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2. XI , .1994;
3. , , , 2007;

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9.

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# 1.1

$V_{ij}$

$$\dagger_{ij}(\bar{x}, t) = \int_0^t R_{ijkl}(\bar{x}, t - \dagger) d[v_{kl}(\bar{x}, \dagger) - r_{kl}\Theta(\bar{x}, \dagger)] \quad (1.1)$$

$$v_{ij}(\bar{x}, t) = r_{ij}\Theta(\bar{x}, t - \dagger) + \int_0^t \Pi_{ijkl}(\bar{x}, t - \dagger) d\dagger_{kl}(\bar{x}, \dagger) \quad (1.2)$$

$$R_{ijkl} \quad \Pi_{ijkl} \quad , \quad r_{ij} \quad , \quad \Theta$$

(1.1)-(1.2)

$$\dagger_{ij,j} - \dots F_i = \dots \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} [A_{ij}\{\bar{u}\} - B_{ij}\{\Theta\}] - \dots F_i = \dots \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \{\bar{u}\} \quad (1.5)$$

$$A_{ij}\{u\} \quad B_{ij}\{u\} \quad :$$

$$A_{ij}\{u\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t R_{ijkl}(\bar{x}, t - \dagger) d[u_{k,l}(\bar{x}, \dagger) + u_{i,k}(\bar{x}, \dagger)] \quad (1.6)$$

$$B_{ij}\{\Theta\} = \int_0^t R_{ijkl}(\bar{x}, t - \dagger) d[r_{k,l}(\bar{x}, \dagger) + \Theta(\bar{x}, \dagger)]$$



$$\bar{x} = (x, y, z), \dots; F_i -$$

$$\bar{u} = \{u_1; u_2; u_3\} -$$

:

$$u_i(x, 0) = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} = 0 \quad t = 0;$$

$$u_i|_{S_1} = u_{i0}; \quad \dagger_{ij} l_j|_{S_2} = [A_{ij}\{u\} - B_{ij}\{\Theta\}] l_j = T_{i0} \quad (1.7)$$

$$S_1 \quad S_2 \quad S, \quad -$$

$$u_{i0}, T_{i0} \quad -$$

$$(1.7).$$

$$(1.5)$$

## 1.2

$$\dagger(0, t) = \{t\}, \quad (1.43)$$

$$u(l, t) = 0 \quad \dagger(l, t) = 0 \quad (1.44)$$

$$\dagger(x, t) - \quad , \quad u(x, t) -$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger}{\partial x} = \dots \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.45)$$

$$\dagger(x, t) = E \left[ e(x, t) - v \int_0^t (t - \dagger) e(x, \dagger) d\dagger \right]$$

$$(t) - \quad , \quad v - \quad , \quad - -$$

$$u = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0 \quad t = 0 \quad (1.46)$$

$$\bar{W}(z, p) = \frac{c}{Ep^2 \sqrt{1-v^2}} e^{-\frac{pz}{c\sqrt{1-v^2}}}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\dots}}$$

$$\bar{W}(p) \rightarrow 0 \quad \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left| \frac{pz}{c\sqrt{1-v^2}} \right| > 0.$$

$p$

$$\left| \frac{v^2}{2 + v^2} \right| < 1 \quad (1.50)$$

$$W(z, t) = \frac{c}{E} \left\{ H\left(t - \frac{z}{c}\right) \left(t - \frac{z}{c}\right) * \sum_{n=0}^m v^n \left(t\right) + \frac{(-1)}{2^2} \left(t^2 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) H\left(t - \frac{z}{c}\right) * u_1(t) * \right. \\ \left. \sum_{n=1}^m n v^n \left(t\right) + \frac{(-1)^2}{2^6} \left(t^2 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^2 H\left(t - \frac{z}{c}\right) * u_{31}(t) * \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} v^n \left(t\right) + \dots \right. \\ \left. H(t) \right\}, \quad u_n(t) = H^{(n)}(t)$$

