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• ” • ”  
• •

$$- H_{\mu}^k W_{2,\mu}^k$$

: , ,

$D_{\theta}$

$H(x,t) \quad E(x,t):$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rot} \vec{H} - k_1 \vec{E} &= \vec{f}_1(x), \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{E} = \rho(x), \\ \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} + k_2 \vec{H} &= \vec{f}_2(x), \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{H} = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\tau} \Big|_{x \in \partial D_{\theta}} = 0. \tag{2}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
d_\theta &\subset \mathbb{R}^2, \\
\rho, \varphi &: \rho > 0, 0 < \varphi < \theta; \theta \in (0, 2\pi) - \\
, \gamma_0 \text{ u } \gamma_1 &: \varphi = 0, \rho > 0 \text{ u } \varphi = \theta, \rho > 0. \\
D_\theta = d_\theta \times \mathbb{R}^1 &- \mathbb{R}^3, \Gamma_0 = \gamma_0 \times \mathbb{R}^1, \Gamma_1 = \gamma_1 \times \mathbb{R}^1 - \\
, M = \Gamma_0 \cap \Gamma_1 &- . \quad x = (x', x_3), \quad x' = (x_1, x_2), \quad \nabla' = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right). \\
& \dots \quad H_\mu^k(D_\theta) \quad W_{2,\mu}^k(D_\theta)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|u\|_{W_{2,\mu}^k(D_\theta)}^2 &= \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \int_{D_\theta} |x'|^{2\mu} |D^\alpha u|^2 dx, \\
\|u\|_{H_\mu^k(D_\theta)}^2 &= \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \int_{D_\theta} |x'|^{2\mu - 2k + 2|\alpha|} |D^\alpha u|^2 dx.
\end{aligned}$$

( \dots ) [1].

$$\vec{H}(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(-\Delta + k_1 k_2) \vec{E}(x) &= -\text{grad} \rho + \text{rot} \vec{f}_2 - k_2 \vec{f}_1, \\
\text{div} \vec{E} &= \rho(x).
\end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$x_3$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
(-\Delta' + k_1 k_2 + \xi^2) \tilde{E}_j &= -\frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}}{\partial x_j} + \left( \text{rot} \tilde{f}_2 \right)_j - k_2 \left( \tilde{f}_1 \right)_j, \quad j = 1, 2 \\
-\Delta' \tilde{E}_3 + (k_1 k_2 + \xi^2) \tilde{E}_3 &= -i \xi \tilde{\rho} + \left( \text{rot} \tilde{f}_2 \right)_3 - k_2 \left( \tilde{f}_1 \right)_3, \quad x' \in d_\theta.
\end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{E}_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \tilde{E}_2}{\partial x_2} + i \xi \tilde{E}_3 = \tilde{\rho}. \quad (4)$$

$$\tilde{E}_\tau(x', \xi) \Big|_{x' \in D_\theta} = 0. \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\tilde{E} & & E \\
x_3, \xi - & & , \xi \in R^1. \\
(3) & & (5)
\end{array}$$

$$i\xi\tilde{E}_3\Big|_{x' \in \partial D_\theta} = \tilde{\rho}(x', \xi).$$

(3) – (5)

$$Q_T = D_\theta \times [0, T] \quad - \quad \tilde{E}^\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \cdot \frac{\partial \tilde{E}_j^\varepsilon}{\partial t} + (-\Delta' + k_1 \cdot k_2 + \xi^2) \cdot \tilde{E}_j^\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} + (\text{rot } \vec{f}_2^\varepsilon)_j - k_2 \cdot (\vec{f}_1^\varepsilon)_j, \quad j=1,2 \quad (6)$$

$$\varepsilon \cdot \frac{\partial \tilde{E}_3^\varepsilon}{\partial t} - \Delta' \tilde{E}_3^\varepsilon + (k_1 \cdot k_2 + \xi^2) \cdot \tilde{E}_3^\varepsilon = -i\xi \tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon + (\text{rot } \vec{f}_2^\varepsilon)_3 - k_2 \cdot (\vec{f}_1^\varepsilon)_3, \quad x' \in d_\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{E}_1^\varepsilon}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \tilde{E}_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2} + i \cdot \xi \cdot \tilde{E}_3^\varepsilon = \tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon \quad (7)$$

– : –

$$\tilde{E}_j^\varepsilon \Big|_{t=0} = \tilde{E}_{0j}^\varepsilon(x), \quad \forall x \in D_\theta, \quad j=1,2,3,$$

$$\vec{E}_\tau^\varepsilon(x', \xi) \Big|_{x' \in \partial D_\theta} = 0. \quad (8)$$

