Indian Journal of Mathematics

Volume 37, No. 3, 1995

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Abstract: In a complete seperated and locally multiplicatively convex commutative algebra, we discuss the stability of the solution of the following integral equation

$$a(t)\varphi(t) + \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{L} \frac{k(t,\tau)}{\tau - t} \varphi(\tau) d\tau = f(t).$$

as t on L, where L is a path in a complex plane.

Ivor J. Maddox

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Abstract: For Ω an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n , $n \geq 1$, we define composition operators on the space $W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and discuss a sufficient condition under which the weighted composition operator uC_{ϕ} becomes a compact operator in $W_{1,p}(\Omega)$.

E. Thandapani And E. Pandian

OSCILLATORY AND ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOUR OF A SECOND ORDER FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENCE EQUATION

Abstract: The asymptotic and oscillatory behaviour of solutions of second order nonlinear delay difference equations of the form

$$\Delta(p_n h(y_n) \Delta y_n) + q_n f(y_{\sigma(n+1)}) = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

is studied. Examples are inserted to illustrate the results.

Ruggero Maria Santilli

Isotopies of classical and quantum mechanics

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Abstract: In a preceding article we have introduced the isotopies of the differential calculus and of Newton's equations of motion. In this second paper we use these results to construct the isotopies of Hamiltonian mechanics, called *isohamilto*nian mechanics, permit the derivation of the most general possible isotopic Newton's equations from a variational principle which is of first-order in isospace over an isofield, but of arbitrary order when projected in convensional spaces over conventional fields. As a consequence, the isohoarmiltonian mechanics permits a representation of the extended and deformable shape of the body considered as well as of nonlocal-integral and variationally non-self adjoint forces directly in the frame of the experimenter. We also show that the construction of isoanalytic representations from the given nonlinear, nonlocal and nonhamiltonian equations of motion (here called *inverse iso*topic Newtonian problem) is considerably easier than that of the conventional inverse Newtonian problem. The conditions of variational isoself-adjointness, the calculus of isovariations, the iso-optimization theory and related topics are briefly are indicated, We then identify the isotopies of convensional quantization and show that they lead to unique and unambiguous isotopies of quantum mechanics capable of preserving all the essential characteristics of the original isotopic Newton's equations, thus permitting the representation in the fixed inertial frame of the experimenter of nonlinear, nonlocal and nonhamiltonian systems, with considerable broadening of the arena of applicapability of convensional formulations.

R. K. Singh, Bhopinder Singh And Kamaljeet Kour

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Abstract: In the present model, an inventory system has been considered in which demand varies exponentially as time t with backlogging option and a constant fraction θ of on hand stock also deteriorates with time.

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