

ABOUT ONE CLASS OF CONTINUAL DISTRIBUTIONS WITH SCREW MODES

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The kinetic equation Boltzmann is the main instrument to study the complicated phenomena in the multiple-particle systems, in particular, rarefied gas. This kinetic integro-differential equation for the model of hard spheres has a form [1, 2]:

$$D(f) = Q(f, f). \quad (1)$$

We will consider the continual distribution [3]:

$$f = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varphi(t, x, u) M(v, u, x) du, \quad (2)$$

which contains the local Maxwellian of special form describing the screw-shaped stationary equilibrium states of a gas (in short-screws or spirals) [4]. They have the form:

$$M(v, u, x) = \rho_0 e^{\beta \omega^2 r^2} \left(\frac{\beta}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\beta(v-u-[\omega \times x])^2}. \quad (3)$$

Physically, distribution (3) corresponds to the situation when the gas has an inverse temperature $\beta = \frac{1}{2T}$, where $T = \frac{1}{3\rho} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (v-u)^2 f dv$ and rotates in whole as a solid body with the angular velocity $\omega \in R^3$ around its axis on which the point $x_0 \in R^3$ lies,

$$x_0 = \frac{[\omega \times u]}{\omega^2}, \quad (4)$$

The square of this distance from the axis of rotation is

$$r^2 = \frac{1}{\omega^2} [\omega \times (x - x_0)]^2 \quad (5)$$

and the density of the gas has the form:

$$\rho = \rho_0 e^{\beta \omega^2 r^2} \quad (6)$$

(ρ_0 is the density of the axis, that is $r = 0$), $u \in R^3$ is the arbitrary parameter (linear mass velocity for x), for which $x||\omega$, and $u + [\omega \times x]$ is the mass velocity in the arbitrary point x . The distribution (3) gives not only a rotation, but also a translational movement along the axis with the linear velocity

$$\frac{(\omega, u)}{\omega^2} \omega,$$

Thus, it really describes a spiral movement of the gas in general, moreover, this distribution is stationary (independent of t), but inhomogeneous.

The purpose is to find such a form of the function $\varphi(t, x, u)$ and such a behavior of all hydrodynamical parameters so that the uniform-integral remainder [3, 4]

$$\Delta = \sup_{(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |D(f) - Q(f, f)| dv, \quad (7)$$

or its modification "with a weight":

$$\tilde{\Delta} = \sup_{(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^4} \frac{1}{1 + |t|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |D(f) - Q(f, f)| dv, \quad (8)$$

tends to zero.

Also some sufficient conditions to minimization of remainder Δ and $\tilde{\Delta}$ are found. The obtained results are new and may be used with the study of evolution of screw and whirlwind streams.

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ПРО ОДИН КЛАС КОНТИНУАЛЬНИХ РОЗПОДІЛІВ З ГВИНТОВИМИ МОДАМИ

Побудовано новий клас явних наближених розв'язків нелінійного рівняння Больцмана для моделі твердих куль. Він має вид континуальної суперпозиції локальних максвелівських мод, що описують гвинтоподібні стаціонарні рівноважні стани газу. Отримані деякі граничні випадки, в яких цей розподіл мінімізує інтегральний відхил та відмінний від нього інтегральний відхил з вагою між частинами рівняння.