

## A Schwartz-type boundary value problem for monogenic functions in a biharmonic algebra

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We consider a commutative algebra  $\mathbb{B}$  over the field of complex numbers with a basis  $\{e_1, e_2\}$  satisfying the conditions  $(e_1^2 + e_2^2)^2 = 0$ ,  $e_1^2 + e_2^2 \neq 0$ . Let  $D$  be a bounded simply connected domain in the Cartesian plane  $xOy$  and  $D_\zeta = \{xe_1 + ye_2 : (x, y) \in D\}$ . Components of every monogenic function

$$\Phi(xe_1 + ye_2) = U_1(x, y) e_1 + U_2(x, y) ie_1 + U_3(x, y) e_2 + U_4(x, y) ie_2$$

having the classic derivative in  $D_\zeta$  are biharmonic functions in  $D$ , i.e.,  $\Delta^2 U_j(x, y) = 0$  for  $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ .

We consider a Schwartz-type boundary value problem: to find a function  $\Phi: D_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  which is monogenic in a domain  $D_\zeta$  when limiting values of components  $U_1, U_3$  are given on the boundary  $\partial D_\zeta$ :

$$U_1(x, y) = u_1(\zeta), \quad U_3(x, y) = u_3(\zeta) \quad \forall \zeta = xe_1 + ye_2 \in \partial D_\zeta.$$

This problem is associated with the following problem: to find a biharmonic function  $V(x, y)$  in  $D$  when boundary values of its partial derivatives  $\partial V/\partial x$ ,  $\partial V/\partial y$  are given on the boundary  $\partial D$ . The problem is also associated with the *principal biharmonic problem*: to find a biharmonic function  $V(x, y)$  in  $D$ , which is continuously extended together with partial derivatives of the first order up to the boundary  $\partial D$ , when its values and values of its outward normal derivative are given on  $\partial D$ .

Using a hypercomplex analog of the Cauchy type integral, we reduce the mentioned Schwartz-type boundary value problem to a system of integral equations and establish sufficient conditions under which this system has the Fredholm property. For a half-plane and for a disk, solutions are obtained in explicit forms by means of Schwartz-type integrals.

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