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TIPI BUZILADIGAN GIPERBOLA-PARABOLIK TENGLAMA UCHUN TO‘G‘RI VA TESKARI MASALANING KORREKLIGI HAQIDA

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ishimizda issiqlik tarqalishi va tor tebranishi, xamda ikkinchi tartibli tipi buziladigan giperbola-parabolik tenglamalarga oid yangi masalalarning yechimi va yangi natijalar olingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Parallelepiped, funksiya, differensial tenglamalar, matritsa, sohada, hosila, tipi buziladigan giperbola-parabolik tenglama.

О ПРАВИЛЬНОСТИ ТОЧНОЙ И ОБРАТНОЙ ЗАДАЧИ ДЛЯ УРАВНЕНИЯ ГИПЕРБОЛА-ПАРАБОЛИЧЕСКОГО ТИПА НАРУШАЮЩЕГО ТИПА

Аннотация: В данной работе получены новые результаты и решения новых задач, связанных с диффузией тепла и узкими колебаниями, а также уравнениями гиперболо-параболического типа с нарушениями второго порядка.

Ключевые слова: Параллелепипед, функция, дифференциальные уравнения, матрица, поле, производная, гиперболо-параболическое уравнение с разрушающимся типом.

ON THE CORRECTNESS OF THE EXACT AND INVERSE PROBLEM FOR THE HYPERBOLA-PARABOLIC EQUATION WITH A VIOLATING TYPE

Annotation: In this work, we have obtained new results and solutions to new problems related to heat diffusion and narrow oscillation, as well as hyperbola-parabolic equations with second-order type violations.

Keywords: Parallelepiped, function, differential equations, matrix, field, derivative, hyperbola-parabolic equation with breaking type.

Kirish: Bugungi kunda oliy ta‘lim muassasasi bitiruvchisidan matematika fanlari bo‘yicha egalagan bilimlarni bevosita va bilvosita kundalik hayotiy va kasbiy faoliyatida samarali qo‘llay olishi muhim hisoblanadi. Matematik fizikaning ba‘zi bir masalalari, masalan berilgan sohada issiqlikni tarqalishi va tebranishli jarayonlarni, xamda ikkinchi tartibli tipi buziladigan giperbola-parabolik tenglama uchun nolokal masalalarni o‘rganishda matematik modellashtirishni, xususan xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalarni tutgan o‘rni beqiyosdir. Ushbu tenglamalar uchun, lokal (masalan Koshi masalasi) va nolokal masalalarning klassik yechimlarini topish yaxshi o‘rganilgan, lekin ushbu masalalar uchun ayniksa nolokal masalalarni umumlashgan yechimlarni Cobolev fazolarida topish yaxshi o‘rganilmagan. Bu esa bizning tadqiqot ishimizning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Maqsadi: To‘rtburchak sohada issiqlikni tarqalishi va tor tebranish tenglamalari, xamda ikkinchi tartibli tipi buziladigan giperbola-parabolik tenglamalar uchun nolokal chegaraviy masalalarni umumlashgan yechimini yagonaligi va mavjudligini o‘rganish. Issiqlik tarqalishi va tor tebranishi tenglamalari, xamda ikkinchi tartibli tipi buziladigan giperbola-parabolik tenglamalar uchun nolokal masalalariga oid yangi natijalar olinishi ko‘zda tutilgan.

Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha adabiyotlar tahlili: Tadqiqot ishining asosiy mazmuni va natijalari 2022-yil 24-26-mart kunlari Andijan davlat universitetining “Zamonaviy matematikaning nazariy asoslari va amaliy masalalari” Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasida, “Ob odnoy nelokalnoy kraevoy zadachi dlya uravneniya teploprovodnosti v pryamougolnike” (295-296 betlar) tezisida, shu konferensiyada “Ob odnoy nelokalnoy kraevoy zadachi dlya volnogo uravneniya v pryamougolnike.” (297-298 betlar) tezisida, 2022-yil 20-21 aprel kunlari O‘zbekiston Milliy Universitetining “Matematika, mexanika va intellektual texnologiyalar” mavzusida yosh olimlarning ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi” nomli konferensiyada “O korrektnosti zadachi Koshi dlya volnovogo uravneniya v pryamougolnike”, “O korrektnosti zadachi Koshi dlya uravneniya teploprovodnosti v pryamougolnike.” (107-108-betlar) nomli tezisida o‘z ifodasini topgan.

