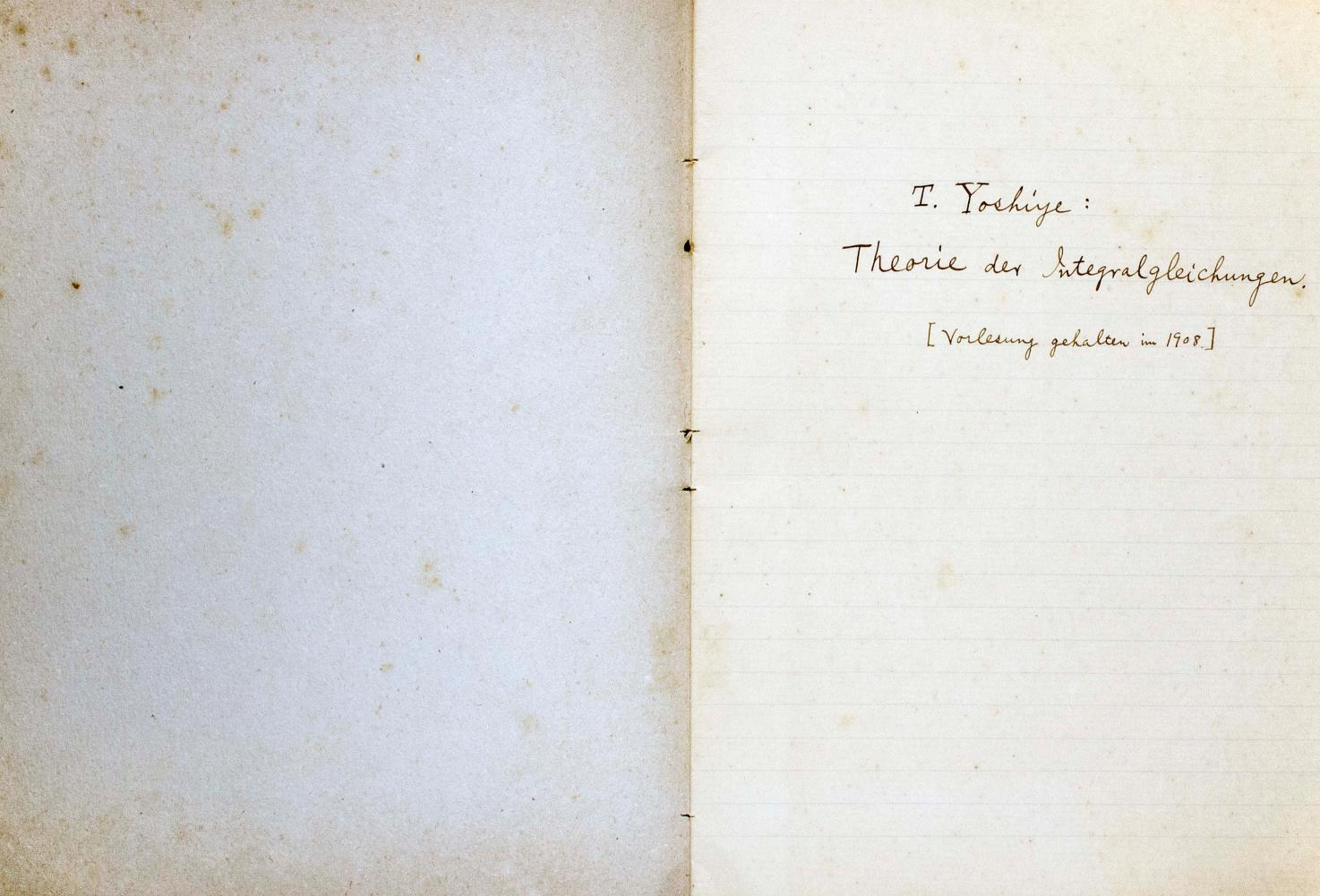
ND FE-BDD Integral equations. By I. Yoshiye. (1908) (Matsuso)

C. 3



Chapter I. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$ $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0.$ $\mathcal{V} = \int_{(x, 0, y_0)}^{(x, 0, y_0)} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \right)$ n arbitray + - 1,"+1).

Origin of Integral equations [Randwestanfgabe] X+i y +n complex variable, function 7 u+iv +2-1; u+v >. Cauchy, differential equation 7 satisfy & # un: \$32. 1=, =1=17) relation pult ", n+iv, 2+iy, function+1] Laplace's equation コ) any integral u(x,y)がかれは,コレ= correspond えん ショ ボルルフライ身ルヤ Laplace equation , solution 7 Harmonic function + 17, Logarithmic potential 3/2, Laplace equation 7 th 72. [15]

Harmonic Functions. ine E= S+n Gebiet = IDI, 1, 1= In n(X,Y)+n n "; FI Dis properties = 152 " 14" N 7 1," S+" 11227 Harmonic function +11+17, u, eindentig und stetig auf \$, In , Du exist, eindentig und stetig in S. 224, 324 exist, endenty und stetig in S, n satisfies Laplace ly. 324 - 342 =0. $\mathcal{V} = \int_{xy}^{xy} \left\{ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \right\}$ Egral 7 # ILN, v.n + same properties 7 To2 $+iv = f(z), \quad z = x + i\gamma,$ f(Z), \$ \$ = 7 eindentig und stetig +1). . スレハー $f(c) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f(\mathbf{R})}{\mathbf{R}-c} d\mathbf{R}$ O_r) Put $z-c=\gamma e^{it}$ da=:reitat, $f(c) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} (u+iv) dt = u(c) + iv(c).$ $\therefore \qquad u(e) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} u \, dt,$ $v(c) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} v dt.$

C784

r(c), circumference E, value, arithmetic mean = 3" 7 5

トノ中カニアリ。 greatest or least value 7 +n+kr; 1/2:4 Rand 1 1-1 point=ティテレサ・ルフッカ32: KIGIS equal +3,1, n, Rand, FAt' E: FIFE constant +1). +3, +"n]" >37" [hoof, 3]]

Erste Randwerbaufgabe. U 7 Lebit 1 Harmonie + +2. n. \$, 1 ≠ A+ Rand = = 7 continuous =, 74 34, 34, 34 tr Rand, E 77" = continuous +1 f assume 2. V(X, Y) + ~ function, SIFAt' Rand / E=FE continuous= マル シン, シン, シン, シン, シン モゼリトス。 ソノ上=, Vガ Rand上 == 1=1 value, U, 12= equal + 11-20 4: V 5" Laplace eq. 7 satisfy zn 7, assume 22: Theorem: $J = \iint \left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 \right] dx dy$

+n Integral ", v=n) 1= Minimum +".

n(c), circumference ±, maximum value + minimum val +, 1/2, 1/2=71).

Harmonic function, S +n Grebiet #, inner point = FLFN = # 17 greatest 23, least value 7 In 7 Henzi; Fi

= 1) Hannonic functions u, u' 5", Rand 1 ± = FL7 dame value 7 J3 n+31,", =, function, \$=, function

v = u + h, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$. $J = \iint_{S} \left[\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right] dxdy + 2 \iint_{S} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right] dxdy$ $+ \iint_{S} \left[\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right] dxdy.$ $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) - h \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ $\iint_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx dy = \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(h \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \iint_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx dy$ $\iint \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right] dx dy = \iint \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx\right)$ t2= J, h=0, 1\$ Min. ++n. Converse Theorem: $J = \iint [(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X})^2 + (\frac{\partial Y}{\partial Y})^2] dx dy$ $t' \quad V = u , 1 \neq \min, \pm 1/1 \neq v, \forall x, Laplace eq. = i \ddagger Z_2.$ $froof. \quad V = u + dh, [d, n arbitr. const.]$ $\pm d \neq v, \forall$

Proof. v-u=h. + 2017; v 1 to 2 n continuity, properties 7 th h & satisfy 2, 74 UF VF, Rand E: 7 lind +n th h, Rand E = 7, Vanishing function +1).

 $= \int h \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dy - \int h \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} dz dy.$ $-\iint_{F} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \chi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}\right) dx dy = 0. \qquad \begin{array}{c} h_{i}, Rand E_{i} \\ \text{Vanish} z_{i} \\ e_{F} \end{array}$

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

 $J = \int \left[\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\right)^2 \right] dxdy + 2\chi \int \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right] dxdy \\ + \chi^2 \int \left[\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right)^2 \right] dxdy.$ $\iint \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right] dxdy = \int h \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx \right)$ - Ssh (224 + 224) dxdy. v f n f " Rand E= = same value 7 E " function f en tx, Rand t=71, h=0. $: J = \iint_{F} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \chi} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial Y} \right)^{2} \right] dx dy - 2\chi \iint_{F} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \chi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial Y^{2}} \right] dx dy$ $+ \chi^{2} \iint_{F} \left[\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial \chi} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial Y} \right)^{2} \right] dx dy.$ 荒こ V= U7 XL4n H=, Integral 5" min. + 1+, Second integral " vanisht #"1:332", 151+11" Integral が、Jero+127トスレハ, スヨ sufficiently= リトサリモテ last Integral ヨア宗キテモ 星1 經+モト 兄得 マキ 耳= ハサリ Frc J, 「「{(洪)²+(洪)²dxdy ヨリモ ハトナル アレステ, Min. +ル] $\frac{h}{h} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ 花2 デジュナジャンガ· ドノ中=テ Jero+3サルアケアリトセハ· リノマハリ= P+n radius, circle ライズリ、 Pラえちェルサス。今 S-T: h=0 $T: h = [f^{2} - (x - x_{0})^{2} - (y - y_{0})^{2}] + n \gamma^{i} h = \frac{1}{2} 4 \nu^{i} h, \frac{1}{2} h, \frac{$ ===, continus, +4 h. Circle +2=, hositive

and the second second

= if, 74 Dut + By " constant sign = Tom fr: P= 1. Hor 41- 77 b. the h[Tu + 22], T #= =, constant sign = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, サテ テ V to Continuous condition 7 satisfy i, 且. Rand L: 717 & 13 continue value 7 The Function+11+2. +24" $\mathfrak{N}(\mathcal{V}) = \mathfrak{f}\left[\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial \mathcal{Y}}\right)^2\right] dx dy$ FRand EI value 5" constant +32" + 2 U"; = 1 Integral nalways positive = 27 = ₹ 27 0 ++37; Ž + R(v) 5" 0 + LIN" (2) + (2) + (2) always positive + nth, St 2Mn $\chi_{h=F} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \chi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \chi}\right)^2 = 0 + 1 + in 1' + 373?$ $T_{1} = \frac{2V}{2V} = 0, \quad \frac{2V}{2V} = 0.$ $V_{7} = Const. \quad V_{7} = Const. + 3/1 \quad V_{7}. Ram$ 1=27E const. +1), th= SL(V)>0. +1. 15/n= = / continuous integral , value = ". Unter Greny J" P3 H 117 372; V7 Th Value 7 571 € Lower limit ヨリモル+3 こ4ハヨ 得サ ルア + limit 3" exist とサルア か To FLFIVIII= Fit integral # least value 7 hulti v = correspond zw function 7 n+3, v, 1ti.1= n7x $\mathcal{N}(1 \neq 1, \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{N}), \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{M}))$ ipn= u= #tif it integral o" minimum + n7 127, Conve

in the second and the second second

Tr. Marmonie f. +1). Thomson-Dirichlet's principle. =, integral, lower +1], [Riemann, Abelian f. ±1 application.]

