



ON THE APPLICATION OF NEW CONVERGENCE CRITERIA FOR KANTOROVICH METHOD TO NONLINEAR SINGULAR INTEGRAL EQUATION WITH SHIFT

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Abstract–The paper is concerned with the applicability of some new conditions for the convergence of Newton–kantorovich approximations to solution of nonlinear singular integral equation with shift of Uryson type. The results are illustrated in generalized Holder space.

Keywords: Newton–Kantorovich approximations, Nonlinear singular integral equations of Uryson type, Noether operator, Carleman shift.

1- INTRODUCTION

The theory of approximation methods and its applications for the solution of linear and nonlinear singular integral equations (LSIE) and (NSIE) has been developed by many authors [5,11,12,17,21]. There is a literature on the successful development of the nonlinear singular integral equations with shift (NSIES) [1,3,4,15,18,20]. The Noether theory of singular integral operators with shift (SIOS) is developed for a closed and open contour ([2,10,13,14,16,18] and others). The theory of singular integral equations with shift (SIES) is an important part of integral equations because of its recent applications in many fields of physics and engineering, [6,14,16]. It is known [6,7], that Weiner-Hope equations are a natural apparatus for the solution of problems of synthesis of signals for linear systems with continuous time and stationary parameters. If the problem of synthesis is not stationary, then the Weiner-Hope method is not applicable and the problem is reduced to singular integral equation.

In this paper, some new conditions for the convergence of Newton-Kantorovich approximations have been applied to solution of the following NSIES of Uryson type:

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{k(\alpha(t), s, u(s))}{s - \alpha(t)} ds, \quad (1.1)$$

in the generalized Holder space $H_{\Gamma}(\omega)$, where Γ is a simple smooth closed Lyapunov contour, dividing the complex plane into two domains D^+ (the interior domain) and D^- (the exterior domain), $D = D^+ \cup D^-$, and the homeomorphism $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is the preserving orientation, satisfying the Carleman condition:

$$\alpha(\alpha(t)) = \alpha_2(t) = t, \quad t \in \Gamma, \quad (1.2)$$

and the derivative $\alpha'(t) \neq 0$ satisfies the usual Holder condition. Moreover $k: \Gamma \times \Gamma \times \mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$ is a Carathéodory function (i.e. $k(.,.,u)$ is measurable on $\Gamma \times \Gamma$ and $k(t,s,.)$ is continuous on \mathfrak{R}). Also, we suppose that the derivative

$$l(t, s, u) = \frac{\partial k(t, s, u)}{\partial u} \quad (1.3)$$

exists and is also a caratheodory function.

The special case of our problem has been studied as nonlinear integral equation with out shift in the Chebyshev space C , the Lebesgue space L_p ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$), and Orlicz space L_M [8].

2- FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM:

Let X and Y be two Banach spaces, $B(u_0, R) = \{u : u \in X, \|u - u_0\| < R\}$ the closed ball centered at $u_0 \in X$ with radius $R > 0$, and $F : B(u_0, R) \rightarrow Y$ is nonlinear operator. The Newton-Kantorovich method is one of the basic tools for finding approximate solutions of the operator

$$F(u) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

In the corresponding iterative scheme

$$u_{n+1} = u_n - F'(u_n)^{-1} F(u_n), \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.2)$$

One has to require in particular that the Frechet derivative of F at all points u_n exists and is invertible in the Banach space $C(X, Y)$ of all bonded linear operators from X into Y . The non-negative numbers

$$a = \|F'(u_0)^{-1} F(u_0)\|, \text{ and } b = \|F'(u_0)^{-1}\| \quad (2.3)$$

Will be of particular interest to us in what follows.

We suppose that the Frechet derivative $F'(u)$ of F satisfies at each point of $B(u_0, R)$ a condition of the form

$$\|F'(u_1) - F'(u_2)\| \leq \mu(\|u_1 - u_2\|), \quad u_1, u_2 \in B(u_0, R) \quad (2.4)$$

Where $\mu : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is monotonically increasing with

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \mu(r) = 0, \quad 0 < r < R \quad (2.5)$$

Moreover, we assume that there is another monotonically increasing function

$\theta : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that $0 \leq \theta(r) \leq \mu(r)$, ($0 \leq r \leq R$), and

$$\|F'(u)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{b}{1 - b\theta(r)}, \quad (u \in B(u_0, r)). \quad (2.6)$$

