Let \( \Omega_T \) be some bounded simply connected region in \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) with \( \partial \Omega_T = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \), \( \Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2 = \emptyset \), where \( \Gamma_1 = \{ (x,t) : x = \varphi_i(t), 0 \leq t < T, \varphi_1(t) < x < \varphi_2(t) \} \) and \( \Gamma_2 = \{ (x,t) : t = T, \varphi_1(t) < x < \varphi_2(t) \} \).

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Let \( A(x,t)Lu(x,t) = Bu(x,t) + f(x,t,u,u_t), (x,t) \in \Omega_T \), where \( A(x,t), B(x,t) \) are families of linear operators (possibly unbounded) with everywhere dense domain \( D \) (\( D \) does not depend on \( (x,t) \)) in \( H \) and \( Lu(x,t) = u_{tt} + a_{11} u_{xx} + a_{12} u_t + a_{22} u_x \). The values \( u(x,t), \partial u(x,t)/\partial n \) are given in \( \Gamma_1 \). This problem is not in general well posed in the sense of Hadamard. We give theorems of uniqueness and stability of the solution of the above problem.

1. Introduction

Let \( \varphi_i(t) \in C^2 (t \geq t_0, i = 1, 2), t \in [t_0, T] \), and \( \varphi_i'(t)(t - t_0)^{1/2} < \mu \) \( (i = 1, 2) \), where \( \mu \) is a constant. Let \( \Omega_T \) be a bounded simply connected region in \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) defined as follows:

\[
\Omega_T = \{ (x,t) : 0 \leq t < T, \varphi_1(t) < x < \varphi_2(t), \varphi_1(t_0) = \varphi_2(t_0) \},
\]

and \( \partial \Omega_T = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \), \( \Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2 = \emptyset \), where

\[
\Gamma_1 = \{ (x,t) : x = \varphi_i(t), (i = 1, 2), t_0 \leq t < T \},
\]

\[
\Gamma_2 = \{ (x,t) : t = T, \varphi_1(t) < x < \varphi_2(t) \}.
\]

Let \( D \) (\( D \) does not depend on \( (x,t) \)) be an everywhere dense domain in \( H \), and \( A(x,t), B(x,t) \) are families of linear operators (possibly unbounded) with domain \( D \), let \( u(x,t), ((x,t) \in \Omega_T) \) be a function with values in the space \( H \). Let \( u(x,t) \) satisfy the equation

\[
A(x,t)Lu(x,t) = Bu(x,t) + f(x,t,u,u_t), (x,t) \in \Omega_T.
\]
BVP with operator coefficients

where \( Lu(x,t) \equiv u_{tt} + a_{11} u_{xx} + a_{2}u_{x} + a_{1}u_{t}, \)

\[ a_{11} \in C^{2}(\Omega_T) \quad (a_{11} > 0), \quad a_{1}(x,t), a_{2}(x,t) \in C^{1}(\tilde{\Omega}_T), \quad (1.4) \]

and in the part \( \Gamma_{11} \) of the bound \( \partial \Omega_T \) are given

\[ \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial n} \bigg|_{\Gamma_{11}} = g, \quad u(x,t) \bigg|_{\Gamma_{11}} = f, \quad (1.5) \]

where

\[ f \in C^{1}(\Gamma_{11}; H), \quad g \in C(\Gamma_{11}; H). \quad (1.6) \]

Definition 1.1. A solution of (1.3) is called a two times smooth differentiable function which belongs to the domain of operators \( A, B \) for every \( (x,t) \in \Omega_T \) and satisfies (1.3).

The Cauchy problem is the problem to find the solution of (1.3) which satisfies condition (1.5) with \( f, g \in D(A) \cap D(B) \).

The Cauchy problem (1.3), (1.4), and (1.5) is not in general well posed in the sense of Hadamard. This type of problems for differential-operator equations were studied by Kreǐn [3], Levine [5], Buchgeim [1], and others. We will prove theorems of uniqueness and stability of the solution of the Cauchy problem using Lavrent'ev's method [2, 4].

