



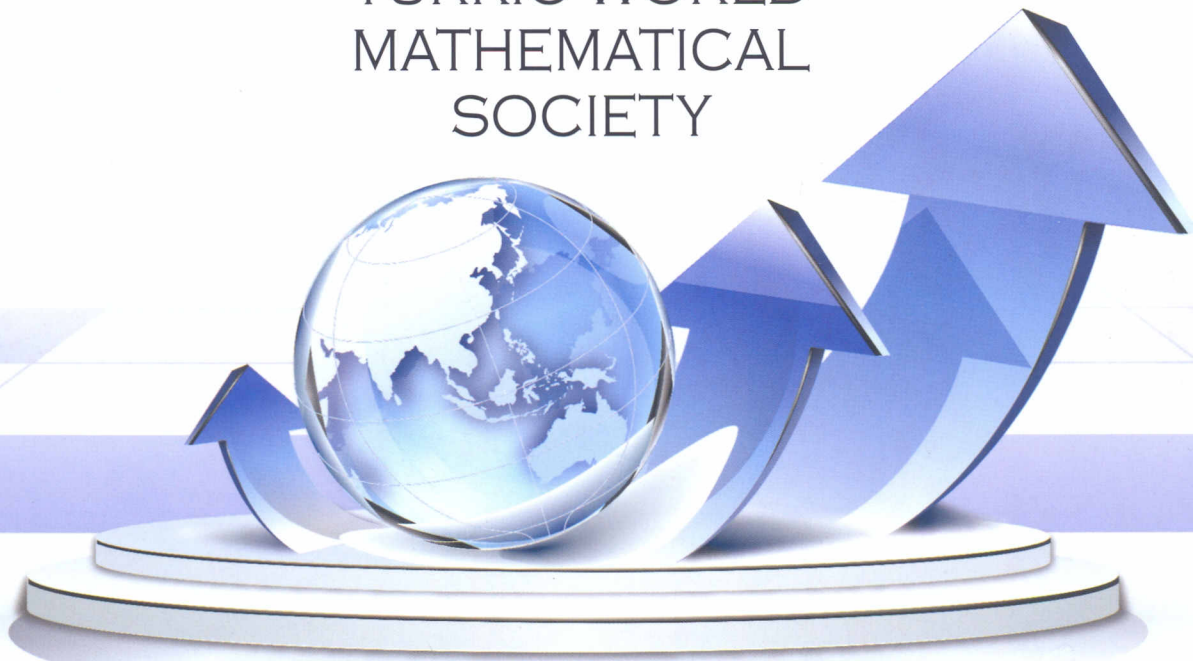
TURKIC WORLD
MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



IV

CONGRESS OF THE
TURKIC WORLD
MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY



1-3 JULY 2011
BAKU, AZERBAIJAN

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

ABSTRACTS

of the IV Congress of the

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1-3 July, 2011



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The book contains abstract of the participants of the IV Congress of the Turkic World Mathematical Society.

The book will be useful for the specialists in the field of Mathematics and its applications, as well as for the students in Mathematics and Information Technologies.

CONTENTS

Preface.....4

SECTION I
Algebra and Mathematical Logic.....5

SECTION II
Geometry and Topology.....39

SECTION III
Function Theory and Functional Analysis.....60

SECTION IV
Partial and Ordinary Differential Equations.....136

SECTION V
Probability Theory, Mathematical Statistics and Fuzzy Systems.....298

SECTION VI
Computational Mathematics.....318

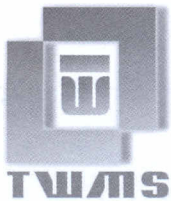
SECTION VII
Control Theory and Optimization.....352

SECTION VIII
Mathematical Modeling.....408

SECTION IX
Theoretical Bases of Information Technologies.....485

SECTION X
History and Teaching Methods of Mathematics.....506

List of authors.....527



The 4th Congress of the Turkic World Mathematical Society (TWMS) Baku, Azerbaijan, 1-3 July, 2011



Preface

The Turkic World Mathematical Society (TWMS) held its 4th Congress in July 1-3, 2011 in Baku, Azerbaijan. The aim of the Congress was to provide a forum where scientists and mathematicians from academia and industry can meet to share ideas of latest research work in wide branches of mathematics. The Turkic World Mathematical Society (TWMS) was founded in 1999 and unites mathematicians from Turkey, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and also Russia, Iran, China, USA and European countries. It had been held three congresses of this society since 1999: the First Congress of the TWMS in Firat University (Elazig, Turkey) in 1999, the Second Congress of the TWMS in Sakarya University (Adapazari, Turkey) in 2007, the Third Congress of the TWMS in al-Faraby Kazakh National University (Almaty, Kazakhstan) in 2009.

This issue of abstracts was presented at the IV Congress of the TWMS. The Congress is organized by the Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan Republic, Institute of Applied Mathematics of Baku State University with the collaboration and support of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. The 562 abstracts presented during three Congress days. More than 650 participants from more than 20 countries including France, Iran, Turkey, Uzbekistan, USA, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Germany, Latvia, Italy, Czech Republic, India, Pakistan, Spain participated in the Congress. The program contained 9 invited talks, selected by the International Program Committee, 470 contributions were selected for oral presentation. Congress included 10 topics.