We define three scalar functions on $[0, R]$ by

$$\tilde{\mu}(r) = \sup\{\mu(u) + \theta(v) : u + v = r\}, \quad (2.7)$$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{a}{b} + \int_0^r \mu(t) dt - \frac{r}{b}, \quad (0 \leq r \leq R), \quad (2.8)$$

and

$$\tilde{\phi}(r) = \frac{a}{b} + \int_0^r \tilde{\mu}(t) dt - \frac{r}{b}, \quad (0 \leq r \leq R). \quad (2.9)$$

As a special case of the main theorem of [12], about the convergence of successive approximations, we get then the following:

Theorem 2.1 [8]. Suppose that the function (2.8) has a unique zero $r_0 \in [0, R]$ and that $\phi(R) \leq 0$. Then equation (2.1) has a solution $x_* \in B(x_0, r_0)$ this is unique in the ball $B(u_0, R)$

Lemma 2.1 [8]. Suppose that the function (2.9) has a unique zero $q_* \in [0, R]$ and that $\tilde{\phi}(R) \leq 0$. Then the scalar sequence $(r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ defined by

$$r_0 = 0, \quad r_{n+1} = r_n + \frac{b\tilde{\phi}(r_n)}{1 - b\theta(r_n)} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.10)$$

Converges monotonically to q_* .

Theorem 2.2 [8]. Under the hypotheses of Lemma 2.1 the approximations (2.2) are defined for all n belong to the ball are converging to a solution of (2.1) and satisfy the estimates

$$\|u_{n+1} - u_n\| \leq r_{n+1} - r_n, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \text{ and } \|u_* - u_n\| \leq q_* - r_n, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (2.11)$$

Theorem 2.3 [8]. Suppose that the sequence $(r_n)_n$ give by (2.10) converges to some limit $r_\infty(a)$. Then the approximations (2.2) are defined for all n belong to the ball $B(u_0, r_\infty(a))$, and satisfy the estimate (2.11).

We remark that the usefulness of Theorem 2.2 consists in reducing the (hard) problem of finding zero of a nonlinear operator in a Banach space to the (possible simpler) problem of finding zero of a scalar function.

3- SOME NOTATIONS AND AUXILIARY RESULTS:

Definition 3.1 [10]. We denote by Φ the class of all functions $\omega(\delta)$, defined on $(0, l]$, where l is the length of the curve $_\Gamma$, which satisfies the following conditions:

1. $\omega(\delta)$ is a modulus of continuity,
2. $\sup_{\delta > 0} \frac{1}{\omega(\delta)} \int_0^\delta \frac{\omega(s)}{s} ds = I_\omega < \infty$,
3. $\sup_{\delta > 0} \frac{\delta}{\omega(\delta)} \int_\delta^l \frac{\omega(s)}{s^2} ds = J_\omega < \infty$.

Definition 3.2 [10,19]. The generalized Holder space $H_\Gamma(\omega)$ is the set of all continuous function $u(t)$ such that

$$H_\Gamma^\omega(u) = \sup \frac{|u(t_1) - u(t_2)|}{\omega(|t_1 - t_2|)} < \infty.$$

For $u(t) \in H_\Gamma(\omega)$, we define the norm

$$\|u\|_{H_\Gamma} = \|u\|_{C(\Gamma)} + H_\Gamma^\omega(u); \quad \|u\|_{C(\Gamma)} = \max_{t \in \Gamma} |u(t)|.$$

Definition 3.3 [10,20]. Let λ_1 and λ_2 be positive numbers and the function $\omega(t)$ satisfies the assumptions of Definition 3.1 we say that the function $u(t) \in H_\Gamma(\omega)$, $t \in \Gamma$, belongs to the class $H_\Gamma^{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}(\omega)$ if the following two conditions are satisfied:

1. $\|u(t)\|_c \leq \lambda_1, \quad t \in \Gamma$,
2. $H_L^\omega(u) \leq \lambda_2$.

