

and a regularization constant:

$$h = -\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [(Ku)(\theta_1, \theta_2) - g(\theta_1, \theta_2)] d\theta_1 d\theta_2.$$

The regularization functions satisfy the additional conditions:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} h_s(\varphi_s) d\varphi_s = 0, \quad s = 1, 2.$$

In case $u(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ is a solution to SIE (2), the following conditions hold along this solution: $h_s(\varphi_s) \equiv 0, \quad s = 1, 2, \quad h = 0$, which are the necessary conditions providing solvability of equation (2). Nevertheless, the numerical method can be applied for solving equation (2) only if stricter conditions are imposed. Namely, in what follows we assume that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} K(\theta_1, \theta_2, \varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\theta_s \equiv 0, \quad s = 1, 2, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} g(\theta_1, \theta_2) d\theta_s \equiv 0, \quad s = 1, 2.$$

The operator Γ_φ satisfies the following property (see [3]): $\Gamma_\varphi : 1 \rightarrow 0$, which implies that

$$\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} : 1 \rightarrow 0; \quad \Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} : x(\varphi_s) \rightarrow 0, \quad s = 1, 2.$$

In view of this remark, following the ideas of [1], we conclude that to ensure the unique solvability of the standard equation

$$(\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} u)(\theta_1, \theta_2) = g(\theta_1, \theta_2)$$

the following conditions are required:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\Gamma_{\varphi_s} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\varphi_r \right) (\theta_s) = C_s(\theta_s), \quad r, s = 1, 2, \\ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2 = C, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where C is a known constant, $C_s(\theta_s) \in C^{\mu, \gamma}, \quad s = 1, 2$ are known 2π -periodic function satisfying equalities:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} C_s(\theta_s) d\theta_s = 0, \quad s = 1, 2. \quad (4)$$

If all the above assumptions hold, then the unique solution to the standard equation is given by the function:

$$u(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = (\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} g)(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) - (\Gamma_{\varphi_1} C_1)(\varphi_1) - (\Gamma_{\varphi_2} C_2)(\varphi_2) + C.$$

Henceforth we assume that SIE (2) admits the unique solution $u(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfying additional conditions (3).

Regularization and discretization of given equation. Let $\varphi_k^{(n)}, \quad k = \overline{0, 2n}$ be the points of the unit circle centered at the origin dividing this circle into $2n+1$ equal arcs, and the points $\varphi_{0j}^{(n)}$ be the centers of the corresponding arcs $\varphi_j^{(n)}, \quad \varphi_{j+1}^{(n)}, \quad j = \overline{0, 2n}, \quad (\varphi_{2n+1}^{(n)} = \varphi_0^{(n)})$.

We introduce the notations for two trigonometric interpolation polynomials:

$$(P_n^{(1)} f)(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} f(\varphi_k^{(n)}) \frac{\sin \left[\frac{2n+1}{2} (\varphi - \varphi_k^{(n)}) \right]}{\sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\varphi - \varphi_k^{(n)}) \right]},$$

and

$$(P_n^{(2)} f)(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{j=0}^{2n} f(\varphi_{0j}^{(n)}) \frac{\sin \left[\frac{2n+1}{2} (\varphi - \varphi_{0j}^{(n)}) \right]}{\sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\varphi - \varphi_{0j}^{(n)}) \right]}.$$

According to the method of discrete singularities, the solution $u_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \equiv (P_{n_1 \varphi_1}^{(1)} P_{n_2 \varphi_2}^{(1)} u_{\bar{n}})(\varphi_1, \varphi_2), \quad \bar{n} = (n_1, n_2)$ to problem (2), (3) approximating the exact solution $u(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ to initial problem (1) is found by solving the following SIE:

$$\left((\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} + K_{\bar{n}}) u_{\bar{n}} \right) (\theta_1, \theta_2) + \sum_{s=1}^2 \left(\Gamma_{\varphi_s} h_{s\bar{n}} \right) (\theta_s) + h_{\bar{n}} = \left(P_{n_1 \theta_1}^{(2)} P_{n_2 \theta_2}^{(2)} g \right) (\theta_1, \theta_2) \tag{5}$$

supplemented by the conditions:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left(\Gamma_{\varphi_s} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u_{\bar{n}} (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\varphi_r \right) (\theta_s) + h_{C_s \bar{n}} = \left(P_{n_s}^{(2)} C_s \right) (\theta_s), \quad r, s = 1, 2, \quad r \neq s, \\ & \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u_{\bar{n}} (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2 = C, \\ & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} h_{s\bar{n}} (\varphi_s) d\varphi_s = 0, \quad s = 1, 2. \end{aligned} \right. \tag{6}$$

