mu)] \\ &= (\mathbf{i} \varphi) (\pi, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi) (\pi, \mu) + H(\mathbf{i} \varphi) (\pi, \lambda) \varphi(\pi, \mu) \\ & \quad + \mathbb{H}(\mathbf{i} \varphi) (\pi, \mu) \varphi(\pi, \lambda) + H\mathbb{H}\varphi(\pi, \lambda) \varphi(\pi, \mu) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{C}(\lambda) \mathbb{C}(\mu) \mathbf{i} - \mathbb{C}(\mu) \mathbb{C}(\lambda) &= \mathbb{H}[\varphi(\pi, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \mu) \mathbf{i} - \varphi(\pi, \mu) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \lambda)] \\ & \quad + \mathbb{H}_3[\varphi(\pi, \mu) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \lambda) \mathbf{i} - \varphi(\pi, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \mu)] \\ &= \mathbb{H} \mathbf{i} H [\varphi(\pi, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \mu) \mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \lambda) \varphi(\pi, \mu)] \end{aligned}$$

elde edilir. Dolay-sıyla,

$$\varphi(\pi, \lambda) (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \mu) \mathbf{i} - (\mathbf{i} \varphi)(\pi, \lambda) \varphi(\pi, \mu) = \frac{1}{\mathbb{H} \mathbf{i} H} \overset{\mathbf{h}}{\mathbb{C}}(\lambda) \mathbb{C}(\mu) \mathbf{i} - \overset{\mathbf{h}}{\mathbb{C}}(\mu) \mathbb{C}(\lambda) \mathbf{i}$$

ve

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\pi (\lambda \mathbf{i} - \mu) \varphi(x, \lambda) \varphi(x, \mu) dx = \frac{1}{\mathbb{H} \mathbf{i} H} \overset{\mathbf{h}}{\mathbb{C}}(\lambda) \mathbb{C}(\mu) \mathbf{i} - \overset{\mathbf{h}}{\mathbb{C}}(\mu) \mathbb{C}(\lambda) \mathbf{i} \\ & \quad + 2i\alpha\beta(k \mathbf{i} - \rho) \varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \lambda) \varphi(d \mathbf{i} - 0, \mu) \end{aligned}$$

bulunur. Buradan da

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(x, \lambda) \varphi(x, \mu) dx + \frac{2\alpha\omega}{k+\rho} \varphi(d \mid 0, \lambda) \varphi(d \mid 0, \mu) \\
&= \frac{1}{H \mid H} \frac{\Phi(\lambda) \mid \Phi(\mu)}{\lambda \mid \mu} \Phi(\mu) \mid \frac{\Phi(\lambda) \mid \Phi(\mu)}{\lambda \mid \mu} \Phi(\mu) \stackrel{\#}{=} \\
&\text{elde edilir. Son eşitlikte } \mu \neq \lambda \text{ iken limite geçirilirse} \\
& \int_0^{\pi} \varphi^2(x, \lambda) dx + \frac{\alpha\omega}{k} \varphi^2(d \mid 0, \lambda) = \frac{1}{H \mid H} \Phi(\lambda) \Phi(\lambda) \mid \dot{\Phi}(\lambda) \Phi(\lambda) \\
&\text{elde edilir. } 1 < \lambda < 1 \text{ için eğer } \Phi(\lambda) \neq 0 \text{ ise,} \\
& \frac{1}{\Phi^2(\lambda)} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi^2(x, \lambda) dx + \frac{\alpha\omega}{k} \varphi^2(d \mid 0, \lambda) \stackrel{A}{=} \mid \frac{1}{H \mid H} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \frac{\Phi(\lambda)}{\Phi(\lambda)} \\
&\text{olur. Eğer } H > H \text{ ise, } \frac{\Phi(\lambda)}{\Phi(\lambda)} \text{, } R \cap \mu_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ kümesinde monoton azalır. O} \\
&\text{halde } \lim_{\lambda \downarrow \mu_n^+} \frac{\Phi(\lambda)}{\Phi(\lambda)} = \mathbf{S1} \text{ olur. Eğer } H > H \text{ ise,} \\
& \frac{1}{\Phi^2(\lambda)} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi^2(x, \lambda) dx + \frac{\alpha\omega}{k} \varphi^2(d \mid 0, \lambda) \stackrel{A}{=} \mid \frac{1}{H \mid H} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \frac{\Phi(\lambda)}{\Phi(\lambda)} \\
&\text{olduğundan } \frac{\Phi(\lambda)}{\Phi(\lambda)} \text{, } R \cap \lambda_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ kümesinde monoton azalır ve} \\
& \lim_{\lambda \uparrow \lambda_n^+} \frac{\Phi(\lambda)}{\Phi(\lambda)} = \mathbf{S1} \text{ olur. Dolayısıyla ispat bitmiş olur.}
\end{aligned}$$

3.2. Özdeğerler ve Normalleştirici Sayıların Asimptotik İfadeleri

Bu bölümde L probleminin özdeğerleri ve normalleştirici sayılar için n nin yeterince büyük değerlerinde asimptotik ifadeler elde edilecektir.

Lemma 3.2.1: L probleminin özdeğerleri aşağıdaki asimptotik davranışına sahiptir:

$$k_n = k_n^0 + \frac{d_n}{k_n^0} + \frac{\delta_n}{k_n^0}.$$

Burada $\delta_n \neq \ell_2$ ve

$$d_n = \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta) \cos i k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{\Phi}{\pi} - (\alpha^+ + \beta) \cos i k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{\Phi}{\pi} (2d \neq \pi)}{2\Phi_0(k_n^0)} u(\pi)$$

sayırlı bir dizidir.

İspat: δ yeterince küçük pozitif bir sayı olmak üzere $\delta < \frac{\sigma}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{İ}n_n &= \sum_{k=0}^n k : \mathbf{j}k\mathbf{j} = \sum_{k=0}^n k^0 + \frac{\sigma}{2}, \quad n = 0, \quad \text{§ 1}, \quad \text{§ 2}, \dots \\ G_\delta &= \sum_{k=0}^\infty k : k \neq k_n^0, \quad \delta, \quad n = 0, \quad \text{§ 1}, \quad \text{§ 2}, \dots \end{aligned}$$

olsun. $k \neq \overline{G_\delta}$ için

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_0(k) &= (\alpha^+ + \beta) \sin k\pi + (\alpha^+ + \beta) \sin k(2d \neq \pi) \\ &= \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2i} e^{ik\pi} + \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2i} e^{ik(2d \neq \pi)} + \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2i} e^{ik\pi} + \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2i} e^{ik(2d \neq \pi)} \end{aligned}$$

olduğundan

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{j}\Phi_0(k)\mathbf{j} &\neq \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2} e^{ik\pi} + e^{ik\pi} + \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2} e^{ik(2d \neq \pi)} + e^{ik(2d \neq \pi)} \\ &= (\alpha^+ + \beta) \mathbf{j} \sin(\pi x + i\pi y) \mathbf{j} + (\alpha^+ + \beta) \mathbf{j} \sin(x(2d \neq \pi) + iy(2d \neq \pi)) \mathbf{j} \\ &\neq \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2} \mathbf{j} \cosh(\pi y) \mathbf{j} + (\alpha^+ + \beta) \mathbf{j} \cosh(\pi y) \mathbf{j} \\ &\neq \frac{e^{\pi y}}{2} + \frac{e^{\pi y}}{2} + \frac{e^{\pi y}}{2} + \frac{e^{\pi y}}{2} \\ &= e^{\mathbf{j} \operatorname{Im} k\pi} C_\delta \end{aligned}$$

olacak biçimde $C_\delta > 0$ vardır. Diğer taraftan $\Phi(k) = \varphi_1(\pi, k)$, $\Phi_0(k) = \varphi_{01}(\pi, k)$ ve $\tilde{K}_{11}(x, t) = K_{11}(x, t) + K_{11}(x, \neq t)$ olmak üzere L probleminin karakteristik fonksiyonu

Z^π

$$\Phi(k) = \Phi_0(k) + \int_0^{\pi} \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \sin kt dt$$

olarak elde edilir. Ayrca

$$\lim_{jk! \rightarrow 1} e^{\mathbf{j} \operatorname{Im} kj\pi} (\Phi(k) - \Phi_0(k)) = \lim_{jk! \rightarrow 1} \int_0^{\pi} \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \sin kt dt = 0$$

yazılabilir ve n nin yeterince büyük değerleri için

$$\mathbf{j}\Phi(k) \in \Phi_0(k)\mathbf{j} < \frac{C_\delta}{2}e^{\text{Im } k\text{j}\pi} \text{ ve } \mathbf{j}\Phi_0(k)\mathbf{j} > C_\delta e^{\text{Im } k\text{j}\pi} > \frac{C_\delta}{2}e^{\text{Im } k\text{j}\pi} > \mathbf{j}\Phi(k) \in \Phi_0(k)\mathbf{j}$$

eşitsizlikleri elde edilir. Burada Rouché Teoremi uygulanrsa n nin yeterince büyük değerlerinde \int_n yörungesinin iç kismında $\Phi_0(k)$ ve $\Phi_0(k) + (\Phi(k) \in \Phi_0(k)) = \Phi(k)$ fonksiyonunun sıfırların aynı saydadır. Benzer şekilde Rouché Teoreminden gösterilebilir ki; yeterince büyük n ler için $|k| < k_n^0 < \delta$ çemberlerinin her birinde $\Phi(k)$ fonksiyonunun yalnızca bir sıfırı vardır.

Bu durumda δ yeterince küçük pozitif sayı olduğundan $\lim_{n!} \varepsilon_n = 0$ olmak üzere $k_n = k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n$ elde edilir. k_n sayıları, $\Phi(k)$ karakteristik fonksiyonunun kökleri olduğundan,

$$\Phi(k_n) = \Phi_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \dot{\Phi}_1(\pi, t) \sin \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^t \Phi(t) dt dt = 0$$

ve diğer taraftan $\Phi_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \Phi(t) dt = 0$ olduğundan,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_0(k_n) &= \Phi_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \Phi(t) dt = \Phi_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \dot{\Phi}_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^t \Phi(s) ds dt + \dot{\Phi}_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^s \ddot{\Phi}(t) \frac{\varepsilon_n^2}{2!} dt ds + \dots = \dot{\Phi}_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \Phi(t) dt + O(\varepsilon_n) \\ \Phi_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \Phi(t) dt &= \dot{\Phi}_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \Phi(t) dt + o(\varepsilon_n) = \dot{\Phi}_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \Phi(t) dt + o(1) \end{aligned}$$

olur. $\Phi_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \Phi(t) dt$ ifadesini $\Phi(k_n)$ ifadesinde yerine yazılırsa,

$$\dot{\Phi}_0 \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \Phi(t) dt + o(1) + \int_0^{\pi} \dot{\Phi}_1(\pi, t) \sin \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^t \Phi(s) ds dt = 0$$

bulunur. $\Phi_0(k)$ sinüs tipli fonksiyon (Levin, 1971) olduğundan, her n doğal sayı için N_1 ve N_2 sabitleri vardır öyle ki;

$$0 < N_1 < \int_{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}^k \Phi(t) dt < N_2 < 1, n = 0, \S 1, \S 2, \dots$$

eşitsizliği sağlanır. Zhdanovich (1960) ve Krein'in (1948) çalışmalarından yararlanılsa, $\sup_n |\mathbf{j}h_n| < M$ olmak üzere $k_n^0 = n + h_n$ sağlanır.

