

... , ... , ...

() .

τ .

e .

$$\tau = \int_0^{\infty} dt F(t) \tag{1}$$

τ ,

(1) .

$\dot{S}(k, \omega = 0) :$

$$\tau(k) = \frac{\pi S(k, \omega = 0)}{S(k)} \tag{2}$$

ρ ,

$$\rho \propto \int_0^{\infty} dt F_p(t) \tag{3}$$

[1]

$$\tau = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} t F(t) dt}{\int_0^{\infty} F(t) dt} \tag{4}$$

[2].

$$M_{n+1}(t)$$

$$M_n(t)$$

$$M_n(t)$$

$$\varepsilon_n = \frac{\tau_n}{\tau_{n+1}}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (5)$$

[3].

$$), \tau_n - M_n(t), \quad (5)$$

$$\varepsilon_n \in [0, +\infty].$$

$$\varepsilon_n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\tau_n \gg \tau_{n+1}.$$

$$\varepsilon_n \sim 1.$$

$$\varepsilon_n > 1.$$

(5)

$$M_n(t),$$

ε_0

$$M_n(t)$$

$$M_{n+1}(t),$$

ε_n

$$\tau_n = \operatorname{Re} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \tilde{M}_n(s), \quad \tilde{M}_n(s) = \int_0^{\infty} dt M_n(t) e^{-st}, \quad (6)$$

$$\tau_{n+1} = \operatorname{Re} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \tilde{M}_{n+1}(s), \quad \tilde{M}_{n+1}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} dt M_{n+1}(t) e^{-st},$$

 $\varepsilon_n \quad n > 0$ $\Omega_1^2, \Omega_2^2, \Omega_3^2, \dots$

$$\varepsilon_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\Omega_2^4 \Omega_4^4 \dots \Omega_{n+1}^2}{\Omega_1^4 \Omega_3^4 \dots \Omega_n^4} \tau_0^{-2}, & n = 1, 3, \dots, \\ \frac{\Omega_1^4 \Omega_3^4 \dots \Omega_{n+1}^2}{\Omega_2^4 \Omega_4^4 \dots \Omega_n^4} \tau_0^{-2}, & n = 2, 4, \dots \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12].

[1, 4, 5, 6,

(5) (n = 0)

[1].

 $v \in (0, 1),$

[12]

$$\frac{dM_n(t)}{dt} = -\Omega_{n+1}^2 \int_0^t d\tau M_{n+1}(\tau) M_n(t-\tau), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(Deborah number) D_e (, [13]).

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$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{F}(k, \omega) &= F'(k, \omega) + iF''(k, \omega) \\ \tilde{M}_1(k, \omega) &= M_1'(k, \omega) + iM_1''(k, \omega)\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

$$F', M_1', F'', M_1'' - \quad (11)$$

$$\mu_0(k, \omega) = F'^2(k, \omega), \quad (13a)$$

$$\mu_1(k, \omega) = M_1'^2(k, \omega) = \frac{F'^2(k, \omega)}{\Omega_1^4(k) [F'^2(k, \omega) + F''^2(k, \omega)]^2} \quad (13b)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_0(k, \omega) &= [\mu_0(k, \omega) / \mu_1(k, \omega)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\tilde{F}(k, \omega)}{\Omega_1^2(k)} \\ \varepsilon_0(k) &= \Omega_1^2(k) \left[\frac{\pi S(k, \omega=0)}{S(k)} \right]^2.\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

$$(10) \quad (11),$$

$$(\quad , \quad , \quad - \quad - \quad [14]).$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \right) \quad \varepsilon_n \\ & \quad \varepsilon_n(\omega) : \\ & \quad \varepsilon_n = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon_n(\omega), \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

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