

**ПРОГРАМНО-АЛГОРИТМІЧНЕ
ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ
ДЛЯ РОЗВ'ЯЗАННЯ ОБЕРНЕНИХ
ЗАДАЧ ТЕПЛОПРОВІДНОСТІ**

[1, 2]

J'_{u_n}

[3, 4]

[5].

[6].

[7].

1.

$\Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T], \Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2, \Omega_1 = (a; \xi), \Omega_2 = (\xi; b), (a < \xi < b < \infty)$

$$C \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k(x, t) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) + f(x, t). \quad (1)$$

$[a, b]$

$$-k \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=a} = \beta_1, k \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=b} = \beta_2, \quad (2)$$

$\beta_1, \beta_2 = \text{const}, k(x,t)|_{\Omega_{jT}} \in C(\bar{\Omega}_{jT}) \cap C^{1,0}(\Omega_{jT}), 0 < k_0 < k(x,t) < k_1 < \infty,$

$k_0, k_1 = \text{const}, f|_{\Omega_{jT}} \in C(\Omega_{jT}), C = \text{const} > 0 \quad j=1,2, \left| \frac{\partial k}{\partial x} \right| < \infty.$

$x = \xi \quad () [8]:$

$$R_1 \left\{ k(x,t) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right\}^- + R_2 \left\{ k(x,t) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right\}^+ = [y] + \delta, \quad (3)$$

$$\left[k(x,t) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right] = \omega, \quad (4)$$

$() [8]:$

$$\left\{ k(x,t) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right\} \Big|_{x=\xi} = r[y], \quad (5)$$

$[\varphi] = \varphi^+ - \varphi^-, \varphi^\pm = \{\varphi\}^\pm = \varphi(\xi \pm 0, t), R_1, R_2 \geq 0, \delta = \text{const} > 0, r, \omega = \text{const}.$

$t=0$

$$y(x,0) = y_0(x), x \in \bar{\Omega}_1 \cup \bar{\Omega}_2, y_0(x)|_{\bar{\Omega}_j} \in C(\bar{\Omega}_j), j=1,2. \quad (6)$$

$y(x,t),$

$(1) - (6).$

(1)

$\tilde{u} = \{C, k(x,t), \beta_1, \beta_2, r, y_0(x),$

$f(x,t)\}, \tilde{u} \in \mathcal{U} = R_+, R_+ -$

$[9].$

$N \quad d_i \in \Omega$

$y(x,t) \quad (1) - (6):$

$$y(d_i, t) = \bar{f}_i(t), t \in (0, T), i = \overline{1, N}, N \geq 1, \quad (7)$$

$a < d_1 < \dots < d_N < b, f_i(t) \in C([0, T]).$

$N_{\min} \geq 1$

$N_{\min} \geq n, \quad n -$

$[9].$

\mathcal{U}

$u \in \tilde{u}$
[3, 4, 9, 10]

$$J(u) = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_0^T \rho_i(t) (y(u; d_i, t) - \bar{f}_i)^2 dt, \quad (8)$$

$\rho_i(t) -$

$, i = \overline{1, N}.$

$$u_{n+1}, \quad (1) - (6), (8)$$

$$u_{n+1} = u_n - \beta_n p_n, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, n^*, \quad (9)$$

$$p_n, \quad \beta_n, \quad u_0 > 0, \quad [9, 10]:$$

$$p_n = J'_{u_n}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{\|l_n\|^2}{\|J'_{u_n}\|^2}, \quad (11)$$

$$p_n = J'_{u_n}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{\|J'_{u_n}\|^2}{\|AJ'_{u_n}\|^2}, \quad (12)$$

$$p_n = J'_{u_n} + \gamma_n p_{n-1}, \quad \gamma_0 = 0, \quad \gamma_n = \frac{\|J'_{u_n}\|^2}{\|J'_{u_{n-1}}\|^2}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{(J'_{u_n}, p_n)}{\|Ap_n\|^2}, \quad (13)$$

$$l_n = Au_n - \bar{f}, \quad \bar{f} = \{f_i\}_{i=1}^N, \quad Au = \{A_i u\}_{i=1}^N, \quad A_i u = y(u; d_i, t), \quad J'_{u_n} -$$

$$(8) \quad u = u_n.$$

[9, 10].

