

Explicit periodic solution for the threeparabolic problem in the unbounded strip with boundary conditions of Riquier type

Jan Koroński

j.koronski@pk.edu.pl |  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6440-6526>

Department of Applied Mathematics,
Faculty of Computer Science and Mathematics,
Cracow University of Technology

Scientific Editor: Radosław Kycia,
Cracow University of Technology

Technical Editor: Dorota Sapek,
Cracow University of Technology Press

Typesetting: Anna Pawlik,
Cracow University of Technology Press

Received: August 11, 2021

Accepted: March 18, 2026

Copyright: © 2026 Koroński. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Citation: Koroński, J. (2026). Explicit periodic solution for the threeparabolic problem in the unbounded strip with boundary conditions of Riquier type. *Technical Transactions*, e2026014. <https://doi.org/10.37705/TechTrans/e2026014>

Abstract

The subject of the paper is the construction of an explicit periodic solution to the boundary problem for a nonhomogeneous threeparabolic equations of sixth order considered in the unbounded space-time layer with boundary conditions of Riquier type. To construct the solution we shall apply the convenient heat iterated Green potentials compatible with boundary condition and the threeparabolic potential compatible with source function.

Keywords: threeparabolic equations, boundary problem, periodic solution, Green function, iterated Green potentials

1. Introduction

The subject of the paper is the construction of an explicit periodic solution u to the equation

$$P^3 u(x, t) = f(x, t), \quad P = D_x^2 - D_t, \quad P^3 = P(P^2), \quad P^2 = P(P) \quad (1)$$

in the domain

$$D = \{(x, t) : x \in (0, 1), t \in (-\infty, \infty)\},$$

satisfying the boundary conditions

$$P^{i-1} u(0, t) = h_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \quad t \in (-\infty, \infty) \quad (2)$$

$$P^{i-1} u(1, t) = k_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \quad t \in (-\infty, \infty) \quad (3)$$

and the periodicity condition

$$u(x, t + p) = u(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in D, \quad (4)$$

where $p > 0$ being the period.

Here functions $f, h_i, k_i, i = 1, 2, 3$, are given periodic function with period p .

In the following works (Koroński, 1990; 1991; 1995; 1996) explicit solutions of limit problems for three-parabolic equations with different boundary conditions are constructed. In (Koroński, Zdankiewicz, 1996; Koroński, 1999) the periodic solutions of the biparabolic problem with Riquier boundary conditions is considered. In this article the generalization of paper (Koroński, Zdankiewicz, 1996) is given.

2. The Green function

By Krzyżański (1971, p. 476), is know that the Green function for the equation $Pu(x, t) = 0$, for the domain D and boundary conditions of Dirichlet type $G(0, t; y, s) = G(1, t; y, s) = 0$ is of form

$$G(x, t; y, s) = Y(t - s) [V_0(x, t; y, s) + H(x, t; y, s)],$$

where

$$V_0(x, t; y, s) = (t - s)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp(B(t, s)(x, y)^2), \quad B(t, s) = (-4(t - s)^{-1}),$$

$$H(x, t; y, s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (V_n^1(x, t; y, s) + V_n^2(x, t; y, s)),$$

$$V_n^1(x, t; y, s) = (t - s)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp(B(t, s)(x_n^1, y)^2),$$

$$x_{2n}^1 = x + 2n, \quad x_{2n+1}^1 = -x - 2n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

$$V_n^2(x, t; y, s) = (t - s)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp(B(t, s)(x_n^2, y)^2),$$

$$x_{2n}^2 = x - 2n, \quad x_{2n+1}^2 = -x + 2n + 2, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

$Y(t-s)$ denote the Heaviside function, i.e.

$Y(t-s)=0$ for $t < s$ and $Y(t-s)=1$ for $t \geq s$.

