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[1- 12].

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[2],

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V_{i}
                                                                                                                                                                                                      [1-3].
        [1]
                                                                                                                                                                                      (
                                                                                    \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \Delta h + \frac{\partial f}{\partial h},
                                                                                                                                                                                                         (1)
h = h(t, x, y) -
                    x, y; f = f(h) := V_e + V_i -
                                                                                                                                                   (V_e)
                                                                                                                                                                                                               (V_i)
                                                                                                                             ; μ -
                                                                                                                                                                                                 ( ); ρ -
                ( / <sup>3</sup>); \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} -
                                                                       \beta,
                                                         \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{h}}{\partial \mathbf{t}^2} = c_0 \Delta \mathbf{h} + c_1 \mathbf{h}^{\beta} - c_2 \mathbf{h}^{\beta - 1}.
                                                                                                                                                                                                            (2)
```

$$\begin{array}{c} : \quad c_{0} = \frac{t_{0}^{2} \mu}{l^{2} \rho}, \, c_{1} = \frac{t_{0}^{2} \, f_{0}}{h_{0}^{2} \, (1 - \alpha)} \left(\frac{h_{0} g_{0}}{f_{0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1 - \alpha}}, \, c_{2} = \frac{t_{0}^{2} \alpha a_{s} \, g_{0}}{h_{0}^{2} \, (1 - \alpha)} \left(\frac{h_{0} g_{0}}{f_{0}} \right)^{\frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}}, \, \beta = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}. \end{array} \tag{2}$$

 $E(h(t)) := \frac{1}{2} \int \left(h_t^2 + |\nabla h|^2 - \frac{2c_1}{\beta + 1} h^{\beta + 1} + \frac{2c_2}{\beta} h^{\beta} \right) dx,$ (4)

, ,

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, E(h(0)) < 0,

,

:

 $\frac{c_{1}C_{0}^{\beta+1}}{\beta+1} \left(\frac{\beta+1}{2c_{1}C_{0}^{\beta+1}} - \left(\int |\nabla h|^{2} dx \right)^{\frac{\beta-1}{2}} \right) \int |\nabla h|^{2} dx \le E(h(0)). \tag{5}$

:

1)
$$E(h(0)) < E^* = -\frac{(1-\beta)(c_1 C_0^{\beta+1})^{\frac{2}{1-\beta}}}{2(\beta+1)} < 0, \qquad (21)$$

,

2)
$$E(h(0)) = E^*,$$

$$\int |\nabla h|^2 dx = (c_1 C_0^{\beta+1})^{\frac{2}{1-\beta}}$$

$$t > 0;$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 3) & E^{*} < E(h(0)) < 0, & & & \\ & t > 0, & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\$$

 $\chi = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{c_1 C_0^{\beta + 1}}{\beta + 1}. \qquad , \qquad ; \qquad ;$

1)
$$\chi > 0 \qquad E(h(0)) < 0, \qquad \int |\nabla h|^2 dx$$

,

2)
$$\chi > 0$$
 $E(h(0)) = 0$, $\int |\nabla h|^2 dx = 0$, $h = \text{const}$,

3)
$$\chi > 0$$
 $E(h(0)) > 0$, $\int |\nabla h|^2 dx \le \frac{2(\beta + 1)}{\beta + 1 - 2c_1 C_0^{\beta + 1}} E(h(0));$

4)
$$\chi < 0$$
 $E(h(0)) < 0$, $\int |\nabla h|^2 dx \ge -\frac{2(\beta+1)}{2c_1C_0^{\beta+1}-\beta-1}E(h(0))$;

5)
$$\chi < 0$$
 $E(h(0)) \ge 0$, $\int |\nabla h|^2 dx$

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