

# **И.В. СКРЫШНИК**

## **ИЗБРАННЫЕ ТРУДЫ**

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## Игорь Владимирович Скрышник

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Physics, Analysis and Geometry», «Abstract and Applied Analysis», (USA) «Glasgow  
Mathematical Journal» (Great Britain) «

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» ( , , , 10–15 2007 .) –

## *On scientific contribution of I.V.Skrypnik*

Igor Vladimirovich Skrypnik, an extremely prolific mathematician, made many important contributions in the field of nonlinear partial differential equations. He treated a wide variety of problems for elliptic and parabolic equations.

His work involved finding new estimates for solutions, proving existence and uniqueness results, and developing regularity theory for generalized solutions. He also studied solutions in domains with non-smooth boundaries and found sufficient conditions for "regular" boundary points extending the Wiener condition to nonlinear elliptic and parabolic equations.

The books he wrote on nonlinear problems are extremely useful. They contain a wealth of information, and include many of his results up to 1990, in particular, his results on nonlinear higher order equations. They also treat domains with fine-grained boundary, and study homogenization in domains with holes.

As a very useful tool in studying nonlinear problems, Professor Skrypnik introduced several extensions of topological degree theory to densely defined perturbations of maximal monotone operators, especially in order to treat nonlinear boundary conditions. He also presented possible applications to nonlinear functional analysis. One degree theory was used to define the index of isolated critical points, with applications to bifurcation theory.

He obtained new results on removable singularities for nonlinear elliptic equations, and others on nonexistence of solutions of some elliptic inequalities.

Another subject was the extension of Sobolev embedding theorems to Sobolev spaces with weights (the conditions on the weights are very sharp) and derivation of interpolation inequalities in such spaces.

Professor Skrypnik's untimely death is a great loss to all who knew him as well as to nonlinear analysis.

Louis Nirenberg

# A-ГАРМОНИЧЕСКИЕ ФОРМЫ НА РИМАНОВОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ

## УЗАГАЛЬНЕНА ТЕОРЕМА ДЕ РАМА

( . – 1965. – 1)

$M - n -$  ( )

$$a_j^{i_1 \dots i_q} \quad (q = 0, \dots, m),$$

$$\mathbf{A}^p \quad (p = 0, \dots, n-1),$$

$p$   $p+1$

$$(\mathbf{A}^p \alpha)_{k_1 \dots k_{p+1}} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{p+1} (-1)^{\nu-1} A_{k_\nu} \alpha_{k_1 \dots \hat{k}_\nu \dots k_{p+1}}, \quad A_j = \sum_{q=0}^m a_j^{i_1 \dots i_q} \nabla_{i_1} \dots \nabla_{i_q}.$$

$\nabla_i -$

;

$k_1, \dots, k_{p+1}$

$\mathbf{A}_\alpha^p$

,

$\mathbf{A}_\alpha^p$

$dx^{k_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{k_{p+1}}$

(

$\alpha$ ),

$k_1, \dots, \hat{k}_\nu, \dots, k_{p+1}$

$k_1, \dots, k_{p+1}$

$k_\nu$ .

$A_j$ ,

,

$$A^p = (\mathbf{A}^p)' \mathbf{A}^p + \mathbf{A}^{p-1} (\mathbf{A}^{p-1})', \quad (\mathbf{A}^p)' \quad \mathbf{A}^p$$

[1].

,  $A^\circ -$

$A_j -$

$\alpha$

$\mathbf{A} -$

,

$\mathbf{A}_\alpha = 0, \beta$

$\mathbf{A} -$

,

$\gamma$

,

$M$

$\mathbf{A}_\gamma = \beta$ .

$B^p -$

$C^\infty$

$p$

$C^p -$

$\mathbf{A} -$

$C^\infty$

$p$  [2].

$\mathbf{A} -$

$$0 \rightarrow C^p \rightarrow B^p \rightarrow C^{p+1} \rightarrow 0$$

[3].

**Узагальнена теорема де Рама.**

-

$\mathbf{A} -$

$p$

$\mathbf{A} -$

$p$

$[H^p(M, R)]^M$ ,

$H^p(M, R) - p -$

$M$

$M -$

$\mathbf{A} -$

$\mathbf{A}'$ .

**Теорема.** -  $A'$  -  $p$   $A'$  -  
 $p$   $[H_p(M, R)]^M$ ,  $H_p(M, R) - p$ -  
 $M$  .

1. . , , 1956, . 166.
2. - , , 1961, . 56.
3. . . , , 2, 56 (1950).

