Bounded solutions of boundary value problems in Hilbert space

Institute of Mathematics, Kyiv, Ukraine E-mail: lenasas@gmail.com

The report is devoted to obtaining of necessary and sufficient conditions for existence of bounded on the whole axis solutions of boundary value problem in the Hilbert space H

$$\frac{d\psi(t,\varepsilon)}{dt} = A(t)\psi(t,\varepsilon) + \varepsilon Z(\psi(t,\varepsilon),t,\varepsilon) + f(t), \quad (1)$$

$$l\psi(\cdot) = \alpha,\tag{2}$$

where A(t) – bounded operator-function, Z is Frechet differentiable, vector-function f(t) is bounded, and operator l is bounded and acts from the Hilbert space H into Hilbert space H_1 ; α is element of H_1 .

The main result is obtained under assumption that the homoheneous equation

$$\frac{d\psi(t)}{dt} = A(t)\psi(t) + f(t), \tag{3}$$

admits an exponential dichotomy on semi-axes [1].

[1] O.O. Pokutnyi. Bounded solutions of linear and weakly nonlinear differential equations in Banach space with unbounded linear part. Differential equations no.6, v.48, 2012 (in Russian). -p. 803-813.