

## Evolutional Equations with Singularities in Generalized Stepanov Spaces

V. A. Kostin and S. V. Pisareva\*

Voronezh State University, Universitetskaya pl. 1, Voronezh, 394693 Russia

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Let  $F$  and  $U$  be metric spaces with the corresponding metrics  $\rho_F$  and  $\rho_U$ . According to Hadamard ([1], P. 10), the problem of finding a solution  $u \in U$  to the equation  $Au = f$  with given  $f \in F$  is said to be well-posed on spaces  $(F, U)$ , if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- a) for any  $f \in F$  a solution  $u \in U$  to the mentioned equation exists,
- b) the solution is defined uniquely,
- c) the problem is stable on spaces  $(F, U)$ , i. e., for any  $\varepsilon > 0$  one can choose  $\delta > 0$  such that the inequality  $\rho_F(f_1, f_2) < \delta$  yields  $\rho_U(u_1, u_2) < \varepsilon$ .

The stability of the problem depends on the chosen topologies in  $U$  and  $F$ ; choosing the topologies in a proper way, one can formally obtain the continuity of the operator  $A^{-1}$ , whose existence is guaranteed by conditions a) and b).

In this connection we have the following problem on the choice of topologies in the space  $F$  (of problem data) and the space  $U$  (of problem solutions):

1. these topologies have to be independent of the operator  $A$ ,
2. it is desired to have the widest class of spaces of the initial data  $f \in F$ , with which the problem solution  $u \in U$  keeps “good properties.”

In applied problems, the topologies of the following normalized spaces of functions  $f(x), x \in \Omega \subset R^1$ , are used most often:  $C(\Omega)$  is the space of continuous and bounded in  $\Omega$  functions with the norm

$$\|f\|_C = \sup_{x \in \Omega} |f(x)|;$$

$C^{(l)}(\Omega)$  is the space of functions which are continuous and bounded together with their derivatives up to the order  $l$  ( $l \in N$ ),

$$C^{(l)}(\Omega) = \left\{ f(x) : f^{(k)}(x) \in C(\Omega), \|f\|_{C^{(l)}} = \sum_{k=0}^l \|f^{(k)}\|_C, l = 1, 2, \dots \right\},$$

$L_p(\Omega)$  is the space of integrable with the degree  $p \geq 1$  functions with the norm

$$\|f\|_{L_p} = \left[ \int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^p dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Depending on the problem, the corresponding weight spaces are also used.

\*E-mail: pisareva\_s@mail.ru.