

Generalized three-dimensional singular integral equation by tube domain

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Abstract: In this work, we investigate one class of three-dimensional complex integral equation by tube domains, ave in lower basis and lateral surface and may have singularity.

Let Ω denote the tube domain $\Omega = \{(z, t) : a < t < b, |z| < R\}$. Lower ground this cylinder denote by $D = \{t = a, |z| < R\}$ and lateral surface denote by $S = \{a < t < b, |z| = R\}$, $z = x + iy$. In Ω we shall consider the following integral equation

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t, z) + \int_a^t \frac{K_1(t, \tau)}{\tau - a} \varphi(\tau, z) d\tau + \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_D \frac{\exp[i\theta] K_2(r, \rho)}{(R - \rho)(s - z)} \varphi(t, s) ds \\ + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^t \frac{d\tau}{\tau - a} \iint_D \frac{K_3(t, \tau; r, \rho)}{(R - \rho)(s - z)} \exp[i\theta] \varphi(\tau, s) ds = f(t, z), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $\theta = \arg s$, $s = \xi + i\eta$, $ds = d\xi d\eta$, $\rho^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2$, $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$, $K_1(t, \tau) = \sum_{j=1}^n A_j \ln^{j-1}(\frac{t-a}{\tau-a})$, $K_2(r, \rho) = \sum_{l=1}^m B_l \ln^{l-1}(\frac{R-r}{R-\rho})$, $K_3(t, \tau; r, \rho) = K_1(t, \tau)K_2(r, \rho)$, $A_j (1 \leq j \leq n)$, $B_l (1 \leq l \leq m)$ are given constants, $f(t, z)$ are given function, $\varphi(t, z)$ unknown function. In depend from the roots of the characteristics equations

$$\lambda^n + \sum_{j=1}^n A_j (j-1)! \lambda^{n-j} = 0, \mu^m + \sum_{l=1}^m B_l (l-1)! \mu^{m-j} = 0$$

obtained representation the manifold solution of the integral equation (1), by m arbitrary functions $\Phi_l(t, z) (1 \leq l \leq m)$ analytically by variables z and continuously by variables t and n arbitrary function $C_j(z) (1 \leq j \leq n)$ continuously by variables z .

Keywords: tube domain; singular kernels; manifold solution; logarithmic singularity.

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