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Various aspects of integral equations use for the solution of boundary value problem in electron optics was considered. Giving the best regard to the special nature of this resolvable problem, we analyzed the expediency of application of reduced dimension integral equations. By solving model task the problem of effective numerical scheme construction for such equations was analyzed.

Key words: two-dimensional integral equation, Abelian group of symmetry, collocation method.

1.

Let S be a domain in the plane, bounded by a closed curve Γ . Let S_i be a set of N disjoint subdomains of S , each of which is bounded by a closed curve Γ_i . Let $S_i \cap S_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$. Let $U_0^{(i)}$ be a function defined on S_i .

$$S := \bigcup_{i=1}^N S_i, \quad S_i \cap S_j = \emptyset \quad i \neq j.$$

Let $S_i \in \mathcal{S}$, where \mathcal{S} is a set of subdomains. Let $U_0^{(i)}$ be a function defined on S_i .

Let $(A\sigma)(M) \equiv \int_S \sigma(P) |M - P|^{-1} dS_P = U_0^{(i)}(M)$, $M \in S_i$ ($i = \overline{1, N}$), (1)

$\sigma(P) - S,$
 $\sigma(P) := \{\sigma_i(P), P \in S_i; i = \overline{1, N}\}, \quad U_0^{(i)}(M) -$
 $S_i,$
 (1)
 $\sigma(P)$
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2. $(1),$

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$$U(x) = \int_{\Gamma} \psi(x, y) \tau(y) d\Gamma_y + C, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma,$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \psi(x, y) \tau(y) d\Gamma_y = U_0(x) - C, \quad x \in \Gamma. \quad (2)$$

$$\psi(x, y) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{|x-y|} - C$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \tau(y) d\Gamma_y = 0,$$

$U_0(x) -$ ().

« » (2)

[4].

3. ,

$$\Gamma := \bigcup_{i=1}^m \Gamma_i \quad zR \ (R > 0)$$

$$\Gamma_i = \{ (z_i(\tau), R_i(\tau)), \alpha_i \leq \tau \leq \beta_i; i = \overline{1, m} \}.$$

$0z$ (φ, z, R)

$$(1) \quad (A\bar{q})(\gamma) = \bar{U}_0(\gamma). \quad (3)$$

$$\bar{q} := (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m)^T - \quad D(q_i) = [\alpha_i, \beta_i];$$

$$\bar{U}_0(\gamma) := \left(U_0^{(1)}(\gamma), U_0^{(2)}(\gamma), \dots, U_0^{(m)}(\gamma) \right)^T -$$

$$U_0^{(i)}(\gamma) \equiv \begin{cases} U_0^{(i)}, & \gamma \in [\alpha_i, \beta_i], \\ 0, & \gamma \notin [\alpha_i, \beta_i]; \end{cases}$$

$$A := (A_{ij})_{i,j=1}^m -$$

$$(A_{ij}q_j)(\gamma) \equiv \int_{\alpha_j}^{\beta_j} q_j(\tau) E_{ij}(\tau, \gamma) d\tau, \quad \alpha_i \leq \gamma \leq \beta_i,$$

$$E_{ij}(\ddagger, x) := 4R_j(\ddagger) T_{ij}^{-1}(\ddagger, x) \left\{ [R_j'(\ddagger)]^2 + [z_j'(\ddagger)]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \times$$

$$\times \left[\sum_{s=1}^4 a_s y_{ij}^s(\ddagger, x) - \ln(y_{ij}(\ddagger, x)) \sum_{s=1}^4 b_s y_{ij}^s(\ddagger, x) \right],$$

$$\eta_{ij}(\tau, \gamma) := \left\{ [R_j(\tau) - R_i(\gamma)]^2 + [z_j(\tau) - z_i(\gamma)]^2 \right\} T_{ij}^{-2}(\tau, \gamma),$$

$$T_{ij}(\tau, \gamma) := \left\{ [R_j(\tau) + R_i(\gamma)]^2 + [z_j(\tau) - z_i(\gamma)]^2 \right\};$$

$$a_s, b_s -$$

(3),

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \int_{\alpha_j}^{\beta_j} q_j(\tau) E_{ij}(\tau, \gamma) d\tau = \delta_{ij}, \quad \gamma \in [\alpha_i, \beta_i] \quad (i = \overline{1, m}), \quad (4)$$

$$\delta_{ij} -$$

$$zR \quad (R \geq 0)$$

$$U(z, R) = \sum_{i=1}^m U_0^{(i)} \Phi_i(z, R),$$

$$\Phi_i(z, R) - \quad (4).$$

[1, 2].

4.

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{S_j} \sigma_j(y) |x-y|^{-1} dS_y = U_0^{(i)}(y) + \int_{\Omega} \rho(y) |x-y|^{-1} dy, \quad (5)$$

$$S_j \quad (j = \overline{1, N}), \quad \rho(y) \quad \Omega, \quad S_j; \quad U_0^{(i)}(y) -$$

(5)

[7].

