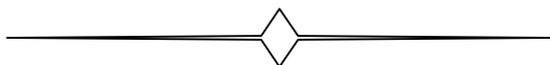


VII

19-23

- , 2011



**THE PROBLEMS OF DYNAMICS
OF INTERACTION
OF DEFORMABLE MEDIA**

Proceedings of VII International Conference
September 19-23
Goris-Stepanakert, 2011

.

. . .

VII
19-23, 2011, -

„ ò ü à ð Ø ò ì à Ò
ØÆæ ò ì ò Ò ð ò ð Æ
ö à Ê ò ¼ „ ò à ô Â Ú ò Ò
Æ Ò ò Ø Æ Ì ò Ò Ò Æ ä ð à ´ È ò Ø Ò ò ð Æ

VII ÒÇÇ ò ½ ò ÒÇÝ · Ç ò ò ÁáÓáí
è » á ò » Ò µ » ñ Ç 19-23, 2011.Á.
¶ á ñ Ç è - è ò » ò ò Ò Ý ò Ì » ñ ò

THE PROBLEMS OF DYNAMICS OF INTERACTION OF DEFORMABLE MEDIA

Proceedings of VII International Conference
September 19-23, 2008, Goris-Stepanakert



VII

.....”
,

- 80-

.



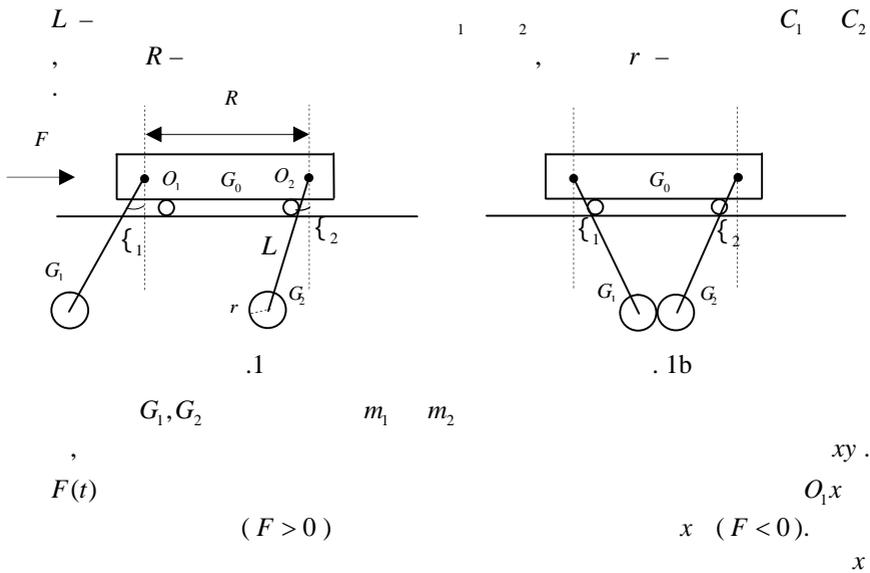
VII

.....”

- 60-

,

1.



$$G_0 \quad \{_1 \quad _2$$

$$(\quad . 1).$$

$[0, T]$

$$(m_0 + m_1 + m_2)\ddot{x} - m_1 L \dot{_1} \cos _1 - m_2 L \dot{_2} \cos _2 + m_1 L \dot{_1}^2 \sin _1 + m_2 L \dot{_2}^2 \sin _2 = F(t) \quad (1.1)$$

$$I_1 \dot{_1} - m_1 L \ddot{x} \cos _1 = -m_1 L g \sin _1$$

$$I_2 \dot{_2} - m_2 L \ddot{x} \cos _2 = -m_2 L g \sin _2$$

$$F(t)$$

$$|F(t)| \leq F^0, \quad t \in [0, T] \quad (1.2)$$

$$C_1, C_2$$

$$d = d(t),$$

$$xy$$

$$d(t) = \sqrt{[x_2(t) - x_1(t)]^2 + [y_2(t) - y_1(t)]^2} \quad (1.3)$$

$$x_1(t) = L \sin _1(t), \quad y_1(t) = L \cos _1(t), \quad x_2(t) = R + L \sin _2(t), \quad y_2(t) = L \cos _2(t) \quad (1.4)$$

$$x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 -$$

$$x, y.$$

$$F(t) \quad (1.2)$$

$$G_1 \quad G_2,$$

$$t = t^*$$

$[0, T]$

$$d(t^*) = \sqrt{[x_2(t^*) - x_1(t^*)]^2 + [y_2(t^*) - y_1(t^*)]^2} = 2r, \quad t^* \in [0, T] \quad (1.5)$$

$$(1.4) \quad (1.5)$$

$$d(t^*) = \sqrt{[R + L(\sin _2(t^*) - \sin _1(t^*))]^2 + L^2[\cos _2(t^*) - \cos _1(t^*)]^2} = 2r, \quad t^* \in [0, T] \quad (1.6)$$

$$F(t) \quad (1.2), \quad (1.1)$$

$$|_i(t)| \leq _i^* \leq _i^* \ll 1, \quad _i^* = \max\{_1^*, _2^*\}, \quad t \in [0, T] \quad (1.7)$$

$$\sin _i(t) \approx _i(t), \quad \cos _i(t) \approx 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad t \in [0, T],$$

(1.1)

$$(m_0 + m_1 + m_2)\ddot{x} - m_1 L \dot{_1} - m_2 L \dot{_2} = F(t), \quad t \in [0, T] \quad (1.8)$$

$$I_1 \dot{_1} + m_1 g L _1 = m_1 L \ddot{x}$$

$$I_2 \dot{_2} + m_2 g L _2 = m_2 L \ddot{x}$$

а овие (1.6),

$$x_1 = L _1,$$

$$x_2 = R + L _2, \quad y_1 = y_2 = L,$$

$$d(t^*) = |R + L(_2(t^*) - _1(t^*))| = 2r, \quad t^* \in [0, T] \quad (1.9)$$

(1.9)

$$t^* \in [0, T]$$

$$\{_1(t^*) > 0, \{_2(t^*) < 0 \tag{1.10}$$

$$\{_1(t) - \{_2(t) < (R - 2r)L^{-1}, t \in [0, T] \tag{1.11}$$

$$F(t) \tag{1.2),}$$

(1.8)

$$x(0) = 0, \dot{x}(0) = 0, \{_i(0) = 0, \{_i(0) = 0 \tag{1.12}$$

$$x(T) = a, \dot{x}(T) = 0, \{_i(T) = 0, \{_i(T) = 0 \tag{1.13}$$

$$(1.11). \quad T -$$

[1].

2.

L, r

$$(\{_1^R, \{_2^R),$$

$$\{_1^R > 0, \{_2^R < 0, \{_1^R = -\{_2^R = \{^R, \quad 0 \leq \{^R \leq \{_* \tag{2.1}$$

$$\{_* = \min(\{_1^*, \{_2^*), \quad \max_{t \in [0, T]} |\{_i(t)| \leq \{_*^*$$

$$(2.1), \quad (1.10)$$

$$R = 2\{^R L + 2r \tag{2.2}$$

$$F(t) \tag{1.2) \quad ($$

$$\{_1(t), \{_2(t) \tag{1.8) \tag{1.12}$$

$$|\{_i(t)| \leq \{^R, i = 1, 2, t \in [0, T] \tag{2.3}$$

$$\{^R, \quad 0 \leq \{^R \leq \{_*^*$$

$$R, \quad 2r \leq R \leq R^*, \tag{2.4),$$

$$(R, \{^R)$$

$$x = R/2 (\quad . \quad 1).$$

$$R > R^*, \tag{1.11), (2.1),$$

$$\{_1(t) - \{_2(t) \leq 2\{_*^* = (R^* - 2r)L^{-1} < (R - 2r)L^{-1}, \quad t \in [0, T]$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$2r \leq R \leq R^* .$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (R, \{\dot{R}\}), \quad 0 \leq \dot{R} \leq \dot{R}_*, \\
2r \leq R \leq R^* & \quad \ddot{x}(t), \quad t \in [0, T] \quad G_0 \\
& \quad \{f_1(t), f_2(t)\} \quad (1.8) \\
& \quad (1.12), (1.13). \quad , \\
& \quad (1.9)
\end{aligned}$$

$$|\{f_i(t)\}| < \{\dot{R}\}, \quad i=1,2, \quad t \in [0, T] \quad (2.4) \quad (1.2).$$

$$T \quad (2.4), (1.2),$$

3.

$$m_i g L I_i^{-1} = \check{S}_i^2, \quad \{f_i = m_i L I_i^{-1} \dot{f}_i', \quad m_i^2 L^2 I_i^{-1} = p_i, \quad m = m_0 + m_1 + m_2 \quad (3.1)$$

$$(3.1) \quad (1.8)$$

$$m\ddot{x} - p_1 \dot{f}_1 - p_2 \dot{f}_2 = F \quad (3.2)$$

$$\dot{f}_1 + \check{S}_1^2 \dot{f}_1 = \ddot{x} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\dot{f}_2 + \check{S}_2^2 \dot{f}_2 = \ddot{x} \quad (3.4)$$

$$(3.3), (3.4).$$

$$z_1 = x, \quad z_2 = \dot{x}, \quad u = \ddot{x}, \quad z_3 = \check{S}_1 \dot{f}_1, \quad z_4 = \dot{f}_1, \quad z_5 = \check{S}_2 \dot{f}_2, \quad z_6 = \dot{f}_2, \quad z^R = \{\dot{R}\} \quad (3.5)$$

$$(3.3), (3.4), \quad (1.12),$$

$$(1.13) \quad (2.4)$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = z_2, \quad \dot{z}_2 = u, \quad \dot{z}_3 = \check{S}_1 z_4, \quad \dot{z}_4 = -\check{S}_1 z_3 + u, \quad \dot{z}_5 = -\check{S}_2 z_6, \quad \dot{z}_6 = -\check{S}_2 z_5 + u \quad (3.6)$$

$$z_i(0) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, 6 \quad (3.7)$$

$$z_i(T) = a, \quad z_i(T) = 0, \quad i = 2, \dots, 6 \quad (3.8)$$

$$|z_3(t)| < \check{S}_1 z^R, \quad |z_5(t)| < \check{S}_2 z^R, \quad t \in [0, T] \quad (3.9)$$

$$(3.5)$$

$$\dot{z} = z + Bu \quad (3.10)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & (0) \\ (0) & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \check{S}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\check{S}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \check{S}_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\check{S}_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = (z_1, \dots, z_6)^T, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\Omega = \min(\check{S}_1, \check{S}_2 - \check{S}_1) > 0, 0 < \check{S}_1 < \check{S}_2 \quad (3.11)$$

$$(3.10) \quad (3.7) \quad u(t), \quad (3.8)$$

$$(3.9). \quad \Omega > 0 \quad (3.10) \quad [2],$$

$$[3], \quad u(t) \quad (\quad)$$

(3.10).

$$R(t) = \int_0^t Q(\tau) Q^T(\tau) d\tau \quad (3.12)$$

$$Q(t) = \Phi^{-1}(t)B, Q^T(t) = (-t \ 1 \ -\sin \check{S}_1 t \ \cos \check{S}_1 t \ \sin \check{S}_2 t \ \cos \check{S}_2 t) \quad (3.13)$$

где $\Phi(t) - \quad (3.10).$

$$(3.10) \quad , \quad t = T > 0$$

$$R(T) \quad , \dots \quad [4].$$

$$u(t), \quad (3.10)$$

$$(3.7) \quad (3.8),$$

$$u(t) = (\Phi^{-1}(t)B)^T R^{-1}(T)z^*, z^* = \Phi^{-1}(T)z^1 = z^1, z^1 = (a \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)^T \quad (3.14)$$

, (3.14), :

$$z(t) = W(t)R^{-1}(T)z^*, W(t) = \Phi(t)R(t) \quad (3.15)$$

4.

$$(3.14). \quad T \quad (3.9) \quad , \quad 5.1[5].$$

$$T > 0 \quad R(T) \quad ,$$

v

$$\|W_1(t)K(T)v\| \leq \sim_1(T)\|v\| \quad (a), \|W_2(t)K(T)v\| \leq \sim_2(T)\|v\| \quad (b) \quad t \in [0, T] \quad (4.1)$$

$$\|R(T)K(T)v\| \geq \}_i(T)\|v\|, \quad i = 1, 2 \quad (4.2)$$

$$W_1(t), W_2(t) -$$

$$W(t) = \Phi(t)R(t) \quad (3.14), \quad K(T) = E_6 - \quad 6 \times 6, \quad \sim_i(T),$$

$$\}_i(T) - \quad , \quad \| \cdot \| - \quad .$$

$$z^R \}_1(T) \sim_1^{-1}(T) \geq \|z^* \|\check{S}_1^{-1}, z^R \}_2(T) \sim_2^{-1}(T) \geq \|z^* \|\check{S}_2^{-1} \quad (4.3)$$

$$u(t) \quad (3.14) \quad (3.10) \quad (3.7)$$

$$(3.8) \quad T \quad (3.9).$$

$$(3.11)$$

$$\check{S}_i \geq \Omega, \check{S}_1 + \check{S}_2 \geq 3\Omega \quad (4.4)$$

$$(4.4)$$

$R(T)$ (3.12):

$$|R_{13}| \leq 1/\Omega^2 + T/\Omega, \quad |R_{14}| \leq 2/\Omega^2 + T/\Omega, \quad |R_{15}| \leq 1/\Omega^2 + T/\Omega,$$

$$|R_{16}| \leq 2/\Omega^2 + T/\Omega$$

$$|R_{23}| \leq 2/\Omega, \quad |R_{24}| \leq 1/\Omega, \quad |R_{25}| \leq 2/\Omega, \quad |R_{26}| \leq 1/\Omega, \quad |R_{34}| \leq 1/2\Omega,$$

$$|R_{35}| \leq 1/3\Omega$$

$$|R_{36}| \leq 5/3\Omega, \quad |R_{45}| \leq 5/3\Omega, \quad |R_{46}| \leq 5/3\Omega, \quad |R_{56}| \leq 1/2\Omega \quad (4.5)$$

$$\}_i(T), \sim_i(T), \quad i = 1, 2.$$

$$(4.1) \text{ (a),}$$

$$(4.5)$$

$$\|W_i(t)K(T)v\| \leq \|W_i(t)\| \|v\| \leq \left[(1/2 + 2/\Omega^2)T^2 + (6/\Omega^3 + 1/2\Omega)T + 5/\Omega^4 + 821/72\Omega^2 \right]^{1/2} \|v\|$$

$$(4.1)(a)$$

$$\sim_1(T) = \sim_2(T) = \left[(1/2 + 2/\Omega^2)T^2 + (6/\Omega^3 + 1/2\Omega)T + 5/\Omega^4 + 821/72\Omega^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (4.6)$$

$$(4.1)(b).$$

$$\|R(T)v\| = \left\| (2T^3/5)v + [R(T) - (2T^3/5)E_6]v \right\| \geq (2T^3/5)\|v\| - \|Mv\|,$$

$$M = R(T) - (2T^3/5)E_6 \quad (4.7)$$

$$M \quad 6 \times 6.$$

$$\|Mv\|^2 \leq \|v\|^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^6 M_{i,j}^2$$

$$M$$

$$(4.5)$$

$$R(T),$$

$$\|Mv\| \leq g(T), \quad (4.8)$$

$$g(T) = \left[2T^6/75 + T^4/2 + 8T^2/\Omega^2 + 24T/\Omega^3 + 293/9\Omega^2 + 20/\Omega^4 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$(4.7) \quad (4.8),$$

$$\|R(T)v\| \geq (2T^3/5 - g(T))\|v\| \quad (4.9)$$

$$(4.2) \quad , \quad 2T^3 / 5 - g(T) > 0. \\ g(T) (4.8), \quad ,$$

$$T_0 > 0, \\ T \in (T_0, +\infty). \quad (4.2) \quad (4.9),$$

$$\} _i (T) = 2T^3 / 5 - g(T) > 0, \quad i = 1, 2 \quad (4.10)$$

$$(3.9) \quad (4.3) \quad (4.6) \quad (4.10) \quad T$$

$$M = \bigcap_{i=0}^2 M_i \quad (4.11)$$

$$M_0 = \{T : T \in (T_0, +\infty), T_0 > 0\}, \quad M_i = \{T > 0 : z^R\}_i(T) \sim_i^{-1}(T) > |z^* \tilde{S}_i^{-1}\}, i = 1, 2 \quad (4.12)$$

5.

$$T \in M,$$

$$(1.2). \quad (3.2)-(3.4)$$

$$F(t) = (m - p_1 - p_2)u(t) + \tilde{S}_1^2 p_1 \{ _1(t) + \tilde{S}_2^2 p_2 \{ _2(t), \quad t \in [0, T] \quad (5.1)$$

$$|F| = |(m - p_1 - p_2)u(t) + \tilde{S}_1^2 p_1 \{ _1(t) + \tilde{S}_2^2 p_2 \{ _2(t)| \leq |(m - p_1 - p_2)u(t)| + \tilde{S}_1^2 p_1 |\{ _1(t)| + \tilde{S}_2^2 p_2 |\{ _2(t)| \leq |(m - p_1 - p_2)u(t)| + (\tilde{S}_1^2 p_1 + \tilde{S}_2^2 p_2) \{ ^R \leq F^0$$

$$|u(t)| \leq u^0 = (F^0 - (\tilde{S}_1^2 p_1 + \tilde{S}_2^2 p_2) \{ ^R) / |m - p_1 - p_2| \quad (5.2)$$

$$(3.14)$$

$$(1.2) \quad (5.2)$$

$$t \in [0, T], \quad . . .$$

$$|u(t)| = |Q^T(t)R^{-1}(T)z^*| \leq u^0 \quad Q(t) = \Phi^{-1}(t)B, \quad t \in [0, T] \quad (5.3)$$

5.1[5],

$$(3.10)$$

v

$$\|Q(t)K(T)v\| \leq \sim_u(T) \|v\|, \quad t \in [0, T] \quad () \quad \|R(T)K(T)v\| \geq \}_u(T) \|v\| \quad (b) \quad (5.4)$$

$$u^0 \}_u(T) \sim_u^{-1}(T) \geq \|z^*\| \quad (5.5)$$

$$K(T) = E_6, \quad \}_u(T) > 0, \quad \sim_u(T) > 0 \quad - \quad (3.14)$$

(5.3).

$$(4.2) \quad (5.4) \quad (b)$$

$$\}u(T)$$

$$\}u(T) = \}(T) \quad (5.6)$$

$$\sim_u(T) \quad (5.4)().$$

$$(3.13)$$

$$Q(t),$$

$$\|Q(t)K(T)v\| \leq \|Q(t)\| \|v\| \leq \sqrt{T^2 + 3} \|v\|$$

$$(5.4)()$$

$$\sim_u(T) = \sqrt{T^2 + 3} \quad (5.7)$$

$$\sim_u(T) \}u(T) \quad (5.4)() \quad (5.4) (b)$$

$$(5.3) , \quad (1.2)$$

$$T$$

$$M_3 = \{T > 0 : u^0\}u(T) \sim_u^{-1}(T) \geq \|z^*\| \} \quad (5.8)$$

$$(3.14)$$

$$(5.1) \quad (1.8), (1.2), (1.12)-(1.13),$$

$$(1.11) \quad T \in \bigcap_{i=0}^3 M_i \quad M_i \quad (4.12), (5.8).$$

1.
- // 2010. 4. c. 59-70.
2.
- ∴ , 1978. 384 .
3. . // 1- . (IFAC). ∴ , 1961. .2, . 521-547.
4. ∴ , 1968. 392 .
5. ∴ , 2006. 326 .

∴ , (374 94) 44-95-60, e-mail: vanavet@yahoo.com

∴ , (374 93) 28-52-24, e-mail: rafayel.ch@gmail.com

[1.2].

[],

-J-

1. $\Omega_i (i=1,2)$ - $2\alpha, 2\beta (\alpha+\beta=\pi)$ (r, ϑ) ,

$\vartheta = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_9^{(1)}(r, \alpha) = \sigma_9^{(2)}(r, \alpha) \\ \tau_{r9}^{(1)}(r, \alpha) = \tau_{r9}^{(1)}(r, \alpha) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1(r, \alpha) = u_2(r, \alpha) \\ v_1(r, \alpha) = v_2(r, \alpha) \end{array} \right\}, \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_9^{(2)}(r, \pi + \beta) = \sigma_9^{(1)}(r, 2\pi - \alpha) \\ \tau_{r9}^{(2)}(r, \pi + \beta) = \tau_{r9}^{(1)}(r, 2\pi - \alpha) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_2(r, \pi + \beta) = u_1(r, 2\pi - \alpha) \\ v_2(r, \pi + \beta) = v_1(r, 2\pi - \alpha) \end{array} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_r^+(r, 0) - \varepsilon_r^-(r, 2\pi) = \varphi(r) = \begin{cases} \varphi(r) & r \in (l_1, l_2) \\ 0 & r \notin (l_1, l_2) \end{cases} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} [\varepsilon_r^+(r, 0) - \varepsilon_r^-(r, 2\pi)] - \\ - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [\gamma_{r9}^+(r, 0) - \gamma_{r9}^-(r, 2\pi)] = \Psi(r) = \begin{cases} \Psi(r) & r \in (l_1, l_2) \\ 0 & r \notin (l_1, l_2) \end{cases} \end{array} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

$\varepsilon_r, \gamma_{r9} - \quad , \quad l_1 \quad l_2 -$

$$K_{ij}^i(\xi, x)$$

(1.3°).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{1}{\xi-x} + K_{11}^{(1)}(\xi, x) \right] \varphi_1(\xi) d\xi + \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[\frac{1}{\xi-x} + K_{12}^{(1)}(\xi, x) \right] \psi_1(\xi) d\xi = P(x) \\
& \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{1}{\xi-x} + K_{21}^{(2)}(\xi, x) \right] \varphi_1(\xi) d\xi + \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[\frac{1}{\xi-x} + K_{22}^{(2)}(\xi, x) \right] \psi_1(\xi) d\xi = T(x)
\end{aligned} \tag{1.3'}$$

$D(\mu_{21}, m_1, m_2, \alpha, \beta) = 0$ ($\mu_{21} = \mu_2 / \mu_1$) $m_i = 4(1 - v_i)$, $m_i = 4/(1 + v_i)$

[4,5]

$$a = \frac{\mu_2(m_1 + 1) - \mu_1}{\mu_2 - \mu_1} \quad b = \frac{\mu_1(m_2 - 1) - \mu_1}{\mu_2 - \mu_1} \tag{1.4}$$

$$B = -\frac{8}{(s-1)^2} (\text{Cos}2s\alpha - \text{Cos}2s\beta)^2,$$

$$\Delta = Aa^2b^2 + Ba^2b + Cab^2 + Da^2 + Eb^2 + Fab + Ka + Mb + N = 0$$

$$A = \frac{4}{(s-1)^2} (1 - \text{Cos}2\pi s)^2, \quad C = \frac{8}{(s-1)^2} (\text{Cos}2s\alpha - \text{Cos}2s\beta)^2$$

$$D = \frac{4s^2}{(s-1)^2} [1 - \text{Cos}2(\alpha - \beta) - \text{Cos}2s(\pi - \alpha + \beta) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \text{Cos}2(\pi s - (s+1)(\alpha - \beta))] + \frac{2s^2}{(s-1)^2} \text{Cos}2(\pi s - (s-1)(\alpha - \beta)) -$$

$$- \frac{4}{(s-1)^2} [1 - \text{Cos}2s(\alpha - \beta)]^2$$

$$E = \frac{4s^2}{(s-1)^2} [1 - \text{Cos}2(\alpha - \beta) - \text{Cos}2s(\pi + \alpha - \beta) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \text{Cos}2(\pi s + (s-1)(\alpha - \beta)) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Cos}2(\pi s - (s-1)(\alpha - \beta))] -$$

$$- \frac{4}{(s-1)^2} [1 - \text{Cos}2s(\alpha - \beta)]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F &= \frac{4s^2}{(s-1)^2} \left[4 + \text{Cos}4s\alpha + \text{Cos}4s\beta - 4\text{Cos}2s(\alpha - \beta) - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - (\pi s - \alpha + \beta) - 2\text{Cos}2(\pi s + \alpha - 2\text{Cos}2\beta) \right] + \\
&\quad + \frac{4s^2}{(s-1)^2} \left[2\text{Cos}2(\alpha - \beta) - \text{Cos}2(s+1)(\alpha - \beta) - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left[\text{Cos}2(s-1)(\alpha - \beta) + \text{Cos}2(\pi s + (s-1)(\alpha - \beta)) \right] + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \text{Cos}2(\pi s - (s-1)(\alpha - \beta)) + \text{Cos}2(\pi s - (s+1)(\alpha - \beta)) \right] + \\
&\quad + \text{Cos}2(\pi s + (s+1)(\alpha - \beta)) - 2\text{Cos}2\pi s \Big] \\
K &= -\frac{4s^2}{(s-1)^2} \left[1 + 2\text{Cos}2(\alpha - \beta) - 2\text{Cos}2s(\alpha - \beta) + \text{Cos}4s(\alpha - \beta) - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \text{Cos}2(s-1)(\alpha - \beta) - \text{Cos}2(s+1)(\alpha - \beta) \right] + \frac{4(s+1)}{s-1} \left[1 - \text{Cos}2s(\alpha - \beta) \right] \\
M &= -\frac{4s^2}{(s-1)^2} \left[1 + 2\text{Cos}2(\alpha - \beta) - 2\text{Cos}2s(\alpha - \beta) + \text{Cos}4s(\alpha - \beta) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \text{Cos}2(s-1)(\alpha - \beta) - \text{Cos}2(s+1)(\alpha - \beta) \right] + \frac{4(s+1)}{s-1} \left[1 - \text{Cos}2s(\alpha - \beta) \right]^2 \\
N &= \frac{4s^2(s+1)}{s-1} \left[1 - 2\text{Cos}2s(\alpha - \beta) - \text{Cos}2(s+1)(\alpha - \beta) + 2\text{Cos}2(\alpha - \beta) \right] + \\
&\quad + \text{Cos}4s(\alpha - \beta) - \frac{4s^4}{(s-1)^2} \left[1 - \text{Cos}2(s+1)(\alpha - \beta) \right] \left[1 - \text{Cos}2(s-1)(\alpha - \beta) \right] - \\
&\quad - 4(s+1)^2 \left[1 - \text{Cos}2s(\alpha - \beta) \right]^2.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} D = 0 \\ D_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \quad (1,5)$$

1.
2. : , , 1967.
3. // . 1972.
4. // . 1982. . 7.
5. , 1990, // , . 2007. . 23.

_____ :

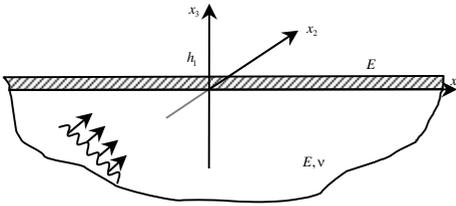
A

.

A.

[1] [2-6],

[4,5] .



1.

$Ox_1x_2x_3$

$(x_3 = 0)$

h_1 .

$\sim \dots$

(\dots)

$x_3 = 0$

(.1)

h_1 ,

$$\dagger_{33}^{(1)}(x, h_1, t) = 0$$

(1.1)

$$\dagger_{13}^{(1)}(x_1, 0, t) \neq 0, \quad \dagger_{33}^{(1)}(x_1, 0, t) = 0. \quad (1.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{11}^{(1)}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \dagger_{13}^{(1)}}{\partial x_3} = \dots \frac{\partial^2 u_1^{(1)}}{\partial t^2}$$

(1.1), (1.2),

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_1^{(c)}}{\partial x_1} - \frac{1-\epsilon}{2\sim_1 h_1} \dagger_{31}^{(c)}(x_1, 0, t) = \frac{1}{c_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_1^{(c)}}{\partial t^2}, \quad c_1^2 = 2\sim_1 / \dots (1-\epsilon_1) \quad (1.3)$$

$$u_1^{(c)}(x_1, t) -$$

$$u_1^{(1)}(x_1, x_3, t), \quad c_1$$

$$u_1^{(c)}(x_1, t) = u(x_1, 0, t); \quad \dagger_{13}^{(1)}(x_1, 0, t) = \dagger_{13}(x_1, 0, t) \quad (1.4)$$

$$(1.2) \quad (1.3) \quad , \quad x_3 = 0$$

$$\left[\left(\} + 2\sim \right) \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} + \} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \right]_{x_3=0} = 0, \quad (1.5)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} - 2ah_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{1}{c_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} \right) \right]_{x_3=0} = 0 \quad (1.6)$$

$$a = \sim (1-\epsilon_1) / \sim_1$$

$$(1.6) \quad h_1 = 0, \quad \dots$$

$$\dagger_{31}(x_1, 0, t) = 0, \quad (1.5)$$

$$\sim_1 = \infty ($$

$$u_1(x_1, 0, t) = \dagger_{33}(x_1, 0, t) = 0.$$

$$(1.5) \quad (1.6)$$

:

(1.5), (1.6).

$$u_1 = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial \Xi}{\partial x_3}, \quad u_3 = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \Xi}{\partial x_3} \quad (1.7)$$

$$\Delta \xi - \frac{1}{c_l^2} \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2}, \quad \Delta \Xi - \frac{1}{c_t^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Xi}{\partial t^2}, \quad c_l^2 = \frac{\dots + 2\sim}{\dots}, \quad c_t^2 = \frac{\sim}{\dots} \quad (1.8)$$

$$c_l \quad c_t - \quad , \quad (1.8)$$

[4,5]:

$$\{ = e^{i(\check{c} x_1 - \check{S} t)} (a_+ e^{ik_3 x_3} + a_- e^{-ik_3 x_3}), \quad k_3 = \sqrt{k^2 - \check{c}^2} \quad (1.9)$$

$$\Xi = e^{i(\check{c} x_1 - \check{S} t)} (b_+ e^{it_3 x_3} + b_- e^{-it_3 x_3}), \quad t_3 = \sqrt{t^2 - \check{c}^2} \quad (1.10)$$

$$S - \quad , \quad k = \check{S}/c_l, \quad t = \check{S}/c_t, \quad \check{c} = \check{S}/c$$

$$, \quad c -$$

$$, \quad a_{\pm}, b_{\pm} -$$

(1.5) (1.6)

$$\left(\frac{\partial \Xi}{\partial x_3} - ip \xi \right) \Big|_{x_3=0} = 0 \quad (1.11)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_3} + ip \Xi + ah_1 \left(\xi + \frac{i}{\check{c}} \cdot \frac{\partial \Xi}{\partial x_3} \right) \right] \Big|_{x_3=0} = 0 \quad (1.12)$$

$$u = \check{S}/c_l, \quad p = \check{c} - t^2/2\check{c} \quad (1.13)$$

" X

$$Ox_3, \quad [4]$$

$$\sin X = (k/t) \sin \dots = (c_l/c_t) \sin \dots, \quad (1.14)$$

X

$$(1.9) \quad (1.10) \quad (1.11) \quad (1.13), \quad \{ \quad \mathbb{E} \quad \} \quad V_{tt} = a_-/a_+ \\ (\quad) \quad V_{tt} = b_-/a_+ (\quad)$$

$$V_{tt} = \frac{M^{(-)} + iN}{M^{(+)} - iN}; \quad V_{tt} = \frac{S}{M^{(+)} - iN} \quad (1.15)$$

$$M^{(\pm)} = 4(c_t/c_l) \cos \nu \cos \chi \sin^2 \chi \pm \cos^2 2\chi \quad (1.16)$$

$$N = 2ah_1(u^2 t^{-2} - \sin^2 \chi), \quad S = 4(c_t/c_l) \cos \nu \sin \chi \cos 2\chi$$

$$(1.11) \quad (1.12) \quad V_{tt} = b_-/b_+ \\ (\quad) \quad V_{tt} = a_-/b_+ (\quad)$$

$$V_{tt} = \frac{M^- + iN}{M^+ - iN}, \quad V_{tt} = -V_{tt} \frac{c_l \cos \chi}{c_t \cos \nu}, \quad (1.17)$$

$$M^\pm, N \quad V_{tt} \quad (1.15), (1.16).$$

$$(1.15)-(1.17), \quad h_1 = 0,$$

[4]

$$u^2 t^{-2} = \sin^2 \chi, \quad \dots \quad c_l^2 = c_1^2 \quad (1.18)$$

c_1

$$(1.14)-(1.17).$$

$$(1.14)-(1.17).$$

$$) \quad (\mu = 0^\circ),$$

$$V_{ll} = -1, \quad V_{lt} = 0, \quad (1.19)$$

f .

$$) \quad (\chi = 0^\circ)$$

$$V_{tt} = -e^{ir}, \quad r = 2\text{arctg}(hau^2/t); \quad V_{ll} = 0, \quad (1.20)$$

$$f + r, \quad r$$

$$) \quad (1.15)-(1.17),$$

$$\chi = 45^\circ \quad (M^+ = M^-)$$

$$) \quad (1.14)-(1.17),$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \mu \operatorname{tg}^2 2\chi - (c_l/c_t) \cos \chi = 0, \\ \sin \mu = c_l/c_1: \end{cases} \quad (1.21)$$

[4],

(1.21)

$$37^\circ < \mu < 90^\circ, \quad 25^\circ < \chi < 45^\circ.$$

$$\mu_0 \in (37^\circ, 90^\circ),$$

c_1

$$V_{lt} |_{\mu=\mu_0} = \operatorname{ctg} 2\chi_0, \quad V_{ll} |_{\mu=\mu_0} = -\operatorname{tg} 2\chi_0, \quad (1.22)$$

$$\chi_0 \quad (1.14) \quad \mu = \mu_0.$$

$$\mu_0 \in (37^\circ, 90^\circ) \quad (c_l/c_1) \in (\sin 37^\circ, 1) \quad (1.23)$$

$$\theta_0 \in (37^\circ, 90^\circ) \quad (c_l/c_1) \in (0, \sin 37^\circ),$$

2.

$$(a_+ = 0) \quad x$$

$$\sin \chi > c_l/c_1.$$

(1.10)

[4]

$$\{ = V_{il} b_+ e^{k_3 |x_3|} e^{i(\kappa x_1 - \tilde{S}t)}, \quad k_3 = t \sqrt{\sin^2 \chi - c_l^2/c_1^2}, \quad x < 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$c = \tilde{S}/\langle,$$

(

).

$$V_{it} = -B^{(-)}/B^{(+)}; \quad V_{it} = 2t_3 p/B^{(+)} \quad (2.2)$$

$$B^{(\pm)} = p^2 \pm i t_3 \left[(\kappa^2 - u^2) (h_1 a t^2 / 4 \kappa^2) + k_3 \right]$$

$$h_1 = 0 \quad \xi = \delta \quad [4]$$

$$V_{it}^{(0)} = -e^{-i\alpha}, \quad V_{il}^{(0)} = 2\chi_3 p e^{-i\alpha/2} / \sqrt{p^4 + k_3^2 \chi_3^2} \quad (2.3)$$

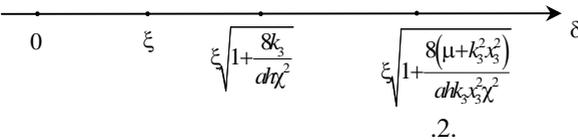
$$\alpha = \arctg(k_3 \chi_3 / p^2) \quad (2.4)$$

(2.2) (2.3)

$$\delta(0, \infty)$$

.2

$$V_{it} \quad V_{il}$$



.2.

1. $0 < \delta < \xi$

$$V_u^{(1)} = -e^{-i(\alpha+\beta)}, \quad V_{ll}^{(1)} = \frac{2\chi_3 p e^{-i\beta_1}}{\sqrt{p^4 + \chi_3^2 (k_3 + \alpha\varepsilon_0)^2}} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\chi^2 (\xi^2 - \delta^2)}{2\xi^2}, \quad \beta_1 = \arctg \frac{\chi_3}{p^2} (k_3 + \alpha\varepsilon_0) \quad (2.6)$$

$$\beta = 2 \arctg \frac{\alpha\varepsilon_0 \chi_3 p}{p^4 + k_3^2 \chi_3^2 + 2\alpha\varepsilon_0 k_3 \chi_3^2}$$

$$2. \quad \xi < \delta < \xi \sqrt{1 + 2k_3/\alpha\chi^2}$$

$$V_u^{(2)} = -e^{-i(\alpha-\beta)}, \quad V_{ll}^{(2)} = V_{ll}^{(1)} \quad (2.7)$$

$$3. \quad \delta = \xi \sqrt{1 + 2k_3/\alpha\chi^2}$$

$$V_u^{(3)} = -1, \quad V_{ll} = 2\chi_3/p \quad (2.8)$$

$$4. \quad \xi \sqrt{1 + 2k_3/\alpha\chi^2} < \delta < \sqrt{1 + 2k_3/2\chi^2 + \frac{2p^4}{\alpha k_3 \chi^2 \chi_3^2}}$$

$$V_u^{(4)} = e^{-i(\alpha-\beta)}, \quad V_{ll} = \frac{2\chi_2 p e^{i\varphi}}{\sqrt{P^4 + \chi_3^2 (\alpha\varepsilon_0 + k_3)^2}} \quad (2.9)$$

$$5. \quad \delta = \xi \sqrt{1 + \frac{2k_3}{\alpha\chi^2} + \frac{2p^4}{\alpha k_3 \chi^2 \chi_3^2}}$$

$$V_u^{(5)} = e^{-i\alpha}, \quad V_{ll} = \frac{2k_3 \chi_3^2}{p \sqrt{\chi_3^2 k_3^2 + p^4}} e^{i\varphi} \quad (2.10)$$

$$6. \quad \delta > \xi \sqrt{1 + \frac{2k_3}{\alpha\chi^2} + \frac{2p^4}{\alpha k_3 \chi^2 \chi_3^2}}$$

$$V_u^{(6)} = e^{-i\alpha} e^{i(\beta)}, \quad V_{ll} = V_{ll}^{(4)} \quad (2.11)$$

(2.3)

[6],

$$(c_R = \check{S}/\langle R \rangle)$$

$$2ah_1 t^2 (\langle^2 - u^2) \sqrt{\langle^2 - t^2} + 4\langle^2 \sqrt{(\langle^2 - t^2)(\langle^2 - k^2)} - (2\langle^2 - t^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\langle_R \in [t, \infty).$$

1. // .:
- 1997, .79-96.
2.
- // . - 2002, 3, .120-121.
3. -
- //, 2005. .58, 2. .9-15.
4.
- ∴ 1982. 333 .
5. ∴ 1975. 872 .
6. // 1972. 5.

_____ ∴ -

E-mail: karo.aghayan@gmail.com
A -

... , ... , ... , ...

[1].

$$F_1(\dots)$$

$$p_2 \dots F_{21} \dots$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_{21}, 2 \dots \end{pmatrix} - d_2 \dots$$

$$2 \dots$$

$$F_1, y \dots$$

[1]

$$\begin{matrix} S_1 & S_2 \\ S_1 & \dots \end{matrix} \{$$

$$O_1 S_1$$

y

$$D_1$$

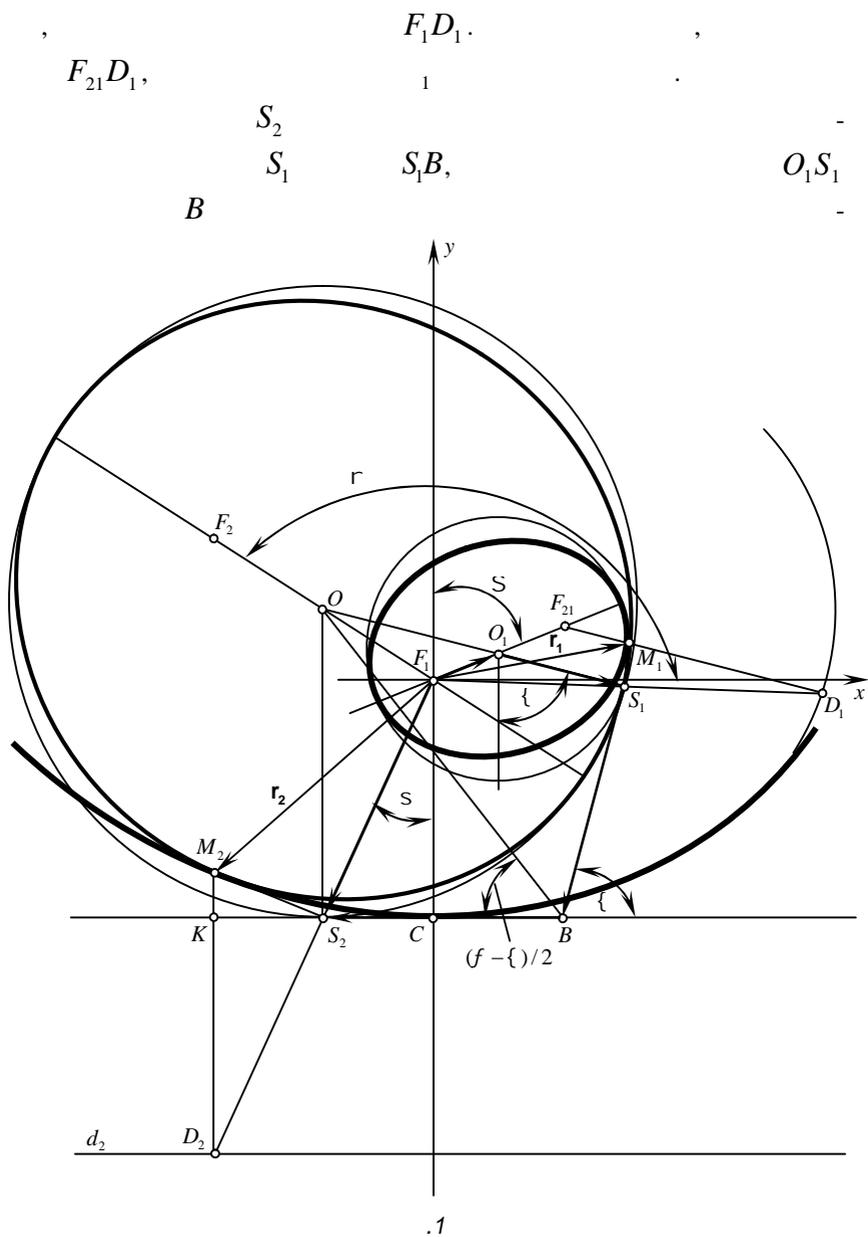
$$F_1 S_1$$

$$\begin{matrix} O_1 \\ (F_{21}, 2a_1) \end{matrix}$$

1

$$D_1 F_{21}$$

$$S_1$$



$BS_1 \quad BS_2$

F_1 $d_2,$

$$r_2 = D_2 M_2 = D_2 K + K M_2 = p_2 / 2 + K S_2 \operatorname{tg} S,$$

$$K S_2 = X_{S_2}, \quad \operatorname{tg} S = 2 X_{S_2} / p_2$$

$$r_2 = (p_2^2 + 4 X_{S_2}^2) / 2 p_2 \quad (7)$$

 $M_2:$

$$Y_{M_2} = p_2 - r_2 = (p_2^2 - 4 X_{S_2}^2) / 2 p_2, \quad (8)$$

$$\cos \angle_2 = \frac{Y_{M_2}}{r_2} = (p_2^2 - 4 X_{S_2}^2) / (p_2^2 + 4 X_{S_2}^2) \quad (9)$$

$$F_1 F_{21} M_1 \quad F_1 F_{21} = 2c_1, F_1 M_1 = r_1, F_{21} M_1 = 2a_1 - r_1$$

$$F_1 F_{21} M_1 = \{ + \check{S}$$

$$r_1^2 = 4c_1^2 + (2a_1 - r_1)^2 - 4c_1(2a_1 - r_1) \cos(\{ + \check{S}),$$

$$r_1 = \frac{a_1^2 + c_1^2 - 2a_1 c_1 \cos(\{ + \check{S})}{a_1 - c_1 \cos(\{ + \check{S})} \quad (10)$$

[2]

$$r_1 = \frac{a_1^2 - c_1^2}{a_1 - c_1 \cos \angle_1}, \quad (11)$$

$$\angle_1 - \quad M_1 \quad (10) \quad (11),$$

$$\cos \angle_1 = \frac{(a_1^2 + c_1^2) \cos(\{ + \check{S}) - 2a_1 c_1}{a_1^2 + c_1^2 - 2a_1 c_1 \cos(\{ + \check{S})} \quad (12)$$

$$O - \quad X \quad F_1 - \quad (6)$$

$$\operatorname{tgr} = \frac{y_0}{x_0} = \left[(p_2 - 2a_1) \cos\{ + 2c_1 \cos\check{S} \} / 4X_{s_2} \sin^2\{ / 2 \right. \quad (13)$$

$$V_1, V_2, V_{11} \quad V_{21}$$

[2]:

$$V_{K1} = \sqrt{\frac{g_k r_k (2a - r_k)}{a}}, \quad k = 1, 2 \quad (14)$$

$$V_1 = \sqrt{\frac{g_1 r_1 (2a_1 - r_1)}{a_1}}, \quad V_2 = \sqrt{2g_2 r_2},$$

$$(14) \quad \begin{matrix} \Delta V_1 \\ V_{11} \quad V_1 \end{matrix} \quad M_1,$$

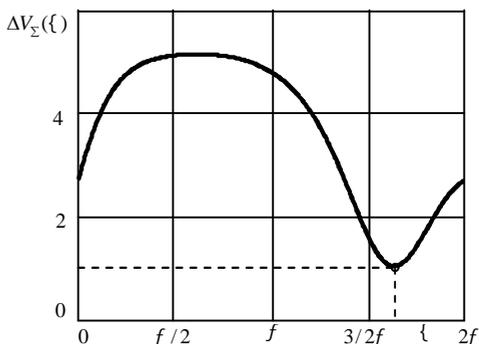
$$\Delta V_1 = \sqrt{g_1 r_1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2a - r_1}{a}} - \sqrt{\frac{2a_1 - r_1}{a_1}} \right) \quad (15)$$

$$(14) \quad \begin{matrix} \Delta V_2 \\ V_2 \quad V_{21} \end{matrix} \quad M_2,$$

$$\Delta V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g_1 r_1^2}{r_2}} \left(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{\frac{2a - r_2}{a}} \right) \quad (16)$$

$$\Delta V_\Sigma = \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2 \quad (17)$$

M_1

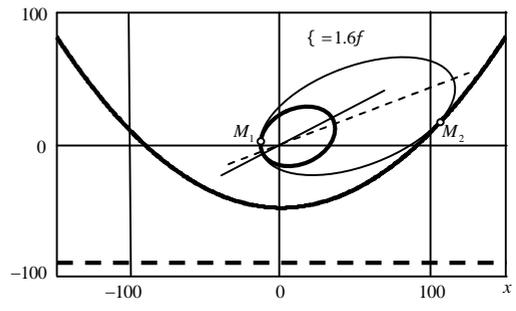


.2
 $\Delta V_{\Sigma}(17) \quad \{ \quad a_1 = 25, \quad c_1 = 15, \quad p_2 = 90 \quad \check{S} = 23^0.$

$\{ = 1,6f .$

Matchcad

$\{ = 1,6f (. 3).$



.3

1. . . . , 2007. 152 .
2. . . . ,
 // . -2009. N6, . 921-933.

_____ :

. . . ,
 : (0312) 4-94-79 (.), (0312) 3-84-94 (.)
 -mail: vgamamyam@mail.ru

. . . ,
 : (0312) 5-93-94 (.), (0312) 5-95-23 (.)
 -mail: roman@gyumri.am

. . . ,
 : (0312) 4-94-79 (.), (0312) 3-84-94 (.)
 -mail: vgamamyam@mail.ru

1. 0 , $y=0$ L , $L^{(+)}$ $L^{(-)}$ $P_0^{(\pm)}(x)$ $S^{(+)}$ $S^{(-)}$ $v_{\pm}(x)$ $u_{\pm}(x)$ $P_j^{(\pm)}$: "+" "-"

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_y^{(+)}(x,0) &= \sigma_y^{(-)}(x,0) & U_{\pm}(x,0) &= u_{\pm}(x) & (x \in S_{\pm}) \\
 \tau_{xy}^{(+)}(x,0) &= \tau_{xy}^{(-)}(x,0) & V_{\pm}(x,0) &= v_{\pm}(x) & (x \in S_{\pm}) \\
 U_+(x,0) &= U_-(x,0) & \sigma_y^{(\pm)}(x,0) &= -P_0^{(\pm)}(x) & (x \in L_{\pm}) \\
 V_+(x,0) &= V_-(x,0) & \tau_{xy}^{(\pm)}(x,0) &= \tau_0^{(\pm)}(x) & (x \in L_{\pm})
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.1}$$

$$U_{\pm}(x, y) \quad V_{\pm}(x, y) \quad -$$

[3]

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_y^{(\pm)} &= \mu_{12} \left(a_{12} \frac{\partial U_{\pm}}{\partial x} + a_{22} \frac{\partial V_{\pm}}{\partial y} \right), \quad \tau_{xy}^{(\pm)} = \mu_{12} \left(\frac{\partial U_{\pm}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_{\pm}}{\partial x} \right) \\ &, \quad u_{\pm}(x), \quad v_{\pm}(x), \quad P^{(\pm)}(x) \quad \tau_0^{(\pm)}(x) \quad - \\ &, \quad a_{ij} = c_{ij} / c_{33} \quad ; \quad \mu_{12} = c_{33} \quad c_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, 2) \quad - \end{aligned}$$

[1]:

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_1^+(x) = v_1(x) \Omega_2^-(x) + F_1(x) \\ \Omega_2^+(x) = v_2(x) \Omega_1^-(x) + F_2(x) \end{cases} \quad (x \in L) \quad (1.2)$$

$$\Omega^{\pm}(x) -$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_j(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{\chi(s) + k_j W'(s)}{s - z} ds, \\ \left(k_j = \frac{2(-1)^{j+1} c_1}{\alpha - 2(-1)^j a_1} \right) \quad (j = 1, 2) \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

$$v_1(x) = \begin{cases} v & x \in L^{(+)} \\ -1 & x \in S^{(+)} \end{cases}, \quad v_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1/v & x \in L^{(-)} \\ -1 & x \in S^{(-)} \end{cases}, \quad v = \frac{\alpha - 2a_1}{\alpha + 2a_1}$$

$$F_1(x) = \begin{cases} (1+v)\chi_0^+(x) & x \in L^{(+)} \\ \frac{\alpha}{b_1} w_+'(x) & x \in S^{(+)} \end{cases}, \quad F_2(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1+v}{v} \chi_0^-(x) & x \in L^{(-)} \\ \frac{\alpha}{b_1} w_-'(x) & x \in S^{(-)} \end{cases}$$

$$W'(x) = U'(x) + i\alpha V'(x), \quad \chi(x) = \sigma(x) - i\alpha\tau(x), \quad (\alpha = \sqrt[4]{a_{22}/a_{11}})$$

a) $U(x), V(x), \sigma(x), \tau(x)$ -

L .

$$(1.2). \quad [2]$$

2.

a)

$$y = 0$$

$$a, \quad (0, a)$$

$$(-\infty, 0).$$

T_0 ,

$$v_1(x) = \begin{cases} v & x < 0 \\ -1 & 0 < x < a \end{cases}, \quad v_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1/v & x < 0 \\ -1 & 0 < x < a \end{cases}, \quad F_1(x) = F_2(x) = 0$$

(1.9)

$$\Omega_j(z) = \frac{C}{\sqrt{z(z-a)}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a-z}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-z}} \right]^{(-1)^{j-1} i \gamma} \quad (2.1)$$

$$(\gamma = -\ln v / 2\pi, \quad j = 1, 2)$$

$$C = \dots \quad (1.3)$$

$$\frac{k_2 - k_1}{2\pi i} \int_0^a \frac{\chi(s) ds}{s-z} = k_2 \Omega_1(z) - k_1 \Omega_2(z) \quad (2.2)$$

$$e \quad (2.2) \quad z,$$

$$C = (1+v)T_0 / 4\pi\sqrt{v}$$

$$(2.2),$$

$$(2.1)$$

$$t(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}(1+\epsilon)T_0}{4fi\sqrt{x(a-x)}} \left\{ \left[\frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a-x}} \right]^{ix} + \left[\frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a-x}} \right]^{-ix} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

)

$$y=0$$

$$(-\infty, a)$$

$$(0, a)$$

a.