Definition 3.4 [16,19]. Let $S: H_\Gamma^{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}(\omega) \rightarrow H_\Gamma^{\lambda_1', \lambda_2'}(\omega)$, where λ_1', λ_2' are positive constants, denote to the operator of singular integration

$$(Su)(t) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{u(s)}{s - t} ds, \quad (3.1)$$

to which we associate the projection operators

$$P_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(I \pm S), \quad S^2 = I, \quad (3.2)$$

where I is the identity operator on $H_{\Gamma}(\omega)$. The Carleman shift operator

$$W : H_{\Gamma}^{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}(\omega) \rightarrow H_{\Gamma}^{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}(\|\alpha\|_c^{+1})(\omega),$$

is given by

$$(Wu)(t) = u(\alpha(t)) \quad (3.3)$$

Using the notation

$$(Ku)(t) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{k(\alpha(t), s, u(s))}{s - \alpha(t)} ds \quad (3.4)$$

for nonlinear singular integral operator.

Lemma 3.1 [10]. Let the function $u(t)$ belong to the space $c(\Gamma)$ and $\int_0^l \frac{\omega_u(\xi)}{\xi} d\xi < \infty$.

Then the following inequalities

$$\|Su\|_c \leq c_1 \left(\int_0^{\delta} \frac{\omega_u(\xi)}{\xi} d\xi + \|u\|_c \right) \quad (3.5)$$

$$\omega_{Su}(\delta) \leq c_2 \left(\int_0^{\delta} \frac{\omega_u(\xi)}{\xi} d\xi + \delta \int_0^l \frac{\omega_u(\xi)}{\xi^2} d\xi \right) \quad (3.6)$$

are valid, where $\omega_u(\delta) = \sup_{\substack{|t_1 - t_2| < \delta \\ \delta > 0}} |u(t_1) - u(t_2)|$, c_1 and c_2 are constants.

Lemma 3.2 [4]. The singular operator S is a bounded operator on the space $H_{\Gamma}(\omega)$ and satisfies the inequality

$$\|Su\|_{H_{\Gamma}} \leq \rho_0 \|u\|_{H_{\Gamma}}, \quad (3.7)$$

where ρ_0 is a constant defined as follows $\rho_0 = c_1 \int_0^{\delta} \frac{\omega(\xi)}{\xi} d\xi + c_1 + c_2 \tilde{c}$; \tilde{c} is positive constant.

Lemma 3.3 [4,20]. The shift operator W is a linear bounded continuously invertible operator on the space $H_{\Gamma}(\omega)$ and satisfies the inequality

$$\|Wu\|_{H_{\Gamma}} \leq \gamma_0 \|u\|_{H_{\Gamma}} \quad (3.8)$$

Where $\gamma_0 = \max\{1, \alpha_0\}$ and $\alpha_0 = \sup_{\delta > 0} \frac{\omega_{u(\alpha(t))}(\delta)}{\omega_u(\delta)}$.

Now, we study the singular integral operator K defined by the equality (3.4) where the function $k = k(t, s, u) : \Gamma \times \Gamma \times R \rightarrow R$ satisfies the following condition

$$\begin{aligned} |k_{u(i)}(t_1, s_1, u_1) - k_{u(i)}(t_2, s_2, u_2)| &\leq A_1^i \omega^*(|t_1 - t_2|) + A_2^i \omega(|s_1 - s_2|) \\ &\quad + \xi_i(|u_1 - u_2|); \quad i = 0, 1 \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

and for $\omega(\delta), \omega^*(\delta) \in \Phi$, we have

$$\omega^*(\delta) \ln(l/\delta) \leq A_3 \omega(\delta), \quad (3.10)$$

$\xi_i : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is monotonically increasing function with

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \xi_i(r) = 0; \quad 0 \leq r \leq R, \quad (3.11)$$

where A_1^i, A_2^i and A_3 are positive constants.

Lemma 3.4 [20]. If the inequalities (3.9)-(3.11) are satisfied, then for every $u(t) \in H_{\Gamma}^{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}(\omega)$, we have $(Ku)(t) \in H_{\Gamma}^{\lambda_1^k, \lambda_2^k}(\omega)$, where λ_1^k and λ_2^k depend on λ_1, λ_2

Lemma 3.5. If the function $k(t, s, u)$ satisfies the conditions (3.9)-(3.11), then the operator K defined by (3.4) is bounded on $H_\Gamma(\omega)$.

