ON SOME OPERATOR RELATED TO TRI-LAPLACE EQUATION

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Abstract: In this paper, we study the operator $\otimes^k_w$ where $\otimes^k_w$ is the operator iterated $k$ times and is defined by

$$
\otimes^k_w = \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \right)^3 - \left( \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \right)^3 \right)^k,
$$

where $p + q = n$ is the dimension of the Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n$. At first we study the elementary solution or the Green function of the operator $\otimes^k_w$ and then such a solution is related to the solution of the Laplace equation. We found that the relationship of such solutions depending on the condition $p, q$ and $k$. Finally, we applied the elementary solution finding solution equation $\otimes^k_w u(x) = f(x)$, where $u(x)$ is an unknown function for $x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $f(x)$ is the generalized function, $k$ is a positive integer.

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1. Introduction

The $n$-dimensional ultra-hyperbolic operator $\Box^k$ iterated $k$-times is defined by

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\( □^k = \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_{p+1}^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_{p+2}^2} - \cdots - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_{p+q}^2} \right)^k, \quad (1.1) \)

where \( p + q = n \) (the dimension of the space \( \mathbb{R}^n \)) and \( k \) is nonnegative integer.

Consider the linear differential equation of the form

\( □^k u(x) = f(x), \quad (1.2) \)

where \( u(x) \) and \( f(x) \) are generalized function and \( x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \). Gelfand and Shilov, see [2], pp. 279-282, have first introduced the elementary solution of (1.2) which is of complicated form. Later, Trione (see [8]) has shown that the Generalized function \( R_{2k}^2(x) \) which is defined by (2.2) with \( \beta = 2k \) is the unique elementary solution of (1.2) and Tellez (see [6], pp. 147-149) also proved that \( R_{2k}^2(x) \) exists only for the case \( p \) is odd with \( n \) odd or even and \( p + q = n \).

Next, The operator \( ♦^k \) was studied firstly by A. Kananthai (see [3]) and is named as the Diamond operator iterated \( k \) times and is defined by

\( ♦^k = \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \right)^2 - \left( \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \right)^2 \right)^k, \quad p + q = n \quad (1.3) \)

is the dimension of the space \( \mathbb{R}^n \), for \( x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \) and \( k \) is a nonnegative integer.

Actually the operator \( ♦^k \) is an extension of the ultra-hyperbolic operator and the Laplacian operator. So the operator \( ♦^k \) can be expressed as the product of the the operator \( □^k \) and \( △^k \), that is \( ♦^k = □^k △^k = △^k □^k \) where

\( △^k = \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} \right)^k \quad (1.4) \)

is the Laplacian operator iterated \( k \) times and the operator \( □^k \) is the ultra-hyperbolic operator iterated \( k \)-times which is deined by

\( □^k = \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_{p+1}^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_{p+2}^2} - \cdots - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_{p+q}^2} \right)^k, \quad (1.4) \)

A. Kananthai (see [3], Theorem 3.1, p. 33) has shown that the convolution \((-1)^k R_{2k}^e(x) \ast R_{2k}^H(x)\) is an elementary solution of the operator \( ♦^k \), that is

\( ♦^k((-1)^k R_{2k}^e(x) \ast R_{2k}^H(x)) = δ(x), \quad (1.5) \)
where \( \delta(x) \) is Dirac-delta distribution and the function \( R^2_k(x) \) and \( R^H_k(\nu) \) are defined by (2.6) and (2.2) respectively with \( \alpha = \beta = 2k \), \( k \) is nonnegative integer.

Furthermore, W. Satsanit has been first introduced the operator \( \otimes_k^w \) and is defined by

\[
\otimes_k^w = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \right)^3 - \left( \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \right)^3 \\
= \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \right) \\
\times \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \right) \left( \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \right) + \left( \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \right)^2 \right] \\
= (\Box)^k (\Delta^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\Delta + \Box)(\Delta - \Box))^k \\
= \left( \frac{3}{4} \Box + \frac{1}{4} \Delta \right)^k, \quad (1.6)
\]

Now, the purpose of this work is to study the operator \( \otimes_k^w \) where is defined by (1.6).

