

**О НЕКОТОРЫХ ЗАДАЧАХ
ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ПАРАМЕТРОВ
ТЕРМОНАПРЯЖЕННОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ
ПОЛОГО ДЛИННОГО ЦИЛИНДРА**

[1 – 4]

[5 – 7].

1.

[2, 8],

$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\varphi}{r} = 0, \quad r \in \Omega, \quad (1)$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2, \quad \Omega_1 = (r_1, \xi), \quad \Omega_2 = (\xi, r_2),$$

$$0 < r_1 < \xi < r_2 < \infty, \quad r_1, r_2 -$$

$$\sigma_r, \sigma_\varphi -$$

$$Y = (y, T), \quad \forall z = (z_1, z_2)$$

$$a(y, z_1) = l(T; z_1), \tag{10}$$

$$a_1(T, z_2) = l_1(u; z_2), \tag{11}$$

$$a(y, z_1) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{\Omega_i} r \left((\lambda + 2\mu) \left(\frac{dy}{dr} \frac{dz_1}{dr} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{z_1}{r} \right) + \lambda \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{dz_1}{dr} + \frac{dy}{dr} \frac{z_1}{r} \right) \right) dr,$$

$$a_1(u; T, z_2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{\Omega_i} r k \frac{dT}{dr} \frac{dz_2}{dr} dr + u[T][z_2] + \alpha_1 r_1 T(r_1) z_2(r_1) + \alpha_2 r_2 T(r_2) z_2(r_2),$$

$$l(T; z_1) = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \left(f z_1 + r (3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha T \left(\frac{dz_1}{dr} + \frac{z_1}{r} \right) \right) dr + r_1 p_1 z_1(r_1) - r_2 p_2 z_1(r_2),$$

$$l_1(z_2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{\Omega_i} r \bar{f} z_2 dr + \beta_1 r_1 z_2(r_1) + \beta_2 r_2 z_2(r_2).$$

$$\mathbf{1.} \quad u \in \mathcal{U}$$

$$y = y(u) \in V = W_2^1(\Omega), \quad V = \{v(r) : v|_{\Omega_i} \in W_2^1(\Omega_i), i=1, 2;$$

$$V = [v]|_{\xi} = 0\}, \quad W_2^1(\Omega)$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2,$$

$$\Phi(z_1) = a(z_1, z_1) - 2l(T; z_1) \tag{12}$$

V

:

$$y \in V,$$

$$(10),$$

$$V_0 = \{v(r) : v|_{\Omega_i} \in W_2^1(\Omega_i), i=1, 2\},$$

$$V_0$$

$$\Phi_1(z_2) = a_1(z_2, z_2) - 2l_1(u; z_2) \tag{13}$$

$$V_0$$

:

$$T \in V_0,$$

$$(11).$$

[4].

$$\mathbf{1.} \quad u \in \mathcal{U} \tag{12},$$

$$(13)$$

$$(y(u; r), T(u; r)) \in \mathcal{H},$$

$$u \in \mathcal{U}$$

$$T(u; r)$$

$$\Phi_1(\cdot; \cdot) \quad V, \quad y(u; r)$$

-

$$u \in \mathcal{U}$$

$$T(u; r) \in V,$$

V

$$(11).$$

$\mathbf{1.}$

$$u \in \mathcal{U} \quad (10), (11); (12), (13)$$

$$(y(u; r), T(u; r)) \in \mathcal{H}.$$

$$y' = y(u'), \quad y'' = y(u'') - \quad V \quad (10), (12)$$

$$u \in \mathcal{U}, \quad u', u'' \quad -$$

$$T' = T(u'), \quad T'' = T(u'')$$

(11), (13).

$$|y' - y''|(r_2) \leq c_0 |u' - u''|. \quad [10], \quad (14)$$

$$L(\cdot) \quad \pi(\cdot, \cdot) \quad \mathcal{U}$$

$$J(u) = \|y(u) - z_g\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + (\bar{a}u, u) = f(u, u) - 2L(u) + \|z_g - y(0)\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2, \quad (15)$$

$$(u, v)_{\mathcal{U}} = uv, \quad \pi(u, v) = (y(u) - y(0), y(v) - y(0))_{\mathcal{H}} + (\bar{a}u, v)_{\mathcal{U}},$$

$$L(v) = (z_g - y(0), y(v) - y(0))_{\mathcal{H}}, \quad (y(u), y(v))_{\mathcal{H}} = y(u; r_2) y(v; r_2).$$

2.