**A-ГАРМОНІЧНІ ФОРМИ НА КОМПАКТНОМУ  
РІМАНОВОМУ ПРОСТОРИ**

( . – 1965. – 2)

M, [1].

$A^p, (A^p)', A^p,$

$A\varphi = 0,$

$\{U_i\}$

$M ( , U_i \quad n - \quad R_i). \quad x \in U_i$

$R_i \quad x_i . \quad r_i(x) - \quad x_i$

$R_i . \quad , \quad \max r_i(x) \geq 2\rho > 0 . \quad g^i(y_i) = \det (g_{k,l}(y_i))$

$U_i \quad g^i(y) (g_{k,l} - \quad ) .$

$$\omega(x, y) = \frac{\sum_i \varphi_i(x_i, y_i) \cdot \varphi(r_i(y))}{\sum_i \varphi(r_i(y)) \cdot \sqrt{g^i(y)}} \cdot \sigma(x, y) \cdot \alpha(x, y).$$

$\varphi_i(x_i, y_i) - \quad , \quad A^0 u = 0, \quad R_i,$

[2].  $\varphi(x) -$

$x \leq \rho \quad x \geq 2\rho . \quad \sigma(x, y), \alpha(x, y)$

[3].  $\omega(x, y) \quad O(r^{2m-n} lgr) \quad 2m \geq n \quad O(r^{2m-n}) \quad 2m < n ,$

$q(x, y) = -A_x \omega(x, y) \quad O(r^{1-n}) (r - \quad x \quad y) .$

**Лема.**

$$A \int_y \omega(x, y) \wedge * \varphi(y) = \varphi(x) - \int_y \varphi(x, y) \wedge * \varphi(y).$$

$h \quad A - \quad , \quad Ah = 0 .$

**Теорема 1.**  $A\varphi = \psi \quad (\varphi, \psi - \quad p) \quad M$

$\quad , \quad \psi \quad A -$

$p .$

**Теорема 2.**  $M \quad H, G ,$

:

$$AH = HA = 0, \quad A'H = HA' = 0, \quad H^2 = H,$$

$$AG = GA, \quad A'G = GA', \quad GH = HG = 0, \quad AG = GA = 1 - H.$$

$H$   $G$  . [3]  $h(x,y)$   $H$   $C^\infty$  ,  
 $g(x,y)$   $G - C^\infty$   $x \neq y$   $x = y$  ,  
 $\omega(x,y)$  .

**Наслідок 1.** -  $M$   
 $A -$  ,  $A' -$   $A -$

[3, . 3].

$A -$   $\alpha$  -  $A' -$   $T$

$$(T, \alpha) = T[*\alpha] .$$

**Наслідок 2.** ( ) .  $M$   $A -$  ,  
 $A' -$  ,

$A' -$  .

**Теорема 3.**  $A -$   $p$

$$[H^p(M, R)]^M .$$

1. . . , , 18 (1965).
2. . . , , 71, 433 (1950).
3. . . , , 1956, . 189.

# A-ГАРМОНИЧЕСКИЕ ПОЛЯ С ОСОБЕННОСТЯМИ

( . – 1965. – 17, 4)

A-  
 A-  
 A  
 1-5 A  
 [1].

1. M –  
 n ( ), : a<sub>i</sub> –  
 a<sub>i</sub><sup>j</sup> – A<sup>p</sup> (p = 0, ..., n-1),  
 p p+1 :

$$(\mathbf{A}^p \alpha)_{k_1, \dots, k_{p+1}} = \sum_{v=1}^{p+1} (-1)^{v-1} A_{k_v} \alpha_{k_1, \dots, \hat{k}_v, \dots, k_{p+1}}, \quad A_i = a_i^j \nabla_j + a_i, \quad (1)$$

$\nabla_j - ; k_1, \dots, k_{p+1} \mathbf{A}^p \alpha$   
 $\mathbf{A}^p \alpha \quad dx^{k_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{k_{p+1}} ( \alpha), \quad k_1, \dots, \hat{k}_v, \dots, k_{p+1}$   
 $k_1, \dots, k_{p+1} \quad k_v .$

$$A^p = (\mathbf{A}^p)' \mathbf{A}^p + \mathbf{A}^{p-1} (\mathbf{A}^{p-1})', \quad (\mathbf{A}^p)'$$