Proof

Let

$$\begin{aligned} k(t, s, u(s)) &= f_1(t, s, u(s)) + k(s, s, u(s)) \\ f_1(t, s, u(s)) &= k(t, s, u(s)) - k(s, s, u(s)) \\ |f_1(t_1, s_1, u(s_1)) - f_1(t_2, s_2, u(s_2))| &\leq A_1^0 \omega^*(|t_1 - t_2|) + \tilde{A}_2^0 \omega(|s_1 - s_2|) \\ &\quad + \xi_0(|u(s_1) - u(s_2)|), \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

Where $\tilde{A}_2^0 = 2A_2^0 + A_1^0 c_1 (\ln(l/s))^{-1}$, hence, the norm of the operator K can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} \|Ku\|_{H_\Gamma} &\leq \gamma_0 \|\tilde{K}u\|_{H_\Gamma} = \gamma_0 \left\{ \|\tilde{K}u\|_c + H_\Gamma^\omega(\tilde{K}u) \right\}, \\ \|\tilde{K}u(t)\|_{H_\Gamma} &\leq \left\| \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_\Gamma \frac{f_1(t, s, u(s))}{s-t} ds \right\|_{H_\Gamma} + \rho_0 \|k(t, t, u(t))\|_{H_\Gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned} Mu(t) &= \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_\Gamma \frac{f_1(t, s, u(s))}{s-t} ds, \\ \|Mu\|_c &\leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_\Gamma \frac{|f_1(t, s, u(s))|}{|s-t|} |ds|, \end{aligned}$$

hence,

$$\|Mu\|_c \leq \frac{A_1^0}{\pi} \int_\Gamma \frac{\omega^*(|s-t|)}{|s-t|} |ds|.$$

It is well-known, [9], that for smooth contour Γ there exist a number m^* such that $|ds| \leq m^* dr$ where m^* is a positive constant. From Definition 3.1, we have

$$\|Mu\|_c \leq \frac{m^* A_3 A_1^0}{\pi \ln(l/\delta)} \int_0^l \frac{\omega(r)}{r} dr \leq \frac{m^* A_3 A_1^0}{\pi \ln(l/\delta)} I_\omega(l),$$

Suppose $|t_1 - t_2| < \sigma_0$, fix an arbitrary number n , $1 < n < \sigma_0/|t_1 - t_2|$. Draw a circle of radius $\sigma = n|t_1 - t_2|$ centered at the point t_1 . This circle intersects Γ at two points ε_1 and ε_2 . The part of Γ lying with this circle is denoted by $\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2$.

From, [20], we obtain

$$|Mu(t_1) - Mu(t_2)| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} (2q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4) \omega(|t_1 - t_2|),$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 &= 2m^* (\tilde{A}_2^0 + A_4)(n+1) I_\omega, & q_3 &= \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 m^* (\tilde{A}_2^0 + A_4) J_\omega, \\ q_2 &= 2m^* A_1^0 A_3, & q_4 &= (A_1^0 A_3 (\ln(l/s))^{-1} + \tilde{A}_2^0 + A_4) M_1, \end{aligned}$$

and $M_1 = \left| \int_{\Gamma/\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} \frac{ds}{s-t_1} - \pi i \right|$, where, A_4 is positive constant, therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|Mu(t)\|_{H_\Gamma} &\leq \wedge_1 + \wedge_2, \\ \wedge_1 &= \frac{m^* A_3 A_1^0}{\pi \ln(l/s)} I_\omega(l), & \wedge_2 &= \frac{1}{\pi} (2q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4) \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\|Ku(t)\|_{H_\Gamma} \leq \gamma_0 \left\{ \wedge_1 + \wedge_2 + \rho_0 \|K(t, t, u(t))\|_{H_\Gamma} \right\}. \quad (3.13)$$

Hence, the nonlinear singular integral operator K defined by the right-hand side of (1.1) is a bounded operator in generalized Holder space $H_r(\omega)$. Therefore, we can rewrite equation (1.1) in the following form

$$F(u) = u - K(u) = 0, \quad (u \in \bar{B}(u_0, R)), \quad (3.14)$$

for fixed $u \in H_r(\omega)$, we define an operator L by

$$L(u)h(t) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{l(\alpha(t), s, u(s))}{s - \alpha(t)} h(s) ds; \quad h(s) \in H_r(\omega), \quad (3.15)$$

satisfied the following condition

$$\|L(u_1) - L(u_2)\|_{H_r} \leq \mu(\|u_1 - u_2\|_{H_r}), \quad u_1, u_2 \in B(u_0, R), \quad 0 < r < R, \quad (3.16a)$$

where

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \mu(r) = 0, \quad (0 < r < R), \quad (3.16b)$$

and put

$$G(u) = I - L(u), \quad (u \in \bar{B}(u_0, R)). \quad (3.17)$$

It is natural to expect that the derivative of the operator (3.4) is related to the operator (3.15), and hence the derivative of (3.14) is related to (3.17).