Riemann / proof / Lemma = FLF, U, V + n two f. TI) F S) If = F eindenty me stetig = iF, U, V / 2.y = to zw first derivative 5" Rand 1 E F F" eindenty und stetig, 220 first S 1 If = F stetig + nH. SI #= 7 stetig + nH. $\iint \left(\frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int \nabla \left[\frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial \lambda} dy - \frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial y} dx \right] - \iint \nabla \Delta \nabla dx dy$

 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} dx = -ds \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \sin \theta - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \cos \theta\right)$ $dn = \chi y$, \bar{j} $(\bar{n}) = decompose \chi u_{\bar{n}}$. $sin \theta = \frac{d\chi}{dn}, \quad cr \theta = -\frac{d\chi}{dn}.$

1= カケノ せいキ ルヲ 死しバ, Rand 1 上=テハ よフラレチル value3

limit " TEZ N'E, "I Minimum" exist ant Tet 534 Carl Neumann " Methode des arithmetischen Mittels 7 ALF IDIF prover, tit Schwarz Paincare Hilbert (Calculus of Variation, 1899) \$, proof 71%.

 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{Y}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} dy - \frac{\partial \mathbf{Y}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} d\mathbf{X} = -d\beta \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \sin \theta - \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} \cos \theta \right)$ $= -d_{\beta} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dn} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dn} \right) = -\frac{\partial T}{\partial n} d\beta.$ $\iint \left(\frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = -\int \nabla \frac{d\nabla}{dx} ds - \iint \Phi \Delta \nabla dx dy$ $= -\int \nabla \frac{d\nabla}{dn} ds - \iint \nabla \Delta \nabla dx dy.$ $\int \left(\nabla \frac{d\nabla}{dn} - \nabla \frac{d\tau}{dn} \right) ds + \int \left(\nabla \Delta \nabla - \nabla \Delta \tau \right) dz dy = 0$ () $\overline{U}, \overline{V}, \overline{V}, \overline{V} = \overline{\tau}$ harmonie $f + \overline{V}, \overline{V} = 0 + n \overline{\tau} \overline{V} = \overline{\tau}$ $\int \left(\nabla \frac{dT}{dn} - \nabla \frac{d\sigma}{dn} \right) ds = 0.$ T=1 + n harm. $f \neq \frac{1}{2}$ $\gamma^2 = (\chi - a)^2 + (\gamma - b)^2.$ S-T'+n Grebiet $r \neq = 7$, $log \Upsilon$, eindenty und stety + 1. $T = log \Upsilon$. $T = S = r \neq = 7$ harmonic +2 4: S (log r dr - Vdlog r) d = 0. ₹ 2 (a, b) 5" \$, 4 1 point + 32. $\int \left(\log r \frac{d\tau}{dn} - \nabla \frac{d\log r}{dn}\right) ds = 0.$ $= 1 \cdot 3 \cdot j = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int (\log r \, dT - \nabla \, d\log r \, ds = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int (\log r \, dT - \nabla \, dS + \log r \, ds = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int (\log r \, dT - \nabla \, dS + \log r \, ds = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int (\log r \, dT - \nabla \, dS + \log r \, ds = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int (\log r \, dT - \nabla \, dS + \log r \, dS$

at 5" Sn > 1 x = integrate 2n 7 ? ? Circle 1+\$2.

 $\int \log \frac{\gamma}{r_1} \frac{d\Gamma}{dn} dr = \int \log \frac{\rho}{R} \frac{d\Gamma}{dn} ds = \log \frac{\rho}{R} \int \frac{d\Gamma}{dn} ds = 0.$ $\nabla(a,b) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \nabla \left(\frac{d \log r_i}{dn} - \frac{d \log r}{dn}\right) ds.$ $\nabla(a,b) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \nabla \left(\frac{cro\theta}{\gamma} - \frac{cro\theta_i}{\gamma_i}\right) ds.$ $\frac{cro\theta}{Y} - \frac{cro\theta_1}{Y_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{R}{Y^2} - \frac{P^2}{RY^2} - \frac{P^2}{Y^2R} + \frac{R}{Y^2} \right\} = \frac{R^2 - P^2}{RY^2}.$

-A2 = Rand, Value 7 5 1/2 1 = = . dt s. 7 12 17 + nth, V(a.e · integrate セラレス: モカーモガ寺= Circle, t第六=テハ

 $:: \nabla(a,b) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathcal{B}} \left\{ \log \frac{\gamma}{\gamma_i} \frac{d\tau}{du} - \nabla \left(\frac{d\log \gamma}{du} - \frac{d\log \gamma_i}{du} \right) \right\} ds.$

Th= VI S, gneny, Circle 1 E, Value 3' The Enjace 1+1, Cincle, 中, Value V(a, 6), 又7坑4~77得 2) √ (a, 6) + n integral " (a, 6) = 1717 Laplace Eq. 7 (# 270 $\frac{d \log \gamma}{d m} = \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \frac{d \gamma_1}{d m} = -\frac{\cos \theta_1}{\mathbf{T} \gamma_1}, \qquad \frac{d \log \gamma}{d m} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{d \gamma}{d m} = -\frac{\cos \theta}{\gamma_1}.$

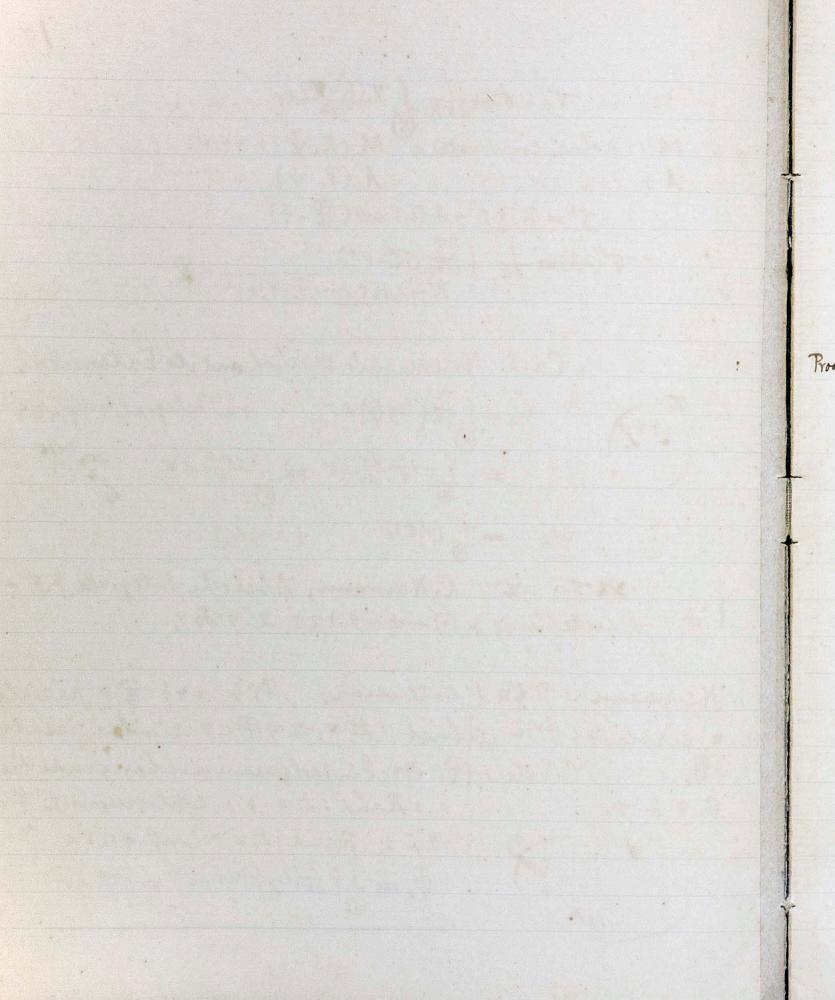
 $\mathcal{P}^{2} = \mathcal{R}^{2} + \gamma^{2} - 2\mathcal{R}\gamma c_{\mathcal{P}}\delta, \quad \mathcal{P}_{i}^{2} = \mathcal{R}^{2} + \gamma_{i}^{2} - 2\mathcal{R}\gamma_{i} c_{\mathcal{P}}\delta_{i}, \quad \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = \frac{\kappa}{p}.$

 $\nabla(a,b) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \int \frac{\nabla(R^2 - P^2)}{\gamma^2} ds.$ M 1 polar co-ordinates = M(R, Ψ) + 2..., A 1 ... A(P, Ψ) ... $\gamma^2 = R^2 + \beta^2 - 2R\beta co(\Psi - \Psi)$ $\nabla(a,b) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\nabla(R^{2} - P^{2})}{R^{2} - 2Rr cr(\Psi - \Psi) + P^{2}} d\Psi.$

Carl Neumann's Method and its Extension. $W_{x} = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \{ \log \frac{1}{Y} \} d\sigma + n \text{ Integral } 7 \frac{4}{5} \tau^{2}$ $= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{Y} \frac{dY}{dn} d\sigma}{W_{x}} = \int \frac{cro\theta}{Y} d\sigma \cdot \frac{u\sigma_{x}}{y}$ $W_{\chi} = \int_{\mathcal{B}} (d\sigma)_{\chi} \quad [angle]$ { ITF" \D' C. Neumann, Abelsche Integrale p.p -+ Darstellung + 10-+ 17 127. 27 16%.

10.

