

ISSN 2518-1726 (Online),
ISSN 1991-346X (Print)

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ
Әль-фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің

Х А Б А Р Л А Р Ы

ИЗВЕСТИЯ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
Қазақстанның ұлттық ғылым академиясының
Әль-фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
Al-farabi kazakh
national university

SERIES
PHYSICO-MATHEMATICAL

6(328)

NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2019

PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1963

PUBLISHED 6 TIMES A YEAR

ALMATY, NAS RK

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«ҚР ҰҒА Хабарлары. Физика-математикалық сериясы».

ISSN 2518-1726 (Online), ISSN 1991-346X (Print)

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы»РҚБ (Алматы қ.)

Қазақстан республикасының Мәдениет пен ақпарат министрлігінің Ақпарат және мұрағат комитетінде
01.06.2006 ж. берілген №5543-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 300 дана.

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл., 220, тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18, <http://physics-mathematics.kz/index.php/en/archive>

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Типографияның мекенжайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Муратбаева көш., 75.

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«Известия НАН РК. Серия физико-математическая».

ISSN 2518-1726 (Online), ISSN 1991-346X (Print)

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы)

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов
Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан №5543-Ж, выданное 01.06.2006 г.

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 300 экземпляров.

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, 220, тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18,
<http://physics-mathematics.kz/index.php/en/archive>

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Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г. Алматы, ул. Муратбаева, 75.

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News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Physical-mathematical series.

ISSN 2518-1726 (Online), ISSN 1991-346X (Print)

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty)

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of information and archives of the Ministry of culture and information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N 5543-Ж, issued 01.06.2006

Periodicity: 6 times a year

Circulation: 300 copies

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 219, 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,
<http://physics-mathematics.kz/index.php/en/archive>

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Address of printing house: ST "Aruna", 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
PHYSICO-MATHEMATICAL SERIES

ISSN 1991-346X

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2518-1726.73>

Volume 6, Number 328 (2019), 52 – 62

UDC 517.9

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INVERSE PROBLEM OF STURM-LIOUVILLE OPERATOR WITH NON-SEPARATED BOUNDARY VALUE CONDITIONS AND SYMMETRIC POTENTIAL

Abstract: In this paper, we prove uniqueness theorem, by one spectrum, for a Sturm-Liouville operator with non-separated boundary value conditions and a real continuous and symmetric potential. The research method differs from all previously known methods and is based on internal symmetry of the operator generated by invariant subspaces.

Keywords: Sturm-Liouville operator, spectrum, inverse Sturm-Liouville problem, Borg theorem, Ambartsumyan theorem, Levinson theorem, non-separated boundary value conditions, symmetric potential, invariant subspaces, differential operators, inverse spectral problems.

1. Introduction

We study the following inverse spectral problem for the Sturm-Liouville operator:

$$Ly := y'' + q(x)y, x \in (0, 1),$$

on a finite interval $(0, 1)$ with non-separated boundary value conditions. Inverse problems consist in restoring the coefficients of differential operators by their spectral characteristics. Such problems often arise in mathematics and its applications.

Inverse problems for differential operators with decaying boundary value conditions have been thoroughly studied (see monographs [1–5] and references). More difficult inverse problems for Sturm – Liouville operators with non-decaying boundary value conditions were studied in [6–17] and other works. In particular, periodic boundary-value problem was considered in [6, 7, 9, 14]. I. V. Stankevich [6] proposed formulation of the inverse problem and proved the corresponding uniqueness theorem. V. A. Marchenko and I. V. Ostrovsky [7] characterized spectrum of a periodic boundary-value problem in terms of a special conformal mapping. The conditions proposed in [7] are difficult to verify. Another method, used in [9], made it possible to obtain necessary and sufficient conditions for solvability of the inverse problem in the periodic case that are more convenient to verify. Similar results were obtained in [9], and for another type of boundary conditions, namely

$$y'(0) - ay(0) + by(\pi) = y'(\pi) + dy(\pi) - by(0) = 0.$$

Later similar results were obtained in [12, 13]. In the paper [18], the case when the potential q is symmetric with respect to the middle of interval, i.e., $q(x) = q(\pi - x)$ a.e. on $(0, \pi)$, was studied, and for this case a solution of the inverse spectral problem was constructed and a spectrum was given. The symmetric case requires nontrivial changes in the method and allows us to specify less spectral information than in the general case. Some results for the symmetric case were obtained in [10] and [17] - [24].

