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$$[1.2].$$

$$(d \approx 1).$$

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$$\frac{Q-q}{Q} = 1 - \frac{n^3 \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{8n^3 r^3} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{6} \approx 0.5$$

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 $\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{1-t}$ 

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[6].

$$P_k,$$
  
, ...  $P_k \leq \frac{2\sigma}{r}, \qquad \sigma$  – ,  $r$  –

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 $x, y, u, v, g \in \mathbb{R}^3 -$ 

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$$X: \ddot{x} = u + g, Y: \ddot{y} = v + g$$
(1.1)  
:  $g = (0.0, -g) -$ 

,

$$u(t) v(t)$$
 , (1.1)

$$t = 0$$
  
  $x(0) = x^{0}, \quad \dot{x}(0) = \dot{x}^{0}; \quad y(0) = y^{0}, \quad \dot{y}(0) = \dot{y}^{0}$  (1.2)

$$x(_{x}) = x^{0}, \quad \dot{x}(_{x}) = \dot{x}^{0}; \quad y(_{y}) = y^{0}, \quad \dot{y}(_{y}) = \dot{y}^{0}$$
(1.3)  
$$t = T_{x}, \qquad t = T_{y}, \qquad ,$$

$$\|x(t) - y(t)\| \neq 0, \ t \in [0, T], \ T = \min(T_x, T_y)$$
(1.4)

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2.

. (1.1)  $\dot{x} = A_x x + B_x u; \ \dot{y} = A_y y + B_y v$  (2.1) , :

$$A_{x,y} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{x,y}^{1} & (0) & (0) \\ (0) & A_{x,y}^{2} & (0) \\ (0) & (0) & A_{x,y}^{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (0) = \begin{pmatrix} 00 \\ 00 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_{x}^{i} = A_{y}^{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad i = 1,2,3 \quad (2.2)$$
$$B_{x,y} = (B_{x,y}^{1} & B_{x,y}^{2} & B_{x,y}^{3})^{T}, \quad B_{x}^{1} = B_{y}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 000 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{x}^{2} = B_{y}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 000 \\ 010 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{x}^{3} = B_{y}^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 000 \\ 001 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = (x_1^{(1)}, x_1^{(2)}, x_2^{(1)}, x_2^{(2)}, x_3^{(1)}, x_3^{(2)})^T, \quad y = (y_1^{(1)}, y_1^{(2)}, y_2^{(1)}, y_2^{(2)}, y_3^{(1)}, y_3^{(2)})^T$$
(2.3)

$$u = (u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3} - g)^{T}, v = (v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3} - g)^{T}$$

$$x (2.3) \qquad (1.4) \qquad :$$

$$\|x(t) - y(t)\| = \| \begin{aligned} x_{1}(t) - y_{1}(t) \\ x_{2}(t) - y_{2}(t) \\ x_{3}(t) - y_{3}(t) \\ \end{aligned} \neq 0, t \in [0, T], T = \min(T_{x}, T_{y}) \qquad (2.4)$$

$$(2.1)$$

$$x(t) = \Phi_{x}(t) \left[ x^{0} + \int_{0}^{t} \Phi_{x}^{-1}(\ddagger) B_{x}(\ddagger) u(\ddagger) d\ddagger \right],$$
  

$$y(t) = \Phi_{y}(t) \left[ y^{0} + \int_{0}^{t} \Phi_{y}^{-1}(\ddagger) B_{y}(\ddagger) v(\ddagger) d\ddagger \right]$$
(2.5)  
(t)  $\Phi_{y}(t) = 0$ 

 $\Phi_x(t),\,\Phi_y(t)$ 

$$\Phi_{x} = \Phi_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\Phi}(t) & (0) & (0) \\ (0) & \overline{\Phi}(t) & (0) \\ (0) & (0) & \overline{\Phi}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \ \overline{\Phi}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ (0) = \begin{pmatrix} 00 \\ 00 \end{pmatrix}$$
(2.6)

u(t), v(t),

(1.3) (2.5),

(2.4)  
$$\int_{0}^{T_{x}} \Phi_{x}^{-1}(t) B_{x}(t) u(t) dt = \Phi_{x}^{-1}(T_{x}) x^{1} - x^{0},$$
$$\int_{0}^{T_{y}} \Phi_{y}^{-1}(t) B_{y}(t) v(t) dt = \Phi_{y}^{-1}(T_{y}) y^{1} - y^{0}$$
$$t \in [0, T], T = \min(T_{x}, T_{y}).$$

$$\begin{array}{c} & (1.4), & [1,2] \\ u(t) = Q_x^T(t)C_x, \ Q_x(t) = \Phi_x^{-1}(t)B_x(t), \ v(t) = Q_y^T(t)C_y, \ Q_y(t) = \Phi_y^{-1}(t)B_y(t) \\ C_x, \ C_y - & - \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

$$(2.8)$$

$$R_{x}(T_{x})C_{x} = \Phi_{x}^{-1}(T_{x})x^{1} - x^{0}, \qquad R_{x}(T_{x}) = \int_{0}^{T_{x}} Q_{x}(t)Q_{x}^{T}(t)dt$$
(2.9)

$$R_{y}(T_{y})C_{y} = \Phi_{y}^{-1}(T_{y})y^{1} - y^{0}, \qquad R_{y}(T_{y}) = \int_{0}^{T_{y}} Q_{y}(t)Q_{y}^{T}(t)dt$$
(1.1), 
$$R_{x}(T_{x}), \quad R_{y}(T_{y}) - Q_{y}^{T}(t)dt$$

[3] (2.9)  

$$C_{x} = R_{x}^{-1}(T_{x})(\Phi_{x}^{-1}(T_{x})x^{1} - x^{0}), C_{y} = R_{y}^{-1}(T_{y})(\Phi_{y}^{-1}(T_{y})y^{1} - y^{0})$$
(2.10)  
(2.5), (2.8)-(2.10),  $u(t)$ ,  $v(t)$   
 $x(t), y(t)$  :

$$u(t) = F_{x}(t,T_{x}) \cdot (x^{*})^{T}, \ v(t) = F_{y}(t,T_{y}) \cdot (y^{*})^{T}$$

$$(2.11)$$

$$x(t) = G_{x}(t,T_{x}) \cdot (x^{*})^{T}, \ y(t) = G_{y}(t,T_{y}) \cdot (y^{*})^{T}$$

$$F_{x} = (F_{x}^{0},F_{x}^{1}), \ F_{y} = (F_{y}^{0},F_{y}^{1}), \ G_{x} = (G_{x}^{0},G_{x}^{1}), \ G_{y} = (G_{y}^{0},G_{y}^{1})$$

$$x^{*} = (x^{0},x^{1}), \ y^{*} = (y^{0},y^{1})$$

$$G_{x}, \ G_{y} \quad F_{x}, \ F_{y}$$

$$G_{x}^{0}(t,T_{x}) = \Phi_{x}(t) - \Phi_{x}(t)R_{x}(t)R_{x}^{-1}(T_{x}), \ G_{x}^{1}(t,T_{x}) = \Phi_{x}(t)\Phi_{x}^{-1}(T_{x})R_{x}^{-1}(T_{x})$$

$$F_{x}^{0}(t,T_{x}) = -(\Phi_{x}^{-1}(t)B_{x}(t))^{T}R_{x}^{-1}(T_{x}), \ F_{x}^{1}(t,T_{x}) = (\Phi_{x}^{-1}(t)B_{x}(t))^{T}R_{x}^{-1}(T_{x})$$

$$G_{y}^{0}(t,T_{y}) = \Phi_{y}(t) - \Phi_{y}(t)R_{y}(t)R_{y}^{-1}(T_{y}), \ G_{y}^{1}(t,T_{y}) = \Phi_{y}(t)\Phi_{y}^{-1}(T_{y})R_{y}^{-1}(T_{y})$$

$$F_{y}^{0}(t,T_{y}) = -(\Phi_{y}^{-1}(t)B_{y}(t))^{T}R_{y}^{-1}(T_{y}), F_{y}^{1}(t,T_{y}) = (\Phi_{y}^{-1}(t)B_{y}(t))^{T}R_{y}^{-1}(T_{y})\Phi_{y}^{-1}(T_{y})$$

$$(2.8)-(2.12) \qquad x(t,T_{x}) - y(t,T_{y}) = z(t,T_{x},T_{y})$$

$$z(t,T_{x},T_{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} z_{1}(t,T_{x},T_{y}) \\ z_{2}(t,T_{x},T_{y}) \\ z_{3}(t,T_{x},T_{y}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}(t,T_{x}) - y_{1}(t,T_{y}) \\ x_{2}(t,T_{x}) - y_{2}(t,T_{y}) \\ x_{3}(t,T_{x}) - y_{3}(t,T_{y}) \end{pmatrix} = \overline{G}(t,T_{x},T_{y}) \ge 2^{0,1}$$
(2.13)

$$\overline{G}(t,T_x, \ _y) = (\overline{G}_x^0(t,T_x) \ \overline{G}_x^1(t,T_x) \ -\overline{G}_y^0(t,T_y) \ -\overline{G}_y^1(t,T_y))$$
(2.14)  
$$\mathbf{x}(t,T_x) = (\mathbf{x}(t,T_x) \ \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t,T_x) \ \mathbf{x}(t,T_x) \ \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t,T_x) \ \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t,T_y))^T$$

$$\begin{split} & \chi(t, T_x) = (\chi_1(t, T_x), \chi_1(t, T_x), \chi_2(t, T_x), \chi_2(t, T_x), \chi_3(t, T_x), \chi_3(t, T_x)) \\ & y(t, T_y) = (y_1(t, T_y), \dot{y}_1(t, T_y), y_2(t, T_y), \dot{y}_2(t, T_y), y_3(t, T_y), \dot{y}_3(t, T_y))^T \\ & z^{0,1} = (x^0, x^1, y^0, y^1)^T, x^{0,1} = (x^0_1, \dot{x}^0_1, x^0_2, \dot{x}^0_2, x^0_3, \dot{x}^0_3, x^1_1, \dot{x}^1_1, x^1_2, \dot{x}^1_2, x^1_3, \dot{x}^1_3)^T \\ & y^{0,1} = (y^0_1, \dot{y}^0_1, y^0_2, \dot{y}^0_2, y^0_3, \dot{y}^0_3, y^1_1, \dot{y}^1_1, y^1_2, \dot{y}^1_2, y^1_3, \dot{y}^1_3)^T \\ \hline & \overline{G}_x^{0}(t, T_x) = \begin{pmatrix} g^{0x}_{11} g^{0x}_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & g^{0x}_{11} g^{0x}_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & g^{0x}_{11} g^{0x}_{12} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{G}_x^1(t, T_x) = \begin{pmatrix} g^{1x}_{11} g^{1x}_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & g^{1x}_{11} g^{1x}_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & g^{0y}_{11} g^{0y}_{12} \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline & \overline{G}_y^{0}(t, T_y) = \begin{pmatrix} g^{0y}_{11} g^{0y}_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g^{0y}_{11} g^{0y}_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & g^{0y}_{11} g^{0y}_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & g^{0y}_{11} g^{0y}_{12} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{G}_y^1(t, T_y) = \begin{pmatrix} g^{1y}_{11} g^{1y}_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g^{1y}_{11} g^{1y}_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & g^{1y}_{11} g^{1y}_{12} \end{pmatrix} \\ g^{0x}_{11} = 1 - 2t^3 / T_x^3 - 3t^2 / T_x^2, \quad g^{0x}_{12} = t + t^3 / T_x^2 - 2t^2 / T_x^2, \quad g^{1x}_{11} = -2t^3 / T_x^3 + 3t^2 / T_x^2 \\ g^{1x}_{12} = t^3 / T_x^2 - t^2 / T_x, \quad g^{0y}_{11} = 1 - 2t^3 / T_y^3 - 3t^2 / T_y^2 \\ g^{1y}_{11} = -2t^3 / T_y^3 + 3t^2 / T_y^2, \quad g^{1y}_{12} = t^3 / T_y^2 - t^2 / T_y, \quad g^{0y}_{12} = t + t^3 / T_y^2 - 2t^2 / T_y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= T_{x} = \min(T_{x}, T_{y}), \qquad T_{y} = T_{x} + \alpha, \quad \alpha = \text{const} > 0$$

$$\|2.15) \qquad (2.15) \qquad (2.16) \qquad (2.$$

$$(2.16) \quad x \quad , x_1(t,T_x) - y_1(t,T_y) = 0, \ x_2(t,T_x) - y_2(t,T_y) = 0, \ x_3(t,T_x) - y_3(t,T_y) = 0$$
(2.17)  
$$t \in [0,T_x].$$

$$(T_x, T_y) = \begin{pmatrix} h(T_x, T_y) & 0 & 0\\ 0 & h(T_x, T_y) & 0\\ 0 & 0 & h(T_x, T_y) \end{pmatrix}$$
(2.19)

$$\begin{split} h(T_x,T_y) &= \int_0^x \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^2 [(g_{1j}^{0x}(t,T_x))^2 + (g_{1j}^{0y}(t,T_x,T_y))^2] + \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^2 [(g_{1j}^{1x}(t,T_x))^2 + (g_{1j}^{1y}(t,T_x,T_y))^2] \right\} dt \\ &\qquad (2.19) \qquad , \qquad h(T_x,T_y) > 0 \,. \end{split}$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} (g_{11}^{0x}(t,T_x))^2 dt = \int_{0}^{x} (g_{11}^{1x}(t,T_x))^2 dt = \frac{13}{35}T_x$$
(2.21)(a)

$$\int_{0}^{x} (g_{12}^{0x}(t,T_x))^2 dt = \frac{1}{105} T_x, \quad \int_{0}^{x} (g_{12}^{1x}(t,T_x))^2 dt = \frac{9}{105} T_x^3$$
(2.21)(b)

$$\int_{0}^{s} (g_{11}^{0y}(t,T_{x},T_{y}))^{2} dt = T_{x} \left(\frac{4}{7} S^{6} - 2S^{5} + \frac{9}{5} S^{4} + S^{3} - 2S^{2} + 1\right)$$
(2.21)(c)

$$\int_{0}^{s} (g_{12}^{0y}(t,T_x,T_y))^2 dt = T_x^3 \left(\frac{1}{7}S^4 - \frac{2}{3}S^3 + \frac{6}{5}S^2 - S + \frac{1}{3}\right)$$
(2.21)(d)

$$\int_{0}^{x} (g_{11}^{1y}(t,T_{x},T_{y}))^{2} dt = T_{x} S^{4} \left(\frac{4}{7} S^{2} - 2S + \frac{9}{5}\right)$$
(2.21)(e)

$$\int_{0}^{x} (g_{12}^{1y}(t,T_{x},T_{y}))^{2} dt = T_{x}^{3} S^{2} \left(\frac{4}{9} S^{4} - 3S^{3} + \frac{44}{7} S^{2} - 4S + \frac{4}{5}\right)$$
(2.21)(f)  
.17) :

(2.17)

$$\frac{T_x}{T_y} = \frac{T_x}{T_x + \Gamma} = \frac{1}{1 + \Gamma/T_x} = S$$
(2.22)
(2.22)

$$0 < s < 1.$$

$$(2.21)(c)-(f),$$

$$(2.21)(c),$$

$$(2.21)(d)$$

$$(2.21)(f),$$

$$(2.21)(a)-(2.21)(f) , , h(T_x, T_y) > 0. , S^* > 0$$

$$x \qquad 0 < S < 1, (2.22)$$

$$T_x^* = \frac{\Gamma S^*}{1 - S^*},$$

(2.19). (2.19). (2.17) 
$$\Gamma = 0$$
,  $T_y = T_x$ , ...  $S = 1$ .  
(2.19). (2.17)  $\Gamma = 0$ ,  $T_y = T_x$ , ...  $S = 1$ .

$$(2.21)(\ )-({\rm f}) \label{eq:2.21} H(T_x,T_y) \, .$$

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 $\Omega_{i}(i=1,2,3) - \mathbf{x} \qquad \alpha_{i}, \quad (\alpha_{2}+2\alpha_{1}+\alpha_{3} \leq 2\pi)$   $(r,\vartheta).$ :

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$$\begin{cases} r\frac{\partial\sigma_{r}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial\tau_{r9}}{\partial9} + \sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\theta} = 0\\ \frac{\partial\sigma_{\theta}}{\partial9} + r\frac{\partial\tau_{r9}}{\partial r} + 2\tau_{r9} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

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$$\Delta(\sigma_r + \sigma_{\vartheta}) = 0, \ \Delta = \frac{\partial}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \vartheta^2}$$
(1.2)

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{9}^{(2)}(r-\alpha_{1}) = \sigma_{9}^{(1)}(r-\alpha_{1}) \\ \tau_{r9}^{(2)}(r,-\alpha_{1}) = \tau_{r9}^{(1)}(r,-\alpha_{1}) \end{cases}, \begin{cases} u_{2}(r,-\alpha_{1}) = u_{1}(r,-\alpha_{1}) \\ v_{2}(r,-\alpha_{1}) = v_{1}(r,-\alpha_{1}) \end{cases}$$
(1.4)

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$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{9}^{(3)}(r,\alpha_{1}) = \sigma_{9}^{(1)}(r,\alpha_{1}), \\ \tau_{r9}^{(3)}(r,\alpha_{1}) = \tau_{r9}^{(1)}(r,\alpha_{1}), \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_{3}(r,\alpha_{1}) = u_{1}(r,\alpha_{1}) \\ v_{3}(r,\alpha_{1}) = v_{1}(r,\alpha_{1}) \end{cases}$$
(1.5)

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\vartheta}^{+}(r,0) = \sigma_{\vartheta}^{-}(r,0) = P(r) \\ \tau_{r\vartheta}^{+}(r,0) = \tau_{r\vartheta}^{-}(r,0) = T(r) \end{cases}$$
(1.6)

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$$\begin{cases}
\mathsf{v}_{r}^{+}(r,0) - \mathsf{v}_{r}^{-}(r,0) = \{ (r) = \begin{cases} \{ (r) & r \in (l_{1},l_{2}) \\ 0 & r \notin (l_{1},l_{2}) \end{cases} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial [} \left[ \mathsf{v}_{r}^{+}(r,0) - \mathsf{v}_{r}^{-}(r,0) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \left[ \mathsf{X}_{r[}^{+}(r,0) - \mathsf{X}_{r[}^{-}(r,0) \right] = \\
= \Psi(r) = \begin{cases} \Psi(r) & r \in (l_{1},l_{2}) \\ 0 & r \notin (l_{1},l_{2}) \end{cases} \\
- & , l_{1} & l_{2} - \end{cases}$$
(1.7)

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 $\epsilon_r$  ,  $\gamma_{r\vartheta}$  –

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$$\begin{array}{l}
, \\
: \\
\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{\langle -x} + K_{11}^{(1)}(\langle , x \rangle) \right] \left\{_{1}(\langle \rangle) d \langle + + + \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ \frac{1}{\langle -x} + K_{12}^{(1)}(\langle , x \rangle) \right] \left[ \mathbb{E}_{1}(\langle \rangle) d \langle = \mathbb{P}(x) \right] \\
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{\langle -x} + K_{21}^{(2)}(\langle , x \rangle) \right] \left\{_{1}(\langle \rangle) d \langle + + + + \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ \frac{1}{\langle -x} + K_{22}^{(2)}(\langle , x \rangle) \right] \left[ \mathbb{E}_{1}(\langle \rangle) d \langle = \mathbb{T}(x) \right] \\
K_{ij}^{(j)}(\xi, x), \ \mathbb{P}_{1}(x), \mathbb{T}_{1}(x) , \end{array} \right], \qquad (1.8)$$

•

$$: D(\sim_{21}, \sim_{23}, m_1, m_2, m_3, r_1, r_2, r_3) = 0$$

$$(\sim_{21} = \sim_2 / \sim_1, \sim_{31} = \sim_3 / \sim_1) m_i = 4(1 - \epsilon_i), m_i = 4/(1 + \epsilon_i)$$
(1.9)

 $v_i$  –

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$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{\mu_2 (m_1 + 1) - \mu_1}{\mu_2 - \mu_1}; \\ b = \frac{\mu_1 (m_2 - 1) - \mu_1}{\mu_2 - \mu_1}; \\ d = \frac{\mu_1 (m_2 - 1) - \mu_3}{\mu_3 - \mu_1} \end{cases} \begin{cases} c = \frac{\mu_3 (m_1 + 1) - \mu_1}{\mu_3 - \mu_1} \\ d = \frac{\mu_1 (m_2 - 1) - \mu_3}{\mu_3 - \mu_1} \end{cases}$$
(1.10)

$$D(a,b,c,d) = K_1^{(4)}a^2d^2 + K_2^{(4)}c^2b^2 + K_3^{(4)}b^2d^2 + K_4^{(4)}abd^2 + K_5^{(4)}b^2cd + K_6^{(4)}abcd + K_6^{(4)}abcd + K_1^{(3)}a^2d + K_2^{(3)}bc^2 + K_3^{(3)}b^2d + K_4^{(3)}bd^2 + K_5^{(3)}b^2c + K_6^{(3)}ad^2 + K_7^{(3)}abd + K_8^{(3)}abc + K_9^{(3)}bcd + K_{10}^{(3)}acd + K_1^{(2)}a^2 + K_2^{(2)}b^2 + K_3^{(2)}c^2 + K_4^{(2)}d^2 + K_5^{(2)}ab + K_2^{(6)}ac + K_7^{(2)}ad + K_8^{(2)}bc + K_9^{(2)}bd + K_{10}^{(2)}cd + K_1^{(1)}a + K_2^{(1)}b + K_1^{(1)}c + K_4^{(1)} + K_0 = 0$$
(1.11)  

$$K_i^{(j)} = K_i^{(j)}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

. ,  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$   $\mu_1 = \mu_3$ ,

$$\begin{split} \mu_{1} &= \mu_{3}, \, m_{3} = m_{1}, \\ & & \left[6\right]: \\ & K\left(s, \alpha_{2}\right)\alpha^{2} + K\left(s, \alpha_{1}\right)\beta^{2} + \left[K\left(s, \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}\right) - K\left(s, \alpha_{1}\right) - K\left(s, \alpha_{2}\right)\right]\alpha\beta - \\ & -4K\left(s, \alpha_{2}\right)\operatorname{Sin}^{2}\left(s\alpha_{1}\right)\alpha + +4K\left(s, \alpha_{1}\right)\operatorname{Sin}^{2}\left(s\alpha_{2}\right)b + 4K\left(s, \alpha_{2}\right)K\left(s, \alpha_{1}\right) = 0 \\ & K\left(s, x\right) & \alpha \quad \beta & : \\ & K\left(s, x\right) = \operatorname{Sin}^{2}\left(sx\right) - s^{2}\operatorname{Sin} x \quad \alpha = \frac{\mu_{2}m_{1}}{\mu_{2} - \mu_{1}}, \quad \beta = \frac{\mu_{1}m_{2}}{\mu_{2} - \mu_{1}}; \quad (a = \alpha + 1, \ b = \beta - 1) \quad (1.13) \\ & \alpha \quad \beta & \cdot \\ & \alpha_{1} = (\alpha - 1)/(\alpha + 1), \quad \beta_{1} = (\beta - 1)/(\beta + 1) & \alpha_{1}, \quad \beta_{1} \\ & (\alpha_{1}, \beta_{1}) & \cdot \\ & \cdot & [7]. \\ & , \qquad & [7]. \\ & , \qquad & K\left(s, \alpha_{2}\right)n^{2} + K\left(s, \alpha_{3}\right)m^{2} + K\left(s, 2\alpha_{1}\right) + \\ & \left[K\left(s, 2\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3}\right) + K\left(s, 2\alpha_{1}\right) - K\left(s, 2\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}\right) - K\left(s, 2\alpha_{1}\right) - K\left(s, 2\alpha_{1}\right) - K\left(s, 2\alpha_{3}\right)\right]mn + \\ & + \left[K\left(s, 2\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}\right) - K\left(s, 2\alpha_{1}\right) - K\left(s, 2\alpha$$

 $1) 2\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \pi/2, \ \alpha_3 = \pi; \quad 2) 2\alpha_1 = \pi, \ \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \pi/2, \ 3) 2\alpha_1 = \pi/2, \ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = \pi,$  (1.11) (1.11) (1.11) (1.11) (1.12) (1.11)

,

<i>s</i> = 1	() [4],		
	,	$\alpha_i$	•
		,	
1.	 1967		– .: .
2.	Williams M.L. Stress sin corners of plates in extens	ngularities resulting from various boundary sion, //J, of Appl, Mech. 1951, V, 19, 4, C	conditions in angular
3.	·	,	
4.		.// .197238. 287–97. . :	, 1987.
5.	• •,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
6.		-	:
7.	, 1990. 		
	.// .	200760. 3.	
	<u> </u>		
A	,	,	
:	x : 375019 , . (+37410) 52-48-90.	24 ,	

[7]. [8,9].

1.

[10].

$$D = \{(x, y): 0 \le x \le l, |y| \le h, h << l\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \beta_{11}\sigma_{xx} + \beta_{12}\sigma_{yy}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \beta_{12}\sigma_{xx} + \beta_{22}\sigma_{yy}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = a_{66}\sigma_{xy}$$
(1.1)

$$\beta_{ij} = \frac{1}{a_{33}} \left( a_{ij} a_{33} - a_{i3} a_{j3} \right), \qquad i, j = 1, 2, \ a_{66} = \frac{1}{G_{12}}$$
(1.2)

 $\sigma_{yy}(y=h) = Y^{+}(\xi) \exp(i\omega t), \ \sigma_{xy}(y=h) = X^{+}(\xi) \exp(i\omega t), \ \xi = x/l$   $\sigma_{yy}(y=-h) = -Y^{-}(\xi) \exp(i\omega t), \ \sigma_{xy}(y=-h) = -X^{-}(\xi) \exp(i\omega t)$   $X^{\pm}(\langle \rangle, \ Y^{\pm}(\langle \rangle - , \omega - , \omega - , x = 0, l$  (1.3)

$$(1.1),(1.3) \qquad [8]$$
  

$$\sigma_{xx}(x, y, t) = \sigma_{11}(x, y) \exp(i\omega t), \ \sigma_{xy}(x, y, t) = \sigma_{12}(x, y) \exp(i\omega t)$$
  

$$\sigma_{yy}(x, y, t) = \sigma_{22}(x, y) \exp(i\omega t), \ u(x, y, t) = u_x(x, y) \exp(i\omega t)$$
  

$$(1.4) \qquad (1.4)$$
  

$$(1.4) \qquad (1.1), 
\xi = x/l, \ \zeta = y/h, \ U = u_x/l, \ V = u_y/l, 
\varepsilon = h/l 
\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial \xi} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial \zeta} + \varepsilon^{-2} \omega_*^2 U = 0, \ \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial \xi} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial \zeta} + \varepsilon^{-2} \omega_*^2 V = 0 
\qquad \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} = \beta_{11} \sigma_{11} + \beta_{12} \sigma_{22}, \ \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \zeta} = \beta_{12} \sigma_{11} + \beta_{22} \sigma_{22}$$
(1.5)

$$\varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} = a_{66} \sigma_{12} , \qquad \omega_*^2 = \rho h^2 \omega^2$$

$$(1.5) \qquad (I^{\text{int}})$$

$$x = 0, l \quad (I_b^I, I_b^{II}) .$$

$$\sigma_{jk}^{\text{int}} = \varepsilon^{-1+s} \sigma_{jk}^{(s)}(\xi, \zeta) , \qquad (U, V) = \varepsilon^s (U^{(s)}, V^{(s)}) , \qquad s = \overline{0, N}$$

$$(1.6) \quad (1.5), \qquad \sigma_{jk}^{(s)} \qquad U^{(s)}, V^{(s)} \qquad (1.6)$$

$$\sigma_{11}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} \left( -\beta_{12} \frac{\partial V^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \beta_{22} \frac{\partial U^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi} \right), \ \sigma_{22}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} \left( \beta_{11} \frac{\partial V^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - \beta_{12} \frac{\partial U^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi} \right)$$
(1.7)  
$$\sigma_{12}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{a_{66}} \left( \frac{\partial U^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{\partial V^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi} \right), \qquad \Delta_1 = \beta_{11} \beta_{22} - \beta_{12}^2$$
$$U^{(s)}, V^{(s)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} U^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + a_{66} \omega_{*}^{2} U^{(s)} = f_{u}^{(s)}, \quad \frac{\partial^{2} V^{(s)}}{\partial^{\prime 2}} + \frac{\Delta_{1}}{S_{11}} \tilde{S}_{*}^{2} V^{(s)} = f_{v}^{(s)}$$
(1.8)  
$$f_{u}^{(s)} = -a_{66} \left( \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^{2} V^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} \right), \quad f_{v}^{(s)} = \frac{\beta_{12}}{\beta_{11}} \frac{\partial^{2} U^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} - \frac{\Delta_{1}}{\beta_{11}} \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi}$$
(1.8)  
$$, \quad U^{(s)} = C_{1}^{(s)}(\xi) \sin \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*} \zeta + C_{2}^{(s)}(\xi) \cos \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*} \zeta + \overline{u}^{(s)}$$
(1.9)

$$y = \pm h$$

, . .  $X^{\pm}, Y^{\pm}$ 

ξ,

$$f_{\sigma_{11}}^{(1)} = -\frac{\sqrt{a_{66}}}{\Delta_{1}} \left\{ \left( \beta_{12} \omega_{*} c_{3} + \frac{\epsilon \beta_{22} a_{1}}{\omega_{*} \sin 2 \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*}} \right) \cos \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*} (1+\zeta) + \right. \\ \left. + \left( \beta_{12} \omega_{*} c_{4} + \frac{\epsilon \beta_{22} a_{2}}{\omega_{*} \sin 2 \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*}} \right) \cos \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*} (1-\zeta) \right\} \\ \left. f_{\sigma_{22}}^{(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{a_{66}}}{\Delta_{1}} \left\{ \left( \beta_{11} \omega_{*} c_{3} + \frac{\epsilon \beta_{12} a_{1}}{\omega_{*} \sin 2 \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*}} \right) \cos \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*} (1+\zeta) + \right. \\ \left. + \left( -\beta_{11} \omega_{*} c_{4} + \frac{\epsilon \beta_{12} a_{2}}{\omega_{*} \sin 2 \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*}} \right) \cos \sqrt{a_{66}} \omega_{*} (1-\zeta) \right\} \right\}$$

$$\left. f_{\sigma_{12}}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{a_{66}} \sqrt{\Delta_{1} / \beta_{11}} \left\{ \left( \omega_{*} c_{1} - \frac{\epsilon a_{3}}{\omega_{*} \sin 2 \sqrt{\Delta_{1} / \beta_{11}} \omega_{*}} \right) \cos \sqrt{\Delta_{1} / \beta_{11}} \omega_{*} (1+\zeta) - \right. \right\}$$

$$\left. \left. \left( 1.13 \right) \right\} \right\}$$

$$-\left( \begin{array}{c} \omega_{*}c_{2} + \frac{\varepsilon a_{4}}{\omega_{*}\sin 2\sqrt{\Delta_{1}/\beta_{11}}\omega_{*}} \end{array} \right) \cos \sqrt{\Delta_{1}/\beta_{11}} \\ \omega_{*}(1-\zeta) \\ \end{array} \right)$$

$$\overline{u}^{(1)} = c_{1}\sin \sqrt{\frac{\Delta_{1}}{\beta_{11}}} \\ \omega_{*}(1+\zeta) + c_{2}\sin \sqrt{\frac{\Delta_{1}}{\beta_{11}}} \\ \omega_{*}(1-\zeta), \\ \overline{v}^{(1)} = c_{3}\sin \sqrt{a_{66}} \\ \omega_{*}(1+\zeta) + c_{4}\sin \sqrt{a_{66}} \\ \omega_{*}(1-\zeta), \\ c_{1} = -\overline{\beta_{11}}a_{3}d, \\ c_{2} = a_{4}\overline{\beta_{11}}d, \\ c_{3} = \overline{\beta_{22}}a_{1}d, \\ c_{4} = -\overline{\beta_{22}}a_{2}d \\ \overline{\beta_{11}} = -\frac{\varepsilon a_{66}(\Delta_{1}-\beta_{12})}{\beta_{11}\sin 2\sqrt{\Delta_{1}}/\beta_{11}} \\ \omega_{*}, \\ \overline{\beta_{22}} = -\frac{\varepsilon(\Delta_{1}-\beta_{12}a_{66})}{\beta_{11}\sin 2\sqrt{a_{66}}\omega_{*}}, \\ d = \frac{\beta_{11}}{\omega_{*}^{2}(\Delta_{1}-\beta_{11}a_{66})} \\ (1.6), \\ (1.10), \\ x = 0, l \\ \end{array} \right),$$

.

(2.4),  
$$u_b^{(s)} = A_1^{(s)} \psi_1(\zeta) + A_2^{(s)} \psi_2(\zeta) + A_3^{(s)} \psi_3(\zeta) + A_4^{(s)} \psi_4(\zeta)$$
(2.6)

$$\begin{split} \psi_{1} &= \operatorname{ch} z_{1}\zeta, \quad \psi_{2} = \operatorname{sh} z_{1}\zeta, \quad \psi_{3} = \operatorname{ch} z_{3}\zeta, \quad \psi_{4} = \operatorname{sh} z_{3}\zeta \\ z_{1,3} &= \sqrt{\frac{-\left[\lambda^{2}(a_{66} + 2\beta_{12}) + \omega_{*}^{2}(a_{66}\beta_{11} + \Delta_{1})\right] \pm \sqrt{D}}{2\beta_{11}}} \\ D &= \lambda^{4}(a_{66}^{2} + 4a_{66}\beta_{12} - 4\Delta_{1}) + 2\lambda^{2}\omega_{*}^{2}\left[(a_{66} + 2\beta_{12})(a_{66}\beta_{11} + \Delta_{1}) - -2\beta_{11}(a_{66}\beta_{22} + \Delta_{1})\right] + \omega_{*}^{4}(a_{66}\beta_{11} - \Delta_{1})^{2} \\ (2.3), \qquad \dagger_{12b}^{(s)}, \dagger_{22b}^{(s)} \qquad (2.5), \\ \rbrace \\ (a_{1}a_{4} - a_{2}a_{3})^{2}\operatorname{ch} 2(z_{1} + z_{3}) - (a_{1}a_{4} + a_{2}a_{3})^{2}\operatorname{ch} 2(z_{1} - z_{3}) + 4a_{1}a_{2}a_{3}a_{4} = 0 \\ \end{split}$$

$$a_{1} = \beta_{11}z_{1}^{3} + b_{1}z_{1} , a_{2} = \beta_{11}z_{3}^{3} + b_{1}z_{3} , a_{3} = \beta_{11}z_{1}^{2} + b_{2} , a_{4} = \beta_{11}z_{3}^{2} + b_{2}$$
(2.9)  
o ,  $\}_{n}$  (2.8) Re  $\}_{n} > 0$ .

.1  
(
$$E_1 = 55.917 \cdot 10^9 \Pi a$$
,  $E_2 = 13.734 \cdot 10^9 \Pi a$ ,  $E_3 = 13.734 \cdot 10^9 \Pi a$ ,  
 $G_{12} = 5.592 \cdot 10^9 \Pi a$ ,  $G_{23} = 4.905 \cdot 10^9 \Pi a$ ,  $G_{13} = 5.592 \cdot 10^9 \Pi a$ ,  
 $v_{12} = 0.277$ ,  $v_{23} = 0.4$ ,  $v_{31} = 0.068$ ,  $\rho = 1925$  / <sup>3</sup>)

ω = 10	$\omega = 10$	$\omega = 100$	$\omega = 100$	$\omega = 500$	$\omega = 1000$	$\omega = 1000$
h = 0, 1	h = 0, 5	h = 0, 1	h = 0, 5	h = 0, 5	h = 0, 1	h = 0, 5
0.0178356	0.0398263	0.0562252	0.12398	0.258083	0.172273	0.332416
1.10224	1.10224	1.10224	1.10221	1.10144	1.10211	1.09905
1.52009	1.52009	1.52009	1.52008	1.51997	1.52007	1.51953
2.42138	2.42138	2.42138	2.42121	2.2.4171	2.42069	2.40454
+0.268995 I	+0.269 I	+0.269001 I	+0.269141 I	+0.272583 I	+0.269576 I	+0.282756 I
2.61995	2.61995	2.61995	2.61994	2.61968	2.61991	2.61886
2.89955	2.89955	2.89955	2.89966	2.9022	2.89998	2.90955
3.72524	3.72524	3.72524	3.72523	3.7251	3.72521	3.72471
4.14189	4.14189	4.14189	4.14189	4.14179	4.14187	4.14147
4.9572	4.9572	4.9572	4.95713 +	4.95544	4.95691	4.95018
+0.331228 I	+0.33128 I	+0.33123 I	0.331268 I	+0.33222 I	+0.331387 I	+0.335136 I
5.23993	5.23993	5.23993	5.23992	5.23979	5.23991	5.23939

(2.8) (2.5),

$$a_{1}\psi_{21}A_{1}^{(s)} + a_{1}\psi_{11}A_{2}^{(s)} + a_{2}\psi_{41}A_{3}^{(s)} = -a_{2}\psi_{31}A_{4}^{(s)}$$
  
$$-a_{1}\psi_{21}A_{1}^{(s)} + a_{1}\psi_{11}A_{2}^{(s)} - a_{2}\psi_{41}A_{3}^{(s)} = -a_{2}\psi_{31}A_{4}^{(s)}$$
  
$$(2.10)$$

,

$$a_{3}\psi_{11}A_{1}^{(s)} + a_{3}\psi_{21}A_{2}^{(s)} + a_{4}\psi_{31}A_{3}^{(s)} = -a_{4}\psi_{41}A_{4}^{(s)}$$
  
$$a_{21} = \operatorname{sh}z_{1} , \quad \psi_{31} = \operatorname{ch}z_{3} , \quad \psi_{41} = \operatorname{sh}z_{3}$$
(2.11)

$$\psi_{11} = chz_1$$
,  $\psi_{21} = shz_1$ ,  $\psi_{31} = chz_3$ ,  $\psi_{41} = shz_3$ 

25

(2.10)

,

$$A_{i}^{(s)} = \frac{\mathsf{U}_{i}}{\Delta_{2}} A_{4}^{(s)}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$
(2.12)
2.10),  $\delta_{i}$ 

$$\Delta_{2} i -$$

(2.10),  $\delta_i$  $\Delta_2$  –

$$A_{4}^{(s)}.$$
 (2.6)  
$$u_{b}^{(s)} = \left[\delta_{1}\psi_{1} + \delta_{2}\psi_{2} + \delta_{3}\psi_{3} + \Delta_{2}\psi_{4}\right]A^{(s)}$$
 (2.13)

 $A^{(s)}-$ 

(2.8) 
$$(\pm)_n, \pm \overline{b_n}$$
.  
Re $b_n > 0$ . , (2.13)

$$A^{(s)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( A_{1n}^{(s)} - i A_{2n}^{(s)} \right), \quad \tilde{u}_{bn} = u_{bn} \exp(-\}_{n} \chi),$$

$$\tilde{u}_{b}^{(s)} = A_{1n}^{(s)} \operatorname{Re} \tilde{u}_{bn} + A_{2n}^{(s)} \operatorname{Im} \tilde{u}_{bn}, \quad n = \overline{1, k} \qquad (2.14)$$

$$k - \qquad , \quad A_{1n}^{(s)}, \quad A_{2n}^{(s)} - \qquad ,$$

$$\}_{n}. \qquad (2.14)$$

$$\tilde{v}_{b}^{(s)}.$$

3.

x = 0•

0

:  

$$\sigma_{xx} = 0, \quad \sigma_{xy} = 0 \qquad x = 0$$
(3.1)

0

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = (\varepsilon^{-1+s}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{(s)}(\xi,\zeta) + \varepsilon^{-1+s}\sigma_{\alpha\betab}^{(s)}(\gamma,\zeta))\exp(i\omega t), \quad \alpha,\beta = x, y$$
(3.2)
(3.1),

$$\sigma_{xx}^{(s)}(0,\zeta) + \sigma_{xxb}^{(s)}(0,\zeta) = 0, \quad \sigma_{xy}^{(s)}(0,\zeta) + \sigma_{xyb}^{(s)}(0,\zeta) = 0$$

$$\tau_{xx}^{(s)}, \tau_{xy}^{(s)}, \qquad (3.3)$$

$$(3.3) \dagger_{xx}^{(s)}, \dagger_{xy}^{(s)}$$

(3.3)

$$\sigma_{xxb}^{(s)}(0,\zeta) = -\sigma_{xx}^{(s)}(0,\zeta), \quad \sigma_{xyb}^{(s)}(0,\zeta) = -\sigma_{xy}^{(s)}(0,\zeta)$$
(3.4)

(2.14)  

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta b}^{(s)} = A_{1n}^{(s)} \cdot \operatorname{Re} \tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta bn} + A_{2n}^{(s)} \cdot \operatorname{Im} \tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta bn} , \quad \alpha, \beta = x, y , \quad n = \overline{1, m}$$
(3.5)  
(3.5) (3.4), :

$$A_{ln}^{(s)} \cdot \operatorname{Re}\tilde{\sigma}_{xxbn}(0,\zeta) + A_{2n}^{(s)} \cdot \operatorname{Im}\tilde{\sigma}_{xxbn}(0,\zeta) = -\sigma_{xx}^{(s)}(0,\zeta)$$

$$A_{ln}^{(s)} \cdot \operatorname{Re}\tilde{\sigma}_{xybn}(0,\zeta) + A_{2n}^{(s)} \cdot \operatorname{Im}\tilde{\sigma}_{xybn}(0,\zeta) = -\sigma_{xy}^{(s)}(0,\zeta), \qquad n = \overline{1,m}$$
(3.6)

(3.6) 
$$A_{1n}^{(s)}, A_{2n}^{(s)}.$$

•

x = 0

$$u = 0$$
,  $v = 0$   $x = 0$  (3.7)

$$u = l\varepsilon^{s} \left[ U^{(s)}(\xi,\zeta) + \tilde{u}_{b}^{(s)}(\gamma,\zeta) \right] \exp(i\omega t) , \qquad s = \overline{0,N}$$
  

$$v = l\varepsilon^{s} \left[ V^{(s)}(\xi,\zeta) + \tilde{v}_{b}^{(s)}(\gamma,\zeta) \right] \exp(i\omega t) \qquad (3.8)$$

 $U^{(s)}, V^{(s)}-$ (1.10). (3.8)

(3.7),  

$$A_{1n}^{(s)}, A_{2n}^{(s)}$$

$$A_{1n}^{(s)} \operatorname{Re} \tilde{u}_{bn}(0, ') + A_{2n}^{(s)} \operatorname{Im} \tilde{u}_{bn}(0, ') = -U^{(s)}(0, '), \quad n = \overline{1, m}$$

$$A_{1n}^{(s)} \operatorname{Re} \tilde{v}_{bn}(0, ') + A_{2n}^{(s)} \operatorname{Im} \tilde{v}_{bn}(0, ') = -V^{(s)}(0, ')$$
(3.9)  

$$x = 0.$$
(3.7)

1. Friedrichs K. O. and Dressler R. F. A Boundary-Layer Theory for Elastic Plates // Comm.Pure and Appl.Math. 1961.Vol.14. 1. 2. . . // . 1962. . 26. . 4. . 668-686. 3. Green A.E. On the Linear Theory of Thin Elastic Shells//Proc. Roy.Soc.Ser.A. 1962.Vol.266, 1325. 4. // . II . . , 1966. . 116-136. , .3. .: . 5. , 1976. 510 . . .: 6. . .: , . . . 1997. 414 . 7. .'' •• ,2005.468 . : 8. . . // \_ . . . . . 2000. 3. . 8-11. 9. . , .// . 2003. . 103. 4. . 296-301. . 10. . . // . 2002. . 38. . . . 7. . 3-24. 11. . . . . . . 1977. . 30. 5. . // .48-62.

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:

1.

,

:

.

$$D = \{(x, y, z): 0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b, \min(a, b) = l, -h \le z \le h, h << l\}, z = \pm h:$$

•

• •

),

.

•

1) 
$$w(x, y, h) = -w^{+}(x, y) \exp(i\Omega t), \quad \sigma_{xz}(x, y, h) = \sigma_{yz}(x, y, h) = 0$$
  
$$u(x, y, -h) = v(x, y, -h) = w(x, y, -h) = 0$$
(1.1)

2) 
$$\sigma_{zz}(x, y, h) = -\sigma_{zz}^{+}(x, y) \exp(i\Omega t), \quad u(x, y, h) = v(x, y, h) = 0$$
  
$$u(x, y, -h) = v(x, y, -h) = w(x, y, -h) = 0$$
(1.2)

3) 
$$u(x, y, h) = u^{+}(x, y) \exp(i\Omega t), \quad (u, v), \quad \sigma_{zz}(x, y, h) = 0$$
  
$$u(x, y, -h) = v(x, y, -h) = w(x, y, -h) = 0$$
(1.3)

4) 
$$u(x, y, h) = u^+(x, y) \exp(i\Omega t), \quad (u, v, w)$$
 (1.4)

$$u(x, y, -h) = v(x, y, -h) = w(x, y, -h) = 0$$
, (1.4)

,

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial z} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \quad (x, y, z; u, v, w)$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = a_{11}\sigma_{xx} + a_{12}\sigma_{yy} + a_{13}\sigma_{zz} + a_{14}\sigma_{yz} + a_{15}\sigma_{xz} + a_{16}\sigma_{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = a_{14}\sigma_{xx} + a_{24}\sigma_{yy} + a_{34}\sigma_{zz} + a_{44}\sigma_{yz} + a_{45}\sigma_{xz} + a_{46}\sigma_{xy}$$

$$(1.6)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = a_{16}\sigma_{xx} + a_{26}\sigma_{yy} + a_{36}\sigma_{zz} + a_{46}\sigma_{yz} + a_{56}\sigma_{xz} + a_{66}\sigma_{xy}$$

$$(1.1)-(1.4) :$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}(x, y, z, t) = \sigma_{jk}(x, y, z) \exp(i\Omega t), \quad (\alpha, \beta = x, y, z; j, k = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$(u, v, w) = (u_x, u_y, u_z) \exp(i\Omega t)$$

$$(1.5)$$

 $\Omega$  –

$$\xi = x/l, \ \eta = y/l, \ \zeta = z/h, \ U = u_x/l, \ V = u_y/l, \ W = u_z/l, \ \varepsilon = h/l$$
 . (1)

 $(I^{int})$  $(I^b).$  $\sigma_{jk}^{int} = \varepsilon^{-1+s} \sigma_{jk}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta), \quad s = \overline{0, N}$  $(U^{int}, V^{int}, W^{int}) = \varepsilon^{s}(U^{(s)}, V^{(s)}, W^{(s)})$ (1.8)

(1.8)

(1.6)

ε,

[4],

$$\sigma_{13}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \left[ A_{55} \frac{\partial U^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + A_{45} \frac{\partial V^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + A_{35} \frac{\partial W^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \sigma_{13*}^{(s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) \right]$$

$$\sigma_{23}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \left[ A_{54} \frac{\partial U^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + A_{44} \frac{\partial V^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + A_{34} \frac{\partial W^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \sigma_{23*}^{(s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) \right]$$

$$\sigma_{33}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \left[ A_{53} \frac{\partial U^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + A_{43} \frac{\partial V^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + A_{33} \frac{\partial W^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \sigma_{33*}^{(s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) \right]$$

$$\sigma_{13*}^{(s)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (A_{15} U^{(s-1)} + A_{65} V^{(s-1)} + A_{55} W^{(s-1)}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (A_{65} U^{(s-1)} + A_{25} V^{(s-1)} + A_{45} W^{(s-1)})$$
(1.9)

 $\left(A_{15}, A_{14}, A_{13}; A_{65}, A_{64}, A_{63}; A_{55}, A_{54}, A_{53}; A_{25}, A_{24}, A_{23}; A_{45}, A_{44}, A_{43}; \sigma_{13*}^{(s)}, \sigma_{23*}^{(s)}, \sigma_{33*}^{(s)}\right)$ 

$$A_{55} \frac{\partial^{2} U^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + A_{45} \frac{\partial^{2} V^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + A_{35} \frac{\partial^{2} W^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + \Delta \Omega_{*}^{2} U^{(s)} = R_{u}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$

$$A_{54} \frac{\partial^{2} U^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + A_{44} \frac{\partial^{2} V^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + A_{34} \frac{\partial^{2} W^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + \Delta \Omega_{*}^{2} V^{(s)} = R_{v}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$

$$A_{53} \frac{\partial^{2} U^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + A_{43} \frac{\partial^{2} V^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + A_{33} \frac{\partial^{2} W^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + \Delta \Omega_{*}^{2} W^{(s)} = R_{w}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$

$$\Omega_{*}^{2} = \rho h^{2} \Omega^{2}; \quad R_{w}^{(s)}, \quad R_{w}^{(s)}, \quad R_{w}^{(s)} - s$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$[4], , R_u^{(0)} = R_v^{(0)} = R_w^{(0)} = 0.$$

$$A_{45} = A_{35} = A_{54} = A_{43} = A_{34} = A_{53} = 0 (1.10) , (5, 6].$$

$$A_{jk} \neq 0 (1.10) . (1.10)$$

(1.10)

,

$$B_{1}\frac{\partial^{6}U^{(s)}}{\partial\zeta^{6}} + B_{2}\Delta\Omega_{*}^{2}\frac{\partial^{4}U^{(s)}}{\partial\zeta^{4}} + B_{3}\Delta^{2}\Omega_{*}^{4}\frac{\partial^{2}U^{(s)}}{\partial\zeta^{2}} + B_{4}\Delta^{3}\Omega_{*}^{6}U^{(s)} = \psi_{u}^{(s)}$$
(1.11)

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$$U^{(s)} = D_{j}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta) \varphi_{j}(\zeta) + u_{\tau}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta), \quad j = \overline{1, 6}$$
(1.12)  
- , - , - (1.12)

(1.11).  $V^{(s)}, W^{(s)}$ 

$$V^{(s)}, W^{(s)} \qquad U^{(s)}$$

$$V^{(s)} = \psi_{j} D_{j}^{(s)} + \psi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{v}^{(s)}, \quad j = \overline{1,6}$$

$$W^{(s)} = \phi_{j} D_{j}^{(s)} + \phi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{w}^{(s)}, \quad j = \overline{1,6}$$

$$\psi_{j} = C_{1} B_{1} \phi_{j}^{V} + C_{3} \phi_{j}^{"} - C_{4} \phi_{j}$$

$$\phi_{j} = C_{5} \phi_{j}^{V} + C_{6} \phi_{j}^{"} + C_{7} \phi_{j}$$

$$C_{j}, B_{j}, \overline{R}_{v}^{(s)}, \overline{R}_{w}^{(s)}, \psi_{u}^{(s)} \qquad [4], \ \psi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}), \ \phi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) \qquad \psi_{j}, \ \phi_{j}$$

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2.

(1.7)-(1.9), (1.12), (1.13)  $D_j^{(s)}(\xi,\eta)$ ,  $z = \pm h$ .

(1.1),

$$D_j^{(s)}c_{kj} = d_k^{(s)}, \quad j = \overline{1,6}; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, 6$$
 (2.1)

$$\begin{aligned} c_{1j} &= \phi_{j}(1), \qquad c_{2j} = \left(A_{55}\phi'_{j} + A_{45}\psi'_{j} + A_{35}\phi'_{j}\right)\Big|_{\zeta=1} \\ c_{3j} &= \left(A_{54}\phi'_{j} + A_{44}\psi'_{j} + A_{34}\phi'_{j}\right)\Big|_{\zeta=1}, \qquad c_{4j} = \phi_{j}(-1) \\ c_{5j} &= \psi_{j}(-1), \qquad c_{6j} = \phi_{j}(-1) \\ d_{1}^{(s)} &= -W^{+(s)} - \left[\phi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{w}^{(s)}\right]_{\zeta=1}, \qquad W^{+(0)} = w^{+}/l, \qquad W^{+(s)} = 0, \ s \neq 0 \\ d_{2}^{(s)} &= -\sigma_{13*}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta, 1) - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\zeta}\left(A_{55}u_{\tau}^{(s)} + A_{45}\left(\psi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{v}^{(s)}\right) + A_{35}\left(\phi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{w}^{(s)}\right)\right)\right]_{\zeta=1} \\ d_{3}^{(s)} &= -\sigma_{23*}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta, 1) - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\zeta}\left(A_{54}u_{\tau}^{(s)} + A_{44}\left(\psi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{v}^{(s)}\right) + A_{34}\left(\phi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{w}^{(s)}\right)\right)\right]_{\zeta=1} \\ d_{4}^{(s)} &= -u_{\tau}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta, -1), \ d_{5}^{(s)} &= -\left[\psi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{v}^{(s)}\right]_{\zeta=-1}, \ d_{6}^{(s)} &= -\left[\phi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{w}^{(s)}\right]_{\zeta=-1} \\ (2.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$D_j^{(s)} = \frac{\delta_j^{(s)}}{\delta}$$
(2.3)

 $c_{kj}$   $d_k^{(s)}$ :

$$c_{1j} = \varphi_{j}(1), \quad d_{1}^{(s)} = U^{+(s)} - u_{\tau}^{(s)}(\xi, \eta, 1), \quad U^{+(0)} = u^{+}/l, \quad U^{+(s)} = 0, \quad s \neq 0$$

$$c_{2j} = \psi_{j}(1), \quad d_{2}^{(s)} = V^{+(s)} - \left[\psi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{v}^{(s)}\right]_{\zeta=1}, \quad V^{+(0)} = v^{+}/l, \quad V^{+(s)} = 0, \quad s \neq 0$$

$$c_{3j} = A_{55}\varphi_{j}'(1) + A_{43}\psi_{j}'(1) + A_{33}\varphi_{j}'(1)$$

$$d_{3}^{(s)} = -\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\zeta}\left(A_{53}u_{\tau}^{(s)} + A_{43}\left(\psi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{v}^{(s)}\right) + A_{33}\left(\varphi(u_{\tau}^{(s)}) + \overline{R}_{w}^{(s)}\right)\right] + \sigma_{33*}^{(s)}\right]_{\zeta=1}$$

(1.2), (1.4).

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[1, 3]

(2.1)

(1.3)

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1. .: 1997.414 . 2. . " ", 2005.468. : 3. // . 2002. .38. 7. .3-24. . 4. .: .. , 2006. .42-49. 5. // . . 2000. 3. .8-11. 6. . . ( . XX ./ .: теории оболочек и пластин). . . 2002. .78-82. : Х .-, 24 : 375019 .: (+37410) 52-48-90, E-Mail: aghal@mechins.sci.am

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$$xoy (ox , oy-),$$
  
 $D_0$ . ee  $P_0$   
 $M_0$ . , , ,

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$$V_0'''(x) = -D_0^{-1}q_0(x), \quad -a < x < a$$
(1)

$$V_0(x) = dv_0/dx, \quad v_0(x) -$$
()),  
$$q_0(x)(q_0(-x) = q_0(x)) -$$
.

)

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(1) 
$$\begin{aligned} \vdots \\ D_0 \mathbf{V}_0'(x) \Big|_{x=\mathbf{I}_q} = \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{0}V_{0}'(x)\Big|_{x=\mp a} = -M_{0}, \quad D_{0}V_{0}''(x)\Big|_{x=\mp a} = \pm P_{0}$$
:
(2)

$$\int_{-a}^{a} q_0(x) dx = 2P_0, \quad \int_{-a}^{a} xq(x) ds = 0$$
(3)
(2)

$$V_{1}(x) = \frac{dv_{1}(x,0)}{dx} = \frac{2(1-v_{1}^{2})}{\pi E_{1}} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{q_{0}(s)ds}{s-x}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$
(5)

$$\mathbf{v}_1(x,y)$$
 –

(3),  $V_1(x) = V_0(x)$ , -a < x < a (6) (5) (6),  $q_0(x)$ 

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{s-x} + \frac{1}{s+x} \right] q_{0}(as) ds = -\lambda \int_{0}^{1} \left[ (x+s)^{2} + (x-s) |x-s| \right] q_{0}(as) ds + 4\lambda Bx$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$\lambda = a^{3} E / 8D_{0} (1-v^{2}), \quad B = aP_{0} - M_{0} / a^{2}$$
(8)

$$u = a^{3} E / 8 D_{0} (1 - v^{2}), \quad B = a P_{0} - M_{0} / a^{2}$$
(8)
(7)

(3).

(4)

$$\overline{K}^{+}(\alpha) = \alpha \Gamma((1+i)/2) / \sqrt{2} \Gamma((2+i)/2) \qquad \text{Im} \alpha > -1 \qquad ,$$

$$\begin{split} \overline{K}^{-}(\alpha) &= \Gamma\left((1-i)/2\right) / \sqrt{2} \Gamma\left((2-i)/2\right) & \text{Im}\, \alpha < 0 & (\Gamma(\alpha) - i)/2 \\ - & 0 & , \quad \overline{K}^{+}(\alpha) = O\left(\alpha^{-1/2}\right), \quad \overline{K}^{-}(\alpha) = O\left(\alpha^{1/2}\right) \\ |\alpha| \to \infty & . \end{split}$$

 $|\alpha| \rightarrow \infty$ 

(12) (10),  

$$\overline{K}^{-}(\alpha)\overline{q}^{-}(\alpha) + \lambda\overline{\phi}^{-}(\alpha) + \lambda\overline{F}^{-}(\alpha) =$$

$$= -\lambda\overline{\phi}^{+}(\alpha) + \lambda\overline{F}^{+}(\alpha) + i\overline{g}^{+}(\alpha)/\overline{K}^{+}(\alpha)$$
(13)

 $\left(-1 < \operatorname{Im} \alpha < 0\right),$ 

$$\overline{\phi}(\alpha) = \frac{4\overline{q}(\alpha - 3i)}{\alpha(\alpha - i)(\alpha - 2i)\overline{K}(\alpha)} = \overline{\phi}(\alpha) + \overline{\phi}(\alpha)$$
(14)

$$\begin{split} \overline{\Phi}^{-}(\alpha) &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \Phi(u) e^{i\alpha u} \, du, \qquad \overline{\Phi}^{+}(\alpha) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \Phi(u) e^{i\alpha u} \, du \\ &\text{Im} \, \alpha < 0 \qquad \text{Im} \, \alpha > -1 \\ \Phi(u) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{i-\infty}^{i+\infty} \overline{\Phi}(\alpha) e^{-i\alpha u} \, d\alpha, \qquad -1 < \tau < 0 \\ \overline{F}^{-}(\alpha) &= \frac{2\overline{q}^{-}(-3i)}{\alpha \overline{K}^{+}(0)} - \frac{4B_{2}}{(\alpha - i)\overline{K}^{+}(i)} + \frac{2\overline{q}^{-}(-i)}{(\alpha - 2i)\overline{K}^{+}(2i)} \end{split}$$
(15)  
$$\overline{F}^{+}(\alpha) &= \frac{2\overline{q}^{-}(-3i)}{\alpha} \left[ \frac{1}{\overline{K}^{+}(0)} - \frac{1}{\overline{K}^{+}(\alpha)} \right] + \frac{4B_{2}}{\alpha - i} \left[ \frac{1}{\overline{K}^{+}(\alpha)} - \frac{1}{\overline{K}^{+}(i)} \right] + \\ &+ \frac{2\overline{q}^{-}(-i)}{\alpha - 2i} \left[ \frac{1}{\overline{K}^{+}(2i)} - \frac{1}{\overline{K}^{+}(\alpha)} \right] \\ \overline{\Phi}^{-}(\alpha) \quad \overline{F}^{-}(\alpha) \qquad \text{Im} \, \alpha < 0, \quad \overline{\Phi}^{+}(\alpha) \quad \overline{F}^{+}(\alpha) \\ \text{Im} \, \alpha > -1. \qquad , \qquad \overline{K}^{+}(\alpha) = \overline{q}^{-}(\alpha) \quad |\alpha| \to \infty \\ , \qquad (14) \qquad [2,3], \quad \overline{\Phi}^{\pm}(\alpha) = 0(\alpha^{-1}) \quad |\alpha| \to \infty \\ , \qquad (14) \qquad [2,3], \quad \overline{\Phi}^{\pm}(\alpha) = 0(\alpha^{-1}) \quad |\alpha| \to \infty \\ , \qquad \alpha = 0, \, \alpha = i, \, \alpha = 2i \quad \alpha = (2n+1)i \ (n = 1, 2, ...) \\ \quad \overline{\Phi}^{-}(\alpha) \quad . \qquad , \quad \overline{\Phi}^{-}(\alpha) \\ \vdots \\ \overline{\Phi}^{-}(\alpha) = \frac{C_{-1}^{(i)}}{\alpha} + \frac{C_{-1}^{(i)}}{\alpha - i} + \frac{C_{-1}^{(2i)}}{\alpha - 2i} + 2i\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_{-1}^{(2n-2)} \left(\overline{K}^{+}\left((2n+1)i\right)\right)^{-1}}{n(4n^{2}-1)(\alpha - (2n+1)i)} \\ C_{-1}^{(0)} = 2\overline{q}^{-}(-3i)/\overline{K}^{+}(0), \quad C_{-1}^{(i)} = 4\overline{q}^{-}(-2i)/\overline{K}^{+}(i), \quad C_{-1}^{(2i)} = -2\overline{q}^{-}(-3i)/\overline{K}^{+}(2i) \\ A_{-1}^{(2n-2)i} = \overline{q}^{-}(\alpha - 3i)|_{\alpha - (2n+1)i} = \lim_{\alpha \to (2n-2)i}(\alpha - (2n-2)i)\overline{q}^{-}(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$
(16)

(13), (15) (16) - , (10)

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$$\overline{q}^{-}(\alpha) = \frac{4\lambda \overline{K}^{+}(\alpha)}{\overline{K}(\alpha)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{iA_{-1}^{(2n)} \left[\overline{K}^{+}((2n+3)i)\right]^{-1}}{(2n+1)(2n+2)(2n+3)(\alpha-(2n+3)i)} + \frac{4\lambda \left[\overline{q}^{-}(-2i) - B\right]}{\overline{K}^{+}(i)\overline{K}(\alpha)(\alpha-i)} = \frac{c_{0}\overline{K}^{+}(\alpha)}{\overline{K}(\alpha)}$$

$$C_{0} \qquad (11). \qquad , \qquad A_{-1}^{(2n)}$$

$$\overline{q}^{-}(\alpha) \qquad \alpha = 2ni(n=0,1,2,...), \qquad (17)$$

$$(17)$$

:  

$$X_{m} = 4\lambda\beta_{m}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}R_{mn}X_{n} = \frac{4i\lambda\beta_{m}\left[\overline{q}_{2}(2i) - B_{2}\right]}{\overline{K}^{+}(i)(2m-1)} + c_{0}\beta_{m}$$
(18)  

$$X_{m} = A^{(2m)}/\overline{K}^{+}((2m+3)i) - m = 0.1.2$$

$$R_{mn} = \frac{(2m-2n-3)^{-1}}{(2n+1)(2n+2)(2n+3)}, \quad \beta_m = \begin{cases} 3/2, & m=0\\ [1-3/4m(m+1)]\beta_{m-1}, & m=1,2 \end{cases}$$
(19)

(17)

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$$q_{0}(x) = c_{0}^{(2)} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(m + 1/2)}{\Gamma(m + 1)} \left[ c_{0}^{(2)} + \frac{c_{0}^{(1)} Y_{m}^{(1)} - c_{0}^{(2)} Y_{m}^{(2)}}{\beta_{m}} \right] \left( \frac{x}{a} \right)^{2m}$$
(20)

$$c_{0}^{(2)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[ (3 - 4\lambda + 3\pi\lambda) \frac{P_{0}}{a} - 3\lambda \frac{M_{0}}{a^{2}} \right] / \left[ (3 + 2\lambda) (1 + 4\lambda S_{4}^{(2)}) - 24\lambda^{2} S_{5}^{(2)} \right]$$
(21)

$$c_{0}^{(1)} = 6\sqrt{2\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi - 1}{\pi} \frac{P_{0}}{a} + \frac{M_{0}}{a^{2}} \right] / \left[ 3 + 2\lambda - 48S_{5}^{(1)} \right]$$

$$S_{k}^{(j)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{Y_{m}^{(j)}}{(2n+i)(2n+2)...(2n+k)}, \quad j = 1, 2$$

$$Y_{m}^{(1)} \quad Y_{m}^{(2)}$$
(22)

(20)

$$Y_{m}^{(j)} + 4\lambda\beta_{m}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}R_{m,n}Y_{n}^{(j)} = b_{m}^{(j)} \begin{pmatrix} j=1,2\\m=0,1,2,\dots \end{pmatrix}$$
(23)

$$b_m^{(1)} = \lambda \beta_m / (2m-1), \quad b_m^{(2)} = \beta_m^{(2)}$$
 (24)

 $R_{m,n}$   $\beta_m$ 

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |R_{m,n}| = (2\ln 2 - 1)/4m + O(m^{-2}) \qquad m \to \infty$$
(25)  
(23)-(25) ,  $(\beta_m - Y_m) = O(m^{-1}) \qquad m \to \infty.$ 

(23)-(25) , 
$$(\beta_m - Y_m) = O(m^{-1}) \qquad m \to \infty$$
.  
 $0 \le x \le a$ , ...  $q_0(x)$ 

(20)

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$$p = p_2 - 2(a_1 + c_1 \cos \check{S})$$
(1)

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 $F_{1.},$ 

 $(O_1,a_1)$   $(F_1,2a_1)$  –  $d_2$  ( ) ( ),  $d_2$ d  $p_2$ .  $F_{21}$  $d_2$ *p* , (1).  $M_1$ .  $F_1$  $F_1D_1$  $D_1$  $(F_1, 2a_1).$  $D_1 F_{21}$  $K_1$  $\left(O_1,a_1\right)$  –  $D_1 F_{21}$ .  $F_1D_1$ ,  $M_{1}$ . ,  $F_2$  $F_{21},$  $M_1$  $F_{21}$  $M_1F_{21}$ Α, d  $AF_{21}$ .  $F_2$ A d  $F_{21}M_1$ ,  $F_2$ ,  $M_1$  $M_2$  $F_2$  $F_{22}^{\infty}$  $D_2$  $d_2$  $D_2$  $S_2$  $F_{1.}$  $F_1D_2$  .  $F_2 D_2$ , ,  $M_{2}$ • 0  $F_1F_2$  $OS_2 \parallel F_2 D_2 \,,$  $a = OS_2$ .  $O_1$ 0  $S_1$  $(O_1, a_1)$   $(O, a = OS_1 = OS_2).$ , , , . . , [1].

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## (ASTM, AGATE, SACMA .),



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$$u_{ik}^{(0)} -$$

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$$F_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m h_{ik} \left( a_{ik} - u_{ik} \right)^2 \tag{1}$$

$$F_{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} k_{i} \left(\frac{\omega_{i} - \psi_{i}}{\psi_{i}}\right)^{2}$$
(2)

$$F_{3} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} k_{i} \left(\frac{\omega_{i} - \psi_{i}}{\psi_{i}}\right)^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{m} h_{ik} \left(a_{ik} - u_{ik}\right)^{2}$$
(3)  
,  $k_{i}$ ,  $h_{ik}$  – ,

 $\omega_1, ..., \omega_n - a_{ik} -$ 

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k- *i*-

 $a_{ik}$ 

[4].  $F_1$ Генетический алгориты - 03 по собств Caropinia Travient 750 500 61 C 300 C 300 C 300 C 300 C 300 C 300 250 Cij 2 1 .10. ACELAN ( ). [5] (3) (1) .10. , (1)-(3). ( 05-01-00690, 05-01-00734, 06-01-08041). 1. . ., . . •• . ., . 2006. .6. 2(29). . 89-. // 102. 2. . ., , 2002. . 66. . 3. . 491-501. . // 3. . . . ., . ., . // . . 2006. . 11. 3. . 14-26. 4. .1.- .: . 2000.-416 .

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\pi d_1}{2} \sigma_* \left( x \right) - \frac{d_0}{2} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{\tau_* \left( t \right)}{t - x} dt = \Delta \delta \\ \frac{\pi d_1}{2} \tau_* \left( x \right) - \frac{d_0}{2} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{\sigma_* \left( t \right)}{t - x} dt = 2\Delta U_0 x \end{cases}$$
(1.8)

$$\left(\frac{\pi b_{1}}{2}U_{*}(x) + \frac{\pi d_{1}}{2}\sigma_{*}(x) - \frac{d_{0}}{2}\int_{-a}^{a}\frac{\tau_{*}(x)}{t-x}dt = \Delta\delta\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi d_{1}}{2}\tau_{*}(x) - \frac{b_{0}}{2}\int_{-a}^{a}\frac{U_{*}(t)dt}{t-x} + \frac{d_{0}}{2}\int_{-a}^{a}\frac{\sigma_{*}(t)dt}{t-x} = 2\Delta U_{0}x$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi b_{1}}{2}\sigma_{*}(x) + \frac{\pi b_{3}}{2}U_{*}(x) + \frac{b_{0}}{2}\int_{-a}^{a}\frac{\tau_{*}(t)dt}{t-x} = -\Delta C_{*}$$
(1.8)

2.

$$\varphi(x) - \frac{iq}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{\varphi(s)}{s - x} ds = f(x) \quad (-a < x < a; \quad i = 1, 2)$$
(2.1)

$$\varphi(x) = \sigma_*(x) - i\tau_*(x); \quad f(x) = \frac{2\Delta}{\pi d_1} (\delta - 2iU_0 x); \quad q = (\vartheta_1^{(1)} - \vartheta_1^{(2)}) / (\vartheta_2^{(2)} + \vartheta_2^{(0)})$$
(1.7)
$$:$$

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$$\int \varphi(x) dx = 0 \tag{2.2}$$

(2.1) [6]  

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{2\Delta q \omega(x)}{\pi d_1 \left(1 - q^2\right) \sin \pi \beta} \left[\delta + 4aq U_0 - 2i U_0 x\right]$$

$$\omega(x) = \left(\frac{a - x}{a + x}\right)^{-i\beta}; \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln |g|$$

$$\delta$$
(2.3)

(2.2)

$$\begin{split} \delta &= -2aU_0\left(2q+\beta\right) \eqno(2.4)\\ \delta & (2.4), \qquad \varphi(x) \end{split}$$

$$\varphi(x) = -\frac{4\Delta U_0 \left(a\beta + ix\right)}{\pi d_1 \left(1 - q^2\right) \sin \pi \beta} \omega(x)$$
(2.5)

$$\sigma_*(x) = -\frac{4\Delta U_0}{\pi d_1 (1 - q^2) \sin \pi \beta} \left[ a\beta \omega s \left(\beta \ln \frac{a - x}{a + x}\right) - x \sin \left(\beta \ln \frac{a - x}{a + x}\right) \right]$$
  
$$\tau_*(x) = -\frac{4\Delta U_0}{\pi d_1 (1 - q^2) \sin \pi \beta} \left[ a\beta \sin \left(\beta \ln \frac{a - x}{a + x}\right) - x \cos \left(\beta \ln \frac{a - x}{a + x}\right) \right]$$

$$1/2$$
, , x x  $(-a,a)$   
,  $1/2$  x . x  
x,  $1/2$  x . x

$$g_j(x)$$
 (3.3) 
$$\int_{-a}^{a} \varphi_j(x) dx = 0, \qquad x$$

 $C_*^{\scriptscriptstyle(1)}$  ,  $\delta$ х х

$$C_{*} = -\frac{\pi \vartheta_{2}^{(2)} \lambda \gamma a U_{0}^{*} b_{0}}{2 \vartheta_{1}^{(2)} \Delta}; \quad \delta = \frac{2 \vartheta_{2}^{(2)} \left( \vartheta_{1}^{(2)} - \vartheta_{1}^{(1)} \right)}{\vartheta_{1}^{(2)} \left( \vartheta_{2}^{(2)} + \vartheta_{2}^{(1)} \right)} \lambda a U_{0} \quad \left( \gamma = 1 - \gamma_{1} = -\gamma_{2} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{*} \left( x \right) = \frac{q U_{0} x \left[ \omega(x) - \omega(-x) \right]}{2 \left( 1 + q^{2} \right) \sin \pi \gamma}$$

$$\tau_{*} \left( x \right) = \frac{q U_{0} x \left[ \omega(x) + \omega(-x) \right]}{2 \left( 1 + q^{2} \right) \sin \pi \gamma}; \quad \omega(x) = \left( \frac{a + x}{a - x} \right)^{\gamma} \qquad (3.4)$$

$$x \qquad x \qquad -$$

$$r = a$$

,

$$(1/2,1)$$
.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x} \\ \sigma_{z}^{(1)}(r,0) &= -\frac{b_{1}}{r\Delta} \frac{d}{dr} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{t\tau_{*}(t)dt}{\sqrt{r^{2}-t^{2}}}; \ \tau_{zr}^{(1)}(r,0) &= \frac{\left(2\vartheta_{1}^{2}b_{1}-b_{3}\right)}{2\Delta\vartheta_{1}^{(2)}} \frac{d}{dr} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\sigma_{*}(t)dt}{\sqrt{r^{2}-t^{2}}} \\ , \qquad , \qquad q \qquad , \qquad q = iq^{*}, \qquad G_{j} - (j = 1, 2) - \frac{\pm a}{2} \end{aligned}$$
(3.5)

Х

(3.6), x x X 
$$i\beta (2\pi\beta = \ln(1+q^*) - \ln(1-q^*)).$$
  
,  $r = a$ 

$$q = 0$$
,  $\beta_1 = 0$ .  
(3.2) x

(3.1) (3.2) x  

$$\sigma_{*}(x) = \frac{\alpha_{1}U_{0}^{*}}{\pi} \left( a - x \ln \frac{a - x}{a + x} \right); \quad \tau_{*}(x) = U_{0}^{*}x; \quad \delta = -\frac{3d_{0}aU_{0}^{*}}{2\Delta} \quad (3.6)$$

$$x \quad x \quad x \quad , \quad x$$

(3.5)

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$$\sigma_{z}^{(j)}(r,0) = \frac{U_{0}^{*}b_{1}}{\Delta} \left[ \frac{a}{\sqrt{r^{2}-a^{2}}} - \arcsin\frac{a}{r} \right]$$

$$\tau_{rz}^{(j)}(r,0) = -\frac{\alpha_{1}U_{0}^{*}b_{0}}{2\pi \vartheta_{1}^{(2)}\Delta} \left\{ \frac{a^{2}}{r\sqrt{r^{2}-a^{2}}} + \frac{2\ln 2a\ln 2\sqrt{r-a}}{\sqrt{r^{2}-a^{2}}} + F_{1}(r) \right\}$$

$$F_{1}(r) - , \qquad r = a. \qquad , \qquad (3.7)$$

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1. . . // .: " 156-162. ", . . . O . 1980, . . ., 2. . ., . . . //« », : 2003. .68-76. 3. • • · ., // . , . 2006. .59. 1. .3-10. • 4. . ., . . 5. • • .// .1973. .37. .1109-1116. 6. . . . .: , 1966. 708 .

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$$r, \phi, z, z$$
  
 $a$ .

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 $\tau(r)$ .

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$$\frac{\partial^2 \upsilon}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \upsilon}{\partial r} - \frac{\upsilon}{r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \upsilon}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\tau_{r\varphi} = G \left( \frac{\partial \upsilon}{\partial r} - \frac{\upsilon}{r} \right), \quad \tau_{\varphi z} = G \frac{\partial \upsilon}{\partial r}$$
(1.1)

h.

$$z = 0 \quad \tau_{\varphi z} = 0 \tag{1.2}$$

,

$$\upsilon(r,z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} V(\gamma,z)\gamma J_{1}(\gamma r)d\gamma , V(\gamma,z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \upsilon(\rho,z)\rho J_{1}(\gamma\rho)d\rho$$
(1.4)  
$$\tau_{*}(r)$$

$$\tau_*(r) = \int_0^\infty T(\gamma)\gamma J_1(\gamma r)d\gamma, \quad T(\gamma) = \int_0^a \tau(\rho)\rho J_1(\gamma \rho)d\rho$$
(1.5)

$$=2\pi\int_{0}^{a}\tau(\rho)\rho^{2}d\rho \tag{1.6}$$

$$(1.4), (1.5) (1.2), (1.3) (1.1).$$

$$\tau_{r\varphi} = -\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{T(\gamma) \operatorname{ch} \gamma z}{\operatorname{sh} \gamma h} J_{2}(\gamma r) \gamma d\gamma$$
(1.7)

$$T_{r\phi} = \int_{0}^{h} \tau_{r\theta} dz = -\int_{0}^{a} \tau(\rho) \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{1}(\gamma \rho) J_{2}(\gamma r) d\gamma = -\frac{1}{r^{2}} \int_{0}^{a} \tau(\rho) \rho^{2} d\rho$$
(1.8)  
[1] (6.512.1).

$$M_{1} = 2\pi r^{2} T_{r\phi} = -2\pi \int_{0}^{a} \tau(\rho) \rho^{2} d\rho$$
(1.9)  
(1.6). , (1.9)

•

$$\upsilon(r,h) = \frac{1}{G} \int_{0}^{a} \tau(\rho) \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\infty} \operatorname{cth} \gamma h J_{1}(\gamma \rho) J_{1}(\gamma r) d\gamma$$
(1.10)

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$$\int_{0}^{a} \tau(\rho) \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\infty} \operatorname{cth} \gamma h J_{1}(\gamma \rho) J_{1}(\gamma r) d\gamma = G \varepsilon r \quad (r \le a)$$

$$[1] \quad (8.441.2),$$

(2.2)

,

2.

,

$$\int_{0}^{a} \tau(\rho) \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{1}(\gamma \rho) J_{1}(\gamma r) d\gamma = G \varepsilon r + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_{kl} r^{2l+1}}{h^{2k+2l+3}} \int_{0}^{a} \tau(\rho) \rho^{2k+2} d\rho$$
(2.3)  
$$b_{kl}$$

$$b_{kl} = \frac{(-1)^{k+l}}{(2k)!(2k+2)!(2l)!(2l+2)!} \int_{0}^{\infty} (1 - \operatorname{cth} u) u^{2k+2l+2} du$$
(2.4)
(2.3)

$$\lambda = h/a$$
 [2]

$$\tau(r) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tau_n(\rho) h^{-n}$$
(2.5)

(2.4) (2.3) 
$$h^{-1}$$
,

$$\int_{0}^{a} \tau_{0}(\rho)\rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{1}(\gamma r) J_{1}(\gamma \rho) d\gamma = G\varepsilon r , \quad \tau_{1}(\rho) = \tau_{2}(\rho) = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \tau_{3}(\rho)\rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{1}(\gamma r) J_{1}(\gamma \rho) d\gamma = b_{00}r \int_{0}^{a} \tau_{0}(\rho)\rho^{2}d , \quad \tau_{4}(\rho) = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \tau_{5}(\rho)\rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{1}(\gamma r) J_{1}(\gamma \rho) d\gamma = b_{10}r \int_{0}^{a} \tau_{0}(\rho)\rho^{4}d\rho + b_{01}r^{3} \int_{0}^{a} \tau_{0}(\rho)\rho^{2}d\rho$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \tau_{6}(\rho)\rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{1}(\gamma r) J_{1}(\gamma \rho) d\gamma = b_{00}r \int_{0}^{a} \tau_{3}(\rho)\rho^{2}d\rho \quad .$$

$$\tau(r) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{d}{dr} \int_{r}^{a} \frac{p(t)dt}{\sqrt{t^{2} - r^{2}}}, \quad p(t) = \frac{d}{dt} t \int_{0}^{t} \frac{f(r)dr}{\sqrt{t^{2} - r^{2}}}$$
(2.7)

$$\int_{0}^{a} \tau(\rho) \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{1}(\gamma \rho) J_{1}(\gamma r) d\gamma = f(r) \quad (r \le a)$$
(2.8)
(2.6)

$$\tau_{N}(r) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} \tau_{n}(\rho) h^{-n}$$
(2.9)

( 05-01-00002).

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: 119607, . . 25, . 3, . 588 : (495)932-04-66, (495)434-21-59 E-mail: <u>alexand@ipmnet.ru</u>

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[1-3].

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$$\tau_{xy}^{(j)}(x_1, 0) = 0 \ (j = 1, 2) \tag{1.2}$$

Oxy,

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-

 $x = x_1 - v_0 t \quad y = y_1$ 

$$\mu_{i}\Delta u_{i} + (\lambda_{i} + \mu_{i})\frac{\partial \Theta_{i}}{\partial x} = \rho_{i}v_{0}^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{i}}{\partial x^{2}}$$

$$\mu_{i}\Delta v_{i} + (\lambda_{i} + \mu_{i})\frac{\partial \Theta_{i}}{\partial y} = \rho_{i}v_{0}^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}v_{i}}{\partial x^{2}}$$

$$\Theta_{i} = \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_{i}}{\partial y} \quad (i = 1, 2)$$
(1.3)
(1.3)

$$u_{1}(x, y) = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{k_{21}(A_{1}ch(sk_{21}y) + B_{1}sh(sk_{2}y)) - (C_{1}ch(sk_{1}y) + D_{1}sh(sk_{1}y))\}e^{isx}ds$$

$$v_{1}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{(A_{1}sh(sk_{2}y) + B_{1}ch(sk_{2}y)) - k_{11}(C_{1}sh(sk_{1}y) + D_{1}ch(sk_{1}y))\}e^{isx}ds$$

$$u_{2}(x, y) = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{k_{22}A_{2}\exp(sk_{22}y) - C_{2}\exp(sk_{12}y)\}e^{isx}ds$$

$$v_{2}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} sgn s\{A_{2}\exp(sk_{22}y) - k_{12}C_{2}\exp(sk_{12}y)\}e^{isx}ds$$

$$k_{ij} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v_{0}^{2}}{c_{ij}^{2}}}; \quad c_{1i} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_{i} + 2\mu_{i}}{\rho_{i}}}; \quad c_{2i} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{i}}{\rho_{i}}}; \quad \rho_{i} - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i}, D_{1}(j = 1, 2) - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i} - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i}, D_{1}(j = 1, 2) - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i} - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i} - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i} - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i}, D_{1}(j = 1, 2) - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i} - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i} - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i}, D_{1}(j = 1, 2) - \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\rho_{i}}, \quad \beta_{i} - \frac{\lambda$$

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$$b_{1}^{\pm} = \frac{\mu R_{2}^{-} C_{1}^{\pm} - C_{2}^{-} R_{1}^{\pm}}{1 - \alpha_{1}}; \quad b_{2} = \frac{\mu (1 + \alpha_{1}) R_{2}^{-} - 2\alpha_{1} C_{2}^{-}}{1 - \alpha_{1}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\mu_{2}}{\mu_{1}}; \quad \rho = \frac{\rho_{2}}{\rho_{1}}; \quad c = \frac{c_{22}^{2}}{c_{21}^{2}} = \frac{\mu}{\rho}; \quad \left(\alpha_{j} = 1 - v_{0}^{2} / 2c_{2j}^{2}; \quad j = 1, 2\right)$$

$$k_{\pm} = k_{11} \pm k_{21}; \quad R_{i}^{\pm} = \alpha_{i}^{-2} \pm k_{1i}k_{2i}; \quad C_{i}^{\pm} = \alpha_{i} \pm k_{1i}k_{2i}; \quad L_{i}^{\pm} = 1 \pm k_{1i}k_{2i}$$

$$d_{1}^{\pm} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{k_{11}k_{21}(1 - \alpha_{1})^{2}} \left(R_{1}^{\pm}L_{2}^{-} - 2\mu C_{1}^{\pm}C_{2}^{-} + \mu^{2}L_{1}^{\pm}R_{2}^{-}\right); \quad d_{2}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}\rho \left(\frac{k_{12}}{k_{11}} \pm \frac{k_{22}}{k_{21}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1}(x,h) &= -\frac{p}{2\pi\mu_{1}} \frac{(\alpha_{1}-1)k_{11}}{R_{1}^{-}} \left( \ln x + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{F(sh)}{\Delta(sh)s} \cos sxds \right) + \\ &+ \frac{q}{2\pi\mu_{1}} \frac{C_{1}^{-}}{R_{1}^{-}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} x + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{G(sh)}{\Delta(sh)s} \sin sxds \right) \\ F(s) &= R_{1}^{-} \left( d_{2}^{+} - d_{1}^{-} \right) \exp\left( -k_{+}s \right) + \left( R_{1}^{-}d_{2}^{-} - R_{1}^{+}d_{1}^{+} \right) \operatorname{ch} k_{-}s + \\ &+ \left( R_{1}^{-}d_{1}^{+} - R_{1}^{+}d_{2}^{-} \right) \operatorname{sh} k_{-}s + \mu^{2}R_{2}^{-} - R_{1}^{-}d_{1}^{-} - R_{1}^{+}d_{1}^{+} \\ G(s) &= \frac{1}{C_{1}^{-}} \left( \left( R_{1}^{-}C_{1}^{+} - R_{1}^{+}C_{1}^{-} \right) \left( d_{1}^{+} \left( \operatorname{ch} k_{-}s - 1 \right) + d_{2}^{-} \operatorname{sh} k_{-}s \right) + \mu \left( R_{1}^{-}C_{2}^{-} - \mu R_{2}^{-}C_{1}^{-} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(s) = G(s) = 0$$

$$F(s) = G(s) = 0$$

$$V_{1}(x, h) = -\frac{p}{2\pi\mu_{1}} \frac{(\alpha_{1} - 1)k_{11}}{\alpha_{1}^{2} - k_{11}k_{21}} \ln x + \frac{q}{4\mu_{1}} \frac{\alpha_{1} - k_{11}k_{21}}{\alpha_{1}^{2} - k_{11}k_{21}} \operatorname{sgn} sx$$

$$A(|s|h) = 0$$

$$\mu = \rho = 1,$$

$$h$$

 $\mu = \rho = 1,$ 

$$\frac{||s||h|^{2} <<1,}{4\left(4R_{2}^{-} + \left(k_{12}\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{v^{2}}{c_{22}^{-2}} + k_{22}\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{v^{2}}{c_{22}^{-2}} - \frac{1}{\mu}\frac{2}{1-\nu_{1}}\right)\right)\frac{v^{2}}{c_{22}^{-2}}sh\right) = 0$$

$$, \qquad [3].$$

$$|s||h>>1,$$

, (1.8)

$$\Delta(s) = R_1^{-} (d_1^{-} + d_2^{+}) = 0$$
,
$$R_1^{-} = 0$$
,
$$d_1^{-} + d_2^{+} = 0$$
(1.8),
,
$$\Delta(|s|h) \neq 0$$
,
$$v_0 < 0.8 \min(c_{21}, c_{22}).$$

( .1-2).



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$$\dagger_{y}^{(2)}(x,0) = -\sim \frac{p}{f} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{f_{1}(\mathrm{sh})}{\Delta'(\mathrm{sh})} \cos sx ds + \sim \frac{q}{f} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{g_{1}(\mathrm{sh})}{\Delta'(\mathrm{sh})} \sin sx ds$$

$$f_{1}(s) = \frac{R_{2}^{-}}{\Gamma_{1}k_{12}} (\Gamma_{1}^{2} \operatorname{sh}(k_{21}s) - k_{11}k_{21}\operatorname{sh}(k_{11}s)); \quad g_{1}(s) = R_{2}^{-} \frac{k_{21}}{k_{12}} (\operatorname{ch}(k_{11}s) - \operatorname{ch}(k_{21}s))$$

$$\Delta'(s) = \frac{1}{c\Gamma_{1}k_{11}} \frac{1}{2} \left( 2\Delta_{s}(s/2)\Delta_{a}(s/2) + \sim c \frac{k_{11}}{k_{12}} R_{2}^{-}\Delta_{s}(s) \right)$$

$$\Delta_{s}(s) = R_{1}^{-}\operatorname{sh}(k_{11} + k_{21})s - R_{1}^{+}\operatorname{sh}(k_{11} - k_{21})s;$$

$$\Delta_{a}(s) = R_{1}^{-}\operatorname{sh}(k_{11} + k_{21})s + R_{1}^{+}\operatorname{sh}(k_{11} - k_{21})s$$

,

$$\Delta'(|s|h) = 0$$

$$(|s|h)^{2} << 1,$$

$$\left(4R_{2}^{-} + k_{12}\frac{1}{...}\left(\frac{v^{2}}{c_{22}^{-2}}\right)^{2}sh\right)\frac{\sim}{cr_{1}}\frac{1}{4}\frac{k_{21}}{k_{12}}\left(r_{1}^{-2} - k_{11}^{-2}\right)sh = 0,$$

$$; \qquad [3].$$

$$|s|h >> 1$$

$$\Delta'(s) = \frac{1}{cr_{1}k_{11}}\frac{1}{2}R_{1}^{-}\left(R_{1}^{-} + \sim c\frac{k_{11}}{k_{12}}R_{2}^{-}\right),$$

$$; \qquad ;$$

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-	, ,	,
$: \alpha = 6^{\circ};  \gamma = 10x10x5$	$= -6^{0}; \ \lambda = 6^{0}; \ \phi = \phi_{1} = 45^{0}; \ \beta = 90^{0}; \ r = 0,5 $ [2].	21x 21x7
	, †. = 50÷ 200 ,	σσ.
, n = 2,5. 250 / ;t=0,02-0,15 $10^7$	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, (V=120- (05-1,3)x
	$\sigma = (0,5 \div 0,7) \sigma$	(1)

σ –

.

 $\sigma = 180 \div 350$ 

[1]:

$$\sigma \quad \lim_{max} \leq \left[\sigma\right] = \frac{\sigma_L}{n_L} \tag{2}$$

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,

$$\sigma_L -$$
;  $n_L -$ ;  $\sigma_L -$ ;

,

$$\sigma = \sigma_{1,3} = \frac{2P}{b \cdot K_0} \cdot \left\{ \frac{\sin \frac{p}{2} \cdot \sin \left[ \vartheta_0 - \left( \frac{p}{2} + \gamma \right) \right]}{\beta - \sin \beta} - \frac{\cos \frac{p}{2} \cdot \cos \left[ \left( \vartheta_0 - \left( \frac{p}{2} + \gamma \right) \right) \right]}{\beta + \sin \beta} \right\}$$
(3)  

$$P - \qquad \qquad ; \quad \vartheta_0 = -$$

$$; \quad K_0 = -$$

$$; \quad K_0 = -$$

 $n = 1, 2 \div 1, 5$   $0,007 \quad 0,021 \quad 0,035 \quad 0,049 \quad 0,0638, /$   $-800 \quad -1000 \quad -1200 \quad -1400 \quad -1600 \quad -1800 \quad -1800 \quad -2000 \quad -2000 \quad -1600 \quad -1600 \quad -1600 \quad -1800 \quad -1600 \quad -1800 \quad -1600 \quad -1600 \quad -1800 \quad -1600 \quad$ 



п

:

59-1.



$$(\beta = \beta_1 = 90^\circ),$$

 $\theta = 90 \div 120^{\circ}$  [3], , , , , , .

. .





 $\theta = 120^{\circ}(-300)$ 

16.

.

$$( . 3), (V \le 70 / ).$$
  
 $v = 140 \div 280 / S = 0,16;$ 

0,22 /



16.

(

.),

S S

σ t = 0, 1v = 140 /

		S, /	<i>S</i> ,
59-1, $\sigma = 370$ $\delta = 18\%$ ; $\tau_{\phi} = 150$	σ = 34	0,14	0,057
16, $\sigma = 320M$ $\delta = 11\%; \tau_{\phi} = 16$	σ = 30 ""	0,35	0,14



 $S = 0,01 \div 0,06$ /

,

. t=0,03÷0,2

. 4.

( . 120)

59-1.

- . .4 ( .120) 59-1, : )3,4 ( . 120) 59-1, )13,1 t=0,1 ; v=330 / ; t=0,21 / . , )6,7 : 1. . 2. 3. , , (1011), : (1 2 10), (2243). (0001)

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( 06-01-00202) ( 4518.2006.1).



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## $\sim (1-3) \cdot 10^{-8}$ .

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, . .

F = 15 t = 12 .

63

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 $5 \cdot 10^{4}$  $0^4$  . ~ 8,5 · 10<sup>6</sup>,

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:

$$(A_{b} - \dots, x, M_{a} = A_{0} \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot x}$$

$$(A_{b} - \dots, p_{c}(f) f^{2}, P(f) - \dots, f - \dots, f - \dots, p_{c}(f) - \dots, f - \dots, f - \dots, p_{c}(f) - \dots, f - \dots, f$$

, ( . 7). ,



( . 8 9). [5]  $\alpha(\lambda) \sim \frac{N(D) D^3}{\lambda^4}$ N(D) – , D – λ – 36000 ····· 652150 α 8-- - - - 770950 6-4 2 0 f, Гц 0,0 8,0x10<sup>7</sup> 4,0x10<sup>7</sup> . 8. . 0 100 , N(D).

. 10.  $N(D) \sim N_0 \ e^{-D/D_0},$ [6].  $N \quad (D) = (N_N(D) - N \quad (D)) / N \quad (D),$ . 11 12.



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 $D \approx 27$ 

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67

2.

1.



4.



. 12.

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06-01-00593). 1. ,

[2-6] , , [7].

, [8], [9]. ,

:  $\frac{d\omega}{dt} = f(\omega, t) + \frac{d\lambda}{dt}$ (1.1)  $d = \sqrt{dv_{ij}^{P} dv_{ij}^{P}}, \quad - \quad , \quad dv_{ij}^{P} -$ 

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, , , , , , , [2, 3].

, ,

[10],

(1.1)

,

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,

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = f_1(\omega, \lambda, , T, t) + f_2(\omega, \lambda, , T, t)\frac{d\lambda}{dt} + f_3(\omega, \lambda, , T, t)\frac{d}{dt}$$
(1.2)  
,  $T - .$ 

(1.2)

,

,

:

.

$$d\epsilon_{ij}^{P} = \frac{s_{ij} - \rho_{ij}}{\sqrt{J_{2}^{0}}} d\lambda, (s_{ij} - \rho_{ij})(s_{ij} - \rho_{ij}) = {}^{2}(\omega, \lambda, )$$

$$d\rho_{ij} = A_{I}(J_{2}^{s}, \omega, ) d\omega \delta_{ij} + A_{2}(J_{2}^{s}, \omega, ) d\epsilon_{ij}^{P}$$

$$J_{2}^{0} = (s_{ij} - \rho_{ij})(s_{ij} - \rho_{ij}), J_{2}^{s} = s_{ij} s_{ij}$$

$$s_{ij} - , \rho_{ij} - , \delta_{ij} - ,$$

$$J_2^0 = {}^2(\omega, \lambda, ) \qquad \qquad \lambda, \qquad \qquad \lambda = \varphi(J_2^0, \omega, ),$$
  
$$d\lambda = \partial \varphi / \partial J_2^0 dJ_2^0 + \partial \varphi / \partial \omega d\omega + \partial \varphi / \partial d \qquad .$$

$$d\varepsilon_{ij}^{P} = \frac{s_{ij} - \rho_{ij}}{\sqrt{J_{2}^{0}}} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial J_{2}^{0}} dJ_{2}^{0} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \omega} d\omega + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial} d\right)$$
(1.4)

$$\phi(n,t)$$

φ(n, t) dn, n = n + dn( , B ). β(n) -

, ω

$$\omega = \int \beta(n) \phi(n, t) dn \qquad (1.5)$$

$$\beta(n) = m_n, \qquad m_n - \qquad , \qquad n \qquad ,$$

71

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•

.

$$\begin{split} \beta(n) = m_{n} / M, & M - \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ &$$

 $\begin{aligned} & \in_i = 0 \\ & (1.7) \\ & (1.5) \\ & (1.7) \end{aligned}$ 

[7],  $\Omega = \Omega(\lambda, \ )$ (1.8)(1.8)(1.7) $\frac{d\omega_0}{dt} = -k_0 \quad \omega_0 + v_1 \quad \omega_1 + \frac{d\Omega}{dt}$  $\frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = k_0 \quad \omega_0 - (k_1 + \nu_1) \quad \omega_1 + \nu_2 \quad \omega_2$ . . . (1.9) $\frac{d\omega_i}{dt} = k_{i-1} \quad \omega_{i-1} - (k_i + v_i) \quad \omega_i + v_{i+1} \quad \omega_{i+1}$ ...  $\frac{d\omega_N}{dt} = k_{N-1}\omega_{N-1} - v_N \quad \omega_N$ : = 0, } = 0,  $\Omega = 0, \omega_0 = \omega_1 = \omega_2 = \ldots = \omega_N = 0.$ (1.9)(1.8)

(1.5)

$$\omega(t) = \beta_1 \,\,\omega_1 + \beta_2 \,\,\omega_2 + \ldots + \beta_N \,\,\omega_N \tag{1.10}$$

,

 $A_{1}(J_{2}^{s}, \omega, ), \quad A_{2}(J_{2}^{s}, \omega, ),$ 

,

(λ, ω, )

,

(

,

$$\epsilon_{11}^{P} = \epsilon^{P}, \ \epsilon_{22}^{P} = -1/2 \ \epsilon^{P}, \\ \epsilon_{11}^{P} = \epsilon^{P}, \ \epsilon_{33}^{P} = -1/2 \ \epsilon^{P} \\ \epsilon_{12}^{P} = \epsilon_{21}^{P} = \ \epsilon_{13}^{P} = \epsilon_{31}^{P} = \epsilon_{23}^{P} = \epsilon_{32}^{P} = 0, \ \lambda = \sqrt{3/2} \ \epsilon^{P}$$
(1.11)

$$\rho_{11} = \rho, \ \rho_{22} = -1/2 \rho, \ \rho_{33} = -1/2 \rho$$

$$\rho_{12} = \rho_{21} = \rho_{22} = \rho_{22} = \rho_{23} = 0$$
(1.12)

$$(1.11), (1.12) , (1.13)$$

$$3/2(2/3\sigma_{11} - \rho)^2 = C^2$$

$$(1.13)$$

(1.13)

$$\sigma_T = 3/2 \,\rho + \sqrt{3/2} \,C \tag{1.14}$$

ω

$$C = C_1(\lambda) + C_2(\lambda) \omega \tag{1.15}$$

(1.11) (1.15)

$$\sigma_T = a + b \, \omega \tag{1.16}$$

 $a = 3/2 \rho + \sqrt{3/2} C_1, \quad b = \sqrt{3/2} C_2.$ 

,

$$\rho, \ _{1}, \ _{2}, \ , \ , \ , \ d\omega/dt = 0.$$
(1.9)
$$\omega_{0}(0) = \Omega(\lambda), \ \omega_{1}(0) = \omega_{2}(0) = \dots = \omega_{N}(0) = 0 \qquad (1.17)$$

$$", \ _{N}, \ \omega_{0} \xrightarrow{k_{0}} \omega_{1} \xrightarrow{k_{1}} \omega_{2}.$$

$$\frac{d\omega_0}{dt} = -k_0 \ \omega_0; \quad \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = k_0 \ \omega_0 - k_1 \ \omega_1; \quad \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} = k_1 \ \omega_1$$
(1.18)

$$ω_0(0) = Ω(λ), \quad ω_1(0) = ω_2(0) = 0$$
  
 $k_0 \neq k_1,$ 
(1.19)

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1.18), (1.19) & k_0 \neq k_1, \\ \omega(t) = \beta_1 & \omega_1 + \beta_2 & \omega_2 = \\ = \omega_0(0) \frac{k_0}{k_1 - k_0} \Biggl[ (\beta_1 - \beta_2 \frac{k_1}{k_0}) & e^{-k_0 t} - (\beta_1 - \beta_2) & e^{-k_1 t} + \beta_2 & (\frac{k_1}{k_0} - 1) \Biggr] & (1.20) \\ & (1.14), (1.18), & . & t \to \infty \quad \sigma \end{array}$$

,

$$\sigma_{T\infty} = a + b \,\omega_0(0) \,\beta_2$$



[2, 4].

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{k_0}{k_1}\beta_1 - \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} / (\beta_1 - \beta_2) < 0,$$

$$: \quad b\beta_2 > 0 - , \quad b\beta_2 < 0$$

$$( .1.1, \quad 1, 2, \quad ).$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{k_0}{k_1}\beta_1 - \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} / (\beta_1 - \beta_2) > 0,$$

74

. 1.1.

$$b\beta_1 > 0 \qquad , -b\beta_1 < 0 - ( .1.1, 3, 4, ). \qquad \beta_1 = 0, \qquad ( .1.1, 5).$$

-

•

2.

,

. (1.2),

$$E_2 \sigma + \eta \dot{\sigma} = E_2 \eta \dot{\varepsilon} \tag{2.1}$$

$$\sigma + \tau \dot{\sigma} = E \dot{\varepsilon} + \tau H \varepsilon, \ H = E_2, \ \tau = \frac{\eta}{E_1 + E_2}, \ E = \frac{E_1 E_2}{E_1 + E_2}$$
(2.2)

•

.

 $(\mathbf{y}, E_1, E_2)$  (2.1), (2.2)

$$\eta \approx \dot{E}\tau, \qquad \qquad \ddagger \qquad E.$$

$$- \qquad y, \qquad \qquad \ddagger \qquad E.$$

$$\frac{(2.1)}{\frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\sigma}{E(t)}\right] + \frac{\sigma}{E(t)\tau} \qquad \qquad (2.3)$$

(2.3)

.

$$E = E_o(1 + (1 - e^{-kt}))$$
(2.4)
(2.3),

S  

$$d\omega = f_1(\omega, \varepsilon, , T, t)dt + f_2(\omega, \varepsilon, , T, t)d\varepsilon + f_3(\omega, \varepsilon, , T, t)d$$
(2.5)  
, (2.5)

•

(2.5)

[22]

-

$$d\omega = a \ e^{kt} dt + b \ d\varepsilon \tag{2.6}$$

a, k, b –

$$\sigma = \text{const}, \quad E_1, E_2, \eta = \text{const}$$
 (2.6)


(2.7)

•

,

(2.7) (2.8)

. 2.2,

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. 2.2.

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$$\delta \ -$$

•••

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$
(1)

• •

ф(*x*) – финитная функция.

Преобразуем (7) следующим образом:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = \lim_{y \to 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \ d \arctan' \frac{x}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \phi(x) \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Big|_{x=-\infty}^{x=\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{y \to 0} \arctan \frac{x}{y} \ \phi'(x) dx$$
(8)
$$\phi(x) \cdot \Pi \text{peofpasyem}$$

•,

второе сл гаемое в (8)

$$-\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi'(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \arctan \frac{x}{y} dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \phi'(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \arctan \frac{x}{y} dx - \int_{-\varepsilon}^{0} \phi'(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \arctan \frac{x}{y} dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\varepsilon} \phi'(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \arctan \frac{x}{y} dx$$

$$-\int_{0}^{\varepsilon} \phi'(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} dx - \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \phi'(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} dx$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} x, \text{ вместо (9) будем иметь:}$$

$$-\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi'(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \phi'(x) dx + \int_{-\varepsilon}^{0} \phi'(x) dx - \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} \phi'(x) dx - \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \phi'(x) dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (\phi(-\varepsilon) - \phi(-\infty) + \phi(0) - \phi(-\varepsilon) - \phi(\varepsilon) + \phi(0) - \phi(\infty) + \phi(\varepsilon)) = \pi \phi(0)$$

$$(4)$$

интегральное соотношение

•

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = \pi \phi(0)$$
(5)

Следовательно,

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = \pi \,\delta(x) \tag{6}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} r \phi(r) \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^{2} + z^{2}} (r^{2} + z^{2})} dr = -\lim_{z \to 0} \int_{0}^{\infty} \phi(r) \ d\frac{z}{\sqrt{r^{2} + z^{2}}} = \phi(0) + \int_{0}^{\infty} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^{2} + z^{2}}} \phi'(r) \ dr = \phi(0)$$
(7)

0

$$\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} \left(r^2 + z^2\right)} = \frac{\pi (r)}{r}$$
(8)

Имея в виду вышеизложенное и хорошо известную теорему о том, что если функция  $\phi(x, y)$  является гармонической, то функции  $x \phi(x, y)$  и  $y \phi(x, y)$  будут бигармоническими функциями, р

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
(9)

$$\Phi(x,y) = \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \tag{10}$$

(2) (1) 
$$\frac{x}{y} = z, \text{ получим}$$
$$\frac{\phi''(z)}{y} + \frac{2z}{z} = 0 \qquad \phi(z) = c \arctan z, \quad \Phi(x, y) = c \arctan \frac{x}{z} \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{\phi''(z)}{\phi'(z)} + \frac{2z}{z^2 + 1} = 0 \qquad \phi(z) = c_1 \operatorname{arctg} z, \quad \Phi(x, y) = c_1 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} \qquad (11)$$
(6)

.