Neumann, Fite, extension. Pp4 = + = > parallel = circle +3 #" Gebiet 1 = 27 At = Similar result 7 得 Circle, H', "= Einfachgusanimenhangende Gebe \$ 7 5 7。 \$, Rand 1 E = s, Continuous fr 9(5) 757. Rand 1 == F Conf. + 1) + 2.



~ (X, y)= to 3" enblende zn angle +1). Hen 1+1. 4(1). (スタ)がドノロネンテモットンテモ ラナリ。 E. (x.y) J. Rand E = アらサンバラナリ、近には $\{\frac{\overline{F_{j}} = \Phi_{j}}{\overline{F_{s}} = \Phi_{s} + \pi \cdot \theta(s)}\}$ + n Function 7 1 / LIN, Fr. S+n Gebiet, 17 At" Rand, E=FE eindenty und stetig + 17 prove x2+20 Proof: Rand I 1 paint & 7 11, & 7 Centre 1 27 02+n circle 74 hn a 1 1 = 2 = ~ Rand 1 = p = 1 Rand 1 11 1 = 15 + = 5 1 1 + 3 = cin ヨ小サクスル。 $\int \varphi (d\sigma)_{x} - \int \varphi (d r) (d\sigma)_{x} = \int \{ \varphi - \varphi (d r) \} (d\sigma)_{x}$ = $\int_{\sigma'} \{ \varphi - \varphi(\alpha) \} (d\sigma)_{\chi} + \int_{\sigma''} \{ \varphi - \varphi(\alpha) \} (d\sigma)_{\chi}$ $= \nabla_x + \nabla_x$ S(do)x=2π. +LIE S(do)x · 2π ヨリ · 1· + n か なカハ ララス: Rand " finite + 47 127, Rand 5" infinitely small + 3 #" Statent = N, 2# SN. +n Obergrenz 7 1. 712. $\int (d\sigma)_{\mathbf{g}} = \pi \langle N.$ E(s)-E(d), Continuous function = iF, & b" d = (I'') IF Jero = tend X 1 Or +1 circle 1 radius 7 sufficiently small = 2 1/7, $|\varphi(s)-\varphi(\alpha)| < M$

11.

 $\begin{cases} \int (d\sigma)_{j} = 2\pi. \\ (d\sigma)_{j} = \pi. \\ \int (d\sigma)_{j} = \pi. \end{cases}$ S , Rand E, point.

+いまえ= スルヨウ。サイレリ $|\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{X}}| \leq M \int_{\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{Y}}} (d\sigma)_{\mathbf{X}}$ こかいこ - 新名: Sol (do)x SN. ·· |Tr | < MN. M +n constant " for d= LE131 1 Jero = tend z. th: A = Fr 3 Mall = +17 $|\nabla_{x}| \leq \frac{2}{3} + 3 \neq 4n = 176.$ 又I Centre=モテ 今イ下リイル のヨリ 更= ハ+ハ circle アイアル。 ない 17. Vx " o" 1 ± 1 integral = 17, circle 1 24, integral +1). $\nabla_{x} = \int_{T'} \left\{ \left\{ e - \varphi(a) \right\} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} d\sigma \right\}$ Or 7 sufficiently small = 1 ", Tx 1 Schwanking 7 157 $= 7 \mp 1, 7 \neq 4 = 7 h, Pp 4$ Schw. $T_{x} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. $t_1 = \alpha_1 + z_{\overline{r}_1}$ Schw. $(\overline{v_x} + \overline{v_x}) < \varepsilon$. x 7 centre + 27 ist. 1.+n circle 7 1 h.r., = 3. $\pi \left[\Psi(s) - \Psi(d) \right]$ +n function / absolute magnitude 3" 23") = 1.+~ \$} の + circle > 小サクシタリトス、サスーバ の キマテハ $\begin{cases} Schw. (\nabla_x + \nabla_x) < \varepsilon & \mathbf{I}_{\varepsilon} \\ |\pi [\varrho(\varepsilon) - \varrho(\omega)]| < \varepsilon & \end{cases}$ $F_{j} = 2\pi \, \mathcal{E}(\alpha) + \int_{\mathcal{T}} \{ \mathcal{E}(\alpha) - \mathcal{E}(\alpha) \} \, (d\sigma)_{j}.$ $T_{F} = 2\pi \left(e(\alpha) + \int \left\{ e(\varepsilon) - e(\alpha) \right\} (\alpha \sigma)_{s} + \pi \left\{ e(\varepsilon) - e(\alpha) \right\}$ $T_{F} = 2\pi \left(e(\alpha) + \int \left\{ e(\varepsilon) - e(\alpha) \right\} (\alpha \sigma)_{s} + \pi \left\{ e(\varepsilon) - e(\alpha) \right\}$ $T_{F} = 1 + n \quad finistian , lehvan fing 5... 3 E = 1) \neq 1... + n = 1$ prove any 24 . PPF |F; - F; | < Schw. S { \$ (F) - \$ (2) } (d r); < E.

12

 $|F_{s}-F_{s}| < Schur \int \{\varphi(r)-\varphi(\alpha)\}(dr)_{x}+\pi |\varphi(r)-\varphi(\alpha)|$ $+\pi[\varphi(\tilde{r}_{1})-\varphi(\omega)] \leq 3\varepsilon$ Hjs + 2. +2-1" $F_{js} = \Phi_s + \pi \cdot \varphi(s),$ $= \pi_{jf} = P_{jf} = P_{jf} = P_{f} + \pi_{i} \varphi(f)$ +24" $\underline{P}_{as} = \underline{P}_{s} - \pi \cdot \mathcal{L}(s).$ Ecke 7 Tomnit 11, angle 7 x + 2 m $\Phi_{as} = \Phi_{s} - \alpha \cdot \varphi(s).$

今 \$js が よっテレノル1年, コノ function 7 f(を)トスーム, f(E), E! Continuous tunction = 17 $f(s) = \int \frac{\varphi_{2n}}{2\pi} (\log \frac{1}{2}) d\sigma + \pi \cdot \ell(s).$ = 1 = $\ell(s)$ mkown + 11+2, γ , Rand ± 1 pt s = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yn distance 120

13

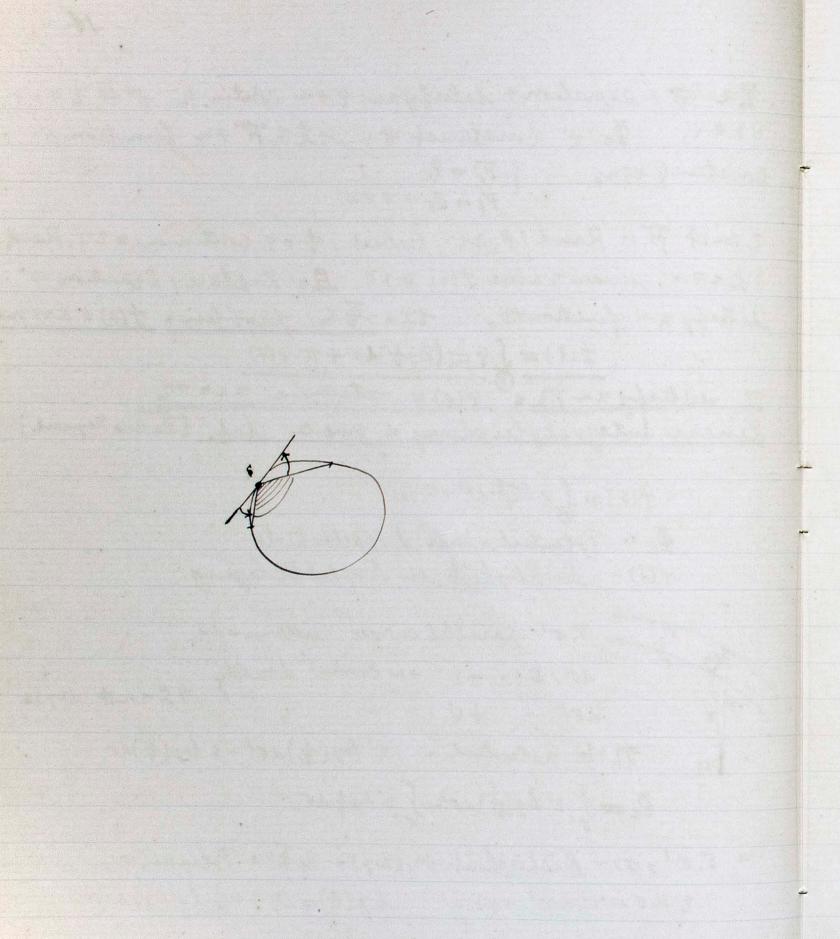
 $|F_j - F_s| < \text{lehv.} \int \{\varphi(s) - \varphi(a)\} (d\sigma)_{\chi} + \pi |\varphi(s) - \varphi(a)| < 2\varepsilon.$

th= ro +n Circle, I == = Fr Fr. Continuous + 9. Pp 4 Fr. Gebiet SI 1727 Rand 1 E = F & Continuous + 17 Enn = j 7 Rand = It 15 7 h limit = F14 Limiting value 9

Pp4 I +n function, Rand = 7 discontinuous +n 79 Enno ン R= ひトノ 妄 ヨリ Rand= (丘 かックト , limiting value = 王as +1) + ut, br & s' ordinary pt + ult 1 i holds. F s.