(11) - (13)

$$J'_{u_n} \quad (8).$$

$$u = u_n \quad :$$

$$-C(t) \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right), \quad (x, t) \in \Omega_T. \quad (14)$$

$$k \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=a} = 0, \quad k \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=b} = 0, \quad t \in (0, T]. \quad (15)$$

$$[\Psi] = 0, \quad x = d_i, \quad i = \overline{1, N}, \quad t \in (0, T], \quad (16)$$

$$\left[k \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right]_{d_i} = -\rho_i(t) (y(u; d_i, t) - f_i), \quad i = \overline{1, N}, \quad t \in (0, T], \quad (17)$$

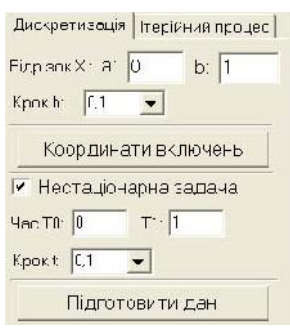
$$\Psi(x, T) = 0, \quad x \in (a, b). \quad (18)$$

[3, 4, 9 - 13]

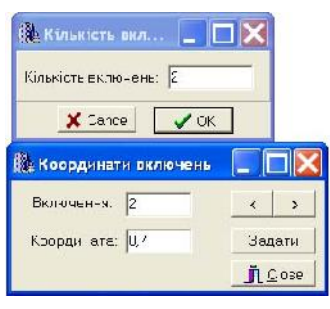
$$\Psi(x, t) \quad (14) - (18)$$

$\beta_1, \beta_2, r, y_0(x)$ $f(x, t)$ $(1) - (8),$ $C, k(x, t),$
 (9) $n = 0.$
 1. $u = u_0.$
 $[9].$
 2. $(1) - (6),$ $u = u_n$
 $y = y(u_n; d_i, t), i = \overline{1, N}, t \in (0, T].$
 3. $(14) - (18)$
 $\psi(x, t)$ $J'_{u_n}.$
 4.
 4.1. (11) $\|l_n\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \int_0^T \rho_i(t) (y(u_n; d_i, t) - f_i)^2 dt \right)^{1/2}.$
 4.2. (12) $u = J'_{u_n},$ $(1) - (6).$
 $y = y(J'_{u_n}; d_i, t) = AJ'_{u_n}, i = \overline{1, N}, t \in (0, T].$
 4.3. (13) $n = 0$ $4.3.1,$ $n \neq 0 - 4.3.2.$
 4.3.1. $u = p_n,$ $(1) - (6)$
 $y = y(p_n; d_i, t) = Ap_n, i = \overline{1, N}, t \in (0, T].$ $(J'_{u_n}, p_n) =$
 $= \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} J'_{u_n} p_n dx dt$ $\beta_n,$ $J'_{u_n} p_n.$
 4.3.2. $\gamma_n, p_n,$ $4.3.1.$
 5. $u_{n+1}.$
 6. $E = \|u_{n+1} - u_n\|.$
 $E < \varepsilon,$ $\varepsilon -$ $u_{n+1} -$
 $E > \varepsilon$ $n = n + 1$ $2.$
 $(1) - (8)$
 $k = \text{const}, k(x), k(t);$ $C = \text{const};$ $\beta_1 = \text{const}, \beta_2 = \text{const}$
 $\beta_1(t), \beta_2(t);$ r $x = \xi;$
 $/$ $f = \text{const}, f(x), f(t), f(x, t);$ $y_0 = \text{const},$
 $y_0 = y_0(x).$

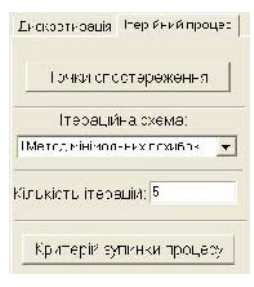
$[a, b];$ h $[T_0; T_1],$ t (. 1):
 (. 2).
 « »
 ($d_i \in \Omega, i = \overline{1, n}, n -$),
 (. 3).



. 1.



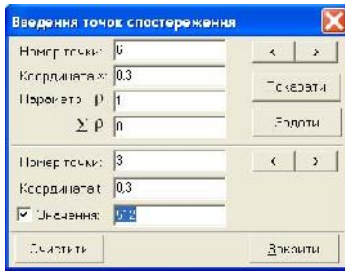
. 2.



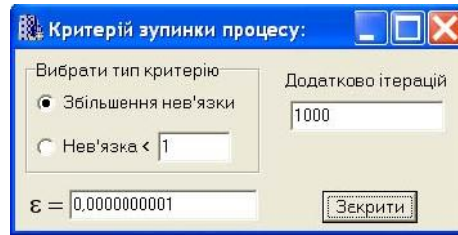
. 3.

