. .

), 330 U = 110U = 330/110/10. 1. 10 [1–3], [1] )  $\frac{di_D}{d\tau} = d(I_m e^{-j\omega\tau})/d\tau,$ (1)  $di_D/d\tau$  – ;  $I_m$  – [3]: (2)  $du_D/d\tau$  – ; Zv -

 $\frac{dQ}{d\tau} = -Q_0 \left( \frac{1}{i^{-1}} \frac{di^{-1}}{d\tau} \frac{1}{U} \frac{dU}{d\tau} \right) = -Q \left[ \frac{dU}{U} \left( \frac{dU}{i} \right)^{-1} \right] \frac{1}{d\tau}, \quad (3)$ 

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, ( . 1); ω –
· , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
·
- - 200 150
[13].
- 0 0,4 0,6 0,8 <i>t</i> ,
1 - ( - ; 2 - ).
,

)  $\partial \rho / \partial t + (\rho v_z) \partial v_z / \partial z + (r \rho v_r) \partial v_z / r \partial r = 0;$ (4) )  $\rho \partial v_z / \partial t + \rho v_z \partial v_z / \partial z + \rho v_r \partial v_z / \partial r =$  $= -\partial \rho / \partial z + \partial \left[ (\eta + \eta_r) r \partial v_z / \partial r \right] / r \partial r.$ (5)  $\rho \partial h_0 / \partial t + \rho v_z \partial h_0 / \partial z + \rho v_r \partial h_0 / \partial r =$  $= \sigma E^2 - U + \partial \left[ (k+k)r \partial T/\partial r \right] / r \partial r.$ (6)(4)–(6),  $I = E \int_{0}^{r_1} 2\pi \sigma \, r dr = 2\pi E \int_{0}^{r_1} \sigma \, r dr,$ (7) )  $\partial \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi \, \rho v_{z} r dr / \partial t + \partial \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi \, \rho v_{r} r dr / \partial z + q(b) - q(a) - \lambda(b) + \lambda(a) = 0;$  $\partial \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi \, \rho h_0 r dr / \partial t + \partial \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi \, \rho v^2 r r dr / \partial z - \Phi(b) + \Phi(a) + q(b) v_z(b) - q(a) v_z(a) =$  $= \partial \rho \pi^2 (b^2 - a^2)/\partial z - 2\pi [bS(b) - aS(a)].$ (9)  $\partial \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi \, \rho v_z r dr / \partial t + \partial \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi \, \rho v_r h_0 r dr / \partial z - \Psi(b) + \Psi(a) + q(b) h_0(b) - q(a) h_0(a) =$ 

 $= \int_{0}^{b} 2\pi r [\sigma E^{2} - U] dr - 2\pi [W(a) - W(b)],$ 

(10)

q(a), q(b) -  $a \quad b; \lambda, \Phi, \Psi -$  ; S(a), S(b) -  $d, \rho, v_z, h_0$ 

r = b,

:

$$S(a) = [(\eta + \eta_r) \partial v_z / \partial r]_{r=a}; \tag{11}$$

$$S(b) = [(\eta + \eta_r) \partial v_z / \partial r]_{r=b}; \tag{12}$$

$$W(a) = [(k + k_r) \partial T/\partial r]_{r=a}; \tag{13}$$

$$W(b) = [(k + k_r) \partial T/\partial r]_{r=b}. \tag{14}$$

(8)–(10)

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8.10.2004