The inverse problems of spectral analysis are understood as problems of reconstructing a linear operator from one or another of its spectral characteristics. The first significant result in this direction was obtained in 1929 by V.A. Ambardzumyan [25]. He proved the following theorem.

By $\lambda_0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots$ we denote eigenvalues of the following Sturm-Liouville problem

$$-y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, \quad (1.1)$$

$$y'(0) = 0, \quad y'(\pi) = 0; \quad (1.2)$$

where $q(x)$ is a real continuous function. If

$$\lambda_n = n^2 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad \text{to} \quad q(x) \equiv 0.$$

The first mathematician who drew attention to importance of this Ambardzumyan result was the Swedish mathematician Borg. He performed the first systematic research of one of important inverse problems, namely, the inverse problem for the classical Sturm – Liouville operator of the form (1.1) by the spectra [26]. Borg showed that in the general case one spectrum of the Sturm - Liouville operator does not determine it, so the Ambartsumyan result is an exception to the general rule. In the same paper [26], Borg showed that two spectra of the Sturm – Liouville operator (under various boundary conditions) uniquely determine it. More precisely, Borg proved the following theorem.

Borg Theorem.

Let the equations

$$-y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, \quad (1.1)$$

$$-z'' + p(x)z = \lambda z, \quad (1.3)$$

have the same spectrum under the boundary value conditions

$$\begin{cases} \alpha y(0) + \beta y'(0) = 0, \\ \gamma y(\pi) + \delta y'(\pi) = 0; \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

under the boundary value conditions

$$\begin{cases} \alpha y(0) + \beta y'(0) = 0, \\ \gamma' y(\pi) + \delta' y'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1.4)'$$

Then $q(x) = p(x)$ almost everywhere on the segment $[0, \pi]$, if

$$\delta \cdot \delta' = 0, \quad |\delta| + |\delta'| > 0.$$

Soon after the Borg work, important studies on the theory of inverse problems were carried out by Levinson [27], in particular, he proved that if $q(\pi - x) = q(x)$, then the Sturm – Liouville operator

$$-y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, \quad (1.1)$$

$$\begin{cases} y'(0) - hy(0) = 0, \\ y'(\pi) + hy(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.5)$$

is reconstructed by one spectrum.

A number of B.M. Levitan works [28, 29] are devoted to reconstruction of the Sturm – Liouville operator by one and two spectra.

This work is devoted to a generalization of the theorems of Ambartsumian [25] and Levinson [27], in particular, our results contain the results of these authors. Research method of this work appeared under influence of [30] - [32], and differs from all previously known methods.

1. Research Method.

Idea of this work is very simple. Having studied in detail contents of [1, 3], we realized that both of these operators have an invariant subspace. If for the linear operator L , we have the formulas

$$LP = PL^*, \quad QL = L^*Q,$$

where P, Q are orthogonal projectors, satisfying the condition $P + Q = I$, then the operators L and L^* have invariant subspaces, sometimes restriction of these operators to these invariant subspaces, under certain conditions, form a Borg pair.

2. Research Results.

In the Hilbert space $H = L^2(0, \pi)$ we consider the Sturm – Liouville operator.

$$Ly = -y'' + q(x)y, \quad x \in (0, \pi); \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}y(0) + a_{12}y'(0) + a_{13}y(\pi) + a_{14}y'(\pi) = 0, \\ a_{21}y(0) + a_{22}y'(0) + a_{23}y(\pi) + a_{24}y'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

where $q(x)$ is a continuous complex function, a_{ij} ($i = 1, 2; j = 1, 2, 3, 4$) are arbitrary complex coefficients, and by Δ_{ij} ($i = 1, 2; j = 1, 2, 3, 4$) we denote minors of the boundary matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Suppose that $\Delta_{13} \neq 0$, then the Sturm – Liouville operator (3.1) – (3.2) has the following form

$$Ly = -y'' + q(x)y, \quad x \in (0, \pi); \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{13}y(0) - \Delta_{32}y'(0) - \Delta_{34}y'(\pi) = 0, \\ \Delta_{12}y'(0) + \Delta_{13}y(\pi) + \Delta_{14}y'(\pi) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

and its conjugate operator L^+ has the form

$$L^+z = -z'' + \overline{q(x)}z, \quad x \in (0, \pi); \quad (3.1)^+$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{\Delta_{13}}z(0) - \overline{\Delta_{32}}z'(0) - \overline{\Delta_{12}}z'(\pi) = 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{34}}z'(0) + \overline{\Delta_{13}}z(\pi) + \overline{\Delta_{14}}z'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.3)^+$$

