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**TRANSFORMATION OPERATOR FOR A CLASS OF THE DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS WITH A SINGULARITY**

**Abstract**

*In article, existence of transformation operators was proved for a class of Sturm-Liouville differential operators, which have singularity in finite interval and some properties of kernel of this transformation operator was investigated*

**1. Introduction.** For solving of the inverse problems for Sturm-Liouville differential operators as regular as singular the transformation operators have a special place. In [1] some types of transform operators for Sturm-Liouville regular operators were given. In the present paper the construction method of transform operator is given for one class of Sturm-Liouville operators with a singularity on the finite segment. In the case when Sturm-Liouville operator has a singularity of Bessel's type ( $-$ ,  $/$  is a positive entire number) on the finite segment the transform operator was constructed in [2], [3], and in the case  $[0,0)$  it was given in [4]. When Sturm-Liouville operator has a singularity of Culon type ( $—$ ,  $A$  is some feal number) on the finite segment, the transformation operator was constructed in [5].

**2. Construction of the integral equation.** Let's consider Sturm-Liouville differential equation

$$(1)$$

where  $q(x)$  is a real function satisfying the condition

$$(2)$$

So as in the considered case the function  $q(x)$  satisfies the condition (2) it means that the differential equation (1) has a singularity in point  $x - 0$  of the order  $1 < a < 2$ .

Let's denote by  $S(x,X)$  the solution of the differential equation (I) satisfying the conditions

$$S(0,A) = 0, S'(0,A)=1. \tag{3}$$

Then function  $S(x, X)$  will satisfy the following integral equation:

$$(4)$$

Now let's prove that for solution  $S(x,A)$  of the differential equation (1) it is valid the representation:

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In order to function  $S(x,A)$  of form (5) to satisfy the equation (4), it must be fulfilled the equality: