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by

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Abstract

Nonstandard analysis is applied to derive generalized jump functions for radially symmetric, one-dimensional, magnetogasdynamic shock waves. It is assumed that the shock wave jumps occur on infinitesimal intervals, and the jump functions for the physical parameters occur smoothly across these intervals. Locally integrable predistributions of the Heaviside function are used to model the flow variables across a shock wave. The equations of motion expressed in nonconservative form are then applied to derive unambiguous relationships between the jump functions for the physical parameters for two families of self-similar flows. It is shown that the microstructures for these families of radially symmetric, magnetogasdynamic shock waves coincide in a nonstandard sense for a specified density jump function.

1 Introduction

In this article, generalized jump conditions are derived using nonstandard analysis for radially symmetric, one-dimensional, diverging and converging shock waves. The shock waves are modeled using the magnetogasdynamic equations in nonconservative form, assuming two families of similarity variables that reduce the governing partial differential equations into ordinary differential equations (ODEs). Nonstandard predistributions of the Heaviside functions are applied to model the microstructure of a shock wave jump. The microstructure of a flow consists of the functions that represent the field variables such as density, velocity, pressure, and magnetic flux across a shock

wave. A shock jump is modeled to occur over an infinitesimal interval with nonstandard jump functions. The nonstandard jump functions applied in the present analysis are given as follows: for a standard jump function $\phi(x)$, with jump $[\phi] \equiv \phi_1 - \phi_0$ at $x = 0$, define a nonstandard jump function by

$${}^*\phi(x) \equiv \phi_0 + [\phi]{}^*H(x), \quad (1)$$

where ${}^*H(x)$ is a nonstandard Heaviside function. Each flow parameter is assumed to have a distinct nonstandard jump function associated with it at the shock. This means that each flow variable may have a different nonstandard Heaviside function or microstructure across a shock wave. If the various Heaviside functions for the flow parameters have their jumps located on the same infinitesimal interval, then the governing equations, with products of generalized functions, yield unambiguous relationships between these Heaviside functions. Therefore, the use of predistributions of the Heaviside functions removes the mathematical inconsistencies associated with products of generalized functions such as $\delta \cdot H$ for the shock problems presented.

The present work generalizes the authors' research, Baty et al. [1, 2], on constructing nonstandard solutions across shock waves to radially symmetric, one-dimensional shock waves. The development shows that the microstructure for radially symmetric, magnetogasdynamic shock waves coincides and exhibits a weak uniqueness property (in a nonstandard sense that is made precise in the development) for all such flow fields.

2 Equations of Motion

2.1 Radially Symmetric Magnetogasdynamics

The equations governing the motion of symmetric, one-dimensional magnetogasdynamic (MGD) flows are given by

$$(\ln \rho)_t + u(\ln \rho)_r + u_r + \frac{\kappa u}{r} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$u_t + uu_r + \nu p_r + \mu \frac{\nu h}{r} (rh)_r = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$h_t + uh_r + hu_r + (\kappa - 1) \frac{hu}{r} = 0, \quad (4)$$

and

$$e_t + ue_r + \nu p(u_r + \frac{\kappa u}{r}) = 0, \quad (5)$$

where ρ is the density, ν is the specific volume ($\equiv \frac{1}{\rho}$), u is the velocity, p is the pressure, h is the tangential magnetic field strength, and e is the specific energy. The notation for partial differentiation is simplified to the subscript notation $\xi_r \equiv \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial r}$. Here $\kappa = 1, 2$ represents cylindrical and spherical coordinate systems, respectively; and μ is the magnetic permeability. Equations (2) to (5) are discussed in Christer and Helliwell [3] for cylindrical flows, and in Srivastava [4] for spherical flows.

The conservation of mass, momentum, magnetic flux, and energy Equations (2), (3), (4), and (5), represent four equations in terms of five physical variables. To close the system of equations, two equations of state must be added. The equations of state relate the thermodynamic variables ρ , p , e , and T . Assuming a calorically perfect gas, the energy Equation (5) may be shown to be equivalent to a conservation equation written in terms of entropy. Because shock propagation is not an isentropic process, any conservation equation derived assuming Equation (5) and a perfect gas will not be satisfied across a shock wave; therefore, the Equations (2) to (5) are replaced by the under-determined system of Equations (2) to (4) together with an entropy condition defined behind a shock. Generalized solutions relating the jump functions for ν , u , p , and h are then determined by specifying one of the unknown flow parameters and integrating the resulting Equations (2) to (4) in terms of this field variable.

The fourth term in the momentum equation consists of a product of the specific volume and the magnetic field with its spatial derivative. Because such nonlinearities produce approximation specific results for generalized solutions, nonstandard techniques are applied to analyze the equations across shock wave discontinuities. Nonstandard analysis simplifies the analysis of the equations and allows the derivation of physically correct relationships between the generalized solutions for the shock wave jump functions. Because the governing equations of motion are inviscid, the resulting system of differential equations are underdetermined and cannot yield a unique theoretical or physical microstructure.

2.2 Similarity Variables

The governing equations of motion are considered on two families of characteristic curves in the space-time domain. Along the characteristic curves, the equations of motion reduce to ordinary differential equations. The two families of characteristic curves correspond to diverging and converging MGD shock waves. Following the developments of Zel'dovich and Raizer [5], a similarity variable is introduced to define the characteristic curves:

$$\xi = \frac{r}{R} \text{ and } R = R(t). \quad (6)$$

Two forms of the similarity variable are considered here:

$$\xi_i = \frac{r_i}{R_i} = \frac{r_i}{A((-1)^{i+1}t_i)^{\alpha(i)}}, \quad (7)$$

where $i = 1, 2$ represents diverging and converging shock waves, respectively.

For both families of shock waves, the flow variables are assumed to be of the form

$$p(\xi_i) = \rho_0(R_i)\dot{R}_i^2\pi(\xi_i), \rho(\xi_i) = \rho_0(R_i)g(\xi_i), u(\xi_i) = \dot{R}_iv(\xi_i), \quad (8)$$

and

$$h(\xi_i) = \sqrt{\rho_0(R_i)\dot{R}_i}\eta(\xi_i). \quad (9)$$

In Equations (6) to (9), R_i , the location of the shock wave, and ρ_0 , the density in front of the shock wave, are the reference scales for the similarity solution; A and $\alpha(i)$ are constants.

For diverging shock waves ($i = 1$), the variables of Equations (6) and (7) are defined on

$$0 \leq t_1 < \infty, r_1 \leq R_1 < \infty, \text{ and } 0 \leq \xi_1 < 1, \quad (10)$$

and for converging shock waves ($i = 2$), the variables are defined on

$$-\infty < t_2 \leq 0, R_2 \leq r_2 < \infty, \text{ and } 1 \leq \xi_2 < \infty. \quad (11)$$

The similarity variable of Equation (11) also represents diverging shock waves emerging from the surface of a star, Srivastava [4]. In all cases, the shock front is located at $\xi_i = 1$ and the shock speeds are given by $D \equiv \dot{R}_i$.

Recalling that shock wave propagation is not an isentropic process, Equations (2), (3), and (4) are used to define ODEs relating the density ρ , velocity

u , pressure p , and magnetic field h across diverging shock waves. Because the resulting differential equations will be underdetermined, unique jump functions cannot be found using these equations. However, the analysis will yield unambiguous relationships between the jump functions for the flow parameters. A discussion of the uniqueness of the jump functions is given in Baty and Tucker [2].

3 Nonstandard Generalized Jump Functions

3.1 Predistributions of Generalized Functions

Nonstandard analysis studies the extension of number systems and function spaces to quotient spaces, which contain idealized elements that are infinitely large and infinitely small. For example, the real numbers, \mathbb{R} , may be extended to a hyperreal number system ${}^*\mathbb{R}$ that is defined as a quotient space resulting from applying an equivalence relation \sim on the set of sequences of real numbers, \mathbb{R}_s , indexed by the natural numbers \mathbb{N} as follows

$${}^*\mathbb{R} \equiv \mathbb{R}_s / \sim. \quad (12)$$

The equivalence relation \sim is defined by selecting an ultrafilter on \mathbb{N} . A resulting nonstandard set ${}^*\mathbb{R}$ may be shown to be a linearly ordered field.