Let P and Q be orthogonal projectors, defined by the formulas

$$Pu(x) = \frac{u(x) + u(\pi - x)}{2}, \quad Qv(x) = \frac{v(x) - v(\pi - x)}{2} \quad (3.4)$$

The main result of this paper is the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1. If $\Delta_{13} \neq 0$, and

$$1) \quad LP = PL^+; \quad (3.5)$$

$$2) \quad QL = L^+Q; \quad (3.6)$$

$$3) \quad \Delta_{12} = -\Delta_{34}; \quad (3.7)$$

then the Sturm – Liouville operator (3.1) – (3.3) is reconstructed by one spectrum.

3. Discussion.

In this section we prove the theorem and discuss the obtained results. The following Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2 can have independent values.

Lemma 4.1. If for a linear and discrete operator L , the following equalities hold:

$$1) \quad LP = PL^+; \quad (3.5)$$

$$2) \quad QL = L^+Q; \quad (3.6)$$

$$3) \quad P + Q = I; \quad (3.8)$$

where P, Q are orthogonal projectors, and I is unit operator, then all its eigenvalues are real.

Proof.

Let $LP = PL^*, QL = L^*Q$; then

$$(LP)^* = P^*L^* = PL^* = LP;$$

$$(QL)^* = L^*Q^* = L^*Q = QL;$$

i.e. operators LP and QL are selfadjoint, therefore their eigenvalues are real.

If $Ly = \lambda y$, $y \neq 0$, then $QLy = \lambda Qy$, $L^+Qy = \lambda Qy$, $L^+Q(Qy) = \lambda Qy$, $QL(Qy) = \lambda Qy$ if $Qy \neq 0$, then λ is a real quantity; if $Qy = 0$, then $y = Py \neq 0$, and $LPy = \lambda Py$, $LP(Py) = \lambda Py$. Consequently, λ is again real quantity.

The following lemma shows that the spectrum $\sigma(L)$ of the operator L splits into two parts; therefore, the operator L , apparently, also splits into two parts. Furthermore, we will see that this is exactly what happens, and more precisely, these parts form a Borg pair under a certain condition.

Lemma 4.2. If L is a linear discrete operator, satisfying the conditions:

$$1) LP = PL^+; \quad (3.5)$$

$$2) QL = L^+Q; \quad (3.6)$$

$$3) P + Q = I; \quad (3.8)$$

where P, Q are orthogonal projectors, and I is identity operator, then we have

$$\sigma(L) = \sigma(L_1) \cup \sigma(L_2). \quad (3.9)$$

where $L_1 = LP$, $L_2 = QL$, $\sigma(L)$ is a spectrum of the operator L .

Proof.

If $Ly = \lambda y$, $y \neq 0$, then $QLy = \lambda Qy$, $L^+Qy = \lambda Qy$, $L^+Q(Qy) = \lambda Qy$, $L_2Qy = \lambda Qy$. If $Qy \neq 0$, then $\lambda \in \sigma(L_2)$. If $Qy = 0$, then $y = Py \neq 0$ and $LPy = \lambda Py$, $LP(Py) = \lambda Py$, $L_1Py = \lambda Py$. Consequently, $\lambda \in \sigma(L_1)$.

Hence, $\sigma(L) \subset \sigma(L_1) \cup \sigma(L_2)$.