(10), (11).
 \mathcal{U} \mathcal{U}_δ

$$J(u) = \inf_{v \in \mathcal{U}_\delta} J(v). \quad (16)$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{J(u + \lambda(v - u)) - J(u)}{\lambda} = \pi(u, v - u) - L(v - u) \geq 0,$$

$$\pi(u, v - u) \geq L(v - u), \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{U}_\delta \quad (17)$$

$u \in \mathcal{U}_\delta.$

2.

(7) $u = \text{const} \geq 0$ -

$$y(d_i) = f_i, \quad i = \overline{1, N}. \quad (18)$$

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y(d_i) - f_i)^2. \quad (19)$$

(2) - (7), (18), (10), (11), (19),

(18) (10), (11),

(19).

(10), (11), (19) [11],

(n + 1)-

$$u_{n+1} \quad u \in \mathcal{U}$$

$$u_{n+1} = u_n - \beta_n p_n, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, n^*, \quad (20)$$

...

$$\begin{aligned}
& u_0 \in \mathcal{U}, \quad p_n \quad - \\
\beta_n & \\
& p_n = J'_{u_n}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{\|e_n\|^2}{\|J'_{u_n}\|^2}. \quad (21) \\
& J'_{u_n} \quad - \quad J(u) \quad u = u_n, \quad e_n = Au_n - f_0, \\
Au_n = y(u_n; d_i). & \\
& [7, 11] \quad (n+1)- \quad u_{n+1} \quad u \in \mathcal{U} \\
& (10), (11), (19)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -(\lambda + 2\mu) \left(\frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dp}{dr} \right) - \frac{p}{r} \right) = 0, \quad r \in \Omega_d; \quad \sigma_r(p) \Big|_{r=r_i} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2; \\
& -\frac{d}{dr} \left(kr \frac{d\Psi}{dr} \right) - r(3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha \left(\frac{dp}{dr} + \frac{p}{r} \right) = 0, \quad r \in \Omega_d; \\
& -k \frac{d\Psi}{dr} \Big|_{r=r_1} = -\alpha_1 \Psi(r_1), \quad k \frac{d\Psi}{dr} \Big|_{r=r_2} = -\alpha_2 \Psi(r_2); \quad [p] \Big|_{r=\xi} = 0, \\
& [\sigma_r(p)] \Big|_{r=\xi} = 0, \quad \left[k \frac{d\Psi}{dr} \right] \Big|_{r=\xi} = 0, \quad \left\{ k \frac{d\Psi}{dr} \right\}^\pm = u[\Psi] \Big|_{r=\xi}, \\
& [p] \Big|_{r=d_i} = 0, \quad [\sigma_r(p)] \Big|_{r=d_i} = -\frac{1}{d_i} (y(u; d_i) - f_i), \quad i = \overline{1, N}, \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sigma_r(p) = (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{dp}{dr} + \lambda \frac{p}{r} - (3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha \Psi. \\
& 2. \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& Y^* = (p, \Psi) \in \mathcal{H}^* = V^* \times V_0^*, \quad V_0^* = \{v(r) : v|_{\Omega_i} \in W_2^1(\Omega_i), i = 1, 2\} \\
V^* = \{v(r) : v|_{\Omega_i} \in W_2^1(\Omega_i), i = 1, 2; [v]_\xi = 0\}, & \quad \forall z = (z_1, z_2) \in \mathcal{H}^* \quad -
\end{aligned}$$