2. Uniqueness

Theorem 2.1. Let \( A = 1, \) Lu \( \equiv u_{xx} + u_{tt}, \) and let \( B \) be a selfadjoint constant operator. Suppose \( u(x,t) \) satisfies

\[ \Delta u = Bu + f(t,x,u,v,v_{t}), \quad v \in C^{1}(\Omega_{T}; H) \cap C^{2}(\tilde{\Omega}_{T}; H) \cap L^{2}(\tilde{\Omega}_{T}; D) \quad (2.2) \]

is such that

\[ \Delta v = Bv + f(t,x,v,v_{t}) - \varepsilon(v) \quad (2.3) \]

is defined, and \( u|_{\Gamma_{1}} = 0, v|_{\Gamma_{1}} = 0. \) Let \( u = w - v, \) and

\[ \|f(t,x,v,v_{t}) - f(t,x,u,\varepsilon,v_{t})\|_{L^{2}(\tilde{\Omega}_{T}; D)} \leq c_{1} \|u(t)\|^{2} + c_{2} \|v(t)\|^{2} \quad (2.4) \]

where \( c_{1}, c_{2} \) are positive constants. Then there exist constants \( \Theta_{i} \geq 0, \) \( i = 1, 2, \)

such that with

\[ \gamma = \Theta_{1} \left( \max \left( \|u\|^{2} + \|v\|^{2} \right) \right) + \Theta_{2} \int_{t_{0}}^{t} \|v(t)\|^{2} \quad (2.5) \]
the function
\[
\Psi(t) = \ln \left( \int \int_{\Omega_1} \|u\|^2 \, ds \, dt + \gamma \right)
\]  
(2.6)
satisfies
\[
\Psi''(t) + p \Psi'(t) + q \geq 0
\]  
(2.7)
for some nonnegative computable constants \( p \) and \( q \) which depend on \( T, c_i (i = 1, 2) \).

Proof. From (2.1) and (2.3) we find
\[
\Delta u = Bu + a(t, x, u, \dot{u}) + \varepsilon(u).  
\]  
(2.8)
We denote the estimating integral by \( \psi(t) = \int \int_{\Omega_1} \|u(s, \tau)\|^2 \, ds \, d\tau. \)  
(2.9)
We differentiate \( \psi(t) \), and take into account the condition \( u|\Gamma_1 = 0 \). We get
\[
\psi'(t) = 2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} \text{Re}(u^{\tau}, u) \, ds \, d\tau, 
\]
(2.10)
\[
\psi''(t) = 2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} \text{Re}(u^{\tau\tau}, u) \, ds \, d\tau + 2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} (Bu, u) \, ds \, d\tau.
\]  
(2.11)
Taking into account (2.1) we receive
\[
\psi''(t) = -2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} \text{Re}(u\varepsilon, u) \, ds \, d\tau \]  
\[
+ 2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} (Bu, u) \, ds \, d\tau \]  
\[
+ 2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} \text{Re}(a(t, x, u, \dot{u}), u) \, ds \, d\tau + 2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} \text{Re}(\alpha(\tau, s, u, \dot{u}), u) \, ds \, d\tau.
\]  
(2.12)
where \( a(t, x, u, \dot{u}) = f(t, x, u, \dot{u}) - f(t, x, v, \dot{v}). \)
Using the integration by part and taking into account the condition \( a|\Gamma_1 = 0 \),
(2.9) we get from (2.11)
\[
\psi''(t) = -2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} \text{Re}(u\varepsilon, u) \, ds \, d\tau \]  
\[
+ 2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} (Bu, u) \, ds \, d\tau + 2 \int \int_{\Omega_1} \text{Re}(\alpha(\tau, s, u, \dot{u}), u) \, ds \, d\tau.
\]  
(2.12)
We differentiate

\[ p(t) = \int_{\psi_0(t)}^{\psi(t)} \left[ u_s(s, t) \right]^2 ds \]  

