

Семейства равновесных мер, ударные волны и многомерная перспектива

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Задача Равновесия

- ▶ External field (semi-continues from below) :

$$Q: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+; \quad Q \not\equiv \infty \quad \text{on} \quad \mathbb{R}; \quad \liminf_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q(z)}{\log |z|} > 1.$$

- ▶ Energy, potential

$$J(\mu) := I(\mu) + 2 \int Q(z) d\mu(z),$$

where

$$I(\mu) := \int V^\mu(z) d\mu(z), \quad V^\mu(z) := - \int \log |z - z'| d\mu(z').$$

- ▶ Extremal measure

$$\lambda(z) \quad : \quad J(\lambda) = \inf_{\mu \in M^+} J(\mu)$$

- ▶ Equilibrium property

$$V^\lambda(z) + Q(z) \begin{cases} \geq \gamma_Q, & z \in \mathbb{R}, \\ = \gamma_Q, & z \in \text{supp}(\lambda) := S_\lambda. \end{cases}$$

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Асимптотика ОМ

- ▶ Orthogonal Polynomials $P_n(z) := \prod_{j=1}^n (z - z_{j,n}) :$

$$\int P_n(z) z^k \exp\{n Q(z) + Q_0(z)\} dz = 0, \quad k = 0, \dots, n-1.$$

- ▶ Weight on $[-1, 1]$; Hermite weight; "varying" weight.
- ▶ Zero counting measure:

$$\nu_{P_n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \delta(z - z_{k,n}) \xrightarrow{*} ? \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

- ▶ Theorem [Gonchar-Rakhmanov, Equilibrium measure and the distribution of zeros of extremal polynomials, Mat. Sb., 1984, 125(167), 117–127]:

$$\nu_{P_n} \xrightarrow{*} \lambda, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |P_n(z)| = -V^\lambda(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus S,$$

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"Переменные" веса и семейства равновесных мер

Family OP $\{P_{n,N}(z)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$:

$$\int P_{n,N}(z) z^k W_N(z) d\lambda = 0, \quad k = 0, \dots, n-1, \quad W_N(z) := e^{-NQ(z)}.$$

- x – mass of measure:

$$M_x^+ := \{\mu\} \Leftrightarrow \mu > 0, \ S(\mu) \subset \mathbb{R}, \ \int d\mu = x$$

- Family of equilibrium measures:

$$Q(z) \rightarrow \{\lambda_x\}_{x>0} \quad : \quad J(\lambda_x) = \inf_{\mu \in M_x^+} J(\mu)$$

- Asymptotics G-R ($n/N \rightarrow x$) $\Rightarrow$

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- ▶ V. S. Buyarov, E. A. Rakhmanov, Families of equilibrium measures in an external field on the real axis, Sb. Math. 190 (1999), 791–802
- ▶ The family of supports $\{S_x\}_{x>0} : S_x := S(\tau_x)$

$$S_{x'} \subseteq S_x, \quad x' \leq x.$$

$$\lambda_x(z) = \int_0^x \omega'_{S(x')}(z) dx',$$

here $\omega'_{S(x)}(z)$ is density of the Roben distribution of the compact $S(x)$.

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Прямая задача: $S(x) \longrightarrow Q(z)$

Формула Буярова - Рахманова.

$$Q(z) = \int_0^\infty g_{S(x)}(z) dx,$$

Здесь $g_{S(x)}(z)$ функция Грина компакта $S(x)$.

Обратная задача: $S(x) \longleftarrow Q(z)$

- Функционал Машкара - Саффа

$$F_{Q,x}(K) := -x \log \operatorname{cap}(K) + \int Q(z) d\omega_K(z).$$

- Вариационный принцип для решения обратной задачи:

$$F_{Q,x}(K) \geq F_{Q,x}(S(x)) = \gamma_Q.$$

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Уравнение Хопфа, Бюргерса (без вязкости), Навье-Стокса (1-D)

► $x \in \mathbb{R}_+ \quad t \in \mathbb{R}_+ :$

$$b(x, 0) > 0 \longrightarrow b(x, t) : \quad b_t + b b_x = 0.$$

► Метод обратной задачи:

$$1. \quad S(x) := [-b(x, 0), b(x, 0)] \longrightarrow Q(z, 0);$$

$$2. \quad Q(z, t) = Q(z, 0) + z^2 t;$$

$$3. \quad Q(z, t) \longrightarrow S(x, t) := [-b(x, t), b(x, t)].$$

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Вариационный принцип для гиперболического PDE