$$a(\Psi, z_1) = \bar{l}(u_n; z_1), \quad (23)$$

$$a_1(p, z_2) = \bar{l}_1(\Psi; z_2), \quad (24)$$

$$\bar{l}(u_n; z_1) = \sum_{i=1}^N (y(u_n; d_i) - f_i) z_1(d_i), \quad \bar{l}_1(\Psi; z_2) = \int_{\Omega_d} r(3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha \left(\frac{dp}{dr} + \frac{p}{r} \right) z_2 dr. \quad (25)$$

$$(24) \quad z_2 \quad T(u_{n+1}; r) - T(u_n; r),$$

$$(23) \quad z_1 \quad y(u_{n+1}; r) - y(u_n; r)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle J'_{u_n}, \Delta u_n \rangle &\approx \sum_{i=1}^N (y(u_n; d_i) - f_i) (\tilde{y}(u_{n+1}; d_i) - y(u_n; d_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{\Omega_i} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r k \frac{dT}{dr} \right) \psi dr + \\
&+ r_1 k \frac{dT}{dr} \Big|_{r=r_1} \psi(r_1) - r_2 k \frac{dT}{dr} \Big|_{r=r_2} \psi(r_2) + \Delta u_n \left(\xi \left\{ k \frac{dT}{dr} \right\}^+ \psi^+ - \xi \left\{ k \frac{dT}{dr} \right\}^- \psi^- \right). \\
J'_{u_n} &\approx \tilde{\Psi}_n, \\
\tilde{\Psi}_n &= \left\{ \tilde{\Psi}_n^i \right\}_{i=1}^2, \quad \tilde{\Psi}_n^1 = \int_{\Omega_1} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dT}{dr} \right) \psi dr + \Delta u_n \left(r_1 k \frac{dT}{dr} \Big|_{r=r_1} \psi(r_1) - \xi \left\{ k \frac{dT}{dr} \right\}^- \psi^- \right), \\
\tilde{\Psi}_n^2 &= \int_{\Omega_2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dT}{dr} \right) \psi dr + \Delta u_n \left(\xi \left\{ k \frac{dT}{dr} \right\}^+ \psi^+ - r_2 k \frac{dT}{dr} \Big|_{r=r_2} \psi(r_2) \right). \\
r_1 &= \pi/8, \quad r_2 = \pi/2, \quad \xi = \pi/4. \\
(1), (4) \quad & \left[\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \quad T = 0.5 \cos(1.5r) + 3, \quad y = \sin(r), \\
& \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \quad T = 1.5 \exp(-0.5r) + 1, \quad y = 1.3 \exp(-0.5r) + 3. \\
\alpha_1 &= 1, \quad \beta_1 = 4.24909, \quad \alpha_2 = 0; \quad \beta_2 = -0.93574; \quad k_1 = 2; \quad k_2 = 3.10176, \quad \lambda_1 = 2, \\
\mu_1 &= 1, \quad \lambda_2 = 5, \quad \mu_2 = 0.547608, \quad \alpha = 3, \quad u \in \mathcal{U} \\
f_0 &= T(r_1). \\
& (n+1) \\
& O(h^2) \quad W_2^1(\Omega), h
\end{aligned}$$

N_1	20		50		50		30	
N_2	20		50		30		50	
	10^{-5}	10^{-10}	10^{-5}	10^{-10}	10^{-5}	10^{-10}	10^{-5}	10^{-10}
$u_0 = 1$	27	59	23	67	25	59	27	64
$u_0 = 10$	49	80	46	71	43	74	41	83
$u_0 = 100$	184	192	172	209	160	200	163	190

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ON SOME PROBLEMS OF IDENTIFICATION OF PARAMETERS
OF THE THERMOELASTIC STATE OF A LONG HOLLOW CYLINDER

Problems of optimal control of the thermoelastic state of a long hollow cylinder are considered. An algorithm for the numerical identification of thermal resistance is proposed. The results of solving a model example are presented.

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