

NOKORREKT VA TESKARI MASALALAR FANIDAN ISSIQLIK TARQALISH TENGLAMASI UCHUN TESKARI MASALALAR

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Annotatsiya: Biror nuqtada haroratni o'lchash orqali dastlabki harorat taqsimotini aniqlash masalasini qaraymiz. Ushbu maqolada issiqlik tarqalish tenglamasi uchun ikkinchi chegaraviy masala misolida bu teskari masalaning qo'yilishini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: issiqlik tarqalish tenglamasi, to'g'ri masala, teskari masala, boshlang'ich shart, chegaraviy shart.

Annotation: We consider the problem of determining the initial temperature distribution by measuring the temperature at a certain point. In this article, we examine the formulation of this inverse problem using the second boundary value problem for the heat conduction equation.

Keywords: heat conduction equation, direct problem, inverse problem, initial condition, boundary condition.

Аннотация: Рассматривается задача определения начального распределения температуры на основе измерения температуры в одной точке. В данной статье изложена постановка этой обратной задачи на примере второго краевого условия для уравнения теплопроводности.

Ключевые слова: уравнение теплопроводности, прямая задача, обратная задача, начальное условие, краевое условие.

Kirish. Issiqlik tarqalish jarayonlari ko'plab texnik va tabiiy tizimlarda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ularni matematik modellashtirishda issiqlik tarqalish tenglamasi asosiy vosita hisoblanadi. Mazkur tenglama asosida qurilgan to'g'ri masalalarda boshlang'ich va chegaraviy shartlar ma'lum bo'lib, yechim topilishi talab qilinadi. Biroq ko'plab real holatlarda bu shartlar to'liq ma'lum bo'lmaydi, aksincha, haroratning ma'lum vaqt oralig'ida yoki fazodagi qiymatlari kuzatiladi. Bunday vaziyatlarda teskari masalalarni hal qilish zarur bo'ladi. Teskari masalalarda yechimni aniqlash jarayoni odatda ill-posed (yaxshi qo'yilmagan) bo'lib, kichik xatoliklar katta og'ishlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu sababli, bunday masalalarni o'rganish nafaqat matematik, balki fizik, texnik va hisoblash nuqtayi nazaridan ham dolzarb hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, issiqlik

manbaini aniqlash, boshlang'ich haroratni tiklash yoki o'lchovlar orqali tizim holatini qayta tiklash kabi masalalar zamonaviy ilm-fan va sanoatda katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

To'g'ri masala. Ushbu

$$u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, 0 < x < l, 0 < t < T, \quad (1)$$

$$u(0, t) = u_x(l, t) = 0, 0 < t < T, \quad (2)$$

$$u(l, t) = g(t) \quad (3)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), 0 \leq x \leq l$$

shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi $u(x, t)$ funksiyani toping

Teskari masala. $t \in [t_0, t_1], t_0 > 0$ bo'lganda $g(t) = u(x_0, t)$ funksiya berilgan, bu yerda $x_0 \in [0, l]$ kesmadagi biror fiksirlangan nuqta, $u(x, t)$ esa (1)-(3) masalaning yechimi. $[0, l]$ kesmada $\varphi(x)$ funksiyani topish talab qilinadi.

Bu teskari masalaning fizik talqini quyidagicha. Muayyan vaqt oralig'ida harorat sterjenning belgilangan nuqtasida o'lchanadi va bu o'lchovlardan dastlabki harorat taqsimotini aniqlash kerak.

(1)-(3) masalaning yechimi o'zgaruvchilarni ajratish usuli bilan olinishi mumkin va

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) d\xi \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 t\right\} \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} x\right)$$

ko'rinishga ega. Bu tenglikka $x = x_0$ qo'yib, $\varphi(x)$ funksiya uchun

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) d\xi \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 t\right\} \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} x_0\right) = g(t) \quad (4)$$

tenglama hosil bo'ladi, bu yerda $t \in [t_0, t_1]$.

O'lchov nuqtasi x_0 segment oxirida bo'lgan taqdirda (1) tenglama yechimining yagonaligini tekshiramiz.

Teorema. Agar $x_0 = 0$ bo'lsa, (1) tenglamaning yechimi $L_2[0, l]$ fazoda yagona bo'ladi.