- ▶ $Q(z, t) : S(x, t) := [-b(x, t), b(x, t)] \Rightarrow$
- ▶ Ф-л Машкара-Саффа $F_{Q,x}([-b, b])$
- ▶ Эволюция: $Q(z, t) = z^2 t + Q(z, 0) \Rightarrow$
- ▶ Вариационный принцип для $b(x, t) : b_t + b b_x = 0 :$

$$-x \ln \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b^2}{2} t + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-b}^b \frac{Q(z, 0)}{\sqrt{b^2 - z^2}} d\lambda \rightarrow \min_b \quad \text{for fixed } t, x.$$

- ▶ Для симм. сем-ва $\{[-b(x), b(x)]\}_{x>0}$ ф-ла Б-Р:

$$Q(z) = \int_0^\infty \ln \left| \frac{z + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - b^2(x)}}{b(x)} \right| dx.$$

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Разрывные решения (Ударные волны)

► Пример : $Q(z, 0) := 3z^6 - 2z^4 + z^2$.

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Continuum Limit of the Toda Lattice

Cauchy problem : $a(x, t)$, $b(x, t)$, where $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} = 2b \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} , \\ \frac{\partial b}{\partial t} = \frac{b}{2} \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} . \end{cases}$$

?

"Varying" рекуррентные коэффициенты

- ▶ Three-term recurrence relation

$$\begin{cases} zP_{n,N}(z) = P_{n+1,N}(z) + a_{n+1,N}P_{n,N}(z) + b_{n,N}^2P_{n-1,N}(z), \\ P_{0,N} = 1, \quad P_{-1,N} = 0, \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Varying recurrence coefficients

$$\{a_{n,N}, b_{n,N}\}_{n=0}^{\infty}, \quad b_{n,N} > 0,$$

- ▶ Example : $a(x), b(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad h := \frac{1}{N}$

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- ▶ Varying recurrence coefficients

$$\{a_{n,N}, b_{n,N}\}_{n=0}^{\infty}, \quad b_{n,N} > 0,$$

- ▶ Example : $a(x), b(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad h := \frac{1}{N}$

$$a_{n,N} := a(nh) = a\left(\frac{n}{N}\right), \quad b_{n,N} := b(nh) = b\left(\frac{n}{N}\right).$$

Соотношение между пределами "Varying" веса и рек. коэф.

- Limit of varying weight

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} W_N(z)^{1/N} =: W(z) =: e^{-Q(z)},$$

- Limit of varying recurrence coefficients

$$\lim_{\substack{n/N \rightarrow x \\ N \rightarrow \infty}} a_{n,N} =: a(x), \quad \lim_{\substack{n/N \rightarrow x \\ N \rightarrow \infty}} b_{n,N} =: b(x).$$

- Relation between limits

$$\begin{Bmatrix} a(x) \\ b(x) \end{Bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \{Q(z)\}.$$

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Continuum Limit of the Toda Lattice

- ▶ Cauchy problem : $a(x, t)$, $b(x, t)$, where $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+$

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- ▶ The Toda lattice ($T := Nt$) :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{da_{k,N}}{dT} = (b_{k,N}^2 - b_{k-1,N}^2), \\ \frac{db_{k,N}}{dT} = \frac{b_{k,N}}{2}(a_{k+1,N} - a_{k,N}), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

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Solution of the Toda equations

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- ▶ Дисперсионная регуляризация Бюргерса $\rightarrow$ KDV ур-е.
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Многомерные обобщения

- Cauchy problem : $a(x, t)$, $b(x, t)$, where $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} = 2b \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} , \\ \frac{\partial b}{\partial t} = \frac{b}{2} \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} . \end{cases}$$

- 2-d generalizations : $\vec{a}(x, y, t)$, $\vec{b}(x, y, t) \in \mathbb{R}_2$, where $(x, y, t) \in \mathbb{R}_2^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+$

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Совместно Ортогональные Многочлены

- ▶ Multiindex $\vec{n} := (n_1, \dots, n_d)$, $|\vec{n}| := \sum n_j$.
- ▶ Multiple Orthogonal Polynomials $P_{\vec{n}}(z)$, $\deg P_{\vec{n}} = |\vec{n}|$:

$$\int P_{\vec{n}}(z) z^k d\mu_j(z) = 0, \quad k = 0, \dots, n_j - 1, \quad j = 1, \dots, d.$$

- ▶ Recurrence relations $(d+2)$ - order.
(Along multidimensional stepline) $\rightarrow$

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С юбилеем!



