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$$\begin{aligned} &v(x,t), H(x,t) \quad \rho(x,t) \\ &Q_T = \Omega \times (0, T) \quad , \\ &\Omega \subset R^2 \quad S \end{aligned}$$

$$W_2^{2,1}(Q_T)$$

[1].

$$\rho(v_t + (v \nabla)v) - \mu(H \nabla)H = \nu \Delta v - \nabla \left(p + \mu \frac{|H|^2}{2} \right) + \rho f,$$

- $\rho_t + (v \nabla)\rho = 0,$ (1)
- $\text{div} v = 0,$ (2)
- $\text{div} v = 0,$ (3)

$$-\mu H_t - \frac{1}{\sigma} \operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} H + \mu \operatorname{rot}[v, H] + \frac{1}{\sigma} \operatorname{rot} j = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\operatorname{div} H = 0. \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & v(x, t) - \\ & v_i(x_1, x_2, t), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad H(x, t) - \\ & H_i(x_1, x_2, t), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad p(x, t) - \\ & f(x, t) - \quad , \quad j(x, t) - \\ & , \quad \mu - \quad , \quad \sigma - \quad , \quad \rho(x, t) - \\ & , \quad v - \quad . \end{aligned}$$

$$j_\tau|_S = 0. \quad (6)$$

$$v|_S = 0. \quad (7)$$

$$Hn \equiv H_n = 0. \quad (8)$$

$$(\operatorname{rot} H)_\tau|_S = 0 \quad j_\tau|_S = 0.$$

$$v|_{t=0} = v_0(x), \quad H|_{t=0} = H_0(x), \quad \rho|_{t=0} = \rho_0(x). \quad (9)$$

[2].

$$\varepsilon - \quad (3) \quad :$$

$$\operatorname{div} \bar{u}^\varepsilon = \varepsilon (\Delta p^\varepsilon - p_t^\varepsilon), \quad \varepsilon > 0,$$

[4].

[3],

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

[5].

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + Lu = f(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad u(0) = u_0, \quad (10)$$

L - , , $D(L)$,
 $t \in [0, T]$ L $D(L)$ B

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^m L_i, \quad f = \sum_{i=1}^m f_i \quad D(L) \supseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^m D(L_i).$$

$$L_i \quad D(L_i) \quad B \quad f_i(t) \in B, \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \quad (10)$$

τ :

$$\frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial t} + L_\tau u_\tau = f_\tau(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad u_\tau(0) = u_0. \quad (11)$$

$$L_\tau = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i(\tau, t) L_i, \quad f_\tau(t) = \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i(\tau, t) f_i(t),$$

$\alpha_i(\tau, t), \beta_i(\tau, t)$,

$$t_1, t_2 \in [0, T] \quad \tau \rightarrow 0 \quad \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\alpha_i(\tau, t) - 1) dt \rightarrow 0, \quad \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\beta_i(\tau, t) - 1) dt \rightarrow 0. \quad (10)''$$

(11)''.

(10),

$$u^\tau, \tau > 0 \quad (11)$$

$$u \quad (10) \quad \tau \rightarrow 0 \quad u^\tau (u = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} u^\tau),$$

[8]

$\alpha_i(\tau, t), \beta_i(\tau, t)$

$$\alpha_i(\tau, t) = \beta_i(\tau, t) = \begin{cases} m, & \left(n + \frac{i-1}{m}\right) \cdot \tau < t \leq \left(n + \frac{i}{m}\right) \cdot \tau, \\ 0, & \end{cases}$$

$$n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1, \quad i = 1, \dots, m.$$

$$u \quad (11)$$

:

$$\frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial t} + mL_1 u_\tau = mf_1(t), \quad t \in \left(0, \frac{\tau}{m}\right], \quad u_\tau(0) = u_0 -$$

$$\frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial t} + mL_2 u_\tau = mf_2(t), \quad t \in \left(\frac{\tau}{m}, \frac{2\tau}{m}\right], -$$

$$t = \frac{\tau}{m}.$$

$$\left[\frac{2\tau}{m}; \frac{3\tau}{m}\right), \dots, \left[\frac{(m-1)\tau}{m}; \tau\right).$$

$(0, \tau]$ -

$(\tau, 2\tau]$ -

$(2\tau, 3\tau]$

$[0, T]$.

(11)

(N)

u_τ

(10).