P_0 ,

$$v_1(x) = v \quad (x < a), \quad v_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1/v & x < 0 \\ -1 & 0 < x < a \end{cases}, \quad F_1(x) = F_2(x) = 0$$

(1.3)

$$\Omega_1(z) = \frac{C \left[\frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a-z}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a-z}} \right]^{\gamma_1}}{z^{\gamma_1} (z-a)^{1-\gamma_1}}, \quad \Omega_2(z) = \frac{iC \left[\frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a-z}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a-z}} \right]^{-\gamma_1}}{\sqrt{v} z^{\gamma_1} (z-a)^{1-\gamma_1}} \quad (2.4)$$

$$(\gamma_1 = 1/4 - i \ln v / 4\pi)$$

C

(2.2),

z

$$C = \frac{(1+v)(1+i)P_0}{2\sqrt{2}v^{1/4}\pi}$$

O

(2.2)

(1.3)

$$\chi(x) = -\Omega_1^-(x) = \frac{(1+v)P_0}{2\pi\sqrt{v} x^{\gamma_1} (a-x)^{1-\gamma_1}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a-x}} \right]^{\gamma_1} \quad (0 < x < a)$$

$$\sigma_y^-(x, 0) = -\frac{P_0(1+v)(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a-x})}{2\pi\sqrt{v} x^{1/2} (a-x)^{3/4}} \cos \gamma(\ln \omega(x)) \quad (0 < x < a)$$

$$\tau_{xy}^-(x,0) = \frac{P_0(1+\nu)(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-x})}{2\pi\alpha\sqrt{\nu}x^{1/2}(a-x)^{3/4}} \sin(\ln \gamma \omega(x)) \quad (0 < x < a)$$

$$\omega(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a(a-x)} + a-x} \quad \gamma = \ln \nu / 2\pi$$

$$K_I(a) - i\tau K_{II}(a) = -\frac{b_1 k_2 (1+\epsilon)(1+i)(\sqrt{\epsilon} - i) P_0}{2\sqrt{2} \Gamma f \epsilon^{3/4}} \quad x=a:$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{)} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad (-a,0) \qquad \qquad \qquad , \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad (0,a) \\ & y=0. \qquad \qquad \qquad , \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad P_0, \qquad \qquad \qquad x=x_0 \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad [0 \qquad \qquad \qquad \alpha x. \end{aligned}$$

$$v_1(x) = \begin{cases} \nu & -a < x < 0 \\ -1 & 0 < x < a \end{cases}, \quad v_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1/\nu & -a < x < 0 \\ -1 & 0 < x < a \end{cases}, \quad f_1(x) = f_2(x) = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

$$\Omega_j(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 - a^2}} \left[C_1 \exp\left(\frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{2} \Gamma^{(1)}(z)\right) + C_2 \exp\left(\frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{2} \Gamma^{(2)}(z)\right) \right]$$

$$\Gamma^{(j)}(z) = \frac{C_j^{(0)}}{2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{B_1(z)}{f i} \int_0^a \frac{d\ddagger}{B_1^+(\ddagger)(\ddagger - z)} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\Gamma_0^{(j)}(z) = \ln\left(\frac{z-a}{z+a}\right), \quad C_j^{(0)} = 2 \ln \epsilon - (-1)^j 2 f i$$

$$C_j -$$

$$C_j \quad (j=1,2) \quad x_0$$

$$C_j \quad (j=1,2) \quad x_0$$

$$C_j = \frac{iP_0^*}{2f} \cos\left(f/4 + (-1)^j i f x / 2\right), \quad x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon} + x(\epsilon - 1)}{\epsilon + 1} a \quad (2.6)$$

$$C_j \quad (j=1,2),$$

$$t(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}P_0^* Q_0(x)}{2f \sqrt{\check{S}(x)}(a^2 - x^2)} \quad (2.7)$$

$$W'(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2\epsilon} P_0^* Q_1(x)}{2f k_1 \sqrt{\check{S}(x)}(a^2 - x^2)}$$

$$Q_0(x) = \left\{ [1 + \check{S}(x)] ch(fx/2) \cos(x \ln \check{S}(x)) - [1 - \check{S}(x)] sh(fx/2) \sin(x \ln \check{S}(x)) \right\}$$

$$Q_1(x) = \left\{ [1 + \check{S}(x)] sh(fx/2) \cos(x \ln \check{S}(x)) + [1 - \check{S}(x)] ch(fx/2) \sin(x \ln \check{S}(x)) \right\}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\dagger(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}P_0 \sin[{}_0 Q_0(x)]}{2f \sqrt{\check{S}(x)}(a^2 - x^2)}, \quad \ddagger(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}P_0 \cos[{}_0 Q_0(x)]}{2f \sqrt{\check{S}(x)}(a^2 - x^2)}$$

$$V'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2\epsilon} P_0 \cos[{}_0 Q_1(x)]}{2f k_1 \sqrt{\check{S}(x)}(a^2 - x^2)}, \quad U'(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2\epsilon} P_0 \sin[{}_0 Q_1(x)]}{2f k_1 \sqrt{\check{S}(x)}(a^2 - x^2)}$$

$$x = a:$$

$$K_I(a) = \frac{k_2 b_1 (v-1) P_0}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \cos \vartheta_0 ch(\pi\gamma/2),$$

$$K_{II}(a) = \frac{k_2 b_1 (1-v) P_0}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{2\pi a}} \sin \vartheta_0 ch(\pi\gamma/2)$$

$$\sigma_y^{(\pm)}(x,0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}P_0 [2\alpha A_* Q_2(x) \cos \vartheta_0 \pm Q_0(x) \sin \vartheta_0]}{4\pi\sqrt{\omega(x)}(a^2 - x^2)}$$

$$\tau_{xy}^{(\pm)}(x,0) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}P_0 [2A_* Q_2(x) \sin \vartheta_0 \pm \alpha Q_0(x) \cos \vartheta_0]}{4\pi\sqrt{\omega(x)}(a^2 - x^2)}$$

$$Q_2(x) = \left\{ [1 - \omega(x)] \operatorname{sh}(\pi\gamma/2) \cos(\gamma \ln \omega(x)) + [1 + \omega(x)] \operatorname{ch}(\pi\gamma/2) \sin(\gamma \ln \omega(x)) \right\}, \quad (A_* = 2(b_1 c_1 + a_1^2) / \alpha^2)$$

$$a_{jj} = a_{12} + 2 = \frac{2(1 - \dagger)}{1 - 2\dagger}, \quad \sim_{12} = \frac{E}{2(1 + \dagger)}, \quad a_j = -\frac{(1 - 2\dagger)}{4(1 - \dagger)},$$

$$b_j = \frac{(1 + \dagger)(3 - 4\dagger)}{4E(1 - \dagger)}, \quad c_j = \frac{E}{4(1 - \dagger^2)}$$

$$\sim_j = r = 1, \quad A_* = 1/2, \quad B_* = 1/2k_1, \quad (j = 1, 2)$$

$$\dagger = E -$$

$$\dagger_* = a\dagger_y^+ / P_0; \quad \ddagger_* = a\ddagger_y^+ / P_0,$$

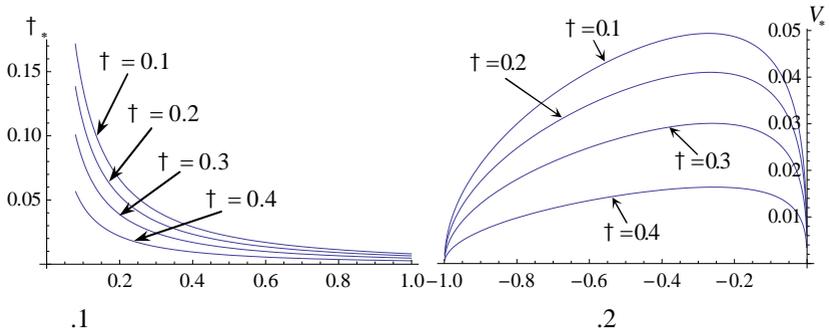
$$x_0^* = x_0 / a$$

$$V_*(x) = V(x) / a$$

$$[]_0 = 0 \quad P_0 / aE = 0, 1.$$

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

$$(1)$$



1.

\dagger	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5
x_0^*	0,5204	0,5155	0,5106	0,5059	0,5019	0,5

1. // 2011. .64. No-
2. .4-14.
2. // .1962. .26, .5. .907-912.
3. : , 1977. 415 .

_____ :

- ,

e-mail: vhakobyan@sci.am

$$\|A\| = O(h^{-2}) \quad [3].$$

$$(1) \quad P$$

$$P^{-1}Au = P^{-1}g \quad (2)$$

$$\|(P^{-1}A),$$

$$P^{-1}A.$$

$$P$$

$$P$$

$$A$$

$$\|(P^{-1}A)$$

$$\|A\|$$

$$P,$$

$$[4]$$

$$[5].$$

$$[4]$$

(Algebraic Multilevel Iteration Methods).

$$[5],$$

(Algebraic Multigrid / Substructuring Methods).

$$[6],$$

$$[7],$$

$$[8]$$

(,).

(,),

().

(, -
).

[5,6]

[9,10],

[11].

[12,13].

1. . . . ,-
.: , 1978.
2. Y.Saad. Iterative Methods for Sparse Linear Systems.- PWS Publishing, 1996.
3. . . . ,-
.- , . . . , 1979.

1.

[1-3].

$$u_1 = u_2 = 0, \quad \dagger_{13} = 0 \quad (\quad), \quad) \quad u_1 = 0, \quad \dagger_{13} = 0 \quad \dagger_{12} = 0$$

() [4].

$$) \quad u = v = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0, \quad) \quad u = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0.$$

w

[5],

[6] -

[7].

2.

2h

$0 \leq x < \infty, 0 \leq y \leq b, -h \leq z \leq h.$

$q(y).$

[4,5]

$$\frac{4h}{3} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial y} \right) + q(y) = 0,$$

$$D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Delta w - \frac{8h^3}{15} \left[\Delta \xi_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{4h}{3} \xi_1 = 0, \quad (2.1)$$

$$D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Delta w - \frac{8h^3}{15} \left[\Delta \xi_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{4h}{3} \xi_2 = 0.$$

$w = \dots, \xi_1, \xi_2 =$

$$D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-\epsilon^2)}, \quad \nu = \frac{1+\epsilon}{1-\epsilon}, \quad \epsilon =$$

$y=0, b$

(2.1)

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \sin \xi_n y, \quad \xi_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Phi_n(x) \sin \xi_n y, \quad \xi_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(x) \cos \xi_n y, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\xi_n = \frac{n\pi y}{b}. \quad (2.2)$$

$x=0$

(2.1) (2.2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \frac{q_n}{D \xi_n^4} \left[1 + \frac{4h^2 \xi_n^2}{5(1-\epsilon)} \right], \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_n(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = \frac{3q_n}{4h \xi_n} \quad (2.3)$$

q_n

$$q(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n \sin \xi_n y \quad (2.4)$$

(2.2) (2.1)

$$f_n(x), \Phi_n(x), F_n(x).$$

(2.3),

$$f_n = A_n e^{-\lambda_n x} + B_n x e^{-\lambda_n x} + \frac{q_n}{D_n^4} (1 + \lambda_n x),$$

$$\Phi_n = D_n e^{-\gamma_n x} - \frac{5E}{4(1+\epsilon)} \lambda_n B_n e^{-\lambda_n x} \quad (2.5)$$

$$F_n = -\frac{\gamma_n}{\lambda_n} D_n e^{-\gamma_n x} + \frac{5E}{4(1+\epsilon)} \lambda_n B_n e^{-\lambda_n x} + \frac{3q_n}{4h \lambda_n}.$$

$$(2.5) \quad \lambda_n = \frac{4 \lambda_n^2 h^2}{5(1-\epsilon)}, \quad \gamma_n = h^{-1} \sqrt{2.5 + \lambda_n^2 h^2}.$$

$$A_n, B_n \quad D_n \quad x=0.$$

3.

$$x=0$$

$$u_1 = u_2 = 0, \quad \tau_{13} = 0, \quad (3.1)$$

$$u_1 = 0, \quad \tau_{13} = 0, \quad \tau_{12} = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

$$u = v = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad (3.1^*)$$

$$u = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad (3.2^*)$$

$$\dots \quad (3.1^*) \quad (3.2^*)$$

[4]

$$u = v = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \tau_{11} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{4}{5G} \tau_{21} = 0, \quad (3.1^{**})$$

$$u = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \tau_{11} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \tau_{21}}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (3.2^{**})$$

$$(2.2) \quad (3.1^{**}) \quad (2.4) \quad (2.5),$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{q_n}{D_n^4 S_n}, \quad B_n = \frac{q_n}{D_n^3 S_n}, \quad D_n = \frac{15(1-\epsilon)}{8h^3} \lambda_n^3 S_n q_n. \quad (3.3)$$

$$S_n = 2' \lambda_n (1 - \lambda_n^{-1} \gamma_n) - 1. \quad (3.2^{**})$$

$$\lambda_n = B_n = D_n = 0. \quad (3.4)$$

(3.1**) (3.2**)

$$q(y) = q_0 \sin \beta_1 y. \quad (3.5)$$

(3.1**)

$$w = \frac{q_0}{D \beta_1^4} \left[\frac{1}{S_1} e^{-\beta_1 x} (1 + \beta_1 x) + 1 + \beta_1' \right] \sin \beta_1 y,$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{15(1-\epsilon)}{8} \frac{q_0' \beta_1}{S_1 \beta_1^3 h^3} \left[e^{-\beta_1 x} - e^{-\beta_1' x} \right] \sin \beta_1 y, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{15(1-\epsilon)}{8} \frac{q_0' \beta_1}{S_1 \beta_1^4 h^3} \left[-\beta_1 e^{-\beta_1 x} + \beta_1' e^{-\beta_1' x} + \frac{2}{5(1-\epsilon)} \beta_1^3 h^2 S_1 \right] \cos \beta_1 y.$$

(3.2**)

$$w = \frac{q_0}{D \beta_1^4} [1 + \beta_1'] \sin \beta_1 y, \quad \beta_1 = 0, \quad (3.7)$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{3}{4h} \frac{q_0}{\beta_1} \cos \beta_1 y.$$

$$w \quad (3.1**) \quad (0,0.5b)$$

$$w(0,0.5b) = \frac{q_0}{D \beta_1^4} \left[\frac{1}{S_1} + 1 + \beta_1' \right]. \quad (3.8*)$$

$$w(0,0.5b) = \frac{q_0}{D \beta_1^4} [1 + \beta_1'] \quad (3.8**)$$

$$w -$$

$$: \max w = w(0,0.5b) = q_0 / D \beta_1^4 \quad , \quad \beta_1' \ll 1$$

(3.2**).

(3.1**) (3.2**).

$$M_1(0,0.5b) = -\frac{4\epsilon}{5(1-\epsilon)} q_0 h^2 \left[1 - \frac{5(1-\epsilon) \beta_1 (1+\epsilon) + \epsilon \beta_1 S_1 (1+\beta_1') + 2\beta_1' (1-\epsilon) (-\beta_1 + \beta_1')}{4\epsilon h^2 \beta_1^3 S_1} \right] \quad (3.9)$$

$$M_1(0,0.5b) = -\frac{4\epsilon}{5(1-\epsilon)} q_0 h^2 \left[1 - \frac{5(1-\epsilon) (1+\beta_1')}{4 h^2 \beta_1^2} \right] \quad (3.10)$$

$$N_1(0,0) = N_1(0,0) = 0,$$

(3.1**) (3.2**)

$$N_2(0,0) = \frac{q_0}{j_1} \left[1 + \frac{15(1-\epsilon)}{2h^2 j_1^4} (-y_1 + j_1) \right] \quad (3.12)$$

$$N_2(0,0) = \frac{q_0}{j_1}$$

$$j_1 \ll 1 \quad (N_2(0,0) = q_0/j_1).$$

1. Costanda C. A mathematical analysis of bending of plates with transverse shear deformation. Longman Scientific Technical. 19920,170p.
2. Karama M., Afag K.S., Mistou S. A refinement of Ambartsoumian multi-layer beam theory. Computers&Structures. 2008, 86, p 839-849.
3. . . . // . . . , 2008. 61. 4. 44-51.
4. . . // . . . ” , 2002. 67-88.
5. . . . : . . . , 1987. 360 .
6. Nadai A. Elastische Platten. : 1925. 72.
7. . . . - . . . : 1963. 636 .

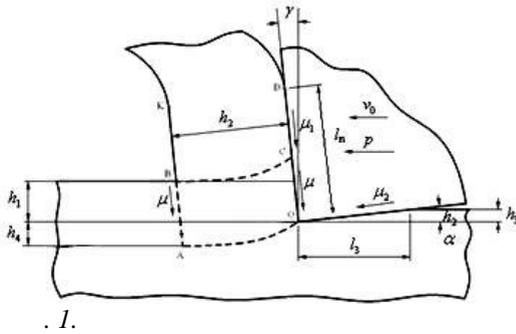
:

.:(+374 99) 339299,(+374 10)624802
 : 9, #29, 0060
 E-mail : sayatantonyan@rambler.ru

.:(+374 99) 707939,(+374 10)624802
 : 9, #29, 0060
 E-mail : narine@mechins.sci.am

P_z

• „ • „ • „ • •
 ,



[1].

P_z

[2].

[2]:

$$P_z = 1.155 \cdot \gamma_{st} \cdot u \cdot s \cdot t \cdot \left[\left(1 + \gamma_1 \cdot (1 - t \cdot g\alpha) + \frac{(0.5 + \gamma) \cdot u}{2 \cdot K_c} \right) \cdot \cos\alpha + \frac{K_c}{4 \cdot u \cdot \cos\alpha} + \gamma \cdot \sin\alpha + \frac{\gamma_2 \cdot h_3}{u \cdot s} + \frac{K_c \cdot s \cdot \sin^2\{\alpha'\}}{4 \cdot u \cdot t \cdot \cos\alpha} \right] \quad (1)$$

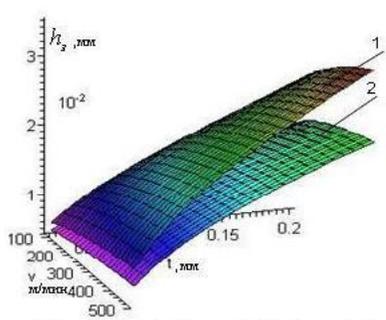
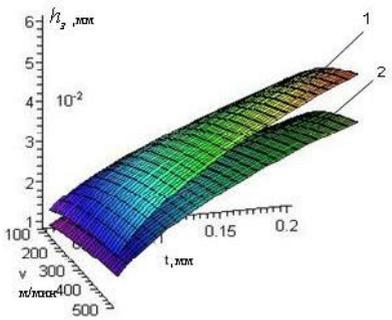
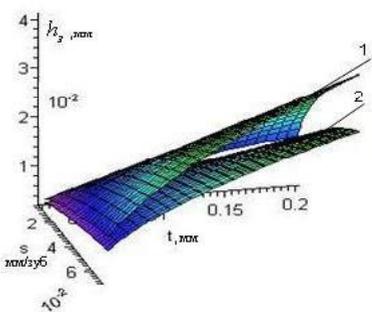
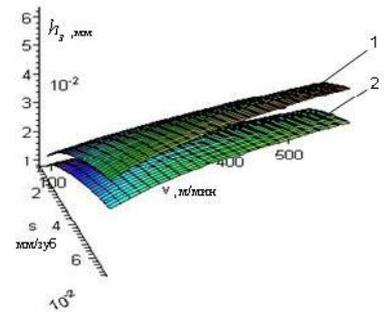
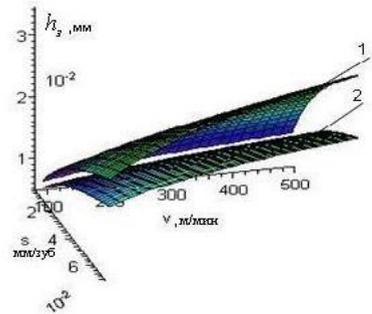
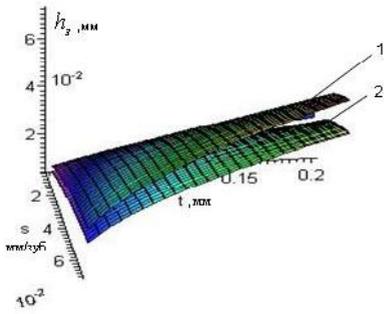
$\dagger_{st} -$, $X -$
 , $\sim -$
 , $\sim_1 -$
 , $\sim_2 -$
 , $K_c -$, $u = 1 - \sin x -$
 , $t -$
 , $s -$, $\{ -$, $h_3 -$

9-4 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_z = & 0.00007015 - 0.1122086 \cdot t + 0.27521345 \cdot s + 0.00001223 \cdot v - 0.41551448 \cdot t^2 - \\
 & - 0.47522918 \cdot t \cdot s - 0.0003094 \cdot t \cdot v - 2.24372633 \cdot s^2 + 0.00024308 \cdot s \cdot v - \\
 & + 0.00000001 \cdot v + 15.48005271 \cdot t^2 \cdot s + 0.00213564 \cdot t^2 \cdot v + 39.15031170 \cdot t \cdot s^2 + \\
 & + 0.04219281 \cdot t \cdot s \cdot v + 0.00000058 \cdot t \cdot v^2 + 0.00059248 \cdot s^2 \cdot v - 0.00000037 \cdot s \cdot v^2 - \\
 & - 244.61009796 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2 - 0.16382105 \cdot t^2 \cdot s \cdot v - 0.00000345 \cdot t^2 \cdot v^2 - \\
 & - 0.39442320 \cdot t \cdot s^2 \cdot v - 0.00004762 \cdot t \cdot s \cdot v^2 + 0.00000296 \cdot s^2 \cdot v^2 + \\
 & + 1.67164340 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2 \cdot v + 0.00020737 \cdot t^2 \cdot s \cdot v^2 + 0.00046552 \cdot t \cdot s^2 \cdot v^2 - \\
 & - 0.00211600 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2 \cdot v^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_z = & 0.00022921 + 0.03530819 \cdot t + 0.17160813 \cdot s + 0.00000824 \cdot v - 0.03718980 \cdot t^2 + \\
 & + 2.89406085 \cdot t \cdot s + 0.00013194 \cdot t \cdot v - 1.31609825 \cdot s^2 + 0.00016459 \cdot s \cdot v - \\
 & 0.00000001 \cdot v^2 - 6.91993362 \cdot t^2 \cdot s - 0.00052274 \cdot t^2 \cdot v - 10.56662018 \cdot t \cdot s^2 + \\
 & + 0.01361435 \cdot t \cdot s \cdot v - 0.00000016 \cdot t \cdot v^2 + 0.00124915 \cdot s^2 \cdot v - 0.00000018 \cdot s \cdot v^2 + \\
 & + 39.28714664 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2 - 0.00339442 \cdot t^2 \cdot s \cdot v + 0.00000079 \cdot t^2 \cdot v^2 - 0.05984766 \cdot t \cdot s^2 \cdot v - \\
 & - 0.00000880 \cdot t \cdot s \cdot v^2 - 0.00000049 \cdot s^2 \cdot v^2 - 0.13048693 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2 \cdot v - 0.00001605 \cdot t^2 \cdot s \cdot v^2 + \\
 & + 0.00001763 \cdot t \cdot s^2 \cdot v^2 + 0.00035267 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2 \cdot v^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

9-4 1



2.

3.

1) 9-4 2)

4 2) 1) 9-

CdS ZnS

[5].

9-4

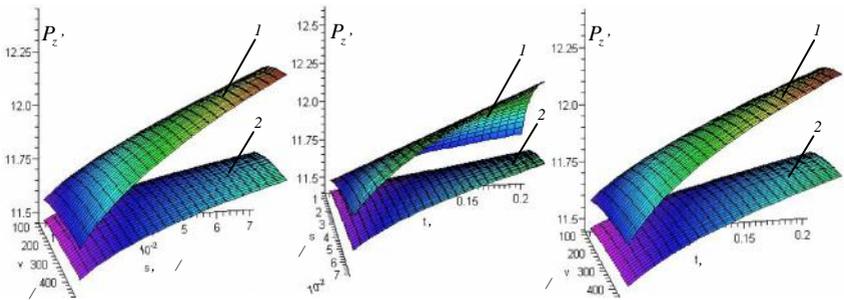
1

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{z1} = & 0.00046518 - 0.00045548 \cdot t + 0.09896110 \cdot s - 0.00000431 \cdot v + 0.12853732 \cdot t^2 + \\
 & + 3.63065818 \cdot t \cdot s + 0.00047435 \cdot t \cdot v - 0.63230441 \cdot s^2 + 0.00022490 \cdot s \cdot v + \\
 & + 0.00000001 \cdot v^2 - 11.99404142 \cdot t^2 \cdot s - 0.00224995 \cdot t^2 \cdot v - 27.71754043 \cdot t \cdot s^2 - \\
 & - 0.01045655 \cdot t \cdot s \cdot v - 0.00000079 \cdot t \cdot v^2 - 0.00105589 \cdot s^2 \cdot v - 0.00000021 \cdot s \cdot v^2 + \\
 & + 115.74543563 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2 + 0.09805564 \cdot t^2 \cdot s \cdot v + 0.00000399 \cdot t^2 \cdot v^2 + \\
 & + 0.18303437 \cdot t \cdot s^2 \cdot v + 0.00002696 \cdot t \cdot s \cdot v^2 + 0.00000021 \cdot s^2 \cdot v^2 - \\
 & - 1.22728250 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2 \cdot v - 0.00018515 \cdot t^2 \cdot s \cdot v^2 - 0.00033856 \cdot t \cdot s^2 \cdot v^2 + \\
 & + 0.00211600 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2 \cdot v^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{z1} = & -0.00023387 + 0.02354699 \cdot t + 0.14217905 \cdot s + 0.00001152 \cdot v - 0.00239511 \cdot t^2 + \\
 & + 1.50973839 \cdot t \cdot s + 0.00001353 \cdot t \cdot v - 1.45813857 \cdot s^2 - 0.00067374 \cdot s \cdot v - 0.00000002 \cdot v^2 - \\
 & - 5.33455266 \cdot t^2 \cdot s - 0.00029394 \cdot t^2 \cdot v - 0.95854995 \cdot t \cdot s^2 + 0.01195109 \cdot t \cdot s \cdot v + \\
 & + 0.00000011 \cdot t \cdot v^2 + 0.00910305 \cdot s^2 \cdot v + 0.00000121 \cdot s \cdot v^2 + 31.10526332 \cdot t^2 \cdot s^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

(2), (3), (4), (5) (1)

$\sim = 0.17,$



4.

9-4

P_z

: 1)

, 2)

$$\tau_1 = \tau_2 = 0.15, \quad u = 0.895, \quad \tau_{st} = 790, \quad ,$$

9-4

$$\alpha = 6^0, \quad \gamma = -6^0, \quad \varphi = \varphi_1 = 45^0, \quad r = 0,3, \quad , \quad \lambda = 6^0,$$

$$\begin{matrix} P_z \\ (\quad .4). \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} , \\ , \quad P_z \end{matrix},$$

.

.

1. 2008. 1, . 57-67.

2. 2008. 12, . 65-73.

3. P_z P_y //

40- , 2009, . 166-168. 2,

4.

. XXI . IX : .-

: “ ”, 2010, . 33 – 35.

5. ZnSe . , 1973. 17, . 10, . 555 – 557.

_____ :

, (374 312) 4 50 60.
E-mail arzal@yandex.ru

— “
”
,

(374 312) 4 62 81.
E-mail serghakob@mail.ru

— “
”
, . . . , (374 312) 4 50 60.

— “
”
,

(374 312) 4 62 81.

[1, 2]

$$\epsilon = -v_y/v_x = -v_z/v_x (v_x, v_y, v_z -)$$

$$\dagger = E v e^{-\alpha v}, \tag{1}$$

$$\dagger = E v e^{-v} (\dots / \dots), \tag{2}$$

$$\dagger = P/F_0, P - , F_0 -$$

(1) (2)

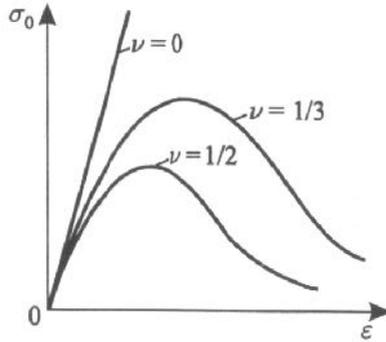
“ ”, (, 26%, 29%

32%.

. 1

(1).

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= 1/2 \\ \epsilon &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



. 1.

(1)

[3, 4],

()

2-3%

[3, 4]: “

“

[5]

(1)

$$\epsilon = \epsilon(\nu)$$

[6].

$$\epsilon = \epsilon(\nu)$$

$$\epsilon = 1/2, \dots$$

[7]

$$\epsilon = \epsilon(v)$$

$$\epsilon(v) = \epsilon_0 \left(1 - \frac{v}{v_0} \right)^k, \quad (3)$$

$\epsilon_0, v_0, k -$

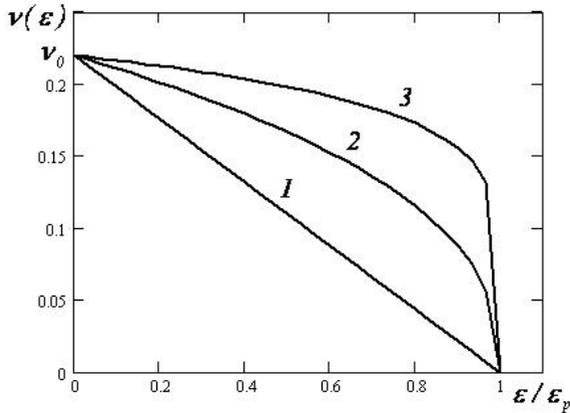
(3)

. 2

k

(1 - k = 1, 2 - k = 0,4, 3 - k = 0,15)

$\epsilon_0 = 0,22, v_0 = 0,03.$



. 2.

(3)

$k: 1 - k = 1, 2 -$

$k = 0,4, 3 - k = 0,15.$

$$(1) \quad \epsilon = \text{const.}$$

$$v (\quad) \quad \dagger (\quad) ,$$

$$v () = \int_0^v \dagger dV = \frac{I E}{4 \epsilon^2} [1 - (2 \epsilon v + 1) \cdot e^{-2 \epsilon v}] \quad (4)$$

2l,

UÝ,

$$l^2, \quad U = - \quad l^2, \quad (5)$$

c

(5)

x

2l,

$$X = 4 \chi l \quad (6)$$

$$l = - \quad l^2 + 4 \chi l \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{d l}{d l} = -2 \quad l + 4 \chi \quad (8)$$

$$(d / dl = 0). \quad (4)$$

$$l = l_*$$

$$v = v_*$$

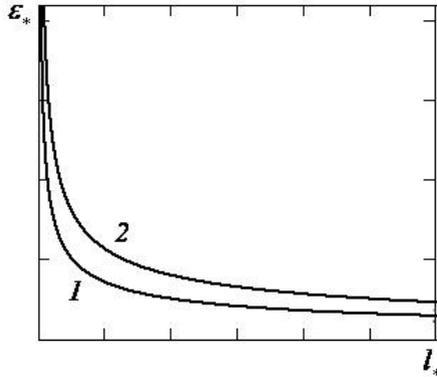
$$l_* = \frac{8 \chi \epsilon^2}{E c} [1 - (2 \epsilon v_* + 1) \cdot e^{-2 \epsilon v_*}]^{-1} \quad (9)$$

$$(\epsilon = 0, v_* = \dagger_* / E)$$

$$(9) \quad c = 2f$$

$$l_* = \frac{2\chi}{v_*^2 E f} = \frac{2\chi E}{f \dagger^2} \quad (10)$$

3. $(\epsilon = 0)$ (1) (9) (2) $v_* - l_*$ $\epsilon = 0, 3$.



3. $(\epsilon = 0)$ (1) (9) (2) $\epsilon = 0, 3$.

(3),

(9). , $k = l$

$$l_* = \frac{12\chi V}{E c v_*^2} \left[3\epsilon_0 v_*^2 - 4\epsilon_0 V v_* + 3V \right]^{-1} \quad (11)$$

$\epsilon_0 = 0$, $c = 2f$, $v_* = \dagger_* / E$, (11)

(10).

) [8, 9, 10].

(, , ,).

[11].

\dagger_{max}

$$\dagger_{max} = \dagger_i (1 + 2l/b), \quad (12)$$

$$\dagger_i - \quad , \quad l, b - \quad . \quad (12) \quad , \quad b \rightarrow 0 \quad (\quad \text{“} \quad \text{”} \quad)$$

$$(12) \quad \dots = b^2 / l -$$

$$\dagger_{max} = \dagger_i \left(1 + 2\sqrt{l/\dots} \right) \quad (13)$$

(13)

(13)

$$\dagger_{max} = 15000$$

$$(\dagger \cong 75)$$

$$l = 10^{-6}$$

$$\dots = 10^{-10}$$

(13)

$$\dagger_{max} \cong 15071$$

(5-6)

10 .

(9), (10), (11) (. 3)

l_*

l_*

(10^{-10}) ,

\dagger_{*1} .

5 (

\dagger_{*2} .

l_*

l

\dagger_{*3} .

(9).

v_* ,

(1).

$l_{*2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-9}$, $\dagger_{*2} = 1491$

; $l_{*3} = 10^{-6}$, $\dagger_{*3} = 109,5$

(1)

[12]: $x = 0,15$ / 2 , $c = 2,5$, $\epsilon = 0,2$, $E = 10^5$

00513).

(N 09-01-

1. 2004. 253 .
2. Robert A. Arutyunyan. Creep fracture of nonlinear viscoelastic media undergoing UV radiation // International Journal of Fracture. 2005. vol. 132. N1. P. L3-L8.
3. ZrO_2 // . 2007. . 10. N 3. . 81-94.
4. // . 2002. . 72. . 3. . 38-42.
5. Griffith A.A. The phenomena of rupture and flow in solids // Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series A. 1921. vol. 221. P. 163-198.
6. Koster W., Franz H. Poisson's ratio for metals and alloys // Metal Rev. 1961. vol. 6. N 21. P. 1-55.
7. // . 1954. N 12. . 86-91.
8. 1978. 257 .
9. 1989. 142 .
10. / 7: .1: (, , ,). : . 1976. 634 .
11. 1975. 576 .
12. / , 1991. 1232 .

:
 , , ,
 , , ,
 - , +7 (812) 4284164, 198504, - ,
 , 28, e-mail:

Robert.Arutyunyan@paloma.spbu.ru

[2-6].

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{for } (x, y) \text{ in } y \geq 0 \\
 & G_1 v_1, \quad y \leq 0 \\
 & G_2 v_2 (G_1 G_2 - v_1 v_2) \\
 & v_2 - \\
 & (\alpha, \beta) \quad (x, y) \\
 & [1]. \\
 & gx = sh\alpha, \quad gy = \sin \beta, \quad ag = ch\alpha + \cos \beta \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

a -

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha > 0, \quad \alpha < 0, \quad 0y \quad -\infty \quad +\infty, \\
 & x = \pm a, y = 0 \quad \alpha = \pm \infty. \quad \alpha = 0, \\
 & -\pi \quad +\pi, \quad \beta > 0, \quad \beta < 0, \\
 & (-,) \quad \beta = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U \quad V, \quad \sigma_y \quad \tau_{xy}$$

[1]:

$$2GU(x, y) = -\frac{\partial \Phi_0(x, y)}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial \Phi_2(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

$$2GV(x, y) = (3 - 4\nu)\Phi_2(x, y) - \frac{\partial\Phi_0(x, y)}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial\Phi_2(x, y)}{\partial y}$$

$$\sigma_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[2(1 - \nu)\Phi_2(x, y) - \frac{\partial\Phi_0(x, y)}{\partial y} \right] - y \frac{\partial^2\Phi_2(x, y)}{\partial y^2} \quad (2)$$

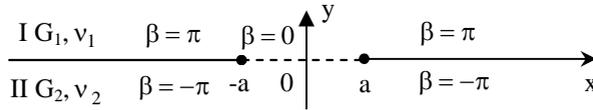
$$\tau_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(1 - 2\nu)\Phi_2(x, y) - \frac{\partial\Phi_0(x, y)}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial\Phi_2(x, y)}{\partial y} \right].$$

1.

$|| <$

$|| >$

(.1).



.1

$$\tau_{xy}^{(m)}(\alpha, 0) = \tau_m(\alpha); \quad V_m(\alpha, 0) = V_m^{(0)}(\alpha) \quad (3)$$

$$\tau_m(\alpha) \quad V_m^{(0)}(\alpha) \quad (m=1, 2)$$

$$U_1(\alpha, \pi) = U_2(\alpha, -\pi); \quad V_1(\alpha, \pi) = V_2(\alpha, -\pi)$$

$$\sigma_y^{(1)}(\alpha, \pi) = \sigma_y^{(2)}(\alpha, -\pi); \quad \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(\alpha, \pi) = \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(\alpha, -\pi) \quad (4)$$

(3) (4) (2)

$$\Phi_0^{(m)}(\alpha, \beta) \quad \Phi_2^{(m)}(\alpha, \beta) \quad (m=1, 2)$$

$x \quad y \quad \alpha \quad \beta$ [1].

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[(1 - 2\nu_m)\Phi_2^{(m)}(\alpha, \beta) - \Phi_3^{(m)}(\alpha, \beta) \right] \Big|_{\beta=0} = \frac{a\tau_m(\alpha)}{\operatorname{ch}\alpha + 1}$$

$$(3 - 4\nu_m)\Phi_2^{(m)}(\alpha, 0) - \Phi_3^{(m)}(\alpha, 0) = 2G_m V_m^{(0)}(\alpha) \quad (m=1, 2)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \Phi_3^{(1)}(\alpha, \beta)}{\partial \beta} \right|_{\beta=\pi} = \frac{G_1}{G_2} \left. \frac{\partial \Phi_3^{(2)}(\alpha, \beta)}{\partial \beta} \right|_{\beta=-\pi} \quad (5)$$

$$(3 - 4\nu_1)\Phi_2^{(1)}(\alpha, \pi) - \Phi_3^{(1)}(\alpha, \pi) = \frac{G_1}{G_2} \left[(3 - 4\nu_2)\Phi_2^{(2)}(\alpha, -\pi) - \Phi_3^{(2)}(\alpha, -\pi) \right]$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[2(1 - \nu_1)\Phi_2^{(1)}(\alpha, \beta) - \Phi_3^{(1)}(\alpha, \beta) \right] \right|_{\beta=\pi} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[2(1 - \nu_2)\Phi_2^{(2)}(\alpha, \beta) - \Phi_3^{(2)}(\alpha, \beta) \right] \right|_{\beta=-\pi}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[(1 - 2\nu_1)\Phi_2^{(1)}(\alpha, \beta) - \Phi_3^{(1)}(\alpha, \beta) \right] \right|_{\beta=\pi} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[(1 - 2\nu_2)\Phi_2^{(2)}(\alpha, \beta) - \Phi_3^{(2)}(\alpha, \beta) \right] \right|_{\beta=-\pi}$$

$$\Phi_3^{(m)}(x, y) = \frac{\partial \Phi_0^{(m)}(x, y)}{\partial y} \quad (m=1, 2) \quad (6)$$

$$(m = 1, 2; \quad n = 2, 3)$$

$$\Phi_n^{(m)}(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[A_n^{(m)}(\lambda) \operatorname{ch} \lambda \beta + B_n^{(m)}(\lambda) \operatorname{sh} \lambda \beta \right] \frac{e^{-i\lambda \alpha}}{\lambda} d\lambda \quad (7)$$

$$(7) \quad (5),$$

$$A_n^{(m)}(\lambda) \quad B_n^{(m)}(\lambda) \quad (m=1,2; \quad n=2, 3)$$

:

$$A_2^{(m)}(\lambda) = \frac{2[\bar{V}_m(\lambda) - \bar{\tau}_m(\lambda)]}{\chi_m + 1}; \quad A_3^{(m)}(\lambda) = \frac{(\chi_m - 1)\bar{V}_m(\lambda) - 2\chi_m \bar{\tau}_m(\lambda)}{\chi_m + 1}; (m=1, 2)$$

$$B_2^{(1)}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\chi_1 + \mu} [m_2(\lambda) - m_1(\lambda) - \mu m_3(\lambda) - \mu m_4(\lambda)]$$

$$B_2^{(2)}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\mu \chi_2 + 1} [m_2(\lambda) + m_1(\lambda) + m_3(\lambda) - m_4(\lambda)] \quad (8)$$

$$2B_3^{(1)}(\lambda) = \chi_1 B_2^{(1)}(\lambda) - B_2^{(2)}(\lambda) + m_3(\lambda) - m_4(\lambda)$$

$$2B_2^{(2)}(\lambda) = \chi_2 B_2^{(2)}(\lambda) - B_2^{(1)}(\lambda) - m_3(\lambda) - m_4(\lambda)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_m(\lambda) = \frac{i a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\tau_m(\alpha) e^{i\lambda \alpha}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha + 1} d\alpha; \quad \bar{V}_m(\lambda) = \frac{2G_m \lambda}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V_m^{(0)}(\alpha) e^{i\lambda \alpha} d\alpha$$

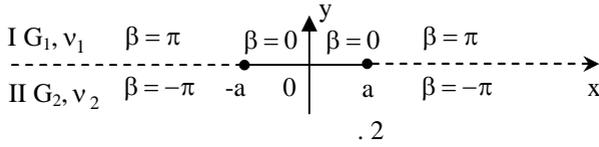
$$(m=1,2)$$

$$m_2(\lambda) = [\mu \bar{V}_2(\lambda) - \bar{V}_1(\lambda)] \operatorname{cth} \lambda \pi \quad m_4(\lambda) = [\bar{\tau}_2(\lambda) - \bar{\tau}_1(\lambda)] \operatorname{cth} \lambda \pi \quad (9)$$

$$m_1(\lambda) = \left[\frac{(\chi_1 - 1) \bar{V}_1(\lambda) - 2\chi_1 \bar{\tau}_1(\lambda)}{\chi_1 + 1} + \frac{\mu(\chi_2 - 1) \bar{V}_2(\lambda) - 2\mu\chi_2 \bar{\tau}_2(\lambda)}{\chi_2 + 1} \right] \operatorname{th} \lambda \pi$$

$$m_3(\lambda) = \left[\frac{2\bar{V}_1(\lambda) + (\chi_1 - 1) \bar{\tau}_1(\lambda)}{\chi_1 + 1} + \frac{2\bar{V}_2(\lambda) + (\chi_2 - 1) \bar{\tau}_2(\lambda)}{\chi_2 + 1} \right] \operatorname{th} \lambda \pi$$

2. $y=0, a, \dots, |x| >$
 $|x| < a$ (. 2).



$$\tau_{xy}^{(m)}(\alpha; (-1)^{m+1} \pi) = \tau_m(\alpha); V_m(\alpha, (-1)^{m+1} \pi) = V_m^{(0)}(\alpha) \quad (m=1, 2)$$

$$U_1(\alpha, 0) = U_2(\alpha, 0); V_1(\alpha, 0) = V_2(\alpha, 0)$$

$$\sigma_y^{(1)}(\alpha, 0) = \sigma_y^{(2)}(\alpha, 0); \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(\alpha, 0) = \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(\alpha, 0) \quad (10)$$

$$\Phi_n^{(m)}(\alpha, \beta) \quad (m=1, 2; n=2, 3)$$

:

$$\Phi_n^{(m)}(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [A_n^{(m)}(\lambda) \operatorname{ch} \lambda (\pi + (-1)^m \beta) + B_n^{(m)}(\lambda) (\pi + (-1)^m \beta)] \frac{e^{-i\lambda \alpha}}{\lambda} d\lambda \quad (11)$$

(10),

$$(1, 2, 11) \quad A_n^{(m)}(\lambda) \quad B_n^{(m)}(\lambda) \quad (m=1, 2; n=2, 3)$$

$$(8) \quad (9), \quad \tau_0^{(2)}(\lambda)$$

$$\tau_3^{(2)}(\lambda), \quad \bar{\tau}_m(\lambda) \quad (m=1, 2) \quad :$$

$$\bar{\tau}_m(\lambda) = -\frac{ia}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\tau_m(\alpha)}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha - 1} e^{i\lambda \alpha} d\alpha$$

τ_0 ,

$$\sigma_y^{(1)}(\alpha, \pi) = \sigma_y^{(2)}(\alpha, -\pi) = 0;$$

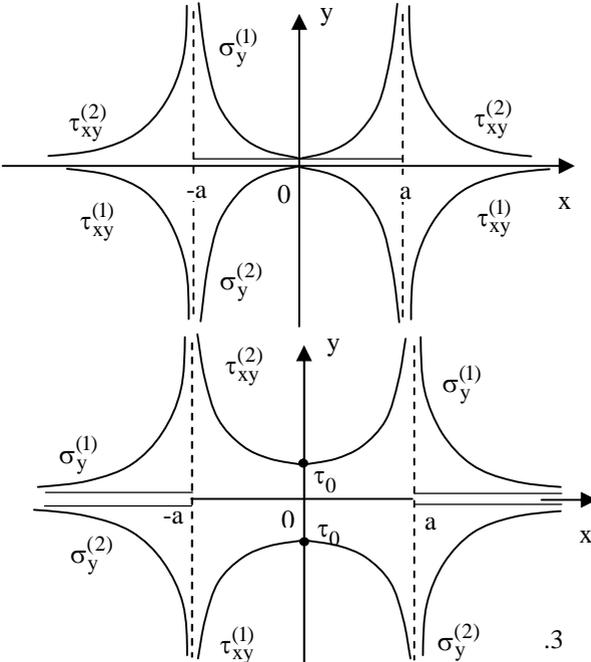
$$\tau_{xy}^{(1)}(\alpha, \pi) = \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(\alpha, -\pi) = -\frac{a^2 \tau_0}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right)}$$

$$\sigma_y^{(m)}(\alpha, 0) = (-1)^m \frac{\chi_m - 1}{\chi_m + 1} \cdot \frac{x \tau_0}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \quad (m=1, 2)$$

$$\sigma_y^{(1)}(\alpha, 0) = \sigma_y^{(2)}(\alpha, 0) = 0,$$

$$\tau_{xy}^{(1)}(\alpha, 0) = \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(\alpha, 0) = -\frac{a^2 \tau_0}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \left(a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \right)}$$

$$\sigma_y^{(m)}(\alpha, (-1)^{m+1} \pi) = (-1)^m \frac{\chi_m - 1}{\chi_m + 1} \cdot \frac{a^3 \tau_0}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$



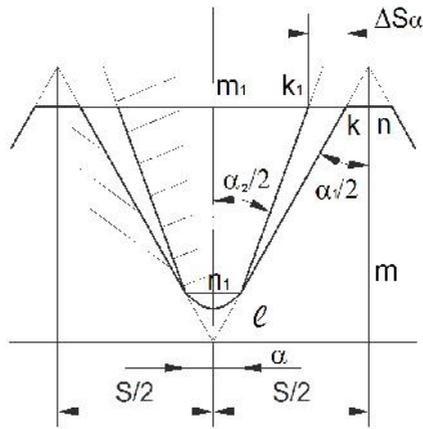
1. , 1968. 401 .
2. , 1982, 344 . ,
3. , 1983. 296 .
4. // 1995. 48. N48. .
57-65.
5. // . XII
“ ”, : 2003, . 78-82.
6. // “ ”, 2008, : . 34-37.

_____ :

. ;
: -19, 24 , . 099-67-57-47

. ;
: , 1, . 077-08-44-86

[1].



1.
 r_1, r_2 - ; S - ;

[2].

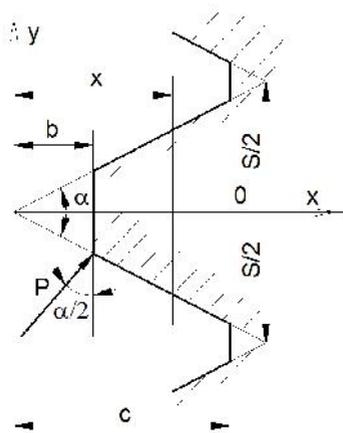
(. l)

.1,
S
l n m

l k₁ n₁ m₁ (. . . 1),

$$\Delta S_a = \left(\frac{S}{2} - a\right) \left(1 - \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \quad (1)$$

S .



.2.

[1]

(. 2).

$$, \quad (r_1/2)(r_2/2) \leq 1^0$$

$$lk_1 \quad lk \quad (.1)$$

P

l

$$u = \int_a^c \frac{M_x M_{x1}}{EJ_x} dx, \quad (2)$$

$$M_x - \quad x;$$

$$M_{x1} - \quad ;$$

$$- \quad ;$$

$$J_x - \quad ;$$

$$.2 \quad :$$

$$M_x = P \left[(x-b) \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} - Pb \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \right] \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$M_{x1} = 1(x-b) \quad (3)$$

$$J(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

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

$$u = \frac{3P}{2E \operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{\gamma}{2}} \left[\left(\ln \frac{c}{b} + \frac{2b}{c} - \frac{b^2}{2c^2} - 1,5 \right) \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} - \left(0,5 - \frac{b}{c} + \frac{b^2}{2c^2} \right) \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \right] \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$P - \quad , \quad l.$$

$$u_c = \frac{K}{G} \int_c^c \frac{P \cdot P_1}{F_x} dx, \quad (5)$$

$$K - \quad , \quad = 6/5 \quad [1];$$

$$G - \quad ;$$

$$P - \quad P, P = P \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} \quad (.2);$$

$$P_1 - \quad , P_1=1;$$

$$F_x - \quad x, F_x = 2x \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

(4), p

$$u_c = K(2Gtg \frac{r}{2})^{-1} P \cos \frac{r}{2} \ln \frac{c}{b} \quad (6)$$

(1, 4, 6)

“ - ” -146 5286-75 “
 ”.
 $\dagger = 0,5\dagger_s, \quad \dagger_{s-}$
 [3].

2...3

1. 1959.
2. // “ , - , 2007. – . 10, .1.- . 101-106.
3. // , 1972. – N1. – . 9-11.

 , . . . ,
 . (097) 28 03 06,
 e-mail: artsakhgk@rambler.ru

()

· · ·
,

[1-5].

6 ,

[6, 7].

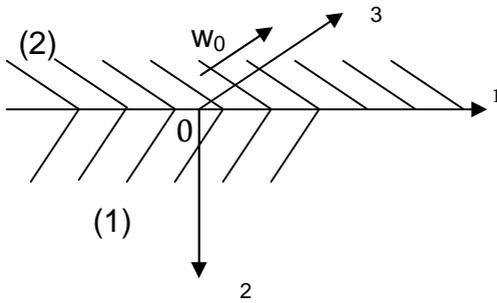
,

6 .

1.

$\sigma_2 = 0$

6



[1]

$$W_i = f_i(x_2) \exp(i(\omega t - k_3 x_1)) \quad (1.9)$$

$$H_3^{(i)} = g_i(x_2) \exp(i(\omega t - k_1 x_1)) \quad (1.6)$$

f_i, g_i .

(1.8),

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x_2) &= A_1 e^{-k\sqrt{1-\eta^2} \cdot x_2}, & f_2(x_2) &= A_2 e^{k\sqrt{1-\theta\eta^2} \cdot x_2} \\ g_1(x_2) &= B_1 e^{-k\sqrt{1-\theta_1\eta^2} \cdot x_2}, & g_2(x_2) &= B_2 e^{k\sqrt{1-\theta_2\eta^2} \cdot x_2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\eta^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{k^2 c_{t_1}^2}, \quad \theta = \frac{c_{t_1}^2}{c_{t_2}^2}, \quad \theta_i = \frac{c_{t_i}^2}{c_{t_2}^2} \quad (1.11)$$

(1.10)

$$\theta \leq 1, \quad (1.8)$$

$$0 < \eta^2 < 1 \quad (1.12)$$

(1.3)

(1.9), (1.10) :

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{(1)} &= \frac{ik}{\varepsilon_{11}^{(1)}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-a_1\eta^2}}{\omega} B_1 e^{-k\sqrt{1-\theta_1\eta^2} \cdot x_2} + e_{15}^{(1)} A_1 e^{-k\sqrt{1-\eta^2} \cdot x_2} \right) \exp(i(\omega t - kx_1)) \\ E_1^{(2)} &= -\frac{ik}{\varepsilon_{11}^{(2)}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-a_2\eta^2}}{\omega} B_2 e^{k\sqrt{1-\theta_2\eta^2} \cdot x_2} - e_{15}^{(2)} A_2 e^{k\sqrt{1-\eta^2} \cdot x_2} \right) \exp(i(\omega t - kx_1)) \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

$$E_2^{(1)} = \frac{k}{\varepsilon_{11}^{(1)}} \left(\frac{1}{\omega} B_1 e^{-k\sqrt{1-a_1\eta^2} \cdot x_2} + e_{15}^{(1)} \sqrt{1-\eta^2} \cdot A_1 e^{-k\sqrt{1-\eta^2} \cdot x_2} \right) \exp(i(\omega t - kx_1))$$

$$E_2^{(2)} = \frac{k}{\varepsilon_{11}^{(2)}} \left(\frac{1}{\omega} B_2 e^{k\sqrt{1-a_2\eta^2} \cdot x_2} - e_{15}^{(2)} \sqrt{1-\theta\eta^2} \cdot A_2 e^{k\sqrt{1-\theta\eta^2} \cdot x_2} \right) \exp(i(\omega t - kx_1))$$

$W_i, H_3^{(i)}, E_1^{(i)}, E_2^{(i)}$

$$\sigma_{32}^{(i)}, \sigma_{31}^{(i)}, D_1^{(i)}, D_2^{(i)} \quad (1.4), (1.5)$$

2.

($x_3 = 0$)

$$\omega_1 = \omega_2, \quad \sigma_{32}^{(1)} = \sigma_{32}^{(2)}, \quad E_1^{(1)} = E_1^{(2)}, \quad D_2^{(1)} = D_2^{(2)} \quad x_2 = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$A_i, B_i.$

– Tournios waves). [2] (Maerfeld [6].

