Three-Dimensional Nonlinear Integral Operator with the Modelling of Majorant Function

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Received 19/12/2019, Accepted 27/4/2020, Published Online First 11/1/2021

Abstract:

In this paper, the process for finding an approximate solution of nonlinear three-dimensional (3D) Volterra type integral operator equation (N3D-VIOE) in $R^3$ is introduced. The modelling of the majorant function (MF) with the modified Newton method (MNM) is employed to convert N3D-VIOE to the linear 3D Volterra type integral operator equation (L3D-VIOE). The method of trapezoidal rule (TR) and collocation points are utilized to determine the approximate solution of L3D-VIOE by dealing with the linear form of the algebraic system. The existence of the approximate solution and its uniqueness are proved, and illustrative examples are provided to show the accuracy and efficiency of the model.

Keywords: Majorant function, Modified Newton method, Non-linear integral operator, Three-dimensional Nonlinear Integral Operator, Three-dimensional Trapezoidal rule method.

Mathematical Subject Classification (2020): 45G15, 47H99.

Introduction:

Over the past years, integral operators have been increasingly utilized in various fields of sciences. This trend can be stated by the inference of science models that represent real phenomena. Diverse problems in biology and mechanics arise in an integrated one and a multidimensional equation. These equations also appear in mass and heat transfer, fluid mechanics, molecular physics and in many other problems.

There are few approaches to deal with the 3D integral equation of both kinds Fredholm and Volterra or mixed integral operators. Mirzaee et.al. in used a method that is based on the 3D block pulse function to establish an approximate solution for the 3D nonlinear mixed Fredholm-Volterra integral equations. In Mirzaee and Hadadiyan applied the modified block pulse approximation to solve the 3D nonlinear mixed Fredholm-Volterra integral equations of the second kind. While in Mirzaee and Hadadiyan found the solution of the 3D nonlinear mixed Fredholm-Volterra integral equations based on the 3D triangular functions. Maleknejad et.al. in used the Bernstein polynomials of three variable with all their properties to establish the approximate solution of the 3D Fredholm-Volterra operators of the first and second kind.

Numerous papers dealt with MF to reach the accurate approximate and numerical solution of nonlinear problems. In Ezquerro and Hernandez-Veron in applied the MF for solving the system of $2 \times 2$ Volterra integral equation. Eshkuvatov et.al. in itemised MF to solve one-dimensional nonlinear integral operator of Volterra type. Hameed et.al. applied MF to solve the nonlinear system of a two dimensional Volterra integral operator in and multidimensional nonlinear integral equations in. While Ezquerro and Hernandez-Veron in applied the MF for concluding the approximate solution of some Hammerstein integral equations. The nonlinear singular integral equation in has been solved via MF. In Argyros and Hilout provided the conditions of MF in a Banach space to study the local convergence of MNM. In this study, the N3D-VIOE of the second kind in $R^3$ is considered as
\[ U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \int \int \int K(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, x, y, z)G(x, y, z, U(x, y, z)) \, dxdydz = f(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_2), \]  

(1)

where the \( (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \) are real numbers. The kernel \( K(\xi, \xi', x, y, z) \) is a defined continuous function in its domain.

Linearizing N3D-VIOE via MNM

Let us consider the operator equation of the form

\[ \beta(U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)) = 0, \]  

(2)

to Eq. (1) to get the form:

\[ \beta(U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)) = U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) - f(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) - \int \int \int K(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, x, y, z)G(x, y, z, U(x, y, z)) \, dxdydz. \]  

(3)

Then the initial iteration of MNM of the form

\[ \beta'(U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3))(U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) - U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)) + \beta(U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)) = 0, \]  

(4)

is used to find the approximate solution, where \( U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \) is the initial condition (IC) and it may be any continuous function. The Fréchet derivative of \( U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \) can be found at \( U_0(t_1, t_2, t_3) \) as follows:

\[ B'(U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3))U_0 = \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{r} \left[ \beta(U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) + rU(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)) - \beta(U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)) \right]. \]  