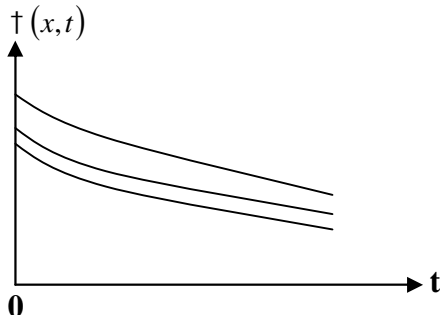
$$n(t) = \frac{2v}{(r)} t^{r-1} + \frac{v^2}{(2r)} t^{2r-1}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \quad :$$

$$\dagger(x,t) = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{fc} \left(t - \frac{x}{c}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{c^2 \left(t - \frac{x}{c}\right)^2}}$$

$\dagger(x,t)$  vs  $t$  :

$c = 3.5 \cdot 10^2$  ;  $\frac{1}{c} = 0.5$  ;  $f = 3.14$  ;  $x = 1$  ;  $x = 1.5$  ;  $x = 2$  .



.1.1.  $\dagger(x,t)$  vs  $t$  .

### 1.3

$$t = 0 \quad x = 0$$

$$\dagger^{(i)}(0,t) = f(t) \quad x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger^{(i)}}{\partial x} = \dots^{(i)} \frac{\partial^2 u^{(i)}(x,t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.53)$$

$$\dagger^{(i)}(0,t) = f(t) \quad (1.54)$$

$$\dagger^{(i)}(l,t) = \dagger^{(2)}(l,t); \quad u^{(1)}(l,t) = u^{(2)}(l,t) \quad (1.55)$$

$$u^{(2)}(x,t) \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow \infty \quad (1.56)$$

$$u^{(i)}(x,0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u^{(i)}(x,0)}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (1.57)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dagger^{(i)}(x,t) - & \quad , U^{(i)}(x,t) - \quad , \dots^{(i)} - \\ & , E^{(i)} - \quad , l - \quad . \\ i=1,2 & \quad i=1 \\ & , \quad i=2 \quad , f(t) - \quad . \\ & \quad : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dagger^{(i)} = E^{(i)} & \left[ e^{(i)} - v \int_0^t i(t-\dagger) e^{(i)} d\dagger - \right. \\ & \left. - v \int_0^t i(t-\dagger) e^{(i)} \{ (e^{(i)}) d\dagger \} \right] \quad (1.58) \end{aligned}$$

$$v \quad , e^{(i)} = \frac{\partial U^{(i)}}{\partial x} - \quad , \quad (i)(t)$$

$$1^{(i)}(t) - \quad ,$$

$$U(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \}^n U_n(\}, t), \quad \dagger(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \}^n \dagger_n(x,t) \quad (1.61)$$

$$U_n(x,t) \quad \dagger_n(x,t)$$

$$1(t) .$$

## 1.4.

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_i(x,t)}{\partial x} = \rho_i \frac{\partial^2 u_i(x,t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.76)$$

$$\aleph_i \frac{\partial^2 u_i(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = m_i \frac{\partial u_i(x,t)}{\partial t} \quad (1.77)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dagger_i(x,t) = E_i & \left[ e_i(x,t) - r_{i_{n_i}}(x,t) - \right. \\ & \left. - v_i \int_0^t \Gamma_i(t-\dagger) (e_i(x,\dagger) - r_{i_{n_i}}(x,\dagger)) d\dagger \right] \end{aligned} \quad (1.78)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots_i & \quad , \quad m_i & \quad , \quad E_i & \quad , \\ & \quad , \quad \aleph_i & \quad , \quad \Gamma(t) & \quad , \\ & \quad , \quad v_i & \quad . \end{aligned}$$