Organizing and Program Committees of the IV Congress of the Turkic World Mathematics Society established competition in three nominations.

1. One award for the best young (under 30) participant's talk.
2. One award for the best talk on theoretical mathematics.
3. One award for the best talk on applied mathematics.

All submitted papers were reviewed by two independent reviewers. The selected papers will be published in: "Applied and Computational Mathematics" (ISSN 1683-3511, indexed in Scopus and in Science Citation Index Expanded, www.science.az/acm), "TWMS Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics (ISSN 2076-2585)" and "TWMS Journal of Applied and Engineering Mathematics (ISSN 2146-1147)". We wish to thank all the authors for their co-operation. We also wish to mention with appreciation the significant role of the reviewers from the international community whose diligent contribution led to the successful completion and publishing of this special edition. Many people contributed time and effort to make the Congress a success: The authors and speakers have prepared a great collection of high-quality contributions, the program committee spent time and effort reviewing the submissions, the members of the organizing committee all took on additional responsibilities, and many student volunteers helped with practical aspects.

We thank the Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan Republic for major funding for the Congress; without their support the meeting can not have taken place. We thank also the Baku State University and the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences for his support. I would like to thank the members of the Organizing Committee, the International Advisory Committee, the International Program Committee and the Local Committee for organization and successful passing of the Congress.

Aliiev Fikret
Vice-president of TWMS
Editor in Chief

LIST OF AUTHORS

- Abasov R.Z. 507
 Abbasova Sh. 460
 Abdalla A. 320, 429
 Abdibekov A.U. 411
 Abdibekov U.S. 445
 Abdigaliyeva A.N. 411
 Abdikalikova G.A. 138
 Abdraimova M.A. 61
 Abdullaev V.D. 412
 Abdullah Altin 160
 Abdullayev A.A. 139
 Abdullayev V.M. 140, 356
 Abdullayeva R. A. 485
 Abdurahmanov V.A. 302
 Abdykassymova S.A. 81
 Abdyldaeva E. 62
 Abdymanapov S.A. 289
 Abedi E. 15, 41
 Abikenova Sh. 141
 Ablabekova C.A. 77
 Absattar B.B. 504
 Abylkairov U.U. 142, 143
 Abylkassymova Alma 508
 Agamaliyeva L.F. 350
 Aghazadeh Nasser 64
 Ahmadkhanlu A. 148
 Ahmadova R.Y. 433
 Ahmet Shahiner 121
 Ahmet Yucesan 58
 Aidarov K. 355
 Aida-zade K. R. 358, 359, 360, 361, 356, 357
 Aidos E.Zh. 6
 Aidosov G.A. 413, 422, 431
 Aidossov A.A. 422, 431
 Aitbaev K.A. 145
 Aitghanov S.E. 143
 Aitkozhin Kosybai 509
 Akanbai N. 146, 147
 Akbulut Selman 39
 Akhazhanov T.B. 65
 Akhmanova D.M. 149
 Akhmedov A.M. 120
 Akhmed-Zaki D.Zh. 144, 414, 488
 Akhmetkaliyeva R. 150
 Akhtaeva N. 179
 Akhundov H.S. 368
 Akhundova E.M. 173
 Akin O. Atagun 491
 Akishev T.B. 344
 Akturk T. 182
 Akysh A.Sh. 151
 Akzhalova A. Zh. 488
 Akzhigitov E.A. 152
 Alberto Cabada 292
 Aldibekov T.M. 153
 Alekperova I.T. 362
 Aleksejeva J. V. 416
 Alexeyeva L. A. 7, 154, 417
 Ali Aral 133
 Ali Kursat Erumit 517
 Ali Mutli 49
 Ali S.Nazlipinar 372
 Ali Ulger 5
 Alibayeva K. A. 363
 Aliev S.A. 313
 Aliev A.B. 155
 Aliev A.M. 156, 157, 158
 Aliev A.R. 67
 Aliev C.M. 76
 Aliev F.A. 4, 318, 410
 Aliev N.A. 156, 157, 189, 266
 Aliev T.M. 491
 Alieva A.C. 76
 Alimov J. 298
 Alimzhanov Y.S. 159
 Alirahymovich A.A. 323
 Aliyev N.A. 197
 Aliyeva N.T. 299, 300
 Alymkulov K. 162
 Amanbayev T. R. 418
 Amangaliyeva M.M. 132, 163
 Ametov O.A. 419
 Amikishiev V.Q. 493
 Amirgaliyev Y. N. 496
 Amirkhanova G.A. 420
 Amirov R.Kh. 164
 Aniyarov A.A. 165
 Apakov Y.P. 166
 Arazov G.T. 421
 Aripov M. 167, 510
 Arkabaev N.K. 276
 Arslanov M.Z. 364
 Artykova J. 388
 Asadova J.A. 365, 357
 Asadova O.G. 158, 168
 Asanbekovich B. B. 9
 Asanov A. 169
 Asanova A.T. 170
 Asghary Nasim 507
 Ashigaliev D. 489
 Ashirbaev B.Y. 380
 Ashirov A. 68
 Ashrafova Y.R. 358, 366
 Ashurova D.N. 510