1.

:

$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{P}{\pi} \left( (x - c) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x - c}{y} + (x + c) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x + c}{y} \right)$$
(12)

$$\sigma_{y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi(x,y)}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{2P}{\pi} \left( -\frac{(x-c)^{2} y}{(y^{2}+(x-c)^{2})^{2}} - \frac{(x+c)^{2} y}{(y^{2}+(x+c)^{2})^{2}} + \frac{y}{y^{2}+(x-c)^{2}} + \frac{y}{y^{2}+(x+c)^{2}} \right) (13)$$

$$\tau_{xy}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2P}{\pi} \left( \frac{(x-c)^3}{(y^2 + (x-c)^2)^2} + \frac{(x+c)^3}{(y^2 + (x+c)^2)^2} - \frac{(x-c)}{y^2 + (x-c)^2} - \frac{(x+c)}{y^2 + (x+c)^2} \right) (14)$$

$$\partial^2 \Phi(x,y) = 2P \left( -\frac{(x-c)^2}{y^2 + (x+c)^2} + \frac{(x+c)^2}{y^2 + (x+c)^2} + \frac{(x+c)^2}{y^2 + (x+c)^2} + \frac{(x+c)^2}{y^2 + (x+c)^2} \right) (14)$$

$$\sigma_{x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi(x,y)}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{2P}{\pi} \left( \frac{(c-x)^{2} y}{(y^{2} + (x-c)^{2})^{2}} + \frac{(x+c)^{2} y}{(y^{2} + (x+c)^{2})^{2}} \right)$$
(15)

$$E u_x(x, y) = \int \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} dx - v \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} =$$

$$= \frac{P}{\left( (1-v) \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-c}{y} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+c}{y} \right) - (1+v) \left( \frac{(x-c)y}{y^2 + (x-c)^2} + \frac{(x+c)y}{y^2 + (x+c)^2} \right)$$
(16)

$$E u_{y}(x, y) = \int \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial x^{2}} dy - v \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} =$$

$$= \frac{P}{(1+v)} \left( \frac{(x-c)^{2}}{2} + \frac{(x+c)^{2}}{2} \right) + \ln(v^{2} + (x+c)^{2}) + \ln(v^{2} + (c-x)^{2}) + EV$$
(17)

$$= \frac{P}{\pi} \Big( (1+v) \left( \frac{(x-c)^2}{y^2 + (x-c)^2} + \frac{(x+c)^2}{y^2 + (x+c)^2} \right) + \ln(y^2 + (x+c)^2) + \ln(y^2 + (c-x)^2) + EV_0$$
  
a  $y = 0$   
 $\sigma_y(x,0) = \frac{P}{\pi} \Big( 2\pi (\delta(x-c) + \delta(x+c)) + (x-c) \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{y}{y^2 + (x-c)^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{y}{y^2 + (x-c)^2} \Big)$ 

$$+(x+c)\lim_{y\to 0}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\frac{y}{y^{2}+(x+c)^{2}} = \frac{P}{\pi}(2\pi(\delta(x-c)+\delta(x+c)) + \pi((x-c)\delta'(x-c)+(x+c)\delta'(x+c))) =$$
  
=  $\frac{P}{\pi}(2\pi(\delta(x-c)+\delta(x+c))-\pi(\delta(x-c)+\delta(x+c))) = P(\delta(x-c)+\delta(x+c))$  (18)

$$\tau_{xy}(x,0) = 0 \quad E u_x(x,0) = \frac{P(1-\nu)}{2} (\operatorname{sgn}(x+c) - \operatorname{sgn}(c-x))$$
(19)

$$Ev_{y}(x,0) = \frac{2P}{\pi} (\ln(x+c) + \ln(c-x)) + \frac{2P(1+v)}{\pi} + V_{0}$$
(20)

2.

.

$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{p}{\pi} \left( (x-c)\operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-c}{y} - (x+c)\operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+c}{y} \right)$$
(21)

$$\sigma_{y}(x,y) = \frac{p}{\pi} \left( -\frac{2(x-c)^{2} y}{(y^{2}+(x-c)^{2})^{2}} + \frac{2(x+c)^{2} y}{(y^{2}+(x+c)^{2})^{2}} + \frac{2 y}{y^{2}+(x-c)^{2}} - \frac{2 y}{y^{2}+(x-c)^{2}} \right)$$
(22)

$$\tau_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{p}{\pi} \left( \frac{2(x-c)^3}{(y^2 + (x-c)^2)^2} - \frac{2(x+c)^3}{(y^2 + (x+c)^2)^2} - \frac{2(x-c)}{y^2 + (x-c)^2} + \frac{2(x+c)}{y^2 + (x+c)^2} \right)$$
(23)

$$\sigma_{x}(x,y) = \frac{p}{\pi} \left( \frac{2(x-c)^{2} y}{(y^{2}+(x-c)^{2})^{2}} - \frac{2(x+c)^{2} y}{(y^{2}+(x+c)^{2})^{2}} \right)$$
(24)

$$Eu_{x}(x, y) = \frac{p}{\pi} \left( (1 - v) \left( \arctan \frac{x - c}{y} - \arctan \frac{x + c}{y} \right) - (1 + v) \left( \frac{(x - c)y}{y^{2} + (x - c)^{2}} - \frac{(x + c)y}{y^{2} + (c + x)^{2}} \right) \right) (25)$$

$$E u_{y}(x, y) = \frac{p}{\pi} \left( (1+v) \left( \frac{(x-c)^{2}}{y^{2} + (x-c)^{2}} - \frac{(x+c)^{2}}{y^{2} + (x+c)^{2}} \right) + \ln \left( y^{2} + (x+c)^{2} \right) + \ln \left( y^{2} + (x-c)^{2} \right) + \ln \left($$

$$y = 0$$
  

$$\sigma_{y}(x,0) = p(\delta(x-c) - \delta(x+c)) \qquad \sigma_{x}(x,0) = p(\delta(x-c) - \delta(x+c)) \qquad (27)$$

$$E u_x(x, y) = -\frac{p(1-v)}{2} \left( \text{sgn}(c+x) + \text{sgn}(c-x) \right)$$
(28)

$$E u_{y}(x,0) = \frac{2p}{\pi} \left( -\ln(c+x) + \ln(c-x) \right) + \frac{2p(1+\nu)}{\pi} + V_{0}$$
<sup>(29)</sup>

3.

$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{x y}{x^2 + y^2} + \arctan \frac{x}{y} \right)$$
(30)

$$\tau_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{(6x^2y^2 - 2y^4)}{\pi(x^2 + y^2)^3}; \ \sigma_y(x,y) = -\frac{8 x y^3}{\pi(x^2 + y^2)^3}$$
(31)

4.

(

**→**0)

$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{q}{\pi} \left( y \arctan \frac{x-c}{y} + y \arctan \frac{x+c}{y} \right)$$
(32)

$$\sigma_{x}(x,y) = -\frac{q}{\pi} \left( \frac{2(x-c)^{3}}{(y^{2}+(x-c)^{2})^{2}} + \frac{2(x+c)^{3}}{(y^{2}+(x+c)^{2})^{2}} \right)$$
(33)

$$\sigma_{y}(x,y) = -\frac{q}{\pi} \left( \frac{2(x-c)y^{2}}{(y^{2}+(x-c)^{2})^{2}} + \frac{2(x+c)y^{2}}{(y^{2}+(x+c)^{2})^{2}} \right)$$
(34)

$$\tau_{xy}(x,y) = -\frac{q}{\pi} \left( \frac{2(x-c)^2 y}{(y^2 + (x-c)^2)^2} + \frac{2(x+c)^2 y}{(y^2 + (x+c)^2)^2} \right)$$
(35)

$$E u_{x}(x, y) = -\frac{q}{\pi} \left( \ln((c - x)^{2} + y^{2}) + \ln((c + x)^{2} + y^{2}) \right) - \frac{q(1 + v) y^{2}}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{(c - x)^{2} + y^{2}} + \frac{1}{(c + x)^{2} + y^{2}} \right)$$
(36)

$$E u_{y}(x, y) = \frac{q}{\pi} \left( (1+v) \left( \frac{(x-c)y}{(x-c)^{2} + y^{2}} + \frac{(x+c)y}{(x+c)^{2} + y^{2}} \right) - v \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \text{sgn} \left( \frac{x-c}{y} \right) + \text{sgn} \left( \frac{x+c}{y} \right) \right) - (1-v) \left( \arctan \frac{y}{x+c} + \arctan \frac{y}{y} \right) \right)$$
(37)

$$-(1-\nu)\left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{c+x} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x-c}\right)$$
  

$$y = 0:$$
  

$$\tau_{xy}(x,0) = -q(\delta(x-c) + \delta(x+c))$$
(38)

$$E u_x(x,0) = -\frac{q}{\pi} \Big( \ln^2(c+x) + \ln^2(c-x) \Big) \qquad E u_y(x,0) = \frac{q v}{2} \Big( \operatorname{sgn}(c+x) + \operatorname{sgn}(x-c) \Big)$$
(39)  
5.

$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{q}{\pi} y \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{c - x}{y} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x + c}{y} \right)$$
(40)

$$\sigma_{y}(x,y) = \frac{2q}{\pi} y^{2} \left( \frac{(x-c)}{(y^{2}+(x-c)^{2})^{2}} - \frac{(x+c)}{(y^{2}+(x+c)^{2})^{2}} \right)$$
(41)

$$\sigma_{x}(x,y) = \frac{2q}{\pi} \left( \frac{(x-c)^{3}}{(y^{2}+(x-c)^{2})^{2}} - \frac{(x+c)^{3}}{(y^{2}+(x+c)^{2})^{2}} \right)$$
(42)

$$\tau_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{q}{\pi} \left( \frac{2(x-c)^2 y}{(y^2 + (x-c)^2)^2} - \frac{2(x+c)^2 y}{(y^2 + (x+c)^2)^2} \right)$$
(43)

$$Eu_{x}(x,y) = -\frac{q}{\pi} \left( \ln \frac{(c+x)^{2} + y^{2}}{(c-x)^{2} + y^{2}} + (1+v)y^{2} \left( \frac{1}{(c+x)^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{1}{(c-x)^{2} + y^{2}} \right) \right)$$
(44)

$$E u_{y}(x, y) = -\frac{q}{\pi} \left( -(1+\nu) \left( \frac{y(c-x)}{(c-x)^{2} + y^{2}} + \frac{y(c+x)}{(c+x)^{2} + y^{2}} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \operatorname{sgn} \frac{y}{c-x} + \operatorname{sgn} \frac{y}{c+x} \right) - (1-\nu) \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{c-x}{y} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{c+x}{y} \right) \right) + V_{0}$$
(45)

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0}$$

,

$$\sigma_{y}(x,0) = -q \lim_{y \to 0} \left( \delta(x+c) - \delta(x-c) \right) = 0 \qquad \tau_{xy}(x,0) = q \left( \delta(c-x) - \delta(x+c) \right) \tag{46}$$

$$E u_{x}(x, y) = -\frac{2q}{\pi} \ln \frac{c+x}{c-x} \qquad E u_{y}(x, 0) = \frac{q(1-v)}{2} \left( \operatorname{sgn}(c-x) + \operatorname{sgn}(c+x) \right) + V_{0}$$
(47)

6.

:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)^2 W(x, y) = 0, \qquad -\infty < x < \infty, \ 0 < y < \infty$$
(48)

$$W(x, y) = -\frac{M}{\pi} x \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} \qquad \lim_{y \to 0} W(x, y) = -\frac{N}{\pi} \lim_{y \to 0} x \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} = 0$$
(49)

$$\frac{\partial^2 W(x,y)}{\partial y^2} = \frac{N}{\pi} \frac{2x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{N}{\pi} \frac{2yx^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{N}{\pi} \lim_{y \to 0} x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right) = N \,\,\delta(x) \tag{50}$$

$$\Delta\Phi(r,z) = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(r,z)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(r,z)}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi(r,z)}{\partial r}$$
(51)

$$\sigma_{z}(r,z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( (2-\nu)\Delta\Phi(r,z) - \frac{\partial^{2}\Phi(r,z)}{\partial z^{2}} \right) \quad \sigma_{r}(r,z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \nu\Delta\Phi(r,z) - \frac{\partial^{2}\Phi(r,z)}{\partial r^{2}} \right) \quad (52)$$

$$\sigma_{\varphi}(r,z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \nu \Delta \Phi(r,z) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi(r,z)}{\partial r} \right) \quad \tau_{rz}(r,z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( (1-\nu) \Delta \Phi(r,z) - \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(r,z)}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (53)$$

$$u_r(r,z) = -\frac{1}{2G} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(r,z)}{\partial r \,\partial z} \qquad u_z(r,z) = \frac{1}{2G} \left( 2(1-\nu)\Delta \Phi(r,z) - \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(r,z)}{\partial^2 z} \right)$$
(54)

$$\Phi(r,z) = z \Psi\left(\frac{r}{z}\right)$$
(55)

$$\Phi(r,z) = A\sqrt{z^2 + r^2} + Bz \ln\left(z + \sqrt{z^2 + r^2}\right)$$
(56)

$$\tau_{rz}(r,z) = \frac{-r(Ar^2 + (4A + 3B)z^2) + 2(A + B)r(z^2 + r^2)v}{(z^2 + r^2)^{5/2}}$$
(57)

$$\sigma_{z}(r,z) = \frac{z(-4A - 3B + 2(A + B)v)}{(z^{2} + r^{2})\sqrt{z^{2} + r^{2}}} - \frac{r}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{3(A + B)z}{(z^{2} + r^{2})\sqrt{z^{2} + r^{2}}}\right)$$
(58)

$$\sigma_{z}(r,0) = \frac{-4A - 3B + 2(A+B)\nu}{r} \pi \delta(r) - \pi(A+B)\delta'(r) \quad A = -\frac{P\nu}{\pi}, \quad B = \frac{P(-1+2\nu)}{2\pi}$$
(59)

$$\tau_{rz}(r,z) = \frac{3Pr z^2}{2\pi (r^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} \qquad \sigma_z(r,z) = \frac{3P z^3}{2\pi (r^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} \tag{60}$$

$$u_{r}(r,z) = -\frac{\Pr\left(z\left(\sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}}+2z\nu\right)-r^{2}(1-2\nu)\right)}{4G\pi(r^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(\sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}}+z\right)} \qquad u_{z}(r,z) = -\frac{\Pr(2r^{2}(1-\nu)+z^{2}\left(3-2\nu\right))}{4G\pi(r^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} (61)$$

$$\sigma_{r}(r,z) = \frac{\Pr(4r^{2}z^{2}(1+\nu)(z+\sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}})-(1-2\nu)z^{4}(z+\sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}})}{2\pi(r^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}\left(z+\sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}}\right)^{2}} + \frac{\Pr^{4}(2(1+\nu)z-(1-2\nu)\sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}})}{2\pi(r^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}\left(z+\sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}}\right)^{2}} (62)$$

$$+\frac{\Pr^{4}(2(1+\nu)z-(1-2\nu)\sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}})}{2\pi(r^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}\left(z+\sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}}\right)^{2}} (63)$$

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$$\vec{u} = \left\{ 0, 0, u_3(x_1, x_2, t) \right\}, \ \vec{\mu} = \left\{ \mu_1(x_1, x_2, t), \mu_2(x_1, x_2, t), 0 \right\},$$

$$\phi = \phi(x_1, x_2, t), \ \phi_e = \phi_e(x_1, x_2, t)$$

$$\vec{u} - , \ \vec{\mu} - , \ \phi(\phi_e) -$$

$$(a).$$

$$(1.1)$$

[1-6]:

 $( x_2 > 0):$ 

1.

,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{3}}{\partial t^{2}} = S\Delta u_{3} + M_{0} f\left(\frac{\partial \mu_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial \mu_{2}}{\partial x_{2}}\right) \\ \Delta \varphi = \rho_{0}\left(\frac{\partial \mu_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial \mu_{2}}{\partial x_{2}}\right) \\ \frac{\partial \mu_{1}}{\partial t} = \Omega_{M}\left(\rho_{0}^{-1}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{2}} + \hat{b}\mu_{2} + \overline{b}\mu_{0}\frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial x_{2}} - \lambda\Delta\mu_{2}\right) \\ \frac{\partial \mu_{2}}{\partial t} = \Omega_{M}\left(-\rho_{0}^{-1}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{1}} - \hat{b}\mu_{1} - \overline{b}\mu_{0}\frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} + \lambda\Delta\mu_{1}\right) \\ (1.2)$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$\Delta \varphi_{e} = 0$$

$$(1.3)$$

3.

2.

$$x_{2} = 0:$$

$$S^{2} \frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial x_{2}} + \overline{b}M_{0}\mu_{2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{2}} - \rho_{0}\mu_{2} = \frac{\partial \varphi_{e}}{\partial x_{2}}, \quad \varphi = \varphi_{e}, \quad \frac{\partial \mu_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mu_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$
[2]:

$$\tilde{C}_{2} = C_{2} + C_{4}, C_{2} = \mu_{e}, C_{4} = \tilde{\alpha}_{2} + (b+f)M_{0}^{2}, S^{2} = \tilde{C}_{2}/\rho_{0}, M_{0} = \rho_{0}\mu_{0}$$

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{2} = \alpha_{2} + fM_{0}^{2}, \ \hat{b} = b + \chi_{0}^{-1}, \ \chi_{0} = M_{0} \mid H_{0}, \Omega_{M} = \gamma_{0}M_{0}, \ \bar{b} = b + f$$
(1.5)

$$\alpha_{2} + fM_{0}^{2}, b = b + \chi_{0}^{2}, \chi_{0} = M_{0} | H_{0}, \Omega_{M} = \gamma_{0}M_{0}, b = b + f$$

$$, \alpha_{2} - , b - , f -$$

, λ – ; 
$$\gamma_0 = 1,76 \cdot 10^7$$
 ( · )<sup>-1</sup> , Δ – .

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~\_e --

$$(1.2) (1.3) (u_3, \mu_1, \mu_2, \phi, \phi_e) = (\tilde{u}_3, \tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2, \tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\phi}_e) e^{i(px_1 + qx_2 - \omega t)}$$
(2.1)

$$q - |\vec{k}| = k = \sqrt{p^2 + q^2} - (2.1)$$
 (1.2) (1.3),

$$\tilde{u}_3, \tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2, \tilde{\varphi}, \tilde{\varphi}_e,$$

$$U_{3}, M_{1}, M_{2}, \Phi, \Phi_{e}:$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-\tilde{S}^{2}\tilde{k}^{2} + \Omega^{2}\right)\tilde{U}_{3} + i\overline{f}\tilde{p}\tilde{M}_{1} + i\tilde{q}\overline{f}\tilde{M}_{2} = 0, \quad i\overline{b}\tilde{q}\tilde{U}_{3} + i\Omega\tilde{M}_{1} + \left(\hat{b} + \tilde{k}^{2}\right)\tilde{M}_{2} + i\tilde{q}\tilde{\Phi} = 0 \\ i\overline{b}\tilde{p}\tilde{U}_{3} + \left(\hat{b} + \tilde{k}^{2}\right)\tilde{M}_{1} - i\Omega\tilde{M}_{2} + i\tilde{p}\tilde{\Phi} = 0, \quad i\tilde{p}\tilde{M}_{1} + i\tilde{q}\tilde{M}_{2} + \tilde{k}^{2}\tilde{\Phi} = 0 \\ \tilde{k}^{2}\tilde{\Phi}_{e} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$\begin{split} \tilde{u}_{3} &= \sqrt{\lambda} \, \tilde{U}_{3}, \, \tilde{\mu}_{1} = \mu_{0} \tilde{M}_{1}, \, \tilde{\mu}_{2} = \mu_{0} \tilde{M}_{2}, \, \tilde{\varphi} = \sqrt{\lambda} \, M_{0} \, \tilde{\Phi}, \tilde{\varphi}_{e} = \sqrt{\lambda} \, M_{0} \, \tilde{\Phi}_{e} \\ S^{2} &= \lambda \Omega_{M}^{2} \, \tilde{S}^{2}, \, f = \lambda \gamma_{0}^{2} \rho_{0} \overline{f}, \, \omega = \Omega_{M} \Omega, \, p = \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{p}, \, q = \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{q} \\ k^{2} &= \lambda^{-1} \tilde{k}^{2}, \, \tilde{k}^{2} = \tilde{p}^{2} + \tilde{q}^{2} \end{split}$$
(2.4)

 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_p$ 

[2]:

$$\varepsilon_{p} = \overline{f} \, \overline{b} = f \overline{b} / \lambda \gamma_{0}^{2} \, \rho_{0}$$
(2.6)

$$\tilde{k}^2 = 0 \tag{2.7}$$

(2.2) (2.5) 
$$\hat{b} + \tilde{k}^2$$

$$\hat{b}$$
. (2.2) (2.5)

(2.3)

,

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{M}_{1} = \frac{i\bar{b}\left(i\tilde{q}\Omega + \hat{b}\tilde{p}\right)}{\Omega^{2} - 2\tilde{b}^{2}}\tilde{U}_{3}, \quad \tilde{M}_{2} = -\frac{i\bar{b}\left(i\tilde{p}\Omega - \hat{b}\tilde{q}\right)}{\Omega^{2} - 2\tilde{b}^{2}}\tilde{U}_{3}, \quad \tilde{\Phi} = \frac{\bar{b}\hat{b}}{\Omega^{2} - 2\tilde{b}^{2}}\tilde{U}_{3}, \quad (2.8) \end{cases}$$

,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{k}^2 = 0\\ \left(\Omega^2 - \tilde{S}^2 \tilde{k}^2\right) \left(\Omega^2 - \Omega_{SV}^2\right) - \varepsilon_p \hat{b} \tilde{k}^2 = 0$$
(2.9)

$$(2.4), \qquad \qquad \tilde{V} = \Omega / \tilde{k} \quad -$$

•

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$$\Omega_{SV} = \sqrt{\hat{b}(1+\hat{b})}$$
(2.10)

(2.9)  

$$\tilde{k}^{2} = \Omega^{2} \left( \Omega^{2} - \Omega_{SV}^{2} \right) / \tilde{S}^{2} \left( \Omega^{2} - \bar{\Omega}_{SV}^{2} \right)$$
(2.11)

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[2]

$$\bar{\Omega}_{SV}^2 = \Omega_{SV}^2 - \hat{b}\varepsilon_p \tilde{S}^{-2}$$
(2.12)

$$\overline{\Omega}_{SV}^2 < \Omega_{SV}^2 \tag{2.13}$$

3.

 $x_2 > 0$ 

•

$$k_1 = p = k \cos \theta, k_2 = q = -k \sin \theta = -q_0$$
 (3.2)

$$\begin{split} \tilde{D}_{V}(\Omega, \tilde{p}) &: \\ D_{V}(\Omega, \tilde{p}) = \Omega^{2} \left(\Omega^{2} - \Omega_{SV}^{2}\right) - \tilde{\Omega}_{T}^{2} \left(\Omega^{2} - \overline{\Omega}_{SV}^{2}\right), \tilde{\Omega}_{T}^{2} = \tilde{p}^{2} \tilde{S}^{2} \\ D_{V}^{*}(\Omega, \tilde{p}) = \Omega^{2} - \overline{\Omega}_{SV}^{2}, \tilde{D}_{V} = D_{V}(\Omega, \tilde{p}) D_{V}^{*}(\Omega, \tilde{p}) \\ D_{V}(\Omega, \tilde{p}) = \Omega_{V}(\Omega, \tilde{p}) = 0 \quad y = \Omega^{2}. \\ : \quad D_{V}(\Omega, \tilde{p}) = D_{V}(y, x) = y^{2} - (a + x)y + bx = 0, \\ : \quad x = \tilde{\Omega}_{T}^{2} = \tilde{p}^{2} \tilde{S}^{2}, a = \Omega_{SV}^{2}, b = \overline{\Omega}_{SV}^{2}. \\ \Delta_{1}(x) = x^{2} + 2(a - 2b)x + a^{2}. \\ \Delta_{2} = 4b(b - a), \quad . \quad . \quad (2.13) \quad a > b. \quad . \\ \Delta_{1}(x) \quad x \quad . \quad . \quad D_{V}(y, x) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ y_{1,2} = 2^{-1} \left[ a + x \pm \sqrt{(a + x)^{2} - 4bx} \right] \quad (3.10) \\ , \quad : 1) \quad y_{2} = 0 \quad x = 0; \quad y_{2} \rightarrow b \quad x \rightarrow +\infty, 2) \quad y_{1} = a \quad x = 0; \\ y_{1} \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow +\infty; 3) \quad y_{1}/x \rightarrow K = 1 \quad x \rightarrow +\infty; B = y_{1} - Kx \rightarrow a - b \quad x \rightarrow +\infty, \\ , \quad y = b \quad y_{2}(x), \\ y = Kx + B = x + (a - b) - \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad D_{V} \\ i_{0} > 0, \quad (y, x) \quad (\Omega, \tilde{p}) \quad . \\ \vdots \\ u_{3} = u_{30} + u_{31} + u_{3*}, \mu_{1} = \mu_{10} + \mu_{11} + \mu_{1*}, \\ \mu_{2} = \mu_{20} + \mu_{21} + \mu_{2*}, \phi = \phi_{0} + \phi_{1} + \phi_{*}, x_{1} > 0 \\ i_{1} = \{e, x_{1} < 0 \quad (3.12) \\ i_{1}^{(3,11)} - i_{2}(\Omega^{2}) \Phi \quad . \end{split}$$



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, [1-7].

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[12]

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1. 
$$E \qquad v$$
$$Oxyz, \qquad y = 0$$
$$\Omega = \left\{ y = 0; \ -a < x < a; \ -\infty < z < \infty \right\}$$
$$Oxy .$$

, 
$$b < |x| < a$$

,

$$p_{+}(x), \qquad |x| < b$$

$$u_{y}^{-}(x,0) \qquad f(x). \qquad ,$$

$$Oxy \qquad (-a;a) \qquad Ox \qquad :$$

$$u_{y}^{-}(x,0) = f(x) \quad (|x| < b, \ b < a); \ \tau_{yx}^{\pm}(x) = 0 \quad (|x| < a)$$

$$\sigma_{y}^{+}(x,0) = -p_{+}(x) \quad (|x| < a); \quad \sigma_{y}^{-}(x,0) = 0 \quad (b < |a| < a)$$

$$\sigma_{y} \qquad \tau_{yx} - \qquad , \qquad , \qquad \pm$$

$$, c \qquad , \qquad , \qquad f(x) -$$

$$(1a,b)$$

$$\sigma_{y}^{-}(x,0) = -p_{-}(x) \quad (|x| < a), \quad \sigma_{y}^{\pm}(x,0) = -\sigma(x) \quad (|x| > a)$$
(2a,b)  
$$p_{-}(x) -$$

, 
$$p_{-}(x) \equiv 0$$
  $b < |x| < a$ ,  $\sigma(x) - Ox$ .

$$\int_{-b}^{b} p_{-}(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{a} p_{+}(x) dx = Q$$
(3)

Ω [9]. (1a,d) (2a)

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$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-k}^{k} \frac{p(\eta)d\eta}{\eta - \xi} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-k}^{k} K(\xi, \eta) p(\eta)d\eta = g(\xi) \quad (|\xi| < k)$$
$$K(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \eta^{2}} - \sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}} (\eta - \xi)} = -\frac{\eta + \xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}} (\sqrt{1 - \eta^{2}} + \sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}})}$$
$$g(\xi) = f_{0}(\xi) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} K(\xi, \eta) p_{0}(\eta)d\eta$$
(4a,c)

$$\begin{split} \xi &= x/a, \ \eta = s/a; \ p(\xi) = p_{-}(a\xi)/9, \ p_{0}(\xi) = p_{+}(a\xi)/9\\ x &= b/a; \ \vartheta = E/2(1-\nu^{2}); \ f_{0}(\xi) = f'(a\xi)\\ f'(a\xi) &= f'(x) - f(x), \end{split}$$

•

$$(4a,c)$$

$$\int_{-k}^{k} p(\xi) d\xi = Q_0; \quad Q_0 = Q/a \vartheta$$
(5a,b)

(3). (4a,c)

$$\Phi_{1}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-k}^{k} \frac{p(\eta) d\eta}{\eta - z}, \quad \Phi_{2}(z) = \int_{-k}^{k} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \eta p(\eta)} d\eta}{\eta - z}$$

$$z = \xi + i\eta, \qquad (-k;k)$$

$$- \qquad \Phi_{p}(z) \quad (p = 1, 2),$$

$$(-k;k):$$

(4a,c)

,

(5a,b)

,

•

$$\Phi_{1}^{+}(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^{2}}} \Phi_{2}^{-}(\xi) - ig(\xi)$$

$$\Phi_{2}^{+}(\xi) = -\sqrt{1-\xi^{2}} \Phi_{1}^{-}(\xi) - i\sqrt{1-\xi^{2}}g(\xi) \qquad (-k < \xi < k).$$

$$\psi_{1}(z) = i\Phi_{1}(z), \quad \psi_{2}(z) = i\Phi_{2}(z)$$

$$\psi_{1}^{+}(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^{2}}} \psi_{2}^{-}(\xi) + g(\xi) \qquad \xi \in (-k;k) \qquad (6)$$

$$\psi_{2}(\xi) = \sqrt{1-\xi^{2}} \psi_{1}^{-}(\xi) - \sqrt{1-\xi^{2}}g(\xi) \qquad (1)$$

$$\begin{split} p(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{4\pi k^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \Big[ \Delta_+(\xi,k) \sqrt{k-\xi} - \Delta_-(\xi,k) \sqrt{k+\xi} \Big] \times \\ &\times \int_{-k}^{k} \Big[ \Delta_+(\eta,k) \sqrt{k-\eta} - \Delta_-(\eta,k) \sqrt{k+\eta} \Big] \frac{g(\eta)d\eta}{\eta-\xi} - \frac{\Delta_+(\xi,k) \sqrt{k+\xi} + \Delta_-(\xi,k) \sqrt{k-\xi}}{4\pi k^2 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \sqrt{k^2-\xi^2}} \times \\ &\times \int_{-k}^{k} \sqrt{k^2 - \eta^2} \Big[ \Delta_+(\eta,k) \sqrt{k+\eta} + \Delta_-(\eta,k) \sqrt{k-\eta} \Big] \frac{g(\eta)d\eta}{\eta-\xi} + \\ &+ \frac{C_0}{2k\sqrt{1-\xi^2} \sqrt{k^2-\xi^2}} \Big[ \Delta_+(\xi,k) \sqrt{k+\xi} + \Delta_-(\xi,k) \sqrt{k-\xi} \Big] \quad (-k < \xi < k) \\ \Delta_{\pm}(\xi,k) &= \sqrt{k\sqrt{1-\xi^2} \pm \sqrt{1-k^2\xi}} \quad (k = b/a; \ 0 < k < 1); \ c(k) &= 2/(\sqrt{1+k} + \sqrt{1-k}) \\ C_0 &= \frac{Q_0}{\pi c(k)} + \frac{1}{2\pi k} \int_{-k}^{k} \Big[ \Delta_+(\eta,k) \sqrt{k-\eta} - \Delta_-(\eta,k) \sqrt{k+\eta} \Big] g(\eta) d\eta \qquad (7a,d) \\ &(4a,c) - (5a,b) \qquad k = 1 \\ p(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} (1+\xi)^{-3/4} (1-\xi)^{-3/4} \int_{-1}^{1} (1-\eta)^{3/4} (1+\eta)^{3/4} \frac{g(\eta)d\eta}{\eta-\xi} - \\ &- \frac{1}{2\pi} (1+\xi)^{-1/4} (1-\xi)^{-3/4} \int_{-1}^{1} (1-\eta)^{3/4} (1-\xi)^{-1/4} \Big] \\ &+ \frac{Q_0}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \Big[ (1+\xi)^{-1/4} (1-\xi)^{-3/4} + (1+\xi)^{-3/4} (1-\xi)^{-1/4} \Big] \\ &(4a,c) - (5a,b), \qquad (6) \\ &- 1 < \xi < 1. \\ &, \qquad (4a,c) - (5a,b), \end{aligned}$$

$$5(x)$$
 (2b) [8,9].

(4a,c)-(5a,b),

$$\varphi(x) = v_{+}(x,0) - v_{-}(x,0)$$

[13].

$$p_{+}(-x) = p_{+}(x) \qquad K_{+}$$

$$K_{+} = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{E\sqrt{a}}K_{a} = \int_{-1}^{1}\sqrt{\frac{1+\eta}{1-\eta}}p_{0}(\eta) + \int_{-k}^{k}\sqrt{\frac{1+\eta}{1-\eta}}p(\eta)d\eta \qquad (9)$$

$$K_{a} = -\frac{E}{4(1-\nu^{2})}\lim_{x \to a-0} \left[\sqrt{2\pi(a-x)}\varphi'(x)\right]$$

$$\vdots$$

(-a;a)

2.

,

(6)

... 
$$p_+(x) = p_+ = \text{const}$$
,

(-b;b)(b < a)

Q δ, . .

 $f(x) = -\delta = \text{const}$ . g(x) (4)

$$\begin{split} g\left(\xi\right) &= \frac{Q_{0}}{4\pi} \left( \ln \frac{1-\xi}{1+\xi} + \frac{\pi\xi}{1-\xi^{2}} \right) \quad (-k < \xi < k) \\ &- \qquad (9) \qquad : \\ \tilde{K} &= \frac{K}{Q_{0}} = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi a}K_{a}}{Q} = 1 + \tilde{P}_{0}\left(k\right)K\left(k\right) + \int_{-1}^{1}\frac{\tilde{\Lambda}_{0}\left(t\right)dt}{\sqrt{\left(1-t^{2}\right)\left(1-k^{2}t^{2}\right)}} \\ \tilde{P}_{0}\left(k\right) &= \frac{k}{8\pi^{2}\sqrt[4]{1-k^{2}}} \int_{-1}^{1}\sqrt{\frac{1+u}{1-u}} \left[\Delta_{+}^{0}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1+u} + \Delta_{-}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1-u}\right]\tilde{g}_{0}\left(u\right)du + \frac{\tilde{C}}{\sqrt[4]{1-k^{2}}} \\ &\Delta_{\pm}^{0}\left(t,k\right) = \sqrt{\sqrt{1-k^{2}t^{2}}} \pm \sqrt{1-k^{2}t}; \quad \tilde{g}_{0}\left(t\right) = \frac{4\pi}{Q_{0}}g\left(kt\right) \\ \tilde{\Lambda}_{0}\left(t\right) &= -\frac{k\sqrt{1-t^{2}}}{16\pi^{2}\sqrt{1-k^{2}t^{2}}} \left[\Delta_{+}^{0}\left(t,k\right)\sqrt{1-t} - \Delta_{-}^{0}\left(t,k\right)\sqrt{1+t}\right] \times \\ &\times \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\Delta_{+}^{0}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1-u} - \Delta_{-}^{0}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1+u}\right] \frac{\tilde{g}_{0}\left(u\right)du}{u-t} - \\ &- \frac{k}{16\pi^{2}\sqrt{1-k^{2}t^{2}}} \left[\Delta_{+}^{0}\left(t,k\right)\sqrt{1+t} - \Delta_{-}^{0}\left(t,k\right)\sqrt{1-t}\right] \times \\ &\times \int_{-1}^{1}\sqrt{1-u^{2}} \left[\Delta_{+}^{0}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1+u} + \Delta_{-}^{0}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1-u}\right] \frac{\tilde{g}_{0}\left(u\right)du}{u-t} + \\ &+ \frac{\tilde{C}}{2\sqrt{1-k^{2}t^{2}}} \left[\Delta_{+}^{0}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1+u} - \Delta_{-}^{0}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1-t}\right] \\ \tilde{C} &= \frac{\sqrt{1+k} + \sqrt{1-k}}{2\pi} + \frac{k}{8\pi^{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\Delta_{+}^{0}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1-u} - \Delta_{-}^{0}\left(u,k\right)\sqrt{1+u}\right] \tilde{g}_{0}\left(u\right)du \qquad (10a,f) \\ &\tilde{K} \qquad (10a,f) \end{matrix}$$

		Ñ								
K	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,75	0,8	0,85	0,9	0,95	0,99
$\tilde{K}$	1,533	1,736	2,226	2,681	4,024	4,873	6,208	8,637	14,721	44,761

, ... 
$$b \to a$$
,  $f(x) = -\delta = \text{const}$ ,

$$, k \rightarrow 1$$

[14].

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## **Professor Bardzokas**

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24 , .

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		,	$a,b,h_2,$
	y = 0, y = b		$x = \pm a / 2$
x = 0			$(\alpha h_1 \times h_1).$
		q,	

•••

,

 $h_1, h_2, \alpha$ ,

 $\xi = (a + 3\alpha h_1)/b.$ 

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c	[1-3].
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$$a(h_0 - h_2) = 3\alpha h_1(h_1 - h_0)$$
(1)

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,

h<sub>0</sub> –

 $(x \ge 0).$ 

:

$$D\Delta^{2}w = q$$
(2)  
$$D = Eh_{2}^{3}/12(1-v^{2}) - , E, v -$$

 $w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0 \qquad y = 0, \quad y = b,$  (3)

•

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad B \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} - \alpha h_1 q = -2D \left( \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (2 - \nu) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) \qquad x = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$C \frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial x \partial y^{2}} = D \left( \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} + v \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} \right)$$

$$B \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial y^{4}} - \alpha h_{1} q = D \left( \frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial x^{3}} + (2 - v) \frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial x \partial y^{2}} \right), \qquad x = (a + \alpha h_{1})/2$$

$$: B = E \alpha h_{1}^{4} / 12 - , \quad C - , \quad C - ,$$
(5)

$$C = G \ \alpha h_1^4 \beta, \quad \beta = \alpha^2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{64}{\pi^5} \alpha \sum_{1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{n^5} th \frac{\pi n}{2\alpha} \right]$$
(6)

G = E/2(1+v) - .(2),
(3),  $w = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{q_k}{D\lambda_k^4} + C_{1k} \operatorname{ch} \lambda_k x + C_{2k} \operatorname{sh} \lambda_k x + C_{3k} \operatorname{xch} \lambda_k x + C_{4k} \operatorname{xsh} \lambda_k x\right) \sin \lambda_k y$ 

$$q_{k} - q(y)$$

$$q(y) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} q_{k} \sin \lambda_{k} y, \quad q_{k} = \frac{2}{b} \int_{0}^{b} q(y) \sin \lambda_{k} y dy, \quad \lambda_{k} = \frac{\pi k}{b}$$

$$C_{ik} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (4) \quad (5).$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = -\frac{Ez}{1 - v^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right), \qquad \sigma_{yy} = -\frac{Ez}{1 - v^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)$$
(9)

:

$$\sigma_{r1} = -Ez \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} |_{x=0}, \ \sigma_{r2} = \left| -Ez \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} |_{x=(a+\alpha h)/2} \right|$$
(10)

$$\left(\sigma\right) = \max_{x,y,z} \left(\sigma_{xx}^2 - \sigma_{xx}\sigma_{yy} + \sigma_{yy}^2\right) = R^2$$
(11)

$$\max_{y,z} \left| \sigma_{ri} \right| = R, \ \left( i = 1, 2 \right) \tag{12}$$

*R* –

$$q(y) \tag{11} (12)$$

 $q_{01}, q_{02}, q_{03},$ 

,

$$q_0 = \min\left\{q_{01}, q_{02}, q_{03}\right\} \tag{13}$$

 $q_0$ ,

(7)

 $r, h_1, h_2,$ 

:

:

:

$$Q = \max_{\bar{x}} q_0, \quad \bar{x} = \{\alpha, h_1, h_2\}$$
(14)

,

$$h_2 = h_0 - \frac{3\alpha h_1}{a} (h_1 - h_0)$$
(15)

$$h_0 \le h_1 \le 0.2b, \ 0.2 \le \alpha \le 5, \ \delta \le h_2 \le h_0$$
 (16)

(15) (1),  
(16) 
$$\delta : \delta = 0.01b \quad a \ge b, \ \delta = 0.01a \quad a \le b.$$
 [5].

$$q = q_0 \sin \pi y/b \qquad v = 0.3, \ \xi = 0.5, \ 1,0 \ 1.5, \ \overline{h}_0 = h_0/b = 0.01, \ 0.02, \ 0.03.$$

$$\alpha, \ \overline{h}_1 = h_1/b, \ \overline{h}_2 = h_2/b$$

$$\overline{Q} = Q/R.$$

,

$$\overline{Q}_0 = Q_0 / R,$$
$$\overline{Q} \qquad \overline{Q}_0$$

.

ξ

						1
٤	$\overline{h}_0$	α	$\overline{h}_1$	$\overline{h}_2$	$\overline{Q} \cdot 10^3$	$\overline{Q}_0 \cdot 10^3$
	0.01	0.2	0.075	0.00357	0.548	0.161
0.5	0.02	0.2	0.110	0.00631	1.797	0.643
	0.03	0.2	0.135	0.00970	3.373	1.448
1.0	0.01	0.2	0.085	0.00597	0.365	0.157
	0.02	0.2	0.125	0.01149	1.275	0.627
	0.03	0.2	0.160	0.01619	2.675	1.412
	0.01	0.2	0.080	0.00769	0.232	0.155
1.5	0.02	0.2	0.130	0.01397	0.987	0.621
	0.03	0.2	0.165	0.02046	2.032	1.399

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$$y > 0: \overline{u}_{\alpha} = \{0, 0, u_{\alpha}(x, y, t)\}; \quad \varphi_{\alpha} = \varphi_{\alpha}(x, y, t)$$
  

$$y < 0: \overline{u}_{\beta} = \{0, 0, u_{\beta}(x, y, t)\}$$
  

$$, \varphi = (1.1)$$

ū – .

1. 
$$y > 0:$$

$$c_{44} \left( \Gamma \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial y^2} \right) + e_{14} \left( 1 + S \right) \frac{\partial^2 \{r_r}{\partial x \partial y} = \dots \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial t^2}$$

$$e_{14} \left( 1 + S \right) \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial x \partial y} - V_{22} \left( x \frac{\partial^2 \{r_r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \{r_r}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\alpha = c_{44}^{\alpha} / c_{55}^{\alpha}, \quad \beta = e_{14}^{\alpha} / e_{25}^{\alpha}, \quad \gamma = \varepsilon_{11}^{\alpha} / \varepsilon_{22}^{\alpha}$$
(1.2)

*y* < 0 2.

,

•

$$c_{44}\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right) = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$
(1.3)

$$y = 0:$$
  
 $u^{r} = u^{s}; \quad \{r = 0; \quad \dagger_{zy}^{r} = \dagger_{zy}^{s}$   
 $y = -h:$   
(1.4)

$$\frac{\partial u^{\rm s}}{\partial y} = 0 \tag{1.5}$$

,

Ox,  $\omega$  –

: 
$$c_{44,}^{r} c_{55}^{r}$$
,  $c_{44}^{s}$  - ,  $e_{14}^{r}$ ,  $e_{25}^{r}$  -  $\epsilon_{11}^{\alpha}$ ,  $\epsilon_{22}^{\alpha}$  - ,  $\rho_{,}^{\alpha} \rho^{\beta}$  - , .

,

$$u = Ue^{i(px+qy-\omega t)}, \quad \varphi = \Phi e^{i(px+qy-\omega t)}$$
(1.6)

U $\Phi$  –  $(1.7), \, p$ q –

(1.2),

$$u_{r} \to 0, \quad \begin{cases} r \to 0 & y \to \infty \\ , & (1.6) \\ , & (1.7) \end{cases}$$

$$q \qquad U_{\alpha} \qquad \hat{O}_{\alpha}.$$

$$(p^{2} + q_{\alpha}^{2})(p^{2} + q_{\alpha}^{2} - S_{0}^{-2}\omega^{2}) + 4\chi_{\alpha}^{2}p^{2}q_{\alpha}^{2} = 0 \qquad (6)$$

$$(1.8) = (p^{2} + q_{\alpha}^{2}) (p^{2} + q_{\alpha}^{2} - S_{0}^{-2} \omega^{2}) + 4\chi_{\alpha}^{2} p^{2} q_{\alpha}^{2} = 0$$

$$[(p^{2} + q_{\alpha}^{2}) - \rho \omega^{2}] U_{\alpha} + 2e_{14} p q_{\alpha} \Phi_{\alpha} = 0$$

$$(1.8) = 0$$

$$2e_{14}pq_{\alpha}U_{\alpha} - \varepsilon_{11}^{\alpha}(p^2 + q_{\alpha}^2)\Phi_{\alpha} = 0$$
 (1.10)

$$S_{\alpha}^{2} = \frac{c_{44}^{\alpha}}{\rho^{\alpha}}, \ \chi_{\alpha} = \frac{e_{14}^{2}}{c_{44}^{\alpha}\varepsilon_{11}^{\alpha}}$$
(1.11)

 $S_{\alpha}$  – Oy,  $\chi_{\alpha}$  –

• (1.2), (1.5) (1.7), :

$$q_{1} = \sqrt{1 - f/2 + 2\chi^{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{f^{2} + 8\chi^{\alpha}(2 - f) + 16\chi^{\alpha}}}_{q_{2}}, \quad f = \frac{\omega^{2}}{p^{2} S_{\alpha}^{2}}$$

$$q_{2} = \sqrt{1 - f/2 + 2\chi^{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{f^{2} + 8\chi^{\alpha}(2 - f) + 16\chi^{\alpha}}}_{(1.3), \quad (1.6), \quad (1.6), \quad (1.6), \quad (1.7)$$

$$(p^{2} + q_{\beta}^{2})(p^{2} + q_{\beta}^{2} - k_{\beta}^{2}) = 0 \qquad (1.13)$$
  
:  $q = \pm i |p|, \qquad ,$ 

y > 0

$$u^{\alpha} = (U_{11} e^{-p q_1 y} + U_{12} e^{-p q_2 y}) e^{i(px - \omega t)}$$

$$\phi^{\alpha} = (A U_{11} (\frac{1 - f}{q_1} - q_1) e^{-p q_1 y} + A U_{12} (\frac{1 - f}{q_2} - q_2) e^{-p q_2 y}) e^{i(px - \omega t)}$$

$$A = c_{44}^{\alpha} / 2 i e_{14}^{\alpha}$$

$$y < 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$u^{S} = (U_{21} e^{i p S y} + U_{22} e^{-i p S y}) e^{i(px - St)}$$
(2.2)

•

$$\beta = \sqrt{V_{\beta}^2 / (S^{\beta})^2 - 1}, \quad S^{\beta} = c_{44}^{\beta} / \rho$$

ω

V –

(

.

p,  $\check{S} > 0$ , p > 0,  $V = \check{S} / p$ ,

$$\sigma_{zy}^{\alpha} = c_{44}^{\alpha} \frac{\partial u^{\alpha}}{\partial y} + e_{14}^{\alpha} \frac{\partial \varphi^{\alpha}}{\partial x}; \quad \sigma_{zy}^{\beta} = c_{44}^{\beta} \frac{\partial u^{\beta}}{\partial y}$$
(2.1) (2.2) (1.4),
,
;

$$Ae^{-ik\beta}(q_1 - q_2)(-c_{44}^{\alpha}(1 + e^{2ik\beta})(-1 + f)(q_1 + q_2) - ic_{44}^{\beta}(-1 + e^{2ik\beta})(-1 + f - q_1q_2)\beta) = 0$$
(2.4)

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**1.1.** 1. . 2. . 3. .

), 4. : 5. : . ,

( ), [1-4]. 1.2. 1. ( ). 2. (

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( ), [5]. 4. ( ) ( , ). ) ( ). ( ( )  $S = S^T$  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{S} + \rho \mathbf{b} = \rho \mathbf{w},$ (1) ( S — , b -) — , ρ ( W ), (  $\mathbf{b}^{(e)}$  $\mathbf{b}^{(i)}$ )  $: \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}^{(e)} + \mathbf{b}^{(i)}.$  $\mathbf{b}^{(e)} \mathbf{b}^{(i)}$ **S**, b, ( ), S b : ( ).  $\mathbf{b}^{(e)}$  $\mathbf{b}^{(i)}$ , S ( )  $(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{b}^{(i)}, \mathbf{f}),$  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ f **x** — ). (*x* , *t* [1-4], **b**<sup>(i)</sup> \_\_\_\_ [5] :  $\mathbf{b}^{(i)} \equiv 0, -$ 2. 2.1.

3.

 $( ) \mathbf{b}^{(i)} \equiv 0 . . [5]:$ 

$$, - (\mathbf{b}^{(i)} \equiv 0)$$

,

 $(\mathbf{b}^{(i)} \neq 0)$ 

. 1.

$$t: ,$$
  
$$\boldsymbol{\phi}[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}', \tau)]_{\mathbf{x}' \in \Omega_0, \tau \leq t} = 0$$
 (2)

 $\mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$ 

$$\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x},t) = \mathbf{F}([\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}',\tau)]_{\mathbf{x}'\in\Omega_0, \tau\leq t};\mathbf{x},t) + \mathbf{S}^{ind}(\mathbf{x},t)$$
(3)

•

$$\mathbf{b}^{(i)}(\mathbf{x},t) = \mathbf{q}([\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}',\tau)]_{\mathbf{x}'\in\Omega_0, \tau\leq t};\mathbf{x},t) + \mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}(\mathbf{x},t)$$
(4)

$$\mathbf{b}^{(\prime)}(\mathbf{x},t) = \mathbf{q}([\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{x},\tau)]_{\mathbf{x}'\in\Omega_0,\tau\leq t};\mathbf{x},t) + \mathbf{b}^{(\prime)}(\mathbf{x},t)$$

$$, \ \Omega_0 -$$

).

:

$$\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{S}^{ind} : \mathbf{V}dV - \int_{\Omega} \rho \mathbf{b}^{i(ind)} \cdot \mathbf{v}dV = 0$$
<sup>(5)</sup>

$$\mathbf{V} - , \quad (2) \quad t, \ \Omega - , \quad (2) \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad (2) \quad (2) \quad (2) \quad (3) \quad$$

 $\mathbf{S}^{ind}$ 

•

,

3.

v

(2)-(4)

$$\varphi[\mathbf{C}^{t}(\mathbf{x}^{\prime},s)]_{\mathbf{x}^{\prime}\in\Omega_{0},s\geq0}=0$$
(6)

$$\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x},t) = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x},t) \cdot \mathbf{G}([\mathbf{C}^{t}(\mathbf{x}^{\prime},s)]_{\mathbf{x}^{\prime} \in \delta\Omega_{0}, s \geq 0}; \mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{x},t) + \mathbf{S}^{ind}(\mathbf{x},t)$$
(7)

$$\mathbf{b}^{(i)}(\mathbf{x},t) = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x}_{0},t) \cdot \mathbf{p}([\mathbf{C}^{t}(\mathbf{x}',s)]_{\mathbf{x}' \in \Omega_{0}, s \ge 0}; \mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^{(i) ind}(\mathbf{x},t)$$
(6)
(7)
(8)

, (7) (8) 
$$\mathbf{b}^{(i)}$$
.

 $\Delta \mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$ . (**n** — ) div $\Delta \mathbf{S}^{\text{ind}} + \rho \Delta \mathbf{b}^{(i)\text{ind}} = 0, \qquad \Delta \mathbf{S}^{\text{ind}} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \quad (12)$ (9)  $\Delta \mathbf{S}^{ind} : \mathbf{V} \equiv 0, \qquad \int_{\Omega} \rho \Delta \mathbf{b}^{(i)ind} \cdot \mathbf{v} dV = 0$  $t \qquad \mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{V}.$ (13) **v V**.  $\mathbf{S}^{ind}$  $\mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$ ,  $\Delta S^{ind}$ (13) )  $\Delta \mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$ , : ( (12)  $\Delta \mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$  $\Delta \mathbf{S}^{\textit{ind}}$  ( (12)1)  $\Delta \mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$  .  $\Delta S^{ind}$ 

 $\Delta \mathbf{S}^{ind} \Delta \mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$ , t

$$\mathbf{S}^{ind}$$
  $\mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$ 

$$\mathbf{G}_{N} \quad \mathbf{G}_{I} - \mathbf{X} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{N} \quad \mathbf{G}_{I} - \mathbf{X} \quad ((\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}))_{s \geq 0}; \mathbf{X}) \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{N} \quad \mathbf{G}_{I} - \mathbf{X} \quad ((\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x})), \mathbf{X}^{t} \quad \mathbf{\mathcal{E}}^{t} - \mathbf{X}$$

$$\mathbf{\mathcal{E}} \quad \mathbf{X} \quad \mathbf{\mathcal{E}}^{t} = \mathbf{X}$$

$$\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x},t) = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x},t) \cdot \mathbf{G}_{N} \left( \left[ \mathbf{X}^{t}(\mathbf{x},s) \right]_{s \ge 0}; \mathbf{x} \right) \cdot \mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{x},t)$$
(10)

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V.  
(6)  
(7), (8)  
(7), (8)  
(6)-(8)  
(9)  
S<sup>ind</sup> 
$$\mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$$
  
(6)-(8)  
S<sup>ind</sup>  $\mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$ .  
( $\mathbf{b}^{(i)} \equiv 0$ ),  
()

$$\mathbf{S}^{ind}: \mathbf{V} \equiv 0, \qquad \int_{\Omega} \rho \mathbf{b}^{(i)ind} \cdot \mathbf{v} dV = 0 \tag{9}$$
(((6)))

$$\mathbf{p}$$
  
 $\mathbf{S}^{ind}$   $\mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$ 

, 
$$\mathbf{G}$$
  $\delta\Omega_0$ ,

)

 $\Delta \mathbf{b}^{(i)ind}$  $\Delta S^{ind}$ 



,  $\mathcal{E}^{t}(\mathbf{x},s), \ \mathbf{X}^{t}(\mathbf{x},s)$ s  $D^{t}_{\mathbf{x}}$  , (14), (15)















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1,9; 2,4 5,1 21%; 26% 12%,

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 $H_0$ Z ,  $\overline{H} = \overline{H}_{0} + \overline{h}$  $h_{\rm r} = H_0 H_{\rm r}', \ h_z = H_0 H_z'.$  $u_{x,z} = \frac{1}{2}U_{x,z}(z)e^{i\tau} + k.c, \ H'_{x,z} = \frac{1}{2}H_{x,z}(z)e^{i\tau} + k.c, \ \tau = kx - \omega t$ [4-6] $U_{z} = A_{j} \operatorname{chv}_{j} z, U_{x} = B_{j} \operatorname{shv}_{j} z, H_{x} = C_{j} \operatorname{chv}_{j} z, H_{z} = D_{j} \operatorname{shv}_{j} z$   $1 \qquad 3.$ (1), (2) (1), (2)  $B_{1,2,3} [5-8] v_j 0, \\
\frac{b^2}{a^2} v_j^2 - k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} + \zeta^2 \frac{v_j^2 k^2}{v_j^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2}} = -\frac{a_1^2}{a^2} \frac{v_j^2 - k^2}{1 + i \frac{k^2 - v_j^2}{a^2} v_m} (3) a, b - \frac{b^2}{a^2} k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} = -\frac{a_1^2}{a^2} \frac{v_j^2 - k^2}{1 + i \frac{k^2 - v_j^2}{a^2} v_m} (3) a, b - \frac{b^2}{a^2} k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} = -\frac{a_1^2}{a^2} \frac{v_j^2 - k^2}{1 + i \frac{k^2 - v_j^2}{a^2} v_m} (3) a, b - \frac{b^2}{a^2} k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} = -\frac{a_1^2}{a^2} \frac{v_j^2 - k^2}{1 + i \frac{k^2 - v_j^2}{a^2} v_m} (3) a, b - \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{a^$  $, v_m = \frac{c^2}{4\pi\sigma}, \sigma =$ , *c* – (3) $\frac{\frac{2}{1}}{h^2} << 1$  $v_j^2$ , •  $\frac{1}{b^2}$ . [8]  $\mathbf{v}_{1}^{2} = k^{2} - \frac{\omega^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{a_{1}^{2}k^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{a_{1}^{4}k^{4}}{a^{2}\zeta\omega^{2}}, \mathbf{v}_{2}^{2} = k^{2} - \frac{\omega^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{a_{1}^{2}k^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{a_{1}^{2}\omega^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{a_{1}^{4}k^{4}}{a^{2}\zeta\omega^{2}}$ 

 $1 - \frac{k^2 - v_3^2}{9} = \frac{a_1^2}{h^2} \frac{\zeta k^2 - \vartheta}{9}, \ \vartheta = \frac{i\omega}{v}$  $\frac{\frac{2}{1}}{h^2}$ . (4)σ  $\omega = \omega(k)$  $z = \pm \frac{h}{2}$ 

(2)

[4-6]

 $u_x, u_z -$ 

j

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(4)

[1-3].

z.

(1)

(2)

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_{xz} = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\overline{h} = \overline{h}^{(e)} \,. \tag{1}$$

$$h_x^{(e)} = \frac{1}{2} \Big( C_1^1 e^{i\vartheta_1} + k.c \Big), \quad h_z^{(e)} = \frac{1}{2} \Big( C_2^1 e^{i\vartheta_1} + k.c \Big), \\ \vartheta_1 = i\tau \mp kz, \quad h_x^{(e)} = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}, \quad h_z^{(e)} = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z}$$
(6)  
$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$C_{j}\operatorname{chv}_{j}\frac{h}{2} = -kC_{j}v_{j}^{-1}\operatorname{shv}_{j}\frac{h}{2}, \quad B_{j}v_{j}\operatorname{chv}_{j}\frac{h}{2} + ikA_{j}\operatorname{chv}_{j}\frac{h}{2} = 0,$$
(7)
$$A_{j}v_{j}\operatorname{shv}_{j}\frac{h}{2} + \frac{a^{2}-2b^{2}}{ikB}\operatorname{shv}_{j}\frac{h}{2} = 0$$

$$A_{j}v_{j} \sin v_{j} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{a^{2}} i k B_{j} \sin v_{j} \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$j=1,2,3$$
[5-8]

$$C_{j}, A_{j} = B_{j}.$$

$$(7) = B_{1,2,3}$$

$$\left|\frac{1 + \frac{k}{v_{1}} \operatorname{thv}_{1} \frac{h}{2}}{X_{1}} - \frac{1 + \frac{k}{v_{2}} \operatorname{thv}_{2} \frac{h}{2}}{X_{2}} - \frac{1 + \frac{k}{v_{3}} \operatorname{thv}_{3} \frac{h}{2}}{X_{3}}\right| = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\left|\frac{\operatorname{thv}_{1} \frac{h}{2}}{v_{1}} \Gamma_{1} - \frac{\operatorname{thv}_{2} \frac{h}{2}}{v_{2}} \Gamma_{2} - \frac{\operatorname{thv}_{3} \frac{h}{2}}{v_{3}} \Gamma_{3}\right| = 0$$

$$\Delta_{j} = v_{j}^{2} - \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} k^{2} + \frac{\omega^{2}}{a^{2}}, \quad \Gamma_{j} = \frac{a^{2} - 2b^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{\zeta v_{j}^{2}}{\Delta_{j}}.$$

$$\omega = \omega(k) \qquad \frac{a_{1}}{b} << 1$$

$$(8) \qquad kh << 1, \frac{a_{1}}{b}. \quad (4) \quad (8) \qquad \sigma = \infty, \quad v_{m} = 0$$

$$\frac{a_{1}^{4}}{a^{4}}$$

$$\omega^{2} = \omega_{00}^{2} - 2a_{1}^{2}k^{2}\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}\zeta} + \frac{a_{1}^{4}k^{4}}{\zeta\omega_{00}^{2}}\left(1 + \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}\right)$$
(9)

$$\omega_{00}^{2} = \frac{1}{3}\zeta h^{2}k^{4}b^{2}.$$

$$\omega^{2} = \omega_{00}^{2} + a_{1}^{2}k^{2},$$

$$(9),$$

$$H_{0}, \dots \frac{a_{1}}{a},$$

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$$\vartheta$$
, (4) (8)

,

(8) 
$$\frac{a_{1}^{2}}{a^{2}}$$

$$\omega^{2} = \omega_{00}^{2} - \frac{a_{1}^{2}k^{2}}{\zeta} \left(\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} + 1\right) + \frac{a_{1}^{2}k^{2}}{9^{2}} \frac{\left(2\zeta k^{2} - 9\right)^{2}}{1 + \frac{k}{v_{3}}thv_{3}\frac{h}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{2thv_{3}\frac{h}{2}}{hv_{3}}\right)$$

$$\omega' = \frac{\omega}{ak}, \quad v'_{j} = \frac{v_{j}}{k}, \quad 9' = \frac{9}{k^{2}}, \quad \frac{a_{1}}{a} = \alpha$$

$$10^{3}\omega'(k) \qquad .1$$
(10)

 $H_0$ 

$$\frac{\alpha \quad k \quad 0,1 \quad 0,2 \quad 0,3 \quad 0,4 \quad 0,5}{0 \quad 2,72 \quad 5,44 \quad 8,16 \quad 10,9 \quad 13,6} \\ 0,001 \quad 2,34 \quad 5,13 \quad 5,63 \quad 6,87 \quad 7,42 \\ 0,01 \quad 0,012 \quad 0,019 \quad 0,02 \quad 0,03 \quad 0,04 \\ 0,1 \quad 0,019 \quad 0,05 \quad 0,067 \quad 0,089 \quad 0,098 \\ \hline \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{3}, \ h = 0,1c \quad , \ v_m = 1000 \quad ^2/ \quad , \ b = 4*10^41/ \\ \end{array}$$

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(3), (8)

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					2
$\alpha k$	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5
0	2,72	5,44	8,16	10,9	13,6
0,001	2,43	5,39	8,05	9,99	11,6
0,01	0,374	0,699	0,912	1,08	1,25
0,1	023	0,301	0,851	0,97	0,996

 $\omega'(k)$ 

(10).

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$$\frac{a_1}{a} < 0,001$$
 [4-6], (3), (8)

 $\frac{a_1}{a}$ ,

[6]

,

$$\omega^{2} = \omega_{00}^{2} - \frac{2a_{1}^{2}k^{2}}{h} \frac{\omega^{2}}{\nu_{m}^{2}\lambda_{1}^{5}} \frac{\lambda_{1}\frac{h}{2}\operatorname{ch}\lambda_{1}\frac{h}{2} - \operatorname{sh}\lambda_{1}\frac{h}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}\lambda_{1}\frac{h}{2} + \frac{k}{\lambda_{1}}\operatorname{sh}\lambda_{1}\frac{h}{2}}, \quad \lambda_{1} = \sqrt{k^{2} - \frac{i\omega}{\nu_{m}}}$$
(11)

. 3

0,1 0,2 0,3 0,4 0,5  $\alpha$ k 0 2,72166 5,4433 8,165 10,887 13,6083 0,001 2,7214 5,4431 8,164 10,886 13,6081 5,4426 5,333 0,01 2,7212 8,163 10,885 13,604 0,1 2,666 13,335 8,001 10,668

 $10^3 \omega'(k)$ 





 $R = 10^8$  ,  $R = 10^3$ 

 $\sigma = \infty$ 



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 $\sigma_i$ 

[2]

	1	2	3
r	$l_1$	$m_1$	$n_1$
θ	$l_2$	$m_2$	$n_2$
φ	$l_3$	$m_3$	$n_3$

 $l_1^2 + m_1^2 + n_1^2 = 1, \ l_1m_1 + l_2m_2 + l_3m_3 = 0, \ l_1^2 + l_2^2 + l_3^2 = 1, \ l_1l_2 + m_1m_2 + n_1n_2 = 0,$   $l_2^2 + m_2^2 + n_2^2 = 1, \ m_1n_1 + m_2n_2 + m_3n_3 = 0, \ m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 = 1, \ l_1l_3 + m_1m_3 + n_1n_3 = 0,$  $l_3^2 + m_3^2 + n_3^2 = 1, \ l_1n_1 + l_2n_2 + l_3n_3 = 0, \ m_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2 = 1, \ l_2l_3 + m_2m_3 + n_2n_3 = 0,$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{1} = d, \ \sigma_{2} = \sigma_{3}, \ d = \text{const}. \\ l_{3} = 0. & (1) & : \\ \sigma_{r} = \sigma_{1}l_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}m_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{3}n_{1}^{2}, \ \tau_{r9} = \sigma_{1}l_{1}l_{2} + \sigma_{2}m_{1}m_{2} + \sigma_{3}n_{1}n_{2} \\ \sigma_{9} = \sigma_{1}l_{2}^{2} + \sigma_{2}m_{2}^{2} + \sigma_{3}n_{2}^{2}, \ \tau_{r9} = \sigma_{2}m_{1}m_{3} + \sigma_{3}n_{1}n_{3} \\ (2) \\ \sigma_{\phi} = \sigma_{2}m_{3}^{2} + \sigma_{3}n_{3}^{2}, \ \tau_{9\phi} = \sigma_{2}m_{2}m_{3} + \sigma_{3}n_{2}n_{3} \\ (2) \quad 3\sigma = \sigma_{r} + \sigma_{9} + \sigma_{\phi} = \sigma_{1} + 2\sigma_{2}, \qquad : \\ \sigma_{r} - \sigma_{9} = (d - \nu)(l_{1}^{2} - l_{2}^{2}), \ \sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\phi} = (d - \nu)l_{1}^{2} \\ \sigma_{9} - \sigma_{\phi} = (d - \nu)l_{2}^{2}, \ \tau_{r9} = (d - \nu)l_{1}l_{2} \\ & - \\ (\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{9})^{2} + (\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\phi})^{2} + (\sigma_{9} - \sigma_{\phi})^{2} + 6\tau_{r9}^{2} = 6k^{2} \\ (3) \quad (4), \qquad d - \nu = \pm\sqrt{3}k = \alpha = \text{const}, \qquad ; \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{r} = d - \alpha + \alpha\xi, \ \sigma_{\vartheta} = d - \alpha\xi, \ \sigma_{\varphi} = d - \alpha, \ \tau_{r\vartheta} = \alpha\sqrt{\xi(1-\xi)}, \ \xi = l_{1}^{2}$$

$$\sigma_{ii} = \sigma_{ii}(r,\vartheta), \ i, j = \overline{r,\vartheta}$$

$$(5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{r9}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \left( 2\sigma_r - \sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{\phi} + \tau_{r9} \operatorname{ctg} \theta \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{r9}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \left( \left( \sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{\phi} \right) \operatorname{ctg} \theta + 3\tau_{r9} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{(5)}{(5)} \quad (6), \qquad : \qquad \\
\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial r} + \frac{1 - 2\xi}{2r\sqrt{\xi(1 - \xi)}} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \left( 3\xi - 1 + \sqrt{\xi(1 - \xi)} \operatorname{ctg} \theta \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1 - 2\xi}{2\sqrt{\xi(1 - \xi)}} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \left( (1 - \xi) \operatorname{ctg} \theta + 3\sqrt{\xi(1 - \xi)} \right) = 0$$

$$(7)$$

(7) 
$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial 9}, \qquad :$$
$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial r} + \frac{2(1-\xi)}{r} \Big(\xi + \sqrt{\xi(1-\xi)} \operatorname{ctg}\Big) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial 9} + 2(1-\xi) \Big(\sqrt{\xi(1-\xi)} - \xi \operatorname{ctg}\Big) = 0 \qquad (8)$$
$$f = \frac{\xi}{1-\xi} \qquad (8), \qquad :$$

$$\frac{\partial\sqrt{f}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r}\sqrt{f} + \frac{1}{r}\operatorname{ctg}\vartheta = 0, \quad \frac{\partial\sqrt{f}}{\partial\vartheta} + 1 - \sqrt{f}\operatorname{ctg}\vartheta = 0 \tag{9}$$

$$(9) \qquad \qquad \xi, \qquad \qquad ; \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad r \quad \vartheta.$$

$$\xi(r,\vartheta) = \frac{\left(r\Theta(\vartheta)\operatorname{ctg}\vartheta - 1\right)^2}{\left(r\Theta(\vartheta)\operatorname{ctg}\vartheta - 1\right)^2 + r^2\Theta^2(\vartheta)}$$
(10)

$$\xi(r, \vartheta) = \frac{\left(\ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{\vartheta}{2} - R(r)\right)^2 \sin^2 \vartheta}{\left(\ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{\vartheta}{2} - R(r)\right)^2 \sin^2 \vartheta + 1}$$
(11)

(10) (11),  

$$R(r) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}\vartheta}{\sin\vartheta} + \frac{1}{\Theta(\vartheta)r\sin\vartheta} + \ln\operatorname{tg}\frac{\vartheta}{2}$$

$$r_{0} \leq r \leq R, \quad 90^{\circ} - \vartheta_{0} \leq \vartheta \leq 90^{\circ} + \vartheta_{0}$$

$$:$$

$$\sigma_{r}\Big|_{r=R, \ \vartheta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = p, v\Big|_{r=\eta, \ \vartheta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \delta, \quad p, \delta = \text{const} \quad (12)$$

,

, 
$$\vartheta_0$$
  
$$\frac{\operatorname{ctg}\vartheta}{\sin\vartheta} + \ln\operatorname{tg}\frac{\vartheta}{2} \approx -\frac{1}{12}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \vartheta\right)^3 \qquad R(r)$$

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$$R(r) = \frac{1}{\Theta(\vartheta)r\sin\vartheta}, \qquad R(r) \quad \Theta(\vartheta) \qquad :$$
$$R(r) = \frac{1}{Cr}, \quad \Theta(\vartheta) = \frac{C}{\sin\vartheta}, \quad C = \text{const}$$
(13)



(10), (11), (13) :  

$$\xi(r, \vartheta) = \frac{\left(Cr\ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{\vartheta}{2} - 1\right)^2 \sin^2 \vartheta}{\left(Cr\ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{\vartheta}{2} - 1\right)^2 \sin^2 \vartheta + C^2 r^2}$$
(14)

(5) (14)

,

$$\sigma_{r} = d \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}k C^{2} r^{2}}{\left(Cr \ln tg \frac{\vartheta}{2} - 1\right)^{2} \sin^{2} \vartheta + C^{2} r^{2}}, \quad \sigma_{\vartheta} = d \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}k \left(Cr \ln tg \frac{\vartheta}{2} - 1\right)^{2} \sin^{2} \vartheta}{\left(Cr \ln tg \frac{\vartheta}{2} - 1\right)^{2} \sin^{2} \vartheta + C^{2} r^{2}},$$

$$\tau_{r\vartheta} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}k Cr \left(Cr \ln tg \frac{\vartheta}{2} - 1\right) \sin \vartheta}{\left(Cr \ln tg \frac{\vartheta}{2} - 1\right)^{2} \sin^{2} \vartheta + C^{2} r^{2}}, \quad \sigma_{\varphi} = d \mp \sqrt{3}k$$

$$C \qquad (12) C^{2} R^{2} = \frac{p - d}{d \mp \sqrt{3}k - p}.$$

[1,3]:

$$\sigma_{r}\varepsilon_{r9} + \tau_{r9}\varepsilon_{9} + \tau_{r\phi}\varepsilon_{9\phi} = \tau_{r9}\varepsilon_{r} + \sigma_{9}\varepsilon_{r9} + \tau_{9\phi}\varepsilon_{r\phi}$$
  
$$\tau_{r9}\varepsilon_{r\phi} + \sigma_{9}\varepsilon_{9\phi} + \tau_{9\phi}\varepsilon_{\phi} = \tau_{r\phi}\varepsilon_{r9} + \tau_{9\phi}\varepsilon_{9} + \sigma_{\phi}\varepsilon_{9\phi}$$
(16)

$$\tau_{r\phi}\varepsilon_r + \tau_{9\phi}\varepsilon_{r\phi} + \sigma_{\phi}\varepsilon_{r\phi} = \sigma_r\varepsilon_{r\phi} + \tau_{r9}\varepsilon_{9\phi} + \tau_{r\phi}\varepsilon_{\phi}$$
$$w = 0, \ u = u(r, 9), \ v = v(r, 9)$$
(16),

$$\tau_{r9}\left(\varepsilon_{r}-\varepsilon_{9}\right)=\varepsilon_{r9}\left(\sigma_{r}-\sigma_{9}\right), \quad \varepsilon_{r}+\varepsilon_{9}+\varepsilon_{\phi}=0 \tag{17}$$

:

$$\Phi(r,\vartheta) \tag{4}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \vartheta}, \ v = -\frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r},$$

$$\varepsilon_{r} = -\frac{2}{r^{3}\sin9}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial9} + \frac{1}{r^{2}\sin9}\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial r\partial9}, \quad \varepsilon_{9} = \frac{1}{r^{3}\sin9}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial9} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}9}{r^{2}\sin9}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r^{2}\sin9}\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial r\partial9}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\varphi} = \frac{1}{r^{3}\sin9}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial9} - \frac{\operatorname{ctg}9}{r^{2}\sin9}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial r}$$

$$2\varepsilon_{r9} = \frac{2}{r^{2}\sin9}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r\sin9}\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial r^{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{ctg}9}{r^{3}\sin9}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial9} + \frac{1}{r^{3}\sin9}\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial9^{2}} \qquad (18)$$

$$(18) \qquad (17), \qquad :$$

$$2\varepsilon_{-1}\left(2r\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial9} - r^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial9} - \operatorname{ctg}9\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial9} + \frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial9}\right) = 2\sqrt{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)}\left(-3\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial9} + 2r\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial9} - r\operatorname{ctg}9\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial9}\right)$$

$$(2\xi-1)\left(2r\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial r}-r^{2}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial r^{2}}-\operatorname{ctg}9\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial 9}+\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial 9^{2}}\right)=2\sqrt{\xi(1-\xi)}\left(-3\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial 9}+2r\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial r\partial 9}-\operatorname{rctg}9\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial r}\right)$$
  

$$\Phi(r,9)\qquad \Phi(r,9)=r^{\lambda}\phi(9), \quad \lambda -$$
  
:

$$(2\xi - 1)(\varphi'' - \operatorname{ctg} \vartheta \varphi' + \lambda(3 - \lambda)\varphi) = 2\sqrt{\xi(1 - \xi)}((2\lambda - 3)\varphi' - \lambda\operatorname{ctg} \vartheta \varphi)$$
(19)  
. .  $\varphi = \varphi(\vartheta)$ , (19) :

$$\varphi'' - \operatorname{ctg} \vartheta \varphi' + \lambda (3 - \lambda) \varphi = 0, \quad (2\lambda - 3) \varphi' - \lambda \operatorname{ctg} \vartheta \varphi = 0 \tag{20}$$

$$(20) \qquad :$$

$$\varphi(\vartheta) = D\sin^{\frac{\lambda}{2\lambda-3}}\vartheta, \quad D = \text{const}$$
(21)  
(21) (35),

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[2]-[5]. , , ,



, [9]. , , , ,

$$\omega \qquad V$$
  
$$S = S_u \cup S_\sigma, \ n_i - \qquad S.$$

$$T_{ij} = \sigma_{ij} + u_{i,m} \sigma_{mj}^0, \quad \sigma_{ij} = c_{ijkl} u_{k,l}$$
<sup>(2)</sup>

$$u_i|_{S_u} = 0, \quad T_{ij}n_j|_{S_\sigma} = p_i, \quad u_i|_{S_\sigma} = f_i(x,\omega), \quad \omega \in [\omega_1, \omega_2]$$
(3)

,

C<sub>ijkl</sub> -

$$, p_i - , f_i(x, \omega) -$$

$$.$$

$$S_{\sigma},$$

$$.$$

$$S_{\sigma},$$

$$.$$

 $\sigma_{11}^0 = E_{0}$  \*

 $(E(x) = E_0 \eta(x)):$ 

, ,

$$((\eta(x) + {}_{*})u')' + k^{2}u = 0, k = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E_{0}}}$$
(4)

$$u(0) = 0, \ \eta(l)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(l) = -p_0 = -P/FE_0, \\ u(l,k) = f(k) \ k \in [k_1, k_2]$$
(5)

[9], [12] (1)-(3),

$$\int_{V} \left( \sigma_{mj}^{(02)} - \sigma_{mj}^{(01)} \right) u_{i,j}^{(1)} u_{i,m}^{(2)} dV + \int_{S\sigma} p_i \left( u_i^{(2)} - u_i^{(1)} \right) dS = 0, \qquad \omega \in \left[ \omega_1, \omega_2 \right]$$
(6)

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(01)} = t_{ij}^{(n-1)}, \quad \sigma_{ij}^{(02)} = t_{ij}^{(n-1)} + t_{ij}^{(n)}, \quad u_i^{(1)} = u_i^{(n-1)}, \quad u_i^{(2)} = u_i^{(n-1)} + u_i^{(n)},$$

$$\int_{V} t_{mj}^{(n)} u_{i,j}^{(n-1)} u_{i,m}^{(n-1)} dV + \int_{S\sigma} p_i \left(f_i - u_i^{(0)}\right) dS = 0$$
(7)

 $t_{mj}(x)$ 

$$\omega \in \left[\omega_1, \omega_2\right] \tag{7}$$

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[11]. . .

 $S_{\sigma}$  ;

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 $t_{mj}^{(n)}$ 

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 $p_i$  ,

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(7)

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(7)

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[13].

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W (x,y,t), t

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[3]

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$$W (x, y, z) = \frac{1 - v^{2}}{\pi E} \iint_{\Omega(t)} \frac{p(\xi, \eta, t)}{\sqrt{(x - \xi)^{2} + (y - \eta)^{2}}} + \frac{(1 + v)(1 - 2v)}{2\pi E} \iint_{\Omega(t)} \frac{(y - \eta)\tau(\xi, \eta, t)}{(x - \xi)^{2} + (y - \eta)^{2}} d\xi d\eta$$

$$- , p(x, y, t) (x, y, t), - , \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2\pi E} \int_{\Omega(t)} \frac{(y - \eta)\tau(\xi, \eta, t)}{(x - \xi)^{2} + (y - \eta)^{2}} d\xi d\eta$$

$$(1)$$

f -

E

,

(x,y)

$$, \qquad (x, y) \in \Omega(t)$$

$$W(x, y, t),$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}W(x, y, t) = K_1 \omega R[p(x, y, t)]^n, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega(t), \quad t > 0 \qquad (3)$$

$$K_{1} \quad n - , \qquad n \quad 1. \qquad ,$$

$$1 \quad 2 \qquad \qquad W \quad (x, y, t) + W \quad (x, y, t) = \delta(t) - R + \sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega(t) \qquad (4)$$

(t)-

[4,5]

(1)-(3), (4)  

$$\theta \int_{-L}^{L} [K(x-\xi, y-\eta)p(\xi, \eta, t)d\eta]d\xi + \\
+ \omega RK_{1} \int_{-f(x,t)}^{g(x,t)} [p(x, y, \tau)]^{n} d\tau = \delta(t) - R + \sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega(t)$$
(5)

•

$$K(u,v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \left[1 + f_0 \frac{v}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}\right], \quad \theta = \frac{1 - v^2}{\pi E}, \quad f_0 = \frac{1 - 2v}{2(1 - v)}f$$
(6)

$$y=-f(x,t) \quad y=g(x,t)$$
(t)  
$$p[x,-f(x,\tau),\tau] = p[x,g(x,\tau),\tau] = 0 , \quad (0 < \tau \le t, \quad -L \le x \le L)$$
(7)

$$\iint_{\Omega(\tau)} p(x, y, t) dx dy = F(t)$$
(8)

$$R \iint_{\Omega(\tau)} \tau(x, y, t) dx dy = M(t)$$
(9)

, (2), (8) (9)  
M(t) N(t), .  

$$M(t) = fRF(t), N(t) = \omega fRF(t)$$
 . (10)

, 
$$p(x, y, t), f(x, t), g(x, t) \delta(t)$$
 (5), (7)

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 (5), (7) (8),
 [6] ,

 .
 [6] ,
 
$$p(x, y, t)$$

 (5)
 (7) (8),
 (t).

(8),

$$q(\xi,\eta,t) = K_1 \omega \int_0^\tau \left[ p(\xi R,\eta R,\tau) \right]^n \, d\tau \tag{11}$$

$$\Delta(t) = \frac{\delta(t)}{R} < 1, \quad \varphi(\xi, t) = \frac{f(\xi R, t)}{R} < 1, \quad \psi(\xi, t) = \frac{g(\xi R, t)}{R} < 1$$
(12)

$$p(x, y, t) , (11)$$

$$p(x, y, t) = \left[\frac{1}{K_1 \omega t} q(\frac{x}{R}, \frac{y}{R}, t)\right]^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
(13)

(5)  

$$q(\xi, \eta, t) = \Delta(t) - \frac{1}{2}\eta^{2} - \theta_{0} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \left[\int_{-\varphi(u,\tau)}^{\varphi(u,\tau)} K(\xi - u, \eta - v)[q(u, v, t)] dv\right] du$$

$$(\xi, \eta) \in \Omega_{0}(t)$$
(14)

$$\theta_{0} = \theta(K_{1}\omega t)^{-1/n} , \quad \alpha = L/R ,$$

$$\Omega_{0}(t) = (-\alpha \le \xi \le \alpha, \quad -\varphi(\xi, t) \le \eta \le \psi(\xi, t))$$
(15)

(7), (11)-(14)  

$$\varphi(\xi,t) = \sqrt{2} \{ \delta_0(t) - \theta_0 \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \left[ \int_{-\alpha}^{\varphi(\xi,\tau)} K(\xi - u, -\varphi(\xi,t) - v) [q(u,v,t)]^{1/n} dv \right] du \}^{1/2}$$

$$\Psi(\xi,t) = \sqrt{2} \{ \delta_0(t) - \theta_0 \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \left[ \int_{-\psi(\xi,\tau)}^{\psi(\xi,\tau)} K(\xi - u, \ \psi(\xi,t) - v) [q(u,v,t)]^{\frac{1}{n}} dv \right] du \}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(16)

(8), (11), (13) (15),  

$$\iint_{-\Omega_0(t)} [q(\xi,\eta,t)]^{\frac{1}{n}} d\xi d\eta = F_0(t), \quad F_0(t) = F(t) R^2 (\omega k_1 t)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
(17)

(14), (16) (17) 
$$q(\xi, \eta, t), \phi(\xi, t) = \Delta(t),$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & F_0(t) \,, & & \Delta(t) \\ (14) & (16) & & & & & q(\xi,\eta,t) \,, \, \phi(\xi,t) \,, \, \psi(\xi,t) \\ & & & & & & & \Delta(t) \quad F_0(t) \,. \end{array}$$

$$[6]. q_0(\xi, \eta, t) \equiv 0$$

(14), (16) (17)

,

$$q_1(\xi, \eta, t) = \Delta(t) - \frac{1}{2}\eta^2$$
,  $\phi_1(\xi, t) = \psi_1(\xi, t) = \sqrt{2\Delta(t)}$  (18)

129

$$\Delta(t) = \left\{ \frac{F_0(t)}{4\alpha} \left[ \int_0^1 (1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right]^{-1} \right\}^{\frac{2n}{n+1}}$$
(19)

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$$s \in \overline{N} = \{1, 2, ..., \overline{n}\}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$U,$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial y} \qquad s =$$

$$q_s = (q_1^s, q_2^s, ..., q_{16}^s)^T.$$

$$xy, \qquad .1.$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} , & 16 & : \\ U^{s}(x,y) = \alpha_{1}^{s} + \alpha_{2}^{s}x + \alpha_{3}^{s}y + \alpha_{4}^{s}x^{2} + \alpha_{5}^{s}xy + \alpha_{6}^{s}y^{2} + \alpha_{7}^{s}x^{3} + \alpha_{8}^{s}x^{2}y + \\ + \alpha_{9}^{s}xy^{2} + \alpha_{10}^{s}y^{3} + \alpha_{11}^{s}x^{3}y + \alpha_{12}^{s}xy^{3} + \alpha_{13}^{s}x^{2}y^{2} + \alpha_{14}^{s}x^{2}y^{3} + \alpha_{15}^{s}x^{3}y^{2} + \alpha_{16}^{s}x^{3}y^{3} \qquad (1) \\ \hline \\ (q_{1},q_{2},q_{3},q_{4}) & (q_{5},q_{6},q_{7},q_{8}) \\ \hline \\ (q_{1},q_{2},q_{3},q_{4}) & (q_{5},q_{6},q_{7},q_{8}) \\ \hline \\ (q_{1},q_{2},q_{3},q_{4}) & (q_{9},q_{10},q_{11},q_{12}) \\ \hline \\ (q_{1},q_{2},q_{3},q_{4}) & (q_{1},q_{1}$$

$$\begin{split} \Psi_{i}(x,y) - & [3]. \qquad \xi = \frac{x}{a}, \quad \eta = \frac{y}{b}, \qquad [1,5], \\ \Psi_{1}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = 1 - 3\xi^{2} - 3\eta^{2} + 2\xi^{3} + 2\eta^{3} + 9\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - 6\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - 6\xi^{3}\eta^{2} + 4\xi^{3}\eta^{3} \\ \Psi_{2}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = a(\xi - 2\xi^{2} + \xi^{3} - 3\xi\eta^{2} + 2\xi\eta^{3} + 6\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - 4\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - 3\xi^{3}\eta^{2} + 2\xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{3}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = b(\eta - 2\eta^{2} - 3\xi^{2}\eta + \eta^{3} + 2\xi^{3}\eta + 6\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - 3\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - 4\xi^{3}\eta^{2} + 2\xi^{3}\eta) \\ \Psi_{4}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = ab(\xi\eta - 2\xi^{2}\eta - 2\xi\eta^{2} + \xi^{3}\eta + \xi\eta^{3} + 4\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - 2\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - 2\xi^{3}\eta^{2} + \xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{5}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = 3\eta^{2} - 2\eta^{3} - 9\xi^{2}\eta^{2} + 6\xi^{2}\eta^{3} + 6\xi^{3}\eta^{2} - 4\xi^{3}\eta^{3} \\ \Psi_{5}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = a(3\xi\eta^{2} - 2\xi\eta^{2} - 6\xi^{2}\eta^{2} + 4\xi^{2}\eta^{3} + 3\xi^{3}\eta^{2} - 2\xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{7}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = b(-\eta^{2} + \eta^{3} + 3\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - 3\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - 2\xi^{3}\eta^{2} + \xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{8}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = ab(-\xi\eta^{2} + \xi\eta^{3} + 2\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - 2\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - \xi^{3}\eta^{2} + \xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{8}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = ab(-\xi\eta^{2} + \xi\eta^{3} + 2\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - 2\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - \xi^{3}\eta^{2} + \xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{8}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = ab(-\xi\eta^{2} + \xi\eta^{3} + 2\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - 2\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - \xi^{3}\eta^{2} + \xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{9}^{s}(\xi,\eta) = a(-3\xi^{2}\eta^{2} + 2\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - 6\xi^{3}\eta^{2} - 4\xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \end{split}$$
(3)

$$\begin{split} \Psi_{11}^{s}(\xi,\eta) &= b(-3\xi^{2}\eta^{2} + 3\xi^{2}\eta^{3} + 2\xi^{3}\eta^{2} - 2\xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{12}^{s}(\xi,\eta) &= ab(\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - \xi^{2}\eta^{3} - \xi^{3}\eta^{2} + \xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{13}^{s}(\xi,\eta) &= 3\xi^{2} - 2\xi^{3} - 9\xi^{2}\eta^{2} + 6\xi^{2}\eta^{3} + 6\xi^{3}\eta^{2} - 4\xi^{3}\eta^{3} \\ \Psi_{14}^{s}(\xi,\eta) &= a(-\xi^{2} + \xi^{3} + 3\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - 2\xi^{2}\eta^{3} - 3\xi^{3}\eta^{2} + 2\xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{15}^{s}(\xi,\eta) &= b(3\xi^{2}\eta - 2\xi^{3}\eta - 6\xi^{2}\eta^{2} + 3\xi^{2}\eta^{3} + 4\xi^{3}\eta^{2} - 2\xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ \Psi_{16}^{s}(\xi,\eta) &= ab(-\xi^{2}\eta + \xi^{3}\eta + 2\xi^{2}\eta^{2} - \xi^{2}\eta^{3} - 2\xi^{3}\eta^{2} + \xi^{3}\eta^{3}) \\ s - \end{split}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\Omega}_{s} = \frac{1-v^{2}}{2E} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{b} \{ (\nabla^{2}U)^{2} + \frac{2}{1-v} [(\frac{\partial^{2}U}{\partial x \partial y})^{2} - \frac{\partial^{2}U}{\partial x^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}U}{\partial y^{2}}] \} dxdy$$

$$E - , v - , U^{s}(x, y) \quad (1) \qquad (4), \qquad (3), \qquad (4)$$

$$\overline{\Omega}_s = \frac{1}{2} (q_s)^T k_s q_s \tag{5}$$

$$\hat{\Omega}_s = (P_x^s)^T q_s + (P_y^s)^T q_s$$
(7)
(7)

$$\Omega_{s}^{s} = \overline{\Omega}_{s}^{s} - \hat{\Omega}_{s}^{s} 
(5) (7), \qquad [4]$$

$$\Omega_{s}^{s} = \frac{1}{2} (q_{s})^{T} k_{s} q_{s} - (P_{s}^{s})^{T} q_{s} - (P_{y}^{s})^{T} q_{s} \qquad (8)$$

 $\overline{n}$ 

$$\Omega = \sum_{s=1}^{\bar{n}} \Omega^{s} = \sum_{s=1}^{\bar{n}} [\frac{1}{2} (q^{s})^{T} k_{s} q_{s} - (P_{x}^{s})^{T} q_{s} - (P_{y}^{s})^{T} q_{s}]$$
<sup>(9)</sup>
<sup>(4]</sup>

n –

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$$K = \frac{1 - v^2}{2Eab} \|K_{ij}\| - ,$$
  

$$P_x = (P_{1,x}^1, P_{2,x}^1, P_{3,x}^1, P_{4,x}^1, P_{1,x}^2, P_{2,x}^2, P_{3,x}^2, P_{4,x}^2, ..., P_{1,x}^n, P_{2,x}^n, P_{3,x}^n, P_{4,x}^n)^T$$

\_

$$\min\{0, 5q^{T} Dq + C^{T} q \mid Aq < 0, \qquad (12)$$

$$D = \frac{Eh}{4ab(1-v^2)} \|d_{ij}\| - 4n, \quad C = -P_x - P_y - -$$
  
e  $4n, \quad A = (A_1, A_2, ..., A_{4n}) -$  (11),

$$A_{j} = (a_{1j}, a_{2j}, ..., a_{4n-1,j})^{T}, j \in \{1, 2, ..., 4n\}.$$

$$U^{s}, \qquad (1),$$

$$q_{s} = (q_{1}^{s}, q_{2}^{s}, ..., q_{16}^{s})^{T}, \qquad \sigma_{x} = \sigma_{y},$$

$$\sigma_{x}^{s} = \sigma_{x}^{s+1}, \quad \sigma_{x}^{s+2} = \sigma_{x}^{s+3}, \quad \sigma_{x}^{s} = \sigma_{x}^{s+2}$$

$$\sigma_{y}^{s} = \sigma_{y}^{s+1}, \quad \sigma_{y}^{s+2} = \sigma_{y}^{s+3}, \quad \sigma_{y}^{s} = \sigma_{y}^{s+2}$$

$$(2) \quad (3),$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}U^{s}(x, y)}{\partial x^{2}} = \sum_{j=1}^{16} q_{j}^{s} \frac{\partial^{2}\Psi_{j}(x, y)}{\partial x^{2}}; \quad \frac{\partial^{2}U^{s}(x, y)}{\partial y^{2}} = \sum_{j=1}^{16} q_{j}^{s} \frac{\partial^{2}\Psi_{j}(x, y)}{\partial y^{2}}$$
(14)

$$3q_1^{i+1} - aq_2^{i+1} - 4aq_2^i - 3q_1^{i-1} - aq_2^{i-1} = 0, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}$$
<sup>(15)</sup>

$$3q_{1}^{j} - bq_{3}^{j} - 4bq_{3}^{i} - 3q_{1}^{k} - bq_{3}^{k} = 0, \quad i \in N$$

$$\sigma_{x} \quad \sigma_{y}$$
(16)

$$\sigma_{x} \quad \sigma_{y}$$

$$i+1, i \quad j, i, \qquad x \quad y \quad (2), \qquad \sigma_{x}(\xi, b) = \sigma_{x}(\xi, 0), \quad \sigma_{y}(a, \eta) = \sigma_{y}(0, \eta)$$

$$\sigma_{y}(\xi, b) = \sigma_{y}(\xi, 0), \quad \sigma_{x}(a, \eta) = \sigma_{x}(0, \eta)$$

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4. . ., . . . . . , 1970. 940 .

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$$h = h_0 + h_1 x \tag{1.1}$$

 $h_0, h_1 -$ 

$$X \Big|_{z=-h/2} = p, \ Z \Big|_{z=-h/2} = q$$
(1.2)  
X Z . . . 1 , -



$$, a_{55}, B_{11} - , T_x N_x - , \phi_1 - ,$$

$$\tau_{xz}$$
 [3].

(1.4) :  $\overline{u}_{x} = \overline{u} - \overline{z} \left( s \frac{d\overline{w}}{d\overline{x}} - \chi \varphi \right)$ , ,

$$T = \frac{sH}{2} \left[ 2 \frac{d\overline{u}}{d\overline{x}} + ks \left( \frac{d\overline{w}}{d\overline{x}} \right)^2 \right] = C_1 - \frac{\overline{p}\,\overline{x}}{s}$$

$$N = \frac{1}{6H} \left[ H^2 \left( 4\varphi - \overline{p} \right) + 6\gamma sM \right] = C_2 - \frac{\overline{q}}{s}\,\overline{x} - k\overline{p}\overline{w} - ks \left( C_1 - \frac{\overline{p}}{s}\,\overline{x} \right) \frac{d\overline{w}}{dx}$$

$$M = -\frac{sH^3}{12} \left( s \frac{d^2\overline{w}}{d\overline{x}^2} - \chi \frac{d\varphi}{d\overline{x}} \right) = C_3 - kC_1\overline{w} + \frac{C_2}{s}\,\overline{x} - \frac{\overline{q}\,\overline{x}^2}{2s^2} + \frac{k\overline{p}}{s}\,\overline{x}\,\overline{w} + \frac{\overline{p}\,\overline{x}}{4s} \left( 1 + H \right) - \frac{2k\overline{p}}{s} \int_0^{\overline{x}} \overline{w} dt$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\overline{p}}{4} + \frac{3}{2H^2} \left( NH - \gamma sM \right)$$

$$(h)^{(K')} = 0 \qquad 1. \qquad 0$$

$$\varphi = M$$

$$6ks^2 \left[ \chi Hs^2 \left( 2\gamma \frac{d\overline{w}}{d\overline{x}} - H \frac{d^2\overline{w}}{d\overline{x}} \right) + 2 \left( 4 - \chi\gamma^2 s^2 \right) \overline{w} \right] C_1 - 12s \left( \chi\gamma s^2 + 4\overline{x} \right) C_2 - \frac{12s^2 \left( 4 - \chi\gamma^2 s^2 \right) C_3 - 2s^3 H^2 \left( 2sH - 3k\chi\overline{p}\,\overline{x} \right) \frac{d^2\overline{w}}{d\overline{x}^2} - \frac{12s^2 \overline{p}\,\overline{x}H}{d\overline{x}} - 2p \left[ \chi\gamma s^2 \left( 1 + 2\gamma\overline{x} \right) - 4\overline{x} \right] - 4\overline{p} \left( 4 - \chi\gamma^2 s^2 \right) \int_0^{\overline{x}} \overline{w} dt \right] =$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$= 3\overline{p}s\Big[\chi\gamma s^{2} + 4(1+H)\overline{x}\Big] + 6\overline{q}(\chi s^{2} - 4\overline{x}^{2})$$
(1.6)
(1.5), :

$$\overline{u} = C_4 + \frac{C_1 \ln H}{\gamma s} - \frac{\overline{p}}{s^2} \frac{\gamma x - \ln H}{\gamma^2} - \frac{ks}{2} \int_0^{\overline{x}} \left(\frac{dw}{dt}\right)^2 dt$$
(1.7)  
, (1.6) (1.7)

(1.6) (1.7)

.

)

 $\overline{x} = 0, \ \overline{x} = 1$ 

 $\overline{w}\Big|_{\substack{\bar{x}=0\\\bar{x}=1}} = 0, \quad \left(s\frac{d^2\overline{w}}{d\overline{x}^2} - \chi\frac{d\varphi}{d\overline{x}}\right)\Big|_{\substack{\bar{x}=0\\\bar{x}=1}} = 0$ (1.8)

•

$$C_{4} = 0, \ C_{1} = \frac{\overline{p}}{s} \frac{\gamma - \ln(1 + \gamma)}{\gamma \ln(1 + \gamma)} + \frac{k\gamma s^{2}}{2\ln(1 + \gamma)} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{d\overline{w}}{dt}\right)^{2} dt$$
(1.9)  
$$\overline{x} = 0 \qquad , \qquad \overline{x} = 1 -$$

•

$$T\Big|_{\bar{x}=0} = 0 \quad \bar{u}\Big|_{\bar{x}=1} = 0 \quad :$$

$$C_1 = 0, \ C_4 = \frac{\overline{p}}{s^2} \frac{\gamma - \ln\left(1 + \gamma\right)}{\gamma^2} + \frac{ks}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{d\overline{w}}{dt}\right)^2 dt$$
(1.10)

$$(1.8)$$
 .  
 $\overline{x} = 0$  ,  $\overline{x} = 1$  .  
 $(T = N = M = 0)$  :  
136

$$C_1 = 0, \ C_2 = k\overline{p}\overline{w}, \ C_3 = 0$$

$$\left(\overline{u}_x = \overline{w} = 0\right)$$
(1.11)

$$C_{4} = \frac{\overline{p}}{s^{2}} \frac{\gamma - \ln(1 + \gamma)}{\gamma^{2}} + \frac{ks}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{d\overline{w}}{dt}\right)^{2} dt, \quad \left(s\frac{d^{2}\overline{w}}{d\overline{x}^{2}} - \chi\frac{d\varphi}{d\overline{x}}\right)\Big|_{\overline{x}=1} = 0$$
(1.12)

$$\left. \overline{w} \right|_{\bar{x}=1} = 0 \tag{1.13}$$

2.

[2].

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 $s = 0.1, \ \gamma = 1$  (2.1)

 $\overline{W}_{\max}$   $\overline{X}_0$ ,

1  $\chi = 10$  $\chi = 0$  $\chi = 3$  $\overline{p}$ *k*=0 k=0k=1 k=1k=0k=1-0.002561 -0.002557 -0.002753 -0.002749 -0.003203 -0.03197  $\overline{W}_{max}$ 0.0001 0.4399 0.4429 0.4354  $\overline{x}_0$ 0.4402 0.4383 0.4422 -0.02561 -0.02529 -0.02753 -0.02716 -0.03203 -0.03151  $\overline{W}_{max}$ 0.001  $\overline{x}_0$ 0.4399 0.4431 0.4383 0.4426 0.4354 0.4422 -0.2561 -0.2583 -0.2753 -0.2896 -0.3203 -0.3190  $\overline{W}_{max}$ 0.01 0.4354  $\overline{x}_0$ 0.4399 0.4693 0.4383 0.4771 0.4978  $\overline{W}_{max}$ -0.51228 -0.4822 -0.5507 -0.5472 -0.6406 -0.7086 0.02 0.4399 0.495754 0.4383 0.5118 0.4354 0.5534  $\overline{x}_0$ 

2  $\chi = 10$  $\chi = \overline{3}$  $\overline{q}$  $\chi = 0$ *k*=0 k=0 k=1k=1k=0k=10.0001 0.05122 0.05507 0.05480 0.05102 0.06406 0.06355  $\overline{W}_{\rm max}$ 0.4399 0.4384 0.4384 0.4354 0.4356 0.4399  $\overline{x}_0$ 0.001  $\overline{W}_{\max}$ 0.5122 0.4086 0.5507 0.4247 0.6406 0.4562 0.4399 0.4429 0.4384 0.4428 0.4354 0.4436  $\overline{x}_0$ 0.002 1.024 1.101 1.281 0.6778 0.6355 0.6500  $\overline{W}_{max}$ 0.4399 0.4468 0.4384 0.4479 0.4354 0.4509  $\overline{x}_0$ 2.753 0.005 2.561 1.009 1.019 3.203 1.038  $\overline{W}_{\max}$ 0.4384 0.4399 0.4547 0.4573 0.4354 0.4628  $\overline{x}_0$ 

 $\overline{p}$  ( .1)  $\chi$  (

, 
$$\overline{p} = 0.02$$
  
 $\chi = 0 - 5,9\%$ ,  $\chi = 3 - 0.7\%$ ,  $\chi = 10 - 10.6\%$ .

)

:



. ., . . , . .

. . [4],

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[1-3].

 $\dot{\varepsilon}_{p} = A \Big[ \sigma \theta^{k_{1}} + B(1-\theta)^{m} \sigma^{n} \Big] \frac{\Delta \theta}{1-\theta} \cdot \phi(\theta)$ (1)

$$\theta = \frac{T}{T_c}; \quad \Delta \theta = \frac{T_s(KC)}{T_L(KC)}$$
(2)

,

[1-5],

900°~1500°.

