



NOTE-BOOK

Lectures
on
Integral Equations.

By

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(1908)

3.C

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T. Yoshiye :

Theorie der Integralgleichungen.

[Vorlesung gehalten im 1908.]

Chapter I.

Origin of Integralequations. [Randwertaufgabe]

$x+iy$ + a complex variable, function $\Rightarrow u+iv$ + $z \in \mathbb{C}$; u, v
 Cauchy, differential equation \Rightarrow satisfy $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

\Rightarrow relation u, v + $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $u+iv$ + $z+iy$, function + i .

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0. \quad \text{Laplace's equation}$$

\Rightarrow any integral $u(x, y)$ \Rightarrow $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ correspond u, v
 $v \Rightarrow$ find u \Rightarrow $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

$$v = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \right)$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$ + a condition \Rightarrow satisfy $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ + u exist. \Rightarrow $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ + u satisfy.

u \Rightarrow uniquely = "定まる", x_0, y_0 + a constant
 "arbitrary + i ".

Laplace equation, solution \neq Harmonic function + i .

Logarithmic potential \Rightarrow Laplace equation \Rightarrow 定まる.

[参考]

Harmonic Functions.

xy -plane $\mathbb{C} = \mathcal{S} + n$ Gebiet $\neq \emptyset$, $\forall \mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{S}$ \exists unique $u(x,y) + n$ function u ; \mathcal{D} \mathbb{C} properties \Rightarrow $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{C}$ $u \neq \emptyset$ $\mathcal{S} + n$ Gebiet. $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{S}$ Harmonic function $+1) + 1)$.

- i) u , eindeutig und stetig auf \mathcal{S} ,
- ii) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ exist, eindeutig und stetig in \mathcal{S} ,
- iii) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ exist, eindeutig und stetig in \mathcal{S} ,
- iv) u satisfies Laplace eq. $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

$$\mathcal{D} \quad v = \int_{x_0, y_0}^{x, y} \left\{ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \right\}$$

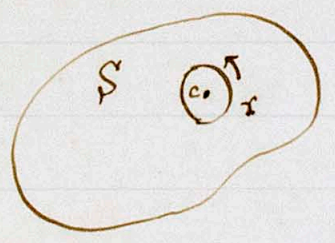
$+n$ Integral $\neq \emptyset$ $\mathcal{S} + n$,

v u t Same properties $\neq \emptyset$ \mathcal{S}

$$u + iv = f(z), \quad z = x + iy,$$

$t \mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{C}$ $f(z)$ $\mathcal{S} \neq \emptyset$ \neq eindeutig und stetig $+1)$. $\mathcal{C} \neq \emptyset$ point $t \mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{C}$

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{f(z)}{z-c} dz$$



Put $z-c = r e^{it}$,
 $dz = i r e^{it} dt$,

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} (u+iv) i dt = u(c) + i v(c).$$

$$\therefore u(c) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u dt,$$

$$v(c) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v dt.$$

$u(c), v(c)$ \mathcal{C} circumference \mathbb{C} , value, arithmetic mean $= \exists) \neq \emptyset$

Proof. $v-u=h$, $t \geq u$; v has continuity properties
 \Rightarrow the h 's satisfy $\nabla^2 h = 0$ \Rightarrow u & v have Rand. E. = ∇^2 equal
 $+u$ the h 's Rand. E. = ∇^2 vanishing function \Rightarrow 1).

$$v = u + h, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$$

$$J = \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy + 2 \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right] dx dy + \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(h \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - h \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx dy &= \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(h \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \iint_{\mathcal{F}} h \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_{\partial \mathcal{F}} h \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - \iint_{\mathcal{F}} h \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right] dx dy &= \int_{\partial \mathcal{F}} h \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx \right) \\ &\quad - \iint_{\mathcal{F}} h \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy = 0. \end{aligned}$$

h 's Rand. E. = ∇^2 vanish on $\partial \mathcal{F}$.

$$\therefore J = \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy + \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$t \geq J$, $h=0$, ∇^2 Min. $t+u$.

Converse Theorem: $J = \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy$

$\nabla^2 v = 0$, $v = u$, ∇^2 Min. $t+u$; ∇^2 Laplace eq. ∇^2 満足 ∇^2 .

proof. $v = u + \alpha h$, [α , arbitr. const.]
 $t \geq u$;

$= \pm \tau$, $\forall \tau$ $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ " constant sign \Rightarrow $\nabla^2 u$ $\neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\nabla^2 u$ is not constant sign
 $\forall \tau \neq 0$. $\forall \tau \neq 0$ $\nabla^2 u$ " constant sign \Rightarrow $\nabla^2 u$ is not constant sign
 $\Rightarrow \nabla^2 u = 0$, $\nabla^2 u$ $\neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\nabla^2 u$ vanishes. $\forall \tau = 0$
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$. Q. E. D.

$\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ v is continuous condition \Rightarrow satisfy τ , $\forall \tau$
~~is~~ Rand τ : $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ \exists continuous value \Rightarrow $\nabla^2 u$
 Function $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$. $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Omega(v) = \iint [(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2] dx dy$$

$\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ Rand τ , value is constant $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$, \Rightarrow Integral
 is always positive $= \pm \tau = \pm \tau \neq 0$ $\forall \tau \neq 0$. $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Omega(v)$ is
 $\neq 0$ $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$. $(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2$ is always positive $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2 = 0$ $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $v = \text{const.}$ v is $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ const. $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ v is Rand
 $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ const. $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Omega(v) > 0$. $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$

$\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ \Rightarrow continuous integral, value \Rightarrow Unter Grenzwert
 is $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ v is $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ Lower limit
 $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ limit is exist $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ integral is least value $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$
 $v = \text{corresponding function}$ $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$. v is $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\Omega(u)$ is minimum $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$ $u = \text{const.}$ is integral is minimum $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}$

Theorem = \exists u such that $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ + boundary conditions.
 $u =$ function u on \bar{D} , Rand, $u = \bar{u}$ on ∂D , value \bar{u} is Harmonic f. $+1$.