Teorem (Zhdanovich, 1960):

$$e^{\alpha_0 \lambda} + a_1 e^{\alpha_1 \lambda} + \dots + a_{p-1} e^{\alpha_{p-1} \lambda} + a_p = 0$$

α_s ler ($s = 0, 1, \dots, p-1$) gerçek sayılar, $\alpha_{s+1} > \alpha_s > 0$, a_s ler ($s = \overline{1, p}$) kompleks ve $a_p \neq 0$ ise bu denklemin kökleri $\lambda_n = \frac{2\pi ni}{\alpha_0} + a(n)$, ($n = 0, \S 1, \dots$) dir. $a(n)$ ise sınırlı kompleks değerli fonksiyon, $\sup_n |a(n)| < +1$ dur.

Bu teoreme göre,

$$\Phi_0(k) = \frac{i}{\alpha^+ + \beta} \sin k\pi + \frac{i}{\alpha^- - \beta} \sin k(2d - \pi) = 0$$

denklemi

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2i} e^{ik\pi} + \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2i} e^{-ik\pi} + \frac{(\alpha^- - \beta)}{2i} e^{ik(2d - \pi)} + \frac{(\alpha^- - \beta)}{2i} e^{-ik(2d - \pi)} &= 0 \\ e^{2ik\pi} + \frac{(\alpha^- - \beta)}{(\alpha^+ + \beta)} e^{2ikd} + \frac{(\alpha^- - \beta)}{(\alpha^+ + \beta)} e^{2ik(\pi - d)} + 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

şeklinde yazılır ve

$$\alpha_0 = 2\pi, \alpha_1 = 2d, \alpha_2 = 2(\pi - d), \alpha_0 > \alpha_1 > \alpha_2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{(\alpha^- - \beta)}{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}, a_2 = i \frac{(\alpha^- - \beta)}{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}, a_3 = i 1$$

olmak üzere denklemin kökleri için

$$ik_n^0 = \frac{2\pi ni}{2\pi} + a(n) = ni + a(n)$$

veya

$$k_n^0 = n i - a(n) = n + a_1(n), (a_1(n) = h_n = i a(n))$$

ifadesi elde edilir. Burada $\sup_n |a_1(n)| < M < 1$ koşulu sağlanır. O halde,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_n &= i \frac{1}{\Phi_0(k_n^0) + o(1)} \int_0^{\pi} \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \sin ik_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{c}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\Phi_0(k_n^0) + o(1)} \frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n} \int_0^{\pi} \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) d \cos ik_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{c}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\Phi_0(k_n^0) + o(1)} \frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n} \left[\tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \cos ik_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{c}{t} \right]_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{c}{2d - \pi} \int_0^{\pi} \tilde{K}_{11}^0(\pi, t) \cos ik_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{c}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\Phi_0(k_n^0) + o(1)} \frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n} \left[\tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, 2d - \pi) \right]_0^0 + \left[\tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, 2d - \pi) \cos ik_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{c}{t} \right]_{0}^{\pi} (2d - \pi) \\ &\quad + \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, \pi) \cos ik_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{c}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \tilde{K}_{11}^0(\pi, t) \cos ik_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{c}{t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{K}_{11}(x, x) = \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2} u(x) \text{ ve } \tilde{K}_{11}(x, 2d - x) = \frac{(\alpha^- - \beta)}{2} u(x)$$

olduğundan,

$$\varepsilon_n = \frac{1}{\Phi_0(k_n^0) + o(1)} \frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n} \left[i \frac{(\alpha^- - \beta)}{2} u(\pi) \cos ik_n^0 + \varepsilon_n \frac{c}{\pi} (2d - \pi) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta)}{2} u(\pi) \cos^{\frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}} \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, 0) \\
& \quad i \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tilde{K}_{11t}^0(\pi, t) \cos^{\frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}} t dt \\
& = \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta) \cos^{\frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}} \pi}{2 \dot{\Phi}_0(k_n^0) k_n^0} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{Z^\pi}} (\alpha^+ + \beta) \cos^{\frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}} (2d \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, 0)) u(\pi) \\
& \quad i \frac{1}{\dot{\Phi}_0(k_n^0) + o(1)} \frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{Z^\pi}} \tilde{K}_{11t}^0(\pi, t) \cos^{\frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}} t dt + \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, 0) \quad (3.2.1) \\
d_n & = \frac{(\alpha^+ + \beta) \cos^{\frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}} \pi}{2 \dot{\Phi}_0(k_n^0) k_n^0} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{Z^\pi}} (\alpha^+ + \beta) \cos^{\frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}} (2d \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, 0)) u(\pi) \text{ s-n-r-l-h bir dizi} \\
& \text{ve} \\
\delta_n & = i \frac{1}{\dot{\Phi}_0(k_n^0) + o(1)} \frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{Z^\pi}} \tilde{K}_{11t}^0(\pi, t) \cos^{\frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}} t dt + \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, 0) \quad 2 \ell_2 \\
& \text{elde edilir.}
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.2.2: L probleminin normalleştirici sayıları için $\alpha_n = \alpha_n^0 + \delta_n$ asimptotik eşitliği geçerlidir. Burada $\delta_n \leq \ell_2$ dir.

Ispat:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi(k) &= \Phi_0(k) + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{Z^\pi}} \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \sin kt dt \\
\dot{\Phi}(k_n) &= \dot{\Phi}_0(k_n) + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{Z^\pi}} t \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \cos k_n t dt
\end{aligned}$$

Ayrıca

$$\dot{\Phi}_0(k_n) = \dot{\Phi}_0^{\frac{1}{k_n^0 + \varepsilon_n}} = \dot{\Phi}_0^{\frac{1}{k_n^0}} + \ddot{\Phi}_0^{\frac{1}{k_n^0}} \varepsilon_n + \ddot{\Phi}_0^{\frac{1}{k_n^0}} \frac{\varepsilon_n^2}{2!} + \dots = \dot{\Phi}_0^{\frac{1}{k_n^0}} + O(\varepsilon_n)$$

ve $\cos k_n t = \cos k_n^0 t + O(\varepsilon_n t)$, $\varepsilon_n \leq \ell_2$ yazıldığından,

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_n \gamma_n &= i \dot{\Phi}(k_n) = i \dot{\Phi}_0^{\frac{1}{k_n^0}} i \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{Z^\pi}} t \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \cos k_n t dt \\
&\quad i O(\varepsilon_n t) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{Z^\pi}} t \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \cos k_n t dt + O(\varepsilon_n)
\end{aligned}$$

bulunur. Burada $\varepsilon_n \leq \ell_2$, $\tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, .) \in L_2(0, \pi)$ ve $k_n^0 = n + h_n$ olduğundan

$$\delta_n = i \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{Z^\pi}} t \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \cos k_n^0 t dt i O(\varepsilon_n t) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{Z^\pi}} t \tilde{K}_{11}(\pi, t) \cos k_n^0 t dt + O(\varepsilon_n) \leq \ell_2$$

olmak üzere $\alpha_n \gamma_n = \alpha_n^0 \gamma_n^0 + \delta_n$

3.3. Weyl Çözümü ve Weyl Fonksiyonunun Özellikleri

$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{O} & & 1 \\ & @^{\textcircled{O}_1(x,k)} & \text{A} \\ \textcircled{O}(x,k) = & @^{\textcircled{O}_2(x,k)} & \text{vektör fonksiyonu (2.1.4) denklem sisteminin } \textcircled{O}_1(0,k) = 1 \text{ ve } \textcircled{O}_2(\pi,k) = 0 \text{ koşullarını ve (2.1.6) süreksizlik koşullarını sağlayan çözümü olsun.}$

$\textcircled{O}(x,k)$ fonksiyonuna L probleminin Weyl çözümü denir.

$$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{O} & 1 & \textcircled{O} & 1 & \textcircled{O} & 1 \\ @^{\textcircled{a}_1(x,k)} \text{A}, \varphi(x,k) = @^{\varphi_1(x,k)} \text{A} & \text{ve } C(x,k) = @^{\textcircled{C}_1(x,k)} \text{A} \\ @^{\textcircled{a}_2(x,k)} \varphi_2(x,k) & & @^{\textcircled{C}_2(x,k)} \end{matrix}$$

fonksiyonları (2.1.4) denkleminin

$$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{O} & 1 & \textcircled{O} & 1 & \textcircled{O} & 1 \\ @^0 \text{A}, \varphi(0,k) = @^0 \text{A} & \text{ve } C(0,k) = @^1 \text{A} \\ & 1 & & 1 & & 0 \end{matrix}$$

başlangıç koşulları ve (2.1.6) süreksizlik koşullarını sağlayan çözümleri olsun. $\textcircled{a}(x,k)$ ve $C(x,k)$ fonksiyonları k ya göre tam olduğu açıktır. Ayrca,

$$\textcircled{a}(x,k) = c_1(k)\varphi(x,k) + c_2(k)C(x,k)$$

şeklinde yazılabilir. Buradan

$$\mathbf{h}^a(x,k), \varphi(x,k)\mathbf{i} = \textcircled{a}_1(x,k)\varphi_2(x,k)\mathbf{i} - \textcircled{a}_2(x,k)\varphi_1(x,k)\mathbf{i}$$

ve

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{h}^a(x,k), \varphi(x,k)\mathbf{i} &= c_1(k)\mathbf{h}\varphi(x,k), \varphi(x,k)\mathbf{i} + c_2(k)\mathbf{h}C(x,k), \varphi(x,k)\mathbf{i} \\ &= c_2(k)\mathbf{h}C(x,k), \varphi(x,k)\mathbf{i} = c_2(k)[C_1(x,k)\varphi_2(x,k)\mathbf{i} - C_2(x,k)\varphi_1(x,k)] \end{aligned}$$