 $\dot{\varepsilon} = \text{const}$ ,

. (1-5) 1475°),

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,

(1200°-(10<sup>-3</sup>-10<sup>-5</sup> 1/ )

)

,

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon \tag{3}$$

,

$$\hat{\varepsilon} = \sigma / E(\theta) \tag{4}$$

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.2

[3]. ,

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(1)  

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E(\theta)} + \wp g(\sigma, \theta) + A \int_{0}^{t} \left[ \sigma \theta^{K_{1}} + B(1-\theta)^{n} \sigma^{m} \right] \frac{\Delta \theta}{\theta} \phi(\theta) dt \qquad (5)$$

$$\wp \qquad , \quad \dot{\sigma} > 0 \quad \sigma \qquad ,$$

$$\sigma \quad \qquad \wp = \quad .$$

,



.3 .4, . (5),

A, B, K<sub>1</sub>, n

$$\frac{1.5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{\Delta \theta} = A \cdot 0.9^{K_1} + B \cdot 0.1^n$$
  
$$\frac{5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{\Delta \theta} = A \cdot 0.867^{K_1} + B \cdot 0.133^n$$
  
A B,

$$\frac{1.2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{\Delta \theta} = A \cdot 0.8^{K_1} + B \cdot 0.2^n$$
$$\frac{0.2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{\Delta \theta} = A \cdot 0.667^{K_1} + B \cdot 0.33^n$$

:

$$(3 \cdot 0.133^{n} - 0.1^{n})(0.2^{n} \cdot 0.9^{K_{1}} - 0.1^{n} \cdot 0.8^{K_{1}}) =$$
  
= 3(0.2<sup>n</sup> - 0.08 \cdot 0.1<sup>n</sup>)(0.133^{n} \cdot 0.9^{K\_{1}} - 0.1^{n} \cdot 0.867^{K\_{1}})  
25(3 \cdot 0.133^{n} - 0.1^{n})(0.33^{n} \cdot 0.9^{K\_{1}} - 0.1 \cdot 0.667^{K\_{1}}) =  
= (75 \cdot 0.33^{n} - 0.1^{n})(0.133^{n} \cdot 0.9^{K\_{1}} - 0.1^{n} \cdot 0.867^{K\_{1}})

,

•

n  $K_1$ : : A = 3.5384,

•

$$\label{eq:m} \begin{split} n &= 6, \ K_1 \!=\! 3, \\ B &= 1, \ m = 15. \end{split}$$

:

•

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 $g(\sigma, \theta)$ 

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$$g(\sigma, \theta) = A_1 \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0}\right)^{K_2} \left[1 - \theta + C(1 - \theta)^2 + D(1 - \theta)^3\right]$$
  
A<sub>1</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>, C, D ,

 $A_1 = 81.3, C = -17.435, D = 12.083, K_2 = 3$ 

$$\begin{split} \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} &= (\alpha T)\delta_{ij} + (\dot{\sigma}_{ij} - \nu S)K_1(\theta) + (\sigma_{ij} - \nu S)K_2(\theta) + (\sigma_{ij} - \nu S)\sigma_i^2 K_3(\theta) \\ K_1(\theta) &= \frac{1}{E(\theta)} + z_1(\theta - 0.5)^{z'_3} + z_2(1 - \theta)^{z'_3}, \quad S = \sum \sigma_{ij}\delta_{ij} \\ K_2(\theta) &= \left[ z_1 - \frac{E, \theta}{E^2(\theta)} \right] \dot{\theta} + z_1' \theta^{z'_5}, \quad \sigma = \frac{S}{3} \\ K_3(\theta) &= z_2'(1 - \theta)^{z'_3}. \\ z_1 &= 5.333 \cdot 10^4, \quad z_1' = 2.542 \cdot 10^4, \quad z_2 = 0.709 \cdot 10^4, \\ z_2' &= 1.04, \quad z_3 = 7; \quad z_3' = 5, \quad z_5' = 15 \cdot 10^4. \end{split}$$

 $\delta_{ij}$  -

1.		
	.// -	. 2003. 3(33) 155 - 160.
2.		: , 1979 335 .
3.	., , .	
	. //	. 1979. 193-11.
4.		. M.: , 1966. 752 .
5.	,	. //
		. 1980133-186.

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$$\begin{array}{cccc}
, & & & & & h, \\
. . 1. & & & (& l) & & f(x), \\
. . . f(x) = f(x+l) & & x. & & V
\end{array}$$



.

,



$$p(x, y) = p(x, 0) = p(x, h) = p(x)$$

,

 $y \in [0, h]$ .

$$v_i$$
  $(i=1)$   $(i=2)$   $p(x),$   
 $[(2n+1)l/2 - a, (2n+1)l/2 + b],$ 

$$(n = \pm 1, \pm 2, ...) ( ... [4])$$

$$v_1(x) + v_2(x) = -\frac{2}{\pi E^*} \int_{l/2-a}^{l/2+b} p(x') \ln \left| 2\sin\left[\frac{\pi(x'-x)}{l}\right] dx'$$

$$E^* = \left(\frac{1-v_1^2}{E_1} + \frac{1-v_2^2}{E_2}\right)^{-1} - .$$

$$p(x)$$

$$p\left(\frac{l}{2} - a\right) = p\left(\frac{l}{2} + b\right) = 0, \quad p(x) = p(x+l)$$
(1.2)

144

$$D - (x, h^{-}) = u(x, h^{+}), \quad v(x, h^{-}) = v(x, h^{+})$$
(1.3)
$$y = h$$
(1.4)

y = h

$$u(x,h^{-}) = u(x,h^{+}), \quad v(x,h^{-}) = v(x,h^{+})$$
  

$$p(x,h^{-}) = p(x,h^{+}), \quad \tau(x,h^{-}) = \tau(x,h^{+})$$
(1.4)

$$\begin{array}{c} & p(x) \\ & (x,y) \\ & v_{3} - T_{\varepsilon}V \frac{\partial v_{3}}{\partial x} = \frac{h}{E_{L}} \left( p - T_{\sigma}V \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) \\ & (1.5) \\ & T_{\varepsilon} - T_{\sigma} - \\ & (1.5) \\ & v_{3} = v_{0} \exp \left( \frac{x}{T_{\varepsilon}V} \right) \\ \\ (1.3) \quad x = l/2 - a \quad x = l/2 + b \\ & (1.5) \\ & (1.5) \\ & x \in [l/2 - a, l/2 + b] \\ \\ (1.1) - (1.3), \\ & (1.5) \\ & p(\xi) = \frac{2}{\pi E^{\varepsilon}} p\left( \frac{b - a + l}{2} + \frac{a + b}{2} \xi \right) \\ & \int_{-1}^{1} \tilde{p}(\xi')H(\xi,\xi')d\xi' - \frac{\beta_{\varepsilon}}{L} \tilde{p}(\xi) + \frac{\beta_{\varepsilon}}{L\zeta_{0}\alpha_{\tau}} \tilde{p}'(\xi) = G(\xi) \\ & \int_{-1}^{1} \tilde{p}(\xi')H(\xi,\xi')d\xi' - \frac{\beta_{\varepsilon}}{L} \tilde{p}(\xi) + \frac{\beta_{\varepsilon}}{L\zeta_{0}\alpha_{\tau}}, \\ & \zeta_{0} = \frac{a + b}{2VT_{\varepsilon}} \\ & (1.7) \\ H(\xi,\xi') \\ & H(\xi,\xi') = \ln \left| 2\sin \frac{\pi L}{2\tilde{l}}(\xi' - \xi) \right| + \frac{\pi L}{2\zeta_{0}\tilde{l}} \cos \frac{\pi L}{2\tilde{l}}(\xi' - \xi) + \\ & + \frac{\ln \left| 2\sin \frac{\pi L}{2\tilde{l}}(1 - \xi') \right| \exp \left( 2\zeta_{0}\left( \frac{\tilde{l}}{L} - 1 \right) \right) - \ln \left| 2\sin \frac{\pi L}{2\tilde{l}}(1 + \xi') \right| \\ & 1 - \exp \left( 2\zeta_{0}\left( \frac{\tilde{l}}{L} - 1 \right) \right) \\ & G(\xi) = \frac{L}{2} \xi^{2} + L\xi \left( \varepsilon - \frac{1}{\zeta_{0}} \right) - \frac{L_{\varepsilon}}{\zeta_{0}} - \frac{L}{2} (1 + 2\varepsilon) + \frac{2\varepsilon L}{1 - \exp \left( 2\zeta_{0}\left( \frac{\tilde{l}}{L} - 1 \right) \right) } \\ & (1.2) \\ & \tilde{p}(-1) = \tilde{p}(1) = 0, \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

(1.8)  $\tilde{p}(\xi) (-1 \le \xi \le 1)$ (1.6) -L 3 (1.5).

, , ( .[3,5]).  $\xi\in [-1,\,1],\quad . \ .$ ,

$$q(\xi) = \mu \tilde{p}(\xi), \qquad \mu - \dots, \qquad ,$$
  
, , [3].

2.

( .2),

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{H^3}{y} \cdot \frac{dp}{dx}\right) = 6(V_1 + V_2)\frac{dH}{dx}$$
(2.2)

$$p(-\infty) = p(b) = 0, \quad \frac{dp}{dx}\Big|_{x=b} = 0.$$

$$H(x) - , \quad y - , \quad b - \quad .$$





 $H(x) = H(b) + \frac{x^2 - b^2}{2R} + v(x) - v(b) + v^L(x) - v^L(b)$ (2.3)

$$v(x)=v_1(x)+v_2(x), v_i(x) -$$

• (2.1) -[3,6]

b

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dp/dx = 0.

);

(2.3)

(2.2).

:

(R –

: 
$$\tilde{y} = 4yh/(E_nT_nR)$$
,  
;  $S = (E_nR)/(2E^*h)$ ,  
;  $S = y(V_1 + V_2)/P$ ;  
 $X = (V_1 - V_2)/(V_1 + V_2)$ ;  $\tilde{P} = P/(E^*R)$ .

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[4,5,6].

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[3,9].

[5,8].

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[1,2].

r,s  $\sum_{j=1}^{3} \left( - {}^{4}n_{ij} + l_{ij} \right) u_{j} = \left\{ u_{i}, i = \overline{1,3}; - {}^{4} = h^{2} / 12 \right\}$ (1)

 $(\alpha,\beta)$   $(-\infty < \alpha < \infty$  :

154

1.

$$h - , (u_1, u_2, u_3) - , n_{ij} l_{ij}, i, j = \overline{1,3} -$$
  
,  $[4]. \} = \tilde{S}^2 \dots , \omega -$ 

$$R^{-1} - \infty < S < \infty, \quad R -$$
  
. O  $k = 2f n_0 / l, n_0 \in N,$ 

l –

$$k = f / l ,$$
[4]:

$$S_{21}|_{\beta=0} = T_2|_{\beta=0} = N_2 + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \alpha}\Big|_{\beta=0} = M_2|_{\beta=0} = 0$$
(2)

$$u_1\Big|_{\beta=\beta_0} = u_2\Big|_{\beta=\beta_0} = u_3\Big|_{\beta=\beta_0} = \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial \beta}\Big|_{\beta=\beta_0} = 0$$
(3)

$$u_i(\alpha + 2\pi/k, \beta) = u_i(\alpha, \beta), \ i = \overline{1, 3}$$
(4)

$$T_1|_{\alpha=0,l} = u_2|_{\alpha=0,l} = u_3|_{\alpha=0,l} = M_1|_{\alpha=0,l} = 0$$
(2)-(4)
,
(5)

(2)

 $l \qquad R^{-1} = kr_0/2.$ 

S = 0, (3) –

:

: (5)  

$$r = 0$$
  $r = l$  (.2).  
, (1.1) (,  $R^{-1}$ )  
 $\lambda$   $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 

(1)

(6) (1),

$$R_{nn}c_{n} + \frac{r_{0}^{2}}{4} \left\{ c_{n} - b_{n}\chi^{2} + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}}n^{2}a_{n} + a^{2}(R_{nn}g_{n}d_{n} + 2\chi^{2}l_{n}b_{n}) + \frac{r_{0}^{2}}{4}a^{2}d_{n}(b_{n} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}}n^{2}) - a^{4}\chi^{2}g_{n}l_{n}^{2} \right\} = 0$$

$$c_{n} = \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}}\chi^{4} - \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - 2B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}B_{66}}n^{2}\chi^{2} + \left(\frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}}\eta_{1}^{2} + \frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}}\eta_{2}^{2}\right)\chi^{2} + \left(n^{2} - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}}\eta_{1}^{2}\right)\left(n^{2} - \eta_{2}^{2}\right), \quad a_{n} = -\left(\frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}}\chi^{2} + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}}n^{2} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}}\eta_{2}^{2}\right)$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}}t^{2} - \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}B_{66}}n^{2} + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}}\chi_{1}^{2}, \ l_{n} = \chi^{2} - \frac{B_{12} + 4B_{66}}{B_{22}}n^{2}$$

$$(8)$$

$$g_{n} = \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} \chi^{2} - \frac{B_{22}}{B_{66}} n^{2} + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} \eta_{1}^{2}, \quad d_{m} = \chi^{2} - \frac{4B_{66}}{B_{22}} n^{2}, \quad a^{2} = \mu^{4} k^{2}$$

$$R_{nn} = a^{2} \left( \chi^{4} - \frac{2(B_{12} + 2B_{66})n^{2}}{B_{22}} \chi^{2} + \frac{B_{11}}{B_{22}} n^{4} \right) - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}} \eta_{3}^{2}, \quad \eta_{i}^{2} = \frac{\lambda_{i}}{B_{66}k^{2}}, \quad i = \overline{1, 3}$$

$$B_{ij} - \dots, \quad t_{j}, \quad j = \overline{1, 4}$$
(7)

$$(7) , (7)$$

$$u_i = \sum_{j=1}^8 w_j u_i^{(j)}, \quad i = \overline{1,3}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{8} \frac{M_{ij}^{(n)} w_j}{c_n^{(j)} + 0.25a^2 r_0^2 g_n^{(j)} d_n^{(j)}} = 0, \quad i = \overline{1,8}$$
(9)

$$M_{1j}^{(n)} = -\frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}}n^2 a_n^{(j)} + \chi_j^2 b_n^{(j)} - c_n^{(j)} - \frac{r_0^2}{4}a^2 d_n^{(j)} \left( b_n^{(j)} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}}n^2 \right) - a^2 \chi_j^2 l_n^{(j)} b_n^{(j)}$$

$$M_{2j}^{(n)} = -\chi_j \left\{ a_n^{(j)} + b_n^{(j)} + a^2 l_n^{(j)} \left( \frac{B_{12}B_{22}}{B_{11}B_{66}}\chi_j^2 + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{66}}n^2 - \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}}\eta_1^2 \right) + a^2 \frac{r_0^2}{4} \frac{B_{12}B_{22}}{B_{11}B_{66}} d_m^{(j)} \right\}$$

$$M_{3j}^{(n)} = \left( \chi_j^2 - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}}n^2 \right) c_n^{(j)} + \frac{r_0^2}{4} \left( \chi_j^2 b_n^{(j)} + \frac{4B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{22}^2}a^2 n^4 g_n^{(j)} \right)$$

$$M_{4j}^{(n)} = \chi_j \left\{ l_n^{(j)} c_n^{(j)} + \frac{r_0^2}{4} b_n^{(j)} d_n^{(j)} \right\}$$
(10)

$$\begin{split} M_{5j}^{(n)} &= \left\{ a_n^{(j)} + a^2 \, \frac{B_{22}(B_{12} + B_{66})}{B_{11}B_{66}} \chi_j^2 l_n^{(j)} + \frac{r_0^2}{4} a^2 \, \frac{B_{12}B_{22}}{B_{11}B_{66}} d_n^{(j)} \right\} \exp(z_j) \\ M_{6j}^{(n)} &= t_j \Big( b_n^{(j)} - a^2 g_n^{(j)} l_n^{(j)} \Big) \exp(z_j) , \ M_{7j}^{(n)} &= \Big( c_n^{(j)} + 0.25r_0^2 a^2 g_n^{(j)} d_n^{(j)} \Big) \exp(z_j) \\ M_{8j}^{(m)} &= t_j \Big( c_n^{(j)} + 0.25r_0^2 a^2 g_n^{(j)} d_n^{(j)} \Big) \exp(z_j) , \ z_j &= k\chi_j \beta_0; \quad j = \overline{1,8} \\ j \ o \qquad , \qquad \qquad t = t_j, \quad j = \overline{1,8} . \end{split}$$

(9)

.

$$Det \left\| M_{ij}^{(n)} \right\|_{i,j=1}^{8} = n^{34} K^{2} \exp(-z_{1} - z_{2} - z_{3} - z_{4}) Det \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^{8} = 0$$

$$K = (x_{1} - x_{2})(x_{1} - x_{3})(x_{1} - x_{4})(x_{2} - x_{3})(x_{2} - x_{4})(x_{3} - x_{4})$$

$$m_{ij} \qquad (11)$$

$$\operatorname{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^{8} = 0 \tag{12}$$
$$\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2} \quad \lambda_{3}, \tag{12}$$

1. 
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda$$
 (7)  
(1), (12)  $k = 2fn_0/l, n_0 \in N$   
(1)-(4),  $k = \pi/l$  – (1)-(3),(5),

$$y_{1n} = y_{2n} = y_{3n} = y_n = y/n \quad r_0 / n \to 0.$$
 (7)

.

$$c_{n} = \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}}\chi^{4} - \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - 2B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}B_{66}}n^{2}\chi^{2} + \frac{B_{22} + B_{66}}{B_{11}}\eta^{2}\chi^{2} + \left(n^{2} - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}}\eta^{2}\right)\left(n^{2} - \eta^{2}\right) = 0$$
(13)

$$R_{nn} = a^{2} \left( t^{4} - \frac{2(B_{12} + 2B_{66})n^{2}}{B_{22}} t^{2} + \frac{B_{11}}{B_{22}}n^{4} \right) - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}}y^{2} = 0$$
(14)  
(13),(14) -

[2]. 
$$t/n-$$
 (13) (14)

$$y_1, y_2$$
  $y_3, y_4$ 

,

$$\begin{split} \overline{P_{0}}(\eta_{n}) &= K_{20}(\eta_{n})Q_{0}(\eta_{n})(1 + \exp(2(z_{1} + z_{2}))) - \frac{4B_{22}(r_{11}r_{21} + r_{22}r_{41}y_{1})r_{12}}{B_{12} + B_{66}} \exp(z_{1} + z_{2}) + \\ &+ \frac{2B_{22}[r_{11}r_{21}(y_{1}r_{42} + r_{41}) + r_{41}y_{1}(r_{11}r_{22} + r_{21}r_{12})]}{B_{12} + B_{66}} (\exp(z_{2}) - \exp(z_{1}))[z_{1}z_{2}] + \\ &+ \frac{B_{22}(r_{11}r_{22} + r_{12}r_{21})(y_{1}r_{42} + r_{41})}{B_{12} + B_{66}} (\exp(2z_{1}) + \exp(2z_{2})) + \frac{4B_{22}r_{11}r_{21}r_{41}y_{1}}{B_{12} + B_{66}} [z_{1}z_{2}]^{2} \\ &r_{11} = y_{1}^{2} + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}}(1 - \eta_{n}^{2}), r_{12} = r_{42} = y_{1} + y_{2}, r_{21} = y_{1}^{3} + \left(\frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}} + \frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}}\eta_{n}^{2}\right)y_{1} \\ &r_{22} = y_{1}y_{2} + \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{22}B_{66}} - \eta_{n}^{2}, r_{41} = y_{1}^{2} - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}}(1 - \eta_{n}^{2}) \\ &K_{20}(\eta_{n}) = (1 - \eta_{n}^{2})\left(\frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2}}{B_{22}B_{66}} - \eta_{n}^{2}\right) - \eta_{n}^{2}y_{1}y_{2}, Q_{0}(\eta_{n}) = \frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}}(1 - \eta_{n}^{2}) + y_{1}y_{2} \end{split}$$
(16)
$$&\overline{B_{0}}(\eta_{n}) = K_{10}(\eta_{n})(1 + \exp(2(z_{3} + z_{4}))) + 4(y_{3}^{2} + y_{3}y_{4})\left(y_{3}y_{4} + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}}\right)\exp(z_{3} + z_{4}) - \\ &-\left[\left(y_{2}^{2} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{12}}\right)\left(y_{2}y_{4} + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{12}}\right) + (y_{2}^{2} + y_{2}y_{2})\left(y_{2}^{2} - \frac{B_{12} + 4B_{66}}{B_{22}}\right)\right]\left[\exp(2z_{2}) + \exp(2z_{2})\right) - \\ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_3 & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{33} + B_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_{33} + B_{33} + y_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_3 & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} exp(z_{43}) + exp(z_{43}) \end{pmatrix} \\ -4y_3 \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_3^2 - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_3^2 - \frac{B_{12} + 4B_{66}}{B_{22}} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_3 y_4 + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_3^2 - \frac{B_{12} + 2B_{66}}{B_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} (exp(z_4) - exp(z_3))[z_3 z_4] - 4y_3^2 \begin{pmatrix} y_3^2 - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_3^2 - \frac{B_{12} + 4B_{66}}{B_{22}} \end{pmatrix} [z_3 z_4]^2 , K_{10}(\eta_n) = y_3^2 y_4^2 + 4\frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}} y_3 y_4 - \left(\frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}}\right)^2 \\ [z_i z_j] = (exp(z_i) - exp(z_j))/(z_i - z_j)kn\beta_0 \\ K_{30}(y_n) \end{bmatrix} [2]. \quad (15) \qquad , \qquad r_0/(2n) \to 0 \qquad (12)$$

$$\overline{B}_{0}(\eta_{n}) = 0, \ \overline{B}_{0}(\eta_{n}) = 0, K_{30}(\eta_{n}) = 0$$

$$\overline{B}_{0}(\eta_{n}) = 0, \ \overline{B}_{0}(\eta_{n}) = 0$$
(17)

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 $K_{30}(y_n) = 0$ 

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.: (+37410) 353263, (+37491) 770771.

$$\alpha = \alpha_0, \alpha_1 \quad [1].$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_0, \alpha_1$$

[1,3].

,

$$U(h) = 0, \quad V(h) = 0, \quad W(h) = 0$$
 (2)

$$U(-h) = 0, \ V(-h) = 0, \ W(-h) = 0$$
(3)

$$\tau_{\alpha\gamma}(-h) = 0, \ \tau_{\beta\gamma}(-h) = 0, \ W(-h) = 0$$
(4)

U = Ru, V = Rv, W = Rw,

R - (  $), \varepsilon = h/R - ,$   $\alpha - \alpha_{0} = h\xi, \ \beta = R\eta, \ \gamma = h\zeta.$   $\frac{1}{A}, \frac{1}{B}, \ k_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta}, \ k_{\beta} = \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha},$   $\frac{1}{R_{1}}, \ \frac{1}{R_{2}}, \ 2H = \frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}}, \ K = \frac{1}{R_{1}R_{2}}$   $\alpha = \alpha_{0}, , , \qquad (5)$ 

Q

$$Q = Q_n (\alpha - \alpha_0)^n = Q_n R^n \varepsilon^n \xi^n$$
<sup>(6)</sup>

 $Q_{n} - , \quad \text{``n''} \\ [0,+\infty) . \quad : \quad R^{n}(1/R_{1})_{n}\xi^{n} = R_{1n}, \quad R^{n}(1/R_{2})_{n}\xi^{n} = R_{2n}, \\ n = \overline{0, +\infty} . \quad : \quad : \quad$ 

$$\frac{1}{A}\frac{\partial}{\partial\alpha} = \frac{\varepsilon^{n-1}}{R}\xi^n d_{1n}, \quad d_{1n} = \left(\frac{1}{A}\right)_n R^n \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}, \quad \frac{1}{B}\frac{\partial}{\partial\beta} = \frac{\varepsilon^n}{R}\xi^n d_{2n}, \quad d_{2n} = \left(\frac{1}{B}\right)_n R^n \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}$$
(7)

$$Q_{\alpha\beta} = Q_{jk}(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \exp(i\omega t) \quad (\alpha, \beta, \gamma); \quad j, k = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\varepsilon$$

$$[1, 3]$$

$$\tau_{11b}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \left[ \left( A_0 \frac{\partial u_b^{(s)}}{\partial \xi} - R_u^{(s-1)} \right) \Delta_{23} + R_v^{(s-1)} \Delta_1 + \left( \frac{\partial w_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - R_w^{(s-1)} \right) \Delta_2 \right]$$
(11)  
(11b, 22b, 33b;  $\Delta_{23}, \Delta_1, \Delta_2; \quad \Delta_1, \Delta_{13}, \Delta_3; \quad \Delta_2, \Delta_3, \Delta_{12}$ )

$$\frac{1}{a_{66}}A_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}_b^{(s)}}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{a_{44}} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^2} + c^{(j)} \mathbf{v}_b^{(s-j)} = T_{\mathbf{v}}^{(s-1)}, \quad j = \overline{\mathbf{0}, s}$$
(12)

$$\frac{\Delta_{23}}{\Delta} A_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_b^{(s)}}{\partial \xi^2} + A_0 \left( \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} + \delta_1 \right) \frac{\partial^2 w_b^{(s)}}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{a_{55}} \frac{\partial^2 u_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^2} + c^{(j)} u_b^{(s-j)} = T_u^{(s-1)}$$

$$(u, w; \quad \Delta / \Delta_{23}, a_{55}; \quad a_{55}, \Delta / \Delta_{12})$$

$$(12) \qquad (11) \qquad (13) =$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (12) \\ \cdot \\ (11) \\ (12) \\ \cdot \\ (12) \\ s = 0 \end{array}$$

$$v_b^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = \exp(-\lambda_a \xi) C^{(0)}(\eta) v_{1b}^{(0)}(\zeta)$$
(14)
(11),
(14)

$$v_{1b}^{(0)}(\zeta) = C_1^{(0)} \sin \alpha_a \zeta + C_2^{(0)} \cos \alpha_a \zeta, \quad \alpha_a = \sqrt{a_{44}(\omega_{*0}^2 + A_0^2 / {}_{66}\lambda_a^2)}$$
(15)  
a ,  $\lambda_a$ 

•

$$\sin 2\alpha_0 = 0 \implies \lambda_{ank} = \pm \sqrt{a_{66} / A_0^2 \left( \pi^2 n^2 / (4a_{44}) - \omega_{*0k}^2 \right)}$$
(16)  
$$\lambda_{ank}$$

 $\operatorname{Re}\lambda_{ank} > 0$ .

$$v_{bnk}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = C^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{ank}\xi) \sin \pi n (1+\zeta)/2$$
(17)
(1), (4)
(16),

$$v_{bnk}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = C^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{ank}\xi) \cos \pi n(1-\zeta)/2$$
(18)
(2), (4)
(6.10),

[2],

$$v_{bnk}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = C^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{ank}\xi) \cos \pi (2n+1)(1+\zeta)/4$$
(19)  
(13),

$$u^{(0)}: = B_1 \frac{\partial^4 u_b^{(0)}}{\partial \xi^4} + B_2 \frac{\partial^4 u_b^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta^4} + B_3 \frac{\partial^4 u_b^{(0)}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \zeta^2} + B_4 \frac{\partial^2 u_b^{(0)}}{\partial \xi^2} + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 u_b^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta^2} + \omega_{*0}^4 u_b^{(0)} = 0$$
(20)

$$B_{1} = A_{0}^{4} \Delta_{23} / (\Delta a_{55}), \quad B_{2} = \Delta_{12} / (\Delta a_{55}), \quad B_{3} = \left( (\Delta_{23} \Delta_{12} - \Delta_{2}^{2}) / \Delta^{2} - 2\Delta_{2} / (\Delta a_{55}) \right) A_{0}^{2}$$

$$B_{4} = \left( \Delta_{23} / \Delta + 1 / a_{55} \right) A_{0}^{2} \omega_{*0}^{2}, \quad B_{5} = \left( \Delta_{12} / \Delta + 1 / a_{55} \right) \omega_{*0}^{2}$$
(21)

$$u_{b}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = K_{b}^{(0)}(\eta)\exp(-\lambda_{p}\xi + k\zeta), \quad w_{b}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = LK_{b}^{(0)}(\eta)\exp(-\lambda_{p}\xi + k\zeta)$$
(22)  

$$L - , k - B_{2}k^{4} + (\lambda_{p}^{2}B_{3} + B_{5})k^{2} + \lambda_{p}^{4}B_{1} + \lambda_{p}^{2}B_{4} + \omega_{*0}^{4} = 0$$

$$k_{1,2}^{2} = (-\lambda_{p}^{2}B_{3} - B_{5} \pm \sqrt{D})/(2B_{2})$$

$$D = \lambda_{p}^{4}(B_{3}^{2} - 4B_{1}B_{2}) + 2\lambda_{p}^{2}(B_{3}B_{5} - 2B_{2}B_{4}) + B_{5}^{2} - 4B_{2}\omega_{*0}^{4}$$

$$L_{i} = \frac{\Delta_{23}a_{55}\lambda_{p}^{2}A_{0}^{2} + \Delta k_{i}^{2} + \Delta a_{55}\omega_{*0}^{2}}{(\Delta + \Delta_{2}a_{55})\lambda_{p}k_{i}}$$
(23)

$$u_{b}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} K_{ib}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{p}\xi + k_{i}\zeta), \quad w_{b}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_{i}K_{ib}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{p}\xi + k_{i}\zeta)$$
(24)  
(2), (3)  $\lambda_{p}$   
 $(L_{2} - L_{3})(L_{4} - L_{1})ch(k_{2} + k_{3} - k_{1} - k_{4}) + (L_{1} - L_{3})(L_{2} - L_{4})ch(k_{1} + k_{3} - k_{2} - k_{4}) +$ (25)

$$+(L_1 - L_2)(L_4 - L_3)ch(k_1 + k_2 - k_3 - k_4) = 0$$
(1), (4) -

$$e^{-k_{1}-k_{2}-k_{3}-k_{4}}(-e^{2(k_{1}+k_{2})}(g_{4}L_{3}-g_{3}L_{4})(g_{2}S_{1}-g_{1}S_{2})+e^{2(k_{1}+k_{3})}(g_{4}L_{2}-g_{2}L_{4})(g_{3}S_{1}-g_{1}S_{3})--e^{2(k_{2}+k_{3})}(g_{4}L_{1}-g_{1}L_{4})(g_{3}S_{2}-g_{2}S_{3})-e^{2(k_{1}+k_{4})}(g_{3}L_{2}-g_{2}L_{3})(g_{4}S_{1}-g_{1}S_{4})++e^{2(k_{2}+k_{4})}(g_{3}L_{1}-g_{1}L_{3})(g_{4}S_{2}-g_{2}S_{4})-e^{2(k_{3}+k_{4})}(g_{2}L_{1}-g_{1}L_{2})(g_{4}S_{3}-g_{3}S_{4}))=0$$
(26)

$$g_{i} = k_{i} - \lambda_{p} A_{0} L_{i}, \quad S_{i} = \Delta_{12} k_{i} L_{i} - \Delta_{2} \lambda_{p} A_{0}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$(2), (4) -$$

$$e^{-k_{1} - k_{2} - k_{3} - k_{4}} (-e^{2(k_{1} + k_{4})} (g_{3} L_{2} - g_{2} L_{3}) (L_{1} - L_{4}) + e^{2(k_{2} + k_{4})} (g_{3} L_{1} - g_{1} L_{3}) (L_{2} - L_{4}) -$$

$$-e^{2(k_{3} + k_{4})} (g_{2} L_{1} - g_{1} L_{2}) (L_{3} - L_{4}) - e^{2(k_{2} + k_{3})} (g_{4} L_{1} - g_{1} L_{4}) (L_{2} - L_{3}) +$$

$$+e^{2(k_{1} + k_{3})} (g_{4} L_{2} - g_{2} L_{4}) (L_{1} - L_{3}) - e^{2(k_{1} + k_{2})} (g_{4} L_{3} - g_{3} L_{4}) (L_{1} - L_{2})) = 0$$

$$\omega_{*0} \qquad \qquad \lambda_{a} \quad \lambda_{p} .$$

$$(27)$$

$$\omega_{\ast_0}$$

2:1  $E_1 = 36 \cdot 10^3 \,\mathrm{M\Pi}a$ ,  $E_2 = 26.3 \cdot 10^3 \,\mathrm{M\Pi}a$ ,

 $G_{23} = 4 \cdot 10^3 \mathrm{M}\Pi a$ ,  $G_{13} = 4.4 \cdot 10^3 \mathrm{M}\Pi a$ .  $\omega_{*0n}^{ul}$ ,  $\omega_{*0n}^{vl}$ 

 $v_{12} = 0.105$ ,  $v_{23} = 0.431$ ,  $v_{31} = 0.405$ ,  $E_3 = 10.8 \cdot 10^3 \text{M}\Pi a$ ,  $G_{12} = 4.9 \cdot 10^3 \text{M}\Pi a$ ,

> (2), (3). (2), (3) (1), (4)

> > .

 $s \ge 1$ 

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(2),(3)			(2),(4)		
n	$\omega_{*0n}^{ul} = \frac{\pi n}{2\sqrt{a_{55}}}$	$\omega_{*0n}^{\rm vI} = \frac{\pi n}{2\sqrt{a_{44}}}$	n	$\omega_{*0n}^{u} = \frac{\pi(2n+1)}{4\sqrt{a_{55}}}$	$\omega_{*0n}^{v} = \frac{\pi(2n+1)}{4\sqrt{a_{44}}}$
1	2.4169, 3.989	2.4582, 4.0142	0	1.995, 3.469	2.007, 3.476
1	5.4783, 6.9383	5.4966, 6.9528	U	4.911, 6.343	4.916, 6.347
2	3.044, 4.834	3.174, 4.916	1	2.757, 4.437	2.838, 4.488
2	6.4415, 7.978	6.5037, 8.0284		5.984, 7.480	6.021, 7.510
2	3.5053, 5.5149	3.7549, 5.6769	າ	3.290, 5.190	3.476, 5.310
5	7.2506, 8.8744	7.3745, 8.976	2	6.862, 8.441	6.953, 8.515
	0.5286+0.4853 I	0.10765		0.2643+0.2427 I	0.05383
1	1.4486+0.7152 I	0.50396+0.4627 I	0	1.095,	0.25198 +0.23136 I
	2.1891, 2.7057	1.4806+0.6913 I	0	1.797 +0.273 I	1.0938,
				2.453	1.8065+0.269436 I
2	1.0571+0.9706 I	1.0079+0.9255 I	1	0.555261	0.52615+0.31702 I
2	2.65108	2.46296, 2.6616	I	0.7929+0.728 I	1.5104, 2.4356

[2].

	2.7034 +0.5346 I	2.8977+0.54452 I		1.49683	3.7909
	1.1105, 2.3985	1.0523+0.63403 I	2	2.0596+0.4063 I	0.4935+0.31697 I
3	2.993	1.5119+1.3887 I	2	2.8384, 3.7653	2.1675+0.40919 I
	4.01294+0.7735 I	2.4603, 3.0208			2.8509, 3.7694

	(1),(4)				
n	$\omega_{*0n}^{uI} = \frac{\pi n}{2\sqrt{a_{55}}}$	$\omega_{*0n}^{\rm vI} = \frac{\pi n}{2\sqrt{a_{44}}}$			
1	2.4169, 3.98901, 5.4783, 6.9383	2.4582, 4.0142, 5.4966, 6.9528			
2	3.044, 4.834, 6.4415, 7.978	3.174, 4.916, 6.5037, 8.0284			
3	3.5053, 5.5149, 7.2506, 8.8744	3.7549, 5.6769, 7.3745, 8.976			
1	0.529+0.4853I, 1.326, 2.2785,	0.1918+0.19149 I, 0.50396+0.4628 I, 1.3315			
	2.5813+0.2195 I				
C	1.0571+0.9706 I, 1.5763+0.1946 I,	0.54703, 1.0079+0.92545 I, 1.6291+0.23176 I ,			
2	2.6509	2.6629			
3	0.86341, 2.4426, 2.81695 +0.07978 I	0.9022 +0.2203 I, 1.5119 +1.3889 I, 2.47193,			
		2.9559+0.2468 I			

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, xyz, z  $\{|x| < 1, y=0\}$ ,  $q_{+}(t) \quad q_{-}(t)$ ,  $Q_{k}(t)$ ,  $Z_{k}(x_{k}, y_{k})$  (k=1,2...N),  $Z_{k} \neq \pm l$  $Z_{k}(x_{k}, y_{k})$  (k=1,2...N),  $Z_{k} \neq \pm l$ 

-

$$y,t)$$
 Oz.

$$\{|x| > l, y = 0\}$$
. (+) (-)

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$$u_{\pm}(x,t) = \mp (I - L_{\pm}) \frac{1}{fG_{\pm}(t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln \frac{1}{|x - s|} T_{\pm}(s,t) ds + (I - L_{\pm}) f_{\pm}(x,t)$$
(1.3)

$$L_{\pm}[y(t)] = \int_{\tau_0}^{t} G_{\pm}(u) K_{\pm}[t + \dots_{\pm}, u + \dots_{\pm}] y(u) du:$$
$$K_{\pm}(t, u) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left[ \frac{1}{G_{\pm}(U)} + \varpi(t, u) \right]; \ \rho_{\pm} = \tilde{\tau}_{\pm} - \tau_0$$

 $ilde{ au}_{\pm}$  — ,

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$$(I - L_{\pm}) \frac{q_{\pm}(t)}{G_{\pm}(t)} = (I - L_{\pm}) \frac{q_{\pm}(t)}{G_{\pm}(t)}$$

$$(u, t) = \int \{(x, t), \quad (|x| < l) :$$

$$t(x,t) = u_{+}(x,t) - u_{-}(x,t) = \begin{cases} \{(x,t), & (|x| < l): \\ 0, & (|x| > l): \end{cases} (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

(1.2)

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(1.2)

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$$-\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi(s,t)}{s-t} ds = \chi'(x,t) + g_0(x,t) \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty) (1.4)$$

$$\Phi(x,t) = (I - L_{+}) \frac{T_{+}(x,t)}{G_{+} + (t)} + (I - L_{-}) \frac{T_{-}(x,t)}{G_{-}(t)} = \begin{cases} h(x,t); & (|x| < 1) \\ S(x,t); & (|x| > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$h(x,t) = (I - L_{+}) \frac{\tau_{+}(x,t)}{G_{+}(t)} + (I - L_{-}) \frac{\tau_{-}(x,t)}{G_{-}(t)}$$

$$g_{0}(x,t) = \frac{d}{dx} \begin{cases} (I - L_{+}) \frac{f_{+}(x,t)}{G_{+}(t)} - (I - L_{-}) \frac{f_{-}(x,t)}{G_{-}(t)} \end{cases}$$

$$(1.4), \qquad -$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{\phi'(s',t)}{s-t} ds' = -h(x,t) - G_0(x,t) \qquad |x| < l \quad (1.5)$$

$$\varphi(l,t) = \varphi(-l,t) = 0 \tag{1.6}$$

(1.5),

$$S(x,t) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{\varphi'(s,t)}{s-t} ds + G_0(x,t) ; \qquad (|x| > 1)$$

$$G_0(x,t) = \frac{1}{f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{g_0(s,t)}{s-x} ds :$$
(1.5)
(1.6)

$$\varphi'(x,t) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{l^2 - x^2}} \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{\sqrt{l^2 - s^2} (h(s,t) + G_0(s,t))}{s - x} ds |x| < l$$
(1.8)  
$$\varphi'(x,t)$$
(1.8) (1.7),  $\tau(x,t)$ 

$$G(t)\tau(x,t) - \int_{\tau_0}^t K(x,u)\tau(x,u)du = F(x,t) |x| > l$$
(1.9)

•

$$G(t) = \frac{G_{+}(t) + G_{-}(t)}{G_{+}(t) - G_{-}(t)}, \qquad K(t,u) = K_{+}(t + \rho_{+}, u + \rho_{+}) + K_{-}(t + \rho_{-}, u + \rho_{-})$$

$$F(x,t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{F_{+}(x,t)}{G_{+}(t)} + \frac{F_{-}(x,t)}{G_{-}(t)} \right] - \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} \left[ K_{+}(x,u)F_{+}(x,u) + K_{-}(x,u)F_{-}(x,u) \right] du$$

$$F_{\pm}(x,t) = \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{\sqrt{l^{2} - y^{2}}}{x - y} \left( \frac{\text{signy}}{\sqrt{y^{2} - l^{2}}} - \frac{\text{signx}}{\sqrt{x^{2} - l^{2}}} \right) \left( \tau_{\pm}(y,t) + G_{0}(y,t) \right) dy$$

$$, \qquad (1.5) \qquad (1.6), \qquad (1.9). \qquad (1.9).$$

$$\tau(x,t) = \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\eta(\tau)} d\tau \int_{0}^{\tau} e^{\eta(y)} H(x,y) dy + \beta'(\tau_{0}) \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\eta(\tau)} d\tau + \beta(\tau)$$
(1.10)

$$\eta(t) = \int_{\tau_0}^t \beta(\tau) d\tau \; ; \qquad (t) = \; \left\{ 1 - \frac{\left(\lambda_1 \, \phi_+(t) + \lambda_2 \phi_-(t)\right)}{G} \right\}; \; H(x,t) = \frac{1}{G} \left\{ F''(x,t) + \gamma F'(x,t) \right\}$$

(1.8).

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 $\{|x| < 1, y=0\}, \quad \tau(x,t)$ 

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(2.2)

$$u_{+}(t) - u_{-}(t) = 0 \ \left(-\infty < x < \infty\right), \qquad (1.2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(s,t)}{s-x} ds = g_{0}(x,t) \ \left(-\infty < x < \infty\right) \qquad (2.1)$$

$$(2.1), \qquad \phi(x,t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{g_{0}(x,t)}{s-x} ds \ \left(-\infty < x < \infty\right) \qquad (2.2)$$

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$$G(t) \quad \tau(x,t) - \int_{\tau_0}^t K(t,u) \ \tau(x,u) du = G_0(x,t) \qquad (|x| > l)$$
(2.3)
(1.10).

$$u_+(x,t)=u_-(x,t)=0,$$
 (1.3) :

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\tilde{T}_{+}\left(s,t\right) - \tilde{T}_{-}\left(s,t\right)}{s-x} ds = q_{1}\left(x,t\right) \qquad \left(|x| < l\right) \tag{2.4}$$

$$\tilde{f}_{\pm}(s,t) = \frac{(I-L_{\pm})T_{\pm}(x,t)}{G_{\pm}(t)}; \quad q_{1}(x,t) = \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \left(I-L_{\pm}\right)f_{+}(x,t) + \left(I-L_{-}\right)f_{-}(x,t) \right\}$$
(2.4)

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{\tilde{T}_{+}(s,t) - \tilde{T}_{-}(s,t)}{s-x} ds = G_{1}(x,t) \qquad (|x| < l)$$
(2.5)

$$G_1(x,t) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{t} + \int_{t}^{\infty} \right) \frac{R(\tau(s,t))}{s-x} ds + q_1(x,t)$$

R

$$R(y(t)) = \left\{ \frac{(I - L_{+})}{G_{+}(x)} - \frac{(I - L_{-})}{G_{-}(x)} \right\} y(t)$$
(2.3). (2.5)

 $\tau(x,t)$  –

$$\int_{-l}^{l} [\tau_{+}(s,t) - \tau_{-}(s,t)] ds = 0$$
(2.6)

(2.5),

,

$$\tilde{T}_{+}(x,t) - \tilde{T}_{-}(x,t) = -\frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{l^{2} - x^{2}}} \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{\sqrt{l^{2} - x^{2}}G_{1}(s,t)}{s - x} ds |x| < l$$
(2.7)

$$(I - L_{+})\frac{\tau_{+}(x,t)}{G_{+}(t)} - (I - L_{-})\frac{\tau_{-}(x,t)}{G_{-}(t)} = \tilde{G}_{1}(x,t) |x| < l$$

$$, \quad (2.2) \quad (2.8)$$

:

$$(I - L_{+})\frac{\tau_{+}(x,t)}{G_{+}(t)} + (I - L_{-})\frac{\tau_{-}(x,t)}{G_{-}(t)} = G_{0}(x,t) |x| < l$$
(2.9)

, (2.8) (2.9),  $\tau_{+}(x,t) - \tau_{-}(x,t)$  ,

( .). , , , , . 1. . 1976. 3. . .// 2. . . .: , •• • 1983. 3. . , , . .: , 1982. 4. • , 1983. .: 5. . ., • , 1983. : : 6. . .: . . , 1966. 7. , 1976. . .: , 1980. 8. . : • •,

$$\begin{split} x_1, x_2, x_3 & , \\ x_1, x_2. & & \\ & & \\ H_0 & & \\ & & B_0 = B_0(B_{01}, 0, B_{03})). & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & &$$

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2h,

 $H_{i}^{non} \qquad (1)-(2) \qquad \qquad h , \\ \vec{H}^{non} \qquad \vec{h} , \\ \vec{H}^{non} \qquad \vec{h} , \\ t_{3i} \ (i=1,2,3)$ 

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 $x_3 = \pm h$ 

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 $\vec{h}$ 

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 $t_{11}, t_{22}, t_{21}$ [1]

 $t_{3i},$ 

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 $x_3 \qquad \qquad x_3 = -h \qquad x_3 = h \,,$ 

$$\begin{split} \chi^{2} e_{\beta} B_{0z}^{2} / \mu_{0} E &<<1 (e_{1}, i = 1, 2 - ) :: \\ \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1 - v}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + \frac{1 + v}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}} + \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \frac{\chi(\chi + 4)}{\mu_{0}\mu} (e_{1} - e_{2}) B_{01} B_{0z} h \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} - \\ - \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \frac{\chi(\chi - 1)}{\mu_{0}\mu} (e_{1} - e_{2}) B_{01} B_{0z} h \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \left[ (e_{1}\chi + 3) - \frac{v}{1 - v} \chi e_{2} \right] \times \\ \times \chi B_{01} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} dx_{2} + \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \left[ (\chi e_{2} + 1) - (xe_{1} + 2) \right] \frac{\chi}{\mu} B_{03} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} dx_{3} + \\ + \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} (t_{1}^{*} - t_{1}^{*}) = \frac{1 - v^{2}}{E} \rho_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + \frac{1 - v}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1 + v}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{0} \partial x_{2}} - \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \frac{\chi(\chi - 1)}{\mu_{0}\mu} (e_{1} - e_{2}) B_{01} B_{03} h \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x_{0} \partial x_{2}} + \\ + \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \left[ 1 + \frac{1 - 2v}{2} \chi e_{2} \right] \chi B_{01} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} dx_{3} + \\ + \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \left[ (xe_{2} + 1) - \frac{v}{1 - v} (\chi e_{1} + 2) \right] \frac{\chi}{\mu} B_{03} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial x_{3}} dx_{3} + \\ + \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \left[ (xe_{2} + 1) - \frac{v}{1 - v} (\chi e_{1} + 2) \right] \frac{\chi}{\mu} B_{03} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial x_{3}} dx_{3} + \\ + \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \left[ (xe_{2} + 1) - \frac{v}{1 - v} (\chi e_{1} + 2) \right] \frac{\chi}{\mu} B_{03} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial x_{3}} dx_{3} + \\ - \frac{1 - v^{2}}{2Eh} \left[ (xe_{2} + 1) - \frac{v}{1 - v} (\chi e_{1} + 2) \right] \frac{\chi}{\mu} B_{03} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial x_{3}} dx_{3} + \\ - \left[ \chi e_{2} - \frac{v}{1 - v} (\chi e_{1} + 2) \right] \frac{\chi}{\mu} B_{01} \int_{-h}^{h} h_{3} \Delta h_{1} dx_{3} - \frac{\chi}{\mu} B_{03} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{3}}{\partial x_{3}} \left[ \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} \right] dx_{3} - \\ - \left[ \left( e_{1}\chi + 2 \right) - \frac{v}{1 - v} (\chi e_{2} \right] \chi B_{01} \int_{-h}^{h} h_{3} \frac{\partial^{2} h_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} dx_{3} - \frac{1 - v}{1 - v} \chi^{2} e_{2} B_{01} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{3}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} dx_{3} - \\ - \left[ \left( e_{1}\chi + 2 \right) - \frac{v}{1 - v} \chi e_{2} \right] \chi B_{01} \int_{-h}^{h} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} dx_{3} - \frac{1 - v}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} h_{1}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} dx_{3} - \\ - \chi B_{01} \int_{-$$

$$D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-v^2)}, \ \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2}$$
$$S_{11}^{non} = \frac{\chi^2 B_{03}^2 h}{\mu_0 \mu^2} \left[ e_2 - \frac{v}{1-v} (e_1 - 1) \right] + \frac{\chi^2 B_{01}^2}{\mu_0} h \left[ e_1 - \frac{v}{1-v} e_2 \right]$$

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$$i\frac{\partial W_{1}}{\partial t} - a_{1}\frac{\partial^{2}W_{1}}{\partial x^{2}} + a_{2}W_{1} = b_{1}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}(W_{1} + W_{2} + W_{3} + W_{4})^{2}, W_{2} = W_{1}^{*}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{3,4}}{\partial t} \pm c_{2}\frac{\partial W_{3,4}}{\partial x} \pm g\frac{\partial^{3}W_{3,4}}{\partial x^{3}} = \mp b_{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(W_{1} + W_{2} + W_{3} + W_{4})^{2}$$
(1)

•••

$$W^{*}-$$
 , -

, :

$$: {}_{1} = 2c_{l}^{4}\pi R_{0}N\sqrt{\omega_{0}^{2} + 4\pi R_{0}c_{l}^{2}N} / (\omega_{0}^{2} + 4\pi R_{0}c_{l}^{2}N)^{2}, {}_{2} = \sqrt{\omega_{0}^{2} + 4\pi R_{0}c_{l}^{2}N}$$

$${}_{2} = c_{l}\omega_{0} / \sqrt{\omega_{0}^{2} + 4\pi R_{0}c_{l}^{2}N}, g = c_{l}^{3} / 8\omega_{0}\sqrt{\omega_{0}^{2} + 4\pi R_{0}c_{l}^{2}N},$$

$${}_{b_{1}} = 0,5P / \rho_{0}\sqrt{\omega_{0}^{2} + 4\pi R_{0}c_{l}^{2}N}$$

$${}_{b_{2}} = \frac{P}{2\rho_{0}}\frac{\sqrt{\omega_{0}^{2} + 4\pi R_{0}c_{l}^{2}N}}{c_{l}\omega_{0}} \left\{1 - \rho_{0}G\left(1 + \frac{\omega_{0}^{2}}{\omega_{0}^{2} + 4\pi R_{0}c_{l}^{2}N}\right)^{3} / 4\pi R_{0}PN^{2}\right\}$$

$${}_{R_{0}} = , N - , \rho_{0} -$$

$${}_{R_{0}} = \frac{P}{\rho_{0}R_{0}} - , N - , \rho_{0} -$$

*W*.

B, C –

$$(W_i)$$
  $(u,v)$ 

 $\omega \ll \omega$ , ...  $W_3$  ,  $W_1$  –

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(2)

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$$W_1$$

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$$\begin{split} \omega_{\Sigma} &= \omega + \omega \ , \ k_{\Sigma} &= k + k \ , & & & & \\ & & & : \omega \ = \ _{2}k \ - \ gk^{3}, \\ & & & : \omega \ = \ _{2}k \ - \ gk^{3}, \\ & & & : \omega \ = \ _{2}k \ - \ gk^{3}, \\ & & & &$$

,

 $\omega_{_{\Sigma}}\,/\,\omega$ 

 $\omega_{\Sigma} / \omega \sim 10^2$ ,  $N \sim 10^5$  $R_0 \sim 10^{-2}$ , , ,

, .  $\varepsilon = k / k_{\Sigma}$ .  $\xi = \varepsilon \left( x - V_{\Sigma} t \right), \ \tau = \varepsilon^{2} t.$ (1) (  $W_{4} = 0$ ) ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{\Sigma} - c_2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau} = 2b_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( |A|^2 \right)$$

$$i \frac{\partial A}{\partial \tau} - a_1 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \xi^2} = -2b_1 k^2 A V$$

$$(3)$$

A V:

$$W_1 = Ae^{i\phi} + \dots, \quad \phi = k\xi - \omega\tau$$
$$W_3 = V$$

$$(V _{\Sigma} \neq c_{2})$$

$$, \qquad V = 2b_{2} |A|^{2} / (V _{\Sigma} - c_{2})$$

$$(3)$$

$$iA_{\tau} - a_{1}A_{\xi\xi} = -\frac{4b_{1}b_{2}}{\left(V_{\Sigma} - c_{2}\right)} k^{2} |A|^{2} A \qquad (4)$$

$$k_{\Sigma}^{*}, \qquad V_{\Sigma}\left(k_{\Sigma}^{*}\right) = c_{2}, \ldots$$

[3].

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$$4a_{1}b_{1}b_{2}k^{2}/(V_{\Sigma}-c_{2}) < 0$$
,  

$$b_{1} > 0, \ b_{2} > 0, \ a_{1} > 0,$$
(5)  

$$V_{\Sigma}-c_{2} < 0.$$
,  
.  
(5)

•

*(a)* 

(4)

$$(\varphi): A = ae^{i\varphi}.$$
 (4)

•

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left( \frac{a^2}{2} \right) - a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( a^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \right) = 0$$

$$a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \tau} + a_1 \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial \xi^2} - a_1 a \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 - 4b_1 b_2 / \left( V_{\Sigma} - c_2 \right) a^3 = 0$$
(6)

A

$$\eta = \xi - V\tau ,$$

$$V = \text{const} - \qquad \qquad : a = a(\eta), \ \varphi = \varphi(\eta)$$
(6)

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D-

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s –

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$$\frac{d\varphi}{d\eta} = -\left(\frac{D}{a^2} + \frac{V}{2}\right)/a_1$$

,

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 $\frac{d^{2}a}{d\eta^{2}} + m_{1}a + m_{2}a^{3} = 0, \qquad m_{1} = V^{2} / 4a_{1}^{2}; \ m_{2} = -4b_{1}b_{2} / (V_{\Sigma} - c_{2})a_{1}$ (5)  $a(\eta) = a_{0}cn(k_{0}\eta, s)$   $(0 \le s^{2} \le 0, 5); \quad a_{0} = \sqrt{2m_{1}s^{2} / m_{2}(1 - 2s^{2})} -$   $; \ k_{0} = \sqrt{m_{1} / (1 - s^{2})} -$ 

(A)  
(K(s)) 
$$\Lambda = 4\mathbf{K}(s)/k_0$$
.  
(s),  
(s

(h)  $(\Delta)$ 

 $h = 2a_0$ ,

$$\Delta = \Lambda / 2 ,$$

$$h = V \sqrt{\frac{\left(V_{\Sigma} - c_2\right)s^2}{-2a_1b_1b_2\left(1 - 2s^2\right)}}, \ \Delta = 4\mathbf{K}(s)\sqrt{1 - s^2} \left|a_1\right|/V$$
(7)

$R_0^3 N$ ( <i>h</i> ~	, $\left(R_0^3 N\right)^{3/4}$ ; $\Delta \sim \left(R_0^3 N\right)^{-1}$ ).	$(h \sim V; \Delta \sim 1/V)$	,
	( 06-02-17158).		
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// 3.	. 2005 191-196.	.: , 1977. 624 .	- « »
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: 603024, , , , , , 85, .: +7(8312)32-05-76; : +7(8312)32-05-76; E-mail: <u>erf04@sinn.ru</u>

 $\Omega_{\rm RVE}$  (

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 $\Omega_{\scriptscriptstyle RVE}$ 

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, d(r)•

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,  $d(\mathbf{r})$  $\mathbf{du}(\mathbf{r})$ 

:  

$$d\sigma_{ij,j}(\mathbf{r}) = 0, \quad 2 d\varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{r}) = du_{i,j}(\mathbf{r}) + du_{j,i}(\mathbf{r})$$
(1)  
 $\tilde{\mathbf{C}}(\mathbf{r})$ 

$$d\sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{r}) = \tilde{C}_{ijkl}(\mathbf{r}) d\varepsilon_{kl}(\mathbf{r})$$
(2)  
**r**.

 $\lambda(\mathbf{r})$ r, - $\tilde{C}(\boldsymbol{r})$ r .

$$\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{f}(\mathbf{r}) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{m}(\mathbf{r}) \qquad ( ) \qquad \vdots \qquad \tilde{\mathbf{C}}(\mathbf{r}) = \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{f}(\mathbf{r})\lambda(\mathbf{r}) + \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{m}(\mathbf{r})[1-\lambda(\mathbf{r})] \qquad (3)$$

$$( \qquad ) \qquad u_{n}(\mathbf{r}) \Big|_{\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2}} = 0, \quad \sigma_{n\tau}(\mathbf{r}) \Big|_{\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2}} = 0 \qquad (4)$$

$$( \qquad n \quad \tau \qquad ),$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_i(\mathbf{r}) \end{bmatrix}^- = \begin{bmatrix} u_i(\mathbf{r}) \end{bmatrix}^+ \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{r}) n_j(\mathbf{r}) \end{bmatrix}^- = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{r}) n_j(\mathbf{r}) \end{bmatrix}^+,$$
  

$$\Gamma_3 \qquad \Gamma_4 \qquad -$$

$$dS_{i}(\mathbf{r})|_{\Gamma_{3},\Gamma_{4}} = d\sigma_{ij}^{*} n_{j}(\mathbf{r}), \quad du_{i}(\mathbf{r})|_{\Gamma_{3},\Gamma_{4}} = d\varepsilon_{ij}^{*} r_{j}$$

$$d^{*} d^{*} - , \quad dS(\mathbf{r}) -$$

$$(1), (2) \quad (4), (5) \quad (4), (5) \quad (1)$$

$$\Omega_{RVE}, \quad (1) = 0 \quad (1)$$

	к	8
$j_{\varepsilon}^{(2)}\left(\mathbf{r}\right) > j_{\varepsilon \operatorname{cr}}^{(2)}\left(\mathbf{r}\right), \ j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)}\left(\mathbf{r}\right) > 0$	1	1
$j_{\varepsilon}^{(2)}\left(\mathbf{r}\right) > j_{\varepsilon  \mathrm{cr}}^{(2)}\left(\mathbf{r}\right), \ j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)}\left(\mathbf{r}\right) < 0$	0	1
$j_{arepsilon}^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}) > j_{arepsilon ext{cr+}}^{(1)}(\mathbf{r})$	1	1
$j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}) > j_{\varepsilon  \mathrm{cr}-}^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}), \ j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}) < 0$	0	1

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$$- \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{f}(\mathbf{r}) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{m}(\mathbf{r}), \qquad (3),$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{f}(\mathbf{r}) = 3K_{f}(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{V} + 2G_{f}(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{D}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{m}(\mathbf{r}) = 3K'_{m}(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{V} + 2G'_{m}(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{D}$$

$$K'_{m}(\mathbf{r}) = K_{m}(\mathbf{r}) \left[ 1 - \kappa \left( j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)} j_{\varepsilon}^{(2)} \right) \right], \quad G'_{m}(\mathbf{r}) = G_{m}(\mathbf{r}) \left[ 1 - g \left( j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)} j_{\varepsilon}^{(2)} \right) \right]$$

$$\mathbf{V} \quad \mathbf{D} - , \qquad , \quad K_{f}(\mathbf{r}),$$

$$G_{f}(\mathbf{r}) \quad K_{m}(\mathbf{r}), \quad G_{m}(\mathbf{r}) - ; \quad j_{\varepsilon}^{(\gamma)} - ;$$

-

$$\rho_{2}^{n} = \min_{i \in \Omega_{RVE} \setminus \Omega_{D}} j_{\varepsilon \operatorname{cr}^{+}}^{(1)i}(\mathbf{r}) / \left[ \Delta j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)i}(\mathbf{r}) \right], \qquad \Delta j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)i}(\mathbf{r}) > 0$$

$$\rho_{3}^{n} = \min_{i \in \Omega_{RVE} \setminus \Omega_{D}} j_{\varepsilon \operatorname{cr}^{-}}^{(1)i}(\mathbf{r}) / \left[ \Delta j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)i}(\mathbf{r}) \right], \qquad \Delta j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)i}(\mathbf{r}) < 0$$

$$(1), (2) \qquad (4), (5)$$

$$\Delta j_{\varepsilon}^{(2)i}(\mathbf{r}), \Delta j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)i}(\mathbf{r}) \qquad j_{\varepsilon \operatorname{cr}^{+}}^{(2)i}(\mathbf{r}), \qquad j_{\varepsilon \operatorname{cr}^{+}}^{(2)i}(\mathbf{r}), \qquad j_{\varepsilon \operatorname{cr}^{+}}^{(2)i}(\mathbf{r}), \qquad j_{\varepsilon \operatorname{cr}^{+}}^{(2)i}(\mathbf{r}), \qquad j_{\varepsilon \operatorname{cr}^{+}}^{(1)i}(\mathbf{r})$$

 $j^{(1)\,i}_{\mathrm{\epsilon\,cr-}}(\mathbf{r}).$ 

,

$$j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)_{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{r}) < 0 \land \Delta j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)_{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{r}) > 0 \qquad j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)_{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{r}) > 0 \land \Delta j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)_{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{r}) < 0$$

$$k - \Omega_{D}, \qquad ,$$

$$\rho_{4}^{n} = \min_{k \in N_{D}} \left| j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)_{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{r}) / \Delta j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)_{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{r}) \right|$$

$$j_{\varepsilon}^{(1)_{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{r}) - \sum_{\mu^{(n+1)} = \min \left[ \rho_{1}^{n}, \rho_{2}^{n}, \rho_{3}^{n}, \rho_{4}^{n} \right]} \qquad ,$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon_{ij}^{*(n+1)} = \mu^{(n+1)} \varepsilon_{ij}^{*(n)} \qquad , \qquad (6)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} ( \\ [1, 3]) \\ [3]. \\ G_{f} = 10,5 \\ j_{\varepsilon \, \mathrm{cr} \, -}^{(1)} = 0,037 \end{array}, K_{m} = 3,5 \\ K_{m} = 3,5 \\ K_{m} = 3,5 \\ K_{m} = 2,1 \\ K_{m} = 2,1 \\ K_{m} = 2,1 \\ K_{m} = 0,025 \\ K_{m} = 0,017 \\ K_{m} = 0,017 \\ K_{m} = 0,017 \\ K_{m} = 10,017 \\$$

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. 4).

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(6), (

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(1), (2)

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 $\varepsilon_{11}^* = \varepsilon_{22}^* = -\varepsilon_{33}^*, \qquad \varepsilon_{33}^* > 0,$ 

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( . 1): « »

(10–15

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. 1. ~

0,4



. 2.

 $\epsilon^*_{13} > 0$ 

[3]

( »  $0,5\langle D \rangle$  [1, 3]),  $2,0\langle D \rangle$ 

,

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 $0,5-2,0\langle D \rangle$ 

## (1), (2) (4) (5) ,

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### [3].

( . 2),

### ( – 07–01–96056).

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[1].

· , ( \_ .1):

1.1. , · · , ,

1.2. , [2],

, 1.3. ,

2.3. ,

3.1. , , , 3.2. , , [4].

( 2.1).

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а , Ф(z) :



$$\Phi(z) = \frac{GLi(1+ik)}{\pi R(\kappa+1)} \sin \frac{2\pi z}{L} - 2\cos \frac{\pi z}{L} \sqrt{\sin \frac{\pi (z+a)}{L} \sin \frac{\pi (z-a)}{L}}$$
(1)

 $G - , v - , \kappa - , k -$ 

[7].

$$\omega = (\delta V)C, \quad C -$$

$$; \quad \delta V -$$

$$; \quad ($$

$$; \quad ($$

$$; \quad \sigma = K(I_{1}(\varepsilon) - \omega)I + 2G(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{3}I_{1}(\varepsilon)I) \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma -$$

$$; \quad G -$$

$$; \quad ($$

$$[7]: \quad (3V - \omega)I + 2G(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{3}I_{1}(\varepsilon)I) \quad (2)$$

$$\mu = \mu^{0} + RTLn(C) - \frac{(1-\nu)}{(1+\nu)} \delta V I_{1}(\sigma)$$
(3)

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = D\Delta\omega - \frac{D}{RT} \frac{(1-\nu)}{(1+\nu)} \delta V (\nabla \omega \cdot \nabla I_1(\sigma) + \omega \Delta I_1(\sigma))$$
(4)

(1),  

$$I_{1}(\sigma) = -\frac{GL(1+\nu)}{\pi R(1-\nu)} \left[ \cos \frac{2\pi x}{L} \operatorname{sh} \frac{2\pi y}{L} + G_{2}(x, y) + k \left( \sin \frac{2\pi x}{L} \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\pi y}{L} + G_{1}(x, y) \right) \right]$$
(5)

(2)

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$$a = 0.2L$$

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I / . . . 1. • , 2000. — 252 . : 2. . . . // .12. — : . . . . , 2004. . 45-53. 3. . ., . . . // : . . . , 2006. 11 (82). . 70-76. : \_ 4. : . ., . ., . . // " -2006)". 2006. . 41-48. ( 5. . .: , 1949. 272 . . . 6. . . . ., . // . 1978. .14. 9. .62-68. 7. . : , 1984. - 182 . . .

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 $R_1 \le r \le R_2$  $Or\varphi z$ , *Or*φ  $R_2 \leq r \leq R_3$  $Z = \{-L \le z \le L\}$ Ζ.  $r=R_2,$ Ρ,  $r = R_3$  $r = R_1$ , Z,  $R_4 = R_1 - h,$  $-d - L \le z \le d + L$ Ζ.  $O_1$ ,  $h \ge 0$ . 2d . L , , .1. Ζ, ( . 1).

(1)

*Maple*, . [1]

$$L_{i}(u) = G^{2} \eta_{i}^{2}(u) + G \eta_{i}^{1}(u) + \eta_{i}^{0}(u), \qquad G = G_{2} / G_{1}, \qquad \eta_{i}^{n}(u)$$

$$R_{21}, R_{31}, \qquad L_1(u) \qquad u \to \infty$$

$$L(u) = 1/u + O(1/u^2), L(0) = A = \text{const}.$$
(1)
$$k(t) = \frac{A}{2} - \ln \left| 2\sin\frac{t}{2} \right| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} K(n)\cos nt, \quad L(u) = 1/u + K(u)$$
(2)

[4],  
(1), (2) 
$$q(\psi)$$
  
 $\psi = \psi_j = -\theta + \varepsilon(j - 1/2)$  ( $\varepsilon = 2\theta/N$ ),

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} a_{ij}q_{j} = b_{i} , \quad b_{i} = \pi f(\varphi_{i}) \quad (i = 1, ..., N)$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{A}{2} - \ln \left| 2\sin \frac{\varepsilon(i-j)}{2} \right| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} K(n) \cos n\varepsilon(i-j) \quad (i \neq j), \quad a_{ii} = -(\ln \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - 1)$$

$$(3) \qquad ,$$

$$(3)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(3)$$

 $N^{*}$ 

1

2

4

1

2

. 1

h)

[3]

0.0159 0.927

 $P^*$ 

0.961

0.978

1.000

4.48

4.73

θ

 $R_1 = 10, R_{21} = 1.025, R_{31} = 1.05, h = 0.05$ 

40.5

40.3

40.3

40.2

61.8

61.8

δ

0.0159

0.0159

0.0159

0.0565

0.0565

1

2

3

4

5

6

$$P = \varepsilon R_1 \sum_{i=1}^N q_i \cos \psi_i \; .$$

$$q^{*}(\varphi) = q(\varphi) / G_{1}$$
$$\varphi_{n} = \frac{\theta n}{5} \quad (n = 0, 4),$$
$$-\theta \le \varphi \le \theta,$$
$$P^{*}$$

$$\delta (R_1, R_{21}, R_{31}, (G, v_1, v_2))$$

7 0.0565 4.86 61.6 0.386 0.133 4 0.397 61.5 8 0.0565 5.00 0.138 [3]  $R_1 = 10, R_{21} = 1.025, R_{31} = 1.05, h = 0.01$ 0.0113 0.945 61.8 0.0751 9 0.0257 2 61.5 0.0795 10 0.0113 1.000 0.0276 [3]  $R_1 = 10, R_{21} = 1.05, R_{31} = 1.1, h = 0.01$ 11 0.0205 70.2 0.0706 0.973 0.0240 2 12 0.0205 1.000 69.9 0.0725 0.0251 [3] 13 0.0928 83.8 0.103 4.85 0.318 2 14 0.0928 5.00 83.4 0.328 0.108 [3]

1

 $q_0$ 

0.104

0.108

0.110

0.112

0.356

0.376

 $q_4$ 

0.0372

0.0388

0.0395

0.0410

0.122

0.128

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N

$$q_n = q^*(\varphi_n),$$

θ



2.  
"m", , "m", , "m", , 1.  
PLANE82  

$$n_{\phi c} = 120, n_{c1} = 5, n_{c2} = 3, n_{\phi nc} = 10, h_s = (R_1 - h)/5, n_{rsc} = 2, n_{rs} = 5.$$
  
():  $G_1 = 1 \cdot 10^{10}$ ;  $E_s = 1000E_2$ ;  
 $E_2 = 2(1 + v_2)G_2$ ;  $v_s = 0.49$ .  
2.  
 $N_1 = 10, R_{21} = 1.025, R_{31} = 1.05, h = 0.05$   
 $\frac{4}{1.0}, n_{21} = 1.025, R_{31} = 1.05, h = 0.05$   
 $\frac{4}{1.0}, R_{21} = 1.025, R_{31} = 1.05, h = 0.01$   
 $10, 1.0, 0.0113, 0.0113, 0.0795, 0.0786$   
 $R_1 = 10, R_{21} = 1.025, R_{31} = 1.05, h = 0.01$   
 $10, 1.0, 0.0113, 0.0113, 0.0795, 0.0786$   
 $R_1 = 10, R_{21} = 1.05, R_{31} = 1.1, h = 0.01$   
 $12, 1.0, 0.0205, 0.0205, 0.0725, 0.0723$   
 $14, 5.0, 0.0928, 0.0929, 0.328, 0.327$ ;  $d = 0.1$ ; .3

h,

:  $P^* = 0.001$ ,  $v_1 = v_2 = 0.3$ ,  $R_1 = 0.5$ ,  $R_{21} = 1.2$ ,  $R_{31} = 1.4$ , h = 0.02. -ANSYS (10.0)

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PLANE82

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SOLID45 PLANE42

PLANE82.

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				3			, ,
kD	G	L	$\delta_0^*$	$\delta^*_L$	$q_{00}^{**}$	$q_{\scriptscriptstyle 0L}^{^{**}}$	. 3, ( - 2D . 3)
2D	2	-	3.18	-	0.959	-	$n_{\phi c} = 25$ , $n_{rc1} = 5$ ,
3D	2	2.5	3.04	3.05	0.897	0.820	n = 3 $n = 5$ $h = (R - h)/5$ $n = 2$
3D	2	5	3.02	3.06	0.885	0.811	$\mu_{rc2} = 3$ , $\mu_{\phi nc} = 3$ , $\mu_s = (11 - 10)/3$ , $\mu_{rsc} = 2$ ,
3D	2	10	2.95	3.33	0.866	0.910	$n_{rs} = 5;$
3D	2	15	2.95	3.44	0.858	0.943	$(3D) - n_{max} = 50, n_{max} = 10, n_{max} = 6,$
3D	2	20	2.94	4.10	0.850	1.092	$\frac{10}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{(P_1)}{5} \frac{1}{5}$
2D	1	-	3.76	-	0.925	-	$n_{\phi nc} = 10$ , $n_s = (R_1 - n)/5$ , $n_{rsc} = 4$ ,
3D	1	5	3.56	3.61	0.846	0.775	$n_{rs} = 10, n_L = 20, n_d = 2.$ $n_L = -$
2D	0.5	-	4.75	-	0.856	-	$7 \qquad 0 \le 7 \le L$
3D	0.5	5	4.56	4.61	0.788	0.733	
							, n <sub>d</sub> –
				Ζ.		$L \leq z$	$\leq L+d$ 3
		$: \delta_0^*$	$\delta_0 = \delta \cdot 10$	) <sup>4</sup>	z = 0;	$\delta_L^* = 0$	$\delta \cdot 10^4$ $z = L;  q_{00}^{**} = q_0^* \cdot 10^2$ $z = 0;$
	.**	•					

 $q_{0L}^{**} = q_0^* \cdot 10^2 \qquad z = L.$ 

. 3, z = 0Z. L. L Ζ. ( ). 2LL . 4. ( ), . 1. ( 05-01-00002, 05-01-00306, 05-08-18270, 06-08-01257).

1. // . . . . X . ., . », 2006. . 280-284. 2006 . . 1. - -5-9 : - « 2. . ., . ., // . X . ., . », 2007. . 190-196. , 5-9 . « : 2006 . . 2. / - -3. . .: , 2004. 304 . 4. 1 . . . ., // . 

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, : (863) 2975-229; E-mail: <u>nasedkin@math.rsu.ru</u>

[1].

xyz

$$\sigma_{i}$$

$$\sigma_{x} = \sigma_{1}l_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}m_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{3}n_{1}^{2}, \qquad \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \sigma_{1}l_{1}l_{2} + \sigma_{2}m_{1}m_{2} + \sigma_{3}n_{1}n_{2} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
(1.1)

,

 $\sigma_{ij}$ 

,

$$l_i, m_i, n_i$$
 – , (*xyz*, 123)

•

 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ 

$$l_1^2 + m_1^2 + n_1^2 = 1, \ l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = 0. \ (1, 2, 3)$$
 (1.2)

$$\sigma_1 = \nu, \ \Sigma = \sigma_2 - \sigma_1, \ T = \sigma_3 - \sigma_1. \tag{1.3}$$

,

(1.1), (1.3)

$$\sigma_{x} = v + \Sigma m_{1}^{2} + T n_{1}^{2}, \qquad \begin{pmatrix} x \ y \ z \\ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
(1.4)  
$$\tau_{xy} = \Sigma m_{1} m_{2} + T n_{1} n_{2}, \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 2 \ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = \sigma - \frac{1}{3}(\Sigma + T), \quad \sigma = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z)$$

(1.4)

$$(\sigma_{x} - \nu)(\sigma_{y} - \nu) - \tau_{xy}^{2} = \Sigma T l_{3}^{2}$$

$$(\sigma_{y} - \nu)(\sigma_{z} - \nu) - \tau_{yz}^{2} = \Sigma T l_{1}^{2}$$

$$(\sigma_{z} - \nu)(\sigma_{x} - \nu) - \tau_{xz}^{2} = \Sigma T l_{3}^{2}$$

$$(1.5)$$

(1.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sigma_{x}-\nu\right)\tau_{yz}-\tau_{xy}\tau_{xz} &= \Sigma T l_{2} l_{3} \\ \left(\sigma_{y}-\nu\right)\tau_{xz}-\tau_{xy}\tau_{yz} &= \Sigma T l_{3} l_{1} \\ \left(\sigma_{z}-\nu\right)\tau_{xy}-\tau_{xz}\tau_{yz} &= \Sigma T l_{1} l_{2}. \\ , \qquad (1.3), \end{aligned}$$

(1.5), (1.6) [1].

(1.5), (1.6)  

$$\left[ \left( \sigma_{x} - \nu \right) \left( \sigma_{y} - \nu \right) - \tau_{xy}^{2} \right] \left[ \left( \sigma_{y} - \nu \right) \left( \sigma_{z} - \nu \right) - \tau_{yz}^{2} \right] = \left[ \left( \sigma_{y} - \nu \right) \tau_{xz} - \tau_{xy} \tau_{yz} \right]^{2}, \qquad (x \ y \ z)$$
(1.7)

$$(1.5), (1.6)$$

$$\left[ (\sigma_x - \nu) (\sigma_y - \nu) - \tau_{xy}^2 \right] \left[ (\sigma_z - \nu) \tau_{xy} - \tau_{xz} \tau_{yz} \right] =$$

$$= \left[ (\sigma_x - \nu) \tau_{yz} - \tau_{xy} \tau_{xz} \right] \left[ (\sigma_y - \nu) \tau_{xz} - \tau_{xy} \tau_{yz} \right], (x \ y \ z)$$

$$(1.7), (1.8)$$

$$(\sigma_x - \nu) \Delta = 0, (x, y, z)$$

$$(1.9)$$

$$\Delta = (\sigma_x - \nu)(\sigma_y - \nu)(\sigma_z - \nu) + 2\tau_{xy}\tau_{xz}\tau_{yz} - \tau_{xy}^2(\sigma_z - \nu) - \tau_{yz}^2(\sigma_x - \nu) - \tau_{xz}^2(\sigma_y - \nu)$$
  
= 0 
$$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3.$$

$$(\sigma_x - \nu)(\sigma_y - \nu) - \tau_{xy}^2 = 0$$
(1.10)

(1.7), (1.8), (1.10)

 $\Delta$ 

,

$$(\sigma_{y} - \nu)\tau_{xz} - \tau_{xy}\tau_{yz} = 0$$

$$(\sigma_{z} - \nu)\tau_{xy} - \tau_{xz}\tau_{yz} = 0$$

$$(1.11)$$

(1.3), (1.4), (1.10), (1.11)  

$$\tau_{xy} = \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \nu)(\sigma_y - \nu)}, \quad \tau_{yz} = \sqrt{(\sigma_y - \nu)(\sigma_z - \nu)}$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \sqrt{(\sigma_z - \nu)(\sigma_x - \nu)}$$

$$\frac{\tau_{xy}\tau_{yz}}{\tau_{xz}} + \frac{\tau_{xz}\tau_{xy}}{\tau_{yz}} + \frac{\tau_{yz}\tau_{xz}}{\tau_{xy}} = 3(\sigma - \nu). \quad (1.12)$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{\sigma}_1 = f(\mathbf{\sigma}) \tag{1.13}$$

(1.10), (1.11), (1.12), (1.13)

2.

 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3,$ 

.

$$\sigma_{ij}$$
 (1.1).

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{1} &= \frac{\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3}}{2}, \quad \tau_{2} = \frac{\sigma_{3} - \sigma_{1}}{2}, \quad \tau_{3} = \frac{\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{2}}{2} \end{aligned} \tag{2.1} \\ \xi_{ij}, & & \tau_{i}: \\ \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{1} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \tau_{2} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \tau_{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ \xi_{ij} & & (1.1) \\ \xi_{ij} &= \tau_{1} l_{i} l_{j} + \tau_{2} m_{i} m_{j} + \tau_{3} n_{i} n_{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$\Sigma_{1} = \tau_{1} + \tau_{2} + \tau_{3} = 0$$

$$\Sigma_{2} = -(\tau_{1}\tau_{2} + \tau_{2}\tau_{3} + \tau_{3}\tau_{1}) = \frac{1}{2}(\tau_{1}^{2} + \tau_{2}^{2} + \tau_{3}^{2})$$

$$\Sigma_{3} = \tau_{1}\tau_{2}\tau_{3}$$
(2.3)

$$\tau_3 = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2} = k, \quad k - \text{const}$$
(2.4)

(2.3), (2.4)

$$2\Sigma_2 - k^2 = \tau_1^2 + \tau_2^2, \quad \Sigma_3 = k\tau_1\tau_2$$
(2.5)

(2.3), (2.5)

$$\Sigma_2 + \frac{\Sigma_3}{k} = k^2 \tag{2.6}$$

,

(2.6).

[1]  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2, \quad \sigma_3 = \sigma_1 + 2k, \quad k - \text{const}$ (2.7) (2.1), (2.3), (2.7),

 $\tau_1 = -k, \quad \tau_2 = k, \quad \tau_3 = 0$  $\Sigma_2 = k, \quad \Sigma_3 = 0$ (2.8)

$$\Sigma_{2} \qquad \qquad \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij} - \delta \sigma \,.$$

$$, \qquad \Sigma_{2} \qquad \qquad (2.7),$$

(2.8),

$$\Sigma_{3} = 0.$$
(2.7), (2.8)
(2.2)
$$\xi_{x} = k \left(-l_{1}^{2} + m_{1}^{2}\right), \xi_{xy} = k \left(-l_{1}l_{2} + m_{1}m_{2}\right), (xyz, 123)$$

$$\xi_{x} + \xi_{y} + \xi_{z} = 0$$
(2.9)

(2.9)

(2.6)

$$\xi_{x}\xi_{y} - \xi_{xy}^{2} = -k^{2}n_{3}^{2}, \xi_{z}\xi_{xy} - \xi_{xz}\xi_{yz} = k^{2}n_{1}n_{2}, \begin{pmatrix} x \ y \ z \\ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
[1]
$$(2.10)$$

$$\sigma_x = \sigma - \frac{2}{3}k + 2kn_1^2, \quad \tau_{xy} = 2kn_1n_2, \qquad \begin{pmatrix} x \ y \ z \\ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.11)

(2.10), (2.11)

$$\sigma_{x} = \sigma - \frac{2}{3}k + \frac{1}{2k} \left( \xi_{yz}^{2} - \xi_{y} \xi_{z} \right), \quad (x \ y \ z)$$
  
$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{1}{2k} \left( \xi_{z} \xi_{xy} - \xi_{xz} \xi_{yz} \right)$$
(2.12)





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[2]-[3],

, , , [4], \_\_\_\_

[2]-[3],

[5],

•

1.

,

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \tag{1}$$

,

-

 $t = 0 \qquad l \qquad (2)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} u\Big|_{x=l} &= 0, \\ t &= 0 \end{aligned}$$
 (3)

$$\sigma\Big|_{x=0} = \sigma_0(t)$$

$$\sigma = E_0 \varepsilon \frac{\kappa}{\kappa + n(\varepsilon, t)}$$

$$, N(\varepsilon, t) -$$

$$(4)$$

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 $n(\varepsilon,t)$  -

,κ-

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \alpha(\varepsilon)N - \beta(\varepsilon)n \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = -\alpha(\varepsilon)N + \beta(\varepsilon)n \tag{6}$$

-

$$n(\varepsilon, 0) = 0 \qquad N(\varepsilon, 0) = \psi \tag{7}$$

[6], ,

. ", 
$$n(V,t)$$

, , " [6],

, 
$$n \rightarrow n_{\infty}$$
,  $n_{\infty}$  -  $n \rightarrow 0$ , ...

""", , ,

$$\label{eq:alpha} \begin{array}{ccc} & & & \alpha,\beta \\ \\ & & \\ \end{array} & & \\ \end{array} & , \qquad \alpha(\epsilon) = \alpha_0 = {\rm const} \, , \end{array}$$

$$\beta(\varepsilon) = \beta_0 e^{-\varepsilon}$$

2.

(1). 
$$u(x,t) = \frac{U_0(t)}{l} \cdot x$$
,  $V(x,t) = \frac{U_0(t)}{l}$  (8)

 $u(x,t) \qquad . \qquad (1),$   $\sigma = \sigma_0(t) - \frac{\rho l^2}{3} \ddot{\epsilon} \qquad (9)$   $(5)-(6) \ N(t), \qquad \Gamma(V) = \Gamma_0 = \text{const}$   $N(t) \quad n(t) \qquad n(t)$ 

$$\dot{n} + (\mathbf{S} + \mathbf{r}_0) \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{r}_0 \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

$$n(t) \qquad (4) \qquad \dagger \qquad \mathbf{V}$$
(10)

$$n = \kappa \frac{E_0 \varepsilon - \sigma}{\sigma}$$
(11)  

$$n(t)$$
(10)

$$\ddot{\varepsilon} + \lambda \mu \dot{\varepsilon} + \lambda \left[ 1 - \mu \frac{3 \dot{\sigma}_0 - \rho_0 l_0^2 \ddot{\varepsilon}}{3 \sigma_0 - \rho_0 l_0^2 \ddot{\varepsilon}} \right] \varepsilon = \frac{3}{\rho l^2} \sigma_0(t)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{1 + \frac{\alpha_0 \psi}{(\beta(\varepsilon) + \alpha_0)\kappa}}, \quad \mu = \frac{c_0}{(\beta(\varepsilon) + \alpha_0)l}$$

$$, \quad \mu \ll 1, \quad (12)$$

$$(12)$$

$$\begin{split} \epsilon(0) &= \dot{\epsilon}(0) = 0 \, . \\ , & \forall \, , \end{split}$$

l=1 m,

$$E = 1.5 \cdot 10^5 MPa, \qquad \rho = 6 \cdot 10^3 kg, \mid = 0.1, \quad E = 1, \quad r = 10000 \text{ sec}^{-1}$$
  
s  $s = 500000 \cdot \exp(-80 \cdot v).$ 



 $\sigma_0 - , t_0 - , t_0 - ,$ 

 $\dagger_0 = 1.629 \cdot 10^9$  MPa ( .2).

 $\begin{array}{c} \dagger_{0} = \ 1.629 \cdot 10^{9} & (\\ & \dagger - V & ). & , & \dagger - V \\ & ( & .1) & \\ V = 0.02532626284, & \dagger = 1.639522287 \cdot 10^{9}. & , \end{array}$ 

3.

(4).

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   2.
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. 
$$au_0 \\ P(t), \\ g(r).$$

(

.

$$p(r,t) = -q(r,t) ,$$

,

).

,

•

$$(a \le r \le b)$$

$$\begin{split} q(r,t) & [1]: \\ u_{z}(r,t) &= \frac{(1+\nu_{1})(1-2\nu_{1})}{1-\nu_{1}}(I-\mathcal{V}_{1})\frac{q(r,t)h(r)}{E_{1}(t-\tau_{1})} + \frac{2(1-\nu_{2}^{2})}{H}(I-\mathcal{V}_{2})\mathcal{F}\frac{q(r,t)h(r)}{E_{2}(t-\tau_{2})}, \\ \mathcal{F}f(r,t) &= \int_{a}^{b} k_{as} \left(\frac{r}{H}, \frac{\rho}{H}\right) f(\rho,t)\rho \,d\rho, \quad \mathcal{V}_{1}f(r,t) &= \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} f(t,\tau)K^{(k)}(t-\tau_{k},\tau-\tau_{k})\,d\tau, \\ K^{(k)}(t,\tau) &= E_{k}(\tau)\frac{\partial}{\partial\tau} \left[\frac{1}{E_{k}(t,\tau)} + C^{(k)}(t,\tau)\right], \\ \nu_{k} \quad E_{k}(t-\tau_{k}) \quad (k=1,2) - (k=1) \\ (k=2), \ I - , \quad K^{(k)}(t,\tau) \quad (k=1,2) - , \\ C^{(k)}(t,\tau) \quad (k=1,2) - , \quad k_{as}[r/H,\rho/H] - \\ [2,3], \\ k_{as}(r,\rho) &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} L(u)J_{0}(ru)J_{0}(\rho u)\,du \,. \\ J_{0}(s) - 1 - , \quad L(u) \end{split}$$

$$L(u) = \frac{2\kappa \sinh 2u - 4u}{2\kappa \cosh 2u + 4u^2 + 1 + \kappa^2}, \qquad \kappa = 3 - 4\nu_2.$$

$$\frac{(1+\nu_1)(1-2\nu_1)}{1-\nu_1}(I-\mathcal{V}_1)\frac{q(r,t)h(r)}{E_1(t-\tau_1)} + \frac{2(1-\nu_2^2)}{H}(I-\mathcal{V}_2)\mathcal{F}\frac{q(r,t)h(r)}{E_2(t-\tau_2)} = \delta(t), \quad a \le r \le b, \quad (1)$$

$$\delta(t) - \dots \qquad (1)$$

(1), (2)  
, 
$$2\pi \int_{a}^{b} q(\rho,t)\rho \, d\rho = P(t)$$
. (2)  
 $(k_{m}, k_{P} - m^{*}(r^{*}), c^{*}(t^{*})$ 

$$\boldsymbol{P}^{*}(\boldsymbol{t}^{*}))$$

$$\begin{split} (r^{*})^{2} &= \frac{r^{2} - a^{2}}{b^{2} - a^{2}}, \quad (\rho^{*})^{2} = \frac{\rho^{2} - a^{2}}{b^{2} - a^{2}}, \quad t^{*} = \frac{t}{\tau_{0}}, \quad \tau^{*} = \frac{\tau}{\tau_{0}}, \quad \tau^{*}_{1} = \frac{\tau_{1}}{\tau_{0}}, \quad \tau^{*}_{2} = \frac{\tau_{2}}{\tau_{0}}, \\ \lambda &= \frac{H}{b - a}, \quad \eta = \frac{a}{b - a}, \quad \xi^{2} = \frac{b + a}{b - a}, \quad \delta^{*}(t^{*}) = k_{p} \frac{\delta(t)}{b - a}, \quad c^{*}(t^{*}) = \frac{E_{2}(t - \tau_{2})}{k_{m}E_{1}(t - \tau_{1})}, \\ m^{*}(r^{*}) &= k_{m} \frac{(1 + \nu_{1})(1 - 2\nu_{1})}{(1 - \nu_{1})(1 - \nu_{2}^{2})} \frac{h(r)}{2(b - a)}, \quad q^{*}(r^{*}, t^{*}) = \frac{2k_{p}(1 - \nu_{2}^{2})}{E_{2}(t - \tau_{2})} q(r, t), \\ P^{*}(t^{*}) &= \frac{k_{p}P(t)(1 - \nu_{2}^{2})}{\pi E_{2}(t - \tau_{2})(b^{2} - a^{2})}, \quad \mathcal{F}^{*}f(r^{*}, t^{*}) = \frac{1}{b}k_{as}^{*}(r^{*}, \rho^{*})f(\rho^{*}, t^{*})\rho^{*}d\rho^{*}, \\ k_{as}^{*}(r^{*}, \rho^{*}) &= \frac{\xi^{2}}{\lambda}k_{as} \left[\frac{\sqrt{(r^{*})^{2}\xi^{2} + \eta^{2}}}{\lambda}, \frac{\sqrt{(\rho^{*})^{2}\xi^{2} + \eta^{2}}}{\lambda}\right] = \frac{b + a}{H}k_{as}\left(\frac{r}{H}, \frac{\rho}{H}\right), \\ \mathcal{V}_{k}^{*}f(r^{*}, t^{*}) &= \int_{1}^{t^{*}}f(t^{*}, \tau^{*})K_{k}(t^{*}, \tau^{*})d\tau^{*}, \quad K_{2}(t^{*}, \tau^{*}) = K^{(2)}(t - \tau_{2}, \tau - \tau_{2})\tau_{0}, \\ K_{1}(t^{*}, \tau^{*}) &= \frac{E_{1}(t - \tau_{1})}{E_{1}(\tau - \tau_{1})}\frac{E_{2}(\tau - \tau_{2})}{E_{2}(t - \tau_{2})}K^{(1)}(t - \tau_{1}, \tau - \tau_{1})\tau_{0}. \end{split}$$

$$c(t)m(r)(I - \mathcal{V}_{1})q(r,t) + (I - \mathcal{V}_{2})Fq(r,t) = \delta(t), \quad 0 \le r \le 1,$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} q(\rho,t)\rho \, d\rho = P(t).$$
(4)

$$Q(r,t) = \sqrt{m(r)}q(r,t), \quad k(r,\rho) = \frac{k_{as}(r,\rho)}{\sqrt{m(r)}\sqrt{m(\rho)}}, \quad \mathcal{A}Q(r,t) = \int_{0}^{1} k(r,\rho)Q(\rho,t)\rho d\rho,$$
(3)
(4)

$$c(t)(I - \mathcal{V}_1)Q(r,t) + (I - \mathcal{V}_2)\mathcal{A}Q(r,t) = \frac{\delta(t)}{\sqrt{m(r)}}, \quad 0 \le r \le 1,$$
(5)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{Q(\rho, t)}{\sqrt{m(\rho)}} \rho \, d\rho = P(t). \tag{6}$$

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,

,

(6).

[4], ( ,

 $L_2(0,1),$ 

(5)

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r

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,

 $1/\sqrt{m(r)}$ .

.

$$\begin{split} \int_{0}^{1} p_{i}(\rho) p_{j}(\rho) \rho d\rho &= \delta_{ij}, \quad p_{n}(r) = \frac{P_{n}(r)}{\sqrt{m(r)}}, \quad J_{n} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\rho^{2n+1}}{m(\rho)} d\rho, \quad P_{0}(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{J_{0}}}, \\ P_{n}(r) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta_{n-1}\Delta_{n}}} \begin{vmatrix} J_{0} & J_{1} & \cdots & J_{n} \\ J_{1} & J_{2} & \cdots & J_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_{n-1} & J_{n} & \cdots & J_{2n-1} \\ 1 & r^{2} & \cdots & r^{2n} \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{-1} = 1, \quad \Delta_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} J_{0} & J_{1} & \cdots & J_{n} \\ J_{1} & J_{2} & \cdots & J_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_{n} & J_{n+1} & \cdots & J_{2n} \end{vmatrix}, \\ , \qquad \qquad L_{2}(0,1) \\ L_{2}(0,1) = L_{2}^{(0)}(0,1) \oplus L_{2}^{(1)}(0,1), \qquad L_{2}^{(0)}(0,1) - p_{0}(r), \quad L_{2}^{(1)}(0,1) - p_{0}(r) \end{split}$$

 $p_k(r)$  (k = 1, 2,...).

$$L_2^{(0)}(0,1), \quad \delta(t)/\sqrt{m(r)} = \sqrt{J_0}\delta(t)p_0(r),$$

,

 $t = L_2^{(0)}(0,1)$ 

•

,

 $L_2^{(1)}(0,1)$ ,

$$Q(r,t) = Q_0(r,t) + Q_1(r,t), \quad Q_0(r,t) = z_0(t) p_0(r),$$
[4],  

$$L_2(0,1) \quad L_2^{(0)}(0,1):$$

$$\mathcal{P}_0 f(r,t) = \int_0^1 f(\rho,t) p_0(r) p_0(\rho) \rho \, d\rho.$$

$$\mathcal{P}_1 = I - \mathcal{P}_0 \ (I - \rho)$$
(0,1).  

$$\mathcal{P}_1 + \mathcal{P}_0 = I - \mathcal{P}_0 (r,t) = Q_0(r,t) - k = 0.1$$

, . .

 $L_2(0,1) \quad L_2^{(1)}(0,1) \,.$ 

,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{1} + \mathcal{P}_{0} &= I, \quad \mathcal{P}_{k}Q(r,t) = Q_{k}(r,t), \quad k = 0, 1. \\ Q(r,t) & Q_{0}(r,t), \\ (6) \ (z_{0}(t) = P(t)/\sqrt{J_{0}}), & Q_{1}(r,t) \\ \delta(t), & Q_{0}(r,t) & . \end{aligned}$$

[4].

[4],

,

$$\mathscr{P}_1$$
 .

$$Q_1(r,t)$$

(5)

$$c(t)(I - \mathcal{V}_1)Q_1(r, t) + (I - \mathcal{V}_2)\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{A}Q_1(r, t) = -(I - \mathcal{V}_2)\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{A}Q_0(r, t).$$
(7)

[4],

 $\mathcal{P}_{1}\mathcal{A}$ ,

$$L_2^{(1)}(0,1) = L_2^{(1)}(0,1) \,.$$
  
 $L_2^{(1)}(0,1) \,.$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{1}\mathcal{A} \\ \mathcal{P}_{1}\mathcal{A}\phi_{k}(r) &= \gamma_{k}\phi_{k}(r), \quad \phi_{k}(r) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\phi_{i}^{(k)}p_{i}(r), \quad k = 1, 2, ..., \\ K(r, \rho) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}R_{mn}p_{m}(r)p_{n}(\rho), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}R_{mn}\phi_{n}^{(k)} = \gamma_{k}\phi_{m}^{(k)}, \quad m = 1, 2, ... \\ Q_{1}(r, t) \qquad \qquad \phi_{k}(r) \end{aligned}$$

 $(k = 1, 2, ...) \qquad L_{2}^{(1)}(0, 1), \quad Q_{1}(r, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_{k}(t) \varphi_{k}(r), \qquad (7),$   $, \qquad z_{k}(t) \ (k = 1, 2, ...)$   $z_{k}(t) = -(I + W_{k}^{\prime}) \frac{(I - V_{2}^{\prime}) z_{0}(t) K_{k}^{(0)}}{c(t) + \gamma_{k}}, \qquad K_{k}^{(0)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_{0n} \varphi_{n}^{(k)}, \quad W_{k}^{\prime} f(t) = \int_{1}^{t} R_{k}^{*}(t, \tau) d\tau, \quad k = 1, 2, ...$   $R_{k}^{*}(t, \tau) \ (k = 1, 2, ...) - K_{k}^{*}(t, \tau) = \left[c(t) K_{1}(t, \tau) + \gamma_{k} K_{2}(t, \tau)\right] \left[c(t) + \gamma_{k}\right]^{-1}. \qquad ,$ 

$$q(r,t) = [m(r)]^{-1} [z_0(t)P_0(r) + ...],$$
  
m(r),

. .

h(r).

,

.

$$\delta(t)$$

$$c(t)(I - \mathcal{V}_1)Q_0(r, t) + (I - \mathcal{V}_2)\mathcal{P}_0\mathcal{A}Q(r, t) = \sqrt{J_0}\delta(t)p_0(r),$$

(5),

 $\mathcal{P}_0$ 

$$\delta(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{J_0}} \left\{ c(t)(I - \mathcal{V}_1) z_0(t) + (I - \mathcal{V}_2) \left[ R_{00} z_0(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} K_k^{(0)} z_k(t) \right] \right\}.$$

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#### ДИНАМИКА ПРЕДНАПРЯЖЕННЫХ СТРУКТУРНО НЕОДНОРОДНЫХ ЭЛЕКТРОУПРУГИХ ТЕЛ

#### Калинчук В.В., Белянкова Т.И.

Представлены результаты исследования закономерностей динамического поведения структурно неоднородных предварительно напряженных электроупругих тел в условиях воздействия начальных механических и электростатических полей. Исследование проводится в рамках линеаризованной теории наложения малых деформаций на конечные.

**1. Постановка задачи.** В системе координат Лагранжа, связанной с естественным состоянием [1], краевая задача о колебаниях преднапряженной электроупругой среды описывается линеаризованными уравнениями движения

$$\tilde{\mathsf{N}}_{0} \times \Theta = \mathsf{r}_{0} \mathfrak{K} \tag{1.1}$$

линеаризованным уравнением вынужденной электростатики

$$\hat{\mathsf{N}}_0 \times \Delta = 0 \tag{1.2}$$

механическими граничными условиями на поверхности тела  $o = o_1 + o_2$ :

на *о*<sub>1</sub>

$$\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{\Theta} = \mathbf{t}^* \tag{1.3}$$

на  $o_2$ 

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}^* \tag{1.4}$$

электрическими граничными условиями на поверхности тела  $o = o_3 + o_4$ :

на 03

$$\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{\Delta} = \mathbf{-} g^* \tag{1.5}$$

на *о*<sub>4</sub>

$$j = j^{*}$$
 (1.6)

Здесь  $\Theta$  и  $\Delta$  – линеаризованные тензор напряжений и вектор индукции,  $\tilde{N}_0$  – оператор Гамильтона,  $\mathbf{u}^*$ ,  $\mathbf{t}^*$ ,  $\mathbf{n}$  – векторы перемещений, напряжений и внешней нормали к поверхности среды соответственно, определенные в естественной системе координат (звездочкой отмечены заданные в соответствующей области величины),  $\mathbf{r}_0$  – плотность материала среды,  $g^*$ ,  $\mathbf{j}^*$  – плотность распределения заряда и электрический потенциал соответственно.

Далее будем полагать, что начальное напряженное состояние является однородным, определяемым формулами

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{\Lambda}, \qquad \mathbf{G} = \mathbf{\Lambda} \times \mathbf{\Lambda}^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad \mathbf{\Lambda} = \mathsf{d}_{ij} v_i \mathbf{r}_i \mathbf{r}_j, \qquad v_i = const$$
(1.7)

Здесь **R**, **r** - радиус-векторы точки среды соответственно в начально-деформированном и естественном состоянии,  $v_i = 1 + d_i$ ,  $d_i$  - относительные удлинения волокон, направленных в естественной конфигурации вдоль осей  $a_i$ , i = 1, 2, 3, совпадающих с декартовыми координатами,  $d_{ii}$  - символ Кронекера.

Положим, что начальное электростатическое поле мало. Компоненты тензора  $\Theta$  и вектора  $\Delta$  представляются в виде [1]:

$$\mathbf{q}_{lk} = c^{*}_{lksp} u_{s,p} + e^{*}_{lkp} \mathbf{j}_{,p} \mathbf{D}_{l} = e^{*}_{lsp} u_{s,p} - \mathbf{e}^{*}_{lp} \mathbf{j}_{,p}$$
(1.8)

где

$$c_{lksp}^* = P_{lp}\mathsf{d}_{ks} + \mathsf{n}_k\mathsf{n}_s c_{lksp}$$

$$\boldsymbol{e}_{lsp}^{*} = \boldsymbol{\mathsf{n}}_{s}\boldsymbol{e}_{lsp}$$
(1.9)  
$$\boldsymbol{\mathsf{e}}_{lp}^{*} = \boldsymbol{\mathsf{e}}_{0}\boldsymbol{\mathsf{n}}_{1}\boldsymbol{\mathsf{n}}_{2}\boldsymbol{\mathsf{n}}_{3}\boldsymbol{\mathsf{n}}_{l}^{-2}\boldsymbol{\mathsf{d}}_{lp} + \boldsymbol{\mathsf{b}}_{lp}$$

Здесь  $\mathbf{b}_{kn}$  – константа диэлектрической восприимчивости. Участвующие в представлении (1.9) компоненты тензора Кирхгофа  $P_{lp}$ , а также упругие константы  $c_{q\,jlp}$  зависят как от свойств материала, так и от вида начального напряженного состояния среды:

$$P_{lp} = \frac{1}{2} c_{qjlp} \mathsf{d}_{qj} (\mathsf{n}_{q}^{2} - 1) - e_{jlp} W_{j} + \frac{1}{8} \mathsf{d}_{mn} \mathsf{d}_{qj} c_{mnqjlp} (\mathsf{n}_{q}^{2} - 1) (\mathsf{n}_{m}^{2} - 1)$$

$$\dot{c_{qjlp}} = c_{qjlp} + \frac{1}{4} \mathsf{d}_{mn} c_{mnqjlp} (\mathsf{n}_{m}^{2} - 1)$$
(1.10)

Выражения для диэлектрических и пьезоэлектрических констант, в рамках сделанных предположений о малой величине электрического поля, не изменяются.