5.

$$S := S_1 \cup S_2,$$

$$S_l := \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y) \in [-a, a] \times [-b, b]; z = (-1)^{l-1} h; l = \overline{1, 2}; a, b, h > 0 \right\}$$

$$S = \bigcup_{l=1}^2 \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^4 S_{lk} \right), \quad S_l \ (l = \overline{1, 2}), \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^2 \sum_{k=1}^4 \int_{S_{lk}} \sigma_{lk}(P) |P - M|^{-1} dS_P = f(M) = \begin{cases} U_0^{(1)}, & M \in S_1; \\ U_0^{(2)}, & M \in S_2. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$|P - M|^{-1} = \left[(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \right]^{-1/2};$$

$$M := (x_0, y_0, z_0 = \pm h); (x, y), (x_0, y_0) \in [-a, a] \times [-b, b].$$

(6)

S

S₁₁.(x₀, y₀, z₀ = ±h)S₁₁.σ_j(x, y) (j = $\overline{1, 8}$),

S:

$$\sum_{j=1}^8 \iint_{\Delta_1} \sigma_j(x, y) G_{|i-j|+1}(x, y, h; x_0, y_0, z_0) dx dy = f(M_i) \quad (i = \overline{1, 8}). \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta_1 := [0, a] \times [0, b]; M_i := \left((-1)^{r-1} x_0, (-1)^{s-1} y_0, (-1)^{p-1} z_0 \right) \in S_{pq},$$

$$i := 4(p-1) + 2(r-1) + s, \quad q := 2(r-1) + s, \quad p, r, s = \overline{1, 2};$$

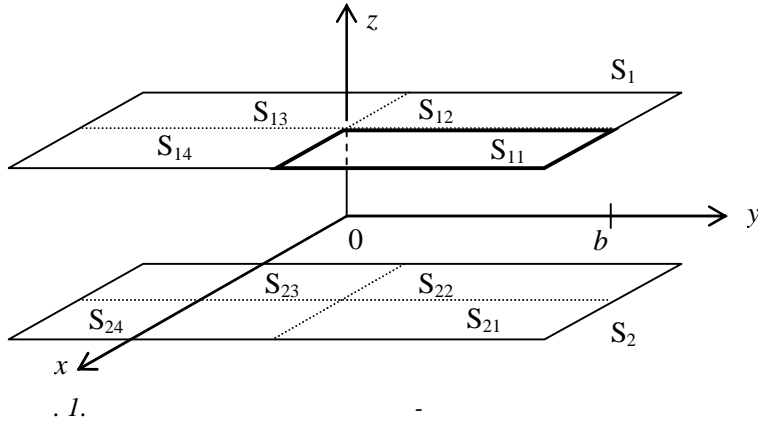
$$P := \left((-1)^{n-1} x, (-1)^{m-1} y, (-1)^{l-1} h \right) \in S_{lk},$$

$$j := 4(l-1) + 2(n-1) + m,$$

$$k := 2(n-1) + m,$$

$$n, m, l = \overline{1, 2} \quad (\dots, 1);$$

$$G_{|i-j|+1}(x, y, h; x_0, y_0, z_0) = |P - M_i|^{-1}.$$



(7)

$$A\bar{\sigma} = \bar{f}, \tag{8}$$

$$\bar{\sigma} := (\sigma_1(x, y), \sigma_2(x, y), \dots, \sigma_8(x, y))^T, \quad \bar{f} := (f(M_1), f(M_2), \dots, f(M_8))^T,$$

$$A := (A_{ij})_{i,j=1}^8, \quad (A_{ij}\sigma_j)(M_i) \equiv \iint_{\Delta_1} \sigma_j(x, y) G_{|i-j|+1}(x, y, h; x_0, y_0, z_0) dx dy.$$

(6)

(8)

$$A'\bar{\sigma}' = \bar{f}', \quad A' := FAF^{-1}, \quad \bar{\sigma}' := F\bar{\sigma}, \quad \bar{f}' = F\bar{f}. \quad F := (F_{ij})_{i,j=1}^8$$

$$(F_{ij})_{i,j=1}^8 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A' := (A'_i)_{i=1}^8, \tag{7}$$

$$(A'_i\sigma'_i)(M_i) \equiv \iint_{\Delta_1} R_i(x, y, h; x_0, y_0, z_0) \sigma'_i(x, y) dx dy = f'(M_i), \tag{9}$$

$$R_i(x, y, h; x_0, y_0, z_0) := \sum_{j=1}^8 F_{ij} G_{|i-j|+1}(x, y, h; x_0, y_0, z_0),$$

$$\sigma'_i(x, y) := \sum_{j=1}^8 F_{ij} \sigma_j(x, y), \quad f'(M_i) := \sum_{j=1}^8 F_{ij} f(M_j).$$

$$(9) \quad \sigma_j(x, y).$$

$$(9) \quad \sigma'_i(x, y) \quad S_{11}.$$

$$(a, b) \in \Delta_1.$$

(9)

 S_{11} .

(9).