(5)

Utilizing Eq. (4) and Eq. (5) to get

\[ \frac{d\beta}{dU} \bigg|_{U_0} (\Delta U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)) = -\beta(U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)), \]  

(6)

where \( \Delta U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = U_1(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) - U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \). To solve Eq. (6) for \( \Delta U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \) the derivative is required to compute

\[ \frac{d\beta}{dU} \bigg|_{U_0} = \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{r} \left[ rU(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) + rU(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) - \beta(U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)) \right]. \]  

(7)
where $G_u(x, y, z, U(x, y, z))$ is the partial derivative of $G(x, y, z, U(x, y, z))$ for $U(x, y, z)$. From Eqs. (6) and (7):

$$
\Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) - \int \int \int K(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z) G_u(x, y, z, U(x, y, z)) \Delta U(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz
$$

$$
= f(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) + \int \int \int K(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z) G(x, y, z, U_0(x, y, z)) \, dx \, dy \, dz - U_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3),
$$

(8)

or

$$
\Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) - \int \int \int K(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) \Delta U(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz = F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3),
$$

(9)

where

$$
K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) = K(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z) G_u(x, y, z, U_0(x, y, z))
$$

(10)

Solving Eq. (12) for $\Delta U_n(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$ gives a sequence of approximate solutions $U_n(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$.

(11)

Discretizing the Approximate Solution

A grid of points can be introduced as follows:

$$
\Omega = \left\{(\zeta_{u,1}, \zeta_{u,2}, \zeta_{u,3}) : \zeta_{u,1} = a_i + ih_1; \zeta_{u,2} \right\}
$$

$$
i = 1, \ldots, m_1, \ j = 1, \ldots, m_2, \ k = 1, \ldots, m_3,
$$

where $h_1 = \frac{b_1 - a_1}{m_1}$, $h_2 = \frac{b_2 - a_2}{m_2}$, $h_3 = \frac{b_3 - a_3}{m_3}$ and $m_i$ refers to the number of partitions in $[a_i, b_i], i = 1, 2, 3$.

Then, Eq. (13) becomes

$$
\Delta U_n(\zeta_{u,1}, \zeta_{u,2}, \zeta_{u,3}) = \int \int \int \Delta U_n(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz
$$

(16)

TR for triple integral on the arbitrary region $[a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \times [a_3, b_3]$ can be estimated from TR for single integral as

$$
g(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \approx \int \int \int h_1 h_2 h_3 \sum_{i=0}^{m_1} \sum_{j=0}^{m_2} \sum_{k=0}^{m_3} \left( g(x_{i_1}, x_{j_2}, x_{k_3}) \right)
$$

(17)
The notation $\sum$ refers to the first and last terms are to be halved before summing.

Now, introducing a sub-grids $\Omega_{m_1}$, $\Omega_{m_j}$ and $\Omega_{m_k}$ of $\ell_i$, $\ell_j$ and $\ell_k$ points at each sub-interval $[a_1, \zeta_{1j}]$, $[a_2, \zeta_{2j}]$ and $[a_3, \zeta_{3j}]$ which are included in $[a_1, b_1]$, $[a_2, b_2]$ and $[a_3, b_3]$ that appear in Eq. (16), such that

$$
\begin{align*}
\tau_{m_i}^3 &= h_i z_i h_i = \frac{\zeta_{ui} - a_i}{\ell_i}, i = 1,2,\ldots, m_i, z_i = 1,2,\ldots, \ell_i, \\
\tau_{m_j}^3 &= h_j z_j h_j = \frac{\zeta_{uj} - a_j}{\ell_j}, j = 1,2,\ldots, m_j, z_j = 1,2,\ldots, \ell_j, \\
\tau_{m_k}^3 &= h_k z_k h_k = \frac{\zeta_{uk} - a_k}{\ell_k}, k = 1,2,\ldots, m_k, z_k = 1,2,\ldots, \ell_k.
\end{align*}
$$