**2.** Решение краевой задачи о колебаниях слоисто неоднородной электроупругой среды. Решение краевой задачи о колебаниях слоисто неоднородной электроупругой среды, представляющей собой пьезоактивный слой толщины *h* на диэлектрическом полупространстве, представляется в виде [1-3]

$$\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) = \frac{1}{4p^{2}} \bigotimes_{W}^{(n)} (x_{1} - \mathbf{x}, x_{2} - \mathbf{h}, x_{3}) \mathbf{q}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{h}$$
  
$$\mathbf{k}^{(n)}(s, t, x_{3}) = \bigotimes_{G_{1}} \bigotimes_{G_{2}}^{(n)} (\mathbf{a}_{1}, \mathbf{a}_{2}, x_{3}) e^{i(\mathbf{a}_{1}s + \mathbf{a}_{2}t)} d\mathbf{a}_{1} d\mathbf{a}_{2}$$
(2.1)

Контуры G<sub>1</sub> и G<sub>2</sub> выбираются в соответствии с принципом предельного поглощения [3] и поведением элементов матриц – функций  $\mathbf{K}^{(n)}(\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, x_3)$  на вещественной оси. Представление (2.1) определяет вектор перемещения произвольной точки слоя (*n*=1) или полупространства (*n*=2). В случае, когда слой и полупространство подвержены действию однородных начальных напряжений  $\mathbf{S}_{11}^{(1)0\ 1}\ \mathbf{S}_{22}^{(1)0\ 1}\ \mathbf{S}_{33}^{(1)0\ 1}$  (слой),  $\mathbf{S}_{11}^{(2)0\ 1}\ \mathbf{S}_{22}^{(2)0\ 1}\ \mathbf{S}_{33}^{(2)0\ 1}$  (полупространство), элементы матрицы - функции  $\mathbf{K}^{(1)}(\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, x_3, \mathbf{w})$  определяются формулами

$$K_{pj}^{(1)} = -ia_{p} \overset{4}{\overset{}}_{k=1} f_{pk}^{(1)} \not \in D_{jk} \operatorname{sh} \operatorname{s}_{k}^{(1)} x_{3} + D_{j,k+4} \operatorname{ch} \operatorname{s}_{k}^{(1)} x_{3} \not e, \quad p = 1, 2$$

$$K_{pj}^{(1)} = \overset{4}{\overset{}}_{k=1} f_{pk}^{(1)} \not \in D_{jk} \operatorname{ch} \operatorname{s}_{k}^{(1)} x_{3} + D_{j,k+4} \operatorname{sh} \operatorname{s}_{k}^{(1)} x_{3} \not e, \quad p = 3, 4$$
(2.2)

элементы матрицы - функции  $\mathbf{K}^{(2)}(\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, x_3)$  имеют вид [4]:

$$K_{np}^{(2)} = -ia_{n} \mathop{a}\limits^{3}_{k=1} f_{nk}^{(2)} \mathsf{D}_{p,k+8} e^{\mathbf{s}_{k}^{(2)} x_{3}}, \qquad n = 1, 2$$

$$K_{3p}^{(2)} = \mathop{a}\limits^{3}_{k=1} \mathsf{D}_{p,k+8} e^{\mathbf{s}_{k}^{(2)} x_{3}}$$
(2.3)

Участвующие в представлениях (2.2) и (2.3) функции **D**<sub>kp</sub> определяются формулами:

$$\mathsf{D}_{kp} = \mathsf{D}_{kp}^{0} / \mathsf{D}^{0} \quad (k, p = 1, 2, ..., 11)$$
(2.4)

где  $\mathsf{D}_{kp}^0$  – алгебраические дополнения элементов  $T_{kp}$  определителя

$$D^{0} = \left\| T_{kp} \right\|_{k,p=1}^{11}$$

$$T_{pk} = l_{pk}^{1} \operatorname{ch} \mathbf{S}_{k}^{(1)} h, \quad T_{p,k+4} = l_{pk}^{1} \operatorname{sh} \mathbf{S}_{k}^{(1)} h, \quad T_{p,k+8} = 0 \qquad p = 1, 2$$
(2.5)

$$T_{pk} = l_{pk}^{1} \operatorname{sh} S_{k}^{(1)} h, \quad T_{p,k+4} = l_{pk}^{1} \operatorname{ch} S_{k}^{(1)} h, \quad T_{p,k+8} = 0 \quad p = 3, 4$$

$$T_{pk} = 0, \quad T_{p,k+4} = f_{p-4,k}^{(1)}, \quad T_{p,k+8} = -f_{p-4,k}^{(2)}, \quad p = 5, 6$$

$$T_{7k} = 1, \quad T_{7,k+4} = 0, \quad T_{7,k+8} = -1$$

$$T_{8k} = f_{4k}^{(1)}, \quad T_{8,k+4} = 0, \quad T_{8,k+8} = 0$$

$$T_{pk} = l_{p-8,k}^{1}, \quad T_{p,k+4} = 0, \quad T_{p,k+8} = -l_{p-8,k}^{2}, \quad p = 9, 10$$

$$T_{11,k} = 0, \quad T_{11,k+4} = l_{3k}^{1}, \quad T_{11,k+8} = -l_{3k}^{2}$$

$$(2.6)$$

Здесь в первых двух столбцах индекс k = 1, 2, 3, 4, в третьем столбце k = 1, 2, 3. Коэффициенты  $l_{pk}^1$  выражаются формулами

$$l_{pk}^{1} = \mathsf{q}_{3pp3}^{(1)}\mathsf{s}_{k}^{(1)}f_{pk}^{(1)} + \mathsf{q}_{3p3p}^{(1)}f_{3k}^{(1)} + \mathsf{q}_{3p4p}^{(1)}f_{4k}^{(1)}, \quad p = 1, 2$$
  
$$l_{pk}^{1} = -\mathsf{a}_{1}^{2}\mathsf{q}_{3p11}^{(1)}f_{1k}^{(1)} - \mathsf{a}_{2}^{2}\mathsf{q}_{3p22}^{(1)}f_{2k}^{(1)} + \mathsf{q}_{3p33}^{(1)}\mathsf{s}_{k}^{(1)}f_{3k}^{(1)} + \mathsf{q}_{3p43}^{(1)}\mathsf{s}_{k}^{(1)}f_{4k}^{(1)}, \quad p = 3, 4$$

Коэффициенты  $f_{pk}^{(1)}$ , p, k = 1, 2, 4, n = 1, 2 являются решениями однородной системы уравнений с матрицей

$$H_{pk}^{n} = h_{p}^{n} \mathbf{S}_{k}^{(n)2} - P_{k}^{n} , \quad p = 1, 2, ..., 6$$
(2.8)

 $\mathbf{S}_{k}^{(1)}$  – являются корнями характеристического уравнения 8-го порядка

$$\mathsf{D}_{1}^{00} = \begin{vmatrix} h_{1}^{(1)}\mathsf{S}^{2} - P_{1}^{(1)} & -\mathsf{a}_{2}^{2}B_{12}^{1} & \mathsf{S}B_{13}^{1} & \mathsf{S}B_{14}^{1} \\ -\mathsf{a}_{1}^{2}B_{21}^{1} & h_{2}^{(1)}\mathsf{S}^{2} - P_{2}^{(1)} & \mathsf{S}B_{23}^{1} & \mathsf{S}B_{24}^{1} \\ -\mathsf{a}_{1}^{2}\mathsf{S}B_{31}^{1} & -\mathsf{a}_{2}^{2}\mathsf{S}B_{32}^{1} & h_{3}^{(1)}\mathsf{S}^{2} - P_{3}^{(1)} & h_{5}^{(1)}\mathsf{S}^{2} - P_{5}^{(1)} \\ -\mathsf{a}_{1}^{2}\mathsf{S}B_{41}^{1} & -\mathsf{a}_{2}^{2}\mathsf{S}B_{42}^{1} & h_{6}^{(1)}\mathsf{S}^{2} - P_{6}^{(1)} & h_{4}^{(1)}\mathsf{S}^{2} - P_{4}^{(1)} \end{vmatrix}$$
(2.9)

Здесь

$$B_{pj}^{n} = \mathbf{q}_{pp\,jj}^{(n)} + \mathbf{q}_{jpjp}^{(n)}, p, j = 1, 2, 3, B_{p4}^{1} = \mathbf{q}_{pp43}^{(1)} + \mathbf{q}_{3p4p}^{(1)}$$

$$B_{4p}^{1} = \mathbf{q}_{34pp}^{(1)} + \mathbf{q}_{p4p3}^{(1)}, \quad p = 1, 2$$

$$h_{p}^{(1)} = \mathbf{q}_{3pp3}^{(1)}, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad h_{5}^{(1)} = \mathbf{q}_{3343}^{(1)}, \quad h_{6}^{(1)} = \mathbf{q}_{3433}^{(1)}$$

$$P_{p}^{(n)} = \overset{2}{\mathbf{a}}_{k=1}^{2} \mathbf{q}_{kppk}^{(n)} \mathbf{a}_{k}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{(n)} \mathbf{w}^{2}, \quad n = 1, 2, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \quad P_{4}^{(1)} = \overset{2}{\mathbf{a}}_{k=1}^{2} \mathbf{q}_{k44k}^{(n)} \mathbf{a}_{k}^{2},$$

$$P_{5}^{(1)} = \overset{2}{\mathbf{a}}_{k=1}^{2} \mathbf{q}_{k34k}^{(1)} \mathbf{a}_{k}^{2}, \quad P_{6}^{(1)} = \overset{2}{\mathbf{a}}_{k=1}^{2} \mathbf{q}_{k43k}^{(1)} \mathbf{a}_{k}^{2}$$
(2.10)

Уравнения для нахождения  $S_k^{(1)}$ , а также формулы, определяющие параметры упругого полупространства можно найти в [3].

**3.** Численные результаты. На рис. 1–6 представлены графики  $\operatorname{Re} Q$  ( $Q = Q_s - Q_0$ ,  $Q_0, Q_s$  – динамическая жесткость среды в естественном и начально-деформированном состоянии), иллюстрирующие влияние различных видов начальной деформации на динамическую жесткость пьезоактивной структуры, представляющей собой слой ZnO (рис.1-4) и слой BaTiO<sub>3</sub> (рис.5, 6) на подложке, жесткость которой предполагается намного большей жесткости пьезоэлектрика. В качестве частоты используется безразмерный параметр

 $k_2 = wh(r q_{4444}^{(2)})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , Цифрами 1, 2 и 3 на рис. 1 и 2 отмечены кривые, соответствующие одноосным начальным напряжениям по осям  $x_1$  (НДС1),  $x_2$  (НДС2) и  $x_3$  (НДС3), причем значения, соответствующие НДС3 уменьшены в 6 раз. Как следует из графиков, изменение напряженного состояния приводит к существенному изменению динамической жесткости, причем на некоторых частотах оно мало, на некоторых весьма значительно. На рис. 3 и 4 представлены кривые, соответствующие НДС3, 2-х-осному (2НДС3) и 3-х-осному (3НДС) (отмечены индексами  $1^x$ ,  $2^x$  и  $3^x$ ) для слоя ZnO. Как следует из графиков, влияние этих состояний на динамическую жесткость структуры ZnO на порядок превосходит влияние НДС1 и НДС2. На рис. 5 и 6 представлены графики, соответствующие НДС3, 2-х-осному (2НДС3) и 3-х-осному (2НДС3) и 3-х-осному (3НДС) (отмечены индексами  $1^x$ ,  $2^x$  и  $3^x$ ) для слоя BaTiO<sub>3</sub>. Как следует из графиков, влияние начальных напряжений на динамические характеристики материалов существенным образом изменяются по амплитуде. В то же время характер влияния начальных напряжений в указанных диапазонах частот для рассмотренных материалов сохраняется.



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y=0 ( ) . ( ), \_

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§1.  
(
$$E$$
,  $v$ )  $y=0$  (  
 $xoy$ ) -  $h$   
 $E_1 |x| > b$ ,  $E_2 - |x| < a$ .  
 $|x| > b$  (  
 $E_k$ ,  $k$   $h_k$ ),  $|x| < a$ 

a [2-6].

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,

$$\frac{dU_{1}^{(1)}(x)}{dx} = \frac{\tau_{1}(x)}{E_{1}h} + \frac{Q[\delta(x+c) - \delta(x-c)]}{E_{1}h} - \frac{P[\delta(x+b) - \delta(x-b)]}{E_{1}h}$$
(1.1)

,

$$\frac{dU_0^{(1)}(x)}{dx} = \frac{\tau_0(x)}{E_2 h} + \frac{P[\delta(x+a) - \delta(x-a)]}{E_2 h}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$
(1.2)

$$U_{1}^{(1)}(x) = \left[\theta(-x-b) + \theta(x-b)\right] du^{(1)} / dx$$
$$U_{0}^{(1)}(x) = \left[\theta(x+a) - \theta(x-a)\right] du^{(1)} / dx$$
$$\tau_{1}(x) = \left[\theta(-x-b) + \theta(x-b)\right] \tau(x), \ \tau_{0}(x) = \left[\theta(x+a) - \theta(x-a)\right] \tau(x)$$
(1.3)
$$\tau(x) = \tau_{0}(x) + \tau_{1}(x)$$

$$u^{(1)}(x) - , \tau(x) - , \sigma(x) - , \delta(x) - , \delta(x) - , \delta(x) - , f(x) = \overline{f}(\sigma) = F[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{i\sigma x}dx, \quad f(x) = F^{-1}[\overline{f}(\sigma)] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{f}(\sigma)e^{-i\sigma x}d\sigma$$

[2,3]

,

$$\frac{du^{(2)}(x,0)}{dx} = U^{(2)}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi A} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left[\tau_0(s) + \tau_1(s)\right]}{s - x} ds$$
(1.4)

$$U^{(2)}(x) = U_{1}^{(2)}(x) + U_{0}^{(2)}(x) + G_{u}(x)$$

$$U_{1}^{(2)}(x) = \left[\theta(-x-b) + \theta(x-b)\right] du^{(2)} / dx$$

$$U_{0}^{(2)}(x) = \left[\theta(x+a) - \theta(x-a)\right] du^{(2)} / dx$$

$$G_{u}(x) = \left[\theta(x+b) - \theta(x+a) + \theta(x-a) - \theta(x-b)\right] g_{u}(x)$$

$$g_{u}(x) = du^{(2)} / dx, \ x \in (-b, -a) \cup (a,b), \ A = E/2(1-v^{2})$$

$$|x| < a \quad |x| > b,$$

$$(1.1), \ (1.2) \quad (1.4)$$

$$g_{u}(x) = (-\infty < \sigma < \infty),$$

$$: \tau(x) + \left(\lambda_{2}^{2} - \lambda_{1}^{2}\right) \int_{-}^{\cdot} K_{\beta}(x-s) \tau_{0}(s) ds + \int_{-a}^{a} K_{\beta}''(x-s) \tau_{0}(s) ds + \frac{1}{k} \int_{a}^{b} [K_{\beta}'(x-s) + K_{\beta}'(x+s)] g_{u}(s) ds = g_{\beta}(x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$
(1.6)

$$\tau(x) + \left(\lambda_{2}^{2} - \lambda_{1}^{2}\right) \int_{-}^{x} K_{\beta}(x-s)\tau(s)ds + \int_{-a}^{a} K_{\beta}''(x-s)\tau(s)ds + \frac{1}{k} \int_{a}^{b} [K_{\beta}'(x-s) + K_{\beta}'(x+s)]g_{u}(s)ds = g_{\beta}(x), \quad x \in (-a,a)$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \int_{a}^{b} [K_{\beta}'(x-s) + K_{\beta}'(x+s)]g_{u}(s)ds + \left(\lambda_{2}^{2} - \lambda_{1}^{2}\right) \int_{-}^{x} K_{\beta}(x-s)\tau(s)ds + \frac{1}{k} \int_{-a}^{a} K_{\beta}''(x-s)\tau(s)ds = g_{\beta}(x), \quad x \in (a,b)$$

$$\int_{-a}^{\infty} \tau(s)ds = 0, \quad \int_{-a}^{\infty} \tau(s)ds = Q - P \qquad (1.8)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau(s) ds = 0, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau(s) ds = Q - P \tag{1.8}$$

$$\begin{split} K_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) = F^{-1} \Big[ K_{\mathfrak{p}}(\sigma) \Big], \tau_{\mathfrak{l}}(x) = F^{-1} \Big[ \overline{\tau}_{\mathfrak{l}}(\sigma) \Big] (\mathbf{i} = 0, \mathbf{1}) \\ K_{\mathfrak{p}}(\sigma) &= \frac{1}{\lambda_{1}^{2} + 2\beta |\sigma| + \sigma^{2}}, K_{\mathfrak{p}}'(x) = dK_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) / dx, K_{\mathfrak{p}}'(x) = d^{2}K_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) / dx^{2} \\ g_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{2} [ K_{\mathfrak{p}}(x-c) - K_{\mathfrak{p}}(x+c) ] - \mathcal{P}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{2} [ K_{\mathfrak{p}}(x-b) - K_{\mathfrak{p}}(x+b) ] + \\ + \mathcal{P}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{2} ] K_{\mathfrak{p}}(x-a) - K_{\mathfrak{p}}(x+a) ] - \tau(b) [K_{\mathfrak{p}}'(x-b) - K_{\mathfrak{p}}'(x+b)] \\ \lambda_{j}^{2} &= 1 / kE_{j} h \ (j = 1, 2), \ \beta = 1 / 2kA, \ k = h_{k} / G_{k}, \ G_{k} = E_{k} / 2(1 + v_{k}) \\ \tau(b) - & \tau(x) \qquad x = b \qquad \tau(-x) = -\tau(x). \\ (1.6), (1.7) \qquad , \qquad g_{u}(-x) = g_{u}(x), \qquad \tau(x) = 0 \\ x \in (-b, -a) \cup (a, b) \ \tau(x) = \tau_{0}(x) \qquad x \in (-a, a). \\ \vdots \qquad , \qquad y = 0 \ ( - \ ), \ (1.6) \ (1.7) \qquad , \qquad g_{u}(-x) = g_{u}(x) \ , \qquad \tau(x) = 0 \\ x \in (-b, -a) \cup (a, b) \ \tau(x) = \tau_{0}(x) \qquad x \in (-a, a). \\ \vdots \qquad , \qquad y = 0 \ ( - \ ), \ (1.6) \ (1.7) \qquad , \qquad g_{u}(-x) = g_{u}(x) \ , \qquad \tau(x) = 0 \\ x \in (-b, -a) \cup (a, b) \ \tau(x) = \tau_{0}(x) \qquad x \in (-a, a). \\ \vdots \qquad , \qquad y = 0 \ ( - \ ), \ (1.6) \ (1.7) \ , \qquad g_{u}(-x) = g_{u}(x) \ , \qquad \tau(x) = 0 \\ x \in (-b, -a) \cup (a, b) \ \tau(x) = \tau_{0}(x) \qquad x \in (-a, a). \\ \vdots \qquad , \qquad y = 0 \ ( - \ ), \ (1.6) \ (1.7) \ , \qquad y = 0 \ ( - \ ), \ (1.6) \ (1.7) \ , \qquad y = 0 \ ( - \ ), \ (1.6) \ (1.7) \ , \qquad y = 0 \ ( - \ ), \ (1.6) \ (1.7) \ , \qquad y = 0 \ ( - \ ), \ (1.6) \ (1.7) \ , \qquad y = 0 \ ( - \ ), \ (1.6) \ (1.7) \ , \qquad ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.6) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.7) \ , \ ( 1.8) \ , \ ( 1.8) \$$

, , [1–3]

$$\mathbf{P}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_2) = \mathbf{M}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + \alpha_2 \mathbf{n}$$

$$\mathbf{P}(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\alpha_{3}) = \mathbf{M}(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2}) + \alpha_{3}\mathbf{n}$$
(1)  

$$\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2} - (\alpha_{3} = 0); \mathbf{n} - (\alpha_{3}$$

M.  $\alpha_2$ 

:  

$$\chi = \alpha_1, \quad y = y(\alpha_2), \quad z = z(\alpha_2)$$
(2)  
 $A_1, \quad A_2$ 

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[4]

$$A_1 = 1, A_2 = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} = B(\alpha_2)$$
 [4]:

$$R_1 = \infty, \ R_2 = -\frac{(y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}{y' z'' - z' y''} = R(\alpha_2)$$
(4)

.

:  

$$\kappa = \rho / \rho_1, \quad \beta_i = c_i / c \quad (i = 1, 2), \quad \gamma = c_2 / c_1, \quad k = \omega / c$$
  
 $c_1, c_2 - , \quad , \quad \rho_1 - 218$




$$\sigma_{33} = -p, \ \sigma_{32} = 0, \ \frac{1}{\rho c^2 \gamma^2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \alpha_3} = v_3 \qquad \alpha_3 = h \tag{6}$$

,

h –

•

$$\sigma_{33} = \sigma_{32} = 0 \qquad \alpha_3 = -h \tag{7}$$

 $p_i$ 

 $p_s \cdot p_s$ 

•

$$\frac{\partial p_s}{\partial |\mathbf{P}|} - ik p_s = o\left(|\mathbf{P}|^{-1}\right) \qquad |\mathbf{P}| \to \infty$$
(8)

•

$$\frac{1}{H} \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial \alpha_2} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{32}}{\partial \alpha_3} + \rho \omega^2 v_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{H} \frac{\partial \sigma_{32}}{\partial \alpha_2} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{33}}{\partial \alpha_3} - \frac{B}{RH} (\sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33}) - \rho \omega^2 v_3 = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\sigma_{22} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)\gamma^2} \left[ \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial \alpha_3} + \frac{1}{H} \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial \alpha_2} + \frac{B}{RH} v_3 \right]$$

$$(9)$$

$$\sigma_{33} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)\gamma^2} \left[ \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \left( \frac{1}{H} \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial \alpha_2} + \frac{B}{RH} v_3 \right) + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial \alpha_3} \right]$$
(10)  
$$\sigma_{32} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left[ \frac{1}{H} \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial \alpha_2} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial \alpha_3} - \frac{B}{RH} v_2 \right]$$
, ... (10)

).

$$\frac{1}{B}\frac{\partial\sigma_{22}}{\partial\alpha_2} + \frac{\partial\sigma_{32}}{\partial\alpha_3} + \rho\omega^2 v_2 = 0, \quad \frac{1}{B}\frac{\partial\sigma_{32}}{\partial\alpha_2} + \frac{\partial\sigma_{33}}{\partial\alpha_3} - \rho\omega^2 v_3 = 0$$
(11)

$$\sigma_{22} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)\gamma^2} \left( \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{\partial \nu_3}{\partial \alpha_3} + \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial \nu_2}{\partial \alpha_2} \right)$$
(12)

$$\sigma_{33} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)\gamma^2} \left( \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial \nu_2}{\partial \alpha_2} + \frac{\partial \nu_3}{\partial \alpha_3} \right), \ \sigma_{32} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left( \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial \nu_3}{\partial \alpha_2} + \frac{\partial \nu_2}{\partial \alpha_3} \right)$$
[1-3],

, . .

*R* ,

 $R = \frac{L}{2\pi}$ (13)

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L –

$$x = k(R + h), \eta = h/R$$
.

$$R = \frac{4aE(m)}{2\pi}, E(m) = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} (1 - m\sin^{2}\theta)^{1/2} d\theta, m = \frac{a^{2} - b^{2}}{a^{2}}$$

$$E(m) = E(m, \pi/2) - ; a, b - ; a, b$$



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$$- - \frac{(1)}{dT} - \frac{d \ln x_s}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H_s}{RT^2}$$
(1)

).

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$$x_s = \frac{n}{n_0} = e^{-\frac{E_v}{kT}}$$
(2)



$$n - (2) - (2)$$
  
 $(1), - (2)$   
 $E_{\nu} = 9kT$ ,  $T_{-}$   
 $(2)$ 

$$\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} = 9T \quad \frac{(T_2 - T_1)}{T_1 T_2} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_2 & T_1. & T_1 = 300 \ ^\circ \ , \ T_2 = 400 \ ^\circ \ , \end{array} \qquad \qquad \qquad T_1 = 1418 \qquad 1673 \ ^\circ \ , \end{array}$$



 $d_i S/dt$ , [2]. (4)  $\frac{d_i S}{dt} = -\frac{\overrightarrow{F}_{fr} \overrightarrow{v}}{T} + \frac{1}{T} A \overleftrightarrow{ } > 0$ (4) ;  $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{v}$  –  $\stackrel{
ightarrow}{F}_{fr}$  – ; T – ; A –

$$; < - ;$$

$$\frac{1}{T}A < - ;$$

$$\cdot$$

,

(5)  $-\frac{dC}{dt} = \in [A^{\#}]$ (5) ;  $[A^{\#}] -$ 

.

€ (6)  $\mathbf{f} \in =\frac{1}{\ddagger}, \ddagger = \frac{d}{v}$ (6)

; d –

; 
$$v -$$
(7):
$$-\frac{dC}{dt} = [A^{\#}]\frac{v}{d}$$
,
(7)

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*C* –

‡ –

.

 $[A^{\#}]V = n -$ 

, V. Р , (8),

(4) (9)

,

,

$$\frac{d_i S}{dt} = \frac{1}{T} \sim \mathbf{P}v + \frac{1}{T} An \frac{v}{d}$$
(9) (10)

$$\frac{d_i S}{dt} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{P}{R} + \frac{1}{T} A n \frac{v}{d}$$
(10)

,

,

,

(11) (12)

$$A = -\frac{N_A P^{\dagger}_{\circ} d}{y^{\dagger}} = -\frac{N_A}{y} P^{\dagger}_{\circ} d$$
(11)

$$A = -\frac{XN_{A}P^{\dagger}_{o}d}{Ry^{\dagger}} = -\frac{XN_{A}}{Ry}P^{\dagger}_{o}d$$
(12)

$$P = P/\uparrow$$
 - ,  $\uparrow$  - ,  $\uparrow$  ,  $\uparrow$  - ;  $\downarrow$  ,  $\downarrow$  - ;  $N_A -$  ,  $\sim$  - ,  $\sim$  ,  $X -$  , (11) (12)

[3].

(0.35-0.55). A

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 $E(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{r}) \sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{r})$ (1) [1] ).

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[2]. (1)  $\epsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{r})$ ,  $\sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{r})$  – , **r** – V *R* ( . 1).

 $2(h+R)\,,$ 

(

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h/R

 $\frac{h}{R} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{6\nu}} - 1$ (2)

».



$$E(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 3 \frac{(K_v^{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}))^2}{K(\mathbf{r})} V_{ijkl} + 2 \frac{(K_D^{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}))^2}{\mu(\mathbf{r})} D_{ijkl} \right) < \sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{r}) > < \sigma_{kl}(\mathbf{r}) >$$
(3)

(

$$< E(\mathbf{r}) > = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3K^*} V_{ijkl} + \frac{1}{2\mu^*} D_{ijkl} \right) < \sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{r}) > < \sigma_{kl}(\mathbf{r}) >$$
(4)  
[3]. (3) (4) «\*»

«\*» $D_{ijkl}$  $; \qquad \begin{array}{c} (3) \quad (4) \\ V_{ijkl} \end{array}$ 

,

$$; K_{v}^{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}) = K_{D}^{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}) - [2]; K(\mathbf{r}) = K, \mu(\mathbf{r}) = \mu$$

$$K(\mathbf{r}) = K, \mu(\mathbf{r}) = \mu - ; K, K, K^{*} - \mu, \mu, \mu, \mu^{*} - K^{*} - \mu^{*}$$

$$\vdots = \frac{1}{K^{*} + b_{K}^{c}} = \frac{v}{K + b_{K}^{c}} + \frac{v}{K + b_{K}^{c}}, \frac{1}{\mu^{*} + b_{\mu}^{c}} = \frac{v}{\mu + b_{\mu}^{c}} + \frac{v}{\mu + b_{\mu}^{c}}$$

$$b_{K}^{c} = \frac{4}{3}\mu^{c}, b_{\mu}^{c} = \frac{\mu^{c}(9K^{c} + 8\mu^{c})}{6(K^{c} + 2\mu^{c})}, K^{c} - \mu^{c} - (1)$$

$$[3]$$

:

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$$E(\mathbf{r}) < E(\mathbf{r}) >^{-1} = \frac{9(K_V^{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}))^2 K^*}{K(\mathbf{r})} \cdot V + \frac{4(K_D^{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}))^2 \mu^*}{\mu(\mathbf{r})} \cdot D$$
(5)
$$E_V \qquad (5)$$

, 
$$E_{D}$$
 ,  $E_{D}$  ,  $E_{V} = \frac{9(K_{V}^{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}))^{2}K^{*}}{K(\mathbf{r})}, E_{D} = \frac{4(K_{D}^{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}))^{2}\mu^{*}}{\mu(\mathbf{r})}$  (6)  
 $E_{V} = E_{D}$   $h/R$  ((2))

,

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				,
		-		
	K	μ	K	μ
1	5	2		
2	2,5	1	50	20
3	1,25	0,5		



. 2.

























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 $- \frac{1}{1.5} h/R$ 

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$$R = r + u_0 [1 - \langle {}^2 (r/\ell)^2 ]$$
(1.1)  

$$r - ; u_0 - ; u_0 - ; \langle = z/r . , 
(u_0/r)^2 , (u_0/\ell)^2 << 1 , (1.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \varsigma^2} \ll \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} \ (f = u, v, w) \tag{1.3}$$

 $u, \in, w - , ,$ 

,

.

,

$$T_{1}^{0} = P[1 + \frac{\mathsf{u}_{0}}{r} (\langle r/\ell \rangle^{2} - 1)] + q\delta_{0} [\langle r/\ell \rangle^{2} - 1]$$

$$T_{2}^{0} = -2P \frac{\mathsf{u}_{0}r}{\ell^{2}} - qr \left[1 + \frac{\mathsf{u}_{0}}{r} (1 - \langle r/\ell \rangle^{2})\right]$$
(1.4)

$$\mathsf{v}\left(\frac{\partial^{8} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{8}{6}\right\}} + 2\frac{\partial^{6} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{6}{6}\right\}} + \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{4}{6}\right\}} + 4\mathsf{u}\left(\mathsf{r}_{1} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{2}{6}\right\}^{2}} - \mathsf{r}_{2} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{2}{2}\right\}} - \mathsf{r}_{3} \left\{\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{3}{6}\right\}} + \mathsf{u}^{2} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{4}{6}\right\}} + \mathsf{u}\left(\mathsf{r}_{1} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{2}{6}\right\}^{2}} - \mathsf{r}_{2} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{3}{6}\right\}} - \mathsf{r}_{3} \left\{\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{3}{6}\right\}} + \mathsf{u}^{2} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{4}{6}\right\}} + \mathsf{u}\left(\mathsf{r}_{1} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{3}{6}\right\}^{2}} - \mathsf{r}_{2} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{3}{6}\right\}} - \mathsf{r}_{3} \left\{\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{3}{6}\right\}} + \mathsf{u}^{2} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{4}{6}\right\}} + \mathsf{u}\left(\mathsf{r}_{1} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{3}{6}\right\}^{2}} - \mathsf{r}_{3} \left\{\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{3}{6}\right\}} + \mathsf{u}^{2} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{4}{6}\right\}} + \mathsf{u}^{2} \mathsf{u}^{2} \left(\mathsf{u}^{2} + \mathsf{u}^{2}\right) + \mathsf{u}^{2} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial \left\{\frac{3}{6}\right\}} + \mathsf{u}^{2} \mathsf{u}^{2$$

$$\times (1 - \langle {}^{2}(r/\ell)^{2})] + \overline{q} \frac{\mathsf{u}_{0}}{r} (\langle {}^{2}(r/\ell)^{2} - 1)\} (\frac{\partial^{6}w}{\partial \langle {}^{2} \langle {}^{4}} - \frac{\partial^{4}w}{\partial \langle {}^{2} \langle {}^{2} \rangle}) - \{2p\mathsf{u} - \overline{q}[1 - \frac{\mathsf{u}_{0}}{r} (\langle {}^{2}(r/\ell)^{2} - 1)]\} \times (\frac{\partial^{6}w}{\partial \langle {}^{6} \langle {}^{4} \rangle} + \frac{\partial^{4}w}{\partial \langle {}^{2} \partial \langle {}^{2} \rangle}) = 0 \mathsf{u} = \frac{\mathsf{u}_{0}r}{\ell^{2}}, \ p = -P/E_{1}h, \ \overline{q} = qr/E_{1}h$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{v}_1 &= \mathsf{v} \, \frac{E_2}{E_1}, \, \mathsf{v} = h^2 \, / 12 r^2 (1 - v_1 v_2), \mathsf{r}_1 = (1 - v_1^2) / (1 - v_1 v_2), \mathsf{r}_2 = (1 + 0.5 v_1) / (1 - v_1 v_2) \\ \mathsf{r}_3 &= (3.5 - 2.5 v_1 v_2) / (1 - v_1 v_2), E_1, E_2, v_1, v_2 - \\ & , \qquad p > 0, \qquad p < 0; q - \\ , \qquad q < 0. \end{split}$$

$$w = \sin n \{ \sum_{k} A_{m_{k}} \cos \}_{m_{k}} < , \}_{m_{k}} = m_{k} fr / 2\ell \ (k = 1, 2, ...)$$
(1.6)  
...)-

 $m_k = (m_1, m_2, ...) -$ 

[3],

(1.8)

$$A_{m_k} D_{m_k} + \sum_{m_i \neq m_k} A_{m_i} L_{m_i m_k} = 0$$
(1.7)

$$D_{m_{k}}, L_{m_{i}m_{k}} - n = 1., \qquad (1.7)$$

$$A_{m_{k}} \{\}_{m_{k}}^{4} + 4ud_{v}\}_{m_{k}}^{2} + 4u^{2} - 2p[1 - \frac{2u_{0}}{r}(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{(m_{k}f)^{2}}) + u]\}_{m_{k}}^{2} + \overline{q}[1 + \frac{6u_{0}}{r}(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{(m_{k}f)^{2}})]\}_{m_{k}}^{2}\} + \sum_{m_{i} \neq m_{k}} A_{m_{i}} \{ur_{3}m_{i}\}_{m_{i}}^{2} d_{m_{i}m_{k}} - 2(p - 1, 5\overline{q})\}_{m_{i}}^{2} \frac{8}{f^{2}} \frac{u_{0}}{r} g_{m_{i}m_{k}}\} = 0,$$

$$d_{v} = \frac{0,25 + 0,5v_{1} - v_{1}^{2} + 1,25v_{1}v_{2}}{1 - v_{1}v_{2}}$$

 $m_1$ .

$$p_{(1)} = \frac{\int_{m_1}^2 + 4ud_v + 4u^2 \int_{m_1}^{-2} + \overline{q} \left[1 + \frac{6u_0}{r} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{(m_1 f)^2}\right)\right]}{2\left[1 - \frac{2u_0}{r} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{(m_1^2 f^2)}\right) + u\right]}$$
(1.9)

[3]  
( ) (1.6),  

$$p_{(1)}$$
. (1.2), ,  $p > 0$ , ,  
 $p_{(1)}(m_1 = 1) < p_{(1)}(m_1 = 1 + 2i), i = 1, 2, ...$  ,  $p_{(1)}$ 

$$m_{1} = 1. \qquad (1.9)$$

$$p_{(1)} = \frac{\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1 + \Gamma_{1} \frac{u_{0}}{r} + \Gamma_{2} (\frac{u_{0}}{r})^{2} + \overline{q} (1 + 2,608 \frac{u_{0}}{r}) (\frac{2}{f})^{2} (\frac{\ell}{r})^{2}}{1 - 0,8693 \frac{u_{0}}{r} + \frac{u_{0}}{r} (\frac{r}{\ell})^{2}} \qquad (1.10)$$

$$\Gamma_{1} = 4d_{v} (\frac{2}{f})^{2}, \Gamma_{2} = 4(\frac{2}{f})^{2}$$

, 
$$(\overline{q} < 0)$$
  
 $p$  ,  $(\overline{q} < 0)$   
 $u_0 = 0, q = 0$  (1.10)  $(\overline{q} > 0)$ - .  
 $u_0 = 0, q = 0$  (1.10) [2]  
 $p = p = \frac{1}{2}/2$ .  
 $u_0 = 0, p = 0, \overline{q} < 0$  (1.10)

$$\left|\overline{q}\right| = \left|\overline{q}_{0}^{*}\right| = \right\}_{1}^{2} \tag{1.11}$$

(1.10)  

$$\frac{p}{p} = \frac{1 + r_1 \frac{u_0}{r} + r_2 (\frac{u_0}{r})^2 + \frac{\overline{q}}{\left|\overline{q}_0^*\right|} (1 + 2,608 \frac{u_0}{r})}{1 - 0,8693 \frac{u_0}{r} + \frac{u_0}{r} (\frac{r}{\ell})^2}$$
(1.12)

(1.12) p = 0:

$$\left|\overline{q}\right| = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + \Gamma_1 \frac{u_0}{r} + \Gamma_2 (\frac{u_0}{r})^2}{1 + 2,608 \frac{u_0}{r}}$$
(1.13)

, 
$$m_1 = 1$$
, ,  $m_2 = 3$ .

$$A_{1}, A_{3} \quad .$$

$$p:$$

$$ap^{2} - bp + c = 0, a = g_{1}^{2}g_{3}^{2} - e_{1}^{2}e_{3}^{2}$$

$$b = (g_{1}^{2}g_{3}^{1} + g_{3}^{2}g_{1}^{1}) - (e_{1}^{2}e_{3}^{1} + e_{3}^{2}e_{1}^{1}), c = g_{1}^{1}g_{3}^{1} - e_{1}^{1}e_{3}^{1}$$

$$(1.14)$$

$$b = (g_{1}^{2}g_{3}^{1} + g_{3}^{2}g_{1}^{1}) - (e_{1}^{2}e_{3}^{1} + e_{3}^{2}e_{1}^{1}), c = g_{1}^{1}g_{3}^{1} - e_{1}^{1}e_{3}^{1}$$

$$(1.15)$$

,

$$g_{1}^{2}g_{3}^{2} >> e_{1}^{2}e_{3}^{2} , g_{1}^{2}g_{3}^{1} >> e_{1}^{2}e_{3}^{1} , g_{3}^{2}g_{1}^{1} >> e_{3}^{2}e_{1}^{1} , g_{1}^{1}g_{3}^{1} >> e_{1}^{1}e_{3}^{1} .$$
  
$$\overline{q} < 0, \qquad \overline{q} \le 0, 8 | \overline{q}_{0}^{*} |, \qquad | \overline{q}_{0}^{*} | . \qquad (1.11),$$

.

$$a \approx g_1^2 g_3^2, b \approx g_1^2 g_3^1 + g_3^2 g_1^1, c \approx g_1^1 g_3^1, b^2 - 4ac \approx (g_1^2 g_3^1 - g_3^2 g_3^1)^2$$

$$p_{(2)} = \frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \approx \frac{g_1^1}{g_1^2} = p_{(1)}$$

, , , 
$$p_{(2)} \approx p_{(1)}$$
,  
,  $n \ge 2$ . (1.3) (1.6)  
. (1.6)

 $m_1$ ,

$$p_{(1)} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 (n^2 - 1)^2 + \lambda_{m_1}^4 n^{-4} + 4\delta\lambda_{m_1}^2 (\alpha_1 n^2 + D_{\nu})n^{-4} + 4\delta^2 - \overline{q}(1 + \frac{2}{3}\frac{\delta_0}{r})(n^2 - 1)}{(1 - \frac{2}{3}\frac{\delta_0}{r})\lambda_{m_1}^2 (1 + n^{-2}) - 2\delta N}$$

$$N = (n^2 - 0.75 + 0.25n^{-2})$$
(1.17)

p = 0

,

$$\overline{q} = \varepsilon_1 (1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\delta_0}{r})^{-1} (n^2 - 1) \left[1 + \frac{m_1^4 \lambda_1^4 \varepsilon_1^{-1}}{n^4 (n^2 - 1)^2} (1, 62 \frac{\delta_0}{r} \frac{\alpha_1 n^2 + D_v}{m_1^2} + 0, 656 (\frac{\delta_0}{r})^2 \frac{n^4}{m_1^4})\right]$$
(1.18)

$$D_{v} = r_{2} - \frac{1}{2}r_{3}$$

$$\int_{1}^{-1} v^{1/4} \sim f^{-1} [2], \qquad \overline{q}(n)$$

$$m = 1, n = 2.$$

$$\overline{q} / \overline{q}_{\infty}^{*} = (1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{u_{0}}{r})^{-1} \{1 + \frac{\lambda_{1}^{4} V_{1}^{-1}}{144} [1 + 1.62 \frac{u_{0}}{r} (4r_{1} + D_{v}) + 10.496 (\frac{u_{0}}{r})^{2}]\}, \ \overline{q}_{\infty}^{*} = 3v_{1} \qquad (1.19)$$

$$\Lambda = \lambda_{m_{1}}^{2} \qquad (1.17).$$

,

,  $m_1$ 

 $p_{(1)}$ 

Λ,  $p_{(1)}.$  $(\Lambda)$  $p'_{\Lambda}(\Lambda) = 0.$ • ,  $\Lambda$  :

$$\Lambda^2 - B\Lambda - C = 0$$

$$C > 0, B > 0 (\overline{q} \le 0), \qquad , \qquad \Lambda = \frac{1}{2} (B + \sqrt{B^2 + 4AC}) .$$

$$p(n \ge 2)$$

*n* = 2,

,

$$p_* = \frac{6\varepsilon_1^{1/2}}{5K_0} [\omega(n=2) + \frac{8}{\pi^2} \frac{\delta_0}{r} \lambda_1^2 \varepsilon_1^{-1/2} (0, 221K_0^{-1} + \frac{1}{3}(\alpha_1 + 0, 25D_{\nu}))]$$
(1.20)

$$\check{S}(n=2) = \sqrt{1 + 4(\frac{2}{f})^4 (\frac{\mathsf{U}_0}{r})^2}_1^4 \mathsf{V}_1^{-1} B(n=2) - \frac{q_1}{3\mathsf{V}}, q_1 = \overline{q}K_1, N_1 = Nn^{-2}$$

$$B(n) = [N_1^2 \alpha_n^{-2} + 2(\alpha_1 + D_v n^{-2})N_1 \alpha_n^{-1} + 1](n^2 - 1)^{-2}, \alpha_n = K_0(1 + n^{-2})$$
(1.21)

$$\Lambda = 12 \mathsf{v}_1^{1/2} (\check{\mathsf{S}}(n=2) + 0, 179 K_0^{-1})_1^2 \mathsf{v}_1^{-1/2} \frac{\mathsf{u}_0}{r}), \quad K_0 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\mathsf{u}_0}{r}, \quad K_1 = 1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\mathsf{u}_0}{r}$$
(1.22)

$$\delta_0 = 0, q = 0$$
 (1.20) - [2]  
 $p^* = 6V_1^{1/2} / 5.$ 

$$m_2 = m + 2i$$
  $(i = 1, 2, ..., i = -1, -2, ..., |i| = (m - 1/2))$ ,  
,  $m$ .

 $m_2$ 

m,

,

,

$$a, b, c \qquad (1.14), (1.15),$$

$$a, b, c \qquad 1 \qquad m, \ 3 \qquad m = 2i,$$

$$a = g_m^2 g_{m+2i}^2 - e_m^2 e_{m+2i}^2, \ b = (g_{m+2i}^2 g_m^1 + g_m^2 g_{m+2i}^1) - (e_{m+2i}^2 e_m^1 + e_m^2 e_{m+2i}^1) \qquad (1.23)$$

$$c = g_m^1 g_{m+2i}^1 - e_m^1 e_{m+2i}^1$$

$$n = 2 (\qquad m \quad i)$$

$$g_m^2 g_{m+2i}^2 >> e_m^2 e_{m+2i}^2, \ g_m^1 g_{m+2i}^i >> |e_m^1 e_{m+2i}^i|, \ g_{m+2i}^1 g_m^2 >> |e_{m+2i}^1 e_m^2| \ (j = 1, 2)$$

$$a = g_{m}^{2} g_{m+2i}^{2} , b = g_{m}^{1} g_{m+2i}^{2} + g_{m}^{2} g_{m+2i}^{1} , c = g_{m}^{1} g_{m+2i}^{2}$$
(1.24)

$$p_{(2)} = \frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \approx \frac{g_m^1}{g_m^2} = p_{(1)}$$
(1.25)

$$m$$
 (1.6), (1.6), (1.6),

 $A_m, A_{m+2i}$  ...

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[nl+a,

 $\begin{array}{cccc} K_{1} & K_{2} - \\ (n+1)l], (K_{1} > K_{2}). \end{array}$ 

$$*(x,t)/t \qquad p(x,t) \qquad [7]:$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega_*(x,t)}{\partial t} = K_{\omega}(x) \left( \frac{p(x,t)}{\tilde{p}} \right) , \quad (2)$$

$$(x,t) - p$$

(*x*,*y*),

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$$u_{z}(x,t) + \omega_{*}(x,t) = D(t)$$
(3)

l

 $u_z(x,t)$  –

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$$z = 0$$

$$P(t) = \int_0^l p(x,t)dx \tag{4}$$

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p(x,t).

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f(x,t)

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f(x,t) t , ,

2.

[8]:

$$\epsilon_{x'} + T_{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \epsilon_{x'}}{\partial t} = \frac{1 - v^{2}}{E} \left( \sigma_{x'} + T_{\sigma} \frac{\partial \sigma_{x'}}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{v(1 + v)}{E} \left( \sigma_{z'} + T_{\sigma} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z'}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\epsilon_{z'} + T_{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \epsilon_{z'}}{\partial t} = \frac{1 - v^{2}}{E} \left( \sigma_{z'} + T_{\sigma} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z'}}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{v(1 + v)}{E} \left( \sigma_{x'} + T_{\sigma} \frac{\partial \sigma_{x'}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\gamma_{x'z'} + T_{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \gamma_{x'z'}}{\partial t} = \frac{1 + v}{E} \left( \tau_{x'z'} + T_{\sigma} \frac{\partial \tau_{x'z'}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$E - \frac{1 + v}{E} \left( \tau_{x'z'} + T_{\sigma} \frac{\partial \tau_{x'z'}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$E - \frac{1 + v}{E} \left( \tau_{x'z'} + T_{\sigma} \frac{\partial \tau_{x'z'}}{\partial t} \right)$$

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$$E - \frac{1 + v}{E} \left( \tau_{x'z'} + T_{\sigma} \frac{\partial \tau_{x'z'}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$E - \frac{1 + v}{E} \left( \tau_{x'z'} + T_{\sigma} \frac{\partial \tau_{x'z'}}{\partial t} \right)$$

 $_{ij}-T_{v}V_{ij}/x$ 

$$u_{i} - T_{\varepsilon}V \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x} = \mathbf{A} \left[ p(x) - T_{\sigma}V \frac{\partial p(x)}{\partial x} \right]$$
(6)

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(2) - (4), (6) , \*(x,t)/t = D

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p(x,t) (2)

t

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$$p_{\infty}(x) = \lim_{t \to \infty} p(x,t), \quad p_{\infty}(x) = \begin{cases} p_1 = \tilde{p} \left( \frac{D_{\infty}}{K_{\omega 1}} \right)^{1/\alpha}, & x \in [nl, a+nl] \\ p_2 = \tilde{p} \left( \frac{D_{\infty}}{K_{\omega 2}} \right)^{1/\alpha}, & x \notin [nl, a+nl] \end{cases}$$
(7)

$$V, \qquad \Omega \qquad D$$

$$p_{2}(x) \qquad u_{z}(x)$$

$$x. \qquad , \qquad A[p(x)]$$

$$K(-x)$$

K(-*x*) [9]

:

$$K(\xi - x) = -\frac{2(1 - v^2)}{\pi E} \ln 2 \left| \sin \frac{\pi(\xi - x)}{l} \right|$$
(8)

$$u_{z}^{(\infty)}(x) = -\frac{2(1-\nu^{2})}{\pi E} \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{a} p_{1} \ln 2 \left| \sin \frac{\pi(\xi-x)}{l} \right| d\xi + \int_{a}^{l} p_{2} \ln 2 \left| \sin \frac{\pi(\xi-x)}{l} \right| d\xi + \\ + \frac{1}{(1-e^{-\frac{l}{T_{\varepsilon}V}})} \left( 1 - \frac{T_{\sigma}}{T_{\varepsilon}} \right) \Delta p \int_{0}^{l} e^{-\frac{\chi}{T_{\varepsilon}V}} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(\pi(a-(x+\chi))/l)}{\sin(\pi(-(x+\chi)/l))} \right| d\chi \\ p = p_{2} - p_{1}. \end{cases}$$

$$(9)$$

\*(x,t).

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 $t \in [\tau_{1}, \tau_{2}] \qquad [1-4]:$   $\sigma_{13,3} = 0, \quad \sigma_{23,3} = 0, \quad \sigma_{13,1} + \sigma_{23,2} = 0 \qquad (1)$   $D_{ij} = \partial \varepsilon_{ij} / \partial t$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
\upsilon_{i} &= \partial u_{i} / \partial t - \\
D_{11} &= \upsilon_{1,1} = 0, \quad D_{22} = \upsilon_{2,2} = 0, \quad D_{33} = \upsilon_{3,3} = 0 \\
D_{12} &= \frac{1}{2} \Big( \upsilon_{1,2} + \upsilon_{2,1} \Big) = 0, \quad D_{13} = \frac{1}{2} \Big( \upsilon_{1,3} + \upsilon_{3,1} \Big), \quad D_{23} = \frac{1}{2} \Big( \upsilon_{2,3} + \upsilon_{3,2} \Big) \\
&- \\
\sigma_{13} &= 2G(I + N_{\tau_{0}(x_{1}, x_{2})})\varepsilon_{13}, \quad \sigma_{23} = 2G(I + N_{\tau_{0}(x_{1}, x_{2})})\varepsilon_{23} \\
&- \\
\tau_{0}(x_{1}, x_{2}) &= \begin{cases} \tau_{0}, & (x_{1}, x_{2}) \in \Omega_{1} \\ \tau^{*}(x_{1}, x_{2}), & (x_{1}, x_{2}) \in \Omega^{*}(t) \end{cases} \\
&\left(I + N_{\tau_{0}(x_{1}, x_{2})}\right)^{-1} = \Big(I - L_{\tau_{0}(x_{1}, x_{2})}\Big), \quad L_{s}f(t) = \int_{s}^{t} f(\tau)K_{1}(t, \tau)d\tau
\end{aligned}$$
(2)

$$(x_1, x_2) \in L_{\sigma}(t): \quad \sigma_{13}n_1 + \sigma_{23}n_2 = 0$$
 (4)

$$(x_1, x_2) \in L(t): \sigma_{13} = \sigma_{13}^*, \sigma_{23} = \sigma_{23}^*, \sigma_{13}^* n_1 + \sigma_{23}^* n_2 = 0 \quad (t = \tau^*(x_1, x_2); \quad (5))$$
$$\Omega(t) -$$

$$M(t) = \iint_{\Omega(t)} (x_1 \sigma_{23} - x_2 \sigma_{13}) dx_1 dx_2, \quad \iint_{\Omega(t)} \sigma_{13} dx_1 dx_2 = \iint_{\Omega(t)} \sigma_{23} dx_1 dx_2 = 0$$
(6)

$$n = \{n_1, n_2\} - ,$$

$$\Omega^*(t) = \Omega(t) \setminus \Omega_1 - ,$$

$$($$

$$D^*_{ii}(x_1, x_2) = \sigma_{ii}(x_1, x_2, \tau^*(x_1, x_2)) - ,$$

$$L^*(t)$$

, 
$$G$$
 — ;  $K_1(t,\tau)$  — ;  $I$  — .

$$\tau_0 \le t \le \tau_1$$

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 $\tau_0(x_1, x_2)$ ,

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[3, 4], *t*: (1)–(6) -

$$S_{13,1} + S_{23,2} = 0$$

$$D_{13} = \frac{1}{2} (v_{1,3} + v_{3,1}), D_{23} = \frac{1}{2} (v_{2,3} + v_{3,2})$$

$$S_{13} = 2D_{13}, S_{23} = 2D_{23}, \quad S_{ij} = \partial \sigma_{ij}^{0} / \partial t$$

$$(x_{1}, x_{2}) \in L(t): \quad S_{13}n_{1} + S_{23}n_{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dM^{0}(t)}{dt} = \iint_{\Omega(t)} (x_{1}S_{23} - x_{2}S_{13})dx_{1}dx_{2} + \iint_{L'(t)} (x_{1}\sigma_{23}^{*} - x_{2}\sigma_{13}^{*})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$S_{ij} \quad v_{i} \qquad [4, 5]:$$

$$v_{1} = -\theta_{i}'(t)x_{2}x_{3}, \quad v_{2} = \theta_{i}'(t)(v_{1}x_{3}, \quad v_{3} = \theta_{i}'(t)\varphi(x_{1}, x_{2}, t))$$

$$S_{13} = \theta_{i}'(t)(\varphi_{.1} - x_{2}), \quad S_{23} = \theta_{i}'(t)(\varphi_{.2} + x_{1})$$

$$\varphi(x_{1}, x_{2}, t) \qquad (x_{1}, x_{2}, t) \qquad (x_{1}, x_{2}, t)$$

$$(x_{1}, x_{2}) \in L(t): \quad \partial \varphi / \partial \mathbf{n} = x_{2}n_{1} - x_{1}n_{2}$$

$$, \qquad \varphi(x_{1}, x_{2}, t)$$

 $\Omega_1$ 

 $\varphi(x_1, x_2, t)$ ).

$$L_1$$
 (

(8)

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$$\frac{dM^{0}(t)}{dt} = \theta'_{t}(t) \iint_{\Omega(t)} \left( x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{1}\varphi_{,2} - x_{2}\varphi_{,1} \right) dx_{1} dx_{2} + \iint_{L^{*}(t)} \left( x_{1}\sigma_{23}^{*} - x_{2}\sigma_{13}^{*} \right) dl$$
(9)

.

$$\begin{array}{l} & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\$$

$$S_{13,1} + S_{23,2} = 0$$

$$D_{13} = \frac{1}{2} (\upsilon_{1,3} + \upsilon_{3,1}), D_{23} = \frac{1}{2} (\upsilon_{2,3} + \upsilon_{3,2})$$

$$S_{13} = 2D_{13}, S_{23} = 2D_{23}$$

$$(11)$$

$$(x_1, x_2) \in L(t) : n_1 S_{13} + n_2 S_{23} = 0$$

$$\frac{dM^0(t)}{dt} = \iint_{\Omega(t)} (x_1 S_{23} - x_2 S_{13}) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2, t) \qquad L(t)$$

( ., ., [6])

 $t = \tau_2$ .

:

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2, t) = \left(\frac{3x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3}{dt}\right) / \left(\frac{6a(t)}{dt}\right)$$

$$M(t), \qquad \frac{dM^0(t)}{dt}$$

 $\frac{dM^{0}(t)}{dt} = \frac{M'_{t}(t)}{G(t)} + \int_{\tau_{0}(x_{1},x_{2})}^{t} \frac{\partial M(t)}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \omega(t,\tau)}{\partial t} d\tau + M(\tau_{0}(x_{1},x_{2})) \frac{\partial \omega(t,\tau_{0}(x_{1},x_{2}))}{\partial t}$  $\theta'_{t}(t) = \frac{5}{9\sqrt{3}a^{4}(t)} \frac{dM^{0}(t)}{dt} .$  $S_{13} \quad S_{23}$  $\upsilon_{1} = -\theta'_{t}(t)x_{2}x_{3} , \quad \upsilon_{2} = \theta'_{t}(t)x_{1}x_{3}, \quad \upsilon_{3} = \theta'_{t}(t)(3x_{1}^{2}x_{2} - x_{2}^{3})/(6a(t))$  $S_{13} = \frac{5(x_{1} - a(t))x_{2}}{9\sqrt{3}a^{5}(t)} \frac{dM^{0}(t)}{dt}, \quad S_{23} = \frac{5(x_{1}^{2} + 2a(t)x_{1} - x_{2}^{2})}{18\sqrt{3}a^{5}(t)} \frac{dM^{0}(t)}{dt}$ 

[3, 4].

$$t = \tau_2$$
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[1-6].

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 $\Pi = \left\{ -\infty < x < \infty, -h < x < h \right\}$ (E, v),1. Oxyz Ox,  $\omega = \{ y = 0, -a < x < a \}$ 2*a* . ,  $\omega_{+} = \{ y = +0, -a < x < a \}$  $p_+(x)$ ,  $\omega_{-} = \{ y = -0, -a < x < a \}$ (-b,b)(b < a) $\tilde{P}$ , δ. ,  $p_{_+}(x)$ •  $\tilde{P}$ ,  $(-a,-b) \cup (b,a)$  $y = \pm h$ . *P* . ,

•••

,

.

:  

$$X_{\pm}(x) = T_{\pm}(x) + i\Sigma_{\pm}(x) \quad (x \in R); \quad R = \{y = 0; -\infty < x < \infty\}$$

$$X(x) = X_{+}(x) - X_{-}(x) = T_{+}(x) - T_{-}(x) + i[\Sigma_{+}(x) - \Sigma_{-}(x)]$$

$$\Omega(x) = X_{+}(x) + X_{-}(x) = T_{+}(x) + T_{-}(x) + i[\Sigma_{+}(x) + \Sigma_{-}(x)]$$
(4)

$$w_{\pm}(x,\pm 0) = \frac{du_{\pm}(x,\pm 0)}{dx} + i\frac{dv_{\pm}(x,\pm 0)}{dx} \quad (x \in R); \quad R = \{y = 0; -\infty < x < \infty\}$$
  
$$w(x) = w_{\pm}(x,\pm 0) - w_{\pm}(x,-0); \quad h(x) = w_{\pm}(x,\pm 0) + w_{\pm}(x,-0)$$
  
$$\vdots$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{du_{+}(x,+0)}{dx} - \frac{du_{-}(x,-0)}{dx} = \begin{cases} \varphi(x) & (|x| < a) \\ 0 & (|x| > a) \end{cases}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \frac{dv_{+}(x,+0)}{dx} - \frac{dv_{-}(x,-0)}{dx} = \begin{cases} \Psi(x) & (|x| < a) \\ 0 & (|x| > a) \end{cases}$$

$$x, \qquad (3)$$

(1)-(2)

$$\begin{cases}
\hat{w}_{+}(\lambda) = -ia_{1}(\lambda)\hat{X}_{+}(\lambda) - ib_{2}(\lambda)\overline{\hat{X}}_{+}(-\lambda) - (c_{1}(\lambda) + d_{1}(\lambda))P \\
\hat{w}_{-}(\lambda) = -ia_{2}(\lambda)\hat{X}_{-}(\lambda) + ib_{2}(\lambda)\hat{X}_{-}(-\lambda) + (c_{2}(\lambda) + d_{2}(\lambda))P
\end{cases}$$
(6)

$$(4)-(5)$$
  $\hat{\Omega}()$ 

 $\hat{h}(\})$ 

$$\begin{split} \hat{\Omega}(\lambda) &= -i\frac{2\mu}{1-\nu}\frac{\mathrm{sh}(2\lambda h)\Delta(\lambda)}{\mathrm{sh}^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2}h^{2}}\hat{W}(\lambda) - i\frac{4\mu}{1-\nu}\frac{\lambda h\Delta(\lambda)}{\mathrm{sh}^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2}h^{2}}\overline{W}(-\lambda) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{1-\nu}\frac{\mathrm{sh}(2\lambda h)[\lambda^{2}h^{2} + (1-2\nu)\mathrm{sh}^{2}(\lambda h)]}{\mathrm{sh}^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2}h^{2}}\hat{X}(\lambda) - \frac{2}{1-\nu}\frac{\nu h[\lambda^{2}h^{2} + (1-2\nu)\mathrm{sh}^{2}(\lambda h)]}{\mathrm{sh}^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2}h^{2}}\overline{X}(-\lambda) - \\ &- i\frac{4[\mathrm{sh}(\lambda h) + \lambda h\mathrm{ch}(\lambda h)]}{\mathrm{sh}(2\lambda h) + 2\lambda h}P \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \hat{h}(\lambda) &= -\frac{1}{1-\nu} \frac{\sin(2\lambda h) [\lambda^2 h^2 + (1-2\nu) \sin^2(\lambda h)]}{\sin^2(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^2 h^2} \hat{W}(\lambda) - \\ -\frac{2}{1-\nu} \frac{\nu h[\lambda^2 h^2 + (1-2\nu) \sin^2(\lambda h)]}{\sin^2(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^2 h^2} \times \\ &\times \bar{W}(-\lambda) - i \frac{1}{2\mu(1-\nu)} \frac{\sin(2\lambda h) [H_1(\lambda) H_2(\lambda) + 4(1-\nu)^2 \lambda^2 h^2]}{\Delta(\lambda) [\sin^2(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^2 h^2]} \bar{X}(-\lambda) - \frac{2}{\mu} \frac{A_0(\lambda) B_0(\lambda) - (1-\nu) C_0(\lambda)}{\Delta(\lambda) [\sin(2\lambda h) + 2\lambda h]} P \\ &\times \frac{\lambda h[H_1(\lambda) H_2(\lambda) + 4(1-\nu)^2 \lambda^2 h^2]}{\Delta(\lambda) [\sin^2(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^2 h^2]} \bar{X}(-\lambda) - \frac{2}{\mu} \frac{A_0(\lambda) B_0(\lambda) - (1-\nu) C_0(\lambda)}{\Delta(\lambda) [\sin(2\lambda h) + 2\lambda h]} P \\ &H_1(\lambda) = \lambda^2 h^2 - (1-\nu) \sin(2\lambda h) + (1-2\nu) \sin^2(\lambda h); \\ &H_2(\lambda) = \lambda^2 h^2 + (1-\nu) \sin(2\lambda h) + (1-2\nu) \sin^2(\lambda h); \\ &H_2(\lambda) = \lambda^2 h^2 + (1-\nu) \sin(2\lambda h) + (1-2\nu) \sin^2(\lambda h); \\ &G_0(\lambda) = \lambda h \sin(\lambda h) [\sin(2\lambda h) + 2\lambda h] \\ &(4) - (5), \quad (7) \\ &: \\ \\ &G(x) = -\frac{\mu}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{w(s) ds}{s-x} - \frac{2\mu}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} K_{11}(x-s) w(s) ds - \\ &-\frac{2\mu}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{12}(x-s) \overline{w}(s) ds + i \frac{1-2\nu}{2\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{12}(x-s) \overline{X}(s) ds - \\ &-\frac{i}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{11}(x-s) X(s) ds + \frac{2i}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{12}(x-s) \overline{X}(s) ds - \\ &-\frac{i}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{12}(x-s) \overline{w}(s) ds + \frac{1-2\nu}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{12}(x-s) \overline{X}(s) ds + \\ &+\frac{2i}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{12}(x-s) \overline{w}(s) ds + \frac{3-4\nu}{4\pi\mu(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{11}(x-s) w(s) ds + \\ &+\frac{2i}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{12}(x-s) \overline{w}(s) ds + \frac{3-4\nu}{4\pi\mu(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} K_{22}(x-s) \overline{X}(s) ds - \\ &-\frac{2P}{\pi\mu} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{(L_0(\lambda) B_0(\lambda) - (1-\nu) C_0(\lambda)) [\cos \lambda x d\lambda}{\Delta(\lambda) [\sin(2\lambda h) + 2\lambda h]}; \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{11}(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\Delta(\lambda) \operatorname{sh}(2\lambda h)}{\operatorname{sh}^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2}h^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \right\} \sin \lambda x d\lambda; \quad K_{12}(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda h \Delta(\lambda) \sin \lambda x d\lambda}{\operatorname{sh}^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2}h^{2}}$$
$$K_{21}(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\operatorname{sh}(2\lambda h) [H_{1}(\lambda) H_{2}(\lambda) + 4(1 - \nu)^{2}\lambda^{2}h^{2}]}{\Delta(\lambda) [\operatorname{sh}^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2}h^{2}]} - \frac{3 - 4\nu}{2} \right\} \sin \lambda x d\lambda$$
$$K_{22}(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda h [H_{1}(\lambda) H_{2}(\lambda) + 4(1-\nu)^{2} \lambda^{2} h^{2}]}{\Delta(\lambda) [sh^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2} h^{2}]} \sin \lambda x d\lambda;$$
  

$$L_{12}(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda h [\lambda^{2} h^{2} + (1-2\nu) sh^{2}(\lambda h)]}{sh^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2} h^{2}} \sin \lambda x d\lambda$$
  

$$L_{11}(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{sh(2\lambda h) [\lambda^{2} h^{2} + (1-2\nu) sh^{2}(\lambda h)]}{sh^{2}(2\lambda h) - 4\lambda^{2} h^{2}} - \frac{1-2\nu}{2} \right\} \sin \lambda x d\lambda$$
  
(8) (-a, a), (-b,b),

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\mu}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{w(s)ds}{s-x} - \frac{2\mu}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} K_{11}(x-s)w(s)ds - \\ -\frac{2\mu}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} K_{12}(x-s)\overline{w}(s)ds - ip_{-}(x) + \frac{1-2\nu}{2\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-b}^{b} \frac{p_{-}(s)ds}{s-x} - \\ -\frac{1}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-b}^{b} L(x-s)p_{-}(s)ds = ip_{+}(x) + \frac{1-2\nu}{2\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{p_{+}(s)ds}{s-x} - \\ -\frac{1}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L(x-s)p_{+}(s)ds + i\frac{4P}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{[\operatorname{sh}(\lambda h) + \lambda \operatorname{hch}(\lambda h)]\cos\lambda xd\lambda}{\operatorname{sh}(2\lambda h) + 2\lambda h}; \quad (x \in (-a,a)) \\ -w(x) - i\frac{1-2\nu}{2\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{w(s)ds}{s-x} + \frac{i}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{11}(x-s)w(s)ds + \\ +\frac{2i}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{12}(x-s)\overline{w}(s)ds - i\frac{3-4\nu}{4\pi\mu(1-\nu)} \int_{-b}^{b} \frac{p_{-}(s)ds}{s-x} + \\ +\frac{i}{2\pi\mu(1-\nu)} \int_{-b}^{b} K_{2}(x-s)p_{-}(s)ds = 2w_{-}(x) - i\frac{3-4\nu}{4\pi\mu(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{p_{+}(s)ds}{s-x} + \\ +\frac{i}{2\pi\mu(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} K_{12}(x-s)p_{+}(s)ds + \\ +\frac{2P}{\pi\mu} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{[A_{0}(\lambda)B_{0}(\lambda) - (1-\nu)C_{0}(\lambda)]]\cos\lambda xd\lambda}; \quad (x \in (-b,b)) \end{cases}$$

$$L(x-s) = L_{11}(x-s) + 2L_{12}(x-s); \quad K_2(x-s) = K_{21}(x-s) + 2K_{22}(x-s).$$
(9)
$$\int_{-a}^{a} w(x)dx = 0$$
(10)

$$\int_{-b}^{b} p_{-}(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{a} p_{+}(x)dx = \tilde{P}$$
(11)

$$(8) , : :$$

$$\tau(x) + ip(x) = -\frac{\mu}{2\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{w(s)ds}{s-x} - \frac{\mu}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} K_{11}(x-s)w(s)ds - \frac{\mu}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} K_{12}(x-s)\overline{w}(s)ds + i\frac{1-2\nu}{4\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{X(s)ds}{s-x} - \frac{i}{2\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{11}(x-s)X(s)ds + \frac{i}{\pi(1-\nu)} \int_{-a}^{a} L_{12}(x-s)\overline{X}(s)ds - i\frac{2P}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{[\sinh(\lambda h) + \lambda hch(\lambda h)]\cos\lambda xd\lambda}{\sinh(2\lambda h) + 2\lambda h}; \quad (|x| > a)$$

$$(12)$$

(10)-(11). (9)-(11)  
(12).  
2. (9)-(11) (-a,a)  
(-1;1),  

$$\{_{0}(y) = \{ (ay), \ \mathbb{E}_{0}(y) = \mathbb{E}(ay), \ p_{0}(y) = p(by)/\sim$$
 (-1,1).  
(9)-(11) - [7, 8, 9]  
.

[7]  

$$k_1^{\pm} - ik_2^{\pm} = \mp \frac{\mu}{2i(1-\nu)} \lim_{x \to \pm a} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2}{a}} w(x) \right]$$

$$x = a, a$$

$$x = -a.$$

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- 9. Theocaric P.S., Iokamidis N.I. Numerical Integration Methods for the solution of singular Integral Equations. Quart. Appl. Math., vol XXXV, No1, pp. 173-185, 1977.

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 $0 \le x \le a, \ 0 < y < b, -h \le z \le h$ 



$$z = h: \quad \sigma_{33} = 0, \quad \sigma_{31} = X^{+}(x, y), \quad \sigma_{32} = 0$$
  

$$z = -h: \quad \sigma_{33} = 0, \quad \sigma_{31} = X^{-}(x, y), \quad \sigma_{32} = 0$$
  
[3], [4]: (1)

:

$$U_{1} = U - z \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{z}{2G} (X_{1} + \frac{z}{2h} X_{2}) + \frac{1}{G} g(z) \varphi_{1}$$

$$U_{2} = V - z \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{G} g(z) \varphi_{2}, \quad U_{3} = W, \quad g(z) = z(1 - \frac{z^{2}}{3h^{2}})$$

$$x, y, G - \qquad X_{1} = X^{+} - X^{-}, \quad X_{2} = X^{+} + X^{-}.$$
(2)

$$\frac{\partial T_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} + X_2 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial y} = 0$$
(3)

$$\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + hX_1 = N_1, \quad \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = N_2$$
(4)

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U,V,W-

1.

$$T_{1} = \int_{-h}^{h} \sigma_{11} dz, \quad T_{2} = \int_{-h}^{h} \sigma_{22} dz, \quad S = \int_{-h}^{h} \sigma_{12} dz$$

$$N_{1} = \int_{-h}^{h} \sigma_{13} dz, \quad N_{2} = \int_{-h}^{h} \sigma_{23} dz$$

$$M_{1} = \int_{-h}^{h} z \sigma_{11} dz, \quad M_{2} = \int_{-h}^{h} z \sigma_{22} dz, \quad H = \int_{-h}^{h} z \sigma_{12} dz$$
(5)

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2} (\varepsilon_{11} + v\varepsilon_{22}), \quad \sigma_{22} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2} (\varepsilon_{22} + v\varepsilon_{11}), \quad \sigma_{12} = 2G\varepsilon_{12}$$
(6)  
,  $E - ...$ 

 $\nu$  –

:  

$$\sigma_{13} = 2G\epsilon_{13}, \quad \sigma_{23} = 2G\epsilon_{23}$$
(7)  
(2), (6), (7)

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$
(8)

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2} \left[ \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - z \left( \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{z}{2G} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( X_1 + \frac{z}{2h} X_2 \right) + \frac{g(z)}{G} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$\sigma_{22} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2} \left[ \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - z \left( \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} \right) + v \frac{z}{2G} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( X_1 + \frac{z}{2h} X_2 \right) + \frac{g(z)}{G} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$

$$\sigma_{12} = G \left[ \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{z}{2G} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( X_1 + \frac{z}{2h} X_2 \right) + \frac{g(z)}{G} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$

$$\sigma_{13} = \frac{1}{2} \left( X_1 + \frac{z}{h} X_2 \right) + g' \varphi_1, \quad \sigma_{23} = g' \varphi_2 \tag{9}$$

$$T_{1} = C\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{h}{12G}\frac{\partial X_{2}}{\partial x}\right), \quad T_{2} = C\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{vh}{12G}\frac{\partial X_{2}}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$S = \frac{1 - v}{2}C\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{h}{12G}\frac{\partial X_{2}}{\partial y}\right)$$
(10)

$$C = \frac{2Eh}{1 - v^{2}}$$

$$M_{1} = -D\left[\frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x^{2}} + v\frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{1}{2G}\frac{\partial X_{1}}{\partial x} - \frac{4}{5G}\left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial y}\right)\right]$$

$$M_{2} = -D\left[\frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial y^{2}} + v\frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{v}{2G}\frac{\partial X_{1}}{\partial x} - \frac{4}{5G}\left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial x}\right)\right]$$

$$H = -(1 - v)D\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left[\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} - \frac{X_{1}}{4G} - \frac{2}{5G}\left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial x}\right)\right]$$

$$N_{1} = \frac{4h}{3}\varphi_{1} + hX_{1}, \quad N_{2} = \frac{4h}{3}\varphi_{2}$$
(11)

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$$D = \frac{2Eh^{3}}{3(1-v^{2})}$$

$$(10)$$

$$(3),$$

$$(3),$$

$$(3),$$

$$(3),$$

$$(3),$$

$$(1)$$

$$\Delta U + \Theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{2X_{2}}{(1-v)C} - \frac{\Theta h}{12G} \left[ \frac{\partial^{2} X_{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1-v}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} X_{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \right]$$

$$\Delta V + \Theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\Theta h}{12G} \frac{\partial^{2} X_{2}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\Theta = \frac{1+v}{1-v}$$

$$(12)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial y} = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial X_{1}}{\partial x}$$

$$D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Delta W - \frac{8h^{3}}{15} \left[ \Delta \varphi_{1} + \Theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{4h}{3} \varphi_{1} = \frac{4h^{3}}{3(1-\nu)} \left( \frac{\partial^{2} X_{1}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} X_{1}}{\partial y^{2}} \right)$$
(13)
$$D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Delta W - \frac{8h^{3}}{15} \left[ \Delta \varphi_{2} + \Theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{4h}{3} \varphi_{2} = \frac{4h^{3}}{3(1-\nu)} \left( \nu \frac{\partial^{2} X_{1}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} X_{1}}{\partial x \partial y} \right)$$
2.

(14) 
$$z = h \quad X^+ = \tau^+(x), \quad z = -h \quad X^- = 0$$
 (14)  
(14) (12) (13) :

$$\frac{d^{2}U_{0}}{dx^{2}} = -\frac{\tau^{+}}{C} - \frac{h}{12G} \frac{d^{2}\tau^{+}}{dx^{2}}, \qquad \frac{d\varphi_{1}}{dx} = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{d\tau^{+}}{dx}$$

$$D\frac{d^{3}W_{0}}{dx^{3}} - \frac{16h^{3}}{15(1-\nu)} \frac{d^{2}\varphi_{1}}{dx^{2}} + \frac{4}{3}h\varphi_{1} = \frac{4h^{3}}{3(1-\nu)} \frac{d^{2}\tau^{+}}{dx^{2}}$$
:
(15)

$$U_{0} = -\frac{1}{C} \int_{0}^{x} (x-\zeta)\tau^{+}(\zeta)d\zeta - \frac{h}{12G}\tau^{+} + C_{1}x + C_{2}, \qquad \varphi_{1} = -\frac{3}{4}\tau^{+} + C_{3}$$

$$W_{0} = \frac{8h^{3}}{15D(1-\nu)} \int_{0}^{x} \tau^{+}(\zeta)d\zeta + \frac{h}{2D} \int_{0}^{x} (x-\zeta)^{2}\tau^{+}(\zeta)d\zeta - \frac{2h}{9D}x^{3}C_{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2}C_{4} + C_{5}x + C_{6}$$
:
(16)

1. . .

:

$$x = 0, a \qquad U_0 = -\frac{h}{12G} \ddagger^+; \quad W_0 = 0; \quad \frac{dW_0}{dx} - \frac{4}{5G} \{_1 = \frac{\ddagger^+}{2G}$$
(17)  
$$\tau^+(x) = \tau_0 = \text{const} \qquad (17),$$

$$C_{i} (i = 1, 2, \dots 6),$$
(16), (15):  
$$U_{0} = \frac{\tau_{0}(1 - \nu)}{8G} \frac{a^{2}}{h} \left[ \frac{x}{a} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{a} \right) - \frac{2h^{2}}{3a^{2}(1 - \nu)} \right], \quad \varphi_{1} = -\frac{6h^{2}\tau_{0}}{a^{2}(1 - \nu)} \left[ 1 + \frac{48h^{2}}{5a^{2}(1 - \nu)} \right]^{-1}$$

$$W_0 = \frac{\tau_0 x}{2G} \left[ 1 + \frac{48h^2}{5a^2(1-\nu)} \right]^{-1} (1 - \frac{x}{a})(1 - \frac{2x}{a})$$
(18)

2. . .

(19)  $\begin{array}{c}
 (3): \\
 x = 0, a \quad U_1 \big|_{z=\pm z_0} = 0; \quad U_2 \big|_{z=\pm z_0} = 0; \quad U_3 = 0 \\
 (19)
\end{array}$ 

$$\tau^+(x) = \tau_0 = \text{const}$$
 (19),  
 $C_i \ (i = 1, 2, ...6),$  (16), (15)

[5],

$$U_{0} = \frac{\tau_{0}}{8G} \frac{a^{2}(1-\nu)}{h} \left[ \frac{x}{a} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{a} \right) - \frac{2z_{0}^{2}}{a^{2}(1-\nu)} \right]$$

$$\varphi_{1} = -\frac{6h^{2}\tau_{0}}{a^{2}(1-\nu)} \left[ 1 + \frac{12h^{2} - 4z_{0}^{2}}{a^{2}(1-\nu)} \right]^{-1}$$

$$W_{0} = \frac{\tau_{0}x}{2G} \left[ 1 + \frac{12h^{2} - 4z_{0}^{2}}{a^{2}(1-\nu)} \right]^{-1} (1 - \frac{x}{a})(1 - \frac{2x}{a})$$

$$, \qquad (20) \qquad (18) \qquad z_{0} = h/\sqrt{3}$$

$$, \qquad z_{0} = \sqrt{3/5}h - \qquad .$$

(14)

$$U = \frac{\tau_0 \left(1 - \nu\right)}{8G} \frac{ax}{h} \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$W = \frac{\tau_0 x}{2G} \left(1 + \frac{96h^2}{5a^2 \left(1 - \nu\right)}\right)^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2x}{a}\right)$$
[5],
(21)

[2],

№4. . 304-311.

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(7) (5),

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$$A_{i}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

$$sl:$$

$$0,5 \exp(-sl) + \exp(\frac{sl}{2}) \cdot \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}sl) = 0$$

$$, \quad (sl)_{0} \approx 1,85$$

$$V_{0} \approx 6,33 D(a_{0}\rho_{0}l^{3})^{-1}, \quad (sl)_{0} \approx 1,85$$

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**2.** (6),

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[1]. , (1)

(4),

•

(10),

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$$\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + s^3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \qquad w = w(x,t), \qquad s^3 = a_0 \rho_0 V D^{-1}$$
(9)

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \,, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = -\beta \, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \,, \quad x = 0 \,; \quad w = 0 \,, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = -\alpha \, \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial t^2} \,, \quad x = l \end{array}$$
(10)

$$\alpha = JD^{-1}, \quad \beta = mD^{-1}, \quad \alpha > 0, \quad \beta > 0$$
 (11)

$$\alpha$$
,  $\beta$  - ,  $J$  m,  $x = l$ 

,

,

,

$$f(x), (7)$$

(12),

x

$$A_i$$
,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ .

 $\omega^2$ :

$$\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}A(r) - (\tilde{\beta}B_{1}(r) + \tilde{\alpha}B_{2}(r))r\omega^{2} + r^{4}C(r) = 0$$

$$A(r) = \operatorname{ch}(r) - \exp(0,5r) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r\right) - \exp(-0,5r) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r\right)$$

$$B_{1}(r) = 2\operatorname{sh}(0,5r) \cdot \left(\operatorname{ch}(0,5r) - \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r\right)\right)$$

$$B_{2}(r) = -0,5 \exp(-r) + \exp(0,5r) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r\right)$$
(13)

$$C(r) = 0,5 \exp(-r) + \exp(0,5r) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r\right); r = sl; \tilde{\alpha} = \alpha l; \tilde{\beta} = \beta l^{3}$$

 $sl \in \{1, 85; 5, 43; ...; (2n+1)\pi/\sqrt{3}; ...\}, \quad k \in [0, \infty), \quad k = \tilde{\alpha} (\tilde{\beta})^{-1}.$ 

•

,  
$$(sl)_0 \approx 1.85$$
,  $V_0 \approx 6.33 D(a_0 \rho_0 l^3)^{-1}$ .

$$k \in [0,\infty)$$
.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k \ (k \in [0;0,1)) & & \\ & e & k \approx 0,1 \\ sl \in (5,83;7,12) \colon & (sl) \ \approx 5,83 & (sl) \approx 7,12 \end{array}$$

$$k \approx 0,1 \qquad V \approx 198D(a_0\rho_0 l^3)^{-1} \qquad k \approx 1$$

$$(sl) \approx 5,68 \qquad k \approx 1 \qquad V \approx 184D(a_0\rho_0 l^3)^{-1} \qquad k \approx 10$$

$$(sl) \approx 6,31$$

$$V \approx 251, 2D(a_0\rho_0 l^3)^{-1}, \qquad , \qquad k$$
  
,  $k \to \infty$   
,  $(sl) \approx 6, 64$   
,  $V \approx 293D(a_0\rho_0 l^3)^{-1}.$ 

. 
$$k = \infty$$
 ( $\tilde{\alpha} \neq 0, \, \tilde{\beta} = 0$ )  
 $\omega^2 = \infty$   $sl \in \{3, 02; 6, 64; ...; (n + 5/6)2\pi/\sqrt{3}; ...\}$ ,

,

(*sl*) 
$$\approx 3,02$$
  
 $V \approx 27,54D(a_0\rho_0 l^3)^{-1},$ 

[5].

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:

$$y_{\mu} = 0, \qquad y_{\mu} = 0, \qquad y_{$$

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$$\frac{1}{1-2\varepsilon}\operatorname{grad}\operatorname{div}\mathbf{u} + \nabla^2\mathbf{u} = 0 \tag{1}$$

,

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$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0} \tag{2}$$

,

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,

$$\frac{\in}{1-2\in} \mathbf{n} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{n} \times \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{u} = 0$$
(3)

**n**- ,  
, [1],  
$$u_k(r, θ, φ) = r^λ ξ_k(θ, φ)$$
 (k = 1,2,3) (4)

[2,3]:

;

;

$$u_{k}(r,\theta,\phi) = r^{\eta} \rho_{1}^{\alpha_{1}} \rho_{2}^{\alpha_{2}} \cdots \rho_{n}^{\alpha_{n}} \xi_{k}(\theta,\phi) \qquad (k = 1,2,3)$$

$$(5)$$

*n* -

, 
$$\rho_i(r, \theta, \phi)$$
  $(i = 1, 2, ..., n)$ 

i -

 $\rho_i(r,\theta,\phi)$ 

(7)

,

$$\rho_i(r,\theta,\phi) = r\beta^{1/2} \tag{6}$$

$$\beta_{i} = 1 - [\cos\theta\cos\theta_{i} + \sin\theta\sin\theta_{i}\cos(\varphi - \varphi_{i})]^{2}$$
  

$$\theta = \theta_{i}, \varphi = \varphi_{i}, \qquad i - \qquad (5)$$
  

$$u_{k}(r, \theta, \varphi) = r^{\lambda}(\beta_{1}^{\alpha_{1}}(\theta, \varphi)\beta_{2}^{\alpha_{2}}(\theta, \varphi)\dots\beta_{n}^{\alpha_{n}}(\theta, \varphi))^{1/2}\xi_{k}(\theta, \varphi) \qquad (7)$$

(1),  

$$\xi_k(\theta, \phi) \qquad \lambda$$
  
 $L_k(\lambda, \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = 0 \qquad (k = 1, 2, 3)$ 
(8)

(2), (3) (7)  

$$\xi_k = 0, M_k(\lambda, \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = 0$$
 (k = 1, 2, 3) (9)

[4], S,

(8)

Ĵ



 $\int_{S} \sum_{j=1}^{3} L_j(\lambda, \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \cdot \psi_j dS = 0$ (10) (10) ( ).

.



( .) V , k S , ( . .). , t  $F[S_t, E_{ijmn}^k] = \max_{V_t} f(\sigma_{ij}, \varepsilon_{ij})$ S V (11) ,  $E_{ijmn}^k$  - $S_t$  $V_t$  - $V, f(\sigma_{ij}, \varepsilon_{ij})$ *k* - $S_t$  $x \in S_t^*: \quad S_t(x) = S_t^*(x)$ (12)  $x \in V_t^*$ :  $S_t(x) \subset V_t^*(x)$ (13)  $S_t^*(x), V_t^*(x) S_t$ (12) - (13) (11),  $S_t$ . (11) (11)  $S_t$ (12) - (13) (  $E^k_{ijmn}$  ) (12) – (13), . . [5] ( ). ,

( ),

 $\operatorname{Re}_n$ 

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$$\begin{array}{l} , & (1) \\ \left\{ x \left( t_*, \left[ \cdot \right], \vartheta, \omega \right), \quad \omega \in \Omega \right\}. & x \left( t_*, \left[ \cdot \right], \vartheta, \omega \right) \\ \omega \in \Omega. \end{array}$$

(1)

$$M_k(\vartheta_k) - , \qquad R^n.$$

$$M_k(\vartheta_k)$$
  $\vartheta_k$ . [2],

$$x(t,\omega) = X[t,t_0]x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t X[t,\tau]f(\tau,u,v)d\xi(t,\omega)$$
(4)
$$\xi(t,\omega),$$

 $X[t,\tau]$  – (4), (1)  $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}_k$  .  $(t_*, x_*)$  $x\left[\vartheta_{k},t_{*},x_{*},u_{0},\omega\right]\in M_{k}\left(\vartheta_{k}\right), \ k\in I,$  $U_0 \div u_0(t, \check{S}),$ ( . .) (2). [4–6] , *m* [3], ,  $\varepsilon_{0}(t_{*}, x_{*}, x_{1}, x_{s-1}, \{\vartheta_{k}\}, \omega) = \max_{\|l\| \le 1} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{s-1} l'_{k} x_{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{s-1} \min_{-p_{k} \in M_{k}} l'_{k} p_{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_{k}, t_{*} \right] x_{*} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_$  $+ \int_{t}^{9_{m}} \min_{u \in P} \max_{v \in Q} \sum_{k=1}^{m} l'_{k} \overline{\overline{X}} \left[ 9_{k}, \tau \right] f(\tau, u, v) d\xi + \sum_{k=s}^{m} \min_{-P_{k} \in M_{k}} l'_{k} p_{k} \right]$ (5)  $\varepsilon_0(t_*, x_*, x_1, ..., x_{l-1}, \{\vartheta_k\}, \omega) = 0,$ (5) [3-6]. (1),  $t_* \in \left[\vartheta_{l-1}, \vartheta_l\right),$  $\{t_*, x_*\}$  –  $\overline{X}[t,\tau]$   $\overline{\overline{X}}[t,\tau]$  $x_j, j = 1, ..., l - 1,$ : (5)  $\varepsilon_0(t, x(t, \omega), \{\vartheta_k\}, \omega) = 0$  .  $t \in [t_*, \vartheta_m],$  $k \in I \ x(\vartheta_k, \omega) \in M_k$  . [3–6].

ω.

$$dz = f(z,t)dt + q(z,t)d\xi(t, )$$
(6)

$$\varepsilon(z,t)$$
 t  $z$ .

$$\varepsilon(z,t)$$
 [1, 2, 7]

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 $\left\{ l_{k}^{0}
ight\}$ 

$$d\varepsilon = \left[\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z_{i}} f_{i} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2}\varepsilon}{\partial z_{i} \partial z_{j}} q_{ik} q_{jk}\right] dt + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z_{i}} (qd\xi)_{i}$$

$$\vee (\cdot) -$$

$$(7)$$

$$(\vartheta_{k-1}, \vartheta_k) : :$$

$$\epsilon(\cdot) = \sum_{k=1}^{l-1} l_k^{\prime 0} x_k^0 + \sum_{k=1}^m \min_{-p_k \in M_k} l_k^{\prime 0} p_k + \sum_{k=l}^m l_k^{\prime 0} \overline{X} [\vartheta_k, t] x +$$

$$+ \int_{t_*}^{\vartheta_m} \min_{u \in P} \max_{v \in Q} \sum_{k=1}^m l_k^{\prime 0} \overline{\overline{X}} [\vartheta_k, \tau] f(\tau, u, v) d\xi(\tau, \omega)$$

$$(8)$$

$$y = \int_{t_*}^{\vartheta_m} \min_{u \in P} \max_{v \in Q} \sum_{k=1}^m l_k'^0 \overline{\overline{X}} \left[ \vartheta_k, \tau \right] f(\tau, u, v) d\xi(\tau, \omega)$$
(9)

$$\varepsilon(\cdot) = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{l-1} l_k'^0 x_k^0 + \sum_{k=1}^m \min_{-p_k \in M_k} l_k'^0 p_k + \sum_{k=l}^m l_k'^0 \overline{X} \left[\vartheta_k, t\right] x + y\right]$$
(10)

*x*, *y* 

$$dx = A(t)xdt + f(\tau, u, v)d\xi(t, )$$
(11)

$$dy = -\min_{u \in P} \max_{v \in Q} \sum_{k=1}^{m} l_k^{\prime 0} \overline{\overline{X}} \left[ \vartheta_k, \tau \right] f\left(\tau, u, v\right) d\xi(\tau, \omega)$$
(12)

z = (x, y)

$$\varepsilon(\cdot) = R_1 + R_2 z, \qquad (13)$$

$$R_{1} = \sum_{k=1}^{l-1} l_{k}^{\prime 0} x_{k}^{0} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} \min_{-p_{k} \in M_{k}} l_{k}^{\prime 0} p_{k} , R_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=l}^{m} l_{k}^{\prime 0} \overline{X} [\vartheta_{k}, t] \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$dz = A_{1}(t, z) dt + Q_{1}(t, z) d\xi(t, \omega), \qquad A_{1}(t, z) = \begin{pmatrix} A(t) x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_{1}(t, z) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\tau, u, v) \\ -\min_{u \in P} \max_{v \in Q} \sum_{k=1}^{m} l_{k}^{\prime 0} \overline{X} [\vartheta_{k}, \tau] f(\tau, u, v) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_{k}^{0} \qquad , \qquad l_{k}^{0} \qquad , \qquad .$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial t} z = \begin{pmatrix} -\sum_{k=l}^{m} l_{k}^{\prime 0} \overline{X} [\vartheta_{k}, t] A(t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} z \qquad (14)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} = R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=l}^{m} l_k^{\prime 0} \overline{X} \left[ \vartheta_k, t \right] \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$1 \qquad ([_{k-1}, [_k]) \qquad (15)$$

$$\max_{\mathbf{v}\in\mathcal{Q}}\sum_{k=1}^{m}l_{k}^{\prime0}\overline{\bar{X}}\left[\vartheta_{k},t\right]f\left(\tau,u^{0},\mathbf{v}\right)e\left(t,\omega\right) = \min_{u\in\mathcal{P}}\max_{\mathbf{v}\in\mathcal{Q}}\sum_{k=1}^{m}l_{k}^{\prime0}\overline{\bar{X}}\left[\vartheta_{k},\tau\right]f\left(\tau,u,\mathbf{v}\right)e\left(t,\omega\right)$$
(17)
$$\frac{d\varepsilon(\cdot)}{dt} < 0 \qquad .$$

$$2. t \in [t_0, \vartheta_m) .$$

$$U_0 \doteq u_0(t, \omega), \varepsilon_0(t, x, \omega) > 0 (17),$$

$$l_k^{\prime 0}(\cdot) - (5), \varepsilon_0(t, x, \omega) = 0 -$$

$$u \in P, x(t, \vartheta_k, u_0, \omega)$$

$$M_k, k \in I, \dots, \varepsilon_0(t_0, x_0\{\vartheta_k\}, \omega) = 0 \dots$$

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_0(t_0, x_0\{\vartheta_k\}, \omega) = 0 \quad . \quad . \qquad 2.$$

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: , 62, 35, : 35-14-96 E-mail: <u>amatevosyan@ysu.am</u> [1]

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 $(-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty, 0 \le z < \infty)$ 

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$$\begin{array}{c} & (7): \\ c_{11} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} (c_{11} - c_{12}) \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + c_{44} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} (c_{11} + c_{12}) \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x \partial y} + \\ + (c_{13} + c_{44}) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x \partial z} + (_{15} + _{31}) \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x \partial z} = \rho \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} (c_{11} - c_{12}) \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + c_{11} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} + c_{44} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} (c_{11} + c_{12}) \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + \\ + (c_{13} + c_{44}) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y \partial z} + (_{15} + _{31}) \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y \partial z} = \rho \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial t^{2}} \\ c_{44} \Delta_{2} w + c_{33} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} + (c_{13} + c_{44}) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + {}_{15} \Delta_{2} \varphi + {}_{33} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial z^{2}} = \rho \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} \\ {}_{15} \Delta_{2} w + {}_{33} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} + ({}_{15} + {}_{31}) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) - \varepsilon_{11} \Delta_{2} \varphi - \varepsilon_{33} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial z^{2}} = 0 \\ u, v, w - & x, y, z & c_{ij} - v \\ , & u_{ij} - v & y_{ij} - v & y_{ij} - v \\ \end{array}$$

:

$$\lim_{z \to \infty} u = 0, \ \lim_{z \to \infty} v = 0, \ \lim_{z \to \infty} w = 0$$
(1.2)

:

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[1,5]

$$u = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial y}, \quad v = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x}$$
(1.3)

(1.3) (1.2) (1.3) [3].  $\lim_{z \to \infty} = 0, \lim_{z \to \infty} = 0$  (1.4) , (1.1)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (c_{11}\Delta_{2}\Psi + c_{44}\frac{\partial^{2}\Psi}{\partial z^{2}} + (c_{13} + c_{44})\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + (e_{15} + e_{31})\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} - \rho\frac{\partial^{2}\Psi}{\partial t^{2}}) + + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{1}{2}(c_{11} - c_{12})\Delta_{2}\chi + c_{44}\frac{\partial^{2}\chi}{\partial z^{2}} - \rho\frac{\partial^{2}\chi}{\partial t^{2}}) = 0 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (c_{11}\Delta_{2}\Psi + c_{44}\frac{\partial^{2}\Psi}{\partial z^{2}} + (c_{13} + c_{44})\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + (e_{15} + e_{31})\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} - \rho\frac{\partial^{2}\Psi}{\partial t^{2}}) - - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{1}{2}(c_{11} - c_{12})\Delta_{2}\chi + c_{44}\frac{\partial^{2}\chi}{\partial z^{2}} - \rho\frac{\partial^{2}\chi}{\partial t^{2}}) = 0 c_{11}\Delta_{2}\Psi + c_{44}\frac{\partial^{2}\Psi}{\partial z^{2}} + (c_{13} + c_{44})\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + (e_{15} + e_{31})\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} - \rho\frac{\partial^{2}\Psi}{\partial t^{2}} = 0 \frac{1}{2}(c_{11} - c_{12})\Delta_{2}\chi + c_{44}\frac{\partial^{2}\chi}{\partial z^{2}} - \rho\frac{\partial^{2}\chi}{\partial t^{2}} = 0 (1.5)$$
 t.

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 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$ 

,

$$\Delta_{2}^{2}\psi + 2\alpha_{1}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}}\Delta_{2}\psi + \alpha_{2}\frac{\partial^{4}\psi}{\partial z^{4}} - \left(\frac{1}{c_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1}{c_{2}^{2}}\right)\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}\Delta_{2}\psi - \left(\frac{\alpha_{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} + \frac{1}{c_{1}^{2}}\right)\frac{\partial^{4}\psi}{\partial z^{2}\partial t^{2}} + \frac{1}{c_{1}^{2}c_{2}^{2}}\frac{\partial^{4}\psi}{\partial t^{4}} - \frac{-\frac{15c_{13} - \frac{31}{2}c_{44}}{c_{11}c_{44}}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\Delta_{2}\varphi - \frac{c_{13} + c_{44}}{c_{11}c_{44}}\left[e_{33} - \frac{(e_{15} + e_{31})c_{33}}{c_{11} + c_{44}}\right]\frac{\partial^{3}\varphi}{\partial z^{3}} - \frac{e_{15} + e_{31}}{c_{11}c_{2}^{2}}\frac{\partial^{3}\varphi}{\partial z\partial t^{2}} = 0$$
  
$${}_{15}\Delta_{2}^{2}\psi + \left[e_{33} - c_{13}\frac{e_{15} + e_{31}}{c_{11}} - e_{31}\frac{c_{44}}{c_{11}}\right]\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}}\Delta_{2}\psi + e_{33}\frac{c_{44}}{c_{11}}\frac{\partial^{4}\psi}{\partial z^{4}} - \frac{\rho}{c_{11}}e_{15}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}\Delta_{2}\psi - \frac{\rho}{c_{11}}e_{33}\frac{\partial^{4}\psi}{\partial z^{2}\partial t^{2}} + \left[15\frac{e_{15} + e_{31}}{c_{11}} + \varepsilon_{11}\frac{c_{13} + c_{44}}{c_{11}}\right]\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\Delta_{2}\varphi + \left[33\frac{e_{15} + e_{31}}{c_{11}} + \varepsilon_{33}\frac{c_{13} + c_{44}}{c_{11}}\right]\frac{\partial^{3}\varphi}{\partial z^{3}} = 0$$
  
(1.6)

(1.5)

:  

$$\alpha_{1} = \frac{c_{33}c_{11} - c_{13}(c_{13} + 2c_{44})}{2c_{11}c_{44}}, \alpha_{2} = \frac{c_{33}}{c_{11}}, c_{1}^{2} = \frac{c_{11}}{\rho}, c_{2}^{2} = \frac{c_{44}}{\rho}$$
(1.5)  

$$\chi = Ce^{-p_{4}\Gamma z} \times \exp i(wt - k_{1}x - k_{2}y)$$

$$p_{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_{3}}}\sqrt{1 - \alpha_{3}\eta}$$
(1.7)  

$$\alpha_{3} = \frac{2c_{44}}{c_{11} - c_{12}}, \quad \eta = \frac{\omega^{2}\rho}{c_{44}\Gamma^{2}}$$
(1.6)  
:

$$\begin{split} \psi &= Ae^{-p^{\Gamma_{2}}} \times \exp i(wt - k_{1}x - k_{2}y) \\ \phi &= Be^{-p^{\Gamma_{2}}} \times \exp i(wt - k_{1}x - k_{2}y) \\ (1.8) \\ (1.8) \\ A, B : \\ \begin{bmatrix} ((1-\eta)(1-\theta\eta) + p^{2}\theta\eta - 2p^{2}\alpha_{1} + p^{2}(p^{2}+\eta)\alpha_{2} \end{bmatrix} \Gamma A + \\ &+ \frac{e_{13}}{c_{11}} \begin{bmatrix} p^{2}\theta^{-1}((\alpha_{4}+\theta)\beta_{2} - \alpha_{2}(1+\beta_{1})) - \eta(1+\beta_{1}) - \alpha_{4}\theta^{-1} + \beta_{1} \end{bmatrix} pB = 0 \\ (1.9) \\ e_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\theta\eta + p^{2}(p^{2}+\eta)\theta\beta_{2} - p^{2}(\beta_{2} - \alpha_{4}(1+\beta_{1}) - \beta_{1}\theta) \end{bmatrix} \Gamma A + \\ &+ \varepsilon_{11} \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{1}(1+\beta_{1}) + \alpha_{4} + \theta - p^{2}(\gamma_{1}\beta_{2}(1+\beta_{1}) + (\alpha_{4}+\theta)\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix} pB = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_{1} &= \frac{e_{15}^{2}}{c_{11}\varepsilon_{11}}, \ \varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon_{33}}{\varepsilon_{11}}, \ \beta_{1} &= \frac{e_{33}}{e_{15}}, \ \beta_{1} &= \frac{e_{33}}{e_{15}} \\ \alpha_{4} &= \frac{c_{13}}{c_{11}}, \ \theta &= \frac{c_{44}}{c_{11}} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \sum \begin{bmatrix} (1-\eta)(1-\theta\eta) + p^{2}\theta\eta - 2p^{2}\alpha_{1} + p^{2}(p^{2}+\eta)\alpha_{2} \end{bmatrix} \times \\ \times \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{1}(1+\beta_{1}) + \alpha_{4} + \theta - p^{2}(\gamma_{1}\beta_{2}(1+\beta_{1}) + (\alpha_{4}+\theta)\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix} - \\ -\gamma_{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\theta\eta + p^{2}(p^{2}+\eta)\theta\beta_{2} - p^{2}(\beta_{2} - \alpha_{4}(1+\beta_{1}) - \beta_{1}\theta) \end{bmatrix} \times \\ \times \begin{bmatrix} p^{2}\theta^{-1}((\alpha_{4}+\theta)\beta_{2} - \alpha_{2}(1+\beta_{1})) - \eta(1+\beta_{1}) - \alpha_{4}\theta^{-1} + \beta_{1} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \\ , \\ (1-\eta)(1-\theta\eta) + p^{2}\theta\eta - 2p^{2}\alpha_{1} + p^{2}(p^{2}+\eta)\alpha_{2} \end{bmatrix} \times (\alpha_{4}+\theta)(1-p^{2}\varepsilon) = 0 \\ (1-\eta)(1-\theta\eta) + p^{2}\theta\eta - 2p^{2}\alpha_{1} + p^{2}(p^{2}+\eta)\alpha_{2} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ (1.10) \\ ($$

:  

$$\psi = \left\{ A_{1}e^{-p_{1}\Gamma z} + A_{2}e^{-p_{2}\Gamma z} + A_{3}e^{-p_{3}\Gamma z} \right\} \times \exp i(wt - k_{1}x - k_{2}y)$$

$$\phi = \left\{ B_{1}e^{-p_{1}\Gamma z} + B_{2}e^{-p_{2}\Gamma z} + B_{3}e^{-p_{3}\Gamma z} \right\} \times \exp i(wt - k_{1}x - k_{2}y)$$
(1.11)
(1.12)
(1.12)
(1.12)
(1.13)

$$B_{1} = -\frac{e_{15}\Gamma}{\varepsilon_{11}} \frac{f(p_{1})}{p_{1}} A_{1}, \quad B_{2} = -\frac{e_{15}\Gamma}{\varepsilon_{11}} \frac{f(p_{2})}{p_{2}} A_{2}, \quad A_{3} = -\frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}\Gamma} \frac{p_{3}}{f(p_{3})} B_{3}$$

$$f(p) = \frac{1 - \theta \eta + p^{2}(p^{2} + \eta)\theta \beta_{2} - p^{2}(\beta_{2} - \alpha_{4}(1 + \beta_{1}) - \beta_{1}\theta)}{\gamma_{1}(1 + \beta_{1}) + \alpha_{4} + \theta - p^{2}(\gamma_{1}\beta_{2}(1 + \beta_{1}) + (\alpha_{4} + \theta)\varepsilon)}$$

$$g(p) = \frac{p^{2}\theta^{-1}((\alpha_{4} + \theta)\beta_{2} - \alpha_{2}(1 + \beta_{1})) - \eta(1 + \beta_{1}) - \alpha_{4}\theta^{-1} + \beta_{1}}{(1 - \eta)(1 - \theta \eta) + p^{2}\theta \eta - 2p^{2}\alpha_{1} + p^{2}(p^{2} + \eta)\alpha_{2}}$$

$$(1.10) \qquad \qquad :$$

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$$\frac{f(p_2)}{f(p_3)} = \gamma_1 f(p_2) g(p_3), \quad \frac{f(p_1)}{f(p_3)} = \gamma_1 f(p_1) g(p_3)$$
(1.12a)  
(1.12) (1.11), :

$$\Psi = \left\{ A_{1}e^{-p_{1}\Gamma z} + A_{2}e^{-p_{2}\Gamma z} - \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}\Gamma} \frac{p_{3}}{f(p_{3})} B_{3}e^{-p_{3}\Gamma z} \right\} \times \exp i(wt - k_{1}x - k_{2}y)$$

$$\Phi = \left\{ -\frac{e_{15}\Gamma}{\varepsilon_{11}} \frac{f(p_{1})}{p_{1}} A_{1}e^{-p_{1}\Gamma z} - \frac{e_{15}\Gamma}{\varepsilon_{11}} \frac{f(p_{2})}{p_{2}} A_{2}e^{-p_{2}\Gamma z} + B_{3}e^{-p_{3}\Gamma z} \right\} \times \exp i(wt - k_{1}x - k_{2}y)$$
(1.13)
$$(1.13)$$

$$\begin{split} w &= \left\{ \frac{\Gamma}{\alpha_{4} + \theta} \times \\ &\left\{ \frac{\gamma_{1}(1 + \beta_{1})f(p_{1}) + \theta \left[ p_{1}^{2} - \theta^{-1}(1 - \theta \eta) \right]}{p_{1}} A_{1} e^{-p_{1}\Gamma_{z}} + \frac{\gamma_{1}(1 + \beta_{1})f(p_{2}) + \theta \left[ p_{2}^{2} - \theta^{-1}(1 - \theta \eta) \right]}{p_{2}} A_{2} e^{-p_{2}\Gamma_{z}} \right\} - (1.14) \\ &- \frac{c_{44}\Gamma}{c_{13} + c_{44}} \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}\Gamma} \frac{p_{3}}{f(p_{3})} \frac{p_{3}^{2} - \theta^{-1}(1 - \theta \eta)}{p_{3}} + \frac{e_{15} + e_{31}}{c_{44}\Gamma} \right\} B_{3} e^{-p_{3}\Gamma_{z}} \right\} \exp i(wt - k_{1}x - k_{2}y) \\ &e_{ij} = 0, \qquad (1.12a), (1.14) \qquad [1]. \\ \mathbf{2.} \qquad , \end{split}$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = 0, \ \sigma_{zx} = 0, \ \sigma_{zy} = 0, \ \phi = 0 \qquad z = 0$$
 (2.1)  
(2.1)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0, \quad c_{13} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] + c_{33} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \{ = 0 \quad (2.2) \quad (1.3), \quad (1.13), \quad (1.14) \quad u, v, w, \quad (2.2), \quad (2.2) \quad$$

$$A_{1}, A_{2}, B_{3}:$$

$$\left[p_{1} - \frac{\gamma_{1}(1+\beta_{1})f(p_{1}) + \theta(p_{1}^{2} - \theta^{-1}(1-\theta\eta))}{(\alpha_{4} + \theta)p_{1}}\right]A_{1} + \left[p_{2} - \frac{\gamma_{1}(1+\beta_{1})f(p_{2}) + \theta(p_{2}^{2} - \theta^{-1}(1-\theta\eta))}{(\alpha_{4} + \theta)p_{2}}\right]A_{1} + \left\{\frac{c_{44}}{c_{13} + c_{44}}\left[\frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \frac{p_{3}}{f(p_{3})} \frac{p_{3}^{2} - \theta^{-1}(1-\theta\eta)}{p_{3}} + \frac{e_{15} + e_{31}}{c_{44}}\right] - \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \frac{p_{3}^{2}}{f(p_{3})}\right\}B_{3} = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\alpha_{4}}{\alpha_{2}} + \frac{\gamma_{1}(1+\beta_{1})f(p_{1}) + \theta(p_{1}^{2} - \theta^{-1}(1-\theta\eta))}{\alpha_{4} + \theta}\right]A_{1} + \left[\frac{\alpha_{4}}{\alpha_{2}} + \frac{\gamma_{1}(1+\beta_{1})f(p_{2}) + \theta(p_{2}^{2} - \theta^{-1}(1-\theta\eta))}{\alpha_{4} + \theta}\right]A_{2} - (2.3)$$

$$-\left\{\frac{c_{44}}{c_{13} + c_{44}}\left[\frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \frac{p_{3}}{f(p_{3})}(p_{3}^{2} - \theta^{-1}(1-\theta\eta)) + \frac{p_{3}(e_{15} + e_{31})}{c_{44}}\Gamma\right] + \frac{\alpha_{4}}{\alpha_{2}} \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \frac{p_{3}}{f(p_{3})}\right\}B_{3} = 0$$

$$-\frac{e_{15}\Gamma}{\varepsilon_{11}} \frac{f(p_{1})}{p_{1}}A_{1} - \frac{e_{15}\Gamma}{\varepsilon_{11}} \frac{f(p_{2})}{p_{2}}A_{2} + B_{3} = 0$$

$$(2.3) \qquad , \qquad B_{3} = 0$$

$$(2.3) \qquad , \qquad B_{3} = 0$$

$$(2.3) \qquad , \qquad B_{3} = 0$$

$$R(\eta) = 0$$
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		$\Gamma_3^{-1}$	$e_{ij} = 0$ [1]	У
ZnO	6mm	1,0423	0,9131	0.9874
CdS	6mm	1,088	0,9374	0,965724

6. Wàng Z., Zheng B. The general solution of the three – dimensional prob- lems in piezoelectric media.// Int. J. Solids and Structures. 1995. Vol. 32. №1. PP. 105 – 115.