Firstly, we can find the elementary solution \( G(x) \) of the operator \( \otimes_k^w \), that is

\[
\otimes_k^w G(x) = \delta, \quad (1.7)
\]

where \( \delta \) is the Dirac-delta distribution. Moreover, we can find the relationship between \( G(x) \) and the elementary solution of the Laplace operator. After that we study the equation

\[
\otimes_k^w u(x) = f(x). \quad (1.8)
\]
This equation is the generalization of the ultra-hyperbolic equation and it can be applied to the Laplace equation.

Let $K_{\alpha,\beta}(x)$ be a distributional family and is defined by

$$K_{\alpha,\beta}(x) = R^e_\alpha(x) * R^H_\beta(v),$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.9)$$

where $R^e_\alpha(x)$ is called the elliptic kernel defined by (2.5) and $R^H_\beta(v)$ is called the ultra-hyperbolic kernel defined by (2.2) and $\alpha, \beta$ are the complex parameters.

The family $K_{\alpha,\beta}(x)$ is well defined and is tempered distribution, since $R^e_\alpha(x) * R^H_\beta(v)$ is a tempered (see [1], Lemma 2.2) and $R^H_\beta(v)$ has a compact support. We can show that

$$u(x) = ((-1)^{2k} K_{4k,4k}(x) * (R^H_{2k}(-1))(v))^{(m)} + ((-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) * f(x)) * (S^{*k}(x))^{-1},$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.10)$$
is a solution of (1.8) with $m = \frac{n-4}{2} \geq 4$ and $n$ is even number, $(S^{*k}(x))$ is defined by (2.15) and $(S^{*k}(x))^{-1}$ is an inverse of $(S^{*k}(x))$ in the convolution algebra. $u(x)$ is a solution of (1.8) and $K_{4k,4k}(x)$ is defined by (1.9) with $\alpha = \beta = 4k$. Moreover, we can show that the solution related to the solution of Laplace operator $\Delta^{3k}$ defined by (1.4).

Before going that point the followings definitions and some important concepts are needed.

2. Preliminaries

Definition 2.1. Let $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ be a point of the n-dimensional Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n$. Denoted by

$$v = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + ... + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - x_{p+2}^2 - ... - x_{p+q}^2$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.1)$$
the nondegenerated quadratic form and $p + q = n$ is the dimension of the space $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Let $\Gamma_+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_1 > 0 \text{ and } u > 0\}$ and $\overline{\Gamma}_+$ denotes its closure. For any complex number $\beta$, define the function

$$R^H_\beta(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta+n}{\kappa_\beta}, & \text{for } x \in \Gamma_+, \\ 0, & \text{for } x \not\in \Gamma_+, \end{cases}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.2)$$
where the constant $K_n(\beta)$ is given by the formula

$$K_n(\beta) = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{2+\beta-n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{1-\beta}{2}) \Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\frac{2}{2}-\beta) \Gamma(\frac{2-\beta}{2})}.$$  

(2.3)

The function $R^H_\beta(v)$ is called the ultra-hyperbolic kernel of Marcel Riesz and was introduced by Y. Nozaki (see [5]).

It is well known that $R^H_\beta(v)$ is an ordinary function if $\text{Re}(\beta) \geq n$ and is a distribution of $\beta$ if $\text{Re}(\alpha) < n$. Let $\text{supp} R^H_\alpha(v)$ denote the support of $R^H_\alpha(v)$ and suppose $\text{supp} R^H_\alpha(v) \subset \Gamma_+$, that is $\text{supp} R^H_\alpha(v)$ is compact.

From S.E. Trione (see [5], p. 11), $R^H_{2k}(v)$ is an elementary solution of the operator $\Box^k$ that is

$$\Box^k R^H_{2k}(v) = \delta(x).$$  

(2.4)

**Definition 2.2.** Let $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ be a point of $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $|x| = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + ... + x_n^2$ the function $R^e_\alpha(x)$ denoted the elliptic kernel of Marcel Riesz and is defined by

$$R^e_\alpha(x) = \frac{|x|^\frac{\alpha-n}{2}}{W_n(\alpha)}$$  

(2.5)

where

$$W_n(\alpha) = \frac{\pi^\frac{n}{2} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n-\alpha}{2})}.$$  

(2.6)

$\alpha$ is a complex parameter and $n$ is the dimension of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

It can be shown that $R^e_{-2k}(x) = (-1)^k \Delta^k \delta(x)$ where $\Delta^k$ is defined by (1.3). It follows that $R^e_0(x) = \delta(x)$ (see [3]).

