

**ОБ ОДНОЙ ЗАДАЧЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ  
В СРЕДАХ С УСЛОВИЯМИ  
НЕИДЕАЛЬНОГО СОПРЯЖЕНИЯ**

[1 – 5].

$$G = \{r_0 < r < \infty, 0 < z < H, r_0 > 0\},$$

$(r, z)$  –

$z$

$\gamma$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
G_H &= G_1 \cup G_2 \cup \gamma = \{(r, z), 0 < r < \infty, 0 < z < H\}, \gamma = \{(r, z), 0 < r < \infty, z = \xi\}, \\
G_1 &= \{(r, z), 0 < r < \infty, 0 < z < \xi\}, G_2 = \{(r, z), 0 < r < \infty, \xi < z < H\}. \\
z=0, \quad & \rho_1, \quad c_1(r, z) \\
& v_1(r, z) \geq 0. \quad G_2 \\
& \rho_2, \quad c_2(r, z), \quad - \\
v_2(r, z) \geq 0. \quad & - \\
& G_H \\
& [2]
\end{aligned}$$

$$Lp = 2ik_0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \rho(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + k_0^2 (n^2(r, z) - 1) p = 0, \quad z \in (0, \xi) \cup (\xi, H), \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \gamma \\
& \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right\}^+ = \alpha [p]_{z=\xi}, \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right\}^- = \alpha [p]_{z=\xi}, \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$p|_{z=0} = 0, \quad p|_{z=H} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$p|_{r=r_0} = u(z) \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
i = \sqrt{-1} - & \quad p(r, z) - \quad , \quad u(z) - \quad , \\
& \quad , \quad k_0 = \omega / c_0 - \quad , \quad c_0 - \\
& \quad c(r, z), \quad \omega - \quad , \quad n^2(r, z) = (c_0 / c(r, z))^2 (1 + i\nu(r, z)) - \\
& \quad , \quad \alpha > 0 - \quad , \quad - \\
& \quad \rho_0 \quad d \quad \gamma \quad - \\
& \quad , \quad v(r, z) \geq 0 - \quad , \\
[f(r, z)]|_{z=\xi} = f(r, \xi + 0) - f(r, \xi - 0) - \quad f, \quad \{f\}^\pm = f(r, \xi \pm 0). \\
(1) \quad & \quad P(r, z), \quad - \\
& \quad - \\
& \quad -
\end{aligned}$$

[1, 5]

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \right) + \rho(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right) + k_0^2 \left( \frac{c_0}{c(r, z)} \right)^2 (1 + i\nu(r, z)) P = 0, \quad z \in (0, \xi) \cup (\xi, H), 0 < r < \infty, \quad (5)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right\}^+ = \alpha [P]_{z=\xi}, \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right\}^- = \alpha [P]_{z=\xi}, \quad (6)$$

$$P|_{z=0} = 0, P|_{z=H} = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$[6], \quad , \quad \rho_0 \quad d \quad (6) \quad -$$

c

$$[5], \quad , \quad -$$

$$(6) \quad \alpha \rightarrow \infty .$$

$$P(r, z) \quad k_0 r \gg 1 \quad -$$

$$H_0^{(1)}(\cdot) \quad -$$

$$p(r, z) \quad P(r, z) = H_0^{(1)}(k_0 r) p(r, z) \quad -$$

(5),

$$(1). \quad (6), (7) \quad -$$

$$(2), (3). \quad -$$

$$J_\varepsilon(u) = \int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \beta(z) |p(R, z) - p_0(z)|^2 dz + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} |u(z)|^2 dz \quad (8)$$

$$, \quad p(r, z; u) \quad - \quad (1) - (4). \quad -$$

$$p(R, z) \quad - \quad (1)-(4) \quad r = R, r_0 < R < \infty, \quad -$$

$$u(z), \quad \beta(z) > 0 \quad - \quad ;$$

$$p_0(z) \quad - \quad , \quad u(z) \quad -$$

$$U = \{u(z) \in L_{2,1/\rho}(\Omega), \Omega = (0, \xi) \cup (\xi, H)\}, \quad L_{2,1/\rho}(\Omega) \quad - \quad \Omega \quad -$$

$$1/\rho. \quad , \quad L_{2,1/\rho}(\Omega) \quad :$$

$$(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\rho(z)} u(z) \bar{v}(z) dz, \quad \|u\| = (u, u)^{1/2} = \left( \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\rho(z)} |u(z)|^2 dz \right)^{1/2},$$

$$(8) \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \|u\|^2$$

$$\varepsilon > 0.$$

$$u \in U, \quad (8)$$

$$J_{\varepsilon}(w) = \inf_{u \in L_{2,1/\rho}(\Omega)} J_{\varepsilon}(u). \quad (9)$$

$$(8) \quad (1) - (4), (9), \quad , \quad u(z) \in U$$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \operatorname{Re}(u, v). \quad (10)$$

$$\Delta J_{\varepsilon}(u) = J_{\varepsilon}(u + \delta u) - J_{\varepsilon}(u), \quad \delta u \quad - \quad ,$$

