

# NONHOMOGENEOUS DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $P = (p_{ij})$  be an  $n$ -by- $n$  matrix whose elements are real-valued and continuous on a finite interval  $[a, b]$ . Differential operators of the form  $LY = Y' + PY$ , where  $Y$  is an  $n$ -by- $n$  matrix, were first seriously studied by Birkhoff and Langer [1], who considered a system consisting of the differential operator  $LY = Y' + PY$  and a boundary condition of the form  $U(Y) = AY(a) + BY(b) = 0$ , where  $A$  and  $B$  are nonsingular  $n$ -by- $n$  matrices.

W. M. Whyburn discussed systems of the form

$$LY = 0, \quad AY(a) + BY(b) + \int_a^b F(x) Y(x) dx = 0,$$

where  $F$  is an integrable matrix. He defined an adjoint system whose existence depends on the existence of a solution to  $Z' - ZP = F$  that is nonsingular over  $[a, b]$  (see [9, pages 53-54]).

R. H. Cole [3] succeeded in defining an adjoint system whose existence depends only on  $A$  and  $B$ . This system is a slight generalization of the problem discussed by Whyburn. The adjoint, however, is no longer a differential system.

The present paper generalizes the system discussed by Whyburn, but in a different direction. We shall now show that if  $A, B, C, D$  are constant matrices and  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  are integrable matrices, then the existence of our adjoint to the system

$$MY = LY + K_2(x)[CY(a) + DY(b)] = 0,$$

$$H(Y) = AY(a) + BY(b) + \int_a^b K_1(x) Y(x) dx = 0$$

depends only on  $A, B, C$ , and  $D$ ; moreover, if the adjoint system exists, it has the same form. We shall show that if the system is incompatible, then the nonhomogeneous system  $MY = F$ ,  $H(Y) = 0$  has a solution of the form

$$Y(x) = \int_a^b G(x, t) F(t) dt,$$

where  $G(x, t)$  is a formal solution of the system  $MY = 0$ ,  $H(Y) = 0$ , for  $x \neq t$ .

If both the system  $MY = 0$ ,  $H(Y) = 0$  and its adjoint are incompatible, the Green's function for the adjoint system is  $-G(t, x)$ . However, if  $MY = 0$ ,  $H(Y) = 0$  is incompatible, it is possible under certain conditions for the adjoint system to be compatible, a situation that does not occur for ordinary differential systems.