3.

$$\sigma_{32}^{(1)} = 0, \quad \sigma_{32}^{(2)} = 0 \quad E_1^{(1)} = E_1^{(2)}, \quad D_2^{(1)} = D_2^{(2)} \quad x_2 = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

(3.1)

[7, 8].

(1.9), (1.10), (1.39)

(1.4), (1.5)

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + \chi_1) \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \cdot A_1 + \gamma_1 B_1 &= 0 \\ (1 + \chi_1) \sqrt{1 - \theta \eta^2} \cdot A_2 - \gamma_2 B_2 &= 0 \\ \frac{e_{15}^{(1)}}{\varepsilon_{11}^{(1)}} A_1 + \frac{e_{15}^{(2)}}{\varepsilon_{11}^{(2)}} A_2 - \frac{\sqrt{1 - \theta_1 \eta^2}}{\omega \varepsilon_{11}^{(1)}} \cdot B_1 - \frac{\sqrt{1 - \theta_2 \eta^2}}{\omega \varepsilon_{11}^{(2)}} \cdot B_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

$$B_1 = B_2$$

$$\gamma_i = \frac{e_{15}^{(i)}}{(\omega \varepsilon_{11}^{(i)} \cdot c_{44}^{(i)})}$$

(3.2)

$x_3 = 0:$

$$\left(\sqrt{1 - \theta_1 \eta^2} + \varepsilon_p \sqrt{1 - \theta_2 \eta^2} \right) \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \sqrt{1 - \theta \eta^2} - \frac{\chi_1}{1 + \chi_1} \sqrt{1 - \theta \eta^2} - \frac{\varepsilon_p \chi_2}{1 + \chi_2} \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

(3.3)

$${}_1 y^2 \ll 1, \quad {}_2 y^2 \ll 1$$

[8].

1. Yang S.S. Bleustein-Gulyaev. Waves in piezoelectromagnetic materials. Intern. Journ of Applied Elektromagnetic and Mechanics. 2000, 12, p 235-240.

2. Maerfeld C., Tounois P., Appl. Phys. Lett. 1971, v. 19, N4, p 117- 121. Pure shear ealastic surfase wave quided by the interface of two semi-infinite media.

3. Baghdasaryan A.D., Belubekyan M.V., On The Problem of Reflection of Shear Wave from a Boundary of Piezoelectric Media of Class 6mm. Prec. of the 8th Interneational Congress on Thermal Stresses TS 2009 University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign, USA CD. 4p.

4. //

« » :
2008. . 125-130.

5.
.//
. 1. 4 – 8 .

6. Li Sh. The elektromagnetic – acoustic wave in a piezoelektric medium. The Bleustein-Gulyaev mode. Journ. Appl. Phys. 1996, v 80 (9), N1, p 5264 – 5269.

7.
. //
. 1994. . 47. N 3-4. . 31-36.

8.
. //
. 1994, 47, N 3 – 4, . 78 – 82.

_____ :

(+37491) 415235,
E-mail: armenb2000@yahoo.com

.
(+37493)338166,
E-mail: garakow@yandex.ru

,
 . . , . .
 ,
 ,
 [1-4] [5].
 ,
 ,
 ,
 ,
 (, , n).
 ,
 n ,
 ,
 l ,
 b ($b \leq l$).
 (α, r, θ) ,
 α .
 :
) - ;
) ;
) ;
) ;
 [6,7].

[8]

$$D\Delta^2 w - \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2} + h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = Z,$$

$$\frac{1}{Eh} \Delta^2 + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial^2} = 0, D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}. \quad (1.1)$$

(1.1) $w = \dots, R = \dots, h = \dots$
 $E = \dots, v = \dots$
 $\Delta = \dots, Z = \dots$

Z [6]:

$$Z = \begin{cases} Z_0 + g(b-\alpha) \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} & 0 < \alpha < b \\ 0 & b < \alpha < l. \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

$Z_0 = \dots, g = \dots$

0-

$$Z_0 = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right|_{r=R}, \quad (1.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad (1.4)$$

[5]:

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right|_{r=R} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}, \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \right|_{\alpha=0} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right|_{\alpha=b} = 0 \quad (1.5)$$

α .

$$w = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial \alpha} = 0 \quad \alpha = 0, \alpha = l$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \quad \alpha = 0, \alpha = l \quad (1.6)$$

(1.1), (1.6),

$$w = W_0(t) \cos n \sin^2_m, \quad (1.7)$$

$$\Phi = \Phi_0(t) \cos n \sin^2_m,$$

$$m = \pi m / l, \quad m - , \quad n - , \quad W_0(t) \quad \Phi_0(t) -$$

$$= \cos n\theta \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} A_s(t) I_n \left(\frac{s r}{R} \right) \sin \frac{s b}{R} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left[C_j(t) \operatorname{sh} \frac{n_j b}{R} + D_j(t) \operatorname{ch} \frac{n_j b}{R} \right] J_n \left(\frac{n_j R}{R} \right) \right\}, \quad (1.8)$$

$I_n, J_n -$

$$n; \quad A_s, C_j, D_j -$$

$$(1.5), \quad s = \pi s / l, \quad n_j -$$

$$J_{n-1} \left(\frac{n_j R}{R} \right) + J_{n+1} \left(\frac{n_j R}{R} \right) = 0$$

$$(1.8) \quad (1.7) \quad (1.5),$$

$$A_s(t) = \frac{2\Theta_{ms}}{l} \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial t} \left(\frac{s R}{R} \right), \quad (1.9)$$

$$C_j(t) = - \frac{4 \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{s}{n_j^2 + s^2} \Theta_{ms}}{n_j R l \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{\alpha_{n_j}^2 R^2} \right) J_n \left(\frac{n_j R}{R} \right)} \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial t},$$

$$D_j(t) = \frac{4 \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{s \operatorname{sh} \frac{n_j b}{R} - n_j \sin \frac{s b}{R}}{n_j^2 + s^2} \Theta_{ms}}{n_j R l \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{\alpha_{n_j}^2 R^2} \right) J_n \left(\frac{n_j R}{R} \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{n_j b}{R}} \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial t}$$

$$\Theta_{ms} = \frac{2((-1)^s - 1)\lambda_m^2}{\lambda_s(\lambda_s^2 - 4\lambda_m^2)}.$$

$$(1.9) \quad (1.8), \quad (1.3)$$

$$Z_0 = -\frac{4}{l} \cos n \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} [B_s \sin s + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (C_{sj} \operatorname{sh} n_j + D_{sj}(s, j) \operatorname{ch} n_j)] \right\} \frac{d^2 W_0}{dt^2}. \quad (1.10)$$

$$B_s = \frac{I_n(sR)}{s [I_{n+1}(sR) + I_{n-1}(sR)]} \Theta_{ms},$$

$$C_{sj} = -\frac{s}{n_j R l \left(n_j^2 + s^2 \right) \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{\alpha_{nj}^2 R^2} \right)} \Theta_{ms}, \quad (1.11)$$

$$D_{sj} = \frac{s \operatorname{sh} n_j b - n_j \sin s b}{n_j R l \left(n_j^2 + s^2 \right) \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{\alpha_{nj}^2 R^2} \right) \operatorname{ch} n_j b} \Theta_{ms}.$$

(1.1),

$$W_0(t) = \frac{Eh}{R} \frac{4 \frac{m^2}{m}}{\left[2 \left(\frac{n}{R} \right)^4 + \left(4 \frac{m^2}{m} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \right]} W_0(t).$$

$$W_0(t).$$

(1.1),

$$W_0(t)$$

$$(1 + M_{sj}) \frac{d^2 W_0}{dt^2} + (\Omega^2(m, n) + b_{ks}) W_0 = 0, \quad (1.12)$$

$$\Omega^2(m, n) = \frac{D}{3h} \left[2 \left(\frac{n}{R} \right)^4 + \left(\frac{n^2}{R^2} + 4 \frac{m^2}{m} \right)^2 + \right.$$

$$+ \frac{12(1-v^2)}{R^2 h^2} (2 \quad m)^2 \left[2 \left(\frac{n}{R} \right)^4 + \left(\frac{n^2}{R^2} + 4 \quad m \right)^2 \right]^{-1} \Bigg],$$

$$b_{mn} = \frac{0 g n^2}{3 h l R} \frac{12 \lambda_m^2 b^2 - 16 \sin^2 \lambda_m b - \cos^2 2 \lambda_m b}{8 \lambda_m^2}, \quad (1.13)$$

$$M_{sj} = \frac{8}{3 h l} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \left[B_s \frac{(2 \lambda_s^2 \sin^2 \lambda_m b - 4 \lambda_m^2) \cos \lambda_s b + 4 \lambda_m^2 - 2 \lambda_m \lambda_s \sin 2 \lambda_m b \sin \lambda_s b}{2 \lambda_s (4 \lambda_m^2 - \lambda_s^2)} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(C_{sj} \frac{(2 \alpha_{nj} \sin^2 \lambda_m b + 4 \lambda_m^2) \operatorname{ch} \quad nj b - 4 \lambda_m^2 - 2 \quad m \quad nj \operatorname{sh} \quad nj b \sin 2 \quad m b}{2 \quad nj (\quad nj^2 + 4 \quad m^2)} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + D_{sj} \frac{(\quad nj^2 + 4 \quad m^2) \operatorname{sh} \quad nj b - 2 \quad m \quad nj \operatorname{ch} \quad nj b \sin 2 \quad m b + \quad nj^2 \operatorname{sh} \quad nj b \cos 2 \quad m b}{2 \quad nj (\quad nj^2 + 4 \quad m^2)} \right) \right] \Bigg\}, \\ \Omega(m, n) - \quad , b_{mn} - \quad , M_{sj} -$$

(1.12)

$$W_0(t) = e^{i\omega t}, \quad (1.14)$$

$\omega -$

$$(1.14) \quad (1.12),$$

$$2 \quad mn = \frac{2(m, n) + b_{mn}}{1 + M_{sj}}. \quad (1.15)$$

$$(1.15) \quad (1.13) \quad (1.11)$$

$$c_t = 5100 \quad / \quad , \quad / \quad 0 = 2.7, \quad v = 0.3. \quad \omega_{mn}$$

$$b/l \quad \text{в табл.1.} \quad m=1, \quad R=2 \quad , \quad l = \pi R, \quad h = 10^{-3}$$

$n.$

b/l n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	1471.9	1133.1	600.92	323.6	195.08	129.16	92.0742	70.2306	57.7985	52.0869	51.5124	54.7677
0.1	211.632	296.72	221.54	148.42	103.6	76.042	58.45	47.2044	40.6226	37.9421	38.6325	42.0713
0.2	55.0273	75.961	56.023	37.554	26.522	19.871	15.7211	13.1912	11.9009	11.6808	12.3978	13.8986
0.3	26.0545	34.788	24.872	16.348	11.479	8.7368	7.26931	6.68324	6.75264	7.30294	8.1994	9.35302
0.4	16.2032	21.109	14.821	9.6926	6.9515	5.6835	5.37676	5.7088	6.44143	7.42426	8.57635	9.85685
0.5	11.9175	15.305	10.666	7.0435	5.3344	4.8979	5.26671	6.10188	7.20242	8.47164	9.86465	11.3597
0.6	9.8662	12.602	8.7876	5.9357	4.8541	4.9739	5.78546	6.96288	8.35339	9.89136	11.547	13.3051
0.7	8.9054	11.379	7.9815	5.5597	4.9181	5.4539	6.61117	8.09192	9.77306	11.6036	13.5596	15.6284
0.8	8.5272	10.916	7.7197	5.5581	5.2589	6.13937	7.609	9.39129	11.3792	13.5282	15.8169	18.233
0.9	8.4331	10.797	7.6964	5.7172	5.7065	6.88778	8.6466	10.7213	13.0137	15.4826	18.1072	20.875
1	8.42634	10.773	7.7341	5.9111	6.1545	7.59867	9.61604	11.9568	14.5286	17.2921	20.2267	23.3196

.1 ,
) ;
)
 n ().
 n

1. , 1975, 192 .
 2. : , 1970, 356 .
 3. : , 1982. .5. 400 .
 4. : , 1979. 320 .
 5. : // 2000 .36 4.
 6. : // . 1965
- XI, 4.
7. Mixon John S., Herr Robert W. An investigation of the vibration characteristics of pressurized thin-walled circular cylinders partly filled with liquid. Techn. Rept. NASA, Nr. R – 145, 1962.
 8. : , 1949.

_____ :

.. (374 10) 55 29 64

E-mail: Gevorgb@rau.am

.. (374 93) 37 25 04

E-mail: satineh.marukhyan@gmail.com

[1]

[2]

[3-6].

1.

[7].

[8-9].

$$0 \leq y \leq b, \quad -h \leq z \leq h, \quad \begin{matrix} (x, y, z) \\ y = 0, b \end{matrix} \quad 0 \leq x < \infty,$$

P .

[7]

$$D\Delta^2 w + P \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 4k^4 w = 0, \quad D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-\epsilon^2)}. \quad (1.1)$$

$$y = 0, b$$

$$w = 0, \quad \partial^2 w / \partial y^2 = 0. \quad (1.2)$$

$$x = 0$$

$$M_1 = 0, \quad \tilde{N}_1 = 0, \quad (1.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (2 - \epsilon) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] = 0. \quad (1.4)$$

(1.1),

(1.2), (1.4)

:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} w = 0. \quad (1.5)$$

(1.1),

(1.2),

:

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} W_n(x) \sin \lambda_n y, \quad \lambda_n = n\pi / b. \quad (1.6)$$

(1.6) (1.1)

:

$$W_n^{IV} - 2\lambda_n^2 W_n^{II} + \lambda_n^4 (1 + \gamma_n^2 - y_n^2) W_n = 0, \quad (1.7)$$

$$\gamma_n^2 = \frac{4k^4}{D\lambda_n^4}, \quad y_n^2 = \frac{P}{D\lambda_n^2}. \quad (1.8)$$

:

$$\gamma_n^2 < y_n^2 < 1 + y_n^2, \quad (1.9)$$

(1.7),

(1.5),

:

$$W_n = C_1 e^{-p_1 \lambda_n x} + C_2 e^{-p_2 \lambda_n x}, \quad (1.10)$$

$$p_1 = (1 + \sqrt{y_n^2 - \gamma_n^2})^{1/2}, \quad p_2 = (1 + \sqrt{y_n^2 - \gamma_n^2})^{1/2}. \quad (1.11)$$

2.

(1.4),

(1.6),

:

$$W_n^{II} - \epsilon \lambda_n^2 W_n = 0, \quad W_n^{III} - (2 - \epsilon) \lambda_n^2 W_n^I = 0 \quad x = 0. \quad (2.1)$$

(1.10)

(2.1)

 $C_1 \quad C_2;$

$$(p_1^2 - \epsilon)C_1 + (p_2^2 - \epsilon)C_2 = 0, \quad (2.2)$$

$$p_1(p_1^2 - 2 + \epsilon)C_1 + p_2(p_2^2 - 2 + \epsilon)C_2 = 0 \quad (2.2),$$

[1]:

$$K(y) \equiv (p_1 - p_2)K_1(y) = 0, \quad (2.3)$$

$$K_1(y) = p_1^2 p_2^2 + 2(1 - \epsilon)p_1 p_2 - \epsilon^2. \quad (2.4)$$

$$p_1 - p_2 = 0, \quad y_n^2 = \langle_n^2 \quad P = 4k^4 \rangle_n^{-2}.$$

$$, \quad y_n^2 = \langle_n^2$$

$$w = 0. \quad , \quad (y_n^2)$$

:

$$K_1(y) = 0. \quad (2.5)$$

$$K_1(y) \quad :$$

$$K_1(\langle_n^2) = (3 - \epsilon)(1 - \epsilon) > 0, \quad (2.5.1)$$

$$K_1(1 + \langle_n^2) = -\epsilon^2 < 0 \quad \epsilon \neq 0$$

$$, \quad \epsilon \neq 0 \quad K_1(y)$$

$$\langle_n^2, 1 + \langle_n^2, \quad ,$$

$$(2.5) \quad ,$$

$$(1.5) \quad (1.9).$$

$$(2.5) \quad (1.11) \quad :$$

$$y_n^2 = 1 + \langle_n^2 + 2(1 - \epsilon)\sqrt{(1 - \epsilon)^2 + \epsilon^2} - 2(1 - \epsilon)^2 - \epsilon^2. \quad (2.6)$$

(1.8), (2.6)

P_n ,

$$x = 0.$$

$$(k^4 = 0 \Rightarrow \langle_n^2 = 0)$$

$$n = 1.$$

(2.6)

(1.8)

$$P_n = (1-x)D \}^2 + \frac{4k^4}{\}^2, \quad (2.7)$$

$$x = 2(1-\epsilon)\sqrt{(1-\epsilon)^2 + \epsilon^2} - 2(1-\epsilon)^2 - \epsilon^2. \quad (2.8)$$

(2.7)

$$\}^2 = \frac{2k^2}{\sqrt{(1+x)D}}. \quad (2.9)$$

$$n = E \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} kb}{f^4 \sqrt{(1+x)D}} \right), \quad (2.10)$$

“ () ”

1.

// ∴ „

,1997. .95 – 99.

2.

.1960. .6. 1. .124–126.

[1]

1.
 $-\infty < x < \infty, \quad 0 \leq y < \infty, \quad -\infty < z < \infty$

$$\bar{H}_0 = H_{01}\hat{i} + H_{02}\hat{j} \tag{1.1}$$

i, j — Ox, Oy .
 $y > 0$

(1.1)
 [1,2].

$$\left(c_i^2 + v_1^2\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \left(c_i^2 + v_2^2\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2v_1v_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \tag{1.2}$$

$$v_i^2 = \frac{\mu H_{0i}^2}{4\pi\rho}, \quad c_i^2 = \frac{G}{\rho}$$

w — Oz ,

G — , ρ — ,

μ — .

$$h_3 = H_{01} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + H_{02} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, \quad e_1 = \frac{\mu}{c} H_{02} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}, \quad e_2 = -\frac{\mu}{c} H_{01} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \quad (1.3)$$

$$y > 0 \quad [2]$$

$$\Delta h_3^{(e)} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 h_3^{(e)}}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial e_2^{(e)}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial e_1^{(e)}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2 h_3^{(e)}}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial e_1^{(e)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial e_2^{(e)}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$\sigma_{23} + t_{23} = t_{23}^{(e)}, \quad e_1 = e_1^{(e)} \quad (1.5)$$

$$t_{23}, \quad t_{23}^{(e)} - \quad (1.3), \quad (1.5)$$

$$(c_t^2 + v_2^2) \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + v_1 v_2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{H_{02}}{4\pi\rho} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\frac{\mu}{c} H_{02} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = e_1^{(e)}$$

$$2. \quad y = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

$$W_n = A \exp i[\omega t - h_1 x + (\alpha_1 k_1 + k) y] \quad (2.1)$$

$$W_0 = B \exp i[\omega t - h_1 x + (\alpha_1 k_1 - k) y]$$

$$y = 0$$

),

(1.4)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_3^{(e)} &= M \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_3 y) \\ e_1^{(e)} &= \frac{ck_3}{\omega} M \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_3 y) \\ e_2^{(e)} &= \frac{ck_1}{\omega} M \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_3 y) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

(2.1)

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{c_i^2 + v_2^2} - \alpha_2 k_1^2}, \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{v_1 v_2}{c_i^2 + v_2^2}, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{c_i^2 (c_i^2 + v_1^2 + v_2^2)}{(c_i^2 + v_2^2)^2} \quad (2.3)$$

k , ,

$$\frac{\omega^2}{k_1^2} > \alpha_2 (c_i^2 + v_2^2) \quad (2.4)$$

(2.2)

$$k_3 = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_1^2}, \quad f = \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_3 y) \quad (2.5)$$

$$(2.1) \quad w = w_n + w_0 \quad (2.2) \quad (1.6)$$

$B \quad M$

$$(c_i^2 + v_2^2)kA - (c_i^2 + v_2^2)kB = -i \frac{H_{02}}{4\pi\rho} M \quad (2.6)$$

$$i \frac{\mu H_{02} \omega}{c} (A + B) = \frac{ck_3}{\omega} M$$

(2.6)

$$B = \frac{(c_i^2 + v_2^2)k - \frac{\omega^2}{k_3 c^2} v_2^2}{(c_i^2 + v_2^2)k + \frac{\omega^2}{k_3 c^2} v_2^2} A$$

$$M = i \frac{\mu H_{02} \omega^2}{k_3 c^2} \frac{2(c_i^2 + v_2^2)k}{(c_i^2 + v_2^2)k + \frac{\omega^2}{k_3 c^2} v_2^2} A \quad (2.7)$$

(2.7)

$H_{02} = 0$

$$t_{23} \gg t_{23}^{(e)}$$

$$v_2^2 \quad (2.7).$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{v_1^2}{c_t^2 + v_2^2} c_t^2 < \frac{\omega^2}{k_1^2} < c^2 \right) \quad (2.8)$$

$$\omega^2/k_1^2 > c^2 \quad (2.9)$$

() . [3],

3. $y = 0$

$$w = 0, \quad e_1 = e_1^{(e)} \quad (3.1)$$

$$w = 0, \quad \sigma_{23} + t_{23} = t_{23}^{(e)} \quad (3.2)$$

$$w = 0, \quad h_3^{(e)} = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$\sigma_{23} + t_{23} = 0, \quad h_3^{(e)} = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

(3.1), (3.2)
(3.3), (3.4) -

(3.1)

$$B = -A, \quad M = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

(3.2)

$$B = -A, \quad M = i8\pi\rho H_0^{-1} (c_t^2 + v_2^2) kA \quad (3.6)$$

(3.3) (3.4)

(3.5).

4.
 $y < 0$ ()

(1.4)

$$e_{1n}^{(e)} = -\frac{ck_3}{\omega} N \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x - k_3 y), \quad e_{2n}^{(e)} = \frac{ck_1}{\omega} N \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x - k_3 y)$$

$$h_3^{(e)} = N \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x - k_3 y) \quad (4.1)$$

$$k_3 \quad (2.5)$$

$$\omega^2 > k_1^2 c^2 \quad (4.2)$$

$$, \quad (25.2)$$

$$e_{10}^{(e)} = \frac{ck_3}{\omega} M \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_3 y), \quad e_{20}^{(e)} = \frac{ck_1}{\omega} M \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_3 y)$$

$$h_{30}^{(e)} = M \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_3 y) \quad (4.3)$$

$$w_0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$h_3^{(e)} = h_{3n}^{(e)} + h_{30}^{(e)}, \quad e_1^{(e)} = l_{1n}^{(e)} + l_{10}^{(e)}, \quad e_2^{(e)} = l_{2n}^{(e)} + l_{20}^{(e)} \quad (4.1) \quad (4.2),$$

$$w - \quad w_0 \quad (2.1).$$

2,

$$t_{23} \gg t_{23}^{(e)}$$

$$B = 0, \quad M = N \quad (4.4)$$

$$(3.1).$$

(3.2)–(3.4)

$$B = 0, \quad M = -N \quad (4.5)$$

$\pi/2$.

1. :
 2. , 2006. 492 .
 3. 1996. 98 .
- // , 2009. .62, 2. .39-42.

_____ ;

,
· · · · ·
: (37493) 580096,
E-mail: mbelubekyan@yahoo.com

· · · · ·- ;
: (37493) 3338166,
E-mail: garakov@yandex.ru

« »

.. , .. , ..

[1,2]

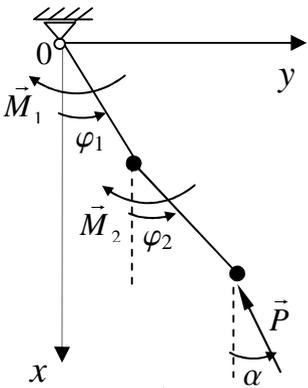
« » ,

[3,4].

1.

« » \bar{P} , $O A_1$,
 (. 1) , $OA_1 A_1 A_2$,
 l , $O A_1$,

$$M_1 = c_1 \xi_1 + b_1 \xi_1, M_2 = c_2 (\xi_2 - \xi_1) + b_2 (\xi_2 - \xi_1) \quad (1.1)$$



$c_1, c_2 -$

$b_1 -$

$O A_1$;

O ,

; b_2

A_1 ,

$$A_1(x_1, y_1, 0) \quad A_2(x_2, y_2, 0)$$

$$m_1 = 2m$$

$$m_2 = m$$

. 1.

$$(\xi_1 = \xi_2 = 0)$$

$O \quad A_1$

$$\xi_1 \quad \xi_2$$

$$\vec{M}_1 = -\vec{k} M_1, \quad \vec{M}_2 = -\vec{k} M_2, \quad \vec{P} = -\vec{i} P \cos \gamma - \vec{j} P \sin \gamma, \quad (1.2)$$

$$\gamma = k_2 \xi_2 - \dots, \quad \ll \dots \gg \quad \vec{P} \quad Ox, k_2 - \dots$$

$$; M_1 \quad M_2 \quad (1.1).$$

$$T_1 = 0.5m_1(\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{y}_1^2) + 0.5m_2(\dot{x}_2^2 + \dot{y}_2^2), \quad (1.3)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2 \quad A_1 \quad A_2$$

$$, \quad m_1 = 2m \quad m_2 = m,$$

$$\xi_1 \quad \xi_2$$

$$x_1 = l \cos \xi_1, \quad y_1 = l \sin \xi_1; \quad x_2 = l(\cos \xi_1 + \cos \xi_2), \quad y_2 = l(\sin \xi_1 + \sin \xi_2). \quad (1.4)$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$u A = -M_1 u \xi_1 - M_2 u (\xi_2 - \xi_1) - P \cos \gamma \cdot u x_2 - P \sin \gamma \cdot u y_2. \quad (1.5)$$

$$(1.1)-(1.5),$$

$$(m_1 + m_2)l^2 \xi_1 + m_2 l^2 \xi_2 \cos(\xi_2 - \xi_1) - m_2 l^2 \xi_2^2 \sin(\xi_2 - \xi_1) = \quad (1.6)$$

$$= -Pl \sin(k_2 \xi_2 - \xi_1) - c_1 \xi_1 - b_1 \xi_1 + c_2(\xi_2 - \xi_1) + b_2(\xi_2 - \xi_1),$$

$$m_2 l^2 \xi_2 + m_2 l^2 \xi_1 \cos(\xi_2 - \xi_1) + m_2 l^2 \xi_1^2 \sin(\xi_2 - \xi_1) =$$

$$= -Pl \sin(k_2 \xi_2 - \xi_2) - c_2(\xi_2 - \xi_1) - b_2(\xi_2 - \xi_1),$$

$$\xi_1 \quad \xi_2$$

$$m_1 = 2m \quad m_2 = m,$$

$$3ml^2 \xi_1 + ml^2 \xi_2 = -Pl(\xi_2 - \xi_1) - c_1 \xi_1 + c_2(\xi_2 - \xi_1) - b_1 \xi_1 + b_2(\xi_2 - \xi_1), \quad (1.7)$$

$$ml^2 \xi_1 + ml^2 \xi_2 = -c_2(\xi_2 - \xi_1) - b_2(\xi_2 - \xi_1).$$

$$\ll \dots \gg \quad P, \quad (1.7)$$

2.

$$y_1 = \xi_1, \quad y_2 = \xi_2, \quad y_3 = \xi_1 \quad y_4 = \xi_2,$$

$$\}^4 + a_1\}^3 + a_2\}^2 + a_3\} + a_4 = 0, \quad (2.1)$$

$$a_0 = 1, a_1 = \frac{b_1 + 6b_2}{2ml^2}, a_2 = \frac{1}{2ml^2} \left(\frac{b_1b_2}{ml^2} + c_1 + 6c_2 - 2Pl \right), \quad (2.2)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{b_1c_2 + b_2c_1}{2m^2l^4}, a_4 = \frac{c_1c_2}{2m^2l^4}.$$

$$a_1 \geq 0, a_3 \geq 0, a_4 \geq 0. \quad (2.3)$$

(2.1)

« » P ,

$$(\text{Re } \} = 0).$$

}

(2.1)–(2.2),

[5]

$$T_1 = a_1 = 0, T_2 = a_1a_2 - a_3 = 0, T_3 = a_3(a_1a_2 - a_3) - a_1^2a_4 = 0, a_4 = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

$$T_1, T_2, T_3 -$$

$$3. \quad b_i > 0, c_i > 0, i = 1, 2.$$

$$(2.2), a_1 > 0, a_3 > 0, a_4 > 0.$$

$$T_3 = a_3(a_1a_2 - a_3) - a_1^2a_4 = 0 \quad [5], \quad (2.2),$$

« »

$$P_{cr}^1 = \frac{b_1b_2(c_1 - 6c_2)^2 + 4(b_1c_2 + b_2c_1)^2}{2(b_1 + 6b_2) \cdot (b_1c_2 + b_2c_1)l} + \frac{b_1b_2}{2ml^3}, \quad (3.1)$$

$$P > P_{cr}^1$$

$$P_{cr}^0 = \lim_{b_2 \rightarrow 0} P_{cr}^1 = \frac{(c_1 - 6c_2)^2 + 4(c_1 + c_2)^2}{14(c_1 + c_2)l} \quad (3.2)$$

(2.2),

$$(b_i = 0, i = 1, 2)$$

(2.1)

$$D = a_2^2 - 4a_4 = 0,$$

(2.2),

$$\tilde{P} = \frac{c_1 + 6c_2 - 2\sqrt{2c_1c_2}}{2l} \quad (b_1 = b_2 = 0). \quad (3.3)$$

$$P > \tilde{P}$$

$$c_1 > 0 \quad c_2 > 0$$

$$UP = \tilde{P} - P_{cr}^0$$

(3.2) (3.3)

$$UP = \tilde{P} - P_{cr}^0,$$

$$UP = \frac{(\sqrt{2}c_1 - 7\sqrt{c_1c_2} + \sqrt{2}c_2)^2}{14l(c_1 + c_2)}. \quad (3.4)$$

$$UP > 0 \quad c_1 \neq 0.25 \cdot (45 \pm 7\sqrt{41}) \cdot c_2 \quad UP = 0$$

$$c_1 = 0.25 \cdot (45 \pm 7\sqrt{41}) \cdot c_2.$$

$$c_1 \neq 0.25 \cdot (45 \pm 7\sqrt{41}) \cdot c_2$$

$$c_1 = 0.25 \cdot (45 \pm 7\sqrt{41}) \cdot c_2$$

$$b_1 \neq 0, b_2 \neq 0 \quad c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

$$b_1 \neq 0, b_2 \neq 0 \quad c_1, c_2$$

$$P > P_{2cr} = b_1b_2(2ml^3)^{-1}. \quad c_1 \neq 0, b_1 \neq 0,$$

$$c_2 = b_2 = 0 \quad c_2 \neq 0, b_2 \neq 0, c_1 = b_1 = 0 \quad c_1 \neq 0,$$

$$b_2 \neq 0, c_2 = b_1 = 0 \quad c_1 \neq 0, c_2 \neq 0, b_2 \neq 0, b_1 = 0$$

$$c_1 \quad P_{3cr} = c_1(3l)^{-1}. \quad c_2 \neq 0, b_1 \neq 0, c_1 = b_2 = 0$$

$$c_1 \neq 0, c_2 \neq 0, b_1 \neq 0, b_2 = 0$$

$$c_2 \quad P_{4cr} = 2c_2(l)^{-1}. \quad b_1 \neq 0, b_2 \neq 0, c_1 \neq 0, c_2 = 0 \quad b_1 \rightarrow 0,$$

$$b_2 \rightarrow 0, c_1 \neq 0, c_2 = 0$$

$$P > P_{5cr} \quad P > P_{5cr}^0,$$

$$P_{5cr} = \frac{c_1(b_1 + 4b_2)}{2l(b_1 + 6b_2)} + \frac{b_1 b_2}{2ml^3}, \quad P_{5cr}^0 = \frac{5c_1}{14l}. \quad (3.5)$$

$$b_1 \neq 0, \quad b_2 \neq 0, \quad c_2 \neq 0, \quad c_1 = 0 \quad b_1 \rightarrow 0, \quad b_2 \rightarrow 0, \quad c_2 \neq 0, \quad c_1 = 0$$

$$P_{6cr} = \frac{2c_2(b_1 + 9b_2)}{l(b_1 + 6b_2)} + \frac{b_1 b_2}{2ml^3}, \quad P_{6cr}^0 = \frac{20c_2}{7l}. \quad (3.6)$$

$$P_{3cr} = c_1(3l)^{-1} \quad P_{4cr} = 2c_2(l)^{-1},$$

$$(3.5) \quad (3.6),$$

$$c_2$$

A_1

c_1

O .

[1–4].

1. Ziegler H. Die Stabilitätskriterien der Elastomechanik. Ing.-Arch. 1952. Bd.20. H.1. (. 1971. – 192 .)
2. 1987. 352 .
3. Herrmann G. and Jong I.-C. On the destabilizing effect of damping in nonconservative elastic systems // Trans.ASME, J. Appl. Mech. 32, 1965, p.p. 592–597.
4. 2009.–400 .
5. 1984.– 176 .

⋮

580096
E-mail: mbelubekyan@yahoo.com

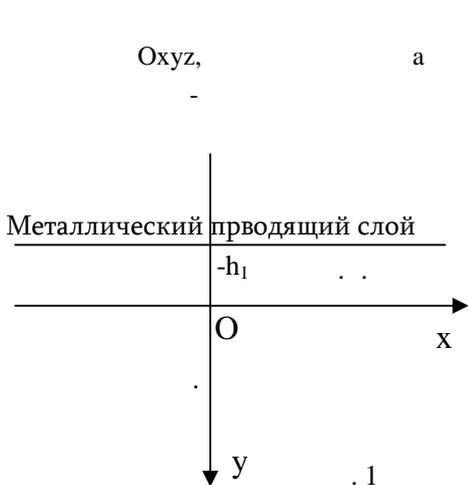
(+374 10) 521503, (+374 10)
(+374 10) 524890
E-mail: mechinsstella@mail.ru

(+374 10) 541319, (+374 10) 524890
E-mail: yusanoyan@mechins.sci.am

().
1980-

[1]

1.



6mm
a $-\infty < x < +\infty$ $0 \leq y < \infty$, $-\infty < z < +\infty$,
()

h_1 (L_4 L_6)

(.1).

L_6 L_4

OZ.

$y = 0$.

$$u_1 = u_2 = 0, \quad u_3 = u_3(x, y, t),$$

$$\{ = \{0, 0, \{_3(x, y, t)\}, \quad (1.1)$$

$$u_3 = u -$$

$x, \{ -$

y .

$$\rho(y) = \rho^0 e^{\beta y}, \quad c_{44}(y) = c_{44}^0 e^{\beta y}, \quad e_{15}(y) = e_{15}^0 e^{\beta y}, \quad \varepsilon_{11}(y) = \varepsilon_{11}^0 e^{\beta y}. \quad (1.2)$$

$$S = 0$$

[2],

$$\Psi = \{ -u e_{15} / V_{11} (1.3)$$

:1) $y > 0$ ():

$$\Delta u_1 = \frac{1}{S_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2}, \quad \Delta \Psi = 0, \quad \Psi = \{ -u e_{15} / v_{11} \} \quad (1.4)$$

2) $-h < y < 0$ ()

$$\frac{1}{S \dots} (C_{44} + e_{15}^2 / v_{11}) (S \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \Delta u) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.5)$$

$$S \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial y} + \Delta u = 0$$

[2]:

$$\sigma_{xz} = c_{44}(y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e_{15}(y) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \quad \sigma_{yz} = c_{44}(y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e_{15}(y) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \quad (1.6)$$

$$D_y = e_{15}(y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \varepsilon_{11}(y) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \quad D_x = e_{15}(y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \varepsilon_{11}(y) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}.$$

(1.3), (1.4),

$$\{^1 = \{^2, \quad D^1 = D^2, \quad \dagger_{yz}^1 = \dagger_{yz}^2, \quad u_3^1 = u_3^2 \quad y = 0 \quad (1.7)$$

$$\dagger_{yz}^2 = 0, \quad \{^2 = 0 \quad y = -h \quad (1.8)$$

$$\{^1 = 0 \quad y \rightarrow -\infty \quad (1.9)$$

$$u^0 = 0, \quad \{^0 = 0 \quad y \rightarrow +\infty \quad (1.10)$$

:

$$S_1 = \sqrt{C_{44}(1 + t_1^2) / \dots}, \quad t_1^2 = e_{15}^2 / v_{11} C_{44}, \quad \Delta = \partial^2 / \partial x^2 + \partial^2 / \partial y^2 \quad (1.11)$$

$$S_1 - \quad , \quad \chi_1 -$$

$$, \quad C_{44} - \quad , \quad e_{15} -$$

$$, \quad 11 - \quad , \quad \dots -$$

$$(1.4) \quad (1.5)$$

$\omega > 0$

:

$$u_1 = U_{01}^{-x.y} e^{i(px_{21} - \tilde{S}t)}, \quad \{ = \Phi_0 e^{-q.y} e^{i(px_{21} - \tilde{S}t)}, \quad x = \sqrt{1 - V^2 / (C_{44} / \dots)} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Oxy.} \quad q > 0 \quad p - \\
 & ; k - \\
 & V = \omega / p.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}''(y) + s\mathbb{E}'(y) - k^2\mathbb{E}(Y) = 0, \quad u''(y) + s u'(y) + (1 - V^2/V_T^2)k^2 u(Y) = 0 \\
 [3] \quad V^2 > V_T^2(1 + s^2/4k^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}(y) &= A_1 e^{r_1 y} + A_2 e^{r_2 y}, \quad r_{1,2} = -s/2 \pm \sqrt{s^2 + 4k^2}/2 \\
 u(y) &= B_1 e^{d_1 y} \cos fx + B_2 e^{d_1 y} \sin fx, \quad d = -s/2, \\
 f &= \sqrt{4k^2(V^2/V_T^2 - 1) - s^2}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.11}$$

(1.3),

$$\{ (x, y, t) = A_1 e^{r_1 y} + A_2 e^{r_2 y} + e_{15}/C_{44} (B_1 e^{d_1 y} \cos fx + B_2 e^{d_1 y} \sin fx) e^{ik(x-Vt)}$$

(1.9), (1.10)

(1.7) (1.8),

1 T.Kavai, S.Muyazaki, M.Araragi. A new method for forming piezoelectric FGM using a dual dispenser system, in: Yamanouchi et al. (Ed.), Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Functional Gradient Materials, Sendai, Japan, 1990, pp.191-196.

2. , 2006. 492 .

3. Камке .

:

Mail: berberyan@gmail.com

7/1 .10,

: 46-20-96, 094-19-19-86

C

1.

$$h(r) \quad a \quad b \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{\partial N_r}{\partial r} + \frac{N_r}{r} = dh^3 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial M_r}{\partial r} + \frac{M_r - M_\theta}{r} - N_r = -\frac{dh^3}{12} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial r \partial t^2} + \frac{dh^3}{12} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_1}{\partial t^2}$$

$\phi_1 -$,

[2].

[3]. [4]

$$r = \rho b, z = h_0 \delta, h = h_0 H, a = kb, B_\theta = m^2 B_r, a_r B_r = \chi, u_r = h_0 u e^{i\omega_n t}$$

$$dh_0^2 \omega_n^2 / B_r = \Omega_n^2, w = h_0 f e^{i\omega_n t}, \phi_1 = B_r \varphi e^{i\omega_n t}, y = s \partial f / \partial \rho - \chi \varphi, \quad (2)$$

$$N_r = \bar{N}_r h_0 B_r e^{i\omega_n t}, M_r = \bar{M}_r h_0^2 B_r e^{i\omega_n t}, M_\theta = \bar{M}_\theta h_0^2 B_r e^{i\omega_n t}$$

$\omega_n -$

(1)

$$\frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial \rho^4} + K_1 \frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial \rho^3} + K_2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \rho^2} + K_3 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} + K_4 y = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\varphi = K_5 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \rho^2} + K_6 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} + K_7 y, \quad f = K_8 \frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial \rho^3} + K_9 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \rho^2} + K_{10} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} + K_{11} y \quad (4)$$

$$u = -\delta y, \quad N_r = K_{12} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \rho^2} + K_{13} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} + K_{14} y,$$

$$M_r = K_{14} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} + K_{15} y, \quad M_\theta = K_{16} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} + K_{17} y$$

$$K_1 - K_{17}, \quad \Omega_n, \quad H(\rho)$$

(3)

$$\rho = k \quad \rho = 1.$$

$$H(r) \quad (r = 1):$$

$$1) H(r) = 1, \quad 2) H(r) = \frac{3(1+k)r}{5k^2 - k - 4} + \frac{3(k-2)(k+1)}{(k-1)(5k+4)},$$

$$3) H(r) = \frac{3(1+k)r}{4k^2 + k - 5} + \frac{3(2k-1)(k+1)}{(k-1)(4k+5)},$$

$$4) H(r) = \frac{-6(1+k)r^2 + 12k(1+k)r + 6(1+k)(k^2 - 4k + 2)}{(k-1)^2(11k+9)},$$

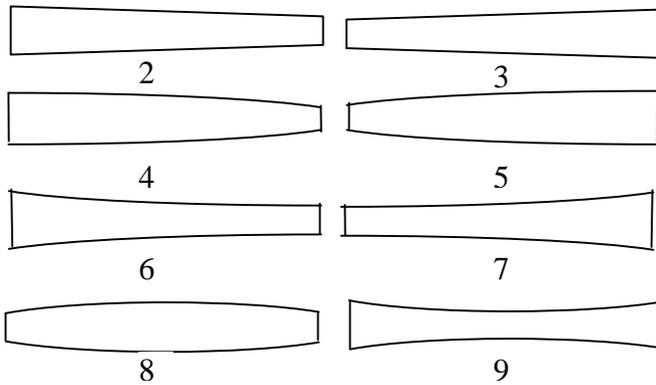
$$5) H(r) = \frac{-6(1+k)r^2 + 12(1+k)r + 6(1+k)(2k^2 - 4k + 1)}{(k-1)^2(9k+11)}, \quad (5)$$

$$6) H(r) = \frac{6(1+k)r^2 - 12(1+k)r + 6(1+k)(k^2 - 2k + 2)}{(k-1)^2(9k+7)},$$

$$7) H(r) = \frac{6(1+k)r^2 - 12k(1+k)r + 6(1+k)(2k^2 - 2k + 1)}{(k-1)^2(7k+9)},$$

$$8) H(r) = \frac{12r^2 + 12(1+k)r + 3(k^2 - 6k + 1)}{5(k-1)^2},$$

$$9) H(r) = \frac{6r^2 + 6(1+k)r + 3(k^2 + 1)}{2(k-1)^2}.$$



(3)

$$y = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \rho^i$$

$$T_n(2\rho - 1), \quad \rho_k = \left[1 + \cos \frac{\pi(k-1/2)}{n} \right] / 2, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

(3),

$n + 4$

a_i .

y ,

a_m ,

$$y \quad (4) \quad f \quad \varphi.$$

$s = 0.1, k = 0.2, v = 0.3, m = 1, \chi = 0, 3, 10.$

$\chi = 0$

$\chi = 3$

$\chi = 10$

H		Ω_1^1	Ω_2^1	Ω_3^1	Ω_1^2	Ω_2^2
1	.	0.01921	0.09439	0.2605	–	–
	.	0.01882	0.08564	0.2185	1.073	1.247
		0.01800	0.0722	0.1701	0.8876	1.0802
2	.	0.02597	0.1120	0.2860	–	–
	.	0.02532	0.0993	0.2310	1.824	2.073
		0.02395	0.08105	0.17520	0.9762	1.611
3	.	0.01579	0.0758	0.2363	–	–
	.	0.0155	0.0706	0.2059	1.2169	1.457
		0.01502	0.0619	0.1659	4.815	6.846
4	.	0.02613	0.1128	0.2881	–	–
	.	0.02543	0.0997	0.2327	1.770	2.216
		0.02395	0.0814	0.1771	1.151	1.385
5	.	0.01851	0.08752	0.2399	–	–
	.	0.01825	0.08106	0.2065	0.83149	1.239
		0.01768	0.0702	0.1646	0.8181	1.111
6	.	0.02589	0.1108	0.2861	–	–
	.	0.02532	0.02532	0.2298	1.514	2.386
		0.02412	0.0806	0.1728	1.014	1.286
7	.	0.01423	0.0724	0.2291	–	–
	.	0.01402	0.0679	0.2015	0.9795	1.339
		0.01357	0.0600	0.1637	0.7870	1.1703
8	.	0.03409	0.5779	0.5963	–	–
	.	0.03347	0.4565	0.5023	0.8426	1.438
		0.03319	0.3203	0.4254	0.7138	0.8498
	.	0.01397	0.0834	0.2509	–	–
	.	0.01376	0.0779	0.2211	1.333	1.516
		0.01329	0.06874	0.1829	1.229	1.373

$f \varphi,$
 Ω_i^1

Ω_i^2

Ω_i^2

1.

8

2.

3.

4.

1.

. 2002. . 55. 4. . 12-20.

//

2.

. 1987. 360 .

3.

/

. 1984. . 32. . 7-16.

4.

//

. 1998. . 51. 1.

.37-42.

5.

. / . . 80-

. 2002. . 137-146.

:

.....
E-mail: gnungev2002@yahoo.com

[1].

[1-8]. [9,10], e

[1-8]

[11],

1.

$$D = \{(x, z) : |x| < \infty, |z| \leq h\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{xx}^*}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \dagger_{xz}^*}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} = \frac{1-\epsilon}{2G} \left(\dagger_{xx}^* - \frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} \dagger_{zz}^* \right) \quad (x, z) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{G} \dagger_{xz}^* \quad G = \frac{E}{2(1+\epsilon)}$$

$$\sigma_{zz}^*(x, h) = \sigma_{xz}^*(x, h) = \tau_x^*(x, -h) = u_x^-(x, -h) = u_z^-(x, -h) = u_z^- \quad (1.2)$$

$$[1], \quad (1.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta &= x/l, \quad \zeta' = z/h = v^{-1} z/l, \quad v = h/l \\ u &= u_x/l, \quad w = u_z/l, \quad t_{ij} = t_{ij}^*/G \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} l - \\ \epsilon \\ [1-3] \end{array} \right),$$

$$Q(x, z) = \sum_{s=0}^S v^{t_Q} Q^{(s)}(\zeta, \zeta') \quad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q - & \quad u_x, u_z \\ & \quad t_{ij}, \quad t_Q - \\ & : t_u = 0 - \quad , t_t = -1 - \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

$$(1.1) \quad \epsilon^s, \quad (1.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{xz}^{(s)} &= t_{xz0}^{(s)}(\zeta) + t_{xz*}^{(s)}(\zeta, \zeta'), \quad t_{zz}^{(s)} = t_{zz0}^{(s)}(\zeta) + t_{zz*}^{(s)}(\zeta, \zeta') \\ t_{xx}^{(s)} &= \frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} t_{zz}^{(s)} + \frac{2}{1-\epsilon} \frac{\partial u^{(s-1)}}{\partial \zeta}, \quad u^{(s)} = u_0^{(s)}(\zeta) + t_{xz0}^{(s)} + u_*^{(s)}(\zeta, \zeta') \\ t_{xz}^{(s)} &= t_{xz0}^{(s)}(\zeta) + t_{xz*}^{(s)}(\zeta, \zeta'), \quad t_{zz}^{(s)} = t_{zz0}^{(s)}(\zeta) + t_{zz*}^{(s)}(\zeta, \zeta') \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{jz*}^{(s)} &= - \int_0^{\zeta'} \frac{\partial t_{jx}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta', \quad j = x, z, \quad u_*^{(s)} = \int_0^{\zeta'} \left[t_{xz*}^{(s)} - \frac{\partial w^{(s-1)}}{\partial \zeta} \right] d\zeta' \\ w_*^{(s)} &= \int_0^{\zeta'} \left[\frac{1-2\epsilon}{2(1-\epsilon)} t_{zz*}^{(s)} - \frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} \frac{\partial u^{(s-1)}}{\partial \zeta} \right] d\zeta' \end{aligned}$$

(1.5)

$$\dagger_{xz}^{(s)}, \dagger_{zz}^{(s)}, u_0^{(s)}, w_0^{(s)},$$

(1.2),

$$z = \pm h \quad (\zeta = \pm 1).$$

(1.4)–(1.6)

$$\sigma^*, \tau^*, u_x^-, u_z^-$$

 $O(\varepsilon^0)$

[9] .

$$x = \pm l .$$

[2,3,12,13].

2.

(1.5)

$$\dagger_{zz}^{(0)} = \dagger, \dagger_{xz}^{(0)} = \dagger, \dagger_{xx}^{(0)} = S\dagger, u^{(0)} = u^- + (l+1)\dagger, w^{(0)} = w^- + r(l+1)\dagger$$

$$\dagger_{zz}^{(1)} = -(l-1)\dagger, \dagger_{xz}^{(1)} = -S(l-1)\dagger, \dagger_{xx}^{(1)} = \chi \dot{u}^- + (\chi(l+1) - S(l-1))\dagger$$

$$u^{(1)} = -(l+1)\dot{w}^- + \left(S(l+1) - \frac{S}{2}(l^2-1) - \frac{r}{2}(l+1)^2 \right) \dagger$$

$$w^{(1)} = -S(l+1)\dot{u}^- + \frac{1}{2} \left(2r(l+1) - r(l^2-1) - S(l+1)^2 \right) \dagger$$

$$\dagger_{zz}^{(2)} = S \frac{(l-1)^2}{2} \dagger, \dagger_{xz}^{(2)} = -\chi(l-1)\ddot{u}^- + \left(S \frac{(l-1)^2}{2} - \chi \frac{(l+1)^2 - 4}{2} \right) \dagger$$

$$\dagger_{xx}^{(2)} = -\chi(l+1)\ddot{w}^- + \left(\frac{S^2}{2}(l-1)^2 + S\chi \frac{3+2l-l^2}{2} - r\chi \frac{(l+1)^2}{2} \right) \dagger$$

$$u^{(2)} = \left[\frac{\chi}{2}(3+2l-l^2) + \frac{1}{2}S(l+1)^2 \right] \ddot{u}^- + \left(\frac{4\chi - r}{2}(l+1) - \frac{r}{2}(l+1)^2 + \frac{r}{6}(l^3+1) + \frac{S-\chi}{6}(l+1)^3 + S \frac{(l-1)^3 + 8}{6} \right) \dagger$$

$$w^{(2)} = s \frac{(\prime + 1)^2}{2} \ddot{w}^- + \left(rs \frac{(\prime - 1)^3 + 8}{6} + \frac{s^2}{6} (\prime^3 + 1) + \right. \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left. + \frac{rs}{6} (\prime + 1)^3 - \frac{s^2}{2} (\prime + 1) - \frac{s^2}{2} (\prime + 1)^2 \right) \ddot{r}$$

$$\dagger_{zz}^{(3)} = x \frac{(\prime - 1)^2}{2} \ddot{u}^- + \left(x \frac{(\prime + 1)^3 - 12\prime + 4}{6} - s \frac{(\prime - 1)^3}{6} \right) \ddot{r}$$

$$\dagger_{xz}^{(3)} = x \frac{(\prime + 1)^2 - 4}{2} w^- +$$

$$+ \left(\frac{sx}{6} (\prime - 1)^3 - \frac{s^2}{6} (\prime - 1)^3 - \frac{15sx}{6} (\prime - 1) + rx \frac{(\prime + 1)^3 - 8}{6} \right) \ddot{r}$$

$$\dagger_{xx}^{(3)} = \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 (3 + 2\prime - \prime^2) + sx (\prime^2 + 1) \right] \ddot{u}^- + \left(\frac{x(4x - r)}{2} (\prime + 1) - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{rx}{2} (\prime + 1)^2 - 2sx (\prime - 1) + \frac{rx}{6} (\prime^3 + 1) + \frac{x(2s - x)}{6} (\prime + 1)^3 + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{s(x - s)}{6} (\prime - 1)^3 \right) \ddot{r}$$

$$u^{(3)} = \left(\frac{x - s}{6} (\prime + 1)^3 - 2x (\prime + 1) \right) \ddot{w}^- + \left(\frac{s^2}{4} (\prime + 1)^2 + \frac{r(x - s)}{24} (\prime + 1)^4 + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{s(s - x)}{6} (\prime + 1)^3 - \frac{sx}{12} (\prime^2 - 1) + \frac{14sx - 8rs - 8rx - s^2}{6} (\prime + 1) + \right.$$

$$\left. + s(x - s) \frac{\prime^4 - 1}{24} - s(r + s) \frac{(\prime - 1)^4 - 16}{24} \right) \ddot{r}$$

$$w^{(3)} = \left[x(r - 3s) \frac{(\prime + 1)}{2} - x(r + s) \left(\frac{\prime^2 - 1}{2} - \frac{\prime^3 + 1}{6} \right) - s^2 \frac{(\prime + 1)^3}{6} \right] \ddot{u}^- +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\frac{rx - s^2}{24} (\epsilon + 1)^4 - \frac{s(s + 3x - r)}{4} (\epsilon + 1)^2 - rx(\epsilon^2 - 1) + \right. \\
& + \frac{s(s + x)}{6} (\epsilon^3 + 1) + \frac{rs}{6} (\epsilon + 1)^3 + \frac{2s^2 + 2sx - rs - 6rx}{6} (\epsilon + 1) - \\
& \left. - s(s + r - x) \frac{\epsilon^4 - 1}{24} - rs \frac{(\epsilon - 1)^4 - 16}{24} \right) \ddagger \\
r = \frac{1 - 2\epsilon}{2(1 - \epsilon)}, \quad s = \frac{\epsilon}{1 - \epsilon}, \quad x = \frac{2}{1 - \epsilon}, \quad 0 < \epsilon < \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$Q = Q^{(0)} + vQ^{(1)} + v^2Q^{(2)} + v^3Q^{(3)}, \quad Q = \left\{ \dagger_{ij}, u, w \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

(2.1), (2.2) , n

$$\epsilon^n \frac{\partial^n F}{\partial \xi^n}, \quad F = \left\{ \sigma, \tau, u^-, w^- \right\}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$F = O(1). \quad [9]$$

$$\omega^n = \text{Sup max} \left| \frac{1}{F} \frac{\partial^n F}{\partial \xi^n} \right|, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \quad \delta = \epsilon \omega$$

$$\delta = 0.1 \quad \delta = 0.05$$

$$P_Q^{(s)} = Q^{(s+1)} / \sum_{s=0}^S Q^{(s)} \times 100\% \quad v = 0.3.$$

(% -)

'	$\delta = 0.1$					$\delta = 0.05$				
	$P_{\dagger_{xx}}^{(0)}$	$P_{\dagger_{zz}}^{(0)}$	$P_{\dagger_{xz}}^{(0)}$	$P_{u_x}^{(0)}$	$P_{u_z}^{(0)}$	$P_{\dagger_{xx}}^{(0)}$	$P_{\dagger_{zz}}^{(0)}$	$P_{\dagger_{xz}}^{(0)}$	$P_{u_x}^{(0)}$	$P_{u_z}^{(0)}$
1.0	<u>143.3</u>	0.0	0.0	<u>5.7</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>71.7</u>	0.0	0.0	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>
0.4	109.3	6.0	2.6	3.8	3.6	54.7	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.8
0	86.7	10.0	4.3	2.5	1.7	43.3	5.0	2.1	1.3	0.8
-0.4	64.0	14.0	6.0	1.3	0.4	32.0	7.0	3.0	0.7	0.2
-1.0	30.0	<u>20.0</u>	<u>8.6</u>	0.0	0.0	15.0	<u>10.0</u>	<u>4.3</u>	0.0	0.0

$\delta \geq 0.05$, σ_{xx} 70% , $\delta \geq 0.1$, σ_{xz} 11% - , $\delta \leq 0.05$ 3% . $\delta \leq 0.1$, σ_{xx} 5% , $\delta \leq 0.05$ σ_{xx} 1% .

