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. . . .

ω . [1, 2]. () [3], [4].

$$\frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right] = -\frac{\Delta p}{\mu l} ; \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$$

$r -$; $u -$; $z -$; $\Delta p -$
 ; $\mu -$; $l -$

$(u_x = 0)$ $(\partial u / \partial t = 0)$, $(u_r = 0)$,

[2]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + v_t \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u_\omega}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{u_\omega^2}{r}; \\ \frac{1}{\rho r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + v_t \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_\omega}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\omega}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 u_\omega}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_\omega}{\partial x^2} - \frac{u_\omega}{r^2} \right) &= \frac{u_\omega}{r} \frac{\partial u_\omega}{\partial \theta}; \\ -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} &= 0; \quad \frac{\partial u_\omega}{\partial \theta} = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} (2)$$

$\rho = \dots$; $v_t = \dots$; $\theta = \dots$
 $x = \dots$
 (2),

$$\tau = -\mu \frac{2a^2 b^2}{r^2} \frac{\omega}{a^2 - b^2}, \quad (3)$$

$a = b = \dots$
 (3),

$$u_\omega = \frac{2a^2 b^2 \omega}{a^2 - b^2} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{r} \right). \quad (4)$$

(1) [2]

$$u = \frac{\Delta p}{4\mu l} \left[a^2 - r^2 - (a^2 - b^2) \frac{\ln \frac{a}{r}}{\ln \frac{a}{b}} \right]. \quad (5)$$

$u = u_\omega$ 90° ,

[6] 1 2,5.

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