

**Karachanskaya E. V.** (Khabarovsk, Russia) — **Construction of a continuum of automorphic functions in  $n$ -dimensional ( $n \geq 2$ ) space**

This report suggests a method for constructing function which ensures that a given function is automorphic and considers applications of this theorem to constructing systems of the Itô diffusion equations with jumps.

**Theorem.** Let  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $n \geq 2$ ,  $u : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$  and  $h : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $m \geq 1$ . The following properties are satisfied: **1.**  $u(t, \mathbf{x}) \in \mathcal{C}_{t, \mathbf{x}}^{1,1}$ ; **2.**  $h(t, \mathbf{x}, \gamma) \in \mathcal{C}_{t, \mathbf{x}, \gamma}^{1,1,1}$ ; **3.**  $\mathbf{y}(t, \mathbf{x}, \gamma)$  is a solution to the system

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma)}{\partial \gamma} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \cdots & \vec{e}_n \\ \frac{\partial u(t, \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma))}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u(t, \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma))}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u(t, \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma))}{\partial y_n} \\ \varphi_{31}(t, \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma)) & \varphi_{32}(t, \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma)) & \cdots & \varphi_{3n}(t, \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma)) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \varphi_{n1}(t, \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma)) & \varphi_{n2}(t, \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma)) & \cdots & \varphi_{nn}(t, \mathbf{y}(\cdot, \gamma)) \end{bmatrix},$$

under initial conditions  $\mathbf{y}(t, \mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{x}$ , and a set  $\{u(t, \mathbf{y}) \cup \{\varphi_i((t, \mathbf{y}))\}_{i=3}^n\}$  that  $\varphi_{ij}(\cdot) = \partial \varphi_i(\cdot) / \partial y_j$ , is the set of mutually independent functions. Then the function  $h(t, \mathbf{x}, \gamma) = \mathbf{y}(t, \mathbf{x}, \gamma) - \mathbf{x}$  ensures the automorphic transformation for any function  $u(t, \mathbf{x}) \in \mathcal{C}_{t, \mathbf{x}}^{1,1}$ :  $u(t, \mathbf{x} + h(t, \mathbf{x}, \gamma)) = u(t, \mathbf{x})$ .

#### REFERENCES

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