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The paper deals with building a mathematical model of motion of the sphere with variable radius and mass. The analytical method for solving the Cauchy problem for a nonlinear equation of motion with variable coefficients is the research method. For the first time a closed analytic solution of a nonlinear differential equation of a vertical fall of a spherical variable-mass body is built in cylindrical functions when its radius is reduced fractionally and linearly in time and quadratic resistance of the air environment. The asymptotic behavior of solutions is investigated.

[1]

[2].

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[3].

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[4].

() [5].

[6],

[9, 10],

[11]

$$r = \frac{r_0}{1 + \gamma t}, \tag{1}$$

$r_0 = r(0)$; γ —

$$v > 10 \text{ / } , \quad R_c$$

$$R_c = C_v S v^2, \tag{2}$$

C_v — ; S —

(1) (2)

$$\ddot{z} + \frac{k}{r} \dot{z}^2 = g, \tag{3}$$

$$k = \frac{3 C_v}{4 \rho} -$$

; ρ —

; g —

$$\dot{z}(t) = v(t) -$$

;

$$z = z(t) -$$

oz,

;

(3)

[15].

(3) :

$$z(0) = 0; \quad \dot{z}(0) = v_3, \tag{4}$$

v_3

(1),

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dr} \frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{\gamma}{r_0} r^2 \frac{d}{dr}$$

(3)

$$\frac{dv}{dr} - k_0 \frac{v^2}{r^3} = -\frac{g_0}{r^2}, \quad (5)$$

$$k_0 = \frac{kr_0}{\gamma}; \quad g_0 = \frac{gr_0}{\gamma}.$$

(5)

$$v'_r = f(r)v^2 + h(r), \quad (6)$$

$$f(r) = \frac{k_0}{r^3}; \quad h(r) = -\frac{g_0}{r^2}.$$

(6)

[12].

$$v = \exp\left(-\int f(r)u(r)dr\right), \quad (7)$$

(6)

$$r^2 \frac{d^2u}{dr^2} + 3r \frac{du}{dr} - \frac{k_0 g_0}{r^3} u = 0. \quad (8)$$

(8)

[13]:

$$u(r) = \frac{1}{r} [c_1 I_{2/3}(\xi) + c_2 K_{2/3}(\xi)]. \quad (9)$$

$$\xi = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\sqrt{k_0 g_0}}{r^{3/2}}; \quad c_1, c_2 -$$

; $I_{2/3}(\xi), K_{2/3}(\xi) -$

2/3.

[12]

$$v = -\frac{u'_r}{uf(r)}. \quad (10)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\xi} I_{2/3}(\xi) &= I_{-1/3}(\xi) - \frac{2}{3\xi} I_{2/3}(\xi), \\ \frac{d}{d\xi} K_{2/3}(\xi) &= -K_{1/3}(\xi) - \frac{2}{3\xi} K_{2/3}(\xi). \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{rg_0}{k_0}} \cdot \frac{cI_{-1/3}(\xi) - K_{1/3}(\xi)}{cI_{2/3}(\xi) + K_{2/3}(\xi)}. \quad (11)$$

$$c = c_1 c_2^{-1}; \quad I_{1/3}(\xi), K_{1/3}(\xi) -$$

1/3.

(11)

(4),

$$c = \frac{bK_{2/3}(\xi_0) + K_{1/3}(\xi_0)}{I_{-1/3}(\xi_0) - bI_{2/3}(\xi_0)}, \quad (12)$$

$$\xi_0 = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{k_0 g_0}{r_0^3}}; \quad b = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{k_0}{r_0 g_0}}.$$

[13, 14]

(12)

(11)

[13]:

$$K_{2/3}(\xi_0) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{\xi_0}{2}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}, \quad K_{1/3}(\xi_0) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{\xi_0}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}},$$

$$I_{-1/3}(\xi_0) = \left(\frac{\xi_0}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} / \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right); \quad I_{2/3}(\xi_0) = \left(\frac{\xi_0}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} / \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{3}\right),$$

$$\Gamma(x) - \quad - \quad , \quad (11)$$

$$k, \quad kg \ll r\gamma^2.$$

:

$$v^*(t) = v_0 \frac{1 + 1,17767 \xi_0^{4/3}}{1 + 1,17767 \xi^{4/3} + \frac{kv_0}{2\gamma r_0} \left(\left(\frac{\xi}{\xi_0} \right)^{4/3} - 1 \right)}. \quad (13)$$

$$(13) \quad , \quad [14]$$

$$\Gamma(1/3) \approx 2,678939; \quad \Gamma(5/3) \approx 0,902745.$$

[15],

(13)

$$\xi_0^{4/3} \quad \xi^{4/3}.$$

$$v_*(t) = \frac{r_0}{kt(1 + 0,5\gamma t) + r_0 / v_0}. \quad (14)$$

(14)

$$, \quad \dots \quad v(t) > v_*(t).$$

$$r_0 = 0,0002 \quad ; \quad k = 0,0000312; \quad \gamma = 3^{-1}; \quad v_0 = 100 \quad / \quad .$$

1.

1

$t,$	0,03	0,07	0,14	0,20	0,25
$v_p, /$	67,36	45,69	28,04	20,51	16,57
$v^*, /$	69,60	48,13	29,76	21,64	17,28
$v_*, /$	67,16	45,32	27,45	19,78	15,72
$v, /$	67	43	30	21	18

$$1 \quad (11)$$

$$(13), \quad (14), \quad [15].$$

$$(14). \quad z(t)$$

$$z(t) = \int_0^t v(t) dt, \quad (15)$$

$$S(t) = \int_0^t v_*(t) dt$$

$$S(t) = \frac{r_0}{\gamma ka} \ln \frac{\left| t + \frac{1}{\gamma} - a \right| \left| \frac{1}{\gamma} + a \right|}{\left| t + \frac{1}{\gamma} + a \right| \left| \frac{1}{\gamma} - a \right|}, \quad (16)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\gamma} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2r_0\gamma}{k\nu_0}}.$$

$$(16), \quad (15)$$

$$z = S(t) + \Phi(t). \quad (17)$$

$$\Phi(t) = \int_0^t [v(t) - v_*(t)] dt$$

$$\Phi(t) < t[v(t) - v_*(t)].$$

$$\Phi(t) \approx \frac{1}{2} t [v(t) - v_*(t)]. \quad (18)$$

2.

2

$t,$	0,03	0,07	0,14	0,20	0,25
$z_a,$	2,45	4,66	7,16	8,59	9,51
$z,$	2,45	4,66	7,15	8,58	9,49

z_a

(16), (17) (18),

(15). z , — 2 -
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