Lemma 3.6 [1]. Let the function $g(t, s) = m(t, s)h(s)$; $h(s)$ belong to the generalized Holder space $H_r(\omega)$. Then the following inequality is valid

$$\omega_g(\delta_1, \delta_2) \leq \|h\|_{\omega_m}(\delta_1, 0) + \|h\|_{\omega_m}(0, \delta_2) + \beta H_r^\omega(h)\omega(\delta), \quad (3.18)$$

where

$$\omega_g(\delta_1, \delta_2) = \sup_{\substack{|t_1 - t_2| < \delta_1 \\ |s_1 - s_2| < \delta_2}} |g(t_1, s_1) - g(t_2, s_2)|, \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = \max_{t, s \in \Gamma} |m(t, s)|.$$

The proof of boundedness of the operator L in the generalized Holder space $H_r(\omega)$ depends on the inequality (3.6), [19].

In the following Theorem, the function $m = m(t, s)$ should carry the following quite restrictive conditions:

$$1. \sup_{0 < \delta < l} \frac{\omega_m(\delta, 0) \ln(l(\delta))}{\omega(\delta)} = I_1 < \infty \quad (3.19)$$

$$2. \sup_{0 < \delta < l} \frac{1}{\omega(\delta)} \int_0^\delta \frac{\omega_m(0, \xi)}{\xi} d\xi = I_2 < \infty \quad (3.20)$$

$$3. \sup_{0 < \delta < l} \frac{\delta}{\omega(\delta)} \int_0^\delta \frac{\omega_m(0, \xi)}{\xi^2} d\xi = I_3 < \infty \quad (3.21)$$

Theorem 3.1. The nonlinear singular operator L is a bounded operator on the generalized Holder space $H_r(\omega)$.

Proof

$$\text{Let} \quad m(t, s)h(s) = g(t, s), \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}(t) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{g(t, s)}{s - t} ds, \quad (3.22)$$

where $l(t, s, u(s)) = m(t, s)$, from, [1], we have

$$\|\tilde{f}\|_c = I_4 \|h\|_c + I_5 H_r^\omega(h), \quad \text{and} \quad H_r^\omega(\tilde{f}) \leq \tilde{I}_4 \|h\|_c + \tilde{I}_5 H_r^\omega(h), \quad (3.23)$$

$$I_4 = m^* \int_0^l \frac{\omega_m(0, \xi)}{\xi} d\xi + \beta\pi, \quad \tilde{I}_4 = c_2 \left(\frac{I_1 I_\omega}{\ln 2} + I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \right)$$

$$I_5 = m * \beta \int_0^1 \frac{\omega(s)}{\xi} d\xi, \quad \tilde{I}_4 = c_2 \beta (I_\omega + J_\omega).$$

From, the inequalities (3.22) and (3.23), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|L(u)h\|_{H_\Gamma} &\leq \theta \|h\|_{H_\Gamma}; \\ \theta &= \gamma_0 \cdot \max\{I_4 + \tilde{I}_4, I_5 + \tilde{I}_5\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

Thus, the theorem is proved.

Theorem 3.2. Suppose that the function

$$K(u_0)(t) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_\Gamma \frac{k(\alpha(t), s, u_0(s))}{s - \alpha(t)} ds, \quad (3.25)$$

belongs to the space $H_\Gamma(\omega)$. Moreover suppose the operator L given by (3.15) is defined on the ball $\bar{B}(u_0, R)$, takes its values in the space of bounded linear operator on $H_\Gamma(\omega)$ and satisfies a condition (3.16a). Then the operator (3.14) is differentiable as an operator in $H_\Gamma(\omega)$ at every point $u \in B(u_0, R)$ and

$$F'(u) = G(u), \quad (u \in B(u_0, R)). \quad (3.26)$$

Proof

we remark that the condition (3.16a) implies that the operator G is uniformly continuous on each ball $\bar{B}(u_0, r) \subset B(u_0, R)$. From the condition (3.25) and from

$$k(\alpha(t), s, u(s)) - k(\alpha(t), s, u_0(s)) = \int_0^1 l(\alpha(t), s, u_0(s) + \lambda h(s)) (h(s)) d\lambda,$$