$\mathbf{A}^p ( [3]).$

$$A_j \quad A^0.$$

$\mathbf{A}^p, (\mathbf{A}^p)', A^p$

2.  $\mathbf{A}^{*p}$  , (1)  $A_i$

$$A_i^* = -\nabla_j \cdot a_i^j + a_i.$$

**Лемма 1.** M  $\tilde{v}$  ,

$$\mathbf{A}^{*0} \tilde{v} = 0.$$

$$\beta_n(u, \tilde{v}) = u \cdot \tilde{v}, \quad u - \quad n.$$

**Лемма 2.**  $\beta_p(u, \tilde{v}) \quad p \quad (0 \leq p \leq n-1),$

$$\beta_{p+1}(\mathbf{A}^p u, \tilde{v}) = d \beta_p(u, \tilde{v}) \quad (2)$$

,  $\tilde{v}$   
 $u (u - \quad p).$

$$\mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{A}^* \quad \beta_p^*(\tilde{v}, v),$$

$$\tilde{u} - \mathbf{A}^0 u = 0.$$

:

$$\{u, C\} = \int_C \beta_p(u, \tilde{v}), \quad [v, C] = \int_C \beta_p^*(\tilde{u}, *v).$$

### 3. A -

$$\mathbf{A}u = 0, \quad \mathbf{A}'u = 0.$$

$$\langle A - \quad \varphi \quad \theta \rangle$$

F

$$M, G - \quad , \quad A - \quad G - F \quad \Theta. \quad \varphi$$

$$\Theta, \quad \varphi - \quad M - F, \quad A - \quad G \quad W$$

$$, \quad \varphi = \Theta + W \quad G - F.$$

F

$$S \quad (\quad \Gamma), \quad S \subset G.$$

\Theta

### Теорема 1.

$$\Theta \quad p. \quad 2 \leq p \leq n-2 \quad A -$$

$$\varphi \quad \Theta. \quad p=1 \quad p=n-1$$

$$[\Theta, \Gamma] = 0, \quad \{\Theta, \Gamma\} = 0. \quad (3)$$

\varphi ,

$$\|\varphi\|_{M-G} < +\infty, \quad (4)$$

$$\int_M \varphi \wedge * \zeta \equiv (\varphi, \zeta) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\zeta, \quad G \quad \mathbf{A}\zeta = 0.$$

### 4.

A -

[2],

$$\omega(x, \xi), \quad A_x \omega(x, \xi) = 0, \quad ,$$

$$G \subset M$$

\eta

G

$$\eta(\xi) = (\mathbf{A}\eta, \mathbf{A}\omega(\cdot, \xi)) + (\mathbf{A}'\eta, \mathbf{A}'\omega(\cdot, \xi)).$$

$$\omega(x, \xi) \quad M \times M$$

$$O(r^{2-n}) \quad n > 2 \quad O(\lg r) \quad n = 2; \quad r -$$

$$C = C^p - \quad , \quad S.$$

$$u^{p-1}(x) = \{\omega(x), \Delta C\}. \quad G \supset S \quad f ,$$



$$\Theta = f + Au^{p-1} \quad A - \quad . \quad 1$$

$$A - \quad M \quad \Theta .$$

$C$  «  $\rangle$

**Теорема 2.**

$$C = C^p \quad (1 \leq p \leq n-1) \quad M$$

$$e[C] \quad p, \quad (3), (4)$$

$$(e[C], \zeta) = \{\zeta, C\}, \quad A\zeta = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$(e[C], A'\varphi) = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\|e[C]\|_{1,G} < +\infty. \quad (8)$$

$$e[C] \quad A - \quad M - \overline{\Delta C}$$

$\overline{\Delta C}$ .

$$\tilde{e}[C] - \quad A^* . \quad e^*[C] = * \tilde{e}[C].$$

$$\Delta C \neq 0, \quad e[C] \quad e^*[C] \quad A - \quad .$$

$$u(x, \xi) = A_\xi \omega(x, \xi) .$$

**Теорема 3.**

$$\xi \quad k_1, \dots, k_p$$

$$A - \quad e_{k_1 \dots k_p}(x, \xi), \quad M - \xi, \quad (3), (4) \quad ,$$

$G - \xi$

$$e_{k_1, \dots, k_p}(x, \xi) - (Au)_{k_1, \dots, k_p}(x, \xi) = f_{k_1, \dots, k_p}(x); \quad (9)$$

$$f_{k_1 \dots k_p}(x) - \quad G \quad \xi \quad .$$

$$\tilde{e}_{k_1, \dots, k_p}(x, \xi) - \quad A^* \quad .$$

$$e_{k_1, \dots, k_p}^*(x, \xi) = * \tilde{e}_{k_1, \dots, k_p}(x, \xi) .$$

$$P^r = (\sigma, \xi), \quad \sigma = \sigma^{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r; q_1, \dots, q_{s-1}} \quad \xi \quad M \quad r -$$

