

IKKINCHI TARTIBLI PARABOLO-GIPERBOLIK TIPDAGI TENGLAMA UCHUN INTEGRA SHARTLI MASALA

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A PROBLEM WITH INTEGRAL CONDITION FOR THE SEKOND- ORDER PARABOLIC-HYPERBOLIC TYPE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

ЗАДАЧИ С ИНТЕГРАЛЬНЫМ УСЛОВИЕМ ДЛЯ УРАВНЕНИЙ ПАРАБОЛО-ГИПЕРБОЛИЧЕСКОГО ТИПА ВТОРОГО ПОРЯДКА

Annotation

In the present paper, a problem with an integral condition for a model second-order parabolic-hyperbolic equation has been considered. The unique solvability of the problem has been proved using the theory of integral equations.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ikkinchi tartibli parabola-giperbolik tipdagi model tenglama uchun integral shartli masala qaralgan. Masalaning bir qiymatli yechilishi integral tenglamalar nazariyasi yordamida isbotlangan.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается задачи с интегральным условием для модельного уравнений параболо-гиперболического типа второго порядка. Поставленных задач доказана однозначной разрешимости с использованием теории интегральных уравнений.

Keywords

Parabolic-hyperbolic equation, Fourier equation, D`Alambert`s equation, integral condition, Volterra integral equation, Abel integral equation.

Kalit so'zlar

Parabolo-giperbolik tenglama, Furiye tenglamasi, Dalamber tenglamasi, integral shart, Volterra integral tenglamasi, Abel integral tenglamasi.

Ключевые слова

Уравнение параболо-гиперболического, уравнение Фурье, уравнение Даламбера, интегральное условие, интегральное уравнения Вольтерра, интегральное уравнение Абеля.

Kirish: Aralash tipdagi tenglamalarni o'rganish XX asrning o'rtalaridan boshlangan bo'lib, bunday tenglamalar uchun respublikamiz va xorijiy olimlar tomonidan masalalar qo'yilgan va tadqiq qilingan. Hozirda ham aralash tipdagi tenglamalar uchun turli masalalarni o'rganish jadal rivojlanmoqda. Ayniqsa, xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalar uchun integral shartli masalalarni o'rganishga tadqiqotchilar tomonidan tobora qiziqish ortib bormoqda. Dastlab Dj.Kennon, L.I.Kamninlar tomonidan birinchi tur integral shartli masalalar, ikkinchi tur integral shartli masala esa D.G.Gordeziani va G.A.Avalishnili hamda boshqa tadqiqotchilar tomonidan tadqiq qilgan. Ikkinchi tartibli aralash tipdagi tenglamalar uchun integral shartli masalalarni esa A.Q.O'rinov, Q.S.Xalilov, Sh.T.Nishonova, A.O.Mamanazarov hamda boshqalar tomonidan o'rganilgan.

xOy tekisligining $x=0, y=1, x=1$ to'g'ri chiziqlar hamda tor tebranish tenglamasining $x+y=0, x-y=1$ xarakteristikalarini bilan chegaralangan chekli sohani D deb va ushbu $D_1 = [D \cap (y > 0)] \cup AB, D_2 = D \cap (y < 0),$

$AB = \{(x, 0) : 0 < x < 1\}, AE = \{(x, y) : y = -x, 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\}$ belgilashlarni kiritaylik.

Ushbu

$$\Delta = \begin{cases} u_{xx} - u_y, & (x, y) \in D_1, & (x, y) \in D_1 = D \cap (y > 0), \\ u_{xx} - u_{yy}, & (x, y) \in D_2, & (x, y) \in D_2 = D \cap (y < 0) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

tenglama uchun D sohada quyidagi masalani o'rganamiz. D_1 sohada (1) tenglama parabolik tipga, D_2 sohada esa giperbolik tipga tegishli, $D_0 = D \cap (y = 0)$ chiziq esa tip o'zgarish chizig'i va tenglamaning xarakteristikasi bo'ladi.

1-masala. Shunday $u(x, y) \in C(\bar{D}) \cap C_{x,y}^{2,1}(D_1) \cap C_{x,y}^2(D_2)$ funksiya topilsinki, u D_1 va D_2 sohada (1) tenglamani regulyar yechimi hamda

$$u(0, y) = \int_0^1 u(x, y) dx + \mu_1(y), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1; \quad (2)$$

$$u(1, y) = \mu_2(y), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1; \quad (3)$$

$$u(x, -x) = \psi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}; \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} u_y(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} u_y(x, y), \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (5)$$

shartlarni qanoatlantirsin, bu yerda $\mu_1(y), \mu_2(y), \psi(x)$ – berilgan yetarlicha silliq funksiyalar bo'lib, $\psi(0) = \mu_1(0)$.

