

ON THE SPECTRUM OF A CLASS OF SCHRÖDINGER OPERATORS
 WITH FINITELY MANY GENERALIZED FUNCTIONS

R.I. Kadiev (Jr.)

Let $C^k(a, b)$ be a linear space of scalar complex-valued functions which are k times continuously differentiable on (a, b) , $L_2(a, b)$ be a linear space of scalar complex-valued functions on (a, b) , which have square summable modules, n, m be in \mathbb{N} and fixed, $x_0 = -\infty$, and $x_{m+n+1} = +\infty$.

Let us consider a formal differential expression

$$(A_{m,n}f)(x) = -f''(x) + q(x)f(x) + \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k \delta(x-x_k)f(x) + \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+n} \beta_{k-m} \delta'(x-x_k)f(x), \quad -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

In this formula, α_k ($k = 1, 2, \dots, m = \overline{1, m}$), β_k ($k = \overline{1, n}$), x_k ($k = \overline{1, m+n}$) are real numbers, $q(x)$ is a scalar real-valued nonnegative function on $(-\infty, +\infty)$ such that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1+x^2)q(x)dx < \infty.$$

Besides, $x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \dots < x_{m+n+1} < x_{m+n}$.

Consider the equation

$$(A_{m,n}y)(x) = \lambda y(x), \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \quad (1)$$

where λ is a complex number.

Let us agree to assume that any function $y(x, \lambda)$ on $(-\infty, +\infty)$, satisfying the conditions

- 1) $y \in C^2(x_k, x_{k+1})$ for $x \in (x_k, x_{k+1})$ with $k = \overline{0, m+n}$,
- 2) $-y''(x) + q(x)y(x) = \lambda y(x)$ for $x \in (x_k, x_{k+1})$ with $k = \overline{0, m+n}$,
- 3) $y(x_k + 0) = y(x_k - 0) = y(x_k)$, $y'(x_k + 0) - y'(x_k - 0) = \alpha_k y(x_k)$ for $k = \overline{1, m}$,
- 4) $y'(x_k + 0) = y'(x_k - 0) \equiv y'(x_k)$, $y(x_k + 0) - y(x_k - 0) = \beta_{k-m} y'(x_k)$ for $k = \overline{m+1, m+n}$

is a solution of this equation.

In connection with important applications to problems of the Quantum Mechanics (see [1]) it is of interest to study the spectral characteristics of the operator $A_{m,n}$.

It is well-known (see [2]) that the equation

$$-y''(x) + q(x)y(x) = \lambda y(x), \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad (2)$$

has two linear independent solutions $\varphi_1(x, \lambda)$, $\varphi_2(x, \lambda)$, any solution of the equation $y(x, \lambda)$ has the following representation

$$y(x, \lambda) = C_1 \varphi_1(x, \lambda) + C_2 \varphi_2(x, \lambda),$$

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