(9)

[8, 9]:

$$\int_c^d \int_{ay+b}^{py+q} \left[(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \right]^{-1/2} dx = \quad (10)$$

$$= (y_0 - c)W(c) + (d - y_0)W(d) + \frac{q - x_0 + py_0}{(1 + p^2)^{1/2}} T(p, q) + \frac{x_0 - b - ay_0}{(1 + a^2)^{1/2}} T(a, b),$$

$$c \leq y_0 \leq d, \quad ay_0 + b \leq x_0 \leq py_0 + q,$$

$$W(t) := \ln \frac{q - x_0 + pt + \left[(q - x_0 + pt)^2 + (t - y_0)^2 \right]^{1/2}}{q - x_0 + at + \left[(q - x_0 + at)^2 + (t - y_0)^2 \right]^{1/2}},$$

$$T(s, t) := \ln \frac{d - y_0 + t(s - x_0 + td) + (1 + t^2)^{1/2} \left[(s - x_0 + td)^2 + (d - y_0)^2 \right]^{1/2}}{c - y_0 + t(s - x_0 + tc) + (1 + t^2)^{1/2} \left[(s - x_0 + tc)^2 + (c - y_0)^2 \right]^{1/2}}.$$

[9]

$$I(m,n) := \int_a^b \int_c^d \frac{x^m y^n}{S_x^y(\delta)} dx dy,$$

$$m, n = 0, 1, 2, 3; \quad S_x^y(\delta) := (x^2 + y^2 + \delta^2)^{1/2}; \quad (0,0) \in [a,b] \times [c,d]; \quad \delta \geq 0. \\ m = n = 0.$$

[9]:

$$\int_a^b \int_c^d [A(x-x_0)^2 + 2B(x-x_0)(y-y_0) + C(y-y_0)^2]^{-1/2} dx dy,$$

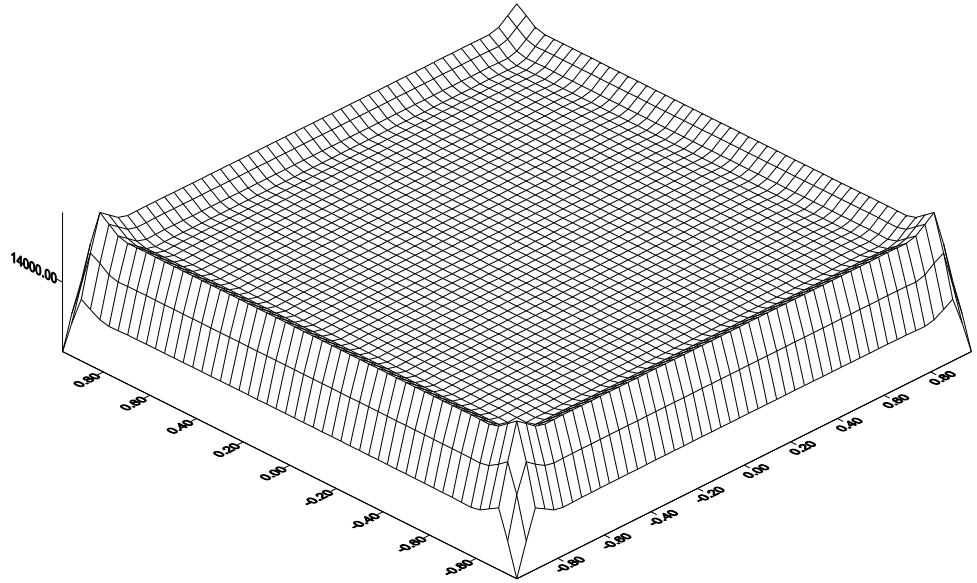
$$(x_0, y_0) \in (a,b) \times (c,d), \quad A + C > 0, \quad AC - B^2 > 0.$$

(10).

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C ₁	C ₂	h	N _x , N _y	x	y	U _h
-500	15 000	1,0	10	0,9500	0,9500	13 257,8
				0,8000	0,8000	15 612,4
				0,6000	0,6000	14 997,7
			20	0,9750	0,9750	13 567,9
				0,9000	0,9000	15 496,2
				0,8000	0,8000	14 998,1
		0,5	10	0,9500	0,9500	13 064,9
				0,8000	0,8000	15 689,7
				0,6000	0,6000	14 991,0
			20	0,9750	0,9750	13 386,9
				0,9000	0,9000	14 414,6
				0,8000	0,8000	14 996,5
		0,1	10	0,9500	0,9500	12 991,4
				0,8000	0,8000	15 609,0
				0,6000	0,6000	14 990,6
20	0,9750		0,9750	12 993,8		
	0,9000		0,9000	15 682,4		
	0,8000		0,8000	14 981,7		
-15 000	15 000	0,1	10	0,9500	0,9500	12 391,5
				0,8000	0,8000	15 699,4
				0,6000	0,6000	15 009,2
			20	0,9750	0,9750	12 076,9
				0,9000	0,9000	15 972,3
				0,8000	0,8000	14 974,9



. 2. S_1

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$a=1 \quad b=1 \quad C_1, C_2 \quad h. \quad . 2$

$C_2 = -C_1 = 15000. \quad S_1$

[6].

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