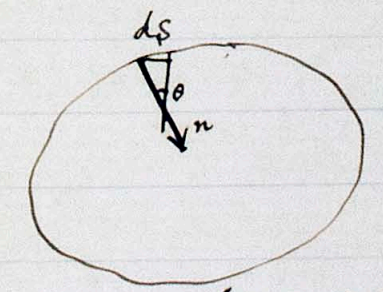
Thomson-Dirichlet's principle. \Rightarrow integral, lower limit, \bar{u} is \in , \Rightarrow minimum exist u on \bar{D} + $+1$. [Riemann, Abelian f. \pm , application.]

Carl Neumann "Methode des arithmetischen Mittels" \Rightarrow used \bar{u} as u (proof). Other Schwarz, Poincare, Hilbert (Calculus of Variation, 1899) \bar{u} , proof $+1$.

Riemann / proof / Lemma = \bar{u} is u , u, v two f. \Rightarrow \bar{u} is u \Rightarrow u is continuous and stetig = \bar{u} , u, v , $x, y = \bar{u}$ first derivative on Rand, \bar{u} is continuous and stetig, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \dots$ on S , $u = \bar{u}$ stetig $+1$.

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_{\partial D} \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dx \right] - \iint_D \Delta v dx dy$$

where $\Delta v = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}$.



$$dy = -ds \sin \theta, \quad dx = -ds \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dx = -ds \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \sin \theta - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cos \theta \right)$$

dn on xy , \bar{u} is \Rightarrow decompose u .
 $\sin \theta = \frac{dx}{dn}, \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{dy}{dn}$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} dx = -d\phi \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \sin \theta - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \cos \theta \right)$$

$$= -d\phi \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dn} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dn} \right) = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} d\phi.$$

$$\iint_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = - \int_{\mathcal{S}} \sigma \frac{dV}{dn} d\phi - \iint_{\mathcal{S}} \sigma \Delta V dx dy$$

$$= - \int_{\mathcal{S}} \sigma \frac{d\sigma}{dn} d\phi - \iint_{\mathcal{S}} \sigma \Delta \sigma dx dy$$

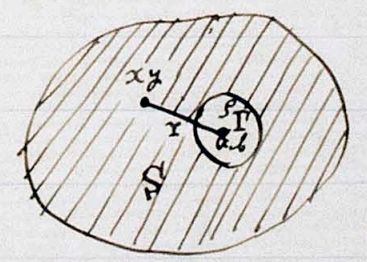
$$\int_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\sigma \frac{dV}{dn} - V \frac{d\sigma}{dn} \right) d\phi + \iint_{\mathcal{S}} (\sigma \Delta V - V \Delta \sigma) dx dy = 0$$

Green's Theorem.

σ, V 在 \mathcal{S} 上 $\Delta = 0$ 的调和函数 $\Rightarrow \Delta V = 0 + u \Rightarrow V = \dots$

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\sigma \frac{dV}{dn} - V \frac{d\sigma}{dn} \right) d\phi = 0.$$

$\sigma = 1$ 在 \mathcal{S} 上 的调和函数 $\Rightarrow \int_{\mathcal{S}} \frac{dV}{dn} d\phi = 0.$



$$r^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2.$$

$\mathcal{S} - \Gamma$ 上的区域 $\Delta = 0$ 的调和函数 $\log r$ 是单值的且连续的。 $\sigma = \log r$ 。 V 在 \mathcal{S} 上 $\Delta = 0$ 的调和函数 \Rightarrow

在 $\mathcal{S} - \Gamma$ 上 $\Delta = 0$ 的调和函数 $\Rightarrow \int_{\mathcal{S} - \Gamma} \left(\log r \frac{dV}{dn} - V \frac{d \log r}{dn} \right) d\phi = 0.$

$\epsilon \in (a, b)$ 在 \mathcal{S} 上 的 point \Rightarrow

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\log r \frac{dV}{dn} - V \frac{d \log r}{dn} \right) d\phi = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow V(a, b) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\log r \frac{dV}{dn} - V \frac{d \log r}{dn} \right) d\phi$ \Rightarrow 得 $[proof 7.2]$

$+u \neq 2 = \dots$
 $|U_x| < M \int_{\sigma_1} (d\sigma)_x$
 \dots
 $\int_{\sigma_1} (d\sigma)_x < N$
 $\therefore |U_x| < MN$

$M + u$ constant, \dots zero = tend \dots
 $small = \dots$ $|U_x| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

α Centre = \dots circle \dots
 \dots integral = \dots circle, \dots integral \dots

$$V_x = \int_{\sigma''} \{ \varphi - \varphi(\alpha) \} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} d\sigma$$

α sufficiently small = \dots , V_x Schwankung \dots
 \dots Schw. $V_x < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

\dots Schw. $(U_x + V_x) < \epsilon$

α Centre \dots circle \dots
 $\pi [\varphi(\epsilon) - \varphi(\alpha)]$

$+u$ function, absolute magnitude \dots
 $\alpha^0 + u$ circle \dots

$$\begin{cases} Schw. (U_x + V_x) < \epsilon \\ |\pi [\varphi(\epsilon) - \varphi(\alpha)]| < \epsilon \end{cases}$$