210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
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280
281
282
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284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300



THE CALCULATION OF THE LONGITUDINAL-TRANSVERSE SPECTRUM BASED ON NUMERICAL SOLUTIONS OF THE NAVIER-STOKES EQUATION

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In this work the influence of the impact of the strain flow associated with a change of the Reynolds number on the characteristics of isotropic turbulence, and the process of degeneration of isotropic turbulence is considered. Characteristics of turbulence of gas flow or liquid have a great importance for many technical devices [1].

The calculation of the longitudinal-transverse three dimensional energetic spectrum of degeneracy of homogeneous isotropic turbulence is usually produced on the basis of spectral equations and the von Karman-Howarth's equation, for the closure of which it is necessary to determine the correlation functions. When calculating the energy spectrum, is reduced to computational complexity.

In this paper, this problem is solved on the basis of the numerical solution of three-dimensional Navier-Stokes equation by large eddy method on the high-performance cluster. The idea was concluded in specify in the phase space of initial conditions for the velocity field, which satisfies the condition of continuity. At the same time main spectral equation is not solved, and given initial condition with phase space translates into the physical space using a Fourier transform. Obtained velocity field is used as an initial condition for the filtered Navier-Stokes equation. Then we solve three-dimensional nonstationary Navier-Stokes equation for modeling of the degeneration of isotropic turbulence.

To solve the Navier-Stokes equation splitting scheme is used by physical parameters, which consists of three stages. In the first stage Navier-Stokes equation without pressure is solved. To approximate the convective and diffusion terms of this equation compact scheme of high order accuracy is use. In the second stage is solved Poisson's equation, obtained from the continuity equation, taking into account the velocity field from the first stage. For solving the three-dimensional Poisson equation an original algorithm is developed for solving - the spectral transformation in combination with a matrix factorization [2, 3]. The resulting pressure field in the third stage is used to recalculate the final velocity field.

Proposed numerical algorithm allows to calculate changing in the characteristics of isotropic turbulence with high Reynolds numbers. Analyzing the results of modeling can make the following conclusion: One dimensional spectra of the fields were non-negative and monotone, which corresponds to the requirements of the Khinchin's theorem. The viscosity of the flow have a significant effect on the turbulence and therefore can be used for control the turbulence. The obtained results allow us to calculate precisely changing in the characteristics of isotropic turbulence in time, at high Reynolds numbers.

Thus, based on the solution of the Navier-Stokes equations has been constructed a numerical algorithm, allowed to accurately calculate changing in the longitudinal-transverse energy spectrum.

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The 4th Congress of the Turkic World Mathematical Society (TWMS) Baku, Azerbaijan, 1-3 July, 2011

MODELING UNSTABLE STRATIFIED TURBULENT FLOW IN OPEN CHANNELS

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This work considered an unstable stratified turbulent flow in the open channel. Constructed mathematical model allows to simulate the unstable stratified flows and define averages and pulsation characteristics of turbulent flow. Developed the algorithm to solve of the problem and receive results of calculations which well coordinated with the known experiment data.

Unstable stratified turbulent flow is a common type of geophysical flows. The main property of unstable stratified flow is the process of turbulence generation. The basic part of the turbulent energy in stratified flows is generated by the Archimedean buoyancy force. The mechanism of this process is one of the weak-studied problems of atmospheric and ocean science, as it differs from natural convection. In this paper we consider the problem of practical meaning, when the chilled liquid on the surface interacts with the main traffic flow and changes its temperature. In this case, the temperature can not be considered passive, since there is a complex correlation of velocity and temperature.

To study the interaction of velocity and temperature fields, we consider the turbulent flow in the three-dimensional open channel. In order to the problem we use the three-dimensional unsteady Reynolds equation for the motion and the turbulent heat transfer [1].

The system of the equations dares numerically. The splitting method is applied to the decision of the equation of movement on physical parameters where the method of rhythmic steps is applied to a finding components of speed. The equations for temperature dare a method of rhythmic steps by means of the three-step-by-step scheme where on each coordinate implicit difference the equations dares a method of scalar prorace. Vertical speeds is from the indissolubility equation.

The obtained numerical simulation results are compared with experimental data [2]. The results of simulation satisfy to the experimental data. The experiment was conducted in a rectangular tray for different values of Reynolds and Richardson. Unstable stratification was generated by cooling of the free surface, where measurements of the following correlations were made:

$$R_{uv} = \frac{\overline{u_1 u_3}}{-\sqrt{u_1^2} \sqrt{u_3^2}}, \quad R_{ut} = \frac{\overline{u_3 t}}{-\sqrt{u_3^2} \sqrt{t^2}}.$$

Thus, a mathematical model was built that allows simulating the unstable stratified flows to determine average and pulsation characteristics of turbulent flow.

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