Where $h(s) = u(s) - u_0(s)$, hence

$$K(u)(t) = K(u_0)(t) + L(u_0)h(t), \quad (3.27)$$

It follows that also $K(u) \in H_\Gamma(\omega)$ for $\|u - u_0\|_{H_\Gamma} \leq R$; moreover,

$$\|K(u)\|_{H_\Gamma} \leq \|K(u_0)\|_{H_\Gamma} + \|L(u_0)\|_{H_\Gamma} \|u - u_0\|_{H_\Gamma}. \quad (3.28)$$

From definition of the function k and its derivative and definition of the operator L , then the operator F given by (3.14) is bounded as an operator from $\bar{B}(u_0, R)$ into $H_\Gamma(\omega)$. We show now that F is differentiable with derivative G . Applying the definition of the operator G and changing the order of integration.

For fixed $u_0(t) \in H_\Gamma(\omega)$, and arbitrary element $h(t) \in H_\Gamma(\omega)$ we have the well-know formula:

$$\begin{aligned} F(u_0 + h) - F(u_0) &= G(u_0)h + \eta(u_0, h); \\ G(u_0)h(t) &= h(t) - \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_\Gamma \frac{l(\alpha(t), s, u_0(s))}{s - \alpha(t)} h(s) ds, \\ \eta(u_0, h) &= -\frac{1}{\pi i} \int_\Gamma \frac{1}{s - \alpha(t)} \left[\int_0^1 \{l(\alpha(t), s, u_0(s) + \lambda h(s)) - l(\alpha(t), s, u_0(s))\} h(s) d\lambda \right] ds \\ &= \int_0^1 [G(u_0 + \lambda h) - G(u_0)] h(s) d\lambda. \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

By hypothesis, the operator L satisfies the condition (3.16a), we have

$$\|\eta(u_0, h)\|_{H_\Gamma} \leq \int_0^1 \mu(\lambda \|h\|_{H_\Gamma}) \|h\|_{H_\Gamma} d\lambda = o(\|h\|_{H_\Gamma}), \quad (3.30)$$

as $\|h\|_{H_\Gamma} \rightarrow 0$, and hence the equality (3.26) holds.

Moreover, from the equalities (3.26), (3.29) and condition (3.16a), we get

$$\|F'(u_1) - F'(u_2)\|_{H_r} \leq \mu(\|u_1 - u_2\|_{H_r}), \quad (u_1, u_2 \in B(u_0, R)), \quad 0 \leq r \leq R. \quad (3.31)$$

4- NOETHER PROPERTY AND INDEX FORMULA FOR SIOS:

To study the Noether condition for the operator G , we reduce this operator to the following form

$$G(u_0)h(t) = h(t) + \frac{d(t)}{\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{h(s)}{s - \alpha(t)} ds + \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} R(t, \tau) h(s) ds = f(t) \quad (4.1)$$

Where $d(t) = -l(\alpha(t), t, u_0(t))$, and $R(t, s) = \frac{l(\alpha(t), t, u_0(t)) - l(\alpha(t), s, u_0(s))}{s - \alpha(t)}$,

and $f \in H_r(\omega)$. From definition of the shift operator W and singular integral operator S , we obtain

$$G(u_0)h(t) = h(t) + d(t)(WSh)(t) + (Nh)(t) = f(t), \quad (4.2)$$

where $(Nh)(t) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} R(t, s) h(s) ds$. Using the relation (3.2), we get

$$G(u_0)h(t) = (AP_+ + BP_-)h(t) = J(t); \quad (4.3)$$

$$A = I + d(t)W, \quad B = I - d(t)W, \quad \text{and} \quad J(t) = f(t) - (Nh)(t)$$

From the theory of singular integral operators with shift [16], the Noether condition for the operator G is given by

$$\Delta_1(t) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & d(t) \\ d(\alpha(t)) & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \quad \Delta_2(t) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -d(t) \\ -d(\alpha(t)) & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0. \quad (4.4)$$

Moreover, the index formula of the operator G has the form

$$\text{ind} G = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left\{ \arg \frac{\Delta_2(t)}{\Delta_1(t)} \right\}_{\Gamma}. \quad (4.5)$$