By P. II $\begin{cases} F_j = 2\pi \varphi(\alpha) + \int_{\sigma} \{ \varphi(\epsilon) - \varphi(\alpha) \} (d\sigma)_j \\ F_s = 2\pi \varphi(\alpha) + \int_{\sigma} \{ \varphi(\epsilon) - \varphi(\alpha) \} (d\sigma)_s + \pi \{ \varphi(\epsilon) - \varphi(\alpha) \} \end{cases}$

α^0 , \dots $F + u$ function, Schwankung \dots
 prove \dots

$$|F_j - F_{j_x}| < Schw. \int_{\sigma} \{ \varphi(\epsilon) - \varphi(\alpha) \} (d\sigma)_{j_x} < \epsilon$$

$$\begin{cases} \int (d\sigma)_j = 2\pi \\ \int (d\sigma)_s = \pi \end{cases}$$

\dots Rand \dots point

$$|F_j - F_s| < \text{Schw.} \int_{\textcircled{1}} \{\varphi(\xi) - \varphi(\alpha)\} (d\sigma)_x + \pi |\varphi(\xi) - \varphi(\alpha)| < 2\varepsilon.$$

$$|F_s - F_{s_1}| < \text{Schw} \int_{\textcircled{2}} \{\varphi(\xi) - \varphi(\alpha)\} (d\sigma)_x + \pi |\varphi(\xi) - \varphi(\alpha)| + \pi |\varphi(\xi_1) - \varphi(\alpha)| < 3\varepsilon.$$

$H = \alpha^0 + n$ Circle, $\Phi = \tau \cdot n$ F , Continuous + η . Prop F ,
Gebiet S , $\Phi = \tau \in$ Rand, $\pm = \tau \in$ Continuous + n $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
 $\tau \in j \in$ Rand = $\lim_{\text{inner}} = \tau \in$ Limiting value τ
 $F_{j \in}$ $\tau \in$. $\tau \in$.

$$F_{j \in} = \Phi_s + \pi \cdot \varphi(\xi),$$

$$\tau \in = F_{j \in} = \Phi_{j \in} \therefore \Phi_{j \in} = \Phi_s + \pi \cdot \varphi(\xi)$$

Prop Φ + n function, Rand = τ discontinuous + n $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$\tau \in = \tau \in$, $\tau \in$ Rand = $\lim_{\text{inner}} \tau \in$, limiting value $\tau \in$ Φ_{as}
 $\tau \in$.

$$\Phi_{as} = \Phi_s - \pi \cdot \varphi(\xi).$$

Case, $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$ S $\tau \in$ ordinary pt + n $\tau \in$, $\tau \in$ holds. $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$ Ecke $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$, angle $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$.

$$\Phi_{as} = \Phi_s - \alpha \cdot \varphi(\xi).$$

$\tau \in$ $\Phi_{j \in}$ $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$, $\tau \in$ function $\tau \in$ $f(\xi) \tau \in$, $f(\xi)$, $\tau \in$,
 Continuous function = $\tau \in$

$$f(\xi) = \int_{\textcircled{3}} \varphi_{\frac{\partial}{\partial n}} (\log \frac{1}{r}) d\sigma + \pi \cdot \varphi(\xi).$$

$\tau \in = \varphi(\xi)$ $\tau \in$ unknown + $\tau \in$, $\tau \in$ Rand $\tau \in$, $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$ $\tau \in$ distance $\tau \in$.

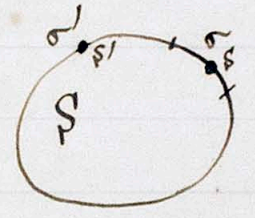
1st: $\Phi_x = \int_{\sigma} \epsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \log\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) dn d\sigma$
 $\epsilon dn = q$. 1st: $\Phi_x = \int_{\sigma} q \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \log\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) d\sigma$.

2nd: Our problem, Potential of the surface density der Doppelbelegung \Rightarrow 1st problem = 1st.

Solution of our problem.

Let S be a convex + n Gebiet + i

$J_x^{\sigma} = \int_{\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \log \frac{1}{r} d\sigma \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \log \frac{1}{r} d\sigma$



$J_S^{\sigma} = \int_{\sigma} (d\sigma)_{\sigma}$
 $J_{S'}^{\sigma'} = \int_{\sigma'} (d\sigma)_{\sigma'}$ Let $J = \frac{J_S^{\sigma} + J_{S'}^{\sigma'}}{2\pi}$ 1st.

2nd inequality

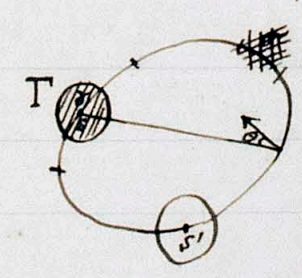
$0 < J \leq 1$, existence \Rightarrow proved.

$J_S^{\sigma}, J_{S'}^{\sigma'}$ $\leq \pi$ \Rightarrow Gebiet σ convex + n \Rightarrow follows.

$J_S^{\sigma} \leq \pi, J_{S'}^{\sigma'} \leq \pi$

$\therefore \frac{J_S^{\sigma} + J_{S'}^{\sigma'}}{2\pi} \leq 1$.

$J > 0$ + n \Rightarrow prove \Rightarrow σ + n point \exists Rand \perp = straight



line \exists $\neq \cos \theta \Rightarrow$ \perp \Rightarrow $\epsilon \in$ \Rightarrow μ \neq Γ + n portion \exists μ + n $\cos \theta$ \neq zero + n positive quantity \neq angle, absolute value $\neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ \Rightarrow μ + n \exists $\cos \theta > 0$.

Let $0 = \epsilon \rho \exists \rho$. 0 + n \neq $\theta = 90^\circ$ + n \neq $\rho \exists$

Let $\mu = \exists$ \neq $\cos \theta \neq 0$.