eşitlikleri elde edilir. Başlangıç koşulları uygulanrsa,

$$\mathbf{h}^a(x,k), \varphi(x,k)\mathbf{i}(0) = \textcircled{a}_1(0,k)\varphi_2(0,k)\mathbf{i} - \textcircled{a}_2(0,k)\varphi_1(0,k) = \textcircled{a}_1(0,k) = \Phi(k)$$

ve

$$\mathbf{h}^a(x,k), \varphi(x,k)\mathbf{i}(0) = c_2(k)[C_1(0,k)\varphi_2(0,k)\mathbf{i} - C_2(0,k)\varphi_1(0,k)] = c_2(k)$$

eşitliklerinden

$$c_2(k) = \textcircled{a}_1(0,k) = \Phi(k)$$

olarak bulunur. Aynı şekilde,

$$\mathbf{h}^a(x,k), C(x,k)\mathbf{i} = \textcircled{a}_1(x,k)C_2(x,k)\mathbf{i} - \textcircled{a}_2(x,k)C_1(x,k)\mathbf{i}$$

ve

$$\mathbf{h}^a(x,k), C(x,k)\mathbf{i} = c_1(k)\mathbf{h}\varphi(x,k), C(x,k)\mathbf{i} + c_2(k)\mathbf{h}C(x,k), C(x,k)\mathbf{i}$$

$$= c_1(k) \mathbf{h}\varphi(x, k), C(x, k) \mathbf{i} = c_1(k) [\varphi_1(x, k) C_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} - \varphi_2(x, k) C_1(x, k)]$$

eşitlikleri elde edilir. Başlangıç koşulları uygulanırsa,

$$\mathbf{h}^a(x, k), C(x, k) \mathbf{i}(0) = {}^a_1(0, k) C_2(0, k) \mathbf{i} - {}^a_2(0, k) C_1(0, k) = \mathbf{i} {}^a_2(0, k)$$

ve

$$\mathbf{h}^a(x, k), C(x, k) \mathbf{i}(0) = c_1(k) [\varphi_1(0, k) C_2(0, k) \mathbf{i} - \varphi_2(0, k) C_1(0, k)] = \mathbf{i} c_1(k)$$

eşitliklerinden

$$c_1(k) = {}^a_2(0, k),$$

$${}^a(x, k) = {}^a_2(0, k) \varphi(x, k) + \Phi(k) C(x, k),$$

$$\frac{{}^a(x, k)}{\Phi(k)} = \frac{{}^a_2(0, k)}{\Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) + C(x, k).$$

Düzen taraftan

$$\odot(x, k) = A(k) \varphi(x, k) + B(k) C(x, k)$$

şeklinde Weyl çözümü oluşturulursa,

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{8}{<} \odot_1(x, k) = A(k) \varphi_1(x, k) + B(k) C_1(x, k) \\ & \stackrel{8}{:} \quad \odot_2(x, k) = A(k) \varphi_2(x, k) + B(k) C_2(x, k) \\ & \stackrel{8}{<} \odot_1(0, k) = A(k) \varphi_1(0, k) + B(k) C_1(0, k) = B(k) \\ & \stackrel{8}{:} \quad \odot_2(0, k) = A(k) \varphi_2(0, k) + B(k) C_2(0, k) = A(k) \end{aligned}$$

ve $\odot_1(0, k) = B(k) = 1$, $\odot_2(0, k) = A(k)$ olduguundan,

$$\odot(x, k) = \odot_2(0, k) \varphi(x, k) + C(x, k)$$

elde edilir. $C(x, k)$ ve $\varphi(x, k)$ (2.1.1) denkleminin lineer bağımsız iki çözümü ve bunları lineer birleşiminde (2.1.1) denkleminin çözümü olacağından ve bu çözümün tekliğinden,

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{8}{\gtrless} \odot(x, k) = \odot_2(0, k) \varphi(x, k) + C(x, k) \\ & \stackrel{8}{>} \frac{{}^a(x, k)}{\Phi(k)} = \frac{{}^a_2(0, k)}{\Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) + C(x, k) \end{aligned} \tag{3.3.1}$$

aynı çözümler olur. Buradan da $\odot(x, k)$ Weyl çözümü ve $\odot_2(0, k) = M(k)$ Weyl fonksiyonları-

$$\odot(x, k) = \frac{{}^a(x, k)}{\Phi(k)} \quad \text{ve} \quad \odot_2(0, k) = \frac{{}^a_2(0, k)}{\Phi(k)} = M(k)$$

olarak elde edilir. Ayrca

$${}^a(x, k) = \Phi(k) \odot(x, k) = {}^a_2(0, k) \varphi(x, k) + \Phi(k) C(x, k)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{h}^{\mathbb{C}}(x, k), \varphi(x, k) \mathbf{i} = \varphi_1(x, k) \circledcirc_2 (0, k) \mathbf{i} \quad \varphi_2(x, k) \circledcirc_1 (x, k) \\
& = \varphi_1(x, k) [\circledcirc_2 (0, k) \varphi_2(x, k) + C_2(x, k)] \\
& \quad \mathbf{i} \quad \varphi_2(x, k) [\circledcirc_2 (0, k) \varphi_1(x, k) + C_1(x, k)] \\
& = \varphi_1(x, k) C_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \quad \varphi_2(x, k) C_1(x, k) \\
& = \mathbf{h}C(x, k), \varphi(x, k) \mathbf{i} = 1,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{h}^{\mathbb{A}}(x, k), \varphi(x, k) \mathbf{i} = \varphi_1(x, k) \circledast_2 (0, k) \mathbf{i} \quad \varphi_2(x, k) \circledast_1 (x, k) \\
& = \varphi_1(x, k) [\circledast_2 (0, k) \varphi_2(x, k) + \Phi(k) C_2(x, k)] \\
& \quad \mathbf{i} \quad \varphi_2(x, k) [\circledast_2 (0, k) \varphi_1(x, k) + \Phi(k) C_1(x, k)] \\
& = \Phi(k) [\varphi_1(x, k) C_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \quad \varphi_2(x, k) C_1(x, k)] \\
& = \Phi(k) \mathbf{h}C(x, k), \varphi(x, k) \mathbf{i} = \Phi(k)
\end{aligned}$$

eşitlikleri sağlanır.

Teorem.3.3.1:

$$M(k) = \frac{1}{\alpha_0(k \mathbf{i} k_0)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_n(k \mathbf{i} k_n)} + \frac{1}{\alpha_0^0 k_0^0} \quad (3.3.2)$$

gösterilimi doğrudur.

İspat: İlkonce (x, k) çözümü için $\varphi(x, k)$ çözümüne benzer bir gösterilim elde edilsin. $\begin{array}{l} < \\ \text{O} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ lineer homojen diferansiyel denklem sisteminin $\begin{array}{l} : \\ \text{O} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_2^0 + k^2 y_1^0 = 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} < \\ \text{O} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ ik \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ ik \end{array}$ başlangıç koşullarını sağlayan çözümü $\begin{array}{l} < \\ \text{O} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ ik \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} < \\ \text{O} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ ik \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ ik \end{array}$ dir. Lineer homojen sisteminin bir diğer çözümü de $\begin{array}{l} < \\ \text{O} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ ik \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1^0 \\ y_2^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ ik \end{array}$

dir. O halde lince homojen sisteminin genel çözümü,

$\begin{array}{l} @ y_1 \\ 8 \quad A(x) = c_1 e^{ik(x_i \pi)} + c_2 e^{i k(x_i \pi)} \end{array}$ A şeklindedir. Şimdi

$$\begin{aligned} & \quad y_1^0 \mid y_2 = u(x) y_1 \\ \therefore & \quad y_2' + k^2 y_1 = \mid u(x) y_1 \mid u^2(x) y_1 + q(x) y_1 \end{aligned} \quad \text{homojen olmayan lineer diferansiyel}$$

denklemin genel çözümünü bulmak için parametrelerin değişimi metodu uygulanrsa:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \textcircled{O} & \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{O} & & & & \textcircled{1} \\ @ y_1 \quad \mathbf{A}(x) = @ \quad c_1(x) e^{ik(x_i \cdot \pi)} + c_2(x) e^{\mathbf{i} ik(x_i \cdot \pi)} & & & & & & \mathbf{A} \\ y_2 & & ikc_1(x) e^{ik(x_i \cdot \pi)} & \mathbf{i} & ikc_2(x) e^{\mathbf{i} ik(x_i \cdot \pi)} & & \end{array}$$

$$\text{O } \begin{matrix} 1 \\ @ y_1^0 \\ @ y_2^0 \end{matrix} \text{ A}(x) = \text{B } \begin{matrix} c_1^0(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} + c_2^0(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} + ikc_1(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} \\ ikc_1^0(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} + ikc_2^0(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} \\ k^2 c_1(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} \\ k^2 c_2(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} \end{matrix} \text{ C } \begin{matrix} 1 \\ \text{A} \end{matrix}$$

olur. Bunlar sisteminde yerine yazılırsa,
 $y_1^0 + k^2 y_1 = u(x) y_1$
 $y_2^0 + k^2 y_1 = u(x) y_1 + u^2(x) y_1 + q(x) y_1$

$c_1^0(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} + c_2^0(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} = u(x) y_1$
 $ikc_1^0(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} + ikc_2^0(x) e^{ik(x \in \pi)} = u(x) y_1 + u^2(x) y_1 + q(x) y_1$

$c_1^0(x), c_2^0(x)$ bilinmeyenleri hesaplanırsa,

$$\text{Z } \begin{matrix} c_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ikt} dt + c_1^0 \\ c_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ikt} dt + c_2^0 \end{matrix} \text{ elde edilir.}$$

Buradan da

$$\text{Z } \begin{matrix} y_1(x, k) = c_1^0 e^{ik(x \in \pi)} + c_2^0 e^{ik(x \in \pi)} \\ + \frac{1}{2} u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ik(x \in t)} dt \\ + \frac{1}{2} u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ik(x \in t)} dt \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Z } \begin{matrix} y_2(x, k) = ikc_1^0 e^{ik(x \in \pi)} + ikc_2^0 e^{ik(x \in \pi)} \\ + \frac{ik}{2} u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ik(x \in t)} dt \\ + \frac{ik}{2} u(t) y_1 + \frac{1}{ik} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 e^{ik(x \in t)} dt \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Z } \begin{matrix} y_1(x, k) = c_1^0 e^{ik(x \in \pi)} + c_2^0 e^{ik(x \in \pi)} \\ + u(t) y_1 \cos k(x \in t) + \frac{1}{k} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 \sin k(x \in t) dt \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Z } \begin{matrix} y_2(x, k) = ikc_1^0 e^{ikx} + ikc_2^0 e^{ikx} \\ + ku(t) y_1 \sin k(x \in t) + u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 + q(t) y_1 \cos k(x \in t) dt \end{matrix}$$

olur ve (2.1.4) sisteminin $y_1(\pi) = 1, y_2(\pi) = ik$ başlangıç koşullarını sağlayan çözümü