« » (. 4)
 ρ_i ($\rho_i = 1$).
 « »
 « »
 (. 5).
 k
 . 6.
 $k = \text{const}, k = k(x) \quad k = k(t)$
 J'_{u_n}
 $k_0(x) =$
 $= a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots \quad k_0(t) = a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2 + \dots,$

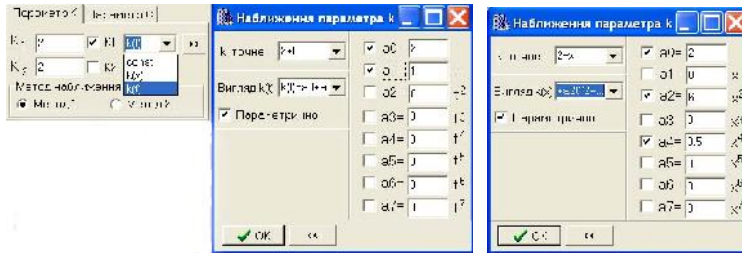
$$k(x) = a_0 + a_2 x^2 + a_4 x^4, \quad a_0, a_2, a_4, \quad 2, 6, 0.5. \quad 6.$$



. 4.



. 5.



. 6.

$$k = \text{const}, k = k(x), k = k(t)$$

$$u = k = \text{const} \quad \Omega_T = [0;1] \times (0,1) \quad [5].$$

$$u = k = k(x) \quad J'_{u_n}$$

(1):

$$J'_{u_n} = \int_0^T \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial y(u_n)}{\partial x} \right) \psi dt + \int_0^T \frac{\partial y(u_n)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} \psi(0,T) dt - \int_0^T \frac{\partial y(u_n)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} \psi(l,T) dt = \varphi(x),$$

$$\|J'_{u_n}\| = \int_0^l \varphi(x) dx.$$

$$u = k(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots, \quad x \in [0, l] \quad a_i, i = \overline{0,6}$$

$$J'_{u_n} = \int_0^T \int_0^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\varphi_i \frac{\partial y(u_n)}{\partial x} \right) \psi dx dt + \int_0^T \varphi_i \frac{\partial y(u_n)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} \psi(0, T) dt - \int_0^T \varphi_i \frac{\partial y(u_n)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} \psi(l, T) dt,$$

$$\varphi_i = x^i \quad a_i - \quad , i = \overline{0,6}.$$

$$\Omega_T = [0,1] \times (0,1], \quad u = k(x) = a + bx + cx^2, \quad k = 2 + x^2 - \quad -$$

$$a = 2, b = 0, \quad c = 1 - \quad . \quad d_0 = 0.2,$$

$$d_1 = 0.7 \quad , \quad , \quad -$$

$$[0,1] \quad h = 0.1, \quad (\quad) \quad -$$

$$t = 0.1. \quad -$$

$$c \quad c_0, c_n -$$

$$, \quad n - \quad , \quad \delta_c = \left| \frac{c - c_n}{c} \right| \cdot 100\% -$$

$$\|l_n\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \int_0^T (y(u_n; d_i, t) - f_i(t))^2 dt \right)^{1/2} - \quad , \quad -$$

$$\delta_c < 0,011 \%$$

c_0 .

c_0	c_n	$\delta_c, \%$	n	$\ l_n\ $
0.1	0.999891	0,0108	297	1,63E-9
0.5	0.999892	0.0108	277	1,60E-9
0.9	0.999890	0.0109	223	1,66E-9
1	1.000000	2,73E-8	1	3,04E-17
1.1	1.000107	0.01078	223	1,61E-9
1.5	1.000107	0.0107	275	1,60E-9
2	1.000106	0.01069	297	1,58E-9

Крайова I	Крайова II	Крайова III
<input type="checkbox"/> Умова П'рсту		
<input type="checkbox"/> $x=a$	<input type="checkbox"/> наближення	
β_1 : <input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> $\Gamma_n(t)$	
<input type="checkbox"/> $x=b$	<input type="checkbox"/> наближення	
β_2 : <input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> $\Gamma_n(t)$	

$$\beta_1, \beta_2.$$

(2).