Let S denote the real numbers or a set of functions such as the space of locally integrable functions, $\mathbb{L}_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$. Let $S^{\mathbb{R}^+}$ be the set of nets (f_ϵ) in S with parameter $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$. The nonstandard extension of S will then be defined to be the quotient space ${}^*S \equiv S^{\mathbb{R}^+} / \sim$ for a fixed equivalence relation. The use of nets provides a generalization of the definition of Equation (12). Details of nonstandard extensions may be found in Arkeryd et al. [6].

A nonstandard Dirac delta measure results for any standard function g that satisfies

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dx = 1, \quad (13)$$

by defining the internal function,

$${}^*\delta(x) = \Omega g(\Omega x), \quad (14)$$

where Ω is any infinite hyperreal number, Laugwitz [7]. To see how the internal function (14) acts like the delta measure, perform the integration

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Omega g(\Omega x) {}^*\phi(x) dx \approx {}^*\phi(0) \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \Omega g(\Omega x) dx \approx \phi(0), \quad (15)$$

where $\epsilon = \epsilon(\Omega)$ is an infinitesimal constant depending on Ω , and $\phi \in D(\mathbb{R})$ is an arbitrary standard test function. The result follows by taking the standard part of Equation (15).

In standard constructions, the delta measure results from abstract limits of regularizing sequences; on the other hand, in nonstandard constructions, the functional whose standard part produces the same result as the delta measure can be represented by uncountably many internal hyperreal functions with distinct microstructures. These internal functions are called predistributions and are defined here for the space of locally integrable functions ${}^*\mathbb{L}_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$. A function $f \in {}^*\mathbb{L}_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$ is called a predistribution if for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ ($\equiv \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$) it satisfies the following: i) $f^{(n)}$ is piecewise differentiable, ii) $f^{(n)} \in {}^*\mathbb{L}_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$, and iii) there exists a generalized function $T \in D'(\mathbb{R})$ such that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^{(n)}(x) {}^*\phi(x) dx \approx (-1)^n \langle T, \phi^{(n)} \rangle, \quad (16)$$

for all test functions $\phi \in D(\mathbb{R})$ and all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

As well as the delta measure, the analysis of shock wave jump conditions requires the use of nonstandard Heaviside functions. The standard Heaviside function can be represented by uncountably many functions or predistributions with distinct microstructures. To specify a nonstandard Heaviside function, let ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 be two infinitesimal numbers, at least one of which is not zero, $\epsilon_1 \approx \epsilon_2$ and $\epsilon_1 < \epsilon_2$. A nonstandard Heaviside function $H(x)$ is defined as follows

$${}^*H(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq \epsilon_1 \\ {}^*h(x) & \text{if } \epsilon_1 < x < \epsilon_2 \\ 1 & \text{if } x \geq \epsilon_2 \end{cases}. \quad (17)$$

In equation (17) ${}^*h(x)$ is assumed to be a piecewise differentiable function, which satisfies

$${}^*h(\epsilon_1) \approx 0 \text{ and } {}^*h(\epsilon_2) \approx 1. \quad (18)$$

Examples of nonstandard Heaviside functions are given in Baty et al. [1, 2]; more detail about spaces of nonstandard generalized functions and their multiplication, may be found in Todorov and Vernaev [8].