σ + n arc \perp = point \neq \neq , $\cos \theta$, unter Grenz \Rightarrow m \neq , $\rho \exists$ \Rightarrow μ \neq , distance = "Obere Grenz \Rightarrow μ \neq

$$J_s^\sigma = \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} \frac{cr\theta}{r} d\sigma > \frac{m}{M} \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} d\sigma = \frac{m}{M} (\sigma_2 - \sigma_1)$$

$$J_{s'}^{\sigma'} > \frac{m}{M} (\sigma'_2 - \sigma'_1)$$

$$J > \frac{m}{2\pi M} (\rho - r - r') \quad \text{f. Rand.}$$

$r, r' \neq$ suff. small \Rightarrow $\rho - r - r' > 0$. $\therefore J > 0$.

$\therefore 0 < u < J \leq 1$.

φ in S is continuous \Rightarrow φ has a value in the interval $[G, K]$.
 G = Obere Grenz G + Unter Grenz K + π .

$$G > \varphi > K.$$

\therefore Rand \neq $\frac{G+K}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma : & G > \varphi > \frac{G+K}{2} \\ \sigma' : & \frac{G+K}{2} > \varphi > K \end{cases} \quad \text{ist}$$

$$\Phi_x = \int \varphi \frac{cr\theta}{r} d\sigma$$

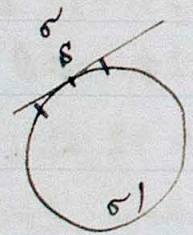
$$\sigma : \quad \Phi_s \leq G \int_{\sigma} \frac{cr\theta}{r} d\sigma + \frac{G+K}{2} \int_{\sigma'} \frac{cr\theta}{r} d\sigma$$

$$\sigma' : \quad \Phi_s \geq \frac{G+K}{2} \int_{\sigma} \frac{cr\theta}{r} d\sigma + K \int_{\sigma'} \frac{cr\theta}{r} d\sigma$$

$$\therefore \left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_s &\leq G J_s^\sigma + \frac{G+K}{2} J_s^{\sigma'} \\ \Phi_s &\geq \frac{G+K}{2} J_s^\sigma + K J_s^{\sigma'} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_s &\leq \pi G - \frac{G-K}{2} J_s^{\sigma'} \\ \Phi_s &\geq \pi K + \frac{G-K}{2} J_s^{\sigma'} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$J_s^\sigma + J_s^{\sigma'} = \pi$$



∴ exist s.

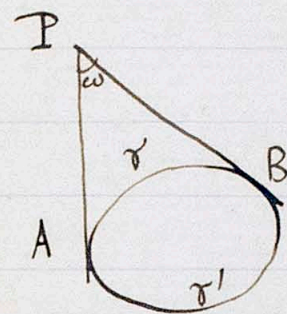
∴ R = S 以外, point (z, u) ≠ E₁

$$-\varphi_p(z, u) = \int \{ \varphi_{p-1} - \varphi_{p-1}(z) \} \frac{d \log \frac{1}{r}}{dn} d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{\text{Ⓢ}} \varphi_{p-1} \frac{d \log \frac{1}{r}}{dn} d\sigma - \varphi_{p-1}(z) \int_{\text{Ⓢ}} \frac{\cos \theta}{r} d\sigma$$

∴ last integral is zero + with

$$-\varphi_p(z) = \int_{\text{Ⓢ}} \varphi_{p-1} \frac{d \log(\frac{1}{r})}{dn} d\sigma.$$



$$\left| \int \frac{\cos \theta}{r} d\sigma \right| = \omega, \quad \left| \int \frac{\cos \theta}{r'} d\sigma \right| = \omega.$$

φ_p , greatest value $\Rightarrow G_p$, least $\Rightarrow K_p$ t s

$$|\varphi_p(z, u)| \leq |G_{p-1} - K_{p-1}| \omega.$$

今 P 7 内部 R d = (G_{p-1} - K_{p-1}) ω_p, Rand = π t + u

$$|\varphi_p(z)| \leq \pi |G_{p-1} - K_{p-1}|$$

$$G_1 - K_1 \leq \pi (G - K) (1 - u)$$

∴ prove z not same process = 同リ

$$G_2 - K_2 \leq \pi (G_1 - K_1) (1 - u).$$

.....

$$G_{p-1} - K_{p-1} \leq \pi (G_{p-1} - K_{p-1}) (1 - u).$$

$$|\varphi_p(z)| \leq \pi^2 (1 - u) (G_{p-2} - K_{p-2})$$

$$\leq \pi^p (1 - u)^{p-1} (G - K).$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{\varphi_p(z)}{(2\pi)^p} \right| \leq \frac{G - K}{2} \left(\frac{1 - u}{2} \right)^{p-1}.$$

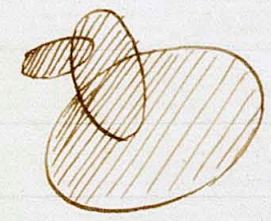
$\therefore u_{j\delta} = \varphi(\delta)$

故に u は n 次元空間の internal point \exists 1) Rand = 境界の条件 $\varphi(\delta)$ による Green's Wert \exists T_{3n} .

故に δ は n 次元空間の Gebiet かつ Convex n case, Randwert aufgeben 2) 出来 $n+1$ 。

3) 逆 = Integral Eq. 1 solution \neq $n \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ 。

Gebiet かつ Concave n case, \exists 1) 方法 n 次元空間の Gebiet n case = 2) Gebiet \exists combine \exists 実 $n+1$ 。



Neumann, Schwarz.
Picard, Traite de Analyse.

Zero points of D.