3. The iterated Green potentials compatible with boundary condition

Let us consider following potentials

$$w_1(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h_1(s) D_y G(x, t; 0, s) ds,$$

$$w_2(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(x, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s h_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(x, s; 0, s_1) ds_1 dy ds,$$

$$w_3(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(x, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s \int_0^1 G(y, s; y_1, s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} h_3(s_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1, s_1; 0, s_2) ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds,$$

$$w_4(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t k_1(s) D_y G(x, t; 1, s) ds,$$

$$w_5(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(x, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s k_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y, s; 1, s_1) ds_1 dy ds,$$

$$w_6(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(x, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s \int_0^1 G(y, s; y_1, s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} k_3(s_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1, s_1; 1, s_2) ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds.$$

4. Properties of the potentials $w_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

Let

$$w(x, t) = \sum_{i=1}^6 w_i(x, t).$$

Theorem 1. If $h_i, k_i, i=1, 2, \dots, 6$, are continuous and bounded in $(-\infty, \infty)$, and if $h_i, k_i, i=1, 2, \dots, 6$, are periodic function, i.e. $h_i(t+p)=h_i(t)$, $k_i(t+p)=k_i(t)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, 6, t \in (-\infty, \infty)$, then

- 1° $P^3 w(x, t) = 0, (x, t) \in D,$
- 2° $P^{i-1} w(0, t) = h_i(t), i=1, 2, 3, t \in (-\infty, \infty),$
- 3° $P^{i-1} w(1, t) = k_i(t), i=1, 2, 3, t \in (-\infty, \infty),$
- 4° $w(x, t+p) = w(x, t), (x, t) \in D.$

Proof. Ad 1°. We have

$$\begin{aligned} Pw(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1}^6 Pw_i(x, t) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^t h_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(x, t; 0, s) ds_1 + \int_{-\infty}^t k_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(x, t; 1, s) ds_1 \\ &\quad + \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(x, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s h_3(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y, s; 0, s_1) ds_1 dy ds \\ &\quad + \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(x, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s k_3(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y, s; 1, s_1) ds_1 dy ds, \end{aligned}$$

$$P^2 w(x, t) = \sum_{i=1}^6 P^2 w_i(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h_3(s_1) D_{y_1} G(x, t; 0, s_1) ds_1 + \int_{-\infty}^t k_3(s_1) D_{y_1} G(x, t; 1, s_1) ds_1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} P^3 w(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1}^6 P^3 w_i(x, t) \\ &= P \int_{-\infty}^t h_3(s_1) D_{y_1} G(x, t; 0, s_1) ds_1 + P \int_{-\infty}^t k_3(s_1) D_{y_1} G(x, t; 1, s_1) ds_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for $(x, t) \in D$.

Ad 2°.

$$\begin{aligned} P^{i-1} w(0, t) &= \sum_{j=1}^6 P^{i-1} w_j(0, t) \\ &= P^{i-1} \int_{-\infty}^t h_1(s) D_y G(0, t; 0, s) ds \\ &\quad + P^{i-1} \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(0, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s h_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y, s; 0, s_1) ds_1 dy ds \\ &\quad + P^{i-1} \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(0, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s \int_0^1 G(y, s; y_1, s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} h_3(s_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1, s_1; 0, s_2) ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds \\ &\quad + P^{i-1} \int_{-\infty}^t k_1(s) D_y G(1, t; 0, s) ds + P^{i-1} \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(1, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s k_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y, s; 0, s_1) ds_1 dy ds \\ &\quad + P^{i-1} \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(1, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s \int_0^1 G(y, s; y_1, s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} k_3(s_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1, s_1; 0, s_2) ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds = h_i(t), \end{aligned}$$

$i=1, 2, 3, \quad t \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

Ad 3°. Similarly to the 2°, we obtain that

$$P^{i-1} w(1, t) = k_i(t), \quad i=1, 2, 3, \quad t \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

Ad 4°. To verify the periodicity of the function $w(x, t)$, we shall prove that the integrals $w_i(x, t)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, 6$ are periodic

For $w_1(x, t)$ we have

$$w_1(x, t+p) = \int_{-\infty}^{t+p} h_i(s) D_y G(x-0; t+p-s) ds.$$

Applying the change of the integral variable

$$s = p+z, \quad ds = dz, \quad \text{if } s \in (-\infty, t+p), \quad \text{then } z \in (-\infty, t), \quad (5)$$

we obtain

$$w_1(x, t+p) = \int_{-\infty}^t h_i(z+p) D_y G(x-0; t-z) dz$$

and by periodicity h_i we obtain that

$$w_1(x, t+p) = w_1(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in D.$$

For the $w_2(x, t)$ we have

$$w_2(x, t+p) = \int_{-\infty}^{t+p} \int_0^1 G(x-y; t+p-s) \int_{-\infty}^s h_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y-0; s-s_1) ds_1 dy ds.$$