Moreover, we obtain $(-1)^k R^e_{2k}(x)$ is an elementary solution of the operator $\Delta^k$ that is

$$\Delta^k((-1)^k R^e_{2k}(x)) = \delta(x),$$  

(2.7)

(see [3], Lemma 2.4, p. 31).

**Lemma 2.1.** Given $P$ is a hyper-function then

$$P\delta^{(k)}(p) + k\delta^{(k-1)}(p) = 0,$$

where $\delta^{(k)}$ is the Dirac-delta distribution with $k$ derivatives.

Proof. (see [2], p. 233).

**Lemma 2.2.** (Convolution of $R^e_\alpha(x)$ and $R^H_\alpha(x)$). Let $R^e_\alpha(x)$ and $R^H_\alpha(x)$ defined by (2.5) and (2.2) respectively, then we obtain:

1. $R^e_\alpha(x) \ast R^e_\beta(x) = R^e_{\alpha+\beta}(x)$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are complex parameters.
\( R^H_\alpha (\upsilon) \ast R^H_\beta (\upsilon) = R^H_{\alpha + \beta} (\upsilon) \) for \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are both integers and except only the case both \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are both integers.

Proof. (see [4]).

**Lemma 2.3.** Given the equation

\[ \Delta^k u(x) = 0, \tag{2.8} \]

where \( \Delta^k \) is defined by (1.4) and \( x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \) then

\[ u(x) = (R^e_{2(k-1)} (x))^{(m)} \]

is a solution of (2.8) with \( m = \frac{n-4}{2}, \ n \geq 4 \) and \( n \) is even dimension. The generalized function \( (R^e_{2(k-1)} (x))^{(m)} \) is defined by (2.5) with \( m \) derivatives and \( \alpha = 2(k-1) \).

Proof. We first to show that the generalized function \( u(x) = \delta^{(m)} (r^2) \) where \( r^2 = |x|^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \ldots + x_n^2 \) is a solution of

\[ \Delta u(x) = 0, \tag{2.9} \]

where \( \Delta = (\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \ldots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2}) \) is a Laplace operator, Now

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \delta^{(m)} (r^2) = 2x_i \delta^{(m+1)} (r^2) \\
\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \delta^{(m)} (r^2) = 2\delta^{(m+1)} r^2 + 4x_i^2 \delta^{(m+2)} (r^2).
\]

Thus

\[
\Delta \delta^{(m)} (r^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \delta^{(m)} (r^2) \\
= 2n \delta^{(m+1)} r^2 + 4r^2 \delta^{(m+2)} (r^2) \\
= 2n \delta^{(m+1)} r^2 - 4(m+2) \delta^{(m+1)} (r^2).
\]

By Lemma 2.1 with \( P = r^2 \) we have

\[
\Delta \delta^{(m)} (r^2) = (2n - 4(m+2)) \delta^{(m+1)} (r^2) \\
= 0 \quad if \quad 2n - 4(m+2) = 0
\]
or $m = \frac{n-4}{2}$, $n \geq 4$ and $n$ is even. Thus $\delta^{(m)}(r^2)$ is a solution of (2.9) with $m = \frac{n-4}{2}$, $n \geq 4$ and $n$ is even. Now

$$\triangle^k u(x) = \triangle(\triangle^{k-1} u(x)) = 0$$

then from the above proof $\triangle^{k-1} u(x) = \delta^{(m)}(r^2)$ with $m = \frac{n-4}{2}$, $n \geq 4$ and $n$ is even.

Convolving both sides of the above equation by the function $(-1)^{k-1} R^e_{2(k-1)}(x)$ we obtain

$$(-1)^{k-1} R^e_{2(k-1)}(x) \ast \triangle^{k-1} u(x) = (-1)^{k-1} R^e_{2(k-1)}(x) \ast \delta^{(m)}(r^2)$$

$$\triangle^{k-1}((-1)^{k-1} R^e_{2(k-1)}(x)) \ast u(x) = (-1)^{k-1} R^e_{2(k-1)}(x) \ast \delta^{(m)}(r^2)$$

$$\delta \ast u(x) = u(x) = (-1)^{k-1} R^e_{2(k-1)}(x) \ast \delta^{(m)}(r^2).$$

Now from (2.5)