.1

ZnO

CdS

.2

ZnO

CdS

.3

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$$j_0$$
.

j	$i_0 = 0$	G						$\tau_{vr}$	, :	_
σ,	$\tau_{vr}$ ,	0,	$j_0 = 0,1$	$j_0 = 0,2$	j <sub>0</sub> =0,3	$j_0 = 0,4$	$j_0 = 0,5$	j <sub>0</sub> =0,6	$j_0 = 0,7$	$j_0 = 0,8$
0,05	0,04695	0,05	0,035	0,03	0,026	0,022	0,019	0,016	0,014	0,012
0,05	0,04395	0,1	0,054	0,046	0,038	0,033	0,028	0,024	0,020	0,012
0,1	0,07131	0,2	0,079	0,070	0,061	0,054	0,048	0,043	0,038	0,033
0,1	0,06861	0,3	0,119	0,105	0,092	0,081	0,071	0,063	0,055	0,049
0,2	0,11227									
0,2	0,08195									
0,2	0,09939									
0,3	0,13554									
0,3	0,14									



 $au_{vr}$  –  $J_0$ 

( ):  $\sigma = 0.3;$ 0.2:0.1 0.05

.2.



σ,

.3.

0.5; 0.6; 0.7; 0.8 ( ).

j<sub>0</sub>=0; 0.1; 0.2 0.3; 0.4 0.4;

$\mathbf{a}$
Z
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$j_0$	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8
$tg\phi^0$	0,359,	0,326	0,293	0,261	0,234	0,208	0,189	0,167	0,151
$\phi^0$	19,76	18,04	15,34	14,65	13,16	11,76	10,71	9,49	8,58
С,	0,0287	0,0188	0,0151	0,0118	0,0095	0,0077	0,0058	0,0046	0,0032











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[1]

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, 
$$G_i(t, \tau)$$
,  $T_i(i = 1, 2)$ .

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$$q(x,t) , \qquad t = \tau_0$$

$$Oz \qquad p_0(x,t) .$$

$$\vdots \qquad (1-L_1)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}u_z^{(1)}(x,0,t) = (1-L_2)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}u_z^{(2)}(x,0,t) \quad (x \in (-\infty,\infty), t \ge \tau_0) \qquad (1)$$

$$L_{i}[y(t)] = \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} G_{i}^{*}(\tau) K_{i}^{*}(t,\tau) y(\tau) d\tau, \quad G_{i}^{*}(t) = G_{i}(t+\rho)$$

$$K_{i}^{*}(t,\tau) = K_{i}(t+\rho_{i},\tau+\rho_{i}), \quad \rho_{i} = \tau_{i} - \tau_{0} \quad (i=1,2)$$

$$K_{i}(t,\tau) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \Big[ G_{i}^{-1}(\tau) + \omega_{i}(t,\tau) \Big], \quad G_{i}(t) = \frac{E_{i}(t)}{2[1+\nu_{i}(t)]}$$

$$u_{z}^{i}(x,0,t) \quad (i=1,2) \qquad -$$

$$(2)$$

Oz. \_

(1)

$$u_{z}^{i}(x,0,t), \qquad q(x,t) :$$

$$(1-L_{1})\frac{1}{2hG_{1}^{*}(t)} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\pi(x-s)}{2h} q(s,t) ds - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \operatorname{th} \frac{\pi(x-s)}{2h} p_{0}(s,t) ds \right] =$$

$$= (1-L_{1})\frac{1}{\pi G_{2}^{*}(t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q(s,t) ds}{s-x}$$
(3)

 $\Phi(s,t)$ :

:

:

$$\Phi(s,t) - \int_{\tau_0}^{t} K^*(t,\tau) \Phi(s,\tau) d\tau = P(s,t)$$

$$K^*(t,\tau) = \frac{G_1^*(t) \Big[ K_1^*(t,\tau) + \text{th}k K_2^*(t,\tau) \Big]}{1 + \lambda(t) \text{th}k}, \ \lambda(t) = \frac{G_1^*(t)}{G_2^*(t)}$$

$$P(s,t) = (1 - L_1) \overline{P_0}(s,t) / [\text{ch}k + \lambda(t) \text{sh}k], \ k = |s|h$$

$$\Phi(s,t) \quad \overline{P_0}(s,t) - , \qquad (4) \qquad ,$$

$$\Phi(s,t) \qquad (4) \qquad ,$$

$$\Phi(s,t)$$

$$(4)$$

[3,4]:  

$$\Phi''(s,t) + A_0(s,t)\Phi'(s,t) = F(s,t)$$
(5)

х,

$$\Phi(s,t)\Big|_{t=\tau_0} = P(s,\tau_0)/A(s,\tau_0)$$
(6)  

$$\Phi(s,t) = \Phi(s,\tau_0) + \Phi'(s,\tau_0) \int_{\tau_0}^t e^{-\eta(s,\tau)} d\tau + \int_{\tau_0}^t e^{-\eta(s,t)} dt \int_{\tau_0}^\tau e^{\eta(s,z)} F(s,z) dt$$

$$\Phi'(s,t)\Big|_{t=\tau_0} = \left\{ P'(s,\tau_0) - \gamma \left[ \phi_1(\tau_1) + A_2(s)\phi_2(\tau_2) \right] \right\}/A(s,\tau_0)$$

$$A_0(s,t) = \left\{ A'(s,t) + \gamma \left[ A(s,t) + \phi_1^*(t) + A_2(s)\phi_2^*(t) \right] \right\}/A(s,t)$$

$$A(s,t) = \frac{1}{G_1^*(t)} + \frac{A_2(s)}{G_2^*(t)}, A_2(s) = \text{th}k, \ k = \left| s \right| h$$

$$F(s,t) = \left[ P''(s,t) + \gamma P'(s,t) \right]/A(s,t)$$
(5) (6)

$$\Phi(s,t) = \Phi(s,\tau_0) + \Phi'(s,\tau_0) \int_{\tau_0}^t e^{-\eta(s,\tau)} d\tau + \int_{\tau_0}^t e^{-\eta(s,t)} dt \int_{\tau_0}^t e^{\eta(s,z)} F(s,z) dz$$
(7)  
$$\eta(s,t) = \int_{\tau_0}^t A_0(s,u) du$$
(3)

$$q(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(s,t) e^{-isx} ds$$
(8)

$$p_0(x,t) = p_0(x)H(t-\tau)$$
(9)

,

 $H(t) - (7) \quad (8)$   $q(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\overline{P}_0(s)H(t-\tau)}{chk + \lambda_0(\tau_0)shk} \left[ 1 + \gamma \frac{a_1(\tau_0) th k}{\lambda^{-1}(\tau_0) + th k} \int_{\tau_0}^t e^{-\eta(s,\tau)} d\tau \right] e^{-isx} ds \quad (10)$ 

(10)  

$$a_{1}(\tau_{0}) = G_{1}(\tau_{1})\phi_{1}(\tau_{1}) - G_{2}(\tau_{2})\phi_{2}(\tau_{2})$$

$$, \qquad G_{1}(\tau_{1})\phi_{1}(\tau_{1}) = G_{2}(\tau_{2})\phi_{2}(\tau_{2}),$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
, \quad G_{1}(t) \to \infty, \ h \to 0, \quad G_{1}(t)h = \text{const}, \quad (10) \\
q(x,t) &= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\overline{P}_{0}(s)H(t-\tau)}{\lambda_{0}+|s|} \left[ 1 + \gamma \frac{a_{1}(\tau_{0})|s|}{\lambda_{0}+|s|} \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} e^{-\eta^{*}(s,\tau)} d\tau \right] e^{-isx} ds \quad (11) \\
\eta^{*}(s,t) &= \gamma \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} \left[ 1 + \frac{\lambda_{0}G_{1}\varphi_{1}^{*}(\tau) + |s|G_{2}\varphi_{2}^{*}(\tau)}{\lambda_{0}+|s|} \right] d\tau, \ \lambda_{0} &= \frac{G_{2}(\tau_{2})}{G_{1}(\tau_{1})h} \\
\end{array}$$

$$[3,4]. \qquad G_i^*(t) = G_1 = \text{const} \ (i = 1, 2) , \qquad (11)$$

$$: q(x, \tau_0) = q(x, \tau_0) H(t, \tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2) + R(x, t)$$

$$q(x, \tau_0) = - H(t, \tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2) = 1 + \gamma a_1(\tau_0) \int_0^t e^{-\eta_0(\tau)} d\tau$$

$$q(x,t) = q(x,\tau_0)H(t,\tau_0,\tau_1,\tau_2) + R(x,t)$$
(12)

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$$H(t, \tau_{0}, \tau_{1}, \tau_{2}) = 1 + \gamma a_{1}(\tau_{0}) \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} e^{-\eta_{0}(\tau)} d\tau$$

$$\eta_{0}(t) = \gamma \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} \left[ 1 + G_{1} \phi_{1}^{*}(\tau) + G_{2} \phi_{2}^{*}(\tau) \right] d\tau$$

$$R(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma a_{1}(\tau_{0}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\overline{P}_{0}(s) e^{-ixx} ds}{chk + \lambda shk} \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} \left[ \frac{th \, ke^{-\eta(s,u)}}{\lambda^{-1} + th \, k} - e^{-\eta_{0}(u)} \right] du$$

$$R(x,\tau_{0}) = 0, \ H(t,\tau_{0},\tau_{1},\tau_{2}) \Big|_{t=\tau_{0}} = 0$$

$$, \qquad H(t,\tau_{0},\tau_{1},\tau_{2}) \qquad G_{1}\phi_{1}(\tau_{1}) > G_{2}\phi_{2}(\tau_{2})$$

$$, \qquad p_{0}(x) = p_{0}\delta(x)$$

$$G_{1} = G_{2} = 0.87 \times 10^{4} \qquad , \ v_{1} = v_{2} = 0.1, \ h = 5 \times 10^{-3}, \ |\gamma = 0.026 \qquad ^{-1}$$

$$c_{0} = \tau_{0} = 9 \times 10^{-5} \qquad , \ A_{0} = \tilde{A}_{0} = 4.82 \times 10^{-4} \qquad \times \qquad ^{-1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$1. \qquad \tau_{1} < \tau_{2}$$

$$(13)$$

$I(f - \pi)$		_		$H(t, \tau_0, \tau_1)$	,τ <sub>2</sub> )		$\tau_0  \tau_1$
$(l, l_0, l$	$(1, \tau_2) \tau_1$	$\tau_0 = \tau_1 = 7$ (	)				1
$\overline{\tau_2} t$	7	14	28	42	60	90	150
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1.126	1.174	1.197	1.205	1.217	1.218
28	1	1.213	1.282	1.327	1.336	1.352	1.353
2	1	1.314	1.335	1.347	1.362	1.386	1.386
00	1	1.367	1.409	1.416	1.418	1.423	1.424
50	1	1.386	1.421	1.424	1.426	1.427	1.428
$H(t, \tau_0,$	$\tau_1, \tau_2$ )	$\tau_0 = 7, \ \tau_1 =$	= 45 (	)			2
$\overline{t_2}$	7	14	27	42	60	90	150
	1	0.825	0.713	0.697	0.682	0.670	0.667
4	1	0.881	0.872	0.864	0.857	0.852	0.851
.8	1	0.983	0.974	0.962	0.953	0.949	0.948
2	1	0.992	0.987	0.973	0.968	0.967	0.966
00	1	0.998	0.996	0.995	0.995	0.994	0.993
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
					,		
	· · · ·	1976. 3.	. 153-164	ŀ.	,		-
, 1	1976, 3	. 1976. 3. 3 569-57	. 153-164 1.	ŀ.	,		-
, 1 , 1 336 .	 1976, 3	. 1976. 3. 3 569-57	. 153-164 1. 	ŀ.	,		- - :
, 1 , 1 336 .	1976, 3	. 1976. 3. 3 569-57	. 153-164 1. 	ŀ.	,		- - :
, 1 336 .	1976, 3 , . 1	98134.	. 153-164 I.  5 27-4	40.	,		- : . //
, 1 336 .	1976, 3 , . 1 <b>x</b>	1976. 3. 3569-57 98134.	. 153-164 1.  5 27-4	l. 40.	,		: !
, 1 336 . : 410) 568	1976, 3 1976, 3 ,        	1976. 3. 3 569-57 98134. nail: mechin	. 153-164 1. 5 27-4 5s@sci.am	40.	, 24 ,	х	- - : . //

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3.

4.

$$T_{1} = \frac{Eh}{R(1-v^{2})} \left(1-\Gamma^{*}\right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}-w\right) = -T_{0} \qquad \xi = 0 , \ 0 \le \tau \le \tau_{0}$$
(1.1)

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1.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{HR}{Ena}, \ a = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$
(1.2)

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$$-\frac{T_{1}}{T_{0}} = \left[1 + \frac{\varepsilon k}{2}(\tau - \xi)\right] H(\tau - \xi) - \left[1 + \frac{\varepsilon k}{2}(\tau - \tau_{0} - \xi)\right] H(\tau - \tau_{0} - \xi) - \frac{\varepsilon k}{2}\tau_{0}H(\tau - \tau_{0} - \xi), \quad k = \frac{E - H}{H} - \frac{T_{2}}{\nu T_{0}} = -\frac{T_{1}}{T_{0}} + \cos(\tau - \xi) - \cos(\tau - \tau_{0} - \xi) + \frac{\varepsilon k}{4} \left\{\sin(\tau - \xi) - \sin(\tau - \tau_{0} - \xi) - (\tau - \xi)\cos(\tau - \xi) + (\tau - \tau_{0} - \xi)\cos(\tau - \tau_{0} - \xi) + + 2\tau_{0}\left[\cos(\tau - \tau_{0} - \xi) - 1\right] + 2\left[\cos(\tau - \xi) - \cos(\tau - \tau_{0} - \xi)\right]\right\}$$
(1.3)

$$-\frac{T_{1}}{T_{0}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{G} \frac{1}{z} \sin \xi \sqrt{z(G-z)} dz , G = \frac{E-H}{H} \alpha$$
(1.4)

$$-\frac{T_{1}}{T_{0}} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{\pi\tau}} e^{-\frac{\tau}{n}} \int_{0}^{\infty} I_{0} \left( 2\sqrt{\frac{\xi z}{n}} \right) \exp\left[ -\frac{n}{\tau} \left( z + \frac{\xi}{n} \right)^{2} \right] dz +$$

$$2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( \sqrt{\frac{\xi z}{n}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{n}} \left[ -\frac{1}{\tau} \left[ -\frac{\xi}{n} \left( z + \frac{\xi}{n} \right)^{2} \right] \right] dz +$$
(1.5)

$$+\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_{0}^{\infty}I_{0}\left(2\sqrt{\frac{\xi y}{n}}\right)dy\int_{0}^{\sqrt{n}}\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{4z^{2}}\left[4z^{2}+\left(y+\frac{\xi}{n}\right)^{2}\right]\right\}dz$$

2.

$$\tilde{E}\left[\frac{h^3}{12(1-v^2)}\Delta^4 w + \frac{h}{R^2}\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4}\right] + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(T_2^0\Delta^2 w) = 0$$
(2.1)

$$w = \cos \mu_m y \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} f_m(t) \sin \lambda_m x, \quad \mu_n = \frac{n}{R}, \quad \lambda_m = \frac{m\pi}{l}$$
(2.2)

•

 $f_m(t)$ 

$$2(1-\Gamma^{*})A_{mn}f_{m} = \mu_{n}^{2}\Delta_{m}^{2}\left[\sum_{p=1}^{\infty}a_{m}f_{p} + \sum_{p=m}^{\infty}a_{p-m}f_{p} - \sum_{p=1}^{\infty}a_{m+p}f_{p}\right] = 0$$

$$A_{mn} = \frac{h^{2}}{12(1-\nu^{2})}\Delta_{mn}^{4} + \frac{1}{R^{2}}\lambda_{m}^{4}, \quad \Delta_{mn} = \lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2} \qquad (2.3)$$

$$, \quad (2.3)$$

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(2.3),  $\int_{0}^{\tau} \Gamma(t-\tau) f_m(\tau) d\tau$ 

$$f_m \int_{0}^{t} \Gamma(t-\tau) d\tau$$
 (2.3),  
. . [2].

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$$P_{1} = \frac{\tilde{E}_{1}(1-\xi_{1})}{\tilde{E}_{1}(1-\xi_{1})+\tilde{E}_{2}\xi_{1}}, \qquad P_{2} = -\frac{\tilde{E}_{2}\xi_{1}}{\tilde{E}_{1}(1-\xi_{1})+\tilde{E}_{2}\xi_{1}}$$
(3.1)

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$$T_{2} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} T_{m} \sin \lambda_{m} \theta ,..., \qquad q = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} q_{m} \sin \lambda_{m} \theta , \lambda_{m} = \frac{m\pi}{\theta_{1}}$$

$$T_{m} = \frac{Rq_{m}}{\lambda_{m}^{2} - 1} , \qquad M_{m} = RT_{m} , N_{m} = \lambda_{m}T_{m}$$

$$\frac{12R^{2}}{h^{2} (\lambda_{m}^{2} - 1)} Q_{m} = \left\{ 1 - \gamma a_{0} \left( 1 - e^{\alpha a_{0}t} \right) - \frac{h^{2}a_{1}^{2}\gamma^{2}}{12} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{3} A_{k}t^{k-1}e^{-\alpha a_{0}t} + \frac{(\alpha - \gamma)^{2}}{a_{0}\gamma^{3}}e^{-(\alpha - \gamma)a_{0}t} \right] \right\} \left( 1 - \frac{R}{R_{1}} \right)$$

$$(4.2)$$

5.

, . :

, [5]  $\frac{d^{3}f_{m}}{dt^{3}} + \alpha \frac{d^{2}f_{m}}{dt^{2}} + \omega_{m}^{2} \frac{df_{m}}{dt} + \omega_{m}^{2} \left(\alpha - \gamma\right) f_{m} = \frac{dq_{m}}{dt} + \alpha q_{m}$ (5.1)

—

$$I = \int_{0}^{T} q_m^2(\tau)$$
(5.2)

(5.1).

(5.1)

(5.2)

$$q_{m}^{(0)} = Ce^{-\alpha\tau} + \int_{0}^{\tau} e^{-\alpha(\tau-\theta)} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{3} A_{i} h_{i}(\theta)}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} A_{i} C_{i}} d\theta$$
(5.3)

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$$Q = w_0 u(x_0, x) \frac{e^{-\alpha(t_0 - t)}}{\gamma \left[1 - \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \left(1 - \overline{e}^{2\alpha t_0}\right)\right]}$$
(5.5)

$$u = \begin{cases} u_1(x_0,\xi) + u_2(x_0,\xi), & 0 \le \xi \le x_0 \\ u_2(x_0,\xi), & x_0 \le \xi \le 1 \end{cases}$$
(5.6)

1. . . . .- . .) 1964. . 6. . 57-64. // . 2. • •, . . 3. . . . . . 1991. .44. 4. .3-11. 4. . . .// . 5. . . · ., . 2004. .57. 1. .76-81.

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, [1-4] , , , . . , ,

, [5,6] , , [1-6] .

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$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon^{ph} + \varepsilon^{st} \tag{1}$$

$$d\epsilon^{ph} := (c(\sigma)(1 - qf(q)) + f(q)\epsilon_1)dq, \ c(\sigma) = 0.5(\rho^0 + \delta^0)(1 - 2F(-\sigma))$$
(2)

.

$$\varepsilon_V^{ph} = 0.5(\rho^0 - \delta^0)q \tag{3}$$

$$d\varepsilon^{st} = (\rho^0 + \delta^0)qp(-\sigma)d\sigma \tag{4}$$

,

$$d\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{q} dq \tag{5}$$

$$\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon^{ph}, \varepsilon^{ph}_V, \varepsilon^{st}$$
 - , ,  $q$  -

 $\rho^{\scriptscriptstyle 0}, \delta^{\scriptscriptstyle 0}$  -

, 
$$f(q)$$
 - ,  
 $0 \le f(q) \le 1/q$  (6)

(2) 
$$dq > 0,$$
 (4)

$$dq \ge 0, \ d\sigma > 0, \qquad d\epsilon^{st} = 0,$$
 (5)  
,  $dq < 0$  ( $d\sigma$ ). (2) (4)

 $F(\sigma)$  -

, *p*(σ) -

,

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:

,  

$$dq \ge 0, d\sigma \ge 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{1}, (1), (2), (4)$$

$$\varepsilon_{1}, (q_{0}, \sigma_{0}) = \varepsilon_{0}$$

$$\varepsilon_{1} = c(\sigma)q + (\varepsilon_{0} - c(\sigma_{0})q_{0}) \exp\left(\int_{q_{0}}^{q} f(\xi)d\xi\right)$$

$$\varepsilon_{0} = c(\sigma_{0})q_{0}.$$
(7)

(7), (1), (2), (4) 
$$f(q)$$
  
 $\varepsilon_1' = c(\sigma)q$ 

(8)

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293

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,

$$\varepsilon_V^{ph}$$
, (3),

):  $\varepsilon_1 = c(\sigma) - c(0)$ .

(8), 
$$\varepsilon^{ph} := c(0)q$$
.  
:  $F(0) \neq 0.5$ , (2)  $c(0) \neq 0$ ,

, . .

 $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_0 \\ \varepsilon_0 \\ & q = q_0, \quad . \\ & . \qquad , \qquad (7), \end{aligned}$ 

$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_0 + q_0 \left( c(\sigma) - c(\sigma_0) \right)$$

$$\sigma_0 = \varepsilon_0 = 0, q_0 = 1$$
(9)
(9)

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 $\begin{array}{c} f(q) > 0 \\ , \end{array}$ 

,

 $\sigma = \sigma_1$ 

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 $q_1$ .

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, , ,  $q_1 \leq q \leq 1$ 

q

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 $\sigma_{\!_1}.$ 

(6) 
$$\epsilon_1 = c(\sigma_1)q_1 \exp\left(\int_{q_1}^q f(\xi)d\xi\right) \qquad (10)$$

:

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(10)

$$F(\sigma_{ij};q,L) = \rho^0 qc (\sigma_i) - L = 0, L = \int \sqrt{2d\varepsilon_{ij};d\varepsilon_{ij};73}$$
(11)  
$$\varepsilon_{ij}; - , L - , , , ,$$

$$d\varepsilon_{ij} = d\lambda \sigma_{ij}$$
(12)

(11) (12)  $d\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{3}{2}\rho^0 \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{\sigma_i} \left( F(\sigma_i) dq + \frac{3}{2} qp(\sigma_i) \frac{\sigma_{mn}}{\sigma_i} d\sigma_{mn} \right)$ (13)

$$F(\sigma_i), p(\sigma_i) - (13) , (1)-(4)$$

$$f(q) = 0, \delta^0 = \rho^0.$$

$$f(q) \neq 0.$$
(13)

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1. • . 1994. 6. . 47-53. // 2. .// . . . 1995. 1. . 197-205. 3. . ., . // . 2006. .47. 4. . 98-103. 4. • •, . 2006. . 70. 9. . 1388-1395. // 5. . ., .. // « » . . 95-. 2006 . .195-203. . .: . . 6. . . . ., . // . 2007. . 1. 6. . 221-226.

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**1. .** \_ \_ \_ ,

, , . . . . . . . [1],

 $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{D}{k_b T_a} \nabla \mu S \tag{1}$ 

 $V - , D - , D - , k_a - , T_b - , S - , S - , S$ 

 $\nabla \mu = \frac{\Delta \mu}{2\lambda_c R} , ,$   $\lambda_c - , , R - . .$   $\mu = \mu_0 + \nu [\Delta U + \gamma k]$ (2)

 $\mu = \mu_0 + \nu [\Delta U + \gamma k]$   $\nu - , \Delta U - , \gamma - , k -$ (2)

 $U_{st}$ 

 $U_d$  ,

$$U(x,t) = U_{st}(x) + U_{d}(x,t)$$
(3)

, [1] , .

2. .

(*x*, *y*) , *x* 

( ) , у h  $U_{st} \approx \frac{1}{2} E \varepsilon_0^2 [1 - 2\tilde{h}/h]$ ,  $\varepsilon_0$  – ,  $\tilde{h}(x,t)$  – E –  $U_{st} \approx \frac{1}{2} E \varepsilon_0^2 [1 - 2M/M_F]$ (4) ,  $M_F$  – M-:  $Lu + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \left( \rho + M(t)\delta(x - x_m) \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right] = F(x)\delta(t) \qquad -\infty < x < +\infty$ (5) Lu – ( ), u(x,t) – ,ρ-, M(t) – , δ(*x*) – ,  $F(x) = F_0 \delta(x - x_F)$  – :  $u(x,0) = \partial u(x,0)/\partial t = 0$ ,  $x = x_F$ . и  $u, \ \frac{\partial^k u}{\partial x^k} \to 0 \qquad |x| \to \infty, \quad k = 1, ..., m-1$ (6) L. ( ) т (5)–(6) (1). U  $U(x,t) = U_{st} + U_d(x,t), \quad U_d \mid_{x=x_F} = Pu$ (7)  $U_{st}$  – , *Pu* – ,  $U_d$ . (2)-(4) (7), (1)  $\frac{dM}{dt} = \overline{D} \left\{ \lambda \left[ 1 - 2M / M_F \right] + Pu \right\}$ (8)

 $\lambda = E\varepsilon_0^2/2 , \ \overline{D} - Pu$ 

ah

 $T_g = T_a h/g , \beta - ,$ 

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3.

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$$0 \leq \theta_* < \theta_{**} < \pi \quad (\theta_* \leq \theta \leq \theta_{**}; \ \theta - ), \qquad \theta_{**}$$

$$, \ \theta_* - ; \qquad \theta_* = 0$$

$$, \qquad \theta_* > 0 - ( ), \qquad [1], \qquad [1],$$

$$p^{*} , \qquad p^{*} = \iint_{S} DdS - \iint_{S} (g_{1}v_{1} + g_{3}v_{3})dS - G\dot{\delta} \quad (v_{2} \equiv 0)$$
(1)  
$$\overline{P}\dot{\delta} + \iint_{S} (\overline{p}_{1}v_{1} + \overline{p}_{2}v_{2})dS = 1 \quad (v_{2} \equiv 0)$$
(2)

$$\overline{P}\dot{\delta} + \iint_{S} \left( \overline{p}_{1}v_{1} + \overline{p}_{3}v_{3} \right) dS = 1 \qquad \left( v_{2} \equiv 0 \right)$$
<sup>(2)</sup>

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[1]

$$(\theta_{**}) = v_3(\theta_{**}) = 0, \quad v_3'(\theta_{**}) = 0$$

$$\theta.$$
(5)

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 $(N \ge 3)$ 

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[1–4],

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$$\overline{g}(\theta) = gH(\theta)\left(a\rho_{0} + \sum_{k=1}^{2}\rho_{k}\omega_{k}\right), \quad a = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{2}\omega_{k}(\theta), \quad \kappa = tg^{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

$$\phi = \operatorname{arctg} f, \quad h_{\theta}(\theta) = \frac{R_{0}}{1 + \gamma}\left(\frac{\cos\theta_{*}}{\sqrt{1 + \gamma\sin^{2}\theta_{*}}} - \frac{\cos\theta}{\sqrt{1 + \gamma\sin^{2}\theta}}\right)$$

$$g = 9,81 \quad / ^{2} - \qquad ; \quad r_{*} - \qquad ; \quad \rho_{0}, \quad \rho_{k} - \frac{k}{; \quad \omega_{k} - \frac{k}{; \quad \omega_{k}$$

); 
$$\gamma$$
 – , ,  $r_*$  ,  $R_0$  ,  $\gamma$ 

,

[3]);  $h_{\!\theta}$  – •

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 $r_0$ 

[5].

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 $(\theta_{**} = \pi/2).$  $\sigma^*, \sigma^{**} -$ 

,

-	[1, 6]			
	σ*,	σ**,	ρ, / <sup>3</sup>	
	1,65	33,0	2400	
	0,26	2,1	2400	
	1240	400	7800	
	360	360	7800	

$$k-$$

$$(7)$$

$$\omega_{k}(\theta) = h_{*}\omega_{k*}\cos\psi_{k*}R_{2*}\sin\theta_{*}/[h(\theta)\cos\psi_{k}(\theta)R_{2}(\theta)\sin\theta]$$

$$h_{*} = h(\theta_{*}), \quad \omega_{k*} = \omega_{k}(\theta_{*}), \quad \psi_{k*} = \psi_{k}(\theta_{*}), \quad R_{2*} = R_{2}(\theta_{*})$$

$$(8)$$

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## Mathematica

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$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}^{(k)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}^{(k)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}^{(k)}}{\partial z} = \rho_k \frac{\partial^2 u^{(k)}}{\partial t^2} \left( x, y, z; u^{(k)}, v^{(k)}, w^{(k)} \right)$$
$$\frac{\partial u^{(k)}}{\partial x} = a_{11}^{(k)} \sigma_{xx}^{(k)} + a_{12}^{(k)} \sigma_{yy}^{(k)} + a_{13}^{(k)} \sigma_{zz}^{(k)} \left( 1, 2, 3; u^{(k)}, v^{(k)}, w^{(k)} \right)$$
$$\frac{\partial u^{(k)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v^{(k)}}{\partial x} = a_{66}^{(k)} \sigma_{xy}^{(k)}, \frac{\partial w^{(k)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u^{(k)}}{\partial z} = a_{55}^{(k)} \sigma_{xz}^{(k)}, \frac{\partial w^{(k)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v^{(k)}}{\partial z} = a_{44}^{(k)} \sigma_{yz}^{(k)}$$
(1.1)

• •

,

k=I,II...

[1]:  

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{(k)}(x, y, z, t) = \sigma_{ij}^{(k)}(x, y, z) \exp(\mathbf{i}\omega t) \quad \alpha, \beta = x, y, z \quad (1.2)$$

$$(u^{(k)}, v^{(k)}, w^{(k)}) = (u_x^{(k)}, u_y^{(k)}, u_z^{(k)}) \exp(\mathbf{i}\omega t) \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$
(1.3)  
. (1.2), (1.3) (1.1)

,

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}^{(k)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}^{(k)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k)}}{\partial z} + \rho_k \omega^2 u_x^{(k)} = 0 \quad (x, y, z; 1, 2, 3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_x^{(k)}}{\partial x} = a_{11}^{(k)} \sigma_{11}^{(k)} + a_{12}^{(k)} \sigma_{22}^{(k)} + a_{13}^{(k)} \sigma_{33}^{(k)} \quad (x, y, z; 1, 2, 3) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\frac{u_x^{(k)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y^{(k)}}{\partial x} = a_{66}^{(k)} \sigma_{12}^{(k)}, \quad \frac{\partial u_z^{(k)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_x^{(k)}}{\partial z} = a_{55}^{(k)} \sigma_{13}^{(k)}, \quad \frac{\partial u_z^{(k)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y^{(k)}}{\partial z} = a_{44}^{(k)} \sigma_{23}^{(k)}$$

•

$$\frac{\partial u_x^{(k)}}{\partial y}$$
(1.4)

ω –

$$\xi = x/l, \quad \eta = y/l, \quad \zeta = z/h, \quad h = \sum_{k=1}^{n} h_{k}$$
$$U^{(k)} = u_{x}^{(k)}/l, \quad V^{(k)} = u_{y}^{(k)}/l, \quad W^{(k)} = u_{z}^{(k)}/l$$
(1.5)

$$\begin{split} h_{k} &- k^{-}, \ l^{-}, \ n^{-} \\ , \ k^{-} \\ &- k^{-}, \ l^{-} \\ &- k^{-}, \ n^{-} \\ &- k^{-} \\ &- k^{-$$

$$\varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial W^{(k)}}{\partial \zeta} = a_{13}^{(k)} \sigma_{11}^{(k)} + a_{23}^{(k)} \sigma_{22}^{(k)} + a_{33}^{(k)} \sigma_{33}^{(k)}$$

$$\frac{\partial U^{(k)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial V^{(k)}}{\partial \xi} = a_{66}^{(k)} \sigma_{12}^{(k)}, \quad \frac{\partial W^{(k)}}{\partial \xi} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial U^{(k)}}{\partial \zeta} = a_{55}^{(k)} \sigma_{13}^{(k)}$$

$$\frac{\partial W^{(k)}}{\partial \eta} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial V^{(k)}}{\partial \zeta} = a_{44}^{(k)} \sigma_{23}^{(k)}, \quad \omega_* = h \omega$$
(1.6)

(I<sup>int</sup>)

(1.8)

$$(\mathbf{I}_{b}).$$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{ij}^{int(k)} &= \varepsilon^{-1+s} \sigma_{ij}^{(k,s)} \\
(U^{int(k)}, V^{int(k)}, W^{int(k)}) &= \varepsilon^{s} (U^{(k,s)}, V^{(k,s)}, W^{(k,s)}) \\
& \omega_{*}^{2} &= \varepsilon^{s} \omega_{*_{s}}^{2}, \quad s = \overline{0, S} \\
&= \overline{0, S} , \quad (1.7) \quad (1.6) \\
, & \vdots \\
& \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_{k} (\omega_{*_{m}})^{2} U^{(k,s-m)} = 0
\end{aligned}$$
(1.7)

$$s = \overline{0, S}$$
 , ( ) s  
 $S.$  (1.7) (1.6)  
(1.7)  
(1.7)

$$s = 0, S$$
 , ( ) s  
 $0$  , S. (1.7) (1.6)  
, (1.7)

$$s = \overline{0, S}$$
 , ( ) s  
0 S. (1.7) (1.6)  
, (1.7)

$$S = 0, S$$
 , (1.7) (1.6)  
, (1.7)

 $\frac{\partial W^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} = a_{13}^{(k)} \sigma_{11}^{(k,s)} + a_{23}^{(k)} \sigma_{22}^{(k,s)} + a_{33}^{(k)} \sigma_{33}^{(k,s)}$ 

 $\frac{\partial U^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} = a_{66}^{(k)} \sigma_{12}^{(k,s)} \quad \frac{\partial W^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial U^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} = a_{55}^{(k)} \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)}$ 

 $\frac{\partial W^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial V^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} = a_{44}^{(k)} \sigma_{23}^{(k,s)}$ 

 $Q^{(k,s)}\equiv 0, \qquad s<0.$ 

 $\sigma_{33}^{(s)} = A_{11}^{(k)} \frac{\partial W^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} - A_{23}^{(k)} \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} - A_{13}^{(k)} \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta}$ (1.9)

 $\sigma_{12}^{(k,s)} = \frac{1}{a_{66}^{(k)}} \left| \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} \right|, \ \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)} = \frac{1}{a_{55}^{(k)}} \left| \frac{\partial W^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial U^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} \right|$ 

$$\frac{\partial u^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left( \omega_{*_m} \right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{12}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left( \omega_{*_m} \right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{12}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left( \omega_{*m} \right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = 0$$

$$+ \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left(\omega_{*_m}\right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = 0$$

$$\left(1, 2, 3; \ U^{(k)}, V^{(k)}, W^{(k)}\right); \ m = \overline{0, s}$$

$$+\frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left( \omega_{*m} \right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = 0$$
<sup>k)</sup>,  $V^{(k)}$ ,  $W^{(k)}$ );  $m = \overline{0,s}$ 

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left( \omega_{*m} \right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = 0$$

$$U^{(k)}, V^{(k)}, W^{(k)} \right); m = \overline{0,s}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{O}_{13}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left( \omega_{*m} \right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = 0$$
$$V^{(k)}, W^{(k)} \ ; \ m = \overline{0,s}$$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left( \omega_{*m} \right) \quad U^{*} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial \zeta}, \quad V^{(k)}, \quad W^{(k)} \right); \quad m = \overline{0, s}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial G_{13}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left( \omega_{*m} \right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = 0$$
<sup>(k)</sup>,  $V^{(k)}$ ,  $W^{(k)}$ );  $m = \overline{0,s}$ 

$$- + \frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \rho_k \left( \omega_{*m} \right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = 0$$

$$T^{(k)}, V^{(k)}, W^{(k)}, W^{(k)}; m = \overline{0,s}$$

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} = a_{11}^{(k,s-1)} = a_{11}^{(k)} \sigma_{11}^{(k,s)} + a_{12}^{(k)} \sigma_{22}^{(k,s)} + a_{13}^{(k)} \sigma_{33}^{(k,s)}; (1,2,3; U^{(k)}, V^{(k)})$$

$$\sigma_{11}^{(k,s)} = -A_{23}^{(k)} \frac{\partial W^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + A_{22}^{(k)} \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} - A_{12}^{(k)} \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta}$$
$$\sigma_{22}^{(s)} = -A_{13}^{(k)} \frac{\partial W^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} - A_{12}^{(k)} \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + A_{33}^{(k)} \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta}$$

 $U^{(k,s)}, V^{(k,s)}, W^{(k,s)}$ 

(1.8)

:

$$\sigma_{23}^{(k,s)} = \frac{1}{a_{44}^{(k)}} \left[ \frac{\partial W^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial V^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} \right]$$

$$A_{11}^{(k)} = \frac{a_{11}^{(k)} a_{22}^{(k)} - a_{12}^{(k)2}}{\Delta^{(k)}}, \quad A_{22}^{(k)} = \frac{a_{22}^{(k)} a_{33}^{(k)} - a_{23}^{(k)2}}{\Delta^{(k)}}, \quad A_{33} = \frac{a_{11}^{(k)} a_{33}^{(k)} - a_{13}^{(k)2}}{\Delta^{(k)}}$$

$$A_{12}^{(k)} = \frac{a_{33}^{(k)} a_{12}^{(k)} - a_{13}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)}}{\Delta^{(k)}}, \quad A_{13}^{(k)} = \frac{a_{11}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)} - a_{12}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)}}{\Delta^{(k)}}, \quad A_{13}^{(k)} = \frac{a_{11}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)} - a_{12}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)}}{\Delta^{(k)}}, \quad A_{23}^{(k)} = \frac{a_{22}^{(k)} a_{13}^{(k)} - a_{12}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)}}{\Delta^{(k)}}$$

$$\Delta^{(k)} = a_{11}^{(k)} a_{22}^{(k)} a_{33}^{(k)} + 2 a_{12}^{(k)} a_{13}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)} - a_{22}^{(k)} a_{13}^{(k)2} - a_{11}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)2} - a_{33}^{(k)} a_{12}^{(k)2}}{\Delta^{(k)}}$$

$$U^{(k,s)}, V^{(k,s)}, W^{(k,s)} :$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta^2} + a_{55}^{(k)} \rho_k \left(\omega_{*m}\right)^2 U^{(k,s-m)} = R_U^{(k,s)} \left(U,V;a_{55},a_{44}\right)$$

$$A_{11}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^2 W^{(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta^2} + \rho_k \left(\omega_{*m}\right)^2 W^{(k,s-m)} = R_W^{(k,s)} m = \overline{0,s}$$

$$(1.11)$$

$$R_U^{(k,s)} = -\frac{\partial^2 W^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \zeta^2} - a_{55}^{(k)} \left[\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \zeta}\right]$$

$$R_{V}^{(k,s)} = -\frac{\partial^{2} W^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} - a_{44}^{(k)} \left[ \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} \right]$$
(1.12)  

$$R_{W}^{(k,s)} = A_{23}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2} U^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} + A_{13}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2} V^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} - \frac{\partial \sigma_{13}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial \sigma_{23}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} \right]$$
(1.12)  

$$R_{U}^{(k,0)} = R_{V}^{(k,0)} = R_{W}^{(k,0)} = 0.$$
  

$$s = 0.$$
(1.11)

:

= 0. (1.11)

,

 $U^{(k,0)}, V^{(k,0)}, W^{(k,0)}$ .

$$U^{(k,0)} = C_{U1}^{(k,0)}(\xi,\eta) \cos \sqrt{a_{55}^{(k)}\rho_k} \,\omega_{*0}\zeta + C_{U2}^{(k,0)}(\xi,\eta) \sin \sqrt{a_{55}^{(k)}\rho_k} \,\omega_{*0}\zeta , (U,V;a_{55},a_{44})$$
$$W^{(k,0)} = C_{W1}^{(k,0)}(\xi,\eta) \cos \sqrt{\frac{\rho_k}{A_{11}^{(k)}}} \omega_{*0}\zeta + C_{W2}^{(k,0)}(\xi,\eta) \sin \sqrt{\frac{\rho_k}{A_{11}^{(k)}}} \,\omega_{*0}\zeta$$
(2.1)  
:

,

$$\sigma_{xz}^{I} = \sigma_{yz}^{I} = \sigma_{zz}^{I} = 0 \qquad z = h$$
(2.2)

$$u^{(n)} = v^{(n)} = w^{(n)} = 0 \qquad z = 0$$

$$z = z_k:$$
(2.3)

$$\sigma_{xz}^{(k)} = \sigma_{xz}^{(k+1)}, \ \sigma_{yz}^{(k)} = \sigma_{yz}^{(k+1)}, \ \sigma_{zz}^{(k)} = \sigma_{zz}^{(k+1)}$$

$$u^{(k)} = u^{(k+1)}, \ v^{(k)} = v^{(k+1)}, \ w^{(k)} = w^{(k+1)}, \ k = \overline{1, n-1}$$

$$(2.4)$$

$$(2.1) \quad (2.2)-(2.4),$$

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 $\omega_{*0}$  .

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Mathematica 5.1

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3.

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n-

n = 5;  
h<sub>1</sub> = 0.2; h<sub>2</sub> = 0.4; h<sub>3</sub> = 0.3; h<sub>4</sub> = 0.6; h<sub>5</sub> = 0.25  

$$\rho_1 = 2000; \rho_2 = 1950; \rho_3 = 1900; \rho_4 = 1800; \rho_5 = 2100$$
  
 $a_{55}^{(I)} = \frac{1}{6.4746*10^9}; a_{55}^{(II)} = \frac{1}{3.8357*10^9}; a_{55}^{(III)} = \frac{1}{2.3544*10^9}; a_{55}^{(III)} = \frac{1}{4.20849*10^9};$   
 $a_{55}^{(V)} = \frac{1}{5.592*10^9}$   
Fr [w]  
 $\frac{2\times10^{32}}{1\times10^{32}}$   
 $-1\times10^{32}$   
 $\omega_{*} = 2262.91; \omega_{*} = 6649.28; \omega_{*} = 11550.8$ 

•

 $\omega = 1293.09$ ;  $\omega = 3799.59$ ;  $\omega = 6600.46$ 

[3], [4].

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1. . .: -. 1997. 414 . 2. . . .// . . . 2002. . . 38. 7. . . 3-24. . 3. .// . 2005. .58. 4. . 33-44. 4. . // V : ... . " " ." , 2005. . 10-18. , 1976. 510 . 5. . .: . , 1976. 455 . 6. .: . .: , 1981. 398 . 7. . :

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$$U_{r}(r, z, \varphi) = U(r, z) \cos \varphi$$

$$U_{z}(r, z, \varphi) = V(r, z) \cos \varphi$$

$$U_{\varphi}(r, z, \varphi) = W(r, z) \sin \varphi$$

$$\underline{P}(r, z, \{)$$

$$P_{r} = -\gamma \cos \varphi$$

$$P_{z} = 0$$

$$P_{\varphi} = \gamma \sin \varphi$$
(()).

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i-

 $S^e$  –

,

$$F_{i}^{(n)} = \begin{cases} R_{zi}^{(n)} \\ R_{zi}^{(n)} \\ R_{\varphi i}^{(n)} \end{cases} = \int_{S^{e}} \begin{pmatrix} -\gamma N_{i} \\ 0 \\ \gamma N_{i} \end{pmatrix} r dr dz$$

$$R_{ri}^{(n)} = -\gamma \int_{S^{e}} N_{i} r dr dz$$

$$R_{zi}^{(n)} = 0$$

$$R_{\varphi i}^{(n)} = \gamma \int_{S^{e}} N_{i} r dr dz$$

$$j, m, i, j, jm, mi j.$$

$$\{ = 0, \}$$

$$(3)$$



P .1

:  

$$N_{i} = \frac{1}{\Delta} (\Delta_{1}^{i} + \Delta_{2}^{i}r + \Delta_{3}^{i}z + \Delta_{4}^{i}r^{2} + \Delta_{5}^{i}rz + \Delta_{6}^{i}z^{2}) \qquad (4)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & r_{i} & z_{i} & r_{i}^{2} & r_{i}z_{i} & z_{i}^{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & r_i & z_i & r_i & r_i z_i & z_i \\ 1 & r_j & z_j & r_j^2 & r_j z_j & z_j^2 \\ 1 & r_m & z_m & r_m^2 & r_m z_m & z_m^2 \\ 1 & r_{ij} & z_{ij} & r_{ij}^2 & r_{ij} z_{ij} & z_{ij}^2 \\ 1 & r_{mi} & z_{mi} & r_m^2 & r_{mi} z_{mi} & z_{mi}^2 \\ 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & z_i^2 \\ 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & z_{ij}^2 \\ 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & z_{ij}^2 \\ 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & z_{im}^2 \end{vmatrix}$$
(k=1,2,3,4,5,6) (6)

,

$$\Delta_1^j \dots \Delta_6^j, \Delta_1^m \dots \Delta_6^m, \Delta_1^{ij} \dots \Delta_6^{ij}, \Delta_1^{jm} \dots \Delta_6^{jm}, \Delta_1^{mi} \dots \Delta_6^{mi} - \frac{1}{2}$$

(6)

, (3),  

$$r , z$$

$$[k]^{e} \quad \text{``e''} :$$

$$K_{pq}^{e} = \pi \int_{S^{e}} \left\{ [\overline{B_{p}}]^{T} [D] [\overline{\overline{B_{q}}}] + [\overline{\overline{B_{p}}}]^{T} [D] [\overline{B_{q}}] \right\} r dr dz$$
(7)

 $[\overline{B_p}]$   $[\overline{\overline{B_p}}]$ 

$$[B_p] = [\overline{B_p}] \sin \varphi + [\overline{B_p}] \cos \varphi$$

L=8R,

,

$$3R$$
,

. R,

,

	Е	€	Х
I	$3*10^{6}$	0.4	$8.7*10^{-3}$
I I	$2*10^{6}$	0.3	$7.8*10^{-3}$
I II	$0.7 * 10^{6}$	0.22	$2.48 * 10^{-3}$

	80	55
,	92	67
,	120	95
•	IBM	

 $\begin{array}{ccc} z = z_i & z = 1.6R & \phi = 0 & .2 & 3. \\ z = z_1 \approx 0.3R & z = z_2 \approx 0.14R \, . \end{array}$ 



 
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 . .: , 1975. 541 . . / .: "". 1970. 6. . 90-103 . //

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$$H=60 ,$$

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$$y(x) = 0,8866x + 0,0010969x^2 - 0,0066989x^3 + 0,000322x^4$$
(1)

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40%-

$$y_A = \int_0^\ell \frac{Mx_p Mx_1}{EJ} dx + \int_0^\ell \frac{Nx_p Nx_1}{EF} dx$$
(3)

$$x_A = \int_0^\ell \frac{M x_P M x_2}{EJ} dx + \int_0^\ell \frac{N x_P N x_2}{EF} dx$$
(4)

$$: Mx_{P} - G$$

$$X; Mx_{1} Mx_{2} - G$$

$$A (Mx_{1} = x, Mx_{2} = y(x)); E - J$$

$$F - , A$$

$$X_{1} X_{2}, G$$

$$X_{1} X_{2}, J$$

$$Y_{A} X_{A} - J$$

,

$$(1) (2), y_A x_A$$

$$: y_A = \frac{1}{EJ} \cdot \int_0^\ell \left[ R_A^y \cdot x - R_A^x \cdot y(x) - \int_0^x q(x)(x-t) dt \right] x dx + \frac{1}{EF} \cdot \int_0^\ell \left[ R_A^y \cdot \sin \alpha(x) + R_A^x \cdot \cos \alpha(x) - \int_0^x q(x) \sin \alpha(x) dx \right] \sin \alpha(x) dx (5)$$

$$x_{A} = \frac{1}{EJ} \cdot \int_{0}^{\ell} \left[ R_{A}^{y} \cdot x - R_{A}^{x} \cdot y(x) - \int_{0}^{x} q(x)(x-t) dt \right] y(x) dx - \frac{1}{EF} \cdot \int_{0}^{\ell} \left[ R_{A}^{y} \cdot \sin \alpha(x) + R_{A}^{x} \cdot \cos \alpha(x) - \int_{0}^{x} q(x) \sin \alpha(x) dx \right] \cos \alpha(x) dx$$

$$y_{A} \quad x_{A} \quad ,$$

$$R_{A}^{x}(x) \quad R_{A}^{y}(x) \qquad A \qquad . \qquad ,$$

$$(6)$$

$$(n-n),$$
  $($   $\tau-\tau)$   $($   $G$ 

$$N(x) = R_A^y \cdot \sin(\alpha(x)) + R_A^x \cdot \cos(\alpha(x)) - I_1(x) \cdot \sin\alpha(x)$$
(7)

$$Q(x) = -R_A^y \cdot \cos(\alpha(x)) + R_A^x \cdot \sin(\alpha(x)) + I_1(x) \cdot \cos\alpha(x)$$
(8)

$$M(x) = R_A^y \cdot x - R_A^x \cdot y(x) - I_1(x) \cdot (x - x_c(x))$$
(9)

. *x*.

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: 
$$\cos \alpha(x) = 1/\sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2}$$
,  $\sin \alpha(x) = y'(x)/\sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha(x) = y'(x)$ .  
 $x_c(x) = I_2(x)/I_1(x) -$ 

,

X. 
$$I_1(x) = \int_0^x q(x)dx$$
  $I_2(x) = \int_0^x q(x)xdx$  (7)-(9)







: 3103, , . . 2 .: 0312-36583 ( .), 091-459326 ( .) 0312-31528 -mail: <u>papash@mail.ru</u>

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## f(r) > 0.

,  $\int_0 f(r) dr < +\infty \qquad r^2 f(r) \to 0, r \to 0.$ 

*k* -

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2.

$$\begin{split} & \omega(t) \, . \\ &, \quad \left| \dot{\omega}(t) \right| << \omega^2(t) \, , \end{split}$$

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 $\omega(t)$ ,

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[1-4]. ) ( :1) ; 2) ; 3) ( ) . [5-7]. [6,8-9], ) $G_{ ext{tip}}(d,\ell)$ (  $G_{\mathrm{bond}}(d,\ell)$  . ( ):  $G_{\rm tip}(d,\ell) = G_{\rm bond}(d,\ell), \quad u(\ell-d) = \delta_{\rm cr}$ (1)  $\ell$  -,  $u(\ell-d)$  -, *d* - $\delta_{cr}$ (1)  $d_{\rm cr}$  $\sigma_{\rm cr}$  $G_{\mathrm{bond}}(d_{\mathrm{cr}},\ell)$  , (1),  $G_{\rm cr} = G_{\rm bond}(d_{\rm cr},\ell),$  $G_{\rm cr}$  $\sigma_{\rm cr}$  . , :  $G_{\mathrm{tip}}(d,\ell) \geq G_{\mathrm{bond}}(d,\ell),$ )  $G_{\mathrm{tip}}(d,\ell) < G_{\mathrm{bond}}(d,\ell)$ 1: (2)

 $u(\ell-d) < \delta_{\rm cr},$  $u(\ell-d) \geq \delta_{cr}$ 2:

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05-01-000191 05-08-18207) 1

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( – ) [10] ( – ) .

(1), [10]  $K_{\infty} - K_{b} = K_{lc}, \quad K_{lc} = \sqrt{EG_{c}} = \sqrt{\eta EG_{b}} = \sqrt{EP_{0}\delta_{cr}}, \quad \eta = \frac{G_{c}}{G_{b}}$ (3)

(1).

 $K_{lc}$  - ,  $G_c$  - ,  $G_b$  - ,  $(x = \ell - d), E$  - .  $d_{cr}$   $\sigma_{cr}$ 

, , , .

 $\eta \rightarrow \infty$ 

 $\sigma_y = P_0,$ 

,  $0 < t_{cr} \le 1 \quad R_{cr} \to 2\eta \qquad t \to 1.$ 



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$$(\eta = 0)$$
 ( .2).  
 $t_{cr} > 0.1$  . .2  $t_{cr} = 1$   
 $R_{cr} = 0$ ,

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$$R_{cr}^m \approx 0.368 \qquad t_{cr} \approx 0.632 \,. \qquad R_{cr} > R_{cr}^m$$

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**R**<sub>cr</sub>

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[10] » [11].



$$\varepsilon (t) = \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ \beta_{0} \left[ \sigma(\tau) \right] \gamma e^{-\gamma t} + \alpha \left[ \sigma(\tau) \right] \right\} d\tau + \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \sigma(\tau + \theta_{2}(\tau)) \right] \gamma e^{-\gamma t} d\tau$$
(1.1)  
$$\varepsilon (t) = \left[ \beta_{0}(\sigma) + \beta_{0}(\sigma) \right] (1 - e^{-\gamma t}) + \alpha(\sigma) t$$
(1.2)

$$\epsilon (t) = \left[\beta_0(\sigma) + \beta_1(\sigma)\right] (1 - e^{-\gamma t}) + \alpha(\sigma)t$$

$$\beta_0(\sigma) , \beta_1(\sigma) , \beta_1(\sigma) ,$$
(1.2)

r(†)

$$\beta_0(\sigma)$$
 ,  $\beta_1(\sigma)$ 

$$\theta(t)$$

$$\theta_{2}(t) = t - \theta_{1}(t) .$$



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$$, \qquad (1.1), \qquad -$$

$$\epsilon (t) = \int_{0}^{t} \left\{ \left[ \beta_{0} \left( \sigma(\tau) \right) + \beta_{1} \left( \sigma(\tau) \right) \right] \gamma e^{-\gamma(t-\tau)} + \alpha \left( \sigma(\tau) \right) \right\} d\tau \qquad (1.3)$$

(1.1),

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$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ s_{0}(t) + s_{1}(t), x \quad \alpha(\sigma); \\ s_{0}(t), & \beta_{0}(\sigma), \beta_{1}(\sigma) \\ \alpha(\sigma), & (1.1) \quad (1.3) & - \\ \vdots \\ 2. \quad [11] & & (1.3). \\ 2. \quad [11] & & (1.3). \\ & & & , \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

—

,

$$\beta_0(\sigma_i) = \beta_1(\sigma_i),$$
 [11]

$$\sigma(t) = \begin{cases} \sigma_0 & t \le t_0 & \sigma_i < \sigma_0 \\ \sigma_i & t > t_0 & i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \end{cases}$$
(2.1)  
(2.2)

(2.1)  

$$\varepsilon_{c}(t) = \left[\beta_{0}(\sigma_{0}) + \beta_{1}(\sigma_{0})\right]\left(1 - e^{-\gamma t}\right) \quad t < t_{0}$$

$$\varepsilon_{c}(t) = \beta_{0}(\sigma_{i}) + \beta_{1}(\sigma_{0})\left(1 - e^{-\gamma t_{0}}\right) + \left[\beta_{0}(\sigma_{0}) - \beta_{0}(\sigma_{i})\right]e^{-\gamma(t-t_{0})} \quad t > t_{0}$$
(2.3)

$$e^{-\gamma t_{0}} << 1 \qquad e^{-\gamma (t_{1}-t_{0})} << 1, \qquad \qquad : \\ \varepsilon_{c}(t_{0}; \sigma_{0}) = \beta_{0}(\sigma_{0}) + \beta_{1}(\sigma_{0}) \\ \varepsilon_{c}(t_{1}; \sigma_{i}) = \beta_{0}(\sigma_{i}) + \beta_{1}(\sigma_{0})$$

$$(2.4)$$

(2.4), (2.3)  

$$\varepsilon_{c}(t;\sigma_{0}) = \varepsilon_{c}(t_{0};\sigma_{0})(1-e^{-\gamma t}) \quad t < t_{0}$$

$$\varepsilon_{c}(t;\sigma_{i}) = \varepsilon_{c}(t_{1};\sigma_{i}) + \left[\varepsilon_{c}(t_{0};\sigma_{0}) - \varepsilon_{c}(t_{1};\sigma_{i})\right]e^{-\gamma(t-t_{0})} \quad t > t_{0}$$

$$(2.5)$$



$$\varepsilon_{c}(\sigma; t = t_{0}) = C_{0}(1 - e^{-\gamma_{1}\sigma}) + b \qquad \sigma < \sigma_{0}$$
(2.7)  
(2.6) (2.7) (2.5),

$$\varepsilon_c(t) = \varepsilon_c(t_0) (1 - e^{-\alpha t}) \qquad 0 < t < t_0$$
(2.8)

 $\sigma = 0, 2$ 

$$\varepsilon_{c}(t) = (a\sigma^{m} + b) + \left[\varepsilon_{c}(t_{0};\sigma_{0}) - (a\sigma^{m} + b)\right]e^{-\alpha(t-t_{0})} \qquad t > t_{0}$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$\sigma = 1.0$$

$$\varepsilon_{c}(t) = \left[C_{0}\left(1 - e^{-\gamma_{1}\sigma}\right) + b\right] + \left\{\varepsilon_{c}\left(t_{0};\sigma_{0}\right) - \left[C_{0}\left(1 - e^{-\gamma_{1}\sigma}\right) + b\right]\right\}e^{-\alpha(t-t_{0})} \quad t > t_{0} \quad (2.10)$$

$$(3.4.)$$

$$(2.6) \quad (2.7).$$

$$\varepsilon - \sigma, \quad (2.8), (2.9) \quad (2.10).$$

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, [1].

:  $A_{r} = \frac{A_{c}}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{p_{c} \cdot (1-\mu^{2})}{0.21 \cdot \nu \cdot (\nu-1) \cdot k_{1} \cdot E_{0} \cdot e^{-\gamma \cdot (\overline{\theta}-\theta_{0})} \cdot \sqrt{\Delta}}\right)^{\frac{2 \cdot \nu}{2 \cdot \nu+1}}$ (1) , ,  $k_{I}$  —  $\theta_{0}$ ,  $E_0$  –  $\mu$  – ) \_ , [1].

> :  $f_m = A_r \cdot \tau_{n_{\max}} \cdot \left(-\psi \frac{\theta}{\theta_m}\right) / N$ (2)

$$\tau_{n_{\max}}$$
 –

(

, ,

( , m — , N — ), –

[4].

( *ef*) ):  $f_d = 0.25 \cdot \alpha_{ef} \cdot p_c^{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot \Delta^{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \mu^2}{E_0 \cdot e^{-\gamma \cdot (\overline{0} - \theta_0)}}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$ ( (3)

,

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdots \\
q_c = (1 - \alpha_{hd}) \cdot N \cdot f \cdot v_s / A_r \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
\end{array} \tag{4}$$

-

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•

[3].

,

$$r_{0}.$$

$$(0, x, t) - \theta' = \frac{4 \cdot (1 - \alpha_{hd}) \cdot N \cdot f \cdot v_{s} \cdot \sqrt{t}}{b \cdot A_{c} \cdot \left(\frac{p_{c} \cdot (1 - \mu^{2})}{0.21 \cdot v \cdot (v - 1) \cdot k_{1} \cdot E_{0} \cdot e^{-\gamma(\overline{\theta} - \theta_{0})} \cdot \sqrt{\Delta}}\right)^{\frac{2\nu}{2\nu + 1}} \times (5)$$

$$\times \left(ierfc\left(\frac{x}{2 \cdot \sqrt{a \cdot t}}\right) - ierfc\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^{2} - r_{0}^{2}}}{2 \cdot \sqrt{a \cdot t}}\right)\right)$$



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-mail: khovhan@netsys.am



(1.4), 
$$(\theta = \omega_i, i = 0, 1)$$
  
 $(r = a_i, v = 0, 1)$ 

,

[15],

,

(1.1) [13]  
, ... 
$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = \infty, \omega_0 = 0$$

•

, ..

 $\theta = \omega \leq \omega_1$ 

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:

$$-y''(x,\lambda) = \lambda y(x,\lambda), \ 0 < x < \infty; \ \cos \alpha y(0,\lambda) - \sin \alpha y'(0,\lambda) = 0$$
(1.5)

[34]

$$g_{\lambda} = \int_{0}^{\infty} g(x) \varphi_{\lambda}(x) dx, \ g(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_{\lambda}(x) g_{\lambda} d\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda} \left(\lambda + ctg^{2}\alpha\right)}$$
(1.6)

$$\varphi_{\lambda}(x) = \operatorname{ctga} \sin(x\sqrt{\lambda}) + \sqrt{\lambda} \cos(x\sqrt{\lambda})$$

$$-\varphi_{\lambda}^{'}(x) = \lambda \varphi_{\lambda}(x), \quad 0 < x < \infty; \quad \varphi_{\lambda}^{'}(v) - \operatorname{ctga} \varphi_{\lambda}(0) = 0 \quad (1.7)$$

$$- \quad (1.5) \quad . \quad [34]$$

$$, \quad (1.5).$$

[31].

$$L_{s}y(x,\lambda) - \lambda [r(x)]^{-1} y(x,\lambda) = 0, \quad a_{0} < x < a_{1}, \quad r(x) > 0$$
  
$$l_{i}y(x,\lambda) \equiv \alpha_{10}y(a_{i},x) + \alpha_{01}y'(a_{i},\lambda) = 0, \quad i = 0,1$$
  
(1.8)

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 $L_s$  –

$$L_{s}y(x) \equiv -[p(x)y'(x)]' + q(x)y(x)$$

$$p(x), p'(x), q(x), r^{-1}(x) - [a_{0}, a_{1}].$$
(1.9)

$$\int_{a_{0}}^{a_{1}} \left\{ \left| \frac{p'(x)}{p(x)} \right|, \left| \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \right|, \left| \frac{1}{p(x)} \right| \right\} dx < \infty \qquad (1.10)$$

$$\varphi_{0}(x,\lambda) \qquad \chi_{0}(x,\lambda)$$

(1.8),

,

$$y(x,\lambda) = \varphi_0(x,\lambda) l_1 \chi_0(x,\lambda) - \chi_0(x,\lambda) l_1 \varphi_0(x,\lambda)$$
(1.11)

$$l_1 y(x,\lambda) = 0,$$
  $l_0 y(x,\lambda) = 0$ 

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[30]

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$$l_0\varphi_0(x,\lambda)l_1\chi_0(x,\lambda)-l_0\chi_0(x,\lambda)l_1\varphi_0(x,\lambda)=0$$
(1.12)

$$\lambda = \lambda_j; j = 0, 1, 2, ...$$
, (1.11)

(1.8)

,

,

λ

(1.12)

(1.11)  $\lambda = \lambda_j$ 

 $r^{-1}(x)$ .

$$\int_{a_{0}}^{a_{1}} \frac{y(x,\lambda_{j})f(x)}{r(x)} dx = f_{i}$$
[38]

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{0}, a_{1} \end{bmatrix} \\ \int_{a_{0}}^{a_{1}} y_{*}(r, \lambda_{j}^{*}) f(r) dr = f_{j}^{*}, \quad f(r) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{y_{*}(r, \lambda_{j})}{\left\| y_{*}(r, \lambda_{j}) \right\|^{2}} f_{j}^{*}$$
(1.13)

$$y_{*}(r,\lambda) = r^{-\frac{1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} A_{\lambda}(r) B_{\lambda}(a_{1}) - B_{\lambda}(r) A_{\lambda}(a_{1}) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \lambda = \lambda_{j}^{*}, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{\lambda}(r) \\ B_{\lambda}(r) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\lambda \ln r) \\ \cos(\lambda \ln r) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \left\| y_{*}(r,\lambda) \right\|^{2} = \frac{\gamma}{2} - \frac{\sin \lambda \gamma \cos \lambda \gamma}{2\lambda}, \quad \gamma = \ln \frac{a_{1}}{a_{0}} \qquad (1.14)$$

$$\lambda_{j}^{*} = \gamma^{-1} \mu; \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\mu^{-1}tg\mu = -\chi^{-1}, \chi = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\gamma, \qquad \mu_j, \ j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$
(39)

$$\begin{bmatrix} r^{2}y_{*}(r,\lambda) \end{bmatrix}^{2} = -\left(\lambda^{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)y_{*}(r,\lambda); \quad a_{0} < r < a_{1}, \quad \lambda = \lambda_{j}^{*}, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, ...$$

$$y_{*}(a_{0},\lambda) - a_{0}^{-1}y_{*}(a_{0},\lambda) = 0, \quad y_{*}(a_{1},\lambda) = 0$$

$$(1.13) \qquad (1.15)$$

$$(1.14), \quad (r = a_{1}) \qquad , \qquad (r = a_{0})$$

 $0\!<\!\omega_0\!\!\leq\!\!\theta\!\leq\!\omega_1\!\!<\!\pi$ 

$$\int_{\omega_0}^{\omega_1} y_m(\theta, v_j) \sin \theta f(\theta) d\theta = f_j^{(m)}, f(\theta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{y_m(\theta, v_j)}{\left\| y_m(\theta, v_j) \right\|^2} f_j^{(m)}, \quad m = 0, 1,$$
(1.16)

$$y_{m}(\theta, v) = P_{v}^{\mu}(\cos \theta) l_{1}^{m} Q_{v}^{\mu}(\cos \theta) - Q_{v}^{\mu}(\cos \theta) l_{1}^{m} P_{v}^{\mu}(\cos \theta), \quad m = 0,1 \quad (1.17)$$

$$, \quad (1.2), \quad , \quad (1.2)$$

$$. \quad l_{i}^{m}(i = 0,1)$$

$$l_{i}^{0}y(\theta) = y(\omega_{i}), l_{i}^{1}y(\theta) = y^{*}(\omega_{i}) + h_{i}y(\omega_{i}), \quad h_{i} = \text{const}, \quad i = 0, 1$$

$$v_{j}, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots \qquad :$$

$$l_{0}^{m}P_{\nu}^{\mu}(\cos\theta) l_{1}^{m}Q_{\nu}^{\mu}(\cos\theta) - l_{0}^{m}Q_{\nu}^{\mu}(\cos\theta) l_{1}^{m}P_{\nu}^{\mu}(\cos\theta) = 0, \quad m = 0, 1.$$

$$, \qquad (1.16),$$

$$\left\|y_{m}\left(\theta, v_{j}\right)\right\|^{2} = \int_{\omega_{0}}^{\omega_{1}} \left[y_{m}\left(\theta, v_{j}\right)\right]^{2} \sin\theta d\theta, \quad m = 0, 1$$

$$(1.18)$$

, ... 
$$\phi_0 \le \phi \le \phi_1 \qquad -\pi \le \phi < \pi$$
,  
[25].  
16) [33],

. . ,

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[30]

 $\omega_0 \neq 0$   $a_0 \neq 0$ ,

2.

,

(1.4)

$$(\theta = \omega_i, i = 0, 1),$$
  
 $(r = a_i, i = 0, 1)$   
[14]. [14]

,... (1.10). 
$$[13,14,30]$$
, ,  
(1.1) (1.16)  $\omega_0 \rightarrow 0$ ,  
[32] , \_\_\_\_\_,

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$$\xi, \eta, \zeta, \\ x = f_1(\xi, \eta, \zeta), y = f_2(\xi, \eta, \zeta), z = f_3(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \\ \xi = \tilde{f}_1(x, y, z), \eta = \tilde{f}_2(x, y, z), \zeta = \tilde{f}_3(x, y, z).$$
  $\xi = \xi_0.$ 

$$\begin{split} & u_{\xi}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta), u_{\eta}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta), u_{\zeta}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta) & \sigma_{\xi}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta), \\ & \zeta), \tau_{\xi\zeta}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta). & , \end{split}$$

,

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$$au_{\xi\eta}ig(\xi_0,\eta,\zetaig), au_{\xi\zeta}ig(\xi_0,\eta,\zetaig).$$
  
 $\xi,\eta,\zeta,$ 

$$\begin{split} \xi, \eta, \zeta, & \xi = \xi_{0}, \\ , & \xi = \xi_{0}, \\ & \vdots \\ u_{\xi} (\xi_{0} - 0, \eta, \zeta) - u_{\xi} (\xi + 0, \eta, \zeta) = \langle u_{\xi} (\xi_{0}, \eta, \zeta) \rangle, u_{\eta} (\xi_{0} - 0, \eta, \zeta) - \\ & - u_{\eta} (\xi_{0} + 0, \eta, \zeta) = \langle u_{\eta} (\xi_{0}, \eta, \zeta) \rangle \\ u_{\zeta} (\xi_{0} - 0, \eta, \zeta) - u_{\zeta} (\xi + 0, \eta, \zeta) = \langle u_{\zeta} (\xi_{0}, \eta, \zeta) \rangle, \sigma_{\xi} (\xi_{0} - 0, \eta, \zeta) - \\ & - \sigma_{\xi} (\xi_{0} - 0, \eta, \zeta) = \langle \sigma_{\xi} (\xi_{0}, \eta, \zeta) \rangle, \sigma_{\xi\zeta} (\xi_{0} - 0, \eta, \zeta) - \\ & - \sigma_{\xi\zeta} (\xi_{0} - 0, \eta, \zeta) = \langle \tau_{\xi\eta} (\xi_{0}, \eta, \zeta) \rangle, \tau_{\xi\zeta} (\xi_{0} - 0, \eta, \zeta) - \\ & - \tau_{\xi\zeta} (\xi_{0} - 0, \eta, \zeta) = \langle \tau_{\xi\zeta} (\xi_{0}, \eta, \zeta) \rangle \end{split}$$
(2.1)

,

$$\langle \sigma_{\zeta}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta) \rangle = \langle \tau_{\xi\eta}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta) \rangle = \langle \tau_{\xi\zeta}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta) \rangle = 0$$

•

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.

$$\langle u_{\xi}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta) \rangle = \langle u_{\eta}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta) \rangle = \langle u_{\zeta}(\xi_{0},\eta,\zeta) \rangle = 0$$
  
$$\xi,\eta,\zeta$$

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 $\xi = \xi_0$ .

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[40,12].

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		[16]	-
10.4	[40]		

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r = R[11]. ,

r = R. 10.4 [40]. [19] .

$$a \le r \le R, \quad \theta = \omega, \quad -\pi \le \varphi < \pi$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$a = 0, b = R.$$

$$(2.2)$$

,

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(2.2),

[13], , :  $0 \le r < \infty, \theta = \omega_0 > \omega, -\pi \le \phi \le \pi$ , (2.2) $\theta = \omega_0$  $a=R, b=\infty$  $\theta = \omega \mp 0$ .  $\theta = \omega_0$ 

 $a=0, b=\infty$ . (2.2)

,

[3],

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[1] ,

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[21] , [3,13] [20] (2.2)[3]. (2.2)(2.2)), (2.2) 6.8 [40]. 10.4 [40]. . [10] (2.2)(2.2)( ). [27] r=R,  $0 \le \theta \le \omega$ ,  $-\pi \le \phi < \pi$ (2.3), 2) :1) (2.3)5.5 [40]. ) , [43]:  $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{W_{m}(x,y) P_{k+1}^{m,-\frac{3}{2}}(1-2y^{2})}{y^{-m-1}(1-y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy = \frac{\Gamma(m+\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(k+1+m)2(k+1)!} x^{m} P_{k}^{m,\frac{1}{2}}(1-2x^{2}), 0 \le x \le 1,$  $W_m(x, y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} J_m(tx) J_m(ty) dt; \quad m, k = 0, 1, 2, ...$ (2.4)[40]. [44].

[27]

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(4.1)341



Nm.

$$\xi = \xi_i, i = 0, 1, ..., m - 1.$$

$$\vec{z},$$

$$P_0 \frac{d\vec{z}_i}{d\xi} + P_1 \vec{z}_i = \vec{f}_i, \xi_i < \xi < \xi_{i+1}, i = 0, 1, 2, ..., m - 1$$

$$P_j (j=0,1) - N - ,$$
[47],
$$P_j = \text{const.}$$

$$r=R_i, i=0,1,2,...,m-1, R_0=0, R_m=\infty$$
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r=0

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[4]

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r

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$$R_{i-1} < r < R_i$$
 .  $\phi$ 

[35]

N=6, ... ,

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•



 $r = R_0$ 

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•

 $0 \le \theta \le \omega < \pi$ ,

,

 $0 < r < R_m$ 

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2k+1}{2k(k+1)} P_k(\cos\theta) P_k(\cos t) = -\frac{1}{2} - \ln\left[\frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{\theta+t}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{|\theta-t|}{2}\right], 0 < \theta, t < \pi$$
[7]

 $r, \phi, z$ .

$$z = h_i, i = 0, 1, ..., n+1$$
.

,

z .

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$$h_{i-1} < z < h_i (i=0,1,...,m+1;h_{-1}=-\infty,h_{m+1}=+\infty)$$

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$$\mathbf{t}(x, y, z)\Big|_{z=0} = 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty$$
 (2)

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{t}_{k} = \mathbf{t}_{k}^{0}, & (x, y) \in \tilde{\Omega}_{k} \\ \Delta \mathbf{w}_{k} = 0, & (x, y) \notin \tilde{\Omega}_{k} \end{cases}, \quad z = -z_{k}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$
(3)

$$\mathbf{w}(x, y, -H) = 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty.$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{w}_{k} = \mathbf{w}_{k}^{+} - \mathbf{w}_{k}^{-}, \ \mathbf{w}(x, y, z) \Big|_{z=-z_{k}\pm0} = \mathbf{w}_{k}^{\pm}, \ \mathbf{t}(x, y, z) \Big|_{z=-z_{k}\pm0} = \mathbf{t}_{k}^{\pm}.$$

$$(1), \quad \mathbf{v}(x, y) = \left\{\mathbf{t}_{1}^{0}, \mathbf{t}_{2}^{0}, ..., \mathbf{t}_{\tilde{N}}^{0}\right\} - , ,$$

$$\mathbf{t}_{k}^{0},$$

$$\tilde{\Omega}_{k} \ (k = 1, 2, ..., \tilde{N}); \quad = \left\{\tilde{\Omega}_{1}, \tilde{\Omega}_{2}, ..., \tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{N}}\right\}; \ \mathbf{Q} = \left\{\mathbf{f}_{1}, ..., \mathbf{f}_{\tilde{N}}\right\} - ,$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{w}_{k}(x, y)$$

$$\cdot \qquad - \Delta \mathbf{w}_{k}(x, y)$$

$$(4)$$

$$p$$
 (p+1) N- ,  $p = 1, 2, ..., N-1$ .  
 $z = -z_p$  , [1].

 $\alpha, \beta,$  $k = 1, 2, \dots, p.$ 

.

$$\mathbf{W}(\alpha,\beta,z,\omega) = \mathbf{K}_{N-p}(\alpha,\beta,z,\omega)\mathbf{T}_{p}^{-}, \quad -H \le z \le (-z_{p}-0)$$
$$\mathbf{W}(\alpha,\beta,z,\omega) = \mathbf{K}_{N-p}(h_{p+1})\mathbf{T}_{p}^{-}, \quad z = -z_{p}-0$$
$$\mathbf{K}_{N-p}(h_{p+1})$$

,

 $k = p + 1, p + 2, \dots, N.$   $\mathbf{T}_{p}^{+} = \mathbf{T}_{p}^{-} = \mathbf{T}_{p}, \ \mathbf{W}_{p}^{+} = \mathbf{W}_{p}^{-} + \mathbf{f}_{p},$   $\mathbf{T}_{p}^{-} = \mathbf{S}_{Np}^{-1}\mathbf{f}_{p}, \ \mathbf{W}_{p}(-h_{p}) = \mathbf{K}_{p}^{-}\mathbf{S}_{Np}^{-1}\mathbf{f}_{p}, \ \mathbf{W}_{p+1}(h_{p+1}) = \mathbf{K}_{N-p}\mathbf{S}_{Np}^{-1}\mathbf{f}_{p}$ (5)  $\mathbf{S}_{Np}^{-} = \mathbf{K}_{p}^{-} - \mathbf{K}_{N-p} - ,$ 

.

 $k \neq p$ ,

$$\mathbf{W}_{k} , \qquad \mathbf{f}_{p}$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{k} = \mathbf{R}_{kp}^{-} \mathbf{S}_{Np}^{-1} \mathbf{f}_{p}, \quad k \leq p$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{k} = \mathbf{R}_{kp} \mathbf{S}_{Np}^{-1} \mathbf{f}_{p}, \quad k > p$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{1} (h_{1}) = \mathbf{B}_{-} (h_{1}) \mathbf{R}_{1p}^{-} \mathbf{S}_{Np}^{-1} \mathbf{f}_{p}$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{k} (-h_{k}) = \mathbf{K}_{k}^{-} \mathbf{R}_{kp}^{-} \mathbf{S}_{Np}^{-1} \mathbf{f}_{p}, \quad k \leq p$$
(6)
(6)
(7)

$$\mathbf{W}_{k}(h_{k}) = \mathbf{K}_{N-k+1}(h_{k}) \mathbf{R}_{(k-1)p} \mathbf{S}_{Np}^{-1} \mathbf{f}_{k}, \ k \ge p+1$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{km}$$
  $\mathbf{R}_{km}^{-}$ 

 $\mathbf{T}_{k}$ 

$$\mathbf{R}_{km} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{I}, & k = m \\ \left(-1\right)^{(k-m)} \prod_{i=k}^{m+1} \mathbf{F}_{N+1-i}^{-1} \left(h_{i}\right) \mathbf{B}_{+} \left(-h_{i}\right), & k \neq m \end{cases}$$
$$\mathbf{R}_{km}^{-} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{I}, & k = m \\ \prod_{i=k+1}^{m} -1 \left(h_{1}, h_{2}, \dots, h_{i}\right) \mathbf{B}_{-} \left(h_{i}\right), & k \neq m \end{cases}$$
$$\mathbf{F}_{m}, \mathbf{K}_{m}, \quad m, \mathbf{K}_{m}^{-}, \mathbf{B}_{\pm}, \qquad (1,2].$$
$$(6), \quad (7) \qquad p = 1, 2, \dots, N-1,$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q} \tag{8}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{Q}$$
(9)  

$$\mathbf{T} = \{\mathbf{T}_{1}, \mathbf{T}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{T}_{N-1}\}, \mathbf{Q} = \{\mathbf{f}_{1}, \mathbf{f}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{f}_{N-1}\}, \mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{W}_{2}(h_{2}), \mathbf{W}_{3}(h_{3}), \dots, \mathbf{W}_{N-1}(h_{N-1})\} -$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \|\mathbf{D}_{ij}\|_{i,j=1}^{N-1}, \mathbf{M} = \|\mathbf{M}_{ij}\|_{i,j=1}^{N-1} - ,$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \{\mathbf{K}_{i}^{-1}\mathbf{R}_{ij}\mathbf{S}_{Nj}^{-1}, \mathbf{i} > j;$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{ij}, \mathbf{M}_{ij} \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{Z} = -Z_{i}, , ,$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}\}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}\}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}\}$$

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$$\mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}\}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}\}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}\}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}\}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U},$$

 $\mathbf{T}_{2} = \mathbf{S}_{72}^{-1}\mathbf{f}_{2} + \mathbf{R}_{25}^{-}\mathbf{S}_{75}^{-1}\mathbf{f}_{5}, \mathbf{T}_{5} = \mathbf{R}_{52}\mathbf{S}_{72}^{-1}\mathbf{f}_{2} + \mathbf{S}_{75}^{-1}\mathbf{f}_{5} \qquad \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{K}(\alpha, \beta, \omega)\mathbf{Q}, \ \mathbf{T} = \{\mathbf{T}_{2}, \mathbf{T}_{5}\}, \ \mathbf{Q} = \{\mathbf{f}_{2}, \mathbf{f}_{5}\}, \ \mathbf{K}(\alpha, \beta, \omega) = \|\mathbf{K}_{ij}\|_{i, j=1}^{2}.$ 

$$\mathbf{S}_{72} = \mathbf{K}_{2}^{-}(h_{1}, h_{2}) - \mathbf{K}_{5}(h_{3}, h_{4}, \dots, h_{7})$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{75} = \mathbf{K}_{5}^{-} \left( h_{1}, h_{2}, \dots, h_{5} \right) - \mathbf{K}_{2} \left( h_{6}, h_{7} \right)$$
$$\mathbf{K} \left( \alpha, \beta, \omega \right) \qquad -$$

 $\mathbf{K}(\alpha,\beta,\omega)$ 

[2]

det 
$$\mathbf{K}(\alpha,\beta,\omega) = \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \det \mathbf{S}_{(N-k+1)l}^{-1}$$

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det 
$$\mathbf{K}(\alpha, \beta, \omega) = \det \mathbf{S}_{72}^{-1} \det \mathbf{S}_{53}^{-1}, \ \mathbf{S}_{53} = \mathbf{K}_{3}^{-}(h_{3}, h_{4}, h_{5}) - \mathbf{K}_{2}(h_{6}, h_{7})$$
  
N

$$\tilde{N} = N - 1$$

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$$\begin{cases} W_{1}(r,0) = W_{2}(r,0) & (a < r < \infty) \\ \tau_{qz}^{(1)}(r,0) = \tau_{qz}^{(2)}(r,0) & (0 < r < \infty) \\ W_{1}\left(r,-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 & (0 < r < \infty) \\ W_{2}\left(r,\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 & (b < r < \infty) \\ W_{2}\left(r,0\right) = 0 & (0 < r < \infty) \\ \tau_{qz}^{(2)}\left(r,0\right) = \tau_{0}\left(r\right) & (0 < r < \infty) \\ \tau_{qz}^{(2)}\left(r,\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 & (0 < r < b) \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

$$W_j(r,\varphi) \quad (j=1,2) - \qquad \qquad y < 0 \qquad \qquad x \qquad y > 0$$

$$\tau_{\phi z}^{(j)}(r,\phi) (j=1,2)$$
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$$\tau_{\phi z}^{(2)}(r,0) - \tau_{\phi z}^{(1)} = \tau(r) \qquad (0 < r < a)$$

$$W_{2}(r,0) - W_{1}(r,0) = W(r) \qquad (0 < r < a)$$

$$W_{2}\left(r,\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = U(r) \qquad (0 < r < b)$$
(1.2)

(1.2). Х Х

[1]

$$W_{j}(r,\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} \left[ A_{j} \sin \varphi s + B_{j} \cos \varphi s \right] r^{-s} ds$$
(1.3)  
x x x :

$$\tau_{\varphi z}^{(j)}(r,\varphi) = -\frac{G}{2\pi i r} \int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} \left[ A_j \cos \varphi s - B_j \sin \varphi s \right] s r^{-s} ds \quad \left(-1 < \operatorname{Re} s < 0\right)$$
(1.4)  
(1.3) (1.4),  
$$A_i = B_i \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\tau(r)}{r} - \frac{G}{\pi r} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r_{0}^{2} W'(r,0)}{r_{0}^{2} - r^{2}} dr_{0} + \frac{G}{\pi r} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{r_{0}^{2} U'(r)}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} dr_{0} = \tau_{0}(r) \\ \frac{W'(r)}{r} - \frac{1}{\pi G} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r_{0} \tau(r_{0}) dr_{0}}{r_{0}^{2} - r^{2}} dr_{0} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{r_{0} U'(r_{0})}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} dr_{0} = 0 \qquad (0 < r < a) \\ \frac{G}{\pi r} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{r_{0} U'(r_{0})}{r_{0} - r} dr_{0} - \frac{G}{\pi r} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r_{0}^{2} W'(r_{0})}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} dr_{0} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r_{0} \tau(r_{0})}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} dr_{0} = 0 \qquad (0 < r < b) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{G}{\pi r} \int_{0}^{r_{0}O} \frac{r_{0}}{r_{0} - r} dr_{0} - \frac{G}{\pi r} \int_{0}^{r_{0}W} \frac{r_{0}}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} dr_{0} + \int_{0}^{r_{0}U(r_{0})} \frac{r_{0}}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} dr_{0} = 0 \quad (0 < r < b)$$

$$W(r) \quad U(r)$$

$$U(b) = W(a) = 0; \quad U(0) = W(0) \quad (1.6)$$

$$x \quad x \quad (1.5) \quad , \quad \tau(r), \quad W(r)$$

,

r = a

(1.5) ,  $\tau(r), W(r)$   $(-r)^{-\frac{3}{4}}$ . (1.5) , U'(r) r = b. r = 0 x [2] a , .  $\chi$  (1.5) x ,  $\tau(r) W(r)$ , (1.5) (-a, 0)

$$\begin{cases} \tau(r) - \frac{G}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{W'(r_{0})}{r_{0} - r} dr_{0} - \frac{2rG}{\pi} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{U'(r_{0})}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} dr_{0} = \tau_{0} \left( |r| \right) \operatorname{sgn} r \quad (-a < r < a) \\ W'(r) - \frac{1}{\pi G} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{\tau(r_{0})}{r_{0} r} dr_{0} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{r_{0} U'(r_{0})}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} dr_{0} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{U'(r_{0})}{r_{0} - r} dr_{0} + \frac{r}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{W'(r_{0}) dr_{0}}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} + \frac{1}{2\pi G} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{r_{0} \tau(r_{0})}{r_{0}^{2} + r^{2}} dr_{0} = 0 \quad (0 < r < b) \\ , \qquad (1.7) \qquad r = ax, \ r_{0} = as \qquad x \qquad x \\ x \quad r = b(x+1)/2; \ r_{0} = b(s+1)/2 \qquad . \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = \frac{\tau(ax)}{G} + W'(ax); \ \varphi_2 = \frac{\tau(ax)}{G} - W'(ax)$$

r = a, . 1  $\lambda$ .







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$$x_1 x_2 x_3$$
 ( . 1.1).  
 $\vec{H}_0 = (0, 0, H_0)$  (  $H_0 = \text{const} > 0$  ),

:  $\vec{H}_0 \uparrow \uparrow \vec{\mu}_0 \uparrow \uparrow x_3$ 

 $(\vec{\mu}_0 = (0, 0, \mu_0); \quad \mu_0 = \text{const}),$ 

$$x_3: \vec{\mu} = (\mu_1, \mu_2, 0).$$

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2h

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$$u_3 = u_3(x_1, x_2, t).$$



$$[1,2]: 
\rho_{0}\ddot{u}_{3} = G\nabla_{\perp}^{2}u_{3} + M_{0}f\nabla_{\perp}^{2}\Phi 
\nabla_{\perp}^{2}\Phi = \rho_{0}\left(\nabla_{\perp}\cdot\vec{\mu}\right) 
\dot{\mu}_{1} - \omega_{M}\hat{b}\mu_{2} = \gamma_{0}\mu_{0}\left(\Phi + \bar{b}M_{0}u_{3}\right)_{,2} 
\dot{\mu}_{2} + \omega_{M}\hat{b}\mu_{1} = -\gamma_{0}\mu_{0}\left(\Phi + \bar{b}M_{0}u_{3}\right)_{,1}$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$\nabla_{\perp}^{2}\Phi^{(e)} = 0$$

$$(1.2)$$

(1.2) 
$$x_1, x_2 = t,$$

$$\nabla_{\perp} = \left(\partial/\partial x_1, \partial/\partial x_2, 0\right); \quad \Phi \quad - \qquad (\vec{h} = \nabla_{\perp} \Phi);$$
$$M_0 = \rho_0 \mu_0; \quad \omega_M = \gamma_0 M_0; \quad \hat{b} = b + H_0 / M_0; \quad \bar{b} = b + f; \quad b \ge 0 \quad -$$

$$x_2 \rightarrow \pm \infty$$

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2.

(1.1)  

$$(u_3, \mu_1, \mu_2, \Phi) = \left(\tilde{u}_3, \tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2, \tilde{\Phi}\right) e^{i(\omega t - \sigma k x_1) - m x_2}$$
(2.1)

Im
$$(m) = 0; \omega > 0; k > 0; \sigma = \pm 1$$
 (2.2)  
 $\pm x_{1}.$ 

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$$\begin{array}{c} & \pm x_{1} \\ (2.1) & (1.1) \\ u_{3} = \tilde{u}_{3}^{\pm} e^{i(\omega t - \sigma k x_{1}) \pm k \beta x_{2}}; \\ \Phi = \left[ \tilde{\Phi}_{0}^{\pm} e^{\pm k x_{2}} - M_{0} \overline{b} u \cdot \tilde{u}_{3}^{\pm} e^{\pm k \beta x_{2}} \right] e^{i(\omega t - \sigma k x_{1})} \\ \end{array}$$

$$(2.3)$$

$$\rho_{0}\mu_{1} = i\sigma k \left[ P^{\mp} \tilde{\Phi}_{0}^{\pm} e^{\pm kx_{2}} + M_{0}\overline{b} \left( u \pm v\beta \right) \cdot \tilde{u}_{3}^{\pm} e^{\pm k\beta x_{2}} \right] e^{i(\omega t - \sigma kx_{1})}$$

$$(2.4)$$

$$\rho_{0}\mu_{2} = \mp k \left[ P^{\mp} \tilde{\Phi}_{0}^{\pm} e^{\pm kx_{2}} \pm M_{0} \overline{b} \left( v \pm u \beta \right) \cdot \tilde{u}_{3}^{\pm} e^{\pm k\beta x_{2}} \right] e^{i(\omega t - \sigma kx_{1})}$$

$$: \qquad (2.5)$$

$$P^{\mp} = \frac{\omega_M}{\hat{b}\omega_M \mp \sigma\omega}, \ u = \frac{\hat{b}\omega_M^2}{\omega_M^2 \hat{b}(\hat{b}+1) - \omega^2}, \ v = \frac{\omega_M \sigma\omega}{\omega_M^2 \hat{b}(\hat{b}+1) - \omega^2}$$
(2.6)

$$\beta = \sqrt{1 - \rho_0 \omega^2 \left[ \omega^2 - \omega_M^2 \hat{b} (\hat{b} + 1) \right] / Gk^2 \left[ \omega^2 - \omega_M^2 \hat{b} (\hat{b} + 1 - M_0^2 f \overline{b}) \right]}$$
(2.7)

$$\tilde{u}_3^{\pm}=0$$

$$\Phi^{(e)} = \tilde{\Phi}^{(e)\pm} e^{i(\omega t - \sigma k x_1) \pm k x_2}$$
(2.8)
(2.3)-(2.6) (2.8)

$$e^{-kh}C + e^{kh}D - \overline{b}M_{0}u(e^{-k\beta h}E + e^{k\beta h}F) - e^{-kh}A = 0$$
  
$$-e^{-kh}(1+P^{+})C + e^{kh}(1+P^{-})D + \overline{b}M_{0}v(e^{-k\beta h}E + e^{k\beta h}F) + e^{-kh}A = 0$$
  
$$\overline{b}M_{0}(P^{+}e^{-kh}C - P^{-}e^{kh}D) - [M_{0}^{2}\overline{b}^{2}(v-u\beta) + G\beta]e^{-k\beta h}E - [M_{0}^{2}\overline{b}^{2}(v+u\beta) - G\beta]e^{k\beta h}F = 0$$
  
$$-[M_{0}^{2}\overline{b}^{2}(v+u\beta) - G\beta]e^{k\beta h}F = 0$$
  
$$e^{kh}C + e^{-kh}D - M_{0}\overline{b}u(e^{k\beta h}E + e^{-k\beta h}F) - e^{-kh}B = 0$$
  
$$-e^{kh}(1+P^{+})C + e^{-kh}(1+P^{-})D + \overline{b}M_{0}v(e^{k\beta h}E + e^{-k\beta h}F) - e^{-kh}B = 0$$

$$\overline{b}M_{0}\left(P^{+}e^{kh}C - P^{-}e^{-kh}D\right) - \left[M_{0}^{2}\overline{b}^{2}\left(v - u\beta\right) + G\beta\right]e^{k\beta h}E - \left[M_{0}^{2}\overline{b}^{2}\left(v + u\beta\right) - G\beta\right]e^{-k\beta h}F = 0$$

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$$\beta = \frac{(1 - e^{2\alpha\beta})(\Omega^2 - \tilde{\Omega}_{SV}^2)^{-1}(\Delta^2 A + \beta^2 B)}{2\Delta \Big[ (e^{2\alpha} - 1)(e^{2\alpha\beta} + 1)\hat{b} + 2(e^{2\alpha} - 2e^{\alpha(1+\beta)} + e^{2\alpha(1+\beta)})(\hat{b}^2 - \Omega^2) \Big]}$$
(2.9)  

$$A = \hat{b}^2 (1 - e^{2\alpha}) + 4e^{2\alpha} (\Omega_{SV}^2 - \Omega^2) \Omega^2 ; B = \Big[ 1 - 4e^{2\alpha} (\Omega_{DE}^2 - \Omega^2) \Big] (\Omega^2 - \tilde{\Omega}_{SV}^2)^2$$
(2.9)  

$$\Omega = \frac{\omega}{\omega_M} \lambda_T = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho_0 \omega_M^2}}; \Omega_T = k\lambda_T; \alpha = 2kh = 2h \frac{\Omega_T}{\lambda_T}; \varepsilon_p = \frac{\overline{b} \cdot fM_0^2}{\rho_0 \omega_M^2}; \mu = \frac{\hat{b}}{\lambda_T^2}$$
(2.9)  

$$\Omega = \frac{\omega}{\omega_M}; \lambda_T = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho_0 \omega_M^2}}; \Omega_T = k\lambda_T; \alpha = 2kh = 2h \frac{\Omega_T}{\lambda_T}; \varepsilon_p = \frac{\overline{b} \cdot fM_0^2}{\rho_0 \omega_M^2}; \mu = \frac{\hat{b}}{\lambda_T^2}$$
(2.10)

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$$ε_p$$
 ( )  $10^{-4} \div 10^{-2}$   
(2.9)  $β = 0$ . [1,2].

. 2.1.  $\Omega = \Omega_{sv}$ . .2.2, .2.2,

$$\Omega_T \equiv \lambda_T k \, .$$

 $\beta = 0$ .

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$$2\alpha (\pi/2 < \alpha < \pi),$$
(1].  

$$(\tau) = -\frac{K_{\rm L}^{\rm V}}{2} z^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda - 1}{\sin(2\alpha)} \quad \Psi_{\rm L}(z) = -\frac{K_{\rm L}^{\rm V}}{2} z^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda - 1}{\sin(2\lambda\alpha)} \sin(2\lambda\alpha)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{0}(z) &= \sqrt{2\pi}^{z} A(\lambda)^{\sin(2\alpha)}, \quad \Gamma_{0}(z) &= \sqrt{2\pi}^{z} A(\lambda)^{\sin(2\lambda\alpha)} \\
A(\lambda) &= (\lambda^{2} - 3\lambda + 2) \sin(2\alpha) + (\lambda - 1) \sin(2\lambda\alpha) \\
\lambda &= (1 - \lambda) \sin 2\alpha + \sin(2\alpha(1 - \lambda)) = 0 \\
K_{I}^{V} &= (1 - \lambda) (\rho = 0).
\end{aligned}$$

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 $R_{\rm I}$ 

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$$R_{\rm I} = \frac{1+28,75\gamma+98,04\gamma^2-102,1\gamma^3+47,4\gamma^4-8,436\gamma^5}{1+20,71\gamma}, \ \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$$
(2)

$$\beta \in [83\pi/180, \pi/2], \qquad 0.4\%.$$

$$P = (0, \pi/2], \qquad (3), \qquad (3), \qquad (3), \qquad (3), \qquad (4), \qquad (3), \qquad (4), \qquad (3), \qquad (6) = 0, \qquad (6) = 0, \qquad (7), \qquad (6) = 0, \qquad (7), \qquad (7),$$

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+ p

 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$ 



(2)

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$$k_{A} = 1 - q/p + 2\left\{1 - b \tanh\left[c\ln\varepsilon\right]\right\}/\varepsilon^{\lambda}, \ 0 < \varepsilon = \rho/l \le 1$$
(3)

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 $k_A$ 

 $2(1+b) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} [\varepsilon^{\lambda} k_{A}] = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} [\varepsilon^{\lambda} (\sigma_{s})_{\max}] / p = F_{I}^{V} R_{I} / \sqrt{2}$ 



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[2]
$2\rho$  ,

:  $(\beta = 0, \lambda = 0.5, R_{\rm I} = 2.989) F_{\rm I}^{\rm v}=1,\ b=0,05677,\ c=0,3718\ (q=0)$  $F_{\rm I}^{\rm V} = 1, \ b = 0,05677, \ c = 0,6502 \ (q = p)$  $(2\beta = \pi/2, \lambda = 0.45552, R_{\rm I} = 2.901) F_{\rm I}^{\rm V}=1,484,\ b=0,2995,\ c=0,244\ (q=0)$  $F_{\rm I}^{\rm v}=1,\!158,\ b=0,01427\,,\ c=2,715\ (q=p)$ b (3)

0,5%

С

« » [10], ... ε,  $\beta > 0$ 3

 $(\beta = 0)$ 

5,4% .

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2β

ε.

 $(y \le 0),$ ρ. L

$$\dagger_x = p \quad (\quad . 6).$$
[2]

2β [9] (2).

. 7.



(3)

ε [9].

## W/WM/9/06

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( .1).

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 $D\Delta^2 w(x, y) = q(x, y)$ (1) S+C, w(x,y) 4-(1) *S S*, С  $=0, = y = \pm b/2$ . w=0  $M_x=0;$ 

$$\widetilde{Q}_{x} = 0. \qquad (1) \qquad [1]$$

$$w(x, y) = \frac{qa^{4}}{D} \left( \frac{x^{4} - 2ax^{3} + a^{3}x}{24a^{4}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(\chi_{n} y)}{a^{4}\chi_{n}^{4}\operatorname{ch}(\chi_{n} b/2)} (A_{n} + B_{n} y\chi_{n}\operatorname{th}(\chi_{n} y)) \operatorname{sin}(\chi_{n} x) \right) \qquad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{t}_{n} = f n/a. \qquad A_{n} \quad B_{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [1]. \end{aligned}$$

$$A \Phi = \frac{3}{4h} q , -D \Delta w + \frac{16h^{3}}{15(1-v)} \Delta \Phi - \frac{4h}{3} \Phi = 0, \ \Delta \Psi - \frac{5}{2h^{2}} \Psi = 0 \end{aligned} \qquad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 2Eh^{3}/3(1-\xi^{2}), h=d2, - = = 0, \qquad g = \frac{M_{x}=0}{g} = \frac{M_{x}=0}{g$$





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$F = \int_{b/2-d}^{b/2} Q_x(0, y) dy$ .
F

		d/a	0.01	0.001	0.0001	0.00001	
		F/qab	0.0274	0.0235	0.0231	0.023	
		,	,		( <i>d/a</i> <	0.001), , d/c	1,
2		,	,		,		
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.: ).

$$\begin{array}{cc} \alpha \ \bigl( 0 < \alpha < 2\pi \bigr), & r = 1 & , & \phi = 0 \\ \phi = \alpha & & ( & ). \end{array}$$

. .

$$\alpha \qquad \qquad \cdot \\ \left\{ 0 \le r \le 1, \, 0 \le \varphi \le \alpha, \, 0 < \alpha < 2\pi \right\}$$



$$\Delta \Delta \Phi(r, \varphi) = 0 \tag{1}$$

.

