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$R(t)$ .

$R(t)$  ( . .

[1],

[2],

[3].

=0

$R(t): 0 < x < R(t)$  -

;  $R(t) < x < 0$  -

$$\begin{aligned} \rho = f(P) = 1, & \quad P \geq P_n, & \quad \rho = f(P) = 1 + \delta(P - P_n), & \quad P \leq P_n. \\ \delta = const > 0, & & & \quad \vec{v} \end{aligned}$$

$$m \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho \vec{v}) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\vec{v} = - \frac{k}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \tag{2}$$

$m = const > 0$  - ,  $k = const > 0$  -

,  $\mu = const > 0$  -

$= R(t)$

$$m \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \vec{v}, \quad P = P_H = const > 0 \tag{3}$$

$P_H$  -

,  $x = 0$

$$\rho \vec{v} = \varphi(t), \tag{4}$$

$$t = 0 \quad P(x,0) = P_0(x), \quad R(0) = R_0 > 0 \quad (5)$$

$$m, k, \mu, P_H$$

$$\Omega_T = \{(x,t) / 0 < x < R(t), 0 < t < T\} \quad e$$

$$P(x,t) < 1$$

$$(1)-(5)$$

$$P(x,t)$$

$$f'(P) \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( f(P) \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right) \quad (x,t) \in \Omega_T \quad (6)$$

$$-\frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \quad x = R(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (7)$$

$$-f(P) \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \varphi(t) \quad x = 0, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (8)$$

$$t = 0 \quad (5).$$

$$U(x,t) = \int_P^1 f(S) dS. \quad (9)$$

$$(5)-(8)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = a(P) \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} \quad (10)$$

$$U = 0, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{dR}{dt}, \quad x \in R(t), \quad t \in (0, T), \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = -\varphi(t) \quad x = 0, \quad t \in (0, T), \quad (12)$$

$$U(x,0) = U_0(x), \quad R(0) = R_0 > 0 \quad (13)$$

$$a(P) = \frac{f(p)}{\delta}, \quad U_0 = \int_{P_0(x)}^1 f(S) dS, \quad a(P) \geq a_0 > 0.$$

$$(10) \quad U_t \quad x \quad 0 \quad R(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{1}{a(p)} \int_0^{R(t)} (U_t)^2 dx - \int_0^{R(t)} U_t U_{xx} dx = \frac{1}{a(p)} \int_0^{R(t)} (U_t)^2 dx - U_t U_x \Big|_0^{R(t)} + \int_0^{R(t)} U_{tx} U_x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{a(p)} \int_0^{R(t)} (U_t)^2 dx - U_t(R(t), t) \cdot U_x(R(t), t) + U_t(0, t) \varphi(t) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)^2 dx - \frac{1}{2} [U_x(R(t), t)]^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{dR}{dt} \varphi(t) \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}(R(t), t) = -\left(\frac{dR}{dt}\right)^2,$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{a(p)} \int_0^{R(t)} (U_t)^2 dx + \left(\frac{dR}{dt}\right)^3 + \frac{dR}{dt} \varphi(t) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dR}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)^2 dx. \quad (14)$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)^2 dx.$$

$$: \quad ab \leq \frac{1}{m} \varepsilon^m a^m + \frac{m-1}{m} \varepsilon^{\frac{-m}{m-1}} b^{\frac{m}{m-1}},$$

$$m = \frac{4}{3}, \quad \varepsilon = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} (U_x(R(t), t))^2 &= \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)_x^2 dx = \int_0^{R(t)} U_x U_{xx} dx \leq 2 \left( \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_0^{R(t)} (U_{xx})^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \\ (U_x(R(t), t))^3 &\leq \left( \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)^2 dx \right)^{3/4} \left( \int_0^{R(t)} (U_{xx})^2 dx \right)^{3/4} \\ 0 \leq (U_x(R(t), t))^3 &\leq \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{R(t)} (U_{xx})^2 dx + \frac{1}{4} \left( \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)^2 dx \right)^3 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)^2 dx \leq 2 \left( \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)^2 dx \right)^3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dt} \geq 2y^3 & \quad \frac{-1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{y^2(t)} - \frac{1}{y^2(0)} \right) \geq 2t & \quad \frac{1}{y^2(t)} \leq \frac{1}{y^2(0)} - 4t \\ , & \quad y^2(t) \geq \frac{y^2(0)}{1 - 4y^2(0)t} & \quad y(t) \geq \frac{y(0)}{\sqrt{1 - 4y^2(0)t}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (U_0(x) \in W_2^1(\Omega), \varphi \in L_2(0, T)) & \quad (10)-(13) \\ , \dots (t) \rightarrow \infty, & \quad t \rightarrow t_0 \quad (10)-(13) \\ & \quad y(t) = \int_0^{R(t)} (U_x)^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$