

New NLBVP with Poisson's operator in rectangle

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We established a priori estimate of classical solution for new NLBVPs.
Let

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u(x, y) = f(x, y), (x, y) \in \Pi, \\ u(x, 0) = u(x, \pi) = 0, 0 \leq x < 1, u(0, y) = 0, 0 \leq y \leq \pi, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$u_x(1, y) = \sum_{r=1}^n \alpha_r u_x(\zeta_r, y) - \sum_{s=1}^m \beta_s u_x(\eta_s, y), 0 \leq y \leq \pi, \quad (2)$$

$$u_x(1, y) = \int_0^{\tau_1} \rho(x) u_x(x, y) dx, 0 \leq y \leq \pi, \quad (3)$$

$\Pi = (0, 1) \times (0, \pi)$, $f \in C(\overline{\Pi})$, $\alpha_r > 0$, $\beta_s > 0$, $\zeta_r \neq \eta_s$ $r = \overline{1, n}$, $s = \overline{1, m}$, $0 < \zeta_1 < \dots < \zeta_n < 1$, $0 < \eta_1 < \dots < \eta_m < 1$, $\rho \in C[0, \tau_1]$, $\tau_1 \leq 1$. Let solution of (1)-(2) or (1)-(3) $u \in C^2(\Pi) \cap C(\overline{\Pi} \setminus \partial\Pi|_{x=1})$, $u_x \in C(\partial\Pi|_{x=1})$.
Theorem 1. If $\sum_{r=1}^n \alpha_r - \sum_{s=1}^m \beta_s < \frac{\cosh 1}{\cosh \zeta_n}$ for $\zeta_n < \eta_1$, $\sum_{r=1}^n \alpha_r < \frac{\cosh 1}{\cosh \zeta_n}$ for $\zeta_n > \eta_1$, then a solution of (1)-(2) holds a priori estimate

$$\|u\|_{W_2^2(\Pi)} \leq C \|f\|_{L_2(\Pi)}. \quad (4)$$

Theorem 2. If (a) $\int_0^{\tau_1} \rho(x) dx < \frac{\cosh 1}{\cosh \tau_1}$ and $\rho(x)$ does not change a sign, or (b) $\int_0^{\tau_1} \rho(x) dx < \frac{\cosh 1}{\cosh \tau_0}$ and the sign is changing from plus to minus in $\tau_0 \in (0, \tau_1)$, or $\int_0^{\tau_1} \frac{\rho(x) + |\rho(x)|}{2} dx < \frac{\cosh 1}{\cosh \tau_1}$ and behaviour of $\rho(x)$ differs from (a)-(b), then a solution of (1),(3) holds a priori estimate (4).

Keywords: a priori estimate, NLBVP, Poisson's operator, rectangle.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 35B45, 35J05.

References

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