$x > d$ iken

$$y_1(x, k) = e^{ik(x-i\pi)} \int_x^{\pi} u(t) y_1 \cos k(x-i t) + \frac{1}{k} i u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 i q(t) y_1 \int_x^{\pi} \sin k(x-i t) dt$$

$$y_2(x, k) = ik e^{ik(x-i\pi)} \int_x^{\pi} ku(t) y_1 \sin k(x-i t) + i u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 i q(t) y_1 \int_x^{\pi} \cos k(x-i t) dt$$

olarak bulunur. $x < d$ iken çözüm

$$y_1(x, k) = A(k) e^{ik(x-i\pi)} + B(k) e^{ik(x-i\pi)} + \int_x^{\pi} u(t) y_1 \cos k(x-i t) dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{k} \int_x^{\pi} i u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 i q(t) y_1 \int_x^{\pi} \sin k(x-i t) dt$$

$$y_2(x, k) = ikA(k) e^{ik(x-i\pi)} + ikB(k) e^{ik(x-i\pi)} + \int_x^{\pi} ku(t) y_1 \sin k(x-i t) dt$$

$$+ \int_x^{\pi} i u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 i q(t) y_1 \int_x^{\pi} \cos k(x-i t) dt$$

şeklinde arans-n. (2.1.6) süreksizlik koşullar- uygulanarak elde edilen $A(k)$ ve $B(k)$ fonksiyonlar- denklemde yerine yazılsrsa,

$x < d$ iken çözüm

$$\begin{aligned}
y_1(x, k) = & \alpha^+ e^{ik(x_i - \pi)} \int_{Z^\pi} \alpha^+ e^{ik(2d_i - x_i - \pi)} \int_{Z^\pi} \beta^+ e^{ik(x_i - \pi)} \int_{Z^\pi} e^{ik(2d_i - x_i - \pi)} \frac{d}{dt} \\
& + \int_{Z^\pi} u(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \alpha^+ \cos k(x_i - t) \int_{Z^\pi} \alpha^+ \cos k(x_i - 2d + t) dt \\
& \int_{Z^\pi} i \beta^+ u(t) y_1 [(\sin k(x_i - t) + \sin k(x_i - 2d + t))] dt \\
& \int_{Z^\pi} i \frac{\alpha^+}{k} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \sin k(x_i - t) dt \\
& + \frac{\alpha^+}{k} \int_{Z^\pi} i u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \sin k(x_i - 2d + t) dt \\
& + \frac{i\beta^+}{k} \int_{Z^\pi} i u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \cos k(x_i - t) dt \\
& \int_{Z^\pi} i \frac{i\beta^+}{k} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \cos k(x_i - 2d + t) dt \\
& + \int_x^{R^d} u(t) y_1 \cos k(x_i - t) \int_{Z^\pi} \frac{1}{k} \int_{Z^\pi} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \sin k(x_i - t) dt \\
y_2(x, k) = & ik \int_{Z^\pi} \alpha^+ e^{ik(x_i - \pi)} + \alpha^+ e^{ik(2d_i - x_i - \pi)} \int_{Z^\pi} ik\beta^+ e^{ik(x_i - \pi)} + e^{ik(2d_i - x_i - \pi)} \frac{d}{dt} \\
& + \int_{Z^\pi} u(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} k\alpha^+ \sin k(x_i - t) + k\alpha^+ \sin k(x_i - 2d + t) dt \\
& \int_{Z^\pi} i k\beta^+ u(t) y_1 [(\cos k(x_i - t) + \cos k(x_i - 2d + t))] dt \\
& \int_{Z^\pi} i \alpha^+ u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \cos k(x_i - t) dt \\
& + \alpha^+ \int_{Z^\pi} i u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \cos k(x_i - 2d + t) dt \\
& \int_{Z^\pi} i \frac{i\beta^+}{k} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \sin k(x_i - t) dt \\
& \int_{Z^\pi} i \frac{i\beta^+}{k} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \sin k(x_i - 2d + t) dt \\
& \int_x^{R^d} ku(t) y_1 \sin k(x_i - t) + \int_x^{R^d} u(t) y_2 + u^2(t) y_1 \int_{Z^\pi} q(t) y_1 \frac{d}{dt} \cos k(x_i - t) dt
\end{aligned}$$

şeklinde bulunur. $\hat{a}(x, k) = \frac{y(x, k) + \overline{y(x, k)}}{2i}$ olarak alırsa $\varphi(x, k)$ gösterilimine benzer olarak

$x > d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{8} \\
 & {}^a_1(x, k) = i \sin k(\pi i x) + \int_{\pi i x}^{0} N_{11}(x, t) \sin kt dt \\
 & {}^a_2(x, k) = k \cos k(\pi i x) i b(x) \sin k(\pi i x) + \int_{\pi i x}^{0} N_{21}(x, t) \sin kt dt \\
 & \quad + \int_{\pi i x}^{0} k N_{22}(x, t) \cos kt dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

$x < d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{8} \\
 & {}^a_1(x, k) = i \alpha^+ \sin k(\pi i x) + \alpha^i \sin k(x + \pi i 2d) \\
 & \quad + \beta [\sin k(\pi i x) i \sin k(x + \pi i 2d)] \\
 & \quad + \int_{\pi i x}^{0} N_{11}(x, t) \sin kt dt \\
 & {}^a_2(x, k) = k \alpha^+ \cos k(\pi i x) + k \alpha^i \cos k(x + \pi i 2d) \\
 & \quad i k \beta [\cos k(\pi i x) i \cos k(x + \pi i 2d)] \\
 & \quad + b(x) [i \alpha^+ \sin k(\pi i x) + \alpha^i \sin k(x + \pi i 2d)] \\
 & \quad + \beta b(x) [\sin k(\pi i x) i \sin k(x + \pi i 2d)] \\
 & \quad + \int_{\pi i x}^{0} N_{21}(x, t) \sin kt dt + \int_{\pi i x}^{0} k N_{22}(x, t) \cos kt dt
 \end{aligned}$$

gösterilimi vardır ve buradan da $\tilde{N}_{ij}(x, t) = N_{ij}(x, t) i N_{ij}(x, i t)$, $i, j = 1, 2$ olmak üzere

$x > d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{8} \\
 & {}^a_1(x, k) = i \sin k(\pi i x) + \int_0^{\infty} \tilde{N}_{11}(x, t) \sin kt dt \\
 & {}^a_2(x, k) = k \cos k(\pi i x) i b(x) \sin k(\pi i x) + \int_0^{\infty} \tilde{N}_{21}(x, t) \sin kt dt \\
 & \quad + \int_0^{\infty} k \tilde{N}_{22}(x, t) \cos kt dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

$x < d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^a_1(x, k) = & i \alpha^+ \sin k(\pi i - x) + \alpha^i \sin k(x + \pi i - 2d) \\
 & + \beta [\sin k(\pi i - x) i \sin k(x + \pi i - 2d)] \\
 & + \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{11}(x, t) \sin k t dt \\
 & 0 \\
 {}^a_2(x, k) = & k \alpha^+ \cos k(\pi i - x) + k \alpha^i \cos k(x + \pi i - 2d) \\
 & i k \beta [\cos k(\pi i - x) i \cos k(x + \pi i - 2d)] \\
 & + b(x) [i \alpha^+ \sin k(\pi i - x) + \alpha^i \sin k(x + \pi i - 2d)] \\
 & + \beta b(x) [\sin k(\pi i - x) i \sin k(x + \pi i - 2d)] \\
 & + \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{21}(x, t) \sin k t dt + k \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{22}(x, t) \cos k t dt \\
 & 0 \quad 0
 \end{aligned}$$

elde edilir. $\bar{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}(x, t)$, $i, j = 1, 2$ fonksiyonları her sabitlenmiş $x \in [0, \pi]$ için t değişkenine göre $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayına aittir. $C = 0$ ve $q(x) = 0$ durumuna karşılık gelen ${}^a_i(x, k)$, $i = 1, 2$ fonksiyonları ${}^a_0(x, k)$, $i = 1, 2$ olarak gösterilirse,

$x > d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^a_1(x, k) = & {}^a_0(x, k) + \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{11}(x, t) \sin k t dt \\
 & 0 \quad \bar{\mathcal{Z}}^{+x} \\
 {}^a_2(x, k) = & {}^a_0(x, k) i b(x) \sin k(\pi i - x) + \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{21}(x, t) \sin k t dt \\
 & \bar{\mathcal{Z}}^{+x} \quad 0 \\
 & + k \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{22}(x, t) \cos k t dt, \\
 & 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$x < d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^a_1(x, k) = & {}^a_0(x, k) + \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{11}(x, t) \sin k t dt \\
 & 0 \\
 {}^a_2(x, k) = & {}^a_0(x, k) + b(x) [i \alpha^+ \sin k(\pi i - x) + \alpha^i \sin k(x + \pi i - 2d)] \\
 & + \beta b(x) [\sin k(\pi i - x) i \sin k(x + \pi i - 2d)] \\
 & + \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{21}(x, t) \sin k t dt + k \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{22}(x, t) \cos k t dt \\
 & 0 \quad 0
 \end{aligned}$$

elde edilir.

$$f_1 = \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{11}(x, t) \sin k t dt \text{ ve}$$

$$f_2 = b(x) [i \alpha^+ \sin k(\pi i - x) + \alpha^i \sin k(x + \pi i - 2d) + \beta [\sin k(\pi i - x) i \sin k(x + \pi i - 2d)]]$$