Applying the change of the integral variable defined by (5) we obtain

$$w_2(x, t+p) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(x-y; t+p-p-z) \int_{-\infty}^{p+z} h_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y-0; p+z-s_1) ds_1 dy ds.$$

Applying in the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{p+z} h_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y-0; p+z-s_1) ds_1$$

the change of the integral variable

$$s_1 = p+z_1, \quad ds_1 = dz_1, \quad \text{if } s_1 \in (-\infty, p+z), \quad \text{then } z_1 \in (-\infty, z),$$

we obtain

$$\int_{-\infty}^{p+z} h_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y-0; p+z-s_1) ds_1 = \int_{-\infty}^z h_2(z_1+p) D_{y_1} G(y-0; p+z-p-z_1) dz_1,$$

and by periodicity of h_2 , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{p+z} h_2(s_1) D_{y_1} G(y-0; p+z-s_1) ds_1 &= \int_{-\infty}^z h_2(z_1+p) D_{y_1} G(y-0; z-z_1) dz_1 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^z h_2(z_1) D_{y_1} G(y-0; z-z_1) dz_1. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently

$$w_2(x, t+p) = w_2(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in D.$$

For the integral $w_3(x, t)$, we have

$$w_3(x, t+p) = \int_{-\infty}^{t+p} \int_0^1 G(x-y; t+p-s) \int_{-\infty}^s \int_0^1 G(y-y_1; s-s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} h_3(s_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1-0; s_1-s_2) ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds.$$

Applying the change of the integral variable

$$s = z + p, \quad ds = dz, \quad \text{if } s \in (-\infty, t+p), \quad \text{then } z \in (-\infty, t),$$

we obtain

$$w_3(x, t+p) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(x-y; t+p-p-z) \int_{-\infty}^{z+p} \int_0^1 G(y-y_1; z+p-s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} h_3(s_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1-0; s_1-s_2) ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds.$$

Applying in the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{z+p} \int_0^1 G(y-y_1; z+p-s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} h_3(s_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1-0; s_1-s_2) ds_2 dy_1 ds_1,$$

the change of the integral variable

$$s = z_1 + p, \quad ds_1 = dz_1, \quad \text{if } s_1 \in (-\infty, z+p), \quad \text{then } z_1 \in (-\infty, z),$$

we obtain the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^z \int_0^1 G(y-y_1; z+p-z_1-p) \int_{-\infty}^{z_1+p} h_3(s_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1-0; p+z_1-s_2) ds_2 dy_1 dz.$$

Applying in the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{z_1+p} h_3(s_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1-0; p+z_1-s_2) ds_2$$

the change of the integral variable

$$s_2 = z_2 + p, \quad ds_2 = dz_2, \quad \text{if } s_2 \in (-\infty, z_2+p), \quad \text{then } z_2 \in (-\infty, z_1).$$

By periodicity h_3 by last integral, we obtain

$$\int_{-\infty}^{z_1} h_3(z_2) D_{y_2} G(y_1-0; z_1-z_2) dz_2.$$

Consequently we obtain

$$w_3(x, t+p) = w_3(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in D.$$

5. Potential compatible with source function and its properties

Let us consider the potential

$$w_7(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(z, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s \int_0^1 G(z, t; y_1, s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(y_1, s_1, y_2, s_2) dy_2 ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds.$$

Theorem 2. If the function $f \in C^1(D) \cap B(D)$, where $B(D)$ denote the class of all function bounded in the domain D , and if the function f is periodic with respect to t , i.e. $f(x, t+p) = f(x, t)$, then:

- 1° $P^3 w_7(x, t) = f(x, t), (x, t) \in D,$
- 2° $P^{i-1} w_7(0, t) = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, t \in (-\infty, \infty),$
- 3° $P^{i-1} w_7(1, t) = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, t \in (-\infty, \infty),$
- 4° $w_7(x, t+p) = w_7(x, t), (x, t) \in D.$

Proof. Ad 1°. By Poisson theorem, (Krzyżański, 1971, p. 522), we obtain

$$Pw_7(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(z, t; y_1, s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(y_1, s_1, y_2, s_2) dy_2 ds_2 dy_1 ds_1.$$

Applying to last integral Poisson theorem we obtain

$$P^2 w_7(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(x, t; y_2, s_2) dy_2 ds_2.$$

Applying once more the Poisson theorem, we obtain

$$P^3 w_7(x, t) = f(x, t), (x, t) \in D.$$

Ad 2°. We have

$$\begin{aligned} w_7(0, t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(0, t; y, s) \int_{-\infty}^s \int_0^1 G(y, s; y_1, s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(y_1, s_1, y_2, s_2) dy_2 ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds = 0, \\ Pw_7(0, t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(0, t; y_1, s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(y_1, s_1, y_2, s_2) dy_2 ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 = 0, \\ P^2 w_7(0, t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(0, t, y_2, s_2) dy_2 ds_2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Ad 3°. The proof 3° is similar to those 2°.

