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In a natural topological sense a typical linear nonhomogeneous differential equation in the ring $Z[[x]]$ has no solutions from $Z[[x]]$.

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Let $Z[[x]]$ be a ring of formal power series with integer coefficients. On $Z[[x]]$ we consider the topology of coefficientwise convergence (see [1], Ch.1, section 0.4). Let $b \in Z$, $b \neq 0$ and $f \in Z[[x]]$. The following implicit linear nonhomogeneous differential equation

$$by' + f(x) = y \tag{1}$$

is considered.

If $f(x)$ is a polynomial with integer coefficients, then the equation (1) has a unique solution as a polynomial with integer coefficients. If $f \in Z[[x]]$ is a nontrivial formal power series, then this equation can has no solutions in the ring $Z[[x]]$. For example, the equation $y' + 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = y$ has no a solution as a formal power series with integer coefficients.

We denote by M the set of all formal power series $f \in Z[[x]]$ for which the equation (1) has a solution in the ring $Z[[x]]$.

The next main result is obtained

Theorem 1. *M is an uncountable dense submodule in the ring $Z[[x]]$. Moreover, $Z[[x]] \setminus M$, i.e. the set of those elements in the ring $Z[[x]]$ for which the equation (1) has no solutions from $Z[[x]]$, is a dense set of the class G_δ .*

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Зміст

N. Aygor, H. Burhanzade <i>Secondary school students' misconceptions about linear algebra</i>	3
S. Bardyla, H. Kvasnytsia <i>Semitopological graph inverse semigroups</i>	4
B. A. Bhayo <i>On inequalities of generalized elliptic integrals</i>	5
Bodzioch M., Choiński M., Foryś U. <i>A criss-cross model of tuberculosis for heterogenous population</i>	6
Bolotov D. V. <i>Foliations with leaves of non-positive curvature and bounded total curvature on closed 3-manifolds</i>	7
E. Bonacci <i>Algebraic and geometric questions about a 6D physics</i>	9
F. Bulnes <i>Mukai-Fourier Transform in Derived Categories to Solutions of the Field Equations: Gravitational Waves as Oscillations in the Space-Time Curvature/Spin IV</i>	10
H. Burhanzade, N. Aygor <i>A study on the teaching methods in determinants</i>	12
Damla Yaman <i>Order continuity properties of lattice ordered algebras</i>	13
Denega I. <i>Problem on non-overlapping polycylindrical domains with poles on the boundary of a polydisk</i>	14
A. Dudko, V. Pivovarchik <i>Inverse three spectra problem for a Stieltjes string with the Neumann boundary conditions</i>	16
Eftekharinasab K. <i>On the existence of a global diffeomorphism between Fréchet spaces</i>	18
Glazunov N. <i>Class groups of rings with divisor theory, L-functions and moduli spaces</i>	19
O. Gok <i>b-bimorphisms</i>	21
Gül E. <i>On the second regularized trace formula for a differential operator with unbounded coefficients</i>	22
Hentosh O. Ye., Prykaratsky Ya. A. <i>The Lie-algebraic structure of the Lax-Sato integrable superanalogs for the Liouville heavenly type equations</i>	24
V. Herasymov <i>In a natural topological sense a typical linear nonhomogeneous differential equation in the ring $Z[[x]]$ has no solutions from $Z[[x]]$.</i>	26
Juraev D. A. <i>On the Cauchy problem for matrix factorizations of the Helmholtz equation</i>	27
M. E. Kansu <i>Macroscopic electromagnetism via complex quaternions</i>	29
Vladimir V. Kisil <i>An extension of Möbius–Lie geometry with conformal ensembles of cycles</i>	30
Konovenko N., Lychagin V. <i>Rational differential invariants for oriented primary visual cortex</i>	32