

## GAS DYNAMICS EQUATIONS REPRESENTED BY THE BURGERS EQUATION

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**Abstract.** This thesis briefly describes the modeling of gas dynamics through the Burgers equation, which represents non-linear wave processes. Issues of mathematical modeling of wave propagation in gas dynamics are mentioned.

**Key words:** dissipative effect, Burgers equation, entropy, viscosity, gas dynamics.

Byurgers tenglamasini aniq fizik masala uchun qaraylik. Gaz dinamikasi tenglamalariga murojaat qilaylik. Qaralayotgan boshlang'ich tenglamalar sistemasi qovushqoqlik

$$\rho(v_t + vv_x) = -p_x + \eta v_{xx}, \quad (1)$$

va uzluksizlik

$$\rho_t + (\rho v)_x = 0 \quad (2)$$

hisobga olingan holda harakat tenglamasidan iborat bo'ladi. Bu yerda  $\rho$  - gaz zichligi,  $v$  - tezlik,  $p$  - bosim,  $\eta$  - qovushqoqlik koeffitsienti. Bosim quyidagi holat tenglamasi bo'yicha zichlikka bog'liq

$$p = k\rho^\gamma. \quad (3)$$

Albatta, bu holda oqimni izentropik deb hisoblash mumkin emas. Biroq, akustik to'lqinda entropiya o'zgarishlari kichik bo'lib, bizni qiziqtiradigan yaqinlashish doirasida (3) tenglamadan foydalanishimiz mumkin. Bosimni buzilmagan holatga yaqin  $\rho = \rho_0$  kvadratik hadlargacha Teylor qatoriga yoyamiz

$$p = p_0 + c_s^2(\rho - \rho_0) + \frac{c_s^2(\gamma-1)}{2\rho_0}(\rho - \rho_0)^2 + \dots, \quad (4)$$

bu yerda  $c_s = \sqrt{\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}}$  - chiziqli tovush to'lqinlarining tezligi.

Birinchi navbatda chiziqli to'lqinlarning tarqalishini qaraylik. Kichik tebranishlar  $\tilde{v}, \tilde{p}$  nisbatan (1), (2) tenglamalarni chiziqdashitirsa va  $\tilde{v}, \tilde{p} \sim e^{i(\omega t - kx)}$  deb faraz qilsak,

$$\omega^2 = c_s^2 k^2 + \frac{i\eta}{\rho_0} \omega k^2 \quad (5)$$

dispersiya munosabatiga kelinadi. Kuchsiz dissipatsiya holatini qaraylik, agar (5) tenglamaning o'ng tomonidagi ikkinchi had kichik bo'lsa, o'ng tomonga tarqaladigan to'lqinlar uchun

$$\omega \approx c_s k + \frac{ivk^2}{2} \quad (6)$$

munosabatga ega bo'lamiz, bu yerda  $v = \eta/\rho_0$  - kinematik qovushqoqlik.

Bu holda  $\xi, \tau$  o'zgaruvchilar qanday kiritilishi kerakligini bilish uchun quyidagi faza hisoblanadi

$$\theta = \omega t - kx = k(c_s t - x) + \frac{ivk^2 t}{2}. \quad (7)$$

Quyidagi o'lchamsiz o'zgaruvchilarni kiritamiz

$$v' = \frac{v}{c_s}, \quad \rho' = \frac{\rho}{\rho_0}, \quad t' = \frac{c_s^2 t}{v}, \quad x' = \frac{c_s x}{v}.$$

U holda (4) ni hisobga olgan holda (1) va (2) tenglamalar

$$\rho(v_t + vv_x) = - \left[ \rho + (\gamma - 1) \frac{(\rho - 1)^2}{2} \right]_x + v_{xx} \quad (8)$$

$$\rho_t + (\rho v)_x = 0 \quad (9)$$

va (7) munosabat ko'rinishini quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\theta = k(t - x) + ik^2 t/2.$$

$k = \varepsilon^p \kappa$  belgilash kiritib,  $\theta = \varepsilon^p \kappa(t - x) + i\varepsilon^{2p} \kappa^2 t/2$  tenglikka ega bo'lamiz. Shunday qilib, quyidagi shaklda yangi o'zgaruvchilar tanlanishi kerak

$$\xi = \varepsilon^p (x - t), \quad \tau = \varepsilon^{2p} t.$$

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i v_i, \quad \rho = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i \rho_i,$$

Yig'indilarni (8), (9) tenglamalarga qo'yib,  $\xi, \tau$  o'zgaruvchilar bo'yicha quyidagi ifodaga ega bo'lamiz

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon^{p+1} (-v_{1\xi} + \rho_{1\xi}) + \\ & + \varepsilon^{p+2} (-\rho_1 v_{1\xi} + v_1 v_{1\xi} - v_{2\xi} + \rho_{2\xi} + (\gamma - 1) \rho_1 \rho_{1\xi}) + \dots \\ & \dots + \varepsilon^{2p+1} (v_{1\tau} - v_{1\xi\xi}) + \dots = 0, \\ & \varepsilon^{p+1} (-\rho_{1\xi} + v_{1\xi}) + \dots + \varepsilon^{p+2} (-\rho_{2\xi} + v_{2\xi} + (\rho_1 v_1)_\xi) + \dots \\ & \dots + \varepsilon^{2p+1} \rho_{1\tau} + \dots = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Cheksizlikda nol chegaraviy shartlar bilan integrallashtan keyin  $\varepsilon^{p+1}$  tartib shartlari quyidagi ifodani beradi

$$\rho_1 = v_1 \quad (10)$$

Trivial bo'lmagan yechimni olish uchun keyingi tartibda  $p=1$  ni tanlash kerak, shunda  $2p+1=p+2$ . Shunday qilib,  $\varepsilon^3$  tartib shartlari (10) ni hisobga olgan holda

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1\tau} - v_{1\xi\xi} + (\gamma - 1)v_1 v_{1\xi} - v_{2\xi} + \rho_{2\xi} &= 0, \\ v_{1\tau} + 2v_1 v_{1\xi} + v_{2\xi} - \rho_{2\xi} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

tenglamalarga kelinadi. Ushbu tenglamalarni qo'shish orqali Burgers tenglamasi olinadi

$$v_{1\tau} + \left( \frac{\gamma+1}{2} \right) v_1 v_{1\xi} = \frac{1}{2} v_{1\xi\xi} \quad (11)$$

E'tibor berish kerakki, dispersiya munosabati (6) o'rniga bir xil darajadagi aniqlikni yozish mumkin

$$k \approx \frac{\omega}{c_s} - \frac{iv\omega^2}{2c_s^3}$$

U holda  $\theta = \omega(t - x/c_s) - iv\omega^2 x/2c_s^3$ . O'lchamsiz koordinata va vaqtga o'tilsa

$$\tau = \frac{\varepsilon c_s (c_s t - x)}{v}, \quad \xi = \frac{\varepsilon^2 c_s x}{v}$$

Byurgers tenglamasining boshqa formasiga kelish mumkin

$$v_{1\xi} - \left(\frac{\gamma + 1}{2}\right) v_1 v_{1\tau} = \frac{1}{2} v_{1\tau\tau}$$

Bu shaklda tenglama chegaraviy shart (signalning tarqalishi masalasi) bilan masalani tahlil qilish uchun qulayroqdir.

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