3.2 Jump Functions for Magnetogasdynamics

Along the families ($i = 1, 2$) of characteristic curves, the similarity solutions g_i , v_i , π_i , and η_i are assumed to be smooth nonstandard jump functions across a shock front

$$g_i(\xi_i) = g_0 + [g]G_i(\xi_i), \quad (19)$$

$$v_i(\xi_i) = v_0 + [v]K_i(\xi_i), \quad (20)$$

$$\pi_i(\xi_i) = \pi_0 + [\pi]L_i(\xi_i), \quad (21)$$

$$\eta_i(\xi_i) = \eta_0 + [\eta]H_i(\xi_i). \quad (22)$$

Here and in the following development, the *-notation is suppressed. In Equations (17), (18), (19), and (20), each Heaviside function is also assumed to have its jump contained on the same infinitesimal interval. The definition of the shock jump interval will depend on which similarity variable ξ_i is being applied. For diverging shock waves, ξ_1 , the jump interval is defined by $(1 - \epsilon, 1)$, whereas for converging shock waves, ξ_2 , the jump interval is defined by $(1, 1 + \epsilon)$. And for both families of shock waves, ϵ is an arbitrary fixed infinitesimal. The shock wave jump intervals are defined so that they are contained in the domains of the similarity variables.

On the end points of the shock wave jump intervals the nonstandard Heaviside functions are subject to zero or one boundary data. For the ξ_1 similarity variable, the boundary conditions become

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1(1 - \epsilon) \\ K_1(1 - \epsilon) \\ L_1(1 - \epsilon) \\ H_1(1 - \epsilon) \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} G_1(1) \\ K_1(1) \\ L_1(1) \\ H_1(1) \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (23)$$

and for the ξ_2 case, the boundary data are given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_2(1) \\ K_2(1) \\ L_2(1) \\ H_2(1) \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} G_2(1 + \epsilon) \\ K_2(1 + \epsilon) \\ L_2(1 + \epsilon) \\ H_2(1 + \epsilon) \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (24)$$

Across a radially symmetric, shock front, the density ρ_1 , the velocity u_1 , and the pressure p_1 are assumed to take the limiting values for a strong MGD shock

$$\rho_1 = \rho_0 \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1}, \quad (25)$$

$$u_1 = \frac{2}{\gamma + 1} D, \quad (26)$$

$$p_1 = \frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \rho_0 D^2 - \mu h_0^2 \frac{2\gamma}{(\gamma - 1)^2}, \quad (27)$$

$$h_1 = h_0 \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1}, \quad (28)$$

where γ is the ratio of specific heats. The strong shock jump conditions are discussed in a number of references, for example see Zel'dovich and Raizer [5].

Combining the general functional form of the similarity solutions (6) and (7) with the nonstandard jump functions (17) to (20), the Heaviside boundary data (21) and (22), and the physical boundary data (23) to (26), yields the nonstandard jump functions parameters

$$g_0 = 1 \text{ and } [g] = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} - 1, \quad (29)$$

$$v_0 = 0 \text{ and } [v] = \frac{2}{\gamma + 1}, \quad (30)$$

$$\pi_0 = 0 \text{ and } [\pi] = \frac{2}{\gamma + 1} - \frac{1}{M_h^2} \frac{2\gamma}{(\gamma - 1)^2}, \quad (31)$$

and

$$\eta_0 = \frac{1}{M_h} \text{ and } [\eta] = \frac{1}{M_h} \left(\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} - 1 \right). \quad (32)$$

In Equations (29) and (30), M_h is the magnetic Mach number, defined as the ratio of the shock velocity to the Alfvén velocity and is given by

$$M_h = D / (\sqrt{\mu} h_0 / \sqrt{\rho_0}), \quad (33)$$

where the square root of the magnetic permeability μ is assumed to be combined with the magnetic field strength h and is suppressed in the following development.

Now to determine relationships between the nonstandard Heaviside functions, G_i , K_i , L_i , and H_i , the equations of conservation of mass, momentum, and magnetic flux must be integrated in terms of the similarity variables ξ_i

for $i = 1, 2$. To this end, substituting Equations (9) and (10) into (2), (3) and (4) produces the two systems of ODEs,

$$\begin{bmatrix} [v] & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & [\pi] & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & [\eta] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} K_i \\ L_i \\ H_i \end{bmatrix}' = \begin{bmatrix} m(G_i) \\ n(G_i) \\ o(G_i) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (34)$$