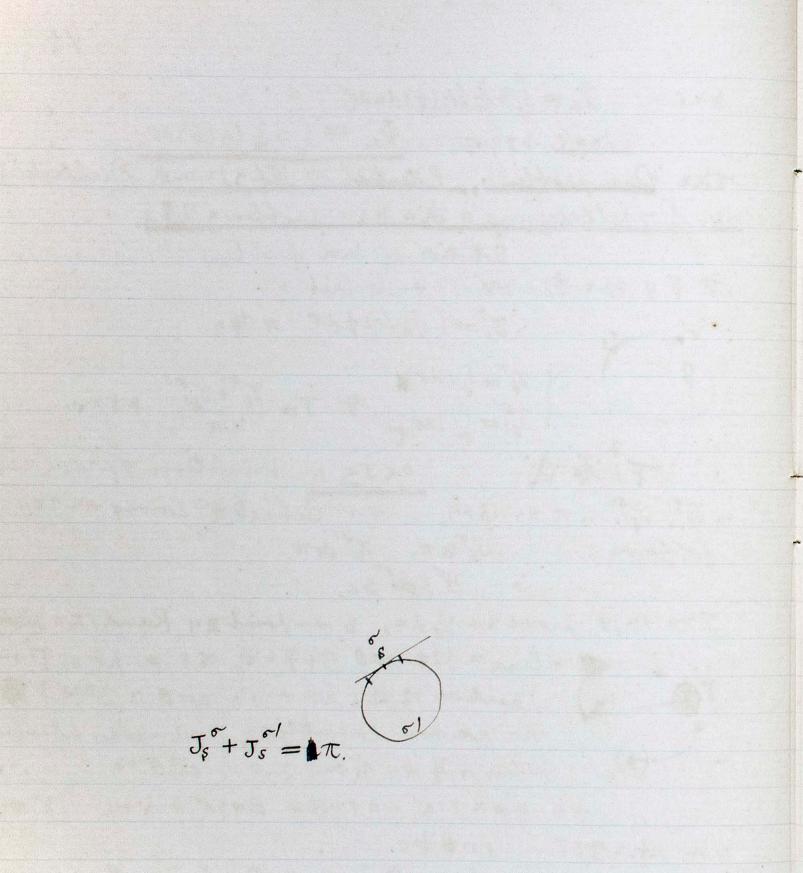
He = , equation > satisfy an & + n contin. In s" R & + us 1) + ti, Ix s' construct # L, IZ= F + n functions" Construct $k_{i}^{2}n_{o}$ { $F_{j}^{i} = \overline{\Psi}_{j}^{i}$ $F_{s} = \overline{\Psi}_{s} + \pi \Psi(s).$ i mit Fin Rand 1 = At" Gebiet 117 = = = continuous = 27, Rand 1 == = given value f(\$) = +1, As Laplace / Equation = Satreby 2" function +1) the = 3/ problem , f(3) 5" 5 73 3 $f(r) = \int \varphi_{\partial n}^{2} \left(l_{r} f_{r}^{+} \right) d\sigma + \pi \cdot \varphi(r).$ <u>I satisfy in The</u> (1) I determine in = The Linear Integralgleichung d. zweiter Art. [Du Bois Reymond.] $f(\varsigma) = \int_{\mathscr{G}} \varphi \frac{c \sigma \theta}{\gamma} d\sigma + \pi \varphi(\varsigma)$ \$\mathbf{P}_{x} " Potential einer Doppelschicht.
\$\mathbf{F}(\varepsilon) " Dichtigkeit der Doppelbelegung. 51 5, 5' parallel curve. distance=dn. $\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}|} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}|} = \frac{1}$ xy 714n potentiel " E'log(+)do'-Elog(+)do. $\overline{P}_{\mathbf{x}} = \int_{\sigma} \varepsilon' \log(\frac{1}{\gamma'}) d\sigma' - \int_{\sigma} \varepsilon \log \frac{1}{\gamma'} d\sigma.$ " 0, 0' = 7 4 Dichtigkeit 5" (x.y) = I + "2 Potentiel + ". $\mathcal{E} d\sigma = \mathcal{E}' d\sigma' + \eta + i, \quad bg(\neq) = bg \neq + \frac{\partial}{\partial n} bg(\neq) dn + \dots$

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 $f \neq j^{*} \qquad f_{x} = \int \mathcal{E} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \log(\frac{1}{r}) dn d\sigma$ $\underline{\varepsilon}dn=\underline{\varphi}. + \underline{t}\varphi_{n}; \quad \underline{\Phi}_{\chi} = \int \underline{\varphi}_{m}^{2} l_{\varphi}(\underline{t}) d\sigma.$ the Our problem ", Potential 3" It 13 mp Dichtigkeit der Doppelbelegung 7 ti4 1-12 problem = 1772. Solution of our problem. F F 7 4h = #t ≥ FOON vex + n Gebiet + 2 $J_x = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \log \frac{1}{2} d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \log \frac{1}{2} d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \frac{$ $\begin{cases} J_{s}^{\sigma} = \int_{\sigma} (d\sigma)_{g} \\ J_{s,i}^{\sigma'} = \int_{\sigma} (d\sigma)_{s,i} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad J = \frac{J_{s}^{\sigma} + J_{s,i}^{\sigma'}}{2\pi} + f_{s,i}^{\sigma'} + f_{s,i}^{\sigma'} \end{cases}$ 下广军式 0<J≤1. , existence > prove ~? Js, Js, ', π = 1 1/ +1/, =1. Gebiet 5' conver + n] =1 follows, $J_s^{\sigma} \leq \pi$, $J_{s'}^{\sigma'} \leq \pi$. $\frac{J_s^{\sigma} + J_{s'}^{\sigma'}}{2\pi} \leq 1$. J>0 +177 prove zn 'b +=, S +n point =1, Rand 1 == straig The line 7 31年 crol 71下い; モミコノルトガ·ア+n partion 12/31/ ルトナい; モミコノルトガ·ア+n ル protion 12/31/ ルトナい; crol 1, geroト要+ ル proitive quantity+1. angle, absolut value 1, 王 コリ リ、ナルフ 127 crol 70. マタ 0=モア32. 0+~1キハ 0=900+い+11. 23リ LIL M= JLF. er 0==0. o + n arc) L = point 5" Es , H, cool , unter Grenz = m 2. \$ = 1) 1/ pt ==" , distance = " Obere Greiz = 1. 1 > MH

15.



 $J_{s}^{\sigma} = \int_{\sigma-1}^{\infty} \frac{c r \theta}{\gamma} d\sigma > \frac{m}{M} \int_{\sigma-1}^{\sigma} d\sigma = \frac{m}{M} (\sigma-\gamma)$ $\mathcal{J}_{s'}^{\sigma'} > \frac{m}{M} (\sigma' - \gamma').$ $J > \frac{m}{9\pi M} (s - r - r')$ s. Rand. r, r'7 duff. small = 2 -1: \$ - r-r'>0. th = J>0. th: 0< u<J<1. 41. SIL = 7 continuous + n th, S + n Grebiet = 7 Fin Value = Obere Grenz G + Unter Grez K + 71 G> 4>K. $\begin{array}{cccc} \widehat{F} & Rand \overline{7} = \overline{E}p = \overline{5},5\\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \overline{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} \\ & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} & \widehat{F} &$ $\sigma: \quad \overline{P}_{s} \leq G \int_{\sigma} \frac{cr^{\theta}}{r} d\sigma + \frac{Gr+k}{2} \int_{\sigma} \frac{cr^{\theta}}{r} d\sigma.$ $\sigma': \quad \overline{P}_s \geq \frac{G+k}{2} \int_{\sigma} \frac{c_{\sigma\theta}}{\gamma} d\sigma + K \int_{\sigma} \frac{c_{\sigma\theta}}{\gamma} d\sigma.$ $P_{s} \leq G J_{s}^{\circ} + \frac{G+K}{2} J_{s}^{\circ'}$ $\mathcal{P}_{r} \geq \frac{G_{r+k}}{2} J_{s}^{\sigma} + K J_{s}^{\sigma'} \int$ $\therefore \quad \underline{P}_{r} \leq \pi \, \mathrm{G} - \frac{\mathrm{G} - \mathrm{K}}{2} \, J_{s}^{\sigma'}$ $\bar{P}_{s} \geq \pi K + \frac{G-K}{2} J_{s}^{\sigma'}$

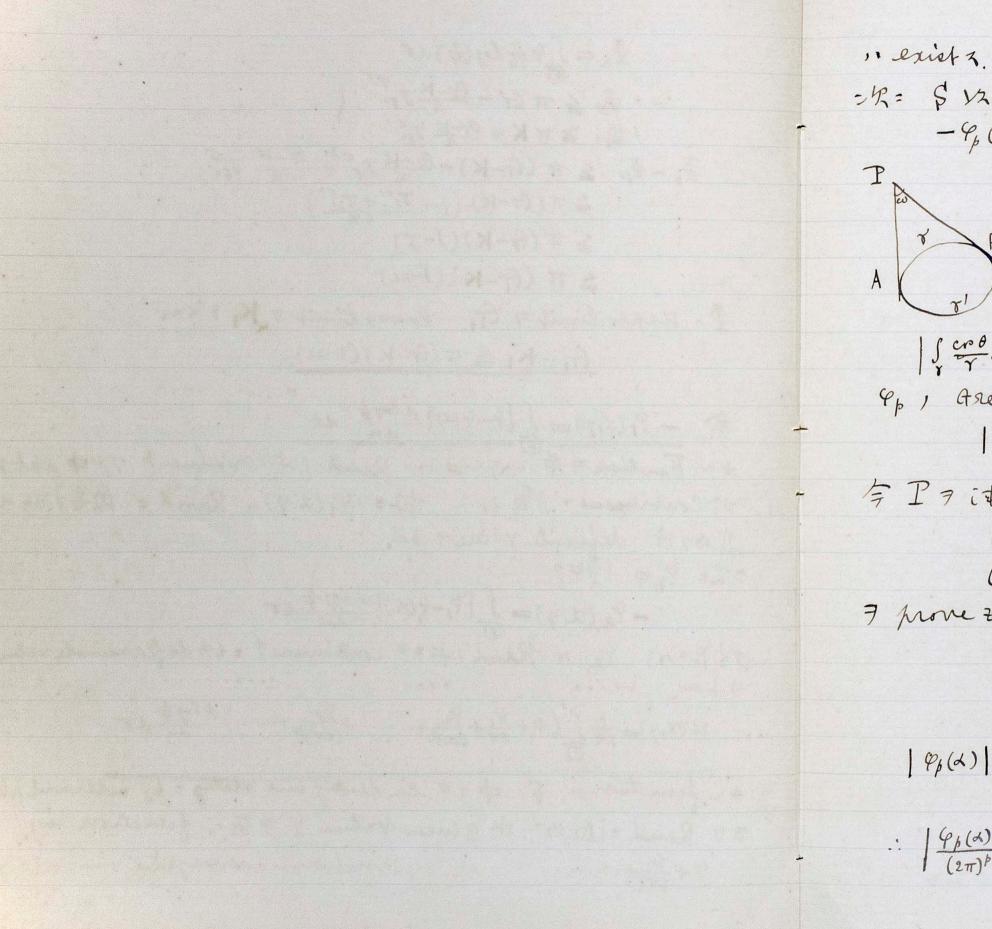
I function, \$ 1年27 lindenty und statig=27 豆, d7 Centre +2n suf. smalleircle 17 = 7 .. any assigned small quantity 31) ? -)+324~77h. Ppt 21 integral, & +n pt, Umgebung : 315 continuous +11.