Here $K_{\bar{n}} (\theta_1, \theta_2, \varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \left(P_{n_1 \theta_1}^{(2)} P_{n_2 \theta_2}^{(2)} P_{n_1 \varphi_1}^{(1)} P_{n_2 \varphi_2}^{(1)} K \right) (\theta_1, \theta_2, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$; $h_{s\bar{n}} (\varphi_s)$, $s = 1, 2$ and $h_{\bar{n}}$ are accordingly the regularization functions and regularization constant for the following SIE:

$$\left(\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} + K_{\bar{n}} \right) u_{\bar{n}} = P_{n_1 \theta_1}^{(2)} P_{n_2 \theta_2}^{(2)} g; \quad h_{C_s \bar{n}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(P_{n_s}^{(2)} C_s \right) (\theta_s) d\theta_s, \quad s = 1, 2$$

are regularization corrections which are due to the fact that in general $\left(P_{n_s}^{(2)} C_s \right) (\theta_s)$, $s = 1, 2$, do not satisfy conditions (4).

Considering system of equations (5), (6) at the points $\theta_s = \varphi_{0j_s}^{(n_s)}$, $j_s = \overline{0, 2n_s}$, $s = 1, 2$ and computing the integrals using quadrature formulas (see [3]), we arrive at the following system of linear algebraic equations (SLAE) with respect to the variables $u_{\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)}, \varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)} \right)$, $i_s = \overline{0, 2n_s}$, $s = 1, 2$; $h_{C_s \bar{n}}$, $s = 1, 2$; $h_{\bar{n}}$; $h_{s\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_s}^{(n_s)} \right)$, $i_s = \overline{0, 2n_s}$, $s = 1, 2$:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{(2n_1 + 1)(2n_2 + 1)} \sum_{i_1=0}^{2n_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{2n_2} \left[\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)} - \varphi_{0j_1}^{(n_1)}}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)} - \varphi_{0j_2}^{(n_2)}}{2} + K \left(\varphi_{0j_1}^{(n_1)}, \varphi_{0j_2}^{(n_2)}, \varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)}, \varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)} \right) \right] \times \\ & \times u_{\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)}, \varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)} \right) + \sum_{s=1}^2 \frac{1}{2n_s + 1} \sum_{i_s=0}^{2n_s} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\varphi_{i_s}^{(n_s)} - \varphi_{0j_s}^{(n_s)}}{2} h_{s\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_s}^{(n_s)} \right) + h_{\bar{n}} = g \left(\varphi_{0j_1}^{(n_1)}, \varphi_{0j_2}^{(n_2)} \right), \\ & \quad j_1 = \overline{0, 2n_1}, \quad j_2 = \overline{0, 2n_2}, \\ & \frac{1}{(2n_1 + 1)(2n_2 + 1)} \sum_{i_1=0}^{2n_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{2n_2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\varphi_{i_s}^{(n_s)} - \varphi_{0j_s}^{(n_s)}}{2} u_{\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)}, \varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)} \right) + h_{C_s \bar{n}} = C_s \left(\varphi_{0j_s}^{(n_s)} \right), \\ & \quad i_s = \overline{0, 2n_s}, \quad s = 1, 2, \\ & \frac{1}{(2n_1 + 1)(2n_2 + 1)} \sum_{i_1=0}^{2n_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{2n_2} u_{\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)}, \varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)} \right) = C, \\ & \frac{1}{2n_s + 1} \sum_{i_s=0}^{2n_s} h_{s\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_s}^{(n_s)} \right) = 0, \quad s = 1, 2. \end{aligned} \right. \tag{7}$$