where

$$\begin{bmatrix} m(G_i) \\ n(G_i) \\ o(G_i) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_i(\ln g_i)' - (\kappa/\xi_i + (\ln g_i)')v_i - \delta(i) \\ -g_i\lambda(i)v_i + (v_i - \xi_i)v_i' - \eta_i\eta_i' - \eta_i^2/\xi_i \\ -\eta_i(v_i' + (\kappa - 1)v_i/\xi_i + \delta(i) + \lambda(i))/(v_i - \xi_i) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (35)$$

and where $(\cdot)' \equiv d/d\xi_i$. In Equation (34),

$$\lambda(i) \equiv (\alpha(i) - 1)/\alpha(i). \quad (36)$$

Details of the derivation of Equations (34) and (35) are given in Chapter XII of Zel'dovich and Razier [5]. The parameters $\delta(i)$ and $\alpha(i)$ are assumed to be constants that depend on the initial density $\rho_0(R_i)$ and radial R_i functions, respectively. The parameters $\alpha(i)$ are assumed to be a constant $\neq 1$. For $\alpha(i) = 1$, a similarity variable occurs that has an exponential rather than a power-law character. All the shock wave jump conditions considered here are assumed to follow a power-law scaling relation.

The first equation of (34) may be integrated to solve for either g_i or v_i . Because this equation forms a linear ODE for v_i in terms g_i ,

$$\frac{dv_i}{d\xi_i} + \left(\frac{\kappa}{\xi_i} + (\ln g_i)'\right)v_i = \xi_i(\ln g_i)' - \delta(i), \quad (37)$$

v_i is determined as a function g_i .

Integrating Equation (37) with respect to ξ_i yields

$$v_i(\xi_i) = \frac{1}{\xi_i^\kappa g_i(\xi_i)} \left[\xi_i^{\kappa+1} g_i(\xi_i) - 1 - (\kappa + 1 + \delta(i)) \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} \tau^\kappa g_i(\tau) d\tau \right], \quad (38)$$

where $\xi_0 = 1 + (i - 2)\epsilon$, and $\xi_R = 1 + (i - 1)\epsilon$.

To show that Equation (38) gives a jump function, it must be shown to satisfy the boundary conditions of Equation (21) (or (22)) and Equation (28). From experimental shock data, g_i is assumed to be strictly monotonically

increasing as a function of ξ_i ; with this assumption, the integral in Equation (38) satisfies

$$0 < \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_R} \tau^\kappa g_i(\tau) d\tau \leq g_i(\xi_R) \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_R} \tau^\kappa d\tau. \quad (39)$$

But recalling that

$$(1 \pm \epsilon)^k \approx 1 \text{ for } |k| > 0, \quad (40)$$

implies that

$$0 < \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_R} \tau^\kappa g_i(\tau) d\tau \leq \omega, \quad (41)$$

where ω is an infinitesimal. Equations (38) and (41) then yield

$$v_i(\xi_i) \approx \frac{1}{\xi_i^\kappa g_i(\xi_i)} [\xi_i^{\kappa+1} g_i(\xi_i) - 1], \quad (42)$$

and

$$v_i(\xi_R) \approx \frac{2}{\gamma + 1}, \quad (43)$$

therefore together with $v(\xi_0) \approx 0$, it follows from Equation (18) that v_i is a nonstandard jump function. Equation (42) is the homogeneous part of the solution of Equation (37), which implies that the nonhomogeneous term generates an infinitesimal contribution to the velocity jump function across the shock wave.