Quyidagi teorema o'rinli.

Teorema. Faraz qilaylik, $\psi(x) \in C^1[0, \frac{1}{2}] \cap C^2(0, \frac{1}{2})$, $\mu_1(y), \mu_2(y) \in C[0, 1]$.

U holda 1-masala yagona yechimga ega bo'ladi.

Isbot. Aytaylik, $u(x, y)$ funksiya qo'yilgan masalaning yechimi bo'lsin. Masala shartiga asoslanib, $u(x, y) \in C(\bar{D})$ ekanligini e'tiborga olib, quyidagi belgilash va farazlarni kiritaylik:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u(x, +0) &= u(x, -0) = \tau(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1; \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} u_y(x, y) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} u_y(x, y) = \nu(x), \quad 0 < x < 1. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

Faraz qilaylik, $\tau(x) \in C[0, 1] \cap C^2(0, 1)$, $\nu(x) \in C^1(0, 1) \cap L(0, 1)$. U holda, $u(x, y)$ funksiya D_2 sohada, $u_{xx} - u_{yy} = 0$ tenglama uchun qo'yilgan Koshi masalasining yechimi [7]:

$$u(x, y) = \frac{\tau(x+y) + \tau(x-y)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-y}^{x+y} \nu(\xi) d\xi \quad (7)$$

ko'rinishda yoziladi.

(7) formuladan $u(x, y)$ funksiyaning (4) shartga bo'ysundirsak,

$$\tau(0) + \tau(2x) - \int_0^{2x} \nu(\xi) d\xi = 2\psi(x)$$

kelib chiqadi. Oxirgi tenglikda $2x = z \in [0, 1]$ belgilash kiritib, z o'zgaruvchi bo'yicha hosila hisoblaymiz. So'ngra z ni x ga ekvivalent almashtirib D_2 sohada $\tau(x)$ va $\nu(x)$ no'malum funksiyalar o'rtasidagi

$$\nu(x) = \tau'(x) - \psi'\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (8)$$

asosiy funksional munosabatga ega bo'lamiz.

D_1 sohada noma'lum funksiya $u(x, y) \in C(\bar{D})$ va $u_y(x, y) \in C(D)$ ekanligini e'tiborga olib, (1) tenglama va (2), (3) chegaraviy shartlardan $y \rightarrow +0$ da limitga o'tsak,

$$\tau''(x) - \nu(x) = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1; \quad (9)$$

$$\tau(0) = \int_0^1 \tau(x) dx + \mu_1(0), \quad \tau(1) = \mu_2(0) \quad (10)$$

hosil bo'ladi.

(8) dan $\nu(x)$ funksiyani (9) olib borib qo'ysak, $\tau(x)$ noma'lum funksiyaga nisbatan oddiy differensial tenglamaga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\tau''(x) - \tau'(x) = -\psi'\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \quad 0 < x < 1. \quad (11)$$

Oxirgi oddiy differensial tenglamaning umumiy yechimini differensial tenglamalar nazariyasidan ma'lum usul yordamida aniqlab, so'ngra (10) shartga bo'yundirsak, no'malum $\tau(x)$ funksiyani

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(x) = & \mu_2(0) + \frac{2}{2-e} \left[e(2-e^x) \int_0^1 e^{-t} \psi\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt - (e-e^x) \int_0^1 \psi\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt \right] - \\ & - 2e^x \int_0^x e^{-t} \psi\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt - \mu_1(0)e + \mu_1(0)e^x \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

ko'rinishda bir qiymatli topiladi.

Noma'lum $\tau(x)$ funksiya (12) formula bilan topilgandan so'ng $\nu(x)$ funksiya esa (8) formula orqali aniqlanadi. Natijada D_2 sohada 1-masalaning yechimi (7) formula bilan topiladi. Bundan esa qo'yilgan 1-masala D_1 sohada quyidagi masalaga keladi.

2-masala. D_1 sohada bir jinsli

$$u_{xx} - u_y = 0 \quad (13)$$

issiqlik tarqalish tenglamasining (2), (3) va $u(x,0) = \tau(x)$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$ shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi yechimi topilsin, bu yerda $\tau(x)$ funksiya (12) formula orqali aniqlanadi.