Ad 4°. We have

$$w_7(x, t+p) = \int_{-\infty}^{t+p} \int_0^1 G(x-y; t+p-s) \int_{-\infty}^s \int_0^1 G(y, s; y_1, s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(y_1, s_1, y_2, s_2) dy_2 ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds.$$

Applying the change of the integral variable

$$s = p + z, \quad ds = dz, \quad \text{if } s \in (-\infty, t+p), \quad \text{then } z \in (-\infty, t),$$

we obtain

$$w_7(x, t+p) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_0^1 G(x-y; t+p-p-z) \int_{-\infty}^{z+p} \int_0^1 G(y-y_1; p+z-s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(y_1, s_1, y_2, s_2) dy_2 ds_2 dy_1 ds_1 dy ds.$$

Let us consider the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{z+p} \int_0^1 G(y-y_1; p+z-s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{s_1} \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(y_1-y_2; s_1-s_2) dy_2 ds_2 dy_1 ds_1.$$

Applying the change of the integral variable

$$s_1 = z_1 + p, \quad ds_1 = dz_1, \quad \text{if } s_1 \in (-\infty, p+z), \quad \text{then } z_1 \in (-\infty, z),$$

we obtain

$$\int_{-\infty}^z \int_0^1 G(y-y_1; p+z-z_1-p) \int_{-\infty}^{z_1+p} \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(y_1-y_2; z_1+p-s_2) dy_2 ds_2 dy_1 ds_1.$$

Let us consider the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{z_1+p} \int_0^1 f(y_2, s_2) G(y_1-y_2; z_1+p-s_2) dy_2 ds_2.$$

Applying the change of the integral variable

$$s_2 = z_2 + p, \quad ds_2 = dz_2, \quad \text{if } s_2 \in (-\infty, z_1+p), \quad \text{then } z_2 \in (-\infty, z_1),$$

we obtain

$$\int_{-\infty}^{z_1} \int_0^1 f(y_2, z_2+p) G(y_1-y_2; z_1+p-z_2+p) dy_2 dz_2.$$

By periodicity of the function f , and by the last integral, we obtain

$$\int_{-\infty}^{z_1} \int_0^1 f(y_2, z_2) G(y_1-y_2; z_1-z_2) dy_2 dz_2.$$

Consequently we obtain periodicity

$$w_7(x, t+p) = w_7(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in D.$$

6. Conclusion – an explicit periodic solution of the problem (1)–(4)

By Theorem 1 and Theorem 2, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 3. If the assumptions of the Theorem 1 and Theorem 2 are satisfied, then the function

$$w(x, t) = \sum_{i=1}^7 w_i(x, t)$$

is a periodic solution of (1)–(4) problem.

References

- Koroński, J. (1990). The three-parabolic problem for the time-spatial three-dimensional cylinder. *Opuscula Mathematica*, Vol. VI, 77-103.
- Koroński, J. (1991). The three-parabolic problem for the strip with boundary conditions of Lauricella type. *Opuscula Mathematica*, Vol. X, 77-95.
- Koroński, J. (1995). The three-parabolic problem for the half-unbounded domain with curvilinear conditions of Lauricella type. *Demonstratio Mathematica*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, 399-416.
- Koroński, J. (1996). The first three-parabolic problem for the time-spatial curvilinear trapezium. *Fasciculi Mathematici*, Vol. XXVI, 61-89.
- Koroński, J. (1999). The periodic solution to biparabolic equation for the three-dimensional temporal-spatial cylinder with boundary conditions of Riquier type. *Fasciculi Mathematici*, Vol. XXX, 71-79.
- Koroński, J., Zdankiewicz, Z. (1996). On the periodic solutions of the biparabolic problem with Riquier boundary conditions. *Opuscula Mathematica*, Vol. XVI, 59-66.
- Krzyżański, M. (1971). *Partial differential equations*, Vol. I. Warszawa: PWN – Polish Scientific Publishers.