Next, the second equation in (34) gives a linear ODE for π_i in terms of v_i , g_i , and η_i

$$\frac{d\pi_i}{d\xi_i} = -g_i(\lambda(i)v_i + (v_i - \xi_i)v_i') - \eta_i\eta_i' - \frac{\eta_i^2}{\xi_i}. \quad (44)$$

Integrating Equation (44) with respect to ξ_i produces

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(\xi_i) = & -\lambda(i) \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} g_i(\tau) v_i(\tau) d\tau - \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} g_i(\tau) (v_i(\tau) - \tau) v_i'(\tau) d\tau \\ & - \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} \eta_i(\tau) (\eta_i'(\tau) + \eta_i(\tau) \tau^{-1}) d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

Equation (45) may be determined as a function of g_i and η_i by combining (45) with Equation (38). Moreover, it may be shown that Equation (45)

yields a jump function and satisfies Equation (21) (or (22)) and Equation (33). This follows by combining Equation (45) with Equation (41) and using the logic of Equations (37) to (39) to neglect all solution terms bounded by infinitesimals. Equation (45) then reduces to

$$\pi_i(\xi_i) \approx \xi_i^{-\kappa} v_i(\xi_i) - v_i(\xi_0) + \frac{1}{2} \eta_i^2(\xi_0) - \frac{1}{2} \eta_i^2(\xi_i). \quad (46)$$

Therefore, evaluating Equation (46) at ξ_0 and ξ_R gives

$$\pi_i(\xi_0) \approx 0 \text{ and } \pi_i(\xi_R) \approx \frac{2}{\gamma + 1} - \frac{1}{M_h^2} \frac{2\gamma}{(\gamma - 1)^2}, \quad (47)$$

and π_i is a nonstandard jump function.

The third equation in (34) gives a linear ODE for η_i in terms of v_i

$$\frac{1}{\eta_i} \frac{d\eta_i}{d\xi_i} = -(v_i' + (\kappa - 1)v_i/\xi_i + \delta(i) + \lambda(i))/(v_i - \xi_i). \quad (48)$$

Integrating Equation (48) with respect to the variable ξ_i gives

$$\eta_i(\xi_i) = \frac{1}{M_h} \exp(F_i(\xi_i)), \quad (49)$$

where

$$F_i(\xi_i) = - \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} \left[[v_i'(\tau) + (\kappa - 1) \frac{v_i(\tau)}{\tau} + \delta(i) + \lambda(i)] / (v_i(\tau) - \tau) \right] d\tau. \quad (50)$$

By combining Equation (50) with (42) and by again assuming that g_i is strictly monotonically increasing and that v_i is bounded across a shock wave, Equation (50) simplifies to

$$F_i(\xi_i) \approx \ln(g_i(\xi_i)/g_i(\xi_0)). \quad (51)$$

Equation (51) results by neglecting all the solution terms of Equation (50) that are bounded by infinitesimals. It then follows that η_i is a nonstandard jump function, because at ξ_0 and ξ_1 , Equations (49) and (51) yield

$$\eta_i(\xi_0) \approx \frac{1}{M_h} \text{ and } \eta_i(\xi_R) \approx \frac{1}{M_h} \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1}. \quad (52)$$

Equations (17) to (20), and Equations (23) to (26) imply that the pre-distributions of the Heaviside functions G_i , K_i , L_i , and H_i modeling the microstructures of radially symmetric, diverging and converging, MGD shocks are distinct:

$$G_i \neq K_i \neq L_i \neq H_i, \quad (53)$$

and

$$G_i \approx H_i. \quad (54)$$

Relations (53) and (54) hold for both similarity variables ξ_1 and ξ_2 defined by Equations (6), (7), (9), and (10). Moreover, the jump functions for the density g_i , velocity v_i , pressure π_i , and magnetic field η_i are related by the integral equations

$$v_i(\xi_i) = \frac{1}{\xi_i^\kappa g_i(\xi_i)} \left[\xi_i^{\kappa+1} g_i(\xi_i) - 1 - (\kappa + 1 + \delta(i)) \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} \tau^\kappa g_i(\tau) d\tau \right], \quad (55)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(\xi_i) = & -\lambda(i) \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} g_i(\tau) v_i(\tau) d\tau - \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} g_i(\tau) (v_i(\tau) - \tau) v_i'(\tau) d\tau \\ & - \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} \eta_i(\tau) (\eta_i'(\tau) + \eta_i(\tau) \tau^{-1}) d\tau, \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

and

$$\eta_i(\xi_i) = \frac{1}{M_h} \exp(F_i(\xi_i)), \quad (57)$$

where

$$F_i(\xi_i) = - \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_i} \left[[v_i'(\tau) + (\kappa - 1) \frac{v_i(\tau)}{\tau} + \delta(i) + \lambda(i)] / (v_i(\tau) - \tau) \right] d\tau. \quad (58)$$