In (7) $u_{\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)}, \varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)} \right)$, $i_s = \overline{0, 2n_s}$, $s = 1, 2$ stand for the values of the unknown function $u_{\bar{n}} (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ at the interpolation nodes. In case these values are known, then

$$u_{\bar{n}} (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \frac{1}{(2n_1 + 1)(2n_2 + 1)} \sum_{i_1=0}^{2n_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{2n_2} u_{\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)}, \varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)} \right) \frac{\sin \left[\frac{2n_1 + 1}{2} (\varphi_1 - \varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)}) \right] \sin \left[\frac{2n_2 + 1}{2} (\varphi_2 - \varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)}) \right]}{\sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\varphi_1 - \varphi_{i_1}^{(n_1)}) \right] \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\varphi_2 - \varphi_{i_2}^{(n_2)}) \right]}.$$

We note that the regularization unknowns $h_{C_s \bar{n}}$, $s = 1, 2$; $h_{\bar{n}}$; $h_{s\bar{n}} \left(\varphi_{i_s}^{(n_s)} \right)$, $i_s = \overline{0, 2n_s}$, $s = 1, 2$ were introduced by

I. K. Lifanov, [4]. Apparently the number of equations in SLAE (7) equals the number of its unknowns. SLAE (7) admits a unique solution if and only if problem (5), (6) does.

Proof of solvability. In order to prove the unique solvability of problem (5), (6) we consider an equivalent problem

with homogeneous additional conditions. After introducing a new unknown function $v(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = u(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) + y(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$, where

$$y(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \sum_{s=1}^2 (\Gamma_{\theta_s} C_s)(\varphi_s) - C,$$

equation (2) and conditions (3) become respectively:

$$\left((\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} + K)v \right) (\theta_1, \theta_2) = f(\theta_1, \theta_2) \tag{8}$$

and

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left(\Gamma_{\varphi_s} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\varphi_r \right) (\theta_s) = 0, \quad r, s = 1, 2, \quad r \neq s, \\ & \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2 = 0, \end{aligned} \right. \tag{9}$$

where $f(\theta_1, \theta_2) = g(\theta_1, \theta_2) + (Ky)(\theta_1, \theta_2)$. Apparently, for equation (8) the following conditions hold:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} K(\theta_1, \theta_2, \varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\theta_s \equiv 0, \quad s = 1, 2, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta_1, \theta_2) d\theta_s \equiv 0, \quad s = 1, 2. \tag{10}$$

We introduce special functional spaces in which our operators are defined. Denote:

$L^2_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}$ – the Hilbert space of the functions of two variables with the scalar product defined by the formula:

$$(x, y)_{L^2_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \bar{y}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2;$$

$L^{2,0}_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}$ – a subspace of $L^2_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}$ consisting of the functions satisfying (9).

In view of conditions (9), (10), equation (8) can be considered in the pair of spaces

$$\left(L^{2,0}_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}, L^{2,0}_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]} \right), \tag{11}$$

in which the operator $\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2}$ is continuously invertible. Then the assumption about the unique solvability of problem (2), (3) implies the continuous invertibility of the operator $\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} + K$ in the pair of spaces (11).

Consider $w(\theta_1, \theta_2) \in L^2_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}$, $e(\theta_1, \theta_2) \equiv 1$. Define the regularized function $w^R(\theta_1, \theta_2) \in L^{2,0}_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}$ by the relation:

$$w^R(\theta_1, \theta_2) = w(\theta_1, \theta_2) + \sum_{\substack{r,s=1 \\ r \neq s}}^2 \left\{ \Gamma_{\psi_s} \left[\left(\Gamma_{\theta_r} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} w(\theta_1, \theta_2) d\theta_s \right) (\psi_r) \right] \right\} (\theta_r) - \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} (w, e)_{L^2_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}}.$$