$\varepsilon > 0$  –

$$\bar{F}_i^\varepsilon(x_j, t), \quad i=1,2,$$

$$\bar{F}_j^\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} + (\text{rot } \vec{f}_2^\varepsilon)_j - k_2 \cdot (\vec{f}_1^\varepsilon)_j, \quad j=1,2,$$

$$\bar{F}_3^\varepsilon = -i\xi \tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon + (\text{rot } \vec{f}_2^\varepsilon)_3 - k_2 \cdot (\vec{f}_1^\varepsilon)_3, \quad x' \in d_\theta,$$

$$\mu = k_1 \cdot k_2 + \xi^2 > 0 \quad \tilde{t} = \varepsilon \cdot t.$$

(6)

:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{E}_j^\varepsilon}{\partial \tilde{t}} - \Delta' \tilde{E}_j^\varepsilon + \mu \cdot \tilde{E}_j^\varepsilon = \vec{F}_j^\varepsilon, \quad j=1,2,3. \quad (6')$$

$$(6') \quad \tilde{E}_j^\varepsilon = \ell^{-\mu \tilde{t}} \cdot u_j$$

$$\frac{\partial u_j^\varepsilon}{\partial \tilde{t}} - \Delta' u_j^\varepsilon = \tilde{F}_j^\varepsilon, \quad j=1,2,3. \quad (9)$$

$$\tilde{F}_j^\varepsilon = \ell^{\mu \tilde{t}} \cdot F_j^\varepsilon - \dots, \quad (6)-(8)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}}{\partial \tilde{t}} = 3 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}}{\partial x_1^2}, \quad n \cdot \tau < \tilde{t} < (n + 1/3) \cdot \tau, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}}{\partial \tilde{t}} = 3 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}}{\partial x_2^2}, \quad (n + 1/3) \cdot \tau < \tilde{t} < (n + 2/3) \cdot \tau, \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}}{\partial \tilde{t}} = 3 \cdot \tilde{F}_j^\varepsilon, \quad (n + 2/3) \cdot \tau < \tilde{t} < (n + 1) \cdot \tau, \quad (12)$$

$$u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau} \Big|_{\tilde{t}=0} = u_{0j}^\varepsilon(x), \quad j=1,2. \quad (13)$$

(7).

j=3 [2].

$u_{0j}^\varepsilon(x)$

$\tilde{F}_j^\varepsilon$

$$|D_{x'}^\beta u_{0j}^\varepsilon(x')| \leq K_n, \quad |\beta| = n, \quad n = 0,1,\dots \quad (14)$$

$$|D_{x'}^\beta \tilde{F}_j^\varepsilon(x,t)| \leq r_k, \quad |\beta| = k, \quad k = 0,1,\dots \quad (15)$$

$K_n, r_k -$

(n=0).

(10)

(13).

:

$$u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(\tilde{t}, x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3\pi} \cdot \tilde{t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ell^{-\frac{(x_1 - \xi_1)^2}{12\tilde{t}}} \cdot u_{0j}^{\varepsilon}(\xi_1, x_2) d\xi_1, \quad (16)$$

$$0 < \tilde{t} \leq \frac{\tau}{3}. \quad (11).$$

(13):

$$\begin{aligned} u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}\left(\frac{\tau}{3}, x_1, x_2\right) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi\tau}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ell^{-\frac{(x_1 - \xi_1)^2}{4\tau}} u_{0j}^{\varepsilon}(\xi_1, x_2) d\xi_1, \quad j = 1, 2 \\ u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(\tilde{t}, x_1, x_2) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3\pi(\tilde{t} - \frac{\tau}{3})}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ell^{-\frac{(x_2 - \xi_2)^2}{12(\tilde{t} - \frac{\tau}{3})}} u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}\left(\frac{\tau}{3}, x_1, \xi_2\right) d\xi_2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{3\tau(\tilde{t} - \frac{\tau}{3})}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ell^{-\frac{(x_1 - \xi_1)^2}{4\tau}} \cdot \ell^{-\frac{(x_2 - \xi_2)^2}{12(\tilde{t} - \frac{\tau}{3})}} \cdot u_{0j}^{\varepsilon}(\xi_1, \xi_2) d\xi_1 d\xi_2. \end{aligned}$$

(12)

(13), . . .