If $\lambda \neq 0$, and $\lambda \in \sigma(L_1) \cup \sigma(L_2)$, then

a) If $\lambda \in \sigma(L_1)$, then $\exists u \neq 0$, such that $u \in H_1$, $L_1u = \lambda u$, $LPu = \lambda u$, $\rightarrow Lu = \lambda u$. Consequently, $\lambda \in \sigma(L)$.

b) If $\lambda \in \sigma(L_2)$, then $\exists v \in H_2$, $v \neq 0$ such that $L_2v = \lambda v$, $QLv = \lambda v$, $L^+Qv = \lambda v$, $L^+v = \lambda v$. Thus, $\lambda \in \sigma(L^+) = \sigma(L)$.

c) If $0 \in \sigma(L_1) \cup \sigma(L_2)$, then if $0 \in \sigma(L_1)$, then $L_1u = 0$, $u \in H_1$, $LPu = 0$, $\Rightarrow Lu = 0$, $\Rightarrow 0 \in \sigma(L)$. If $0 \in \sigma(L_2)$, then $L_2v = 0$, $v \in H_2$, $QLv = 0$, $\Rightarrow L^+Qv = 0$, $L^+v = 0$, $\Rightarrow 0 \in \sigma(L^+) = \sigma(L)$.

The following two Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4 refine boundary conditions of the Sturm - Liouville operators with invariant subspaces.

Lemma 4.3. If

$$a) \Delta_{13} \neq 0;$$

$$b) LP = PL^+;$$

then the following formulas hold

$$1) \Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32} = \Delta_{14} + \Delta_{34};$$

$$2) \frac{\Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14}}{\Delta_{13}} = \overline{\left(\frac{\Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14}}{\Delta_{13}} \right)} = \frac{\Delta_{34} - \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}};$$

$$3) \overline{q(x)} = q(x), \quad q(\pi - x) = q(x);$$

and the operators L and L^+ have the following forms:

$$a) Ly = -y'' + q(x)y, \quad x \in (0, \pi);$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) - y(\pi) - \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}} [y'(0) + y'(\pi)] = 0, \\ \Delta_{12}y'(0) + \Delta_{13}y(\pi) + \Delta_{14}y'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$b) L^+z = -z'' + q(x)z, \quad x \in (0, \pi);$$

$$\begin{cases} z(0) + z(\pi) + \frac{\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}}}{\overline{\Delta_{13}}} [z'(0) + z'(\pi)] = 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}}z(0) - \overline{\Delta_{32}}z'(0) - \overline{\Delta_{12}}z'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof.

Assume that

$$LP = PL^+; \quad (3.5)$$

From the condition $z \in D(L^+)$ it follows that $y = Pz \in D(L)$, therefore we have the following equalities:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{13} \frac{z(0) + z(\pi)}{2} - \Delta_{32} \frac{z'(0) - z'(\pi)}{2} - \Delta_{34} \frac{z'(\pi) - z'(0)}{2} = 0, \\ \Delta_{12} \frac{z'(0) - z'(\pi)}{2} + \Delta_{13} \frac{z(\pi) + z(0)}{2} + \Delta_{14} \frac{z'(\pi) - z'(0)}{2} = 0, \\ \begin{cases} \Delta_{13} \frac{z(0) + z(\pi)}{2} + (\Delta_{34} - \Delta_{32}) \frac{z'(0) - z'(\pi)}{2} = 0, \\ \Delta_{13} \frac{z(0) + z(\pi)}{2} + (\Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14}) \frac{z'(0) - z'(\pi)}{2} = 0. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

From (3.5) it follows that $\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32} = \Delta_{14} + \Delta_{34}$, then $\Delta_{34} - \Delta_{32} = \Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14}$, and two boundary conditions merge into one boundary condition. Hence,

$$\Delta_{13} \frac{z(0)+z(\pi)}{2} + (\Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14}) \frac{z'(0)-z'(\pi)}{2} = 0. \quad (4.1)$$

Summing up the boundary conditions (3.3)⁺, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\Delta_{13}}[z(0) + z(\pi)] + (\overline{\Delta_{34}} - \overline{\Delta_{32}})z'(0) + (\overline{\Delta_{14}} - \overline{\Delta_{12}})z'(\pi) &= 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}}[z(0) + z(\pi)] + (\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}})z'(0) - (\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}})z'(\pi) &= 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}}[z(0) + z(\pi)] + (\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}})[z'(0) - z'(\pi)] &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

From (4.1) and (4.2) we write the system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{13} \frac{[z(0) + z(\pi)]}{2} + (\Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14}) \frac{[z'(0) - z'(\pi)]}{2} &= 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}} \frac{[z(0) + z(\pi)]}{2} + (\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}}) \frac{[z'(0) - z'(\pi)]}{2} &= 0; \end{aligned}$$