(2.13)

and obtain

\[ p'(t) = \int_{\psi_0(t)}^{\psi(t)} \frac{2}{d} \left( \phi, u_s \right) ds + \sum_{i=1}^{2} (-1)^i \left\langle \phi_i(t) \right| \left| u_s(t) \right| \right|^2 \]

\[ = \int_{\psi_0(t)}^{\psi(t)} 2 \text{Re} \left( u_s, u_s \right) ds + \sum_{i=1}^{2} (-1)^i \left\langle \phi_i(t) \right| \left| u_s(t) \right| \right|^2 \]

\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{2} (-1)^i \left\langle \phi_i(t) \right| \left| u_s(t) \right| \right|^2 \]

\[ = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \int_{\psi_0(t)}^{\psi(t)} \left( \phi, u_s + (Bu, u) \right) ds - 2 \int_{\psi_0(t)}^{\psi(t)} \text{Re} \left( u_s, u + \varepsilon(v), u_s \right) ds \right] \]

\[ + \int_{\psi_0(t)}^{\psi(t)} \left[ \left| u_s(t) \right|^2 - \left| u_s(t) \right|^2 \right] \]

\[ + 2 \text{Re} \left( \phi_0(t), u_s(t), u_s(t) \right) \right| ds \]

(2.14)

By deducing this formula we use (2.8) and integration by parts. Integrating (2.14) from \( t_0 \) till \( t \) we get the following:

\[ \int_{\psi(t)}^{\psi(t)} \left| u_s \right|^2 ds = \int_{\psi(t)}^{\psi(t)} \left| u_s \right|^2 ds - 2 \int_{\psi(t)}^{\psi(t)} \text{Re} \left( u_s, u + \varepsilon(v), u_s \right) ds + b_0(t) \]  

(2.15)

where

\[ b_0(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} (-1)^i \int_{\psi(t)}^{\psi(t)} \left[ \left| u_s(t) \right|^2 - \left| u_s(t) \right|^2 \right] \]

\[ + 2 \text{Re} \left( \phi_0(t), u_s(t), u_s(t) \right) \right| ds \]  

(2.16)

Substituting (2.15) in (2.12) we get

\[ \psi''(t) = 4 \int_{\psi(t)}^{\psi(t)} \left| u_s \right|^2 ds - 4 \int_{\psi(t)}^{\psi(t)} \text{Re} \left( u + \varepsilon(v), u_s \right) ds + b_0(t) \]  

(2.17)
We notice that
\[
\left| \int_0^t b_0(t) \, dt \right| \leq \delta_0 \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_0^t |\psi'(\tau)| \left( \|u_1\|^2 + \|u_2\|^2 \right) \, d\tau \leq \gamma.
\] (2.18)

where \( \gamma \) is defined by (2.3). From (2.17) we can write
\[
4 \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ \|u_1(t, \tau)\|^2 - \|u_2(\tau)\|^2 \right] \, d\tau \, dt
\leq \psi(t) + 4 \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} (\alpha + \varepsilon(\tau), u_1(t, \tau)) \, d\tau \, dt
+ 2 \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} \Re (\alpha + \varepsilon(\tau), u_1(t, \tau)) \, d\tau \, dt
+ \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} b_0(\tau) \, d\tau \, dt
\] (2.19)

Using the Cauchy and Bellman inequalities and the inequality
\[
|ab| \leq a^2 \beta + b^2 \beta, \quad \beta > 0,
\] (2.20) from (2.19) we receive the following inequality:
\[
\int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ \|u_1(t, \tau)\|^2 - \|u_2(\tau)\|^2 \right] \, d\tau \, dt
\leq k_1 \psi(t) + k_2 \psi(t) + k_3 \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} \|\varepsilon(\tau)\|^2 \, d\tau \, dt
+ T \gamma,
\] (2.21)

where \( k_1, k_2, \) and \( k_3 \) are nonnegative constants which depend on \( T \) and the constants \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \). Then for \( \psi(t) \) we get the following:
\[
\psi(t) \geq 4 \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ u_1(t, \tau) \right]^2 \, d\tau \, dt
- k \psi(t) - k_0 \psi(t) - k_3 \int_0^t \|\varepsilon(\tau)\|^2 \, d\tau \, dt
+ k_4 \gamma.
\] (2.22)