şeklinde yazılabilir. Son alnan eşitlikler ve $\Phi(k) = {}^a{}_1(0, k)$, $\Phi_0(k) = {}^a{}_0{}_1(0, k)$ olduğunu kullanırsak,

$$\begin{aligned}
M(k) \mathbf{i} \cdot M_0(k) &= \frac{{}^a_2(0, k)}{{}^a_1(0, k)} \mathbf{i} \cdot \frac{{}^a_{02}(0, k)}{{}^a_{01}(0, k)} = \frac{{}^a_{02}(x, k) + f_2}{{}^a_{01}(x, k) + f_1} \mathbf{i} \cdot \frac{{}^a_{02}(0, k)}{{}^a_{01}(0, k)} \\
&= \frac{{}^a_{01}(x, k) {}^a_{02}(0, k) + f_2 {}^a_{01}(0, k) \mathbf{i} \cdot {}^a_{01}(x, k) {}^a_{02}(0, k) \mathbf{i} \cdot f_1 {}^a_{02}(0, k)}{({}^a_{01}(0, k) + f_1) {}^a_{01}(0, k)} \\
&= \frac{f_2}{{}^a_{01}(0, k) + f_1} \mathbf{i} \cdot \frac{f_1}{{}^a_{01}(0, k) + f_1} M_0(k) \\
&= \frac{f_2}{\mathbb{C}(k)} \mathbf{i} \cdot \frac{f_1}{\mathbb{C}(k)} M_0(k)
\end{aligned}$$

elde edilir. Burada $k \in G_\delta$ için $\lim_{\|kj\| \rightarrow 1} e^{i j \ln k \pi j} j f_i(k) j = 0$ ve $\Phi(k) > C_\delta e^{i \ln k \pi j}$ olduğu göz önünde bulundurulursa,

$$\limsup_{\substack{jk \in J \\ j \neq k}} \frac{\mathbf{j}M(k) - M_0(k)\mathbf{j}}{\mathbf{j}M_0(k)\mathbf{j}} = 0 \quad (3.3.3)$$

al-n-r. Diğer taraftan $\varphi(x, k_n) \overset{i}{\underset{\varphi_0}{\rightarrow}} x, k_n^0$ ve $(x, k_n) \overset{i}{\underset{a_0}{\rightarrow}} x, k_n^0$ fonksiyonları $L(L_0)$ probleminin özfonksiyonlar-d-r. O halde $\gamma_n \overset{i}{\underset{\gamma_0}{\rightarrow}}$ sabitleri vardır öyle ki,

$${}^a(x, k_n) = \gamma_n \varphi(x, k_n), {}^a{}_0 x, k_n^0 \in \gamma_n^0 \varphi_0 {}^i x, k_n^0$$

eşitliği sağlanır. O halde $\varphi_2(0, k_n) = \gamma_n \varphi_2(0, k_n)$ ve $\varphi_2(\pi, k_n) = \gamma_n \varphi_2(\pi, k_n)$ olduğundan

$$\gamma_n = {}^a_2(0, k_n) = \frac{1}{\varphi_2(\pi, k_n)} \text{ ve } \gamma_n^0 = {}^a_{02} i_0, k_n^0 \notin = \frac{1}{\varphi_{02}(\pi, k_n^0)}$$

eşitlikleri elde edilir. $\alpha_2(0, k)$ ve $\Phi(k)$ fonksiyonları $k = k_n$ de analitik ve $\alpha_2(0, k_n) \neq 0$, $\Phi(k_n) = 0$, $\dot{\Phi}(k_n) \neq 0$ olduğundan $M(k)$ ve $M_0(k)$, $k = k_n$ de basit kutup noktası sahiptir. Dolayısıyla

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{k=k_n}{\operatorname{Re}} sM(k) &= \frac{\overset{\text{a}}{\dot{\Phi}}(0, k_n)}{\overset{\text{a}}{\dot{\Phi}}(k_n)} = \frac{1}{\overset{\text{a}}{\dot{\Phi}}(k_n) \varphi_2(\pi, k_n)} = i \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \\ \underset{k=k_n^0}{\operatorname{Re}} sM_0(k) &= \frac{\overset{\text{a}}{\dot{\Phi}}(0, k_n^0)}{\overset{\text{a}}{\dot{\Phi}}(k_n^0)} = \frac{1}{\overset{\text{a}}{\dot{\Phi}}(k_n^0) \varphi_{02}(\pi, k_n^0)} = i \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0} \end{aligned} \quad (3.3.4)$$

elde edilir.

$$I_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_n} \frac{M(\mu)}{\mu - k} d\mu, \quad k \in \text{int}_{\Gamma_n}$$

çoklusal integrali ele alındığında, $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |I_n(x)| = 0$ olduğundan $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n(x) = 0$ bulunur. $M(\mu)$ fonksiyonunun Γ_n deki aykırıklär srasıyla k_0, k_1, \dots, k_n şeklinde sıralanmış olup kutup yerleri ve buralardaki rezidüleri sırasıyla $\frac{1}{\alpha_0}, \frac{1}{\alpha_1}, \dots, \frac{1}{\alpha_n}, \dots$ dir. Γ_n hiçbir kutup yerinden geçmeyen, üzerinde $M(\mu) < M$ eşitsizliğinin gerçekleştiği R_n yarıçaplı çember ve $n \neq 1$ iken $R_n \neq 1$ olur. $M(\mu)$ fonksiyonun bir kutbu olmadığından $\frac{M(\mu)}{\mu - k}$ fonksiyonu, $\mu = k_n, n = 0, 1, \dots$ ve k noktalarında kutup yerlerine sahiptir. Bu durumda (3.3.4)' den

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}_{\mu = k_n} \frac{M(\mu)}{\mu - k} &= \lim_{\mu \rightarrow k_n} (\mu - k_n) \frac{M(\mu)}{\mu - k} = i \frac{1}{\alpha_n(k - k_n)} \\ \operatorname{Res}_{\mu = k} \frac{M(\mu)}{\mu - k} &= \lim_{\mu \rightarrow k} (\mu - k) \frac{M(\mu)}{\mu - k} = M(k) \end{aligned}$$

olur. Rezidü teoreminden

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_n} \frac{M(\mu)}{\mu - k} d\mu &= M(k) \times \prod_{k_n \in \text{int}_{\Gamma_n}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n(k - k_n)} \\ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_n} \frac{M_0(\mu)}{\mu - k} d\mu &= M_0(k) \times \prod_{k_n^0 \in \text{int}_{\Gamma_n}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0(k_n^0 - k)} \end{aligned}$$

elde edilir.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_n} \frac{M(\mu) - M_0(\mu)}{\mu - k} d\mu &= i(M(k) + M_0(k)) + \times_{k_n \in \text{int}_{\Gamma_n}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n(k - k_n)} i \times_{k_n^0 \in \text{int}_{\Gamma_n}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0(k_n^0 - k)} \\ n \neq 1 \text{ için } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n(x) &= 0 \text{ olduğundan} \\ 0 &= i(M(k) + M_0(k)) + \times_{k_n \in \text{int}_{\Gamma_n}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n(k - k_n)} i \times_{k_n^0 \in \text{int}_{\Gamma_n}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0(k_n^0 - k)} \\ M(k) &= M_0(k) + \times_{n=-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n(k - k_n)} i \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0(k - k_n^0)} \end{aligned} \tag{3.3.5}$$

alınır. Mittag-Le er açılımına göre,

$$M_0(k) = \frac{1}{\alpha_0^0 k} + \times_{n=-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0} \frac{1}{k - k_n^0} + \frac{1}{k_n^0}^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

olur. $M(k)$ ve $M_0(k)$ eşitlikleri kullanırsak,

$$M(k) = \frac{1}{\alpha_0^0 k} + \times_{n=-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0} \frac{1}{k - k_n^0} + \frac{1}{k_n^0} + \times_{n=-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\alpha_n(k - k_n)} i \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0(k - k_n^0)}^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha_0^0 k} + \frac{1}{\alpha_0 (k - k_0)} \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^0 k} + \prod_{n=-1}^{\gamma_2} \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0} \frac{1}{k - k_n^0} + \frac{1}{k_n^0} + \frac{1}{\alpha_n (k - k_n)} \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0 (k - k_n^0)} \mathbf{i}^{3/4}$$

buradan da

$$M(k) = \frac{1}{\alpha_0 (k - k_0)} + \prod_{n=-1}^{\gamma_2} \frac{1}{\alpha_n (k - k_n)} + \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0 k_n^0}$$

eşitliğini elde edilir.

3.4. Ters Problemler

Bu bölümde L probleminin belirlenmesi için Weyl fonksiyonu ve spektral karakteristiklere göre ters problemin çözümü verilmiştir.

L problemi ile beraber $\varphi(x)$ potansiyeline sahip \mathcal{E} problemi ele alınır ve herhangi α simbolü L problemine ait ise α simbolünün de \mathcal{E} problemine ait olduğu kabul edilsin.

Teorem 3.4.1: Eğer $M(k) = \tilde{M}(k)$ ise $L = \mathcal{E}$ dir. Dolayısıyla Weyl fonksiyonu L sınırlı-değer problemini tek olarak belirtmektedir.

Ispat: $P(x, k) = [P_{jk}(x, k)]_{j,k=1,2}$ matrisi ele alınır.

$$P(x, k) @ \begin{matrix} \varphi_1 & \mathbb{E}_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \mathbb{E}_2 \end{matrix} A = @ \begin{matrix} \varphi_1 & \circledcirc_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \circledcirc_2 \end{matrix} A \text{ eşitliği sağlanır.}$$

$$\begin{matrix} O & & 1 & O & 1 & O & 1 \\ @ P_{11}(x, k) & P_{12}(x, k) & A @ \begin{matrix} \varphi_1 & \mathbb{E}_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \mathbb{E}_2 \end{matrix} A = @ \begin{matrix} \varphi_1 & \circledcirc_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \circledcirc_2 \end{matrix} A \\ P_{21}(x, k) & P_{22}(x, k) & & \varphi_2 & \mathbb{E}_2 & & \varphi_2 & \circledcirc_2 \\ O & & 1 & & & & & \end{matrix}$$

eşitliğinin her iki yan- @ $\begin{matrix} \varphi_1 & i & \mathbb{E}_1 \\ i & \varphi_2 & \mathbb{E}_2 \end{matrix} A$ matrisi ile çarpılırsa;

$$\begin{matrix} O & & 1 & O & 1 & O & 1 \\ @ P_{11}(x, k) & P_{12}(x, k) & A = @ \begin{matrix} \varphi_1 & \circledcirc_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \circledcirc_2 \end{matrix} A @ \begin{matrix} \varphi_1 & i & \mathbb{E}_1 \\ i & \varphi_2 & \mathbb{E}_2 \end{matrix} A \\ P_{21}(x, k) & P_{22}(x, k) & & \varphi_2 & \circledcirc_2 & & i & \varphi_2 & \mathbb{E}_2 \\ O & & 1 & & & & & & \end{matrix}$$