5- SOLUTION OF LINEAR SINGULAR INTEGRAL EQUATION WITH SHIFT:

Now, we show that the linear singular integral equation with shift (4.2) has a unique solution for every $f \in H_r(\omega)$. Apply the operator WS to both sides of the equation (4.2), hence, we obtain the following system:

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) + d(t)(WSh)(t) + (Wh)(t) &= f(t), \\ d(\alpha(t))h(t) + (WSh)(t) + (N_1h)(t) &= (WSf)(t) \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

Where $N_1 = WSc(t)WS - Wd(t)W + WSN$

No solutions are lost when the operator WS applied to equation (4.2), [1], hence all solutions of (4.2) are solutions of the system (5.1) and conversely. Let E be the closed subspace defined by $E = \{(h, WSh), \quad h \in H_r(\omega)\}$,

and let $\bar{\Omega}$ be the linear operator from E to $H_r(\omega)$ defined by

$$\bar{\Omega}H(t) = \Omega(t)H(t), \quad (5.2)$$

where

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} h \\ WSh \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Omega(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & d(t) \\ d(\alpha(t)) & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

is a matrix of functions from the space $H_r(\omega)$ corresponding to the operator $\bar{\Omega}$. Moreover, if we put

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} N & 0 \\ 0 & N_1 SW \end{bmatrix}, \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} f \\ WSf \end{bmatrix},$$

then system (5.1) can be rewritten as the form:

$$\bar{\Omega}H + TH = F, \quad H \in E$$

Theorem 5.1 [1]. Assume that

$$\det \Omega(t) \neq 0 \quad \forall t \in \Gamma, \quad \left\| \bar{\Omega}^{-1} T \right\|_E < 1.$$

Then the operator $G(u_0)$ is invertible, moreover

$$\left\| G(u_0)^{-1} \right\|_{H_r} \leq \frac{\left\| \Omega^* \right\|_{H_r}}{1 - \left\| \bar{\Omega}^{-1} T \right\|_E} \left(\frac{1}{n} + H_r^\omega(\lambda) \right),$$

Where $n = \min_{t \in \Gamma} |\det \Omega(t)|$, $\lambda(t) = \frac{1}{\det \Omega(t)}$, and Ω^* be the adjoint matrix of Ω . Assume

$$b = \frac{\left\| \Omega^* \right\|_{H_r}}{1 - \left\| \bar{\Omega}^{-1} T \right\|_E} \left(\frac{1}{n} + H_r^\omega(\lambda) \right), \quad a = b(\|u_0\|_{H_r} + \|Ku_0\|_{H_r})$$

In fact, we have

$$\begin{aligned} L(u) &= L(u_0) + L(u) - L(u_0) \\ &= L(u_0)(I + L(u_0))^{-1}(L(u) - L(u_0)), \end{aligned}$$

implies

$$L(u)^{-1} = [I + L(u_0)^{-1}(L(u) - L(u_0))]^{-1} L(u_0)^{-1},$$

and consequently

$$\left\| L(u)^{-1} \right\|_{H_r} \leq \frac{\left\| L(u_0)^{-1} \right\|_{H_r}}{1 - \left\| L(u_0)^{-1} \right\|_{H_r} \left\| L(u) - L(u_0) \right\|_{H_r}}.$$

Put $\theta(r) = \sup \left\{ \left\| L(u) - L(u_0) \right\|_{H_r} : \left\| u - u_0 \right\|_{H_r} \leq r \right\}$,

where $\theta: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that $0 \leq \theta(r) \leq \mu(r)$, $(0 \leq r \leq R)$. Similarly, we have

$$\left\| G(u)^{-1} \right\|_{H_r} \leq \frac{b}{1 - b\theta(r)}, \quad (u \in B(u_0, r)).$$

Therefore, the following theorems are valid.

Theorem 5.2. Suppose that the function (2.8) has a unique zero $r_* \in [0, R]$ and that $\phi(R) \leq 0$. Then equation (3.14) has a solution $u_* \in B(u_0, r_*)$; this solution is unique in the ball $B(u_0, R)$.

Theorem 5.3. Under the hypotheses of Lemma 2.1 the approximation (2.2) are defined for all n belong to the ball $B(u_0, q_*)$, are converging to a solution u_* of (3.14) and satisfy the estimate (2.11).

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