

A CLASS OF SINGULAR INTEGRAL EQUATIONS

GEN-ICHIRO SUNOUCHI

(Received February 20, 1951)

Some years ago, Professor K. Kondô proposed to solve the following integral equation

$$(1) \quad f(y) = \frac{1}{\pi} (P) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{u(x)}{x-y} dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 k(y, x) u(x) dx, \quad (-1 < y < 1)$$

where (P) indicates Cauchy's principal value. This equation is related to a problem of aerodynamics. The case $k(x, y) \equiv 0$ was first solved by Fuchs-Hopf-Seewald (cf. G. Hamel [1] p. 145) employing Fourier series expansions. Subsequently K. Schröder [3] gave a beautiful solution with the aid of conjugate functions. The author [4] have ever given a solution of (1) following to Schlöder's method. Recently we have been able to see some periodicals published during the war, and learned that Professor E. Reissner [2] has already solved an integral equation of the type (1). But his method seems to be analogous to Fuchs-Hopf-Seewald, and the solution is given by its Fourier series. In this paper we give a method to solve the equation (1), which is different from that of Reissner and gives an easier solution in some cases.

We shall begin with a reciprocal formula of conjugate functions. Let $H(\theta)$ be even and $G(\theta)$ be odd, then we have

$$(2) \quad G(\theta) = -\frac{1}{\pi} (P) \int_0^\pi H(\varphi) \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \varphi - \cos \theta} d\varphi,$$

and

$$(3) \quad H(\theta) = -\frac{1}{\pi} (P) \int_0^\pi G(\varphi) \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \theta - \cos \varphi} d\varphi + c,$$

where

$$c = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi H(\varphi) d\varphi$$

(see Schröder [3]). Especially, if $H(\varphi)$ and $G(\varphi)$ belong to $L^2(0, \pi)$, then reciprocal formula (2) and (3) is valid almost everywhere.

If we put, in (1),

$$(4) \quad y = \cos \theta (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi) \text{ and } x = \cos \varphi (0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi),$$

then we have

$$f(\cos \theta) = -\frac{1}{\pi} (P) \int_\pi^0 \frac{u(\cos \varphi) \sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi - \cos \theta} d\varphi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_\pi^0 u(\cos \varphi) k(\cos \theta, \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi d\varphi,$$