$r_i -$

$$u_1(0,t) = u_0 g(t) ; \quad \dagger_1(0,t) = \dagger_0 \{ (t) \quad x = 0 \quad (1.79)$$

$$u_1(\ell,t) = u_2(\ell,t) ; \quad \dagger_1(\ell,t) = \dagger_2(\ell,t) \quad x = \ell \quad (1.80)$$

$$u_1(\ell,t) = u_2(\ell,t) ; \quad \aleph_1 \frac{\partial u_1(\ell,t)}{\partial x} = \aleph_2 \frac{\partial u_2(\ell,t)}{\partial x} \quad x = \ell \quad (1.81)$$

$$u_2(x,t) \rightarrow 0 ; \quad u_2(x,t) \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow \infty \quad (1.82)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dagger_0 & \quad u_0 & \quad , \quad g(t) & \quad \{ (t) & \quad , \\ \dagger(x,t) & \quad , \quad u(x,t) & \quad , \quad u(x,t) = T(x,t) - T_0 & \quad - \end{aligned}$$

2.1.

$$\frac{\partial \dagger(x,t)}{\partial x} = \dots \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\dagger(x,t) = E \left[ e(x,t) - v \int_0^t \Gamma(t-\dagger) e(x,t) d\dagger \right] \quad (2.2)$$

$$u(x,t)|_{t=0} = u_0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = v_0 \quad (2.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$X''(x) + \left(\frac{\lambda}{c}\right)^2 X(x) = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

$$T''(t) + \lambda^2 T(t) - v^2 \int_0^t \Gamma(t-\dagger) T(\dagger) d\dagger = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

$$0 < v \ll 1$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\dots}}$$

(2.5)

$\left. \begin{matrix} \} \\ \} \end{matrix} \right\}$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \} \\ \} \end{matrix} \right\}$

(2.8)

$$\bar{T}(p) = \frac{p u_0 + v_0}{\bar{\Gamma}(p)} \left[ 1 + v \int_0^{\dots} \frac{\bar{S}(p)}{\bar{\Gamma}(p)} + v^2 \int_0^{\dots} \frac{\bar{S}^2(p)}{\bar{\Gamma}^2(p)} + \dots \right] \quad (2.18)$$

$$T_1(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}v\Gamma_s\right)t \left[ u_0 \cos\left\{\left(1-\frac{1}{2}v\Gamma_c\right)t + \frac{v_0 - \frac{1}{2}v\Gamma_s}{\left(1-\frac{1}{2}v\Gamma_c\right)} \sin\right\}\left(1-\frac{1}{2}v\Gamma_c\right)t \right] \quad (2.19)$$

$$T_2(t) = v\}^2 T_1(t) * \{ (t); \{ (t) = \left[ \frac{\bar{S}(p)}{\bar{r}(p)} \right] .$$

$$\{ (t)$$

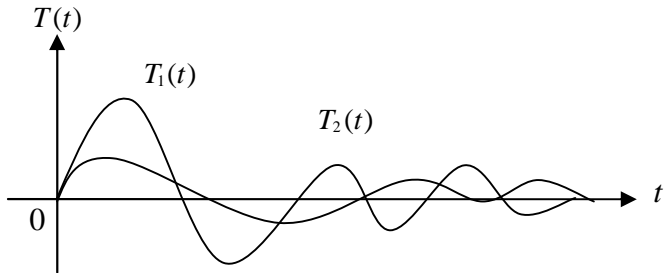
$$T(t) = T_1(t) + T_2(t)$$

$$\Gamma(t) = v t^{r-1} \exp(-s t),$$

$$0 < r < 1, s - , v - .$$

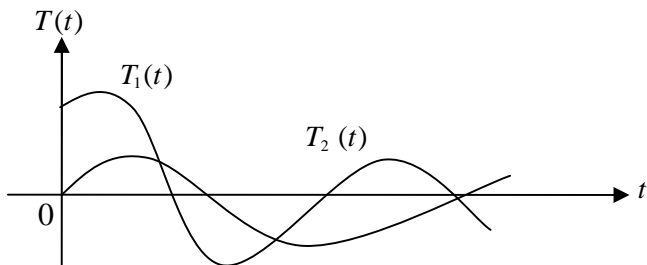
$$T_1(t) \quad T_2(t)$$

$$r = 0,1; s = 0,05; v = 0,0925; \} = 1;$$



. 2.1.