The nonstandard functions $g_i, v_i, \pi_i, \eta_i \in {}^*\mathbb{L}_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$ are solutions of the boundary value problem defined by Equations (34) and (35) and Equations (23) through (28) if the equality relation $=$ is replaced with the infinitesimal equivalence relation \approx in Equation (34). Equations (42), (46), (49), and (51), which neglect infinitesimal terms in the nonstandard jump functions v_i , π_i , or η_i , are infinitesimally close to the same flow variable jump function (v_i , π_i , or η_i) for all radially symmetric, diverging and converging, MGD shocks for a fixed similarity variable ξ_i . Moreover, if the two similarity variables ξ_1 and ξ_2 are related by $\xi_2 = 2 - \xi_1$ and $g_1(\xi_1) = g_2(2 - \xi_1)$,

then Equations (55), (56), (57), and (58) represent the microstructures of all radially symmetric, one-dimensional magnetogasdynamic shock waves up to the nonstandard equivalence relation \approx . Moreover, taking the standard part of the nonstandard jump functions g_i , v_i , π_i , or η_i yields standard $\mathbb{L}_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$ generalized solutions for the shock wave jump conditions.

Examples of the microstructures for converging shock waves and diverging shock waves on the surface of a star are given in Baty et al. [1, 2] for the density jump function g ,

$$g(\xi) = 1 + [g]\left(\frac{\xi - 1}{\epsilon}\right)^n, \quad (59)$$

for specified values of n . Applying a density jump function of this form to radially symmetric, diverging ($i = 1$), and converging ($i = 2$) shock waves, then yields

$$g_1(\xi_1) = 1 + [g]\left(\frac{1 - \xi_1}{\epsilon}\right)^n, \quad (60)$$

and

$$g_2(\xi_2) = 1 + [g]\left(\frac{\xi_2 - 1}{\epsilon}\right)^n. \quad (61)$$

From Equations (60) and (61) it follows that

$$g_1(\xi_1) = g_2(2 - \xi_1), \quad (62)$$

so that the jump functions v_i , π_i , and η_i satisfy

$$v_1(\xi_1) \approx v_2(2 - \xi_1), \quad (63)$$

$$\pi_1(\xi_1) \approx \pi_2(2 - \xi_1), \quad (64)$$

and

$$\eta_1(\xi_1) \approx \eta_2(2 - \xi_1), \quad (65)$$

on the interval $(1 - \epsilon, 1)$.

4 Summary and Conclusions

This article derived nonstandard jump conditions for radially symmetric, one-dimensional, diverging and converging shock waves in magnetogasdynamic flows. Predistributions of the Heaviside function were applied to model the

microstructure of the flow field across shock waves. For flow variables with their jumps defined on the same infinitesimal interval, it was shown that the equations of motion written in nonconservative form produced unambiguous relations between the various nonstandard Heaviside functions. Because inviscid flow was assumed, the governing equations were underdetermined and only produced the relations between the field variable Heaviside functions. The main conclusions of the study are as follows:

1. Nonstandard analysis was used to construct generalized solutions of the radially symmetric, one-dimensional magnetogasdynamic equations across shock waves. The functions constructed here are piecewise differentiable elements of the function space ${}^*\mathbb{L}_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$. The relations between the nonstandard Heaviside functions were derived unambiguously from the equations of motion in nonconservative form. Distinct nonstandard jump functions were obtained for the density, velocity, pressure, and magnetic field for both diverging and converging flows.
2. If the two similarity variables ξ_1 and ξ_2 are related affinely and orientated on a common shock jump interval for a specified density jump function, the microstructures of all radially symmetric, one-dimensional magnetogasdynamic shock waves coincide up to the nonstandard equivalence relation \approx .

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