[5],

:

1.

$$|f_n(t)| \leq F(t), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$f_n(t), f(t), F(t) \in L_q(0, T), \quad 1 < q \leq \infty.$$

$f_n(t)$

$f(t)$

$[0, T]$,

, $f_n(t)$

$f(t)$.

$$\mathfrak{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = Lu, \quad u(t_0) = u_0(x).$$

(12)

$$\mathfrak{R} = \mathfrak{R}_1 + \mathfrak{R}_2, \quad L = L_1 + L_2, \quad \mathfrak{R}_i, L_i -$$

:

$$\mathfrak{R}_1 \frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial t} = L_1 u_\tau,$$

(13)

$$\mathfrak{R}_2 \frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial t} = L_2 u_\tau,$$

(14)

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} u_\tau(t) = u(t).$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_1^{-1}, \quad \mathfrak{R}_2^{-1},$$

(13), (14)

$$\frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial t} = \mathfrak{R}_1^{-1} L_1 u_\tau,$$

$$\frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial t} = \mathfrak{R}_2^{-1} L_2 u_\tau.$$

$$\Lambda_\tau = \sum_{i=1}^2 \alpha_i(\tau, t) \cdot \mathfrak{R}_i^{-1} L_i,$$

$$\frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial t} = \Lambda_\tau u_\tau.$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} u_\tau = u, \quad \Lambda_\tau$$

$$(\mathfrak{R}_1 + \mathfrak{R}_2)^{-1} (L_1 + L_2)$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_1^{-1} L_1 + \mathfrak{R}_2^{-1} L_2, \quad (\mathfrak{R}_1 + \mathfrak{R}_2)^{-1} (L_1 + L_2). \quad (13), (14)$$

(1) - (9)

$\varepsilon \dots$

$$\rho^\varepsilon (v_t^\varepsilon + (v^\varepsilon \nabla) v^\varepsilon) - \mu (H^\varepsilon \nabla) H^\varepsilon = \nu \Delta v^\varepsilon - \nabla \left(p^\varepsilon + \mu \frac{|H^\varepsilon|^2}{2} \right) + \rho^\varepsilon f^\varepsilon, \quad (15)$$

$$\rho_t^\varepsilon + (v^\varepsilon \nabla) \rho^\varepsilon = 0, \quad \operatorname{div} v^\varepsilon = \varepsilon (\Delta p^\varepsilon - p_t^\varepsilon), \quad (16)$$

$$-\mu H_t^\varepsilon - \frac{1}{\sigma} \operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} H^\varepsilon + \mu \operatorname{rot} [v^\varepsilon, H^\varepsilon] + \frac{1}{\sigma} \operatorname{rot} j_0 = 0. \quad (17)$$

(8) - (10)

$$p^\varepsilon|_{t=0} = p_0(x), \quad \frac{\partial p^\varepsilon}{\partial n} \Big|_{S_T} = 0. \quad (18)$$

(1) - (9).

(15) - (17)

" ε "

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Phi(t, x, u, \operatorname{div} u, \Delta u), \quad (19)$$

$$[t, t_1] = \{(t, x) / t_0 \leq t \leq t_1, x \in R^2\}:$$

$$u|_{t=t_0} = \Psi. \quad (20)$$

$$u = \operatorname{colon} (v(t, x), \rho(t, x), p(t, x), H(t, x)),$$

$$\Phi(t, x, \text{div}u, \Delta u) = \text{colon}(\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \Phi_3, \Phi_4),$$

$$(t, x, u, \text{div}u, \Delta u) = \left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{\nu}{\rho} \cdot \Delta \nu + \frac{\mu}{\rho} (H\nabla)H - \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \nabla(p + \frac{\mu}{2} \cdot |H|^2) + f - (\nu \cdot \nabla)\nu \\ -(\nu \nabla)\rho \\ \Delta p - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \text{div}\nu \\ -\frac{1}{\mu \cdot \sigma} \cdot \text{rotrot}H + \text{rot}[\nu, H] + \frac{1}{\mu \cdot \sigma} \text{rot}j_0 \end{array} \right),$$

$$\psi = \text{colon}(\nu_0(x), \rho_0(x), p_0(x), H_0(x)).$$

(19), (20)

$$\frac{\partial u^\tau}{\partial t} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \alpha_{i,\tau}(t) \cdot \Phi_{i,\tau}(t, x, u^\tau, \text{div}u^\tau, \Delta u^\tau), \quad (21)$$

$$\alpha_{i,\tau}(t) \quad [t_0, t_1] \quad :$$

$$\alpha_{i,\tau}(t) = \begin{cases} K, & t_0 + \left(n + \frac{i-1}{K}\right)\tau \leq t \leq t_0 + \left(n + \frac{i}{K}\right)\tau, \\ 0, & \end{cases},$$

$$n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1; \quad \tau N = t_1 - t_0, \quad N, K -$$

$$\Phi_\tau = \text{colon}(\Phi_{1,\tau}, \Phi_{2,\tau}, \Phi_{3,\tau}, \Phi_{4,\tau}) -$$