Asosiy qism:

$$\text{Ushbu } Q = (0,1) \times (0,T) \times (0,l) = Q_1 \times (0,l) = \{(x,t,y); 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < l, 0 < t < T < +\infty\}$$

sohani qaraylik.

Q^- paralelepiped ko‘rinishidagi sohada ikkinchi tartibli tipi buziladigan giperbola-parabolik tenglama berilgan bo‘lsin

$$Lu = K(t)u_{tt} - \Delta u + a(x,t)u_t + c(x,t)u = f(x,t,y) \quad (1.1.1)$$

bu erda $\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy}$, $K(0) = 0$, $K(t) > 0$ barcha $t \in [0, T]$ uchun

Tenglamaning barcha koeffitsientlari etarlicha sillik funksiyalar bulsin.

Yarim nolokal chegaraviy masala. (1.1.1) tenglamani $u(x,t,y) \in W_2^2(Q)$ Sobolev fozosida quyidagi chegaraviy shartlarni qanoatlandiradigan

$$\gamma u(x,0,y) = u(x,T,y), \quad (1.1.2)$$

$$u(0,t,y) = u(1,t,y) = 0, \quad (1.1.3)$$

$$u(x,t,0) = u(x,t,l) = 0, \quad (1.1.4)$$

echimi topilsin.

bu erda, γ^- noldan farqli, xakikiy son, qiymati quyida ko‘rsatiladi.

2. (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masala yechimining yagonaligi.

Teorema 1.1.1. Faraz kilaylik (1.1.1) tenglamaning koeffitsientlari quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsin, $2\alpha(x,t) - K_t(t) + \lambda K(t) > 0$, $\lambda c(x,t) - c_t(x,t) > 0$, $\lambda a(x,t) - a_t(x,t) > 0$ barcha $(x,t) \in \bar{Q}_1$ uchun, bu erda $\lambda = \frac{2}{T} \ln |\gamma| > 0$, va $|\gamma| > 1$ $c(x,0) = c(x,T)$, $a(x,0) = a(x,T)$ barcha $x \in [0,1]$ uchun. U xolda ixtieriy $f(x,t,y) \in L_2(Q)$ funksiya uchun (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echimi $W_2^2(Q)$ fazoda mavjud balsa, u xolda u yagona bo'ladi.

Isboti. (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echimining yagonaligini integral energiya yordamida isbotlaymiz.

Faraz kilaylik (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echimi $W_2^2(Q)$ sohada mavjud bulsin.

Quyidagi tenglikni karaymiz:

$$2(Lu, e^{-\lambda t} u_t)_0 = 2(f, e^{-\lambda t} u_t)_0. \quad (1.1.5)$$

Ixtiyoriy $u \in W_2^2(Q)$ funksiya uchun, (1.1.5)-tenglikni bo'laklab integrallash orqali, teorema shartlarini va chegaraviy shartlarni inobatga olib, quyidagi tengsizlikni xosil kilamiz

$$\int_Q e^{-\lambda t} Lu \cdot u_t dQ \geq \int_Q e^{-\lambda t} \{ (2\alpha - K_t + \lambda K) u_t^2 + \lambda u_x^2 + \lambda u_y^2 + (\lambda c - c_t) u^2 \} dQ \quad (1.1.6)$$

(1.1.6) tengsizlikga Koshi σ tengsizligini qo'llagan holda, tengsizligidan kerakli birinchi aprior bahoni olamiz.

$$\|u\|_{W_2^1(Q)}^2 \leq c_1 \|f\|_{L_2(Q)}^2, \quad (1.1.7)$$

Ushbu tengsizlikdan (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echimi $W_2^2(Q)$ sohada yagona ekanligi kelib chikadi.

Faraz qilaylik (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning yechimi ikkita bo'lsin, u holada $u_1(x,t)$ va $u_2(x,t)$ funksiyalar (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning yechimi bo'ladi. Ushbu $u(x,t) = u_1(x,t) - u_2(x,t)$ yangi funksiya bir jinsli (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalani yechimi bo'ladi. $u(x,t)$ yangi funksiya uchun Teorema 1.1.1 ni natijalarini qo'llasak (1.1.7) tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz, yani $\|u\|_1^2 \leq 0$. Ushbu tengsizlikdan $u(x,t) = 0$ ekanligi kelib chikadi, va nihoyat $u_1(x,t) = u_2(x,t)$. Bundan esa yechimining Sobolev $W_2^1(Q)$ fazosida yagonaligi kelib chiqadi.