$$u_0 = 0; \epsilon_0 = 1.$$



2.2.

$$u_0 = 1; \epsilon_0 = 0.$$

2.2.

$$L_k [E^*(U_1), E^*(U_2), E^*(U_3)] = \dots h \frac{\partial^2 U_k}{\partial t^2} \quad (2.29)$$

$$E^*(z) = z - \int_0^t (t - \tau) z(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} u|_{t=0} &= T(t)|_{t=0} = T_0 ; \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} &= T'(t)|_{t=0} = T_1' \end{aligned} \quad (2.30)$$

(2.29)

(2.8),

2.3.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dot{u}(t) \quad b \\
 & \{ (t) \quad r = b \\
 & \quad h. \\
 & \dagger_r = -\{ (t) \quad r = a \\
 & \dagger_r = -g(t) \quad r = b \quad (2.43)
 \end{aligned}$$

$g(t) -$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(r,t) &= \frac{bu(t)}{r}, \quad v_r = -\frac{bu(t)}{r^2}, \\
 v_r &= \frac{bu(t)}{r^2}, \quad v_z = 0, \quad (2.44)
 \end{aligned}$$

$u(t) -$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dagger_r(a,t) &= -\{ (t) \\
 \dagger_r(b,t) &= -g(t) = -\dots h \frac{\partial^2 u(t)}{\partial t^2} - \frac{Ehu(t)}{b^2} \quad (2.45)
 \end{aligned}$$

$E -$

$\epsilon -$

$\dots -$

$$u(r,0) = T_0, \quad u'_r(b,0) = T_1 \quad (2.46)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_r}{\partial r} = \frac{\dagger_r - \dagger_r}{r} + \dots \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \quad r \in [a, b] \quad (2.47)$$

$$(2.58)$$

$$\dagger_r - \dagger_r = \frac{2G}{r^2} \left( u(t) - \int_0^t R(t - \dagger) u(\dagger) d\dagger \right) \quad (2.48)$$

$G -$

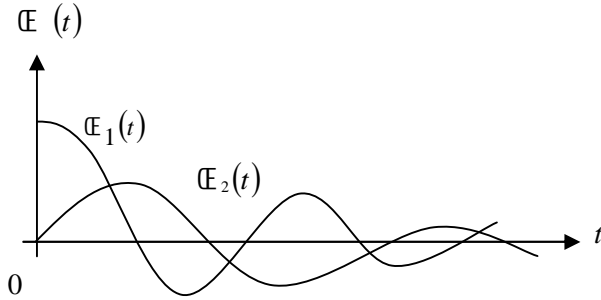
$(2.8).$

$$\mathbb{E}_1(t) \quad \mathbb{E}_2(t)$$

$$T_1(t) \quad T_2(t)$$

$$r = 0,22; \quad \gamma = 0,2; \quad s = 0,004;$$

$$\} = 10; \quad \} = 100; \quad T_0 = 1; \quad T_1 = 0$$



2.3

### 2.4.

$l,$

$f(x,t),$

:

$$EI \frac{\partial^4 u(x,t)}{\partial x^4} + P(t) \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + m \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2} = \quad (2.54)$$

$$= EN \int_0^t R(t-\tau) \frac{\partial^4 u(x,\tau)}{\partial x^4} d\tau + f(x,t)$$

— , — , I—

,  $u(t,x)$  -

,  $P(t)$  - ,

$R(t)$ - ,  $f(t, x)$ - ,  $v$  -

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad x = 0 \\ u(x, t) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad x = l \end{aligned} \quad (2.55)$$

$$u(x, t) = [0, \quad \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = [0' \quad t = 0 \quad (2.56)$$

