

International
Scientific Conference



Algebraic
and Geometric
Methods
of Analysis

27-30 May 2024
Odesa, Ukraine

The purpose of this conference is to bring together researchers in geometry, topology, algebra, analysis and dynamical systems and to provide for them a forum to present their recent work to colleagues from different nationalities. This way we aim to stimulate discussion about the latest findings in geometrical and topological methods in analysis and to increase international collaboration.

The conference continues the traditional annual conference «Geometry in Odesa» holding from 2004, and hosted by Odesa National University of Technology (Odesa National Academy of Food Technologies till 2021). From 2017 the conference was renamed to «Algebraic and geometric methods of analysis» (AGMA).

The Conference languages: Ukrainian and English.

LIST OF TOPICS

- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the large
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Dynamical systems and their applications
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences
- Geometric problems in mathematical analysis

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Fundamental solution of non-Archimedean pseudo-differential equation of p -adic argument

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The Vladimirov-Taibleson pseudo-differential operator D^α plays a role of a differential operator in the p -adic analysis (see [1, 3]). The analogue of the wave equation for radial functions in t on non-Archimedean spaces

$$D_t^\alpha u - D_x^{\alpha, n} u = 0 \quad (1)$$

was studied in [2].

In present work the fundamental solution of a more general Cauchy problem for the functions of two p -adic variables, radial in t , was found. The main result is stated in Theorem 2. Theorem 3 proves the uniqueness of the solution in the Lizorkin space of locally constant functions $\Phi(\mathbb{Q}_p^n)$, and Theorem 4 gives an estimate of the norm of the solution in L^1 -space.

Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $\beta > 0$. Consider the eigenvalue problem

$$D^\alpha u = \lambda u, \quad \lambda = p^{\beta N}, \quad N \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (2)$$

where u is not identically zero.

We also suppose that

$$\beta = K\alpha \text{ for some } K \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (3)$$

Proposition 1. *If the condition (3) holds, the equation (2) has the set of solutions in $\Phi(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ of the following form for $N \in \mathbb{Z}$:*

$$u_N(t) = \begin{cases} C_N p^{KN} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right), & |t|_p \leq p^{-KN}; \\ -C_N p^{KN-1}, & |t|_p = p^{-KN+1}; \\ 0, & |t|_p \geq p^{-KN+2}. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $\beta > 0$. We consider the Cauchy problem

$$D_{|t|_p}^\alpha u(|t|_p, x) - D_x^\beta u(|t|_p, x) = 0, \quad (t, x) \in \mathbb{Q}_p^+ \times \mathbb{Q}_p^n, \quad (5)$$

$$u(0, x) = u_0(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{Q}_p^n, \quad (6)$$

where $u = u(|t|_p, x)$ is a radial function with respect to t , $n \geq 1$.

Theorem 2. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $\beta > 0$ such that the condition (3) holds. Suppose that the function u_0 is in $\Phi(\mathbb{Q}_p)^n$. Then the Cauchy problem (5)-(6) has a solution $u = u(|t|_p, x)$, radial in t , that belongs to the space $\Phi(\mathbb{Q}_p^+)$ for each $x \in \mathbb{Q}_p^n$, and belongs to $\Phi(\mathbb{Q}_p^n)$ for each $t \in \mathbb{Q}_p^+$.*

If the condition (3) does not hold, then the equation (5) has only a zero solution $u(t, x) \equiv 0$, $t, x \in \mathbb{Q}_p^+ \times \mathbb{Q}_p^n$.

The solution built in the proof of Theorem 2 has the following form

$$u(|t|_p, x) = (\mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}^{-1} \hat{u})(|t|_p, x) = ((\mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}^{-1} b) * u_0)(|t|_p, x), \quad (t, x) \in \mathbb{Q}_p^+ \times \mathbb{Q}_p^n, \quad (7)$$

We consider the problem (5)-(6) in the class of generalized functions, radial in t .

Denote by $\Phi'(\mathbb{Q}_p^+, \Phi'(\mathbb{Q}_p^n))$ the set of distributions over the test function space $\Phi(\mathbb{Q}_p^n)$, with values in $\Phi'(\mathbb{Q}_p^n)$.

Theorem 3. *Let $F \in \Phi'(\mathbb{Q}_p^+, \Phi'(\mathbb{Q}_p^n))$ be a generalised solution of the equation (5), that is*

$$\langle \langle F, D_t^\alpha \varphi_1 \rangle, \varphi_2 \rangle = \langle \langle F, \varphi_1 \rangle, D_x^\beta \varphi_2 \rangle,$$

for any $\varphi_1 \in \Phi(\mathbb{Q}_p^+)$, $\varphi_2 \in \mathbb{Q}_p$. If F is radial in t , then $F \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Q}_p^+, \Phi'(\mathbb{Q}_p^n))$. If, in addition, $F(0, x) = 0$, then $F(t, x) \equiv 0$.