$$R^e_{2(k-1)}(x) = \frac{|x|^{2(k-1)-n}}{W_n(\alpha)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{|x|^2}{W_n(\alpha)}\right)^{\frac{2(k-1)-n}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{r^2}{W_n(\alpha)}\right)^{\frac{2(k-1)-n}{2}}$$

where $r = |x| = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \ldots + x_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Hence

$$R^e_{2(k-1)}(x) \ast \delta^{(m)}(r^2) = \left(\frac{r^2}{W_n(\alpha)}\right)^{\frac{2(k-1)-n}{2}} \ast \delta^{(m)}(r^2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{r^2}{W_n(\alpha)}\right)^{\frac{2(k-1)-n}{2}} \ast \left(\frac{r^2}{W_n(\alpha)}\right)^{(m)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{r^2}{W_n(\alpha)}\right)^{(m)} \ast \left(\frac{r^2}{W_n(\alpha)}\right)^{(m)}$$

It follows that $u(x) = (-1)^{k-1}(R^e_{2(k-1)}(x))^{(m)}$ is a solution of (2.8) with $m = \frac{n-4}{2}$, $n \geq 4$ and $n$ is even dimension of $R^n$.

**Lemma 2.4.** Given the equation

$$\Box^k u(x) = 0,$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.10)
where the operator □ \( k \) is defined by (1.1) and \( x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \) then
\[
u(x) = (\cdots - s^2).
\]
Thus
\[
\Box \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2) - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
which □ \( k \) is defined by (1.1) with \( k = 1 \) and \( x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \)
\[
\Box u(x) = 0,
\]
with □ is defined by (1.1) with \( k = 1 \) and \( x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \)
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2) = 2x_i \delta^{(m+1)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
\[
\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2) = 2\delta^{(m+1)}(r^2 - s^2) + 4x_i^2 \delta^{(m+2)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
\[
\Box \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
\[
= 2p\delta^{(m+1)}(r^2 - s^2) + 4r^2 \delta^{(m+2)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
\[
= 2pq\delta^{(m+1)}(r^2 - s^2) + 4(r^2 - s^2)\delta^{(m+2)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
\[
+ 4s^2 \delta^{(m+2)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
\[
= 2pq\delta^{(m+1)}(r^2 - s^2) - 4(m + 2)\delta^{(m+1)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
\[
+ 4s^2 \delta^{(m+2)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
\[
= (2p - 4(m + 2))\delta^{(m+1)}(r^2 - s^2) + 4s^2 \delta^{(m+2)}(r^2 - s^2).
\]
By Lemma 2.1 with \( P = r^2 - s^2 \). Similarly,
\[
\sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2) = (-2q + 4(m + 2))\delta^{(m+1)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
\[
+ 4r^2 \delta^{(m+2)}(r^2 - s^2).
\]
Thus
\[
\Box \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2) - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \delta^{(m)}(r^2 - s^2)
\]
ON SOME OPERATOR... 471

\[ (2(p + q) - 8(m + 2))\delta(m+1)(r^2 - s^2) \]
\[ - 4(r^2 - s^2)\delta(m+2)(r^2 - s^2) \]
\[ = (2n - 8(m + 2))\delta(m+1)(r^2 - s^2) + 4(m + 2)\delta(m+1)(r^2 - s^2) \]
\[ = (2n - 4(m + 2))\delta(m+1)(r^2 - s^2). \]

If \( 2n - 4(m + 2) = 0 \), we have \( \Box \delta(m)(r^2 - s^2) = 0 \). That is

\[ u(x) = \delta(m)(r^2 - s^2) \]

is a solution of (2.11) with \( m = \frac{n-4}{2} \), \( n \geq 4 \) and \( n \) is even dimension.

Now

\[ \Box^k u(x) = \Box(\Box^{k-1} u(x)) = 0, \]

then from the above proof we have

\[ \Box^{k-1} u(x) = \delta(m)(r^2 - s^2) \]

with \( m = \frac{n-4}{2} \), \( n \geq 4 \) and \( n \) is even dimension. Convolving the above equation by \( R^H_{2(k-1)}(v) \), we obtain

\[ R^H_{2(k-1)}(v) \ast \Box^{k-1} u(x) = R^H_{2(k-1)}(v) \ast \delta(m)(r^2 - s^2) \]

\[ \Box^{k-1}(R^H_{2(k-1)}(v)) \ast u(x) = (R^H_{2(k-1)}(v))^{\text{circ}}\delta \ast u(x) = (R^H_{2(k-1)}(v))^{\text{circ}} \]

by (2.3) and \( v = r^2 - s^2 \) is defined by Definition (2.1)

Thus \( u(x) = (R^H_{2(k-1)}(v))^{\text{circ}} \) is a solution of (2.10) with \( m = \frac{n-4}{2} \), \( n \geq 4 \) and \( n \) is even dimension.