The approximate solution $v_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \equiv \left(P_{n_1 \varphi_1}^{(1)} P_{n_2 \varphi_2}^{(1)} v_{\bar{n}} \right) (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ to problem (8), (9) is determined by the following SIE:

$$\left((\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} + K_{\bar{n}}^R) v_{\bar{n}} \right) (\theta_1, \theta_2) = f_{\bar{n}}^R(\theta_1, \theta_2), \tag{12}$$

supplemented by the additional conditions:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left(\Gamma_{\varphi_s} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\varphi_r \right) (\theta_s) = 0, \quad r, s = 1, 2, \quad r \neq s, \\ & \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2 = 0. \end{aligned} \right. \tag{13}$$

In (12) $f_{\bar{n}}^R(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ is the regularization of the function $f_{\bar{n}}(\theta_1, \theta_2)$:

$$f_{\bar{n}}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \left(P_{n_1 \varphi_1}^{(2)} P_{n_2 \varphi_2}^{(2)} g \right) (\theta_1, \theta_2) + (K_{\bar{n}} y_{\bar{n}}) (\theta_1, \theta_2), \quad y_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \sum_{s=1}^2 \left[\Gamma_{\theta_s} \left(P_{n_s}^{(2)} C_s \right) \right] (\varphi_s) - C,$$

and the kernel $K_{\bar{n}}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ is regularized in the variables θ_1, θ_2 .

Regularization in the left- and right-hand parts of equation (12) enables us to consider it in the pair of spaces (11), which implies that the necessary solvability conditions are satisfied. Moreover, regularization brings the regularization

variables about.

If $v_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ is the unique solution to problem (12), (13), then $u_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = v_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) - y_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ is the unique solution to problem (5), (6), hence, SLAE (7) admits a unique solution.

Regularizing equation (12) as defined above, we arrive at the equation equivalent to SIE (12):

$$\left((\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} + K_{\bar{n}}) v_{\bar{n}} \right) (\theta_1, \theta_2) + \sum_{s=1}^2 (\Gamma_{\varphi_s} h_{s\bar{n}}) (\theta_s) + h_{\bar{n}} = \left(P_{n_1\theta_1}^{(2)} P_{n_2\theta_2}^{(2)} f \right) (\theta_1, \theta_2),$$

where $h_{s\bar{n}}(\varphi_s)$, $s = 1, 2$ and $h_{\bar{n}}$ are respectively the regularization functions and regularization constant for the SIE

$$(\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} + K_{\bar{n}}) v_{\bar{n}} = P_{n_1\theta_1}^{(2)} P_{n_2\theta_2}^{(2)} f.$$

Being invariant with respect to the change of the unknown function in the equation, they are the same as the regularization functions and regularization constant for the SIE

$$(\Gamma_{\varphi_1} \Gamma_{\varphi_2} + K_{\bar{n}}) u_{\bar{n}} = P_{n_1\theta_1}^{(2)} P_{n_2\theta_2}^{(2)} g.$$

Let the space $\Phi_{\bar{n}}^0 \subset L_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}^{2,0}$ consist of trigonometric polynomials of order not greater than n_1 in φ_1 , and n_2 in φ_2 , satisfying conditions (13). We consider equation (12) in the pair of spaces

$$(\Phi_{\bar{n}}^0, \Phi_{\bar{n}}^0). \tag{14}$$

We prove that equation (12) admits a unique solution in the pair of spaces (14) for $n = \min\{n_1, n_2\}$ sufficiently large.

By Jackson's theorem and properties of interpolation polynomials, [5], it can be proved that for $n > \mu$ the following estimates hold (see, for example, [2]):

$$\left\| (K - K_{\bar{n}}^R) v_{\bar{n}} \right\|_{L_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}^2} \leq C(K) \cdot \varepsilon_{\bar{n}}(K) \cdot \|v_{\bar{n}}\|_{L_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}^2}, \text{ where } \varepsilon_{\bar{n}}(K) = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\mu-\gamma}) \text{ for } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\left\| f - f_{\bar{n}}^R \right\|_{L_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}^2} \leq D(f) \cdot \omega_{\bar{n}}(f), \text{ where } \omega_{\bar{n}}(f) = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\mu-\gamma}) \text{ for } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

$C(K)$ и $D(f)$ are constants independent of \bar{n} .