Teorema 1.1.1 isbotlandi.

(1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echilishini isbotlash uchun Fure usulidan foydalanamiz. YA'ni (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echimini quyidagi shaklda qidiramiz:

$$u(x, t, y) = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} u_s(x, t) Y_s(y), \tag{1.1.8}$$

bu erda $Y_s(y) = \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\ell}} \sin \mu_s y \right\}$, $\mu_s = \left(\frac{\pi s}{\ell} \right)$, $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ funksiyalar SHturma- Liuvill tenglamasiga Dirixle masalasini echimi bulgan spektral masalaning echimi. Ma'lumki $\{Y_s(y)\}$ xos funksiyalar sistemasi $L_2(0, \ell)$ fazoda to'la bo'lib, unda ortonormal bazisni tashkil qiladi va $u_s(x, t)$; $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ funksiyalarni aniqlash uchun biz $Q_1 = (0, 1) \times (0, T)$ sohada ikkinchi tartibli tipi buziladigan cheksiz sonli giperbola-parabolik tenglamalar sistemasini xosil kilamiz:

$$Lu_k = K(t)u_{kt} - u_{kxx} + \alpha(x, t)u_{kt} + (c + \mu_k^2)u_k = f_k(x, t) \tag{1.1.9}$$

$$\gamma u_k(x, 0) = u_k(x, T) \tag{1.1.10}$$

$$u_k(0, t) = u_k(1, t) = 0 \tag{1.1.11}$$

bu erda
$$f_s(x, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\ell}} \cdot \int_0^{\ell} f(x, t, y) \sin \mu_s y dy.$$

3. Kichik parametrli sostovnoy tipdagi tenlamalar sistemasi.

(1.1.9)-(1.1.11) masalaning echilishini " ε -regulyarizatsiya" usuli bilan isbotlaymiz, ya'ni $Q_1 = (0, 1) \times (0, T)$ sohada kichik parametrli cheksiz **sostovnoy tipdagi** tenglamalar sistemasini ko'rib chiqamiz

$$L_{\varepsilon} u_{s, \varepsilon} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta u_{s, \varepsilon} + Lu_{s, \varepsilon} = f_s(x, t) \tag{1.1.12}$$

$$\gamma \cdot D_t^q u_{s, \varepsilon} \Big|_{t=0} = D_t^q u_{s, \varepsilon} \Big|_{t=T}; \quad q = 0, 1, 2 \tag{1.1.13}$$

$$u_k(0, t) = u_k(1, t) = 0 \tag{1.1.14}$$

bu erda $\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy}$, - Laplas operatori, $D_z^q w = \frac{\partial^q w}{\partial z^q}$, $q = 1, 2$; $D_z^0 w = w$;

ε -etarlicha kichik musbat son, $\gamma - const \neq 0$, va $|\gamma| > 1$

Quyida ikkinchi tartibli tipi buziladigan cheksiz sonli giperbola-parabolik tenglamalar sistemasini yechish uchun « ε -regulyarizatsiya» usulidan foydalanamiz va tenglamalar sistemasi sifatida kichik parametrli tenglamalar sistemasidan foydalanamiz.

Buning uchun quyidagi vektor fazoni kiritamiz

$V_i(Q_1) = \{ \{ \mathcal{G}_s \}_{s=1}^{\infty}; \mathcal{G}_s \in W_2^i(Q_1), i = 0, 1, 2; s = 1, 2, \dots \}$, fazodagi normani quyidagicha aniqlaymiz

$$\langle \mathcal{G}_s \rangle_i^2 = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \|\mathcal{G}_s\|_{W_2^i(Q)}^2; i = 0, 1, 2. \quad (A)$$

SHubhasiz (A) norma bilan aniqlangan fazo $V_i(Q_1)$ Gilbert fazosi bo'ladi.

Kuyida $\{ \mathcal{G}_s(x, t) \}_{s=1}^{\infty}$, $\{ \mathcal{G}_s(x, t) \}_{s=1}^{\infty} \in V_2(Q_1)$, $\left\{ \frac{\partial \Delta \mathcal{G}_s}{\partial t} \right\}_{s=1}^{\infty} \in V_0(Q_1)$, va (1.1.13), (1.1.14) shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi $V(Q_1)$ vektor funksiyalar fazosini kiritamiz.