 $\Phi_{\rm X} = \int \varphi_{\rm In}^2 \log(\frac{1}{r}) d\sigma$ $\Phi_{s'} \leq \pi \operatorname{Gr} - \frac{\operatorname{Gr} - \mathsf{K}}{2} J_{s'}$ $\overline{\Phi}_{s'} \geq \pi K + \frac{G-K}{2} J_{s'}^{\sigma'}$ $\overline{\Phi}_{s} - \overline{\Phi}_{s'} \leq \pi \left(G - K \right) - \frac{G - K}{2} J_{s}^{\sigma'} - \frac{G - K}{2} J_{s}^{\sigma'}$ $\leq \pi \left((T-K) \left(1 - \frac{J_s^{\sigma'} + J_{s'}}{2\pi} \right) \right)$ $\leq \pi (G-K)(I-J)$ $\leq \pi (G-K)(I-M)$ P, Upper limit 7 (T, lower limit 7 K, +3.,. $\underline{G_{I}-K_{I}} \leq \pi (G_{I}-K)(I-m).$

 $f = - \ell_1(x,y) = \int \left\{ \ell - \ell(d) \right\} \frac{d \log \frac{1}{p}}{dn} d\sigma$ (In) 17 definite value 7 7. ンケー キョ ヨーテ $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{X}, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \left(\varphi + \frac{\varphi_1}{2\pi} + \frac{\varphi_2}{(2\pi)^2} + \dots + \frac{\varphi_p}{(2\pi)^p} + \dots \right) \frac{d \log \frac{1}{2\pi}}{dn} d\sigma$ 31) Rand = it '5" " I to given value & 7 Ton function + ". G+Git.

17

+ ~ Function = # > Li; = " Rand 1 1 Value + "11 + 1 ht- h ガ Continans= がたり、 か= (x,y), Rand = 以きアヨウス $- \frac{\ell_2(\chi, \chi)}{\Im} = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{\{\ell_1 - \ell_1(\chi)\} \frac{d \log \frac{1}{2}}{dn} d\sigma}{\int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{1}{n} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{1}{n} \int_{$ +n function, \$, \$ = 7 eindentig und stellig = 27 internal fl



= \$ 12/2+, point (3, 4) 7 # 1 - 9p (3, n) = S{ 9p-1 - 8p-1 (2)} d log + do $= \int_{\mathfrak{S}} \varphi_{p-1} \frac{d \log \frac{1}{Y}}{dn} d\sigma - \varphi_{p-1}(d) \int_{\mathfrak{S}} \frac{cn\theta}{Y} d\sigma$ =) last integral , jero + uth $- \mathcal{C}_{p}(d) = \int \mathcal{C}_{p-1} \frac{d \log(\frac{1}{r})}{dn} d\sigma.$ $\left| \int \frac{c n \theta}{\gamma} d \sigma \right| = \omega, \qquad \left| \int \frac{c n \theta}{\gamma} d \sigma \right| = \omega.$ 4p, Areatest value 7 Gp. least 7 Kp + 2 $|\varphi_p(\overline{s},h)| \leq |G_{\overline{t}}-K_{\overline{t}}| \omega.$ 今アラ ith UR d= 15かかと4しが, Rand:ラ(チー、アハイト+ル $| e_{\beta}(a) | \leq \pi | (G_{T_{p-1}} - K_{p-1}) |$ $G_1 - K_1 \leq \pi(G_{T-K})(1-m)$ 7 prove zm + same process = II = $G_{z}-K_{z} \leq \pi (G_{I}-K_{I})(I-m).$ $G_{p-1} - K_{p-1} \leq \pi (G_{p-1} - K_{p-1})(1-n).$ (Pp(d)) ≤ π2(1-m) (Gp-2 - Kp-2) $\leq \pi^{p} (1-m)^{p-1} (G-K)$ $\frac{|\varphi_{p}(a)|}{(2\pi)^{p}} \leq \frac{G-K}{2} \left(\frac{1-\mu}{2}\right)^{p-1}$

18

 $\int \left\{ \frac{\varphi_{1}}{2\pi} + \frac{\varphi_{2}}{(2\pi)^{2}} + \dots \right\} \frac{d \log \frac{1}{2\pi}}{d\pi} d\sigma = -\varphi_{i}(\sigma) - \frac{\varphi_{i}}{2\pi} - \dots$ $2\pi u(x, y)$

 $\frac{1-\mu}{2} < 1. \qquad \therefore \qquad \sum \frac{q_p(\alpha)}{(2\pi)^p} \qquad \text{uniform convergence } + i)$ th= n(x,y) + n integral , exist 2, term by term = integra zn 77 10. th= = ; series = <u>d log v</u> 7 term by term = \$\$\$ 57, 15\$ n to term by term = integrate = 7 = converge +1) Integral C S 4p dlogt do. " Laplace Eq. 7 to 2 ants, マpf n(x,y), each term z. Laplace Eg. Ft荡 Zauth, n(x,y) モマリ 送り. わ= <u>い(x,y), G+n Gebiel 中=テハ Harman</u> Function +1) コレヨリ G1 中, h+ヨリ Rand = 4.1 1 5 + 通リテレ近いリモ, (8) + n value 7 + 12] proveke. $\Phi_{\chi} = \int \varphi \frac{d}{dn} \left(b_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d}{r} \right) d\sigma$ 更, 代·ハリ= 2市 i (ス.y), € 1 ft' /1 1= e+ 41/2π+ 42/(2π)2+.... ヲ住 入レタリトセハー $2\pi u_{js} = 2\pi u_{s} + \pi \left\{ \varphi_{1}^{(s)} + \frac{\varphi_{1}^{(s)}}{2\pi} + \dots \right\}$ $2\pi \mu_{af} = 2\pi \mu_{f} - \pi \left\{ \varphi(f) + \frac{\varphi(f)}{2\pi} + \dots \right\}$:. $u_{js} - u_{as} = \ell(s) + \frac{\ell_{l}(s)}{2\pi} + \frac{\ell_{l}(s)}{(2\pi)^{2}} + \cdots$ 1) J' Rand = (I In 1+ $\overline{(2\pi)^{b}} \int_{\mathfrak{S}} \frac{\varphi_{p}}{dp} \frac{d\log \frac{1}{2}}{dn} ds = -\overline{(e\pi)^{b}} \frac{\varphi_{p+1}(s)}{\varphi_{p+1}(s)}$ by p. 18. :. $2\pi u_{af} = -\ell_{1}(f) - \frac{\ell_{2}(f)}{2\pi} - \dots$

19.

 \therefore $u_{j}s = \varphi(s).$ the 1+n function, internal point =" Rand = it is" 1717 4(8)+~ Greye West 7 Thr. 52= S +n Gebiet #" Convex +n care, Randwert aufger い 出来ない+り。 = 1 1 = Integral Eq. 1 Solution + # 7 n = 3+1/0

case: " Crebiet 7 combine = = = 1/2 n+1.

20

Febiet 5" Concave + 11=, = 1 3 15, Apply 2n 7 WE 12; = 1 Neumann, Schwary Picard, Traite de Analyse.

Chapter II. Solution of Fredholm.

Abhandlungen . Bd. 13. (1887) +り。 ンステー Mathematica. 27 (1903) Kellogg, Zur Theorie der Integralgleichungen. Göttinger Nachrichten (1902).

 $\forall (x) + \lambda \int f(x,s) \vartheta(s) ds = \Psi(x).$ $\forall + f + \eta \bar{x}_{n} : \eta \neq \psi + n fornetion \eta titcta.$ $D = |+ \chi \int_{x_1}^{x_1} f(x_1 x_2) dx_1 + \cdots$

Second kind 1 integralequation , solution 7 4'2 + 7 4" mm C. Neumann, über die Merhode des arithmetie hen Mittels. Leipige

21.

Fredholm, Sur une nouvelle méthode pour la redolution de problème de Dirichlet. Ofversecht of Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlinger 37 (1900) ibid, Sur une classe l'equations fonctionelles. Acta Fredholm 1 Solution I' Neumann , Solution 7 & 2 m.

+ $\frac{3^n}{n!} \int \int \cdots \int f \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \\ x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \end{array} \right) dx_1 \cdots dx_n$

Hadamard Satz. (1893).
21 Determinant-1 lach e
Substitute
$$\overline{z} = 7 (\overline{z} + n Oete)$$

 $= 1 (\overline{p}_1), 11 Oiagonal term
 $\left| f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_1 \dots & x_n \\ y_1 & y_1 \dots & y_n \end{pmatrix} \right|^2$
 $Q + n Quadratic form = 1$
 $Q = (a_{11} x_1 + \dots + a_{1n} x_n)^2 + (a_{21} = \sum A_{1K} x_1 x_K, \quad i. \kappa = A_{1K} = A_{Ki}.$
 $A_{1I} = a_{1I}^2 + a_{2I}^2 + a_{3I}^2 + \dots + a_{nI}^2,$
 $Q = \alpha_1 x_1^2 + \alpha_{2I} + a_{3I}^2 + \dots + \alpha_{nI}^2,$
 $Q = \alpha_1 x_1^2 + \alpha_{2I} + \alpha_{2I} + \alpha_{2I} + \alpha_{2I}^2,$
form, $R - 2 \overline{z}$: argumento
 $Q = \alpha_1 (x_1 + \frac{X_1}{\alpha_1})^2 + (R$
 $linen form of x_1 \dots x_n)^2$
 $= x - \frac{X_1^2}{\alpha_1} = \alpha_2 (x_2 + \beta x_3 + \dots + \alpha_{nI})^2$
 $= 1 \alpha - x_1 \beta$ real constant $+1$
 $\frac{1}{2}n = Q - positive 1 definit$
 $\frac{1}{2}x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_n = 0 + \infty$$

22.

Et'r Determinant 1 value, ilement 7 conjugate element = 7 minant F. Z + 1 = 1 + 1 product n / square roof > ") € ★+32"

> Vn" # an

hn.

 $21 \chi_1 + \dots + a_{2n} \chi_n)^2 + \dots + (a_{n_1} \chi_1 + \dots + a_{n_n} \chi_n)^2$ = 1,2,...n.