(18)

By applying these points on Eq. (16),

$$
\begin{align*}
\Delta U_n \left( \tau_{m_i}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_j}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_k}^{s_3} \right) &- h_i h_j h_k \sum_{z_1=1}^{i} \sum_{z_2=1}^{j} \sum_{z_3=1}^{k} K \left( \tau_{m_i}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_j}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_k}^{s_3}, \tau_{m_l}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_l}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_l}^{s_3} ; U_0 \right) \Delta U_n \left( \tau_{m_i}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_j}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_k}^{s_3} \right) \\
&= F_{n-1} \left( \tau_{m_i}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_j}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_k}^{s_3} \right) \\
i & = 1,2,\ldots, m_i, j = 1,2,\ldots, m_j, k = 1,2,\ldots, m_k
\end{align*}
$$

(19)

where

$$
\begin{align*}
F_{n-1} \left( \tau_{m_i}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_j}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_k}^{s_3} \right) &= \\
h_i h_j h_k \sum_{z_1=1}^{i} \sum_{z_2=1}^{j} \sum_{z_3=1}^{k} \left[ K \left( \tau_{m_i}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_j}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_k}^{s_3}, \tau_{m_l}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_l}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_l}^{s_3} ; U_0 \right) \right] \\
&- U_{n-1} \left( \tau_{m_i}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_j}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_k}^{s_3} \right)
\end{align*}
$$

(20)

Eq. (19) is a linear algebraic system of $(m_1 \times m_2 \times m_3) \times (\ell_1 \times \ell_2 \times \ell_3)$ unknowns and with non-singularities, it has a unique solution in terms of $\Delta U_n \left( \tau_{m_i}^{s_1}, \tau_{m_j}^{s_2}, \tau_{m_k}^{s_3} \right)$, $n=2,3,\ldots$.

$$
\begin{align*}
\tau_{m_i}^{s_1} &= \frac{\zeta_{ui} - a_i}{\ell_i}, i = 1,2,\ldots, m_i, z_i = 1,2,\ldots, \ell_i, \\
\tau_{m_j}^{s_2} &= \frac{\zeta_{uj} - a_j}{\ell_j}, j = 1,2,\ldots, m_j, z_j = 1,2,\ldots, \ell_j, \\
\tau_{m_k}^{s_3} &= \frac{\zeta_{uk} - a_k}{\ell_k}, k = 1,2,\ldots, m_k, z_k = 1,2,\ldots, \ell_k.
\end{align*}
$$

(22)

Convergence Analysis and MF

Since the functions $f(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3), U_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$, $K(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z)$, $G(x, y, z, U(x, y, z))$, $G_{ij}(x, y, z, U(x, y, z))$ and $G_{ij}(x, y, z, U(x, y, z))$ are continuous in their domain of definition, then they are bounded, see

(30, pp 33) such that

$$
\begin{align*}
\max \left( f(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \right) &= M_f, \\
\max \left( U_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \right) &= M_{U_0}, \\
\max \left( K(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z) \right) &= M_K, \\
\max \left( G(x, y, z, U(x, y, z)) \right) &= M_G.
\end{align*}
$$
max\left(G_U(x, y, z; U(x, y, z))\right) = M_U^*.
max\left(G_U^*(x, y, z; U(x, y, z))\right) = M_G^*.

The MF in (23) has been used, such that
\[ \Psi(t) = \xi(t - t_0)^2 - (1 + \xi\eta)(t - t_0) + \eta, \]
where \( \xi > 0 \) and \( \eta \geq 0 \) are real numbers.

The following theorem states that the function in (23) is an MF of the operator as in Eq. (2).