elde edilir. Böylece

$$\begin{aligned} P_{11}(x, k) &= \varphi_1(x, k) \mathbb{E}_2(x, k) i \circledcirc_1(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k) \\ P_{12}(x, k) &= \circledcirc_1(x, k) \varphi_1(x, k) i \varphi_1(x, k) \mathbb{E}_1(x, k) \\ P_{21}(x, k) &= \varphi_2(x, k) \mathbb{E}_2(x, k) i \circledcirc_2(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k) \\ P_{22}(x, k) &= \circledcirc_2(x, k) \varphi_1(x, k) i \varphi_2(x, k) \mathbb{E}_1(x, k) \end{aligned} \tag{3.4.1}$$

buradan da

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(x, k) &= P_{11}(x, k) \varphi_1(x, k) + P_{12}(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k) \\ \varphi_2(x, k) &= P_{21}(x, k) \varphi_1(x, k) + P_{22}(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k) \\ \circledcirc_1(x, k) &= P_{11}(x, k) \mathbb{E}_1(x, k) + P_{12}(x, k) \mathbb{E}_2(x, k) \\ \circledcirc_2(x, k) &= P_{21}(x, k) \mathbb{E}_1(x, k) + P_{22}(x, k) \mathbb{E}_2(x, k) \end{aligned} \tag{3.4.2}$$

olduğu alınır. (3.4.1) ve $\circledcirc(x, k) = \frac{\circledcirc_1(x, k)}{\Phi(k)}$ ifadelerinden faydalılsa

$$\circledcirc_1(x, k) = \frac{\circledcirc_1(x, k)}{\Phi(k)}, \circledcirc_2(x, k) = \frac{\circledcirc_2(x, k)}{\Phi(k)}$$

yazılabilir. $\mathbf{h}^a(x, k), \varphi(x, k)\mathbf{i} = \mathbb{C}(k)$ olduğunuundan,

$$\begin{aligned} P_{11}(x, k) &= \frac{1}{\mathbb{C}(k)} \mathbf{h} \varphi_1(x, k) \mathbf{e}_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathbf{1}(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{\mathbb{C}(k)} \mathbf{h} \varphi_1(x, k) \mathbf{e}_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathbf{2}(x, k) \mathbf{i} \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathbf{1}(x, k) (\varphi_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \varphi_2(x, k)) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{\mathbb{C}(k)} \mathbf{h} \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathbf{1}(x, k) (\varphi_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \varphi_2(x, k)) \mathbf{i} \varphi_1(x, k) \mathbf{e}_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathbf{2}(x, k), \\ P_{12}(x, k) &= \frac{1}{\mathbb{C}(k)} \mathbf{h} \varphi_1(x, k) \mathbf{e}_1(x, k) \mathbf{i} \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathbf{1}(x, k) \varphi_1(x, k), \\ P_{21}(x, k) &= \frac{1}{\mathbb{C}(k)} \mathbf{h} \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathbf{2}(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \varphi_1(x, k) \mathbf{e}_2(x, k), \\ P_{22}(x, k) &= \frac{1}{\mathbb{C}(k)} \mathbf{h} \varphi_2(x, k) \mathbf{e}_1(x, k) \mathbf{i} \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathbf{2}(x, k) \varphi_1(x, k) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{\mathbb{C}(k)} \varphi_2(x, k) \mathbf{e}_1(x, k) \mathbf{i} \mathbf{e}_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathbf{2}(x, k) (\varphi_1(x, k) \mathbf{i} \varphi_2(x, k)) \end{aligned}$$

esitlikleri elde edilir. $k \in G_\delta$ için $\|\mathbb{C}(k)\| > C_\delta e^{\operatorname{Im} k \pi}$ olduğunuundan Lebesgue lemmasından,

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{\substack{k! \\ k \rightarrow \infty \\ k \geq 2G_\delta}} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} \|\mathbf{j}P_{11}(x, k)\| \stackrel{8}{=} \lim_{\substack{k! \\ k \rightarrow \infty \\ k \geq 2G_\delta}} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} \|\mathbf{j}P_{22}(x, k)\| \stackrel{1}{=} 1 \\ &\stackrel{9}{=} \lim_{\substack{k! \\ k \rightarrow \infty \\ k \geq 2G_\delta}} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} \|\mathbf{j}P_{12}(x, k)\| = \lim_{\substack{k! \\ k \rightarrow \infty \\ k \geq 2G_\delta}} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} \|\mathbf{j}P_{21}(x, k)\| = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.4.3)$$

yazılır. (3.3.1) ve (3.4.1) den,

$$\begin{aligned} P_{11}(x, k) &= \varphi_1(x, k) \mathbf{e}_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} C_1(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k) + \sum_3 \tilde{M}(k) \mathbf{i} M(k) \varphi_1(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k), \\ P_{12}(x, k) &= \varphi_1(x, k) \mathbf{e}_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \mathbf{e}_1(x, k) \varphi_1(x, k) + \sum_3 M(k) \mathbf{i} \tilde{M}(k) \varphi_1(x, k) \varphi_1(x, k), \\ P_{21}(x, k) &= \varphi_2(x, k) \mathbf{e}_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} C_2(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k) + \sum_3 \tilde{M}(k) \mathbf{i} M(k) \varphi_2(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k), \\ P_{22}(x, k) &= \varphi_1(x, k) C_2(x, k) \mathbf{i} \mathbf{e}_1(x, k) \varphi_2(x, k) + M(k) \mathbf{i} \tilde{M}(k) \varphi_2(x, k) \varphi_1(x, k) \end{aligned}$$

esitlikleri elde edilir. Eğer $M(k) = \tilde{M}(k)$ ise her sabitlenmiş x için $P_{jk}(x, k)$ fonksiyonları k ya göre tamdır. Ayrca (3.4.3) den yararlanırsa,

$$P_{11}(x, k) \neq 1, P_{12}(x, k) \neq 0, P_{21}(x, k) \neq 0, P_{22}(x, k) \neq 1$$

olur. Bunlar (3.4.2) eşitlikleriyle beraber göz önüne alınrsa, her x ve her k için,

$$\varphi_1(x, k) \neq \varphi_1(x, k), \varphi_2(x, k) \neq \varphi_2(x, k), \mathbf{e}_1(x, k) \neq \mathbf{e}_1(x, k), \mathbf{e}_2(x, k) \neq \mathbf{e}_2(x, k)$$

elde edilir. Dolayısıyla $L = \mathcal{E}$ dir.

Teorem 3.4.2: Eğer her $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ için $k_n = \mathbb{E}_n, \alpha_n = \mathbf{e}_n$ ise, bu durumda $L = \mathcal{E}$ dir yani spektral veriler, L problemini tek olarak belirtmektedir.

Ispat:

$$\begin{aligned} M(k) &= \frac{1}{\alpha_0(k - k_0)} + \prod_{n=-1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_n(k - k_n)} + \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0 k_n^0}, \\ \bar{M}(k) &= \frac{1}{\alpha_0(k - k_0)} + \prod_{n=-1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_n(k - k_n)} + \frac{1}{\alpha_n^0 k_n^0}; \end{aligned}$$

ve her $n \geq Z$ için $k_n = k_n$, $\alpha_n = \alpha_n$ olduğunuundan, $M(k) = \bar{M}(k)$ olur ki bu durumda Teorem 3.4.1 den $L = E$ dir.

Teorem 3.4.3: Eğer her $n \geq Z$ için $k_n = k_n$, $\mu_n = \mu_n$ ise, $L = E$ dir; yani $f_{k_n}g$ ve $f_{\mu_n}g$ dizileri L problemini tek olarak belirtir.

Ispat: $\Phi(k)$ ve $\Psi(k)$ fonksiyonlarının özelliklerinden, $\lim_{k!} \frac{\Phi(k)}{1 \cdot \Psi(k)} = 1$ olduğunu açıktır. $k_n = k_n$ ve $\Phi(k)$ ile $\Psi(k)$ fonksiyonları analitik olduğunuundan, analitik fonksiyonların tekliği teoreminden $\Phi(k) = \Psi(k)$ olduğunu elde edilir.
 $\Phi(x, k_n) = \gamma_n \varphi(x, k_n)$ olduğunuundan, $\Phi(x, k_n) = \gamma_n \varphi(x, k_n) = \gamma_n \psi(x, k_n)$ ve $\Phi(x, k_n) = \psi(x, k_n) = \gamma_n \psi(x, k_n)$ eşitlikleri elde edilir. Bu eşitliklerden yararlanırsa $\gamma_n = \psi_n$ olur. Ayrıca $\Phi(k) = \Psi(k)$ olduğunuundan $\Phi(k) = \Psi(k)$ olur. Dolayısıyla $\alpha_n = i \dot{\Phi}(k_n) \varphi_2(\pi, k_n) = i \dot{\Phi}(k_n) \frac{1}{\gamma_n}$ olduğunuundan $\alpha_n = \alpha_n$ elde edilir. O halde Teorem 3.4.2 den, $L = E$ elde edilir.

3.5. Özfonksiyonlar-n Özellikleri

Bu bölümde L probleminin özfonksiyonlar-n-n tamlı̄-y ve ayrı-l-ş-m- gösterilecektir. L probleminin özfonksiyonları $x < d$ iken

$$\varphi(x, k_n) = \sin k_n x + \int_0^{Zx} R_{11}(x, t) \sin k_n t dt,$$

$x > d$ iken

$$\varphi(x, k_n) = i\alpha^+ + \beta \int_0^{\frac{Zx}{2}} \sin k_n x + i\alpha^- - \beta \int_0^{\frac{Zx}{2}} \sin k_n (2d - x) + \int_0^{Zx} R_{11}(x, t) \sin k_n t dt$$

şeklindedir. Özfonksiyonlar sisteminin $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzay-nda tamlı̄-y gösterilmeden önce baz- tan-mlar verilsin.

Tan-m 3.5.1: Kabul edelim ki $\{f_n g\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ H Hilbert uzay-nda bir dizi olsun. Burada N say-labilir bir indis kümeleridir. Eğer,

$$\overline{\text{span } \{f_n g\}} = H$$

eşitsizliği sağlanıyor ise $\{f_n g\}$ dizi tamd-r denir. Eğer kompleks sayı-lar-n tüm sonlu $\{f_n g\}$ sistemi için

$$\begin{matrix} \overset{\circ}{X} & \overset{\circ}{A_X} & ! \\ \overset{\circ}{c_n f_n} & \cdot \beta & |c_n|^2 \\ n & n \end{matrix}^{1/2}$$

eşitsizliği sağlanacak biçimde bir $\beta > 0$ say-sı varsa, $\{f_n g\}$ bir Bessel dizisi olarak adland-r-l-r ve $\{f_n g\}$ dizi β üst s-n-r-na sahiptir denir. Eğer kompleks sayı-lar-n tüm sonlu $\{f_n g\}$ sistemi için

$$\begin{matrix} \overset{\circ}{X} & \overset{\circ}{A_X} & ! \\ \overset{\circ}{c_n f_n} & , \alpha & |c_n|^2 \\ n & n \end{matrix}^{1/2}$$

eşitsizliği sağlanacak biçimde bir $\alpha > 0$ say-sı varsa, $\{f_n g\}$, bir Riesz-Fischer dizisi olarak adland-r-l-r ve $\{f_n g\}$ dizi α alt s-n-r-na sahiptir denir.