2 S=1 ((%-))

	$\delta = 0.1$					$\delta = 0.05$				
'	$P_{\uparrow xx}^{(1)}$	$P_{\uparrow zz}^{(1)}$	$P_{\uparrow xz}^{(1)}$	$P_{u_x}^{(1)}$	$P_{u_z}^{(1)}$	$P_{\uparrow xx}^{(1)}$	$P_{\uparrow zz}^{(1)}$	$P_{\uparrow xz}^{(1)}$	$P_{u_x}^{(1)}$	$P_{u_z}^{(1)}$
1.0	<u>4.7</u>	0.0	0.0	5.2	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.7</u>	0.0	0.0	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>
0.4	2.8	0.0	4.6	<u>5.5</u>	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.1
0	3.4	0.2	7.1	5.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	1.3	0.0
-0.4	2.3	0.4	9.1	4.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.0
-1.0	1.0	<u>0.7</u>	<u>11.0</u>	0.0	0.0	0.2	<u>0.2</u>	<u>2.9</u>	0.0	0.0

3 S=2 ((%-))

	$\delta = 0.1$					$\delta = 0.05$				
'	$P_{\uparrow xx}^{(2)}$	$P_{\uparrow zz}^{(2)}$	$P_{\uparrow xz}^{(2)}$	$P_{u_x}^{(2)}$	$P_{u_z}^{(2)}$	$P_{\uparrow xx}^{(2)}$	$P_{\uparrow zz}^{(2)}$	$P_{\uparrow xz}^{(2)}$	$P_{u_x}^{(2)}$	$P_{u_z}^{(2)}$
1.0	4.2	0.0	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	0.0	0.1	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
0.4	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-0.4	3.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
-1.0	1.5	<u>1.1</u>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	0.0	0.0

5%, $\delta \leq 0.1$ 1%, $\delta \leq 0.05$.

()

[1-8]

()

[12,13]

$$x = \pm l.$$

1. : - , 1982. C. 7-12. //
2. : , 1997. 414 .

3. : - " , 2005. 468 .
4. // . 18- , 1997. .1. . 30-38.
5. // : - , 1997. .128-131.
6. // 1999. .99. . 315-321.-301.
7. Aghalovyan L.A., Gevorgyan R.S., Sahakyan A.V. Optimization of the Resistance of Base-foundation Packet of constructions under Seismic and Force Actions // Third European Conference on Structural Control.Vienna. Austria.2004. P. M6-21–M6-24.
8. // . 2008. .72. .4.. .633-643.
9. : , 1976. 512 .
10. : - , 1978. 224 .
11. , , () . // . 2008. .1. .148-156.
12. // : - , 1984. .51-58.
13. // 1984. . 37. 6. .3-15.

_____ :

,

:: +(37410) 270828; +(37493) 536883; e-mail:gevorgyanrs@mail.ru

- ()

” ”

, . : +(37410) 270828; e-mail: magars@mail.ru

SH

..

$Ox_1x_2x_3: \quad x_1$

, x_2 -

$\vec{H}_0(H_0,0,0) \quad x_1.$

$$\vec{u} \equiv [0,0,u_3(x_1,x_2,t)],$$

$$\vec{h} \equiv [0,0,h_3(x_1,x_2,t)],$$

$$\vec{e} \equiv [e_1(x_1,x_2,t),e_2(x_1,x_2,t),0]$$

[1-3]

$$c_{ts}^2 \nabla^2 u_3^{(s)} + \frac{H_0}{4f \dots_s} \partial_1 h_3^{(s)} = \partial_t^2 u_3^{(s)}$$

$$\nabla^2 h_3^{(s)} - \frac{4f \dagger_s}{c^2} \partial_t h_3^{(s)} = -\frac{4f \dagger_s}{c^2} H_0 \partial_1 \partial_t u_3^{(s)} \quad s = 1, x_2 > 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{h}^{(s)} = \frac{4f \dagger}{c} \left(\vec{e}^{(s)} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{u}^{(s)} \times H_0 \right) \quad s = 2, x_2 < 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{e}^{(s)} = -\frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{h}^{(s)}, \nabla^2 \equiv \partial_1^2 + \partial_2^2, \partial_m \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m}, \partial_t \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, m = 1,2$$

$$\nabla \equiv \vec{i}_1 \partial_1 + \vec{i}_2 \partial_2$$

$$c_{ts}^2 = G_s / \dots_s -$$

$$G_s, \dots_s \quad \dagger_s, \quad , \quad , c -$$

$$\partial_2 u_3^{(1)} = 0,$$

$$\partial_2 u_3^{(2)} = 0, h_3^{(1)} = h_3^{(2)}, e_1^{(1)} = e_1^{(2)}, x_2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

[4] ,

[5].

(1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_3^{(1)} \\ h_3^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B \\ D \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{kx_2} e^{i(kx_1 - St)}, x_2 > 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_3^{(2)} \\ h_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{ky_2} e^{i(kx_1 - St)} \quad x_2 < 0 \quad (4)$$

(3) (4) (1),

$$x^4 - (2 - r_1 z_1 + z_1^2) x^2 + (1 - r_1 z_1)(1 + z_1^2) - r_1 s_1 z_1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$y^4 - (2 - r_2 z_2 + z_2^2) y^2 + (1 - r_2 z_2)(1 + z_2^2) - r_2 s_2 z_2 = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$r_m = \frac{4f \dagger_m c_{tm}}{kc^2}, z_m = \frac{i\check{S}}{kc_m}, s_m = \frac{v_m^2}{c_m^2}, v_m^2 = \frac{H_0^2}{4f \dots_m}, m = 1, 2$$

(5) (6)

$$x_{1,2} = -x_{\pm} = - \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} r_1 z_1 + \frac{1}{2} z_1^2 \pm \left[\frac{1}{4} z_1^2 (z_1 + r_1)^2 + r_1 s_1 z_1 \right]^{1/2} \right\}^{1/2}, \quad (7)$$

$$y_{1,2} = y_{\pm} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} r_2 z_2 + \frac{1}{2} z_2^2 \pm \left[\frac{1}{4} z_2^2 (z_2 + r_2)^2 + r_2 s_2 z_2 \right]^{1/2} \right\}^{1/2}, \quad (8)$$

$$z_2 = \chi_* \cdot z_1, r_2 = \dagger_* \cdot \chi_*^{-1} \cdot r_1, \chi_* = c_{t1} \cdot c_{t2}^{-1}, \dagger_* = \dagger_2 \cdot \dagger_1^{-1}$$

$$\text{Re } \}_{\pm} > 0, \text{Re } y_{\pm} > 0 \quad (9)$$

$$, \quad , \quad (1),$$

$$u_3^{(1)} = \left(B_+ e^{-k} \}_{+x_2} + B_- e^{-k} \}_{-x_2} \right) e^{i(kx_1 - \xi t)} \quad x_2 > 0 \quad (10)$$

$$h_3^{(1)} = \left(\frac{ikr_1 z_1 H_0}{\}^2_+ + r_1 z_1 - 1} B_+ e^{-k} \}_{+x_2} + \frac{ikr_1 z_1 H_0}{\}^2_- + r_1 z_1 - 1} B_- e^{-k} \}_{-x_2} \right) e^{i(kx_1 - \xi t)}$$

$$u_3^{(2)} = \left(A_+ e^{ky_+ x_2} + A_- e^{ky_- x_2} \right) e^{i(kx_1 - \xi t)} \quad x_2 < 0 \quad (11)$$

$$h_3^{(2)} = \left(\frac{ikr_2 z_2 H_0}{y_+^2 + r_2 z_2 - 1} A_+ e^{ky_+ x_2} + \frac{ikr_2 z_2 H_0}{y_-^2 + r_2 z_2 - 1} A_- e^{ky_- x_2} \right) e^{i(kx_1 - \xi t)}$$

$$(10) \quad (11) \quad (2),$$

:

$$\frac{\} \cdot \} + 1 + z_1^2}{\} \cdot \} (\} + \})} + \dagger_* \cdot \frac{y_+ \cdot y_- + 1 + \chi_*^2 \cdot z_1^2}{y_+ \cdot y_- (y_+ + y_-)} = 0 \quad (12)$$

,

$$\} \cdot \} + 1 + z^2 = 0, z_1 = z_2 = z \quad (13)$$

$$\dagger_* \ll 1 \quad (12) \quad :$$

$$\} \cdot \} + 1 + z_1^2 = 0 \quad (14)$$

..

$$x_2 > 0, \quad \dagger_* \gg 1 -$$

$$x_2 < 0$$

$$y_+ \cdot y_- + 1 + \chi_*^2 \cdot z_1^2 = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$(13)-(15) \quad [4].$$

$(H_0 = 0)$

1. - .: , 1975. 864 .
2. 1. - .: , 1983. 521 .
3. - .: , 1982. 616 .
4. - // . . 1994. .47. 1-2 . .44-52.
5. // . 1995. .95. 2. .86-88.

_____ :

.
.: (+37477)02-88-89,
E-mail: AGevorgyanV@gmail.com

30...40

[1].

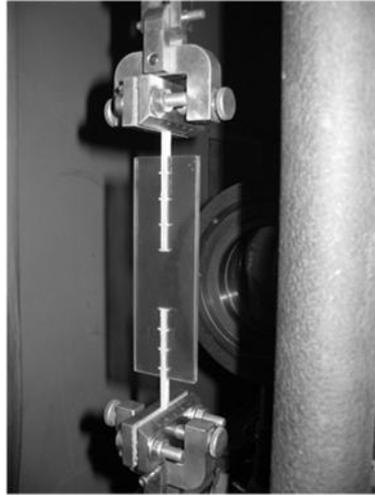
(.1).

1-1.5 , - 7-18 .

) , (-10-13

18

18



. 1

[2].

, f_r :

$$f_r = \frac{A_{cm}}{f \cdot d \cdot t} \quad (1)$$

A -
d -
t -

f_r
 5...400 0.039...0.056.
 f_r
 10...40 f_r 0.133...0.214 [3]. 1

1

	d,	$f_r = \frac{A_{cm}}{f \cdot d}$	$\frac{A_{cp}}{A_{cm}}$
EN 10080	5...40	0.039...0.056	17.8 ... 25.6
5781	10...40	0.133...0.21	4.7 ... 7.5
По мнению автора	10...40	0.06...0.1	10...15 R /R

10...15 [4, 5],

(1).

1. ... // VI
21-26 - , 2008,
. 183-186.
2. Գրիգորյան Դ. Հ., Ամրանի պրոֆիլի ազդեցությունը բետոնի և ամրանի համատեղ աշխատանքում: Երևանի ճարտարապետության և շինարարության պետական համալսարան, Տեղեկագիր 1/2007թ (1/2), Երևան 2007, էջ 8-11:
3. ... : 2000. 256 .
4. ... - ..
5. ... 1973. 133 ..
6. ... 1997. 570 ..

+37493578796, +37410423044,
 E-mail: Davit-grigoryan@yandex.ru

[1-3],

[3],

1.

R

x, r, θ ($x = 0$) [4]

$$\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla V^2 - \vec{V} \times \text{rot} \vec{V} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla P, \quad \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \vec{e}_\theta \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \cdot \nabla \rho + \rho \text{div} \vec{V} = 0, \quad \text{div} \vec{V} = \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V_\theta}{\partial \theta} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\rho = (1 - \beta) \rho_1 + \beta \rho_2, \quad \frac{\beta \rho_2}{(1 - \beta) \rho_1} = \text{const}, \quad \rho_2 a^3 = \text{const}. \quad (1.3)$$

$$P_2 - P = \rho_1 a \frac{d^2 a}{dt^2}, \quad \frac{P_2}{P_0} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_{20}} \right)^\gamma, \quad \gamma = \frac{c_{p2}}{c_{v2}}, \quad \rho_1 = \text{const.} \quad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t- & ; V_x, V_r, V_\theta - & \vec{V} \\ & \vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\theta ; \rho & P - & , \gamma - \\ & ; c_p & c_v - & , \beta - \\ & , a - & . & 1, 2 & 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot} \vec{V} &= 0, \\ \nabla \varphi(x, r, \theta) &= \vec{V}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \varphi)^2 + \int \frac{dP}{\rho} = f(t) \quad (1.5)$$

$$(\quad), \quad (1.3) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\rho'_2}{\rho_{20}} &= \frac{P'_2}{\gamma P_0}, \quad \frac{\beta'}{\beta_0} = -(1 - \beta_0) \frac{\rho'_2}{\rho_{20}}, \quad \rho' = \beta_0 \rho'_2 + (\rho_{20} - \rho_1) \beta', \\ \rho' &= \frac{1}{c_0^2} P'_2, \quad c_0^2 = \frac{\gamma P_0}{\beta_0 \rho_0}, \quad a' = -\frac{a_0}{3} \frac{P'_2}{\gamma P_0}, \quad a' = -\frac{a_0}{3} \frac{\rho'_2}{\rho_{20}}, \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

$$c_0 - \quad (1.4)$$

$$P' = P_2 + \frac{1}{\omega_{ar}^2} \frac{\partial^2 P'_2}{\partial t^2}, \quad \omega_{ar}^2 = \frac{3\gamma P_0}{\rho_1 a_0^2}, \quad (1.7)$$

$$\omega_{ar} -$$

(1.5)

(1.6),

$$\varphi' = 0, \quad P_2' = 0.$$

$$P_2' \quad \varphi' : P_2' = -\rho_0 \partial \varphi' / \partial t.$$

x)

(U .

$$x = x' - Ut, \quad r = r', \quad \theta = \theta', \quad t = t'$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta'}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r'}. \quad (1.8)$$

(1.8)

 P_2' P'

$$P_2' = -\rho_0 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right),$$

(1.9)

$$P = -\rho_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{\omega_{ar}^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \varphi$$

(1.1) (1.2)

(1.6)

(1.9),

(1.8)

$$\frac{1}{\omega_{ar}^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^4 \varphi + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 \varphi - c_0^2 \Delta \varphi = 0 \quad (1.10)$$

$$\Delta - \quad (1.10)$$

$$\varphi(x, r, \theta, t) = f(r) e^{i(\omega t + \alpha x + n \theta)} \quad (1.11)$$

$$\omega - \quad , \quad \alpha = \pi/L, \quad L -$$

$$, \quad n -$$

$$f'' + \frac{1}{r} f' + \left(\beta^2 - \frac{n^2}{r^2} \right) f = 0, \quad M_1 = \frac{1}{c_0} \left(\frac{\omega}{\alpha} + U \right), \quad (1.12)$$

$$\beta^2 = -\frac{(\omega_* + \alpha_* U_*)^4}{c_0^2 \omega_{ar}^2} + \frac{(\omega_* + \alpha_* U_*)^2}{c_0^2} - \alpha_*^2 = -\frac{\alpha_*^4 c_0^2}{\omega_{ar}^2} M_1^4 - \alpha_*^2 (1 - M_1^2)$$

$$r = 0 \quad (1.11)$$

J_n

$$\varphi(x, r, \theta, t) = b J_n(\beta r) e^{i(\omega t + \alpha x + n\theta)}, \quad b = \text{const.} \quad (1.13)$$

b_-

$$t = 0$$

$$x = 0, r = 0, \theta = 0.$$

$$\beta^2 > 0$$

M_1

$$1 < m_2^2 < M_1^2 < m_1^2, \quad m_{1,2}^2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\gamma P_0}{\rho_0 c_0^2} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 a_0^2} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_0 c_0^2}{\gamma P_0} \alpha^2 a_0^2} \right) \quad (1.14)$$

2.

[1,3]

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1+\nu}{2R} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial \theta} - \frac{\nu}{R} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{1-\nu^2}{Eh} \rho_* h \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2},$$

$$\frac{1+\nu}{2R} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial \theta} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1-\nu^2}{E} \rho_* h \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\frac{\nu}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} - \frac{w}{R^2} - \frac{h^2}{12R^2} \left(R^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial \theta^4} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1-\nu^2}{Eh} \rho_* h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \frac{1-\nu^2}{Eh} q.$$

$u, v, w -$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & , E - \quad , v - \quad , R \quad h - \\
 & , \rho_* - \quad , q - \\
 & \cdot \quad w \\
 & x, r, \theta, t \quad (1.10) \quad (1.13) \\
 & (2.1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P|_{r=R} = -\rho_0 \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\omega_{ar}^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^3 \right] \Phi \Big|_{r=R} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R} = - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) w \quad (2.3)$$

$$(1.13) \quad (2.2), (2.3),$$

w

$$P = \rho_0 R \frac{J_n(\beta r)}{\beta r J'_n(\beta R)} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\omega_{ar}^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 w \quad (2.4)$$

$$\varphi(x, r, \theta, t) = -R \frac{J_n(\beta r)}{\beta r J'_n(\beta R)} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right), \quad M_1 > 1$$

$$J_n(\beta r).$$

$$q \quad (2.1)$$

$$P \quad (2.4).$$

$$\dots \quad q = -P, \quad (1.13)$$

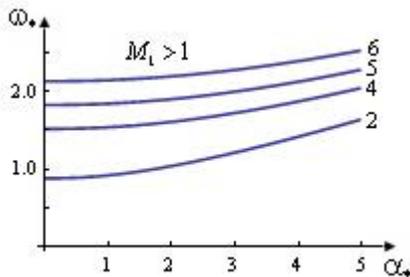
$$(u, v, w) = (u_*, v_*, w_*) e^{i(\omega t + \alpha x + n\theta)},$$

$$u_*, v_*, w_*.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[1 + \frac{l^2}{12} (\alpha_*^2 + n^2)^2 - \omega_*^2 \right] \left[- \left(\alpha_*^2 - \omega_*^2 + \frac{1+\nu}{2} n^2 \right) \left(\frac{1-\nu}{2} \alpha_*^2 - \omega_*^2 + n^2 \right) + \right. \\
& \left. + \left(\frac{1+\nu}{2} \alpha_* n \right)^2 \right] + \nu^2 \alpha_*^2 \left(\frac{1-\nu}{2} \alpha_*^2 - \omega_*^2 + n^2 \right) + n^2 \left(\alpha_*^2 - \omega_*^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 \right) - \\
& - \nu(1+\nu) \alpha_*^2 n^2 + \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_*} \frac{(\omega_* + \alpha_* U_*)^2}{l} \left[1 - \frac{\rho_0 c_0^2}{3\gamma P_0} \delta^2 (\omega_* + \alpha_* U_*)^2 \right] \times \\
& \times \left[\left(\alpha_*^2 - \omega_*^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 \right) \left(\frac{1-\nu}{2} \alpha_*^2 - \omega_*^2 + n^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1+\nu}{2} \alpha_* n \right)^2 \right] \times \\
& \times \frac{J_n(\beta R)}{J'_n(\beta R)} \frac{1}{\beta R} = 0 \tag{2.5}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_* = \frac{\omega R}{c_*}, \quad \alpha_* = \alpha R, \quad U_* = \frac{U}{c_*}, \quad l = \frac{h}{R}, \quad \delta = \frac{a_0}{R}, \quad c_*^2 = \frac{E}{(1-\nu)\rho_*} \tag{2.6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \rho_* = 7800 \text{ / }^3, \quad \nu = 0.3, \quad l = 0.002, \quad (E = 2 \cdot 10^8, \\
& U_* = 0.005 \\
& (\beta_0 = 0,01, P_0 = 0.1, \rho_0 = 988 \text{ / }^3, \gamma = 1.4) \quad \delta = 1/50 \\
& u = 1/500 \\
& M_1 > 1. \tag{2.5}
\end{aligned}$$



. 1

. 1

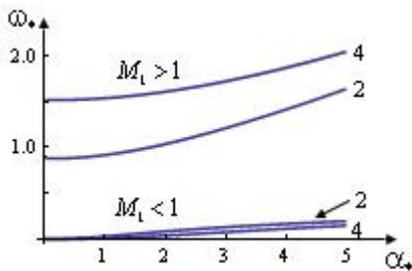
,

n ,

n

. 2

n

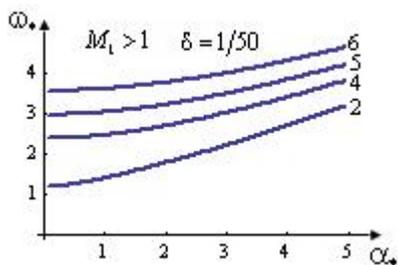


. 2

$M_1 > 1$

$M_1 < 1$ $M_1 > 1$

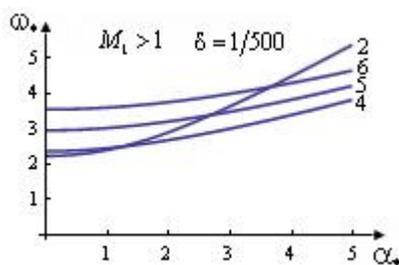
n



. 3

. 3

$M_1 > 1$



. 4

ω_*

α_*

$\delta = 1/50$

4. n Γ_*
 $u = 1/500$ для весьма

длинных волн с увеличением n частоты возрастают, а для коротких – могут убывать (переход от кривой с $n = 2$).

$$M_1 > 1.$$

1. ... : ... , 1979. 320 .
2. ... //
3. ... 1966. 2. 3. 21-26.
4. ... , 1988. 256 .
 464 1. : ... , 1987.

_____ :
 – ()

E-mail: grig-shushanik@rambler.ru

: 0019, , , 24 , . (+37493) 946-947,
 E-mail: oganyangagik@gmail.com

: 0025, , . 1, . : (+37477) 002-408,
 E-mail: ssahakyan@ysu.am

• •

,

,

[1,2].

1.

:

[3]:

$$B_0 \Delta u + (C - B_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) - K \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Delta w = 0,$$

$$B_0 \Delta v + (C - B_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) - K \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Delta w = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$D_0 \Delta^2 w - K \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = q(x, y),$$

$$= \int_{-h_1}^{h_2} \frac{E}{1-\epsilon^2} dz, K = \int_{-h_1}^{h_2} \frac{zE}{1-\epsilon^2} dz, D_0 = \int_{-h_1}^{h_2} \frac{z^2 E}{1-\epsilon^2} dz, B_k = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-h_1}^{h_2} \frac{z^k E}{1+\epsilon} dz, k = 0,1,2.$$

(1)

$$B_0 \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + (C - B_0) \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) - K \Delta^2 w = 0$$

$$C \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) - K \Delta^2 w = 0. \tag{2}$$

(2) (1)

$$D \Delta^2 w = q(x, y), D = D_0 - K^2 C^{-1}. \tag{3}$$

$D > 0.$

(1)

(3).

2.

$$q = const. \tag{1} \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_0}{dy^2} = 0, C \frac{d^2 v_0}{dy^2} - K \frac{d^3 w_0}{dy^3} = 0, \frac{d^4 w_0}{dy^4} = \frac{q}{D}. \tag{4}$$

$$= 0; b$$

$$T_2 = 0, u = 0, w = 0, M_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dv_0}{dy} = 0, u_0 = 0, w_0 = 0, \frac{d^2 w_0}{dy^2} = 0. \tag{5}$$

(4),

(5),

$$w_0 = \frac{qb^3}{24D} y \left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right) \left(1 + \frac{y}{b} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right), \quad (6)$$

$$v_0 = -\frac{Kqb}{2CD} y \left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), u_0 = 0. \quad (7)$$

$$(4) \quad (5)$$

:

$$w_0 = \frac{q}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{\}^4_n \sin \} y, v_0 = -\frac{Kq}{CD} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{\}^3_n \cos \} y, u_0 = 0 \quad (8)$$

a_n

$$1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \} y, \} = \frac{nf}{b}. \quad (9)$$

3. [5]

$$0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b. \quad y = 0; b, \quad ,$$

$$T_2 = 0, u = 0, w = 0, M_2 = 0 \quad y = 0; b. \quad (10)$$

$$, \quad x = a$$

$x = 0$

$$x = 0.$$

$$(1) \quad (3) \quad :$$

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \sin \} y, v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n(x) \cos \} y, w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_n(x) \sin \} y, \quad (11)$$

$$(10).$$

,

$x = 0$

, . . .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n = -\frac{Kq}{CD} \frac{a_n}{\}^3_n}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n = \frac{q}{D} \frac{a_n}{\}^4_n}. \quad (12)$$

(11)

(1)

(3),

 $q = \text{const}$,

:

$$\begin{aligned} Cu_n'' - \}^2_n B_0 u_n - \} (C - B_0) v_n' &= K (w_n''' - \}^2_n w_n'), \\ (C - B_0) \} u_n' + B_0 v_n'' - \}^2_n C v_n &= K \} (w_n'' - \}^2_n w_n), \\ w_n^{IV} - 2 \}^2_n w_n'' + \}^4_n w_n &= q_0 a_n D^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

(13)

(12):

$$\begin{aligned} w_n &= A_n e^{-\} x + R_n x e^{-\} x + \frac{q a_n}{D \}^4_n}, \\ u_n &= E_n e^{-\} x - \left[\frac{K}{C} \} R_n - 0.5 \left(1 - \frac{B_0}{C} \right) S_n \right] x e^{-\} x, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_n &= -E_n e^{-\} x + \frac{1}{\} \left[\frac{K}{C} \} R_n - 0.5 \left(1 - \frac{B_0}{C} \right) S_n \right] (1 + \} x) e^{-\} x - \\ &- \frac{1}{\} S_n e^{-\} x + \frac{K}{CD} \frac{q_0 a_n}{\}^3_n}. \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$u = v = w = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \quad x = 0. \quad (15)$$

(15),

 $A_n, R_n, E_n, S_n.$

:

$$w_n = \frac{q_0 a_n}{D \}^4_n} \left[1 - (1 + \} x) e^{-\} x \right], u_n = \frac{K q_0 a_n}{CD \}^2_n} x e^{-\} x,$$

$$v_n = \frac{Kq_0 a_n}{CD \beta_n^3} [1 - (1 + \beta_n x) e^{-\beta_n x}] \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &: \\
 T_1(0, y) &= 0, S(0, y) = 0, \\
 M_1(0, y) &= -\frac{q_0 a_n}{\beta_n^2} \sin \beta_n y, \\
 N_1(0, y) &= \frac{2q_0 a_n}{\beta_n} \sin \beta_n y, \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} N_1(0, y) = 0, \quad n \neq 0 \\
 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} N_1(0, y) &= 2q_0 a_n, \quad n = 0. \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} N_2(x, 0) &= \frac{q_0 a_n}{D \beta_n} \left(\frac{K^2}{C} - \frac{B_1 K}{C} \right), \quad (17)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\max w(x, 0.5b) \approx 0.0129 \frac{q_0 b^4}{D}.$$

1. 1957. 463 .
2. 1977. 416 .
3.
4. // 2002, 3 . 34-41.
5. : 1991. 228 .
1963. 636 .

36, .(0322)4-40-64.

E-mail:grigherm@mail.ru

$$(y < 0), \quad (y > 0),$$

$$y > 0$$

$$\Delta w + k^2 w = 0$$

$$\Delta \Phi + k^2 \frac{e_{15}}{V_{11}} w = 0 \quad [1]:$$

$$y < 0$$

$$\Delta w_1 + k_1^2 w_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta \Phi_1 = 0,$$

$$w_1(x, y), \Phi_1(x, y) -$$

$$, \quad k_1 = \xi / c_{44}^{(1)}, c_{44}^{(1)} -$$

$$\dots_1 - \quad , \quad \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}.$$

$$\dagger_{yz}, \dagger_{yz}^{(1)} :$$

$$\dagger_{yz}(x, y) = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + e_{15} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = 0 \quad y = 0, x < 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\dagger_{yz}^{(1)}(x, y) = c_{44}^{(1)} \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y} = 0 \quad y = 0, x < 0,$$

$$:$$

$$w(x, y) - w_1(x, y) = w_0(x) \quad y = 0, x < 0. \quad (6)$$

$$(3), (4)$$

$$:$$

$$\dagger_{yz}(x, y) = \dagger_{yz}^{(1)}(x, y) = q_0(x) \quad y = 0, x > 0, \quad (7)$$

$$w(x, y) - w_1(x, y) = 0 \quad y = 0, x > 0, \quad (8)$$

$$q_+(x) = q_0(x), \quad \mathbb{E}_-(x) = w_0(x), (-x),$$

$$_n(x) - \quad , \quad (5)-(8) :$$

$$\dagger_{yz}(x, 0) = \dagger_{yz}^{(1)}(x, 0) = q_+(x), \quad (9)$$

$$w(x, 0) - w_1(x, 0) = \mathbb{E}_-(x), \quad (10)$$

$$\dots \quad q_+(x) \quad y=0, \quad \mathbb{E}_-(x) \\ y = \pm 0.$$

$$\Phi(x, y) = \Phi_1(x, y) \quad y = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$D_2(x, y) = D_2^{(1)}(x, y) \quad y = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$D_2(x, y) = e_{15} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - v_{11} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}, \quad D_2^{(1)}(x, y) = -v_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial y} \quad (13)$$

—

$$, v_0 - \quad y < 0.$$

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{u}}{dy^2} - (\dagger^2 - k^2) \bar{u} = 0, \quad y > 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{\zeta}}{dy^2} - \dagger^2 \bar{\zeta} + k^2 \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \bar{u} = 0,$$

$$\bar{u}(\dagger, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, y) e^{i\dagger x} dx, \quad \bar{\zeta}(\dagger, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \zeta(x, y) e^{i\dagger x} dx,$$

$$\bar{u}(\dagger, y) = \bar{w}(\dagger, y) - 2f e^{-iky \sin \theta_0} u(\dagger - k \cos \theta_0) \\ \bar{\zeta}(\dagger, y) = \bar{\Phi}(\dagger, y) - 2f \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} e^{-iky \sin \theta_0} u(\dagger - k \cos \theta_0) \quad (15)$$

$$u(\dagger) - \quad , \dots$$

$$u(x, y) = w(x, y) - w_\infty(x, y), \quad \zeta(x, y) = \Phi(x, y) - \Phi_\infty(x, y). \quad (16) \\ \bar{w}_1(\dagger, y), \bar{\Phi}_1(\dagger, y) \quad :$$

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{w}_1}{dy^2} - (\dagger^2 - k_1^2) \bar{w}_1 = 0, \quad y < 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{\Phi}_1}{dy^2} - \dagger^2 \bar{\Phi}_1 = 0,$$

$$\bar{w}_1(\dagger, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w_1(x, y) e^{i\dagger x} dx, \quad \bar{\Phi}_1(\dagger, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi_1(x, y) e^{i\dagger x} dx.$$

(14), (17), (5), (9)-(13), (15),

$$\bar{\Phi}(\dagger, y) = \bar{\Phi}_1(\dagger, y); \quad e_{15} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial y} - v_{11} \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial y} = -v_0 \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}_1}{\partial y} \quad y = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$c_{44} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial y} + e_{15} \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial y} = c_{44}^{(1)} \frac{\partial \bar{w}_1}{\partial y} = \bar{q}_+(\dagger) \quad y = 0, \quad (19)$$

$$\bar{w}(\dagger, y) - \bar{w}_1(\dagger, y) = \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) \quad y = 0. \quad (20)$$

(14), (17)-(20),
 $y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}(\dagger, y) &= A(\dagger) e^{-\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} y}, \\ \zeta(\dagger, y) &= B(\dagger) e^{-|\dagger| y} + \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} A(\dagger) e^{-\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} y}, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$y < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{w}_1(\dagger, y) &= A_1(\dagger) e^{\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k_1^2} y}, \\ \bar{\Phi}_1(\dagger, y) &= -\frac{v_{11}}{v_0} B(\dagger) e^{|\dagger| y}, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$A_1(\dagger) = \frac{1}{c_{44}^{(1)}} \frac{\bar{q}_+(\dagger)}{\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k_1^2}},$$

$$A(\dagger) = A_1(\dagger) + \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) - 2f u(\dagger - \cos \theta_0), \quad (23)$$

$$B(\dagger) = -\frac{v_0 e_{15}}{v_{11}(v_0 + v_{11})} (A_1(\dagger) + \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger)).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} &\rightarrow |\dagger|, \quad \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k_1^2} \rightarrow |\dagger|, \quad |\dagger| \rightarrow \infty \quad \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} = -i\sqrt{k^2 - \dagger^2}, \\ \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k_1^2} &= -i\sqrt{k_1^2 - \dagger^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$r = \dagger + i\ddagger$$

$$: -k, -k_1 -$$

$k, k_1 -$ [2,3].

$$\bar{q}_+(\dagger) \quad \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger)$$

:

$$w(x,y) = w_\infty(x,y) + \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{u}(\dagger, y) e^{-i\dagger x} d\dagger, \quad y > 0, \quad (24)$$

$$\Phi(x,y) = \Phi_\infty(x,y) + \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{\zeta}(\dagger, y) e^{-i\dagger x} d\dagger,$$

$$w_1(x,y) = \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{w}_1(\dagger, y) e^{-i\dagger x} d\dagger, \quad \Phi_1(x,y) = \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{\Phi}_1(\dagger, y) e^{-i\dagger x} d\dagger, \quad (25)$$

$y > 0.$

$$\bar{q}_+(\dagger) \quad \bar{\Gamma}_-(\dagger) \quad (19)$$

,

:

$$\frac{c_1}{\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2}} L(\dagger) \cdot \bar{q}_+(\dagger) + \bar{\Gamma}_-(\dagger) - 4f \frac{(1+\varkappa)}{v_1 K(k \cos \theta_0)} u(\dagger - k \cos \theta_0) = 0, \quad (26)$$

$$L(\dagger) = \frac{K_1(\dagger) + K_2(\dagger)}{v_1 c_1 c_{44} K_1(\dagger) K(\dagger)}; \quad K_1(\dagger) = c_{44}^{(1)} \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k_1^2}; \quad (27)$$

$$K_2(\dagger) = v_1 c_{44} \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} K(\dagger); \quad v_1 K(\dagger) = 1 + \varkappa - \frac{\varkappa v_0 |\dagger|}{(v_{11} + v_0) \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2}},$$

$$v_1 = 1 + \varkappa \frac{v_{11}}{v_{11} + v_0}; \quad c_1 = \frac{c_{44}^{(1)} + c_{44} v_1}{c_{44} c_{44}^{(1)} v_1}.$$

$$K(\dagger) \rightarrow 1; \quad L(\dagger) \rightarrow 1 \quad |\dagger| \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$K(\dagger) \quad \dagger = \pm \dagger_1, \quad \dagger_1 = k \frac{a}{a-1} > k$$

$$K(\dagger) = 0,$$

$$a = \frac{(1+\varkappa)(v_{11} + v_0)}{\varkappa v_0}, \quad K_1(\dagger) + K_2(\dagger) = 0 \quad -$$

$$\dagger = \pm \dagger_2, \quad \dagger_2 > k, \quad , \quad ,$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 - k^2}, \quad \sqrt{r^2 - k_1^2}, \quad \dagger = -\dagger_1, \quad \dagger = -\dagger_2$$

[2,3].

$$(\quad) \quad , \quad (26)$$

, . . . $\bar{q}_+(\dagger)$

$\mathbb{E}_-(\dagger)$

$\bar{q}_+(r) \quad \mathbb{E}_-(r) (r = \dagger + i\epsilon)$

[4]. (26)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2}} L(\dagger)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2}} L(\dagger) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dagger + k}} L^+(\dagger) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dagger - k}} L^-(\dagger), \quad L^\pm(\dagger)$$

$\text{Im}r > 0 \quad \text{Im}r < 0,$

(26)

$$\frac{c_1}{\sqrt{\dagger + k}} L^+(\dagger) \bar{q}_+(\dagger) + \frac{\sqrt{\dagger - k}}{L^-(\dagger)} \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) + 2f i u(\dagger - k \cos_{n_0}) = 0, \quad (28)$$

$$\} = \frac{2(1 + \alpha) \sqrt{2k} \sin \frac{n_0}{2}}{v_1 K(k \cos_{n_0}) L(k \cos_{n_0})}.$$

$$2f i u(\dagger - k \cos_{n_0}) = \frac{1}{\dagger - k \cos_{n_0} - i0} - \frac{1}{\dagger - k \cos_{n_0} + i0}, \quad [3,4],$$

:

$$\bar{q}_+(\dagger) = \frac{\} \sqrt{\dagger + k}}{c_1 L^+(\dagger)} \cdot \frac{1}{\dagger - k \cos_{n_0} + i0}, \quad (29)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) = -\frac{\} L^-(\dagger)}{\sqrt{\dagger - k}} \cdot \frac{1}{\dagger - k \cos_{n_0} - i0}. \quad (30)$$

1.

: . . . , 1982, 240 . . .

2. - : , 1962. 279 .

3. ,

// , 2005. . 58. 1. . 38-50.

4. -

. //

, 1979, 3, . 29-34.

_____ :

89. - , - , a , . Tel: (+374 10) 23 03

. - , a , , Tel: (+374 10) 54 16 58. E-mail samjilavyan@ysu.am

. - , - , Tel: (+374 10) 48 96 34. E-mail haargh@gmail.com

• ” • •
,

(-) ,

(' -) .

,

() ;
;

(-) .

,

(-) ;

1.

(-) *h*,

$$y = a \ (a > 0) \quad y = -c \ (c > 0)$$

() ;
;

$$Pu(x)u(y-a) \quad Qu(x-d)u(y+c) \quad (d > 0),$$

\dagger_0 ,

[1,2,6],

$$\frac{du_s^{(1)}(x)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{E_s^{(1)}F_s^{(1)}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (s-x)\ddagger^{(1)}(s)ds + \frac{P_n(-x)}{E_s^{(1)}F_s^{(1)}} + \frac{\dagger_0}{E} \quad (-\infty < x < \infty), \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{du_s^{(2)}(x)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{E_s^{(2)}F_s^{(2)}} \int_{-b}^d (u-x)\ddagger^{(2)}(u)du + \frac{Q}{E_s^{(2)}F_s^{(2)}} \quad (-b \leq x \leq d), \quad (1.2)$$

$$\left. \frac{du_s^{(1)}(x)}{dx} \right|_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{\dagger_0}{E}; \quad \left. \frac{du_s^{(2)}(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=-b+0} = 0; \quad \left. \frac{du_s^{(2)}(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=d-0} = \frac{Q}{E_s^{(2)}F_s^{(2)}}. \quad (1.3)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ddagger^{(1)}(s)ds = P; \quad \int_{-b}^d \ddagger^{(2)}(u)du = Q. \quad (1.4)$$

$$(1.2) \quad y = a \quad y = -c,$$

$$\dagger_x^{(1)}(x;a) = -\frac{1}{F_s^{(1)}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (s-x)\ddagger^{(1)}(s)ds + \frac{P_n(-x)}{F_s^{(1)}} + \frac{E_s^{(1)}}{E} \dagger_0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty), \quad (1.5)$$

$$\dagger_x^{(2)}(x; -c) = -\frac{1}{F_s^{(2)}} \int_{-b}^d (u-x) \dagger^{(2)}(u) du + \frac{Q}{F_s^{(2)}} \quad (-b \leq x \leq d). \quad (1.6)$$

$$u_s^{(1)}(x) \quad u_s^{(2)}(x) -$$

$$y = a \quad y = -c$$

$$; \quad \dagger^{(1)}(x) = d_s^{(1)} \dagger^{(1)}(x; a), \quad \dagger^{(1)}(x; a) -$$

$$y = a, d_s^{(1)} -$$

;

$$\dagger^{(2)}(x) = d_s^{(2)} \dagger^{(2)}(x; -c), \quad \dagger^{(2)}(x; -c) -$$

$$y = -c; \quad d_s^{(2)} -$$

; $E_s^{(1)}$

$$E_s^{(2)} -$$

$$, \quad F_s^{(1)} = d_s^{(1)} h_s^{(1)}$$

$$F_s^{(2)} = d_s^{(2)} h_s^{(2)} -$$

;

$$h_s^{(1)} \quad h_s^{(2)} -$$

$$; P \quad Q -$$

,

$$(0; a) \quad (b; -c);_n(x) -$$

$$; E -$$

$$(\quad - \quad) ,$$

$$y = a$$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty),$$

$$y = -c$$

$$\dagger^{(2)}(x) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d),$$

$$(\quad - \quad)$$

$$\dagger_0,$$

:

$$hl \frac{du^{(1)}(x; a)}{dx} = \frac{1}{f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{11}(s-x) \dagger^{(1)}(s) ds + \frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d K_{12}(u-x) \dagger^{(2)}(u) du + \frac{hl}{E} \dagger_0, \quad (1.7)$$

$$(-\infty < x < \infty),$$

$$hl_1 \frac{du^{(2)}(x; -c)}{dx} = \frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d K_{22}(u-x) \dagger^{(2)}(u) du + \frac{1}{f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{21}(s-x) \dagger^{(1)}(s) ds + \frac{hl_1}{E_1} \dagger_0. \quad (1.8)$$

[3]:

$$K_{11}(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{d_1 s}{s^2 + 4a^2} + \frac{8d_2 a^2 s}{(s^2 + 4a^2)^2} + \frac{2d_3 a^2 s (s^2 - 12a^2)}{(s^2 + 4a^2)^3} \equiv \frac{1}{s} + K_{11}^*(s),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{22}(u) &= \frac{1}{u} - \frac{b_1 u}{u^2 + 4c^2} + \frac{8b_2 c^2 u}{(u^2 + 4c^2)^2} + \frac{2b_3 c^2 u(u^2 - 12c^2)}{(u^2 + 4c^2)^3} \equiv \frac{1}{u} + K_{22}^*(u), \\
K_{12}(u) &= \frac{d_4 u}{u^2 + (a+c)^2} - \frac{2(a+c)(ad_6 + cd_5)u}{(u^2 + (a+c)^2)^2}, \\
K_{21}(s) &= \frac{b_4 s}{s^2 + (a+c)^2} - \frac{2(a+c)(ab_5 + cb_6)s}{(s^2 + (a+c)^2)^2}, \tag{1.9}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d_1 &\equiv d_1(k; \epsilon; \epsilon_1) = \\
&= \frac{k(3-\epsilon)[k(3-\epsilon)(1+\epsilon_1) + 2(1-\epsilon)(1-\epsilon_1)] - (3-\epsilon_1)[8 - (1+\epsilon)(3-\epsilon)]}{(3-\epsilon)[k(3-\epsilon) + 1 + \epsilon][3-\epsilon_1 + k(1+\epsilon_1)]},
\end{aligned}$$

$$d_2 \equiv d_2(k; \epsilon) = \frac{(k-1)(1+\epsilon)}{k(3-\epsilon) + 1 + \epsilon}; \quad d_3 \equiv d_3(k; \epsilon) = \frac{2(k-1)(1+\epsilon)^2}{(3-\epsilon)[k(3-\epsilon) + 1 + \epsilon]},$$

$$d_4 \equiv d_4(k; \epsilon; \epsilon_1) = \frac{8[k(3-\epsilon) + 3 - \epsilon_1]}{(3-\epsilon)[k(3-\epsilon) + 1 + \epsilon][3 - \epsilon_1 + k(1+\epsilon_1)]},$$

$$d_5 \equiv d_5(k; \epsilon; \epsilon_1) = \frac{4(1+\epsilon_1)}{(3-\epsilon)[3 - \epsilon_1 + k(1+\epsilon_1)]}; \quad d_6 \equiv d_6(k; \epsilon) = \frac{4(1+\epsilon)}{(3-\epsilon)[k(3-\epsilon) + 1 + \epsilon]},$$

$$k = \frac{\tilde{~}_1}{\sim} = \frac{E_1(1+\epsilon)}{E(1+\epsilon_1)}; \quad l = \frac{8\sim}{3-\epsilon} = \frac{4E}{(3-\epsilon)(1+\epsilon)}; \quad l_1 = \frac{8\sim_1}{3-\epsilon_1} = \frac{4E_1}{(3-\epsilon_1)(1+\epsilon_1)},$$

$$b_1 = d_1\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1; \epsilon\right); \quad b_2 = d_2\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1\right); \quad b_3 = d_3\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1\right),$$

$$b_4 = d_4\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1; \epsilon\right); \quad b_5 = d_5\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1; \epsilon\right); \quad b_6 = d_6\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u^{(1)}(x; a) \quad u^{(2)}(x; -c) - \\
\qquad \qquad \qquad y = a \qquad y = -c; \quad (E, \sim, \epsilon) \qquad (E_1, \mu_1, \nu_1) -
\end{aligned}$$

$$E \quad E_1 - \qquad , \quad \sim \quad \sim_1 - \qquad , \quad \nu \quad \nu_1 -$$

$$\frac{du_s^{(1)}(x)}{dx} = \frac{du^{(1)}(x; a)}{dx} \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty), \tag{1.10}$$

$$\frac{du_s^{(2)}(x)}{dx} = \frac{du^{(2)}(x; -c)}{dx} \qquad (-b \leq x \leq d). \tag{1.11}$$

$$(1.10) \quad (1.11), \quad (1.1), (1.2), (1.7)$$

(1.8)

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty) \quad \dagger^{(2)}(x) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d),$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{s-x} + \} f_n(s-x) + K_{11}^*(s-x) \right] \dagger^{(1)}(s) ds + \frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d K_{12}(u-x) \dagger^{(2)}(u) du =$$

$$= \} P_n(-x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty), \quad (1.12)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d \left[\frac{1}{u-x} + \} f_n(u-x) + K_{22}^*(u-x) \right] \dagger^{(2)}(u) du + \frac{1}{f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{21}(s-x) \dagger^{(1)}(s) ds =$$

$$= \} Q - \frac{hl_1}{E_1} \dagger_0 \quad (-b \leq x \leq d), \quad (1.13)$$

$$\} = \frac{hl}{E_s^{(1)} F_s^{(1)}}, \quad \} _1 = \frac{hl_1}{E_s^{(2)} F_s^{(2)}}.$$

$$s = x \quad u = x \quad (1.12) \quad (1.13),$$

$$(1.12) \quad (1.13) \quad (1.4),$$

2.

$$(1.12) \quad (1.13) \quad (1.4),$$

(1.12)

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty) \quad [5]:$$

$$[\} + |\dagger| + K_1(|\dagger|)] \dagger^{(1)}(\dagger) = \} P + K_2(|\dagger|) \{(\dagger) \quad (-\infty < \dagger < \infty), \quad (2.1)$$

$$(1.4) \quad \dagger^{(1)}(0) = P.$$

$$K_1(|\dagger|) = (-d_1 + 2d_2 a |\dagger| - d_3 a^2 \dagger^2) |\dagger| e^{-2a|\dagger|}; \quad \dagger^{(1)}(\dagger) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dagger^{(1)}(s) e^{i\dagger s} ds,$$

$$(-\infty < \dagger < \infty), \quad (2.2)$$

$$K_2(|\dagger|) = (-d_4 + (cd_5 + ad_6)|\dagger|)|\dagger| e^{-(a+c)|\dagger|}; \quad \{(\dagger) = \int_{-b}^d \dagger^{(2)}(u) e^{i\dagger u} du, \quad (2.1)$$

$\dagger -$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(0) = P. \quad (2.1) \quad \dagger^{(1)}(\dagger) :$$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(\dagger) = \frac{\}P}{\} + |\dagger| + K_1(|\dagger|)} + \frac{K_2(|\dagger|)\{(\dagger)}{\} + |\dagger| + K_1(|\dagger|)} \quad (-\infty < \dagger < \infty). \quad (2.3)$$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty) \quad \dagger^{(2)}(x) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d) :$$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) = \}PB_1(x) + \int_{-b}^d B_2(u-x)\dagger^{(2)}(u)du \quad (-\infty < x < \infty), \quad (2.4)$$

$$B_1(x) = \frac{1}{f} \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(\dagger x)d\dagger}{\} + \dagger + K_1(\dagger)}; \quad B_2(x) = \frac{1}{f} \int_0^\infty \frac{K_2(\dagger)\cos(\dagger x)d\dagger}{\} + \dagger + K_1(\dagger)}. \quad (2.5)$$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$\dagger^{(2)}(x) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d)$$

(2.4).

$$3. \quad \dagger^{(2)}(x) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d),$$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty) \quad (2.4)$$

(1.13),

$$\dagger^{(2)}(x) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d \left[\frac{1}{u-x} + \}f''(u-x) + K_{22}^*(u-x) + B(u;x) \right] \dagger^{(2)}(u) du = \\ & = \}Q - \frac{hl_1}{E_1} \dagger_0 - \frac{\}P}{f} C(x) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d), \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

$$C(x) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty K_{21}(s-x)B_1(s)ds; \quad B(u;x) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty K_{21}(s-x)B_2(u-s)ds, \quad (3.2)$$

(3.1)

(1.4).

$$(3.1) \qquad (1.4) \qquad :$$

$$\dagger^{(2)}(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-h^2(u)}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n T_n [h(u)]; \quad h(u) = \frac{2u+b-d}{b+d}; \quad |h(u)| < 1, \quad (3.3)$$

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) -$$

$$, \qquad X_n(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \qquad .$$

$$\dagger^{(2)}(u) \qquad (3.3)$$

$$(3.1),$$

$$[2,4]:$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d \frac{1}{u-x} \frac{T_n[h(u)]}{\sqrt{1-h^2(u)}} du = \begin{cases} 0; & n=0, \\ U_{n-1}[h(x)]; & (n=1, 2, 3, \dots), \end{cases} \quad (-b \leq x \leq d),$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d \sqrt{1-h^2(u)} U_{n-1}[h(u)] U_{m-1}[h(u)] du = \begin{cases} 0; & n \neq m, \\ \frac{b+d}{4}; & n = m, \end{cases} \quad (n; m = 1, 2, 3, \dots), \quad (3.4)$$

$$U_{n-1}(x) = \frac{\sin(n \arccos x)}{\sin(\arccos x)} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) -$$

$$[2,4,6],$$

$$X_n \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots):$$

$$X_m + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} X_n = r_m \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots). \quad (3.5)$$

$$(3.5)$$

:

$$A_{nm} = A_{nm}^{(1)} + A_{nm}^{(2)}; \quad r_m = r_m^{(1)} + r_m^{(2)} - X_0 A_{0m}$$

$$A_{nm}^{(1)} = -\frac{\}1(b+d)}{f} \begin{cases} 0; & |m-n|=1, \\ \frac{2m[1+(-1)^{m+n}]}{[(m+n)^2-1][(m-n)^2-1]}; & |m-n| \neq 1, \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

$$A_{nm}^{(2)} = \frac{4}{f^2(b+d)} \int_{-b}^d \int_{-b}^d [K_{22}^*(u-x) + B(u;x)] \frac{\sqrt{1-h^2(x)}}{\sqrt{1-h^2(u)}} T_n[h(u)] U_{m-1}[h(x)] du dx,$$

$$r_m^{(2)} = -\frac{4\}P}{f^2(b+d)} \int_{-b}^d C(x) \sqrt{1-h^2(x)} U_{m-1}[h(x)] dx; \quad r_m^{(1)} = \begin{cases} 0; & m \neq 1, \\ \}1Q - \frac{hl_1}{E_1} \dagger_0; & m = 1, \end{cases}$$

$(n; m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$.