Endi 2-masalaning bir qiymatli yechilishini tadqiq qilaylik. Aytaylik, $u(x,y)$ funksiya 2-masalaning yechimi hamda $u(0,y) = \mu(y)$, $0 \leq y \leq 1$; $\mu(y) \in C[0,1]$ bo'lsin. U holda (13) tenglama uchun ushbu

$$u(x,0) = \tau(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad u(0,y) = \mu(y), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1, \quad u(1,y) = \mu_2(y), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

birinchi chegaraviy masalaga ega bo'lamiz, bu yerda $\mu(y)$ noma'lum funksiya. Xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalar nazariyasiga ko'ra D_1 sohada issiqlik tarqalish tenglamasi birinchi chegaraviy masalaning yechimi $u(x,y)$ funksiya

$$u(x,y) = \int_0^1 \tau(\xi) G(x,y;\xi,0) d\xi +$$

$$+\int_0^y \mu(\eta) G_{\xi}(x, y; 0, \eta) d\eta - \int_0^y \mu_2(\eta) G_{\xi}(x, y; 1, \eta) d\eta \quad (14)$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi, bu yerda

$$G(x, y; \xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(y-\eta)}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{(x-\xi+2n)^2}{4(y-\eta)} \right] - \exp \left[-\frac{(x+\xi+2n)^2}{4(y-\eta)} \right] \right\}. \quad (15)$$

Issiqlik tarqalish tenglamasi uchun birinchi chegaraviy masalaning yechimi $u(x, y)$ funksiya ko'rinishi (14) formulani (3) shartga bo'ysundirsak,

$$\int_0^1 \left[\int_0^1 \tau(\xi) G(x, y; \xi, 0) d\xi + \int_0^y \mu(\eta) G_{\xi}(x, y; 0, \eta) d\eta - \int_0^y \mu_2(\eta) G_{\xi}(x, y; 1, \eta) d\eta \right] dx + \mu_1(y) = \mu(y) \quad (16)$$

hosil bo'ladi. Oxirgi tenglikda belgilash kiritib, so'ngra integrallash tartibini o'zgartirsak,

$$\mu(y) - \int_0^y \mu(\eta) d\eta \int_0^1 G_{\xi}(x, y; 0, \eta) dx = g(y), \quad y \in [0, 1], \quad (17)$$

kelib chiqadi, bu yerda

$$g(y) = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^1 \tau(\xi) G(x, y; \xi, 0) d\xi - \int_0^y \mu_2(\eta) G_{\xi}(x, y; 1, \eta) d\eta \right\} dx + \mu_1(y).$$

So'ngra, $\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x}$ ekanligini e'tiborga olib[**],

$$\int_0^1 G_{\xi}(x, y; 0, \eta) dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi(y-\eta)}} + K_0(y, \eta) \quad (18)$$

ega bo'lamiz, bu yerda

$$G_1(x, y; \xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(y-\eta)}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{(x-\xi-2n)^2}{4(y-\eta)} \right] + \exp \left[-\frac{(x+\xi-2n)^2}{4(y-\eta)} \right] \right\},$$

$$K_0(y, \eta) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(y-\eta)}} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{(2n)^2}{4(y-\eta)} \right] - \exp \left[-\frac{(n)^2}{(y-\eta)} \right] \right\}. \quad (19)$$

(18) tenglikni inobatga olsak, u holda (17) munosabat quyidagi

$$\mu(y) - \int_0^y \mu(\eta) K_1(y, \eta) d\eta = g(y), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1. \quad (20)$$

ko'rinishga keladi, bu yerda

$$K(y, \eta) = \left\{ \left[-\pi(y - \eta) \right]^{-1/2} + K_0(y, \eta) \right\}.$$

(20) ifoda noma'lum $\mu(y)$ funksiyaga nisbatan 2-tur Volterra integral tenglamasi bo'lib, uning $K_1(y, \eta)$ yadrosi kuchsiz maxsuslikka ega.

Shunday qilib, quyidagi funksiya

$$\left\{ \int_0^1 \tau(\xi) G(x, y; \xi, 0) d\xi - \int_0^y \mu_2(\eta) G_\xi(x, y; 1, \eta) d\eta \right\} dx$$

$\bar{D}_1$ sohada $u_{xx} - u_y = 0$ tenglamaning uzluksiz yechimi bo'lib, $u(x, 0) = \tau(x)$, $x \in [0, 1]$; $u(0, y) = 0$, $u(1, y) = \mu_2(y)$, $y \in [0, 1]$ shartlarni qanoatlantirganligi sababli (20) tenglamaning o'ng tomonidagi $g(y)$ funksiya ham $[0, 1]$ kesmada uzluksizdir. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, (20) tenglama Volterra integral tenglamalari nazariyasiga ko'ra, $[0, 1]$ kesmada yagona uzluksiz $\mu(y)$ yechimga ega bo'ladi.

So'ngra, (20) tenglamadan topilgan noma'lum $\mu(y)$ funksiyani (14) tenglikka qo'yib 2-masalaning yechimini topamiz. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, 2-masala yechimining yagonaligi birinchi chegaraviy masala yechimining yagonaligi va (20) integral tenglamadan kelib chiqadi. Teorema isbotlandi.

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