**Theorem 1:** Consider the operator \( \beta(U) = 0 \) as in Eq. (2) is well known in
\[ \Omega_{\beta} = \left\{ U \in C_{[a_1, b_1]} \times C_{[a_2, b_2]} \times C_{[a_3, b_3]} : \|U - U_0\| \leq R \right\} \]
and its second derivative is continuous in a closed ball
\[ \Omega_{\beta, 2} = \left\{ U \in C_{[a_1, b_1]} \times C_{[a_2, b_2]} \times C_{[a_3, b_3]} : \|U - U_0\| \leq r \right\}, \]
where \( T = t_0 + r \leq t_0 + R \). Let \( \Gamma_0 = [\beta(U_0)]^{-1} \), and the following requirements are satisfied:
1) \( \|\Gamma_0\beta(U_0)\| \leq \frac{\eta}{(1 + \xi\eta)}, \) and 2) \( \|\Gamma_0\beta(U)\| \leq \frac{2\xi}{(1 + \xi\eta)}, \) where \( U_0 \) and \( \eta \) as in Eq. (23). Then the function \( \Psi(t) \) defined in Eq. (23) majorizes the operator \( \beta(U) \)
defined in Eq. (2).

**Proof:**

Now, the following theorem states the existence and uniqueness of the approximate solution.

**Theorem 2:** The integral operator as in Eq. (1) has a unique solution \( U^*(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) in the closed ball
\[ \Omega_{\beta, 2} \] and the sequence approximation in Eq. (9) converges to the solution \( U^*(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) if the following conditions are satisfied:
1) The resolvent kernel \( \Gamma(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) of Eq. (9) has been existed, where
\[ \left\| \Gamma \right\| \leq M_{K} M_{G} e^{M_{K} M_{G} \|b_1 - a_1\| \|b_2 - a_2\| \|b_3 - a_3\|}, \]
2) \( \beta^*(U) \) is bounded.

The convergence rate is given by the following formula
\[ \left| U^* - U_n \right| \leq \left( \frac{2}{1 + \xi\eta} \right)^m \left( \frac{1}{\zeta} \right), m = 1, 2, \ldots \]

**Proof:** It presented that Eq. (1) is formulated to be a linear integral operator for \( \Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) as in Eq. (9), so it has a unique solution for the term \( \Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) on condition that the kernel
\[ K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) \] is a continuous function, then the existence of the operator \( \Gamma_0 \) is achieved. The resolvent kernel of Eq. (9) is established to show that \( \Gamma_0 \) is bounded. Now, let the integral operator
\[ P C_{[a_1, b_1]} \times C_{[a_2, b_2]} \times C_{[a_3, b_3]} \rightarrow C_{[a_1, b_1]} \times C_{[a_2, b_2]} \times C_{[a_3, b_3]} \]
is illustrated as follows
\[ P(\Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)) = \int_{a_1}^{\zeta_1} \int_{a_2}^{\zeta_2} \int_{a_3}^{\zeta_3} K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0), \]
where \( K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) \) is defined as in Eq. (10). Relying on Eq. (25), Eq. (9) can be rewritten in the form
\[ \Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3). \]

Eq. (26) has a unique solution \( \Delta U^*(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) that can be expressed in terms of \( F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) as
\[ \Delta U^*(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) + A(F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)). \]

**Proof:**

Now, the following theorem states the existence and uniqueness of the approximate solution.

**Theorem 2:** The integral operator as in Eq. (1) has a unique solution \( U^*(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) in the closed ball
\[ \Omega_{\beta, 2} \] and the sequence approximation in Eq. (9) converges to the solution \( U^*(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) if the following conditions are satisfied:
1) The resolvent kernel \( \Gamma(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) of Eq. (9) has been existed, where
\[ \left\| \Gamma \right\| \leq M_{K} M_{G} e^{M_{K} M_{G} \|b_1 - a_1\| \|b_2 - a_2\| \|b_3 - a_3\|}, \]
2) \( \beta^*(U) \) is bounded.