(2.54) :  $\{ \ddot{f}_k^{IV}(x) - \check{S}_k'' \{ f_k(x) = 0, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \} \quad (2.58)$

$$\{ \ddot{f}_k(t) + \check{S}_k^4 \left[ [ f_k(t) - v \int_0^t R(t - \ddagger) [ f_k(\ddagger) d\ddagger \right] = 0 \quad (2.59)$$

$$\{ \check{S}_k \} \quad \{ \{ f_k(x) \} \} \quad (2.48)$$

$$\bar{[ }_k(p) = \frac{p[0 + [0']}{a(p)} \left[ 1 + v\check{S}_4 \frac{\bar{b}(p)}{a(p)} + v^2\check{S}_8 \frac{\bar{b}^2(p)}{a^2(p)} + v^3\check{S}_{12} \frac{\bar{b}^3(p)}{a^3(p)} + \dots \right] \quad (2.63)$$

$$(2.8) \quad \} \quad \check{S}^2 . \quad (2.59)$$

$$[ f_k(t) = [ f_{k_1}(t) + v\check{S}_4 \int_0^t [ [ f_{k_2}(t) + [ f_{k_3}(t) + \dots + [ f_{k_n}(t) ] g(t - \ddagger) d\ddagger$$

## 2.5.

$$T''(t) + \nu^2 \left[ T(t) - \nu \int_0^t (R)(t-\tau)(T(\tau) + F_1(T, \tau)) d\tau \right] = \quad (2.68)$$

$$= f(t) + F_2(T, t)$$

$T(t) - \dots, \dots, F_1(t), F_2(t)$   
 $f(t) - \dots, \dots$   
 $\nu > 0$

$$T(t) = T^0, T'(t) = T' \quad t=0 \quad (2.69)$$

(2.68)-(2.69)

$$T_1(t)$$

$$T_k(t) \quad (k \geq 2)$$

$$f(t) = a \sin \Gamma t$$

### 3

#### 3.1.

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{xx}^{(m)}(x, t)}{\partial x} = \dots_m \frac{\partial^2 U_{(m)}(x, t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (m=1,2) \quad (3.2)$$

$$U_m(x, t) = \frac{\partial U_m(x, t)}{\partial t} = 0, t=0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$U_1(x, t) = U_2(x, t), \dagger_{xx}^{(1)}(x, t) = \dagger_{xx}^{(2)}(x, t), x = h_1 \quad (3.4)$$

$$U_2(x, t) = 0, \quad x = h_1 + h_2 \quad \dagger_{xx} = \dagger_0 f(t) \quad (3.5)$$

:

$$\dagger_{xx}^{(m)}(x, t) = \int_0^t \left[ R_1^{(m)}(t - \dagger) + \frac{2}{3} R^{(m)}(t - \dagger) \right] d \left( \frac{\partial U^{(m)}}{\partial x} \right) \quad (3.6)$$

$$\dagger - \quad , \quad v = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \quad , \quad R_1^{(m)}(t) \quad R^{(m)}(t) -$$

$$, \quad m = 1 -$$

$$, \quad m = 2 -$$

$$\bar{f}_i(r_i, p) = \frac{\bar{f}(p)}{p} \sqrt{\frac{R^{(1)}(0)}{p \bar{R}^{(1)}(p)}} e^{-p \frac{r_i}{c_1} \sqrt{\frac{R^{(1)}(0)}{p \bar{R}^{(1)}(p)}}}$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \quad j = 1, 2 \quad r_0 = x, \quad r_1, r_2, \quad X_1 \quad X_2$$

$$(1.49)$$

$$x \quad r_i, \quad X_j \quad i;$$

### 3.2.

### 3.3.

$$\dagger_{z\{t} = \dagger_0 S(r', t) \quad (3.72)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{r\{}}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \dagger_{z\{}}}{\partial z} + 2 \frac{\dagger_{r\{}}}{r} = S \frac{\partial^2 U(r, z, t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (3.73)$$

