

[5].

2.

3

[8].

(.1).

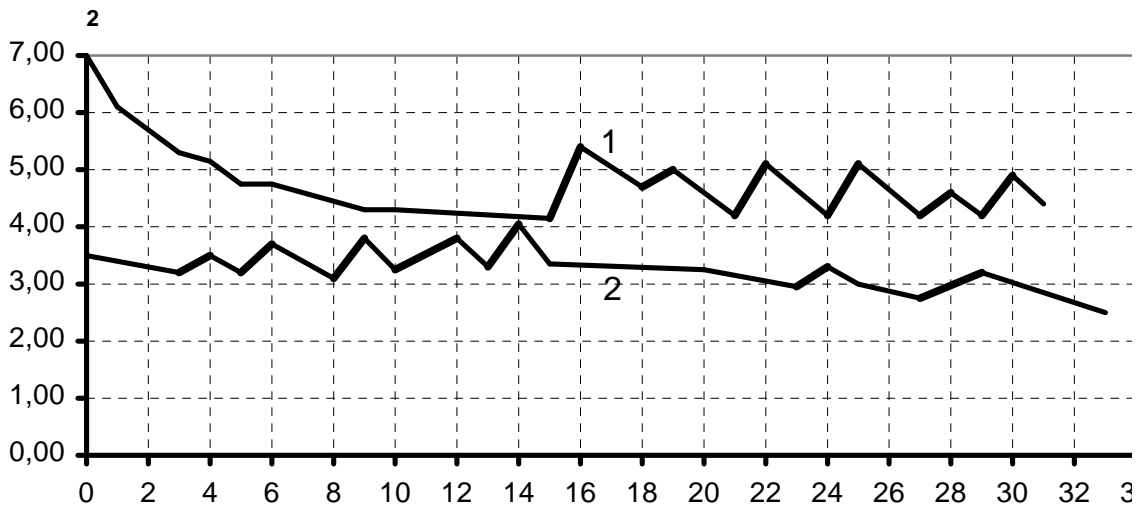
),

(

),

(-

;



.1.

1-7-
2-6-

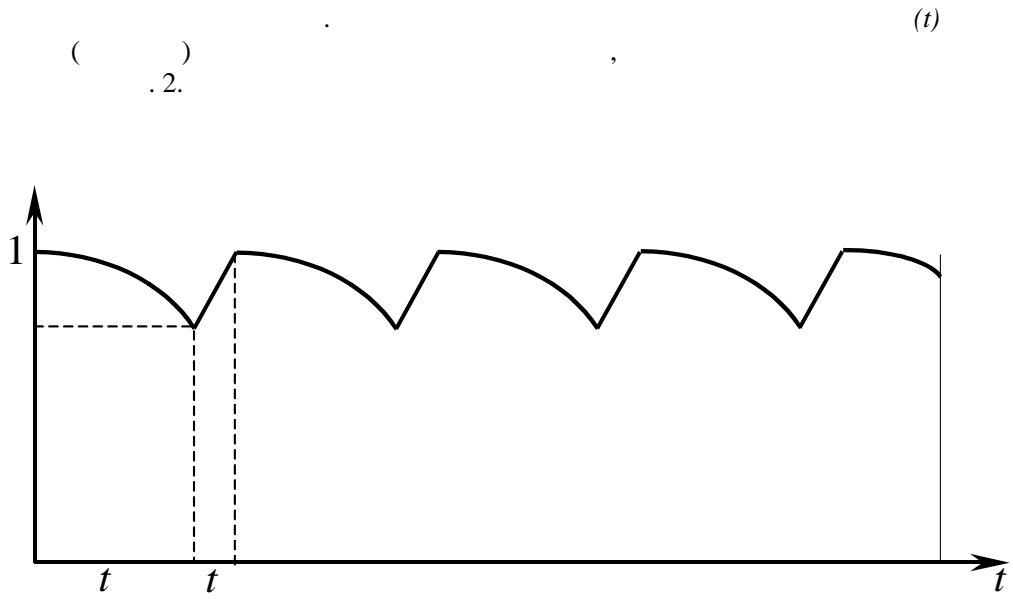
[8]:

;

$$\omega = \frac{\bar{L}}{L}, \quad \bar{L} = 1$$

0 1.
=0.

, L-



.2.

(. . . 1).

(. . . 2)

(. . . 3).

(. . . 3, 3,).