..... Ănn = ain + aen + + ann R. KI n X2... Xn I homogen. Linear , quadratic form +11. $-\frac{\chi_1^2}{\alpha_1}$). madratic f. of Xe Xn $(x_1)^2 + (\chi_1 \dots \chi_n)_2$ 2+ de (x2+ des x2+...+den xn)2+.....+du xn te form + n7 127, d1, a2 ... dn 1

3330

 \wedge $A_{II} = \alpha_{I}$

$$\begin{split} \chi_{2} = I, \quad h \geq \pi \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \neq 0, \quad h \leq n \\ A_{22} &= \alpha_{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \neq d_{2} \geq d_{2}. \\ \hline P \neq 1 \\ A_{33} &= \alpha_{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \neq d_{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \neq d_{3} \geq d_{3}. \\ \hline A_{nn} &\geq d_{n}. \\ \exists \iota \neq n \quad \ell_{0} \quad haitwishen \\ = \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{1n} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{11} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{11} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{11} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{11} \\ A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{11} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{11} & A_{11} \\$$

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dn.

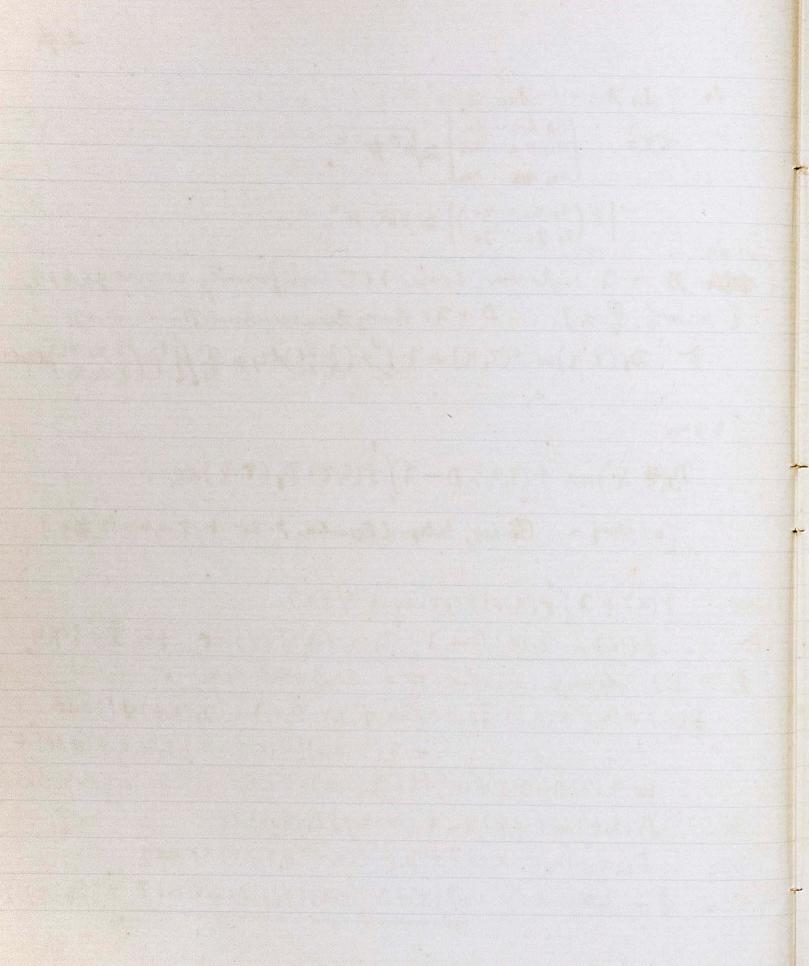
transformate

criminant "

 $a_{2n}^{\ell} + \dots \leq nF$

 $\therefore \quad A_{11} A_{22} \cdots A_{nn} \leq n^n \mathcal{F}^{2n}$ $t = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \leq \int_{n}^{n} f^{2n}$ $\left| f \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & \chi_2 \dots & \chi_n \\ \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 \dots & \gamma_n \end{pmatrix} \right| \leq \sqrt{n^n} \cdot \mathcal{F}^n$ コレヨリ # D " A 1 power series + 17 uniformily convergent + ". [proof \$ 2] D: 21 Ganz transcendente Funktion + 1/0 $f = D_{1}(3, h) = f(3, h) + \lambda \int_{0}^{t} f(\frac{3}{h}, \frac{x_{1}}{h}) dx_{1} + \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2!} \int_{0}^{t} f(\frac{3}{h}, \frac{x_{1}}{h}) dx_{1} dx_{1}$ トスーパ $D_{1}(\overline{3}, h) = f(\overline{3}, h) \cdot D - \lambda \int f(\overline{3}, \tau) D_{1}(\tau, h) d\tau$ [= 1/Woof " Bocher, Integral Equation p. 35 + 12 -+ ~ to to 1] $++= \cdot \ell(x) + \lambda \int f(x, \varepsilon) \ell(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \Psi(x).$ $f(x) = \Psi(x) D - \lambda \int D_1(x,t) \Psi(t) dt + n \Phi_7 i F_1,$ ₽ => ±) Integral equation 1 = Substitutezer. $\overline{\mathcal{P}}(x) + \gamma \int f(x,\varepsilon) \ \overline{\mathcal{P}}(\varepsilon) \ d\varsigma = \Psi(x) \ D - \lambda \int_{\sigma} D_{1}(x,\varepsilon) \Psi(t) \ dt$ + $\Im \int f(x,s) \left[\Psi(s) D - \Im \int D_{1}(s,t) \Psi(t) dt \right] ds$ $= \Psi(\mathfrak{A}) \cdot \mathbb{D} - \mathfrak{A} \int \Psi(\mathfrak{t}) d\mathfrak{t} \left[\mathbb{D}, (\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{t}) - \mathcal{T}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{t}) \cdot \mathbb{D} + \mathfrak{A} \int \mathcal{D}, (\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{t}) \mathcal{T}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{s}) d\mathfrak{s} \right]$ $B_{Y}(I), \quad D_{I}(x,t) = f(x,t) D - \lambda \int_{a}^{b} f(x,t) D_{I}(x,t) d\tau$ $t J = \mathcal{D}_1(x,t) - f(x,t) \mathcal{D} + \lambda \int_0^t f(x,s) \mathcal{D}_1(s,t) ds = 0.$ $t_{l} = \Phi$, Integrally, $\Phi(x) + \lambda \int f(x, r) \overline{\Phi}(r) dr = \psi(x) \cdot D = i \overline{a} \cdot 2\pi$.

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Lero points of D. $= \mathcal{D}_{1}(3, h) = (\lambda - \lambda_{0})^{\nu} \mathcal{D}_{1}'(3, h), \quad \mathcal{D}_{1} \neq 0, \quad \lambda = \lambda_{0}$ +1) $+\lambda_{o}$ $t = \frac{dD}{d\lambda} = (\lambda - \lambda_{o})^{\gamma - 1} D_{o}^{\prime}$ $D_{o} \neq o, \lambda = \lambda_{o}$ $ibn = \int_{0}^{n} D_{1}(3, \overline{3}) d\overline{3} = \frac{dD}{d\overline{3}} + n \overline{3} 1 \overline{3} \overline{7}$ $\int_{0}^{t} \mathcal{D}_{1}\left(3,\overline{3}\right) d\overline{3} = \left(3-\overline{3}_{0}\right)^{\nu-1} \mathcal{D}_{0}^{\prime}$: $\int_{0}^{1} D_{1}^{\prime}(3, \mathcal{X}) d\zeta = (\mathcal{X} - \mathcal{X}_{0})^{\mathcal{Y} - \mathcal{Y}_{1} - 1} D_{0}^{\prime}$ Left hand " finite, Do " 71 + 15 . DI 1732. Jero + 32. Right hand " a 1+1. $th = \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_{-1}} + 1 + n + h = \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_{-1}} + 1 + n + h = h = \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_{-1}} + 1 + n + h = h = \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_{-1}} + 1 + n + h = h = \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_{-1}} + 1 + n + h = h = \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_{-1}} + 1 + n + h = h = \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_{-1}} + 1 + n + h = h = \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_{-1}} = \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_1} \leq \underline{Y_{-1}} = \underline{Y_1} =$ $\forall \overline{\tau} \qquad \overline{\Psi}(x) = \Psi(x) \cdot D - \overline{\eta} \int_{0}^{\tau} D_{\eta}(x,t) \Psi(t) dt.$ - \$\$ = ", at most y, +1). : vanish & the Function \$ 717 the not the D=0 1 Root + 11=1, Integral equation , Trik 1) 7 Satisfy & 3 M. Et The (3) 7 satisfy 2" non-vanishing root 20 5" exist & #

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D=0, $\lambda = \lambda_0$, multiplicity of gero 7 V + 2. D', Hanz trangendente Tu. + 17 12 = goo paint , 7: "]= ~ 1 = PEn $D(\overline{z}, \mathcal{H}) = (\lambda - \lambda_o)^{\mathcal{Y}} D_o(3, \mathcal{H}) \quad D_o \neq \circ \quad \lambda = \lambda_o$

th = FE (7-70) 1 exp. V-Y,-1 5" negative +11+ 2"; 7=20++11 +nth, $\overline{I}(x)$, \overline{P} : contain #12, $\lambda - \lambda_0 /$ multiplicity.

 $f \perp 1$ $\overline{t}_{(2)} = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^{\gamma_1} = f$ divide $\overline{z}, \lambda = \lambda_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i}$ identical $\underline{\Phi}_{I}(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda_{o}\int_{o}^{b} f(\mathbf{x}, s) \, \underline{\Phi}_{I}(s) ds = 0. \quad \dots \quad (3)$ 7 jero + + + 4n equation 3; 0 + Jeto 1 + 12 function \$, = 7

The ginen equation: $\varphi(x) + \lambda \int f(x, \varepsilon) \varphi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \Psi(x)$.