(3.73)

$$U(r, z, 0) = 0; \quad \frac{\partial U(r, z, 0)}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (3.74)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dagger_{z\zeta}(r, 0, t) &= \dagger_{0f}(r, t); \quad \dagger_{r\zeta}(r, z, t) = 0 & r = 1 \\ \dagger_{z\zeta}(r, z, t) &\rightarrow 0, \quad \dagger_{r\zeta}(r, z, t) \rightarrow 0 & z \rightarrow \infty \\ z = 0, & & : \\ \dagger_{r\zeta}(r, 0, t) &= \mathbb{E}(r, t) \end{aligned} \quad (3.75)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{r\zeta}(r, z, t)}{\partial t} = r \left( \frac{\partial^2 \dagger_{r\zeta}(r, z, t)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \dagger_{r\zeta}(r, z, t)}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \dagger_{r\zeta}(r, z, t)}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (3.76)$$

$$\dagger_{r\zeta}(r, t, 0) = 0 \quad (3.77)$$

$$\dagger_{r\zeta}(r, 0, t) = \mathbb{E}(r, t) \quad (3.78)$$

$$\dagger_{r\zeta}(r, z, t) \rightarrow 0 \quad z \rightarrow \infty; \quad (3.79)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{r\zeta}(r, z, t)}{\partial r} = 0 \quad r = 1$$

4

4.1.

( )

## 4.2.

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{zx}^{(i)}}{\partial} + \frac{\partial \dagger_{yx}^{(i)}}{\partial y} = \dots_1 \frac{\partial^2 V_i}{\partial t^2} \quad (4.16)$$

$$V_i = 0, \quad \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial t} = 0, \quad t = 0 \quad (4.17)$$

$$\dagger_{yz}^{(1)} = f(x, t), \quad y = 0 \quad (4.18)$$

$$V_2 = 0, \quad y = h_2 \quad (4.19)$$

$$V_1 = V_2, \quad \dagger_{yz}^{(1)} = \dagger_{yz}^{(2)}, \quad y = h_1 \quad (4.20)$$

$$\dagger_{zx}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \tilde{R}(y, t - \dagger) \frac{\partial^2 V_i}{\partial x \partial t} d\dagger; \quad \dagger_{yz}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \tilde{R}(y, t - \dagger) \times \frac{\partial^2 V_i}{\partial y \partial \dagger} d\dagger; \quad (4.21)$$

$$\dots_i(y) = \dots_0^{(i)} (1 + ay)^k$$

$$\tilde{R}_i(y, t) = R_i(t) (1 + ay)^k, \quad (4.22)$$

$a, k$  -

$$\dots_0^{(1)} \neq \dots_0^{(2)};$$

$\dagger_i$  -

$f(x, t)$  -

$\dots_i$  -

$V_i(x, y, t)$  -

$h_i$  -

$R_i(y, t)$  -

$$, \quad i = 2 -$$

### 4.3.

$$u = u_0 \left( \dagger_1 t - x \right) \quad u_0 = nst, \quad H(t) -$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2}, \quad i = \sqrt{\frac{i+2}{i}} \quad (i=1,2,3) \quad (4.41)$$

$$I(p) = \frac{a_m p^m + a_{m-1} p^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 p + a_0}{b_m p^m + b_{m-1} p^{m-1} + b_1 p + b_0} \quad (4.51)$$

$$x = 2h$$

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## **NAB TAPDIQ KURBANOV**

### **Working out and the analysis of mathematical models for research of dynamic processes in viscoelastic environments with any rheology**

#### **The resume**

Dissertational job is devoted mathematical modeling of wave processes in the viscoelastic deformable systems arising at non-stationary external loadings and working out of a new effective method on the basis of known modern methods of higher mathematics for the decision of the problems set forth above and application of the decision to some theoretically and practically important problems for any rheology. The analytical method solves a non-stationary dynamic problem viscoelasticity with the account rheology a material and dependence of property of environment on heterogeneity, dissipation mechanical energy and various kinds of real external influences. The mathematical model of problem linear and nonlinear fluctuations of viscoelastic systems is constructed and solved by means of operational calculation, methods of small parameter and consecutive approach with the account rheology materials at small viscosity. It is shown, that the found decisions are more exact than the decision of this problem known of the literature. Possibilities of application of viscoelastic models to problems simultaneously mechanics soil and to problems of seism dynamics with a research objective of influences of casual external influences on durability and stability of underground pipelines and oil wells are examined.