The convergence rate is given by the following formula
\[ \left| U^* - U_n \right| \leq \left( \frac{2}{1 + \xi\eta} \right)^m \left( \frac{1}{\zeta} \right), m = 1, 2, \ldots \]

**Proof:** It presented that Eq. (1) is formulated to be a linear integral operator for \( \Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) as in Eq. (9), so it has a unique solution for the term \( \Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) on condition that the kernel
\[ K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) \] is a continuous function, then the existence of the operator \( \Gamma_0 \) is achieved. The resolvent kernel of Eq. (9) is established to show that \( \Gamma_0 \) is bounded. Now, let the integral operator
\[ P C_{[a_1, b_1]} \times C_{[a_2, b_2]} \times C_{[a_3, b_3]} \rightarrow C_{[a_1, b_1]} \times C_{[a_2, b_2]} \times C_{[a_3, b_3]} \]
is illustrated as follows
\[ P(\Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)) = \int_{a_1}^{\zeta_1} \int_{a_2}^{\zeta_2} \int_{a_3}^{\zeta_3} K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0), \]
where \( K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) \) is defined as in Eq. (10). Relying on Eq. (25), Eq. (9) can be rewritten in the form
\[ \Delta U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3). \]

Eq. (26) has a unique solution \( \Delta U^*(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) that can be expressed in terms of \( F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \) as
\[ \Delta U^*(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) + A(F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)). \]

**Proof:**
$$\Gamma_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) = \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} K_0^{\rho+1}(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0),$$

(31) Converges uniformly for all $\zeta_1 \in [a_1, b_1]$, $\zeta_2 \in [a_2, b_2]$ and $\zeta_3 \in [a_3, b_3]$. Since

$$|K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0)| = |K(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z)\|G'(x, y, z, U_0(x, y, z))| \leq M_K M_G.$$

(32)

Consider $M_T = M_K M_G$ and by mathematical induction:

$$\left| K_0^2(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z) \right| \leq \int_{a_1}^{\zeta_1} \int_{a_2}^{\zeta_2} \int_{a_3}^{\zeta_3} \left| K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) \right| dx dy dz,$$

\leq \frac{M_T^2(b_1 - a_1)(b_2 - a_2)(b_3 - a_3)}{1!},

$$\left| K_0^3(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z) \right| \leq \int_{a_1}^{\zeta_1} \int_{a_2}^{\zeta_2} \int_{a_3}^{\zeta_3} \left| K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) K_0^2(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) \right| dx dy dz,$$

\leq \frac{M_T^3(b_1 - a_1)^2(b_2 - a_2)^2(b_3 - a_3)^2}{2!},

\vdots

$$\left| K_0^\rho(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z) \right| \leq \int_{a_1}^{\zeta_1} \int_{a_2}^{\zeta_2} \int_{a_3}^{\zeta_3} \left| K_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) K_0^{\rho-1}(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) \right| dx dy dz,$$

\leq \frac{M_T^\rho(b_1 - a_1)^{\rho-1}(b_2 - a_2)^{\rho-1}(b_3 - a_3)^{\rho-1}}{(\rho - 1)!},

then

$$\left\| F_0 \right\| = \left\| A(F_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)) \right\| \leq \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \left| K_0^{\rho+1}(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0) \right|$$

\leq \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \frac{M_T^{\rho+1}(b_1 - a_1)^{\rho}(b_2 - a_2)^{\rho}(b_3 - a_3)^{\rho}}{\rho!},

(33)

$$= M_T \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \frac{M_T^{\rho}(b_1 - a_1)^{\rho}(b_2 - a_2)^{\rho}(b_3 - a_3)^{\rho}}{\rho!}$$

$$= M_T e^{M_K M_G (b_1 - a_1)(b_2 - a_2)(b_3 - a_3)}.$$

That implied the series in Eq. (33) is uniformly convergent for $\Gamma_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, x, y, z; U_0)$. Next, to verify that $\beta^*(U)$ is bounded for all $U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \in \Omega_0$. Since the second derivative of the integral operator $\beta(U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3))$ at $U_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$ is a bilinear operator, that implies

$$\beta^*(U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3))(U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)) = \left. d^2 \beta \right|_{U_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)} \overline{U}(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$$

and the norm $\left\| \frac{d^2 \beta}{dU^2} \right\|$ has the estimation:

\[ \text{301} \]
Thus, the second derivative is bounded therefore, the solution $U^3(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$ of Eq. (3) is unique see $^{32}$ pp $^{532}$. The rate of convergence is shown in (Husam Hameed et al. $^{31}$).