•

$$u_{\varphi}(r,0) = \tau_{r\varphi}(r,0) = 0, \qquad u_{\varphi}(r,\alpha) = \tau_{r\varphi}(r,\alpha) = 0$$
(2)

$$\sigma_r(\mathbf{1}, \varphi) = f_1(\varphi), \qquad \tau_{r\varphi}(\mathbf{1}, \varphi) = f_2(\varphi) \qquad 0 \le \varphi \le \alpha$$
(3)

$$f_1(\varphi) = f_2(\varphi) - ,$$
  
 $\sigma_r, \sigma_{\varphi} = \tau_{r\varphi}$ 

$$\sigma_{r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial \phi^{2}}, \quad \sigma_{\phi} = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial r^{2}}, \quad \tau_{r\phi} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial r \partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi}$$
(4)
(1)

$$\Phi(r,\varphi) = r^{\lambda+1} \left[ AS^+ + BC^+ + CS^- + DC^- \right]$$
(5)

,

A, B, C, D –

,

$$S^{\pm} = \sin(\lambda \pm 1) \phi, \ C^{\pm} = \cos(\lambda \pm 1) \phi$$

,  $\lambda-$ 

$$\begin{array}{c}, & , & , & (4)\\ (2), & & \\ x & A, B, C, D \\ & \lambda^{+}A + \lambda^{-}C = 0, & \lambda^{+}\nu^{+}A + (\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4) C = 0 \\ & \lambda^{+}C^{+}A - \lambda^{+}S^{+}B + \lambda^{-}C^{-}C - \lambda^{-}S^{-}D = 0 \\ & \lambda^{+}\nu^{+}C^{+}A - \lambda^{+}\nu^{+}S^{+}B - (\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4) C^{-}C - (\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4) S^{-}D = 0 \\ & \lambda^{\pm} = \lambda \pm 1, \ \nu^{\pm} = \nu \pm 1, \ \lambda - & . \end{array}$$

,

,

,

$$A = C = 0 \tag{7}$$

(8):

$$\sin(\lambda+1)\alpha \cdot \sin(\lambda-1)\alpha = 0$$
(8)
[5,6].
(8)
$$\lambda_{k} = \frac{\pi k}{\alpha} + 1, \quad \tilde{\lambda}_{n} = \frac{\pi n}{\alpha} - 1 \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, ...)$$
(9)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \lambda_{k} > 0, \ \tilde{\lambda}_{n} > 0 & (10) \\ (10), & \alpha, \\ k & n, & : \\ I. & 0 < \alpha < 2\pi, \ (k = 0, 1, 2, ...), \ (n = 2, 3, 4, ...) \\ II. & 0 < \alpha < \pi, \ (k = 0, 1, 2, ...), \ (n = 1, 2, 3, ...) \\ III. & \pi < \alpha < 2\pi, \ (k = -1, 0, 1, ...), \ (n = 2, 3, 4, ...) \\ I. & I. \\ , & I. \\ , & I. \\ , & I. \\ , & (6] \\ \Phi_{kn}(r, \phi) = D_{k} r^{\lambda_{k} + 1} \cos(\lambda_{k} - 1) \phi + B_{k} r^{\tilde{\lambda}_{n} + 1} \cos(\tilde{\lambda}_{n} + 1) \phi, \\ & (k = 0, 1, 2, ...), \ (n = 2, 3, 4, ...) \\ , & , & (1) & (2). \end{array}$$

$$\Phi(r,\varphi) = 2D_0 + D_1 r^{\lambda_1 + 1} \cos(\lambda_1 - 1)\varphi + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[ D_k r^{\lambda_k + 1} + B_k r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k + 1} \right] \cos \alpha_0 k\varphi$$
(11)

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{0} &= \pi/\alpha \,. \end{aligned}{4} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{cases} \sigma_{r} \\ \tau_{r\varphi} \\ \sigma_{\varphi} \end{cases} &= D_{0} \begin{cases} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{cases} + D_{1} \begin{cases} (1+\alpha_{0}) (2-\alpha_{0}) \cos \alpha_{0} \varphi \\ (1+\alpha_{0}) \alpha_{0} \sin \alpha_{0} \varphi \\ (1+\alpha_{0}) (2+\alpha_{0}) \cos \alpha_{0} \varphi \end{cases} r^{\alpha_{0}} + \\ + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \Biggl[ D_{k} \lambda_{k} \begin{cases} (3-\lambda_{k}) \\ (\lambda_{k}-1) \\ (\lambda_{k}+1) \end{cases} r^{\lambda_{k}-1} + B_{k} \widetilde{\lambda}_{k} (\widetilde{\lambda}_{k}+1) \Biggl[ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} r^{\widetilde{\lambda}_{k}-1} \Biggr] \Biggl[ \cos \alpha_{0} k \varphi \\ \sin \alpha_{0} k \varphi \\ \cos \alpha_{0} k \varphi \Biggr] \end{aligned}$$
(12)

$$2D_{0} + D_{1}(1 + \alpha_{0})(2 - \alpha_{0})\cos\alpha_{0}\varphi c +$$

$$+ \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} \left[ D_{k}\lambda_{k}(3 - \lambda_{k}) - B_{k}\tilde{\lambda}_{k}(\tilde{\lambda}_{k} + 1) \right]\cos\alpha_{0}k\varphi = f_{1}(\varphi)$$

$$D_{1}(1 + \alpha_{0})\alpha_{0}\sin\alpha_{0}\varphi +$$

$$+ \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} \left[ D_{k}\lambda_{k}(\lambda_{k} - 1) + B_{k}\tilde{\lambda}_{k}(\tilde{\lambda}_{k} + 1) \right]\sin\alpha_{0}k\varphi = f_{2}(\varphi)$$
(13)  $\cos\alpha_{0}m\varphi \ (m = 0, 1, 2, ...),$ 
(13)

 $\sin\alpha_0 m \varphi \ (m=1,2,3,...)$ 

$$2D_0 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha f_1(\varphi) \, d\varphi, \tag{14}$$

$$D_{1}(1+\alpha_{0})(2-\alpha_{0}) = \frac{2}{\alpha}\tilde{f}_{11}, D_{1}(1+\alpha_{0})\alpha_{0} = \frac{2}{\alpha}\tilde{f}_{21}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha}\tilde{f}_{21}(\tilde{f}_{11}-\tilde{f}_{21}) = 0$$

 $(0, \alpha),$ 

$$D_m \lambda_m = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left( \tilde{f}_{1m} + \tilde{f}_{2m} \right), \ B_m \tilde{\lambda}_m \left( \tilde{\lambda}_m + 1 \right) = \left( \tilde{f}_{1m} + \tilde{f}_{2m} \right) \left( 3 - \lambda_m \right) - 2 \tilde{f}_{1m}$$
(15)

$$\tilde{f}_{1m} = \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_1(\varphi) \cos \alpha_0 m \varphi d\varphi, \quad \tilde{f}_{2m} = \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_2(\varphi) \sin \alpha_0 m \varphi d\varphi$$
(16)

$$\alpha_0 \tilde{f}_{11} = (2 - \alpha_0) \tilde{f}_{21}$$
(17)  
(1)-(3) ,

(12),

$$\alpha_0 = 2 (\alpha = \pi/2) \quad (14) \quad (17) \quad , \quad \tilde{f}_{11} = 0 \quad , \quad : \quad D_1$$

$$(14), (15). \quad , \quad \tilde{f}_{11} = 0 \quad , \quad : \quad D_1$$

$$(14). \quad (17) \quad , \quad \tilde{f}_{11} = 0 \quad , \quad : \quad D_1$$

φ

 $\alpha_0 = 1 \ (\alpha = \pi)$ 

,

(17),

 $\tilde{f}_{21} = 0, \dots, :$  )  $\rightarrow$  $^{\prime}$ α  $f_2(\varphi) = 0$ ,  $f_2(\varphi) = 0$  $\phi = \alpha / 2.$  $\widetilde{f}_{2j}\neq 0$ r = 1,

$$\begin{split} \tilde{f}_{3j} &\neq 0 \ (j = 1, 2), \\ \alpha > \pi . , & \alpha, & \tilde{\lambda}_k - 1 = \alpha_0 k - 2 \\ 1) - 1 < 2\alpha_0 - 2 < 0, & \pi < \alpha < 2\pi, \ k = 2 \\ 2) - 0, 5 < 3\alpha_0 - 2 < 0, & 3\pi/2 < \alpha < 2\pi, \ k = 3 \\ \phi = 3\alpha/4, & ( \end{split}$$

$$\sigma_r \quad \sigma_{\varphi}), \qquad \qquad \varphi = \alpha/6, \quad \varphi = 3\alpha/6, \quad \varphi = 5\alpha/6 - r = 0 \quad ($$

 $\alpha \rightarrow 2\pi$ )

•

$$P_{\alpha} = P_{0}, \qquad ,$$

$$\sigma_{\phi} = (0,\alpha) \qquad \phi = \alpha \quad \phi = 0$$

$$P_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \left[ \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{1}(\phi) \cos \phi d\phi - \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{2}(\phi) \sin \phi d\phi \right] \qquad (19)$$

$$P_{0} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \left[ \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{1}(\phi) \cos(\alpha - \phi) d\phi - \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{2}(\phi) \sin(\alpha - \phi) d\phi \right] \qquad ,$$

$$P_{\alpha} = P_{0}. \qquad ,$$

$$P_{\alpha} = P_{0}. \qquad ,$$

$$r = 1$$

$$f_{1}(\varphi) = P_{1}\left[\delta\left(\varphi - \frac{\alpha}{2} - \varphi_{1}\right) + \delta\left(\varphi - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \varphi_{2}\right)\right]$$

$$f_{2}(\varphi) = \frac{2\alpha_{0}P_{1}}{\alpha(2 - \alpha_{0})}\left[-\sin\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\varphi_{1} + \sin\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\varphi_{2}\right]\sin\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\varphi$$
(20)

(17)

,

$$\widetilde{f}_{1m} = P_1 \left[ \cos \pi k \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\varphi_1}{\alpha} \right) + \cos \pi k \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\varphi_2}{\alpha} \right) \right], \quad (m = 1, 2, ...)$$

$$\widetilde{f}_{21} = \frac{2\alpha_0 P_1}{2 - \alpha_0} \left[ -\sin \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \varphi_1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \varphi_2 \right], \quad \widetilde{f}_{2m} = 0, \quad (m = 2, 3, ...)$$
(17).

(12)

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{r} \\ \tau_{r\varphi} \\ \sigma_{\varphi} \end{cases} = D_{0} \begin{cases} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{cases} + \frac{2\tilde{f}_{21}}{\alpha} \begin{cases} \alpha_{0}^{-1}(2-\alpha_{0})\cos\alpha_{0}\varphi \\ \sin\alpha_{0}\varphi \\ \alpha_{0}^{-1}(2-\alpha_{0})\cos\alpha_{0}\varphi \end{cases} r^{\alpha_{0}} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_{1k} \begin{bmatrix} (2-\alpha_{0}k) \\ \alpha_{0}k \\ (2+\alpha_{0}k) \end{bmatrix} r^{\alpha_{0}k} - \alpha_{0}k \begin{cases} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r^{\alpha_{0}k-2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} \cos\alpha_{0}k\varphi \\ \sin\alpha_{0}k\varphi \\ \cos\alpha_{0}k\varphi \end{cases}$$

$$(21), \qquad (r \to 0),$$

. (20)  $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2$ ,  $f_2(\varphi) = 0$ , . (16)  $\tilde{f}_{11} = \tilde{f}_{21} = 0$ , (21)  $\tilde{f}_{21}$ .,  $\alpha \to 2\pi$ , -1,

(19)

.

$$P_{\alpha} = P_0 = P_1 \frac{\cos \varphi_1}{\sin \alpha / 2}$$
(22)

(22) +

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$$( \qquad ) \qquad \alpha = 2\pi \,.$$

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1.  

$$0 \le x \le l, \ 0 \le y \le h$$
.  
 $x = 0 \quad x = l$   
,  
[1],  
[3,4]

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0, \ 0 \le y \le h \\ \tau_{xy}(0, y) &= 0, \qquad \sigma_x(0, y) = g_0(y), \qquad u(0, y) = u_0(y) \end{aligned}$$
(1.1)  
$$x &= l, \ 0 \le y \le h$$

•

$$\tau_{xy}(l, y) = 0, \qquad \sigma_x(l, y) = g_1(y), \qquad u(l, y) = u_1(y)$$
(1.2)  
$$0 \le x \le l, \ y = 0$$

$$\tau_{xy}(x,0) = 0, \qquad \sigma_{y}(x,0) = f(x) \qquad (1.3)$$

$$y = h$$

.

.

$$\Phi(x, y) [2]$$

$$\Phi(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ A_k \operatorname{ch} \alpha_k y + B_k \operatorname{sh} \alpha_k y + \alpha_k y (C_k \operatorname{ch} \alpha_k y + D_k \operatorname{sh} \alpha_k y) \right] \cos \alpha_k y + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ E_k \operatorname{ch} \beta_k x + F_k \operatorname{sh} \beta_k x + \beta_k x (G_k \operatorname{ch} \beta_k x + H_k \operatorname{sh} \beta_k x) \right] \cos \beta_k y + t_1 x^2 + t_2 y^2$$
(1.4)

•

(1.6) .

,

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[2],

,

.

$$y = h$$
, (1.6)

$$\varphi(x, y) = a_1 x^3 + a_2 x y^2 + a_3 x^2 y + a_4 y^3 + a_5 x^2 + a_6 y^2 + a_7 x y$$
(1.7)

$$g_0(y) = b_1 y + b_2, \quad g_1(y) = b_3 y + b_4$$
(1.8)

$$u_0(y) = b_5 y + b_6, \quad u_1(y) = b_7 y + b_8, \quad f(x) = b_9 x + b_{10}$$
(1.1) (1.3) (1.7)

$$a_{2} = a_{3} = a_{7} = 0, \quad a_{4} = \frac{b_{1}}{6} = \frac{b_{3}}{6} = \frac{b_{7}}{6l}, \quad a_{6} = \frac{b_{2}}{2}$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{b_{9}}{6}, \quad a_{5} = \frac{b_{10}}{2}, \quad b_{8} = \left(b_{2} - \frac{b_{7}}{2}vl - b_{10}v\right)l$$
(1.9)

$$\varphi = \frac{b_9}{6}x^3 + \frac{b_1}{6}y^3 + \frac{b_{10}}{2}x^2 + \frac{b_2}{2}y^2$$
(1.10)

y = h

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$$\sigma_{y} = b_{9}x + b_{10} \tag{1.11}$$

b

2.

$$T(r) = T_2$$
  $r = b$ ,  $\frac{dT(r)}{dr} = \overline{T}$   $r = b$  (2.1)

а.

$$\sigma_{r}(r) = 0 \qquad r = b, \qquad u_{r}(r) = u_{0} \qquad r = b, \quad \tau(r) = 0 \qquad (2.2)$$

$$T(r) - , \quad \overline{T} - , \quad \sigma_{r}(r) - , \quad \sigma_{r}(r) - , \quad u(r) -$$

[5].

.

$$\nabla T(r) = \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dT}{dr} \right) = 0$$
(2.3)

$$T = T_2 + \overline{T}b \ln \frac{r}{b}$$
 (2.4)  
(2.2) (2.4).

$$d\sigma_{r} = \sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\theta}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_{\theta}}{r} = 0$$
(2.5)

 $\sigma_{\theta}$  –

$$\varepsilon_{r} = \frac{1 - v^{2}}{E} \left( \sigma_{r} - \frac{v}{1 - v} \sigma_{\theta} \right) + (1 + v) \alpha T$$

$$\varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{1 - v^{2}}{E} \left( \sigma_{\theta} - \frac{v}{1 - v} \sigma_{r} \right) + (1 + v) \alpha T$$
(2.6)
$$\varepsilon_{r} = \frac{du}{dr}, \quad \varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{u}{r}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{d(ru)}{dr}\right) = \alpha \frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu}\frac{dT}{dr}$$
(2.7)

$$u = \frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \alpha \frac{1}{r} \int_{a}^{r} Tr dr + \frac{2\nu\alpha r}{(1-\nu)(b^{2}-a^{2})} \int_{a}^{b} Tdr + C_{3} \frac{2(1-\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} + \frac{C_{4}}{r}$$
(2.8)

•

$$C_{3} \quad C_{4} \qquad (2.2), \quad \sigma_{r} \qquad :$$

$$\sigma_{r} = \frac{E\alpha}{1-\nu} \left[ T_{2} \frac{1+\nu}{2} \left( \frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1 \right) - \frac{b\overline{T}}{4} \left( \ln \frac{r}{b} + \frac{\frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1}{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1} \nu \ln \frac{a}{b} - \left( \frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1 \right) (1+\nu) \right) \right] - \qquad (2.9)$$

$$- \frac{E}{2} \left( \frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1 \right) \frac{u_{0}}{b}$$

. 1.

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a = 1, b = 1.1a,  $\alpha = 12 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ,  $\frac{u_0}{b} = \frac{1}{2200}$ ,  $\nu = 0.25$ ,  $T_2 = 100^{\circ}C$ ,  $\overline{Tb} = 13.101$ (2.4) (2.9)  $T_1 = 98.7$ ,  $\sigma_r(a) = 182.27 \cdot 10^{-6}E$ 

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 $\sigma_r$ 



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, 
$$(a \times b)$$
,  $h$ ,  
q, ... [1].  
 $t > t_0$ 

,

$$\upsilon_1(\tau)$$

*z*, ..

 $\hat{t}_{2}(t, \ddagger)$ 

$$\upsilon_{1}(\tau) = \upsilon_{2}(t,\tau) = \upsilon = \text{const}$$

$$e_{ij} = (2 - \delta_{ij}) \left\{ \frac{(1 + \upsilon)\sigma_{ij}(t) - \upsilon\delta_{ij}S(t)}{E(t)} - \int_{t_{0}}^{t} \left[ (1 + \upsilon)\sigma_{ij}(\tau) - \upsilon\delta_{ij}S(\tau) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left[ \frac{1}{E(\tau)} \right] d\tau - \int_{t_{0}}^{t} \left[ (1 + \upsilon)\sigma_{ij}(\tau) - \upsilon\delta_{ij}S(\tau) \right] F\left[ \sigma_{0}(\tau) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} C(t,\tau) d\tau \right\}, \quad (i,j=x,y,z)$$
(1.1)

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-[2]:

 $u_z$ 

 $e_{zz} = \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad u_z = W(x, y, t) \sigma_{zz} = \upsilon(\sigma_{xx} + \sigma_{yy})$ (1.2)

)

)

 $e_{xz} e_{yz}$  $e_{xz} = \zeta_1(z)\phi(x, y, t); e_{yz} = \zeta_2(z)\psi(x, y, t)$ (1.3) ,  $\zeta_1(z) = \zeta_2(z) - ,$  $\varphi(x, y, t) = \psi(x, y, t) -$ 

 $\zeta_i(\pm h/2) = 0;$ ) ,

 $\sigma_0(\tau)$ 

$$\sigma_0(\tau) = \overline{\sigma_0}(\tau) = \frac{1}{h} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \sigma_{0,\wedge} dz$$
(1.4)

h .

h ,

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W(x, y, t) [3],

(1.5),

$$W((x, y, t);$$

$$e_{xx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - K_{1}W + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x}\right)^{2} - z \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x^{2}} + J_{01}(z)\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$e_{yy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - K_{2}W + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y}\right)^{2} - z \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial y^{2}} + J_{02}(z)\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$e_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial x}\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x \partial y} + J_{01}(z)\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + J_{02}(z)\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$
(1.5)

,

$$J_{01}(z) = \int_{0}^{z} \zeta_{1}(z) dz; \quad J_{02}(z) = \int_{0}^{z} \zeta_{2}(z) dz$$
(1.6)  
(1.1), (1.5),

$$\frac{\partial^{2}M_{xx}}{\partial x^{2}} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}M_{xy}}{\partial x\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2}M_{yy}}{\partial y^{2}} + \nabla_{k}^{2}\Phi + L(W,\Phi) + q = 0$$

$$(I-K)\nabla^{4}\Phi + \frac{E(t)h}{1-\upsilon^{2}} \Big[\nabla_{k}^{2}W + 0.5L(W,W)\Big] = \beta_{0}\frac{1}{1-\upsilon}K_{1}\Big(L_{1}(g;\Phi)\Big)$$

$$(I-K)M_{xx} + D\Big[\Big(1-\upsilon\Big)\frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x^{2}} + \upsilon\frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial y^{2}}\Big] + L_{2}(\phi,\psi) = \beta_{0}K_{1}(gM_{xx})$$

$$(I-K)M_{yy} + D\Big[\Big(1-\upsilon\Big)\frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial y^{2}} + \upsilon\frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x^{2}}\Big] + L_{3}(\phi,\psi) = \beta_{0}K_{1}\Big(gM_{yy}\Big)$$

$$(1.7)$$

$$(I-K)\left(\frac{\partial M_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y}\right) - \frac{E(t)}{2(1+\upsilon)}J_{01}(h)\phi = \beta_0 K_1\left[g\left(\frac{\partial M_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y}\right)\right]$$
$$(I-K)\left(\frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{yy}}{\partial y}\right) - \frac{E(t)}{2(1+\upsilon)}J_{02}(h)\psi = \beta_0 K_1\left[g\left(\frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{yy}}{\partial y}\right)\right]$$
$$:$$

$$L_{1}(g;\Phi) = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \left[ g\left((1-\upsilon)\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial y^{2}} - \upsilon\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial x^{2}}\right) \right] + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \left[ g\left((1-\upsilon)\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial x^{2}} - \upsilon\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial y^{2}}\right) \right] + 2\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x\partial y} \left(g\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi}{\partial y\partial y}\right) \right]$$

$$L_{2}(\phi,\psi) = \frac{E(t)}{(1+\upsilon)(1-2\upsilon)} \left[ (1-\upsilon)\overline{J}_{01}(h)\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} + \upsilon\overline{J}_{02}(h)\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$L_{3}(\phi,\psi) = \frac{E(t)}{(1+\upsilon)(1-2\upsilon)} \left[ \upsilon\overline{J}_{01}(h)\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} + (1-\upsilon)\overline{J}_{02}(h)\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$(1.8)$$

$$L_{4}(\varphi, \psi) = \frac{E(t)}{2(1+\upsilon)} \left[ \overline{J}_{01}(h) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \overline{J}_{02}(h) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right]$$
  
$$\overline{J}_{01}(h) = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} J_{01}(z) z dz ; \qquad \overline{J}_{02}(h) = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} J_{02}(z) z dz$$
  
$$J_{01}(h) = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \zeta_{1}(z) dz; \qquad J_{02}(h) = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \zeta_{2}(z) dz$$
(1.9)  
$$f(h) = f(-h) = f(h) = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \zeta_{1}(z) dz; \qquad J_{02}(h) = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \zeta_{2}(z) dz$$

I(f) = f

$$K(f) = \int_{t_0}^{t} f(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left[ \frac{E(t)}{E(\tau)} + \alpha E(t) C(t, \tau) \right] d\tau;$$
  

$$K_1(g f) = \int_{t_0}^{t} f(\tau) g(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (E(t) C(t, \tau)) d\tau$$
(1.10)

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$$\left[\frac{\overline{\sigma_0(\tau)}}{R_0(\tau)}\right]^{m-1} = g(x, y, \tau) -$$

(1.7)

(1.7)  

$$\left|\beta_{0}\overline{\sigma_{0}}\right| < 1.$$
  
 $\left(W, \Phi, M_{ij}, \phi, \psi\right)$ 

S<sub>0</sub>, ...

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$$\begin{pmatrix} W, \Phi, M_{ij}, \{, \mathbb{E} \} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S_0^n \begin{pmatrix} W_n, \Phi_n, M_{ij(n)}, \{_n, \mathbb{E}_n \end{pmatrix}$$
(1.11)  
(1.11) (1.7),

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$$\overline{D}(1-\upsilon)\nabla^{4}W_{n} - \nabla_{k}^{2}W_{n} - L(W_{n}; \Phi_{n}) + (I+R)\Psi_{1}(\phi_{n}; \psi_{n}) = 
= q_{n} + (I+R)K_{1} \Big[\Psi_{2}(g; M_{ij(n-1)})\Big] 
\nabla^{4}\Phi_{n} + \overline{B}\Big[\nabla_{k}^{2}w_{n} + 0.5L(w_{n}; w_{n})\Big] = \frac{1}{1-\upsilon}(I+R)K_{1}\Big[L_{1}(g; \Phi_{n-1})\Big]$$
(1.12)  

$$D(1-\upsilon)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\nabla^{2}w_{n} + \Psi_{3}(\phi_{n}; \psi_{n}) = K_{1}\Big[\Psi_{4}(g; M_{xx(n-1)}; M_{xy(n-1)})\Big] 
D(1-\upsilon)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\nabla^{2}w_{n} + \Psi_{5}(\phi_{n}; \psi_{n}) = K_{1}\Big[\Psi_{6}(g; M_{xy(n-1)}; M_{yy(n-1)})\Big] 
q_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} q & n = 0 \\ 0 & n = 1, 2, \dots, W_{-1} = \Phi_{-1} = M_{ij(-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ \Psi_{1}(\varphi_{n};\Psi_{n}) = \frac{\partial^{2}L_{2}(\varphi_{n};\Psi_{n})}{\partial x^{2}} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}L_{4}(\varphi_{n};\Psi_{n})}{\partial x\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2}L_{3}(\varphi_{n};\Psi_{n})}{\partial y^{2}} \\ \Psi_{2}(g;M_{ij(n-1)}) = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}(gM_{xx(n-1)}) + 2\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x\partial y}(gM_{xy(n-1)}) + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}(gM_{yy(n-1)}) \\ L_{1}(g;\Phi_{n-1}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{2}}\left[g\left((1-\upsilon)\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{n-1}}{\partial y^{2}} - \upsilon\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{n-1}}{\partial x^{2}}\right)\right] + 2\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x\partial y}\left[g\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{n-1}}{\partial x\partial y}\right] + \\ & + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}\left[g\left((1-\upsilon)\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{n-1}}{\partial x^{2}} - \upsilon\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{n-1}}{\partial y^{2}}\right)\right] \\ \Psi_{3}(\varphi_{n};\Psi_{n}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(L_{2}(\varphi_{n};\Psi_{n})) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(L_{4}(\varphi_{n};\Psi_{n})) + \frac{E(t)}{2(1+\upsilon)}J_{01}(h)\varphi_{n} \\ \Psi_{4}(g;M_{xx(n-1)};M_{xy(n-1)}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(gM_{xx(n-1)}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(gM_{xy(n-1)}) - \\ -g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}M_{xx(n-1)};M_{yy(n-1)}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(gM_{xy(n-1)}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(gM_{yy(n-1)}) - \\ -g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}M_{xy(n-1)};M_{yy(n-1)}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(gM_{xy(n-1)}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(gM_{yy(n-1)}) - \\ -g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}M_{xy(n-1)};M_{yy(n-1)}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(gM_{xy(n-1)}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(gM_{yy(n-1)}) - \\ -g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}M_{xy(n-1)};M_{yy(n-1)}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(gM_{xy(n-1)}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(gM_{yy(n-1)}) - \\ -g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}M_{xy(n-1)};M_{yy(n-1)}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(gM_{xy(n-1)}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(gM_{yy(n-1)}) - \\ -g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}M_{xy(n-1)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}M_{yy(n-1)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla^{4}W_{n} = \frac{\partial^{4}W_{n}}{\partial x^{4}} + 2\frac{\partial^{4}W_{n}}{\partial x^{2}\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{4}W_{n}}{\partial y^{4}}; \quad \nabla_{k}^{2}W_{n} = K_{1}\frac{\partial^{2}W_{n}}{\partial y^{2}} + K_{2}\frac{\partial^{2}W_{n}}{\partial x^{2}}$$

$$L(W_{n}; \Phi_{n}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}W_{i}}{\partial x^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{j}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}W_{i}}{\partial y^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{j}}{\partial x^{2}} - 2\frac{\partial^{2}W_{i}}{\partial x\partial y}\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{j}}{\partial x\partial y}\right)$$

$$(1.14)$$

$$L(W_{n}; W_{n}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}W_{i}}{\partial x^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}W_{j}}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2}W_{i}}{\partial x\partial y}\frac{\partial^{2}W_{j}}{\partial x\partial y}\right)$$

$$i + j = k.$$

$$\overline{D} = D(I + R), \quad D = \frac{E(t)h^{3}}{12(1 + \upsilon)(1 - 2\upsilon)}, \qquad R(f) = \int_{t_{0}}^{t} f(\tau)R(t, \tau)d\tau$$

$$R(t, \dagger) - (1.12), \qquad , \qquad (1.12),$$

 $t_z$ . , (a = b), q,

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$$K = 2K_x a^2/h; \qquad a/h$$

$$q_0 = qa^4 / E(t)h^4. \qquad [1]$$

$$C(t,\tau) = \varphi(\tau) f(t-\tau); \qquad \varphi(\tau) = C + Ae^{-\mu\tau}; \qquad f(t-\tau) = 1 - e^{-f(t-\tau)}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$E(t) = E = 2 \cdot 10^4; \qquad a/h = 5; \qquad \gamma = 0.026 \cdot 30 = 0.78; \qquad C_0 E = 18$$

$$A \cdot E = 9.84; \qquad \upsilon = 0.25; \qquad \beta_0 = 0.005; \qquad \mu = 0.0065 \cdot 30 = 0.195$$

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(1.12)

W((t))

(*t*=36).

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15-25 %,

30-40 %.

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$$\sigma_{31}^{n} = p_{1}; \qquad \sigma_{32}^{n} = p_{2}; \qquad \sigma_{33}^{n} = p_{3}, \mu_{31}^{n} = m_{1}; \qquad \mu_{32}^{n} = m_{2}; \qquad \mu_{31}^{n} = m_{3},$$

$$(1.2)$$

,

$$\sigma_{31}^{-m} = p_1; \quad \sigma_{32}^{-m} = p_2; \quad \sigma_{33}^{-m} = -p_3, \\ \mu_{31}^{-m} = -m_1; \quad \mu_{32}^{-m} = -m_2; \quad \mu_{31}^{-m} = m_3, \\ z = z_{-m}$$

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(1.1) [1].  

$$\frac{a^{2}\mu_{1}}{\gamma_{i}}; \frac{a^{2}\mu_{1}}{\beta_{i}}; \frac{a^{2}\mu_{1}}{\varepsilon_{i}}; \frac{\mu_{1}}{\mu_{i}}; \frac{\alpha_{i}}{\mu_{i}}. \quad a - \dots \\
Q^{i} , \qquad Q^{i} = \delta^{-q} \sum_{s=0}^{s} \delta^{s} \overline{Q}^{i(s)} . \\
(s) , \qquad Q^{i} = \delta^{-q} \sum_{s=0}^{s} \delta^{s} \overline{Q}^{i(s)} . \\
(s) , \qquad Q^{i} = \delta^{-q} \sum_{s=0}^{s} \delta^{s} \overline{Q}^{i(s)} . \\
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(s) , \qquad Q^{i} = \delta^{-q} \sum_{s=0}^{s} \delta^{s} \overline{Q}^{i(s)} . \\
(s) , \qquad Q^{i} = \delta^{-q} \sum_{s=0}^{s} \delta^{s} \overline{Q}^{i(s)} .$$

 $\delta = \frac{1}{a},$  **2.** 

$$\frac{a^{2}\mu_{1}}{\gamma_{i}} \sim 1; \quad \frac{a^{2}\mu_{1}}{\beta_{i}} \sim 1; \quad \frac{a^{2}\mu_{1}}{\varepsilon_{i}} \sim 1; \quad \frac{\mu_{1}}{\mu_{i}} \sim 1; \quad \frac{\alpha_{i}}{\mu_{i}} \sim 1$$
(2.1)  
(1.1), (1.2) (1.4)  $q$  (

$$(11), (12) \qquad (11) \qquad ($$

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$$\frac{\partial L_{11}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial L_{21}}{\partial y} + N_{23} - N_{32} = -2m_1; \quad \frac{\partial L_{12}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial L_{22}}{\partial y} + N_{31} - N_{13} = -2m_2$$

$$\frac{\partial N_{13}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{23}}{\partial y} = -2p_3$$
(2.3)

$$N_{13} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i}}{\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i}} N_{31} + \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{4\mu_{i}\alpha_{i}}{\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i}} 2h\Gamma_{13}; \qquad N_{31} = 2hp_{1}$$

$$N_{23} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i}}{\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i}} N_{32} + \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{4\mu_{i}\alpha_{i}}{\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i}} 2h\Gamma_{23}; \qquad N_{32} = 2hp_{2}$$

$$L_{11} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 2h \left[ \frac{4\gamma_{i} \left(\gamma_{i} + \beta_{i}\right)}{2\gamma_{i} + \beta_{i}} k_{11} + \frac{2\beta_{i}\gamma_{i}}{2\gamma_{i} + \beta_{i}} k_{22} \right] + \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{\beta_{i}}{\beta_{i} + 2\gamma_{i}} L_{33}; \qquad L_{33} = 2hm_{3} \qquad (2.4)$$

$$L_{22} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 2h \left[ \frac{4\gamma_i \left(\gamma_i + \beta_i\right)}{2\gamma_i + \beta_i} k_{22} + \frac{2\beta_i \gamma_i}{2\gamma_i + \beta_i} k_{11} \right] + \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_i + 2\gamma_i} L_{33}$$
$$L_{12} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 2h \left[ \left(\gamma_i + \varepsilon_i\right) k_{12} + \left(\gamma_i - \varepsilon_i\right) k_{21} \right]; \quad L_{21} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 2h \left[ \left(\gamma_i + \varepsilon_i\right) k_{21} + \left(\gamma_i - \varepsilon_i\right) k_{12} \right]$$

$$\frac{a^2\mu_1}{\gamma_i} \sim \delta^{-2}\gamma_*; \quad \frac{a^2\mu_1}{\beta_i} \sim \delta^{-2}\beta_*; \quad \frac{a^2\mu_1}{\varepsilon_i} = \delta^{-2}\varepsilon_*; \quad \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_i} \sim 1; \quad \frac{\alpha_i}{\mu_i} \sim 1$$
(3.1)

 $\gamma_*;\beta_*;\epsilon_* -$ 

, ,

$$\frac{\partial (L_{11} - M_{12})}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (L_{21} - M_{22})}{\partial y} + aN_{23} = 2ap_2 - \frac{m_1}{\mu_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial (L_{12} + M_{11})}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (L_{22} + M_{21})}{\partial y} - aN_{13} = -2ap_1 - \frac{m_2}{\mu_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial N_{13}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{23}}{\partial y} = -2ap_3$$
(3.3)

:

$$M_{11} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{2E_{i}h_{i}^{3}}{3(1-\upsilon_{i}^{2})} \left[ \frac{\partial\beta_{1}}{\partial x} + \upsilon_{i} \frac{\partial\beta_{2}}{\partial y} \right] (1\stackrel{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow}2), \quad M_{12} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{E_{i}h_{i}^{3}}{3(1+\upsilon_{i})} \left( \frac{\partial\beta_{2}}{\partial x} + \upsilon_{i} \frac{\partial\beta_{1}}{\partial y} \right) - hm_{3} + \frac{1}{2}L_{33}$$
$$M_{21} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{E_{i}h_{i}^{3}}{3(1+\upsilon_{i})} \left( \frac{\partial\beta_{2}}{\partial x} + \upsilon_{i} \frac{\partial\beta_{1}}{\partial y} \right) + hm_{3} - \frac{1}{2}L_{33}, \quad L_{11} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 4h_{i}\gamma_{i} \frac{\partial\Omega_{1}}{\partial x} + \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{\beta_{i}}{2\gamma_{i} + \beta_{i}}L_{33} \quad (1\stackrel{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow}2)$$
$$L_{12} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 2h_{i} \left(\gamma_{i} + \varepsilon_{i}\right) \frac{\partial\Omega_{2}}{\partial x} + \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 2h_{i} \left(\gamma_{i} - \varepsilon_{i}\right) \frac{\partial\Omega_{1}}{\partial y} \quad (1\stackrel{\rightarrow}{\leftarrow}2)$$
(3.4)

$$\Omega_1 = -\beta_2 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} , \quad \Omega_2 = \beta_1 = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$
(3.5)

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$$\frac{a^2\mu_1}{\gamma_i} \sim 1; \quad \frac{a^2\mu_1}{\beta_i} \sim 1; \quad \frac{a^2\mu_1}{\varepsilon_i} = 1; \quad \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_i} \sim 1; \quad \frac{\alpha_i}{\mu_i} \sim \delta^2 \alpha_*$$
(4.1)  
(1.4) 
$$q$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} q = 0 & \overline{\sigma}_{33}^{i} \\ q = 1 & \overline{\sigma}_{31}^{i}, \ \overline{\sigma}_{32}^{i}, \ \overline{\sigma}_{13}^{i}, \ \overline{\sigma}_{23}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{33}^{i} \\ q = 2 & \overline{\sigma}_{11}^{i}, \ \overline{\sigma}_{22}^{i}, \ \overline{\sigma}_{12}^{i}, \ \overline{\sigma}_{21}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{1}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{2}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{31}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{32}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{13}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{23}^{i}, \ \omega_{3}^{i} \\ q = 3 & \overline{u}_{3}^{i}, \ \omega_{1}^{i}, \ \omega_{2}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{11}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{22}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{12}^{i}, \ \overline{\mu}_{21}^{i} \\ , & (4.1), (4.2) \end{array}$$

$$(4.2)$$

•

$$\frac{\partial L_{11}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial L_{21}}{\partial y} = -2m_1; \qquad \frac{\partial L_{12}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial L_{22}}{\partial y} = -2m_2$$
(4.3)

$$L_{11} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} h_i \left[ \frac{4\gamma_i \left(\gamma_i + \beta_i\right)}{2\gamma_i + \beta_i} k_{11} + \frac{2\beta_i \gamma_i}{2\gamma_i + \beta_i} k_{22} \right]$$

$$L_{22} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} h_i \left[ \frac{4\gamma_i \left(\gamma_i + \beta_i\right)}{2\gamma_i + \beta_i} k_{22} + \frac{2\beta_i \gamma_i}{2\gamma_i + \beta_i} k_{11} \right]$$

$$L_{12} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} h_i \left[ \left(\gamma_i + \varepsilon_i\right) k_{12} + \left(\gamma_i - \varepsilon_i\right) k_{21} \right]$$

$$L_{21} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 2h \left[ \left(\gamma_i + \varepsilon_i\right) k_{21} + \left(\gamma_i - \varepsilon_i\right) k_{12} \right]$$
(4.4)

$$\mathbf{k}_{11} = \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial x}; \quad \mathbf{k}_{22} = \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial y}; \quad \mathbf{k}_{12} = \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial x}; \quad \mathbf{k}_{21} = \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial y}$$

$$(4.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_{13}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{23}}{\partial y} = -p_3, \quad N_{31} - \frac{\partial M_{11}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = hp_1, \quad N_{32} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M_{22}}{\partial y} = hp_2$$
(4.6)

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$$N_{13} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 8h_{i} \Gamma_{13} - N_{31}, \quad N_{23} = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} 8h_{i} \Gamma_{23} - N_{32}$$

$$M_{11} = -\sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{2E_{i}h_{i}^{3}}{3(1-\upsilon_{i}^{2})} (K_{11} + \upsilon_{i}K_{22}) (1 \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} 2), \quad M_{12} = M_{21} = H = \sum_{i=-m}^{n} \frac{4\mu_{i}h_{i}^{3}}{3}K_{12}$$

$$(4.7)$$

$$\Gamma_{13} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \Omega_2, \ \Gamma_{23} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \Omega_1, \ K_{11} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}, \ K_{22} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}, \ K_{12} = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}$$
(4.8)

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1. Sargsyan S.H. On some Interior and Boundary Effects in Thin Plates Based on the Asymmetric Theory of Elasticity // Lecture Notes in Applied and Computational Mechanics. Vol. 16./Theories of Plates and Shells. Critical Review and New Applications. Springer. 2004. P. 201-210.

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**1**. **.** (1908), . . . (1950) . . . (1951)

A. (1908), . . (1950) . . (1951) [2].

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 $I\theta_{tt} + c\theta_{t} - mr(g + z_{tt})\sin\theta = 0 \qquad (1.1)$   $I \quad m - , \quad \theta - , \quad r - ,$ 

 $\tau = \Omega t, \ \beta = \frac{c}{I\Omega}, \ \varepsilon = \frac{a\Omega_0^2}{g}, \ \tilde{S} = \frac{\Omega_0}{\Omega}; \ \Omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{mrg}{I}}$ (1.2)

(1.1)

 $\Omega_0$  -

 $\ddot{\theta} + \beta \dot{\theta} + [\mu + \varepsilon \phi(\tau)] \theta = 0; \ \mu = -\omega^2$ (1.3)

 $\mu = 0.$ 

$$\begin{aligned} & [2]. & , \\ \varphi(\tau) & \mathbf{p}_0 = (0, 0, 0) \\ & \mu > F \varepsilon^2, \quad F = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} t \varphi(t) dt\right)^2 - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(t) \int_0^t \tau \varphi(\tau) d\tau dt \\ & , & , & F < 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.4)$$

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 $\beta_0 = c/(I \Omega_0)$  ,  $\phi(\tau) = \cos \tau$ 

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$$\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_0} > \sqrt{2} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{7\varepsilon}{32} + \frac{\varepsilon\beta_0^2}{4} - \frac{2389\,\varepsilon^3}{18432} \right]$$
(1.5)

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2. . . . .  

$$P(t) = P_0 + P_t \phi(\omega t).$$

$$EJ \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + P(t) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\gamma m \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + m \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \qquad (2.1)$$

$$x - , t - , u(x,t) - , m - , m - , EJ - , \gamma - , P_t, \omega - , P_t$$

$$\varphi_{k}(t) = \frac{d^{2}\varphi_{k}}{dt^{2}} + 2\gamma \frac{d\varphi_{k}}{dt} + \Omega_{k}^{2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{P_{0}}{P_{k}} - \frac{P_{i}\phi(\omega t)}{P_{k}} \right\} \varphi_{k} = 0, \ k = 1, 2, ..., \qquad (2.2)$$

$$\Omega_{k} = \pi^{2}k^{2}\sqrt{EJ/m}/l^{2}, \ P_{k} = \pi^{2}k^{2}EJ/l^{2} \qquad k - k - k - k - (k - k) - (k$$

[0,1].

$$\varphi_k(t)$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty$$
.

$$P_0 > P_1$$
 ( . .

[1]

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$$\epsilon = 0.1, r = 0.05, s_1 = 0 \quad (2.4) \qquad \omega/\Omega_1 < 1/\sqrt{10} = 0.316. \qquad , \qquad , \qquad , \qquad [1]$$

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 $w(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \sin \lambda_m x \sin \mu_n y, \qquad w_{mn} = B_0 \sin \lambda_m \xi \sin \mu_n \eta \sin \lambda_m \Delta \xi / 2 \sin \mu_n \times$   $\times \Delta \eta / 2 / (\lambda_m \mu_n (\lambda_m^2 + \mu_n^2)^2), \quad B_0 = 16 P / (Dab \Delta \xi \Delta \eta), \quad \lambda_m = m\pi / a, \quad \mu_n = n\pi / b$  G (1.1)

$$(1.3) \quad [2]$$

$$\left| w_{mn} \partial^{s} \sin \lambda_{m} x / \partial x^{s} \partial^{j} \sin \mu_{n} y / \partial y^{j} \right| \leq B_{0} \lambda_{m}^{s-1} \mu_{n}^{j-1} / (\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2} \leq B_{1} / (\lambda_{m}^{2\gamma+1-s} \times \mu_{n}^{5-2\gamma-j}) = B_{1} / (\lambda_{m}^{r} \mu_{n}^{6-s-j-r}), \quad 0 \leq \gamma \leq 2, \quad r = 2\gamma + 1 - s, \quad -2 \leq r \leq 5, \quad 0 \leq s+j \leq 3$$

$$(1.2)$$

(1.2) 
$$r = 1.5$$
,  
 $\left| w_{mn} \partial^s \sin \lambda_m x / \partial x^s \partial^j \sin \mu_n y / \partial y^j \right| \le B_1 / (\lambda_m^{1.5} \mu_n^{4.5-s-j}), \quad 0 \le s+j \le 3$  (1.3)

$$\left|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \partial^{s} \sin \lambda_{m} x / \partial x^{s} \partial^{j} \sin \mu_{n} y / \partial y^{j} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| w_{mn} \partial^{s} \sin \lambda_{m} x / \partial x^{s} \partial^{j} \sin \mu_{n} y / \partial y^{j} \right| \leq \left| S_{n} / \lambda_{m}^{1.5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 / \mu_{n}^{4.5-s-j} < \infty, \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 1 / \lambda_{m}^{1.5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 / \mu_{n}^{4.5-s-j} < \infty, 0 \leq s+j \leq 3 \\ (1.3), (1.4) \qquad [4]$$

$$(1.4)$$

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$$\frac{\partial^{j}}{\partial y^{j}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \partial^{s} \sin \lambda_{m} x / \partial x^{s} \sin \mu_{n} y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \partial^{s} \sin \lambda_{m} x / \partial x^{s} \partial^{j} \sin \mu_{n} y / \partial y^{j} \subset C[G] \quad (1.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{s+j} w(x,y)}{\partial x^s \partial y^j} = \frac{\partial^{s+j}}{\partial x^s \partial y^j} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \sin \lambda_m x \sin \mu_n y = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \partial^s \sin \lambda_m x / \partial x^s \partial^j \sin \mu_n y / \partial y^j \subset$$
  

$$\subset C[G], \ 0 \le s+j \le 3$$
(1.6)

$$w_{mn} \quad (1.1) \quad (1.6) w_{mn}^{(1)} = 1 / (\lambda_m \mu_n (\lambda_m^2 + \mu_n^2)^2), \ \chi_n(y) = \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \sin \mu_n \Delta \eta / 2$$
(2.1)

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$$\psi_{s}(l, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_{m}^{s} \mu_{n}^{3-s} \chi_{n}(y) \cos \lambda_{m} l, \quad l = \lambda_{1} (x \pm \xi \pm \Delta \xi/2), \quad s = 1,3$$
(2.2)  
(1.6) 
$$G$$
(2.2),

$$\frac{\partial^{3} w(x,y)}{\partial x^{s} \partial y^{3-s}} = 0.25 \sum_{i,j=0}^{1} (-1)^{i+j} \psi_{s}(\lambda_{1}(x+(-1)^{i}\xi+(-1)^{j}\Delta\xi/2), y), s=1,3$$
(2.3)
(2.2)

$$0 \le x \le a, \ 0 \le \xi \pm \Delta \xi/2 \le a \ , \ \Delta \xi > 0 \tag{2.4}$$

$$x \neq \xi \pm \Delta \xi / 2 \tag{2.5}$$

(2.4), (2.5)  
$$\lambda_{0.5}(x + \xi \pm \Delta \xi/2) \in (0,\pi), \ \lambda_{0.5}(x - \xi \pm \Delta \xi/2) \in [-\pi/2, 0) \bigcup (0, \pi/2]$$
(2.6)

(2.2) 
$$L_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)}$$
 l,

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$$\xi, - \Delta \xi.$$
 (2.6)

 $L_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)}$  $\pm 2k\pi, \ k = 0, 1, ...$ 

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 $\overline{L}^{(\pm)}_{(\pm)}$ 

, (2.6),

$$e$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_m^s \mu_n^{3-s} \chi_n(y) \cos ml =$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_m^s \mu_n^{3-s} \chi_n(y) \partial \cos ml / \partial l \subset C \Big[ L_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)} \times \big[ 0, b \big] \Big], \ s = 1,3$$

$$\Delta_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)} \subset L_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)} ,$$
(2.7)

 $L^{(\pm)}_{(\pm)}.$ 

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial l} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_m^s \cos ml = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_m^s \partial \cos ml / \partial l \subset C \Big[ \Delta_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)} \Big] , \ s = 1,3$$
(2.8)

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_m^s \partial \cos ml / \partial l = -\frac{a}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_m^{s+1} \sin ml , \ l \in \Delta_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)}$$
(2.9)

$$w_{mn}^{(1)}\lambda_{m}^{s+1} > 0, \ w_{mn}^{(1)}\lambda_{m}^{s+1} = O\left(1/m^{4-s}\right), \lim_{m \to \infty} w_{mn}^{(1)}\lambda_{m}^{s+1} = 0, \ s = 1,3$$

$$, \qquad m >$$

$$(2.10)$$

,

 $w_{m+1n}^{(1)}\lambda_{m+1}^{s+1} > w_{mn}^{(1)}\lambda_m^{s+1}$ (2.11)

$$f(t) = t^{s} / (t^{2} + d)^{2}, d > 0, s = 1,3$$

$$, t > B = \sqrt{s d / (4-s)}, s = 1,3,$$
(2.12)

, 
$$t > B = \sqrt{s d/(4-s)}$$
,  $s = 1,3$ , .  
(2.12),  $t = \lambda_m$ ,  $d = \mu_n^2$ ,  $m > M = a/b\sqrt{s/(4-s)}$  (2.11). . (2.8)  
 $\Delta_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)} \subset L_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)}$  ( . . .430 [4]).

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial l} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_m^s \mu_n^{3-s} \cos m l = -\frac{a}{2\pi \sin l/2} \left[ w_{1n}^{(1)} \lambda_1^{s+1} \mu_n^{3-s} \cos l/2 + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} B_{mn}^{(s+1)} \cos (m-l/2) l \right]$$

$$B_{mn}^{(s+1)} = (\lambda_m^{s+1} w_{mn}^{(1)} - \lambda_{m-1}^{s+1} w_{m-1,n}^{(1)}) \ \mu_n^{3-s}, \ s = 1,3, \ l \in \Delta_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)}$$

$$B_{mn}^{(1)} \qquad (2.13) \qquad s = 0. \qquad (2.1)$$

$$B_{mn}^{(1)} = \lambda_1 \left( \lambda_1 - 2\lambda_m \right) \mu_n^2 \left[ 2 \left( \lambda_m^2 + \mu_n^2 \right) + \lambda_1 \left( \lambda_1 - 2\lambda_m \right) \right] / \left[ \left( \lambda_{m-1}^2 + \mu_n^2 \right) \left( \lambda_m^2 + \mu_n^2 \right) \right]^2$$
(2.14)

$$B_{mn}^{(s+1)} = \left(\lambda_m/\mu_n\right)^s B_{mn}^{(1)} - \lambda_{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^s \left(-1\right)^i C_s^i \lambda_1^s \lambda_m^{s-i} w_{m-1n}^{(1)} \mu_n^{3-s}, \ s = 1,3$$

$$(1,2) \quad (2,1) \quad (1,3) \quad [2] \quad (2,14) \quad (2,15)$$

$$|B_{mn}^{(1,2)}| = O\left(\lambda_{m}\mu_{n}^{2}/(\lambda_{m}^{2}+\mu_{n}^{2})^{3}\right) \leq B_{2}\lambda_{m}\mu_{n}^{2}/(\lambda_{m}^{2}+\mu_{n}^{2})^{3} \leq B_{3}/(\lambda_{m}^{3\gamma-1}\mu_{n}^{4-3\gamma}), \ 0 \leq \gamma \leq 2 \quad (2.16)$$

$$|B_{mn}^{(s+1)}| \leq \left|\left(\lambda_{m}/\mu_{n}\right)^{s}B_{mn}^{(1)}\right| + \left|\sum_{i=1}^{s}\left(-1\right)^{i}C_{s}^{i}\lambda_{1}^{s}\lambda_{m}^{s-i}/\lambda_{m}^{s-1}\right| \left|\lambda_{m-1}^{s}w_{m-1n}^{(1)}\mu_{n}^{3-s}\right|, \ s = 1,3$$

$$\left|\left(\lambda_{m}/\mu_{n}\right)^{s}B_{mn}^{(1)}\right| = \left(\lambda_{m}/\mu_{n}\right)^{s} \left|B_{mn}^{(1)}\right| \leq B_{3}/(\lambda_{m}^{3\gamma-s-1}\mu_{n}^{4-3\gamma+s})\right|_{3\gamma-s=2,5} = B_{3}/(\lambda_{m}^{1,5}\mu_{n}^{1,5})$$

$$\left|\sum_{i=1}^{s}\left(-1\right)^{i}C_{s}^{i}\lambda_{1}^{s}\lambda_{m}^{s-i}/\lambda_{m}^{s-1}\right| = O\left(1\right) \leq B_{4}, \left|\lambda_{m-1}^{s}w_{m-1n}^{(1)}\mu_{n}^{3-s}\right| \leq B_{1}/(\lambda_{m-1}^{2\gamma-s+2}\mu_{n}^{2-2\gamma+s})\right|_{\gamma=0,25+s/2} = (2.17)$$

$$= B_{1}/(\lambda_{m-1}^{1,5}\mu_{n}^{1,5}), \ s = 1,3$$

$$\left| B_{mn}^{(s+1)} = (B_3 + B_1 B_4) \right/ (\lambda_{m-1}^{1 \cdot 5} \mu_n^{1 \cdot 5}) = B_5 / (\lambda_{m-1}^{1 \cdot 5} \mu_n^{1 \cdot 5}), \ s = 1,3$$
(2.18)

(2.13)

(2.18),

,

 $\left|\frac{\partial}{\partial l}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}w_{mn}^{(1)}\lambda_m^s\mu_n^{3-s}\chi_n(y)\cos ml\right| \leq \frac{a}{2\pi B_6} \left[\frac{\lambda_1^s}{\mu_n^{s+2}} + \frac{B_5}{\mu_n^{1+5}}\sum_{m=2}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\lambda_{m-1}^{1+5}}\right], s = 1,3$ (2.19) $\left(\,l,y\right)\!\in\!\Delta^{\scriptscriptstyle(\pm)}_{\scriptscriptstyle(\pm)}\!\times\![0,b]$ (2.19) (2.7) (2.8) , , n,  $\Delta^{(\pm)}_{(\pm)} imes [0,b]$ (2.7)  $\Delta_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)} \times [0,b]$  [4]. (2.7),  $L^{(\pm)}_{(\pm)}$  $L^{\scriptscriptstyle{(\pm)}}_{\scriptscriptstyle{(\pm)}} imes [0,b]$  .  $\Delta_{(\pm)}^{*(\pm)} \subset L_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)}.$  $l_{(\pm)}^{*(\pm)} \in L_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)}$  $\Delta_{(\pm)}^{^{*(\pm)}} \times [0,b]$  (2.7), , , ,  $L_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)} \times [0,b].$  $L^{\scriptscriptstyle{(\pm)}}_{\scriptscriptstyle{(\pm)}} imes [0,b]$  . , , (2.7)

(1.6). (2.2), (2.13),  

$$\frac{\partial \Psi_{s}(l, y)}{\partial l} = -\frac{a}{2\pi \sin l/2} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{ln}^{(1)} \lambda_{1}^{s+1} \mu_{n}^{3-s} \chi_{n}(y) \cos l/2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} B_{mn}^{(s+1)} \chi_{n}(y) \cos (m-l/2) l \right], s = 1,3$$
(2.20)

(2.17), (2.18). (2.18)  
, (2.17) –  
$$\lambda_{m}^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \mu_{n}^{3-s} \chi_{n}(y) < \infty, \quad \lim_{m \to \infty} \lambda_{m}^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \mu_{n}^{3-s} \chi_{n}(y) = 0, \quad s = 1,3 \quad (2.21)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi_{s}(l, y)}{\partial l} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_{m}^{s} \mu_{n}^{3-s} \chi_{n}(y) \frac{\partial \cos ml}{\partial l} =$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{(1)} \lambda_{m}^{s} \mu_{n}^{3-s} \chi_{n}(y) \frac{\partial \cos ml}{\partial l} \subset C[L_{(\pm)}^{(\pm)} \times [0,b]], s = 1,3$$
(2.22)
$$(2.3) \quad x,$$

$$l(x), \qquad (2.22) ( \qquad ) \\ \frac{\partial^4 w (x, y)}{\partial x^{s+1} \partial y^{3-s}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \partial^{s+1} \sin \lambda_m x / \partial x^{s+1} \times \\ \times \partial^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y / \partial y^{3-s} \subset C \Big[ G \setminus \{x = \xi \pm \Delta \xi / 2\} \Big], \ s = 1,3 \qquad (2.23)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{4} w(x, y)}{\partial x^{s+1} \partial y^{3-s}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \partial^{s+1} \sin \lambda_{m} x / \partial x^{s+1} \times \\ \times \partial^{3-s} \sin \mu_{n} y / \partial y^{3-s} \subset C \left[ G \setminus \left\{ x = \xi \pm \Delta \xi / 2 \right\} \right], \ s = 1,3$$

$$(1.2) \qquad i = j = 0$$

$$(1.1). \qquad (2.24)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} , \qquad (2.23) \\ \frac{\partial^{4} w \left(x, y\right)}{\partial x^{3-s} \partial y^{s+1}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \partial^{3-s} \sin \lambda_{m} x / \partial x^{3-s} \times \\ \times \partial^{s+1} \sin \mu_{n} y / \partial y^{s+1} \subset C \left[ G \setminus \left\{ y = \eta \pm \Delta \eta / 2 \right\} \right], s = 1,3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (2.24), (2.25) & - \\ , & E & . \\ , & . \\ . & .$$

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$$f_1/f_2 \approx 0.16$$
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.5. d=100 , e=2%, l=100 , 10 /  $\times 10$  /



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; , - [3].

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, dN = cdS .

 $\mathbf{E}, \quad " \qquad \qquad \mathbf{E}^{e\!f} = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}_0.$ 

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:

$$e^{-\frac{U}{kT}}, \qquad U = -\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{s} -$$

$$, k - , T - .$$

$$dN,$$

dS,  $dN = ce^{-\frac{U}{kT}}dS$ 

 $\mathbf{E}^{ef}$ 

$$N = c \int e^{-\frac{\mathbf{E}^{ef} \cdot \mathbf{p}_s}{kT}} dS$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{0}^{*} = \frac{c}{N} \int e^{-\frac{\mathbf{E}^{ef} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{s}}{kT}} \mathbf{p}_{s} dS$$

$$C,$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\infty} = \frac{\int e^{-\frac{\mathbf{E}^{ef} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{s}}{kT}} \mathbf{p}_{s} dS}{\int e^{-\frac{\mathbf{E}^{ef} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{s}}{kT}} dS}$$

 $\mathbf{E}^{e\!f}$  " ", " ",  $\mathbf{P}_{\!\infty}.$ 

$$\Delta A = -\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{P}_0 \cdot d\mathbf{E}^{ef} \ d\Omega$$

 $\Delta A_{\!\scriptscriptstyle\infty}$  ,

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$$\mathbf{P}_{\infty}$$

 $\Delta A_{\infty} = -\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{P}_{\infty} \cdot d\mathbf{E}^{ef} \, d\Omega$ 

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$$\Delta U = \int_{\Omega} n \frac{\langle U_{\pi} \rangle}{2p_{s}} \frac{\mathbf{E}^{ef}}{E^{ef}} \cdot d\mathbf{P}_{0} d\Omega$$
:

 $\Delta A = \Delta A_{\infty} + \Delta U$ 

, 
$$\Omega -$$
  
 $(\mathbf{P}_{\infty} - \mathbf{P}_{0}) \cdot d\mathbf{E}^{ef} \Delta U = k \frac{\mathbf{E}^{ef}}{E^{ef}} \cdot d\mathbf{P}_{0}, \quad k = n \frac{\langle U_{\pi} \rangle}{2p_{s}}$ 

$$d\mathbf{E}, \qquad \qquad : \\ (\mathbf{P}_{\infty} - \mathbf{P}_{0}) \cdot (\mathbf{I} + \frac{d\mathbf{P}_{0}}{d\mathbf{E}}) = k \frac{\mathbf{E}^{ef}}{E^{ef}} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{P}_{0}}{d\mathbf{E}} \\ dP_{0}^{\parallel}$$

 $dP_0^\perp$  ,

$$dP_0^{\parallel}(dE^{\parallel}, dE^{\perp}) = dP_0^{\parallel}(dE^{\parallel}) + dP_0^{\parallel}(dE^{\perp})$$
$$dP_0^{\perp}(dE^{\parallel}, dE^{\perp}) = dP_0^{\perp}(dE^{\parallel}) + dP_0^{\perp}(dE^{\perp})$$

$$\frac{dP_0^{\|}(dE^{\|})}{dE^{\|}} = \frac{dP_0^{\perp}(dE^{\perp})}{dE^{\perp}}, \quad \frac{dP_0^{\|}(dE^{\perp})}{dE^{\perp}} = \frac{dP_0^{\perp}(dE^{\|})}{dE^{\|}}$$

$$dP_0^{\parallel} / dE^{\parallel}$$

 $d\mathbf{E}$  ,

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$$\frac{dP_0^{\parallel}}{dE^{\parallel}} = F(P_0^{\parallel}, P_\infty^{\parallel}, P_0^{\perp}, P_\infty^{\perp}, E^{\parallel})$$
$$dE^{\parallel}, dE^{\perp},$$

 $dP_0^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel}(dE^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel}), dP_0^{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}(dE^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel}), \ dP_0^{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}(dE^{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}), \ dP_0^{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}(dE^{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}), \ dP_0^{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}(dE^{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}),$ 

 $\mathbf{P}_{0new} = \mathbf{P}_{0old} + d\mathbf{P}_0 \,.$ 

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 $d\mathbf{P}_0$ 

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$$= \frac{s |\mathbf{P}_{0old}|}{2p_s} (-\mathbf{e}_{1old} \mathbf{e}_{1old} - \mathbf{e}_{2old} \mathbf{e}_{2old} + 2\mathbf{e}_{3old} \mathbf{e}_{3old})$$
  

$$= \frac{s |\mathbf{P}_{0new}|}{2p_s} (-\mathbf{e}_{1new} \mathbf{e}_{1new} - \mathbf{e}_{2new} \mathbf{e}_{2new} + 2\mathbf{e}_{3new} \mathbf{e}_{3new})$$

 $d = _{0new} - _{0old}$ 

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$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \alpha_{1} &= \Delta \alpha(t_{1}), & \Delta \varepsilon(t_{1}). \\ & \Delta \varepsilon(t_{2}), \Delta \varepsilon(t_{3}), ..., \Delta \varepsilon(t_{k}). \\ & , & , \\ & t_{k} > t_{1}, \\ \sigma_{1}(t_{k}) &= \Delta \alpha_{1} \Big[ R(t_{k} - t_{1}, t_{1} - t_{1}) \Delta \varepsilon(t_{1}) + R(t_{k} - t_{1}, t_{2} - t_{1}) \Delta \varepsilon(t_{2}) + ... + \\ & + R(t_{k} - t_{1}, t_{k} - t_{1}) \Delta \varepsilon(t_{k}) \Big] + \sigma_{01} \end{aligned}$$
(1)  
$$\Delta \alpha_{1} &= \Delta \alpha(t_{1}) - \\ \sigma_{01} &= \Delta \alpha_{1} \ _{a}^{\infty} \varepsilon(t_{0}) - \\ \end{aligned}$$

$$t_1; \ \sigma_1(t_k) - t_k > t_1; \ R(t,\tau) - ; \ E^{\infty} - t_k > t_1; \ R(t,\tau) - t_k > t_1 + t_k - t_$$

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 $t_1$ 

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 $\alpha(t);$ 

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$$\sigma(t) = E_{a}^{\infty} \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon^{a}(t) \right] (1 - \alpha(t)) +$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{\alpha(t)} \left[ \int_{\omega}^{t} R(t - \omega, \tau - \omega) d(\varepsilon(\tau) - \varepsilon^{-}(\tau) + kh(\tau - \omega)) \right] d\alpha(\omega) + E_{a}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\alpha(t)} \left( \varepsilon(\tau) - \varepsilon^{a}_{T}(\tau) \right) d\alpha(\tau),$$
(2)

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(2) (3),

$$d\alpha/dt = K_1 \exp\left(-U_1/(RT) - \psi/(T_p - T)\right) (1 + A_0 \alpha) \left(\alpha_p(T) - \alpha\right), \tag{4}$$

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 $Q = Q_k \alpha - , \qquad , \qquad \rho - , \qquad c - , \qquad , \qquad \rho - , \qquad c - , \qquad , \qquad R - , \qquad T_p - , \qquad K_1, U_1, \psi, A_0 - - , \qquad$ 

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 $0 \le N \le 1$ , -

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$$N_{L}(T,\dot{T}) = \begin{cases} 1 - 0.5e^{\frac{(T - T_{g}(\dot{T}))}{\gamma_{L}}}, & T < T_{g}; \\ 0.5e^{\frac{(T - T_{g}(\dot{T}))}{\gamma_{L}}}, & T \ge T_{g}, \end{cases}$$
(5)

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 $\gamma_L$  -

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$$T_{g2} \leq T \leq T_{g1}, \qquad T_{g1}, \qquad T_{g1}, \qquad T_{g1}, \qquad T_{g1}, \qquad T_{g2} = 0, \qquad (2), (3).$$

$$\sigma(t) = B_{1} \Big[ \theta(t) - 3\varepsilon_{T}(t) \Big] + \int_{0}^{N(t)} \Big[ \int_{\omega}^{t} R^{B} (t - \omega, \tau - \omega) d(\theta(\tau) - 3\varepsilon_{T}(\tau)) \Big] dN(\omega) + \int_{0}^{N(t)} \Big[ \int_{\omega}^{t} R^{B} (t - \omega, \tau - \omega) d(\theta(\tau) - 3\varepsilon_{T}(\tau)) \Big] dN(\omega), \qquad (6)$$

$$s_{ij}(t) = 2G_{1}e_{ij}(t) + \int_{0}^{N(t)} \Big[ \int_{\omega}^{t} R^{G} (t - \omega, \tau - \omega) de_{ij}(\tau) \Big] dN(\omega), \qquad (6)$$

$$e_{ij}(t) = \varepsilon_{ij}(t) - \frac{1}{3}\theta(t)\delta_{ij}; \qquad s_{ij}(t) = \sigma_{ij}(t) - \sigma(t)\delta_{ij}; \qquad \sigma(t) = \frac{1}{3}\sigma_{kk}(t);$$

$$R^{G}(t,\tau) = R_{12}(t,\tau) - 2G_{1}, \qquad G_{1}.$$

$$R_{12}(t,\tau) - ;$$

$$R^{B}(t,\tau) = R_{11}(t,\tau) - B_{1}, B_{1} - ;$$

$$R_{11}(t,\tau) - ;$$

$$\hat{\epsilon}_{T}(t) = \int_{T_{H}}^{T(t)} \hat{\alpha}(T) dT(\tau); \hat{\alpha} - .$$
(6)







(6), (7)



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 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_{0} \\ x_{0} \\ x_{0} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x_{0} \\ x_{0} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x_{0} \\ x_{0} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x_{0} \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x_{0} \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} p^{-i\omega t}, & \omega - \\ q = \mathbf{x}_{0} \mathbf{y} / | \mathbf{x}_{0} \mathbf{y} | \\ \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{x}_{0} \mathbf{y} / | \mathbf{x}_{0} \mathbf{y} | \\ \begin{bmatrix} p^{-} \\ x_{0} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} p^{-} \\ x_{0} \end{bmatrix}$ 

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$$\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{q}}^{(p)}(y) = \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{q}} \mathbf{q} \frac{e^{ik_{p}R_{0}}}{R_{0}} \left[ 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{k_{p}R_{0}}\right) \right], \quad \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{q}} = (\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{q})$$

$$k_{p} = \omega/c_{p}, \quad k_{s} = \omega/c_{s}, \quad c_{p}, \quad c_{s} -$$

$$(p)$$

$$(s) \qquad \cdot \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{q}} - \qquad \mathbf{Q} \qquad \mathbf{q} \cdot \qquad -$$

$$(p)$$

$$x_0$$
 ( ),  $S_1, S_2, ..., S_N$   
 $y_1^*, y_2^*, ..., y_N^*$   $x_{N+1}$  ,

 $x_{N+1}$ 

$$[3]:$$

$$u_{k}(x) = \int_{s} \mathbf{T}_{y} [\mathbf{U}^{(k)}(y, x)] \cdot \mathbf{u}(y) \, ds \, , \ k = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{y} \Big[ \mathbf{U}^{(k)}(y, x) \Big] = 2\mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}^{(k)}}{\partial n} + \lambda \mathbf{n} \, \operatorname{div} \Big( \mathbf{U}^{(k)} \Big) + \mu \Big( \mathbf{n} \times \operatorname{rot} \Big( \mathbf{U}^{(k)} \Big) \Big)$$

$$U_{j}^{(k)}(y, x) \, , \ k, \ j = 1, 2, 3, \quad \mathbf{T}_{y} - y \, , \ \mathbf{u}(y) \, , \ \mathbf{u}(y) - y \, , \ \mathbf{u}(y) \,$$

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*S*,

 $(p-) \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{U}^{(k)} & \mathbf{T}_{y} & y \\ (s-) & . \end{array}$ 

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**u**(*y*)

$$\mathbf{u}(y) = \mathbf{u}(y; p) + \mathbf{u}(y; s), \quad \mathbf{U}^{(k)}(y, x) = \mathbf{U}_{p}^{(k)}(y, x) + \mathbf{U}_{s}^{(k)}(y, x)$$
$$\mathbf{T}_{y}[\mathbf{U}^{(k)}(y, x)] = \mathbf{T}_{y}[\mathbf{U}_{p}^{(k)}(y, x)] + \mathbf{T}_{y}[\mathbf{U}_{s}^{(k)}(y, x)]$$

(3)

[3].

$$y_{2}^{*}, \qquad y_{2} \in S_{2}^{*}$$
  
 $y_{2}^{*}, \qquad p-s \qquad S_{1}^{*}$ 

$$u_k(y_2; s), \ k = 1, 2, 3$$

[5], *s* -

$$p-s \qquad S_1^*.$$

$$u_m(y_2; s) = \left(V_{ss}(y_2) - 1 - \operatorname{tg} x_1 \ V_{sp}(y_2)\right) u_m^{(s)}(y_2), \quad m = 1, 2$$

$$u_3(y_2; s) = \left(V_{ss}(y_2) + 1 + \frac{k_p}{k_s \sin x_1} \sqrt{1 - \frac{k_s^2}{k_p^2} \sin^2 x_1} \ V_{sp}(y_2)\right) u_3^{(s)}(y_2)$$

$$V_{ss}(y_2) \quad V_{sp}(y_2) - \qquad s-s \qquad s-p \qquad [5].$$

$$u_k^{(s)}(y_2), \quad k = 1, 2, 3$$

$$u_{k}^{(s)}(y_{2}) = \iint_{S_{1}^{s}} \mathbf{T}_{y_{1}} \left[ \mathbf{U}_{s}^{(k)}(y_{1}, y_{2}) \right] \cdot \mathbf{u}(y_{1}; p) dS_{1}$$
$$\mathbf{u}(y_{1}; p) \qquad y_{1} \in S_{1}^{*} \qquad y_{1}^{*}$$
$$p - \qquad S_{1}^{*}.$$

$$x_{0} - y_{1}^{*} - y_{2}^{*} - \dots - y_{2N-1}^{*} - y_{2N}^{*} - x_{2N+1},$$

$$x_{0} - y_{1}^{*} - y_{2}^{*} - \dots - y_{2N-1}^{*} - x_{2N+1},$$

$$p - s - p - s - \dots - p - s - p$$

$$y_{2N+1}^{*}$$

$$r, \theta, \psi$$

$$y_{2N}^{*}$$

2N

$$u_{r}^{(p)}\left(x_{2N+1}\right) = \frac{Q_{q}}{4\pi\mu} \left(\frac{k_{p}}{k_{s}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{k_{p}k_{s}}{4\pi^{2}}\right)^{N} L_{0}^{-1} \prod_{n=1}^{N} L_{2n-1}^{-1} L_{2n}^{-1} \times \cos x_{2n-1}^{(s)} \cos x_{2n}^{(p)} V_{ps}\left(y_{2n-1}^{*}\right) V_{sp}\left(y_{2n}^{*}\right) \times$$

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$$\times \iint_{S_{2N}^{*}} \iint_{S_{2N-1}^{*}} \dots \iint_{S_{2}^{*}} \int_{S_{1}^{*}}^{e^{ik_{p}\xi}} dS_{1} dS_{2} \dots dS_{2N-1} dS_{2N}, \quad u_{e}^{(p)}(x_{2N+1}) = 0, \quad u_{E}^{(p)}(x_{2N+1}) = 0$$

$$\varphi = | x_{0} - y_{1} | + k_{s} k_{p}^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{N} | y_{2n-1} - y_{2n} | + \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} | y_{2n} - y_{2n+1} | + | y_{2N} - x_{2N+1} |$$

$$L_{0} = | x_{0} - y_{1}^{*} |, \quad L_{n} = | y_{n}^{*} - y_{n+1}^{*} |, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1; \quad L_{2N} = | y_{2N}^{*} - x_{2N+1} |$$

$$S_{1}^{*}, \quad S_{2N-1}^{*}, \quad S_{2N-1}^{*}, \quad S_{2N}^{*} - \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} | y_{2N} - y_{2N} |$$

$$K_{p} \to \infty \quad 4N$$

$$(4)$$

$$k_{p} \to \infty \ 4N \tag{4}$$

$$p \to \infty \ 4N \tag{4}$$

$$p \to \infty \ 4N \qquad (4)$$

$$p \to \infty \ 4N \qquad (4)$$

$$p \to \infty \ 4N \qquad (4)$$

$$p \to \infty \ 4N \qquad (5)$$

$$u_{r}^{(p)} \left(x_{2N+1}\right) = B_{1} \times \frac{\exp\left\{i\left[k_{p} L_{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(k_{s} L_{2n-1} + k_{p} L_{2n}\right) + \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\delta_{4N} + 4N\right)\right]\right\}}{\prod_{n=0}^{2N} L_{n} \sqrt{\left|\det\left(D_{4N}\right)\right|}}$$

$$B_{1} = \frac{Q_{q}}{4\pi\mu} \left(\frac{k_{s}}{k_{p}}\right)^{N-2} \prod_{n=1}^{N} \cos \gamma_{2n-1}^{(s)} \cos \gamma_{2n}^{(p)} V_{ps}\left(y_{2n-1}^{*}\right) V_{sp}\left(y_{2n}^{*}\right) \qquad (5)$$

$$\delta_{4N} = \operatorname{sign} D_{4N} - D_{4N} = (d_{mk}), \ m, k = 1, 2, 3, ..., 4N,$$

$$\left(d_{mk}, \ m \le k, \ m, \ k \le 4N :$$

$$d_{mk}, m \le k, m, k \le 4N$$

$$\begin{cases} d_{4n-3,4n-3} \\ d_{4n-2,4n-2} \end{cases} = \frac{1}{L_{2n-2}} \begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha \frac{(p)}{2n-1} \\ \sin^2 \beta \frac{(p)}{2n-1} \end{cases} + \frac{k_s}{k_p L_{2n-1}} \begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha \frac{(s)}{2n-1} \\ \sin^2 \beta \frac{(s)}{2n-1} \end{cases} + \\ + \frac{k_s}{k_p L_{2n-1}} \begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha \frac{(s)}{2n-1} \\ \sin^2 \beta \frac{(s)}{2n-1} \end{cases} + \\ + \frac{k_s}{k_p L_{2n-1}} \begin{cases} \cos x \frac{(p)}{2n-1} + \frac{k_s}{k_p} \cos x \frac{(s)}{2n-1} \\ \sin^2 \beta \frac{(s)}{2n-1} \end{cases} + \\ \frac{d_{4n-1,4n-1}}{d_{4n,4n}} \end{cases} = \frac{k_s}{k_p L_{2n-1}} \begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha \frac{(s)}{2n} \\ \sin^2 \beta \frac{(s)}{2n} \end{cases} + \\ \frac{1}{L_{2n}} \begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha \frac{(p)}{2n} \\ \sin^2 \beta \frac{(s)}{2n} \\ \sin^2 \beta \frac{(s)}{2n} \end{cases} + \\ + \frac{k_s L_{2n-1}}{k_p L_{2n-1}} \begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha \frac{(s)}{2n} \\ \sin^2 \beta \frac{(s)}{2n} \\$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{4n-3,4n} &= \frac{k_s}{k_p L_{2n-1}} \left( \cos \alpha_{2n-1}^{(s)} \cos \beta_{2n}^{(s)} - (c_{21})_{2n}^{2n-1} \right) \\ d_{4n-2,4n-1} &= \frac{k_s}{k_p L_{2n-1}} \left( \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(s)} \cos \alpha_{2n}^{(s)} - (c_{21})_{2n}^{2n-1} \right) \\ d_{4n-2,4n} &= \frac{k_s}{k_p L_{2n-1}} \left( \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(s)} \cos \beta_{2n}^{(s)} - (c_{22})_{2n}^{2n-1} \right) \\ d_{4n-2,4n} &= \frac{k_s}{k_p L_{2n-1}} \left( \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} - (c_{21})_{2n+1}^{2n} \right) \\ d_{4n-1,4n+1} &= \frac{1}{L_{2n}} \left( \cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} \cos \beta_{2n+1}^{(p)} - (c_{21})_{2n+1}^{2n} \right) \\ d_{4n-1,4n+2} &= \frac{1}{L_{2n}} \left( \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \cos \beta_{2n+1}^{(p)} - (c_{22})_{2n+1}^{2n} \right) \\ d_{4n,4n+1} &= \frac{1}{L_{2n}} \left( \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \cos \beta_{2n+1}^{(p)} - (c_{22})_{2n+1}^{2n} \right) \\ d_{4n,4n+2} &= \frac{1}{L_{2n}} \left( \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \cos \beta_{2n+1}^{(p)} - (c_{22})_{2n+1}^{2n} \right) \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} , \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n-1}^{(s)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(s)} \right\} - p^{-} , \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n-1}^{(s)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(s)} \right\} - p^{-} , \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(s)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n-1}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^{(p)} - \cos \beta_{2n}^{(p)} \right\} - p^{-} \\ \left\{ -\cos \alpha_{2n}^$$



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$$w^{(1)} = w^{(2)}; \quad u^{(1)} = u^{(2)}$$

$$\sigma_z^{(1)} = \sigma_z^{(2)}; \quad \tau_{rz}^{(1)} = \tau_{rz}^{(2)}$$

$$w \quad u -$$

$$, i -$$
(1)
(2).

$$w^{(1)}(r) + w^{(3)}(r) = f(r) + D, \quad 0 < r < a$$
  

$$\sigma_{z}^{(1)} = 0, \qquad a < r < +\infty \qquad (2)$$
  

$$\tau_{rz}^{(1)} = 0, \quad \tau_{\theta z}^{(1)} = 0, \qquad 0 \le r < +\infty$$
  

$$f(r) - , \qquad b - ,$$
  

$$r^{(3)}(r) - , \qquad a -$$

(1)-(2)

 $P = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{2\pi} p(r)r \, dr d\phi \tag{3}$ 

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p(r) –

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0<*r*/*R*<0.013.

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 $\hat{\hat{\rho}}(\mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{t}) = \frac{4}{\hat{\mathbf{p}}} \hat{\hat{\mathbf{p}}} \hat{\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}}(\mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{t}) = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{4}{\hat{\mathbf{p}}} \hat{\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}}(\mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{t}) = \hat{\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}} \hat{\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}}(\mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{t}, \mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}$ 

$$\hat{\sigma}(\mathbf{x},t) = {}^{4}\hat{\mathbf{R}}^{*} \cdot \cdot \hat{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x},t) \equiv \int_{0}^{4} \hat{R}(\tau) \cdot \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x},t-\tau) d\tau \qquad (1)$$
$$; {}^{4}\hat{R}(\tau) -$$

$$V, \qquad V = \bigcup_{n=1}^{N} V_{n}, \qquad V_{n} - ,$$
  
;  $N - , \qquad V_{n}$ 

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 $\mathbf{E}_n^*$ 

,

$$\mathbf{v}_{n}^{*}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{n}^{*}\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} E_{n}(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t-\tau) d\tau, \quad \mathbf{v}_{n}^{*} \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \mathbf{v}_{n}(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t-\tau) d\tau \quad (2)$$

$$E_{n}(t) \quad \mathbf{v}_{n}(t)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{11}(t) = h(t).$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(\mathbf{x},t) = \frac{\nu^* \mathbf{E}^* \boldsymbol{\theta}(\mathbf{x},t) \hat{I}}{\left(1 + \nu^*\right) \left(1 - 2\nu^*\right)} + \frac{\mathbf{E}^*}{1 + \nu^*} \hat{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x},t), \qquad \mathbf{x} \in V$$
(3)

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$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{rot} \vec{u}$$
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[7]. [7].

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$$(2\mu + \lambda) \text{grad div } \vec{u} - (\mu + \alpha) \text{rot rot } \vec{u} + 2\alpha \text{ rot } \vec{\omega} = \rho \vec{u}$$

$$(2\gamma + \beta) \text{grad div } \vec{\omega} - (\gamma + \varepsilon) \text{rot rot } \vec{\omega} + 2\alpha \text{ rot } \vec{u} - 4\alpha \vec{\omega} = j \vec{\overline{\varpi}}$$
(1)

$$u_x, u_z, \omega_y, \qquad \qquad u_y, \omega_x, \omega_z.$$
[13] . [11-12].

(1) *u*<sub>n</sub>

$$u_x(z) = u_x, \ u_y = 0, \ u_z = 0,$$

 $\omega_x(z) = \omega_x, \quad \omega_y = 0, \quad \omega_z = 0$ 

$$k_u(f) = \frac{f}{C_1}, \quad k_\omega(f) = \sqrt{\frac{f^2}{C_5^2} - k_0^2}$$
 (2)

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 $\omega_n$ .

 $u_x = 0, \ u_y(z) = u_y,$ 

$$\begin{split} u_{z}(z) &= u_{z}, \ \omega_{x} = 0, \ \omega_{y}(z) = \omega_{y}, \ \omega_{z}(z) = \omega_{z} \\ &: \\ k_{1}(f) = \sqrt{A_{m}(f)}, \ k_{2}(f) = \sqrt{A_{p}(f)} \\ &, \\ &, \\ &, \\ &, \\ &, \\ \end{split}$$

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6mm,

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 $-\infty < x < \infty$ ;  $0 \le y \le h$ ; (x, y, z)

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 $-\infty < z < \infty$ . 6mm y = 0х t. , , • ( )

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[1,2]:

$$a^{2}\Delta W = \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial t^{2}}, \quad \Delta W = \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}}\Delta\phi$$
 (1.1)

(1.1) 
$$a^2 = \frac{c_{44}(1+\chi)}{\rho}$$
,  $\psi$  - ,  $\psi$  - ,  $c_{44}$  - ,  $W$  -

• •

,

$$, \quad \chi = \frac{e_{15}^2}{\varepsilon_{11}c_{44}} \quad - \qquad \qquad , \quad e_{15} -$$

y = 0

$$W = 0, \quad \varphi = \varphi_0(x, t)$$
 (1.2)

$$\sigma_{23} = 0, \ \phi = 0$$
 (1.3)

 $\sigma_{_{23}}$  –

 $\phi = 0$ 

$$W\Big|_{t=0} = W_1(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial W}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = W_2(x, y)$$
(1.4)

, (1.1) [3]:  

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{W}}{\partial y^2} - k^2 \tilde{W} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{W}}{\partial t^2}$$
(1.5)

$$\tilde{W} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} W(x, y, t) e^{ikx} dx$$

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(1.3)

$$\frac{d^2 W_L}{dy^2} - (k^2 + \frac{s^2}{a^2}) W_L = -\frac{1}{a^2} (\tilde{W}_2 + s \tilde{W}_1)$$
(1.6)

$$W_{L} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \tilde{W}e^{-st} dt , \ \tilde{W}_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} W_{1}(x, y)e^{ikx} dx , \ \tilde{W}_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} W_{2}(x, y)e^{ikx} dx$$
(1.7)

$$\frac{(1.1)}{dy^2} - k^2 \varphi_L = \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} \left( \frac{d^2 W_L}{dy^2} - k^2 W_L \right)$$
(1.8)

$$\varphi_L = \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{\varphi} e^{-st} dt \qquad \tilde{\varphi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x, y, t) e^{ikx} dx$$
(1.9)  
(1.6) :

$$W_{L} = -\frac{1}{k\lambda} \int_{0}^{y} f(k,\gamma,s) \operatorname{sh}[k\lambda(\gamma-y)] d\gamma + C_{1} e^{k\lambda y} + C_{2} e^{-k\lambda y}$$
(1.10)

$$f(k, y, s) = -\frac{1}{a^2} (\tilde{W}_2(k, y) + s\tilde{W}_1(k, y)), \ \lambda = \sqrt{1 + \eta} \qquad \eta = \frac{s^2}{k^2 a^2}$$
(1.11)  
(1.8)

$$\varphi_{L} = -\frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{y} \psi(k, \delta, s) \operatorname{sh}[k(\delta - y)] d\delta + C_{3} e^{ky} + C_{4} e^{-ky}$$
(1.12)

$$\Psi(k, y, s) = \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} (f(k, y, s) + \frac{s^2}{a^2} W_L(k, y, s))$$
(1.13)

(1.2) (1.3) :  

$$W_L = 0, \varphi_L = \varphi_{0L}(k, s)$$
  $y = 0$  (2.1)

$$c_{44} \frac{\partial W_L}{\partial y} + e_{15} \frac{\partial \varphi_L}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \varphi_L = 0 \qquad y = h \quad (2.2)$$

2.

$$\varphi_{0L}(k,s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \tilde{\varphi}_{0}(k,t)e^{-st}dt , \quad \tilde{\varphi}_{0}(k,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_{0}(x,t)e^{ikx}dx$$
(2.3)

(1.10) (1.12) (2.1) :  

$$C_2 = -C_1, \quad C_4 = \varphi_{0L} - C_3$$
 (2.4)  
(2.4) (1.10) (1.12) :

$$W_{L} = -\frac{1}{k\lambda} \int_{0}^{y} f(k,\gamma,s) \operatorname{sh}[k\lambda(\gamma-y)]d\gamma + 2C_{1} \operatorname{sh}[k\lambda y]$$
(2.5)

$$\varphi_{L} = -\frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{y} \psi(k, \delta, s) \operatorname{sh}[k(\delta - y)] d\delta + 2C_{3} \operatorname{sh}[ky] + \varphi_{0L} e^{-ky}$$
(2.6)

(2.5) (2.6) (2.2) 
$$C_1 C_3$$
,

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:

$$C_{1} = \frac{\text{sh}[kh] \int_{0}^{h} f(k,\gamma,s) \text{ch}[k\lambda(\gamma-h)] d\gamma + \chi k \int_{0}^{h} I(k,\delta,s) \text{sh}[k\delta] d\delta - \frac{e_{15}}{c_{44}} k \varphi_{0L}}{2k(\chi \text{sh}[k\lambda h] \text{ch}[kh] - \lambda(1+\chi) \text{sh}[kh] \text{ch}[k\lambda h])}$$
(2.7)  
$$C_{3} = \frac{\frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} \left[ \int_{0}^{h} I(k,\delta,s) \text{sh}[k(\delta-h)] d\delta + 2C_{1}(\lambda \text{sh}[kh] - \text{sh}[k\lambda h]) \right] - \varphi_{0L} e^{-kh}}{2 \text{sh}[kh]}$$
(2.8)

$$I(k,\delta,s) = \frac{f(k,\delta,s)}{k} - \frac{\eta}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\delta} f(k,\gamma,s) \operatorname{sh}[k\lambda(\gamma-\delta)] d\gamma$$

$$(2.7) \quad (2.8) \quad (2.5) \quad (2.6)$$

$$W_{L} \quad \varphi_{L}.$$

$$\varphi|_{y=0} = \varphi_{0}(x,t)$$

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[1-4]

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[5].

:  $mv_{-} + MV_{-} = mv_{+} + MV_{+}$  (1)  $m, M - , v_{-}, v_{+}, V_{-}, V_{+} -$ 

. .

 $v_{+} - V_{+} = -R(v_{-} - V_{-})$  0 < R < 1 - , R (1), (2)  $- v_{+}, V_{+},$  (1), (2) (2)

 $m \ll M$  (3) - m, v\_-, v\_+, (1) (2)

 $mv_{+}^{2} = \frac{2k}{1-k} \cdot T$  (4) , 0 < k < 1-

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$$= 0.$$

$$m(v_{+} - v_{0})^{2} = \frac{2k}{1-k} \cdot T$$

$$(5)$$

$$v_{0} = \frac{mv_{-} + MV_{-}}{m+M} -$$

$$(4).$$

$$(4).$$

$$(4).$$

$$(4).$$

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$$(4).$$

$$(5)$$

$$(4).$$

$$(6)$$

$$(6)$$

$$v_{+} + Rv_{-} = V_{+}$$

$$(6)$$

$$v_{-} v_{+}, m$$

$$v_{+} = \frac{-D(1+R) - G}{RC}, \quad v_{-} = \frac{D(1+R) + G}{R^{2}C} + \frac{Q}{R}$$

$$m = \frac{R^{2}C^{2}}{QRC + (1+R)[D(1+R) + G]}$$

$$(7)$$

$$G = \sqrt{D^{2}(1+R)^{2} + 2DQRC}$$

$$D = \frac{kT}{1-k}, \quad C = MV_{+}, \quad Q = V_{+}$$

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[6]

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"*k*"

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(3).

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k >> 0.

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a) 
$$M = 2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kr}$$
,  $V_+ = 0.1 \text{ m/c}$ ,  $R = 0.5 \quad k = 0.2$ ,  $T = 2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kr} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{c}^{-2}$ .  
(7) :  
 $v_+ = -14.9 \text{ m/c}$ ,  $v_- = 30.07 \text{ m/c}$ ,  $m = 44.4 \text{ kr}$ .  
b)  $M = 2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kr}$ ,  $V_+ = 10^{-2} \text{ m/c}$ ,  $R = 0.5 \quad k = 0.2$ ,  $T = 2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kr} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{c}^{-2}$ .  
(7) :  
 $v_+ = -149.99 \text{ m/c}$ ,  $v_- = 300 \text{ m/c}$ ,  $m = 0.444 \text{ kr}$ .



*m*, v\_, *k*.

$$: R = 0.5 \quad k = 0.2, \quad T = 5 \cdot 10^{3} \,\mathrm{Kr} \cdot \mathrm{M}^{2} \cdot \mathrm{C}^{-2}.$$

$$M = 4 \cdot 10^{4} \,\mathrm{Kr} - S$$

$$S = 2 \cdot 10^{2} \,\mathrm{Kr} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{C}^{-1} - ,$$

$$V_{+} = \frac{S}{M} = 0.5 \cdot 10^{-2} \,\mathrm{M/c}.$$
(7)
$$: v_{+} = -37.49 \,\mathrm{M/c}, \quad v_{-} = 75.0 \,\mathrm{M/c}, \quad m = 1.777 \,\mathrm{Kr}.$$
2.
$$, \qquad (6)$$

$$. , \qquad (4), \qquad (4), \qquad (4), \qquad (5)$$

$$x = A\cos\frac{2\pi}{T}t, x - , T - , A -$$

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$$T_0$$
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$$E = \frac{\rho}{2T} \int_{0}^{T} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}\right)^{2} dt = \left(\frac{\rho}{4}\right) \cdot \left(2\pi \frac{A}{T}\right)^{2}$$

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 $\Omega = \{ r_0 < r < r_1, 0 < \alpha < \alpha_1, 0 < z < z_1 \} \ (r, \alpha, z - r = r_0 \ r = r_1 )$ 

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$$(\alpha = 0, \alpha = \alpha_1, z = 0, z = z_1)$$
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[1],

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(1.1)

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r = const.

1.

$$z = const.$$

[1].  

$$r\frac{\partial R_{r}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial R_{\alpha}}{\partial \alpha} + r\frac{\partial R_{z}}{\partial z} + R_{r} - A_{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial A_{\alpha}}{\partial \alpha} + r\frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^{2}A_{r}) = 0$$

$$r\frac{\partial Z_{z}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rZ_{r}) + \frac{\partial Z_{\alpha}}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$R_{r}, A_{\alpha}, Z_{z} - , \quad A_{r} = R_{\alpha}, Z_{r} = R_{z}, A_{z} = Z_{\alpha} -$$

$$:$$

$$\begin{split} R_{r} &= \frac{c_{1}}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial (ru)}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} \right] - 2c_{5} \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} + u \right) + c_{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - k_{10}T \\ A_{\alpha} &= \frac{c_{1}}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial (ru)}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} \right] - 2c_{5} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + c_{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - k_{10}T, \quad Z_{z} &= \frac{c_{3}}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial (ru)}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} \right] + c_{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - k_{20}T \quad (1.2) \\ R_{z} &= c_{4} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right), \quad Z_{\alpha} &= c_{4} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right), \quad R_{\alpha} &= c_{5} \left[ r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{v}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} \right] \\ u, v, w &- \qquad \vec{U} \qquad r, \\ \alpha \qquad z; c_{j} (j = 1, 2, \dots 5) \quad - \qquad ; \quad k_{10} = [2(c_{1} - c_{5})k_{1} + c_{3}k_{2}], \\ k_{20} &= (2c_{3}k_{1} + c_{2}k_{2}), \qquad k_{1} \qquad k_{2} - \qquad z; T - \qquad , \end{split}$$

$$\Delta_{\lambda}T = \Delta_{2}T + \lambda \frac{\partial^{2}T}{\partial z^{2}} = 0$$

$$, \quad \lambda = \lambda_{2} / \lambda_{1}, \qquad \lambda_{1} \qquad \lambda_{2} - z \quad [1]; \qquad (1.3)$$

$$\Delta_{2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \alpha^{2}} ,$$

$$c_{1}c_{2} - \left( c_{3} + 2c_{4} \right)^{2} = 0, \quad \left( c_{3} + 2c_{4} \right) k_{10} - c_{1}k_{20} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{c_{2}}{c_{1}}} = a, \quad \frac{c_{4}}{c_{5}} = b, \quad (1.4)$$

$$c_{3} + 2c_{4} = ac_{1}, \quad k_{20} = ak_{10} \quad (1.2),$$

( ), 
$$\Omega = \{r_0 < r < r_1, 0 < \alpha < \alpha_1, 0 < z < z_1\}.$$
, :

$$\alpha = \alpha_j: \quad a) \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial \alpha} = 0, \quad \mathbf{v} = 0, \quad R_\alpha = 0, \quad Z_\alpha = 0$$

$$b) \quad T = 0, \quad A_\alpha = 0, \quad u = 0, \quad w = 0$$
(1.7)

$$z = z_j$$
: a)  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = 0$ ,  $w = 0$ ,  $R_z = 0$ ,  $A_z = 0$   
b)  $T = 0$ ,  $Z_z = 0$ ,  $u = 0$ ,  $v = 0$  (1.8)

$$r = r_j: \quad \theta_{j1} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \theta_{j2} T = \tau_j \left( \alpha, z \right)$$
(1.9)

$$r = r_{j}: \quad g_{j1}R_{r} + g_{j2}u = f_{j1}(\alpha, z), \qquad g_{j3}A_{r} + g_{j4}v = f_{j2}(\alpha, z)$$

$$g_{j5}Z_{r} + g_{j6}w = f_{j3}(\alpha, z)$$
(1.10)

$$j = 0,1, \qquad \alpha_0 = 0, z_0 = 0; \theta_{j1}, \theta_{j2}, g_{j1}, ..., g_{j6} - ,$$
  
:  $\theta_{ji}\theta_{j2} \ge 0, g_{j1}g_{j2} \ge 0, g_{j3}g_{j4} \ge 0, g_{j5}g_{j6} \ge 0. ,$ 

 $\tau_{j}(\alpha, z), \quad f_{jl}(\alpha, z) (1, 2, 3)$ 

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(1.7*a*) (1.8*a*) -   
**2.**

$$\begin{array}{c}
, & g_{j2} = g_{j4} = g_{j6} = 0 \\
, & g_{j1} = g_{j3} = g_{j5} = 0 - \\
, & (1.7b) & (1.8b) - \\
, & , \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{split} u &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \bigg( \varphi_{2} + \Phi_{3} + \frac{ac_{1} - c_{4}}{2ac_{1}c_{1}} r^{2} \frac{\partial \Phi_{1}}{\partial r} \bigg) + \frac{c_{1} - c_{2}}{2c_{1}} r^{3} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{1}}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{c_{1} - 3c_{2}}{2c_{1}} r^{2} \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial r} + \\ &+ \frac{1}{c_{4}r} \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial a} + \frac{k_{00}}{2(c_{1} - c_{3})} r^{2} \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} L(\tilde{T}) \\ & v &= \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \bigg( \frac{\varphi_{2} + \Phi_{3}}{r} + \frac{ac_{1} - c_{4}}{2ac_{1}c_{4}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{1}}{\partial r} \bigg) + \frac{c_{1} - c_{2}}{2c_{1}} r^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{1}}{\partial r \partial a} + r \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial a} - \qquad (2.1) \\ &- \frac{1}{c_{4}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial p} - \frac{k_{10}}{2(c_{1} - c_{3})} r^{2} \frac{\partial t}{\partial a} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} L(\tilde{T}) \\ & w = \varphi_{4} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \bigg( \Phi_{3} + \frac{ac_{1} - c_{4}}{2ac_{1}c_{4}} r^{2} \frac{\partial \Phi_{1}}{\partial r} \bigg) + \frac{1}{c_{4}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{1}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} L(\tilde{T}) \\ & \Delta_{a} \Phi_{1} = 0, \ \Delta_{a} \Phi_{2} = 0, \ \Delta_{2} \varphi_{2} = 0, \ \Delta_{2} \varphi_{1} = 0, \ (j = 1, 2, 3); \qquad T = \frac{\partial^{2}\tilde{T}}{\partial z^{2}}, \qquad \Lambda_{2}\tilde{T} = 0, \\ & L(\tilde{T}) = \frac{k_{10}}{c_{1}(a - \lambda)}\tilde{T} \qquad a \neq \lambda \quad L(\tilde{T}) = -\frac{k_{10}}{2ac_{1}} r \frac{\partial\tilde{T}}{\partial r} \qquad a = \lambda \\ & (2.1) \qquad t = t_{0}, \ \tilde{T} = \frac{\delta}{2} (1, r), \ (2.1) \qquad t = t_{0}, \ \tilde{T} = \tilde{T}(r, z), \ \varphi_{1} = \varphi_{10} - b_{0}(a, \varphi_{2} = \phi_{20} - b_{02}a, \varphi_{3} = \phi_{30}, \\ & \Phi_{1} = \Phi_{1}(r, z), \Phi_{2} = 0, \Phi_{3} = \Phi_{3}(r, z), \ (2.1) \qquad \psi_{1} = \lambda_{2} = k_{2} = k_{2} = k_{0}, k_{0} = k_{2} = 2\mu(1 + v)(1 - 2v)^{-1}k_{0}, \\ & a = b = 1, \ c_{4} = c_{5} = \mu = E/(2(1 + v)), \ c_{1} = c_{2}2\mu(1 + v)(1 - 2v)^{-1}, \ c_{3} = 2\mu(1 - v)(1 - 2v)^{-1}k_{0}, \\ & a = b = 1, \ c_{4} = c_{5} = \mu = E/(2(1 + v)), \ c_{1} = c_{2}2\mu(1 + v)(1 - 2v)^{-1}, \ c_{3} = 2\mu(1 - v)(1 - 2v)^{-1}k_{0}, \\ & A = \Lambda_{a} \quad A = 1; \ j = 1, 2, 3 \qquad (I = 0, b) \ \Delta \Phi_{j} = 0 \qquad (3.1) \\ \Lambda = \Lambda_{a} \Lambda = \Lambda_{a} \qquad a = 1; \ j = 1, 2, 3 \qquad (I = 0, b) \ \Delta \Phi_{j} = 0 \qquad (3.1) \\ \Lambda = \Lambda_{a} \Lambda = \Lambda_{a} \qquad a = 1; \ j = 1, 2, 3 \qquad (I = 0, b) \ \Delta \Phi_{j} = 0, \ j_{1} = j_{3} = j_{3} = j_{3} = 1, \alpha_{1} < 2\pi. \\ & (1.7b), \qquad (I.7a), \ R \qquad i = 0, \varphi_{1} = 0, \varphi_{2} = 0, \varphi_{3} = 0, \end{cases}$$
$$a)\Psi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_{jmn}(r) \sin(p\alpha) \sin(kz), \quad b)\Phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_{2mn}(r) \cos(p\alpha) \sin(kz) \quad (3.2)$$

$$\Psi \qquad \tilde{T} \qquad j=T, \Phi_{1} \qquad j=T, \Phi_{3} \qquad j=3$$

$$R_{jmn}(r) = A_{jmn} \frac{I_{p}(kr)}{I_{p}(kr)} + B_{jmn} \frac{K_{p}(kr)}{K_{p}(kr_{0})}$$

$$I_{p}(kr), K_{p}(kr) - \qquad (3],$$

$$A_{jmn}, B_{jmn} - \qquad , \qquad j=T, 1, 2, 3; p = \pi(2m-1)/(2\alpha_{1}), k = \pi(2n-1)/(2z_{1}).$$

$$R_{r}, R_{\alpha} \qquad R_{c} \qquad \tilde{T}, \Phi_{1}, \Phi_{2} \qquad \Phi_{3} \qquad ;$$

$$R_{r} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} \left( 2\mu\Phi_{3} + \frac{r}{2(1-\nu)} \frac{\partial\Phi_{1}}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{1}}{\partial z^{2}} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial a\partial ar} \left( \frac{\Phi_{2}}{r} \right) - \frac{\mu(1+\nu)k_{0}}{1-\nu} \left[ 2 \frac{\partial^{2}\tilde{T}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} \left( r \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial r} \right) \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_{1mn}(r) \sin(p\alpha) \sin(kz)$$

$$R_{a} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{2\mu}{r} \Phi_{3} + \frac{1}{2(1-\nu)} \frac{\partial\Phi_{1}}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{2}}{\partial z^{2}} - 2 \frac{\partial^{2}\Phi_{2}}{\partial r^{2}} - \frac{\mu(1+\nu)k_{0}}{1-\nu} \frac{\partial^{2}\tilde{T}}{\partial z^{2}\partial a} =$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_{2mn}(r) \cos(p\alpha) \sin(kz)$$

$$R_{a} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r\partial z} \left( 2\mu\Phi_{1} + \frac{r}{2(1-\nu)} \frac{\partial\Phi_{1}}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial\Phi_{2}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\Phi_{1}}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\mu(1+\nu)k_{0}}{1-\nu} \frac{\partial^{2}\tilde{T}}{\partial z\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial\tilde{T}}{\partial r} \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_{2mn}(r) \sin(p\alpha) \cos(kz)$$

$$H_{jmn}(r), \quad j=1,2,3, - , , \qquad R_{jmn}(r)$$

$$i = 1,2,3, \quad i_{mn}, \pi_{mn}(r_{1}) = \tau_{imn}, \quad b) \quad H_{jmn}(r_{0}) = f_{0,jm}, \quad H_{jmn}(r_{1}) = f_{1,jmn} \quad (3.4)$$

$$j = 1,2,3, \quad i_{mn}, \tau_{imn}, \tau_{imm}, f_{0,jmn} \quad f_{1,jmn} - , \quad i_{0}(\alpha,z),$$

$$(1.5), (1.6), (1.7), (1.8), (1.9), (1.10).$$

$$(1.3), (1.5), (1.6), (1.7), (1.8), (1.9), (1.10).$$

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$$\begin{cases} \left(m\ell_{c}^{2} + A_{c}\right)\ddot{x} + \left(\xi_{1}\ell^{2} + \xi_{\varphi}\right)\dot{x} - \xi_{1}\ell^{2}\dot{x}_{1} + J_{c}\omega\dot{z} + c_{1}\ell^{2}\left(x - x_{1}\right) + c_{\varphi}x = \\ = m\ell_{c}\ell e\omega^{2}\cos\left(\omega t\right) + \left(A_{c} - J_{c}\right)\ell\omega^{2}\delta\cos\left(\omega t - \varepsilon\right) \\ \left(m\ell_{c}^{2} + A_{c}\right)\ddot{z} + \left(\xi_{1}\ell^{2} + \xi_{\varphi}\right)\dot{z} - \xi_{1}\ell^{2}\dot{z}_{1} - J_{c}\omega\dot{x} + c_{1}\ell^{2}\left(z - z_{1}\right) + c_{\varphi}z = \\ = m\ell_{c}\ell e\omega^{2}\sin\left(\omega t\right) + \left(A_{c} - J_{c}\right)\ell\omega^{2}\delta\sin\left(\omega t - \varepsilon\right) \\ m_{3}\ddot{x}_{1} + \left(\xi_{1} + \xi_{2}\right)\dot{x}_{1} - \xi_{1}\dot{x}_{1} + \left(c_{1} + c_{2}\right)x_{1} - c_{1}x = 0 \\ m_{3}\ddot{z}_{1} + \left(\xi_{1} + \xi_{2}\right)\dot{z}_{1} - \xi_{1}\dot{z}_{1} + \left(c_{1} + c_{2}\right)z_{1} - c_{1}z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

MathCAD

Rkfixed

[1].