This system has a nontrivial solution, therefore,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \Delta_{13} & \Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14} \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}} & \overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ или } \frac{\Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14}}{\Delta_{13}} = \frac{\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}}}{\overline{\Delta_{13}}}.$$

Further, subtracting the second boundary condition from the first condition (see 3.3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{13}[y(0) - y(\pi)] - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32})y'(0) - (\Delta_{34} + \Delta_{14})y'(\pi) &= 0, \\ \Delta_{13}[y(0) - y(\pi)] - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32})[y'(0) + y'(\pi)] &= 0, \\ y(0) - y(\pi) - \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}}[y'(0) + y'(\pi)] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Now we study properties of the differential expression L . From the formula $LP = PL^+$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} LPz &= L^\circ \frac{z(x) + z(\pi - x)}{2} = -\frac{z''(x) + z''(\pi - x)}{2} + q(x) \frac{z(x) + z(\pi - x)}{2}; \\ PL^+z &= P^\circ [-z'' + \overline{q(x)}z] = -\frac{z''(x) + z''(\pi - x)}{2} + \\ &\quad + \frac{\overline{q(x)}z(x) + \overline{q(\pi - x)}z(\pi - x)}{2}; \\ q(x)z(x) - q(x)z(\pi - x) &= \overline{q(x)}z(x) + \overline{q(\pi - x)}z(\pi - x), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} [q(x) - \bar{q}(x)]z(x) + [q(x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)]z(\pi - x) = 0, \\ [[q(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)]z(\pi - x) + [q(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(x)]z(x) = 0; \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \begin{vmatrix} q(x) - \bar{q}(x) & q(x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x) \\ q(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(x) & q(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x) \end{vmatrix} = 0; \\ & [q(x) - \bar{q}(x)][q(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)] - \\ & [q(x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)][q(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(x)] = 0; \\ & q(x)q(\pi - x) - q(x)\bar{q}(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(x)q(\pi - x) + \bar{q}(x)\bar{q}(\pi - x) = \\ & = q(x)q(\pi - x) - q(x)\bar{q}(x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)q(\pi - x) + \bar{q}(\pi - x)\bar{q}(x); \\ & q(x)\bar{q}(\pi - x) + \bar{q}(x)q(\pi - x) = q(x)\bar{q}(x) + \bar{q}(\pi - x)q(\pi - x), \\ & q(x)[\bar{q}(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(x)] + q(\pi - x)[\bar{q}(x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)] = 0, \\ & [\bar{q}(x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)] \cdot [q(\pi - x) - q(x)] = 0, \\ & |q(x) - q(\pi - x)|^2 = 0, \Rightarrow q(x) = q(\pi - x). \end{aligned}$$

Further, from (4.3) we get

$$\begin{aligned} [q(x) - \bar{q}(x)]z(x) + [q(x) - \bar{q}(x)]z(\pi - x) &= 0, \\ [q(x) - \bar{q}(x)][z(x) + z(\pi - x)] &= 0, \Rightarrow q(x) - \bar{q}(x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.4. If

- a) $\Delta_{13} \neq 0$;
- b) $QL = L^+Q$,

then

- 1) $\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32} = \Delta_{14} + \Delta_{34}$;
- 2) $\left(\frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}}\right) = \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}} = \frac{\Delta_{14} + \Delta_{34}}{\Delta_{13}}$;
- 3) $q(\pi - x) = q(x)$, $\bar{q}(x) = q(x)$,

and the operators L and L^+ have the form

$$\begin{cases} 4) Ly = -y'' + q(x)y, \quad x \in (0, \pi); \\ \begin{cases} y(0) - y(\pi) - \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}}[y'(0) + y'(\pi)] = 0, \\ \Delta_{12}y'(0) + \Delta_{13}y'(\pi) + \Delta_{14}y'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5) L^+z = -z'' + \bar{q}(x)z, \quad x \in (0, \pi); \\ \begin{cases} z(0) + z(\pi) + \frac{\Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14}}{\Delta_{13}}[z'(0) - z'(\pi)] = 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}}z(0) - \overline{\Delta_{32}}z'(0) - \overline{\Delta_{12}}z'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Proof.