Tan-m 3.5.2: Hilbert uzay-nda, Bessel ve Riesz-Fischer dizisi ve aynı zamanda tam olan bir dizi, Riesz baz- olarak adland-r-l-r.

Tan-mlardan da anlaş-laca-y-gibi $\{\varphi(x, k_n) g_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ özfonksiyonlar sisteminin $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzay-nda bir Riesz baz- olduğunu göstermekle tam olduğu da gösterilmiş olur.

Teorem 3.5.3: (i) L s-n-r-de-y probleminin $\{\varphi(x, k_n) g_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ özfonksiyonlar sistemi $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzay-nda tamd-r.

(ii) Kabul edelim ki $f(x)$, $x \in [0, d] \subset (d, \pi]$, mutlak sürekli bir fonksiyon olsun ve

$$\begin{aligned} & f(d+0) = \alpha f(d-i0) \\ & \therefore f^0(d+0) = \alpha^{i-1} f^0(d-i0) + 2ik\beta f(d-i0) \end{aligned} \quad (3.5.1)$$

süreksizlik koşullarını sağlaması. Bu durumda $\mathbf{f}\varphi(x, k_n)\mathbf{g}_{n,0}$ özfonsiyonlar sistemi

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \varphi(x, k_n), \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(x, k_n) f(t) dt \quad (3.5.2)$$

şeklinde bir ayrılışma sahiptir ve bu seri $[0, d] \subset (d, \pi]$ üzerinde düzgün yakınsaktır.

İspat: (i) $x > d$ iken

$$\varphi(x, k) = \alpha^+ + \beta \sin kx + i \alpha^i - i \beta \sin k(2d-i x) + \int_0^x K_{11}(x, t) \sin kt dt$$

özfonsiyonlar için $\mathbf{f}\varphi(x, k_n)\mathbf{g}_{n,0}$ özfonsiyonlar sisteminin $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayında bir Riesz bazı olduğunu göstermek için ilk önce $\mathbf{f}\sin(k_n)x\mathbf{g}, n \in N_0$ sisteminin $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayında bir Riesz bazı olduğu gösterilsin. Bunun için aşağıda verilen teorem kullanılır:

Teorem 3. (Xionghui He ve Hans Volkmer, 2001): $\mathbf{f}\lambda_n\mathbf{g}, n \in N_0$, dizisi $k \leq m$ için $\lambda_k \leq \lambda_m$ olacak biçimde bir negatif olmayan sayılar dizisi olsun ve yeterince büyük n ler için $\delta_n \in [i l, l]$ olmak üzere $\lambda_n = n + \delta + \delta_n$ formuna sahip olsun ve $0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2}$, $0 < l < \frac{1}{4}$ sabitleri

$$(1 + \sin(2\delta\pi))^{1/2} (1 + \cos(l\pi)) + \sin(l\pi) < 1 \quad (3.5.3)$$

eşitsizliğini sağlaması. Bu durumda $\mathbf{f}\sin(k_n)x\mathbf{g}, n \in N_0$ sistemi $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayında bir Riesz bazıdır.

Teoremin koşulları, daha önce $\sup_n j h_n j < M$ olmak üzere $k_n = n + h_n$ şeklinde yazabileceğim gösterilmiş olduğundan ve dolayısıyla $\delta = 0$ olmak üzere (3.5.3) eşitsizliğini

$$\tan l\pi < 1$$

$h_n \in [i l, l]$ ve $0 < l < \frac{1}{4}$ için sağlananın $\mathbf{f}\sin(k_n)x\mathbf{g}, n \in N_0$, sistemi $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayında bir Riesz bazıdır. Aynı şekilde $d \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$ olmak üzere, $2d-i x = u$ şeklinde yeni bir değişken ile gösterildiğinde $\mathbf{f}\sin(k_n)u\mathbf{g}, n \in N_0$, sistemi içinde yaptıklarımız

geçerli olacak $\alpha > \beta$ ve $\sin k_n(2d - x)g, n \in N_0$ sistemi de $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayında bir Riesz bazdır.

Teorem 1.(Xionghui He ve Hans Volkmer,2001): $\{f_{n,g}, n \in N\}$, dizisi H Hilbert uzayında α alt sınır-na ve β üst sınır-na sahip bir Riesz bazı ve $\{g_{n,g}, n \in N\}$, dizisi de $\{f_{n,g} + g_{n,g}, n \in N\}$, γ üst sınır-na sahip olacak biçimde bir dizi olsun. Eğer $\alpha > \gamma$ ise, bu durumda $\{g_{n,g}, n \in N\}$ dizisi de H Hilbert uzayında $\alpha + \gamma$ üst sınır ve $\beta + \gamma$ alt sınır-na sahip bir Riesz bazıdır.

Teorem 1 den dolaylı da $f(\alpha^+ + \beta) \sin k_n x + (\alpha^+ - \beta) \sin k_n(2d - x)g, n \in N_0$, sistemi $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayında bir Riesz bazdır.

Son olarak kabul edelim ki $y(x) = y(x, \lambda)$,

$$y'' + q(x)y = \lambda^2 y, \quad 0 < x < \pi$$

Sturm-Liouville denkleminin

$$y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = m$$

başlangıç koşullarını sağlayan çözümü olsun. Burada $q(x), [0, \pi]$ üzerinde reel-değerli, integrallenebilir bir fonksiyon ve m bir reel sayı olsun.

Teorem 8.(Xionghui He ve Hans Volkmer,2001): Kabul edelim ki $\{\lambda_n g, n \in N\}$, negatif olmayan bir sayılar dizisi olsun. Bu durumda $\{f_{\lambda_n}(x, \lambda_n)g\}$ sisteminin $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayında bir Riesz bazı olmasının için gerek ve yeter koşul $\int_0^\pi f_{\lambda_n}(x, \lambda_n)g dx = 0$ olsun.

Bu teoremden,

$$\varphi(x, k) = \int_0^x \alpha^+ + \beta \sin kx + \int_0^x \alpha^+ - \beta \sin k(2d - x) + \int_0^x K_{11}(x, t) \sin kt dt$$

olmak üzere $\{\varphi(x, k_n)g, n \in N_0\}$, özfonsiyonlar sisteminin de $L_2(0, \pi)$ uzayında bir Riesz bazı olduğunu gösterir.

(ii) Şimdi özfonsiyonların ayrılmazlığıne sahip olduğunu göstermek için L probleminin Green fonksiyonu oluşturulsun:

(2.1.1) denkleminin, $\varphi(0, k) = 1, \varphi'(0, k) = 0$ başlangıç koşulu ile (2.1.3) süreksızlık koşulunu sağlayan çözümü $\varphi(x, k); \psi(0, k) = 0, \psi'(0, k) = k$ başlangıç koşulu

ile (2.1.3) süreksizlik koşulunu sağlayan çözümü $\psi(x, k)$ olsun.

$x < d$ iken

$$\varphi(x, k) = \frac{y(x, k) + \overline{y(x, k)}}{2} = \cos kx + \int_0^x \tilde{K}_{11}(x, t) \cos kt dt \quad (3.5.4)$$

ve

$$\psi(x, k) = \frac{y(x, k) - \overline{y(x, k)}}{2i} = \sin kx + \int_0^x \tilde{K}_{11}(x, t) \sin kt dt, \quad (3.5.5)$$

$x > d$ iken

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x, k) &= \frac{y(x, k) + \overline{y(x, k)}}{2} = i\alpha^+ + \beta^k \cos kx + i\alpha^i + \beta^k \cos k(2d - x) \\ &\quad + \int_0^x \tilde{K}_{11}(x, t) \cos kt dt \end{aligned} \quad (3.5.6)$$

ve

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, k) &= \frac{y(x, k) - \overline{y(x, k)}}{2i} = i\alpha^+ + \beta^k \sin kx + i\alpha^i + \beta^k \sin k(2d - x) \\ &\quad + \int_0^x \tilde{K}_{11}(x, t) \sin kt dt \end{aligned} \quad (3.5.7)$$

şeklindedir.

$$W \mathbf{f}\varphi(x, k), \psi(x, k) \mathbf{g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= k(1 + 2\alpha\beta) \\ &\quad + (\alpha^i - i\beta) \sin k(2d - x) \tilde{K}_{11}(x, x) + k(\alpha^+ + \beta) \int_0^x \tilde{K}_{11}(x, t) \cos k(x - t) dt \\ &\quad + (\alpha^i - i\beta) \int_0^x \tilde{K}_{11_{x_x}}^0(x, t) \sin k(x - 2d + t) dt + i\alpha^i + \beta^k \int_0^x \tilde{K}_{11}(x, t) \cos k(x - 2d + t) dt \\ &\quad + \tilde{K}_{11}(x, x) - \tilde{K}_{11}(x, t) \sin k(x - t) dt \end{aligned}$$

dir ve $W_0 = \int_0^0 k(1 + 2\alpha\beta)$ eşitliği göz önünde bulundurulursa, Liouville Teoremi gereği

$W_0 = W_\pi = W(x)$ olacak ve $k \neq 0$ ve $\alpha\beta \neq i\frac{1}{2}$ için

$$W \mathbf{f}\varphi(x, k), \psi(x, k) \mathbf{g} = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{k}, & x < d \\ \frac{1}{k(1 + 2\alpha\beta)}, & x > d \end{cases}$$

olarak elde edilir. Sırasıyla (3.5.4) ve (3.5.5) de verilen $\varphi(x, k)$ ve $\psi(x, k)$ fonksiyonlarla yardımıyla $x < d$ iken L probleminin Green fonksiyonu,

$$G(x, t, k) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{k} \begin{cases} \varphi(x, k) \psi(t, k), & x < t \\ \varphi(t, k) \psi(x, k), & x > t \end{cases}$$

ve benzer şekilde (3.5.6) ve (3.5.7) de verilen $\varphi(x, k)$ ve $\psi(x, k)$ fonksiyonlarla yardımıyla $x > d$ iken, L probleminin Green fonksiyonu,

$$G(x, t, k) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{k(1 + 2\alpha\beta)} \begin{cases} \varphi(x, k) \psi(t, k), & x < t \\ \varphi(t, k) \psi(x, k), & x > t \end{cases}$$

elde edilir. Dolayısıyla

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x, k) &= \int_0^{\pi} G(x, t, k) f(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{k} \psi(x, k) \varphi(t, k) f(t) dt dk \\ &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}^d}{=} \int_0^{\pi} \int_x^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(1 + 2\alpha\beta)} \varphi(x, k) \psi(t, k) f(t) dt dk + \int_x^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \psi(t, k) f(t) dt dk \end{aligned}$$

fonksiyonu

$$\begin{aligned} \ell Y + \lambda Y &= f(x), \lambda = k^2 \\ U(Y) &= 0, V(Y) = 0 \\ &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}^x}{=} Y(d+0) = \alpha Y(d+0) \\ &\therefore Y^0(d+0) = \alpha^{-1} Y^0(d+0) + 2ik\beta Y(d+0) \end{aligned}$$

sınır-değer probleminin çözümüdür.