**Lemma 2.5.** Let \( L \) be the operator defined by

\[ L^k = \left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \right)^k \]

(2.12)

where \( \Delta \) and \( \Box \) is defined by (1.2) and (1.1) respectively. Then we obtain \( H(x) \) where

\[ H(x) = \left( R^H_{4k}(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R^r_{4k}(x) \right) \ast \left( S^{*k}(x) \right)^{\ast-1}. \]

(2.13)

and by (1.7) we obtain

\[ H(x) = (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,4k}(x) \ast \left( S^{*k}(x) \right)^{\ast-1}, \]

(2.14)
where
\[ S(x) = \frac{3}{4} R^H_4(v) + \frac{1}{4} (-1)^2 R^e_4(x) \] (2.15)
is an elementary solution of the operator \( L^k \) iterated \( k \)-times \( S^{*k}(x) \) denotes the convolution of \( S \) itself \( k \)-times, \( (S^{*k}(x))^{*^{-1}} \) denotes the inverse of \( S^{*k}(x) \) in the convolution algebra. Moreover \( H(x) \) is a tempered distribution.

**Proof.** From (3.1), we have
\[
\left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \right)^k H(x) = \delta(x)
\]
or we can write
\[
\left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \right)^{k-1} H(x) = \delta(x).
\]
Convolving both sides of the above equation by \( R^H_4(v) * (-1)^2 R^e_4(x) \),
\[
\left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \right) \left( R^H_4(v) * (-1)^2 R^e_4(x) \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \right)^{k-1} H(x)
\]
and
\[
\left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 \left( R^H_4(v) * (-1)^2 R^e_4(x) \right) + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \left( R^H_4(v) * (-1)^2 R^e_4(x) \right) \right).
\]
and
\[
\left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 \left( ( -1 )^2 R^e_4(x) \right) * R^H_4(v) + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \left( R^H_4(v) \right) * ( -1 )^2 R^e_4(x) \right).
\]
and
\[
\left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 \left( ( -1 )^2 R^e_4(x) \right) * R^H_4(v) + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \left( R^H_4(v) \right) * ( -1 )^2 R^e_4(x) \right).
\]
By (2.4) and (2.8)
\[
\left( \frac{3}{4} \delta(x) * R^H_4(v) + \frac{1}{4} \delta * ( -1 )^2 R^e_4(x) \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \right)^{k-1} H(x)
\]
ON SOME OPERATOR... 473

= \delta(x) \ast R^H_4(v) \ast (-1)^2 R^e_4(x).

Thus

\left( \frac{3}{4} R^H_4(v) + \frac{1}{4} (-1)^2 R^e_4(x) \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \right)^{k-1} H(x) = R^H_4(v) \ast (-1)^2 R^e_4(x)

keeping on convolving both sides of the above equation by \( R^H_4(v) \ast (-1)^2 R^e_4(x) \) up to \( k-1 \) times, we obtain

\[ S^{*k}(x) \ast H(x) = \left( R^H_4(v) \ast (-1)^2 R^e_4(x) \right)^{*k} \]

the symbol \( *k \) denotes the convolution of itself \( k \)-times. By properties of \( R^\alpha(v) \), we have

\[ \left( R^H_4(v) \ast (-1)^2 R^e_4(x) \right)^{*k} = R^{H}_{4k}(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R^{e}_{4k}(x). \]

Putting in the above equation, we obtain

\[ S^{*k}(x) \ast H(x) = \left( R^{H}_{4k}(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R^{e}_{4k}(x) \right) \]

\[ H(x) = \left( R^{H}_{4k}(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R^{e}_{4k}(x) \right) \ast (S^{*k}(x))^{*1} \]

is an elementary solution of the operator \( L^k \).