$D=0, \lambda=\lambda_0$. multiplicity of zero $\neq \nu + 1$. $D^{(x)}$ Ganz
transzendente $f_n + n \neq 1 \neq \infty$ point $\therefore \lambda = \infty, 1 \neq \infty$

$D(\xi, \eta) = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^\nu \cdot D_0(\xi, \eta), D_0 \neq 0, \lambda = \lambda_0$

$\neq 1 = D_1(\xi, \eta) = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^{\nu_1} \cdot D_1'(\xi, \eta), D_1' \neq 0, \lambda = \lambda_0$

$\neq 1) \neq \lambda_0 \neq \frac{dD}{d\lambda} = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^{\nu-1} \cdot D_0', D_0' \neq 0, \lambda = \lambda_0$

$\neq 1) \neq \int_0^1 D_1(\xi, \xi) d\xi = \frac{dD}{d\lambda}, \neq 1) \neq 1 \neq 2 \neq$

$\int_0^1 D_1(\xi, \xi) d\xi = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^{\nu-1} \cdot D_0'$

$\therefore \int_0^1 D_1'(\xi, \eta) d\xi = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^{\nu-\nu_1-1} \cdot D_0'$

Left hand \neq finite, $D_0' \neq \lambda, \neq 1) \neq 1) \neq 1) \neq 2 \neq$ zero $+ 3 \neq$
 $\neq 1) \neq \frac{1}{\lambda} \in (\lambda - \lambda_0), \exp. \nu - \nu_1 - 1$ \neq negative $\neq 1) \neq 1) \neq$; $\lambda = \lambda_0 + 1 \neq 1)$

Right hand $\neq \infty + 1 \neq$. $\neq 1) \neq \underline{\nu_1 \leq \nu - 1}$. $\neq 1) \neq 1) \neq 1) \neq 2 \neq$

$\neq 1) \neq \Phi(x) = \Psi(x) \cdot D - \lambda \int_0^1 D_1(x, t) \Psi(t) dt$

$\neq 1) \neq \Phi(x), \Phi =$ "contain $\neq 1) \neq \nu - 1 \neq \nu_1$. $\lambda - \lambda_0$ / multiplicity"
 $\neq 1) \neq \frac{1}{2} = \dots$, at most $\nu_1 + 1$.

今 $\neq 1) \neq \frac{1}{(x)} \neq (\lambda - \lambda_0)^{\nu_1} = \neq$ divide \neq , $\lambda = \lambda_0 + 1 \neq 1)$; "identically"
 \neq vanish $\neq 1) \neq$ Function $\Phi_1 \neq \neq \frac{1}{\neq}$

$\Phi_1(x) + \lambda_0 \int_0^1 f(x, s) \Phi_2(s) ds = 0 \dots \dots \dots (3)$

故 $\neq \lambda_0$ \neq $\frac{1}{\neq} \neq D=0$ / Root $\neq 1) \neq 1) \neq$, Integral equation, $\neq 1) \neq 1) \neq$
 \neq zero $\neq 1) \neq 1) \neq 1) \neq$ equation $\neq 1) \neq$, $\neq 1) \neq \frac{1}{\neq} \neq 1) \neq$ function $\Phi_1 = \neq$
 $\neq 1) \neq$ satisfy $\neq 3) \neq$.

~~$\neq 1) \neq$~~ $\neq \frac{1}{\neq} \neq (3) \neq$ satisfy \neq non-vanishing root λ_0 \neq exist $\neq 1) \neq$

もし、 λ_0 は $D=0$ の equation, zero point = 732.

今若し $D=0$ + 3247 $\neq \lambda_0$ が \neq 時 \Rightarrow , (2) の両辺 $\div D=$

divide \Rightarrow $\frac{\Phi(x)}{D} + \lambda \int_0^1 f(x,s) \frac{\Phi(s)}{D} ds = \psi(x)$
 $D \neq 0$ for λ .

故に $\frac{\Phi(x)}{D}$ は $\varphi(x) + \lambda \int_0^1 f(x,s) \varphi(s) ds = \psi(x)$

の integral equation, - solution + 1).

p. 24 $\Phi(x)$, Definition-equation \exists)

$\frac{\Phi(x)}{D} = \psi(x) - \lambda \int_0^1 \frac{D_1(x,t)}{D(\lambda)} \psi(t) dt.$

$D_1(x,t)$ は $D(\lambda)$ の $\frac{1}{D(\lambda)}$ の power series + 1).

若し parameter λ が $D=0$ の solution + 3247 \neq 時, 上式

は p. 4 given integral equation, solution + 1). 而して λ が

$D=0$ の solution + 3247 \neq 時

$\varphi(x) + \lambda \int_0^1 f(x,s) \varphi(s) ds = 0$

が non-vanishing function \exists) \Rightarrow , satisfy \exists n の φ が \exists) \Rightarrow

定 n . p. 4 \Rightarrow integral eq. の non-vanishing solution \exists 有 \Rightarrow n \exists

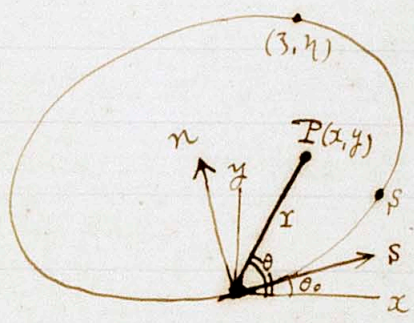
知 n \neq 時, \Rightarrow λ は $D=0$ の root = 732.

\Rightarrow \Rightarrow Fredholm, solution \exists (4).

The given equation: $\varphi(x) + \lambda \int_0^1 f(x,s) \varphi(s) ds = \psi(x).$

Chapter II.a.
Application to Dirichlet's Problem.