$$x=a \quad x=b.$$

$$\beta_1 \quad \beta_2,$$

$$J'_{u_n} = \int_0^T \Psi(a,t) dt, \quad u = \beta_1, \quad J'_{u_n} = J'_{u_{n2}} = \int_0^T \Psi(b,t) dt, \quad u = \beta_2.$$

$$J'_{u_n} = (J'_{u_{n1}}, J'_{u_{n2}}), \quad (11), (12) \quad (13)$$

$$p_n = J'_{u_n}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{\|l_n\|^2}{\|J'_{u_{n1}}\|^2 + \|J'_{u_{n2}}\|^2}, \quad (11')$$

$$p_n = J'_{u_n}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{\|J'_{u_{n1}}\|^2 + \|J'_{u_{n2}}\|^2}{\|AJ'_{u_n}\|^2}, \quad (12')$$

$$p_n = J'_{u_n} + \gamma_n p_{n-1}, \quad \gamma_0 = 0, \quad \gamma_n = \frac{\|J'_{u_{n1}}\|^2 + \|J'_{u_{n2}}\|^2}{\|J'_{u_{n1-1}}\|^2 + \|J'_{u_{n2-1}}\|^2}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{(J'_{u_{n1}}, p_n) + (J'_{u_{n2}}, p_n)}{\|AJ'_{u_n}\|^2}. \quad (13')$$

$$u = \beta_1(t) \quad u = \beta_2(t)$$

$P_n(t).$

J'_{u_n}

$$J'_{u_n} = J'_{u_{n1}} = \Psi(a,t), \quad \beta_1 - , \quad \|J'_{u_{n1}}\|^2 = \int_0^T \Psi^2(a,t) dt ;$$

$$J'_{u_n} = J'_{u_{n2}} = \Psi(b,t), \quad \beta_2 - , \quad \|J'_{u_{n2}}\|^2 = \int_0^T \Psi^2(b,t) dt .$$

[6].

.....

$$y_0 = \text{const}, \quad y_0 = y_0(x)$$

$$y_0 = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3.$$

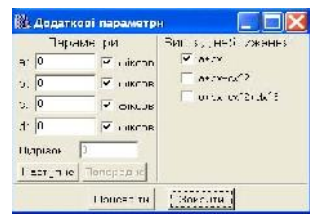
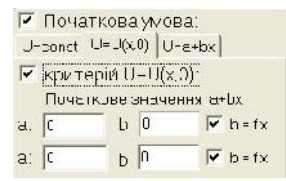
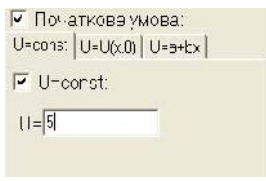
(. 8,).

$$y_0(x) \quad y_0 = a + bx, \quad a \quad b$$

(. 8,).

$$y_0 = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3,$$

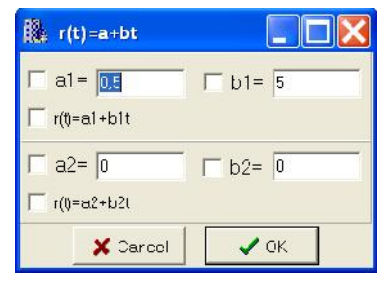
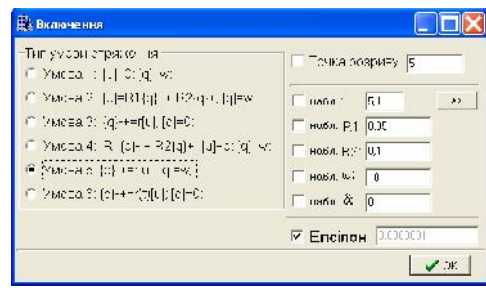
(. 10,).



. 8.

$$x = \xi_1 \quad x = \xi_2.$$

. 9



. 9.

$$\left\{ k \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right\} \Big|_{x=\xi_1} = r_1[y], \left\{ k \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right\} \Big|_{x=\xi_2} = r_2[y]$$

$$u = r_1(t) \quad u = r_2(t) \quad (\quad 2- \quad),$$

$$r_1^0(t) = a_1^0 + b_1^0 t, \quad r_2^0(t) = a_2^0 + b_2^0 t.$$

/ f .
 « / :» , . 10.
 f .
 f : $f = \text{const}$, $f = f(x)$, $f = f(t)$ $f = f(x,t)$.



. 10.

N.A. Varenjuk

PROGRAM-ALGORITHMIC SUPPORT FOR SOLVING THE INVERSE PROBLEMS
OF HEAT TRANSFER

The algorithm of the solution and program modules for the problem of identifying the parameters of a heat conduction initial boundary-value problem is considered.

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