X_0

(1.4),

:

$$X_0 = \frac{2Q}{f(b+d)}. \tag{3.7}$$

$$\ddagger^{(2)}(u) \tag{3.3}, \tag{1.6}$$

$$\ddagger_x^{(2)}(x; -c) = \frac{Q}{fF_S^{(2)}} [f - \arccos h(x)] - \frac{b+d}{2F_S^{(2)}} \sqrt{1-h^2(x)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} X_n U_{n-1} [h(x)], \tag{3.8}$$

$(-b \leq x \leq d)$.

(2.4),

(1.5).

$P = 0,$

:

(2.1)

$$[\] + |\ddagger| + K_1(|\ddagger|)] \ddagger^{(1)}(\ddagger) = 0 \quad (-\infty < \ddagger < \infty), \tag{3.9}$$

$$\ddagger^{(1)}(\ddagger) = 0,$$

$$\ddagger^{(1)}(x) = 0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty).$$

(3.5)

$A_{mm} (n, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$

$$r_m (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots),$$

(3.6).

(3.5)

[2,4].

1. ., //
2. 1968. 4. . 124-135. . // . 1974. . 38. 2. . 321-330.

3. , - //
4. . 2009. . 62. 3. .29-43. - ; // ; 1986, 4, . 136-145.
5. , 1979. 831 .
6. // , 1980. 416 .

_____ ;
 : (+374 10) 23-03-89.

- , 1.
 ,
 1. : (+374 93) 27-26-26.

1. $(r, s), \quad r (0 \leq r \leq l)$
 $s (0 \leq s \leq s)$

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 \left(\frac{h^2}{12} n_{ij} + l_{ij} \right) u_j = \} u_i, i = \overline{1,3} \quad (1)$$

h — , (u_1, u_2, u_3) — , n_{ij}
 $l_{ij}, i, j = \overline{1,3}$ — ,

$$[1]. \} = \tilde{S}^2 \dots, \quad \omega - \dots, \dots - \quad [2]$$

$$T_1|_{r=0} = S_{12} + \frac{H}{R}\Big|_{r=0} = N_1 + \frac{\partial H}{\partial S}\Big|_{r=0} = M_1|_{r=0} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$T_1|_{r=l} = u_2|_{r=l} = u_3|_{r=l} = M_1|_{r=l} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$u_1|_{s=0,s} = u_2|_{s=0,s} = u_3|_{s=0,s} = \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial S}\Big|_{s=0,s} = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \quad r = 0,$$

$$(3) \quad r = l,$$

$$(4) - \quad s = 0, s = s.$$

- [3].

$$w^{IV} = {}_m^4 w, \quad w|_{s=0,s} = w'|_{s=0,s} = 0, \quad 0 \leq s \leq s. \quad (5)$$

$${}_m^4, \quad m = \overline{1, +\infty} \quad (5)$$

$$w_m(\theta_m \beta) = \sin \frac{\theta_m s}{2} (\operatorname{ch} \theta_m \beta - \cos \theta_m \beta) - \cos \frac{\theta_m s}{2} (\operatorname{sh} \theta_m \beta - \sin \theta_m \beta), \quad (6)$$

$$0 \leq \beta \leq s, m = \overline{1, +\infty}.$$

$$, \quad {}_m, m = \overline{1, +\infty} \quad \operatorname{ch} \theta s \cos \theta s = 1.$$

$$k = \frac{f}{s}; \quad {}_m m = k m \sim_m, \quad m \in N; \quad S_m = \int_0^s w_m^2({}_m S) dS / \int_0^s w_m^2({}_m S) dS. \quad (7)$$

2.

$$(1), \quad \lambda \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$$

$$R^{-1} = k r_0 / 2, \quad k = f / s, \quad r_0 -$$

(1)

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) = \{u_m w_m(\theta_m \beta), v_m w_m'(\theta_m \beta), w_m(\theta_m \beta)\} \exp(k \chi \alpha), \quad m = \overline{1, +\infty}. \quad (8)$$

$$w_m(u_m, s) - \quad (6), u_m, v_m -$$

$$, t -$$

$$(4) \quad (8) \quad (1).$$

$$(c_m + \frac{r_0^2}{4} a^2 g_m d_m) u_m = \frac{r_0 t}{2} \left\{ a_m - a^2 m_*^2 \frac{B_{22}(B_{12} + B_{66})}{B_{11} B_{66}} l_m + \frac{r_0^2}{4} a^2 \frac{B_{22} B_{12}}{B_{11} B_{66}} d_m \right\} \quad (9),$$

$$(c_m + \frac{r_0^2}{4} a^2 g_m d_m) v_{cm} = \frac{r_0 m_*}{2} \{ b_m - a^2 g_m l_m \}$$

$B_{ij} -$

(9),

([1,4])

$$R_{mm} c_m + \frac{r_0^2}{4} \left\{ c_m + m_*^2 b_m - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}} t^2 a_m + a^2 \left[R_{mm} g_m d_m - m_*^2 b_m \left(\frac{2(B_{12} + 4B_{66})}{B_{22}} t^2 - \frac{m_*^2 (1 + S_m^2)}{S_m^2} \right) \right] \right\} + \quad (10)$$

$$+ \frac{r_0^2}{4} a^2 d_m \left(b_m + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} t^2 \right) + a^4 m_*^2 g_m l_m \left(\frac{B_{12} + 4B_{66}}{B_{22}} t^2 - \frac{m_*^2}{S_m^2} \right) \Big\} = 0,$$

$$a_m = \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} t^2 + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} y_2^2, \quad b_m = B_1 t^2 - \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} y_1^2, \quad B_1 = \frac{B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^2 - B_{12} B_{66}}{B_{11} B_{66}},$$

$$c_m = t^4 - B_2 m_*^2 t^2 + \left(\frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}} y_1^2 + y_2^2 \right) m_*^2 t^2 + (m_*^2 - y_1^2) \left(\frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}} y_2^2 \right), \quad d_m = \frac{4B_{66}}{B_{22}} t^2 - m_*^2,$$

$$B_2 = \frac{B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^2 - 2B_{12} B_{66}}{B_{11} B_{66}}, \quad l_m = \frac{B_{12} + 4B_{66}}{B_{22}} t^2 - m_*^2, \quad g_m = \frac{B_{22}}{B_{66}} t^2 - \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} y_1^2, \quad \alpha^2 = \sim^4 k^2,$$

$$R_{mm} = a^2 \left(\frac{B_{11}}{B_{22}} t^4 - \frac{2(B_{12} + 2B_{66}) m_*^2}{B_{22}} t^2 + \frac{m_*^4}{S_m^2} \right) - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}} y_3^2, \quad m_*^2 = m^2 -^2 S_m, \quad y_i^2 = \frac{j_i}{B_{66} k^2}, \quad i = \overline{1,3}.$$

$$t_j, \quad j = \overline{1,4} -$$

(1)

$$, \quad t_5 = -t_1, \quad t_6 = -t_2, \quad \chi_7 = -\chi_3, \quad \chi_8 = -\chi_4$$

$$(u_1^{(j)}, u_2^{(j)}, u_3^{(j)}), \quad j = \overline{1,8}$$

$$(8) \quad (1) \quad t = t_j, \quad j = \overline{1,8} -$$

(1)-(4)

$$u_i = \sum_{j=1}^8 w_j u_i^{(j)}, \quad i = \overline{1,3}. \quad (11)$$

(11)

(2), (3),

$$\sum_{j=1}^8 \frac{M_{ij}^{(m)} w_j}{c_m^{(j)} + \frac{r_0^2}{4} a^2 g_m^{(j)} d_m^{(j)}} = 0, \quad i = \overline{1,8} \quad (12)$$

$$M_{1j}^{(m)} = t_j^2 a_m^{(j)} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 b_m^{(j)} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} c_m^{(j)} + \frac{r_0^2}{4} a^2 \frac{B_{12} B_{22}}{B_{11}^2} d_m^{(j)} (m_*^2 - y_1^2) - a^2 m_*^2 \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} l_m^{(j)} \left(t_j^2 + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} y_1^2 \right),$$

$$M_{2j}^{(m)} = t_j \left\{ a_m^{(j)} + b_m^{(j)} + a^2 \left[4c_m^{(j)} - l_m^{(j)} \left(\frac{B_{22}}{B_{66}} t_j^2 + \frac{B_{12} B_{22}}{B_{11} B_{66}} m_*^2 + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} y_1^2 \right) \right] + a^2 \frac{r_0^2}{4} \left(4b_m^{(j)} + \frac{B_{12} B_{22}}{B_{11} B_{66}} d_m^{(j)} - 4a^2 \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}} t_j^2 g_m^{(j)} \right) \right\},$$

$$M_{3j}^{(m)} = \left(t_j^2 - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 \right) c_m^{(j)} + \frac{r_0^2}{4} \left[a^2 t_j^2 g_m^{(j)} \left(\frac{4B_{66}}{B_{22}} t_j^2 - \frac{B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^2}{B_{11} B_{22}} m_*^2 \right) - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 b_m^{(j)} \right]$$

$$M_{4j}^{(m)} = t_j \left\{ \left(t_j^2 - \frac{B_{12} + 4B_{66}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 \right) c_m^{(j)} + \frac{r_0^2}{4} \left[a^2 t_j^2 g_m^{(j)} \left(\frac{4B_{66}}{B_{22}} t_j^2 - \frac{B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^2 - 4B_{12} B_{66}}{B_{11} B_{22}} m_*^2 \right) - \frac{B_{12} + 4B_{66}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 b_m^{(j)} \right] \right\}, \quad M_{5j}^{(m)} = M_{1j}^{(m)} \exp(\zeta_j), \quad M_{6j}^{(m)} = (b_m^{(j)} - a^2 g_m^{(j)} l_m^{(j)}) \exp(\zeta_j),$$

$$M_{7j}^{(m)} = \left(c_m^{(j)} + \frac{r_0^2}{4} a^2 g_m^{(j)} l_m^{(j)} \right) \exp(\zeta_j), \quad M_{8j}^{(m)} = M_{3j}^{(m)} \exp(\zeta_j), \quad z_j = kt_j l, \quad j = \overline{1,8}$$

$$t = t_j. \quad (12)$$

$$Det \left\| M_{ij}^{(m)} \right\|_{i,j=1}^8 = m_*^{34} K^2 \exp(-z_1 - z_2 - z_3 - z_4) Det \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^8 = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$K = (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)(x_1 - x_4)(x_2 - x_3)(x_2 - x_4)(x_3 - x_4),$$

$$x_j = t_j / m_*, j = \overline{1,8}; y_{im} = y_i / m_*, i = \overline{1,3};$$

$$m_{ij} \quad . \quad (13)$$

$$Det \|m_{ij}\|_{i,j=1}^8 = 0. \quad (14)$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \quad ,$$

$$(14)$$

$$\} _1 = \} _2 = \} _3 = \} \quad (10) -$$

$$(1); \quad (14) -$$

$$(1)-(4).$$

3.

$$r_0 \rightarrow 0.$$

$$y_{1m} = y_{2m} = y_{3m} = y_m = y / m_*.$$

$$r_0 \rightarrow 0 \quad (10)$$

$$c_m = t^4 - B_2 t^2 m_*^2 + \frac{B_{11} + B_{66}}{B_{11}} y^2 t^2 + (m_*^2 - y^2) \left(\frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} m_*^2 - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}} y^2 \right) = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$R_{mm} = a^2 \left(\frac{B_{11}}{B_{22}} t^4 - \frac{2(B_{12} + 2B_{66})m_*^2}{B_{22}} t^2 + \frac{m_*^4}{S_m^2} \right) - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}} y^2 = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$(15), (16)$$

$$t / m_*$$

$$(15) \quad (16)$$

$$y_1, y_2 \quad y_3, y_4 \quad . \quad ,$$

$$Det \|m_{ij}\|_{i,j=1}^8 = (1 - \eta_m^2) N(\eta_m) N_0(\eta_m) K_{3m}^2(\eta_m) \bar{L}_m(\eta_m) \bar{G}_m(\eta_m) + O(\varepsilon_m^2) = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$N(y_m) = (y_3 + y_1)(y_3 + y_2)(y_4 + y_1)(y_4 + y_2), N_0(y_m) = (y_1 + y_2)(y_3 + y_4)N(y_m),$$

$$\bar{L}_m(y_m) = K_{2m}(y_m)(1 - \exp Q(z_1 + z_2)) + (y_1 + y_2)K_{5m}(y_m)(\exp \zeta_1 + \exp \zeta_2)[z_1 z_2],$$

$$\bar{G}_m(y_m) = K_{1m}(y_m)(1 - \exp Q(z_3 + z_4)) + (y_3 + y_4)K_{4m}(y_m)(\exp \zeta_3 + \exp \zeta_4)[z_3 z_4],$$

$$[z_1 z_2] = km_l(\exp(\zeta_2) - \exp(\zeta_1)) / (z_2 - z_1), [z_3 z_4] = km_l(\exp(\zeta_3) - \exp(\zeta_4)) / (z_3 - z_4).$$

$$K_{im}(y_m) = (1 - y_m^2) \left(\frac{B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^2}{B_{11} B_{66}} - y_m^2 \right) + (-1)^{i-1} y_m^2 y_1 y_2, i = 2, 5,$$

$$K_{im}(\mathcal{Y}_m) = y_3^2 y_4^2 + (-1)^{i-1} 4 \frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}} y_3 y_4 - \left(\frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} \right)^2, \quad i = 1, 4; \quad z_j = km_* y_j l, \quad j = \overline{1, 4}.$$

$$K_{3m}(\mathcal{Y}_m) = (a_m^{(1)} - a^2 m^2 \frac{B_{22}(B_{12} + B_{66})}{B_{11} B_{66}} l_m^{(1)}) (a_m^{(2)} - a^2 m^2 \frac{B_{22}(B_{12} + B_{66})}{B_{11} B_{66}} l_m^{(2)}).$$

$$(17) \quad , \quad v_m \rightarrow 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\overline{L}_m(\mathcal{Y}_m) = 0, \quad \overline{G}_m(\mathcal{Y}_m) = 0, \quad K_{3m}(\mathcal{Y}_m) = 0. \quad (18)$$

$$(\quad) . \quad -$$

$y_3, y_4 -$

$$(15) \quad (16)$$

y_1, y_2

$$, \quad m_* l \rightarrow \infty \quad y \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^8 = (1 - \eta_m^2) N(\eta_m) N_0(\eta_m) K_{1m}(\eta_m) K_{2m}(\eta_m) K_{3m}^2(\eta_m) + \quad (19)$$

$$+ O(\varepsilon_m^2) + \sum_{j=1}^4 O(\exp(z_j)) = 0.$$

$$(19) \quad , \quad v_m \rightarrow 0 \quad m_* l \rightarrow \infty$$

(14)

$$K_{1m}(\mathcal{Y}_m) = 0, \quad K_{2m}(\mathcal{Y}_m) = 0, \quad K_{3m}(\mathcal{Y}_m) = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$, \quad \varepsilon_m \quad m_* l \quad - \quad (14) \quad (20).$$

$$4. \quad \mathbf{a} \quad (14) \quad \mathbf{l} \tilde{\mathbf{E}} \dot{\mathbf{z}}.$$

$$, \quad t_1, t_2, t_3 \quad t_4$$

$$(\quad) \quad (10)$$

(14)

$$\text{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^8 = \text{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^4 \cdot \text{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=5}^8 + \sum_{j=1}^4 O(\exp(k\chi_j l)) = 0. \quad (21)$$

$$, \quad m_* l \rightarrow \infty \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \dots, \dots, \dots \\
& y > 0 \quad \dots \quad 0xyz \quad \dots \quad 0y \\
& \dots, \dots \quad 0z \\
& \vec{M}_0 = \dots_0 \vec{z}_0, \quad \vec{z}_0 - \\
& \dots, \dots_0 - \\
& \vec{z} = (\sim(x, y, t), \epsilon(x, y, t), 0), \quad \sim(x, y, t) \quad \epsilon(x, y, t) - \\
& \quad \quad \quad 0x \quad 0y, \quad \dots), \\
& \vec{h} = -\text{grad} \{ (x, y, t), \quad \{ (x, y, t) -
\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{h}_e = -\text{grad} \{ _e(x, y, t), \quad \{ _e(x, y, t) -$$

[1,2] ($y > 0$ } = 0):

$$\frac{\partial \sim}{\partial t} = \Omega_M \left(\frac{1}{\dots_0} \frac{\partial \{ }{\partial y} + \hat{b} \epsilon \right), \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial t} = \Omega_M \left(-\frac{1}{\dots_0} \frac{\partial \{ }{\partial x} - \hat{b} \sim \right), \Delta \{ = \dots_0 \left(\frac{\partial \sim}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial y} \right), (1)$$

$$\Omega_M = x_0 \dots_0 \sim_0, x_0 - \quad , \quad x_0 = 1,76 \times 10^7$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\dots \times \dots)^{-1}, \hat{b} - \\
& \dots, \quad y < 0, \quad \dots : \\
& \Delta \{ _e = 0, \Delta \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}. \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \dots, \dots \quad 0z, \dots \\
& x = y = 0 \quad \dots \quad t = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$r^2 = \Omega_M^2 \Omega_{SV}^2, \quad \Omega_{SV}^2 = \hat{b}(1 + \hat{b}).$$

$$u(x, y, t) = A(x, y) \cos at + B(x, y) \sin at, \quad (11)$$

$$A \quad B - \quad x \quad y. \quad (9) \quad (11) \quad v, \quad (9):$$

$$u = A \cos at + B \sin at, v = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \hat{b}}{\hat{b}}} (A \sin at - B \cos at). \quad (12)$$

$$\sim \epsilon, \quad :$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial y} = A \cos at + B \sin at, \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \hat{b}}{\hat{b}}} (A \sin at - B \cos at). \quad (13)$$

$$(13). \quad A \quad B \quad , \quad (13)$$

$$t = 0 \quad (4), \quad :$$

$$A = \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \epsilon_0}{\partial y}, B = -\sqrt{\frac{\hat{b}}{1 + \hat{b}}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{u}_0}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \epsilon_0}{\partial x} \right). \quad (14)$$

$$x \quad (r) \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{cases} -ir \tilde{u}(y, r, t) + \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial y} = \bar{A}(y, r) \cos at + \bar{B}(y, r) \cos at, \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial y} + ir \epsilon(y, r, t) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \hat{b}}{\hat{b}}} (\bar{A} \sin at - \bar{B} \cos at). \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

$$(3) \quad :$$

$$\tilde{u}(y, r, t)|_{y=0} = \frac{\xi_0}{\sqrt{2f}} u(t), \quad (16)$$

$$. \quad (15)$$

:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \epsilon}{\partial y^2} - r^2 \epsilon = F_3(y, r, t), \quad (17)$$

$$F_3(y, r, t) = F_1 \cos at + F_2 \sin at,$$

$$F_1(y, r) = \frac{\partial \bar{A}}{\partial y} - ir \sqrt{\frac{1+\hat{b}}{\hat{b}}} \bar{B}(y, r); F_2 = \frac{\partial \bar{B}}{\partial y} + ir \sqrt{\frac{1+\hat{b}}{\hat{b}}} \bar{A}.$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}(y, r, t)$$

$$(17) \quad :$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}(y, r, t) = \left[c_1(r, t) + \int_0^y \left(\int_0^y F_3(y, r, t) e^{r|y|} dy \right) e^{-2r|y|} \right] e^{-r|y|}. \quad (18)$$

$$(15) \quad \bar{\epsilon} :$$

$$\bar{\epsilon} = ie^{-r|y|} \left[c_1(r, t) + \int_0^y \left(\int_0^y e^{r|y|} \cdot F_3 dy \right) e^{-2r|y|} dy - \frac{e^{-2r|y|}}{|r|} \left(\int_0^y F_3 e^{r|y|} dy \right) + \frac{e^{r|y|}}{|r|} \tilde{A} \right], \quad (19)$$

$$\tilde{A} = \bar{A} \cos at + \bar{B} \sin at.$$

$$x$$

$$(1), \quad \xi :$$

$$\xi = \frac{\dots_0}{i|r|\Omega_M} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\epsilon}}{\partial t} + \hat{b} \Omega_M \bar{\epsilon} \right), \quad (20)$$

$$\bar{\epsilon} \quad \bar{\epsilon} \quad (18) \quad (19).$$

$$(20) \quad (16),$$

$$c_1(r, t):$$

$$\frac{\partial c_1}{\partial t} + i\hat{b}\Omega_M c_1 = -\frac{i\hat{b}\Omega_M}{|r|} \tilde{A} + \frac{i|r|\Omega_M \xi_0}{\dots_0 \sqrt{2f}} \cdot u(t). \quad (21)$$

$$x \quad (2) \quad (5), \quad :$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi_e}{\partial y^2} - r^2 \xi_e(y, r, t) = 0, \quad \xi_e|_{y=0} = \frac{\xi_0}{\sqrt{2f}} u(t). \quad (22)$$

$$(22)$$

:

$$\{e(x, y, t) = \frac{\{0}{f} \cdot \frac{y}{y^2 + x^2} u(t). \quad (23)$$

1. ; ,
1991. 560 .

2.
()
. || . VI 21-26, -
, 2008.

_____ :

.
: , 0019, , . 24
E-mail: mechins@sci.am

.
: , 0019, , . 24
E-mail: mechins@sci.am

: , 0019, , . 24
E-mail: mechins@sci.am

[1].

$$a \times b \times h_2,$$

$$y = 0, y = b$$

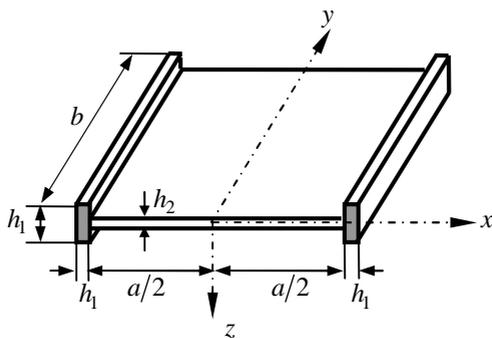
$$\alpha h_1 \times h_1$$

$$x = \pm a/2 \quad (1).$$

$$q(y)$$

$$T(x, y, z).$$

$$\pm \varphi$$



.1

[2,3]

$$D_{11} \frac{\partial^4 w(x, y)}{\partial x^4} + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^4 w(x, y)}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + D_{22} \frac{\partial^4 w(x, y)}{\partial y^4} + \frac{\partial^2 R'_e(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R''_e(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = q(y) \quad (1)$$

$$R'_e(x, y) = (B_{11}\alpha_{1t} + B_{22}\alpha_{2t}) \int_{-h_2/2}^{h_2/2} zT(x, y, z) dz$$

$$R''_e(x, y) = (B_{22}\alpha_{2t} + B_{12}\alpha_{1t}) \int_{-h_2/2}^{h_2/2} zT(x, y, z) dz$$

$$B_{11} = B_{11}^0 \cos^4 \varphi + 2(B_{12}^0 + 2B_{66}^0) \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi + B_{22}^0 \sin^4 \varphi$$

$$B_{22} = B_{11}^0 \sin^4 \varphi + 2(B_{12}^0 + 2B_{66}^0) \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi + B_{22}^0 \cos^4 \varphi$$

$$B_{12} = B_{12}^0 + [B_{11}^0 + B_{22}^0 - 2(B_{12}^0 + 2B_{66}^0)] \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$B_{66} = B_{66}^0 + [B_{11}^0 + B_{22}^0 - 2(B_{12}^0 + 2B_{66}^0)] \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$D_{ik} = \frac{h_2^3}{12} B_{ik}$$

$$\alpha_{1t} \quad \alpha_{2t} -$$

$$T_0 = \text{const},$$

$$(-T_0).$$

$$q(y).$$

$$, T(x, y, z) = 2zT_0/h_2$$

$$R'_e(x, y) = R'_e = (B_{11}\alpha_{1t} + B_{22}\alpha_{2t})T_0 \frac{h_2^2}{6}$$

$$R''_e(x, y) = R''_e = (B_{22}\alpha_{2t} + B_{12}\alpha_{1t})T_0 \frac{h_2^2}{6}$$

$$w(x, y) \quad [2]$$

$$w(x, y) = w_1(x, y) + w_2(x, y)$$

$$w_1(x, y) - \quad q(y), \quad w_2(x, y) -$$

[4]

$$w_2(x, y) = 0.5 \frac{R''_e}{D_{22}} y(b - y)$$

:

$$y = 0, y = b -$$

$$w = 0, \quad D_{22} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + D_{12} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + R''_e = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$x = 0 -$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$x = a/2 -$$

$$C \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} = D_{11} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + D_{12} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + R'_e \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 EJ \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} - \alpha h_1 q &= D_{11} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (D_{12} + 4D_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \\
 C &= G\alpha h_1^4 \beta - \quad , \quad D_{ik} - \quad - \\
 &\quad , \quad J = \alpha h_1^4 / 12 - \quad , \\
 \beta &= \alpha^2 \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{64}{\pi^5} \alpha \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^5} \operatorname{th} \frac{\pi n}{2\alpha} \right] , \quad E , \quad G , \quad B_{ik} - \\
 &\quad . \\
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$y(b-y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \sin \lambda_k y , \quad q(y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q_k \sin \lambda_k y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_k &= \frac{2}{b} \int_0^b y(b-y) \sin \lambda_k y dy \\
 q_k &= \frac{2}{b} \int_0^b q(y) \sin \lambda_k y dy \\
 \lambda_k &= \frac{\pi k}{b} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$D_{11} m^4 - 2D_3 m^2 + D_{22} = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$D_3 = D_{12} + 2D_{66} .$$

$$m^2 = \frac{1}{D_{11}} \left(D_3 \pm \sqrt{D_3^2 - D_{11} D_{22}} \right)$$

m

(1)

$$1) \quad D_3^2 - D_{11}D_{22} < 0, \quad m = \pm(\alpha + i\beta)$$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{q_k}{D_{22}\lambda_k^4} + c_{1k} \sinh \alpha \lambda_k x \sin \beta \lambda_k x + \right. \\ \left. + c_{3k} \cosh \alpha \lambda_k x \cos \beta \lambda_k x + 0.5 \frac{R_e''}{D_{22}} b_k \right] \sin \lambda_k y \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{D_3 + \sqrt{D_{11}D_{22}}}{2D_{11}}}; \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{D_{11}D_{22} - D_3^2}{2D_{11}(D_3 + \sqrt{D_{11}D_{22}})}}$$

$$2) \quad D_3^2 - D_{11}D_{22} > 0,$$

$$m_1 = \sqrt{\frac{D_3 + \sqrt{D_3^2 - D_{11}D_{22}}}{D_{11}}}; \quad m_2 = \sqrt{\frac{D_3 - \sqrt{D_3^2 - D_{11}D_{22}}}{D_{11}}}.$$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{q_k}{D_{22}\lambda_k^4} + c_{1k} \cosh m_1 \lambda_k x + \right. \\ \left. + c_{3k} \cosh m_2 \lambda_k x + 0.5 \frac{R_e''}{D_{22}} b_k \right] \sin \lambda_k y \quad (7)$$

$$3) \quad D_3^2 - D_{11}D_{22} = 0, \quad m_0 = m_1 = m_2 = \sqrt{\frac{D_3}{D_{11}}}.$$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{q_k}{D_{22} \lambda_k^4} + c_{1k} \cosh m_0 \lambda_k x + c_{3k} x \sinh m_0 \lambda_k x + 0.5 \frac{R_e''}{D_{22}} b_k \right] \sin \lambda_k y \quad (8)$$

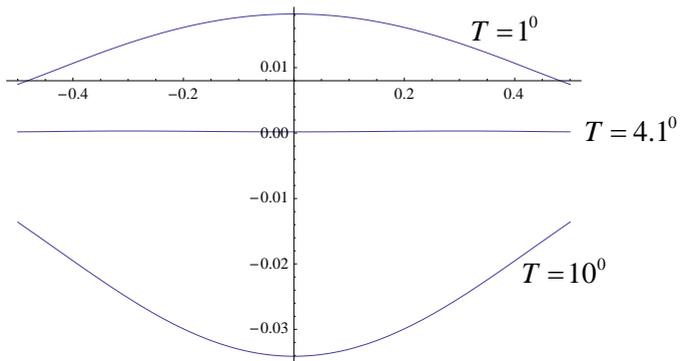
$$c_{1k} \quad c_{3k} \quad (4).$$

$(a=b=1)$ $q=1$ / 2 , Kevlar49/ERLA4617,

$$E_1 = 69 \quad , \quad E_2 = 4.52 \quad , \quad G = 2.48 \quad , \quad \nu_{12} = 0.41,$$

$$\alpha_{1t} = -5.17 \times 10^{-6} K^{-1}, \quad \alpha_{2t} = 68.7 \times 10^{-6} K^{-1},$$

$$y = 0.5b \quad (\quad .2).$$



.2

$T = 1^0$

$$(T = 10^0)$$

$$T = 4.1^0$$

$$y = 0.5b$$

1.
 . // 6-
 : 1987. .2. .51-52.
2. , 1987.
3.
 // . 2009. .6. 2. C.255-
 261.
4.
 ∴ , 1963. 635 .

∴ (374 77)30 48 81

$$\mu_1, \lambda_1 \quad \mu_2, \lambda_2,$$

$$2a,$$

$$P_0,$$

$$2l,$$

$$D_{\pm} = \{-l \leq x \leq l; 0 \leq \pm y < \infty\},$$

$$2a,$$

$$x = \pm l$$

[1],

$$\sigma_y^{(1)}(x, 0) = \sigma_y^{(2)}(x, 0), \quad \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x, 0) = \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(x, 0) \quad (1.1)$$

$$u^{(1)}(x, 0) = u^{(2)}(x, 0), \quad v^{(1)}(x, 0) = v^{(2)}(x, 0) \quad (l > |x| > a)$$

$$v^{(1)}(x, 0) = v^{(2)}(x, 0) = \delta \quad (1.1)$$

$$\tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x, 0) = u^{(2)}(x, 0) = 0 \quad |x| < a$$

$$\tau_{xy}^{(1)}(\pm l, y) = u^{(1)}(\pm l, y) = 0 \quad (0 < y < \infty) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\tau_{xy}^{(2)}(\pm l, y) = u^{(2)}(\pm l, y) = 0 \quad (-\infty < y < 0)$$

u -

[1].

(1.1),

$$\begin{aligned} & \dagger (x), \ddagger (x) \\ & u'(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & -d_0\sigma(x) + \frac{l_0}{g_2^{(2)}}u'(x) + \frac{d_1}{2l} \int_{-a}^a ctg \frac{\pi(s-x)}{2l} \tau(s) ds = 0 \\ & d_0\tau(x) + \frac{d_1}{2l} \int_{-a}^a ctg \frac{\pi(s-x)}{2l} \sigma(s) ds + \\ & + \int_{-a}^a \frac{l_2}{2lg_2^{(2)}} \int_{-a}^a ctg \frac{\pi(s-x)}{2l} u'(s) ds = 0 \\ & l_0\tau(x) - \frac{l_2}{2l} \int_{-a}^a ctg \frac{\pi(s-x)}{2l} \sigma(s) ds - \frac{l_3}{2l} \int_{-a}^a ctg \frac{\pi(s-x)}{2l} u'(s) ds = 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (1.2)$$

$$\int_{-a}^a \sigma(x) dx = P_0, \quad \int_{-a}^a \tau(x) dx = 0, \quad \int_{-a}^a u'(x) dx = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

(1.2),

$$\tau = \text{tg}(\pi s / 2l), \quad t = \text{tg}(\pi x / 2l)$$

$$\sigma_*(t) = \sigma\left(\frac{2l}{\pi} \arctgt\right), \quad \tau_*(t) = \tau\left(\frac{2l}{\pi} \arctgt\right) \quad (1.4)$$

$$u'_*(t) = \frac{1}{g_2^{(2)}} u'\left(\frac{2l}{\pi} \arctgt\right), \quad \alpha = \text{tg} \frac{\pi a}{2l}, \quad A_1 = \frac{d_1}{\pi} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\tau_*(\tau)}{1+\tau^2} \tau d\tau$$

(1.2)

(1.3)

:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -d_0 \sigma_*(t) + l_0 u'_*(t) + \frac{d_1}{\pi} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\tau_*(\tau)}{\tau-t} d\tau = A_1 \\ d_0 \tau_*(t) + \frac{d_1}{\pi} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\sigma_*(\tau)}{\tau-t} d\tau + \frac{l_2}{\pi} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{u'_*(\tau)}{\tau-t} d\tau = 0 \\ l_0 \tau_*(t) - \frac{l_2}{\pi} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\sigma_*(\tau)}{\tau-t} d\tau - \frac{l_3}{\pi} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{u'_*(\tau)}{\tau-t} d\tau = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (1.5)$$

$$\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\sigma_*(\tau)}{1+\tau^2} d\tau = \frac{\pi P_0}{2l}, \quad \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\tau_*(\tau)}{1+\tau^2} d\tau = 0, \quad \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{u'_*(\tau)}{1+\tau^2} d\tau = 0 \quad (1.6)$$

$$(1.5) \quad (1.6). \quad [2],$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$M \dagger_*(x) + N u'_*(x) = C_0 (a^2 - x^2)^{-1/2} / f \quad (1.7)$$

$$(M = l_0 d_1 + l_2 d_0 = \mathfrak{G}_2^{(1)} \Delta / 2, N = \mathfrak{G}_1^{(2)} \mathfrak{G}_2^{(1)} \Delta) \quad (1.8)$$

$$C_0 - \quad (1.6),$$

$$C_0 = M P_0 \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2} / 2l$$

$$(1.8)$$

$$u'_*(t)$$

$$\sigma_*(t)$$

$$(1.6).$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_*(t) - \frac{\alpha_*}{\pi} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\tau_*(\tau) d\tau}{\tau-t} = \frac{C_0^*}{\pi \sqrt{\alpha^2 - t^2}} - A_1^* \\ \tau_*(t) - \frac{\beta_*}{\pi} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\sigma_*(\tau)}{\tau-t} d\tau = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (1.9)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta} = \mathfrak{G}_2^{(1)} (\mathfrak{G}_2^{(1)} + \mathfrak{G}_2^{(2)}) - (\mathfrak{G}_1^{(1)} - \mathfrak{G}_1^{(2)})^2, \quad C_0^* = l_0 C_0 / \tilde{\Delta}$$

$$\alpha_* = \mathfrak{G}_1^{(2)} (\mathfrak{G}_2^{(1)} + \mathfrak{G}_2^{(2)}) / \tilde{\Delta}, \quad \beta_* = \mathfrak{G}_2^{(2)} / \mathfrak{G}_1^{(2)}$$

$$(1.9) \quad \tilde{\Delta} \neq 0.$$

$$\varphi_j(x) = \sigma(x) + \lambda_j \tau(x), \quad (\lambda_j = (-1)^{j+1} \sqrt{\alpha/\beta} = (-1)^{j+1} \lambda, \quad j=1,2)$$

(1.9)

$$\varphi_j(t) + \frac{q_j}{\pi} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\varphi_j(\tau)}{\tau-t} d\tau = F(t) \quad (1.10)$$

$$\left(F(t) = C_0^* \pi^{-1} (a^2 - t^2)^{-1/2} - A_1^*, \quad q_j = (-1)^j \sqrt{\alpha_* \beta_*} = (-1)^j q, \quad j=1,2 \right)$$

$$\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\varphi_j(t)}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi P_0}{2l} \quad (j=1,2) \quad (1.11)$$

$$q_j \quad (j=1,2)$$

$$\dots \quad \tilde{\Delta} > 0.$$

[3]

$$\varphi_j(t) = \frac{1}{1+q_j^2} \left[F(t) - \frac{q_j X_j^+(t)}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{F(\tau) d\tau}{X_j^+(\tau)(\tau-t)} \right] + C_j X_j^+(t) \quad (1.12)$$

$$X_j(z) = (z+a)^{-\gamma_j} (z-a)^{\gamma_j-1}, \quad \gamma_1 = \mathfrak{S}_1 / 2\pi = \gamma, \quad \gamma_2 = 1-\gamma$$

$$0 < \mathfrak{S}_1 = \arg g_j < 2\pi, \quad g_j = (1-iq_j)/(1+iq_j), \quad |g_j| = 1$$

ив (1.11)

A_1

$$\ddagger_*(t),$$

$$C_j \quad (j=1,2) \quad A_1^*.$$

(1.12),

$$\sigma(x) = K_I \omega_{1/2}(x) + K_{II} [\omega_\gamma(x) + \omega_\gamma(-x)] + K_{III} [\omega_\lambda(x) + \omega_\gamma(-x)] \operatorname{tg}(\pi x / 2l) \quad (1.13)$$

$$\tau(x) = K_{IV} [\omega(x) - \omega(-x)] + K_V [\omega(x) + \omega(-x)] \operatorname{tg}(\pi x / 2l) \quad (1.14)$$

$$K_I = C_0^* / \pi, \quad K_{II} = \frac{A_1^* G_1}{G_0 \sqrt{1+q^2}} - \frac{q}{\pi \sqrt{1+q^2}} \left[\frac{C_0^*}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} - \frac{\pi P_0}{2l G_0} \right]$$

$$K_{III} = A_1^* (1+q^2)^{-1/2}, \quad K_{IV} = K_{II} / 2\lambda, \quad K_V = K_{III} / 2\lambda$$

$$G_1 - iG_0 = (i+a)^{-x} (i-a)^{x-1}, \quad r_0 = (1-2x)r$$

$$\check{S}_x(x) = \frac{\cos(f a / 2l) \cos(f x / 2l)}{(\sin(f(a+x)/2l))^x (\sin(f(a-x)/2l))^{1-x}}$$

$$\tilde{\Delta} < 0 \quad \tilde{\Delta} = 0.$$

1. . . . // . , 2002.

. 102. No1. . 29-34.

2. . . . //

. 2010. . 63. N4. . 12-22.

3. . . . , 1966. 708 .

_____ :

- ,

-

6mm

Oxyz,

$$y = h \quad x < 0,$$

$$y = -h.$$

$$y = h \quad (x < 0). \quad Oz$$

$$a_0 (0 < a_0 < f/2)$$

$$w_\infty(x, y) = e^{-ikx \cos \alpha_0 - iky \sin \alpha_0}$$

$$\Phi_\infty(x, y) = \frac{e_{15}}{V_{11}} e^{-ikx \cos \alpha_0 - iky \sin \alpha_0} \quad (1)$$

$$S - \quad e^{-i\tilde{S}t}, t - \quad , \quad c = \sqrt{c_{44}(1 + \alpha)} -$$

$$k = \tilde{S}/c -$$

$$= e_{15}^2 / V_{11} c_{44} -$$

$$e_{15}, V_{11}, c_{44} -$$

[1,2]

$$\Delta w + k^2 w = 0$$

$$\Delta \Phi + k^2 \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} w = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}.$$

\dagger_{yz}

$$\dagger_{yz} = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + e_{15} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = 0 \quad y = -h, \quad (3)$$

$$\Phi(x, y)|_{y=-h+0} = \Phi(x, y)|_{y=-h-0}, \quad D_2(x, y)|_{y=-h+0} = D_2(x, y)|_{y=-h-0},$$

$$D_2 = e_{15} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - v_{11} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}, \quad (4)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$w(x, y)|_{y=-h+0} - w(x, y)|_{y=-h-0} = w_0(x), \quad (5)(5)$$

$$w_0(x)$$

(2)

$y = h:$

$$w(x, y)|_{y=h+0} = w(x, y)|_{y=h-0}, \quad \dagger_{yz}(x, y)|_{h-0} = \dagger_{yz}(x, y)|_{y=h+0}, \quad (6)$$

$$\Phi(x, y)|_{y=h\pm 0} = \Phi_+(x), \quad D_2(x, y)|_{y=h+0} - D_2(x, y)|_{y=h-0} = -v_{11} \mathbb{E}_-(x),$$

$$\Phi_+(x) = \Phi(x)_n(x), \quad \mathbb{E}_-(x) = \mathbb{E}(x)_n(-x),$$

$$_n(x) - \quad , \quad \dots \quad \Phi_+(x) -$$

$$y = h, \quad \mathbb{E}_-(x)$$

$$y = h \pm 0.$$

$$u(x, y) = w(x, y) - w_\infty(x, y), \quad \{ (x, y) = \Phi(x, y) - \Phi_\infty(x, y), \quad (7)$$

$$\dagger_{yz}(x, y) = c_{44} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e_{15} \frac{\partial \{ }{\partial y} - ikc_{44}(1 + \varkappa) \sin_{\#0} e^{-ikx \cos_{\#0} - iky \sin_{\#0}},$$

$$D_2(x, y) = e_{15} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v_{11} \frac{\partial \{ }{\partial y}, \quad (8)$$

$$u(x, y), \{ (x, y), \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta u + k^2 u = 0,$$

$$\Delta \{ + k^2 \frac{e_{15}}{V_{11}} u = 0. \quad (9)$$

x,

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{u}}{dy^2} - (\dagger^2 - k^2) \bar{u} = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{\xi}}{dy^2} - \dagger^2 \bar{\xi} + k^2 \frac{e_{15}}{V_{11}} \bar{u} = 0,$$

$$\bar{u}(\dagger, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, y) e^{i\dagger x} dx, \quad \bar{\xi}(\dagger, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{ (x, y) e^{i\dagger x} dx.$$

(3), (4), (5), (6) (7), (8),

$$\bar{\xi} \Big|_{y=h\pm 0} + 2f \frac{e_{15}}{V_{11}} e^{-ikh \sin_{n_0}} u(\dagger - k \cos_{n_0}) = \bar{\Phi}_+(\dagger), \quad (11)$$

$$e_{15} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} \Big|_{h+0} - V_{11} \frac{d\bar{\xi}}{dy} \Big|_{h+0} - e_{15} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} \Big|_{h-0} + V_{11} \frac{d\bar{\xi}}{dy} \Big|_{h-0} = -V_{11} \bar{\Xi}_-(\dagger),$$

$$\bar{u} \Big|_{h+0} = \bar{u} \Big|_{h-0},$$

$$\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} \Big|_{-h+0} = \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} \Big|_{-h-0}, \quad \frac{d\bar{\xi}}{dy} \Big|_{-h+0} = \frac{d\bar{\xi}}{dy} \Big|_{-h-0}, \quad \bar{\xi} \Big|_{-h+0} = \bar{\xi} \Big|_{-h-0}, \quad (12)$$

$$c_{44} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} \Big|_{h+0} + e_{15} \frac{d\bar{\xi}}{dy} \Big|_{h+0} = c_{44} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} \Big|_{h-0} + e_{15} \frac{d\bar{\xi}}{dy} \Big|_{h-0},$$

$$\bar{u} \Big|_{-h+0} - \bar{u} \Big|_{-h-0} = \bar{w}_0, \quad (13)$$

$$c_{44} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} \Big|_{-h+0} + e_{15} \frac{d\bar{\xi}}{dy} \Big|_{-h+0} - 2f ikc_{44} (1 + \varkappa) \sin_{n_0} e^{ikh \sin_{n_0}} u(\dagger - k \cos_{n_0}) = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$u(\dagger) -$$

$$x(\dagger) = \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} \rightarrow |\dagger| \quad |\dagger| \rightarrow \infty \quad \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} = -i\sqrt{k^2 - \dagger^2}, \quad \dots$$

$$r = \dagger + i\dagger$$

$$: -k - \quad , \quad k - \quad [2,4].$$

(12)- (13)

(10)

 $y > h$

$$\bar{u}(\dagger, y) = A_1(\dagger) e^{-x y},$$

$$\zeta(\dagger, y) = B_1(\dagger) e^{-|\dagger| y} + \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \bar{u}(\dagger, y), \quad (15)$$

 $|y| < h$

$$\bar{u}(\dagger, y) = \frac{1}{2} \bar{w}_0 e^{-x(y+h)} + \frac{e_{15}}{2c_{44}(1+\varkappa)} \frac{\mathbb{E}_-(\dagger)}{x} e^{x(y-h)}, \quad (16)$$

$$\zeta(\dagger, y) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \bar{w}_0 e^{-|\dagger|(y+h)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}_-(\dagger)}{|\dagger|} e^{|\dagger|(y-h)} + \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \bar{u}(\dagger, y),$$

 $y < -h$

$$\bar{u}(\dagger, y) = A_2(\dagger) e^{x y},$$

$$\zeta(\dagger, y) = B_2(\dagger) e^{|\dagger| y} + \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \bar{u}(\dagger, y), \quad (17)$$

$$A_{1,2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \bar{w}_0 e^{\mp x h} + \frac{e_{15}}{2c_{44}(1+\varkappa)} \frac{\mathbb{E}_-(\dagger)}{x} e^{\pm x h}$$

$$B_1 e^{-|\dagger| h} = -\frac{e_{15}}{2v_{11}} \bar{w}_0 e^{-2x h} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varkappa \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger)}{(1+\varkappa)x} + \bar{\Phi}_+(\dagger) - 2f \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} e^{-ikh \sin_{\cdot 0} u} u(\dagger - k \cos_{\cdot 0})$$

$$B_2 = \frac{e_{15}}{2v_{11}} \bar{w}_0 e^{|\dagger| h} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}_-(\dagger)}{|\dagger|} e^{-|\dagger| h}, \quad (18)$$

(11) (14)

$$\begin{aligned} c_{44} \bar{w}_0 \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} K(\dagger) - e_{15} E(\dagger) \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) &= \\ &= -4f (1+\varkappa) ikc_{44} \sin_{\cdot 0} e^{ikh \sin_{\cdot 0} u} u(\dagger - k \cos_{\cdot 0}), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Phi}_+(\dagger) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{K(\dagger)}{(1+\varkappa)|\dagger|} \cdot \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \bar{w}_0 E(\dagger) &= \\ &= 2f \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \cdot e^{-ikh \sin_{\cdot 0} u} u(\dagger - k \cos_{\cdot 0}) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$K(\dagger) = 1 + \varkappa - \frac{\varkappa |\dagger|}{\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2}}, E(\dagger) = e^{-2\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} h} - e^{-2|\dagger| h}.$$

(19)

 $\bar{w}_0 :$

$$\bar{w}_0 = \frac{e_{15}}{c_{44}} \frac{E(\dagger)}{\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} K(\dagger)} \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) + 4f \frac{(1+\varkappa) e^{ikh \sin_{\nu 0}}}{K(k \cos_{\nu 0})} u(\dagger - k \cos_{\nu 0}). \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) \quad \bar{\Phi}_+(\dagger),$$

⋮

$$\frac{1}{2|\dagger| (1+\varkappa)} L(\dagger) \cdot \mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) + \bar{\Phi}_+(\dagger) = 2f \} u(\dagger - k \cos_{\nu 0}), \quad (22)$$

$$L(\dagger) = \frac{K_1(\dagger) \cdot K_2(\dagger)}{K(\dagger)}, \quad K_{1,2}(\dagger) = K(\dagger) \mp M(\dagger) \cdot E(\dagger), \quad (23)$$

$$M(\dagger) = \left(\frac{\varkappa(1+\varkappa)|\dagger|}{\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\varkappa(1+\varkappa)[1+\varkappa - K(\dagger)])^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\} = \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \left(\frac{E(k \cos_{\nu 0})(1+\varkappa)}{K(k \cos_{\nu})} e^{ikh \sin_{\nu 0}} + e^{-ikh \sin_{\nu 0}} \right),$$

$$K(\dagger) \rightarrow 1, \quad K_{1,2}(\dagger) \rightarrow 1 \quad |\dagger| \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\mathbb{E}_-(\dagger) \quad \bar{\Phi}_+(\dagger), \quad (15)-(17),$$

$$w(x,y) = w_{\infty}(x,y) + \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{u}(\dagger, y) e^{-\dagger x} d\dagger, \quad (24)$$

$$\Phi(x,y) = \Phi_{\infty}(x,y) + \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \zeta(\dagger, y) e^{-\dagger x} d\dagger.$$

$$K_1(\dagger) \quad \dagger = \pm \dagger_1, \quad \dagger_1 -$$

$$K_1(\dagger) = 0 \quad \dagger > k.$$

$$K_2(\dagger) \quad \dagger = \pm \dagger_2, \quad \dagger_2 -$$

$$f(\dagger) = -K(\dagger) / M(\dagger) E(\dagger) = 1 \quad \dagger > k,$$

$$\dots f'(\dagger) < 0 \quad k < \dagger < \dagger. \quad K(\dagger),$$

$$\dagger = \pm \dagger, \quad \dagger = \frac{k}{(1+\varkappa)\sqrt{1-\varkappa^2}} \quad [2]. \quad , \quad k < \dagger_2 < \dagger < \dagger_1.$$

$$, \quad , \quad \pm k$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 - k^2}, \quad \dagger = -\dagger_1, \quad \dagger = -\dagger, \quad \dagger = -\dagger_2, \quad , \quad \dagger = \dagger_1,$$

$t = t_1$, $t = t_2$ - ,
 [2,5,6].

$$(22) \quad \frac{1}{|t|} L(t) = \frac{1}{(t+i0)^{1/2}} L^+(t) - \frac{1}{(t-i0)^{1/2}} L^-(t),$$

$$L^\pm(t) = \frac{1}{(t+i0)^{1/2}} L^+(t) - \frac{1}{(t-i0)^{1/2}} L^-(t),$$

$\text{Im}r > 0 \quad \text{Im}r < 0,$

(22)

$$\frac{1}{(1+\alpha)(t-i0)^{1/2}} L^-(t) \mathcal{E}_-(t) + 2 \frac{\bar{\Phi}_+(t) \cdot (t+i0)^{1/2}}{L^+(t)} =$$

$$= \frac{4f\}u(t - k \cos_{n_0})(k \cos_{n_0} + i0)^{1/2}}{L^+(k \cos_{n_0})} \quad (25) \quad [3].$$

$$2fiu(t - k \cos_{n_0}) = \frac{1}{t - k \cos_{n_0} - i0} - \frac{1}{t - k \cos_{n_0} + i0},$$

$$\mathcal{E}_-(t) = \frac{2\}(1+\alpha)(k \cos_{n_0} + i0)^{1/2}}{iL^+(k \cos_{n_0})} \cdot \frac{(t-i0)^{1/2}}{L^+(t) \cdot (t - k \cos_{n_0} - i0)}, \quad (26)$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_+(t) = - \frac{\}(k \cos_{n_0} + i0)^{1/2}}{iL^+(k \cos_{n_0})} \cdot \frac{L^+(t)}{(t+i0) \cdot (t - k \cos_{n_0} + i0)}.$$

1. : .. , 1982. 240 .
2. : .. .
3. // . . 2005. . 58. 1, . 38-50.
3. . // , 1979, 3, . 29-34.

4. - : , 1962. 279 .

5. ,

// .

2010. .62. 1. .40-51.

6. ,

// . II , 2010 ., .1, .232-235.

_____ :

- , a ,
Tel: (+374 10) 54 16 58, E-mail

samjilavyan@ysu.am

- , -
Tel: (+374 , 93) 97 92 09. E-mail

geg.shahbazyan@gmail.com

1909

(Cosserat) « »,

()

()

(),

– 26 1852

1870
(Ecole Polytechnique), 1872 –

1875 , 1878

- 1879) - 1883 (

(1893 .), (1895 .). 1912 -
, 1913 -
.
,
:
: « -
,
;
(27 1898 .); «
,
.
(11 1910 .); «
,
,
(20 1913 .)». 22 1914 62 .
,
(1865-1952),
(.)
.
4 1866 - (: - -)
, . 1883 1888
(Ecole Normale Superiere),
-
. 1889 ,
; 1895 -
.
1908 .
(31 1931 65).
,
1919
: « ,

»,

».

(,) .

1939 , - ,

1895 1910 .

1898-1901 .

60- – 70-

»,

«

1686

1765

19

()

1839

()

« - »

()

!

« »,

:

-

» 1913

« , ».

2009 .

;

, : (831) 432-05-76, : 603024, , 85, erf04@sinn.ru

, , : 603950, -1000, , 23, yuvinog@gmail.com

, : 603950, , 65, erf04@sinn.ru

(x, y, z),
(x,z).

[1]:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c_o^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{c_o^2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right], \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + c_o^2 r_y^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} = c_o^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{c_o^2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^3 \right], \quad (2)$$

$u(x,t)$ - , $w(x,t)$ -

$$; c_o = \sqrt{E/\dots}$$

() ; E - ; ... -

$$; r_y = \sqrt{J_y/F}$$

$$; J_y = \iint_F z^2 dF$$

; F -

[2]

(1), (2)

(1) (2)

(1) (2)

[1].