We consider now the function \( \psi(t) = \ln(\psi(t) + \gamma) \), using the Cauchy inequality,
\[
|ab| \leq a^2 \beta + b^2 \beta, \quad \beta > 0,
\] (2.23)
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and (2.22) we transform the second derivative

\[
\psi''(t) = \frac{\psi''(t) \cdot \psi(t) + p}{\psi(t) + p} \geq 1 \left( 4 \int_\Omega \left| \mu(t, s) \right|^2 ds dt - k_4 \psi(t) \right)
\]

\[
- k_5 \psi'(t) - k_6 \int_\Omega \left| \epsilon(u) \right|^2 ds dt - k_7 \gamma \right)
\]

\[
\times \left( \int_\Omega \left| u \right|^2 ds dt + \gamma \right)^2
\]

\[
\geq - k_8 \psi'(t) + \gamma - k_9,
\]

(2.24)

or

\[
\psi'' + p \psi' + q \geq 0,
\]

(2.25)

where \( p, q \) are nonnegative constants that depend on \( T \) and the constants \( c_1, c_2 \).

Theorem 2.1 is proved. \( \square \)

Remark 2.2. It is known from the theory of ordinary differential equations if the function \( \psi(t) \) satisfies the inequality (2.7), then it satisfies the following inequality:

\[
\psi(t) \leq \psi_0(t),
\]

(2.26)

where \( \psi_0(t) \) is a solution of the differential equation

\[
\psi_0''(t) + p \psi_0'(t) + q = 0
\]

(2.27)

with boundary conditions \( \psi_0(t_0) = \psi(t_0), \psi_0(T) = \psi(T) \). It is not difficult to see that

\[
\psi_0(t) = \ell_1 + \ell_2 \exp(-pt) - \frac{q}{p}
\]

\[
\ell_1 = \psi(T) \exp(-pt_0 - \psi(t_0) \exp(-pT) + \psi(T) \exp(-pt_0) - \psi(T) \exp(-pT))
\]

\[
\exp(-pt_0) - \exp(-pT)
\]

\[
\ell_2 = \psi(0) - \psi(T) - \frac{q}{p} [a_0 - T] \exp(-pt_0) - \exp(-pT); \quad \psi(t) \leq \frac{[1 - \omega(t)] \psi(t_0) + \omega(t) \psi(T) + \frac{\omega(0)[T - t_0] + \omega(t)}{p}}{p}
\]

(2.28)
where
\[ \omega(t) = \exp(-pt_0) - \exp(-pt) \exp(-pt_0) - \exp(-pT) \] (2.29)

Further, it is not difficult to see, from (2.7), that
\[ \int_\Omega \|u\|^2 \, dt \leq c(t) \gamma \omega(t) \int_\Omega \|u\|^2 \, dt + \gamma \omega(t) - \gamma. \] (2.30)

**Corollary 2.3.** The solution of the Cauchy problem for (1.3) is unique in the space
\[ \mathcal{C}^1(\bar{\Omega}_t; \mathcal{H}) \cap \mathcal{C}^2(\Omega_T; \mathcal{H}) \cap L^2(\Omega_T; \mathcal{D}). \] (2.31)

**Proof.** Let \( v, w \) be solutions of the Cauchy problem for (2.1) and (2.3), respectively. Then \( u = w - v \) is the solution of the homogeneous Cauchy problem for the equation
\[ \Delta u = Bu + \alpha(t,u,u_t) \] (2.32)
and \( \gamma = 0 \) and from (2.30) follows \( u \equiv 0 \) or \( w \equiv v \). Corollary 2.3 is proved. \( \square \)

From inequality (2.30) it is easy to see that the following corollary follows.

**Corollary 2.4.** The solution of the Cauchy problem for (1.3) is stable in the space
\[ \mathcal{C}^1(\bar{\Omega}_t; \mathcal{H}) \cap \mathcal{C}^2(\Omega_T; \mathcal{H}) \cap L^2(\Omega_T; \mathcal{D}), \]
and \( u \in \left\{ u : \int_\Omega \|u\|^2 \, dt \leq M \right\}. \] (2.33)

3. Stability

Let \( A \) be a constant selfadjoint operator and \((Au, u) > 0\) for all \( u \neq 0 \), \((Au, u) = 0\) if and only if \( u = 0 \). Let \( B(x, t) \) be a selfadjoint operator for every \((x, y) \in D \) and with
\[ c = \max \left[ \max_{\Omega_T} \left( |a_{11}| + |a_{12}| + |a_{11}/2| \right) \right] \]
\[ \max \left( |a_{11}/2| + |\ell_1^2| + |\ell_2^2| + 2\ell_1 + \beta_1 \right) \] (3.1)

satisfies
\[ (Bu, u) \geq -c(Bu, u). \] (3.2)

Let \( w \) satisfy
\[ ALw = Bw + F(x, t, w, w_t) \] (3.3)
and \( v \) satisfy

\[
ALv = Bv + f(x, t, v, v_t) - \varepsilon(v) \tag{3.4}
\]

Let \( u = w - v \) and \( a = f(x, t, w, w_t) - f(x, t, v, v_t) \) and

\[
|\alpha|^2 \leq c_1|u|^2 + c_2|u_t|^2 \tag{3.5}
\]

then

\[
ALu = Bu + u(x, t, u, u_t) + \varepsilon(v) \tag{3.6}
\]

where \( c_1, c_2 \) are constants.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let the coefficients \( a_{11}, a_1, \) and \( a_2 \) satisfy condition (1.4). If the solution of (3.6) is equal to zero on \( \Gamma_1 \) and satisfies the inequality

\[
\int_{\Omega} (u, Au) \, ds \, dt \leq M, \quad \gamma = \Theta \max_{\Gamma_1} \left[ \{u, Au\} + \{u_t, Au_t\} \right] + \int_{\Omega} |\varepsilon(v)|^2 \, ds \, dt, \tag{3.7}
\]

then for \( u \in C^1(\Omega_T; H) \cap C^2(\Omega_T; H) \cap L_2(\Omega_T; D) \) the following inequality is true

\[
\int_{\Omega} (u, Au) \, ds \, dt \leq \gamma^{1-\omega(t)}(M + \gamma)\omega(t) - \gamma, \tag{3.8}
\]

where

\[
\begin{align*}
\omega(t) &= \exp \left[ \frac{(\gamma(t) T - t)}{p} \right] - \exp \left[ \frac{(\gamma(T) - t)}{p} \right] \\
\omega(t) &= \exp \left[ \frac{-\gamma(t) T}{p} \right] - \exp \left[ \frac{-\gamma(t) T}{p} \right] - \exp \left[ \frac{-\gamma(T)}{p} \right] - \exp \left[ \frac{-\gamma(T)}{p} \right]
\end{align*}
\]

and \( \Theta, p, q \) are constants that depend on the coefficients \( T \) and \( \gamma \), \( i = 1, 2 \).

**Proof.** Let

\[
F(t) = \int_{\Omega} (u, Au) \, ds \, dt, \tag{3.10}
\]

then

\[
\begin{align*}
F'(t) &= \int_{\Omega} 2Re\{u, Au\} \, ds \, dt, \\
F''(t) &= \int_{\Omega} 2Re\{u_t, Au_t\} \, ds \, dt + F(t) \tag{3.11}
\end{align*}
\]
because \( a_1 = 0 \). We transform the first term in the expression for \( F'(t) \) using (3.6) and integration by parts

\[
\int_{D_1} 2 \text{Re} \left( u_\tau, Au_\tau \right) ds d\tau
\]

\[
= \int_{D_1} 2 \text{Re} \left( (u, u_\tau) \right) ds d\tau + \int_{D_0} 2 \text{Re} \left( (u, v) \right) ds d\tau
\]

\[
- \int_{D_1} 2 \text{Re} \left( -a_{11} + a_2 \right) (u, Au) ds d\tau - \int_{D_0} 2 a_1 \text{Re} \left( (u, Au) \right) ds d\tau.
\]

(3.12)

After the transform we get

\[
F'(t) = \int_{D_1} 2 (u_\tau, Au_\tau) + a_{11} (u, Au) + (u, Bu) ds d\tau
\]

\[
+ \int_{D_1} 2 \left( a_{11} - a_2 \right) (u, Au) + \text{Re} \left( a \left( s, \tau, u, u_\tau \right) \right) - \text{Re} \left( u, \varepsilon(v) \right) - a_1 \text{Re} \left( (u, Au) \right) ds d\tau.
\]

(3.13)

From here and from (1.4) using the conditions for the coefficients and Hölder’s inequality, we get

\[
F''(t) \geq \int_{D_1} 2 \left( (u, Au) + a_{11} (u, Au) + (u, Bu) \right) ds d\tau
\]

\[
- \frac{2\beta_1}{a_{11}} \int_{D_1} (u, Au) ds d\tau \int_{D_1} F(t) \frac{1}{2}
\]

\[
- \frac{2\beta_2}{a_{11}} \int_{D_1} (u, Au) ds d\tau \int_{D_1} F(t) \frac{1}{2}
\]

\[
- 2\beta_3 F(t) - \beta_4 \int_{D_1} (u, Au) ds d\tau \int_{D_1} F(t) \frac{1}{2}
\]

\[
- \beta_5 \int_{D_1} |\varepsilon(v)| ds d\tau \int_{D_1} (u, Au) ds d\tau \frac{1}{2}
\]

\[
\geq \int_{D_1} 2 \left( (u, Au) + a_{11} (u, Au) + (u, Bu) \right) ds d\tau
\]

\[
- \left( \frac{\beta_1}{a_{11}} + \frac{2\beta_1 + \beta_4}{2} \right) F(t)
\]

\[
- \frac{1}{2} \int_{D_1} |\varepsilon(v)|^2 ds d\tau.
\]

(3.14)
From the last inequality it follows that
\[
\begin{align*}
\int_{t_0}^{t} \int_{\Omega_1} \left( \langle u_\tau, A u_\tau \rangle + a_{11} \langle u_s, A u_\tau \rangle + \langle u, B u \rangle \right) ds d\tau \\
\leq F'(t) + \beta_6 F(t) + 0.5 \int_{t_0}^{t} \| \varepsilon(v) \|^2 ds d\tau.
\end{align*}
\] (3.15)

Differentiating the first integral on the right-hand side of (3.12), we get
\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{t_0}^{t} a_{11} \langle u_s, A u_\tau \rangle ds d\tau &= \frac{d}{dt} \int_{t_0}^{t} \left \{ \langle u_\tau, A u_\tau \rangle - \langle B u, u \rangle \right \} ds d\tau \\
+ \int_{t_0}^{t} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left \{ (-1)^i \psi_i'(t) \left[ a_{11} \langle u_i(\tau), A u_i(\tau) \rangle - \langle u_i(\tau), A u_i(\psi_i(\tau), \tau) \rangle \right] \\
- \langle u_i(\psi_i(\tau), \tau), A u_i(\psi_i(\tau), \tau) \rangle \right \} d\tau \\
+ \int_{t_0}^{t} \left[ a_{11} \langle u_i(\tau), A u_\tau \rangle - a_{11} \langle u_i, A u_\tau \rangle \right] ds d\tau \\
+ \int_{t_0}^{t} \left \{ \langle u, Bu_\tau \rangle + a_{2} \langle u_s, A u_\tau \rangle + a_{1} \langle u, A u_\tau \rangle - \langle u, \alpha + \varepsilon(v) \rangle \right \} ds d\tau.
\end{align*}
\] (3.16)

After this transformation \( F''(t) \) takes the form
\[
\begin{align*}
F''(t) &= 4 \int_{t_0}^{t} \langle u_s, A u_\tau \rangle ds d\tau \\
+ 2 \int_{t_0}^{t} \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ a_{11} \langle u_s, A u_\tau \rangle - a_{11} \text{Re} \langle u_s, A u_\tau \rangle \\
+ \text{Re} \langle u, Bu_\tau \rangle + a_{2} \langle u_s, A u_\tau \rangle + a_{1} \text{Re} \langle u_s, A u_\tau \rangle \right] ds d\tau \\
+ 2 \int_{t_0}^{t} \int_{\Omega_1} \text{Re} \left \{ \langle u, \alpha + \varepsilon(v) \rangle \right \} ds d\tau \\
+ \int_{t_0}^{t} \left \{ a_{11} - a_{2} \right \} \text{Re} \langle u_s, A u \rangle + 2 \text{Re} \langle u, \alpha + \varepsilon(v) \rangle \\
- 2a_{1} \text{Re} \langle u_s, A u \rangle \right \} ds d\tau + b_0(\tau).
\end{align*}
\] (3.17)
where
\[ b_0(\tau) = \int_0^\tau (t - \tau) \sum_{i=1}^2 \left[ (-1)^i \psi_i(t) \left[ a_{11}(u_i, \psi_i(t), \tau), Au_i(\psi_i(t), \tau) \right] ight. \\
\left. + \left[ a_{11}(u_i, \psi_i(t), \tau), Au_i(\psi_i(t), \tau) \right] \right] d\tau. \]
\[ (3.18) \]

We remark that
\[ |b_0(\tau)| \leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_0^\tau (t - \tau) \left[ |a_{11}| + \left[ |\psi_i(t)| \left[ a_{11}(u_i, \psi_i(t), \tau), Au_i(\psi_i(t), \tau) \right] \right. \\
\left. + \left[ a_{11}(u_i, \psi_i(t), \tau), Au_i(\psi_i(t), \tau) \right] \right] \right] d\tau \]
\[ \leq \gamma. \]
\[ (3.19) \]

We denote
\[ s_2 = \int_\Omega_1 (u_\tau, Au_\tau) ds d\tau \int_\Omega_1 (u, Au) ds d\tau - \left( \int_\Omega_1 (u_\tau, Au_\tau) ds d\tau \right)^2. \]
\[ (3.20) \]

Then using Hölder’s inequality, (1.4), (3.15) we obtain from (3.17)
\[ F''(t) \geq 4 \int_{\Omega_1} (u_\tau, Au_\tau) ds d\tau \]
\[ - 2 \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ |u_\tau| + \frac{|u_\tau|}{2} + \frac{|u_{1\tau}|}{2} \right] (u, Au) ds d\tau \]
\[ + \left[ |a_{11}| + \left[ |\psi_i(t)| \left[ a_{11}(u_i, \psi_i(t), \tau), Au_i(\psi_i(t), \tau) \right] \right. \\
\left. + \left[ a_{11}(u_i, \psi_i(t), \tau), Au_i(\psi_i(t), \tau) \right] \right] \right] ds d\tau d\tau_1 \]
\[ - 2c_2 \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ (u_\tau, Au_\tau) ds d\tau \right]^{1/2} \]
\[ - 2c_1 \int_{\Omega_1} \left( \int_{\Omega_1} (u_\tau, Au_\tau) ds d\tau \right) F(t) \]
\[ - 2 \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ u_\tau, Au_\tau \right] ds d\tau \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} \|v(t)\|^2 ds d\tau d\tau_1 \]
\[ - 2 \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ u_\tau, Au_\tau \right] ds d\tau \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} \|v(t)\|^2 ds d\tau d\tau_1 \]
\[ - 2 \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ u_\tau, Au_\tau \right] ds d\tau \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} \|v(t)\|^2 ds d\tau d\tau_1 \]
\[ - 2 \int_{\Omega_1} \left[ u_\tau, Au_\tau \right] ds d\tau \int_0^t \int_{\Omega_1} \|v(t)\|^2 ds d\tau d\tau_1 \]
Let \( \Phi(t) = \ln|F(t) + \gamma| \), then
\[
\Phi''(t) = \frac{\left( F''(t)(F(t) + \gamma) - (F'(t))^2 \right)}{(F(t) + \gamma)^2} \geq - \frac{4\int_{\Omega_T} \langle a_{11}, A u \rangle ds dt \int_{\Omega_T} \langle a_{11}, A u \rangle ds dt - (2\int_{\Omega_T} \langle a_{11}, A u \rangle ds dt)^2}{(F(t) + \gamma)^2} + \frac{\int_{\Omega_T} \langle a_{11}, A u \rangle ds dt \gamma}{(F(t) + \gamma)^2} - \beta_9 F'(t) - \beta_1 S + \beta \gamma \geq - \frac{F'(t)}{F(t) + \gamma} q. \tag{3.22}
\]

Inequality (3.8) follows from (3.22), and the theorem is proved. \( \square \)

**Remark 3.2.** We can obtain similar results for arbitrary second order elliptic operators \( L \), using the methods of [4].

**Remark 3.3.** For \( B(x, t) = B_1(x, t) + iB_2(x, t) \), \( (3.23) \)
where \( B_1(x, t) \) and \( B_2(x, t) \) are selfadjoint operators for all \( (x, t) \in \Omega_T \) and \( \lambda, \mu, \epsilon \) are constants such that \( \langle A u, a \rangle \geq \lambda\langle u, u \rangle > 0, ||B_2 u||^2 \leq \mu\langle A u, a \rangle \), and \( -\langle B_1 u, a \rangle \leq \epsilon \langle B_2 u, a \rangle \), a similar result is valid.
Example 3.4. We consider the equation

\[ \text{sgn} (y) \left( u_{tt}(t, x, y) + u_{xx}(t, x, y) \right) = u_{yy}(t, x, y) \]  

(3.24)
in the region \( Q = (-1, 1) \times \Omega_T \) (\( \Omega_T \) is defined as above). This equation is a mixed type equation. We will consider the problem of finding the solution of this equation in \( Q (y \neq 0) \) which satisfies the following boundary conditions:

\[ u(t, x, y)|_{\Gamma_1} = f, \quad \frac{\partial u(t, x, y)}{\partial n}|_{\Gamma_1} = g, \]  

(3.25)

where \( \Gamma_1 = \Gamma_1^1 \times (-1, 1), \Gamma_2 = \Gamma_2^1 \times (-1, 1); \)

\[ u(t, x, -1) = 0, \quad u(t, x, 1) = 0, \quad (x, t) \in \Omega_T; \]  

(3.26)

\[ u(t, x, 0) = u(t, x, +0), \]  

(3.27)

Here \( B \) is a selfadjoint positive definite in \( L^2 \) operator which is generated by the differential expression

\[ Bu = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \]  

(3.28)

and with boundary conditions \( u|_{\Gamma_1^1} = u|_{\Gamma_2^1} = 0. \) We define the operator \( A \) as the operator of multiplication with the function \( \text{sgn}(y). \) This problem is an ill-posed problem in the sense of Hadamard, since continuous dependence of the solution from the data is absent in it.

Using the above described method we can prove the following result.

Theorem 3.5. If a solution of this problem becomes zero on the surface \( \Gamma_1^1 \) and satisfies

\[ \Theta \max \left( \int_0^T \int_{\Omega_T} \left( u_{x} \right)^2 dy dx dt \right) \leq M, \]

(3.29)

(\( \Theta \) is constant that depends on \( T, \Gamma_1^1), \) then the inequality

\[ \int_0^T \int_{\Omega_T} u^2 dy dx dt \leq \gamma (M + \gamma c_1(t)) - \gamma \]  

(3.30)
is valid, where \( c_1(t) = \exp(s(T - t)/2). \) From this theorem one can easily see that the uniqueness and the conditional stability of the solution of this problem follows.
References


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