

Corollary 3. For the existence of a unique positive solution of the problem (15), (2₁) it is necessary and sufficient that the real parts of the eigenvalues of the matrix $(p_{ik})_{i,k=1}^n$ be negative.

Corollary 4. For the existence of a unique positive solution of the problem (16), (2₂) it is necessary and sufficient that the matrix $H = (h_{ik})_{i,k=1}^n$ satisfy the inequality (13).

Remark 2. In the conditions of Theorem 2 and its corollaries, the functions q_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) may have singularities of arbitrary order in the second argument. For example, in (14), (15) and (16) we may assume that

$$q_i(t, x) = q_{i1}(t)x^{-\mu_{i1}} + q_{i2}(t)\exp(x^{-\mu_{i2}}) \quad (i = 1, \dots, n),$$

where $\mu_{i1} > 0$, $\mu_{i2} > 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$), and $q_{ik} : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$; $k = 1, 2$) are continuous functions such that $q_{i1}(t) + q_{i2}(t) \neq 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$).

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MIRONENKO REFLECTING FUNCTION AND EQUIVALENCE OF DIFFERENTIAL SYSTEMS

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Theorem. Let $F(t, x)$ be Mironenko reflecting function $[1, 2]$ of the differential system $\dot{x} = X(t, x)$ and $\Delta(t, x)$ be a solution of the system $\Delta_t + \Delta_x X(t, x) - X_x(t, x)\Delta = \mu\Delta$, where $\mu(t, x)$ is a scalar function, for which $\mu(-t, F(t, x)) + \mu(t, x) \equiv 0$. Then for every scalar odd function $\alpha(t)$ system $\dot{x} = X(t, x) + \alpha(t)\Delta(t, x)$ has the same reflecting function $F(t, x)$.

This theorem generalizes the theorem of V. V. Mironenko [3].

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