**Lemma 2.6.** Given the equation

\[ \bigotimes^k_w u(x) = 0, \quad (2.16) \]

where \( \bigotimes^k_w \) is the operator iterated \( k \) times defined by (1.6) and \( u(x) \) is an unknown generalized function. Then

\[ u(x) = (R^{H}_{4k}(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R^{e}_{4k}(x)) \ast (S^{*k}(x))^{*1} \ast (R^{H}_{2(k-1)}(v))^{(m)} \quad (2.17) \]

and by (1.7), we obtain

\[ u(x) = ((-1)^{2k} K_{4k,4k}(x)) \ast (S^{*k}(x))^{*1} \ast (R^{H}_{2(k-1)}(v))^{(m)} \quad (2.18) \]

is solution of (2.16) and \( (R^{H}_{2(k-1)}(v))^{(m)} \) is a function with \( m \)-derivatives defined by (2.2) and \( v \) is defined by definition 2.1 and \( S(x) \) defined by (2.15).

**Proof.** Now,

\[ \bigotimes^k_w u(x) = \Box^k \left( \frac{3}{4} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 \right)^k u(x) = 0. \]
By Lemma 2.4, we have
\[ \frac{3}{4} \triangle^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Box^2 k u(x) = (R_{2(k-1)}^H(v))^{(m)}. \] (2.19)

Convolving both sides by \( (R_{4k}^H(u) \ast (-1)^{2k} R_{4k}^e(v)) \ast (S^k(x))^{*-1} \), we have
\[ \left( R_{4k}^H(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R_{4k}^e(x) \right) \ast (S^k(x))^{*-1} \ast \left( \frac{3}{4} \triangle + \frac{1}{2} \Box \right) k u(x) = \]
\[ \left( R_{4k}^H(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R_{4k}^e(x) \right) \ast (S^k(x))^{*-1} \ast (R_{2(k-1)}^H(v))^{(m)}. \]

By Lemma 2.5,
\[ \delta(x) \ast u(x) = \left( R_{4k}^H(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R_{4k}^e(x) \right) \ast (S^k(x))^{*-1} \ast (R_{2(k-1)}^H(v))^{(m)}. \] (2.20)

It follows that
\[ u(x) = \left( R_{4k}^H(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R_{4k}^e(x) \right) \ast (S^k(x))^{*-1} \ast (R_{2(k-1)}^H(v))^{(m)} \] (2.21)
and by (1.7) we obtain
\[ u(x) = \left( (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,4k}(x) \right) \ast (S^k(x))^{*-1} \ast (R_{2(k-1)}^H(v))^{(m)} \] (2.22)
as a homogeneous solution of (2.16). That complete this proof.

3. Main Results

**Theorem 3.1.** Given the equation
\[ \otimes^k_w G(x) = \delta(x) \] (3.1)
then
\[ G(x) = \left( R_{6k}^H(u) \ast (-1)^{2k} R_{4k}^e(v) \right) \ast (S^k(x))^{*-1} \] (3.2)
and by (1.7), we obtain
\[ G(x) = \left( (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) \right) \ast (S^k(x))^{*-1} \] (3.3)
is a Green function for the operator \( \otimes^k_w \) iterated \( k \)-times where \( \otimes \) is defined by (1.6), and
\[ S(x) = \frac{3}{4} R_{4}^H(v) + \frac{1}{4} (-1)^2 R_{4}^e(x) \] (3.4)
\( S^k(x) \) denotes the convolution of \( S \) itself \( k \)-times, \( (S^k(x))^{*-1} \) denotes the inverse of \( S^k(x) \) in the convolution algebra. Moreover \( G(x) \) is a tempered distribution.
Proof. From (3.1), we have
\[ \otimes_w^k G(x) = \left( \frac{3}{4} \triangle + \frac{1}{4} \Box^3 \right)^k G(x) = \delta(x) \]
or we can write
\[ \left( \frac{3}{4} \triangle + \frac{1}{4} \Box^3 \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \triangle + \frac{1}{4} \Box^3 \right)^{k-1} G(x) = \delta(x). \]

