

STOCHASTIC BARENBLATT – ZHELTOV – KOCHINA MODEL ON THE SEGMENT WITH WENTZELL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

N. S. Goncharov¹, G. A. Sviridyuk²

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Introduction. In terms of the theory of relative p -bounded operators, we study the stochastic Barenblatt–Zhel'tov–Kochina model, which describes dynamics of pressure of a filtered fluid in a fractured-porous medium with general Wentzell boundary conditions. In particular, we examine the relative spectrum in the one-dimensional Barenblatt–Zhel'tov–Kochina equation, and construct the resolving group in the stochastic Cauchy–Wentzell problem with general Wentzell boundary conditions. In the paper, these problems are solved under the assumption that the initial space is a contraction of the space $L^2(0, 1)$.

On the interval $[0, 1]$, let us consider the differential operator

$$Au(x) = u''(x), \quad x \in [0, 1] \tag{1}$$

with the general Wentzell boundary conditions

$$Au(0) + \alpha_0 u'(0) + \alpha_1 u(0) = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$Au(1) + \beta_0 u'(1) + \beta_1 u(1) = 0. \tag{3}$$

By formulas (1)–(3), we define the linear operator $A : \text{dom } A \subset \mathfrak{F} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}$. Here \mathfrak{F} is the space $(L^2[0, 1], dx \Big|_{(0,1)} \oplus \eta ds \Big|_{\{0,1\}})$ with the norm

$$\|u\|_{\mathfrak{F}}^2 = \int_0^1 |u(x)|^2 dx + \eta_0 |u(0)|^2 + \eta_1 |u(1)|^2,$$

(the full construction of the space \mathfrak{F} see, for example, in [1]), where dx is the Lebesgue measure on the interval $(0, 1)$; ds is the point measure at the boundary; $\eta_0 = \frac{1}{-\alpha_1}, \eta_1 = \frac{1}{\beta_1}$, where $\alpha_1 < 0 < \beta_1$ are positive weights. We consider also the linear manifold $\text{dom } A = \{u \in C^2[0, 1] : \text{conditions (2), (3) are fulfilled}\}$ as the domain of the operator A . Fix $\alpha, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and construct the operators $L = \lambda - A$ and $M = \alpha A$, where the operator A is taken from the considerations above. It is known (see, for example, [2]), that the operators $L, M \in \mathcal{L}(\text{dom } A; \mathfrak{F})$ and the space $\text{dom } A$ is densely embedded in the space \mathfrak{F} .

On the interval $[0, 1]$, let us consider the stochastic Barenblatt–Zhel'tova–Kochina equation

$$L \overset{\circ}{\eta}(\omega, t) = M \eta(\omega, t) + N f, \quad (\omega, t) \in [0, 1] \times (0, \tau), \tag{4}$$

which describes dynamics of pressure of a filtered fluid in a fractured-porous medium, with the initial Cauchy condition

$$\eta(0) = \xi_0, \tag{5}$$

and the Wentzell boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{xx}(0, t) + \alpha_0 \eta_x(0, t) + \alpha_1 \eta(0, t) &= 0, \\ \eta_{xx}(1, t) + \beta_0 \eta_x(1, t) + \beta_1 \eta(1, t) &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

¹South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russia. Email: goncharov.ns.krm@yandex.ru

²South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russia. Email: sviridyukga@susu.ru

Here $\eta = \eta(t)$ is a stochastic process on the interval $(0, \tau)$; $\overset{\circ}{\eta}$ is the Nelson–Gliklikh derivative of the process $\eta(t)$; f is a "white noise", which we understand the Nelson–Gliklich derivative an one-dimensional Wiener process (see, for example., [3, 4, 5]); α and λ are the material parameters characterizing the environment; the parameter $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+$; the operator $N \in \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathfrak{F})$ is subject to further clarification.

The purpose of this work is to research the solvability of the problem (4) – (6) with Wentzell boundary conditions.

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