$$d^2 U = \max \left[ \int_a^b \int_c^d \left[ (K(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3 x, y, z) G^*(x, y, z, U_{n-1}(x, y, z)) \right] dx dy dz \right],$$

$$\leq M K M G^*(b_1-a_1)(b_2-a_2)(b_3-a_3),$$

(34)

Numerical Results and Discussions:

The goal of this section is to show the efficiency and ability of the method based on MNM and MF, the following example has been considered and MATLAB Rb 2013 has been used to get the results.

Example 1: Consider the following 3D-VIOE $^{18}$.

$$U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = G(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) - 24 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \zeta_1^2 \zeta_2 U(x, y, z) dx dy dz, \quad (\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) \in [0.1] \times [0.1] \times [0.1],$$

(35)

The numerical result for Eq. (35) with $m_1 = 10, \quad m_2 = 10, \quad m_3 = 10, \quad \ell_1 = 5, \quad \ell_2 = 5, \quad \ell_3 = 5, \quad h_i = 0.1, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3), \quad$ and the initial guess solution is

$$U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = \zeta_2^2 \zeta_2 + \zeta_2 \zeta_3 + \zeta_2^2 \zeta_3.$$

The rate of convergence is shown in Table 1 along with the comparison of the error computed the present method, the 3D block-pulse (3DBP) function method $^{33}$ and the modified block-pulse (MBP) functions method $^{18}$.

Table 1. Numerical result for Eq. (35) with $m_1 = 10, m_2 = 10, m_3 = 10, \quad \ell_1 = 5, \quad \ell_2 = 5, \quad \ell_3 = 5, \quad h_i = 0.1, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)$ and $U_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = \zeta_1^2 \zeta_2 + \zeta_2^2 \zeta_3$, the number of iterations $n=10$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nods $(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$</th>
<th>(3DBP) function method $^{33}$</th>
<th>(MBP) function method $^{18}$</th>
<th>MNM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = 2^{-6}$</td>
<td>$\varepsilon U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$</td>
<td>$\varepsilon U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$</td>
<td>$\varepsilon U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1658187</td>
<td>0.0844986</td>
<td>0.0039541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0455175</td>
<td>0.0230859</td>
<td>0.0181763e-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0144045</td>
<td>0.0073650</td>
<td>0.0285183e-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0001628</td>
<td>0.00028076</td>
<td>0.03965325e-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0008036</td>
<td>0.0004120</td>
<td>0.04342711e-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.0008837</td>
<td>0.0004921</td>
<td>2.2118647e-06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 indicates that ten iterations ($n=10$) are reasonably sufficient for the approximate solutions $U_n(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$ to be closed to the exact solution $U^3(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3)$ and to show that MNM is more accurate than the two other methods, (3DBP) function method and (MBP) function method.

Example 2: Consider the following N3D-VIOE $^{34}$,

$$U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = \zeta_2^2 \zeta_3 - \frac{(\zeta_1^2 \zeta_2^2 \zeta_3)}{27} + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 U^2(x, y, z) dx dy dz,$$

(36)

The exact solution for this integral operator is

$$U(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = \zeta_1^2 \zeta_2 \zeta_3.$$

Numerical results for Eq. (36) with $m_1 = 10, \quad m_2 = 10, \quad m_3 = 10, \quad \ell_1 = 5, \quad \ell_2 = 5, \quad \ell_3 = 5, \quad h_i = 0.1, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)$ and initial guess

$$U_0(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) = \frac{\zeta_1^2 \zeta_2^2 \zeta_3}{4}.$$
Table 2. Numerical result for Eq. (36) with \( m_1 = 10, m_2 = 10, m_3 = 10, \ell_1 = 5, \ell_2 = 5, \)