$$s, \quad \sigma \quad .$$

$\varphi \quad r$

$$(\varphi, P^r) = \frac{1}{r!(s-1)!} \sigma^{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r; q_1, \dots, q_{s-1}} \nabla_{q_1} \dots \nabla_{q_{s-1}} \varphi_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r}(\xi).$$

$$A - \quad e[P](x) = (e(x, \cdot), P)$$

$$e^*[P](x) = (e^*(x, \cdot), P).$$

**5.**

$A -$

$x \neq x_0 \quad A -$

$\varphi(x, x_0) = O(r(x, x_0)^{-n-l+1})$ .

**Теорема 4.**

$\Theta(x, x_0) \in A -$   
 $l$ .  $p=1$   $p=n-1$   
 $\Gamma$   
 $x_0$ ).

$$\Theta = \sum_{m=1}^l e[P_m] + \Theta_0;$$

$\Theta - A -$ ,  $P_m - p - m$ .  
 $p=n-1$  (3)

$$\Theta_1 = \Theta - (-1)^n \{\Theta, \Gamma\} e^*[C]$$

$$(3) \quad 4$$

$C-1 -$ ,  $\Delta C = x_0 - y_0$ ,  $y_0 - x_0$ .

$p=1$ .

**6. Теорема 5.**

$$\{e^*[C], Z\} = I(Z, C). \quad (10)$$

$I(Z, C) -$

$M$

**Теорема 6.**

$M$   $p -$   $P_1, \dots, P_r, Q_1, \dots, Q_s, p - C_1, \dots, C_t$   $n-p -$   
 $C_1^*, \dots, C_u^*$ ,  $e[Q_1], \dots, e[Q_s], e[P_1], \dots, e[P_r], e[C_1], \dots, e[C_t], e^*[C_1^*], \dots, e^*[C_u^*]$   
 $H^p (H^p - A - p)$ .

$M, N, b$

$M - A -$   
 $e, : e \equiv 0 \pmod{(H^p, e[P_1], \dots, e[P_r]), \{e, Z^p\}} = 0$   $p -$

$$Z^p \quad M, [e, Z^{n-p}] = 0 \quad n-p \quad Z^{n-p}$$

$M,$

$$\{e, e_k\} = 0 \quad (k=1, \dots, t), [e, C_i^*] = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, u), [e, Q_j] = 0 \quad (j=1, \dots, s);$$

$N -$

$A - e', :$

$$(e', P_j) = 0 \quad (j=1, \dots, r),$$

$$e' \equiv 0 \pmod{(H^p, e[Q_1], \dots, e[Q_s], e[C_1], \dots, e[C_t], e^*[C_1^*], \dots, e^*[C_u^*])};$$

$b - p -$

$M.$

$$M = N - b + r - s - t - u.$$

1. *K. Kodaira*, Harmonic fields in Riemannian manifolds (generalized potential theory), *Annals of Math.*, 50, 1949, 587–665.
2. . . . , . . . . , . . . . , . . . . 71, 3, 1950, 433–436.
3. . . . , . . . . , . . . . , 1956.

**ПЕРИОДЫ А-ЗАМКНУТЫХ ФОРМ**

( . – 1965. – 160, 4)

**A-**

. [3]–[6].

A-

A-

**1.**  $M$  –

$n$  ( ),

$a_j^{i_1, \dots, i_q}$  ( $q=0, \dots, m$ ),

$\mathbf{A}^p$  ( $p=0, \dots, n-1$ ),

$p$

$p+1$

$$(\mathbf{A}^p \alpha)_{k_1, \dots, k_{p+1}} = \sum_{v=1}^{p+1} (-1)^{v-1} A_{k_v} \alpha_{k_1, \dots, \hat{k}_v, \dots, k_{p+1}}; \quad A_j = \sum_{q=0}^m a_j^{i_1, \dots, i_q} \nabla_{i_1} \dots \nabla_{i_q}.$$

$\nabla_i$  –

$\alpha, \mathbf{A}_\alpha^p$ ,

;  $k_1, \dots, \hat{k}_v, \dots, k_{p+1}$

$k_1, \dots, k_{p+1}$

$k_v, A_j$

$$A^p = (\mathbf{A}^p)' \mathbf{A}^p + \mathbf{A}^{p-1} (\mathbf{A}^{p-1})', \quad (\mathbf{A}^p)'$$

$\mathbf{A}^p$  ( . [4]).