Suppose that the following equality holds:

$$QL = L^+Q$$

then the condition $y(x) \in D(L)$ implies that $z = Qy \in D(L^+)$, therefore the following equalities hold:

$$\begin{aligned} z(x) &= \frac{y(x) - y(\pi - x)}{2}, \quad z'(x) = \frac{y'(x) + y'(\pi - x)}{2}; \\ \begin{cases} \overline{\Delta_{13}} \frac{y(0) - y(\pi)}{2} - \overline{\Delta_{32}} \frac{y'(0) + y'(\pi)}{2} - \overline{\Delta_{12}} \frac{y'(\pi) + y'(0)}{2} = 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{34}} \frac{y'(0) + y'(\pi)}{2} + \overline{\Delta_{13}} \frac{y(\pi) - y(0)}{2} + \overline{\Delta_{14}} \frac{y'(\pi) + y'(0)}{2} = 0; \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{\Delta_{13}} \frac{y(0) - y(\pi)}{2} - (\overline{\Delta_{12}} + \overline{\Delta_{32}}) \frac{y'(0) + y'(\pi)}{2} = 0, \\ -\overline{\Delta_{13}} \frac{y(0) - y(\pi)}{2} + (\overline{\Delta_{14}} + \overline{\Delta_{34}}) \frac{y'(0) + y'(\pi)}{2} = 0; \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}} \frac{y(0) - y(\pi)}{2} - (\overline{\Delta_{12}} + \overline{\Delta_{32}}) \frac{y'(0) + y'(\pi)}{2} = 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}} \frac{y(0) - y(\pi)}{2} - (\overline{\Delta_{14}} + \overline{\Delta_{34}}) \frac{y'(0) + y'(\pi)}{2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

From $QL = L^+Q$ it follows that $\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32} = \Delta_{14} + \Delta_{34}$, therefore there is only one boundary condition

$$\overline{\Delta_{13}} \frac{y(0) - y(\pi)}{2} - (\overline{\Delta_{12}} + \overline{\Delta_{32}}) \frac{y'(0) + y'(\pi)}{2} = 0. \quad (4.4)$$

Subtracting the second boundary condition from the first boundary condition in (3.3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{13}[y(0) - y(\pi)] - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32})y'(0) - (\Delta_{14} + \Delta_{34})y'(\pi) &= 0, \\ \Delta_{13} \frac{[y(0) - y(\pi)]}{2} - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}) \frac{[y'(0) + y'(\pi)]}{2} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

Combining the boundary conditions (4.4) - (4.5), we have

$$\begin{cases} \overline{\Delta_{13}} \frac{y(0) - y(\pi)}{2} - (\overline{\Delta_{12}} + \overline{\Delta_{32}}) \frac{y'(0) + y'(\pi)}{2} = 0, \\ \Delta_{13} \frac{[y(0) - y(\pi)]}{2} - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}) \frac{[y'(0) + y'(\pi)]}{2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

This system of equations has a nontrivial solution, therefore

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \overline{\Delta_{13}} & -(\overline{\Delta_{12}} + \overline{\Delta_{32}}) \\ \Delta_{13} & -(\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}) \end{vmatrix} = 0, \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\overline{\Delta_{12}} + \overline{\Delta_{32}}}{\overline{\Delta_{13}}} \right) = \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}}.$$

Сложив граничных условий (3.3)⁺, имеем

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\Delta_{13}}[z(0) + z(\pi)] + (\overline{\Delta_{34}} - \overline{\Delta_{32}})z'(0) + (\overline{\Delta_{14}} - \overline{\Delta_{12}})z'(\pi) &= 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}}[z(0) + z(\pi)] + (\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}})z'(0) - (\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}})z'(\pi) &= 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}}[z(0) + z(\pi)] + (\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}})[z'(0) - z'(\pi)] &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, boundary conditions of the operators L and L^+ have the following forms:

$$\begin{aligned} L: \begin{cases} y(0) - y(\pi) - \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}} [y'(0) + y'(\pi)] = 0, \\ \Delta_{12}y'(0) + \Delta_{13}y(\pi) + \Delta_{14}y'(\pi) = 0; \end{cases} \\ L^+: \begin{cases} z(0) + z(\pi) + \frac{\overline{\Delta_{12}} - \overline{\Delta_{14}}}{\overline{\Delta_{13}}} [z'(0) - z'(\pi)] = 0, \\ \overline{\Delta_{13}}z(0) - \overline{\Delta_{32}}z'(0) - \overline{\Delta_{12}}z'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Further, from the formula $QL = L^+Q$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} QLy &= Q^{\circ}[-y'' + q(x)y] = -\frac{y''(x) - y''(\pi - x)}{2} + \\ &\quad + \frac{q(x)y(x) - q(\pi - x)y(\pi - x)}{2}; \\ L^+Qy &= L^+ \left[\frac{y(x) - y(\pi - x)}{2} \right] = \\ &= -\frac{y''(x) - y''(\pi - x)}{2} + \bar{q}(x) \frac{y(x) - y(\pi - x)}{2}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& q(x)y(x) - q(\pi - x)y(\pi - x) = \bar{q}(x)y(x) - \bar{q}(x)y(\pi - x), \\
& [q(x) - \bar{q}(x)]y(x) + [\bar{q}(x) - q(\pi - x)]y(\pi - x) = 0, \\
& [q(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)]y(\pi - x) + [\bar{q}(\pi - x) - q(x)]y(x) = 0; \\
& \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} q(x) - \bar{q}(x) & \bar{q}(x) - q(\pi - x) \\ \bar{q}(\pi - x) - q(x) & q(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x) \end{vmatrix} = 0, \\
& [q(x) - \bar{q}(x)] \cdot [q(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)] - \\
& - [\bar{q}(x) - q(\pi - x)][\bar{q}(\pi - x) - q(x)] = 0, \\
& q(x)q(\pi - x) - q(x)\bar{q}(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(x)q(\pi - x) + \bar{q}(x)\bar{q}(\pi - x) = \\
& = \bar{q}(x)\bar{q}(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(x)q(x) - q(\pi - x)\bar{q}(\pi - x) + q(\pi - x)q(x), \\
& q(x)\bar{q}(\pi - x) + \bar{q}(x)q(\pi - x) = \bar{q}(x)q(x) + q(\pi - x)\bar{q}(\pi - x), \\
& q(x)[\bar{q}(\pi - x) - \bar{q}(x)] + q(\pi - x)[\bar{q}(x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)] = 0, \\
& [\bar{q}(x) - \bar{q}(\pi - x)][q(\pi - x) - q(x)] = \\
& = |q(x) - q(\pi - x)|^2 = 0, \Rightarrow q(x) = q(\pi - x).
\end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

From (4.6) we have

$$[q(x) - \bar{q}(x)][y(x) - y(\pi - x)] = 0, \Rightarrow q(x) - \bar{q}(x) = 0.$$

The previous Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4 yield the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1. If

- a) $\Delta_{13} \neq 0$;
- b) $LP = PL^+$;
- c) $QL = L^+Q$,

then

- 1) $\frac{(\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32})}{\Delta_{24}} = \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{24}} = \frac{\Delta_{14} + \Delta_{34}}{\Delta_{24}}$;
- 2) $\frac{(\Delta_{14} - \Delta_{12})}{\Delta_{24}} = \frac{\Delta_{14} - \Delta_{12}}{\Delta_{24}} = \frac{\Delta_{32} - \Delta_{34}}{\Delta_{24}}$;
- 3) $q(\pi - x) = q(x), \bar{q}(x) = q(x)$;

and the operators L and L^+ have the forms

$$\begin{cases}
4) \quad Ly = -y'' + q(x)y, \quad x \in (0, \pi); \\
\quad \begin{cases} y(0) - y(\pi) - \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}} [y'(0) + y'(\pi)] = 0, \\ \Delta_{12}y'(0) + \Delta_{13}y'(\pi) + \Delta_{14}y'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
5) \quad L^+z = -z'' + \bar{q}(x)z, \quad x \in (0, \pi); \\
\quad \begin{cases} z(0) + z(\pi) + \frac{\Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14}}{\Delta_{13}} [z'(0) - z'(\pi)] = 0, \\ \bar{\Delta}_{13}z(0) - \bar{\Delta}_{32}z'(0) - \bar{\Delta}_{12}z'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases}
\end{cases}$$

Further from the formulas $LP = PL^+$ we note that the operator $L_1 = LP$ acts in the subspace $H_1 = PH$, where $H = L^2(0, \pi)$. Assuming

$$u(x) = Py(x) = \frac{y(x) + y(\pi - x)}{2},$$

we have

$$u'(x) = \frac{y'(x) - y'(\pi - x)}{2}.$$

Then Theorem 4.1 implies that

$$L_1u = -u'' + q(x)u, \quad x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{13}u(0) + (\Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14})u'(0) = 0, \\ u'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0; \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