The above estimates imply (see [6]), that there exists $N > \mu$ such that for $n > N$ equation (12) admits a unique solution $v_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ in the pair of spaces (14), and if $v(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ is the solution to equation (8) in the pair of spaces (11), then

$$\|v - v_{\bar{n}}\|_{L_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}^2} \leq \alpha_{\bar{n}},$$

where $\alpha_{\bar{n}} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\mu-\gamma})$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Hence, for $n > N$ SIE (5) supplemented by additional conditions (6) has the unique solution $u_{\bar{n}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$. If $u(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ is the solution to problem (2), (3), then

$$\|u - u_{\bar{n}}\|_{L_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}^2} \leq \beta_{\bar{n}},$$

where $\beta_{\bar{n}} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\mu-\gamma})$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Moreover, for the regularization unknowns the following estimates hold:

$$|h_{C_s\bar{n}}| \leq \delta_{n_s}(C_s) = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\mu-\gamma}) \text{ for } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad s = 1, 2;$$

$$|h_{\bar{n}}| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} v_{\bar{n}}; \quad \|h_{s\bar{n}}\|_{L_{[0,2\pi]}^2} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} v_{\bar{n}}, \quad s = 1, 2,$$

$$\text{where } v_{\bar{n}} = \left\| (Ku - g) - (K_{\bar{n}}u_{\bar{n}} - P_{n_1\theta_1}^{(2)} P_{n_2\theta_2}^{(2)} g) \right\|_{L_{[0,2\pi] \times [0,2\pi]}^2} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\mu-\gamma}) \text{ for } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Conclusions. The method of discrete singularities is applied for setting up a system of linear algebraic equations approximating the first kind singular integral equation with double Hilbert-type integral over the domain $[0, 2\pi] \times [0, 2\pi]$. It is proved that under additional smoothness assumptions on the right-hand part and the kernel of the regular part of this singular integral equation the system of linear algebraic equations obtained admits a unique solution. Moreover, the rate of convergence of the approximate solution to the exact one is estimated.

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В. И. ПОЛЯНСКИЙ**МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ УПРУГИМИ ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЯМИ ПРИ МЕХАНИЧЕСКОЙ ОБРАБОТКЕ**

На основе разработанной математической модели управления упругими перемещениями при механической обработке показано, что с точки зрения повышения производительности и точности размера обработки при точении с низкой жесткостью технологической системы целесообразно сьем припуска производить за один проход инструмента или использовать упругую схему шлифования с фиксированным радиальным усилием. Для достижения высокой точности формы обрабатываемой поверхности и повышения производительности обработки необходимо сьем припуска производить по схемам многопроходной обработки абразивными и лезвийными инструментами. Аналитически установлена эффективность применения в этом случае лезвийной обработки, в особенности инструментами из синтетических сверхтвердых материалов, обеспечивающих снижение интенсивности трения в зоне резания и соответственно повышение точности и производительности обработки по сравнению с процессом шлифования.

Ключевые слова: упругое перемещение, технологическая система, точность обработки, производительность обработки, точение, шлифование, инструмент, трение.

В. І. ПОЛЯНСЬКИЙ**МАТЕМАТИЧНА МОДЕЛЬ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПРУЖНИМИ ПЕРЕМІЩЕННЯМИ ПРИ МЕХАНІЧНІЙ ОБРОБЦІ**

На основі розробленої математичної моделі управління пружними переміщеннями при механічній обробці показано, що з точки зору підвищення продуктивності та точності розміру обробки при точінні з низькою жорсткістю технологічної системи доцільно зняття припуску здійснювати за один прохід інструменту або використовувати пружну схему шліфування з фіксованим радіальним зусиллям. Для досягнення високої точності форми обробленої поверхні та підвищення продуктивності обробки необхідно зняття припуску здійснювати за схемами багатопрохідної обробки абразивними та лезовими інструментами. Аналітично встановлено ефективність застосування в цьому випадку лезової обробки, особливо інструментами з синтетичних надтвердих матеріалів, що забезпечують зниження інтенсивності тертя в зоні різання й відповідно підвищення точності та продуктивності обробки порівняно з процесом шліфування.

Ключові слова: пружне переміщення, технологічна система, точність обробки, продуктивність обробки, точіння, шліфування, інструмент, тертя.

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