$V(Q_1)$ fazoda normani quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$\|\mathcal{G}_s\|_V^2 = \varepsilon \left\langle \frac{\partial \Delta \mathcal{G}_s}{\partial t} \right\rangle_0^2 + \langle \mathcal{G}_s \rangle_2^2 \quad (V)$$

SHubhasiz berilgan $V(Q_1)$ normaga ega bo'lgan fazo Gilbert fazosi buladi.

Ta'rif. (1.1.12)-(1.1.14) masalaning echimi deb (1.1.12) tenglamani qanoatlantiruvchi $\{ u_{s,\varepsilon}(x, t) \} \in V(Q_1)$ vektor-funksiyalariga aytamiz.

Teorema 1.1.2.

Faraz kilaylik (1.1.12) tenglamaning barcha koeffitsientlari yuqoridagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsin, bundan tashqari barcha $(x, t) \in \overline{Q}$, uchun $2\alpha - |K_t| + \lambda K > 0$, $\lambda c(x, t) - c_t(x, t) > 0$,

bo'lsin. Bu erda $\lambda = \frac{2}{T} \ln|\gamma| > 0$ va $|\gamma| > 1$, $\alpha(x, 0) = \alpha(x, T)$, $c(x, 0) = c(x, T)$, barcha $x \in \overline{\Omega}$. uchun. Har qanday $\{ f_s(x, t) \}_{s=1}^{\infty} \in V_1(Q_1)$, funksiyalar uchun, $\gamma \cdot f_s(x, 0) = f_s(x, T)$, $V(Q_1)$ fazoda (1.1.12)-(1.1.14) masalaning echimi yagona va (1.1.12)-(1.1.14) masalaning echimi uchun keyingi baholar urinli.

$$D) \quad \varepsilon \cdot \left(\left\langle \frac{\partial^2 u_{s,\varepsilon}}{\partial t^2} \right\rangle_0^2 + \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 u_{s,\varepsilon}}{\partial x \partial t} \right\rangle_0^2 \right) + \langle u_{s,\varepsilon} \rangle_1^2 \leq c_1 \langle f_s \rangle_0^2,$$

$$II) \quad \varepsilon \cdot \left\langle \frac{\partial \Delta u_{s,\varepsilon}}{\partial t} \right\rangle_0^2 + \langle u_{s,\varepsilon} \rangle_2^2 \leq c_2 \langle f_s \rangle_1^2.$$

Isboti. Avval $I)$ – birinchi bahoni isbotlaymiz.

Quyidagini qaraymiz

$$-2 \int_{Q_1} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot L_\varepsilon u_{s,\varepsilon} \cdot u_{s,\varepsilon t} dx dt = -2 \int_{Q_1} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot f_s \cdot u_{s,\varepsilon t} dx dt. \tag{1.1.15}$$

(1.1.15) tenglamani bo‘laklab integrallasak va 1.1.2 teorema shartlarini hisobga olsak, (1.1.8) bahoga o‘xshash birinchi bahoni isbotlaymiz, endi xosil bulgan tengsizlikni s buyicha 1 dan ∞ gacha jamlasak, har qanday $\{u_{s,\varepsilon}\}$ vektor-funksiyasi uchun $I)$ - birinchi aprior bahoni olamiz isbotlaymiz. Xosil bulgan tengsizlikdan kelib chiqadiki ixtieriy s . fiksirlangan son uchun (1.1.12)-(1.1.14) masalaning echimi yagona buladi.

Endi $II)$ – ikkinchi bahoning to‘g‘riligini isbotlaymiz.

Buning uchun quyidagini funksional tenglikni qaraymiz:

$$-2 \int_{Q_1} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot L_\varepsilon u_{s,\varepsilon} \cdot P u_{s,\varepsilon} dx dt = -2 \int_{Q_1} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot f_s \cdot P u_{s,\varepsilon} dx dt, \tag{1.1.16}$$

bu erda $P u_{s,\varepsilon} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta u_{s,\varepsilon} - \lambda u_{s,\varepsilon t} - \lambda u_{s,\varepsilon t} \right)$ uchinchi tartibli operator

(1.1.16) tenglikni bo‘laklab integrallasak, 1.1.2-teorema shartlarini va (1.1.13),(1.1.14) chegaraviy shartlarni hisobga olgan holda, quyidagi tengsizlikka ega bo‘lamiz

$$\varepsilon \left\| \frac{\partial \Delta u_{s,\varepsilon}}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_{s,\varepsilon}\|_2^2 \leq c_2 \|f_s\|_1^2 \tag{1.1.17}$$

olgan holda va Koshi tengsizligidan foydalanib, (1.1.17) tengsizlikni s buyicha 1 dan ∞ gacha yig‘sak, kerakli bulgan ikkinchi bahoni isbotlaymiz.

