

$\mathbb{C}^2$ FAZONING YUQORI YARIM FAZOSIDA ODDIY VA JUFT QATLAM POTENSIAL OPERATORLARI VA ULARNING SPEKTRI

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$D = \{z = (z^1, z^2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : y^2 := \text{Im } z^2 > 0\}$ - $\mathbb{C}^2$ fazoning yuqori yarim fazosi, $\partial D = \{(z^1, x^2) : z^1 \in \mathbb{C}, x^2 \in \mathbb{R}\} \cong \mathbb{R}^3$ - uning chegarasi. $\varphi \in L^2(\partial D)$ uchun quyidagi operatorlarni ko'ramiz:

- oddiy qatlam potensial operatori V , $\mathbb{C}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^4$ dagi Laplas operatorining fundamental yechimidan hosil qilingan:

$$(V\varphi)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varphi(y) |x - y|^{-2} dy, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3;$$

- juft qatlam potensial operatori (Neyman–Puankare operatori) W - V ning fundamental yadrosi normal bo'yicha olingan hosilasidan hosil qilingan, ya'ni klassik chegaraviy singulyar integral operator;

- Bochner–Martinelli chegaraviy operatori M - to'la Bochner–Martinelli yadrosi $U(\zeta, z)$ ning ∂D ga tushirilgan chegaraviy operatori (bu operator V va W dan iborat emas, balki V ning tangensial hosilasi bilan bog'liq qo'shimcha hadni o'z ichiga oladi, qarang [2]).

Teorema. D yuqoridagidek bo'lsin. U holda:

1. V operatori $\mathbb{R}^3$ dagi birinchi tartibli Ris potensialiga teng: yadrosi $|x-y|^{-2}$ bo'lib, Furiye simvoli $\sigma_V(\xi) = |\xi|^{-1}$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ (aniq konstanta bilan). Demak V - musbat, o'z-o'ziga qo'shma, chegaralanmagan operator bo'lib, uning spektri (uzluksiz spektr, nuqtaviy spektrsiz) $[0, +\infty)$ ga teng.
2. Yassi chegarada W operatori ayniy nolga teng: $W \equiv 0$. Bu - klassik faktning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tekshirilishi: fundamental yechim radial funksiya bo'lgani uchun uning gradiyenti $(\zeta-z)$ yo'nalishida yotadi, bu esa ∂D tekis chegarada normal yo'nalishga har doim ortogonal bo'ladi. Demak $\sigma(W) = \{0\}$.
3. Bochner–Martinelli chegaraviy operatori M quyidagi aniq ko'rinishga ega: $M = -1/2I + i/2R$, bunda R - $\mathbb{R}^3$ da $\text{Im } z_2$ yo'nalishi bo'yicha olingan Ris almashtirishi (Riesz transform), simvoli $\sigma_R(\xi) = -i\xi_3|\xi|^{-1}$. Bu had aynan V operatorining tangensial (x_2 bo'yicha) hosilasidan kelib chiqadi - shu bois $M \equiv V$ dan W dan farqli, *ayniy nolga teng emas*.
4. M operatori chegaralangan va o'z-o'ziga qo'shma bo'lib (chunki $-1/2I$ va $i/2R$ ikkalasi ham o'z-o'ziga qo'shma), uning spektri aniq segment ko'rinishida topiladi: $\sigma(M) = [-1, 0] \subset \mathbb{R}$, simvol $\sigma_M(\xi) = 1/2(\xi_3|\xi|^{-1} - 1)$ ning $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ bo'yicha qiymatlar to'plami sifatida. Bu - $\mathbb{C}^2$ dagi Bochner–Martinelli chegaraviy operatorining haqiqiy, o'z-o'ziga qo'shma va aniq hisoblanadigan spektrga ega ekanini ko'rsatuvchi asosiy natija.

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