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Baizakov A. B., Mombekov A. D., Sharshenbekov M. M. On the properties of the squared constants in block M matrices	46
Bayramov S., Aras C. G., Cafarli V. Soft S-metric spaces	47
Baysalov J. U., Kasymaliyeva G. O. Using of information technologies on lessons of a technique of teaching mathematics at elementary school in Kyrgyzstan	47
Baysalov J. U., Keldibekova A. O. 2018 Kyrgyz Republic Olympiad of Schoolchildren in Mathematics: Principles, Features, Innovations and Results	48
Berezovskii V., Mikeš J., Rýparová L., Sabykanov A. Canonical almost geodesic mappings $\pi_2(e)$ ($e = \pm 1$) onto symmetric spaces	50
Bilgin T. The Difference sequence spaces order defined by a sequence of modulus functions	51
Boichuk A. A., Pokutnyi O. O. Exponential dichotomy and bounded solutions of linear impulsive differential equations	52
Boichuk A. A., Pokutnyi O. O. Hyperbolic semigroups and exponential dichotomy of evolution equations	53
Bokobaeva A. Using short video lessons to enhance mathematics learning	54
Boliliy V., Zelenska I. Reduced system for singularly perturbed problems with differential turning point	55
Borubaev A. A Lattice of compactifications of uniformly continuous mapping	56
Brimkulov U. Matrices whose inversions are tridiagonal, band or block-tridiagonal and their relationship with the covariance matrices of a random Markov processes (fields)	57
Bruno A. Expansions of solutions to ODE into transseries	57
Buslaev V. I. The boundary properties of Schur's continued fraction	58
Cebesoy S., Bairamov E., Aygar Ye. Scattering Problems of Impulsive Sturm–Liouville Equations with Matrix Coefficients	60
Celebi A. O. Neumann problem in polydomains	61
Celik S. Marcinkiewicz integral associated with Schrödinger operator on generalized Morrey spaces	61
Chaichenko S. O., Shydlich A. L. Direct theorems of theory of approximation in the spaces S^M	62
Chekeev A. Wallman β -like compactification of a uniform space	63
Chekeev A., Kasymova A., Zhusupbekova E. A vector lattice of coz -functions	64

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A LATTICE OF COMPACTIFICATIONS OF UNIFORMLY CONTINUOUS MAPPING

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Let $f : (X, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{V})$ be uniformly continuous mapping. A mapping $cf : (cX, c\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{V})$ is called *compactification* or *uniformly perfect extension* of the mapping f if the following conditions hold: 1) $X \subseteq cX$; 2) $[X]_{cX} = cX$; 3) $cf|_X = f$; 4) cf is a uniformly perfect mapping.

Theorem 1. *Let $f : (X, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{V})$ be a uniformly continuous mapping. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) *A mapping f is uniformly perfect.*
- (2) *A mapping f is precompact and for any compact extension $(b_cY, b\mathcal{V}_c)$ of a uniform space (Y, \mathcal{V}) the mapping $\beta_s f$ satisfies to the condition $\beta_s f(\beta_s X \setminus X) \subseteq b_cY \setminus Y$.*
- (3) *A mapping f is precompact and the mapping $\beta_s f : (\beta_s X, \beta\mathcal{U}_s) \rightarrow (\beta_s Y, \beta\mathcal{V}_s)$ satisfies $\beta_s f(\beta_s X \setminus X) \subseteq \beta_s Y \setminus Y$.*
- (4) *A mapping f is precompact and there is a compact extension $(b_cY, b\mathcal{V}_c)$ of a uniform space (Y, \mathcal{V}) such that for the extension $\beta_s f : (\beta_s X, \beta\mathcal{U}_s) \rightarrow (b_cY, b\mathcal{V}_c)$ of the mapping f the inclusion $\beta_s f(\beta_s X \setminus X) \subseteq b_cY \setminus Y$ holds.*

Theorem 2. *There is an isomorphism $G : (K(f), \leq) \rightarrow (C(f), \subseteq)$ between the partially ordered sets $(K(f), \leq)$ and $(C(f), \subseteq)$.*

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**MATRICES WHOSE INVERSIONS ARE TRIDIAGONAL,
BAND OR BLOCK-TRIDIAGONAL AND THEIR
RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COVARIANCE MATRICES OF A
RANDOM MARKOV PROCESSES (FIELDS)**

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The article discusses the matrices of the A_n^1, A_n^m, A_N^m forms, whose inversions are: tridiagonal matrix A_n^{-1} (n - dimension of the matrix), banded matrix A_n^{-m} (m - the half-width band of the matrix) or block-tridiagonal matrix A_N^{-1} ($N = n \times m$ - full dimension of the block matrix; m - the dimension of the blocks) and their relationships with the covariance matrices of measurements with ordinary (simple) Markov Random Processes (MRP), multiconnected MRP and vector MRP respectively. Such covariance matrices are frequently occurring in the problems of optimal filtering, extrapolation and interpolation of MRP and Markov Random Fields (MRF). It is shown, that the structure of the matrix A_n^1, A_n^m, A_N^m , has the same form, but the matrix elements in the first case are scalar quantities; in the second case matrix elements representing a product of vectors of dimension m ; and in the third case, the off-diagonal elements are the product of matrices and vectors of dimension m . The properties of such matrices were investigated and a simple formulas of their inversion was founded. Also computational efficiency in the storage and inverse of such matrices have been considered. To illustrate the acquired results an example of the covariance matrix inversions of two-dimensional MRP is given.

EXPANSIONS OF SOLUTIONS TO ODE INTO TRANSERIES

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We consider a polynomial ODE of the order n in a neighbourhood of zero or of infinity of the independent variable. A method of calculation of its solutions in the form of power series was described in [1]. There in Section 7