(1), (2)

$$u = u(\kappa), w = w(\kappa), \quad (3)$$

$$\kappa = x - Vt - \text{const}, \quad V = \text{const} -$$

$$(1) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{du}{d\kappa} = \frac{c_o^2}{2(V^2 - c_o^2)} \left(\frac{dw}{d\kappa} \right)^2. \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \quad (3) \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\kappa^2} + m_1 u + m_2 u^3 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$u = dw/d\kappa$$

$$m_1 = \frac{v^2}{c_o^2 r_y^2}, \quad m_2 = -\frac{1}{2r_y^2 \left(1 - \frac{c_o^2}{V^2} \right)}$$

m_1, m_2

$$c_o/V$$

$$V > c_o,$$

$$m_2 < 0.$$

$$\left(u, \frac{du}{d\kappa} \right) (5) \quad (0,0)$$

$$\left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}, 0 \right) -$$

« ».

), « » « »).

$$u = A \operatorname{sn}(K \zeta, s). \quad (6)$$

A -

$$; K = \sqrt{\frac{2m_1 + m_2 A^2}{2}} - ;$$

$$s^2 = \frac{m_2 A^2}{2m_1 + m_2 A^2} - ,$$

$$0 \leq s^2 \leq 1.$$

$$A = \frac{2V}{c_o} \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{c_o^2}{V^2}\right) \left(\frac{s^2}{1+s^2}\right)}, \quad (7)$$

$$K = \frac{V}{c_o r_y} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+s^2}} \quad (8)$$

()

$$u(\zeta) = A^{(c)} \operatorname{th}(\zeta / \Delta), \quad (9)$$

$$A^{(c)} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{V}{c_o} \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{c_o^2}{V^2}\right)} \quad (10)$$

-

$$\Delta = \frac{c_o}{V} r_y \sqrt{2} \quad (11)$$

-

$$V < c_o, ,$$

$$(5) \quad m_2 > 0. \quad (0,0)$$

« ».

$$u = A \operatorname{cn}(K \zeta, s). \quad (12)$$

()

()

:

$$A = 2 \frac{V}{c_o} \sqrt{(c_o^2 - 1) \left(\frac{s^2}{1 - s^2} \right)}. \quad (13)$$

$$K = \frac{V}{c_o r_y} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - s^2}}. \quad (14)$$

(5)

$$m_1 = \frac{V^2}{c_o^2 r_y^2}, \quad m_2 = -\frac{1}{2r_y^2},$$

(6).

()

()

$$A = \frac{2V}{c_o} \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{1 + s^2}}, \quad (15)$$

$$K = \frac{V}{c_o r_y} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + s^2}}. \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{A}{K} = 2r_y s = \text{const}, \quad (17)$$

(9).

$$A^{(c)} = \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{c_o}, \quad (\Delta) \quad (18)$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{2} r_y \frac{c_o}{V}. \quad (19)$$

$$A^{(c)} \Delta = 2r_y = \text{const}. \quad (20)$$

$$s=1 \quad (17) \quad (20)$$

$$2A^{(c)}\Delta = d, \quad d - \quad (20)$$

(11) (19). (7) (15), (8) (16), (10) (18),

$$\frac{A}{A} = \frac{A^{(l)}}{A^{(l)}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{c_0^2}{V^2}}, \quad \frac{K}{K} = 1, \quad \frac{\Delta}{\Delta} = 1. \quad (21)$$

(11-08-97066).

1. , , , 2002. - 208 .
2. « . 2010. - 248 .

_____ :

, (831) 432-05-76, : 603024, , 85, erf04@sinn.ru

, : 155908, , 24, FerrusFerk@mail.ru

- **O**

• , • •
 ,

() ,

[1]. e

[2]. ,

[3].

[4].

a

$$-\infty < x < \infty, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b .$$

a

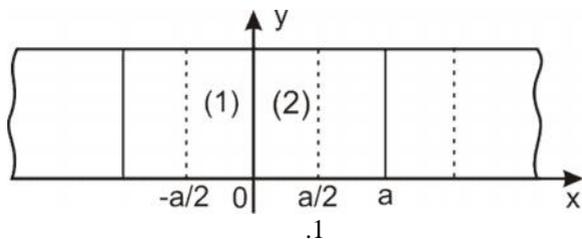
.1

$$x \in (-a/2, a/2)$$

1) e $x = na \quad (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ e

2) e $x = na \quad (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ e

y = 0 y = b



e [2]

$$x \in (-a/2, a/2)$$

$$D\Delta^2 W^{(s)} = -2\dots h \frac{\partial^2 W^{(s)}}{\partial t^2} \quad s = 1, 2 \quad (1)$$

$$x = 0:$$

1.

$$M_x^{(1)} = 0, \quad M_x^{(2)} = 0, \quad N_x^{(1)} = N_x^{(2)}, \quad W^{(1)} = W^{(2)} \quad (2)$$

2.

$$W^{(1)} = 0; \quad W^{(2)} = 0;$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial W^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{\partial W^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0}; \quad M_x^{(1)} = M_x^{(2)} \quad (3)$$

e [2],

q

$$W^{(1)}(-a/2) = \} W^{(2)}(a/2), \quad \left. \frac{\partial W^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right|_{x=-a/2} = \} \left. \frac{\partial W^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right|_{x=a/2}$$

$$M_x^{(1)}(-a/2) = \} M_x^{(2)}(a/2), \quad N_x^{(1)}(-a/2) = \} N_x^{(2)}(a/2) \quad (4)$$

$$\} = \exp(ika)$$

$$y = 0 \quad y = b$$

$$M_y^{(s)} = 0; \quad W^{(s)} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(1-5) \quad k -$$

$$e, \quad W^{(s)} -$$

$$, \quad D -$$

$$, \quad \dots -$$

$$, \quad h -$$

$$, \hat{=} - , M_x^{(s)}, M_y^{(s)} - , N_x^{(s)} -$$

o

$$M_x = D \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} \right), \quad M_y = D \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} + \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$N_x = D \left(\frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x^3} + (2 - \epsilon) \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right)$$

$$(1), \quad e \quad (5),$$

$$W^{(s)}(x, y, t) = W_o^{(s)}(x) \sin\left(\frac{f m y}{b}\right) \exp(i \tilde{S} t)$$

$$(m = 1, 2, 3 \dots).$$

$$W_o^{(s)}(x) \quad :$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dx_0^2} - p^2 \right)^2 W_o^{(s)}(x_0) - \Omega^2 W_o^{(s)}(x_0) = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$x_0 = x/a - a, \quad S -$$

$$p = \frac{f m a}{b}; \quad \Omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2 \dots h \tilde{S}^2 a^4}{D}} \quad (8)$$

$$(1)$$

$$W_o^{(s)}(x_0) = A_s \sin(qx_0) + B_s \cos(qx_0) + C_s \sinh(rx_0) + D_s \cosh(rx_0) \quad (9)$$

$$q = \sqrt{\Omega - p^2}; \quad r = \sqrt{\Omega + p^2}; \quad (10)$$

1.

$$\begin{aligned} M_{x_0}^{(1)}(0) &= 0 & M_{x_0}^{(2)}(0) &= 0 \\ N_{x_0}^{(1)}(0) &= N_{x_0}^{(2)}(0) & W_{x_0}^{(1)}(0) &= W_{x_0}^{(2)}(0) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

2.

$$M_{x_0}^{(1)}(0) = M_{x_0}^{(2)}(0) \quad W_{x_0}^{(1)}(0) = W_{x_0}^{(2)}(0)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial W_{x_0}^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{\partial W_{x_0}^{(2)}}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} \quad (12)$$

$$\left. \frac{dW_{x_0}^{(1)}}{dx_0} \right|_{x_0=-1/2} = \} \left. \frac{dW_{x_0}^{(2)}}{dx_0} \right|_{x_0=1/2}, \quad M_{x_0}^{(1)}(-1/2) = \} M_{x_0}^{(2)}(1/2) \quad (13)$$

$$N_{x_0}^{(1)}(-1/2) = \} N_{x_0}^{(2)}(1/2), \quad W_{x_0}^{(1)}(-1/2) = \} W_{x_0}^{(2)}(1/2)$$

(11-13)

A_s, B_s, C_s, D_s .

1.

$$(\}^2 + 1)(x_1 \sin q - x_2 \sinh r) - 2\} (x_1 \cosh r \sin q - x_2 \sinh r \cosh q) = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$x_1 = r(r^2 + p^2(\epsilon - 2))(q^2 + p^2\epsilon)$$

$$x_2 = q(q^2 - p^2(\epsilon - 2))(r^2 - p^2\epsilon)$$

2.

$$(\}^2 + 1)(r \sin q - q \sinh r) - 2\} (r \cosh r \sin q - q \sinh r \cosh q) = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\}, \quad \} = \exp(ika) \quad (14,15)$$

$$\cos ka = R_m(\check{S}, p); \quad m = 1, 2 \quad (16)$$

$$R_1(\check{S}, p) = \frac{x_1 \cosh r \sin q - x_2 \sinh r \cos q}{x_1 \sin q - x_2 \sinh r}$$

$$R_2(\check{S}, p) = \frac{r \cosh r \sin q - q \sinh r \cos q}{r \sin q - q \sinh r}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\Omega - p^2}$$

$$\Omega < p^2 \text{ (cut-off frequencies)}$$

x

(gap frequencies),

(16)

S

p

k

p

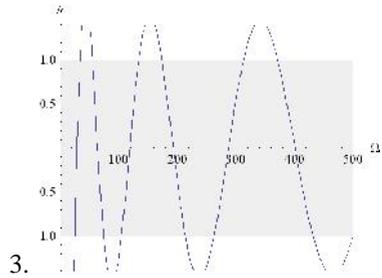
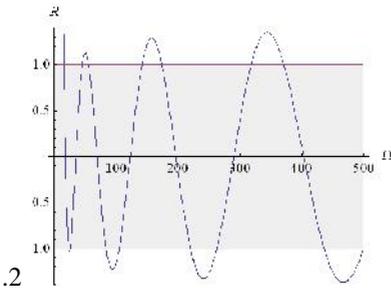
$\tilde{\Omega}$,

$$|R(\tilde{\Omega}, p)| > 1,$$

(

k

).



.2,3

($\hat{c} = 1/4$), $p = 4$

$R_1(\Omega)$ $R_2(\Omega)$

Ω

$$R(\Omega_j) = -1$$

$$R(\Omega, p)$$

$$\Omega_i, \Omega_j, \quad R(\Omega_i) = 1,$$

p , (

\hat{c}) ,

Ω ,

Ω .

a

1. Lord Rayleigh, On the maintenance of vibrations of forces of double frequency, and on the propagation of waves through a medium endowed with a periodic structure, *Phil. Mag.*, 24, (1887), pp. 145–159.
2. W. Kohn, J. A. Krumhans, H. Lee, Variational methods for wave propagation and elastic constants of composite materials, *J. Appl. Mech.*, 1972, 39, pp. 327-336.
3. A. Velo, E. Bruder, N. Rodriguez, G. Gazonas, E. Bruder, Recursive Dispersion Relations in One-Dimensional Periodic Elastic Media, *SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics*, Vol. 69, No. 3, pp. 670–689, 2008.
4. V. G. Papanicolaou, The Floquet Theory of the Periodic Euler Bernoulli Equation, *Journal of differential equations*, 1998, ,v.150, p.24-41.

11-2c436

_____ :

email:ghkarren@gmail.com

• ” • ” • •

,

,

(, ,
..).

- 5,55 22

25 60 .

27

1 : 1,539 : 2,400, / =0,95, =295 / ³.
($\gamma_n=1090 / ^3$),

($\gamma =820 / ^3$)
)

10-40 , (

40
20,4 .

$\sigma=0,6$

()

(),

, 70 . 174 .

3-

+5,1 -4,8%.

22±5 ,

-70±5%.

. 1 2 .1.

[1].

28 . 13,3%.
27

11,6% [2].

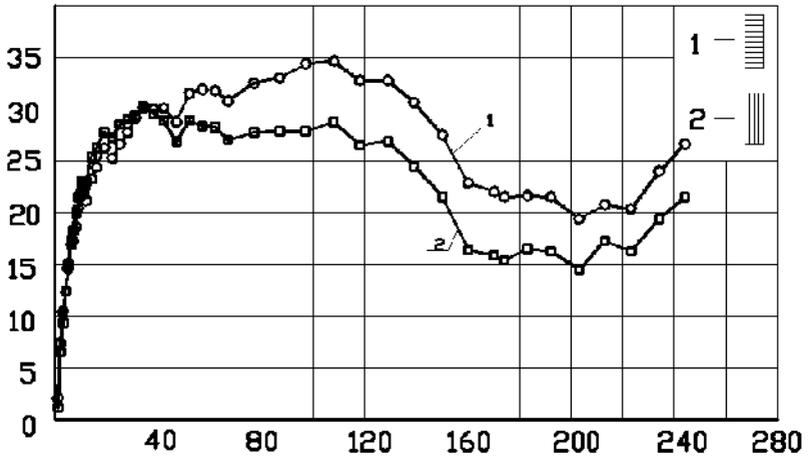
7,5

7,7%

.1

35

40x 10⁻⁵



.1.

35 100

35 10⁻⁵,
- 27 10⁻⁵(. .1).
.1 , 100

26-30%

1570 / ³ 1574 / ³.
174 .
70±5%,
1515 / ³ 1525 / ³ .

13%

1516-1509 / ³.

27

[3]

.2

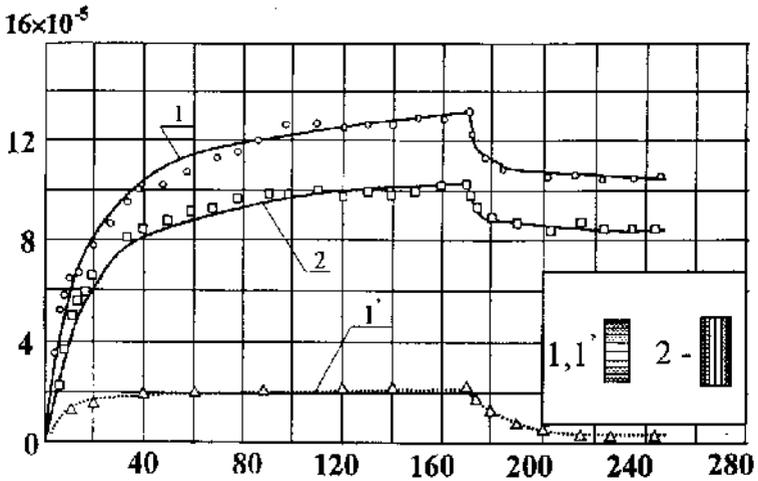
.2

[4]:

$$\varepsilon_u^+(t) = A_u \cdot f(t) \times \sigma^+ = 21,67 \left[1 - 0,5 \left(e^{-0,015 t} + e^{-0,02 t} \right) \right] \times 0,6 \times 10^{-5}, \quad (1)$$

$$\varepsilon_u'^+(t) = A_u' \cdot f(t) \times \sigma^+ = 17,5 \left[1 - 0,5 \left(e^{-0,015 t} + e^{-0,02 t} \right) \right] \times 0,6 \times 10^{-5}, \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon_H^+(t) = A_H \cdot f(t) \times \sigma^+ = 3,5 \left[1 - 0,5 \left(e^{-0,015 t} + e^{-0,02 t} \right) \right] \times 0,6 \times 10^{-5}, \quad (3)$$



.2

.2

(1) - (3)

(1) (2) ,

$$K^+ = \frac{\varepsilon_u^+(t)}{\varepsilon_u'^+(t)} \approx 1,24$$

1

		R,	10 ⁻⁵	10 ⁻⁵	10 ⁻⁵	
					-	-
-	.	1,54	3,7	12,7	4,3	1,9
-	.	1,87	3,3	10,4	5,4	1,8
-	.	1,18	4,9	2,1	5,1	1,9

R_T , (

R_T –
[5].

R_T , ,

[6].

6

(. 1 1' .1 ' .1).

.1

16

64%

13%

(.1).

1.

. 2004. . 57. №4. . 66-72

2.

, 1973. 584 .

3.

. // . . 1957. . 24.

№4. . 145-152.

4. « » :
 1958. . 111-118.
5. // 1964. . 38. №3. . 135-142.
6. // 2004. . 57. №3. . 70-77.

_____ :

. :
 : (+37410) 52-48-52,
 E-mail: koryan@mechins.sci.am

. « »
 : (091) 200894
 E-mail: klekchyan@mail.ru

.
 : (099) 500755

-
 ,
 e a
 ,) $y = 0$ xoy (xoy -
 o , oc) -
 o
 ,
 () . - (, -
 , o) c , ,
 o .
 B P , .

§1.

(E G ,
 $y = 0$ (xoy)
 h -
 E_1 $|x| < a$, E_2 $a < |x| < b$ E_3 $|x| > b$.
 (E_k , h_k) .
 $x = 0$ coc P .

[1-5].

[2-6]:

$$\frac{dU^{(1)}(x)}{dx} = \frac{\ddagger_0(x)}{E_1 h} + \frac{\ddagger_1(x)}{E_2 h} + \frac{\ddagger_2(x)}{E_3 h} - \frac{Pu(x)}{E_1 h} - u'_a [u(x+a) + u(x-a)] - u'_b [u(x+b) + u(x-b)], \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left(\frac{du^{(1)}}{dx} \right)_{x=a-0} - \left(\frac{du^{(1)}}{dx} \right)_{x=a+0} = u'_a = u'_{-a} \neq 0.$$

$$\left(\frac{du^{(1)}}{dx} \right)_{x=b-0} - \left(\frac{du^{(1)}}{dx} \right)_{x=b+0} = u'_b = u'_{-b} \neq 0.$$

$$U^{(1)}(x) = U_0^{(1)}(x) + U_1^{(1)}(x) + U_2^{(1)}(x),$$

$$U_0^{(1)}(x) = [\ddagger_0(x+a) - \ddagger_0(x-a)] du^{(1)} / dx, \quad (1.2)$$

$$U_1^{(1)}(x) = [\ddagger_1(x+b) - \ddagger_1(x+a) + \ddagger_1(x-a) - \ddagger_1(x-b)] du^{(1)} / dx,$$

$$U_2^{(1)}(x) = [\ddagger_2(x-b) + \ddagger_2(x-b)] du^{(1)} / dx$$

$$\ddagger_0(x) = [\ddagger_0(x+a) - \ddagger_0(x-a)] \ddagger(x),$$

$$\ddagger_1(x) = [\ddagger_1(x+b) - \ddagger_1(x+a) + \ddagger_1(x-a) - \ddagger_1(x-b)] \ddagger(x),$$

$$\ddagger_2(x) = [\ddagger_2(x-b) + \ddagger_2(x-b)] \ddagger(x), \quad \ddagger(x) = \ddagger_0(x) + \ddagger_1(x) + \ddagger_2(x),$$

$$u^{(1)}(x) -$$

$$\ddagger(x) -$$

$$, \ddagger_0(x) -$$

$$u(x) -$$

$$, u'_a, u'_b -$$

$$f(x)$$

$$\bar{f}(\dagger) = F[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{i\dagger x} dx, \quad f(x) = F^{-1}[\bar{f}(\dagger)] = \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{f}(\dagger) e^{-i\dagger x} d\dagger.$$

[1-5]:

$$u^{(1)}(x) - u^{(2)}(x, 0) = k \ddagger(x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad (1.3)$$

$$k = h_k / G_k, \quad G_k = E_k / 2(1 + \epsilon_k), \quad u^{(2)}(x, 0) -$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\ddagger(x),$$

$$\frac{du^{(2)}(x, 0)}{dx} = \frac{1}{fA} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ddagger(s) ds}{s-x}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad (1.4)$$

$$A = 2G(1 - t^2), \quad t^2 = (1 - 2\epsilon) / 2(1 - \epsilon), \quad G -$$

$$y = 0 \quad (xoy -$$

$$), \quad (1.4) \quad A \quad A^* = 8Gd / b_1^* (3 - \epsilon),$$

$$d -$$

$$(1.1) - h$$

$$F, \quad (1.3) - k \quad k^* = k / b_1^*, \quad b_1^* -$$

$$(1.1), (1.3) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\}^2_1 + 2S|\ddagger| + \ddagger^2) \overline{\ddagger}_0(\ddagger) + (\}^2_2 + 2S|\ddagger| + \ddagger^2) \overline{\ddagger}_1(\ddagger) + (\}^2_3 + 2S|\ddagger| + \ddagger^2) \overline{\ddagger}_2(\ddagger) = \\ = \overline{f_s}(\ddagger), \quad -\infty < \ddagger < \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\}^2_j = 1/kE_j h (j = 1, 2), \quad S = 1/2kA, \quad \overline{\ddagger}_i(\ddagger) = F[\ddagger_i(x)] \quad (i=0, 1, 2), \quad (1.6)$$

$$\overline{f_s}(\ddagger) = \}^2_1 P + \frac{2u'_a}{k} \cos a\ddagger + \frac{2u'_b}{k} \cos b\ddagger.$$

$$(1.5) \quad \}^2_j$$

$$\overline{\}^2_j = 1/k^* E_j F (j = 1, 2, 3), \quad S^* = 1/2k^* A^*.$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$(\}^2_2 + 2S|\ddagger| + \ddagger^2) \overline{\ddagger}(\ddagger) + (\}^2_1 - \}^2_2) \overline{\ddagger}_0(\ddagger) + (\}^2_3 - \}^2_2) \overline{\ddagger}_2(\ddagger) = \overline{f_s}(\ddagger), \quad (1.7)$$

$$(\}^2_3 + 2S|\ddagger| + \ddagger^2) \overline{\ddagger}(\ddagger) + (\}^2_1 - \}^2_3) \overline{\ddagger}_0(\ddagger) + (\}^2_2 - \}^2_3) \overline{\ddagger}_1(\ddagger) = \overline{f_s}(\ddagger), \quad (1.8)$$

$$-\infty < \ddagger < \infty,$$

$$(1.7), (1.8).$$

$$(1.7).$$

§2.

(1.7)

$$\bar{\dagger}(\dagger) + \frac{(\dagger_1^2 - \dagger_2^2)\bar{\dagger}_0(\dagger)}{\dagger_2^2 + 2S|\dagger| + \dagger^2} + \frac{(\dagger_3^2 - \dagger_2^2)\bar{\dagger}_2(\dagger)}{\dagger_2^2 + 2S|\dagger| + \dagger^2} = \bar{g}_{s_2}(\dagger),$$

$$-\infty < \dagger < \infty, \quad (2.1)$$

(2.1)

$$\dagger(x) + (\dagger_1^2 - \dagger_2^2) \int_{-a}^a K_{s_2}(x-s)\dagger_0(s)ds + (\dagger_3^2 - \dagger_2^2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{s_2}(x-s)\dagger_2(s)ds =$$

$$= g_{s_2}(x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty. \quad (2.2)$$

$$\dagger(x) = F^{-1}[\bar{\dagger}(\dagger)], \quad K_{s_2}(x) = F^{-1}[\bar{K}_{s_2}(\dagger)], \quad \bar{K}_{s_2}(\dagger) = \frac{1}{\dagger_2^2 + 2S|\dagger| + \dagger^2},$$

$$g_{s_2}(x) = F^{-1}[\bar{g}_{s_2}(\dagger)] = P\dagger_1^2 K_{s_2}(x) + \quad (2.3)$$

$$+ \frac{u'_a}{k} [K_{s_2}(x-a) + K_{s_2}(x+a)] + \frac{u'_s}{k} [K_{s_2}(x-b) + K_{s_2}(x+b)].$$

$$(1.8), \quad K_{s_2}(x) \quad g_{s_2}(x)$$

$$K_{s_3}(x) = F^{-1}[\bar{K}_{s_3}(\dagger)] \quad g_{s_3}(x) = F^{-1}[\bar{g}_{s_3}(\dagger)],$$

$$\dagger_2^2 \quad \dagger_3^2.$$

$$|x| < a, \quad \dagger(x) = \dagger_0(x) \quad \dagger(x) = \dagger_2(x)$$

$$|x| > b, \quad (2.2) \quad :$$

$$\dagger_0(x) + (\dagger_1^2 - \dagger_2^2) \int_{-a}^a K_{s_2}(x-s)\dagger_0(s)ds +$$

$$+ (\dagger_3^2 - \dagger_2^2) \int_b^{\infty} [K_{s_2}(x-s) + K_{s_2}(x+s)]\dagger(s)ds = g_{s_2}(x), \quad |x| < a, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\dagger(x) + (\dagger_1^2 - \dagger_2^2) \int_{-a}^a K_{s_2}(x-s)\dagger_0(s)ds +$$

$$+ (\dagger_3^2 - \dagger_2^2) \int_b^{\infty} [K_{s_2}(x-s) + K_{s_2}(x+s)]\dagger(s)ds = g_{s_2}(x), \quad b < x < \infty,$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$\ddagger(x) = \left(\}^2_2 - \}^2_1\right) \int_{-a}^a K_{s_2}(x-s) \ddagger_0(s) ds + \quad (2.5)$$

$$+ \left(\}^2_2 - \}^2_3\right) \int_b^\infty [K_{s_2}(x-s) + K_{s_2}(x+s)] \ddagger(s) ds + g_{s_2}(x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

$$(2.4). \quad (2.4)$$

[3-5]:

$$K_{s_2}(x) = \frac{\chi_1}{f} \ln\left(\frac{b_2}{b_1}\right) + \chi_1 R(x), \quad (2.6)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\}^2_2}{s + \sqrt{s^2 - \}^2_2}}, \quad b_2 = \frac{\}^2_2}{s - \sqrt{s^2 - \}^2_2}}, \quad \chi_1 = \frac{1}{b_2 - b_1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s^2 - \}^2_2}},$$

$$R(x) = R_{b_1}(x) - R_{b_2}(x), \quad (2.7)$$

$$R_{b_j}(x) \quad j=1,2, \quad [3-5],$$

$$(2.6) \quad , \quad K_{s_2}(x)$$

$$K_{s_2}(0) = (\chi_1/f) \ln(b_2/b_1) \quad , \quad K_{s_2}(x) \sim x^{-2} \quad |x| \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$(2.6), \quad (2.4)$$

$$\ddagger_0(x) + \chi_1 \left(\}^2_1 - \}^2_2\right) \int_{-a}^a R(x-s) \ddagger_0(s) ds + \quad (2.8)$$

$$+ \left(\}^2_3 - \}^2_2\right) \int_b^\infty [K_{s_2}(x-s) + K_{s_2}(x+s)] \ddagger(s) ds = g_1(x), \quad |x| < a,$$

$$\ddagger(x) + \left(\}^2_1 - \}^2_2\right) \int_{-a}^a K_{s_2}(x-s) \ddagger_0(s) ds +$$

$$+ \left(\}^2_3 - \}^2_2\right) \int_b^\infty [K_{s_2}(x-s) + K_{s_2}(x+s)] \ddagger(s) ds = g_2(x), \quad b < x < \infty,$$

$$g_1(x) = g_{s_2}(x) + \frac{\chi_1 \left(\}^2_2 - \}^2_1\right)}{f} \ln\left(\frac{b_2}{b_1}\right) \int_{-a}^a \ddagger_0(s) ds, \quad g_2(x) = g_{s_2}(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(2.9)} \qquad \qquad \qquad B [7] \\
 x &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad x_1 \in L_1(-a, a), x_2 \in L_1(b, \infty) \\
 \|x\| &= \max \left\{ \|x_1\|_{L_1(-a, a)}, \|x_2\|_{L_1(b, \infty)} \right\}. \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad K \qquad \qquad \qquad B \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad (2.9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|K\| &< 1, \\
 \|K\| &= \max \left\{ |x_1|^2 - |x_2|^2 \right\} \|k_{11}\| + |x_2|^2 - |x_3|^2 \|k_{12}\|, |x_2|^2 - |x_1|^2 \|k_{21}\| + |x_2|^2 - |x_3|^2 \|k_{22}\|.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\max \left\{ \left| 1 - \frac{|x_1|^2}{|x_2|^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left| 1 - \frac{|x_3|^2}{|x_2|^2} \right| \right|, \left| 1 - \frac{|x_3|^2}{|x_2|^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left| 1 - \frac{|x_1|^2}{|x_2|^2} \right| \right| \right\} < 1. \tag{1.8}$$

$$\max \left\{ \left| 1 - \frac{|x_1|^2}{|x_3|^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left| 1 - \frac{|x_2|^2}{|x_3|^2} \right| \right|, \left| 1 - \frac{|x_2|^2}{|x_3|^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left| 1 - \frac{|x_1|^2}{|x_3|^2} \right| \right| \right\} < 1.$$

$$0 < |x_j|^2 < S^2 < \infty, \quad j=1,3, \quad |x_3|^2 = |x_1|^2.$$

$$0 < |x_j|^2 < S^2 < \infty, \quad j=1,2.$$

$$\int_0^\infty K_{s_j}(x) dx = \frac{1}{2|x_j|^2},$$

$$K_{s_j}(x) > 0, \quad j=2,3, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad 0 < b_2 \leq 2b_1.$$

$$\dagger(x) \qquad x=a, x=b \tag{2.5},$$

$$x=a \quad x=b, \qquad u'_a \quad u'_b$$

$$u'_a = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{E_1 E_2 h} \left[\int_{-a}^a \dagger_0(s) ds - P \right], \quad u'_b = \frac{E_3 - E_2}{E_2 E_3 h} \int_b^\infty \dagger(s) ds.$$

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{matrix} K_{Sj}(\dagger) & |\dagger| \rightarrow 0 \\ \dagger(x) = F^{-1}[\bar{\dagger}(\dagger)] & |x| \rightarrow \infty \end{matrix} \quad O(x^{-2}).$$

1. Lubkin J.L. and Lewis L.C. Adhesive shear flow for an axially loaded, finite stringer bounded to an infinite sheet. – Quart J. of Mech. and Applied Math. Vol. XXIII, 1970, p. 521.
2. . . . ,
3. // . . . , 1990. 4. . 24-34.
4. . . . , 1995. 1. . 42-48.
5. 184. . . . // 1992. 3. . 180-
6. . . . VI , 2008, . 246-252.
7. . . . : . . . , 1983. 259 : , 1971.

:

. . . . ,

: 1, . 551148(.), 461941 (.),

E-mail: agas50@ysu.am

[[1]-[7] ;).

Mathematica 7, NDSOLVE.

1. V

$$r\theta z, \quad a \quad b.$$

$$z=0.$$

$$h = \beta h_0 + h_1 r \tag{1.1}$$

$$h_0 = \frac{V}{\pi(b^2 - a^2)} \tag{1.2}$$

h_0 β h_1 V , :

$$h_1 = \frac{3(1-\beta)(a+b)h_0}{2(a^2+ab+b^2)} \quad (1.3)$$

:

$$z = h_0\delta, \quad a = kb, \quad r = b\rho, \quad s = \frac{h_0}{b}, \quad u_r = h_0\bar{u}_r$$

$$B_\theta = m^2 B_r, \quad B_r = n\sigma_0, \quad a_r\sigma_0 = \chi, \quad w = h_0\bar{w} \quad (1.4)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{w}}{d\rho} = \alpha, \quad \varphi_1 = \sigma_0\bar{\varphi}_1, \quad y = s\alpha - \chi\bar{\varphi}_1, \quad N_r = \sigma_0 h_0 \bar{N}_r$$

$$M_r = \sigma_0 h^2 \bar{M}_r, \quad M_\theta = \sigma_0 h_0^2 \bar{M}_\theta, \quad (v_\theta = v_r m^2), \quad h = h_0 H$$

$$\sigma_0 - , \quad u_r - , \quad w - , \quad v_r, v_\theta, B_r, B_\theta -$$

$$[8], \quad N_r - , \quad M_r, M_\theta -$$

(1.1), (1.3) (1.4) :

$$H = \beta + \gamma\rho, \quad \gamma = \frac{3(1-\beta)(1+k)}{2(1+k+k^2)} \quad (1.5)$$

, - , .

q ,

d .

[8]:

$$\frac{dN_r}{dr} + \frac{N_r}{r} = -q - \rho g dh \quad (1.6)$$

$$\frac{dM_r}{dr} + \frac{M_r - M_\theta}{r} = N_r, \quad (1.7)$$

$$g - . \quad (1.6)$$

$$N_r|_{r=a} = 0 \quad (1.4) \quad (1.8)$$

:

$$\bar{N}_r = -\frac{q^*(\rho^2 - k^2)}{2S\rho} - \frac{q_0^*}{6S\rho} [3\beta(\rho^2 - k^2) + 2\gamma(\rho^3 - k^3)] \quad (1.9)$$

$$q^* = \frac{q}{\sigma_0}, \quad q_0^* = \frac{dgh_0}{\sigma_0} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\bar{u}_r, \bar{N}_r, \bar{M}_r, \bar{M}_\theta \quad [9], \quad (1.4)$$

:

$$\bar{u}_r = -\delta y, \quad \bar{N}_r = \frac{H}{12} \left[8\bar{\varphi}_1 - n\gamma s^2 H \left(\frac{dy}{d\rho} + \nu_r m^2 \frac{y}{\rho} \right) \right], \quad (1.11)$$

$$\bar{M}_r = -\frac{nSH^3}{12} \left(\frac{dy}{d\rho} + \nu_r m^2 \frac{y}{\rho} \right), \quad \bar{M}_\theta = -\frac{nSm^2H^3}{12} \left(\nu_r \frac{dy}{d\rho} + \frac{y}{\rho} \right) \quad (1.1), \quad :$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{n\gamma S^2 H}{8} \left(\frac{dy}{d\rho} + \nu_r m^2 \frac{y}{\rho} \right) - \frac{1}{4S\rho H} \left[3(q^* + \beta q_0^*)(\rho^2 - k^2) + 2q_0^* \gamma (\rho^3 - k^3) \right] \quad (1.2)$$

(1.7)

$$H \frac{d^2 y}{d\rho^2} + \left(3\gamma + \frac{H}{\rho} \right) \frac{dy}{d\rho} + m^2 \left(3\nu_r \gamma - \frac{H}{\rho} \right) \frac{y}{\rho} = \quad (1.13)$$

$$= \frac{2}{nS^3 H^2 \rho} \left[3(q^* + \beta q_0^*)(\rho^2 - k^2) + 2q_0^* \gamma (\rho^3 - k^3) \right] \quad :$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{d\rho} + \nu_r m^2 \frac{y}{\rho} \right)_{\rho=k}^{\rho=1} = 0, \quad \left(M_r \Big|_{r=b}^{r=a} = 0 \right) \quad (1.14)$$

(1.13)

$$\bar{w} = -\frac{1}{S} \int_{\rho}^1 (y + \chi \bar{\varphi}_1) d\rho, \quad (1.15)$$

$$\rho = 1.$$

(1.13)

(1.14).

2.

$$H = \beta + \frac{3(1-\beta)(1+k)}{2(1+k+k^2)} \rho \quad (2.1)$$

$$-\frac{3k(1+k)}{2-k-k^2} < \beta < \frac{3(1+k)}{1+k-2k^2}, \quad (0 \leq k < 1) \quad (2.2)$$

()

(2.2),

„k”,

\bar{w}

ρ .

$\rho = 0$

$\rho = k$.

$\beta_0, \bar{W}_0^{\max}$

(... „k”).

(2.2)

1

$\sigma_0 = 1000$

$m = 0,5 (B_r = 4B_0), \quad m = 1 (B_r = B_0), \quad m = 2 (B_r = 0,25B_0)$

$v_r = 0,3$.

($k = 0$)

($k = 0,1; 0,2; 0,3$)

q^*

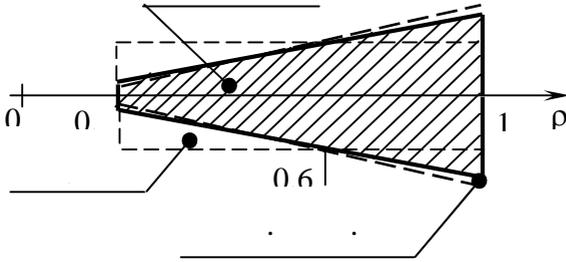
q_0^*

1

$$m = 0,5 ; k = 0,2, q^* = q_0^* = 0,1$$

$$(\chi = 0), \quad (\chi = 0,01).$$

.2



.1

$$m = 0.5, k = 0.2, q^* = q_0^* = 0.1$$

ρ .

1.

$$(m), \quad (q^* \quad q_0^*)$$

$$(\quad, k'').$$

$$2. \quad m = 2(B_\theta = 4B_r),$$

$$(q^* = 0 ; q_0^* = 0,2) \quad k = 0 ; 0,1 ; 0,2 \quad \bar{W}^{\max} = f(\beta)$$

$$\beta = 1$$

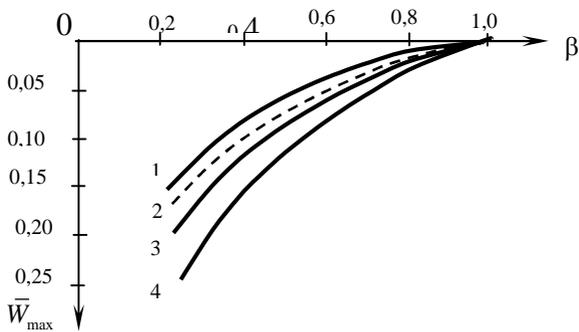
$$m = 0,5 (B_r = 0,25B_\theta), \quad (k \approx 0),$$

$$(q^* = 0,2 ; q_0^* = 0).$$

3.

.1,

		$m = 0,5$			$m = 1$			$m = 2$			
		β_0	\bar{W}_0^{\max}	\bar{W}^{\max}	β_0	\bar{W}_0^{\max}	\bar{W}^{\max}	β_0	\bar{W}_0^{\max}	\bar{W}^{\max}	
$q^* = 0,2;$ $q_0^* = 0$	$k = 0$	=0	1,100	0,233	0,234	1,460	0,146	0,154	1,515	0,074	0,082
		=0.01	1,150	0,281	0,282	1,515	0,192	0,202	1,548	0,120	0,130
	$k = 0,1$	=0	0,526	0,245	0,258	1,543	0,154	0,163	1,568	0,073	0,081
		=0.01	0,476	0,286	0,303	1,542	0,200	0,208	1,578	0,117	0,127
	$k = 0,2$	=0	0,191	0,182	0,217	1,163	0,157	0,158	1,763	0,070	0,083
		=0.01	0,141	0,214	0,257	0,923	0,198	0,198	1,743	0,110	0,123
$k = 0,3$	=0	-0,125	0,116	0,156	0,114	0,118	0,129	2,034	0,067	0,081	
	=0.01	-0,175	0,142	0,190	-0,006	0,145	0,163	1,984	0,102	0,115	
$q^* = 0,1;$ $q_0^* = 0,1$	$k = 0$	=0	0,611	0,227	0,234	1,121	0,153	0,154	1,331	0,078	0,082
		=0.01	0,531	0,271	0,282	1,061	0,201	0,202	1,261	0,127	0,130
	$k = 0,1$	=0	0,186	0,210	0,258	1,116	0,163	0,163	1,386	0,078	0,081
		=0.01	0,146	0,243	0,303	0,916	0,208	0,208	1,306	0,124	0,127
	$k = 0,2$	=0	-0,097	0,147	0,217	0,183	0,147	0,158	1,593	0,076	0,083
		=0.01	-0,137	0,173	0,257	0,033	0,176	0,198	1,473	0,118	0,123
$k = 0,3$	=0	-0,426	0,091	0,156	-0,346	0,096	0,129	1,834	0,074	0,081	
	=0.01	-0,466	0,111	0,190	-0,426	0,117	0,163	1,654	0,111	0,115	
$q^* = 0;$ $q_0^* = 0,2$	$k = 0$	=0	0,031	0,179	0,234	0,561	0,149	0,154	1,100	0,082	0,082
		=0.01	0,011	0,205	0,282	0,281	0,187	0,202	0,800	0,129	0,130
	$k = 0,1$	=0	-0,175	0,129	0,258	-0,175	0,136	0,163	1,126	0,081	0,081
		=0.01	-0,175	0,150	0,303	-0,175	0,157	0,208	0,926	0,127	0,127
	$k = 0,2$	=0	-0,409	0,083	0,217	-0,409	0,089	0,158	1,391	0,081	0,083
		=0.01	-0,409	0,100	0,257	-0,409	0,106	0,198	1,041	0,123	0,123
$k = 0,3$	=0	-0,727	0,049	0,156	-0,727	0,053	0,129	-0,727	0,073	0,081	
	=0.01	-0,727	0,063	0,190	-0,727	0,066	0,163	-0,727	0,087	0,115	



1. $\chi = 0, 2.$ $\chi = 0.01,$
 3. $\chi = 0, 4.$ $\chi = 0.01.$

$k = 0.2; m = 0.5; q^* = q_0^* = 0.1$

.2

.2
 1,5

18%

4.

χ, \dots

5. $B_r > B_0$

$B_r < B_0$

$q^* = 0, q_0^* = 0, 2.$

$\bar{W}^{\max} = f(\beta)$

$k = 0, 3; m = 2;$

β_0

(2.2).

1. .- . . .
2. . . . : ,1977. 142 .
3. . . . : ,1986.
3. . . . : - ,1990.
4. . . .
- . . .
. // . :
. . I . : -
,1977, .458-462.
5. . . . ,1981, . LXXII, 5,
. 291-295.
6. . . . :
. ,1999.
7. . . . II
4-8 , , ,2010, .I. , . 53-53.
8. . . . : ,1987. 360 .
9. . . .
: . „ ” ,2000.122 .

: 0019, . . . 24- . : (+37410) 56-81-88.
E-mail: Kiraz@freenet.am

: 0025, . . . 1. : (+37410) 55-90-96. E-mail: SEYRANSTEP@yahoo.com

[1]

[2]

[3].

[4-6].

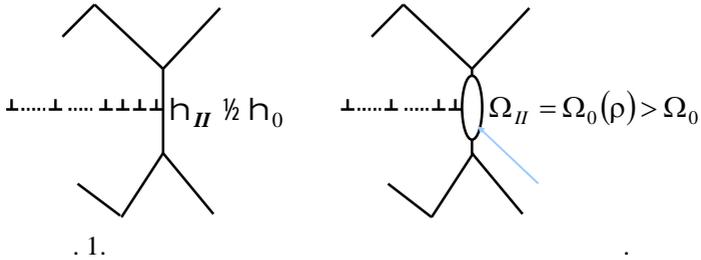
$$\chi^p = abN_m V \tag{1}$$

$$V = V_0 \exp\left(\frac{U_0 - (s - s^r)}{k_u}\right) \tag{2}$$

$$N_m = (N_0 + ax^p)^n \exp(-N/N_*) \quad (3)$$

$$(1-y)p_{ij} = \check{S}_{ij} \quad (4)$$

$$\dot{\gamma}^p - \quad , N_m - \quad , V - \quad , s, s' - \quad , \theta - \quad \cdot p_{ij} - \quad , \eta p_{ij} - \quad , \omega_{ij} - \quad ,$$



$$(1-y)\dot{p}_{ij} = \check{S}_{ij} + \dot{b}_{ij} \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{b}_{ij}$$

$$\dot{b}_{ij} = \} \check{S}_{ij} \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{B}_{II}$$

$$\omega_{ij}$$

$$\dot{B}_{II} = \frac{1}{\ddagger_p} \hat{Q}(\Omega_{II} - \Omega_0) \quad \hat{Q}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ Q(z) & z \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$\tau_p -$$

$$\omega_{ij}$$

(5)-(7)

$$\frac{d\check{S}_{ij}}{dt} + \frac{\hat{Q}(\Omega_{II} - \Omega_0)}{\ddagger_p \Omega_{II}} \check{S}_{ij} = \frac{1-y}{y} \frac{dx_{ij}^p}{dt} \quad (8)$$

$$\Omega_{II} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \check{S}_{ij} \check{S}_{ij}\right)^{1/2} \quad \Omega_0,$$

$$\check{S}_{ij} = \frac{1-y}{y} \dot{x}_{ij}^p, \quad s_{ij}^r = 2 \sim^* \check{S}_{ij} = 2r \dot{x}_{ij}^p, \quad r = \sim^* \frac{1-y}{y} -$$

: $\dot{S}_{ij} \rightarrow s_{ij}^r, \quad y \dot{p}_{ij} \rightarrow \dot{x}_{ij}^p,$

(8)

$$\frac{ds_{ij}^r}{dt} + \frac{2 \sim^* \hat{Q}(S_{II}^r - S_0^r)}{\dagger_p S_{II}^r} s_{ij}^r = 2r \frac{d\dot{x}_{ij}^p}{dt} \quad (9)$$

\dot{b}_{ij} \dot{d}_{ij}

$$\dot{b}_{ij} \rightarrow \dot{d}_{ij} = \frac{2 \sim^* \hat{Q}(S_{II}^r - S_0^r)}{\dagger_p S_{II}^r} s_{ij}^r \quad (10)$$

$$b_{ii} \rightarrow f.$$

$$S_{II}^r = S_0^r, \quad S_0^r -$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_Y(\varepsilon) \quad ; \quad \mathbf{c-d''}$$

$$\sigma_Y = \sigma_Y(\varepsilon, f, T, \sigma^r, k), \quad \frac{\partial \dagger_Y}{\partial V} > 0, \quad d\dagger_Y < 0 -$$

(. 2).

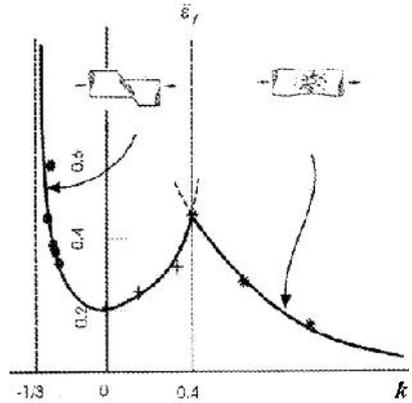
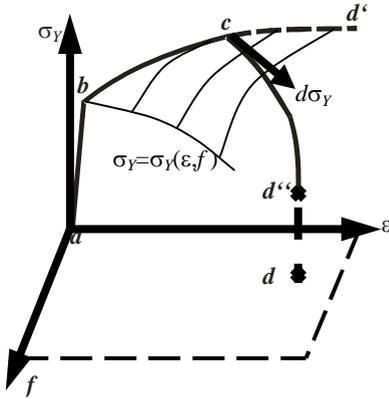
$$f - , \quad T - , \quad k = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \dagger_{kk}}{\dagger_e} -$$

$$, \quad \dagger_e = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} S_{ij} S_{ij}} - ,$$

$\sigma^r -$

$c-d''$

$$\sigma_Y = \sigma_Y(\varepsilon, f, T, \sigma^r, k)$$



. 2.

. 3.

$\sigma - \varepsilon - f.$

$k [13].$

$\sigma_Y,$

$$d\uparrow_Y = \frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial v^p} dv^p + \frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial f} df + \frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial T} dT + \frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial \uparrow^r} d\uparrow^r < 0 \quad k > 0.4$$

$$f = 0, \quad d\uparrow_Y = \frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial v^p} dv^p + \frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial T} dT + \frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial \uparrow^r} d\uparrow^r < 0 \quad k < 0.4$$

$$\frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial v^p} \geq 0, \quad \frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial T} dT < 0, \quad \frac{\partial \uparrow_Y}{\partial \uparrow^p} > 0.$$

- $(\sigma_{12} \neq 0, \quad 0) - k = 0.$
- $(\sigma_{11} \neq 0, \quad 0) - k = 1/3.$
- $(\sigma_{11} \neq 0, \quad 0) - k = 3/3 \quad 0.577.$

- $-k = 0.6 - 2.5.$
- $-k \approx 3$
- $(\varepsilon_{11} \neq 0,$ $-k \approx 5.$
- $0) - k$

GTN [8,9] $\quad \text{GTN-} \quad \quad \quad [7]$

$$k \geq 0.4 \quad (\quad .3).$$

$(k > 0.4)$ $(\quad .3).$ $(k < 0.4)$

[13]

$\varepsilon_f -$

$$F(\ddagger_{ij}, f, T_s) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{s_{ij}^a s_{ij}^a}{S_Y^2} + 2f q_1 \cosh\left(\frac{3q_2 \ddagger_{kk}^a}{2 S_Y}\right) - 1 - q_1^2 f^2 = 0 \quad (11)$$

$s_{ij}^a - \quad \quad \quad \ddagger_{ij}^a, S_Y -$

$$\ddagger_{ij}^a v_{ij}^p = (1-f) \chi^p \left[S_Y(\chi^p) + \Psi(\ddagger \chi^p) \right]; \quad S_Y = S_Y(\chi^p) + \Psi^{-1}(\ddagger \chi^p) \quad (12)$$

$$v_e^p = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \chi_{ij}^p \chi_{ij}^p} - \quad \quad \quad \Psi - \quad \quad \quad \tau -$$

(12)

$$v_{ij}^p = \Lambda \frac{\partial F}{\partial \ddagger_{ij}}; \quad \Lambda = \frac{T_s}{\ddagger} \Psi(T_s - \ddagger(\chi^p)) \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \ddagger_{ij}} \ddagger_{ij} \right)^{-1} \quad (13)$$

\dot{b}_{ii}

$$f = \Delta V_p / V.$$

$$\dot{f} = \dot{f}_{gr} + \dot{f}_{nucl} \quad (14)$$

$$\dot{f}_{gr} = (1-f)\dot{V}_{kk}^p -$$

$$\dot{f}_{nucl} = A\dot{V}_m^p -$$

$$, A = \frac{f_N}{s_N \sqrt{2f}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{V}_m^p - v_N}{s_N} \right)^2 \right].$$

$$\bar{V}_m^p$$

$$v_N$$

$$s_N, f_N -$$

$$[8].$$

$$(k < 0.4,$$

$$f = 0).$$

$$[7]$$

Johnson-Cook [11]

$$\dagger_Y = \dagger_Y^0(v_e^p, \hat{T}) R(\dot{v}_e^p) = \left[A + B(v_e^p)^n \right] \left[1 + C \ln \left(\frac{\dot{v}_e^p}{\dot{v}_0} \right) \right] (1 - \hat{T}^m)$$

$$\hat{T} = \begin{cases} 0 & T < T_{transition} \\ (T - T_{transition}) / (T_{melt} - T_{transition}) & T_{transition} \leq T \leq T_{melt} \\ 1 & T > T_{melt} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet f = f_{cr} \quad (\quad) -$$

$$k \geq 0.4;$$

$$\bullet v_e^p = \left(\frac{2}{3} \chi_{ij}^p \chi_{ij}^p \right)^{1/2} = v_{cr}^p \quad ($$

$$) -$$

$$k < 0.4.$$

$$[12] -$$

$$).$$

$$[9, 10].$$

• • , - • •

,

-

.

,

.

,

(

-

).

,

,

()

.

.

,

.

.

.

.

,

,

.

[1]

(

,

),

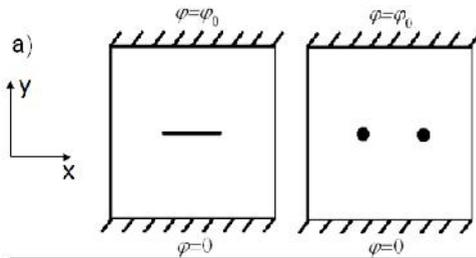
,

(. 1).

.

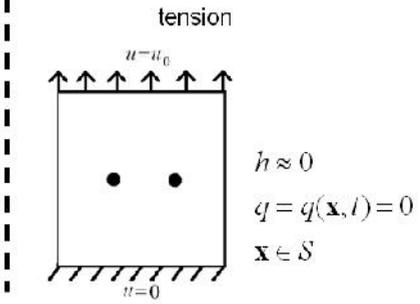
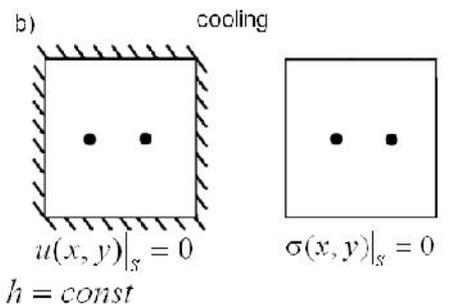
,

[2,3].



$$h \approx 0$$

$$q = q(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0, \mathbf{x} \in S$$



.1

a) - , b) -

$$\int_S \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \int_V r_c dV \quad (1)$$

$V -$; $\mathbf{n} -$; S ;

$$\mathbf{J} = \dagger^E \cdot \mathbf{E} = -\dagger^E \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \quad (2)$$

$\mathbf{E}(x) -$; $\mathbf{E} = -\partial \xi / \partial x$; $\xi -$; $\dagger^E(x) -$;

$$P_{ec} = \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \cdot \dagger^E \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \quad (3)$$

$$r_c = y_v P_{ec} \quad (4)$$

$$y_v -$$

$$\int_V \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{t} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \mathbf{x}} dV = \int_S u \{ J dS + \int_V u \{ r_c dV \quad (5)$$

$$\int_V \dots \dot{U} u_n dV + \int_V \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{k} \cdot \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial \mathbf{x}} dV = \int_V u_n r dV + \int_S u_n q dS \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{U} -$$

$$\{ (x, l) = \{ 0, \{ (x, 0) = 0 \quad J(x, l) = J_0, \{ (x, 0) = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$q = h(n - n_0) \quad (8)$$

$$h = h(\mathbf{x}, t) -$$

$$: h \approx 0 \Rightarrow q = q(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0 .$$

” ”,

$$(. 2,) -$$

$$,) -$$

).