It follows from Theorem 3 that the solutions of the Cauchy problems constructed in Theorem 2 are unique in the class of radial in t , bounded locally constant functions.

Theorem 4. *Suppose that the conditions of Theorem 2 hold. Then the solution of the problem (5)-(6), defined in (7), satisfies the following estimate in $L^1(\mathbb{Q}_p^n)$ in variable x*

$$\|u(|t|_p, \cdot)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{Q}_p^n)} \leq p^{2n\gamma} \|u_0\|_{L^1(\mathbb{Q}_p^n)}, \quad (8)$$

where $\gamma \geq \frac{2}{K}$ is a positive constant.

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On the semigroup of injective monoid endomorphisms of a some extension of the bicyclic semigroup

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In this paper we shall follow the semigroup terminology of [5].

By ω we denote the set of all non-negative integers.

Let $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ be the family of all subsets of ω . For any $F \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ and any integer n we put $n + F = \{n + k : k \in F\}$ if $F \neq \emptyset$ and $n + \emptyset = \emptyset$. A subfamily $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is called ω -closed if $F_1 \cap (-n + F_2) \in \mathcal{F}$ for all $n \in \omega$ and $F_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}$. For any $a \in \omega$ we denote $[a] = \{x \in \omega : x \geq a\}$.

On the set $\mathbf{B}_\omega = \omega \times \omega$ we define the semigroup operation “ \cdot ” in the following way

$$(i_1, j_1) \cdot (i_2, j_2) = \begin{cases} (i_1 - j_1 + i_2, j_2), & \text{if } j_1 \leq i_2; \\ (i_1, j_1 - i_2 + j_2), & \text{if } j_1 \geq i_2. \end{cases}$$

It is well known that the bicyclic monoid is isomorphic to the semigroup \mathbf{B}_ω .

V. Oles <i>Computing the Gromov–Hausdorff distance using gradient methods</i>	91
G. Ovando <i>Magnetic trajectories on 2-step nilmanifolds</i>	92
I. Ovtsynov <i>N-foci balls in hyperbolic geometry</i>	93
V. Penhryn, O. Nykyforchyn <i>A retraction from the space of pseudometrics to the space of ultrapseudometrics</i>	94
O. Kozachok, A. Petravchuk <i>Action of derivations on polynomials and on Jacobian derivations</i>	96
E. Petrov <i>Periodic point theorem for mappings contracting total pairwise distance</i>	98
I. Pozdniakova, O. Gutik <i>On the semigroup of non-injective monoid endomorphisms of some extension of the bicyclic monoid</i>	100
A. Prishlyak <i>Structure of gradient bifurcations on compact 2-manifolds</i>	101
V. Prokip <i>About square roots of matrices over factorial domains</i>	102
A. Rasila <i>Results on boundary behavior of quasiregular and harmonic mappings</i>	104
F. A. Rossi <i>Einstein Solvmanifolds not based on Nilsolitons</i>	104
J. Saavedra <i>Ricci flow of G_2-type real flag manifolds</i>	105
A. Serdyuk, T. Stepaniuk <i>Approximation by interpolation trigonometric polynomials on the sets of infinitely differentiable functions</i>	106
M. Serdiuk <i>Fundamental solution of non-Archimedean pseudo-differential equation of p-adic argument</i>	108
M. Serivka, O. Gutik <i>On the semigroup of injective monoid endomorphisms of a some extension of the bicyclic semigroup</i>	109
R. Servadei <i>On some nonlocal critical equations</i>	111
E. Sevost'yanov, O. Dovhopiatyi, N. Ilkevych, M. Androschuk <i>On boundary estimates of mappings, acting onto domains with a locally quasiconformal boundary</i>	111
O. Shugailo <i>Some properties of affine ruled submanifolds</i>	113
H. Sinyukova <i>On some vanishing theorems of global character about geodesic mappings of complete Riemannian spaces</i>	114
R. Skuratovskii <i>Subwreath product as structure of normal subgroups of permutational wreath products</i>	114
A. Serdyuk, I. Sokolenko <i>Uniform approximation by Fourier sums in Weyl–Nagy classes $W_{\beta,1}^r$</i>	117
I. Petkov, R. Salimov, M. Stefanchuk <i>On the asymptotic behavior of solutions to nonlinear Beltrami equation</i>	118