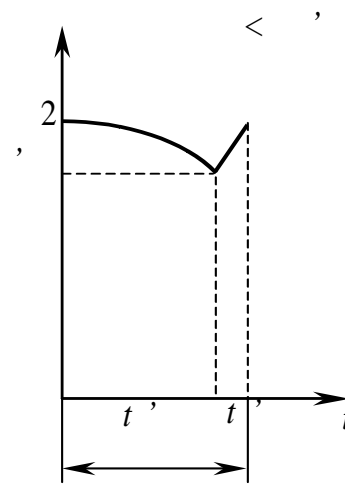
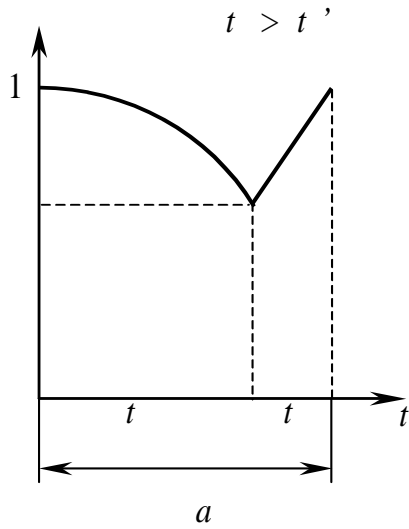
(' >).

t

t << t.

t' < t.

t'



.3.

$$\Phi(\omega) = \Phi[\omega(t)]. \quad (1)$$

.2 $\omega(t)$.

$$\omega(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(a_k \cos k \frac{\pi}{\tau} t + b_k \sin k \frac{\pi}{\tau} t \right). \quad (2)$$

$$= T/n, \quad (3)$$

$\omega(t)$ (

$\omega(t)$.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \omega(t) dt;$$

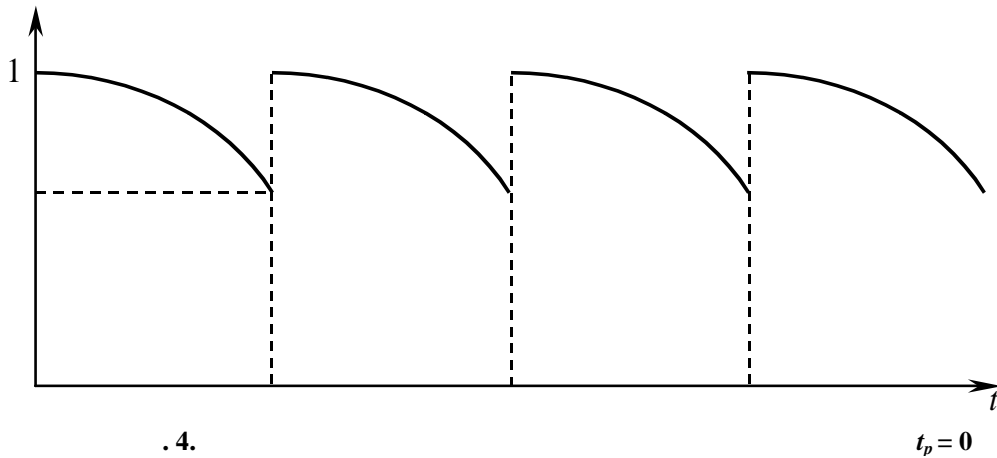
$$a_k = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \omega(t) \cos \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt; \quad (4)$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \omega(t) \sin \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt.$$

(2)

$\omega(t)$

.4. t . t_p . $t =$.



.4.

$t_p = 0$

:

$$\omega(t) = 1 - Pt^2. \quad (5)$$

:

$$\omega(\tau) = 1 - P\tau^2 = \omega, \quad (6)$$

, :

$$P = \frac{(1 - \omega)}{\tau^2}. \quad (7)$$

:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \omega(t) dt = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} (1 - Pt^2) dt = 2 \left(1 - P \frac{\tau^3}{3} \right); \quad (8)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \omega(t) \cos \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} (1 - Pt^2) \cos \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \cos \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt - \frac{P}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} t^2 \cos \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt.$$

:

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \cos \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt = \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{\tau}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t \Big|_{-\tau}^{\tau} = 0$$

$$m = \frac{k\pi}{\tau}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} t^2 \cos mt dt &= t^2 \frac{\sin mt}{m} \Big|_{-\tau}^{\tau} + \frac{2}{m} \left[t \frac{\cos mt}{m} + \frac{\sin mt}{m^2} \right] \Big|_{-\tau}^{\tau} = \\ &= 2\tau^2 \frac{\sin m\tau}{m} + \frac{4}{m^2} \tau \cos m\tau + \frac{4}{m^3} \sin m\tau = \\ &= \frac{2\tau^3}{k\pi} \sin k\pi + \frac{4\tau^3}{k^2\pi^2} \cos k\pi + \frac{4\tau^3}{k^3\pi^3} \sin k\pi = (-1)^k \frac{4\tau^3}{k^3\pi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

,

a_k

:

$$a_k = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{4P\tau^2}{k^2\pi^2}. \quad (9)$$

,

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} (1 - Pt^2) \sin \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \sin \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt - \frac{P}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} t^2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{\tau} t dt. \quad (10)$$

$$m = \frac{k\pi}{\tau}$$

$$\int_{-\tau}^{\tau} t^2 \sin mt dt = \frac{2}{m} \left[\tau \frac{\sin mt}{m} \Big|_{-\tau}^{\tau} + \frac{1}{m^2} \cos mt \Big|_{-\tau}^{\tau} \right] = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$b_k = 0. \quad (12)$$

$$\omega(t) = \left(1 - P \frac{\tau^3}{3} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{4P\tau^2}{k^2\pi^2} \cos k \frac{\pi}{\tau} t. \quad (13)$$

$$\omega = \int_0^{\tau} \omega(t) dt. \quad (14)$$

$$\Phi(\omega). \quad (15)$$

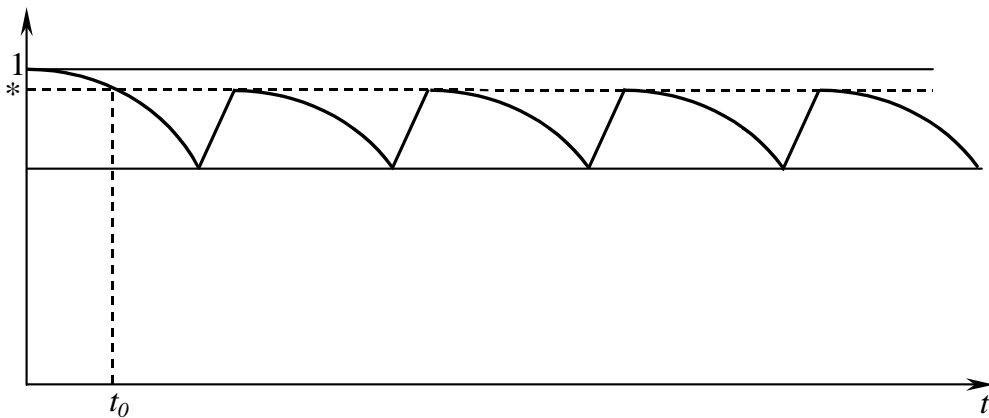
$$(15)$$

$$\Phi(\omega, \tau) = \bar{\Phi}(\omega, \tau). \quad (16)$$

$$\Phi(\omega, \tau)$$

$\omega(t)$, (, 70-80%).
.5.

t_0 *



.5.

(= *)

1. ... / ... , 1991. – 176 .
2. ... // ... – 2003. – 8. – 43-44.
3. ... // ... – 1987. – 3. – 9-12.
4. ... / ... , 1985. – 215 .
5. ... / ... , ... – 1990. – 218 .
6. ... : 05.15.04, 05.15.11 / ... , 1988. – 507 .
7. ... // ... – 2000. – 25-30.
8. ... / ... – 1933. – 85 .

622.831.3: 531.36

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UDC 622.831.3: 531.36

Vagonova Alexandra Grigor'evna, doctor of economic science, professor. **Solodiankin Alexandr Victorovich**, doctor of technical science, professor. **Yerohondina Tatiana Alexandrovich**, candidate of technical sciences, associate professor. **Shashenko Elena Alexandrivna**, assistant lecturer. National mining university. **Economic and mathematical model of extended generation in view of the regularly changing in time operating expenses.** The paper considers a probabilistic model of stability of an extended production, taking into account the cost of its implementation and subsequent maintenance. It is also taken into consideration performing periodic maintenance to achieve the minimum total cost for the entire period of operation. The solution of the problem may be the basis for optimal design of underground workings including the cost of maintenance.

Keywords: economic and mathematical model, extensive production, operating costs, coal mines.