$$u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}\left(\frac{2\tau}{3}, x_1, x_2\right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ell^{-\frac{(x_1 - \xi_1)^2 + (x_2 - \xi_2)^2}{4\tau}} \cdot u_{0j}^{\varepsilon}(\xi_1, \xi_2) d\xi_1 d\xi_2, \quad (17)$$

$$u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(\tilde{t}, x_1, x_2) = u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}\left(\frac{2\tau}{3}, x_1, x_2\right) + 3 \int_{\frac{2\tau}{3}}^{\tilde{t}} \tilde{F}_j^{\varepsilon}(\theta, x) d\theta = \quad (18)$$

$$= 3 \int_{\frac{2\tau}{3}}^{\tilde{t}} \tilde{F}_j^{\varepsilon}(\theta, x) d\theta + \frac{1}{4\pi\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ell^{-\frac{(x_1 - \xi_1)^2 + (x_2 - \xi_2)^2}{4\tau}} u_{0j}^{\varepsilon}(\xi_1, \xi_2) d\xi_1 d\xi_2.$$

,  $u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}$  (10) - (13)

$[0, \tau]$   $[\tau, 2\tau]$  -  $[2\tau, 3\tau]$

[3].

1.  $x_2$

,  $x_1$  .

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau, \quad x_1, \quad x_2, \quad j=3. \\
& u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau} \quad x \\
& (n=0) \\
& \vdots \\
& |u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(t, x)| \leq K_0, \quad (19) \\
& K_0 - \quad (14). \quad (18), \\
& (15) \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& |u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(t, x)| \leq K_0 + r_0 \cdot \tau. \quad (20) \\
& (n=1) \quad (20) \quad \vdots \\
& |u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(t, x)| \leq K_0 + 2 \cdot r_0 \cdot \tau. \\
& \vdots \\
& |u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(t, x)| \leq K_0 + r_0 \cdot (k+1) \cdot \tau. \quad k \leq N-1: \\
& \vdots \\
& |u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(t, x)| \leq K_0 + r_0 \cdot T. \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& x_i \\
& (10)-(13) \quad x_i \quad v_{i,j}^{\varepsilon, \tau} = \frac{\partial u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}}{\partial x_i} \\
& \vdots \\
& \left| \frac{\partial u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(t, x)}{\partial x_i} \right| \leq K_1 + r_1 \cdot T, \quad i, j = 1, 2. \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& D_x^\beta u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau} \\
& |D_x^\beta u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}| \leq K_n + r_n \cdot T, \quad |\beta| = n, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (23)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& D_{x,k}^\beta \quad (10)-(12) \\
& (23) \quad \tau:
\end{aligned}$$

$$|D_t D_x^\beta u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}| \leq L_n, \quad |\beta| = n, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (24)$$

(23)

$\tau$   
(23), (24) –

$$\{D_x^\beta u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}\}$$

$$\{u_j^{\varepsilon_k, \tau_k}\},$$

$x$

$u_j$ .

$u_j$

$x$

(14), (15) [4].

1.

(14), (15).

$u_j(x, t)$

(9), (7), (8)

$u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(x, t)$

(10)-(13),

(23), (24),

$\tau \rightarrow 0$

$$D_x^\beta u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau} \rightarrow D_x^\beta u_j$$

(25)

$\beta$ .

2.

1

$$\sup_{Q_T} |u_j^{\varepsilon, \tau}(x, t) - u_j^\varepsilon(x, t)| \leq C \cdot \tau,$$

(26)

$\tau$ .

2.

(10)-(13)

3.

$j = 3$

$$\tilde{E}_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

1.

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

$u$

,  $u^\varepsilon$

$\varepsilon$

$$) \quad ( \quad - \quad H_{\mu}^k \quad W_{2,\mu}^k$$

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$W_{2,\mu}^k$

$H_\mu^k$

## Summary

In article the stationary problem of electrodynamics is considered. This problem is studied in dihedral region. There is the corresponding space of smoothness relatively unknown function. Application of the triangle inequality and Lagrange's formula of finite increments shows that family derivatives is equicontinuity. Electromagnetic problems in regions with nonsmooth boundaries are decided by the weak approximation. Estimations of their solutions in weight Sobolev spaces are obtained. It is shown that generalized solutions of Dirichlet problems for stationary and non-stationary system of Maxwell's equations in regions with nonsmooth boundaries (the angle of the plane and dihedral angle - in three-dimensional space) belong to certain weight spaces  $H_\mu^k$  and  $W_{2,\mu}^k$ .  
Keywords: electrodynamics, weak approximation method, the approximate solution.