:

$$= e^l + p^l + t^h$$

$$(9)$$

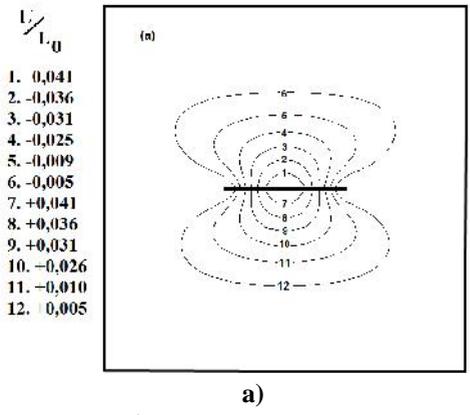
el, pl, th -

$$d^{th} = r(n) d_n \tag{10}$$

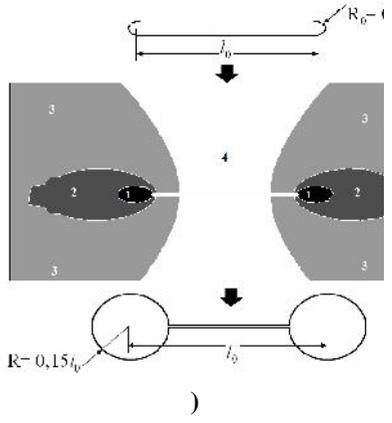
r -

$$\dagger_Y = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \mathbf{S} : \mathbf{S} \tag{11}$$

$$\dagger_Y = \dagger_Y(n) -$$



. 2



()

$$(6) \tag{12}$$

$$\int_V \dagger : u D dV = \int_V f^T \cdot u v dV + \int_S t^T \cdot u v dS \tag{12}$$

$$D = d^2 U / dV^2, \quad f^T = \text{grad } f, \quad t^T = \text{grad } t$$

:

$$\dagger(x, y)|_S = 0 \quad u(x, y)|_S = 0 \tag{13}$$

$$u(x, l) = u_0, \quad u(x, 0) = 0 \quad u(x, l) = u_0, \quad u(x, 0) = -u_0, \quad q = 0 \tag{14}$$

(8)

$$h = \text{const.}$$

$$h \approx 0 \Rightarrow q = q(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0.$$

:
(13)

$$h = \text{const.}$$

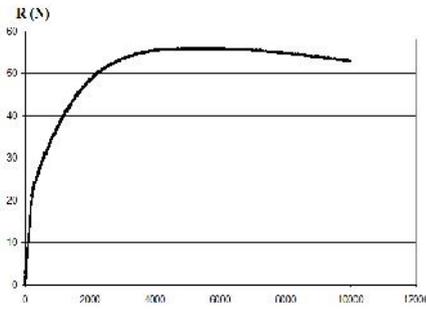
$$(u(x, y)|_S = 0)$$

(.4),

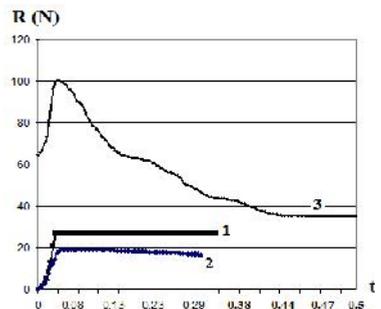
(.5), 1 -
2 - , 3 -

1 2
3 3 -

.4.



.4.

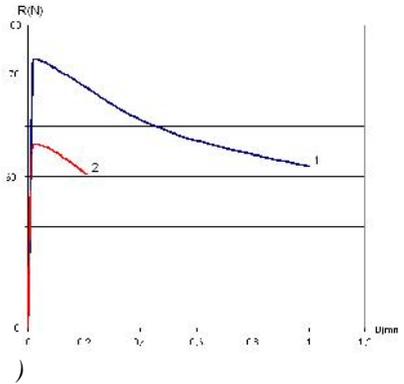
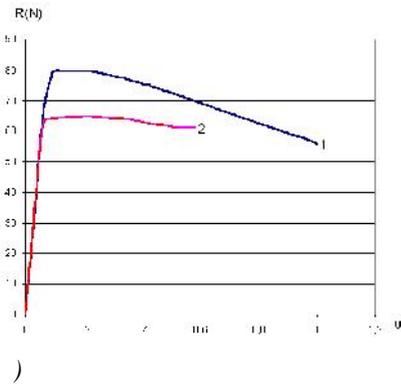


.5.

$$(u(x, y)|_S = 0)$$

$$(\dagger(x, y)|_S = 0)$$

), (.6, 1- , 2-



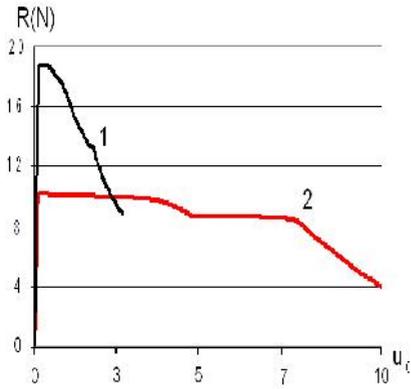
.6

$$(\dagger(x, y)|_S = 0)$$

.7, 1- , 2-

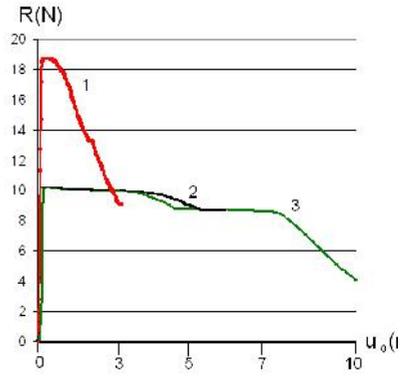
(.8, 1- ; 2- (

); 3-).



.7

()



.8

()

13 (09-01-00270-).

1. . . . - //
. 2010. N3. . 188-199.
2. . . . - // VIII
(NPNJ2010) 25-31 2010, , , .: - -
. 2010. . 503-506.
3. . . . - // II
4-8 , , . .: , 2010. 1.
. 335-339.

_____:

. . . . ,
. . . . ,
. . . . +7-(495)-434-46-39
, . 101, . 1, , 119526
kukudz@ipmnet.ru
<http://ipmnet.ru/~kukudz>

-
. . . . ,
. . . . +7-(495)-434-34-56
, . 101, . 1, , 119526
oracle04_08_84@mail.ru

1.

2.

[1],

[2].

[3].

[4].

(),

$\alpha -$

$$\eta_\alpha = V_\alpha / V, \quad V_\alpha -$$

$$(r = 1, 2 (V = V_1 + V_2)), \quad V -$$

(

$$\rho_\alpha = \eta_\alpha \rho_\alpha^*, \quad \rho_\alpha^* -$$

$\alpha -$

[2]:

(),

3.

$$z = \text{const} \quad \begin{matrix} V_0 \\ : \\ \rho_0 h_0 \frac{\partial v_z^{(\alpha)}}{\partial t} = \sigma_{zz}^{(1)} + \sigma_{zz}^{(2)}, v_z^{(\alpha)} \Big|_{t=0} = v_0, \sigma_{xz}^{(\alpha)} = 0, \alpha = 1, 2 \end{matrix}$$

$z = \text{const}$

$$\sigma_{zz}^{(\alpha)+} = \sigma_{zz}^{(\alpha)-}, \sigma_{xz}^{(\alpha)+} = \sigma_{xz}^{(\alpha)-}, v_x^{(\alpha)+} = v_x^{(\alpha)-}, v_z^{(\alpha)+} = v_z^{(\alpha)-}, \alpha = 1, 2$$

4.

$$\left| \dagger_{zz}^{(1)} + \dagger_{zz}^{(2)} \right| \geq \dagger_1$$

$$\left| \dagger_{xz}^{(1)} + \dagger_{xz}^{(2)} \right| \geq \dagger_2, \quad \dagger_1 \quad \dagger_2 -$$

$l($

$$\dagger_{zz}^{(r)+} = \dagger_{zz}^{(r)-}, v_z^{(r)+} = v_z^{(r)-}, \dagger_{xz}^{(r)+} = \dagger_{xz}^{(r)-} = 0, r = 1, 2$$

$$l > 0,$$

[5-7].

[7].

$$J_{rr} = \int_0^{t_p} \frac{dt}{\dagger(\dagger_{rr}(t))} \geq 1, \quad \dagger(\dagger_{rr}) = \begin{cases} \dagger(\dagger_{rr}), & \dagger_{rr} \geq \dagger_0 \\ \infty, & \dagger_{rr} < \dagger_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dagger_{zz}, \sigma_0, \dagger_{xx}, \dagger_{yy}, \tau(\sigma), \dagger = \text{const} \quad [7],$$

$$\tau(\sigma) = A \exp(-B\sigma)$$

$$\dagger_0$$

$$(4.1),$$

6.

$$(2.1)$$

[8].

(« »),

1. . . // . . . 1997. 4. . 87-98.
2. . . // . . . 2001. 5. . 74-86.
3. . . //67. . 111-118.
4. . . // . . . 2007. 1. . 165-173.
5. : 2- ./ . . / . . : , 1988. 1032 .
6. : , 1978. 296 .
7. Cohen L.J., Berkowitz H.M. Dynamic fracture of a quartz-phenolic composites under stress wave loading in uniaxial strain // J. Franklin Inst. 1972. V. 293. P. 25-45.
8. . . : , . 20.07.1989. 28 .

:

, 101,

, . . - . . , . +7 495 434-46-39,

e-mail: kconstantin@mail.ru

$$s = -i\bar{S} -$$

(1)

t.

(2),

$$\bar{\bar{U}} = \bar{\bar{S}}\sigma_{xy} \tag{4}$$

$$\bar{\bar{S}} = \frac{-s^2\bar{\beta}_2}{b^4\rho iR(\bar{\alpha})}, \bar{\beta}_n = i\sqrt{\frac{s^2}{c_n^2} + \bar{\alpha}^2}, c_1 = \bar{a}, c_2 = b,$$

$$\bar{\bar{V}}_1 = \frac{\bar{\bar{S}}_1}{\bar{r}}\bar{\bar{U}}_1, \bar{\bar{V}}_2 = -\frac{\bar{r}}{\bar{S}_2}\bar{\bar{U}}_2, \bar{\bar{U}}_2 = -\frac{\left(\frac{s^2}{b^2} + 2\bar{\alpha}^2\right)\bar{\beta}_2}{2\bar{\alpha}^2}\bar{\bar{U}}_1,$$

$$R(\bar{\alpha}) = \left(\frac{s^2}{b^2} + 2\bar{\alpha}^2\right)^2 - 4\bar{\alpha}^2\sqrt{\frac{s^2}{a^2} + \bar{\alpha}^2}\sqrt{\frac{s^2}{b^2} + \bar{\alpha}^2}.$$

$$S(t, x) \quad \bar{\bar{S}}, \quad U(t, x)$$

$$\sigma(t, x) = \delta(t)\delta(x), \quad \delta \tag{4}$$

$$\bar{\bar{U}} = \bar{\bar{S}}_+\bar{\bar{S}}_-\sigma_{xy} \quad \bar{\bar{P}}_+\bar{\bar{P}}_-\bar{\bar{U}} = \sigma_{xy},$$

$$\bar{\bar{S}} = \bar{\bar{S}}_+\bar{\bar{S}}_-, \bar{\bar{P}}_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\bar{\bar{S}}_{\pm}} \tag{5}$$

$$0 < l(t) < c_R,$$

$$\bar{\bar{S}}_+(\bar{\alpha}, s) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{s}{b} - i\bar{\alpha}}}{\frac{s}{c_R} - i\bar{\alpha}} D_+ \left(i \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{s} \right), \bar{\bar{S}}_-(\bar{\alpha}, s) = \frac{-a^2\sqrt{\frac{s}{b} + i\bar{\alpha}}}{2\rho b^2(a^2 - b^2)\left(\frac{s}{c_R} + i\bar{\alpha}\right)} D_- \left(i \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{s} \right) \tag{6}$$

$$D_{\pm} \left(i \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{s} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_1(u) du}{u \mp i \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{s}}, \quad D_{\pm}^{-1} \left(i \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{s} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_2(u) du}{u \mp i \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{s}} \tag{7}$$

$$F_1(u) = \gamma(u) \exp[\chi(u)], \quad F_2(u) = -\gamma(u) \exp[-\chi(u)],$$

$$\chi(u) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \varphi(\zeta) \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta - u}, \quad \gamma(u) = \frac{\frac{4}{\pi} u^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{b^2} - u^2} \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}}}{\sqrt{(b^2 - 2u^2)^4 + 16u^4 \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - u^2\right) \left(u^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)}} \quad (6),$$

(7),

$$S_+(t, x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ H\left(\frac{t-1}{x-a}\right) \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{c_R} - \frac{1}{b}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{c_R} - \frac{1}{t}}} BH\left(\frac{1}{c_R} - \frac{t}{x}\right) H\left(\frac{t-1}{x-b}\right) - \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{\left(\frac{1-u}{b}\right) F_1(u) du}{\left(\frac{1-u}{c_R}\right) \sqrt{\frac{t}{x} - u}} du H\left(\frac{1-t}{b-x}\right) \right] \right\}$$

$$B = 1 - \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_1(u) \frac{du}{\frac{1}{c_R} - u} \quad (8)$$

$$\bar{P}_{\pm} = 1/\sqrt{S_{\pm}},$$

$P_+(t, x)$

$$P_+(t, x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{c_R} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left\{ \left[D_+^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \delta\left(t - \frac{x}{b}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_3(h) \delta(t - hx) dh \right] \frac{H(x)}{\sqrt{x}} \right\} \quad (9)$$

$$F_3(h) = 1 - \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^h \left[\frac{d}{du} \frac{F_2(u)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{b} - u}} \right] \frac{du}{\sqrt{h-u}}, \quad D_+^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_2(u) du}{u - \frac{1}{b}}$$

$S_-(t, x); P_-(t, x)$

$S_+(t, x); P_+(t, x)$

$x \quad -x$

$$\frac{-a^2}{2\rho b^2(a^2 - b^2)} \quad \frac{2\rho b^2(a^2 - b^2)}{a^2}$$

$$U(t, x) = U_+(t, x) \quad x > \ell(t), \quad \sigma_{xy} = \sigma_{xy}^-(t, x) \quad x < \ell(t)$$

(10), (11)

$\bar{S}(s, \bar{r})$

$$\overline{S}_{\pm}, \overline{P}_{\pm},$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_+(t, x) = P_+(t, x) = 0 & \quad x < bt, \\ S_-(t, x) = P_-(t, x) = 0 & \quad x > -bt, \\ -b < \dot{l}(t) = d\ell/dt < b & \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$U(t, x); \sigma_{xy}(t, x), \quad [1],$$

x, t

$$\begin{aligned} U_+ &= -S_+ ** [(P_+ ** U_-)H(x-l)], \\ \sigma_{xy}^- &= P_- ** [(P_+ ** U_-)H(l-x)] \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$(1) \quad , \quad U_- = -PH(x-\xi)H(t-\tau),$$

$$(8), \quad P_+ ** U_-$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_+ ** U_- &= \frac{P}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left\{ -\frac{b}{c_R} D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \frac{H(t-\tau)H(x-\xi-b(t-\tau))}{\sqrt{b}\sqrt{t-\tau}} - \frac{1}{c_R} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(u)}{\sqrt{u}} \frac{H\left(x-\xi-\frac{t-\tau}{u}\right)}{\sqrt{t-\tau}} du + \right. \\ &+ D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \frac{H(x-\xi)}{\sqrt{x-\xi}} H\left(t-\tau-\frac{x-\xi}{b}\right) + \left. \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(u)H(t-\tau-u(x-\xi))}{\sqrt{x-\xi}} du \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$P_+ ** U_- \quad P_-(t, x) \quad (15),$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^- = \frac{2b^2(a^2-b^2)\rho P}{a^2\pi} \left(D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \frac{b \left(1 + \frac{\dot{l}(t_0'')}{c_R} \right)}{b + \dot{l}(t_0'')} \frac{H(t-t_0'')}{\sqrt{l(t_0'')-x}} I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \left(\frac{1}{c_R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) I_4 \right) \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \sqrt{b} D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \frac{H(1-L_0)H(t_0''-\tau)}{\sqrt{t_0''-\tau}} - D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \frac{H(l(t_0'')-\xi)H(L_0-1)}{\sqrt{l(t_0'')-\xi}} + \\ &+ \frac{1}{c_R} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(u)H(ub-L_0)}{\sqrt{u}} du - \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(u)H(L_0-ub)}{\sqrt{l(t_0'')-\xi}} du \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 &= D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(h) H(t-t_1'')}{\sqrt{l(t_1'')-x}} \frac{1 + \frac{i(t_1'')}{c_R}}{\frac{1}{h} + i(t_1'')} \left(\frac{b}{c_R} \frac{H(t_1''-\tau) H(1-L_1)}{\sqrt{b(t_1''-\tau)}} - \frac{H(l(t_1'')-\xi) H(L_1-1)}{\sqrt{l(t_1'')-\xi}} \right) dh \\
I_3 &= \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(h) H(t-t_1'')}{\sqrt{l(t_1'')-x}} \frac{1 + \frac{i(t_1'')}{c_R}}{\frac{1}{h} + i(t_1'')} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \left(\frac{H(bu-L_1)}{c_R \sqrt{u} \sqrt{t_1''-\tau}} - \frac{H(L_1-bu)}{\sqrt{l(t_1'')-\xi}} \right) F_3(u) du dh \\
I_4 &= b \left[D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \right]^2 \left(\ln \left| \frac{\varphi_0-1}{\varphi_0+1} \right| H(L_0-1) + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{T-1}{T+1}}-1}{\sqrt{\frac{T-1}{T+1}}+1} \right| H(1-L_0) - \frac{2}{c_R} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{t-t_0''}}{\sqrt{t_0''-\tau}} + \right. \\
&+ \frac{2}{c_R} H(T-1) \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{T-1}{T+1}} - \frac{2b\sqrt{b}}{c_R} D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \int_{\frac{L_0}{b}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(u)}{\sqrt{u}} \left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{t-t_0''}}{\sqrt{t_0''-\tau}} - H(T-1) \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{T-1}{uT+1}} \right) du + \\
&+ b D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \left[\ln \left| \frac{\varphi_0-1}{\varphi_0+1} \right| \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{L_0}{b}} \frac{d}{du} \frac{2F_2(u)}{\sqrt{1-ub}} \sqrt{L_0-ub} du + \int_{\frac{L_0}{b}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_3(h) \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{T-hb}{T+1}}-1}{\sqrt{\frac{T-hb}{T+1}}+1} \right| dh \right] - \\
&- \frac{2b}{c_R} D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(h)}{\sqrt{h}} \left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{t-t_1''}}{\sqrt{t_1''-\tau}} - H(T-1) \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{T-1}{hb}+1} \right) dh - \\
&- \frac{2}{c_R} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(h)}{\sqrt{h}} dh \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(u)}{\sqrt{u}} \left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{t-t_1''}}{\sqrt{t_1''-\tau}} - H(bu-T) \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{T-1}{hb}+1} \right) du + \\
&+ D_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_3(h) \left(\ln \left| \frac{\varphi_1+1}{\varphi_1-1} \right| H(L_1-1) + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{T-1}{T+hb}}+1}{\sqrt{\frac{T-1}{T+hb}}-1} \right| H(1-L_1) \right) dh + \\
&+ \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_3(h) dh \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_3(u) \left(\ln \left| \frac{\varphi_1-1}{\varphi_1+1} \right| H(T-bu) + H(bu-T) \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{T-ub}{T+ub}}+1}{\sqrt{\frac{T-ub}{T+ub}}-1} \right| \right) du
\end{aligned}$$

$$l(t_n^-) - x - \frac{t - t_n^-}{h_n} = 0, \quad h_0 = \frac{1}{b}, \quad h_1 = h, \quad n = 0; 1 \quad (14)$$

$$T = \frac{b(t - \tau)}{x - \xi},$$

$$\Phi_n = \sqrt{\frac{l(t_n^-) - \xi}{l(t_n^-) - x}}, L_n = \frac{b(t_n^- - \tau)}{l(t_n^-) - \xi}, F_3(h) = \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^h \frac{d}{du} \left(\frac{F_2(u)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{b} - u}} \right) \frac{du}{\sqrt{h - u}}. \quad (13)$$

$$x \rightarrow \ell(t) - 0.$$

$$x \rightarrow \ell(t) \quad t_n'' \rightarrow t,$$

$$\ell(t_n'') \approx \ell(t) + \dot{\ell}(t)(t_n'' - t)$$

$$t_n'' - t,$$

$$\ell(t_n'') - x \approx \ell(t) - x + \dot{\ell}(t)(t_n'' - t). \quad (14)$$

$$t - t_n = h_n(\ell(t_n) - x)$$

(13)

[2,3,4]

$$l(t_n'') - x \approx \ell(t) - x - h_n \dot{\ell}(t)(\ell(t_n'') - x)$$

$$\frac{\ell(t) - x}{\ell(t_0'') - x} \rightarrow 1 + h_n \dot{\ell}(t) \quad x \rightarrow \ell(t) - 0 \quad (15)$$

(17)

(15)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \ell(t) - 0} (\sigma_{xy} \sqrt{l(t) - x}) &= \frac{2b^2(a^2 - b^2)\rho F\left(1 + \frac{i(t)}{c_R}\right)}{a^2\pi} \left\{ D_+^1\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \left(b D_+^1\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) H(1-T) - D_+^1\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \sqrt{T} H(T-1) \right) \right. \\ &+ \frac{1}{c_R} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{\sqrt{b(t-\tau)}}{\sqrt{u}} F_3(u) H(ub - \tau) du - \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \sqrt{T} F_3(u) H(\tau - ub) du \left. \right\} + D_+^1\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{h F_3(h)}{\sqrt{1 + hi(t)}} \left(\frac{b}{c_R} \frac{H(1-T)}{\sqrt{b(t-\tau)}} - \sqrt{T} \frac{H(T-1)}{\sqrt{b(t-\tau)}} \right) dh + \\ &+ \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_3(h)h}{\sqrt{1 + hi(t)}} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b}}{c_R \sqrt{u}} \frac{H(ub - T)}{\sqrt{b(t-\tau)}} - \frac{\sqrt{T} H(T - ub)}{\sqrt{b(t-\tau)}} \right) F_3(u) du dh \left. \right\} \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{l(t) - x}}.$$

1. /“ -97”, 2007, . 244.
2. // .1987. .40. N6.
3. // .1989. .42. N1.
4. // .1989. .42, N6.

4, : (0284)23638, 22048; (093)192465

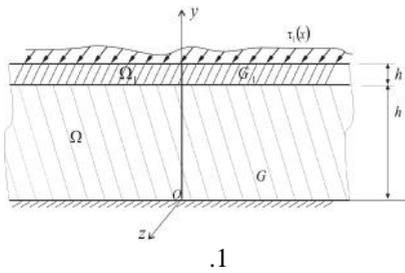
E-mail: ayk9911@rambler.ru

E-mail: dinunts2007@rambler.ru

M
E-mail: anush-davtyan88@rambler.ru

[1]. [2]

[2,3]



Oxyz

$$\Omega = \{-\infty < x, z < \infty; 0 \leq y \leq h\}$$

$$\Omega_1 = \{-\infty < x, z < \infty; h \leq y \leq h + h_1\}$$

G, G₁

h, h₁

$$\ddagger_1(x) \text{ (.1).}$$

Oz

Oxy.

$$Oz \quad u_z = w(x, y),$$

$$\Delta w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0. \tag{1}$$

$$\ddagger_{xz} = G \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \ddagger_{yz} = G \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}. \quad (2)$$

$$\ddagger(x) \quad y = h$$

$\Omega \quad \Omega_1.$

$$\Pi = \{-\infty < x < \infty; 0 < y < h\};$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta w(x, 0) = 0 & (-\infty < x < \infty) \\ \ddagger_{yz}|_{y=h} = G \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}|_{y=h} = \ddagger(x) & (-\infty < x < \infty). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

(3)

[4].
x :

$$\{\bar{w}(\}, y); \ddagger(\})\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{w(x, y); \ddagger(x)\} e^{i\}x dx, \quad (4)$$

\} -

[4], (3)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \bar{w}}{dy^2} - \}^2 \bar{w} = 0 & (0 < y < h) \\ \bar{w}(\}, 0) = 0; \quad G \frac{d\bar{w}}{dy}|_{y=h} = \ddagger(\}). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

(5)

$$\bar{w}(\}, y) = A(\}) \text{ch}(\}y) + B(\}) \text{sh}(\}y) \quad (0 \leq y \leq h). \quad (6)$$

(5),

$$A(\}) = 0, \quad B(\}) = \frac{\ddagger(\})}{G \} \text{ch}(\}h)}.$$

$$\bar{w}(\zeta, y) = \frac{\ddagger(\zeta) \operatorname{sh}(\zeta y)}{G \zeta \operatorname{ch}(\zeta h)} \quad (0 \leq y \leq h). \quad (7)$$

$\Omega_1,$

$$\Pi_1 = \{-\infty < x < \infty; h \leq y \leq h + h_1\}:$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty; h < y < h + h_1), \\ G_1 \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h} = \ddagger(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty); \\ G_1 \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h+h_1} = \ddagger_1(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty). \end{array} \right. \quad (8)$$

$$\{\bar{w}_1(\zeta, y); \ddagger_1(\zeta); \ddagger_1(\zeta)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{w_1(x, y); \ddagger_1(x)\} e^{i\zeta x} dx$$

(8)

,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d^2 \bar{w}_1}{dy^2} - \zeta^2 \bar{w}_1 = 0 \quad (h < y < h + h_1) \\ G_1 \frac{d \bar{w}_1}{dy} \Big|_{y=h} = \ddagger(\zeta); \quad G_1 \frac{d \bar{w}_1}{dy} \Big|_{y=h+h_1} = \ddagger_1(\zeta). \end{array} \right.$$

$(h \leq y \leq h + h_1)$

$$\bar{w}_1(\zeta, y) = \frac{\ddagger_1(\zeta) \operatorname{ch}[\zeta(y-h)] - \ddagger(\zeta) \operatorname{ch}[\zeta(y-h-h_1)]}{\zeta G_1 \operatorname{sh}(\zeta h_1)}. \quad (9)$$

$\ddagger(\zeta)$

$y = h:$

$$w(x, h) = w_1(x, h) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty),$$

$$\bar{w}(\xi, h) = \bar{w}_1(\xi, h) \quad (-\infty < \xi < \infty). \quad (10)$$

$$\bar{\ddot{w}}(\xi) = \frac{G\ddot{w}_1(\xi)}{\operatorname{ch}(\xi h_1) [G + G_1 \operatorname{th}(\xi h_1) \operatorname{th}(\xi h)]}. \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{w}(x) &= \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{\ddot{w}}(\xi) e^{-i\xi x} d\xi = \\ &= \frac{G}{f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ddot{w}_1(s) ds \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \xi (s-x) d\xi}{\operatorname{ch}(\xi h_1) [G + G_1 \operatorname{th}(\xi h_1) \operatorname{th}(\xi h)]}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{w}_1(x) &= T \cdot u(x), \\ u(x) &= \dots \quad [5]. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$T \cdot \quad (12)$$

$$\ddot{w}(x) = \frac{TG}{f} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \xi x d\xi}{\operatorname{ch}(\xi h_1) [G + G_1 \operatorname{th}(\xi h_1) \operatorname{th}(\xi h)]}. \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= x/h; \quad h_0 = h_1/h; \quad \eta = r/h; \quad k = G/G_1; \\ \bar{\ddot{w}}(\xi) &= \bar{\ddot{w}}(\xi h) (G + G_1) / 2GG_1; \quad T_0 = \frac{T(G + G_1)}{2GG_1 h}, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\ddot{w}}(\xi) &= \frac{k}{f} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(r\xi) dr}{\operatorname{ch}(r h_0) [k + \operatorname{th}(r h_0) \operatorname{th}(r)]}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

[2],

((6), [2])

$$h_1 G_1 \frac{d^2 w_1(x, h)}{dx^2} = \ddot{w}(x) - \ddot{w}_1(x).$$

$$h_1 G_1 \}^2 \overline{w}_1(\} , h) = \ddagger_1(\}) - \ddagger(\}). \quad (17)$$

$$(10) \quad (7) \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\ddagger(\}) \text{th}(\} h)}{G\}} = \frac{\ddagger_1(\}) - \ddagger(\})}{h_1 G_1 \}^2}.$$

$$\ddagger(\}) = \frac{G \ddagger_1(\})}{G + G_1 h_1 \} \text{th}(\} h)}.$$

$$\ddagger(x) = \frac{TG}{f} \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos \} x d\}}{G + G_1 h_1 \} \text{th}(\} h)}.$$

$$(15),$$

$$\frac{\ddagger_M(\langle)}{T_0} = \frac{k}{f} \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(r \langle) dr}{k + h_0 r \text{th}(r)}.$$

$$(19)$$

$$k \quad h_0$$

$$(16) \quad (19)$$

$$k \quad h_0$$

$$k = 0,1; 0,5; \quad h_0 = 0,05; 0,1; 0,3; 0,5.$$

$$(16)$$

$$(19)$$

$$\langle = 0,01; 0,05; 0,1; 0,15; 0,2; 0,25; 0,3; 0,35; 0,4; 0,45; 0,5; 1$$

$$\frac{\ddagger(\langle)}{T_0} \quad \frac{\ddagger_M(\langle)}{T_0}.$$

$$2, 3, 4$$

$$.5$$

$$\langle = 0,5$$

$$k \quad h_0.$$

$$k \quad h_0$$

$$1$$

$$2 -$$

$$.4$$

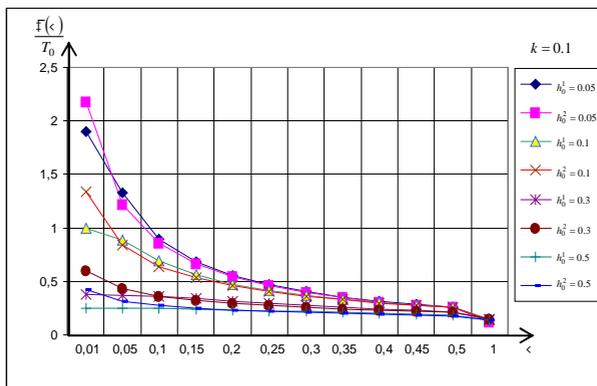
$$k \quad h_0.$$

(16)

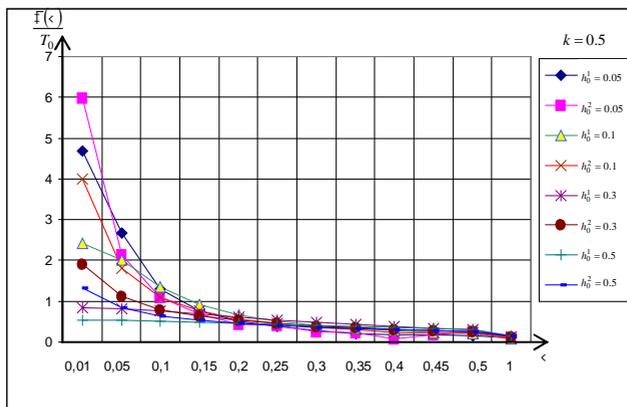
(19),

 $\ddagger(\langle \rangle)/T_0$

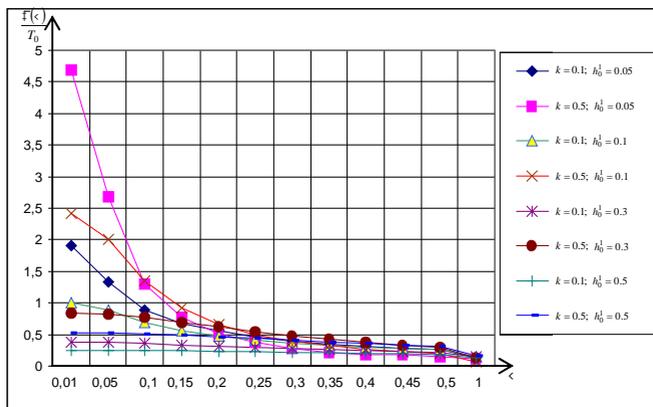
	$h_0^1 = 0,05$	$h_0^2 = 0,05$	$h_0^1 = 0,1$	$h_0^2 = 0,1$	$h_0^1 = 0,3$	$h_0^2 = 0,3$	$h_0^1 = 0,5$	$h_0^2 = 0,5$
$k = 0,1$								
0,01	1,903	2,177	0,998	1,333	0,377	0,604	0,251	0,420
0,05	1,330	1,221	0,882	0,839	0,372	0,435	0,249	0,318
0,1	0,892	0,857	0,694	0,640	0,357	0,364	0,246	0,275
0,15	0,682	0,668	0,561	0,531	0,337	0,323	0,241	0,250
0,2	0,555	0,545	0,475	0,457	0,315	0,295	0,234	0,232
0,25	0,468	0,464	0,414	0,404	0,293	0,274	0,226	0,219
0,3	0,401	0,397	0,369	0,362	0,273	0,256	0,218	0,208
0,35	0,350	0,349	0,333	0,328	0,256	0,242	0,209	0,198
0,4	0,313	0,304	0,304	0,299	0,241	0,229	0,201	0,190
0,45	0,287	0,277	0,280	0,277	0,228	0,218	0,194	0,183
0,5	0,258	0,255	0,259	0,258	0,216	0,209	0,186	0,177
1	0,134	0,116	0,143	0,142	0,147	0,146	0,137	0,134
$k = 0,5$								
0,01	4,686	5,971	2,418	3,990	0,842	1,917	0,526	1,333
0,05	2,678	2,140	2,008	1,808	0,823	1,112	0,522	0,839
0,1	1,296	1,083	1,352	1,084	0,770	0,799	0,510	0,640
0,15	0,766	0,697	0,918	0,760	0,698	0,635	0,491	0,531
0,2	0,512	0,443	0,661	0,558	0,620	0,526	0,467	0,457
0,25	0,371	0,403	0,501	0,457	0,545	0,452	0,439	0,404
0,3	0,278	0,255	0,396	0,353	0,479	0,392	0,411	0,362
0,35	0,216	0,241	0,322	0,302	0,422	0,348	0,383	0,328
0,4	0,183	0,068	0,267	0,221	0,373	0,307	0,355	0,299
0,45	0,177	0,171	0,226	0,221	0,333	0,281	0,330	0,277
0,5	0,150	0,257	0,195	0,221	0,298	0,259	0,306	0,258
1	0,112	0,097	0,071	0,083	0,132	0,124	0,159	0,142



.2



.3



.4

$$(x \in (-\infty; \infty), y \in (-\infty; \infty), z \in [-h; h]).$$

$$\vec{H}_0(0, H, 0),$$

[1,2]

$$c_2^2 \Delta \vec{u} + (c_1^2 - c_2^2) \text{grad div } \vec{u} + \vec{R} = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{u}}{\partial t^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{u}(u_1, u_2, u_3), \quad \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2},$$

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\tilde{\omega}_0}{4f \dots} \left(\text{rot rot} (\vec{u} \times \vec{H}_0) \right) \times \vec{H}_0$$

[1-3]

$$\vec{h} = \text{rot} (\vec{u} \times \vec{H}_0), \quad \vec{e} = -\frac{\tilde{\omega}_0}{c_0} \left(\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} \times \vec{H}_0 \right) \quad (2)$$

c_0

(1).

$$\bar{u} \quad (2)$$

$$u_1 = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Xi}{\partial z} \quad (1)$$

$$u_3 = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \Xi}{\partial x} \quad (3)$$

$$\{ (x, y, z, t) \quad \Xi (x, y, z, t) \quad (3)$$

$$xoz [4,5]. \quad (3)$$

$$[5] \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[c_1^2 \Delta_{xz} \xi + c_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} + (c_1^2 - c_2^2) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + a^2 \Delta \xi \right] -$$

$$- \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[c_2^2 \Delta \Xi + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Xi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \Xi}{\partial t^2} \right] = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[c_1^2 \Delta_{xz} \xi + c_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} + (c_1^2 - c_2^2) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + a^2 \Delta \xi \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[c_2^2 \Delta \Xi + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Xi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \Xi}{\partial t^2} \right] = 0$$

$$\Delta_{xz} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad (4)$$

$$c_1^2 \Delta_{xz} \xi + c_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} + (c_1^2 - c_2^2) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + a^2 \Delta \xi = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$c_2^2 \Delta \Xi + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Xi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \Xi}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$(5)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} = - \frac{1}{1 - \dots} \left(\Delta_{xz} \xi + \dots \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{c_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} + \frac{a^2}{c_1^2} \Delta \xi \right) \quad (7)$$

$$(1) \quad y$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta\Delta\{\} + \frac{1}{c_1^2 c_2^2} \frac{\partial^4 \{\}}{\partial t^4} - \left(\frac{1}{c_1^2} + \frac{1}{c_2^2} + \frac{x}{c_1^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 (\Delta\{\})}{\partial t^2} + x \left(\Delta_{xz} \Delta\{\} + \frac{\partial^2 (\Delta\{\})}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0 \quad (8)$$

(6) (8)

$$\{\} (x, y, z, t) = \{\}^* (z) \cdot \exp i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt) \quad (9)$$

$$\Xi (x, y, z, t) = \Xi^* (z) \cdot \exp i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt)$$

$$n = \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2}, x = \frac{a^2}{c_2^2}, k^2 = k_1^2 + k_2^2, a = \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{\nu}_0 H^2}{4f\dots}} \quad (9) \quad (6) \quad (8)$$

$$\{\} (x, y, z, t) = (A_1 \operatorname{sh}(\cdot_1 z) + A_2 \operatorname{ch}(\cdot_1 z) + A_3 \operatorname{sh}(\cdot_2 z) + A_4 \operatorname{ch}(\cdot_2 z)) \cdot \exp i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt) \quad (10)$$

$$\Xi (x, y, z, t) = (C \operatorname{sh}(\cdot_3 z) + B \operatorname{ch}(\cdot_3 z)) \cdot \exp i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt)$$

$$\cdot_1^2 = k_1^2 (1 + \kappa^2) \frac{2 - y - y_n + x(1 + n(1 - y)) + \sqrt{D}}{2(1 + x)}$$

$$\cdot_2^2 = k_1^2 (1 + \kappa^2) \frac{2 - y - y_n + x(1 + n(1 - y)) - \sqrt{D}}{2(1 + x)}$$

$$\cdot_3^2 = k_1^2 \left((1 + \kappa^2)(1 - y) + x\kappa^2 \right), \kappa = \frac{k_2}{k_1}$$

$$D = y^2 (1 - n)^2 + x^2 \left((1 - n)^2 + y_n (y_n - 2n + 2) \right) + 2xy (1 - n)(1 + n - y_n)$$

A_1, C, B -

(6) (8)

(),

$$c_0^2 \Delta h_2^{(e)} - \frac{\partial^2 h_2^{(e)}}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad c_0^2 \Delta e_1^{(e)} - \frac{\partial^2 e_1^{(e)}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\bar{h}, \bar{e} \quad (e), h_2, e_1$$

\bar{h}, \bar{e} .

(11)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_2^{(e)} &= M_1 \exp(-\epsilon_0 z + i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt)) \\
 &\quad (z \geq h) \\
 e_1^{(e)} &= N_1 \exp(-\epsilon_0 z + i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt))
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_2^{(e)} &= M_2 \exp(\epsilon_0 z + i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt)) \\
 &\quad (z \leq -h) \\
 e_1^{(e)} &= N_2 \exp(\epsilon_0 z + i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_0^2 = k^2 \left(1 - \frac{c^2}{c_0^2} \right), \quad M_1, M_2, N_1, N_2, \quad ,$$

$$c_0 \epsilon_0 M_1 = -ikcN_1 \tag{13}$$

$$c_0 \epsilon_0 M_2 = ikcN_2 \tag{13}$$

[3].

[1-3]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dagger_{13} + T_{13} &= T_{13}^\pm \\
 \dagger_{33} + T_{33} &= T_{33}^\pm \quad (npuz = \pm h)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{14}$$

$$u_2 = 0$$

$$e_1 = e_1^\pm$$

$$\dagger_{13} \quad \dagger_{33} \quad , \quad T_{13} \quad T_{33} \quad -$$

$$T_{ij} = \frac{\tilde{0}}{4f} (H_i h_j + H_j h_i) - u_{ij} \frac{\tilde{0}}{4f} \vec{H}_0 \cdot \vec{h} .$$

(7),

(9) (10),

$u_2(x, y, z, t)$

$$u_2(x, y, z, t) = M(x, z, t) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^y e^{ik_2 s} ds \tag{15}$$

$$M(x, z, t) = -\frac{1}{1-\nu} \left((-k_1^2 - k_2^2 + k^2 y_n - k^2 x_n) f_1^*(z) + \right. \\ \left. + (1+x_n) \left[\kappa_1^2 (A_1 \operatorname{sh}(\kappa_1 z) + A_2 \operatorname{ch}(\kappa_1 z)) + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \kappa_2^2 (A_3 \operatorname{sh}(\kappa_2 z) + A_4 \operatorname{ch}(\kappa_2 z)) \right] \right) \exp i(k_1 x - ckt) \\ z = \pm h$$

[3].

$$(9) \quad (12)$$

$$(14) \quad z = h,$$

$$(13), \quad \frac{c^2}{c_0^2} \ll 1,$$

$$\Gamma_1 \operatorname{th}(\kappa_1 h) - \Gamma_2 \operatorname{th}(\kappa_2 h) + \Gamma_3 \operatorname{th}(\kappa_3 h) = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\Gamma_1 \operatorname{cth}(\kappa_1 h) - \Gamma_2 \operatorname{cth}(\kappa_2 h) + \Gamma_3 \operatorname{cth}(\kappa_3 h) = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\Gamma_1 = 4k_1^2 \nu_1 \nu_3 (p + \nu_2^2 (1+x_n)) \\ \Gamma_2 = -4k_1^2 \nu_2 \nu_3 (p + \nu_1^2 (1+x_n)) \\ \Gamma_3 = (\nu_1^2 - \nu_2^2) (q(1+x_n) - pg) \\ p = k_1^2 \left(\nu (1+\kappa^2)(y-x) - 1 - \nu \kappa^2 \right) \\ q = k_1^2 \left(\frac{(1+\kappa^2)(1-2\nu)(1-y+x)}{1-\nu} - x \right) \\ g = \frac{1+x(2-3\nu)}{1-\nu}$$

(16)

$$4k_1^2 p + (k_1^2 + \nu_3^2) (q(1+x_n) - pg) = 0$$

(16)

$$(16). \quad (16) \quad (17) \quad c$$

$$\langle = \frac{k_2}{k_1}$$

1. ,1977. 272 .
2. 2006, 491 .
3.
4. 2010, 110, 3, . 235-240. .// 2005. 105. N4. 362–369.
5. Wang Z., Zheng B. The general solution of the three – dimensional problems in piezoelectric media.// Int. J. Solids and Structures. 1995. vol. 32. 1. p. 105 – 115.

(374 10) 63 06 92, (374 91) 31 50 57
 E-mail avetikmelkonyan@gmail.com

(374 10) 61 17 78, (374 91) 38 43 67
 E-mail vas@ysu.am

• „ • •
 ,

()

()

[1, 2].

1. (x, y, z) $0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq b, -h \leq z \leq h.$

ox

$U.$

[3].

oy

$y.$

$$D \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + a_0 \dots_0 \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + 2 \dots h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$\dots, \dots_0 -$

$a_0 -$

$w -$

$D -$

$$: D = 2Eh^3 [3(1 - \epsilon^2)]^{-1}.$$

(1.1)

$x = 0 \quad x = l$

[4].

(1.1)

$x = 0$

$x = l,$

[4]

:

$$U = \pm 124.44 D a_0^{-1} \dots_0^{-1} l^{-3} \quad (1.2)$$

(
(1.1) $\partial^2 w / \partial t^2, \dots, \partial w / \partial t$)

$$U \approx 6.33 D a_0^{-1} \dots_0^{-1} l^{-3} \quad (1.3)$$

(1.1)

$$D \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + a_0 \dots_0 U \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$w = 0, \quad \partial w / \partial x = 0 \quad x = l \quad (1.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = r \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial t^2} + v_1 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad x = 0, r > 0, v_1 \geq 0 \quad (1.6)$$

$$v_1 = 0, \quad [5].$$

2. “ [6] ”
(1.4),

$$w = f(x) e^{i\tilde{s}t} \quad (2.1)$$

$$(2.1) \quad (1.4)$$

$f(x),$

[5, 7].

$$f(x) = A_0 + e^{\frac{sx}{2}} \left(A_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} sx + A_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} sx \right) + A_4 e^{-sx} \quad (2.2)$$

$$s = \sqrt[3]{a_0 \dots_0 U D^{-1}} \quad (2.3)$$

$$f'' + \check{S}(r\check{S} - i\nu_1)f' = 0, \quad f''' = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{matrix} A_2 & A_4 & A_1, & (2.2), \\ & & x = 0 & (2.4), \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = A_0 + A_1 e^{\frac{sx}{2}} \left[\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}sx}{2} + \sqrt{3} \frac{s - \check{S}(r\check{S} - i\nu_1)}{s + \check{S}(r\check{S} - i\nu_1)} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}sx}{2} - e^{-\frac{3sx}{2}} \right] \quad (2.5)$$

$$(1.5) \quad f' = 0 \quad x = l \quad (2.6)$$

($A_1 \neq 0$):

$$r\check{S}^2 - i\nu_1\check{S} - 2s\Pi(sl)B^{-1}(sl) = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

$$\Pi(sl) = \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}sl + \frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}sl} \quad (2.8)$$

$$B(sl) = \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}sl + \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}sl - e^{-\frac{3}{2}sl} \quad (v_1 = 0)$$

$$\Pi(sl) = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$(sl)_1 \approx 1.815, \quad U \approx 6.33Da_0^{-1} \dots_0^{-1}l^{-3} \quad (2.10)$$

$$B(sl) = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

$$(sl)_1 \approx 3.016, \quad U \approx 27.54Da_0^{-1} \dots_0^{-1}l^{-3} \quad (2.12)$$

(2.7),

$$\check{S} = \frac{1}{2r} \left[i\nu_1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{2sr \Pi(sl)}{B(sl)} - \nu_1} \right], \quad (2.13)$$

(2.11). . . , (2.9), $\nu_1 > 0$ -

3. (1.6)

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = r \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial t^2} - \nu_2 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad x=0 \quad (3.1)$$

(2.1)

$$(1 + i\nu_2 \check{S}) f'' + r \check{S}^2 f' = 0, \quad f''' = 0 \quad x=0 \quad (3.2)$$

(2.2), (3.2),

$$f(x) = A_0 + A_1 e^{\frac{sx}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} sx + \sqrt{3} \frac{s + i\nu_2 \check{S} - r \check{S}^2}{s + i\nu_2 \check{S} + r \check{S}^2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} sx - e^{-\frac{3}{2} sx} \right) \quad (3.3)$$

(2.6)

$$r B(sl) \check{S}^2 - 2i\nu_2 \Pi(sl) - 2s \Pi(sl) = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

(3.4)

$$\check{S} = \frac{1}{r B(sl)} \left[i\nu_2 \Pi(sl) \pm \sqrt{2sr \Pi(sl) B(sl) - \nu_2^2 \Pi^2(sl)} \right] \quad (3.5)$$

$\nu_2 > 0$

([8].)

1. Bolotin V.V., Zhinzher N.I. Effects of dumping on stability of elastic systems

$$\varphi(x,t) = \varphi_+(x,t) = \begin{cases} \int_b^x q(s,t)ds, & x \in [b,a] \\ -\int_x^{-b} q(s,t)ds, & x \in [-a,-b] \end{cases}$$

$$f(x,t) = f_+(x,t) = \begin{cases} P_1(t) - \int_b^x q_0(s,t)ds, & x \in [b,a] \\ P_1(t) + \int_x^{-b} q_0(s,t)ds, & x \in [-a,-b] \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\varphi(x,t) = \varphi_-(x,t) = \begin{cases} \int_b^x q(s,t)ds, & x \in [b,a] \\ -\int_x^{-b} q(s,t)ds, & x \in [-a,-b] \end{cases}$$

$$f(x,t) = f_-(x,t) = \begin{cases} P_1(t) - \int_b^x q_0(s,t)ds, & x \in [b,a] \\ -P_1(t) - \int_x^{-b} q_0(s,t)ds, & x \in [-a,-b] \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$\varphi_{\pm}(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\pm}(b,t) = 0, \quad \varphi_{\pm}(-b,t) = 0, \quad \varphi_{\pm}(a,t) = P(t) \\ \varphi_+(-a,t) = P(t), \quad \varphi_-(-a,t) = -P(t), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$P(t) = P_1(t) - P_2(t) - \int_b^a q_0(s,t)ds$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = a\xi, \quad s = a\eta, \quad aq(a\xi,t)/P(t) = \tau(\xi,t) \\ aq_0(a\xi,t)/P(t) = \tau_0(\xi,t), \quad k = b/a < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 - L_2^0) \int_k^1 \left[\frac{2\eta}{\eta^2 - \xi^2} + K_0^*(\xi, \eta) \right] \varphi_1'(\eta, t) d\eta = \lambda(t) (1 - L_1^0) [\varphi_1(\xi, t) - f_1(\xi, t)]$$

$$\varphi_1(\xi, t) = \int_k^\xi \tau(\eta, t) d\eta, \quad f_1(\xi, t) = \frac{P_1(t)}{P(t)} - \int_k^\xi \tau_0(\eta, t) d\eta,$$

$$L_i^0[y(t)] d\eta = \int_{\tau_0}^t E_i^*(t) \frac{P(\tau)}{P(t)} K_i^*(t, \tau) y(\tau) d\tau \quad (i=1, 2) \quad (5)$$

$$K_0^*(\xi, \eta) = a[K_0(a\eta - a\xi) - K_0(a\eta + a\xi)], \quad k < \xi < 1$$

$$\varphi_1(k, t) = 0, \quad \varphi_1(1, t) = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$(1 - L_2^0) \int_k^1 \left[\frac{2\xi}{\eta^2 - \xi^2} + K_0^{**}(\xi, \eta) \right] \varphi_2'(\eta, t) d\eta = \lambda(t) (1 - L_1^0) [\varphi_2(\xi, t) - f_2(\xi, t)]$$

$$\varphi_2(\xi, t) = \int_k^\xi \tau(\eta, t) d\eta, \quad f_2(\xi, t) = \frac{P_1(t)}{P(t)} - \int_k^\xi a q_0(a\eta, t) d\eta, \quad (7)$$

$$K_0^{**}(\xi, \eta) = a[K_0(a\eta - a\xi) + K_0(a\eta + a\xi)], \quad k < \xi < 1$$

$$\varphi_2(K, t) = 0, \quad \varphi_2(1, t) = 1. \quad (8)$$

$$q(x, t) = \frac{P(t)}{a} \varphi_i'(x/a, t), \quad (i=1, 2) \quad (9)$$

$$u = (2\xi^2 - k^2 - 1)/(1 - k^2), \quad v = (2\eta^2 - k^2 - 1)/(1 - k^2) \quad |u, v| < 1 \quad (10)$$

(5) (6)

$$(1 - L_2^0) \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{1}{v - u} + R_0^*(u, v) \right] \psi(v, t) dv =$$

$$= \lambda(t) a (1 - L_1^0) [\psi(u, t) - f_1(\sqrt{\alpha u + \beta}, t)] \quad (11)$$

$$\psi(-1, t) = 0, \quad \psi(1, t) = 1 \quad (12)$$

$$\psi(u, t) = \tau(\sqrt{\alpha u + \beta}, t), \quad \psi(u, t) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{-1}^u \frac{\psi(v, t) dv}{\sqrt{\alpha v + \beta}}$$

$$R_0^*(u, v) = \alpha K_0^*(\sqrt{\alpha u + \beta}, \sqrt{\alpha v + \beta}) / 2\sqrt{\alpha v + \beta}, \quad (13)$$

$$\xi = \sqrt{\alpha u + \beta}, \quad \eta = \sqrt{\alpha u + \beta}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1-k^2}{2}, \quad \beta = \frac{1+k^2}{2}, \quad k = \frac{b}{a} < 1$$

(7) (8)

$$(1-L_2^0) \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{1}{v-u} + R_0^*(u, v) \right] \psi_0'(v, t) dv =$$

$$= \lambda(t) a \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\alpha u + \beta}} (1-L_1^0) [\psi_0(u, t) - f_1(\sqrt{\alpha u + \beta}, t)]$$

(14)

$$\psi_0(-1, t) = 0, \quad \psi_0(1, t) = 1$$

(15)

$$\psi_0(u, t) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{-1}^u \tau(\sqrt{\alpha v + \beta}, t) \frac{dv}{\sqrt{\alpha v + \beta}},$$

$$R_0^{**}(u, v) = \alpha K_0^*(\sqrt{\alpha u + \beta}, \sqrt{\alpha v + \beta}) / 2\sqrt{\alpha v + \beta},$$

$$q(x, t) = \frac{P(t)}{a} \frac{2}{\alpha} \sqrt{\alpha x/a + \beta} \phi_0'(x/a, t)$$

(16)

$$\phi_0(u, t) = \phi_1(\sqrt{\alpha u + \beta}, t) = \psi(u, t)$$

(11) (12)

$$\psi(v, t) = (1-v)^{-1/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n(t) T_n(t) \quad (|v| < 1)$$

(17)

(13) (17)

$$\psi(u, t) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{-1}^u \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n(t) T_n(v) dv}{\sqrt{1^2 - v^2} \sqrt{\alpha v + \beta^2}} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_n(u) X_n(t)$$

(18)

$$G_n(u) = \int_{-1}^u \frac{T_n(v) dv}{\sqrt{\alpha v + \beta^2} \sqrt{1^2 - v^2}}$$

(12)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_n(1) X_n(t) = 2/\alpha$$

(19)

$$\Psi(v, t) \quad (17) \quad (11)$$

$$X_n(t)$$

[4,5]

$$X_m(t) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [B_{m,n}(t)X_n(t) + \int_{\tau_0}^t K_{m,n}(t, \tau)X_n(\tau)d\tau] = N_m(t) \quad (20)$$

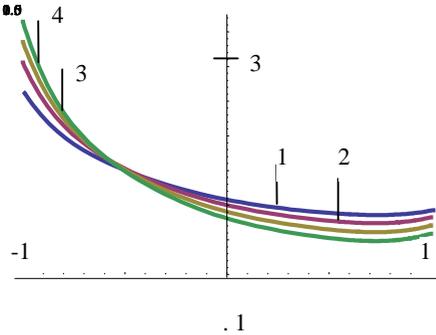
$$(m=1, 2, \dots, T \geq \tau_0)$$

$$X_0(t) \quad (18).$$

$$(13) \quad (17)$$

$$A_1(t) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow k} \sqrt{\xi - k} \tau(\xi, t) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{k}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n X_n(t) \quad (21)$$

$$A_2(t) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{1 - \xi} \tau(\xi, t) = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n(t)$$



$$E_1 = E_2 = 2 \times 10^4 \text{ M}$$

$$v_1 = v_2 = 0.1, \quad H/h = 50, \quad a/h = 4,$$

$$b/a = 0.4, \quad \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = 0,026$$

$$\frac{1}{0} = \frac{2}{0} = 9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}, \quad \tau_0 = 14$$

$$\frac{1}{0} = \frac{2}{0} = 4,82 \times 10^{-4} \times \text{M}^{-1}$$

$$\tau_0(x, t) = P_0 H(t - \tau_0)$$

. 1, 2

$$\sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \tau(\xi, t) \quad \xi$$

$$4 \quad t_1 = 14,$$

$$t_2 = 28, \quad t_3 = 70, \quad t_4 = 140.$$

$$. 1 \quad \tau_1 = 28, \quad \tau_2 = 56,$$

$2 - \tau_1 = 56, \tau_2 = 28.$

1. $\tau_1 \quad \tau_2$
 2. $\tau_1 \quad \tau_2$
 3. $\tau_1 < \tau_2 \quad (\tau_1 > \tau_2)$
- τ_2 $\xi = -1$
 (), $\xi = 1$ ()

1. // .1976. 3 .153-164
 2. ,, ,1983.336 .
 3. ,, , , ,
 4. ,, ,1972. 1100 .
 5. // ..1984. 3. .3-7.
- .. // .1983. .76. 4. ,
 .177-177.

x:

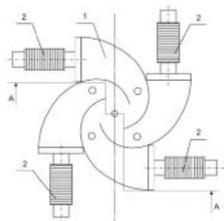
.. , , , , x
 :0019, , . 24
 : (+37410) 568188, -mail: mechins@sci.am

.. , , , , x
 :0019, , . 24
 : (+37410) 568188, -mail: mechins@sci.am

.. , , , , , -mail: mirzoyan@ysu.am



.1.