Convolving both sides of the above equation by \( R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x) \),
\[ \left( \frac{3}{4} \triangle + \frac{1}{4} \Box^3 \right) (R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x)) \left( \frac{3}{4} \triangle + \frac{1}{4} \Box^3 \right)^{k-1} G(x) = \delta(x) \ast R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x) \]
or
\[ \left( \frac{3}{4} \Box (R_2^H(v)) \ast \triangle^2 (-1)^2 R_4^e(x) + \frac{1}{4} \Box^3 R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x) \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \triangle + \frac{1}{4} \Box^3 \right)^{k-1} G(x) = \delta(x) \ast R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x). \]

By (2.4) and (2.8), we obtain
\[ \left( \frac{3}{4} \delta \ast \triangle^2 R_4^e(v) + \frac{1}{4} \delta \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x) \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \triangle + \frac{1}{4} \Box^3 \right)^{k-1} G(x) = \delta(x) \ast R_H^6(v). \]

Thus
\[ \left( \frac{3}{4} R_H^6(v) + \frac{1}{4} (-1)^2 R_4^e(x) \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} \triangle + \frac{1}{4} \Box^3 \right)^{k-1} G(x) = R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x). \]

keeping on convolving both sides of the above equation by \( R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x) \) up to \( k - 1 \) times, we obtain
\[ S^{*k}(x) \ast G(x) = (R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x))^{*k} \quad (3.5) \]
the symbol \( *k \) denotes the convolution of itself \( k \)-times. By properties of \( R_\alpha(v) \), we have
\[ (R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^2 R_4^e(x))^{*k} = R_H^6(v) \ast (-1)^{2k} R_4^e(x). \]
Putting into (3.5), we obtain
\[ S^*k(x) * G(x) = R^H_{6k}(v) * (-1)^{2k} R^e_{4k}(x). \] (3.6)

Now, consider the function \( S^*k(x) \), since \( R^H_{6k}(v) * (-1)^{2k} R^e_{4k}(x) \) is a tempered distribution. Thus \( S(x) \) defined by (2.15) is a tempered distribution, we obtain \( S^*k(x) \) is a tempered distribution. Now, \( R^H_{6k}(v) * (-1)^{2k} R^e_{4k}(x) \in S' \), the space of tempered distribution. Choose \( S' \subset D'_R \) where \( D'_R \) is the right-side distribution of distribution.

Thus \( R^H_{6k}(v) * (-1)^{2k} R^e_{4k}(x) \in D'_R \). It follow that \( R^H_{6k}(v) * (-1)^{2k} R^e_{4k}(x) \) is an element of convolution algebra, since \( D'_R \) is a convolution algebra. Hence Zemanian (see [9]), the equation (3.6) has a unique solution
\[ G(x) = \left( R^H_{6k}(v) * (-1)^{2k} R^e_{4k}(x) \right) * \left( S^*k(x) \right)^{-1} \] (3.7)
or
\[ G(x) = \left( (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) \right) * \left( S^*k(x) \right)^{-1} \] (3.8)
where \( (S^*k(x))^{-1} \) is an inverse of \( S^*k(x) \) in the convolution algebra, \( G(x) \) is called the Green function of the operator \( \otimes^k_w \). Since \( R^H_{6k}(v) * (-1)^{2k} R^e_{4k}(x) \) and \( (S^*k(x))^{-1} \) are lie in \( S' \), then by [9, p.152] again, we have
\[ \left( R^H_{6k}(v) * (-1)^{2k} R^e_{4k}(x) \right) \left( S^*k(x) \right)^{-1} \in S'. \]
Hence \( G(x) \) is a tempered distribution.