[Whole curve, $k+7$ 1+2]
Gebiet S , Rand, σ Double point $\neq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \in 1+2$, η 上
1 異 $\neq (3, \eta)$ 上. Rand 上 $\neq \frac{1}{2}$, Doppelbelegung,
Dichtigkeit $\neq \frac{\varphi(\sigma)}{\pi}$ 上 $\neq \frac{1}{2}$ $P(x, y)$,
Potential $w(x, y)$,



$$w(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \varphi(\sigma) \frac{\partial \log \frac{1}{r_{\sigma P}}}{\partial n} d\sigma$$

Co-ordinate $\neq (x, y) \equiv 1) (\sigma, \eta) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma$

$$x + iy = r e^{i\theta}, \quad \sigma + i\eta = r e^{i(\theta - \theta_0)}$$

$$\log r_{\sigma P} + i(\theta_{\sigma P} - \theta_0) = \log(\sigma + i\eta)$$

$\log r_{\sigma P} + i\theta_{\sigma P}$ " $\sigma + i\eta$, analytic function $\neq 1$, $\forall \sigma \neq$

$$\log r_{\sigma P} + i\theta_{\sigma P} = f(\sigma + i\eta)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \log r}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial \log r}{\partial \eta} = -\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \sigma}, \quad \frac{\partial \log \frac{1}{r}}{\partial \eta} = -\frac{\partial \log r}{\partial \eta}$$

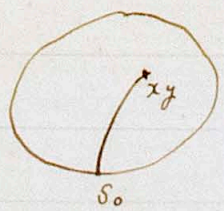
\Rightarrow substitute $\neq 1$

$$w(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \varphi(\sigma) \frac{\partial \theta_{\sigma P}}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma$$

$$\tan \theta_{\sigma P} = \frac{\eta - \eta}{\sigma - \xi}$$

$$\therefore w(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \varphi(\sigma) \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \arctan \frac{\eta - \eta}{\sigma - \xi} d\sigma, \dots (1)$$

今 $(x, y) \neq 1$, $\sigma \sim \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \neq 1$, Rand 上, $\sigma_0 = \frac{1}{2}$



$$w_{\sigma_0} = \varphi(\sigma_0) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \varphi(\sigma) \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left(\arctan \frac{\eta(\sigma) - \eta(\sigma)}{\xi(\sigma_0) - \xi(\sigma)} \right) d\sigma$$

$$\text{今 } \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \arctan \frac{\eta(s_0) - \eta(s)}{\zeta(s_0) - \zeta(s)} = f(s_0, s), \quad t \neq s_0$$

$$W_{js_0} = \varphi(s_0) + \int_0^1 \varphi(s) f(s_0, s) ds \quad \dots (2)$$

$\lambda = 1, s_0 = x, W_{js_0}$ が known function となる; \Rightarrow Integral equation となる。

先づ parameter λ が $D=0$ / root となることを示す。若し λ が $D=0$ / root となるならば、 φ は Integral equation の solution となる。

Fredholm, Theorem = $\{ \text{同値性, homogeneous equation} \}$

$$0 = \varphi(s_0) + \int_0^1 \varphi(s) f(s_0, s) ds$$

を研究せよ。先づ $W_{s_0} = \int_0^1 \varphi(s) f(s_0, s) ds$ from (1)

$$\therefore \varphi(s_0) + W_{s_0} = 0.$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow \varphi(s_0) + W_{s_0} = W_{js_0}.$$

故に $W_{js_0} = 0$. $t \neq s_0$ が follows する。

φ は W の Integral $\mu \neq 0$ Rand = 乗じ、Rand \pm / value が 0 となる。故に W の Laplace Eq. を satisfy する continuous f となる。故に φ は Gebiet S 中で \bar{z} となる。至る所 zero となる。

$$\text{今 } \nu = \int_{x_0, y_0}^{x, y} \left\{ -\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dy \right\}$$

$t \neq s_0$ の ν を determine する、 $w(x, y) + i\nu(x, y)$ は $z = x + iy$

analytic function となる。而して今 $t \neq s_0 = \bar{z}$ は $w + i\nu$ の constant となる。

$\exists u =$ Analytic function ϕ in finite Gebiet $D = \tau$ constant $\neq 0$, analytic continuation $\neq \phi$ in $\frac{D}{\tau}$, $\exists u$ zero $\neq 0$.
 $th = w + u$ function, Rand Γ $\exists \tau' \in$ zero $\neq 0$, $\exists p \neq w$ itself ϕ zero $\neq 0$ $\neq \tau'$ $\neq \tau'$. $th = w_{s_0} = 0$. ϕ follows $\neq 0$.

$\exists u = \phi(s_0) + w_{s_0} = 0. \therefore \phi(s_0) = 0. [always]$

$\exists p \neq$ homogeneous eq. $\phi(s_0) + \int_0^1 \phi(s) f(s_0, s) ds = 0$

1 solution $\neq \phi_2$ vanishing function $\neq 0$. $\exists p \neq \neq 1$ eqn

\neq non-vanishing ~~function~~ solution $\neq \neq \tau'$. $th =$ Fredholm

Theorem $= \exists \tau'$ parameter $\neq 1$, $D = 0$, root $= p \neq \tau'$.

$th = \phi(s) = \frac{\Phi(s)}{D}$. $\neq \neq \tau'$, $\phi(s)$ $\neq \frac{1}{s}$, Integral

Equation 1 solution $\neq 0$.

$\neq \tau'$ proof $= \neq \tau'$, Gebiet ϕ convex $\neq u$ $\neq \tau'$, $\neq \tau'$ Gebiet ϕ $\neq \tau'$ $\neq \tau'$ $\neq \tau'$.