$$\varepsilon \cdot \left\langle \frac{\partial \Delta u_{s,\varepsilon}}{\partial t} \right\rangle_0^2 + \langle u_{s,\varepsilon} \rangle_2^2 \leq c_2 \langle f_s \rangle_1^2.$$

Olingan baholardan (1.1.12)-(1.1.14) masalaning $V(Q_1)$ sohada yagona echimini olamiz. *Teorema 1.1.2 isbotlandi.*

3. (1.1.12)-(1.1.14) masala echimining mavjudligi.

Endigi vazifamiz (1.1.9)-(1.1.11) masalaning echimini mavjudligi isbotlashdan iborat.

Teorema 1.1.3. Faraz kilaylik 1.1.2. teoremaning barcha shartlari o‘rinli bo‘lsin. U xolda (1.1.9)-(1.1.11) masalaning echimi $V_2(Q_1)$ fazoda mavjud va yagona bo‘ladi.

Isboti. (1.1.9)-(1.1.11) masala echimining $V_2(Q_1)$ fazodagi yagonaligi 1.1.2.teoremada isbotlangan. Endi (1.1.9)-(1.1.11) masalaning echimini $V_2(Q)$ da mavjudligini isbotlaymiz.

Buning uchun (1.1.12) tenglamani Q_1 sohada, $\varepsilon > 0$ musbat kichik parametr uchun, (1.1.13), (1.1.14) chegaraviy shartlar bilan ko‘rib chiqamiz. 1.1.2 teoremani barcha shartlari bajarilganligi sababli (1.1.12)-(1.1.14) masalaning $V(Q_1)$ da $\varepsilon > 0$ yagona echimi mavjud va u uchun birinchi va ikkinchi aprior baholar o‘rinli. Bu shuni anglatadiki, ixtieriy fiksirlangan S ,

uchun $\{u_{s,\varepsilon}(x,t)\}, \varepsilon > 0$ vektor-funksiyalar to‘plamidan kuchsiz yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlik

ajratib olish mumkin, ya’ni $V(Q_1)$ sohada $\{u_{s,\varepsilon_i}(x,t)\} \rightarrow u_s(x,t), \varepsilon_i \rightarrow 0, u_s(x,t)$ limit

funksiyasi ((1.1.9)tenglama) $Lu_s = f_s$ tenglamani deyarli hamma joyda qanoatlandirishini

ko‘rsatamiz. Haqiqattan ham $\{u_{s,\varepsilon_i}(x,t)\}$ ketma-ketlik $V_2(Q_1)$, da kuchsiz yaqinlashgani

uchun, $\{\sqrt{\varepsilon_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta u_{s,\varepsilon_i}(x,t)\}$ ketma-ketlik $V_0(Q_1)$ da bir xil chegaralangan va L – chiziqli operator bo‘lganligi sababli

$$Lu_s - f_s = Lu_s - Lu_{s,\varepsilon_i} + \varepsilon_i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta u_{s,\varepsilon_i} = L(u_s - u_{s,\varepsilon_i}) + \varepsilon_i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta u_{s,\varepsilon_i}. \tag{1.1.19}$$

bo‘ladi. (1.1.19) tenglikdan, $\varepsilon_i \rightarrow 0$ fiksirlangan S , uchun limitga o‘tish orqali biz (1.1.9)-(1.1.11) masalaning $V_2(Q_1)$ fazoda yagona echimini olamiz.

SHunday qilib, *1.1.3 teorema isbotlandi.*

Endi (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echimini yanona va mavjudligini isbotlamiz. Biz (1.1.9)-(1.1.11) masalaning $V_2(Q_1)$, fazoda yagona echimga ega ekanligini isbotladik va (3.1.9)-(3.1.11) masala

echimi uchun tegishli bahoni $\sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \|u_s\|_{W_2^2(Q_1)}^2 \leq c_1 \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \|f_s\|_{W_2^1(Q_1)}^2$ isbotladik.

