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## CRITERION OF UNIQUENESS OF THE INVERSE PROBLEM FOR THE ABSTRACT EULER-POISSON-DARBU EQUATION

*A criterion is established for the uniqueness of the solution of the inverse problem for the abstract Euler-Poisson-Darboux equation with the final Neumann condition.*

*Keywords: Euler-Poisson-Darboux equations, inverse problem, uniqueness criterion.*

E,  $E - D \{ \}$   $A - E.$

$$D \{ t \} G \left( \frac{t}{T}, 1 \right), \quad \left\{ t \right\} G \left( \left[ \frac{t}{T}, 1 \right], \right)$$

$$u''(t) + -u'(t) = Au(t) + , \quad < t < 1 \quad (1)$$

(2)

$$u'(1) = D(A). \quad (3)$$

$$, \quad < < 1 \quad (2) \quad ' ( ) =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} t^{\rho} u'(t) = Vq, \quad \forall \rho \in \mathbb{R}$$

(1)-(3)

( . [1], [2])

(1)

(3)

[3]

$$\left( \right) = \quad (1) - \quad [4], [5].$$

$$[3], [4] \quad (1) = , \quad [5] -$$

A

$$(1) \quad (1)-(3) \quad (t), \dots$$

$$(0) = \dots, \quad (0) = \dots, \quad (1) = \dots, \quad (4)$$

$$(t) = 0, \quad = 0 \quad (1), (4)$$

$$\dots = \dots \quad (1)-(3)$$

$$\dots = \dots \quad (1)-(3)$$

$$(1)-(3) \quad > 0 \quad A \dots E \dots$$

$$( ) = \dots \quad (VI)$$

$$A \dots (1)-(3)$$

$$D( ) = 2(0,1) \dots = L2(0,1)$$

$$\frac{q}{X} \frac{d}{dx} \dots, q > \dots$$

$$I q^{1/2} \dots (Vz), \quad I^{1/2+1/2} \dots$$

$q$

[6].

$$A = -Bq \dots = iBq \dots, \quad (-, 0),$$

$$< 0 \dots (1)$$

$$w''(t) + kw'(t) = w(t) + t^l \dots, \quad 0 < t < 1. \quad (5)$$

$$W(0) = W_0, \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} t^{\alpha} w'(t) = W_q, \quad W_q \in D(A). \tag{6}$$

$$(5), (6) \quad w(t) = \dots \tag{7}$$

$$u''(t) + \dots = Au(t) + (1 - \dots), \quad 0 < t < 1 \tag{7}$$

$$w(0) = W_0 \in D(A), \quad w'(0) = 0. \tag{8}$$

$$1 \tag{7), (8)}$$

$$w'(1) = (1 - k)w(1) \in D(A), \tag{9}$$

$$w'(1) + (k - 1)w(1) = W_1. \tag{9}$$

$$(5), (6), (9) \tag{9}$$

$$= \dots \tag{VI}$$

$$w(1) = U_1, \tag{10}$$

$$(3), \tag{8),$$

$$(1), (2), (10)$$

$$Xk W = -J$$

$$(1), (2), (10)$$

A.

$$I(\dots)$$

[8]

A

$$(1), (2), (10)$$

A

$$Xk W^{\alpha}, \quad G(\dots)$$

A.

[9]

$$u''(t) + \dots (u'(t) - u'(0)) = Au(t), \tag{11}$$

$$u(0) = U_q, u(1) = \dots \tag{12}$$

$$(11) \quad = \dots (0) \in D(A),$$

$$u''(t) + \dots - u'(t) = Au(t) + \dots, \quad 0 < t < 1 \tag{13}$$

(12).

(13)

(1) ,

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