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x, k) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \varphi(t, k) f(t) dt \\ &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}^d}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_x^{\infty} \psi(t, k) f(t) dt dk + \int_x^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(t, k) f(t) dt dk \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \int_x^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(t, k) f(t) dt dk + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_x^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(t, k) f(t) dt dk \\ &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}^d}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_x^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(t, k) f(t) dt dk + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_x^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(t, k) f(t) dt dk \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} \psi^0(t, k) + \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\psi}(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \psi^0(t, k) f(t) dt + \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \psi^0(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&+ \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \psi^0(t, k) f(t) dt \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\psi}(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\psi}(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\psi}(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \mathbf{f}\psi(x, k) [\varphi^0(t, k) f(t)]_0^\pi \mathbf{g} + \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \circledcirc \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(t, k) f(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbf{i}} \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \varphi^0(t, k) f^0(t) dt \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \psi^0(t, k) f^0(t) dt \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \psi^0(t, k) f^0(t) dt \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\varphi}(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\psi}(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\psi}(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \mathbf{f}\psi(x, k) [\varphi^0(x, k) f(x) \mathbf{i} \varphi^0(0, k) f(0)] \mathbf{g} \\
&+ \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \circledcirc \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(d \mathbf{i} 0, k) f(d \mathbf{i} 0) \mathbf{i} \psi^0(x, k) f(x) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbf{a}} \\
&+ \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \circledcirc \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(\pi, k) f(\pi) \mathbf{i} \psi^0(d + 0, k) f(d + 0) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbf{a}} \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \varphi^0(t, k) f^0(t) dt \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \psi^0(t, k) f^0(t) dt \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \psi^0(t, k) f^0(t) dt \mathbf{i} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\varphi}(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\psi}(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&\mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} u^0(t) + q(t) \overset{\mathbb{C}}{\psi}(t, k) f(t) dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} \psi(t, k) g^0(t) dt \\
& + \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \mathbf{f} \int_0^d \psi(x, k) f^0(0) \varphi(0, k) + \varphi(x, k) [f^0(d \downarrow 0) \psi(d \downarrow 0, k) + \alpha f^0(d+0) \psi(d \downarrow 0, k)] \mathbf{g} \\
& + \frac{2i\beta}{k\Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \psi(d \downarrow 0, k) f(d+0) \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^\pi \psi^0(\pi, k) f(\pi) \mathbf{i} \psi(\pi, k) f^0(\pi) \mathbf{i} \psi^0(d \downarrow 0, k) f(d \downarrow 0) \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{\alpha} f(d+0) \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \int_0^x u^0(t) + q(t) \int_0^x \varphi(t, k) f(t) dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^d u^0(t) + q(t) \int_0^d \psi(t, k) f(t) dt \\
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{k^2 \Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_0^{\pi} u^0(t) + q(t) \int_0^{\pi} \psi(t, k) f(t) dt
\end{aligned}$$

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olur ve $f(x)$ fonksiyonu,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{8}{<} f(d+0) = \alpha f(d \downarrow 0) \\
& \therefore f^0(d+0) = \alpha^{i-1} f^0(d \downarrow 0) + 2ik\beta f(d \downarrow 0)
\end{aligned}$$

süreksizlik koşullarını sağladığından,

$$Y(x, k) = \frac{f(x)}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2} \mathbf{f} Z_1(x, k) + Z_2(x, k) \quad (3.5.8)$$

şeklinde yazılabilir. Burada

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_1(x, k) &= \frac{1}{\Phi(k)} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(t, k) f^0(t) dt + \varphi(x, k) \int_x^{\pi} \psi(t, k) f^0(t) dt \\
&+ \frac{1}{\Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_d^{\pi} \psi(t, k) f^0(t) dt + \frac{1}{\Phi(k)} \mathbf{f} f^0(0) \psi(x, k) + \psi(\pi, k) f^0(\pi) \varphi(x, k), \\
Z_2(x, k) &= \frac{1}{\Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \psi^0(\pi, k) f(\pi) + \frac{1}{\Phi(k)} \psi(x, k) \int_0^x u^0(t) + q(t) \int_0^x \varphi(t, k) f(t) dt \\
&+ \frac{1}{\Phi(k)} \varphi(x, k) \int_x^2 \int_0^d u^0(t) + q(t) \int_0^x \psi(t, k) f(t) dt + \int_d^{\pi} \int_0^x u^0(t) + q(t) \int_0^x \psi(t, k) f(t) dt
\end{aligned}$$

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Buradan

$$\varphi(x, k) = O(\exp j \operatorname{Im} k j x), \quad \varphi^0(x, k) = O(j k j \exp j \operatorname{Im} k j x),$$

$$\psi(x, k) = O(\exp j \operatorname{Im} k j (\pi \downarrow x)), \quad \psi^0(x, k) = O(j k j \exp j \operatorname{Im} k j (\pi \downarrow x)) \quad (3.5.9)$$

$$j \Phi(k) j = C_\delta j k j \exp j \operatorname{Im} k j \pi, \quad k \geq G_\delta, \quad j k j \leq k^2,$$

ifadelerinden, sabitlenmiş bir $\delta > 0$ ve yeterince büyük $k^{\alpha} > 0$ için

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} |\mathbf{j} Z_2(x, k)| \leq \frac{C}{|k|}, \quad k \geq G_\delta, \quad |k| \geq k^\alpha$$

elde edilir. Şimdi de

$$\lim_{\substack{|k| \rightarrow 1 \\ k \geq G_\delta}} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} |\mathbf{j} Z_1(x, k)| = 0 \quad (3.5.10)$$

olduğu gösterilsin. (3.5.9) ifadelerinden

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} |\mathbf{j} Z_1(x, k)| \leq \frac{C}{|k|}, \quad k \geq G_\delta, \quad |k| \geq k^\alpha$$

eşitsizliği sağlanır. Kabul edelim ki $f^0(t) = g(t) \in L[0, \pi]$ olsun. Sabit $\varepsilon > 0$ için $g_\varepsilon(t)$,

$$C^+ = \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} \sup_{k \geq G_\delta} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{j} \psi(x, k)|} \int_0^x |\varphi^0(t, k)| dt + \int_x^\pi |\psi^0(t, k)| dt + \int_\pi^\infty |\psi^0(t, k)| dt \stackrel{19}{=}$$

olmak üzere

$$\int_0^x |\mathbf{j} g(t) - g_\varepsilon(t)| dt \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2C^+}$$

eşitsizliğini sağlayan mutlak sürekli bir fonksiyon olsun. Bu durumda $k \geq G_\delta, |k| \geq k^\alpha$ için

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} |\mathbf{j} Z_1(x, k)| \cdot \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} |\mathbf{j} Z_1(x, k; g_\varepsilon)| + \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} |\mathbf{j} Z_1(x, k; g - g_\varepsilon)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{C(\varepsilon)}{|k|}$$

yazılabilir. Dolayısıyla $|k| > k^0$ için $\max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} |\mathbf{j} Z_1(x, k)| \cdot \varepsilon$ sağlanacak biçimde bir $k^0 > 0$ vardır. $\varepsilon > 0$ key... olduğundan (3.5.10) eşitliği elde edilmiş olur.

$$i_n = k : |k| = k_n^0 + \frac{\sigma}{2}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

olmak üzere,

$$I_N(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{iN}^{\infty} Y(x, k) dk$$

integrali ele alınır. (3.5.8)- (3.5.10) ifadeleri göz önünde bulundurulursa,

$$I_N(x) = f(x) + \varepsilon_N(x), \quad \lim_{N!} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \pi} |\mathbf{j} \varepsilon_N(x)| = 0 \quad (3.5.11)$$

yazılabilir. Öte yandan $I_N(x)$, Rezipü teoreminden elde edilirse,

$$\operatorname{Re} s Y(x, k) = i \frac{1}{\dot{\Phi}(k_n)} \int_0^x \psi(x, k_n) - \varphi(t, k_n) f(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{i} \frac{1}{\dot{\Phi}(k_n)} \varphi(x, k_n) \underset{\substack{\mathcal{Z}^d \\ \text{Z}^\pi}}{\overset{\mathcal{Z}^\pi}{=}} \int_0^x \psi(t, k_n) f(t) dt + \int_0^d \psi(t, k_n) f(t) dt \\
& = \mathbf{i} \frac{\gamma_n}{\dot{\Phi}(k_n)} \varphi(x, k_n) \int_0^x \varphi(t, k_n) f(t) dt
\end{aligned}$$

ve $\alpha_n \gamma_n = \mathbf{i} \dot{\Phi}(k_n)$ eşitliğinden

$$\underset{k=k_n}{\operatorname{Re}} s Y(x, k) = \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \varphi(x, k_n) \int_0^x \varphi(t, k_n) f(t) dt$$

olur. Dolay-sıyla

$$I_N(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \varphi(x, k_n), \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \int_0^x \varphi(t, k_n) f(t) dt$$

bulunur ve (3.5.11) ifadesinden

$$f(x) + \varepsilon_N(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \varphi(x, k_n) \tag{3.5.12}$$

yazılabilir. (3.5.12) eşitliğinin sol tarafı $N! \rightarrow \infty$ için limiti yakınsak olduğunu ve sağ tarafında $N! \rightarrow \infty$ için limiti yakınsak olur. Dolay-sıyla

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \varphi(x, k_n)$$

serisi $[0, d] \times (d, \pi]$ da düzgün yakınsaktır.

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