$$\delta p = \delta p(r, z) = p(r, z; u + \delta u) - p(r, z; u)$$

$$2ik_0 \frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial r} + \rho(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial z} \right) + k_0^2 (n^2(r, z) - 1) \delta p = 0,$$

$$z \in (0, \xi) \cup (\xi, H), \quad r_0 < r < \infty, \quad (11)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial z} \right\}^+ = \alpha [\delta p]_{z=\xi}, \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial z} \right\}^- = \alpha [\delta p]_{z=\xi}, \quad (12)$$

$$\delta p|_{z=0} = 0, \quad \delta p|_{z=H} = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$\delta p|_{r=r_0} = \delta u(z). \quad (14)$$

$$\Delta J_\varepsilon(u) = \int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \left\{ \beta(z) \left( |p(u + \delta u) - p_0|^2 - |p(u) - p_0|^2 \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left( |u + \delta u|^2 - |u|^2 \right) \right\} dz, \quad (8),$$

$$p(u + \delta u) = p(R, z; u + \delta u), \quad p(u) = p(R, z; u).$$

$$\Delta J_\varepsilon(u) = 2 \operatorname{Re} \int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \beta(z) \delta p \left( \overline{p(u) - p_0} \right) dz + 2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \operatorname{Re} \int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \delta u \bar{u} dz +$$

$$+ \int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \left( \beta(z) |\delta p|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} |\delta u|^2 \right) dz. \quad (15)$$

$$\psi(r, z) = \psi(r, z; u)$$

$$G_R = \{r_0 < r < R, 0 < z < H\}$$

$$-2ik_0 \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial r} + \rho(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial z} \right) + k_0^2 (n^2(r, z) - 1) \bar{\psi} = 0,$$

$$z \in (0, \xi) \cup (\xi, H), \quad r_0 < r < R, \quad (16)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial z} \right\}^- = \alpha [\bar{\psi}] \Big|_{z=\xi}, \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial z} \right\}^+ = \alpha [\bar{\psi}] \Big|_{z=\xi}, \quad (17)$$

$$\bar{\psi}|_{z=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=H} = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$\bar{\psi}|_{r=R} = \beta(z) \overline{(p(u) - p_0)}. \quad (19)$$

$$(16) - (19)$$

(11)

$$1/\rho(z)$$

$$G_R,$$

$$\bar{\psi}(r, z),$$

$$\int_{r_0}^R dr \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \delta p \left( -2ik_0 \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial r} + \rho(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial z} \right) + k_0^2 (n^2(r, z) - 1) \bar{\psi} \right) dz +$$

$$+ 2ik_0 \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \bar{\psi}(R, z) \delta p(R, z) dz - 2ik_0 \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \bar{\psi}(r_0, z) \delta p(r_0, z) dz +$$

$$+ \int_{r_0}^R \left( \bar{\Psi} \frac{1}{\rho_1} \frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial z} - \delta p \frac{1}{\rho_1} \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{z=0}^{z=\xi-0} dr + \int_{r_0}^R \left( \bar{\Psi} \frac{1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial z} - \delta p \frac{1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{z=\xi+0}^{z=H} dr = 0.$$

(16) – (19)

$$\delta p, \bar{\Psi} \quad (1) - (4) \quad (16) - (19)$$

$$\int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \bar{\Psi} \delta p \Big|_{r=r_0} dz = \int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \bar{\Psi} \delta p \Big|_{r=R} dz. \quad (20)$$

(16)

$$\bar{\Psi} \Big|_{r=R} \quad (19), \quad (15)$$

$$\Delta J_\varepsilon(u) = 2 \operatorname{Re} \int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \bar{\Psi} \Big|_{r=r_0} \delta u dz + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \operatorname{Re} \int_0^H \frac{1}{\rho(z)} \delta u \bar{u} dz + o(\|\delta u\|).$$

$$J_\varepsilon(u) \quad u(z)$$

$$L_{2,1/\rho}^2(\Omega) \quad \{ \operatorname{Re} u, \operatorname{Im} u \}.$$

(8)

$$L_{2,1/\rho}^2(\Omega) \quad \{ \operatorname{Re} u, \operatorname{Im} u \}.$$

$$J'_\varepsilon(u) = 2 \left\{ \psi_1(r_0, z; u) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} u_1, \psi_2(r_0, z; u) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} u_2 \right\}, \quad (21)$$

$$\psi = \psi_1 + i\psi_2 \quad (16) - (19), \quad u = u_1(z) + iu_2(z).$$

$$u(z)$$

(1) – (4)

$$p(R, z, u),$$

(16) – (19)

$$r = r_0.$$

A.V. Gladky, Yu.A. Gladka

#### ABOUT ONE CONTROL PROBLEM IN NON-IDEAL CONTACT DOMAINS

An approach to the study of the amplitude and phase control problem for the wave parabolic equation of Schrödinger type in environments with non-ideal contact coupling conditions is considered. The criterion of efficiency is proposed. Its differential properties are investigated. The expression for the gradient is obtained.

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#### **Об авторах:**

-mail: gladky@ukr.net