Φ .

$$u^\tau \Big|_{t=t_0} = \Psi. \quad (22)$$

(21),(22).

$$1. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u^\tau, \frac{\partial u^\tau}{\partial t} \\ \tau \end{array} \right|_{[t_0, t_1]} = \{(t, x) / t_0 \leq t \leq t_1, x \in \mathbb{R}^2\} \quad (21)-(22) \quad \tau > 0 \quad :$$

$$\|u^\tau\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} + \left\| \frac{\partial u^\tau}{\partial t} \right\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} \leq C, \quad (23)$$

τ , ε .

$$2. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ (23) \end{array} \right|_{[t_0, t_1]} u^\tau,$$

$$[t_0, t_1] = \{(t, x) / t_0 \leq t \leq t_1, x \in R^2\} \quad \tau$$

:

$$|\Phi_i(t, x, u^\tau, \operatorname{div} u^\tau, \Delta u^\tau) - \Phi_{i,\tau}(t, x, u^\tau, \operatorname{div} u^\tau, \Delta u^\tau)| \leq c \cdot \tau, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, K, \quad (24)$$

$$\Phi_i, \Phi_{i,\tau} \quad - \quad \Phi, \Phi_\tau \quad , \quad c \quad - \quad \varepsilon.$$

$$u - u^\tau.$$

u^τ :

$$u^\tau = \frac{1}{\tau} \cdot \int_t^{t+\tau} u^\tau(\theta) d\theta. \quad (25)$$

(21), :

$$\frac{\partial u^\tau(t, x)}{\partial t} = \Phi_\tau(t, x, u^\tau, \operatorname{div} u^\tau, \Delta u^\tau) + F_\tau(t, x), \quad (26)$$

$$F_\tau(t, x) = \frac{1}{\tau} \cdot \int_t^{t+\tau} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^K \alpha_{i,\tau}(\theta) \cdot \Phi_{i,\tau}(\theta, x, u^\tau(\theta, x), \operatorname{div} u^\tau(\theta, x), \Delta u^\tau(\theta, x)) - \right. \\ \left. - \sum_{i=1}^K \alpha_{i,\tau}(\theta) \cdot \Phi_{i,\tau}(t, x, u^\tau(t, x), \operatorname{div} u^\tau(t, x), \Delta u^\tau(t, x)) \right\} d\theta = \frac{K}{\tau} \cdot \\ \cdot \sum_{i=1}^K \int_{\sigma_i} \left\{ \Phi_{i,\tau}(\theta, x, u^\tau(\theta, x), \operatorname{div} u^\tau(\theta, x), \Delta u^\tau(\theta, x)) - \right. \\ \left. - \Phi_{i,\tau}(t, x, u^\tau(t, x), \operatorname{div} u^\tau(t, x), \Delta u^\tau(t, x)) \right\} d\theta \\ \sigma_i \subset [t, t+\tau] \quad - \quad , \quad \alpha_{i,\tau}(t)$$

$$[t_0, t_1].$$

$$z = u^\tau - u, \quad P(t, x, z) = \Phi_\tau(t, x, u^\tau, \operatorname{div} u^\tau, \Delta u^\tau) - \Phi(t, x, u, \operatorname{div} u, \Delta u).$$

:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = P(t, x, z) + f(t, x), \quad z|_{\tau=t_0} = \tilde{\psi}. \quad (28)$$

(28)

$$[t_0, t_1] = \{(t, x) / t_0 \leq t \leq t_1, x \in R^2\} \quad :$$

$$\|z\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} \leq C \left\{ \sup_{\Omega} |\tilde{\psi}| + \|f\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} \right\} \quad (29)$$

$$\varepsilon \quad \|u^j\|_{C([t_0, t_1])}, \quad j = 1, 2, \quad ,$$

1, 2. ,

$$\sup_{\Omega} |\Phi - \Phi_{\tau}| \leq C \cdot \tau. \quad (30)$$

$$z = u^{\tau} - u \quad (26) \quad (19), \quad (28) \quad f = F_{\tau}, \tilde{\psi} = u^{\tau}(0) - \Psi = 0. \quad (23), (27), (29), (30), \quad \|z\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} \leq C \cdot \tau, \quad \|u^{\tau} - u^{\tau}\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} \leq C \cdot \tau,$$

$$\|u^{\tau} - u\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} \leq C \cdot \tau, \quad \|u - u^{\tau}\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} \leq \|u^{\tau} - u^{\tau}\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} + \|u^{\tau} - u\|_{C([t_0, t_1])} \leq C \cdot \tau, \quad u = u^{\varepsilon}, u^{\tau} = u^{\varepsilon, \tau}.$$

$$2. \quad \|u - u^{\tau}\|_{C([t, t])} \leq C \cdot \tau, \quad (30).$$

$$u - \quad (19), (20), \quad u^{\tau} - \quad (21), \quad (22).$$

(1)-(1)

:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u^{\tau}}{\partial t} &= 4\nu_1 \frac{\partial^2 u^{\tau}}{\partial x_1^2} + 4 \cdot f_1, & n\tau < t \leq \left(n + \frac{1}{4}\right)\tau, \\ \frac{\partial u^{\tau}}{\partial t} + 4\nu_2 \cdot u|_{t=(n+\frac{1}{4})\tau} \cdot \frac{\partial u^{\tau}}{\partial x_1} &= 4 \cdot f_2, & \left(n + \frac{1}{4}\right)\tau < t \leq \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\tau, \\ \frac{\partial u^{\tau}}{\partial t} &= 4\nu_3 \frac{\partial^2 u^{\tau}}{\partial x_2^2} + 4 \cdot f_3, & \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\tau < t \leq \left(n + \frac{3}{4}\right)\tau, \\ \frac{\partial u^{\tau}}{\partial t} + 4\nu_4 \cdot u|_{t=(n+\frac{3}{4})\tau} \cdot \frac{\partial u^{\tau}}{\partial x_2} &= 4 \cdot f_4, & \left(n + \frac{3}{4}\right)\tau < t \leq (n+1)\tau, \\ u^{\tau}|_{t=t_0} &= \Psi. \end{aligned}$$

$$u_i^{\tau} \quad u$$

$$t_n = n\tau, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1, N\tau = T \quad u_i^{\tau} = \text{colon} (v_i^{\tau}, H_i^{\tau}, p^{\tau}, \rho^{\tau}), i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$f_j, \quad \nu_j, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad (1)-(5).$$

$$(1)-(5), (6)-(10)$$

$$3. \quad v_0(x), H_0(x), \rho_0(x), p_0(x) \in W_2^1(\Omega) \cap W_2^3(\Omega).$$

:

$$\|u^{\varepsilon, \tau}\|_{L_\infty(0, T; W_2^1(\Omega))} + \|u_t^{\varepsilon, \tau}\|_{L_2(\Omega_T)} \leq C_1, \quad (31)$$

$$\|\Delta u^{\varepsilon, \tau}\|_{L_\infty(0, T; W_2^1(\Omega))} + \|u_{tx}^{\varepsilon, \tau}\|_{L_\infty(0, T; L_2(\Omega_T))} \leq C_2, \quad (32)$$

$$C_i, \quad i = 1, 2 \quad \tau.$$

2

$\varepsilon -$

3.

1-3.

:

$$\|u^{\varepsilon, \tau} - u^\varepsilon\|_{L_\infty(0, T; L_2(\Omega))} + \|u^{\varepsilon, \tau} - u^\varepsilon\|_{L_2(0, T; W_2^1(\Omega))} \leq C \cdot \tau,$$

$$u^\varepsilon - \quad (19), (20), \quad u^{\varepsilon, \tau} - \quad (21), (22).$$

1.2.1

$$\left[\|u - u^\varepsilon\|_{2, Q_T}^{(2,1)} \right]^2 + \|u - u^\varepsilon\|_{2, Q_T}^2 \leq C \cdot \varepsilon^{1/2},$$

$$u - \quad (1)-(7), \quad u^\varepsilon - \quad \varepsilon -$$

(19)-(20).

1.3.1

(1) - (9)

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[3], $\varepsilon -$

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Summary

The application of the weak approximation method for the solution of the diffusion model of an inhomogeneous fluid given magnetic field in this paper is investigated.

The mathematical model is non-evolutionary Navier - Stokes equations, then, question of its ε - approximation with the question of the solvability is considered. Application of this method enables to obtain from the original system of equations to system of type Cauchy - Kowalevski.

This problem can be approximated problem for evolution system of equations with a small parameter ε by Sh.S. Smagulov method and then discusses splitting of the problem is considered by method of weak approximation.

An estimate for the rate of convergence of the problem solutions to the solution of the original problem as splitting parameter tends to zero.