



Title	Abel's integral equation
Author(s)	佐藤, 常三
Citation	全国紙上数学談話会. 1934, 10, p. f-none
Version Type	VoR
URL	https://doi.org/10.18910/73869
rights	
Note	

The University of Osaka Institutional Knowledge Archive : OUKA

<https://ir.library.osaka-u.ac.jp/>

The University of Osaka

32. Abel's integral equation.

f

佐藤 常三 (京大)

誰にも Abel's integral equation の解法ハ實際巧妙ナ技巧デアルコトヲ泌ミジミ感ぜサセラレルコトト思ヒマス。又物理学上ノ問題デ随分此ノ形ニ歸着セシメラレルモノノ多イコトモ經驗シマス。扱テコノ基本的デ古典的ナモノハ、

$$(1) \quad \int_{a=+0}^x \frac{\varphi(a) da}{(x-a)^d} = f(x) \quad (0 < d < 1)$$

デアリマス。此ノ解ハ

$$(2) \quad \varphi(x) = \frac{\sin d\pi}{\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{z=+0}^x \frac{f(z) dz}{(x-z)^{1-d}}$$

デアリマス。一單ニ計算ノミヲ示シマスカ使用スル函数ニハ適當ニ條件ヲ與ヘタモノトミサオキマス。一(2)ヲ發展サセテ

$$(3) \quad \varphi(x) = \frac{\sin d\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{f(+0)}{x^{1-d}} + \int_{z=+0}^x \frac{f'(z) dz}{(x-z)^{1-d}} \right)$$

トシタノハ Gaussat デアルコトハヨク知ラレテ居マス。右辺ノ積分ヲ更ニ發展サセマスト

$$(4) \quad \varphi(x) = \frac{\sin d\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{f(+0)}{x^{1-d}} + \frac{f'(+0)}{d} x^d + \frac{f''(+0)}{d(d+1)} x^{d+1} + \dots \dots \right. \\ \left. + \frac{f^{(n)}(+0)}{d(d+1) \dots (d+n-1)} x^{d+n-1} + \frac{1}{d(d+1) \dots (d+n-1)} \int_{z=+0}^x (x-z)^{d+n-1} f^{(n)}(z) dz \right)$$

(4)ノ形ノ振盪ヲ考ヘマス。

$$(5) \quad \int_{a=+0}^x (x-a)^\beta \varphi(a) da = f(x) \quad (\beta > -1, \beta \neq 0)$$

コレハタシカニ(1)ヲ含ミマス。コノ様ニ $(x-a)$ ノ exponentニヨツテ、Abelノ積分方程式ノ振盪ハ Rudolf Rothe; Zur Abel'schen Integralgleichung, Math. Zeit

Bd. 33 (1931) pp. 375—387, 論文 = アリマス, 私ハ次ノ如キ拡張ヲ考ヘテ, 其ノ結果 = コノ論文ノ内容ヲ拝借シテ, 了ニマシタ. (1) = 對シテ

$$(A) \quad \int_{+0}^x \int_{+0}^{\delta} \int_{+0}^{\delta_1} \cdots \int_{+0}^{\delta_{n-2}} \frac{\varphi(\delta_{n-2})}{(x-\delta)^{\alpha} (\delta-\delta_1)^{\alpha_1} \cdots (\delta-\delta_{n-2})^{\alpha_{n-2}}} d\delta d\delta_1 \cdots d\delta_{n-2} = f(x)$$

$$(B) \quad \int_{a+0}^{\tau(x)} \frac{\varphi(\delta)}{[\tau(x)-\delta]^{\alpha}} d\delta = f(x) \quad (\tau(+0) = a)$$

$$(C) \quad \int_{+0}^x \frac{\varphi(\delta) d\delta}{[\tau(x)-\tau(\delta)]^{\alpha}} = f(x)$$

(D) (A), (B), (C) ノ混合物

ヲ考ヘテノテアリマス, (B)ハ(C) = 変換サレマスカラマツ(C)カラ始メマス, 積分変数ヲ

$$\begin{cases} \tau(x) = \tau(\delta) + [\tau(z) - \tau(\delta)]t \\ \tau'(x)dx = [\tau(z) - \tau(\delta)]dt \end{cases}$$

テ $x \rightarrow t$ = 変換シマス

$$\int_{x=\delta+0}^z \frac{\tau'(x)dx}{[\tau(z)-\tau(x)]^{1-\alpha} [\tau(x)-\tau(\delta)]^{\alpha}} = \int_{+0}^1 \frac{dt}{(1-t)^{1-\alpha} t^{\alpha}} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha \pi}$$

コレヲ利用シテ, 全ク古典的ナ場合ノ處理ト同例ニシマス, (2) = 對應シテ

$$(2') \quad \varphi(x) = \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{z=+0}^x \frac{f(z) \tau'(z) dz}{[\tau(x) - \tau(z)]^{1-\alpha}}$$

(3) = 對應シテ

$$(3') \quad \varphi(x) = \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\pi} \left\{ [\tau(x) - \tau(+0)]^{\alpha-1} \tau'(x) f(+0) + \tau'(x) \int_{z=+0}^x \frac{f'(z) dz}{[\tau(x) - \tau(z)]^{1-\alpha}} \right\}$$

(4) = 對應シテ

$$(4') \quad \varphi(x) = \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{f(+0)}{\tau_{1-\alpha}} + \frac{f_1(+0)}{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} + \frac{f_2(+0)}{\alpha(\alpha+1)} \tau_{\alpha+1} + \cdots \right. \\ \left. + \frac{f_n(+0)}{\alpha(\alpha+1) \cdots (\alpha+n-1)} \tau_{\alpha+n-1} + \frac{\tau'(x)}{\alpha(\alpha+1) \cdots (\alpha+n-1)} \int_{z=+0}^x \frac{f'_n(z) [\tau(x) - \tau(z)]^{\alpha}}{dz} \right\}$$

$$\text{但シ} \quad f_i(z) \equiv \frac{f'_{i-1}(z)}{\tau'(z)}, \quad f_1(z) \equiv \frac{f'(z)}{\tau'(z)}, \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

$$\tau_q \equiv [\tau(x) - \tau(+0)]^q \tau'(x),$$

$$\text{勿論冒頭} = \text{断ハツタ様} = f(+0), \quad f_1(+0) \equiv \frac{f'(+0)}{\tau'(+0)} \left(= \lim_{z \rightarrow +0} \frac{f'(z)}{\tau'(z)} \right), \quad \dots$$

實、存在が吟味されねばナリマセン、以上ノ結果 = Routh の拡張 (17) ヲ借用デキマス、扱テ (A) ハ

$$\int_{+0}^{\delta} \int_{+0}^{\delta_1} \dots \dots \dots d\delta_1 d\delta_2 \dots d\delta_{n-2} \equiv \overline{\Phi}(\delta)$$

トオケバ

$$\int_{+0}^{\infty} \frac{\overline{\Phi}(\delta)}{(x-\delta)^{\alpha}} d\delta = f(x)$$

トナルカラ、古典的ノ問題 = 歸着セシメラレマス、コレデ (D) ガ完全 = 処理デキルト思ヒマス、

附記：コノ理論ハ化学上重要ナ應用問題ヲ解決スルモ、デ、進テ近日中本論ト共ニ発表シマス、

(4月7日受取)、