Chapter III. Hilbert's Investigations.

Fredholm, 1903 = Hilbert, Göttinger Nachrichten, (1904-6) 3^{mit}
Schmidt, Dissertation = Math. Ann. Bd. 63-64 (1907)
が来る。

Hilbert's Theorem: 一般, equation, Kern 対称 symmetric function, case = reduce する 証明.

Proof. $f(s) = \varphi(s) - \lambda \int_0^1 K(s, t) \varphi(t) dt.$
variable $s \Rightarrow t, t \Rightarrow \gamma \Rightarrow$ substitute する
 $f(t) = \varphi(t) - \lambda \int_0^1 K(t, \gamma) \varphi(\gamma) d\gamma. \Rightarrow \int_0^1 K(t, s) dt \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \dots$
 $\int_0^1 K(t, s) f(t) dt = \int_0^1 K(t, s) \varphi(t) dt - \lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 K(t, s) K(t, \gamma) \varphi(\gamma) d\gamma dt$

$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 K(t, s) f(t) dt = \varphi(s) - \lambda \int_0^1 K(s, t) \varphi(t) dt - \lambda \int_0^1 K(t, s) \varphi(t) dt$
 $+ \lambda^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 K(t, s) K(t, \gamma) \varphi(\gamma) d\gamma dt.$
 $= \varphi(s) - \lambda \int_0^1 \varphi(t) dt [K(s, t) + K(t, s) - \lambda \int_0^1 K(\gamma, s) K(\gamma, t) d\gamma].$

§ 12) function $f(s) - \lambda \int_0^1 K(t, s) f(t) dt \Rightarrow F(s) + \dots,$
 $K(s, t) + K(t, s) - \lambda \int_0^1 K(\gamma, s) K(\gamma, t) d\gamma \Rightarrow Q + \dots$
 $F(s) = \varphi(s) - \lambda \int_0^1 Q(s, t) \varphi(t) dt.$

1 + n. $F(s)$ known function + 1), $Q(s, t) \in$ known function

$= \int \int \delta(t-t) = \int \delta(t-t) \text{ symmetric } (+)$.

\Rightarrow Theorem 11 prove $\exists \lambda (+)$.

Conversely $=$, if equation \exists satisfied by $z_n \varphi(x)$, $\bar{\lambda}$ equation \exists satisfied by $z_{t-1} \gamma$, follows $\exists \lambda$:

$$f(x) = \varphi(x) - \lambda \int_0^1 K(x,t) \varphi(t) dt. \quad K(x,t) = K(t,x)$$

\Rightarrow Hilbert's Integralgleichung \exists .

Linear Algebraic Equations.

$$K_{pq} = K\left(\frac{p}{n}, \frac{q}{n}\right) \quad p, q = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$Kx = K_{11}x_1 + K_{12}x_2 + K_{21}x_2 + \dots + K_{nn}x_n \\ = \sum_{p,q} K_{pq} x_p x_q.$$

$K_{pq} = K_{qp}$, \Rightarrow K is symmetric \Rightarrow follows.

$$\varphi_p = \varphi\left(\frac{p}{n}\right), \quad f_p = f\left(\frac{p}{n}\right).$$

$$\begin{cases} Kx_1 = K_{11}x_1 + K_{12}x_2 + K_{13}x_3 + \dots + K_{1n}x_n \\ Kx_2 = K_{21}x_1 + K_{22}x_2 + K_{23}x_3 + \dots + K_{2n}x_n \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ Kx_n = K_{n1}x_1 + K_{n2}x_2 + K_{n3}x_3 + \dots + K_{nn}x_n \end{cases}$$

$$[x, y] = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + \dots + x_ny_n.$$

$$\underline{K_{xy} = [Kx, y] = [Ky, x]}$$

Proof: $[Kx, y] = K_{11}x_1y_1 + K_{12}x_2y_2 + \dots + K_{1n}x_1y_n$

$$= (K_{11}x_1 + K_{12}x_2 + \dots + K_{1n}x_n)y_1 + \dots + (K_{n1}x_1 + \dots + K_{nn}x_n)y_n$$

\Rightarrow $K_{pq} = K_{qp} \quad \exists$

$$= K_{xy}$$

\Rightarrow 得。

$$A \begin{cases} f_1 = \varphi_1 - l \cdot (K_{11} \cdot \varphi_1 + K_{12} \cdot \varphi_2 + \dots + K_{1n} \cdot \varphi_n) = \varphi_1 - l K \varphi_1 \\ f_2 = \varphi_2 - l \cdot (K_{21} \cdot \varphi_1 + K_{22} \cdot \varphi_2 + \dots + K_{2n} \cdot \varphi_n) = \varphi_2 - l K \varphi_2 \\ \dots \\ f_n = \varphi_n - l \cdot (K_{n1} \cdot \varphi_1 + K_{n2} \cdot \varphi_2 + \dots + K_{nn} \cdot \varphi_n) = \varphi_n - l K \varphi_n \end{cases}$$

$\exists \exists \exists \exists$. $\therefore \varphi = \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i$ non homogeneous linear equation = $\exists \exists$,
 $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n, K_{11}, K_{12}, \dots$ given $\exists \exists \exists$, $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n \exists$.
 unknown quantity $\exists \exists$ solve $\exists \exists \exists$.

$$d(l) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-lK_{11} & -lK_{12} & \dots & -lK_{1n} \\ -lK_{21} & 1-lK_{22} & \dots & -lK_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -lK_{n1} & -lK_{n2} & \dots & 1-lK_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \text{Discriminant of the quadratic form } [x, x] - l K x x.$$