If $y \in D(L)$, then $v(x) = Qy \in D(L^+)$, and

$$QLy = L^+Qy = L^+QQy = L_2v = L^+v = -v''(x) + \bar{q}(x)v = -v''(x) + q(x)v.$$

From $Qy \in D(L^+)$ it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta_{13}}{2} \frac{y(0) - y(\pi)}{2} - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}) \frac{y'(0) + y'(\pi)}{2} &= 0, \\ \Delta_{13}v(0) - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32})v'(0) &= 0, \\ v(0) - \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}}v'(0) &= 0, \\ v(0) - \frac{\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}}{\Delta_{13}}v'(0) &= 0, \\ \Delta_{13}v(0) - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32})v'(0) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{cases} L_2v = -v'' + q(x)v, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \\ \Delta_{13}v(0) - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32})v'(0) = 0, \\ v(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.8)$$

Equating coefficients of the boundary conditions (4.7) and (4.8), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{12} - \Delta_{14} &= -(\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32}), \Rightarrow \Delta_{12} = \Delta_{14} - \Delta_{12} - \Delta_{32} = \\ &= -(\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32} - \Delta_{14}) = -\Delta_{34}. \end{aligned}$$

Then the operators L_1 and L_2 have the following forms

$$\begin{aligned} L_1u &= -u'' + q(x)u, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \\ \begin{cases} \Delta_{13}u(0) - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32})u'(0) = 0, \\ u(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0. \end{cases} \\ L_2v &= -v'' + q(x)v, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \\ \begin{cases} \Delta_{13}v(0) - (\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{32})v'(0) = 0, \\ v(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

If spectrum of the operator L is known, then, by Lemma 4.2, proved earlier, spectra of the operators L_1 and L_2 are known. Then, by Borg theorem, the operator L_2 is uniquely defined on the interval $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, and, due to parity and periodicity of the function $q(x)$, on the whole interval $[0, \pi]$.

ОӘЖ 517.9

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АЖЫРАМАЙТЫН ШТУРМ-ЛИУВИЛЛ ОПЕРАТОРЫНЫҢ КЕРІ ЕСЕБІ ТУРАЛЫ**

Аннотация. Бұл еңбекте потенциалы симметриялы, нақты әрі үздіксіз, ал шекаралық шарттары ажырамайтын Штурм-Лиувилл операторын бір спектр арқылы анықтауға болатыны көрсетілді. Зерттеу әдісі бұрынғы әдістердің ешбіріне ұқсамайды, және ол оператордың ішкі симметриясына негізделген, ал ол өз кезегінде инвариантты кеңістіктердің салдары.

Түйін сөздер: Штурм-Лиувиллдің операторы, спектр, Штурм-Лиувиллдің кері есебі, Боргтың теоремасы, Амбарцумянның теоремасы, Левинсонның теоремасы, ажырамайтын шекаралық шарттар, симметриялы потенциал, инвариантты кеңістіктер.

УДК 517.9

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С НЕ РАЗДЕЛЕННЫМИ КРАЕВЫМИ УСЛОВИЯМИ И СИММЕТРИЧНЫМ ПОТЕНЦИАЛОМ**

Аннотация. В данной работе доказана теорема единственности, по одному спектру, для оператора Штурма-Лиувилля с не разделенными краевыми условиями и вещественным непрерывным и симметричным потенциалом. Метод исследования отличается от всех известных методов, и основан на внутренней симметрии оператора, порожденного инвариантными подпространствами.

Ключевые слова: Оператор Штурма-Лиувилля, спектр, обратная задача Штурма-Лиувилля, теорема Борга, теорема Амбарцумяна, теорема Левинсона, неразделенные краевые условия, симметричный потенциал, инвариантные подпространства.

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ISSN 2518-1726 (Online), ISSN 1991-346X (Print)

Редакторы *М. С. Ахметова, Т. А. Апендиев, Д. С. Аленов*
Верстка на компьютере *А. М. Кульгинбаевой*

Подписано в печать 12.12.2019.
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.
9,6 п.л. Тираж 300. Заказ 6.