Hos $\left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\ell}} \sin \mu_s y \right\}$ funksiyalar sistemasi $L_2(0, \ell)$ fadoda to'la bo'lganligi va unda ortonormal bazis hosil qilganligi sababli (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalani echishda Parseval tengliklardan foydalanib, quyidagi bahoni olamiz

$$\|u\|_{W_2^2(Q)}^2 = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \|u_s\|_{W_2^2(Q_1)}^2 < c_1 \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \|f_s\|_{W_2^1(Q_1)}^2 = c_1 \|f\|_1^2. \tag{1.1.19}$$

Bu tengsizlik orkali (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echimi $W_2^2(Q)$ fazoda yagona va mavjud ekanligini isbotlaymiz. *Teorema 1.1.2 isbotlandi.*

Endi (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masala echimi silliqiligi $W_2^{m+2}(Q)$, ($1 \leq m$ – butun chekli son) Sobolevning fazolarida o'rganamiz.

4. (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masala echimining silliqiligi.

Soddalik uchun quyidagi (1.1.1) tenglama koeffitsientlari \bar{Q} yopiq sohada, etarlicha differensiallanuvchi funksiyalar bulsin deb faraz qilamiz.

Teorema 1.1.4. 1.1.3 teoremaning barcha shartlarini o'rinli bulsin, bundan tashqari, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$, $q = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$, $2(\alpha + mK_t) - |K_t| + \lambda K > 0$ barcha $(x, t) \in \bar{Q}$, $K(0) = K(T) = 0$, $D_t^p K|_{t=0} = D_t^p K|_{t=T}$, $D_t^q c|_{t=0} = D_t^q c|_{t=T}$.

$D_t^q a|_{t=0} = D_t^q a|_{t=T}$ shartlarni qanoatlantirsin. U xolda ixtieriy quyidagi shartlarni kanoatlantiruvchi $f(x, t, y)$ funksiya uchun, $f \in W_2^{m+1}(Q)$, $\gamma \cdot D_t^q f|_{t=0} = D_t^q f|_{t=T}$, (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echimi $W_2^{m+2}(Q)$ Sobolev fazosida mavjud va yagona bo'ladi.

Teoremani isboti. SHuni takidlab o'tishimiz joizki [**] ilmiy ishlarda fikslangan S da $a(x, t) = 0$, bo'lgan holatda va ikkinchi tartibli tipi buziladigan giperbola-parabolik tenglamaning (1.1.9) koeffitsientlarga engillashtirilgan shartlar berilganda yarimnolokal (1.1.9)-(1.1.11) chegaraviy masalani echimining silliqiligi $W_2^{m+2}(Q_1), 1 \leq m \in N$ Sobolev fazolarida o'rganilgan va quyidagi mos baholar isbotlangan

$$\|u_s\|_{W_2^{m+2}(Q_1)}^2 \leq c_{m+1} \cdot \|f_s\|_{W_2^{m+1}(Q_1)}^2, (m = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots). \tag{1.1.20}$$

SHunga o'xshash mulohazalar orqali fiksirlangan s da, $a(x, t) \neq 0$ bo'lgan holda (1.1.9)-(1.1.11) yarimnolokal chegaraviy masalaning echimi uchun quyidagi aprior baholarni isbotlashimiz mumkin.

$$\sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \|u_s\|_{W_2^{m+2}(Q)}^2 \leq c_{m+1} \cdot \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \|f_s\|_{W_2^{m+1}(Q)}^2, \quad (m=1,2,3,4,\dots). \quad (1.1.21)$$

$\left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\ell}} \sin \mu_s y \right\}$ hos funksiyalar sistemasi $L_2(0, \ell)$ fazoda to'la bo'lganligi va unda ortonormal bazis hosil qilganligi sababli (1.1.9)-(1.1.11) masalani echishda Parseval tengliklardan foydalanib, quyidagi baholarni olamiz.

$$\|u\|_{W_2^{m+2}(Q)}^2 = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \|u_s\|_{W_2^{m+2}(Q)}^2 < c_{m+1} \cdot \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \|f_s\|_{W_2^{m+1}(Q)}^2 = c_{m+1} \cdot \|f\|_{W_2^{m+1}(Q)}^2. \quad (1.1.22)$$

Ushbu tengsizlik, (1.1.1)-(1.1.4) masalaning echimini Sobolevni $W_2^{m+2}(Q)$, ($1 \leq m$ – butun chegaralangan son) fazolarida mavjud va yagona ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Teorema 1.1.4 isbotlandi.

Xulosa: Ushbu ishimizda issiqlik tarqalishi va tor tebranishi, xamda ikkinchi tartibli tipi buziladigan giperbola-parabolik tenglamalarga oid yangi masalalarning yechimi va yangi natijalar olingan.

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