,  $A^0$  –

$A_j$

$\alpha$

**A-**

,  $\mathbf{A}\alpha=0$ ;  $\beta$

**A-**

$M$

$\gamma$ ,

$\mathbf{A}\gamma=\beta$ .

$\varphi$

**A-**

$A\varphi=0$ ;  $\psi$

**A-**

,  $\mathbf{A}\psi=0, \mathbf{A}'\psi=0$ .

**Теорема 1.**

–

$H_A^p(M)$

**A-**

$p$

**A-**

$p$

$[H^p(M, R)]^M$ ,

$H^p(M, R) - p-$

$M$

.  $M -$

**A-**

**2.**

$\beta_p(u, \tilde{v}_j)$

$$\mathbf{A}^{*p} = *(\mathbf{A}^{n-p})'^{-1} ($$

\* . [4]).

$M$

$M$

$$\mathbf{A}^{*0}v=0,$$

$$\mathbf{A}^0u=0.$$

$\tilde{v}_1, \dots, \tilde{v}_M; \tilde{u}_1, \dots, \tilde{u}_M$ .

**Лемма 1.**  $\beta_p(u, \tilde{v}_j) \quad (1 \leq j \leq M) \quad p \quad (0 \leq p \leq n) \quad ,$

$u \quad p$

$$\beta_n(u, \tilde{v}_j) = u \cdot \tilde{v}_j; \quad \beta_{p+1}(\mathbf{A}^p u, \tilde{v}_j) = d \beta_p(u, \tilde{v}_j) \quad (p < n).$$

$$\beta_p(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}_j)$$

$$u, \tilde{v}_j \quad (d - \quad ).$$

$$S_{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} : \varepsilon_1 < r_{P,Q} < \varepsilon_2 - \quad P \in M.$$

$$1 \quad \mathbf{H}_A^{n-1}(S_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}) \quad M \quad \hat{u}_1, \dots, \hat{u}_M . \quad ,$$

$$\det \| B_{ij} \| \neq 0, \quad (\beta_{i,j})_{j=1}^M \neq (0, \dots, 0),$$

$$B_{i,j} \quad \int_{r_{P,Q}=\varepsilon} \beta_{n-1}(\hat{u}_i, \tilde{v}_j) \quad (\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_2) \quad \varepsilon, \quad \beta_{i,j} - \quad M,$$

$$\beta_0(\tilde{u}_i, \tilde{v}_j) .$$

**3.**  $K - \quad ( \quad [3]) \quad M.$

$$B_i \quad p \quad M \quad K :$$

$$B_i(\varphi^p) = \sum_{C^p} \{ \varphi^p, C^p \}_i C^p; \quad \{ \varphi^p, C^p \}_j \equiv \int_{C^p} \beta_p(\varphi^p, \tilde{v}_j).$$

:

**Теорема 2.**  $B\varphi \equiv (B_i \varphi)_{i=1}^M \quad 1$

**Определение.**  $A - \quad \varphi \quad Z$

$$M \quad \{ \varphi, Z \}_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq M .$$

**4.**  $3, \quad :$

**Теорема 3.**  $A -$

$$A - \quad .$$

$$Z_j^p \quad (j=1, \dots, s) - p - \quad ,$$

:

**Теорема 4.**  $A - \quad ,$

$$Z_j^p .$$

**Теорема 5.**  $A - \quad ,$

$$Z_j^p . \quad , \quad s$$

$$p - \quad .$$

$A,$

3 4

[5],

5

[4], [6].

5.

3 4

A -

( [1], [2]).

$\varphi$   $\underline{\varphi}$   $N - n - M$   
 $B$   $R_i^p -$   $p - N(\text{mod } B) .$   
 $\varphi (\underline{\varphi} \subseteq \mathcal{N})$   $\{\varphi, R_i^p\}_j .$

**Теорема 3'.** A-  $\varphi (\underline{\varphi} \subseteq \mathcal{N})$

$\varphi = A \psi (\underline{\psi} \subseteq \mathcal{N}) .$

**Теорема 4'.** A-  $\theta (\underline{\theta} \subseteq \mathcal{N}) ,$

1. *G. F. D. Duff*, Ann. Math., **56**, 1, 115 (1952).
2. *G. F. D. Duff*, Spencer, Ann. Math., **56**, 1, 128 (1952).
3. *K. Kodaira*, Ann. Math., **50**, 3, 587 (1949).
4. . , , 1956.
5. *G. de Rham*, J. math. pures et appl., **10**, 115 (1931).
6. *W. V. D. Hodge*, Proc. London Math. Soc., **41**, 483 (1936).