Isbot. (1) tenglamaning chiziqliligidan kelib chiqadiki, $L_2[0, l]$ fazoda

yechimning yagonaligini isbotlash uchun $g(t) = \frac{2}{l} \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 t\right\} \cdot (4)$ tenglikka

$$g(t) = \frac{2}{l} \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 z\right\} \cdot \text{va } x_0 = \frac{l}{2}, k \in (2n+1)(-1)^n \text{ qiymatlarni qo'ysak, } t \in [t_0, t_1]$$

da quyidagini olamiz.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) d\xi \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 t\right\} = \frac{2}{l} \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{l}\right]^2 a^2 z\right\}. \quad (5)$$

Komplks yarim tekislikda $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \alpha$

$$\Phi(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) d\xi \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 z\right\}. \quad (6)$$

kompleks o'zgaruvchili funksiyasni ko'rib chiqamiz, bu yerda $a \in (0, t_0)$. Demak, $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \alpha$ bo'lganda

$$\left| \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 z\right\} \right| \leq \left| \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 t\right\} \right|,$$

u holda bu yarim tekislikda (6) ning o'ng tomonidagi qator tekis yaqinlashadi. Bu qatorning har bir hadi uchun analitik funksiya $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \alpha$ ekanligini hisobga olib, Veyershtas teoremasini qo'llagan holda, $\Phi(z) = 0$ funksiya $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \alpha$ uchun analitik ekanligini bilib olamiz.

(5) dan $\Phi(z)$ funksiyaning analitiklik sohasida yotuvchi, haqiqiy o'qdagi

$[t_0, t]$ kesmada $\Phi(z) = 0$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi, u holda teoremadagi yagonalik xulosasi analitik funksiyalar uchun $\Phi(z) = 0$, barcha z uchun, $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \alpha$ ekanligidan kelib chiqadi.

Shunday qilib, (5) tenglik barcha $t \geq t_0$ haqiqiy sonlar uchun bajariladi. Bu tenglikdan $t \rightarrow \infty$ bo'lgandagi limitga o'tsak, biz ketma-ket

$$\int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) d\xi = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) d\xi = 1$$

tenglikni olamiz va quyidagi natijaga erishamiz. Bu tenglikdan kelib chiqadiki $L_2[0, l]$ $\cos\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{l} x\right), n=1, 2, \dots$ funksiyalar sistemasi to'laligi sababli (7) tengliklardan $\varphi(x) = 0$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi. 1-teorema isbotlandi.

Sterjen ichidagi $x \in (0, l)$ haroratni o'lchashda teskari masala yechimining yagonaligi x_0 kuzatish nuqtasini tanlashga bog'liqligini ko'rsatamiz.

Haqiqatan ham, faraz qilaylik $x_0 = l/2$, va $\varphi(x) = \cos\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{l} x\right)$, bo'lsin. U holda

(1)-(3) masala yechimi

$$\int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) d\xi = 0$$

$$\int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) d\xi = 1$$

$$\varphi(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right)$$

$\varphi(x)$ ni topib, $u(x, t)$ funksiyaga qo'yamiz va natijaga erishamiz.

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) d\xi \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 t\right\} \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} x\right)$$

$$\int_0^l \frac{2}{l} \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \xi\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} \xi\right) d\xi = \begin{cases} 1, n = k \\ 0, n \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{4}{l^2} \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 a^2 t\right\} \sin\frac{3\pi k}{l} x$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{4}{l^2} \sin\frac{3\pi k}{l} x$$

Bu holda ham teorema isbotiga o'xshash mulohaza yuritib, (4) tenglamaning yechimi yagona ekanligini bilib olamiz.

Ko'rib chiqilayotgan teskari masalani 1-turdagi Fredgolm integral tenglamasiga keltirish mumkin. Haqiqatdan ham, (4) tenglamaning chap tomonidagi integrallash va yig'indiga olish tartibini almashtirib,

$$G\varphi = \int_0^l G(t, \xi) \varphi(\xi) d\xi = g(t), t_0 \leq t \leq t_1 \quad (8)$$

1-turdagi Fredgolm tenglamasini olamiz, bu yerda yadro

$$G(t, \xi) = \frac{1}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \cos\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{l} \xi\right) \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{l}\right]^2 a^2 t\right\} \cos\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{l} x_0\right),$$

$t_0 \leq t \leq t_1, 0 \leq \xi \leq l$ to'rtburchakda uzluksizdir. Binobarin, $L[0, l]$, dan $L[t_0, t_1]$ ga amal qiluvchi deb qaralayotgan integral operator G tekis uzluksizdir. Shunday qilib, bu juft fazolarda (8) tenglamani yechish masalasi nokorrekt qo'yilgan.

Xulosa. Maqolada issiqlik tarqalish tenglamasi uchun teskari masala o'rganildi. O'zgaruvchilarni ajratish usuli yordamida yechim ifodalandi va o'lchov nuqtasi segment oxirida joylashgan hol uchun yechimning yagonaligi isbotlandi. Kompleks funksiyalar va Veyershtas teoremasi asosida funksiyaning analitiklik xossalari tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar teskari masalalarning nazariy asoslarini chuqurlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqola "Nokorrekt va teskari masalalar" fanidan mustaqil ta'lim sifatida yozildi.

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