 $(y_0, t_0, t_1, M, D),$  [2].

:

,

 $y_0 \equiv x, y_1 \equiv \dot{x}, y_2 \equiv z, y_3 \equiv \dot{z}, y_4 \equiv x_1, y_5 \equiv \dot{x}_1, y_6 \equiv z_1, y_7 \equiv \dot{z}_1$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}_{0} &= y_{1}, \\ \dot{y}_{1} &= d - hy_{1} + gy_{2} - ay_{3} - b(y_{0} - y_{4}) - cy_{0}, \\ \dot{y}_{2} &= y_{3}, \\ \dot{y}_{3} &= k - hy_{3} + gy_{7} + ay_{1} - b(y_{2} - y_{6}) - cy_{2}, \\ \dot{y}_{4} &= y_{5}, \\ \dot{y}_{5} &= qy_{0} - py_{5} + vy_{1} - ny_{4}, \\ \dot{y}_{6} &= y_{7}, \\ \dot{y}_{7} &= qy_{2} - py_{7} + vy_{3} - ny_{6}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(2)$$

. . . . . .

:  

$$a = J_c \omega / (ml_c^2 + A_c), \ b = c_1 l^2 / (ml_c^2 + A_c), \ c = c_{\varphi} / (ml_c^2 + A_c)$$

$$q = c_1 / m_3, \ v = \xi_1 / m_3, \ n = (c_1 + c_2) / m_3, \ p = (\xi_1 + \xi_2) / m_3$$

$$h = (\xi_1 l^2 + \xi_{\varphi}) / (ml_c^2 + A_c), \ g = \xi_1 l^2 / (ml_c^2 + A_c)$$

$$d = (ml_c le\omega^2 \cos(\omega t) + (A_c - J_c) l\delta\omega^2 \cos(\omega t - \varepsilon)) / (ml_c^2 + A_c)$$

$$k = (ml_c le\omega^2 \sin(\omega t) + (A_c - J_c) l\delta\omega^2 \sin(\omega t - \varepsilon)) / (ml_c^2 + A_c)$$

 $m = 0.15 , m_3 = 0.2 , J_c = 2.54 \cdot 10^{-4} ^2, \ell = 0.03 , A_c = 2.02 \cdot 10^{-4} ^2, \ell_c = 0.07 , c_{\varphi} = 2000 / .$ 



,				1	
	<b>\$</b> ( / <sup>-1</sup>	,			
	`{', '	X	$x_1$	f	
1	10	$1,5.10^{-5}$	$9,7.10^{-6}$	$2, 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	
2	20	$7,2.10^{-6}$	$4,7.10^{-6}$	$1, 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	

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$$C_{\varphi}$$

k = 1

200

k = 2k = 5

1000

y(Š)<sub>T</sub>

1 ·10<sup>9</sup>

-1.10° ]

 $c_{\varphi} k$ 

k = 10

k = 20

k = 100



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1.	• •,		/		1840, 2.
	. 14.11.2005.	. 15.09.2006.	.15-16.		
2.		Mathcad 11.	.:	_	, 2004. 560 .

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; 3103, , . . 2 : 093-320631 ( .) -mail: chaxalyan84@list.ru

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[ 3, 4].

[5,6] . . [7]. [3, 4, 8].

1.

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y = 0, b $[0 \ x \ a, 0 \ y \ b, -h \ z \ h]$  $P_0$ .

> $DU^2w + P_0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1 - \epsilon^2)}$ (1.1) , *E* –

D –

0 y

, *W* – , W = 0, Z = 0;  $W_n^{II} - \{\}_n^2 W_n = 0, W_n^{III} - (2 - \{\}_n^2 W_n^{II} = 0, \}_n = nf/b$ (1.2) x = a:

$$W_n = 0, \ W_n^{II} = 0$$
 (1.3)  
:

:

,€ –

$$L_{1}(\Gamma_{n}) = \frac{\operatorname{th}(P_{2} \frac{nf a}{b})}{\operatorname{th}(P_{1} \frac{nf a}{b})} = \frac{P_{2}(P_{2}^{2} - 2 + \varepsilon) \cdot (P_{1}^{2} - \varepsilon)}{P_{1}(P_{1}^{2} - 2 + \varepsilon) \cdot (P_{2}^{2} - \varepsilon)}$$
(1.4)

$$P_1 = \sqrt{(1 + \Gamma_n)}, P_2 = \sqrt{(1 - \Gamma_n)}, \Gamma_n^2 = P / D \cdot \}_n$$
 (1.5)

$$a/b \to \infty$$
, (1.4)

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$$F(a/b, \notin) = \frac{\notin^2}{(2-\ell)^2} \cdot f \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{a}{b} - \operatorname{th}(f \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{a}{b}) > 0$$

$$a/b,$$

$$F_{\min} \qquad [3,4,7]$$

$$(1.6)$$

,

MathCAD.  $(\in = 0.3, E = 210GPa)$ 

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,

$$(a/b)^* = 9,2 : a/b \ge (a/b)^*$$
 (1.7)

,

,

 $\left(a/b
ight)^{*}$  –

, :

 $P_{\min}$  (n=1)

-

$$P_{\min} = r^2 \frac{f^2 D}{b^2}, \quad D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\xi^2)}$$
 (1.8)  
 $D$ 

,

$$a = 0,92 , b = 0,1 , h = 0,001 , € = 0.3, E = 210 \cdot e^9 Pa, r = 0,999$$
(1.8)
$$P_{min}() = 18,923 / .$$
(1.9)
ANSYS

[],  

$$a = 0,92$$
,  $b = 0,1$ ,  $h = 0,001$ ,  $\in = 0.3$ ,  $E = 210 \cdot e^9 Pa$ :  
 $P_{\min}(ANSYS) = 18,905$  / (1.10)  
ANSYS 18 905 / ,

18 923 / .

(

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Ζ

, 
$$y = 0, b$$
  
[0 x a, 0 y b, -h z h]  
0 y P<sub>0</sub>.

$$D - , W - , E - , \in -$$

441

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.

$$x = 0:$$
  
 $W_n^{II} - \{\}_n^2 W_n = 0, \quad W_n^{III} - (2 - \{\}_n^2 W_n^{I} = 0, \quad \}_n = nf/b$ 
(2.2)

$$DU^2w + P_0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-\xi^2)}$$
 (2.1)



$$x = a$$
:  
 $W_n = 0, \ W_n^{\ I} = 0$  (2.3)

$$L_{2}(\Gamma_{n}) \equiv P_{1}(P_{1}^{2} - \varepsilon) \cdot (P_{2}^{2} - \varepsilon) \Big|_{n}^{2} a^{2} - (P_{1}P_{2} + \varepsilon)^{2} \operatorname{sh}(\Big|_{n}P_{1}a) \frac{\operatorname{sh}(\Big|_{n}P_{2}a)}{P_{2}} + P_{1}(P_{1} + P_{2})^{2} \operatorname{ch}(\Big|_{n}P_{1}a) \cdot \operatorname{ch}(\Big|_{n}P_{2}a) = 0$$

$$(2.4)$$

S(a/b,€) = -€ 
$$\sqrt{2}(2-€)\frac{f^2a^2}{b^2} - €^2\frac{fa}{b}sh(\sqrt{2}f \cdot \frac{a}{b}) + 2\sqrt{2}ch(\sqrt{2}f \cdot \frac{a}{b}) < 0$$
 (2.5)  
(2.5) MathCAD ,

$$\notin a/b, , , (\notin = 0.3,$$

 $E = 210 \ GPa$  )

$$(a/b)_{1}^{*} = 10,1.$$
  
 $a = 1,01$ ,  $b = 0,1$ ,  $h = 0,001$ ,  $\in = 0.3$ ,  $E = 210 \cdot e^{9}Pa$ :  
 $P_{\min}(ANSYS) = 18,896$  / (2.6)  
 $a = 0.92$ ,  $b = 0.1$ ,  $h = 0.001$ ,  $\in = 0.3$ ,  $E = 210 \cdot e^{9}Pa$ ;

$$P_{\rm min}({\rm ANSYS}) = 18,908$$
 / (2.7)

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.2.1 2.2.

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1.

[1,2,3]

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$$\rho_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{i}}{\partial t^{2}} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ik}}{\partial x_{k}} \qquad (1)$$

$$\sigma_{ik} + a_{l} \delta_{ik} \dot{\sigma}_{il} + a_{2} \dot{\sigma}_{ki} + a_{2} \dot{\sigma}_{ki} + a_{2} \dot{\sigma}_{ik} = \lambda \delta_{ik} \varepsilon_{il} + 2\mu \varepsilon_{ik} + \frac{1}{4} A \left[ \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} + \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) + \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} \right] + \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) \delta_{ik} + 2 \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) \delta_{ik} + 2 \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) \delta_{ik} + 2 \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i} \partial t^{2}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial u_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial u_{i}} + \frac$$

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$$G\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_i \partial x_3} + T\frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_3^2} + a_2 \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2} = 0 \qquad (i = 1, 2)$$
(3)

$$\rho_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{3}}{\partial t^{2}} + F \frac{\partial^{3} u_{3}}{\partial x_{3}^{2} \partial t} + N \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{3} \partial t} \left( \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} \right) + P \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\Delta_{\perp} u_{3}) + a_{2} \rho_{0} \frac{\partial^{3} u_{3}}{\partial t^{3}} - (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial^{2} u_{3}}{\partial x_{3}^{2}} - (d_{1} + d_{2}) \frac{\partial^{4} u_{3}}{\partial x_{2}^{2} \partial t^{2}} - (n_{1} + n_{2}) \frac{\partial^{5} u_{3}}{\partial x_{3}^{2} \partial t^{3}} + M_{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{2} u_{3}}{\partial x_{3}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{3}}{\partial x_{3} \partial t} + \frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial x_{3}} \frac{\partial^{3} u_{3}}{\partial x_{3}^{2} \partial t} \right) = 0$$

$$(4)$$

$$G = a_1 (2\mu + 3\lambda) + a_2 (\lambda + \mu) - b_1 - b_2, \quad T = 2a_2\mu - b_2$$

$$F = a_2 (\lambda + 2\mu) + a_1 (2\mu + 3\lambda) - b_1 - 2b_2, \quad N = a_2 (\lambda + \mu) + a_1 (2\mu + 3\lambda) + 2a_1 (2B + 3C) - b_1 - b_2, \quad P = a_2\mu - b_2$$

$$M_2 = 2a_1 (A + 5B + 3C) + 2a_2 (A + C + 2B) - b_1 - 2b_2$$
(3) (4) , , ,

$$\mathbf{v}_0 = \frac{F}{a_2 \rho_0}$$

(3), (4)

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. [1-3,5]

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(3), (4)

,

$$\tau_1 = \tau_1' - t - \frac{l}{v_0}, \ \tau_1' = -\frac{x_3}{v_0},$$

,

•

$$\tau_{2} = \tau_{2}' - t - \frac{l}{v_{0}}, \ \tau_{2}' = -\tau_{1}'.$$
(1-3],
$$\partial u_{3} = u_{3} - \frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial u_{3}}$$

$$L = v_0^2 Q_p F^{-1}, \quad H = -\frac{1}{2} N_2 v_0^2 F^{-1}, \quad d = \frac{1}{2} (d_1 + d_2) v_0 F^{-1}$$

$$n = -\frac{1}{2} (n_1 + n_2) v_0 F^{-1}, \quad Q_p = -P + \frac{Na}{v_0^2 (a_1 \rho_0 + T v_0^{-2})}, \quad \Delta_\perp \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2}$$
(5)
$$\psi_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} \Big[ A_{1,2} (\tau_{1,2}, t) e^{\phi} + B_{1,2} (\tau_{1,2}, t) e^{2\phi} \Big]$$

$$\phi = (-v + i\alpha) \tau_{1,2} - (v + i\omega) t, \quad A_{1,2} \qquad B_{1,2} - \frac{1}{2} \Big[ A_{1,2} (v_1 + v_1) e^{2\phi} \Big]$$

,

$$\begin{split} \omega &= -\frac{n}{v_0} \alpha^3, \quad v = H v_0^{-1} - d v_0^{-1} \alpha^2 \\ & \left( i \alpha - v - 3i \omega - \frac{2d \alpha^2}{v_0} \right) \frac{\partial A_{1,2}}{\partial \tau'_{1,2}} - \frac{1}{2} L \Delta_\perp A_{1,2} = \frac{\Gamma_2 \alpha^3 \exp\left(\tau'_{1,2} + l v_0^{-1}\right)}{4 v_0^2 \left( i v + 6 \omega + \frac{3i d \alpha^2}{v_0} \right)} \end{split}$$
(6)  
$$\alpha - , \quad \omega - , \quad v - , \quad v - , \quad o , \quad f_{1,2}, \quad f_{1$$

 $\sigma_{\!\!\!1,2}$ 

,

 $R_{1,2}$ .

$$\frac{d^2 f_{1,2}}{d\tau_{1,2}^{\prime 2}} = M f_{1,2}^{-3} + \frac{2\nu b_{1,2}\chi_2}{f_{1,2}}$$
(7)

:

,

$$M = \alpha^{2} (1 - 3\xi)^{-2} (Lr_{1,2}^{4} + 4\chi_{1}b_{1,2}^{2}L_{1}r^{-2} - \chi_{2}b_{1,2}^{4}), \quad \xi = -\frac{\omega}{\alpha}$$
  

$$\chi_{1} = \zeta (3\alpha\xi + 8\alpha^{2}\nu^{2} + 48n\alpha^{5}\nu_{0}^{-1}), \qquad \chi_{2} = -\zeta (\alpha\nu + 6n\alpha^{5}\nu_{0}^{-1} + 24\alpha^{3}\nu_{0}\xi)$$
  

$$\zeta = \Gamma_{2}^{2} (8\nu_{0}^{2})^{-1} \left[9\xi^{2} + (\nu\alpha^{-1} + 6n\alpha^{2}\nu_{0}^{-1})^{2}\right]^{-1} \exp\left[-2\nu\left(\frac{l}{\nu_{0}} - \tau_{1,2}'\right)\right]$$
  

$$, \quad r_{1,2} - ...$$

$$b_{1,2} -$$

,

$$\begin{array}{l}
, \quad x_{3} = l \quad , \\
f_{1}(l) = 1 \quad \frac{df_{1}}{d\tau_{1}'} = F, \quad \sigma_{1}(l) = 0, \quad F = \frac{2L}{\alpha(1 - 3\xi)} \left[ \frac{\chi_{2}b_{1}^{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{R_{1}(l)} \right]. \\
x_{3} = 0 \quad \sigma_{3i} = 0.
\end{array}$$
(8)

$$\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} = 0 \tag{9}$$

$$\sigma_{31} = \sigma_{32} = 0$$
 . (9)

$$b_{1} = -b_{2}, \ f_{1}\left(lv_{0}^{-1}\right) = f_{2}\left(lv_{0}^{-1}\right), \ R_{1}\left(lv_{0}^{-1}\right) = R_{2}\left(lv_{0}^{-1}\right)$$

$$\sigma_{1}\left(v_{0}^{-1}l\right) = \sigma_{2}\left(lv_{0}^{-1}\right), \qquad \frac{df_{1}\left(lv_{0}^{-1}\right)}{d\tau_{1}'} = \frac{df_{2}\left(lv_{0}^{-1}\right)}{d\tau_{2}'}$$

$$v lv_{0}^{-1} <<1, \qquad , \qquad (7)$$

$$(7)$$

(8) (10) :  

$$f_1^2 = \left[\tau_1' + lv_0^{-1} + F\left(F^2 + M\right)^{-1}\right]^2 \left(F^2 + M\right) + M\left(F^2 + M\right)^{-1}$$

$$f_{2}^{2} = \left[F_{1}^{2} + \frac{M}{f_{1}^{2}(0)}\right] \left[\tau_{1}'' + F_{1}f_{1}(0)\right]^{2} + M\left[F_{1}^{2} + Mf_{1}^{-2}(0)\right]^{-1}$$

$$F_{1} = \frac{df_{1}(0)}{d\tau'}, \quad \tau_{1}' = -x_{3}v_{0}^{-1}, \quad \tau_{2}'' = x_{3}v_{0}^{-1}$$

$$F_{1} = 0, \qquad l, \qquad l = F\left(F^{2} + M\right)^{-1}v_{0}, \qquad f_{1}(\tau_{1}') = f_{2}(\tau_{2}'), \quad ...$$

- 1. . .
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$$EI = \begin{bmatrix} 1,2]; \\ \vdots \\ EI = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^4 V(x,t)}{\partial t^4} - K_1 V(x,t) \phi(t) + m \frac{\partial^2 V(x,t)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ V(x,t) - \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \end{bmatrix};$$
(1)

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•••,

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 $b_k$  –

 $a_k$ 

-

. (1) [1]  

$$V(x,t) = f_k^{(t)} \sin \pi k x / l$$
(3)  
"k"- (k = 1, 2, 3, ...), l- ,  
 $f_k(t)$ - . "  $\phi_k \sin \pi k x / l = 0$ 

(3) (1),  

$$\begin{bmatrix} m \frac{d^2 f_k}{dt^2} + EI \frac{k^4 \pi^4}{l^4} f_k - K_1 f_k^{(t)} \phi(t) \end{bmatrix} \sin \frac{\pi kx}{l} = 0 \quad (4)$$
(3) (1), (4)

(4) . (1), , ,   

$$\frac{d^2 f_k}{dt^2} + \left(\Omega_k^2 - K_1 \frac{\phi(t)}{m}\right) f_k = 0$$
(5)

$$\mu = R_1 / 2S_k m.$$
(6)
(6)
(6)
(6)
(6)
(6)
(6)

$$f_1(t) = f_2(t) - -$$
 (6),  $f_1(t+T) = T_2(t+T)$ 

$$[6] f_1(t+T) = a_{11}f_1(t) + a_{12}f_2(t), \quad f_2(t+T) = a_{21}f_1(t) + a_{22}f_2(t)$$
(7)  
$$a_{jk} - .$$

$$f_{1,2}(t), \tag{7}$$

$$a_{12} = a_{21} = 0$$
  

$$\vdots$$
  

$$f_{1}(t+T) = a_{11}f_{1}(t) = \rho_{1}f_{1}(t)$$
  

$$f_{2}(t+T) = a_{22}f_{2}(t) = \rho_{2}f_{2}(t)$$
  

$$[7] , \qquad (7)$$

,

$$\rho_1 \quad \rho_2$$

(12),

 $t=0\,.$ 

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \rho & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \rho \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
(9)

(7) 
$$t = 0,$$
  
 $a_{12} = f_1'(T), a_{22} = f_2'(T)$  (10)  
(7) :

$$\begin{vmatrix} f_1(T) - \rho & f_1'(T) \\ f_2(T) & f_2(T) - \rho \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\rho^{2} - 2A\rho + B = 0$$
(11)  

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \Big[ f_{1}(T) + f_{2}'(T) \Big], \quad B = f_{1}(T) \cdot f_{2}'(T) - f_{2}(T) \cdot f'(T)$$

$$f_{1,2}(t) \qquad (6),$$

$$f_{1}'' + \Omega^{2} \Big[ 1 - 2\mu\phi(t) \Big] f_{1} = 0 \qquad f_{2}'' + \Omega^{2} \Big[ 1 - 2\mu\phi(t) \Big] f_{2} = 0$$

$$f_{2}(t), \qquad f_{1}(t)$$

$$f_{1}(t) f_{2}''(t) - f_{2}(t) \cdot f_{1}''(t) = 0,$$

$$f_{1}(t) \cdot f_{2}''(t) - f_{2}(t) \cdot f_{1}''(t) = 0,$$

$$f_{1}(t) \cdot f_{2}''(t) - f_{2}(t) \cdot f_{1}'(t) = \text{const}$$

$$(12)$$

$$, \qquad (12), \qquad t = T$$

(11).

,

,

,

[6]

$$f_{1}(T) \cdot f_{2}'(T) - f_{2}(T) \cdot f_{1}(T) = 1, \quad ... \quad B = 1$$

$$\rho^{2} - 2A\rho + 1 = 0, \quad ... \quad \rho_{1} \cdot \rho_{2} = 1 \quad (13)$$

$$449$$

(6) - 
$$f_{1,2}(t)$$
,  
(8)  
 $f_k(t+T) = \rho_k f_k(t)$ ,  $(k = 1, 2)$   
[8]  
 $f_k(t) = \chi_k(t) e^{\frac{t}{T} \ln \rho_k}$ ,  $(k = 1, 2)$ , (14)  
 $.$ ,  
 $f_k(t+T) = \chi_k(t) e^{\left(\frac{t}{T}+1\right) \ln \rho_k} = \rho_k f_k(t)$  (15)

$$|A| = \frac{1}{2} \Big[ f_1(T) + f_2'(t) \Big] > 1,$$

•

(6)  

$$\frac{1}{2}A[f_1(T) + f_2'(T)] < 1,$$
(1-), 1.

$$\left| f_1(T) + f_2'(T) \right| = 2$$
 (16)

,

,

,

(6) . [9].  
, , , , (13), 
$$\rho_1 = \rho_2 = 1$$
,  
 $\rho_1 = \rho_2 = -1$ .

" [8],  

$$\mu = \frac{k_1}{2\Omega^2 \cdot m}, \quad k_1 - 2m\Omega_k^2, \quad . \quad k_1 << 2m\Omega^2 .$$

$$f'' + \Omega^2 [1 - 2\mu\phi(t)]f = 0$$

$$\mu:$$

$$f = f_0 + \mu f_1 + \mu^2 f_2 + ...$$

.

""

(6)

,

450

 $\chi_{1,2}(t)-$ 

,

,

,

"

[8,9]

,

,

.

$$2T \qquad : \\ f(t) = \sum_{k=1.35}^{\infty} \left( a_k \sin \frac{k\omega t}{2} + b_k \cos \frac{k\omega}{2} \right)$$
(17)

$$\sin\frac{k\omega t}{2}$$

 $\cos\frac{k\omega t}{2}$  $a_k \quad b_k$ :  $\left(1+\mu-\frac{\omega^2}{4\Omega^2}\right)a_1-\mu a_3=0, \left(1-\frac{k^2\omega^2}{4\Omega^2}\right)a_k-\mu(a_{k-2}+a_{k+2})=0, \quad k=3,5,7....$  $\left(1-\mu-\frac{\omega^2}{4\Omega^2}\right)b_1-\mu b_3=0, \quad \left(1-\frac{k^2\omega^2}{4\Omega^2}\right)b_k-\mu\left(b_{k-2}+b_{k+2}\right)=0, \qquad k=3,5,7....$ 

,

(18).

" ,,

$$\omega^2 = 4\Omega^2 \left( 1 \pm \mu \right) \tag{19}$$

$$\omega^{2} = \frac{\frac{\Omega \quad \mu}{4EI\pi^{4}k^{4} \pm 2k_{1}l^{4}\left(Ln^{4}\pi^{4} - k_{1}l^{4}\right)}{ml^{4}}, \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...)$$
(20)

(20)

. .

 $\omega = 2\Omega$ ,

[9].

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## SURFACE MAGNETOEIASTIC LOVE WAVES IN A LAYERED STRUCTUREWITH AN IZOTROPIC DIELECTRIC SUBSTRATE AND AN IZOTROPIC MAGNETOSTRICTIVE LAYER

#### Bagdasaryan G.Y., Danoyan Z.N., Atoyan L.H., Garakov V.G.

In this article the existence and the propagation behavior of magneto-elastic Love waves in a layered structure consisting of an isotropic dielectric substrate, an isotropic magnetostrictive layer and a dielectric medium is considered. The mathematical model of the problem is formulated. The dispersion equation for the existence of Love surface waves is obtained with respect to phase velocity. Numerical investigation of the solutions of the dispersion equation is carried out.

#### 1. Introduction

As well known [1-8], surface acoustic wave devices have been widely used in signal transmission, signal processing and information storage applications. The high performance of the devices is related to the magneto-mechanical coupling coefficient, the efficiency of the energy transducer and their working reliability and stability. Transmitting and receiving devices are mainly made from piezoelectric or magnetostrictive materials due to the ease of manufacturing and utilization easiness and their sensitivity. To achieve high performance many such devices adopt layered piezoelectric or magnetostrictive structures consisting of a piezoelectric or magnetostrictive layer and an elastic substrate or an elastic layer and a piezoelectric or magnetostrictive substrate [9-14].

### 2. The statement of the problem

We consider an isotropic magnetostrictive layer of finite thickness h rigidly linked to the isotropic dielectric half-space substrate. The coordinate system  $Ox_1x_2x_3$  is chosen in such way that the  $Ox_3$  axis is directed along the vector intensity of external steady magnetic field  $\vec{H}_0$  and the plane  $x_2 = 0$  occupies the boundary between the layer and the substrate, and the  $Ox_2$  axis points down into the substrate.



The domain  $x_2 < -h$  is assumed to be either a vacuum or it is occupied by a dielectric medium without an acoustic contact with the layer. The layer surfaces  $x_2 = 0$  and  $x_2 = -h$  is magnetically open and the surface  $x_2 = -h$  is free of external forces (mechanically free).

We consider an anti-plane problem and assume that shear waves propagate along the positive direction of the  $Ox_1$  axis, and  $\vec{H}_0 = \vec{H}_0(0,0,H_0)$ . Then the displacement components  $u_i$  (i = 1, 2, 3) and magnetic disturbing potential  $\varphi$  representing the motion can be written the following form:

$$u_{1} \equiv 0, u_{2} \equiv 0, u_{3} = u(x_{1}, x_{2}, t), -h < x_{2} < +\infty,$$
  

$$\varphi = \varphi(x_{1}, x_{2}, t), -\infty < x_{2} < +\infty.$$
(2.1)

In the case (1.1), according to [8, 14], we get the coupled magnetomechanical field equations for the substrate, layer, and dielectric medium, respectively:

$$\nabla^2 u - S^{-2} \partial^2 u / \partial t^2 = 0, \quad \nabla^2 \varphi = 0; \tag{2.2}$$

$$\nabla^2 u_1 - S_1^{-2} \partial^2 u_1 / \partial t^2 = 0, \quad \nabla^2 \phi_1' = 0;$$
(2.3)

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_2 = 0. \tag{2.4}$$

Here the following notations are used:

$$S = \sqrt{c/\rho}, \ S_{1} = \sqrt{\overline{\nu}_{1}/\rho_{1}}, \ \tau_{1} = -\mu_{0}\chi_{1}H_{0}\left[1+0,5\chi_{1}\left(e_{1}-d_{1}\right)\right],$$
  

$$\nu_{1} = c_{1} + \mu_{0}\chi_{1}H_{0}^{2}\left[1+1,25\chi_{1}\left(e_{1}-d_{1}\right)+\left(1+0,5\chi_{1}\left(e_{1}-d_{1}\right)\right)^{2}\right],$$
  

$$\overline{\tau}_{1} = \tau_{1}/\mu_{1}, \ \mu_{1} = \mu_{0}\mu_{r1}, \ \overline{\nu}_{1} = \nu_{1} + \tau_{1}\overline{\tau}_{1}, \ \phi_{1}' = \phi_{1} - \overline{\tau}_{1}u_{1},$$
  
(2.5)

where  $\mu_0 = 4\pi 10^{-7} h/m$  is the magnetic constant,  $u_1$ ,  $\phi_1$ ,  $c_1 = c_{44}^{(1)}$ ,  $\rho_1, \chi_1$ ,  $\mu_1$ ,  $\mu_{r1}$ ,  $e_1 = e_{15}^{(1)}$ ,  $d_1 = d_{14}^{(1)}$  are the elastic displacement, the magnetic potential, the shear module, the mass density, the magnetic susceptibility, the magnetic permeability, the magnetic relative permeability and the magnetosrictive constants of the layer,  $S_1$  is the phase velocity of shear bulk waves in the layer, u,  $\phi$ ,  $c = c_{44}$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\mu_r$ , S are the corresponding quantities for the substrate,  $\phi_2$ ,  $\chi_2$ ,  $\mu_2$ ,  $\mu_{r2}$  are the corresponding quantities for the dielectric medium,  $v_1$ ,  $\tau_1$ ,  $\overline{\tau_1}$ ,  $\phi_1'$  are supplementary quantities describing by (1.5).

According to the above-mentioned assumptions we shall have the following continuous conditions, boundary conditions and attenuation conditions:

The continuous conditions ( $x_2 = 0$ ):

$$u = u_1, \ c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = \overline{v}_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \tau_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1'}{\partial x_2},$$
  

$$\varphi = \overline{\tau}_1 u_1 + \varphi_1', \quad \mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} = \mu_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1'}{\partial x_2}.$$
(2.6)

The boundary conditions (  $x_2 = -h$  ):

$$\overline{\mathbf{v}}_{1} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} + \tau_{1} \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}'}{\partial x_{2}} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\overline{\tau}_{1} u_{1} + \varphi_{1}' = \varphi_{2}, \quad \mu_{1} \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}'}{\partial x_{2}} = \mu_{2} \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial x_{2}}.$$
(2.7)

The attenuation conditions (  $x_2 \rightarrow \pm \infty$  ):

$$u \to 0, \ \varphi \to 0 \text{ at } x_2 \to +\infty,$$
  
 $\varphi_2 \to 0 \text{ at } x_2 \to -\infty$ 
(2.8)

#### 3. Solution of the problem: The dispersion equation of the surface Love waves.

Solutions of the boundary problem (2.2)-(2.4), (2.6)-(2.8) are assumed as plane harmonic waves propagating in  $Ox_1$  direction:

$$u = U(x_2) \exp i(px_1 - \omega t), -h < x_2 < +\infty,$$
  

$$\varphi = \Phi(x_2) \exp i(px_1 - \omega t), -\infty < x_2 < +\infty,$$
(3.1)

Where  $\omega$  is the frequency, p is the wave number,  $U(x_2)$ ,  $\Phi(x_2)$  are unknown functions (amplitudes) of the displacement and the magnetic potential satisfying the attenuation conditions:

 $U(x_2) \to 0$ , at  $x_2 \to +\infty$ ;  $\Phi(x_2) \to 0$ , at  $x_2 \to \pm\infty$  (3.2)

We assume that  $\omega > 0$ , p > 0. Then the phase velocity of surface waves will be:

$$V = \omega/p \,. \tag{3.3}$$

Substituting the functions (3.1) into the equations (2.2)-(2.4) and satisfying the attenuation conditions (3.2) we obtain the following solutions: At  $x_2 > 0$ :

$$u = U_0 \exp\left[-p\beta(V)x_2\right] \exp i(px_1 - \omega t),$$
  

$$\varphi = \Phi_0 \exp(-px_2) \exp i(px_1 - \omega t);$$
(3.4)

At  $-h < x_2 < 0$ :

$$u_{1} = \left\{ U_{10}^{+} \exp\left[ip\beta_{1}(V)x_{2}\right] + U_{10}^{-} \exp\left[-ip\beta_{1}(V)x_{2}\right] \right\} \exp\left[i(px_{1} - \omega t),$$
  

$$\phi_{1} = \overline{\tau}_{1}u_{1} + \phi_{1}', \ \phi_{1}' = \left[\Phi_{10}^{+} \exp\left(px_{2}\right) + \Phi_{10}^{-} \exp\left(-px_{2}\right)\right] \exp\left[i(px_{1} - \omega t)\right];$$
(3.5)

At  $-\infty < x_2 < -h$ :

$$\varphi_2 = \Phi_{20} \exp\left(px_2\right) \exp\left(px_1 - \omega t\right)$$
(3.6)

Here  $U_0$ ,  $\Phi_0$ ,  $U_{10}^+$ ,  $U_{10}^-$ ,  $\Phi_{10}^+$ ,  $\Phi_{20}^-$  are arbitrary constants (also called amplitudes),  $\beta(V)$ ,  $\beta_1(V)$  are attenuation coefficients determining by equations:

$$\beta(V) = \sqrt{1 - (V/S)^2}, \beta_1(V) = \sqrt{(V/S_1)^2 - 1}$$
(3.7)

From the attenuation condition (3.2) for  $x_2 \to +\infty$ , it follows that  $\beta(V)$  is positive and therefore the necessary condition fore a surface wave to exist is

$$0 < V < S . \tag{3.8}$$

The quantity  $\beta_1(V)$  can be both real and imaginary. If it is real it should be positive, which gives  $V > S_1$ . In this case partial homogeneous elastic waves propagate through the layer creating Love waves of classical Love type. If  $\beta_1(V)$  is imaginary, then  $V < S_1$ . In this case partial inhomogeneous magneto-elastic waves propagate through the layer creating Love waves of so-called gap type.

Substituting expressions (3.4)-(3.6) into boundary conditions (2.6), (2.7) we get a homogeneous system of algebraic equations for the unknown  $U_0$ ,  $\Phi_0$ ,  $U_{10}^+$ ,  $U_{10}^-$ ,  $\Phi_{10}^-$ ,  $\Phi_{20}^-$  amplitudes.

To obtain the nontrivial solutions for  $U_0$ ,  $\Phi_0$ ,  $U_{10}^+$ ,  $U_{10}^-$ ,  $\Phi_{10}^-$ ,  $\Phi_{20}^-$ , the determinant of the coefficient matrix of equations (2.6), (2.7) have to equal zero, i.e.:

$$A(k,V)\sin k\beta_1(V) + B(k,V)\cos k\beta_1(V) = C(k,V) , \qquad (3.9)$$

Where

$$A(k,V) = \left[\mu\mu_{2}\tau_{1}\overline{\tau}_{1}c\beta(V) + \mu_{1}(\mu_{1} + \mu_{2})\overline{\nu}_{1}^{2}\beta_{1}^{2}(V)\right]chk + \left[\overline{\nu}_{1}^{2}\beta_{1}^{2}(V)(\mu\mu_{2} + \mu_{1}^{2}) - \tau_{1}\overline{\tau}_{1}\mu_{2}(\tau_{1}\overline{\tau}_{1}\mu - \mu_{1}c\beta(V))\right]shk,$$

$$(3.10)$$

$$B(k,V) = \overline{v}_1\beta_1(V) \Big[ 2\mu\mu_2\tau_1\overline{\tau}_1 - \mu_1(\mu + \mu_2)c\beta(V) \Big] chk + + \overline{v}_1\beta_1(V) \Big[ \tau_1\overline{\tau}_1\mu_1(\mu_2 + \mu) - (\mu_2\mu + \mu_1^2)c\beta(V) \Big] shk, C(k,V) = 2\mu\mu_2\tau_1\overline{\tau}_1\overline{v}_1\beta_1(V).$$

Consider a particular case of the problem, when the inducting magnetic field do not penetrates from the layer to both the substrate and the dielectric medium. In this case, we can obtain the following dispersive equation from (3.9)-(3.10) accepting there  $\mu_2 = \mu = 1$ ,  $\mu_1 = 0$ :

$$A(k,V)\sin k\beta_{1}(V) + B(k,V)\cos k\beta_{1}(V) = C(k,V),$$
  

$$A(k,V) = \mu\mu_{2}\tau_{1}\overline{\tau}_{1}c\beta(V)\cosh k + \left[\overline{\nu}_{1}^{2}\beta_{1}^{2}(V) - \tau_{1}^{2}\overline{\tau}_{1}^{2}\right]\operatorname{sh}k,$$
  

$$B(k,V) = 2\tau_{1}\overline{\tau}_{1}\overline{\nu}_{1}\beta_{1}(V)\operatorname{ch}k - \overline{\nu}_{1}c\beta_{1}(V)\beta(V)\operatorname{sh}k,$$
  

$$C(k,V) = 2\tau_{1}\overline{\tau}_{1}\overline{\nu}_{1}\beta_{1}(V).$$
(3.11)

Let's underline, that the equations (3.11) are compared with the equations (5.7.25)-(5.7.26) in the book [8], if we put in (3.11) the following notations:  $\tau_1 = e_1, \mu_1 = \varepsilon_1, \overline{\tau}_1 = \overline{e_1}, \nu_1 = c_1, \overline{\nu}_1 = \overline{c_1}$ .

It follows, in this particular case we can say that the propagation behaviors magnetoelastic and electroelastic Love's waves are identical and compared with the behavior of the classical elastic Love's waves, when  $S_1 < S$ . Thus, in this case the dispersion curves are shown in Fig. 2.

The investigation of the general case of this problem and the similarly case the piezoelectric wave problem will be treated separately.

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## THE ANALYTIC AND NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF SECOND, THIRTH, FOURTH AND SIXTH ORDER WIENNER-HOPF SYSTEM FOR MIXED BOUNDARY ELASTICITY DYNAMIC PROBLEMS

#### Bagdoev A.G., Martirosyan A.N., Dinunts A.S., Kostandyan K.S.

The solution of unsteady problem of horizontal displacements given on boundary of half space along the half plane, when on remainder of boundary plane stresses are equal to zero, and along of whole boundary normal stresses are zero, by method of integral transformations and Hilbert problem solution is obtained analytically and numerically in [1].

The plane problem of smooth punch is solved in [2]. In paper [1] is used method of reducing of homogeneous Hilbert problem or, which is the same, problem of matrix factorization, to system of two integral Fredholm equations [3], and in [1] factorized matrix is continuous along whole real axis, which brings to known singularity of solution [2] near edge x = 0. The periodic in time mixed problem of finite crack bounded by elastic halfplanes on upper bank of which are equal to zero stresses and on lower one are given displacements by method of solving of system of singular integral equations for originals is investigated analytically in [6].

In present paper the unsteady space and plane problems of punches, applied correspondingly along boundary of halfspace namely halfplane z = 0, (x, y), x > 0 and along halfdirect x > 0, when on remainder part of surfaces of halfspace or halfplane correspondingly stresses are equal to zero, as well as unsteady space, plane and antiplane mixed boundary problems of semiinfinite crack in form of halfplane z = 0, (x, y), x > 0 or halfdirect y = 0, x > 0 respectively, bounded by elastic halfspaces, when upper banks of cracks are free from stresses, and on lower banks are given vertical displacements, by using of method [1] are considered.

In contrast to [1] the matrices of Wienner-Hopf equations of mentioned problems of sixth, fourth, thirth and second orders respectively, obtained by method of Laplace and Fourier transforms from boundary conditions are discontinuous at infinity and is carried out improvement of it by the methods similar to [2,3]. Then the solutions for all real axis  $\alpha$  is brought to Wienner-Hopf system with continuous matrix which solution is lead to solution of sixth, fourth, thirth and second order Fredholm integral equations. They are solved numerically for all mentioned cases.

The inverse integral transformations bring solution for stresses under punches and on lower bank of cracks to Smirnov-Sobolev form. The stress intensity coefficients integrals are calculated.

Since all mentioned problems are solved by the same methods let us bounded by unsteady space problem of punch.

The problem of motion of isotrop elastic halfspace  $z \ge 0$ , when on boundary z = 0 along halfplane x > 0 are given displacements  $u_{1,2,3}$ ,  $x_1 = x$ ,  $x_2 = y$ ,  $x_3 = z$ , and out of it boundary is free from stresses is solved.

The elasticity equations of Lame yield

$$\left(a^{2}-b^{2}\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}\frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{k}}+b^{2}\Delta u_{j}=\frac{\partial^{2}u_{j}}{\partial t^{2}}$$
(1)

where on repeated indexes is summation from 1 to 3,  $\Delta$  is Laplace operator, a and b longitudinal and transverse elastic speeds.

Boundary conditions have form (z = 0, |y| < a),

$$\sigma_{zz} = 0, \ \sigma_{xz} = 0, \ \sigma_{yz} = 0, \ -\infty < x < 0,$$
 (2)

$$u_{1,2,3} = -(P,Q,R)\delta(x-\xi')\delta(y-\eta')H(t), \quad 0 < x < \infty$$
(3)

where  $\delta(x)$  is delta-function of Dirac, H(t) –unit function of Heaviside,  $P, Q, R, \xi', \eta'$  are constants.

Posed problem is the problem of determination of Green function, from solution of which one can obtain solution for arbitrary boundary conditions  $u_{1,2,3}$  in (3) by convolution (1).

Besides are solved the boundary problems for punches, when instead of (3) are given constants displacements along semistrip [6] or rectangle. The factorization of matrices on all solution procedure for mentioned conditions (3) are identical.

For Laplace transform  $\overline{U}_i$  on t from  $U_i$ , one can look for solution of (1) in form

$$\overline{U}_{j} = \sum_{1}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{\overline{U}}_{j}^{(n)} (\alpha, \beta) \exp(\alpha i x + \beta i y + \overline{\gamma}_{n} i z) d\alpha d\beta,$$

$$\overline{\gamma}_{n} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{n}^{2}} - \alpha^{2} - \beta^{2}}, c_{1} = a, c_{2} = b, s = -u\omega,$$
(4)

where *s* is parameter of Laplace transformation.

Placing (4) in (2), (3), and inverting Fourier transformations one can obtain for functions

$$U_{1,2,3}^{+} = \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \int_{0}^{0} dx \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{st - i\alpha x - i\beta y} U_{1,2,3}(t, x, y, 0) dt,$$

$$\sigma_{xz, yz, zz}^{-} = \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \int_{0}^{0} dx \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{st - i\alpha x - i\beta y} \sigma_{xz, yz, zz}(t, x, y, 0) dt$$
(5)

which are analytic in upper and lower halfplanes  $\alpha$ , thirth order Wienner-Hopf system, which in dimensionless variables

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega}{a}\eta, \ \beta = \frac{\omega}{a}\lambda, \ \overline{\gamma}_{1,2} = \frac{\omega}{a}\gamma_{1,2}$$

in the matrix form is

$$A\Phi^+ + B\Phi^- + C = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$\Phi^{+} = \gamma^{+} \begin{pmatrix} U_{1}^{+} \\ U_{2}^{+} \\ U_{3}^{+} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi^{-} = \frac{ia}{b^{2}\rho\omega\gamma^{-}} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{yz}^{-} \\ \sigma_{xz}^{-} \\ \sigma_{zz}^{-} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma^{\pm}(\eta) = \sqrt{\sqrt{1-\lambda^{2}} \pm \eta}, \tag{7}$$

The obtained A matrix is discontinuous at  $\eta = \pm \infty$ .

One can write system (6) for  $|\eta| \approx \infty$ , obtain from them two homogenuous equations with  $v_{1,3}^+, \sigma_{xz}^-, \sigma_{zz}^-$ , introduce new functions

$$\mathbf{v}_{1,2}^{+} = \left(U_{1}^{+} \pm iU_{3}^{+}\right)\gamma^{+}, \qquad \overline{\Lambda}_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_{xz}^{-} \pm i\sigma_{zz}^{-}}{2b^{2}i\rho\gamma^{-}}\left(1 + \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}\right)$$
(8)

for which are obtained scalar separated equations. To avoid discontinuity in their coefficients, one must introduce new functions

$$\mathbf{v}_{1}^{+} = \tilde{\Phi}^{+} \left( \gamma^{+} \right)^{-2is_{2}}, \qquad \mathbf{v}_{2}^{+} = \tilde{\Psi}^{+} \left( \gamma^{+} \right)^{2is_{2}},$$
(9)

$$\overline{\Lambda}_{1}^{-} = \overline{\Lambda}_{3}^{-} \left(\gamma^{-}\right)^{-2is_{2}}, \qquad \overline{\Lambda}_{2}^{-} = \overline{\Lambda}_{4}^{-} \left(\gamma^{-}\right)^{2is_{2}}, \qquad (10)$$

Choosing

$$s_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \tag{11}$$

one can show, that obtained equations for  $\tilde{\Phi}^+, \tilde{\Psi}^+, \Lambda_{3,4}^-$  have continuous coefficients. Then for these functions for all  $\eta$  system of Wienner-Hopf (6), (7) can be brought to corresponding one:

$$A_1 \Phi_1^+ + B_1 \Phi_1^- + C_1 = 0 \tag{12}$$

$$\Phi_{1}^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\Phi}^{+} \\ \tilde{\Psi}^{+} \\ \overline{U}_{2}^{+} \gamma^{+} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \Phi_{1}^{-} = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_{3}^{-} \\ \Lambda_{4}^{-} \\ \frac{\sigma_{yz}^{-}}{b^{2} i \rho \gamma^{-}} \end{pmatrix},$$
(13)

where matrices  $A_1 = (a_{ij})$ ,  $B_1 = (b_{ij})$ , i, j = 1, 2, 3 and their coefficients are continuous, expressed by  $A, B; C_1$  is expressed by C.

System (12), as in [1], can be brought to Hilbert problem

$$\Phi_1^+ = G\Phi^- + g, \ G = -A_1^{-1}B_1, \ g = -A_1^{-1}C_1$$
(14)

with continuous matrix  $G(\eta)$  on the  $\eta$  real axis.

Solution of (14) is [3]

$$\Phi_{1}(\eta) = \frac{X(\eta)}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ X^{+}(\xi) \right\}^{-1} \frac{g(\xi)}{\xi - \eta} d\xi$$
(15)

where matrices  $X^{\pm}(\eta)$  satisfy to homogeneous Hilbert problem  $X^{+} = GX^{-}$  and, as it is shown in [3-5] for  $X^{-}$  can be obtained Fredholm integral equations system

$$X^{-}(\eta) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{G^{-1}(\eta)G(\xi) - E}{\xi - \eta} X^{-}(\xi) d\xi = \gamma(\eta)$$
<sup>(16)</sup>

where  $\gamma(\eta)$  represents behavior of  $X^-(\eta)$  on infinity, and as can be shown for  $|\eta| \approx \infty$ ,  $G(\eta) = \text{const}$ , one can believe that also  $X^{\pm}(\eta)$  are constants, and  $\gamma(\eta) = E$ .

The inverse integral transformations of Laplace on t and Fourier on x, y bring solution for stresses under punch, i.e. for z = 0, x > 0 in Smirnov-Sobolev form. Near edge  $x \approx 0$  one obtains solution

$$\frac{a}{b^{2}\rho} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{zz} \\ \frac{2}{\frac{b_{2}}{a^{2}}+1} \sigma_{yz} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2\pi^{3}} \frac{1}{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}+1} \operatorname{Re} \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}+is_{2}} iI_{1} + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}-is_{2}} iI_{2} \\ \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}+is_{2}} I_{1} - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}-is_{2}} I_{2} \\ \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}-is_{2}} I_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
(17)

where, due to convergence of integrals in previous solution for arbitrary x > 0, one can approximate by replace integrations limits  $-\infty, \infty$  by (-5, 5) and write

$$I_{1,2} = i^{\mp 2is_2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \int_{-5}^{5} d\lambda \int_{-5}^{5} d\xi \left( t - \frac{y - \eta'}{a} + \frac{\xi'}{a} \xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \mp is_2} \tilde{\Lambda}_{3,4}^{-},$$

$$I_3 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \int_{-5}^{5} d\lambda \int_{-5}^{5} d\xi \left( t - \frac{y - \eta'}{a} + \frac{\xi'}{a} \xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_{yz}^{-}}{b^2 i \rho \overline{\gamma}},$$
(18)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\Lambda}_{3}^{-} \\ \tilde{\Lambda}_{4}^{-} \\ \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_{yz}^{-}}{b^{2}i\rho\gamma^{-}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} \left\{ X^{+} \left(\xi\right)^{-1} \gamma^{+} \left(\xi\right) \begin{pmatrix} P \\ Q \\ R \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

and coefficients of P,Q,R in  $I_{1,2,3}$  can be calculated by numerical solution of (16), where aknew are taken integration limits (-5,5), furthermore obtain  $X^+$  and stresses intensities coefficients by (17), (18).

For values  $\frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ , y = 0, t = 0, 1;  $\frac{\xi'}{at} = 0, 2$ ;  $\frac{\eta'}{at} = 0, 2$ ; results of calculations are given in table

	Р	Q	R
$I_1$	-11384 - 37286 <i>i</i>	-54104 - 91406i	-1593 + 654i
$I_2$	-104 + 120i	-2964 + 31720i	-69 + 27i
I <sub>3</sub>	-13757 + 4988i	-1187 - 1608i	84065 + 5086i

The same calculations are carried out for same problem of punch in form of rectangle or semi strip, in which are given constant displacements, and for other mentioned problems of punch and cracks.

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## NONCONSERVATIVE PROBLEMS OF STABILITY OF PLATES WITH HINGED TWO OPPOSITE EDGES

#### Belubekyan V.M, Belubekyan M.V.

Numerous papers consider stability of a rod under follower force. However, only few contributions are available on stability of rectangular plates under follower forces [1][2]. In the present paper a rectangular plate is considered, such that two opposite edges are hinged, and two others are free, loaded with follower forces. The problem is split into determination of symmetric and anti-symmetric shape of loss of stability. For symmetric shape, critical loads are determined using both static problem statement and dynamic problem statement, based on model suggested by Bolotin V.V. [3]. It is shown, that if the plate is narrow enough in the direction of loading forces, the critical loads of dynamic problems (flatter critical loads) are significantly smaller than critical loads of static problems (buckling critical load).

Let a rectangular plate in Cartesian coordinates to be defined by a domain:

 $-0.5a \times 0.5a$ ,  $0 \times b$ ,  $-h \times z \times h$ . The plate is uniformly compressed along the edges  $x = \pm 0.5a$  with a constant load *P*. The stability equation in the frame of Kirchhoff's bending theory will be [4]:

$$D\Delta^2 w + P\partial^2 w / \partial x^2 = 0, \quad D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-v^2)}$$
 (1.1)

where w is the deflection, D flexural stiffness, E Young modulus, – Poisson ratio. The y=0, b edges of the plate are hinged. If on the edges  $x = \pm 0.5a$  symmetric boundary conditions take place, then the problem of stability is split into two problems: buckling with odd and buckling with even shape. The even shape of buckling satisfying equation (1, 1) and the boundary conditions at y=0 h is obtained

The even shape of buckling, satisfying equation (1.1) and the boundary conditions at y=0,b is obtained as follows:

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \operatorname{ch} \lambda_n p_1 x + B_n \operatorname{ch} \lambda_n p_2 x) \sin \lambda_n$$
(1.2)

Where the following notations are used

$$p_{1,2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\eta_n^2}{4} \pm i \frac{\eta_n}{2}}, \quad \eta_n^2 = \left(\lambda_n^2 D\right)^{-1} P, \quad \lambda_n = n\pi/6$$
(1.3)

In the (1.2) the undefined constants  $A_n$ ,  $B_n$ , must be determined from boundary conditions at  $x = \pm 0.5a$ .

The problem of odd buckling shape was considered in [5].

It is assumed that edges  $x = \pm 0.5a$  are free and the compressive load P is a follower load. The boundary conditions in this case will be [3]:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (2 - v) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{at } x = \pm 0, 5 a \tag{1.4}$$

Substitution of the symmetric solution (1.2) into boundary conditions (1.4) at  $x = \pm 0.5a$  yields to following system of linear algebraic equations with respect of undefined constants  $A_n$ ,  $B_n$ 

$$(p_1^2 - v) \operatorname{ch} p_1 \zeta_n A_n - (p_2^2 - v) \operatorname{ch} p_2 \zeta_n B_n = 0$$

$$p_1 (p_1^2 - 2 + v) \operatorname{sh} p_1 \zeta_n A_n + p_2 (p_2^2 - 2 + v) \operatorname{sh} p_2 \zeta_n B_n = 0$$

$$(1.5)$$

Requiring the determinant of this system to be zero, we obtain the following equation for the critical load:

$$L(\eta_n) \equiv p_2(p_1^2 - v)(p_2^2 - 2 + v) \text{th } p_2\zeta_n - p_1(p_2^2 - v)(p_1^2 - 2 + v) \text{ th } p_1\zeta_n = 0$$
(1.6)

2. In the case when plate is elongated along the x axis ( $_{n} \ll 1$ ), the equation (1.6) can be reduced to the form:

$$L(\eta_n) \approx (p_2 - p_1) L_1(\eta_n) = 0$$
(2.1)

where

$$L_{1}(\eta_{n}) = p_{1}^{2} p_{2}^{2} + 2(1-v) p_{1} p_{2} - v(p_{1}^{2} + p_{2}^{2}) + v(2-v)$$
(2.2)

The equation  $L_1(\eta_n) = 0$ , taking into account (1.3) can be reduced to

$$(3+v)(1-v)+v\eta_n^2=0$$
 (2.3)

From (2.3) follows, that the elongated plate under follower load does not have symmetrical shape of buckling for loads such that  $0 < \eta_n^2 < 4$ . However from (2.3) also follows, that buckling is possible for extending loads  $(\eta_n^2 < 0)$ . It is possible to show, that in this case, the extending critical load is significantly greater than critical compressive conservative load.

For plates which are narrow in x direction, it is natural to assume n=1 [4]. In table 1 are provided values of critical loads in cases of conservative vs. follower loads. Calculations of follower critical loads are done for ratio of edges  $\zeta_1^2 = 0, 1$  ( $b = \sqrt{10\pi a/2}$ ) using the equation (1.5).

$\nu/\eta_1^2$	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5
(2.23)	1	0,9	0,81	0,71	0,61	0,5
(3.13)	8	44,7	37,04	34,27	32,79	31,91
(3.3)	104,61	101,05	100,88	100,82	100,79	100,77

3. To investigate the effect of dynamic approach, the idea by Bolotin V.V. is applied. This assumes existence of concentrated mass on the edges  $x = \pm 0.5a$  [3]. In this case the boundary conditions are replaced with following:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (2 - v) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \beta \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$
(3.1)

where  $\beta = m/D$ , *m* is concentrated on the edges mass. In this case the (1.2) is replaced by following solution:

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp(i\omega t) (A_n \operatorname{ch} \lambda_n p_1 x + B_n \operatorname{ch} \lambda_n p_2 x) \sin \lambda_n y$$
(3.2)

Substituting (3.2) into boundary conditions (3.1) we obtain following system of homogeneous linear algebraic equations with respect to undefined constants  $A_n$ ,  $B_n$ 

$$(p_1^2 - v) \operatorname{ch} p_1 \zeta_n A_n + (p_2^2 - v) \operatorname{ch} p_2 \zeta_n B_n = 0$$

$$[p_1(p_1^2 - 2 + v) \operatorname{sh} p_1 \zeta_n + \beta \omega_n^2 \operatorname{ch} p_1 \zeta_n] A_n + [p_2(p_2^2 - 2 + v) \operatorname{sh} p_2 \zeta_n + \beta \omega_n^2 \operatorname{ch} p_2 \zeta_n] B_n = 0$$
(3.3)

Equating the determinant of this system to zero, we obtain the eigenfrequencies of the problem n. Under condition  $\eta_n^2 > 4$  and introducing notations

$$p_{1,2} = i q_{1,2}, \quad q_{1,2} = \sqrt{0, 25 \eta_n^2 - 1} \pm 0, 5 \eta_n$$
 (3.4)

The expression of frequencies of vibrations yields:

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{q_2(q_1^2 + \nu)(q_2^2 + 2 - \nu)\cos q_1\zeta_n \sin q_2\zeta_n - q_1(q_2^2 + \nu)(q_1^2 + 2 - \nu)\sin q_1\zeta_n \cos q_2\zeta_n}{\beta(q_1^2 - q_2^2)\cos q_1\zeta_n \sin q_2\zeta_n} \quad (3.5)$$

The condition of nominator being equal to zero in expression (3.5) defines the critical load according to static approach (the buckling loss of stability), while the condition of denominator of expression (3.5) being zero defines the critical load according to dynamical approach (the critical load of flatter) [3].

Assuming that for narrow plates the minimal critical load will happen under n=1, according to (3.5) the flatter instability will appear if the following condition will take place:

$$\cos q_1 \zeta_1 = 0 \tag{3.6}$$

From (3.6) for the parameter for critical load we obtain:

$$\eta_{1k} = \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2\zeta_1} + \frac{2\zeta_1}{(2k-1)\pi}$$
(3.7)

And consequently

$$\min_{k} \eta_{1k} = \frac{\pi}{2\zeta_1} + \frac{2\zeta_1}{\pi}$$
(3.8)

From (3.8) in particular follows, that under  $\zeta_1^2 = 0,1$  the critical load parameter will be  $\eta_1^2 \approx 26,73$ . Comparing this with critical load from table 1 yields to a conclusion, that for narrow plates the flatter critical loads are significantly less than the buckling loads. In the same time, the flatter critical loads in problems with follower loads are significantly greater, than the critical loads in conservative case. This contribution was provided within the INTAS grant 8886.

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## USING LAWS OF THERMODYNAMICS FOR DERIVING DYNAMIC BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM AND HEAT CONDUCTION EQUATION OF AGEING PIEZOTHERMOELASTIC MATERIALS

#### Belyaev A.K., Muzaev A.A.

It is shown that the constitutive equations, dynamical boundary value problem and the heat conduction equation for simple piezoelectric materials with time-dependent properties can be derived directly from the first and second laws of thermodynamics.

**Introduction.** The basic laws of thermomechanics include the equations of motion in terms of balances of momentum and moment of momentum, state equations and the two laws of thermodynamics. The intent of the present paper is to show that the dynamic boundary value problem, state equations and the heat conduction equation for simple polarised thermoelastic materials are directly derived from the first and second laws of thermodynamics.

**Basic equations for the time-dependent polarised thermoelastic material.** For a polarised thermoelastic material the state equations for the Cauchy stress tensor , the heat flux vector **h**, the free energy *F*, the entropy *S* and the electromotive intensity  $\mathbf{E}_*$  are functions of the following "defining arguments": **r** and **R** are the referential and spatial coordinates,  $\theta$  and  $\nabla \theta$  are the

temperature are the temperature gradient ( $\nabla$  and  $\overset{\circ}{\nabla}$  are the Hamilton operators in the actual and reference configuration), **P** is the polarisation vector.  $\Re$  is an orthogonal tensor accompanying deformation and *t* is time. cf. [1],[2]. The principle of material frame-indifference requires that the scalars are invariant under change of frame, e.g.  $F(\nabla \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{P}) = F(\mathbf{Q} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{P})$  for any orthogonal

tensor **Q**. For example, we can take  $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{G}^{-1/2} \cdot \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R}$ , where **G** is the Cauchy-Green measure.

Introducing the material measure of polarisation **p** as follows  $\rho \mathbf{p} = \stackrel{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{P}$  ( $\rho$  is the mass density), we suggest another set of the defining parameters:  $\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}, \theta, \nabla \theta, \mathbf{G}, \mathfrak{R}, \mathbf{p}, t$ . The explicit dependence of the state equations upon time *t* allows one to consider the materials with time-dependent properties.

The first and second laws of thermodynamics of polarised thermoelastic media. We consider a material volume V with surface B and assume that the part of the surface  $B_1$  is at rest while the other part  $B_2$  is subjected to an external force **F**. An integral form of the first law of thermodynamics of polarised thermoelastic media is

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( T + \int_{V} u dV + \int_{V} u_{e} dV \right) - \int_{V} \rho \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{v} dV - \int_{B} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v} dB =$$

$$\int_{B} \mathbf{N} \cdot \left( \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{v} u_{e} \right) dB + \int_{V} b dV - \int_{B} \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{h} dB$$
(1)

Here **K** is the body force vector per unit mass, **N** is the external normal to B, and b is the specific supply of heat working. Further, Т denotes the kinetic и energy, and  $u_e = 0.5(\varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} + \mu_0 \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{H})$  denote the specific internal and electromagnetic energy. Here **E** and **H** are electric and magnetic fields, respectively,  $\varepsilon_0$  and  $\mu_0$  are the dielectric constant and permeability in vacuum, respectively. The quantity  $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}$  is known as the Poynting vector, cf. [2]. The scalar  $\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}$  describes the flux of the electromagnetic energy through the surface B in the surrounding space while the scalar  $\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{v} u_{e}$  represents the influx of the electromagnetic energy due to the motion of the body through the external electromagnetic field.

Calculating the time flux of the electromagnetic energy for polarised but not magnetised piezoelectric materials (electric insulators) and taking into account of Maxwell equations yields another integral form of the first law

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(T + \int_{V} u dV\right) - \int_{V} \mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial t} dV - \int_{V} \rho \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{v} dV - \int_{B} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v} dB = \int_{V} b dV - \int_{B} \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{h} dB.$$
(2)

Another form of the first law is the local (differential) form, cf. [2]

$$\rho \dot{\boldsymbol{\mu}} - : \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{f}_L \cdot \mathbf{v} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h} - b = 0 , \qquad (3)$$

where **D** is the tensor of strain rate, **j** is the electric current density and  $\mathbf{f}_L$  is the Lorentz force acting on the mass unit. Eqn (3) is proved to be rewritten in the form

$$b\dot{\boldsymbol{\mu}} - : \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{P}^* \cdot \mathbf{E}_* + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h} - b = 0 \quad , \tag{4}$$

where  $\mathbf{P}^* = \partial \mathbf{P} / \partial t + \mathbf{v} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P}) + \nabla \times (\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{v})$  is the Jaumann-Noll objective derivative (Jaumann-Noll rate) of the vector  $\mathbf{P}$ .

In continuum mechanics the second law of thermodynamics is taken in the form of the Clausius-Duhem inequality, Refs. [1], [2]

$$\int_{V} \rho \dot{s} dV \ge \int_{V} \frac{b}{\theta} dV - \int_{B} \frac{\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{h}}{\theta} dB \quad .$$
<sup>(5)</sup>

After transforming the surface integral into a volume integral, one obtains the differential form of the second law of thermodynamics

$$\rho \dot{s} - \frac{b - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h}}{\theta} - \frac{\mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla \theta}{\theta^2} \ge 0 \quad . \tag{6}$$

Another form of the second law of thermodynamics is the dissipative inequality obtained by removing thermal terms from eqn (4) and substituting into eqn (6)

$$: \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{P}^* \cdot \mathbf{E}_* + \rho \dot{f} - \rho s \dot{\theta} - \frac{\mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla \theta}{\theta} \ge 0.$$
<sup>(7)</sup>

**Constitutive equations for piezothermoelastic material.** Substituting general form of the constitutive equations into eqn (7) leads to the following inequality

$$\left( -2\rho \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right)^{T} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{G}} \cdot \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right) \right) : \mathbf{D} - \rho \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + s \right) \dot{\theta} - \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{R}} \cdot \mathbf{v} - \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial (\nabla \theta)} \cdot (\nabla \theta)^{*} - \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{R}} : \dot{\mathbf{N}} - \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{E}_{*} \cdot \mathbf{P}^{*} - \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} - \frac{\mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla \theta}{\theta} \ge 0 .$$

$$(8)$$

This inequality is linear in the generalised time rates which are not independent since  $\dot{\mathbf{p}}$  and  $\mathbf{P}^*$  are coupled. It can be proved that the equation  $\mathbf{P}^* = (\nabla \mathbf{r}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{p}}\rho$  holds. This allows one to set eqn (8) in the following form

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2\rho \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right)^{T} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{G}} \cdot \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right) \right) : \mathbf{D} - \rho \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + s \right) \dot{\theta} - \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{R}} \cdot \mathbf{v} - \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial (\nabla \theta)} \cdot (\nabla \theta)^{\bullet} - \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Re} : \dot{\Re} + \rho \left( \mathbf{E}_{*} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{r}) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \right) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{p}} - \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} - \frac{\mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla \theta}{\theta} \ge 0 .$$
(9)

Since the coefficients of the generalised time rates  $\mathbf{D}, \dot{\theta}, \mathbf{v}, (\nabla \theta)$ ,  $\dot{\mathfrak{R}}, \dot{\mathbf{p}}$  are independent of these rates, the inequality (9) is satisfied if and only if the coefficients vanish and the last term in eqn (9) is non-negative, cf. [1], [2]. In particular,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{R}} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial (\nabla \theta)} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathfrak{R}} = 0$ , which reduces the number of

defining parameters to  $\mathbf{r}, \theta, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{p}, t$ . The remaining conditions are as follows

$$= 2\rho \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right)^{T} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{G}} \cdot \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right), \quad s = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}, \quad \mathbf{E}_{*} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \cdot \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right), \tag{10}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla \theta}{\theta} \le 0 \tag{11}$$

Further application of the laws of thermodynamics to continuum mechanics conventionally requires the prescription of the free energy in eqn (10) and heat flux h. It is shown below that for polarised thermoelastic materials the equations of motion and the heat conduction equation are derived directly from the laws of thermodynamics.

**Dynamic boundary value problem for piezothermoelastic material.** Substituting eqn (10) into the first law of thermodynamics in integral form eqn (2) one obtains

$$\int_{V} \rho \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + s \right) \dot{\theta} + \theta \dot{s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{G}} : 2\rho \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right)^{T} \cdot \mathbf{D} \cdot \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right) + \left( \dot{\mathbf{v}} - \mathbf{K} \right) \cdot \mathbf{v} \right] dV + \int_{V} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{p}} - \mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial t} \right) dV - \int_{V} \left( b - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h} \right) dV - \int_{B} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v} dB = 0$$
(12)

The following transformations are valid due to eqn (10)

$$\int_{V} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{G}} : 2\rho \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right)^{T} \cdot \mathbf{D} \cdot \left( \overset{\circ}{\nabla} \mathbf{R} \right) dV = \int_{V} : \mathbf{D} dV = -\int_{V} \left( \nabla \cdot \right) \cdot \mathbf{v} dV + \int_{B} \mathbf{N} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{v} dB,$$

in which the stress tensor is assumed to be symmetric. Substituting eqn (10) into eqn (12) and simplifying the result we obtain

$$\int_{V} \left[ \rho \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \Theta \dot{s} \right) + \left[ E_* \cdot \nabla \mathbf{r} \right] \dot{p} \rho + b - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h} - \left[ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{f}_L + \rho \left( \mathbf{K} - \dot{\mathbf{v}} \right) \right] \cdot \mathbf{v} \right] dV - \int_{V} \mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial t} dV + \int_{B} \left[ \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{F} \right] \cdot \mathbf{v} dB = 0.$$

Using Maxwell equations and Gauss transformation from the volume integral to a surface integral we can transform the latter equation to the following form

$$\int_{V} \left[ \rho \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \Theta \dot{s} \right) + b - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h} - \left[ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{f}_{L} + \rho \left( \mathbf{K} - \dot{\mathbf{v}} \right) \right] \cdot \mathbf{v} \right] dV + \int_{B} \left[ \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{N} \left( \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{E} \right) - \mathbf{F} \right] \cdot \mathbf{v} dB = 0.$$

After elimination of the term  $\rho\theta \dot{s} + b - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h}$  by means of the second law of thermodynamics, eqn (6), we have the following inequality

$$-\int_{V} \left[ \nabla \cdot + \mathbf{f}_{L} + \rho \left( \mathbf{K} - \dot{\mathbf{v}} \right) \right] \cdot \mathbf{v} dV + \int_{B} \left[ \mathbf{N} \cdot + \mathbf{N} \left( \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{E} \right) - \mathbf{F} \right] \cdot \mathbf{v} dB \leq \int_{B} \left( \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla \theta}{\theta} \right) dB$$

The right hand side of this inequality is positive due to eqn (11) and the left hand side is a linear function in the time rates. As described previously, the above equation holds if and only if

$$-\int_{V} \left[ \nabla \cdot + \mathbf{f}_{L} + \rho \left( \mathbf{K} - \dot{\mathbf{v}} \right) \right] \cdot \mathbf{v} dV + \int_{B} \left[ \mathbf{N} \cdot + \mathbf{N} \left( \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{E} \right) - \mathbf{F} \right] \cdot \mathbf{v} dB = 0$$
  
in volume  $V : \nabla \cdot + \mathbf{f}_{L} + \rho \left( \mathbf{K} - \dot{\mathbf{v}} \right) = 0,$  (13)

on boundary  $B_2$ :  $\mathbf{v} = 0$ .

The latter result can be rewritten in the local form

in volume V:  $\nabla \cdot + \mathbf{f}_L + \rho(\mathbf{K} - \dot{\mathbf{v}}) = 0,$  (14)

on boundary B: 
$$\left[\mathbf{N} \cdot + \mathbf{N} \left(\mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{E}\right) - \mathbf{F}\right] \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0.$$
 (15)

Equation (14) is the equation of dynamics for the polarised thermoelastic material, while eqn (15) gives the boundary condition. Equation (15) implies that the surface force is prescribed on part  $B_1$  of the boundary

on boundary 
$$B_1$$
:  $\mathbf{N} \cdot + \mathbf{N} (\mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{E}) - \mathbf{F} = 0$  (16)

and another part  $B_2$  is at rest

on boundary 
$$B_2$$
:  $\mathbf{v} = 0.$  (17)

Equations (14), (16) and (17) provide one with the dynamic boundary value problem for the polarised thermoelastic media.

**Heat conduction equation for the polarised thermoelastic material.** After the substitution of the boundary value problem, eqns (14) and (15) into eqn (2) we obtain the heat conduction equation in integral form

$$\int_{V} \left[ \rho \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \Theta \dot{s} \right) + b - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h} \right] dV = 0,$$

from which the local form is easily derived

$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \Theta \dot{s}\right) + b - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{h} = 0.$$
(18)

Let us consider now the case  $\partial f / \partial t = 0$ . The inequality (11) can be rewritten now in the following form  $\mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla \theta \le 0$  that imposes a restriction on the expressions for heat flux  $\mathbf{h}$ . The conventional expression for the heat flux is  $\mathbf{h} = -_0 \cdot \nabla \theta$  where  $_0 = \text{const}$  represents the tensor of thermal conductivity of the medium. Inequality (11) takes now the form  $\nabla \theta \cdot _0 \cdot \nabla \theta \ge 0$ , that is the tensor of thermal conductivity  $_0$  is non-negative.

However the assumption  $\mathbf{h} = -_0 \cdot \nabla \theta$  violates the principle of the material frame indifference. As the heat flux  $\mathbf{h}$  and the temperature gradient  $\nabla \theta$  are frame indifferent vectors, the principle of the material frame indifference demands the following, [3]

$$\mathbf{h}_{\varrho} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{h}, \ \left(\nabla \theta\right)_{\varrho} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \nabla \theta \ , \tag{19}$$

where **Q** is a proper orthogonal tensor corresponding to a rigid rotation. Substitution of eqn (19) into  $\mathbf{h} = -_0 \cdot \nabla \theta$  yields the condition of frame indifference

$$- {}_{0} \cdot \left( \mathbf{Q}^{T} \cdot \nabla \theta \right) = -\mathbf{Q}^{T} \cdot \left( {}_{0} \cdot \nabla \theta \right)$$

that does not hold for an arbitrary **Q**. This equality holds for an arbitrary **Q** only for an isotropic tensor of thermal conductivity ( $_0 = \kappa_0 \mathbf{E}$ ), however the piezoelectrics are anisotropic materials.

It is proved that the tensor of thermal conductivity in the form  $= \Re^T \cdot_0 \cdot \Re$ ,  $_0 = \text{const}$  satisfies the principle of material frame indifference. The heat flux **h** is now given by  $\mathbf{h} = -(\Re^T \cdot_0 \cdot \Re) \cdot \nabla \theta$ and the heat conduction equation then becomes

$$\nabla \cdot \left( \mathfrak{R}^T \cdot \mathbf{0} \cdot \mathfrak{R} \right) \cdot \nabla \theta + b - \rho \theta \dot{s} = 0$$

The heat conduction equation for the time-dependent anisotropic polarised thermoelastic materials takes the following form

$$\nabla \cdot \left( \mathfrak{R}^T \cdot \mathbf{0} \cdot \mathfrak{R} \right) \cdot \nabla \theta + b - \rho \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \theta \dot{s} \right) = 0$$

and for these materials the restriction (11) is given by

$$\nabla \theta \cdot \left( \mathfrak{R}^{T} \cdot _{0} \cdot \mathfrak{R} \right) \cdot \nabla \theta - \rho \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \geq 0 .$$

**Concluding remarks.** The present study has shown that the equation of motion, boundary conditions and the constitutive equations for the polarised time-dependent thermoelastic materials are directly derived from two laws of thermodynamics. The defining parameters for these materials are

determined. It is also shown that the conventional form of the heat conduction equation for geometrically nonlinear anisotropic polarised thermoelastic media does not satisfy the principle of material frame indifference. A necessary correction was made.

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#### ON EXPLICIT SOLUTION TO THE EQUATION SYSTEM OF THERMOELASTICITY

### Bitsadze L.

In the present paper explicit solutions to the first and second boundary value problems (BVP) of thermoelasticity are constructed for the two-dimensional equations of thermoelastic transversally isotropic half-plane. For their solutions we used the potential method and we constructed the special fundamental matrices, which reduces the first and second BVPs to a Fredholm integral equations of the second kind.

Let D be the upper half-plane with the boundary  $S(S : x_3 = 0)$ , and the normal is (0,1).

We say that a body is subject to a plane deformation parallel to the plane  $Ox_1x_3$  if the second component of the displacement vector  $u(u_1, u_2, u_3)$  equals zero and the components  $u_1, u_3$  depend only on  $x_1, x_3$ , in this case the basic two-dimensional equations of thermoelasticity for the transversally isotropic body can be written as follows [1]

$$C(\partial x)u = B \operatorname{grad} u_4, \tag{1}$$

$$\left(a_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2}\right) u_4 = 0 , \qquad (2)$$

where  $C(\partial x) = \left\| C_{pq}(\partial x) \right\|_{2\times 2}$ ,  $B = \left\| B_{pq} \right\|_{2\times 2}$ ,  $C_{11}(\partial x) = c_{11} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + c_{44} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2}$ ,

$$C_{21}(\partial x) = C_{12}(\partial x) = \left(c_{13} + c_{44}\right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3}, \quad C_{22}(\partial x) = c_{44} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + c_{33} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2}, \quad B_{11} = \beta, \quad B_{22} = \beta',$$

 $B_{12} = B_{12} = 0$ ,  $a_4 = \frac{k}{k}$ ,  $\beta = c_{13}\alpha' + 2\alpha(c_{11} - c_{66})$ ,  $\beta' = c_{33}\alpha' + 2\alpha c_{13}$ ;  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha'$  are coefficients of temperature extension, k, k' are coefficients of thermal conductivity,  $c_{11}$ ,  $c_{44}$ ,  $c_{13}$ ,  $c_{33}$ , are Hooke's coefficients,  $u = u(u_1, u_3)$  is a displacement vector,  $u_4$  is the temperature of body.

**Definition.** The function f(x) defined in *D* is called regular, if it has integrable in *D* continuous second derivatives and f(x) itself and its first derivatives are continuously extendable at every point of *S* and the conditions of infinite are added  $f(x) \in O(1)$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} = O(|x|^{-2})$ , k = 1,3, where  $|x|^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$ .

For the equation (1) -(2) we pose the following BVPs. Find a regular solution u(x),  $u_4(x)$ , of the equations (1) -(2) if on the boundary S one of the following conditions are given:

**Problem 1.**  $u^+ = f(x_1), u_4^+ = f_4(x_1).$ 

**Problem** 2. 
$$\tau_{13}^{+} = c_{44} \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) = f_1(x_1), \quad \tau_{33}^{+} = c_{13} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + c_{33} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} - \beta' u_4 = f_3(x_1),$$
  
 $\frac{\partial u_4}{\partial x_3} = f_4(x_1).$ 

From the equation (2) we find  $u_4$  and the solution of the equation (1) will be presented in the form  $u(x) = V(x) + u_0(x)$ , where V(x) is a solution of homogeneous equation  $C(\partial x)V = 0$ , and  $u_0(x)$  is a particular solution of equation  $C(\partial x)u_0(x) = B \operatorname{grad} u_4$ .

**1. The basic fundamental matrix.** In this section we will construct the basic fundamental matrix for the equation

$$C(\partial x)V = 0 \tag{3}$$

A more simple method for constructing fundamental solutions was suggested by *E*. Levi [2]. The method will be used for the system (3). According to Levi's results, after some calculations we obtain the fundamental solution of the equation (3), which is denoted by X(x-y),

$$\Gamma(x-y) = 2 \operatorname{Im} \sum_{k=2}^{3} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11}^{(k)} & A_{12}^{(k)} \\ A_{12}^{(k)} & A_{22}^{(k)} \end{vmatrix} \ln \sigma_{k},$$
(4)

$$\sigma_{k} = x_{1} - y_{1} + \alpha_{k} (x_{3} - y_{3}), \quad \alpha_{k} = i\sqrt{a_{k}}, \quad A_{11}^{(k)} = \frac{i(-1)^{k} (c_{44} - c_{33}a_{k})}{c_{44}c_{33}\sqrt{a_{k}} (a_{2} - a_{3})}$$
$$A_{12}^{(k)} = \frac{i(-1)^{k} (c_{13} + c_{44})}{c_{44}c_{33} (a_{2} - a_{3})}, \quad A_{22}^{(k)} = \frac{i(-1)^{k} i(c_{11} - c_{44}a_{k})}{c_{44}c_{33}\sqrt{a_{k}} (a_{2} - a_{3})}$$

It is easy to show, that columns and rows of the matrix X(x-y) are solutions of the equation (3) with respect to x, for any xOy.

2. Solution to the first BVP for half-plane. A solution to the equation (2) in the domain D is

$$u_4(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im}_{s} \int_{s} \frac{f_4(t)}{t - z_4} dt , \qquad (5)$$

where  $z_4 = x_1 + i\sqrt{a_4}x_3, f_4 \in H$ .

One particular solution  $u_0(x)$  to equation (1) is the following

$$u_0(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \sum_{k=2}^{4} \left\| \begin{array}{c} A_k & 0\\ 0 & B_k \end{array} \right\|_s \operatorname{grad}_k \ln \sigma_k f_4(t) dt , \tag{6}$$

where  $\sigma_k = t - (x_1 + \alpha_k x_3)$ ,  $\alpha_k = i \sqrt{a_k}$ ,

$$\begin{split} A_{k} &= (-1)^{k} \left[ A_{4} \left( c_{44} - c_{33}a_{k} \right) \sqrt{a_{2}a_{3}a_{k}^{-1}} + B_{4} \sqrt{a_{4}} \left( c_{13} + c_{44} \right) \right] d , \\ B_{k} &= (-1)^{k} \left[ -A_{4} \left( c_{44} + c_{13} \right) \sqrt{a_{2}a_{3}a_{k}^{-1}} + B_{4} \sqrt{a_{4}} \left( c_{44} - c_{33}a_{2}a_{3}a_{k}^{-1} \right) \right] d , \\ d^{-1} &= \left( \sqrt{a_{2}} - \sqrt{a_{3}} \right) \left( c_{44} + c_{33} \sqrt{a_{2}a_{3}} \right) , \quad d_{4}^{-1} &= c_{33}c_{44} \left( a_{4} - a_{2} \right) \left( a_{4} - a_{3} \right) , \\ A_{4} &= \left[ \beta \left( c_{44} - c_{33}a_{4} \right) + \beta' a_{4} \left( c_{13} + c_{44} \right) \right] d_{4} , \quad B_{4} &= \left[ -\beta \left( c_{44} + c_{13} \right) + \beta' \left( c_{11} - c_{44}a_{4} \right) \right] d_{4} , \end{split}$$

 $a_k$  (k = 2,3) are the positive roots of a characteristic equation

$$c_{33}c_{44}a^{2} - \left(c_{11}c_{33} - c_{13}^{2} - 2c_{13}c_{44}\right)a + c_{11}c_{44} = 0$$

It is easy to show, that  $u_0(x) = 0$ , when  $x_3 = 0$ .

A solution to the equation  $C(\partial x)V = 0$ , when  $V^+ = f(t)$ , will be sought in the domain D in terms of the double layer potential

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \sum_{k=2}^{3} \left\| N_{pq}^{(k)} \right\|_{2 \times 2} \int_{s} \frac{g(t)dt}{t - z_{k}},$$
(7)

where

$$N_{11}^{(k)} = (-1)^k d(c_{33}a_k - c_{44}) \sqrt{a_2 a_3 a_k^{-1}}, \ N_{21}^{(k)} = i(-1)^k d(c_{13} + c_{44}), \ N_{12}^{(k)} = \sqrt{a_2 a_3} N_{21}^{(k)},$$

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$$N_{22}^{(k)} = (-1)^k d \left( c_{44} a_k - c_{11} \right) \sqrt{a_k^{-1}}, \ k = 2,3.$$

g(t) is an unknown real vector-function. To determine it we obtain the following integral equation

$$g(t_0) + \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \sum_{k=2}^{3} \left\| N_{pq}^{(k)} \right\|_{2\times 2} \int_{s} \frac{g(t)dt}{t - t_0} = f(t_0).$$
(8)

Taking into account the fact that  $\sum_{k=2}^{3} N_{11}^{(k)} = \sum_{k=2}^{3} N_{11}^{(k)} = 1$ ,  $\sum_{k=2}^{3} N_{12}^{(k)} = 0$ , from the equation (8) we

have  $g(t_0) = f(t_0)$  and (7) takes the form

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \sum_{k=2}^{3} \left\| N_{pq}^{(k)} \right\|_{2 \times 2} \int_{s} \frac{f(t)dt}{t - z_{k}}.$$

Thus we have obtained the Poisson type formula for the solution of the first BVP for the halfplane.

Note that  $f \in C^{1,\alpha}(S)$  and satisfies the condition  $f(t) = C + \frac{\alpha}{|t|^{1+\beta}}$  at infinity, where C and  $\alpha$ 

are constant vectors and  $\beta > 0$ .

3. Solution to the second BVP for half-plane. The solution to the equation (2) has the form

$$u_4(x) = \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{a_4}} \operatorname{Re} \int_{s} \ln(t - z_4) f_4(t) dt \, .$$

A particular solution  $u_0(x)$  to the equation (1), when  $\tau_{13}(u_0) = 0$ ,  $\tau_{33}(u_0) = 0$  on S, is the following vector

$$u_{0}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Re} \sum_{k=2}^{4} \left\| \begin{matrix} A_{k} & 0 \\ 0 & B_{k} \end{matrix} \right\|_{s}^{s} \operatorname{grad}_{s}^{2} \ln \sigma_{k} f_{4}(t) dt ,$$
  
where  $A_{k} = (-1)^{k} c_{44} (c_{13} + c_{33} a_{k}) (A_{4} + B_{4}) (\sqrt{a_{2} a_{3} a_{k}^{-1}} - \sqrt{a_{4}}) n ,$   
 $B_{k} = (-1)^{k} c_{44} (c_{11} + c_{13} a_{k}) (A_{4} + B_{4}) (\sqrt{a_{2} a_{3} a_{k}^{-1}} - \sqrt{a_{4}}) a_{k}^{-1} n ,$   
 $n^{-1} = (\sqrt{a_{2}} - \sqrt{a_{3}}) (c_{11} c_{33} - c_{13}^{2}), s^{-1} = 2c_{33} c_{44} \sqrt{a_{4}} (a_{4} - a_{2}) (a_{4} - a_{3}),$   
 $A_{4} = [\beta (c_{44} - c_{33} a_{4}) + \beta' a_{4} (c_{13} + c_{44})] s , B_{4} = [-\beta (c_{44} + c_{13}) + \beta' (c_{11} - c_{44} a_{4})] s .$   
Now let us consider the second BVP for the equation  $C(\partial x)V = 0$ . We look for the solution

et us consider the second BVP for the equation  $C(\partial x)V$ = 0. We look for the solution as a single layer potential of the second kind

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Re} \sum_{k=2}^{4} \left\| L_{pq}^{(k)} \right\|_{2 \times 2} \int_{s} \ln\left(t - z_{k}\right) h(t) dt , \qquad (9)$$

where h is an unknown real vector and the coefficients  $L_{pq}^{(k)}$  are the following

$$\begin{split} L_{11}^{(k)} &= (-1)^k \left( c_{13} + c_{33} a_k \right) n, \ L_{12}^{(k)} &= (-1)^k i \left( c_{13} + c_{33} a_k \right) \sqrt{a_2 a_3 a_k^{-1} n}, \\ L_{21}^{(k)} &= (-1)^k i \left( c_{11} + c_{13} a_k \right) \sqrt{a_k^{-1}} n, \ L_{22}^{(k)} &= (-1)^{k+1} \left( c_{11} + c_{13} a_k \right) a_k^{-1} \sqrt{a_2 a_3} n. \\ g & \text{into} \quad \text{account} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{boundary} \quad \text{condition} \quad \tau_{13}^+ \left( V \right) = f_1 \left( x_1 \right), \end{split}$$

Taking  $T_{13}(V) = J_1(X_1),$  $\tau_{33}^{+}(V) = c_{13} \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_1} + c_{33} \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_3} = f_3(x_1), \ x_1 \in S \text{, after direct calculation we find } h(t) = f(t).$ 

Therefore we have the following Poisson type formula for the solution of the second BVP

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Re} \sum_{k=2}^{4} \left\| L_{pq}^{(k)} \right\|_{2 \times 2} \int_{s} \ln\left(t - z_{k}\right) f(t) dt \, .$$

For the regularity of the solution V(x) it is sufficient that  $\int_{s} f(t)dt = 0$ ,  $f \in C^{0,\alpha}(S)$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,

and  $f(t) = O(|t^{-1-\beta}|), \beta > 0$ , for large |t|.

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# THE INTENSE AND DEFORMED CONDITION WITH THE STRUCTURE OF THE WATER HEAD SPILLWAY HOLLOW DAM Gedenidze Z., Kvitsiani T., Avaliani S.

Solid gravity dams of a classical structure and particularly use at most 10-20% of the mechanical properties of the material (concrete) what in respect of the mechanics of the deformed bodies is a clear indication of their imperfect structure.

Design and technological measures to make the construction of gravity dams cheaper used up to present decrease the pour in the dam body for 10-15% only and the capital investment of building – for 5-12%.

With the aim of reducing the spillway mass (volume) and accelerating and making the building operations cheaper, the work represents a new structure of the water head spillway hollow dam with a design in fact representing a smooth mating of three thin-walled structures (Fig. 1).



The analysis of the gained results calculation demonstrates that the condition of plain sliding resistance in hollow dams is met with greater reserve than in solid ones; as for meeting the condition for overturning stability, this may need filling the hollow body with the ballast in concrete cases.

One of the responsible load-bearing members of the hollow water head dam is an upstream face, whose calculation diagram is represented as a cylindrical open shell, which is attached firmly (elastically) in the foundation and crest, and with rigidly-hinged connection along the slopes of the dam location. Under such boundary conditions and by considering the fact that the length of the dam as a rule, much more exceeds its height, the stress-strain state of an upstream face may be described with a practically acceptable accuracy by using the semi-moment shell theory [1]. For such a case, a system of the equilibrium equations, with proper kinematical admissions in radial W motions and in the coordinate system (x, j) will be written down as follows: [2]

$$\frac{\P^{8} w}{\P^{8} } + \frac{\P^{6} w}{\P^{6} } + \frac{12R^{6}}{h^{2}} \frac{\P^{4} w}{\P^{4} } = \frac{12R^{4}}{h^{3}} \mathop{\mathfrak{E}}\limits^{\mathfrak{m}}_{\mathfrak{m}} \frac{\P^{3} q_{2}}{\P^{3} } + \frac{\P^{4} q_{3}}{\P^{4} } - R \frac{\P^{3} q_{1}}{\P^{4} \P^{4} } \stackrel{\mathbf{O}}{\stackrel{\mathfrak{m}}_{\mathfrak{m}}} \stackrel{\mathbf{O}}{\stackrel{\mathfrak{m}}_{\mathfrak{m}}}$$
(1)

where  $R = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{2}$  is a radius of curvature of the mean surface of the shell; h is the thickness of the shell (upstream face);  $q_1$ ,  $q_2$  and  $q_3$  are the projections of external forces on appropriate axes. The boundary conditions for circular sides of the shell will be written down as in the moment-free theory, when  $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  (l is the dam length across the flow), then

$$w = \frac{\P^2 w}{\P x^2} = 0,$$
 (2)

and along longitudinal sides, as in moment theory, when  $\mathbf{j} = 0$  and  $\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{j}_0$ , then

$$u = v = w = \frac{\P w}{\P j} = 0,$$
 (3)

where u and v are tangential displacements of the mean surface of the shell.

The solution to (1) decision equation w = w(x, j) should be sought as the following convergent series (Maurice Levy Problem):

$$w = \mathop{\mathsf{a}}_{m=1}^{\mathsf{x}} w_m(\mathbf{j}) \cos \frac{2m-1}{\mathbf{l}} \mathbf{p} x, \qquad (4)$$

and by considering that under the action of hydrostatic pressure  $q_1 = q_2 = 0$ ;

 $q_3 = gR \sin j$  (g is the volume weight of water), the external load will be as follows:

$$q = gR\sin j = \mathop{\mathsf{a}}_{m=1}^{*} q_m(j)\cos\frac{2m-1}{l}px.$$
<sup>(5)</sup>

Thus, (1) against w is reduced to a common differential equation of the 8-th series with its performance equation

$$k^{8} + k^{6} + \frac{12R^{6}}{h^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}m - 1}{\partial^{2}} p_{\dot{\phi}}^{\dot{o}} = 0,$$

when its third member does not equal to  $\frac{27}{256}$  [3], has only complex conjugate simple roots:

$$k_{2j+1} = a_j + ib_j, \ k_{2j+2} = a_j - ib_j; \ j = 0, 1, 2, 3; \ i^2 = -1.$$
 (6)

The general solution to the differential decision equation (1) will be written down as follows:

$$w = \overset{*}{\overset{\bullet}{a}} \overset{\acute{e}}{\overset{\bullet}{e}}_{m} \sin j + \overset{*}{\overset{\bullet}{a}}_{i=1,3,5,7} e^{a_{i+1}j} \overset{\widetilde{e}}{\underset{\bullet}{e}} c_{i} \cos b_{i+1}j + c_{i+1} \sin b_{i+1}j \overset{\breve{o}u}{\underset{\bullet}{\pm}} \sin \frac{2m-1}{2} px, \qquad (7)$$

where  $k_m = (-1)^m \frac{4 \mathbf{gl}^4}{EhR[(2m-1)\mathbf{p}]^5}$ , constants of integration  $c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots c_8$ , are defined through

the (2) and (3) boundary conditions, first of all needing to express the u and v tangential displacements by w radial displacement [1]. All force factors can be easily defined according to the values of curvatures, by using the computer software created by us. Numerical experiment was used to study the question of convergence of each parameter to be defined. Figure 2 shows the distribution diagram of radial curvatures of the dam with the height R = 10.0m and length l = 40.0m, for which

$$R = 15.55m$$
,  $g = 10a n/m^3$ ;  $E = 2.4 \cdot 10^7 kn/m^2$ ;  $j_0 = 38^0$ ;  $Dj = 4^0 45$ ¢



Fig. 2. Distribution diagram of radial curvatures, w, 10<sup>4</sup>m

Another structural element of an hollow dam of no less significance than an upstream face is the foundation tile. The foundation tile in the work is calculated by using the technical theory offered by V. Vlasov and N. Leontyev, which is more accurate than the Winkler's and Tsimerman's Theory and simpler than the Theory of Elastic Half-Space. According to this theory, an elastic base is considered as a single- or multi-layered model with two characteristics [4]. The principal (decision) differential equation of curving of such a tile is as follows:

$$\tilde{\mathsf{N}}^2 \tilde{\mathsf{N}}^2 w - 2r^2 \tilde{\mathsf{N}}^2 w + S^4 w = \frac{Q}{D}, \qquad (8)$$

where *D* is the flexural rigidity of the tile  $D = \frac{Ed^3}{12(1 - n^2)}$ ;  $\tilde{N}^2 = \frac{\P^2}{\P x^2} + \frac{\P^2}{\P y^2}$  is the second series

Laplace operator; Q = Q(x, y) is the intensity of the surface force acting on the tile, which if deducted the reactive head of the elastic base, will produce general external load acting on the tile;  $r^2$  and  $S^4$  are the generalized elastic characteristics of tile and foundation:

$$r^{2} = \frac{E_{0}}{4(1+n_{0}^{2})D} \overset{H}{\overset{O}} (z)dz = \frac{t}{D}, \quad S^{4} = \frac{E_{0}}{(1-n_{0}^{2})D} \overset{H}{\overset{O}} (z)dz = \frac{k}{D}, \quad (9)$$

base characteristics ( $E_0$  and  $v_0$ ) are defined by the following relation:

$$E_0 = \frac{E_{gr}}{1 - {\mathsf{n}_{gr}}^2}, \quad {\mathsf{n}_0} = \frac{{\mathsf{n}_{gr}}}{1 - {\mathsf{n}_{gr}}}, \tag{10}$$

where  $E_{gr}$  and  $v_{gr}$  are the modulus of ground elasticity and Poisson ratio, accordingly; y(z) - the transverse distribution function in the elastic height H, if thickness H is significant, they often take the following condition for the function of distribution of tile subsidence and pressures in the base:

$$y(z) = \frac{\operatorname{sh} b(H - z)}{\operatorname{sh} bH},$$
(11)

where **b** is the coefficient characterizing the rate of subsidence damping in the base depth.

Let us fix the finite fixed securing of the foundation tile on the river slopes  $\bigotimes_{c}^{e} y = \pm \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ddot{o}}{\dot{\phi}}$ . In such a case, the solution to the problem and load on tile may be presented as (4) and (5). We will gain:

$$\frac{d^4 w_m}{dx^4} - 2(|_m^2 + r^2) \frac{d^2 w_m}{dx^2} + (|_m^4 + 2r^2|_m^2 + S^4) w_m = \frac{Q_m}{D}, \qquad (12)$$

where  $I_m = \frac{2m - 1}{l} p$ .

In accordance with (12), general integral of homogenous differential equation will be written down as follows:

$$w_m = c_1 \mathbf{F}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{F}_2 + c_3 \mathbf{F}_3 + c_4 \mathbf{F}_4, \qquad (13)$$

where  $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$  are integration constants,  $F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4$  are functions whose values are determined by an appropriate characteristic

$$k^4 - 2a_1^2k^2 + a_2^4 = 0.$$

The roots of the equation, which are dependant on the ratio of  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  [4]

$$a_1^2 = \prod_m^2 + r^2; \quad a_2^4 = \prod_m^4 + 2r^2 \prod_m^2 + S^4.$$

In order to determine the general solution to the heterogeneous equation (12), a particular solution should be added to (13) as a summand.

$$w_0 = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{4Q}{D(2m-1)p \times a_2^4}.$$
(14)

If admitting that the foundation tile is rigidly connected to upstream and downstream faces, along which the underground contour has the teeth, or when  $x = \pm b$ , then

$$w = \frac{\P w}{\P x} = 0 \tag{15}$$

according to which the integration constants will be defined.

¥ ,

Accordingly, the general solution to equation (8) will be written down as follows:

$$w(x, y) = \overset{*}{\overset{*}{a}} \overset{e}{\overset{*}{b}} c_{1} \mathsf{F}_{1} + c_{2} \mathsf{F}_{2} + c_{3} \mathsf{F}_{3} + c_{4} \mathsf{F}_{4} + + (-1)^{m+1} \frac{2b^{4}}{a_{2}^{4}} \times \frac{(Q_{\max} + Q_{\min})(1 + \mathsf{h})(1 + \mathsf{h})}{D(2m - 1)\mathsf{p}} \overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{u}}} \cos \frac{2m - 1}{\mathsf{l}} \mathsf{py}, \overset{\widetilde{\mathsf{e}}}{\overset{*}{\mathsf{p}}} = \frac{x \ddot{\mathsf{o}}}{b \dot{\breve{o}}}.$$
 (16)

The calculation for the tile firmness has been accomplished by using the computer software created in advance. Figure 2 shows the schedule of radial curvatures of the dam, which R = 10.0m; H = 30.0m; b = 0.5; l = 40.0m; b = 5.5m; d = 0.8m;  $E = 2.4 \cdot 10^7 mpa$ ; n = 0.2;  $n_{gr} = 0.3$ ;  $E_{gr} = 20.0mpa$ ;  $Q_{max} = 0.05mpa$ ;  $Q_{min} = 0.035mpa$ .



Fig. 3.

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# LOCALIZED BENDING VIBRATION OF A RECTANGULAR PLATE WITH ONE FREE AND THREE CLAMPED EDGES

#### Ghazaryan K., Mkrtchyan H., Marzocca P., Milanese A.

This paper provides a theoretical background to identify the existence and presence of localized bending vibration for a rectangular elastic plate. The analysis is performed by conventional Galerkin's method with a single mode approximation and the time-harmonic plane wave solution. Localized bending waves have been found for a finite and semi-finite plates and it has been shown that the existence and frequency of localized waves depends on both mechanical and geometrical parameters of the structural component.

# Introduction

The study of localized bending waves in an elastic isotropic semi-infinite plate was presented first in [1] and further developed in [2-8]. Such waves have properties analogous to a Rayleigh wave on an elastic half-space, they decay exponentially with distance from the edge. The flexural edge wave is also predicted by Mindlin's plate theory, and this prediction agrees with measured data. The dynamic problem for the elastic bending waves for an orthotropic cantilever with one edge being free from mechanical stresses and reinforced with rigid rib was investigated in [7] while the study of the magnetoelastic localized vibrations of a flat plate immersed in a uniform external magnetic field was carry out in [8].

## Solution Methodology and Results

A rectangular elastic plate in a Cartesian reference system  $(x_1, x_2)$ ,  $0 \le x_1 \le a$ ,  $0 \le x_2 \le b$  is considered. Based on Kirchhoff's assumptions, the governing equation for the plate bending vibrations can be written as

$$\frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x_1^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x_2^4} + \frac{3\rho(1-\upsilon^2)}{Eh^2} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} = 0$$
(1)

where  $W(x_1, x_2, t)$  is the normal displacement of middle plane of the plate, E and v are the elastic modulus and Poisson ratio of the isotropic material,  $\rho$  is the density of the plate and 2h is its thickness. The following boundary conditions are imposed:

$$\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x_1^2} + \upsilon \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x_2^2} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x_1^3} + (2 - \upsilon) \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2^2} = 0 \qquad \text{for } x_1 = 0$$
(2a)

$$W = 0$$
  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial x_1} = 0$  for  $x_1 = a$  (2b)

$$W = 0$$
  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial x_2} = 0$  for  $x_2 = 0$ ;  $x_2 = b$  (2c)

Equation (2a) imposes no bending moment and generalized transverse force at the free edge, while Equations (2b) and (2c) impose no displacement and rotation at the clamped edges.

Applying the conventional Galerkin's method with a single mode approximation and the timeharmonic plane wave solution,

$$W(x_1, x_2, t) = U(x)V_m(y)\exp(i\omega t)$$
(3)

the following boundary value problem is posed:

$$\frac{d^4U}{dx^4} - 2\alpha_m^2 \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} + \left(\lambda_m^4 - \tilde{\omega}_0^2\right)U = 0$$
(4)

$$U = 0$$
 and  $\frac{dU}{dx} = 0$  for  $x = a/b$  (5)

$$\frac{d^2U}{dx^2} - \upsilon \alpha_n^2 U = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d^3U}{dx^3} - (2 - \upsilon) \alpha_n^2 \frac{dU}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad x = 0$$
(6)

In Eqs.(3-6)  $x = x_1/b$ ;  $y = x_2/b$  are dimensionless coordinates,  $\Omega$  is a circular frequency of bending vibration,  $\tilde{\omega}_0^2 = 3\rho(1-\upsilon^2)b^4/Eh^2$ ; U(x) are functions to be determined,  $V_n(y)$  are orthogonal eigen-functions of the following boundary value problem:

$$\frac{d^4 V_m}{dy^4} = \lambda_m^4 V_m \text{ where } V_n = 0 \text{ and } \frac{dV_n}{dx} = 0 \text{ for } y = 0; y = 1$$
(7a)

and

$$V_{n}(y) = \frac{\sin(\lambda_{n}y) - \sin(\lambda_{n}y)}{\sin(\lambda_{n}) - \sin(\lambda_{n})} - \frac{\cos(\lambda_{n}y) - \cosh(\lambda_{n}y)}{\cos(\lambda_{n}) - \cosh(\lambda_{n})}$$
(7b)

where  $\lambda_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$ ; n = 1, 2...

In Eq. (4-6) the parameter  $\alpha_m^2$  according to Galerkin's method is given by

$$\alpha_m^2 = \int_0^1 (dV_m/dx)^2 dx / \int_0^1 V_m^2 dx$$
(8)

The general solution of Eq. (4) can be written as

$$U(x) = C_1 \exp(-p_n x) + C_2 \exp(p_n x) + C_3 \exp(-q_n x) + C_4 \exp(q_n x)$$
(9)

where

$$p_n = \sqrt{\alpha_n^2 - \sqrt{\alpha_n^4 - \lambda_n^4 + \tilde{\omega}_0^2}} \text{ and } q_n = \sqrt{\alpha_n^2 + \sqrt{\alpha_n^4 - \lambda_n^4 + \tilde{\omega}_0^2}}.$$
 (10)

The semi-infinite plate in direction  $x(a \to \infty)$  is considered first. Instead of the boundary conditions (5) we shall use the attenuation condition (localization) at  $x \to \infty$ , that is

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} U\left(x\right) = 0 \tag{11}$$

Taking into account that for the numerical sequence  $\Gamma_n/\}_n$ 

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{\alpha_n}{\lambda_n} \right) = \to 1, \qquad \frac{\alpha_n}{\lambda_n} < \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\lambda_{n+1}}, \qquad \frac{\alpha_1}{\lambda_1} \approx 0.73 \quad , \quad \lambda_1 = 3\pi/2$$
(12)

the condition for natural frequencies can be obtained as

$$\lambda_1^4 - \alpha_1^4 < \tilde{\omega}_0^2 < \lambda_1^4 \tag{13}$$

If Eq. (13) is verified the attenuation condition (localization) is valid and localized vibration can occur. In this case a general solution satisfying to attenuation condition can be written as

$$U(x) = C_1 \exp(-p_1 x) + C_3 \exp(-q_1 x)$$
(14)

Substituting Eq. (14) into the boundary condition Eq. (6), at x = 0:

$$(p_1q_1)^2 + 2(1-\upsilon)\alpha_1^2 p_1q_1 - \alpha_1^4 \upsilon^2 = 0$$
<sup>(15)</sup>

From Eq. (10) it follows that

$$p_1 q_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_n^4 - \tilde{\omega}_0^2} \tag{16}$$

The equation defining frequency of the localized vibrations can be then written as:

$$F(\tilde{\omega}_{0}) \equiv \lambda_{1}^{4} - \tilde{\omega}_{0}^{2} + 2(1 - \upsilon)\alpha_{1}^{2}\sqrt{\lambda_{1}^{4} - \tilde{\omega}_{0}^{2}} - \alpha_{1}^{4}\upsilon^{2} = 0$$
(17)

For simply supported plate at  $x_2 = 0, b$  instead of Eq. (17) the following was found [6]

$$F(\tilde{\omega}_{0}) \equiv \pi^{4} - \tilde{\omega}_{0}^{2} + 2(1 - \upsilon)\pi^{2}\sqrt{\pi^{4} - \tilde{\omega}_{0}^{2}} - \pi^{4}\upsilon^{2} = 0$$
(18)

The function  $F(\tilde{\omega}_0)$  evaluated at  $\tilde{\omega}_0 = \sqrt{\lambda_1^4 - \alpha_1^4}$  and  $\tilde{\omega}_0 = \lambda_1^2$  assumes the values

$$F\left(\sqrt{\lambda_1^4 - \alpha_1^4}\right) = \alpha_1^4 \left(1 - \upsilon\right) \left(3 - \upsilon\right) > 0 \tag{19}$$

$$F\left(\lambda_{1}^{2}\right) = -\alpha_{1}^{4}\upsilon^{2} < 0 \tag{20}$$

From here it follows that the Eq. (17) has solution correspond localized vibration frequencies, if and only if  $\upsilon > 0$ . In Table 1 numerical results are presented for localized frequencies for different values of Poisson ratio  $\upsilon$  and for simply supported and clamped plate at edges  $x_2 = 0, b$ .