\( \ell_3 = 5, h_1 = 0.1, \{i = 1, 2, 3\} \) and \( U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \frac{\xi_1^2 \xi_2 \xi_3}{4} \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>( \epsilon_U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0215944320000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.016030131430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.002777682726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.21026369 e-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.20188615 e-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.44142574 e-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Numerical result for Eq. (36) with \( m_1 = 10, m_2 = 10, m_3 = 10, \ell_1 = 5, \ell_2 = 5, \)

\( \ell_3 = 5, h_1 = 0.1, \{i = 1, 2, 3\} \) and \( U_0(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \sqrt[3]{\xi_1^2 \xi_2 \xi_3} \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>( \epsilon_U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0. 528172730000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0287294638216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0138255823805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.21026369 e-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.20188615 e-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.44142574 e-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>6.2694121930e-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows that few iterations are required for the approximate solutions \( U_n(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \) to be very closed to the exact solution \( U^*(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \), while Table 3 indicates that when IC is chosen to be far from the exact solution, more iterations are required to reach the perfect approximate solution.

Notations used here are: \( m_1, m_2, \) and \( m_3 \) are the number of the main partitions on \( [a_1, b_1] = [0, 1], [a_2, b_2] = [0, 1], \) and \( [a_3, b_3] = [0, 1] \) respectively, \( \ell_1, \ell_2, \) and \( \ell_3 \) are the subpartitions on \( [a_1, \xi_{1i}] = [0, \xi_{1i}], [a_2, \xi_{2j}] = [0, \xi_{2j}], \) and \( [a_3, \xi_{3k}] = [0, \xi_{3k}] \) respectively, \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, m_1, j = 1, 2, \ldots, m_2, k = 1, 2, \ldots, m_3, \) \( n \) is the number of iterations and

\[
\epsilon_U(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \max_{(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1]} \left| U_n(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) - U^*(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \right|
\]

**Conclusion:**

In this note, the 3D nonlinear integral operator of Volterra type is solved using the modelling of MF and MNM. The existence and uniqueness theorem of the approximate solution is proved depending on the general theorems of MNM. Tables 1 and 2 show that the convergence of the method is rapid and its approximation is accurate. In general, it can be concluded that MNM and MF modelling are a powerful tool for solving many types nonlinear 3D integral operator equations of Volterra.

**Authors’ declaration:**

- **Conflicts of Interest:** None.
- We hereby confirm that all the Figures and Tables in the manuscript are mine ours. Besides, the Figures and images, which are not mine ours, have been given the permission for republication attached with the manuscript.
- **Ethical Clearance:** The project was approved by the local ethical committee in The Middle Technical University.

**References:**


مهمة (Majorant function) لايجاد حل للمؤثر التكامللي ذي ثلاث ابعاد

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الخلاصة:
تقدم هذه الورقة البحثية طريقة لايجاد الحل التقريبي لمؤثر فولتيرا التكامللي ثلاثي الأبعاد غير الخطي في $R^3$ حيث يتم استخدام مفهوم (Majorant function) وبدعم استخدام طريقة نيوتون المعدلة لتحويل مؤثر فولتيرا التكامللي الثلاثي الأبعاد غير الخطي إلى متتالية لمؤثر فولتيرا التكامللي الثلاثي الأبعاد الخطي ومن ثم استخدام طريقة (Gaussian-Legendre) التربيعية لابراد الحل التكامللي لمؤثر فولتيرا التكامللي الثلاثي الأبعاد الخطي من خلال التعامل مع نظام جبري خطي ثم مناقشة وجود ووحدانية الحل للطريقة المستخدمة مع إعطاء أمثلة توضيحية لإظهار دقة وكفاءة الطريقة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المؤثر غير الخطي، المؤثر غير الخطي ثلاثي الأبعاد، دالة Majorant، طريقة شبه المنحرف ثلاثية الأبعاد، طريقة نيوتون المعدلة.