1 1+1, To " D=0 + n equation , geropoint = 733" 今荒も D=0 ナシモムアドキ え。ガンナキはテニハ, (2)) 雨辺ア D=テ divide $\overline{z} = \frac{\overline{f}(x)}{D} + \frac{1}{2} \int f(x,s) \cdot \frac{\overline{f}(s)}{D} ds = f(x).$ $t_{x} = \frac{\Phi(x)}{D}, \quad \varphi(x) + \gamma \int f(x,s) \, \varphi(s) \, ds = \psi(x).$ +n Integral equation, -, Solution+1]. p. 24 \$ \$ (x) , Definition-equation = ") $\frac{\Psi(x)}{D} = \psi(x) - \lambda \int \frac{D_1(x,t)}{D(x,t)} \psi(t) dt.$ D, (x,t) sto D() , th = 7, power series + 1/0 D=0 1 Solution + n + T. +. $\varphi(x) + \lambda \int f(x, \varepsilon) \varphi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = 0$ 'Fr ~1+", =17 " D=0, root = PIZ" コレ== Fredholm, solution, 行导; (4)

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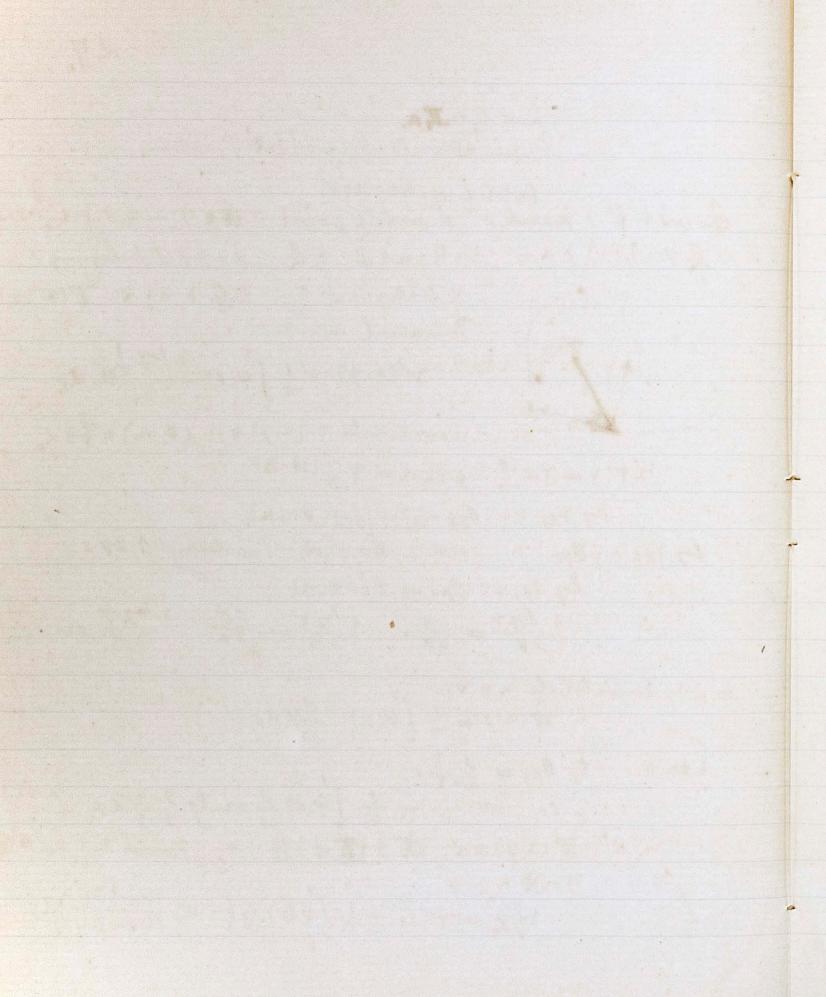
D=o for A. The parameter 2 " D=0 , solution +1 #" 11=", Et 1. Pp4 given Integral equation , Solution+1). To Z = 7 5" 5" non-vanishing function= = 1) =, satisfy k3n1 to to 2 31)3 "Zane Rp+ = 1 Integral eg. 5"- Vanishig solution 7 to thin 17

Chapter II.a.) 英F(3, N) トス. Rand上 F E, Doppel beligning ! $x + iy = \gamma e^{i\theta}$, $s + in = \gamma e^{i(\theta - \theta_0)}$ $\log \gamma_{P,s} + i (\theta_{P,s} - \theta_0) = \log(s + in).$ log YPISt i OPS " Stin 1 analytic function + 7, EPF log Yps+i Ops = f(stin). = 17 Substitute 2 LIN $\overline{W}(X, \gamma) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int \varphi(s) \frac{\partial \mathcal{O}_{RS}}{\partial s} ds.$ $i = t_{g} \theta_{P, \varsigma} = \frac{y - h}{x - 3},$ (1) $(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\sigma} \varphi(\varsigma) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varsigma} \operatorname{arct}_{g} \frac{y - h}{x - 3} d\varsigma,$

Application to Dirichlet's Problem. Gebiet & 1 Rand & Double point 7 to + +" ~ = 1 + 2, 11 + (3,h) Dichtigkeit 7 $\frac{\varphi(s)}{\pi} + \pi \iota_{N} P(x,y)$ P(x,y) P(x,y) P(x,y) $T^{2}(x,y)$ $W(x,y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \varphi(\beta) \frac{\partial \log \frac{1}{T_{PS}}}{\partial n} ds$ · Co-ordinate = (x, y) = 1) (s, n) = 7320 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial n}, \quad \frac{\partial \log \gamma}{\partial n} = -\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \beta}, \quad \frac{\partial \log \frac{1}{\gamma}}{\partial n} = -\frac{\partial \log \gamma}{\partial n}.$

27.

今(X,y)ヲハ, オー1世ョ1理リテ, Rand 上, So=近



 $\neq \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2}{5\pi} \operatorname{ancty} \frac{h(s_0) - h(s)}{3(s_0) - 3(s)} = + (s_0, s), \quad 1 \neq 5, \dots$ $W_{jso} = \varphi(so) + \int \varphi(s) f(so, s) ds$ (2) λ = 1, so = x, wis. 5° known function + x wi; = 11 Integral. equation + 1/2 -+ 1/0

ヲ な开究ヤ~。 ちが $W_{s_o} = \int (\ell(s) f(s_o, s) ds. from (1))$ $\dot{\psi}(s_0) + w_{s_0} = 0.$ the Wisser. tu d' follows to

1 analytic function +1). TOEF = 1+#4= FLF W+iV1 constant-+1).

28.

「「 parameter 1 が D=0 / root +11+ で+ ラ兄ル。 荒 2 1が D=0 , roof = P3 7" + 2"; = L 1 Integral equation r Solution 7 102。 コレガ、ちメンハ、 ラ人ハ Fredholm, Theorem = 1327, homogeneous equation $0 = \mathcal{Q}(s_0) + \int \mathcal{Q}(s) + (s_0, s) \, ds$ Pp+ W " Internel pt =" Rand = \$ 11 H, Rand 1 / Value p" 0 + 1) " The W " Raplace Eq. 7 satisfy 2" continuous f. + 7127, Gebiet \$ 1 1= 7(7, ZIIn xr Jero +3 #"1)" >32"

+1, 1 7 7 7 determine 2 ~ 1 + 1, w(x,y) + i Y (2.7) , 2+ iy

Z Du= Analytic function " = finite Gebiet 1≠ = = constant+ 1年1, analytic continuation = ヤリイテル、あい、マリルタや Jero+リ。 th = w + function, Rand 1 ± PF" E gero + 9, Pp + w itself 3" Jero +3 # ~ 1" > 2 4" th= Ws. = 0. 5" follows z. $z \neq n : \qquad \Psi(s_0) + W_{s_0} = 0.$ $\therefore \quad \Psi(s_0) = 0. \quad [alwayo]$ EP4 hmogeneous eq. 2(so) + 5' 2(s) + (so, s) ds = 0 1 Solution " 12" vanishing tunction +1. 2pt 21 lyne " non-vanishing function & olution 7 The the the Fredholm Thegree = Z') = parameter I, D=0, root = P32: $T_{r} = \varrho(\varepsilon) = \frac{\varrho(\varepsilon)}{D}, \quad | \star \gamma_{1}, \qquad \varphi(\varepsilon), \quad \overline{Z}_{r} \neq 1 \text{ Jutegral}$ Equation , Solution +1). (=) proof= デノテ, Gebiet- 5" convertu 9 要セス"; マタ Gebietか 東+りたっテモ のナリ。

Chapter II.

がまれ。

Hilbert's Theorem: - 12, equation, Kern 5" symmetric function | Case = reduce 2017 17; Proof. $f(s) = \varphi(s) - \lambda \int K(s,t) \varphi(t) dt.$ $variable \notin \exists t, \quad t \exists \gamma := \exists ubstitute 2 u;$ $f(t) = \varphi(t) - \Im \int_0^t K(t, \gamma) \varphi(\gamma) d\gamma, \quad \exists u = K(t, \ell) dt \exists \forall \forall \neq \int \exists u$ $\int K(t,\varepsilon) f(t) dt = \int K(t,\varepsilon) \varphi(t) dt - \lambda \int \int K(t,\varepsilon) K(t,r) \varphi(r) dr dt$ コレニアラ 持ち ケテナ(を)ヨリアノケハッ $f(\varepsilon) - \lambda \int_{\varepsilon} K(t, \varepsilon) f(t) dt = \varphi(\varepsilon) - \lambda \int_{\varepsilon} K(\varepsilon, t) \varphi(t) dt - \lambda \int_{\varepsilon} K(t, \varepsilon) \varphi(t) dt$ + $\lambda^{e} \int K(t, \epsilon) K(t, \tau) e(\tau) d\tau dt$. $= \varrho(\varepsilon) - \lambda \int \varphi(t) dt \left[K(\varepsilon, t) + K(t, \varepsilon) - \lambda \int K(r, \varepsilon) K(r, t) dr \right].$ \$ 1 i) function f(F) - > (K(t, F) + (t) dt = F(F) + +, $K(r,t)+K(t,r)-3\int K(r,r)K(r,t)dr = R+t+1,...$ $\overline{F}(s) = \varphi(s) - \lambda \int Q(s,t) \varphi(t) dt.$

+ + no FI(F), Known function +1), Q(F,t) = known functu

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Hilbert's Investigations.

Fredholm 1 22 +"= Hilbert, Göttinger Nachrichten, (1904-6) 3 mit 7-t" Schmidt, Dissertation = Math. Ann. Bd. 63-64 (1907).