**Theorem 3.2.** Given the equation
\[ \otimes^k_w u(x) = f(x), \] (3.9)
where \( \otimes^k_w \) is the operator iterated \( k \) times defined by (1.6), \( f(x) \) is a generalized function, \( u(x) \) is an unknown function and \( x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \), the \( n \)-dimensional Euclidean space and \( n \) is even, then (3.9) has the general solution
\[ u(x) = ((-1)^{2k} K_{4k,4k}(x) \ast (R^H_{2(k-1)}(v))^{(m)}) \]
\[ + (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) \ast f(x) \ast (S^*k(x))^{-1}, \] (3.10)
where \( (R^H_{2(k-1)}(v))^{(m)} \) is a function \( m \)-derivatives defined by (2.2) and
\[ K_{\alpha,\beta}(x) = R^e_{\alpha}(x) \ast R^H_{\beta}(v). \]
If we put \( q = 0, \ k = 1 \), we obtain solution related to the Laplace equation.
Proof. From (3.9), we have
\[ \otimes_w^k u(x) = f(x), \]
Convolving both sides of the above equation by (3.8), we obtain
\[ (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) * (S^*k(x))^{* -1} * \otimes_w^k u(x) = (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) * (S^*k(x))^{* -1} * f(x). \]
By properties of convolution
\[ \otimes_w^k ((-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) * (S^*k(x))^{* -1}) * u(x) = (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) * (S^*k(x))^{* -1} * f(x). \]
By Theorem 3.1, we obtain
\[ \delta(x) * u(x) = u(x) = (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) * (S^*k(x))^{* -1} * f(x). \quad (3.11) \]
Next, we consider a homogeneous equation
\[ \otimes_w^k u(x) = 0, \]
we have a solution [see, Lemma 2.6]
\[ u(x) = (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,4k}(x) * (S^*k(x))^{* -1} * (R^H_{2(k-1)}(v))^{(m)}). \quad (3.12) \]
Thus the general solution of (3.9) is
\[ u(x) = (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,4k}(x) * (S^*k(x))^{* -1} * (R^H_{2(k-1)}(v))^{(m)} \]
\[ + (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,6k}(x) * (S^*k(x))^{* -1} * f(x) \]
or
\[ u(x) = ((R^H_{2(k-1)}(v))^{(m)} + R^H_{2k}(v) * f(x)) * (-1)^{2k} K_{4k,4k}(x) * (S^*k(x))^{* -1}. \quad (3.13) \]
In particular, if \( q = 0 \) the equation (3.9) is the Laplace equation
\[ \triangle^3 u(x) = f(x), \quad (3.14) \]
where \( x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_p) \in \mathbb{R}^p \) and \( p \) is even. Now, from (2.17) for \( q = 0 \) we have
\[ \triangle^3 u(x) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \triangle^2 \left( \triangle^k u(x) \right) = 0. \]
By lemma 2.3, we have
\[ \triangle^2 u(x) = (-1)^{k-1} \left( R^e_{2(k-1)}(x) \right)^{(m)}. \]
Convolving both sides the above equation by \((-1)^{2k} R_{4k}^e (x)\), we obtain
\[
u(x) = (-1)^{2k} R_{4k}^e (x) * (-1)^{k-1} (R_{2(k-1)}^e (x))^{(m)}
= (-1)^{2k} R_{4k}^e (x) * (-1)^{k-1} (R_{2(k-1)}^e (x))^{(m)}
= (-1)^{3k-1} (R_{6k-2}^e (x))^{(m)}, \tag{3.15}
\]
is a homogeneous solution of (3.14). Next we are finding particular solution. Convolving both sides of (3.14) by \((-1)^{3k} R_{6k}^e (x)\), we obtain
\[
(-1)^{3k} R_{6k}^e (x) * \triangle^{3k} u(x) = (-1)^{3k} R_{6k}^e (x) * f(x)
\]
or
\[
\triangle^{3k} \left((-1)^{3k} R_{6k}^e (x)\right) * u(x) = (-1)^{3k} R_{6k}^e (x) * f(x)
\]
By (2.7), we obtain
\[
\delta(x) * u(x) = u(x) = (-1)^{3k} R_{6k}^e (x) * f(x). \tag{3.16}
\]
By (3.15) and (3.18), we obtain the general solution of equation (3.14) is
\[
u(x) = (-1)^{3k-1} (R_{6k-2}^e (x))^{(m)} + (-1)^{3k} R_{6k}^e (x) * f(x) \tag{3.17}
\]
for \(x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_p) \in \mathbb{R}^p\) and \(p\) is even.

It follows that (3.17) is the general solution of the Laplace equation
\[
\triangle^{3k} u(x) = f(x)
\]
where \(\triangle^{3k}\) is the Laplace operator iterated \(3k\)-times defined by (1.3) for \(x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_p) \in \mathbb{R}^p\) and \(p\) is even and if we put \(k = 1\), in (3.18), we obtain
\[
u(x) = (-1)^2 (R_4^e (x))^{(m)} + (-1)^3 R_6^e (x) * f(x) \tag{3.18}
\]
is the general solution of the equation
\[
\triangle^{3} u(x) = f(x),
\]
which is related to the Laplace equation. That completes this proof.
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References


480