\Rightarrow Bordered determinant $\exists \exists \exists$.

$$D(l, x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ y_1 & 1-lK_{11} & -lK_{12} & \dots & -lK_{1n} \\ y_2 & -lK_{21} & 1-lK_{22} & \dots & -lK_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_n & -lK_{n1} & -lK_{n2} & \dots & 1-lK_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

\exists determinant $\exists \exists$, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n $\exists \exists$, $K_{y_1}, K_{y_2}, \dots, K_{y_n}$
 $\exists \exists$ $D(l, K_y) = \exists \exists$; $\exists \exists$ determinant
 $\exists \exists$ relation $\exists \exists \exists$.

$$D(l, K_y) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x_1 & \dots & x_n \\ K_{11}y_1 + \dots + K_{1n}y_n & 1-lK_{11} & \dots & -lK_{1n} \\ K_{21}y_1 + \dots + K_{2n}y_n & -lK_{21} & \dots & -lK_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ K_{n1}y_1 + \dots + K_{nn}y_n & -lK_{n1} & \dots & 1-lK_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

\exists determinant = $\exists \exists$, first row = $\exists \exists$.
 $\exists \exists$ = each col = $\exists \exists$ y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n $\exists \exists$

$$l D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ Ky \end{matrix}) = \begin{vmatrix} [xy] & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ y_1 & 1-lK_{11} & -lK_{21} & \dots & -lK_{n1} \\ y_2 & -lK_{12} & 1-lK_{22} & \dots & -lK_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_n & -lK_{1n} & -lK_{2n} & \dots & 1-lK_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [xy] d(l) + D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix})$$

即ち $l D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ Ky \end{matrix}) = [xy] d(l) + D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix})$ (1)

A 1 式 = y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n を x として add する。

$$[x, y] = [y, y] - l [Ky, y]$$

故に equation A を satisfy する φ により equation 1 を satisfy する。

$$[x, y] = [y, x] + u \text{ 等 } \varphi, [Ky, y] = [Ky, \varphi]$$

$$+ \text{ 故 } [x, y] = [y, y] - l [y, Ky] \quad (2)$$

φ を satisfy する $x = \varphi$ を determine する (可なり)。

(1) + (2) + \exists $[x, y] = - \frac{D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix})}{d(l)} + l \frac{D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ Ky \end{matrix})}{d(l)}$ (3)

今 $d(l) \neq 0$ として assume する。

(3) により x, y は \neq 同値 relation となる。

$$[x, y] = - \frac{D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix})}{d(l)} + l \frac{D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ Ky \end{matrix})}{d(l)}$$

$$[x, y] = - \left[\frac{D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix})}{d(l)} \right]_{\eta=y} + l \left[\frac{D(l, \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix})}{d(l)} \right]_{\eta=Ky}$$

$$[y, y] = [y, \eta]_{\eta=y} = - \frac{D(l, \begin{matrix} y \\ y \end{matrix})}{d(l)}$$

これを代入して $[y, y] = - \frac{D(l, \begin{matrix} y \\ y \end{matrix})}{d(l)}$ が入り来る。 故に

$$[y, y] = - \frac{D(l, \begin{matrix} y \\ y \end{matrix})}{d(l)}$$

と取ると、quantitatively identical である。

= satisfy $\epsilon \geq n$.

故 $= d(l) \neq 0$ $+ n \neq 1$, \Rightarrow Y , coefficient of y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n $+ n$. \Rightarrow l is a solution of original equation, linear $+ n$ \Rightarrow l is a solution $+ n$.

$= d(l) = 0$ $+ n$ Case:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{l} - K_{11} & -K_{12} & \dots & -K_{1n} \\ -K_{21} & \frac{1}{l} - K_{22} & \dots & -K_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -K_{n1} & -K_{n2} & \dots & -K_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$d(l)$ Roots, $\epsilon \geq n$ real quantities $= \epsilon \tau$, \Rightarrow $l^{(1)}, l^{(2)}, \dots, l^{(n)}$ $+ \epsilon$, \Rightarrow l is a root, $\epsilon \geq n$ different $+ n$ assume ϵ .

$$d(l) = \begin{vmatrix} -K_{11} & -K_{12} & \dots & -K_{1n} \\ -lK_{21} & 1-lK_{22} & \dots & -lK_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -lK_{n1} & -lK_{n2} & \dots & 1-lK_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \dots + \begin{vmatrix} 1-lK_{11} & -lK_{12} & \dots & -lK_{1n} \\ -lK_{21} & 1-lK_{22} & \dots & -lK_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -K_{n1} & -K_{n2} & \dots & -K_{nn} \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$n d(l) - l d'(l) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -lK_{21} & 1-lK_{22} & \dots & -lK_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -lK_{n1} & -lK_{n2} & \dots & 1-lK_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1-lK_{11} & -lK_{12} & \dots & -lK_{1n} \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \dots + \begin{vmatrix} 1-lK_{11} & -lK_{12} & \dots & -lK_{1n} \\ -lK_{21} & 1-lK_{22} & \dots & -lK_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = d_{11}(l) + d_{22}(l) + \dots + d_{nn}(l).$$

\therefore $d_{11}(l) + d_{22}(l) + \dots + d_{nn}(l) = n d(l) - l d'(l)$.

今 $l = l^{(h)}$ $+ n$ root \Rightarrow l is a root $+ n$.

$$d_{11}(l^{(h)}) + d_{22}(l^{(h)}) + \dots + d_{nn}(l^{(h)}) = -l^{(h)} d'(l^{(h)}).$$

$l^{(h)}$ is a zero of $d(l)$, \Rightarrow $l = 0$ $+ n$.