=
$$\overline{i} \overline{f}$$
 \$ $Ft F$: $TP t \overline{f}$ symme
 TF = Theorem 11 prove \overline{e} \overline{f}
Conversely =, tt equation
7 satisfy $z F i \overline{i} \overline{1}$, $follow
 $f(\overline{f}) = \varphi(\overline{f}) - \overline{i} f' K(\overline{f}, \overline{f}, \overline{f})$
 $f(\overline{f}) = \varphi(\overline{f}) - \overline{i} f' K(\overline{f}, \overline{f}, \overline{f})$
 $f(\overline{f}) = \varphi(\overline{f}) - \overline{i} f' K(\overline{f}, \overline{f}, \overline{f})$
 $f'(\overline{f}) = \varphi(\overline{f}) - \overline{i} f' K(\overline{f}, \overline{f}, \overline{f})$
 $f'(\overline{f}) = \varphi(\overline{f}, \overline{f}, \overline{f})$
 $K_{fq} = K (\frac{f}{h}, \frac{g}{h})$ $f, q = \overline{f}$
 $K_{fq} = K (\frac{f}{h}, \frac{g}{h})$ $f, q = \overline{f}$
 $K_{fq} = K_{g, f} + n \overline{f} n$ $K^{g'} \cdot d_{f}$
 $\varphi_{f} = \varphi(\frac{f}{h}), \quad \varphi = f_{f}$
 $K_{fq} = K_{g, f} + n \overline{f} n$ $K^{g'} \cdot d_{f}$
 $f K x_{I} = K_{II} x_{I} + K_{I2} x_{2} + K_{I2}$
 $K x_{I} = K_{II} x_{I} + K_{I2} x_{2} + K_{I3} x_{2} + K_{I3} x_{3} + K_{I2} x_{2} + K_{I3} x_{3} + K_{I3} x_{3} + K_{I3} x_{3} + K_{I3} x_{1} + K_{I2} x_{2} + K_{I3} x_{2} + K_{I3} x_{3} + K_$$

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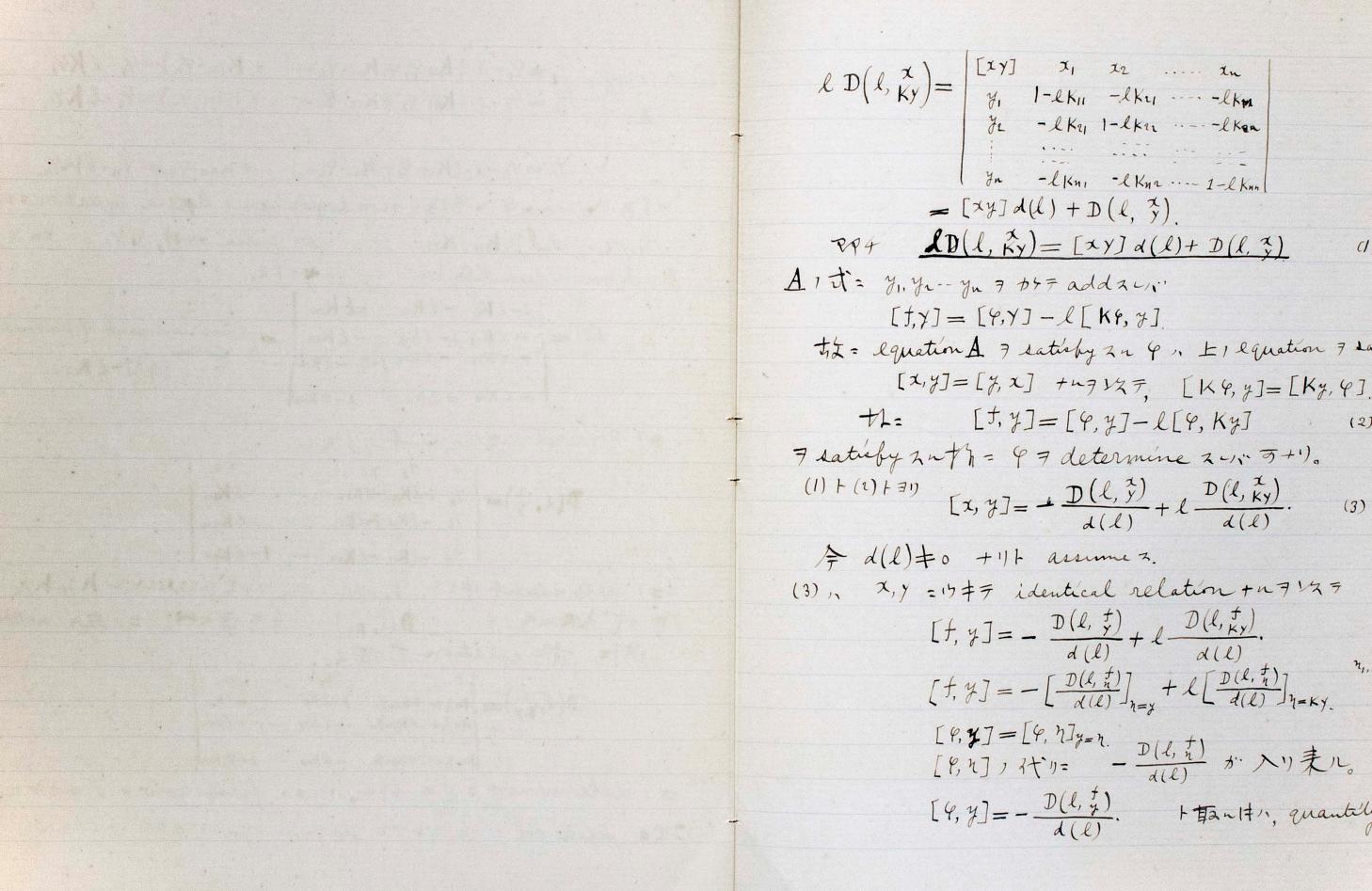
etric + 1) 3 [41] 0 7 latieby In E(F), Z + 1 equation aws the z .. $t) \varphi(t) dt$ K(s,t) = K(t,s)leichung 1- 17. braic Equations. 1,2, n. 1. Izy, + + Kun . Inyn. ymmetric + ~ 131 follower. $=f(\frac{p}{n})$ - K13 X3 + + Kin Xn. + K23 23 + + Ken 24. + Kn3 x3 + ··· + Knn Xn. ·+ Inth. x] $y_2 + \dots + K x_n, y_n$ +... + KIn Lu) y, ++ (Kni 21+...+Knutn) $. = K_{xy}$ フィ导。

$$\begin{array}{c}
f_{1} = \varphi_{1} - l \cdot (K_{11} \cdot \varphi_{1} + K_{1}) \\
f_{2} = \varphi_{2} - l \cdot (K_{21} \cdot \varphi_{1} + K_{2}) \\
f_{1} = \varphi_{n} - l \cdot (K_{n1} \cdot \varphi_{1} + K_{n}) \\
f_{1} = \varphi_{n} - l \cdot (K_{n1} \cdot \varphi_{1} + K_{n}) \\
= f_{1} + \varphi_{1} + \varphi_{2} + \varphi_{3} + \varphi_{n} + \varphi_{n} \\
f_{1} + \varphi_{1} + \varphi_{n} + \varphi_{n} + \varphi_{n} + \varphi_{n} \\
= f_{1} + \xi_{1} + \xi_{2} + \xi_{n} \\
= f_{1} + \xi_{1} + \xi_{2} + \xi_{2} \\
= f_{2} + \xi_{2} + \xi_{2} + \xi_{2} \\
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= f_{2} + \xi_{2} + \xi_{2} + \xi_{2} + \xi_{2} + \xi_{2} \\
= f_{2} + \xi_{2} + \xi_{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \overline{\mathcal{F}} & \overline{\mathcal{F}} & \overline{\mathcal{F}} \\ \overline{\mathcal{F}} & \overline{\mathcal{F}} \\ \overline{\mathcal{F}} \\$$

二次=

32. $2 \cdot \varphi_2 + \dots + K_{1n} \cdot \varphi_n = \varphi_1 - l K \varphi_1.$ 1. 92+....+ Kan. (9n) = 92-1 Klz. $q_2 \cdot q_2 + \dots + K_{nn} \cdot q_n = q_n - l | K q_n$ homogeneous lipear equation = 27, 1. given +ult, 9,42, - 9n 7. mex2+2. l Km = Discriminant of the Quadrati form [x, x]-l Kxx. l Ken -lKin L-LKny This Xn 12 ---- - - Kin Ku - - Kun Kne ··· I-lKnn 2, -- yn 12t ~12,112 Ky, Ky2-Ky = = Tren; =) = 1) determin -..... Xn X. 1-lK11 ----- lKin - l K21 ---- - l K2n - l Kni --- 1 - l Kni 1/1=1 first row = l 7 54 n. y1, y2, --- yn ヨカケテカルフレバ



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(1) the equation A 7 satisfy 2n q, El equation 7 satisfyz. [x,y] = [y,x] + u = 1 x = [Ky,y] = [Ky,y]. $+1: [f, y] = [\varphi, y] - l[\varphi, Ky]$ (2) $[f, y] = -\frac{D(l, \frac{f}{y})}{d(l)} + l \frac{D(l, \frac{f}{ky})}{d(l)}.$ $[f, \mathcal{Y}] = -\left[\frac{D(l, f)}{d(l)}\right]_{h=\mathcal{Y}} + l\left[\frac{D(l, f)}{d(l)}\right]_{h=K\mathcal{Y}}$ $[4, y] = -\frac{D(l, \frac{t}{y})}{d(l)} + \#anltn, quantily, identice$

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, y, coefficient 3" y, y2, - Jn, +') original equation, solution, + 2.

2. In =0. $les = iF, ILF l^{(1)}, l^{(2)}, l^{(n)} +$ fferent +1) + assume 2. $K_{221} + \dots + \begin{vmatrix} 1 - l K_{11} & - l K_{12} & - l K_{12} \\ - l K_{21} & - l K_{21} & - l K_{22} \\ - K_{21} & - K_{22} & - K_{22} \\ - K_{22} & - K_{22} & - K_{22} \\ \frac{0}{-l K_{11}} + \frac{1 - l K_{12} - l K_{12}}{0}$ $= d_{\parallel}(l) + d_{22}(l) + \cdots + d_{nn}(l)$

dnn(l) = n d(l) - l d'(l).

十人スレイ・ $d_{II}(l^{(h)}) + d_{22}(l^{(h)}) + \dots + d_{nn}(l^{(h)}) = -l^{(h)}d'(l^{(h)})$ し(h) ハニ夫モテ Jero ナルフナシ、イラトナレハ·· d(l) ノロキ=テ l=0トスルノキハ

determinant / diagonal term £ 4 5. th 1 ++ 14. 0 + + 1 127, 2/ determinant , Jero + 3 # n 7 12 = + 1/0 d'(l(1)) , d(l), root 5. ef simple root + n = 2), vanish 2 + 'n quantity +', th = ±, equation, 1 = 12, 1, unterdetern nant 1 = = 11/1 = -11, gero + 3 # n = 17). Pp4 d(l) vanish 2n1 = :., '/ first order, minor, = = 0 + + 3 # "n = 17)

35.