By analogy with a semi-infinite plate, we define as finite plate localized vibrations those vibrations which natural frequencies satisfy Eq. (13). Rewriting the solution of Eq. (10) as

 $U(x) = \tilde{C}_{1} \sinh q_{1}x + \tilde{C}_{2} \cosh q_{1}x + \tilde{C}_{3} \sinh p_{1}x + \tilde{C}_{4} \cosh p_{1}x$ (20)

and satisfying the boundary conditions of Eqs. (5) and (6), an homogeneous system of equations can be found. From imposing the determinant of this system to be zero, the following equation defining frequency of the localized vibration  $\tilde{\omega}$  is obtained

$$F_{1}(\tilde{\omega}) = \frac{\left[\left(1-\upsilon\right)^{2}-\left(1-2\upsilon\right)\beta^{2}\right] \tanh\left(\eta\alpha_{1}\sqrt{1-\beta}\right) \tanh\left(\eta\alpha_{1}\sqrt{1+\beta}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\beta^{2}}} + \frac{\left(1-\upsilon\right)^{2}-\beta^{2}}{\cosh\left(\eta\alpha_{1}\sqrt{1-\beta}\right)\cosh\left(\eta\alpha_{1}\sqrt{1+\beta}\right)} - \left(1-\upsilon\right)^{2}-\beta^{2} = 0$$
(21)

where  $\beta \equiv \sqrt{1 - \lambda_1^4 / \alpha_1^4 + \tilde{\omega}_0^2 / \alpha_1^4}$ ,  $\eta = a/b$ . When  $\eta \gg 1$   $(a \gg b)$ , that corresponds to the semiinfinite plate case, by taking  $\tanh\left(\eta\alpha_1\sqrt{1-\beta}\right) \approx 1$ ;  $\tanh\left(\eta\alpha_1\sqrt{1+\beta}\right) \approx 1$  and  $\cosh\left(\eta\alpha_1\sqrt{1-\beta}\right) \rightarrow \infty$ ;  $\cosh\left(\eta\alpha_1\sqrt{1+\beta}\right) \rightarrow \infty$  the following equation is obtained  $\left[\left(1-\upsilon\right)^2 + \beta^2\right]\sqrt{1-\beta^2} - \left(1-\upsilon\right)^2 + \left(1-2\upsilon\right)\beta^2 = 0$ 

Consequently, taking into account that

$$\begin{bmatrix} (1-\upsilon)^{2} + \beta^{2} \end{bmatrix} \sqrt{1-\beta^{2}} - (1-\upsilon)^{2} + (1-2\upsilon)\beta^{2} \equiv \\ \equiv \frac{\beta^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\beta^{2}} + 1} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\beta^{2} + 2(1-\upsilon)\sqrt{1-\beta^{2}} - \upsilon^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(22)

this can be reduced to

 $1-\beta^2+2(1-\upsilon)\sqrt{1-\beta^2}-\upsilon^2=0$ , with  $\beta=\sqrt{1-\lambda_1^4/\alpha_1^4+\tilde{\omega}_0^2/\alpha_1^4}$  which coincides with Eq. (16). The function  $F_1(\tilde{\omega})$  has the following properties

$$F_{1} = 0, \ \frac{dF_{1}}{d\tilde{\omega}} = 0; \ \frac{d^{2}F_{1}}{d\tilde{\omega}^{2}} < 0; \ \text{at} \quad \tilde{\omega} = \sqrt{\lambda_{1}^{4} - \alpha_{1}^{4}} \left(\beta = 0\right)$$

$$F_{1}\left(\lambda_{1}^{2}\right) = \frac{\eta\alpha_{1}\upsilon^{2}\tanh\left(\sqrt{2}\eta\alpha_{1}\right)}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\left(2 - \upsilon\right)\upsilon}{\cosh\left(\sqrt{2}\eta\alpha_{1}\right)} - \left(2 - 2\upsilon + \upsilon^{2}\right)$$
(23)

Furthermore, the function  $F_1(\tilde{\omega})$  can have only one extreme value in the interval  $\sqrt{\lambda_1^4 - \alpha_1^4} < \tilde{\omega} < \lambda_1^2$ . From this analysis it follows that Eq. (21) can have only one solution, that corresponds to the localization mode, if and only if  $F_1(\lambda_1^2) > 0$ .

In Table 2 the limiting values of parameter  $y_0 = a/b$  are given; below these values localized vibrations do not occur, that is Eq. (21) does not have solution. **Conclusions** 

The study of localized bending waves in thin rectangular plate can be useful to identify the presence of cracks in many engineering structures. This paper provides a theoretical background to identify the existence and presence of localized bending vibration for a rectangular elastic plate. The analysis is performed by conventional Galerkin's method with a single mode approximation and the time-harmonic plane wave solution. Localized bending waves have been found for a finite and semi-finite plates and it has been shown that the existence and frequency of localized waves depends on both mechanical and geometrical parameters of the structural component.

		Table 1.
	õ	
υ	Clamped	Hinged
	edges	edges
0.1	22.19	9.86
0.2	22.18	9.85
0.3	22.17	9.84
0.4	22.12	9.78
0.5	22.02	9.64

	Table 2.
υ	$\eta_0 = a/b$
0.1	74.58
0.2	16.81
0.3	6.83
0.4	12.04
0.5	3.51

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# A NUMERICO-ANALYTICAL SPLITTING METHOD FOR THE SOLUTION OF ELASTOVISCOPLASTIC EQUATIONS WITH INTERNAL VARIABLES

#### Kukudzhanov Vladimir N.

**Abstract:** The new numerico-analytical method for the integration static and dynamic problems of elastoplastic equations suggested. The method is based on the splitting of constitutive equations for the models independent on the time scale as well as for the strain rate dependent models. The proposed method has significant computational advantages as compared with the standard iteration methods.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The distinctive feature of the constitutive equations of the plasticity theory with internal variables is that in addition to differential relations, these equations involve also a finite relation that constrains the stress tensor invariants and internal variables. Owing to this, various mathematical formulations are allowed for the constitutive relations of the model. The most widespread statement involves differentiation of the plasticity conditions to reduce the problem to a system of differential equations. A drawback of this approach is that the artificial differentiation leads to an increase in the order of the system of constitutive equations and substantially complicates solution.

We will show that there is another approach which is using decomposition of the constitutive equations, this allows one to simplify the solution of the problem.

The idea of the decomposition method is simple and well known. An additive operator A(u) can be replaced by a multiplicative operator on a small time interval  $\Delta t$ .

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = A(u) = \left(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n\right)u,$$

$$u^{n+1}\left(t + \Delta t\right) = \left[E + \left(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n\right)\Delta t\right]u^n\left(t\right)$$
(1)

where  $A_n$  are matrix differential operators with respect to the spatial variables, *E* is the identity operator, and *u* is a vector. The solution of the difference equation of (1) can be represented in the form of a multiplicative operator

$$u^{n+1}(t+\Delta t) = (E+A_1\Delta t)(E+A_2\Delta t)\cdots(E+A_n\Delta t)u^n(t) = (E+A\Delta t)u^n(t) + O(\Delta t^2)$$
(2)

This allows one to reduce the numerical integration of systems of differential equations of the form of (1) to the successive solution of problems for each of the operators  $A_n$ , with the initial conditions being obtained as the solution of the previous problem for  $A_{n-1}$ .

# 2. SPLITTING OF ELASTOPLASTIC EQUATIONS

The system of equations governing the behavior of a hypoelastoplastic medium subject to finite strains involves the conservation laws for mass, momentum, and energy. These equations should be supplemented with the constitutive equations of the hypoelastoplastic medium. In the Eulerian variables, these equations have the form

$$\frac{D\sigma_{ij}}{Dt} = \frac{d\sigma_{ij}}{dt} + \Omega_{ik}\sigma_{kj} + \Omega_{jk}\sigma_{ki} = D_{ijkl}\left(\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} - \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}^{p}\right),\tag{3}$$

where  $D\sigma_{ij}/Dt$  is the Jaumann derivative or some other objective derivative,  $D_{ijkl}$  is the tensor of elastic moduli, and  $\Omega_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (v_{i,j} - v_{j,i})$  is the rotation rate tensor. The plasticity condition in general form is expressed by a finite relation between the invariants of the stress  $J_i$ , strain  $E_i$  and strain rate  $\dot{E}_i$  tensors and the internal parameters of the medium  $\chi_k$ 

$$F(J_i, E_i, \dot{E}_i, \chi_k) = 0, \qquad (i = 1, 2, 3, \ k = 1, 2, ..., n)$$
(4)

The plastic strain rate tensor is defined by the associated flow law

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}^{p} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma_{ii}} \tag{5}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}}_{k} = f_{k} \left( \boldsymbol{J}_{i}, \boldsymbol{\chi}_{k} \right) \tag{6}$$

The dot stands for the material derivative with respect to time. Relation (3) follows from the additivity of strains combined with Hooke's law and provides the equation for stresses.

The decomposition general scheme looks as follows. To be decomposed is only Eq. (3).

<u>The predictor</u> is taken at  $\dot{\epsilon}_{ii}^p = 0$ , which corresponds to the elastic material. In this case, for each step  $\Delta t$ , one should solve the elastic problem

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_i}{\partial t} = \sigma_{ik,j}, \qquad \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial t} + \Omega_{ik} \sigma_{kj} + \Omega_{jk} \sigma_{ki} = \frac{1}{2} D_{ijkl} \left( \mathbf{v}_{i,j} + \mathbf{v}_{j,i} \right)$$
(7)

subjected to the initial conditions obtained at the previous step for the complete problem.

<u>The corrector</u> is taken at  $\dot{\varepsilon}_{ii} = 0$  in Eq. (3). In this case, Eqs. (3) and (5) lead to the stress relaxation equation

$$\frac{d\sigma_{ij}}{dt} = -\frac{d\Lambda}{dt} D_{ijkl} \frac{dF}{d\sigma_{kl}}$$
(8)

For the elastoplastic medium, the relaxation is completed before the elastic unloading has occurred. For the elastoviscoplastic medium, the relaxation is completed before the steady-state plasticity condition has held.

$$F\left(I_{i},\dot{I}_{i},\chi_{i}\right)\Big|_{\dot{I}_{i}=0}=0,$$
(9)

For the classical *elastoplastic medium*, the properties of which are independent of the change in the time scale, one can eliminate the time t from Eqs. (8)

$$\frac{d\sigma_{ij}}{d\Lambda} = -D_{ijkl} \frac{dF}{d\sigma_{kl}}$$
(10)

This system of differential equations on small time interval  $\Delta\Lambda$  can be always linearized and solved in close analytical form with accuracy O( $\Delta\Lambda$ ), the same as the main decomposition procedure has. Analytical solution significantly simplifies the solution.

Solve the equations of (10) and (6) subjected to the initial conditions  $\Lambda = \Lambda_0$ ,  $\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^e$ , and  $\chi_i = \chi_i^e$  (resulting from the solution of the elastic problem) we fined functions

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij} \left( \Lambda, \sigma_{ij}^{e}, \chi_{i}^{e} \right), \quad \chi_{i} = \chi_{i} \left( \Lambda, \sigma_{ij}^{e}, \chi_{i}^{e} \right)$$
(11)

Substitute (11) into the plasticity condition of (4) to obtain the equation for  $\Lambda$ 

$$F(I_i(\Lambda),\chi_i(\Lambda),J_i^e,\chi_i^e) = 0$$
<sup>(12)</sup>

By solving this equation and substituting the resulting  $\Lambda$  into (11) we obtain the final solution of the problem.

For the isotropic hardening Mises plasticity

$$J_{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}s_{ij}s_{ij}\right)^{1/2} = k_{0} + 2\mu_{1}\chi^{\beta}$$
(13)

we obtain the power-law nonlinear equation to determine the correction coefficient x

$$J_{2}^{e} - k_{0} + 2\mu_{1} \left[ \chi^{e} + \frac{\left(J_{2}^{e}\right)^{\alpha}}{2\alpha\mu} \left(1 - x^{\alpha}\right) \right]^{p} = 0, \qquad x = e^{-2\mu(\Lambda - \Lambda_{0})}$$
(14)

For the linear hardening law  $\beta = 1$ ,  $\alpha = 1$ , the solution is obtained in closed form

$$x = \frac{k_0 + \frac{\mu_1}{\mu} \left(J_2^e + 2\mu_1 \chi^e\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{\mu_1}{\mu}\right) J_2^e}$$
(15)

For the case of perfect plasticity,  $\mu_1 = 0$ , we have  $x = \frac{k_0}{J_2^e}$ ,  $s_{ij}^{n+1} = s_{ij}^e \frac{k_0}{J_2^e}$ . This is the well-known Wilkins correction rule that applies only to perfectly plastic media [1]. The formal extension of this rule to the hardening medium by setting  $x = \frac{k_0 + 2\mu\chi^e}{J_2^e}$  leads to an erroneous result.

Another widely used plasticity theory is that due to Prager and Drucker.

$$F(J_1, J_2, k) = J_2 + aJ_1 - k = 0 \qquad (0 < a < 1)$$
(16)

The Eq. (12) gives the following expression for the correction coefficient x

$$J_{2}^{e}x + a \left[ J_{2}^{e} - \frac{9Ka}{\mu} J_{1}^{e} \left( 1 - x \right) \right] - k_{0} = 0, \qquad J_{1} = J_{1}^{e} - \frac{9Ka}{\mu} J_{1}^{e} \left( 1 - x \right)$$
(17)

The correction coefficient involves an additional term due to the influence of the first invariant. One can see that the Wilkins correction rule does not apply in this case.

#### **3. SPLITTING OF TIME-DEPENDED CONSTITUTIVE EQUATIONS**

For the *elastoviscoplastic medium*, the plasticity condition is of differential type.

$$F_1\left(\sigma_{ij}^e, \chi_i^e, \Lambda, \dot{\Lambda}\right) = 0 \tag{18}$$

Solve this relation for  $\Lambda$  to obtain the equation

$$\tau \frac{d\Lambda}{dt} = \varphi \Big( F \Big( J_i \big( \Lambda \big), \chi_i \big( \Lambda \big) \Big) \Big) = \varphi \Big( F \Big)$$
<sup>(19)</sup>

where  $\tau$  is the relaxation time and  $\varphi(0) = 0$ . The right-hand side of Eq. (19) involves the function  $F = F(J_i(\Lambda), \chi_i(\Lambda))$ , that corresponds to the equilibrium plastic state for  $\tau = 0$  of Eq. (12). This decomposition scheme is stable, if the predictor scheme for the solution of the elastic problem is stable and there exist solutions of Eqs. (12) and (19).

Let consider the viscoplasticity condition of Mises type (13)

$$\mathbf{k}\dot{E}_{2}^{p} = \varphi\left(F\left(J_{i}, \chi_{i}\right) - k_{0}\right), \qquad \varphi(0) = 0$$
<sup>(20)</sup>

Than differential Eq. (19) will be in the following form

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{2\mu}{\tau J_2^e} \left\{ J_2^e x - k_0 + 2\mu_1 \left[ \chi^e + \frac{J_2^e}{2\alpha\mu} (1 - x^\alpha) \right]^\beta \right\}^{1/n}$$
(21)

For the perfect elastoviscoplastic medium we obtain

$$\frac{\Delta t}{\tau} = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \int_{1}^{x} \left( x - \frac{k_0}{J_2^e} \right)^{-1} dx, \qquad x - \frac{k_0}{J_2^e} = \left( 1 - \frac{k_0}{J_2^e} \right) \exp\left( -\frac{\Delta t}{\tau} \frac{2\mu}{J_2^e} \right)$$

$$x \to x_*^p = \frac{k_0}{J_2^e} \qquad \text{when} \qquad \tau \to 0$$
(22)

This implies that the solution converges to the equilibrium one for  $\frac{\Delta t}{\tau} \frac{2\mu}{J_2^e} >> 1$  and, hence, the

difference scheme is absolutely stable at the corrector stage.

Another complicative example for implementation this approach is the multiscale model for the modeling damage and fracture of elastoviscoplastic materials suggested by author [3].

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed method has significant computational advantages as compared with the standard iteration methods. At each integration step, this method involves only one solution of an elasticity problem and the solution of one equation for the correction coefficients at the corrector stage. In

contrast to this, the traditional methods require solving a system of *n* non-linear constitutive equations  $(n \ge 6 + k)$  at each point of the body in the case of explicit scheme, where *k* is the number of the internal variables. For the implicit schemes the advantage is greater in compare with explicit scheme [4].

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# CONSINSTENT EULERIAN ELASTOPLAASTICITY

### Meyers ., Xiao H., Bruhns O.T.

An Eulerian theory of elastoplasticity may be based on the additive decomposition of the stretching D in a recoverable and a dissipated part, i.e.  $D = D^e + D^p$ . Herein, the recoverable stretching  $D^e$  is intended for the elastic resp. elastic-like behaviour while the dissipated stretching  $D^p$  is related to the plastic flow in conjunction with a yield function f and hardening variables | for the isotropic hardening and  $\alpha$  for the kinematic hardening. Since the spatial description relates to the actual, deformed, configuration, special care has to be taken for formulating the material law in an objective, frame indifferent way. This is of primary importance not only for the tensorial quantities in use but also for their time derivatives. Based on Prager's yielding stationarity criterion [1], the exact integrability condition [2, 3, 4] and a weakened form of Ilyushin's postulate [5, 6] a consistent Eulerian description is presented that excels by the restricted number of material parameters and the simplicity of its formulation, and, moreover, is exempted from notions of elastic and plastic deformation.

#### 1 Introduction

A valid phenomenological theory should be formulated in function of measurable physical quantities, like total deformation or total strain, forces or stresses etc, on one hand. On the other hand, elastoplastic deformations are characterised by elastic deformations and flow type deformation rates. The deformation may be not very small, even at the initiation of yielding. It may be expected that nonlinear effects in rotation and deformation may be essential, i.e. not negligible. This calls for an accurate formulation of elastoplasticity valid beyond the classical small-deformation case.

In the fifties of large century spatial, i.e. Eulerian, formulations were proposed by Hill [7] and Lehmann [8] for the phenomenological description of elastoplastic material behaviour. They were based on the additive decomposition of the stretching D, namely,

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \boldsymbol{D}^{\mathrm{e}} + \boldsymbol{D}^{\mathrm{p}} \,. \tag{1}$$

This decomposition may be motivated by the decomposition of the specific energy  $\dot{W} = \ddagger : D$  into a recoverable (elastic behaviour) part  $\ddagger : D^e$  and a dissipated (plastic flow) part  $\ddagger : D^p$ . Herein:

$\boldsymbol{D} = (\boldsymbol{L} + \boldsymbol{L}^{\mathrm{T}})/2$	stretching,
$\ddagger = J \uparrow$	Kirchhoff Stress,
†	true (Cauchy) stress,
$\mathbf{J} = \det \boldsymbol{F}$	Jacobian,
$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial X}$	deformation gradient,
$\boldsymbol{L} = \dot{\boldsymbol{F}} \boldsymbol{F}^{-1}$	velocity gradient,
d <b>X</b>	undeformed line element element (reference configuration),
dx	deformed line element element (actual configuration).

The description of  $D^{e}$  and  $D^{p}$ , e.g. could be carried out by Truesdell's hypoelastic law [16] and Prandtl flow rule [17].

The discovery of the oscillatory stress behaviour in simple shear [9, 10, 11] was at the origin of new approaches to the theory of large elastic and inelastic deformations. Such approaches were based, e.g., on the introduction of a "primitive" quantity  $E^{p}$  or the multiplicative decomposition of the deformation gradient into an elastic and a plastic part  $F = F^{e}F^{p}$ . Such and similar decompositions create a number of new variables, partially related to the actual and partially to the reference configuration. It may be noteworthy to mention that any new variable additionally requires well founded physical interpretation and evolution law.

In the following it is shown that on the basis of well-approved principles it is possible to formulate an Eulerian material description, consistent with mathematics and justified by physics of elastoplastic material behaviour. This description is not requiring dodgy additional assumptions. Moreover, it is emphatic by the simplicity of its formulation.

#### 2 Basic assumptions and deductions

We assume initially isotropic material, unstressed at its virgin state. Temperature effects are neglected.

Hencky strain and logarithmic rate Elastoplastic deformations are characterised by large deformations and the flow during elastoplastic loading. Suitable measures for the elastic deformation may be seen in the deformation gradient F and related quantities like the total strain for the deformation and the velocity gradient L and related quantities like the stretching  $D = \frac{1}{2}(L + L^{T})$  and the vorticity  $W = \frac{1}{2}(L - L^{T})$  for the elastoplastic deformation. Using algebra it is shown in [12] that a corotational objective rate of the total Eulerian strain V may be related to the stretching or deformation rate D by

$$\mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{D}$$
 (2)

if and only if V is the Hencky strain  $h = \frac{1}{2} \ln B = \frac{1}{2} \ln(FF^{T})$  and the objective rate is the logarithmic rate [13, 14, 15], defined by

$$\overset{\circ}{\boldsymbol{h}}^{(\log)} = \dot{\boldsymbol{h}} + \boldsymbol{h} \, ||^{\log} - ||^{\log} \boldsymbol{h}^{\mathrm{T}}| \text{ with } ||^{\log} = \boldsymbol{W} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{b_{k} + b_{i}}{b_{k} - b_{i}} - \frac{2}{b_{k} - b_{i}} \right) \boldsymbol{B}_{i} \boldsymbol{D} \boldsymbol{B}_{k}, \quad (3) \quad \text{where}$$

 $B_i$  are the eigenprojections of B and  $b_i$  the *m* disparate eigenvalues. The importance of the use of a corotational rate may be clear from accepting the validity of Prager's yielding stationarity criterion, see below.

**Prager's yielding stationarity criterion [1]** Whenever the stress rate is vanishing, the yield surface  $f(\ddagger r, \mid )$  should be stationary. Herein r is the back stress and  $\kappa$  the isotropic hardening parameter.

Let us assume that the backstress  $\Gamma\,$  and the kinematic hardening parameter  $\kappa\,$  obey the evolution laws

$$| = \mathbf{K}(\ddagger r, |): \mathbf{D}^{p}, \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathcal{H}(\ddagger \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{\kappa}) : \boldsymbol{D}^{\mathrm{p}},\tag{5}$$

where K and  $\mathcal{H}$  are 2nd and 4th order tensors, respectively. In [4] it is shown that Prager's yielding stationarity criterion then leads to the double statement, that (i) the objective rates of the Kirchhoff and back stress have to be of same type and that (ii) this rate must be corotational.

**Exact integrability** 1984 Simo and Pister [15] showed that none of the known objective rates could make the hypoelastic equation

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{\ddagger}):\boldsymbol{\ddagger} \tag{6}$$

exactly integrable to define an elastic relation. It should be noted that the logarithmic rate was unknown at that time. 1999 it has been shown [3] that only with the logarithmic rate an exactly integrable relation may be given, i.e. with the complementary potential  $\overline{W}(\ddagger)$  we may formulate<sup>1</sup>



Figure 1: Cyclic deformation of a quadratic element

The effect of this statement may be clear from a cylic elastic tension/shearing process and hypoelastic material of grade zero. Let us consider a quadratic elastic element (Fig. 1, dashed line) where both upper corners are simultaneously rotated along a circle of radius r = H/100. The development of von Mises stress over the number of 200 cycles is shown for 3 different corotational rates. Evidently, the logarithmic rate is giving reliable results, thus confirming the results found above.

## Weakened form of Ilyushin's postulate

Now let 
$$D^{e} = \frac{\partial^{2} W}{\partial t^{c}} : \dot{t}^{(log)}$$
 and consider the plastic

stretching following the general law  $D^{p} = \langle \mathcal{G}(\dot{\xi}^{(\log)}, \dot{\xi} = \Gamma, | )$ , where  $\xi$  is the plastic multiplier and  $\mathcal{G}$  a four – dimensional tensor. From a weakened form of Ilyushin's postulate [5] we have the two results [6]:

1. The normality rule holds

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note that equation (7) represents a very restricted subgroup of Truesdell's hypoelasticity [16] represented by equation (6)

$$\boldsymbol{D}^{\mathrm{p}} = \left( < \frac{1}{\mathrm{h}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ddagger} : \overset{\circ}{\sharp}^{(\mathrm{log})} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ddagger} \qquad \text{with} \begin{cases} f(\ddagger \texttt{r}, \mid) & \text{yield function,} \\ < & \text{plastic indicator,} \\ h(\ddagger \texttt{r}, \mid) & \text{plastic function.} \end{cases}$$
(8)

2. The yield surface is convex

$$(\ddagger -\ddagger_0): \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ddagger} \ge 0. \tag{9}$$

#### **3** Consistent Eulerian model

From the foregoing we conclude that

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \boldsymbol{D}^{e} + \boldsymbol{D}^{p} = \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{W}}{\partial t^{2}} : \mathring{t}^{(\log)} + \langle \frac{1}{h} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} : \mathring{t}^{(\log)} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$
(10)

is a valid Eulerian formulation for large elastoplastic deformations. It is based on well established principles, i.e. Prager's yielding stationarity criterion, the exact integrability criterion and a weakened form of Ilyushin's postulate. From these principles all results are gained by purely mathematical operations. Therefore we call the model (10) mathematically consistent and physically sound. From the plastic consistency condition  $\dot{f} = 0$  we find

$$h = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ddagger} : \mathcal{H} : \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ddagger} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mid} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ddagger} : \qquad (11)$$

For the plastic indicator < we may formulate the unified loading criteria

$$< = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } f = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} : \left(\frac{\partial^2 \overline{W}}{\partial t^2}\right)^{-1} : \boldsymbol{D} > 0, \\ 0 \text{ if } f = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} : \left(\frac{\partial^2 \overline{W}}{\partial t^2}\right)^{-1} : \boldsymbol{D} \le 0, \\ 0 \text{ if } f < 0, \end{cases}$$
(12)

valid for hardening and softening elastoplasticity.

## 4 Conclusions

Based on well established principles an Eulerian elastoplasticity model could be presented. It is mathematically consistent and physically sound. It doesn't have any recursion to the notion of strain or elastic and/or plastic deformation. Hence, no additional evolution laws are to be formulated for variables resulting from a deformation decomposition. It is expected that the simple structure of this Eulerian elastoplasticity model makes numerical computations fast and stable.

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# ELASTO-PLASTIC ANALYSIS IN SOIL AND ROCK MECHANICS BY USING HYBRID-TYPE PENALTY METHOD

# Norio Takeuchi

#### 1. INTRUDUCTION

In this paper, we propose Hybrid-type penalty method (HPM) [1]. Present method introduce hybrid displacement model based on the modified principle of virtual work. In this model, subsidiary conditions are introduced into the framework of the variational expression with Lagrange multipliers. Physical meaning of the Lagrange multiplier is equal to the surface forces on the intersection boundary. Then, the concept of the spring of RBSM[2] is applied to the Lagrange multiplier. Compatibility of the displacement on the intersection boundary is approximately introduced using the penalty as a spring constant. Therefore, the displacement filed can be assumed for each element without restraining by the condition of compatibility. In this paper, the theoretical basis of this method is described first, and then the applicability of the method to the stability problems of soil and rock foundations is discussed.

# 2. BRIEF FORMULATION OF HYBRID-TYPE PENALTY METHOD

The local form of the equilibrium equation can be written by

$$\operatorname{div}\sigma + f = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \tag{1}$$

$$\sigma = \sigma^t \text{ in } \Omega \tag{2}$$

where  $\Omega$  is reference configuration, f is the body force per unit volume,  $\sigma$  is the Cauchy stress tensor respectively. Here  $\Gamma_u := \partial_u \Omega \subset \partial \Omega$  ( $\partial \Omega$ : smooth boundary) where displacement are prescribed as

$$u_{\Gamma} = \hat{u} \text{ (given)} \tag{3}$$

Where as  $\Gamma_{\dagger} := \partial_{\dagger} \Omega \subset \partial \Omega$  where tractions  $t := \dagger n$  are prescribed as  $\sigma|_{\Gamma} \hat{n} = \hat{t}$  (given)

$$\sigma \Big|_{\Gamma} \hat{n} = \hat{t} \text{ (given)} \tag{4}$$

Here  $\hat{n}$  is the field normal to the boundary  $\Gamma_{\dagger}$ . The constitutive equation to the elastic body is provided as follows by the use of the elasticity tensor C.

$$\dagger = C : \mathsf{V} \tag{5}$$

The domain  $\Omega$  will be discretion by the finite number of sub-domain  $\Omega^{(e)} \subset \Omega$  with the closed boundary  $\Gamma^{(e)} := \partial \Omega^{(e)}$ :

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{e=1}^{M} \Omega^{(e)} \quad \text{where } \Omega^{(e)} \cap \Omega^{(q)} = 0 \ \left( r \neq q \right) \tag{6}$$

where *M* is the total number of sub-domain.

We let  $\Gamma_{ab}$  denote the common boundary in two sub-domain  $\Omega^{(a)}$  and  $\Omega^{(b)}$  adjoined, define as,

$$\Gamma_{\langle ab\rangle} \mathop{=}\limits_{def} \Gamma^{(a)} \cap \Gamma^{(b)} \tag{7}$$

Relative to  $\tilde{u}^{(r)}$  and  $\tilde{u}^{(b)}$  which is the displacement on the intersection boundary,

$$\widetilde{u}^{(r)} = \widetilde{u}^{(b)} \quad on \quad \Gamma_{\langle ab \rangle} \tag{8}$$

This subsidiary condition is introduced into the framework of the variational expression with Lagrange multipliers } as follows:

$$H_{ab} \mathop{=}_{def} \mathsf{u} \int_{\Gamma_{}} \left( \widetilde{u}^{(r)} - \widetilde{u}^{(b)} \right) dS \tag{9}$$

where  $U(\bullet)$  shows the variation of  $(\bullet)$ .

The hybrid type virtual work equation can be described as follows about N intersection boundary.

$$\sum_{e=1}^{m} \left( \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} \dagger : grad(\mathsf{u}u) dV - \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} f \cdot \mathsf{u}u dV \right) - \sum_{s=1}^{N} \left( \mathsf{u} \int_{\Gamma_{}} \cdot \left\( \widetilde{u}^{\(a\)} - \widetilde{u}^{\(b\)} \right\) dS \right\) - \int\_{\Gamma\_{\dagger}} \cdot \mathsf{u}u dS = 0, \quad \forall \mathsf{u}u \in V$$

$$(10)$$

Physical meaning of the Lagrange multiplier  $\}$  is equal to the surface force on the intersection boundary  $\Gamma_{<ab>}$ .

In this paper, we assume the following independent linear displacement field  $u^{(e)}$  with rigid displacement, rigid rotation and constant strain in each sub-domain.

$$u^{(e)} = N_d^{(e)} d^{(e)} + N_v^{(e)} V^{(e)}$$
(11)

Where,  $d^{(e)} = [u^p, v^p, [p^p]^t]$  is the displacement vector which has the rigid displacement and the rigid rotation at a typical point within the sub-domain,  $v^{(e)} = [v_x^p, v_y^p, x_{xy}^p]^t$  is the constant strain vector within the sub-domain and  $N_d^{(e)}$  and  $N_v^{(e)}$  is a linear interpolation function respectively.

We assume that the surface force  $\{a_{ab}\}$  of boundary between sub-domain  $\Omega^{(a)}$  and  $\Omega^{(b)}$  is able to express as follow:

$$\}_{\langle ab\rangle} = k \cdot \mathsf{U}_{\langle ab\rangle} \tag{12}$$

where, k is the penalty function,  $U_{\langle ab \rangle}$  is relative displacement vector of sub-domain boundary  $\Gamma_{\langle ab \rangle}$  as follows:

$$\mathsf{u}_{\langle ab\rangle} = R^{(a)}_{\langle ab\rangle} \widetilde{u}^{(a)} + R^{(b)}_{\langle ab\rangle} \widetilde{u}^{(b)} = \sum_{l=1}^{2} R^{(l)}_{\langle ab\rangle} \widetilde{u}^{(l)}$$
(13)

Equation (9) can be described as follows:

$$H_{ab} = -\mathsf{u} \int_{\Gamma_{\langle ab \rangle}} \mathsf{u}_{\langle ab \rangle}^{t} \cdot k \cdot \mathsf{u}_{\langle ab \rangle} dS$$
<sup>(14)</sup>

The virtual displacement Uu is expressed by the following equation.

$$u^{(e)} = N_d^{(e)} u d^{(e)} + N_v^{(e)} u v^{(e)}$$
(15)

Then, we obtain the following discretized equations.

$$KU = P \tag{16}$$

where, K and P are as follows:

$$K = \sum_{e=1}^{M} K^{(e)} + \sum_{s=1}^{N} K_{~~}, \ P = \sum_{e=1}^{M} P^{(e)},~~$$
  

$$K^{(e)} = \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} (B^{(e)})^{t} D^{(e)} B^{(e)} dV, \ K_{~~} = \int_{\Gamma_{~~}} B^{t}_{~~} kB_{~~} dS,~~~~~~~~$$
  

$$P^{(e)} = \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} (N^{(e)})^{t} f dV + \int_{\Gamma_{\uparrow}} (N^{(e)})^{t} T dS$$

The discretization equation of this model becomes a simultaneous linear equation shown in equation (16). Left coefficient matrix K consists of stiffness in the sub- domain and subsidiary condition on the intersection boundary for the adjacent sub-domain. The discontinuous phenomenon of opening etc. can be expressed without changing degree of freedom by changing the value of k of equation (12) to zero.

# 3. NUMERICAL ALGORITHM FOR MATERIAL NON-LINEAR ANALYSIS

For determination of spring constants in slip (shear) failure, the ordinary plastic flow rule is adopted. It is assumed that the plastic yielding will occur if the tractions on intersection boundary satisfy the following condition.

$$f() = 0, Q() = 0 \tag{17}$$

where, f() is the yield function in the flow theory of plasticity and Q() is the plastic potential, and  $\}$  is the surface force on the intersection boundary.

Based on the associated flow rule in which yield function is equal to plastic potential, the relation between stress increments and strain (relative displacement) increment can be finally obtained in the following form:

$$\Delta\} = k^{ep} \Delta \mathsf{u}, \ k^{ep} = \left(k^e - \frac{k^e \frac{\partial f}{\partial \}} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial \}} k^e \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \}}}\right)$$
(18)

where,  $k^e$  is the matrix for penalty function and superscript e indicates the status of elasticity. In equation (18), it obey the associate flow rule if  $f \equiv Q$ .

Yield function g and plastic potential  $\Phi$  is expressed by:

$$g(\dagger) = 0, \ \Phi(\dagger) = 0 \tag{19}$$

where, † is the stress in the element. In each element, we assume the relation of the stress-strain with the plastic flow rule. Then, we obtain following relation.

$$\dagger = D^{ep} \mathsf{V}^{e}, \ D^{ep} = \left( D^{e} - \frac{D^{e} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dagger} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \dagger} D^{e}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dagger} D^{e} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \dagger}} \right)$$
(20)

In the above equation (20), it obey the associated flow rule if  $g \equiv \Phi$ .

The numerical algorithm is proposed by applying the incremental load procedure developed by YAMADA for the nonlinear problem of soil foundations whose failure condition is described the above.

The load  $P^{(i+1)}$  at the (i+1)th step can be calculated by using the load  $P^{(i)}$  and the rate of load increment  $r_i$  at the present step (i). If crack initiation will cause stress relaxation, relieved forces are taken into account as follows:

$$P^{(n)} = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[ \left( 1 - r_i \right) \right] P + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( \prod_{i=k}^{n} \left[ \left( 1 - r_i \right) \right] F^{(k-1)} \right)$$
(21)

where  $F^{(k)}$  is the relieved force at the *k*th step.

Here  $r_{TOTAL}$  implies the cumulative rate of load increment and it can be defined as follows:

$$r_{TOTAL} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \left[ (1 - r_i) \right] \right) r_k$$
(22)

The calculation must be repeated until  $r_{TOTAL} = 1$  in each stage of loading.

#### 4. NUMERICAL EXAMPLES

We try to exam the problem of the bearing capacity. Figure 1 shows the analysis model and mesh division. It's analyzed under the condition of plane strain.



Figure 2 is the model of considering on the intersection boundary and yielding in each element at the same time. It shows the slip line and yield area. In the early stage, it seems the progress of fracture near the loading plate. And in the collapse load, fracture has spread in the whole region.

Figure 3 show the relation of Load-Displacement. As shown in figure, in case of the model which deal the fracture on the intersection boundary, limit load exceed the bearing capacity. And also, in case of the model which deal the fracture on intersection boundary and yielding in each element at the same time, the solution is smaller than the limit bearing capacity. So, it's obtained the upper and lower bound value. Therefore, true solution exists between upper bound value and lower bound value (hatching area).



## 5. CONCLUSION

This paper presents the new approach for the discrete limit analysis by using HPM. Present method is satisfied the continuity of surface force and collapse feature. So, it is known to obtain the upper

bound solution. And more, present method can estimate the stiffness matrix in each sub-domain. Namely, we can obtain the upper bound and lower bound solution considers the plasticity condition in each element.

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# THE PENETRATION OF DEFORMABLE INDENTOR INTO HALF-SPACE IN THE PRESENCE OF DISCHARGE CURRENT AND MAGNETIC FIELD Vantsyan A.A., Hovsepyan D.Kh.

The problem of distribution of densities of current and force fields in the presence of capacitor discharge through electroconducting media by form of cylinder is considered. Based on both theoretical and experimental investigations of the above simplified problem is carried out in [1,2]. The electroconducting body (1) perforating the plate (2) and conducting with electroconducting media (3) circuit a chain shortly, after which the discharge of capacitor (4) takes place (Fig.1). The significant action of discharge current on the process of further motion of body in media was

considered experimentally and theoretically in [1÷3]. In order to clarify of quantitative action of discharge current passed through body and media it is necessary to know the distribution of densities of currents components  $j_z$  and  $j_r$ depending from the space coordinates r,z, and coordinate of time.

By means of distribution of regularity of  $j_r$  and  $j_z$ , the change of Ampere-force  $\overline{j} \times \overline{H}$  can be determined from coordinates and time.

For the purpose of maximal braking of penetration of bodies into media it is necessary optimally to use the energy of capacitor  $CU^2/2$ . For that it is necessary, that the maximal discharge of capacitor was carried out on the process of short circuit of chain, i.e. till the moment when the body penetrating into media entirely passed the plate 2. The action of currents and magnetic fields induced in media on the penetration process is less efficient not regarding that without Ampere-forces which act on body as before as after the switching off the chain the effect of electronoplasticity takes place. Namely, the current passing through body till switch off the chain brings to obtuse of penetrating bodies. So, the maximal using of capacitors energy till switch off the chain is essential. The control of discharge process of capacitor may carry out by variation of parameters L,R,C.

The discharge of chains characterized by equations

$$L\frac{d^2 j_0}{dt^2} + R\frac{d j_0}{dt} + \frac{j_0}{C} = 0$$
(1)

by given initial conditions  $t = 0, j = 0, \frac{dj}{dt} = 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2 \sec}$ , which are taken from experiments [3],

L,R,C are inductivity, resistance and capacity of chains respectively, j-density of current.

The scheme of solution of problem is shown on Fig. 2, where the following boundary conditions are valid [4,5]:

 $\Omega_1 = \omega_1 \cup \omega_2$  is the surface of the penetrating indentor,  $\Omega_2 = \omega_3 \cup \omega_4$  is the free surface.

$$\sigma_{nn} = \sigma_{n\tau} = 0$$
 for  $(r, z) \in \omega_1 \cup \omega_3$ ,  $u = v$  for  $(r, z) \in \omega_4$ 

(is fulfilled automatically, and starting from the solution we can take  $\check{S}_4$  enough large such that it will



correspond to the model of infinite media). On  $\omega_2$   $u_n^+ = u_n^-$ ,  $u_\tau^+ = u_\tau^-$  or  $u_r^+ = u_r^-$ ,  $u_z^+ = u_z^-$  which is corresponding to the condition  $\overline{u}^+ = \overline{u}^-$ ,  $\overline{v}^+ = \overline{v}^-$  of continuity of the displacement vectors and velocities on the contact surface, where the quantities signed by + are the solutions by the side of indentor, and -s are the solutions by the side of target.

Fig. 2

On Fig. 3,4,5 the dependence of full current of chains from parameters L,R,C are brought. As it is seen from graphs

by variation of parameters L,R,C the main part of discharge current should be used till switch-off moment of chain in order to use the energy of capacitor maximally.



On Fig. 6,7 the dependence of  $j_z(r,t)$  from initial value  $I_0$  and value of parameters L,R,C are shown for the case of impact velocity  $V_0$ =500m/sec. Easy to note, that for  $t \approx 10^{-6}$  sec. the discharge currents are force out on cylindrical surface of media, later the currents during tends to axis of cylinder of time  $t \approx 10^{-5}$  sec., i.e. the reverse Skin-effect takes place. For time  $t \approx 10^{-5}$  sec. near axis currents are predominance, as Pinch-effect by value  $j \times H$  prevents the motion of body into media. On dependence from nose form of penetrating body the contact surface of body and media can be different, the current  $I_0$  at the moment t=0 also can be different. As simple case in the paper the values of dI/dt =1000A/(m<sup>2</sup>sec), L=8·10<sup>-5</sup>Hn, R=0.0010hm, C=0.02F are considered.



The Ampere-force along on-z from current  $J_r$  also prevent of penetration of bodies into media.

Analyzing the results of numerical calculations of present paper and the results of experiments presented in [3] one can conclude that the distribution of discharge current in metallic media have the vibration character both of space coordinate as well as of time coordinate.

Analyzing the graphs of value of stress  $\sigma_{zz}$  and  $\sigma_{rr}$  for indicated parameters L,R,C of chains and the graphs of velocities of impact V for different time of penetration, one can see the behaviour of compress and rarefaction waves in target, also of motion of plasticity fronts in target and indentor.

At contact moment of indentor with target consequence of discharge, explosion near nose of indentor the fly away of fragments takes

place. The motion and density of fragments are investigated in details.
For clarifying of influence of distance between plate and target the phenomenon of penetration for different are represented. It is easy to see that along penetration in the case of closing of chain LRC the significant deformation of indentor carried out. After switch off the chain in the equations

i = 0 must be taken.

The comparison shows that the presence of current brings to essential deformation of indentor, consequence to degree of depth of penetration.

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## BASIC SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS OF CONTINUUM MECHANICH REFINED THEORIES FOR THIN-WALLED VISCO-ELASTIC STRUCTURES

## Tamaz S.Vashakmadze

Below there is constructing three-dimensional (respect to spatial coordinates) nonlinear dynamical systems of partial differential equations (PDE) which contains as particular cases Navier-Stokes' equations and nonlinear systems of PDE theory of elasticity. By this presentation we prove that nonlinear appearances, observed in problems of solid mechanics, may be detected in the Navier-Stokes' type equations and vice versa.

Using C.Fletchers version [1] and the methodology by P.Ciarlet [2], the basic system of PDE of continuum mechanics may be written in the following form:

$$\rho \frac{D}{Dt} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) = f - (1 - \Gamma) \nabla p + \nabla \left[ (1 + \nabla u) \tau \right], \qquad (1)$$

where ... is a density, *p* is pressure,  $v = (v_1, v_2, v_3)^T$  is vector of velocities, *f* is known volume forces, D/Dt is total or convective derivative,  $\ddagger$  is stress tensor,  $u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T$  denotes displacement vector,  $\partial u / \partial t = v$ ,  $\nabla = (\partial_1, \partial_2, \partial_3)^T = \text{grad}$ .

It's evident that Newton's law for viscous flow and Hooke's generalized law for solid structures may be rewrite in the common form:

$$\tau = \left[ \left( 1 - \Gamma \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma \right] A_{\Gamma} \cdot \varepsilon , \qquad (2)$$

where symmetric matrix  $A_{\Gamma}$  corresponds to fluids, if  $\Gamma = 0$  and – to solid media if  $\Gamma = 1$ . The strain tensor is  $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{22}, \varepsilon_{33}, \varepsilon_{23}, \varepsilon_{13}, \varepsilon_{12})^T$ ,  $2\varepsilon_{ij} = \partial_i u_j + \partial_j u_i + u_{i,k} u_{j,k}$ .

For conditions of conservation of mass or equations of continuity we have:

$$\left[ (1-\Gamma)\partial t + \Gamma \right] B_{\Gamma} \left[ \varepsilon \right] = 0 \quad . \tag{3}$$

Here  $B_0[\rho, \varepsilon] = \rho + \nabla(\rho v)$ ,  $B_1[\varepsilon] = (B_{11}, B_{12}, B_{13}, B_{14}, B_{15}, B_{16})^T$ describes of B. Saint-Venant – E. Beltrami conditions of continuity, which have a form

$$B_{1i}(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon_{ii,kl} + \varepsilon_{kl,ii} - \varepsilon_{li,ki} - \varepsilon_{ki,li} + C_{1i}(u), i = 1, 2, 3, k \neq l, i \neq k, i \neq l$$

$$B_{17-i}(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon_{ii,kl} + \varepsilon_{kl,ii} - \varepsilon_{li,ki} - \varepsilon_{ki,li} + C_{17-i}(u), i = 1, 2, 3, k = l = i, x_1 = x_4,$$
(4)

 $C_{ii}(u)$  are nonlinear differential forms of at most than 3 order.

From (1) follows of Euler and Navier–Stokes' PDEs, if 
$$\Gamma = 0$$
,  $\nabla u = 0$   
 $\tau_{ij} = -\frac{2}{3}\mu\delta_{ij}\operatorname{div} v + \mu(v_{i,j} + v_{j,i})$  (see [1], ch.11).

If 
$$\Gamma = 1$$
 and  $\nabla (1 + \nabla u) \tau = \left( \partial_j \left( \tau_{1j} + \tau_{kj} u_{1,k} \right), \partial_j \left( \tau_{2j} + \tau_{kj} u_{2,k} \right), \partial_j \left( \tau_{3j} + \tau_{kj} u_{3,k} \right) \right)^T$ , from (1)

follows system of nonlinear PDE of spatial theory elasticity (see [2]). If  $\Gamma = 0$  and  $\nabla u \neq 0$ , (1) represents Navier – Stokes type PDEs.

Between publications dedicating to construction and justification of plate and shell theory we separate [3]. In this monograph the problem of physical soundness of the von Karman system is studied. P. Ciarlet in particular wrote here: "The two-dimensional von Karman equations for nonlinearly elastic plates, originally proposed by T. von Karman in 1910 (see p. lxiii), play an almost mythical role in applied mathematics. While they have been abundantly, and satisfactory, studied from the mathematical standpoint, as regards notably various questions of existence, regularity, and bifurcation of their solutions, their physical soundness has often been seriously questioned. Using the

same method as in ch.4 we show in this chapter that the von Karman equations may be given a full justification by means of the leading term of a formal asymptotic expansion (in terms of the thickness of the plate as the "small "parameter) of the exact three-dimensional equations of nonlinear elasticity associated with a specific class of boundary conditions that characterizes the von Karman plates" (in full see [3], ch.5, pp. 367-406,[4], ch.17, pp.694-699).

We remind, that for the justification of von Karman theory the basic bounds (which used in[3], ch.5,pp.369-370) are following relations, artificial in the whole and typical for asymptotic methods:

Below by [5], ch.1, we suggest the direct method constructing the von Karman equations in physical soundness; presented in these equations values have concrete physical sense inasmuch as they are: averaged components of the displacement vector, bending and twisting moments, shearing forces, surface efforts and rotations of normals. Further, the von Karman equations follow as result of an equality to zero of the main vector and moment for the equilibriuming elastic body.

Let the initial spatial problem of the theory of elasticity for an anisotropic homogeneous elastic plate has a form (see e.g. [2]). Equilibrium system of differential equations:

$$\partial_{j} \left( \sigma_{ij} + \sigma_{kj} \sigma_{ik} \right) = f_{i} \quad . \tag{5}$$

Boundary conditions:

$$l^{\pm}[u] = \sigma_{i3} + \sigma_{j3}u_{i,j} = g_i^{\pm}, \ x \in S^{\pm} = D \times \{\pm h\} , \qquad (6)$$

$$l[u] = l(\partial_1, \partial_2, \partial_3)u = g , x \in S = \partial D \times ] - h, h[,$$
(7)

the Cauchy nonlinear relations and generalized Hooke's law:

 $\sigma_{\alpha\alpha}$ 

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( u_{i,j} + u_{j,i} + A_{ij} \right), \ A_{ij} = u_{k,i} u_{k,j}, \ x \in \overline{\Omega}_h,$$
(8)

$$\sigma = B\varepsilon, \ \varepsilon = A\sigma. \tag{9}$$

We remind that matrices of pliability - A and rigidity - B in the formulae (9) contain no more than thirteen independent elastic constants, i.e., at any point of body  $\Omega_h$  even if one plane of elastic symmetry spreads, which is parallel to the coordinate plane- oxy.

Using of formula (2.25) [5], which follows from the relations (9), we have:

$$= c_{\alpha\beta}\varepsilon_{\beta\beta} + c_{\alpha\alpha}\varepsilon_{12} + b_{13}b_{33}^{-1}\sigma_{33}, \ \sigma_{\alpha3} = c_{3+\alpha3+\alpha}\varepsilon_{\alpha3} + b_{45}\varepsilon_{\alpha3-\alpha}, \sigma_{12} = c_{\alpha6}\varepsilon_{\alpha\alpha} + c_{66}\varepsilon_{12} + b_{36}b_{33}^{-1}\sigma_{33},$$
(10)

where

 $c_{\alpha\alpha} = b_{\alpha\alpha} - b_{\alpha3}^2 b_{33}^{-1}$ ,  $c_{12} = c_{21} = b_{12} - b_{13} b_{23} b_{33}^{-1}$ ,  $c_{\alpha6} = b_{\alpha6} - b_{\alpha3} b_{36} b_{33}^{-1}$ ,  $c_{66} = b_{66} - b_{36}^2 b_{33}^{-1}$ . Then, obviously, from equations (1.1) and (1.6) it follows:

$$2h \left[ c_{\alpha\alpha} \left( \bar{u}_{\alpha,\alpha\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{A}_{\alpha\alpha,\alpha} \right) + c_{\alpha3-\alpha} \left( \bar{u}_{3-\alpha,12} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{A}_{3-\alpha3-\alpha,\alpha} \right) + \frac{1}{2} c_{\alpha6} \left( \bar{u}_{\alpha,12} + \bar{u}_{3-\alpha,\alpha\alpha} + \bar{A}_{12,\alpha} \right) \right] \\ + 2h \left[ c_{6r} \left( \bar{u}_{r,12} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{A}_{rr,3-r} \right) + \frac{1}{2} c_{66} \left( \bar{u}_{r,3-r,3-r} + \bar{u}_{3-r,12} + \bar{A}_{12,3-r} \right) \right] \\ + b_{33}^{-1} \left( b_{\alpha3} \partial_{\alpha} + b_{36} \partial_{3-\alpha} \right) \int_{-h}^{h} \sigma_{33} dz = \int_{-h}^{h} f_{\alpha} dz - \partial_{\beta} \left( \sigma_{k\beta} u_{\alpha,k} \right) - \left( g_{\alpha}^{+} - g_{\alpha}^{-} \right) \right]$$

From these equations, using the method ch. I [5], we have:

$$2h\left[\left(c_{\alpha\alpha}\partial_{\alpha\alpha} + \frac{3}{2}c_{\alpha6}\partial_{12} + \frac{1}{2}c_{66}\partial_{3-\alpha3-\alpha}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}c_{\alpha6}\partial_{\alpha\alpha} + \left(c_{12} + \frac{1}{2}c_{66}\right)\partial_{12} + c_{3-\alpha6}\partial_{3-\alpha3-\alpha}\right)\bar{u}_{\alpha}\bar{u}_{3-\alpha}\right]$$

$$+h\left[\left(c_{\alpha\alpha}\partial_{\alpha}+c_{\alpha6}\partial_{3-\alpha3-\alpha}\right)\left(\bar{u}_{3,\alpha}\right)^{2}+\left(c_{\alpha6}\partial_{\alpha}+c_{66}\partial_{3-\alpha}\right)\bar{u}_{3,1}\bar{u}_{3,2}\right]$$
$$+\left(c_{12}\partial_{\alpha}+c_{3-\alpha6}\partial_{3-\alpha}\right)\left(\bar{u}_{3,3-\alpha}\right)^{2}+b_{33}^{-1}\left(b_{\alpha3}\partial_{\alpha}+b_{\alpha6}\partial_{3-\alpha}\right)\int_{-h}^{h}\sigma_{33}dz=\bar{f}_{\alpha}.$$
 (11)

The system of equations (11), if we neglect the remainder terms R, for a linear case corresponds to the problem of defining generalized plane stress-stain state. For a nonlinear case from (11) it follows immediately one of the basic equations of the von Karman system, corresponding to the Airy function if each equation is differentiated and summed (for details see below).

For an isotropic case, obviously, for coefficients we have  $c_{\alpha\alpha} = \lambda^* + 2\mu$ ,  $c_{66} = 2\mu$ ,  $c_{12} = \lambda^*$ ,  $c_{\alpha6} = 0$ ,  $\lambda^* = 2\lambda\mu(\lambda + 2\mu)^{-1}$ ,  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are the Lame coefficients. Then the system (11) is presented in a form:

$$(\lambda^{*} + 2\mu)\partial_{1}\tau + \mu\partial_{2}\omega = \frac{1}{2h}\bar{f}_{1} + \mu(\partial_{1}\left(\bar{u}_{3,2}\right)^{2} - \partial_{2}\left[\bar{u}_{3,1}\bar{u}_{3,2}\right]) - \frac{\lambda}{2h(\lambda + 2\mu)}\int_{-h}^{h}\sigma_{33,1}dz, -\mu\partial_{1}\omega + (\lambda^{*} + 2\mu)\partial_{2}\tau = \frac{1}{2h}\bar{f}_{2} + \mu(\partial_{2}\left(\bar{u}_{3,1}\right)^{2} - \partial_{1}\left(\bar{u}_{3,1}\bar{u}_{3,2}\right)) - \frac{\lambda}{2h(\lambda + 2\mu)}\int_{-h}^{h}\sigma_{33,2}dz,$$
(12)

where the functions  $\tau = \bar{\epsilon}_{\alpha\alpha}$ ,  $\omega = \bar{u}_{1,2} - \bar{u}_{2,1}$ , correspond to plane expansion and rotation.

If we introduce the Airy function by a well-known way (see more exactly ch.1,[5]):

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = (-1)^{\alpha+\beta} \partial_{3-\alpha\,3-\beta} \Phi \,, \ \bar{\sigma}_{\alpha\alpha} = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{-h}^{h} \partial_{3-\alpha\,3-\alpha} \Phi dz = \Delta \Phi^*, \tag{13}$$

from (12) it follows the second equation of the von Karman system

$$\Delta^{2}\Phi^{*} = -\frac{E}{2} \left[ \bar{u}_{3}, \bar{u}_{3} \right] + \frac{\nu}{2} \Delta \left( g_{3}^{+} + g_{3}^{-} \right) + \frac{1+\nu}{2h} \bar{f}_{\alpha,\alpha} \quad , \tag{14}$$

For orthotropic case  $c_{r6} = 0$ . Then from (11), obviously, it follows

$$2h\left[c_{\alpha\alpha}\partial_{\alpha}\bar{\epsilon}_{\alpha\alpha} + (c_{12} + c_{66})\partial_{\alpha}\bar{\epsilon}_{3-\alpha} + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{3-\alpha}c_{66}\partial_{3-\alpha}\left(\bar{u}_{1,2} - \bar{u}_{2,1}\right)\right]$$
$$+hc_{66}\left[\partial_{3-\alpha}\left(\bar{u}_{3,1}\bar{u}_{3,2}\right) - \partial_{\alpha}\left(\bar{u}_{3,2}\right)^{2}\right] = \bar{f}_{\alpha} - b_{\alpha3}b_{\alpha3}^{-1}\int_{-h}^{h}\sigma_{33,\alpha}dz - R_{\alpha}^{AN},$$
(15)

If coefficients b and c satisfy the condition of generalized transversality ([5], p. 27), i.e. there are true the relations:

$$c_{11} = c_{22} = c_{12} + c_{66}, \ b_{13} = b_{23}$$

then from (15) immediately it follows:

$$c_{11}\partial_{1}\tau + \frac{1}{2}c_{66}\partial_{2}\omega = \frac{1}{2h}\bar{f}_{1} - b_{13}b_{33}^{-1}\frac{1}{2h}\int_{-h}^{h}\sigma_{33,1}dz - hc_{66}\left[\partial_{2}\left(\bar{u}_{3,1}\bar{u}_{3,2}\right) - \partial_{1}\left(\bar{u}_{3,2}\right)^{2}\right] - R_{1}^{AN}$$

$$c_{11}\partial_{2}\tau - \frac{1}{2}c_{66}\partial_{1}\omega = \frac{1}{2h}\bar{f}_{2} - b_{23}b_{33}^{-1}\frac{1}{2h}\int_{-h}^{h}\sigma_{33,2}dz - hc_{66}\left[\partial_{1}\left(\bar{u}_{3,1}\bar{u}_{3,2}\right) - \partial_{2}\left(\bar{u}_{3,2}\right)^{2}\right] - R_{2}^{AN}.$$
(16)

The systems of differential equations (11), (12), (15) and (16), obviously, are a splitting of one, corresponds to the function  $\Phi^*$  from the von Karman equations and equivalent to it in case

differentiability of the functions  $u_{\alpha}$ , which are averaged on a thickness of the plate of horizontal components of displacement vector.

Thus, obtained by us the system of differential equations (11), (12), (15) and (16) is constructed from the initial three-dimensional problem of the theory of elasticity (6) - (9) with respect to the averaged on a thickness of the components of displacement vector- $\overline{u}$ .

The other basic equation of the von Karman system corresponds for a linear case to a bending problem. For clarity and completeness we now give a presentation of the second basic relation in case, when  $\Omega_h$  is an isotropic elastic plate of constant thickness (more general case, when an elastic plate of a variable thickness with finite displacement is anisotropic and non-homogeneous see [5], ch.1).

$$\frac{(1-\nu)D}{2}\Delta u_{\alpha}^{*} + \frac{(1+\nu)D}{2}\partial_{\alpha}u_{\beta,\beta}^{*} - \frac{3(1-\nu)D}{2h^{2}(1+2\gamma_{\alpha})}(u_{\alpha}^{*} + \bar{u}_{3,\alpha}) = f_{\alpha}^{*} + R_{\alpha+2}[u_{\alpha}],$$

$$\frac{3(1-\nu)D}{2h^{2}(1+2\gamma_{\alpha})}\left(\Delta\bar{u}_{3} + u_{\alpha,\alpha}^{*}\right) = f_{3}^{*} + R_{5}[\bar{u}_{3}], \quad u_{\alpha}^{*} = \frac{3}{2h^{3}}\int_{-h}^{h} zu_{\alpha}dz,$$
(17)

 $R_{2+i}$  are remainder terms, *D* is a cylindrical rigidity of bending,  $\gamma_{\alpha}$  are arbitrary parameters. Obviously, the equations (11) (or (12)-(17)) without remainder terms present full system of KRM type

differential equations with respect to functions  $u_i(x, y)$  and  $u_{\alpha}^*(x, y)$ .

We remark that the non-linear two-dimensional models for Reissner type DEs with layered effects for anisotropic elastic plates first were constructed in [5]. Then, the system (17) will have an another equivalent form, if unknown values are chosen with Reissner averaged  $\bar{u}_3$  and shearing forces  $Q_{\alpha}$  instead of  $u_{\alpha}^*$  (for details see chapter 1, [5]). Then we will have:

$$D\Delta^{2}\bar{u}_{3} = \left(1 - \frac{h^{2}(1 + 2\gamma)(2 - \nu)}{3(1 - \nu)}\Delta\right)\left(g_{3}^{+} - g_{3}^{-}\right) + 2h\left(1 - \frac{2h^{2}(1 + 2\gamma)}{3(1 - \nu)}\Delta\right)\left[\bar{u}_{3}, \Phi^{*}\right] + h\left(g_{3,\alpha}^{+} - g_{3,\alpha}^{-}\right) - \int_{-h}^{h}\left(zf_{\alpha,\alpha} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 - \nu}\Delta\left(h^{2} - z^{2}\right)f_{3}\right)\right)dz + R_{3}\left[\bar{u}_{3};\gamma\right]$$
(18)

$$Q_{\alpha3} - \frac{1+2\gamma}{3}h^{2}\Delta Q_{\alpha3} = -D\Delta\bar{u}_{3,\alpha} + \frac{h^{2}(1+2\gamma)}{3(1-\nu)}\partial_{\alpha}\left(g_{3}^{+} - g_{3}^{-} + 2h(1+\nu)\right)\left[\bar{u}_{3}, \Phi^{*}\right] + h\left(g_{\alpha}^{+} - g_{\alpha}^{-}\right) - \int_{-h}^{h} zf_{\alpha}dz + \frac{1+\nu}{2(1-\nu)}\int_{-h}^{h} \left(h^{2} - z^{2}\right)f_{3,\alpha}dz + R_{3+\alpha}\left[Q_{\alpha3};\gamma\right]$$
(19)

From these equations, if we neglect the remainder terms R, for  $\gamma = -0.5$  from the first equation the second basic equation of von Karman system follows:

$$D\Delta^{2}w = (1+\Delta)\left(g_{3}^{+} - g_{3}^{-}\right) + 2h[w,\phi] + h\left(g_{\alpha,\alpha}^{+} - g_{\alpha,\alpha}^{-}\right) - \int_{-h}^{h} z\left(f_{\alpha,\alpha} - f_{3}\right)dz$$
(20)

where w and { are approximate values, correspond to functions  $\bar{u}_3$  and  $\Phi^*$ ...

The system (14),(18),(19) without reminder terms R represents 2D system of refined theories with control parameters X. By choosing X we got all refined theories and from other X some new ones. Let us consider (19) equation, where the main members are

$$D'\Delta[w,\varphi] = D'([\Delta w,\varphi] + [w,\Delta\varphi] + 2[\partial_{\alpha}w,\partial_{\alpha}\varphi]), D\Delta^{2}w, (D' = 4h^{3}(1+2\gamma)/3(1-\nu)).$$

Using relations type of (1.9a) [6], we have  $\partial_{11}\phi = \overline{\sigma}_{12}$ ,  $\partial_{12}\phi = -\overline{\sigma}_{12}$ ,  $\partial_{22}\phi = \overline{\sigma}_{11}$ . Then the last expression may be rewritten in the following form :

$$D'\Delta[w,\varphi] = D'\Big[\left(\overline{\sigma}_{11}\partial_{11}\Delta w + 2\overline{\sigma}_{12}\partial_{12}\Delta w + \overline{\sigma}_{22}\partial_{22}\Delta w\right) + \left(\partial_{11}w\Delta\overline{\sigma}_{11} + 2\partial_{12}w\Delta\sigma_{12} + \partial_{22}w\Delta\sigma_{22}\right).$$

$$+ 2\left(\overline{\sigma}_{11,\alpha}\partial_{11}w_{,\alpha} + 2\overline{\sigma}_{12,\alpha}\partial_{12}w_{,\alpha} + \overline{\sigma}_{22,\alpha}\partial_{22}w_{,\alpha}\right)\right]$$
(21)

The calculate and simple analysis by these expressions of a symbolical determinant show that the characteristic form of systems type (18) and (14) may be positive, negative numbers or zero as well as an arbitrary continuous function of x, y. Here we must remark that  $ED' = 4(1+2x)(1+\varepsilon)D$ , as so if

 $\{f\}$  denotes physical dimension of value f, it's evident  $\{\Delta^2 w\} = \{\Delta[w, \Phi/E]\}.$ 

Thus, the first and second summands of (21) are defining the nonlinear wave processes for static cases. Summand obviously corresponds to 2D soliton type solutions of Kadomtsev-Petviashvili kind.

As is well known, the direct way of constructing Boussinesq, Burgers, Korteweg-de Vries, Kadomtsev-Petviashvili, Dorodnitsin's equations and other well-known systems described turbulent flows one and two dimensional solitons in fluids and continuum plasma physics shok waves are given in many articles and monographs (see i.e.M.Ablovitz [7]). The same member present in (1)  $\Gamma = 1$  as we prove by (21). In another way members type  $\Delta[u, \{ \}$  be present in Navier–Stokes type equations, when  $\Delta u \neq 0$ . Thus we prove that nonlinear appearances, observed in problems of solid mechanics, may be detected in the Navier – Stokes' type equations and vice versa.

For dynamic case a corresponding system contains wave processes not only in the vertical, but also in the horizontal direction. The second equation of KMR system respect to stress function  $\Phi$  has the following form:

$$\left(\Delta^2 - \frac{1 - \nu^2}{E}\rho\Delta\partial_{tt}\right)\Phi = -\frac{E}{2}[w, w] + \frac{\nu}{2}\left(\Delta - \frac{2\rho}{E}\partial_{tt}\right)\left(g_3^+ + g_3^-\right) + \frac{1 + \nu}{2h}f.$$
(22)

Now we consider the problem of creating and justifying 2D mathematical models of KMR type for some dynamic nonlinear models of visco-elasticity. If we using 3D nonlinear spatial system byJ.L.Sanders, Jr.H.G.McComb, F.R.Schlechte [8] the system of PDE having the following form

$$\partial_{t}\left[\sigma_{ij,j}+\partial_{j}\left(\sigma_{ik}u_{j,k}\right)\right]=f_{i}+\rho\partial_{t}u_{i}, (t,x)\in Q_{T}=(0,T)\times\Omega_{h}(x),$$

and other same basic relations then the creation and justification of refined theories of KLM type didn't contain any difficulties and are realized similarly as in elastic case.

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### On some relations in theory of stress state

Some relations of theory stress-state from which the main relations of the theory of limiting state [1] follow is considered.

#### 

### Dynamic effects in a material at its structural - phase transformations

The problem of the description of structural and phase transitions in mechanics of a deformable solid is well-known. As a rule, the fact of such transitions is considered to be done, and the problem about presence of a biphase state is reduced to studying stability of interphase border. The question on dynamic character of transition from one stable branch of the static diagram  $\dagger -V$  on another stable and about influence of character of reorganization of the structure of a material till now remains open.

In the present work for the first time on an example of dynamically loaded road of finite length is considered the influence of parameters of the evolutionary equations describing reorganization of internal structure of a material, and also it is underlined an essential role of inertial forces of the road. In the mathematical interpretation it corresponds to studying of received equation of Lienar's type and, accordingly, of bifurcation points of a stable limiting cycle, and also strange attractor.

### 

### Axisymmetric contact problem about splice

In this paper we consider axisymmetric contact problem for viscoelastic foundation with a coating. We assume that this coating is ideally attached to a punch, i.e. a shape of the surface of the coating conform the shape of the punch base (the punch is glued to the foundation by thin coating). Such a problem often arises in engineering and technology.Two-dimensional mixed integral equation for this problem was obtained. It contains simultaneously integral operators with constant and variable limits as well as complimentary conditions. Using generalized projection method we construct its solution. A number of numerical calculations is realized. Qualitative conclusions are made.

# 

# Dynamics of prestressed structurally inhomogeneous electro-elastic bodies

The research results are presented for patterns of dynamic behavior for structurally inhomogeneous prestressed electro-elastic bodies, which are subjected to initial mechanical and electrostatical stresses. The analysis has been carried out in the framework of the linearized theory of superposition for a small deformation on a finite one and is based on a reduction of boundary value problems to the integral equations of first kind. The distinctive feature of kernels for these equations is oscillation, which is caused by structural heterogeneity of medium. The last circumstance implies the use of special methods for the solution of the integral equations, taking into account with a high accuracy the dynamic properties of medium.

#### 

# The influence of old concrete's humidity extent on it elastisity properties

Results of changes of elastisity modulus and Poisson's ratio of old concretes investigated the dependance on the humidity extent both for the absorption and desorption of free moisture are brought.

### 

# Contact problems for the elastic half-plane and infinite plate strengthened by partially glued piecewise-homogeneous stringer

The contact problems for the elastic bodies modeling in the in the form of elastic half-plane and infinite plate the boundaries of which y = 0 are strengthened with piecewise-homogeneous stringer in the shape of thin elastic strip consists of two symmetrically distributed semi-infinite pieces and one separated finite piece with different elastic description are considered in this work.

# 

# About application of a flat layer model in problems of the scattering of acoustic waves by elastic non-circular cylindrical shell

The problem of a scattering of stationary acoustic waves by an elastic non-circular cylindrical shell is considered with the short-wave high-frequency approximation. An approach is proposed for constructing an approximate solution, based on the development of a flat layer model taking into account the interaction with an acoustic medium.

### 

### Induced by friction and force loadings the damage of the wheel steals on the railway transportation.

The railway wheel rolling metal surface undergoes by a very large temperature and force loadings during the exploitation of the "wheel-rail-brake shoe" tribological system. Therefore the different defects such as fissures, shears, and so on are appeared there. By X-ray photoelectron and Auger electronic spectroscopy methods it was determined that the dopant and foreign atoms are concentrating on the grain boundaries surfaces of coupled materials of tribological system. Among them there are such as P, S, Sr, Ba, Ca, and K atoms that have negative influence on the grain boundaries strength. he pits on the grain boundaries surfaces near wheel rolling metal surface were detected. Its size is about 0.2 mcm and some more. The simple model of vacancy saturated solution in solid was proposed to explain the formation of thispits. By irreversible thermodynamics methods the thermodynamic characteristics of no spontaneous processes which are initiated by friction were estimated. The quantity of energy of mechanical activation in the "wheel-rail-brake shoe" tribological system is quite enough for acceleration of segregation of the dopant and foreign atoms and for diffusion interchange with elements of composition of friction bodies materials.

# 

# Dependence of density of mechanical fields energy from structural parameters and physical and mechanical characteristics of components in non-textured composites

Non-textured two component matrix composites with spherical inclusions for hard matrix – soft inclusions are considered. Dependence of density of mechanical fields energy from average distance between elements of inhomogeneities and ratio of elastic coefficients of matrix and inclusions. The volumetric and deviatoric parts of deformation energy in matrix and inclusions for the model composites with isotropic components are calculated.

#### Kolesnikov V.I., Sychev A.P., Boyko M.V......231

#### Composite material for brake shoe which reduce damageability of railway cars wheels

The actual problems of friction in a system "a wheel-rail-sleeper" are reviewed. The deterioration gears and structural changes in friction material and also diffusive and exchanging interaction of an element structure between materials of a wheel and a sleeper are analyzed. It is shown that harmful admixtures deletion from the sleeper influences longevity of tribosystem.

#### 

A numerico-analytical splitting method for the solution of elastoviscoplastic equations with internal variables

### 

### The periodic wear – contact problem for a viscoelastic foundation

A wear model for the structurally inhomogeneous materials in contact with a viscoelastic body is proposed. Sliding with a constant velocity of the viscoelastic body over the rigid surface is considered. There is a complete contact between two bodies (without any gaps). The model is constructed for the steady state regime, when the stationary solution exists. The obtained results analyzed with respect to the geometrical and tribological characteristics of the inhomogeneous half space and the sliding velocity. The problem could be applied for the wear process of pavement by pneumatic.

### 

### Mechanics of accreted solids: state-of-the-art, problems, and perspectives

This paper is a brief overview of the scientific works in the new field of continuum mechanics — mechanics of accreted solids. The state-of-the-art of the theory and applications of accreted solid mechanics are under consideration. Main results of solving torsion, plane, and spatial problems are presented. The outstanding role of Academician N. Kh. Arutyunyan and his scientific school in the development of this new scientific field is underlined.

### Manzhirov Alexander, Mikhin M. N., Joubert S. V......247

#### Some problems of accreted solids torsion

The theory of torsion of accreted solids mechanics is considered in this paper. Classical and nonclassical initial boundary-value problems of solid mechanics are considered. Methods for solving problems of torsion of accreted solids are proposed. These methods are based on the reduction of nonclassical problems of accretion of viscoelastic aging solids to the problems of elasticity with a time parameter. Some numerical results for accreted triangles are presented. In particular it is established that the maximum of share stress intensity can be not only on the surfaces of the accreted solids but inside them as well.

# Manukyan E., Mkrtchyan M......252

# On a mixed problem for the elastic bar with a crack of finite length

The problems of cracks are closely connected with the problems of interaction of massive deformable bodies with absolutely rigid thin inclusions that are not resisting to the bending. Based on their theoretical and practical importance in the questions of mechanics of composites and strength of various engineering constructions they became the subject of investigation of different authors.

#### 

# A plate under the action of tangential loads taking into account the transversal shears according to S.A. Ambartsumyan 's theory

A plate under the action of tangential loads taking into account transversal shears by the theory of S.A. Ambartsumyan is considered in the article. The problem is investigated under an arbitrary load and fixed edges. In particular case of constant tangential load is considered. It is shown that, in the presence of transversal shear the deflection reduces.

To plate flutter problem in supersonic flow in a case of concentrated mass at edges

The present paper is devoted to the analysis of the stability of a thin plate model in a supersonic airflow. The plate's mass is ignored, but it is considered than the concentrated mass is on the hinges supported and on the smooth contact edges. The critical velocity of the airflow are found, which reduce to the fluttered instability.

#### 

# Optimization of elasic body geometry in the vicinity of singular points and its relation to stress singularity

The problem of constructing singular solutions to the problems of elasticity theory has been the focus of attention of many investigators. In the context of two-dimensional problems the investigation of singular stresses is generally concerned with the analysis of stress state at the apex of a plane wedge. Within these problems consideration was given to almost all variants of wedge-shaped bodies. The solutions to two-dimensional problems provide data necessary for estimation of the stress singularity at the edge points of three-dimensional wedges. Examination of the works dealing with the investigation of stress singularity for other versions of three-dimensional problems (trihedral or polyhedral wedges, cones) has clearly demonstrated that the number of the obtained numerical solutions to this class of problems is rather small compared to the two-dimensional problems. In view of this fact we have proposed a method allowing us to analyze numerically the character of stress singularity in the vicinity of different singular points of elastic bodies. This method has proved to be rather effective for solving two-and three-dimensional problems in the cases, for which solutions by other methods are difficult if not impossible to realize. Among the problems solved by this method are a composite wedge made of linearly anisotropic materials, a trihedral wedge under different types of homogeneous boundary conditions at the lateral facets, circular and non-circular cones, hollow and built-up cones, cones with combined boundary conditions at the lateral surfaces. Estimation of the data obtained from the analysis of stress singularity has clearly demonstrated that these solutions have rather limited applications to strength analysis and numerical estimation of stresses in the bodies of arbitrary configuration.

#### 

#### Minimax aiming at several target sets for proper linear stochastic systems

The problem of rapprochement with m target sets when movement of system is described by system of the proper linear stochastic differential equations is considered. The stochastic hypothetical mismatch is constructed. The stochastic differential of a hypothetical mismatch which gives a condition for definition of extreme strategy is received.

#### 

# Three dimensional problem of propagation of elastic surface waves in hexagonal piezoelectric half-space

The problem of propagation of elastic surface waves in hexagonal piezoelectric half-space, when on the surface of half-space all three components of stress and potential are equal to zero, is considered. It is supposed that the surface of half-space is plane of isotropy. It is shown, that in this case the parameter of speed of surface wave became greater, then in the case when  $e_{ij} = 0$ .

# 

# Method for estimation of retained vibro-strength of clay soils under the certain constant vibration acceleration values

The paper outlines a method for estimation of retained vibro-strength of clay soils, when its values, estimated under the different normal stresses, correspond to the same value of torsional vibration acceleration.

### 

### An anti-plane problem of contact interaction of layer with half-space taking into account the creep

In the theory of creep of non-homogeneous inherently-ageing bodies an anti-plane problem of contact interaction of infinite layer with half-space is considered. In various viscoelastic characteristics of layer and half-space as well as in the presence of definite external load a law of contact tangential stress distribution is determined. The solution of the problem with the help of Fourier transformation is brought to the solution of Volter second type integral equation. The numerical analysis is brought and defined conclusions are deduced.

# 

#### The some problems for viscoelastic cylindrical shells and beams

The following solution of problems for viscoelastic (mainly typical materials) cylindrical shells and beams is brought.

- 1. Impact on end of semi-infinite cylinder,
- 2. Statical stability of cylindrical shell under moving load,
- 3. The stability of component parts of beam,
- 4. One dimensional contact problem for inhomogeneous viscoelascity,

Optimal control of motion of beam.

#### 

#### Micromechanical model of non-linear straining of shape memory alloys

Unique mechanical properties of shape memory alloys (SMA) are connected with thermoplastic phase transition taken place in these materials. In this investigation in framework of solid mechanics approach with taken into account the main micromechanical features of thermo elastic phase transition model of non-linear straining of SMA is created. This model qualitative and quantitative correct describes the total complex of properties and phenomena peculiar to SMA namely direct and oriented transformation straining, monotone, reverse and two way shape memory effects, martensite inelastisity, superelasticity, latent heat emanation and absorption during phase transition, dissipative phenomenon and so on. The micromechanical and thermodynamic system of constitutive equations for SMA is created. The different statements of boundary value problems and initial-boundary value problems of solid mechanics and thermo mechanics for SMA are investigated. Analytical and numerical methods for solution of these problems are proposed.

#### 

#### Influence of localized oscillations to diffusion-controlled growth of thin films

A thin film with growth islands is modelled as a two-component structure. The first material component of the film is the lattice submitted to elastic stresses. The second material component (the diffusion flux of atoms) is modeled by a fluid layer. Mathematically, the problem is reduced to analysis of a system of nonlinear equations describing the growth of island nuclei and wave propagation in the films. For the corresponding frequency-domain problem we present a trapped mode solution. It is shown that in the time-domain problem a perturbation force will excite a localized wave near the islands and in the absence of friction the wave will persist for all time. This creates additional stress in the film and leads to increase in the rate of island growth.

# 

#### Limit analysis of difficultly reinforced ferro-concrete shells and plates

The problem of definition of the top cinematic border of carrying capacity difficultly reinforced ferroconcrete undergrad shells of rotation under action of mass loading is formulated and solved by a method of linear programming in view of active influence of a ground. It is shown, that to different ferro-concrete compositions there correspond the different rational structures of reinforcing providing the greatest maximum load. Various "mechanisms" of destruction of domes are investigated and the opportunity of existence.

# 

### The asymptotic form of free vibrations of multi-layer orthotropic plates

The asymptotic method is used to solve the three-dimensional dynamic problem of the elasticity theory on free vibration of multi-layer orthotropic plate at full contact conditions between layers. The lower side of the lower layer is rigidly fastened and the upper surface of the upper layer is free. The algorithm is formulated with program Mathematica to find the main magnitudes of frequencies of free vibrations at arbitrary quantity of layers.

# 

# Stressed state of three-layered hollow cylinder of finite length, rigidly fixed by one end and being under an action of gravity forces

An asymmetric deformation of three-layered in radial direction hollow cylinder of finite length L is considered in given work. ne end of the cylinder is completely fixed, side surface and another end are free of stress, and the cylinder deforming only under the action of own weight that acting transversely to cylinder axis.

### 

### Strained deformed condition of instep and ways its parameters improving

It is considered the calculation of main factors of force and deformation in sections of shoes' instep depending on curve's form of instep's axis, the law of unevenly regulated load on it and the settling form of instep.

#### 

#### Some problems of elastic and viscoelastic solids accretion in mass force fields

The work researches laws of evolution of elastic and aging viscoelastic isotropic bodies stress-strain state in quasistatic processes of their sectionally continuous accretion in mass forces fields of various nature. The researches are based on fundamental approaches and methods of mathematical theory of accreted bodies. Processes of deformation of globe solids growing due to surface material onflow in an arbitrary central force field (e.g. the self-gravitation field) are studied. Processes of layerwise fabrication of cylindrical bodies and coatings via material application onto the external or internal surface of a rotating former or a billet are investigated taking into consideration the centrifugal forces. The problem of building-up a heavy round vault on a smooth foundation using such techniques as creation of initial stresses in the added constructs and local vault support during fabric is solved. As a result of analysis of all obtained solutions and numerous numerical computations performed some noval mechanical effects are discovered and thoroughly studied. A number of practically important conclusions is made. Some general aspects of mechanical behaviour and state of elastic and aging viscoelastic bodies growing and having been formed during an accretion process are studied.

# 

# The crack-resistance of composites reinforced by nanofibers

The substantial increasing of nanocomposites fracture toughness is based on the strengthening effects of reinforcements by nanofibers. The model of a crack with a large scale bridged zone is used to analyze the fracture toughness of these materials. The evaluation of mechanical parameters is performed on the basis of the fracture criterion for cracks with bridged zones. The estimations of the

fracture toughness, the adhesion fracture energy and the external fracture stresses depending on the crack size are also presented.

### 

#### Investigation of creep of materials at decreasing of stresses

As it is known at decreasing of stresses in time the theories of creep describe the creep strain of materials very badly. For example, the theory of hardening often does not describe the reversal creep and the theory of heredity on contrary describes reversal creep considerably more than it is in reality.

In the present work the version of heredity with delayed plasticity is considered and the experimental results obtained from creep of chromium-nickel steel and of clay soils, confirmed this version are presented.

# 

#### odelling of self-lubrication mechanism and wear in metal-polymer tribocontact

A model is proposed for calculating of parameters (such as wear and friction coefficient) of metalpolymer tribocontact. It is based on the molecular-mechanical friction theory and adhesion-energetic mechanism of friction transfer. The modeling is proposed for evaluation of tribological parameters by means of conducting virtual experiments.

# 

#### The review of authors' investigations on mechanics during 1997-2007

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#### A new method of studying stress and strain state of elastic media with numerous defects

The work considers an aggregate of elementary types of defects, i.e. plane cracks and rigid inclusions, located in the elastic layered medium in parallel planes. A new method has been offered for developing matrix-functional relationships for the problem under study, which makes it possible to study effectively stress and strain state of elastic media containing numerous defects.

#### 

#### On one mixed problem for elastic space with -form crack under the anti-plane deformation

The anti-plane stress state of homogeneous elastic space, weakened by T-form crack with mixed conditions on banks is considered. The determining equations of formulated problem are obtained as a system of singular integral equations. The solution of system is built by the numerical-analytical method of discrete singularities.

#### 

#### Propogation of magnetoelastic coupled waves in homogeneous ferromagnetic elastic layer

In this paper is analyzed the interaction of magnetic (spin) and antiplane-elastic surface waves in homogeneous ferromagnetic elastic layer. The existence of magnetoelastic surface waves is shown. Also, the existence of a frequency range of waves, which are not passed by media, is shown.

# 

# A unified approach to solving problems of stress distribution around sharp and rounded v-shaped notches

The unified approach to solve problems of stress distribution around sharp and rounded V-shaped notches based on singular integral equation method was proposed. At first, the problem was solved for

an elastic domain with V-shaped notch with rounded vertex of large curvature. Then the passage to the limit was used to obtain stress intensity factor at the vertex of sharp V-notch. Numerical results for a rhombic hole in an elastic plane and for an edge V-shaped notch in a half-plane were discussed.

# 

# Calculation and analyze of plate, which two opposite edges of the plate jointly supported, other two edges are free

A problem of plates bending with uniformly distributed load has been solved by Kirchhoff theory, improved theory and by numerical methods (method of finite elements). Two opposite edges of the plate are jointly supported, other two edges are free. The behavior of cutting forces and bending moments in corners and in edges of plate is investigated. It is shown, that in the corners of the plate, when thickness is lessening the point forces arise, which are equal to point forces by Kirchhoff theory in magnitude. With the help of creating program on influence of plate sizes and coefficient of Poisson on kinematical and statistical characteristic of plates have been investigated.

# An elastic equilibrium of circular sector at the boundary conditions of smooth contact on the radial sides

The plane problem of the theory of elasticity of circular sector with single radius and opening angle  $\alpha (0 < \alpha < 2\pi)$ , when on the boundary r = 1 external loads are given and on radial sides  $\varphi = 0$  and  $\varphi = \alpha$  are putting into effect the conditions of smooth contact (the conditions of contact with rigid stamp without friction) is investigated.

# 

# The plane problem of the theory of elasticity with non-classical boundary conditions

The plane problem of the theory of elasticity for the rectangular and circular regions area is considered when on one edge the boundary conditions are underdetermined and on the other edge they are over determined. In case of rectangle area the general solution of biharmonic equation having the form of Fourier's series with unknown coefficient problems is reduced to the solution of infinite systems of the linear algebraic equations. The regularity of the system is studied which is comparable with the case that corresponds with the problem of classical boundary conditions. The solution is illustrated by an example with finite amount polynomials. For circular ring region in case of axis-symmetric pressure, the solution obtained as the problem of thermoelasticity.

# 

#### To the theory of non-linear viscoelastic shells and plates with consideration of transversal shear

During the last years the significant attention is given to the deformation calculations, which based on the linear theory of viscoelasticity. At the same time the gap was formed between problems readiness in these frameworks and almost absence of the proved calculatation tool, which considering nonlinear viscoelasticity, based on sufficient number of experimental data. In the present work the calculation tool is constructed for definition of stress-strain condition of nonlinear-viscoelastic shells and plates with taking into account the transversal shear.

# 

# **Continual Theory of Micropolar Elastic Multi-layered Thin Plates**

In present work the asymptotic method is developed for constructing continual models of layered thin plates on the basis of micropolar (asymmetrical, momental) theory of elasticity. Depending on the values of physical constants of micropolar materials, there are constructed three different continual

theories of micropolar layered thin plates. The first theory is - the continual theory of micropolar layered plates with free rotation, the second theory is - the continual theory of layered plates with

### 

#### Stabilization of statically unstable systems by vibration

A problem of stabilization of a vertical (inverted) position of a pendulum by high frequency vibration of the suspension point is considered. Small viscous damping is taken into account, and periodic excitation function describing vibration of the suspension point is assumed to be arbitrary. A formula for stability region of Hill's equation with damping near zero frequency is obtained. For several examples it is shown that analytical and numerical results are in good agreement with each other. An asymptotic formula for stabilization region of the inverted pendulum is derived. It is shown that the effect of small viscous damping is of the third order, and taking it into account leads to increasing critical stabilization frequency. The method of stability analysis is based on calculation of derivatives of the monodromy (Floquet) matrix with respect to parameters [1]. In 1956 V.N. Chelomei showed that elastic systems can be made more stable by imposing vibration. In particular he came to the conclusion that the elastic column compressed by an axial force exceeding critical (Euler) value can be stabilized by high frequency excitation force applied to the end of the column. In this paper formulas for higher and lower critical frequencies of the column stabilization are obtained. It is shown that unlike high frequency stabilization of an inverted pendulum with vibrating suspension point the column is stabilized by excitation frequency of the order of the main eigenfrequency of transverse vibrations belonging to some interval.

#### 

The Navier solution w(x, y) for deflection function in the problem of bending of a rectangular simply supported plate is studied. The plate is supposed to be loaded by a uniform pressure distributed on the rectangle with the sides, parallel to the sides of the plate. The author uses his original approach, which is based on some results of the classical theory of functions, to prove that

a)  $w(x, y) \in C^3$  in a closed rectangle G of the plate. The partial derivatives up to the third order in G can be calculated by differentiating the Navier series term by term under both symbols of summing.

b) All the derivatives  $\partial^4 w(x, y) / \partial x^k \partial y^{4-k}$ , k = 0, 2, 4 are continuous functions in set E which is coinciding with subtraction from G the lines passing through the sides of the rectangle of load application. In E these derivatives can be calculated by differentiating the Navier series term by term under both symbols of summing. The obtained results substantiate the Navier solution.

#### 

# New possibilities of electromagnetic radiation method for study of high-velocity processes in microfibers

The main objective of the present work is to develop this promising method and to show its possibilities for registration of fracture and wave propagation phenomena within the non-conductive micro fibers. With this aim, special experimental systems have been devised. The electric signals were recorded by an antenna over radio range of frequency spectrum. Many tests have been carried out with the artificially charged fibers in order to study their transversal oscillations as a string (polymer fibers) or as an elastic cantilever (glass fibers). As a result, a new method for obtaining dynamic elastic parameters of thin fibers by means of measurements of frequencies of these oscillations with help of the electric signal registration has been developed. This method also can be used for nondestructive damage control of a fiber face. The basis for such possibility is the effect of sharp increasing decrement of the charge resolution from the fiber surface which has been revealed in the experiments with repeated oscillations of the glass fibers. The glass fibers 6.5, 10, 18, and 150  $\mu m$  in diameter and polyethylene threads from fibers (~10<sup>2</sup>) 7-12  $\mu m$  in diameter and fibers ( 60-300  $\mu m$  ) also were tested in the experiments on fracture at tension as well.

### 

### Calculation of residual strain and polarization in irreversible processes of polarization

Using Veiss's effective electric field and Boltzmann statistics mathematical model of constitutive equations of ferroelectrics ceramic is constructed.

#### Smetannikov O.Yu., Kulikova T.G......404

#### Viscoelastic physical model for materials under relaxation and phase transition

The mathematical model described generation and evolution of strain and stress fields over a wide range of temperature variations, including crystallization and glass transition is considered. Parameters of model for two types of glass polymers are defined from thermomechanical tests. The formulation of quasistatic boundary- value problem includes new kinetic equations and physical relations that describe thermomechanical effects under relaxation and phase transition with high accuracy. For solving of the system of integral-differential equations the numerical stepped finite-element procedure is used. As example, the solution results for problems of residual stress determination in glassy short cylinder and crystallizing pipe are shown.

### Sumbatyan M.A., Boyev N.V......409

### Methods of ultrasonic nondestructive testing for detection of arrays of complex-shape flaws

When detecting defects and system of defects of complex shape in metallic and composite materials there arises the problem of precise calculation of multiple re-reflections of the ultrasonic waves from curved boundaries. Very often in literature there are used formulas analogous to re-reflections from plane boundaries. Such an approach leads to considerable errors when calculating the amplitude of ultrasonic wave. In the present work on the basis of the asymptotic method developed by the authors we construct an explicit solution of the posed problem in the high-frequency regime.

#### 

# Study of contact and internal stresses in two-layered elastic foundation in rolling contact conditions

The method of rolling contact investigation for the case of coated bodies is presented. The axisymmetrical contact problem is solved to find contact pressure and the size of the contact zone. The variation method is used to obtain tangential contact stresses and stick/sleep zones. Stresses inside the layer and the foundation are calculated and analyzed.

#### Trufanov Nikolay, Gorohov A.U., Kulikov R.G., Kuimova E.V......417

# Multioperator viscoelastic boundary problems: solution methods and applications in composite materials and constructions mechanics

Formulations of boundary linear viscoelastic problems of anisotropic and partly homogeneous materials are considered. In general these formulations contain several independent viscoelastic operators. This situation is typical when considering problems of composite materials and constructions deforming made both of components with different properties (fibers, matrixes) and of different materials (plastics, polyethilen, etc.). This paper is devoted to approaches and results of multioperator problems solution illustrating regularities of stress evolution in viscoelastic composite constructions.

# Ulitin M.V., Kulesh M.A., Shardakov I.N......421

#### Analysis of wave solutions for the elastic Cosserat medium

The present work is a continuation of the study of wave processes in the framework of the Cosserat medium. A number of new results have been obtained for this model. It has been found that there is

dispersion of elastic surface Rayleigh waves. Components of displacements and rotations have been analyzed in detail. A new solution has been obtained which has no analogous in the classical elasticity theory. This solution can describe the wave with one transverse component of the displacement vector and two components of the rotation vector propagating in the plate.

### Khachatryan Vazgen......424

# On the Problem of Electroelastic Shear Waves Propagation in the Piezoelectric Layer with the Fastened Surface

The possible control of process of electroelastic shear waves propagation in the piezoelectric layer with one fastened surface at different piezoelectric crystals is considered, when the material of the layer is a piezocrystal of the class 6mm in case of which localization of wave energy is possible at free boundary of half-space. The influence of the fastened surface on existence of an electroelastic wave and on distribution of electroelastic wave energy along the thickness of a layer as well as the influence of temporary electroelastic load on the behavior of advancing wave is considered.

### On the Inverse Problem of Impact

The inverse problem of impact in the frames of rigid body mechanics is considered. It is assumed, that parameters (the mass, the velocity before and after impact) for one of collided bodies, which possess relatively small mass, cannot be observed or measured. This definition of problem simulate the outer impact of small-mass unknown bodies with the satellites, aircrafts or the inner impact of unknown small-mass fragments, which are break away from equipment in the closed volumes as stream-generators, nuclear reactors, pipelines. In order to construct the closed system of equations the Newton's suggestion on the constancy of ratio of relative velocities of bodies before and after impact is applied and a new coefficient is introduced. This coefficient specifies the distribution of the restitution potential energy among colliding bodies. The solution of received equations system is illustrated by the examples.

#### 

#### Thermoelastic equilibrium boundary value problems for weakly transtropic cylindrical bodies

A precise solution of some boundary value and boundary- contact problems of the thermoelastic equilibrium of one- and multilayer bodies, bounded by coordinate surfaces of the cylindrical coordinate system is constructed using the method of separation of variables. The cylindrical surfaces of the body are affected by a stationary thermal field and surfacedisturbances (the stresses, displacements or their combinations are defined). On the remaining part of the surface homogeneous conditions of symmetry or anti-symmetry are defined. The elastic body is assumed to be weaklytranstropic (transversally isotropic) with the plane of isotropy orthogonal to the cylindrical surface. Weakly transtropic layers of the multilayer body contact along the cylindrical surfaces.

#### 

#### Optimization of parameters of high-speed rotor on combined supports

It is considered the task of a choice of optimum elastic - geometrical parameters of high-speed rotor settled on combined supports. Proposed algorithm and program of calculation are used for solution of optimization problems to minimize dynamic loads in supports and the amplitude of rotor's vibration.

#### 

#### Finite element analysis of the localized instability of plates with free edge

There are many problems in Mechanical Engineering, which engineers couldn't solve analytically or it demands huge expenses for the experimental realization. Particularly the unique opportunity of

the express analysis is computer aided mathematical modeling. The most widespread and universal method of engineering analysis is the Finite Element Method - (FEM). In this work the Finite Element analysis of the problems of the localized instability of a plate with free edge is considered and discussed. Comparative analysis of the values of the critical loading obtained analytically and by FEA analysis is curried out.

### 

### Rapidly variating non-linear waves in viscous dispersive media

The non-linear (physically, geometrically) viscous (generalized model) dispersive elastic medium is considered. In such media are possible slowly variating (equilibrium) and rapidly variating (frozen) waves. In the last case in expressions, connecting stresses and deformations as basic functions are taken  $\dot{\sigma}_{ik}$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}_{ik}$ . From general system are derived equations describing rapidly variating waves. Are derived for layer evolutionary equations for two waves, on one edge of layer are given longitudinal displacements, and other edge is free from stresses. Are obtained nonlinear modulation equations for mentioned waves and are derived solutions for narrow beams, when coefficients of modulation equation equation are the complex numbers.

### Shekyan Hamlet, Zakharyants V., Khachatryan M. ......448

### Stability of electrical machines' revolving rotor in magnetic field

The vibrations of electrical machine spinning rotor in the magnetic field taking into account the irregularity of air clearance between rotor and stator, field pulsation and higher toothed harmonics are considered. The investigations of the system of obtained nonlinear equations of Mathe-Hills' type allowed to substitute the zones of indefinitely-increasing solutions on the flatness of parameters and received the conditions for the determination of dynamic instability region boundaries.

#### Baghdasaryan Gevorg, Danoyan Zaven, Garakov Vladimir ......453

# Surface magnetoeiastic love waves in a layered structure with an izotropic dielectric substrate and an izotropic magnetostrictive layer

In this article the existence and the propagation behavior of magneto-elastic Love waves in a layered structure consisting of an isotropic dielectric substrate, an isotropic magnetostrictive layer and a dielectric medium is considered. The mathematical model of the problem is formulated. The dispersion equation for the existence of Love surface waves is obtained with respect to phase velocity. Numerical investigation of the solutions of the dispersion equation is carried out.

#### 

### The Analytical and Numerical Solution of Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Order Wienner-Hopf System in Unsteady Elasticity Mixed Boundary Problems

Using integral transformations method unsteady plane and three-dimensional problems of elasticity for semi infinite stumps and cracks are derived correspondingly two, three, four and six Wienner-Hopf equations, which are regularized and brought to Hilbert problems with continuous matrix. The solution is brought to corresponding order system of Fredholms integral equations, which are solved numerically by program Mathematica 5.1. Thus it is solved mathematical problem of factorization of complex matrices. Besides in all cases are inverted integral transformations on time and coordinates and are obtained effective solution in Smirnov-Sobolev form for stresses on surfaces of half-planes and half-spaces under punches as well as on banks of cracks. Also there are obtained and calculated stress intensities coefficients near edges of punches and cracks.

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Non-conservative Problems of Stability of Plates with Hinged Two Opposite Edges

Numerous papers consider stability of a rod under follower force. However, only few contributions are available on stability of rectangular plates under follower forces [1][2]. In the present paper a rectangular plate is considered, such that two opposite edges are hinged, and two others are free, loaded with follower forces. The problem is split into determination of symmetric and anti-symmetric shape of loss of stability. For symmetric shape, critical loads are determined using both static problem statement and dynamic problem statement, based on model suggested by Bolotin V.V. [3]. It is shown, that if the plate is narrow enough in the direction of loading forces, the critical loads of dynamic problems (flatter critical loads) are significantly smaller than critical loads of static problems (buckling critical load).

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# Using laws of thermodynamics for derivingdynamic boundary value problem and heat conduction equation of ageing piezothermoelastic materials

The set of basic laws of thermomechanics includes the equations of motion formulated in terms of balances of momentum and moment of momentum, state equations and two laws of thermodynamics. The intent of the presentation is to show that the dynamic boundary value problem, state equations and the heat conduction equation for certain simple materials are derivable from the first and second laws of thermodynamics in the framework of the geometrically nonlinear continuum mechanics. This idea is applied to "ageing" (time-dependent) simple polarized thermoelastic materials. In the present analysis only mechanical, thermal and electromagnetic phenomena are considered, i.e. the energies associated with e.g. chemical conversions and others excluded from the present analysis. It is also shown that the conventional form of the heat conduction equation for geometrically nonlinear anisotropic polarized thermoelastic media does not satisfy the principle of material frame indifference. A necessary correction is made.

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# On explicit solution to the equation system of thermoelasticity

In the paper the fundamental and some other matrices of singular solutions are constructed for twodimensional equations to thermoelastic transversally isotropic body. Using these matrices, the simple and dual layer type potentials are composed and their fundamental properties near the boundary are studied. The explicit solutions to first and second boundary value problems of thermoelasticity are constructed for the two-dimensional equations of thermoelastic transversally isotropic half-plane. For their solutions we use the potential method and we constructed the special fundamental matrices, which reduce the first and second BVPs to a Fredholm integral equations of the second kind. By the aid of these equations, in this paper we have obtained the Poisson type formula for the solution to the first and second BVPs for the half-plane.

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#### The intense and deformed condition with the structure of the water head spillway hollow dam

The stress-strain state of a cylindrical upstream face of the type dam is studied by using the semimoment shell theory, and the calculation of the foundation tile is conducted for one and multi-layer areas on an elastic foundation with two characteristics. Computer software for numerical implementation of theoretical solutions has been developed.

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#### Localized bending vibration of a rectangular plate with one free and three clamped edges

The dynamic problem of localized bending waves in thin rectangular plates is studied. The plate has one edge free from mechanical stresses, while the other three are assumed to be rigidly clamped. This type of structural configuration corresponds to several engineering systems, and the specific set of boundary conditions has been selected also to simulate damaged structural components with cracks. A time-harmonic plane wave solution is assumed; using variational methods the necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of a localized bending wave are obtained. The frequency of the localized wave is the lowest among the spectrum of natural frequencies of the plate. For finite and semi-finite plates, the minimal frequencies of localized mode are derived analytically, as a function of mechanical properties and geometrical parameters of the elastic plate.

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# A numerico-analytical splitting method for the solution of elastoviscoplastic equations with internal variables

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### Consinstent eulerian elastoplaasticity

An Eulerian theory of elastoplasticity may be based on the additive decomposition of the stretching D in a recoverable and a dissipated part, i.e.  $D = D^e + D^p$ . Herein, the recoverable stretching  $D^e$  is intended for the elastic resp. elastic-like behaviour while the dissipated stretching  $D^p$  is related to the plastic flow in conjunction with a yield function f and hardening variables  $\kappa$  for the isotropic hardening and  $\alpha$  for the kinematic hardening. Since the spatial description relates to the actual, deformed, configuration, special care has to be taken for formulating the material law in an objective, frame indifferent way. This is of primary importance not only for the tensorial quantities in use but also for their time derivatives.Based on Prager's yielding stationarity criterion [1], the exact integrability condition [2, 3, 4] and a weakened form of Ilyushin's postulate [5, 6] a consistent Eulerian description is presented that excels by the restricted number of material parameters and the simplicity of its formulation, and, moreover, is exempted from notions of elastic and plastic deformation.

#### 

#### Elasto-plastic analysis in soil and rock mechanics by using hybrid-type penalty method

This paper presents new approach for the numerical analysis in the soil and rock mechanics by using Hybrid-type penalty method (HPM). HPM with the linear displacement field assume rigid displacement, rigid rotation and constant strain as the parameter in each sub-domain and introduce subsidiary condition about the continuity of displacement into the framework of the variational expression with Lagrange multipliers. This compatibility of the displacement on the intersection boundary is approximately introduced using the penalty as a spring constant which is applied to the Lagrange multiplier. Present method can be deal with the fracture on the intersection boundary and yielding in the each element at the same time. First, We explain the formulation of HPM. In addition, we develop the nonlinear analysis for the progressiveness destruction, and examine accuracy of the collapse load and crack patterns. Finally, we apply to some geotechnical engineering problems, and verify the validity of HPM.

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# The Penetration of Deformable Indentor into Half-Space in the Presence of Discharge Current and Magnetic Field

The penetration of deformable indentor into target in the presence of magnetic field are investigated numerically. The fields of stress in target and indentor are determined. The forms of indentor, crater and free surface in arbitrary moment of penetration are founded. Shown the form of fly away of fragments. The problem for different time of action of magnetic field are considered. The graphs of velocity of indentor in the process of penetration, the equipotential surface of energy in target and the bounders of elastic-plastic regions in target and indentor also are obtained. By numerical calculations as a result it's obtained the occurrence of the surface and axial-closely currents during the penetration

process of the deformable indentor into the media, which are known as Pinch-effect and the Inversepinch-effect phenomena.

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# Basic Systems of Equations of Continuum Mechanics and Refined Theories for Thin-walled Viscoelastic structures

There is constructing three-dimensional(3D respect to spatial coordinates) nonlinear dynamical systems of partial differential equations(PDE) which contains as particular cases Navier-Stokes' equations and nonlinear systems of PDE theory of visco-elasticity. By this presentation we prove that nonlinear appearances, observed in problems of solid mechanics may be detected in the Navier-Stokes' type equations and vice versa. In the second part we are creating and justifying 2D mathematical models (refined theories) of von Karman-Mindlin-Reissner type system of PDEs for anisotropic elasto-creeping media for thin-walled structures with variable thickness by direct method without emploiment simplifying assumptions of geometric or mechanical characters. Our methodology is different with considerations of [1]. In this aim we also investigate the problem of explaining "Physical Soundness" in the Truesdell-Ciarlet sense for some dynamic nonlinear models of visco-elasticity.

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