.2



[3].

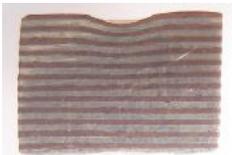
[3],

120°

(.3),

, ... ,
(.3) ,

, ...



a) $\lambda = 0.3$
: a -

b) $\lambda = 0.3$
, b -

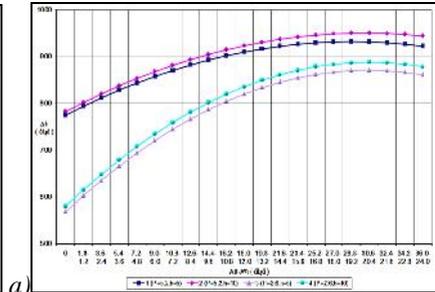
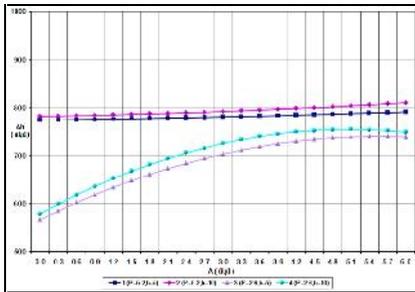
(.4 (Ag 999,9)).
5,2

36 24
922...944

774...782 , ...
6 24

1,2 ,
902...917 , ...

1,16...1,17



.4.
a - , b -

a) b)

50⁰ , ...

(. 6)

(.5 (Ag 999,9- 1))

(.6 (Ag 999,9))

(.6).
5,2

778

813...843

1,06

910...944

1,21



a)

b)

c)

.5

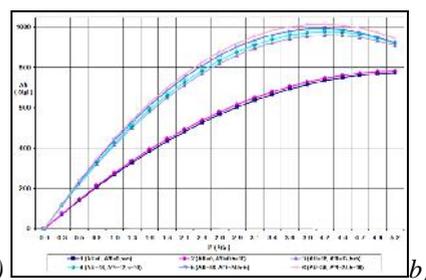
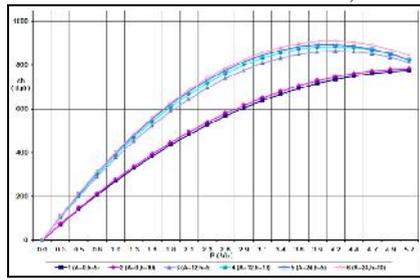
5,2

: a -

, b -

, c -

567...580 ,
 1,31...1,36 ,
 1,5 ,
 3,7...4,5 ,
 864...1016 , . .



.6.

: a - , b -

1. ,1968. .183-192.

2.

3. ,1996.

2008.

4. , - 2000.

UJMB,

IUMB, .23-54-65, E-mail: artunyan73@yahoo.com.

IUMB.

AVA ()

IUMB.

• • , •

,

,

,

,

,

,

•

,

,

•

$\sigma - \varepsilon$

•

•

[1],

[2].

1.

xyz,

s -

x

,

y

,

k -

:

ρ_k ,

E_k^+, E_k^-

,

η_k^+ ,

η_k^-

x

:

$b_k(x, y)$

z

$h_k(x) -$

y.

u, v,

θ ,

$\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y$

γ_{yx}

t

$$\varepsilon_x(x, y, t) = \varepsilon_0(x, t) - \kappa(x, t)y, \quad \varepsilon_y(x, y, t) = 0, \quad \gamma_{yx}(x, y, t) = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\varepsilon_0(x, t) = u'(x, t), \quad \kappa(x, t) = \theta'(x, t), \quad \theta(x, t) = v'(x, t),$$

$$\sigma_x^{(k)}(x, y, t) = E_k^\pm \varepsilon_x(x, y, t) + \eta_k^\pm \dot{\varepsilon}_x(x, y, t), \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon_0, \quad \kappa - \quad ;$$

$$x, \quad - \quad .$$

$$N(x, t), \quad Q(x, t), \quad M(x, t)$$

$$q_x(x, t), \quad q_y(x, t), \quad m_z(x, t) \quad (1)$$

$$N' + q_x = m_A \ddot{u} - m_S \ddot{\theta}, \quad Q' - (N\theta)' - q_y = -m_A \ddot{v}, \quad M' - Q - m_z = m_I \ddot{\theta} - m_S \ddot{u}, \quad (3)$$

$$(2), -$$

$$\begin{cases} D_A \varepsilon_0 - D_S \kappa + V_A \dot{\varepsilon}_0 - V_S \dot{\kappa} = N, \\ -D_S \varepsilon_0 + D_I \kappa - V_S \dot{\varepsilon}_0 + V_I \dot{\kappa} = M. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$(3), (4)$$

$$: \quad m_\Omega(x), \quad D_\Omega(x, \varepsilon) \quad V_\Omega(x, \dot{\varepsilon})$$

$$(\Omega \in [A, S, I]),$$

$$[m_A, m_S, m_I](x) = \sum_{k=1}^s \rho_k \iint_{A_k} [1, y, y^2] dA,$$

$$[D_A, D_S, D_I](x, \varepsilon) = \sum_k E_k^\pm \iint_{A_k} [1, y, y^2] dA, \quad (5)$$

$$[V_A, V_S, V_I](x, \dot{\varepsilon}) = \sum_k \eta_k^\pm \iint_{A_k} [1, y, y^2] dA, \quad (6)$$

$$A_k - \quad k - \quad .$$

$$(5) \quad (6)$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$(5)$$

$$(6)$$

$$(3), (4),$$

$$\begin{cases} (D_A u' - D_S v'' + V_A \dot{u}' - V_S \dot{v}'')' - m_A \ddot{u} + m_S \ddot{v}' = -q_x(x, t), \\ (D_I v'' - D_S u' + V_I \dot{v}'' - V_S \dot{u}')'' + m_A \ddot{v} - (m_I \ddot{v}' - m_S \ddot{u}')' = \\ = m_z'(x, t) + q_y(x, t) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

2.

n

$$: \mathbf{F}(t) \quad \mathbf{W}(t) \quad \text{---} \\ \text{XYZ, } \mathbf{S}(t) \quad \mathbf{L}(t) \quad \text{---} \\ (b - \text{begin, } e - \text{end})$$

$$\mathbf{F}(t) = [\mathbf{F}_1 \dots \mathbf{F}_i \dots \mathbf{F}_m]^T, \quad \mathbf{F}_i(t) = [F_X \ F_Y \ m]_i^T, \\ \mathbf{W}(t) = [\mathbf{w}_1 \dots \mathbf{w}_i \dots \mathbf{w}_m]^T, \quad \mathbf{w}_i(t) = [w_X \ w_Y \ w_\phi]_i^T, \\ \mathbf{S}(t) = [\mathbf{S}_1 \dots \mathbf{S}_j \dots \mathbf{S}_n]^T, \quad \mathbf{S}_j(t) = [N \ M_b \ M_e]_j^T, \\ \mathbf{L}(t) = [\mathbf{L}_1 \dots \mathbf{L}_j \dots \mathbf{L}_n]^T, \quad \mathbf{L}_j(t) = [\Delta l \ \theta_b \ \theta_e]_j^T.$$

$$\mathbf{A}_s(\mathbf{W})\mathbf{S}(t) + \mathbf{F}(t) + \mathbf{F}_d(t) = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_d(t) \quad \text{---} \quad \mathbf{W}(t) \quad \text{---} \quad ; \mathbf{A}_s(\mathbf{W}) \quad \text{---} \quad \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \quad \text{---}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_{s,j}(\alpha_j) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{a_s^b}{a_s^e} \\ \frac{a_s^e}{a_s^b} \end{bmatrix}_j = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{c - \alpha s}{s + \alpha c} & \frac{-(s + \alpha c)/l}{(c - \alpha s)/l} & \frac{(s + \alpha c)/l}{-(c - \alpha s)/l} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{-c + \alpha s}{-s - \alpha c} & \frac{(s + \alpha c)/l}{-(c - \alpha s)/l} & \frac{-(s + \alpha c)/l}{(c - \alpha s)/l} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}_j \quad (9)$$

$$j = 1, \dots, n, \quad c = \cos \varphi, \quad s = \sin \varphi, \quad \alpha_j(t) = (v_e - v_b)/l, \quad \varphi \quad \text{---} \quad , \\ X \quad \text{---} \quad ; \alpha \quad \text{---}$$

$$; v_b, v_e \quad \text{---} \quad \mathbf{F}_d(t)$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{xy}(t) = [\mathbf{w}_i(t)] = [u_b \ v_b \ \theta_b \ u_e \ v_e \ \theta_e]^T. \quad (10)$$

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^6 f_{v_i}(x)w_i(t), \quad u(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^6 f_{u_i}(x)w_i(t), \quad (11)$$

(10).

$$w_i = 1 \quad (i = 1, \dots, 6).$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{u1} &= 1 - \bar{x}, & f_{u4} &= \bar{x}, & \bar{x} &= x/l, \\ f_{v2} &= 1 - 3\bar{x}^2 + 2\bar{x}^3, & f_{v3} &= l\bar{x}(1 - 2\bar{x} + \bar{x}^2), \\ f_{v5} &= \bar{x}^2(3 - 2\bar{x}), & f_{v6} &= l\bar{x}^2(\bar{x} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$(D_A u')' = (D_S v'')', \quad (7),$$

$$f_{ui} = \frac{D_S^0}{D_A^0} f'_{vi} + c_{u1}x + c_{u0}, \quad f_{vi} = \frac{D_A^0}{D_S^0} \int f_{ui} dx + c_{v2}x^2 + c_{v1}x + c_{v0}, \quad (12)$$

$$D_{\Omega}^{(0)} = l^{-1} \int_l D_{\Omega}(x) dx, \quad \Omega \in [A, S].$$

$$1 \quad 4 \quad (12)$$

$$v(0) = v(l) = 0, \quad v'(0) = v'(l) = 0$$

$$f_{v1} = 0, \quad f_{v4} = 0.$$

$$2, 3, 5, 6$$

$$u(0) = u(l) = 0$$

$$f_{u2} = -f_{u5} = \frac{6D_S^0}{lD_A^0} \phi(x), \quad f_{u3} = f_{u6} = \frac{3D_S^0}{D_A^0} \phi(x), \quad \phi(x) = \bar{x}(\bar{x} - 1).$$

$$x = x_k$$

j -

(10),

$$\begin{aligned} J_j^{xy}(t) &= \int_l q_x^{(d)} f_{uj} dx + \int_l q_y^{(d)} f_{vj} dx + \int_l m_z^{(d)} f'_{vj} dx + \\ &+ \sum_k [F_{x,k} f_{uj}(x_k) + F_{y,k} f_{vj}(x_k) + M_{z,k} f'_{vj}(x_k)]. \end{aligned}$$

$$q_x^{(d)}(x,t) = -m_A \ddot{u} + m_S \ddot{v}', \quad q_y^{(d)}(x,t) = m_A \ddot{v}, \quad m_z^{(d)}(x,t) = -m_l \dot{v}' + m_S \ddot{u},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{x,k}(t) &= -M\ddot{u}(x_k) + S_x \dot{v}'(x_k), & F_{y,k}(t) &= -M\ddot{v}(x_k) - S_y \dot{v}'(x_k), \\
 M_{z,k}(t) &= S_x \ddot{u}(x_k) + S_y \ddot{v}(x_k) + J_r \dot{v}'(x_k), \\
 [M, S_x, S_y, J_r] &= \iiint_V [1, y, x, (x^2 + y^2)] dm
 \end{aligned}$$

(11)

$$J_{xy}(t) = -M_{xy} \ddot{W}_{xy}(t). \quad (13)$$

$$M_{xy} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{M_{xy}\}_{ij} &= \int_l (m_A f_{uj} - m_S f'_{vj}) f_{ui} dx + \int_l m_A f_{vj} f_{vi} dx + \int_l (m_S f_{uj} - m_I f'_{vj}) f'_{vi} dx + \\
 &+ \sum_k \left[-M_k (f_{ui}^k f_{uj}^k + f_{vi}^k f_{vj}^k) + S_{xk} (f_{vi}^k f_{uj}^k + f_{ui}^k f_{vj}^k) + \right. \\
 &+ \left. S_{yk} (f_{vi}^k f_{vj}^k - f_{vi}^k f_{vj}^k) + J_k f_{vi}^k f_{vj}^k \right], & f_i^k &= f_i(x_k).
 \end{aligned}$$

(13)

$$J_{xy} \rightarrow F_d,$$

(8)

$$A_S(W)S(t) + F(t) = M_W \ddot{W}(t), \quad (14)$$

$$M_W -$$

$$M_{W,j} = C_j M_{xy} C_j \quad (j=1, \dots, n)$$

$$; C_j -$$

j -

$$; \ddot{W}(t) -$$

$$A_W(W)W(t) + L(t) = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$A_W(W)$$

$$W \rightarrow L$$

$$a_{W,j}(\alpha_j) = [a_W^b \mid a_W^e]_j =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 c - \alpha s / 2 & s + \alpha c / 2 & 0 & -c + \alpha s / 2 & -s - \alpha c / 2 & 0 \\
 \hline
 -(s + \alpha c) / l & (c - \alpha s) / l & 1 & (s + \alpha c) / l & -(c - \alpha s) / l & 0 \\
 \hline
 (s + \alpha c) / l & -(c - \alpha s) / l & 0 & -(s + \alpha c) / l & (c - \alpha s) / l & -1
 \end{array} \right]_j \quad (16)$$

$$c = \cos \varphi, \quad s = \sin \varphi, \quad \alpha_j(t) = (v_e - v_b) / l. \quad \alpha = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$A_W = A_S^T.$$

(2)

$$B^{-1}(W)L(t) + B_V^{-1}(W)\dot{L}(t) = S(t) \quad (17)$$

$$B(W) = \text{diag}[B_1 \dots B_n]$$

$$L(t) \quad B_V(\dot{W}) = \text{diag}[B_{V_1} \dots B_{V_n}]$$

$$\dot{L}(t) \quad j -$$

$$\xi_{ij}(t)$$

$$(5) \quad (6)$$

$$\xi_{11} = \int_l \frac{\Omega_l + v_h \Omega_S}{\Omega} dx, \quad \xi_{12} = \int_l \frac{(1-\bar{x})\Omega_S + \theta_h \Omega_l}{\Omega} dx,$$

$$\xi_{13} = \int_l \frac{\bar{x}\Omega_S - \theta_h \Omega_l}{\Omega} dx, \quad \xi_{21} = \int_l \frac{(1-\bar{x})\Omega_S + v_h \Omega_A}{\Omega} dx, \quad (18)$$

$$\xi_{22} = \int_l (1-\bar{x}) \frac{(1-\bar{x})\Omega_A + \theta_h \Omega_S / l}{\Omega} dx, \quad \xi_{23} = \int_l (1-\bar{x}) \frac{\bar{x}\Omega_A - \theta_h \Omega_S / l}{\Omega} dx,$$

$$\xi_{31} = \int_l \bar{x} \frac{\Omega_S + v_h \Omega_A}{\Omega} dx, \quad \xi_{32} = \int_l \bar{x} \frac{(1-\bar{x})\Omega_A + \theta_h \Omega_S / l}{\Omega} dx,$$

$$\xi_{33} = \int_l \bar{x} \frac{\bar{x}\Omega_A - \theta_h \Omega_S / l}{\Omega} dx, \quad \Omega(x) = \Omega_A \Omega_l - \Omega_S^2, \quad \Omega \in [D, V].$$

$$(18)$$

$$\Omega = D(\varepsilon, x) \quad (5),$$

$$- \Omega = V(\dot{\varepsilon}, x) \quad (6).$$

$$(18)$$

«b-e»

$$v_h(x, t) = v(x, t) - v_b(t)(1-\bar{x}) - v_e(t)\bar{x},$$

$$\theta_h(x, t) = \theta(x, t) - [v_e(t) - v_b(t)]/l.$$

$$(14), (15), (17)$$

$$M_W \ddot{W}(t) + R_V \dot{W}(t) + R_W W(t) = F(t), \quad (19)$$

$$: \quad R_W, \quad R_V :$$

$$R_W(W) = A_S(W)[B(W)]^{-1} A_W(W), \quad (20)$$

$$R_V(W) = A_S(W)[B_V(\dot{W})]^{-1} A_W(W).$$

$$W(t)$$

$$W(0) = 0, \quad \dot{W}(0) = 0. \quad (21)$$

3.

(19), (21)

$$t_{i+1} = t_i + \Delta t \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots).$$

[3]

$$\ddot{W}_i, \ddot{W}_{i+1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{W}_{i+1} &= \dot{W}_i + \ddot{W}_i \Delta t / 2 + \ddot{W}_{i+1} \Delta t / 2, \\ W_{i+1} &= W_i + \dot{W}_i \Delta t + \ddot{W}_i \Delta t^2 / 3 + \ddot{W}_{i+1} \Delta t^2 / 6 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (19) \quad \ddot{W}_{i+1} & \\ \tilde{M}_i \ddot{W}_{i+1} &= \tilde{F}_{i+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\tilde{M}_i = M + \Delta t R_{V_i} / 2 + \Delta t^2 R_{W_i} / 6, \quad R_{V_i} = R_V(\dot{W}_i), \quad R_{W_i} = R_W(W_i),$$

$$\tilde{F}_{i+1} = F_{i+1} - R_{V_i} [\dot{W}_i + \Delta t \ddot{W}_i / 2] - R_{W_i} [W_i + \Delta t \dot{W}_i + \Delta t^2 \ddot{W}_i / 3].$$

$i -$

$$\begin{aligned} &\ddot{W}_i, \dot{W}_i, W_i \\ &W_i, \dot{W}_i \end{aligned}$$

$$[u_b \ v_b \ \theta_b \ u_e \ v_e \ \theta_e]_{ij}$$

$$[\dot{u}_b \ \dot{v}_b \ \dot{\theta}_b \ \dot{u}_e \ \dot{v}_e \ \dot{\theta}_e]_{ij} \quad (j = 1, \dots, n), \quad -$$

$$: \quad u_{ij}(x), \ v_{ij}(x), \quad \dot{u}_{ij}(x), \ \dot{v}_{ij}(x).$$

$$\varepsilon_{x,ij}(x, y)$$

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{x,ij}(x, y) \quad j -$$

$$E_k^\pm, \eta_k^\pm,$$

-

(5), (6),

$$B_{ij}, B_{vij}.$$

$$(20) \quad (5), (6)$$

(20)

$$A_{S_i} \quad (9)$$

$$A_{W_i} \quad (16)$$

$i -$

$$(23), (22)$$

$$\ddot{W}_{i+1}, \dot{W}_{i+1}, W_{i+1} \quad i+1 -$$

$$W_0 = \dot{W}_0 = \ddot{W}_0 = 0. \quad i = 0$$

1. 1982. - 320 .
2. // ,1976. - .62. 3. - .151-157.
3. / . ; ,1982. — 448 .

, e-mail: mavr@hnet.ru

, (383) 330-38-04 (), nemirov@itam.nsc.ru

[1].

1. $r[z,$

$$\Omega_r = \{-\infty < z < \infty, 0 \leq r \leq \infty, 0 \leq [\leq r\} \quad G_+$$

$$\Omega_s = \{-\infty < z < \infty, 0 \leq r \leq \infty, -s \leq [\leq 0\} \quad G_-,$$

$$[= 0$$

$r[$, , L_1 L_2 :

$$L_1 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{N_1} [a_k, b_k]; \quad a_k < b_k \quad (k = \overline{1, N_1}); \quad b_k < a_{k+1} \quad (k = \overline{1, N_1 - 1}),$$

$$L_2 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{N_2} [c_k, d_k]; \quad c_k < d_k \quad (k = \overline{1, N_2}); \quad d_k < c_{k+1} \quad (k = \overline{1, N_2 - 1}).$$

$$\ddagger_{[z|_{[=r}} = f_+(r) \quad (0 < r < \infty),$$

$$\ddagger_{[z|_{[=\pm 0}} = -\ddagger_{\pm}^{(1)}(r) \quad (r \in L_1),$$

$P_k,$

L_2

Oz

Oz

$r[.$

().

Or

$$[= \pm 0$$

$$(L' = R_+ \setminus L; R_+ = (0, \infty)):$$

$$-\ddagger_{[z]}|_{[=+0} = T_+(r) = \begin{cases} \ddagger_+^{(1)}(r) & (r \in L_1); \\ \ddagger_+^{(2)}(r) & (r \in L_2); \\ \ddagger(r) & (r \in L'); \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$-\ddagger_{[z]}|_{[=-0} = T_-(r) = \begin{cases} \ddagger_-^{(1)}(r) & (r \in L_1); \\ \ddagger_-^{(2)}(r) & (r \in L_2); \\ \ddagger(r) & (r \in L'). \end{cases}$$

L_2

$$u_z^+(r, [)|_{[=+0} = u_z^-(r, [)|_{[=-0} = u_k = \text{const}; \quad r \in (c_k, d_k) \quad (k = \overline{1, N_2}). \quad (2)$$

$$[= r, [= -s :$$

$$\ddagger_{[z]}|_{[=r} = G_+ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_z^+}{\partial [}|_{[=r} = f_+(r); \quad u_z^-(r, [)|_{[=-s} = 0 \quad (0 < r < \infty) \quad (3)$$

$$u_z^\pm(r, [) \quad , \quad \Omega_r \quad \Omega_s ,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_z^\pm(r, [)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_z^\pm(r, [)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_z^\pm(r, [)}{\partial [^2} = 0. \quad (4)$$

$$\Omega(r) = T_+(r) + T_-(r); \quad h(r) = \frac{du_z^+(r, +0)}{dr} + \frac{du_z^-(r, -0)}{dr};$$

$$t(r) = T_+(r) - T_-(r) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{E}(r) & (r \in L_2); \\ \ddagger_+^{(1)}(r) - \ddagger_-^{(1)}(r) & (r \in L_1); \\ 0 & (r \in L'), \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$w(r) = \frac{du_z^+(r, +0)}{dr} - \frac{du_z^-(r, -0)}{dr} = \begin{cases} \{ (r) & (r \in L_1); \\ 0 & (r \in R_+/L_1). \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$r, \quad (4) \quad (1)-(3) \quad [2]$$

(5)-(6),

w(r)

t(r)

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} \frac{w(r_0) dr_0}{\ln r_0 - \ln r} + \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} K \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) w(r_0) dr_0 - \frac{G_+ - G_-}{2G_+ G_-} r t(r) - \\ & - \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} M \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) t(r_0) dr_0 - \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_2} M \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) t(r_0) dr_0 = \\ & = - \frac{G_+ + G_-}{2G_+ G_-} r \Omega(r) - \frac{G_+ + G_-}{f G_+} \int_0^\infty F_1 \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) f_+(r_0) dr_0; \\ & \frac{G_+ - G_-}{2} r w(r) + \frac{G_+ G_-}{f} \int_{L_1} M \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) w(r_0) dr_0 + \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} \frac{t(r_0) dr_0}{\ln r_0 - \ln r} + \\ & + \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_2} \frac{t(r_0) dr_0}{\ln r_0 - \ln r} + \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} Q \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) t(r_0) dr_0 + \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_2} Q \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) t(r_0) dr_0 = \\ & = - \frac{G_+ + G_-}{2} r h(r) + \frac{G_+ + G_-}{f} \int_0^\infty F_2 \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) f_+(r_0) dr_0 \quad (r \in R_+); \end{aligned} \right. \quad (7)$$

$$K \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) = \int_0^\infty \frac{G_+ \text{th}(r s) [1 - \text{th}(s s)] - G_- [1 - \text{th}(r s)]}{G_+ \text{th}(r s) \text{th}(s s) + G_-} \sin \left(s \ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) ds;$$

$$M \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\text{th}(r s) \text{th}(s s) - 1}{G_+ \text{th}(r s) \text{th}(s s) + G_-} \cos \left(s \ln \frac{r_0}{r} \right) ds;$$

$$Q\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{G_+ \operatorname{th}(Ss)[1 - \operatorname{th}(r s)] - G_- [1 - \operatorname{th}(Ss)]}{G_+ \operatorname{th}(r s) \operatorname{th}(Ss) + G_-} \sin\left(s \ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) ds;$$

$$F_1\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}(r s)[G_+ \operatorname{th}(r s) \operatorname{th}(Ss) + G_-]} \cos\left(s \ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) ds;$$

$$F_2\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{th}(Ss)}{\operatorname{ch}(r s)[G_+ \operatorname{th}(r s) \operatorname{th}(Ss) + G_-]} \sin\left(s \ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) ds.$$

(7) L_1 ,

L_2 ,

() :

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} \frac{\{ (r_0) dr_0}{\ln r_0 - \ln r} + \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} K\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) \{ (r_0) dr_0 - \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_2} M\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) \mathbb{E}(r_0) dr_0 = \\ & = -r \left[\frac{\ddagger_+^{(1)}(r)}{G_+} + \frac{\ddagger_-^{(1)}(r)}{G_-} \right] + \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} M\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) [\ddagger_+^{(1)}(r_0) - \ddagger_-^{(1)}(r_0)] dr_0 - \\ & \quad - \frac{G_+ + G_-}{f G_+} \int_0^{\infty} F_1\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) f_+(r_0) dr_0; \quad (r \in L_1) \\ & \frac{G_+ G_-}{f} \int_{L_1} M\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) \{ (r_0) dr_0 + \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_2} \frac{\mathbb{E}(r_0) dr_0}{\ln r_0 - \ln r} + \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_2} Q\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) \mathbb{E}(r_0) dr_0 = \\ & = -\frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} \frac{[\ddagger_+^{(1)}(r_0) - \ddagger_-^{(1)}(r_0)] dr_0}{\ln r_0 - \ln r} - \frac{1}{f} \int_{L_1} Q\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) [\ddagger_+^{(1)}(r_0) - \ddagger_-^{(1)}(r_0)] dr_0 + \\ & \quad + \frac{G_+ + G_-}{f} \int_0^{\infty} F_2\left(\ln \frac{r_0}{r}\right) f_+(r_0) dr_0; \quad (r \in L_2) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (8)$$

$$\int_{a_k}^{b_k} \{ (r) dr = 0, \quad (k = \overline{1, N_1}), \quad (9)$$

$$\int_{c_k}^{d_k} \mathbb{E}(r) dr = P_k, \quad (k = \overline{1, N_2}). \quad (10)$$

()

$$1. \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \rho h \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(T \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) = \rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \quad [1] \quad (1.1)$$

$$\text{rot} \bar{E} = 0, \quad \text{div} \bar{D} = 0 \quad [2] \quad (1.2)$$

$$\Phi = F(x, t) \left(1 - \frac{4z^2}{h^2} \right), \quad E_i = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} \quad [3] \quad (1.3)$$

$$2. \quad \sigma_x = B_{11} e_x - e_1 E_3, \quad D_1 = \varepsilon_1 E_1, \quad D_3 = e_1 e_x + \varepsilon_3 E_3$$

$$T = C_{11} U, \quad M = -D_{11} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{2}{3} e_1 h F \quad (2.1)$$

$$U = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2, \quad C_{11} = h B_{11}, \quad D_{11} = \frac{h^3}{12} B_{11}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} - \frac{8}{h^2} \varepsilon_3 F + e_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$w = w'' = F = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad x = l \quad (2.3)$$

$$(2.1) \quad (1.1),$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$w = f \sin \lambda x, \quad u = \varphi \sin 2\lambda x, \quad F = \psi \sin \lambda x, \quad \lambda = \frac{\pi}{l} \quad (2.4)$$

[1]

$f(t)$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dt^2} + \omega_0^2 + \mu f^3 = 0$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{D_{11} \lambda^4}{\rho h} \left[1 + \frac{e_1^2}{B_{11} (12\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_1 h^2 \lambda^2)} \right], \quad \mu = \frac{B_{11} \lambda^4}{4\rho} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4} \mu a^2 \quad (2.6)$$

(1.1)

$$w = w_1 e^{i\tau} + \bar{w}_1 e^{-i\tau}, \quad u = u_0 + \bar{u}_2 e^{2i\tau} + \bar{u}_2 e^{-2i\tau} \quad (2.7)$$

$$F = F_1 e^{i\tau} + \bar{F}_1 e^{-i\tau}, \quad \tau = kx + \omega t$$

, $u_0 -$

[4] -

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2}, \quad c = \frac{d\omega_0}{dk} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\omega_0 = hk^2 \sqrt{\frac{B_{11}}{12\rho} B}, \quad B = 1 + \frac{e_1^2}{12B_{11}\varepsilon_3}$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{9}{8} k^2 a^2 \right), \quad a^2 = 4w_1 \bar{w}_1 \quad (2.9)$$

[5].

3. $(\bar{6})$

$$T = C_{11}U + \frac{2}{3}he_1 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \quad M = -D_{11} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} - \frac{12\varepsilon_3}{h^2\varepsilon_1} F - \frac{3e_1}{2\varepsilon_1} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

F

$$F = F_2 e^{2i\pi} + \bar{F}_2 e^{-2i\pi} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 (1 - \alpha a^2 k^2)$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{D_{11} k^4}{\rho h}, \quad \alpha = \frac{9}{16} \left(1 + \frac{1}{27} \frac{e_1^2}{B_{11} \varepsilon_3} k^2 h^2 \right) \quad (3.4)$$

4.

(?)

[4] (.575, (17.65)).

ω_0

(2.9) (3.4).

()

ω_0

(17.65).

$$\beta = -\frac{9}{16},$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\alpha$$

$$\beta \omega_0'' < 0$$

(4.1)

[4],

5.

$$T^0 = P_0 + P_1 \cos \theta t, \quad (1.1)$$

$$T^0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$f(t),$$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dt^2} + \Omega^2 (1 - 2\mu \cos \theta t) + \mu f^3 + 2\delta \frac{df}{dt} = 0 \quad (5.1)$$

(5.1)

$$2\delta f',$$

[6],

[1],

.167).

(5.1)

$$\Omega^2 = \omega_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{P_0}{P_{kp}} \right), \quad 2\mu = \frac{P_1}{P_{kp} - P_0}$$

(5.2)

$$P_{kp} = \left(D_{11} + \frac{e_1^2 h^3}{12\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_1 h^2 \lambda^2} \right)$$

[1,2]

$$\theta = 2\Omega,$$

(5.1)

$$f = a \cos \frac{\theta t}{2} + b \sin \frac{\theta t}{2} \quad (5.3)$$

$$A = \frac{2\Omega}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\theta^2}{4\Omega^2} - 1 \pm \sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{4\delta^2}{\Omega^2}} \right)^{1/2}, \quad A^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad (5.4)$$

$\Omega \quad \mu$

1.

1972. 434 .

• ” • ” • ” • ”

[1]

[2],

[3].

1.

(1 R) \sim_1 €₁
 V_0 $t=0,$
 $y=0$ 2
 (.1), $h.$
 \sim_2 €₂. $y=-h$

u_{\max}

$2r_{\max}$

(.2),

$F_{\max},$

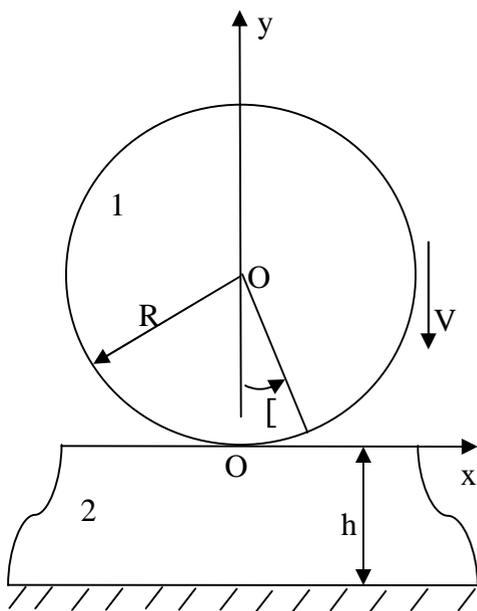
$T.$

[1]

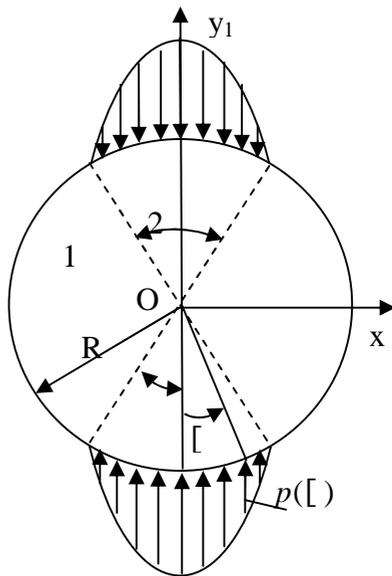
$$m \frac{d^2 u(t)}{dt^2} = -F(t), \quad (t > 0) \quad (1)$$

m — , $F(t)$ — , $u(t)$ — , t .
 (1)

$$u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{du}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = V_0. \quad (2)$$



.1



.2

(2), $F = F(u)$, u F (1)

(1)

$$m \frac{dV}{du} \frac{du}{dt} = -F, \quad (t > 0) \quad (3)$$

$$V = du / dt - \quad t \geq 0.$$

(2), (3)

$$m \frac{V_0^2}{2} - m \frac{V^2}{2} = \int_0^u F(u) du. \quad (4)$$

$$m \frac{V_0^2}{2} = \int_0^{u_{\max}} F(u) du, \quad T = 2 \int_0^{u_{\max}} \left[V_0^2 - \frac{2}{m} \int_0^u F(u) du \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} du. \quad (5)$$

u_{\max} ,

$$F = F(u),$$

$$F_{\max} = F(u_{\max}),$$

r_{\max}

$$r = r(u),$$

$$r_{\max} = r(u_{\max}).$$

2.

F .

(.1)

$$(-r \leq \xi \leq r),$$

$$p(\xi).$$

$r -$

$$p(\xi) \quad [4],$$

Ox_1 (.2).

Oy_1

$$u_1(\xi)$$

$$\xi \in [-r; r], \quad [5],$$

$$u_1(\xi) = k_1 R \int_{-r}^{\xi} \left(\ln \left| \frac{\cos[\xi + \cos\{\xi\}] + \cos\{\xi\}}{\cos[\xi - \cos\{\xi\}] - \cos\{\xi\}} \right| - 2 \cos[\xi] \cos\{\xi\} \right) p(\xi) d\xi, \quad \left(k_1 = \frac{1 - \epsilon_1}{2f_{-1}} \right). \quad (6)$$

, [6], $u_2([\])$, $[\] \in [-r; r]$,
Oy,

$$p([\]):$$

$$u_2([\])=k_2R \int_{-r}^r K(\sin [\] - \sin \xi)p(\xi)d\xi , \left(k_2 = \frac{1-\epsilon_2}{f_{\sim 2}} \right), \quad (7)$$

$$K(z) = \int_0^\infty \frac{(2t \operatorname{sh} 2u - 4u)}{u(2t \operatorname{ch} 2u + 1 + t^2 + 4u^2)} \cos \frac{uzR}{h} du, \quad (t = 3-4\epsilon_2). \quad (8)$$

$$(-r \leq [\] \leq r),$$

$$u_3([\]), \quad p([\]), \quad u_2([\]), \quad (\dots),$$

$$u_3([\])=k_3p^{1/s}([\]), \quad (-r \leq [\] \leq r), \quad (9)$$

$$k_3 \quad s - , \quad 1 \leq s \leq 3.$$

$$u_1([\])+u_2([\])+u_3([\])=u - R(1-\cos [\]), \quad (-r \leq [\] \leq r), \quad (10)$$

(6), (7) (9),

$$p([\]), \quad (0 \leq [\] \leq r):$$

$$k_1R \int_0^r \left(\ln \left| \frac{\cos [\] + \cos \xi}{\cos [\] - \cos \xi} \right| - 2 \cos [\] \cos \xi \right) p(\xi)d\xi + k_3p^{1/s}([\])+$$

$$+ k_2R \int_0^r [K(\sin [\] - \sin \xi)+K(\sin [\] + \sin \xi)]p(\xi)d\xi = u - R(1-\cos [\]),$$

$u -$

$$(11) \quad p([\])$$

$$u \quad r . \quad p([\]), u \quad r ,$$

(11)

$$R \int_{-r}^r p(\xi) d\xi = F \quad (12)$$

$$p(-r) = p(r) = 0. \quad (13)$$

$$p(\xi) = u \quad (11)-(13)$$

$$\xi = \frac{r}{R}, u_* = \frac{u}{R}, F_* = \frac{F}{2R} \left(\frac{k_3}{R} \right)^s, q(\xi; r) = u_* - 1 + \cos(r\xi) - \frac{k_3}{R} p^{1/s}(r\xi). \quad (14)$$

$$u_* = q(1; r) + 1 - \cos r. \quad (15)$$

$$q(\xi; r) = r \left(\frac{R}{k_3} \right)^s \int_0^1 H(\xi, y; r) [q(1; r) - q(y; r) + \cos(ry) - \cos r]^s dy, (0 \leq \xi \leq 1), \quad (16)$$

$$F_* = r \int_0^1 [q(1; r) - q(y; r) + \cos(ry) - \cos r]^s dy. \quad (17)$$

$$H(\xi, y; r) = k_1 \left(\ln \left| \frac{\cos r\xi + \cos ry}{\cos r\xi - \cos ry} \right| - 2 \cos r\xi \cos ry \right) + k_2 [K(\sin r\xi - \sin ry) + K(\sin r\xi + \sin ry)], (0 \leq \xi, y \leq 1, 0 < r < f/2) \quad (18)$$

$$H(\xi, y; r) = o(\ln|\xi - y|).$$

$$q(\xi; r), u_* \quad (15)-(17)$$

$$F_* \quad (16),$$

[8]

$$q(\langle; r).$$

$$(16),$$

[8]

$$(16)$$

$$\{q_n(\langle; r)\}_{n=0}^{\infty},$$

$$q_{n+1}(\langle; r) = r \left(\frac{R}{k_3} \right)^s \int_0^1 H(\langle, y; r) [q_n(1; r) - q_n(y; r) + \cos(ry) - \cos r]^s dy, \quad (19)$$

$$q_0(\langle; r) \equiv 0, \quad 0 \leq \langle \leq 1, \quad 0 < r < f/2, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$q(\langle; r), \quad (16),$$

$$(15) \quad (17) \quad u_* \quad F_*,$$

r .

r , u_* F_*

F_*

p([\])

(11)

$$p([\] = \left(\frac{R}{k_3} \right)^s \left[q(1; r) - q\left(\frac{[\]}{r}; r\right) + \cos[\] - \cos r \right]^s, \quad (0 \leq [\] \leq r). \quad (20)$$

$$(19), \quad (15), (17) \quad (20)$$

:

$$p^{(0)}([\] = \left(\frac{R}{k_3} \right)^s [\cos[\] - \cos r]^s, \quad (0 \leq [\] \leq r), \quad (21)$$

$$u_*^{(0)} = 1 - \cos r, \quad F_*^{(0)} = r \int_0^1 [\cos(ry) - \cos r]^s dy, \quad (22)$$

(15)-(17)

(19), (15) (17),

$$q_1(\langle; r) = r \left(\frac{R}{k_3} \right)^s \int_0^1 H(\langle, y; r) [\cos(ry) - \cos r]^s dy, \quad (23)$$

$$u_*^{(1)} = q_1(1; r) + 1 - \cos r, \quad (24)$$

$$F_*^{(1)} = r \int_0^1 [q_1(1;r) - q_1(y;r) + \cos(ry) - \cos r]^s dy. \quad (25)$$

3.

(4), (5) (23)-(25).

(23)-(25),

u_* F_* r ,

(4) (5)

$$m \frac{V_0^2}{2} - m \frac{V^2}{2} = \int_0^r F \frac{du}{dr} dr, \quad m \frac{V_0^2}{2} = \int_0^{r_{\max}} F \frac{du}{dr} dr, \quad (26)$$

$$T = 2 \int_0^{r_{\max}} \left[V_0^2 - \frac{2}{m} \int_0^r F \frac{du}{dr} dr \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} dr. \quad (27)$$

(23)-(25) (14), (26)

r_{\max}

$$V_*^2 = \int_0^{r_{\max}} \left\{ r \left[\sin r + \frac{\partial q_1(1;r)}{\partial r} \right] \int_0^1 [q_1(1;r) - q_1(y;r) + \cos(ry) - \cos r]^s dy \right\} dr, \quad (28)$$

$V_* -$

$$V_* = V_0 \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2R} \left(\frac{k_3}{R} \right)^{s/2}. \quad (29)$$

(23) (18)

$$V_*^2 = (r_{\max})^{3+2s} \left[\frac{1}{3+2s} \int_0^1 (1-y^2)^s dy + O \left((r_{\max})^{2s-1} \ln \frac{1}{r_{\max}} \right) \right]. \quad (30)$$

(30), (24), (25), (27) (14),

r_{\max} , u_{\max} , F_{\max} T

V_*

$$\begin{aligned} & r_{\max}, u_{\max}, F_{\max} \quad T \quad V_0 \\ & 2/(2s+3), 4/(2s+3), (4s+2)/(2s+3), -(2s-1)/(2s+3) \\ & 1 \leq s \leq 3, \quad V_0 \\ & T \end{aligned}$$

(9) $s = 1$, [1].

1. 1969. 248 .
2. , 1980. 304 .
3. // 6- ” .
4. 2008. 345-349.
5. Sternberg E., Turteltaub M.J. Compression of an elastic roller between two rigid plates// , 1972. 711 .
6. , 1974. - 455 .
7. , 1. : , 1978. 400 .
8. : , 1960. 300 .
9. // . 1977. 30. 3. 15-32.

: 0019, 24
: (+37410)621025; (+37493)936117

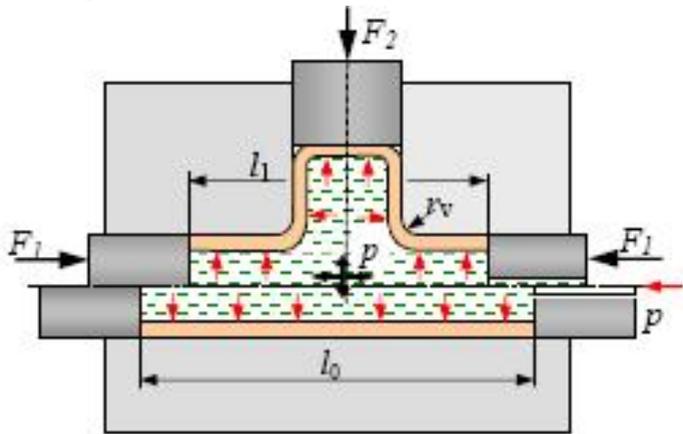
: 0019, 24
: (+37410)398901; (+37455)857227

: 0009, 105
: (+37410)398901; (+37499)283440; -mail: lshekyan@mail.ru

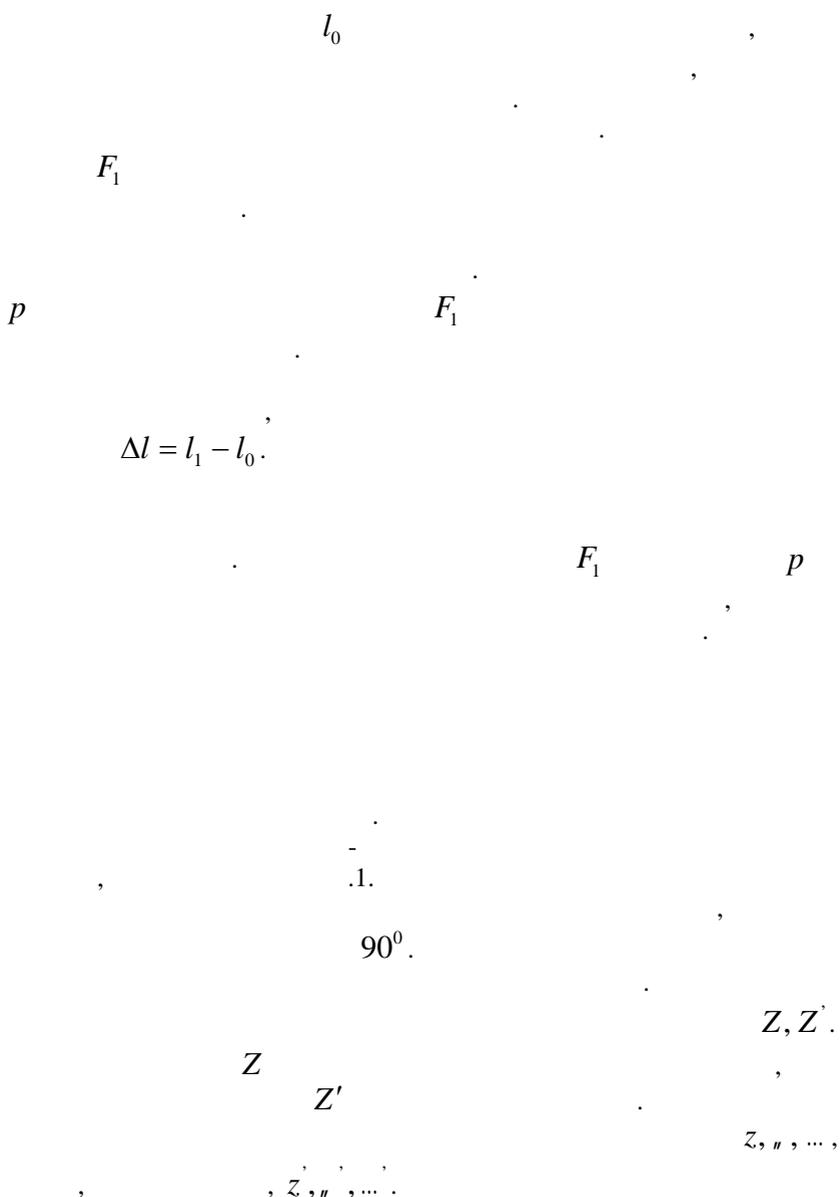
: 0009, 105, : (+374222)36136; (+37491)639758

[1,2].

.1.



.1



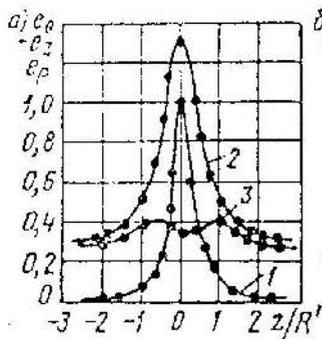
e e_z
 e , e ,

3

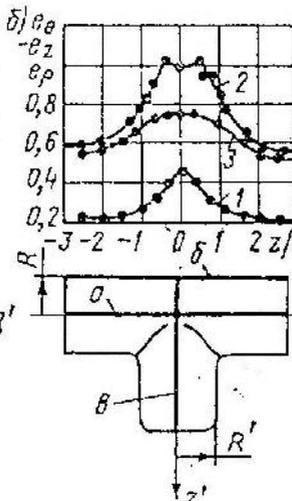
$$e_{,i} = \ln \frac{a_i}{a_0}; e_{zi} = \ln \frac{b_i}{b_0}; e_{\dots i} = \ln \frac{s_i}{s_0} = -(e_{,i} + e_{zi}); \tag{1}$$

$a_0, b_0, a_i, b_i, -$
 $, s_0, s_i -$

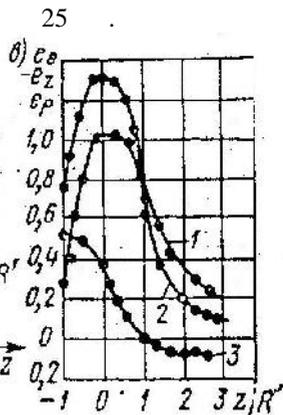
.2



.2.



(2),
()



(1) () (3)
()
()

e_z

$e_z = 1.0$

e_z

e_z

1. . . . , “ ”, 1979, 218
2. E.Karabegovic, M.Jurkovic, M.Mahmic, M.Ficko. Comparison of analytical and experimental results of fluid pressure in hidroforming of tubes. 14 International Research/Expert Conference “Trends in the Development of Machinery and Associated Technology”. TMT2010, Mediterranean Cruise, 11-18 September 2010.

_____ :

. : 64-61-37, 093- 267256, E-mail adress: nazaryan.ernest@netsys.am

R

R_0

()

(. 1)

[1, 2]:

$AB: m_2 = a_2, |_1 = 0, |_2 > 0; BC: m_2 = km_1 + a_3, |_1 < 0, |_2 = -|_1 / k > 0; (1)$

$CD: m_2 = m_1 / k + a_4, |_1 < 0, |_2 = -k|_1 > 0; DE: m_1 = -a_1, |_1 < 0, |_2 = 0;$

$EF: m_2 = -a_2, |_1 = 0, |_2 < 0; FG: m_2 = km_1 - a_3, |_1 > 0, |_2 = -|_1 / k < 0;$

$GK: m_2 = m_1 / k - a_4, |_1 > 0, |_2 = -k|_1 < 0; AK: m_1 = a_1, |_1 > 0, |_2 = 0;$

$$a_i = \frac{2h^2(s\Omega + \check{S}_i s_i + \check{S}_i^y s_3)(ks\Omega + \check{S}_i s_i + \check{S}_i^y s_3)}{(k+1)s\Omega + 2\check{S}_i s_i + 2\check{S}_i^y s_3}, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

$$a_j = 2h^2 \Sigma_{j-2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2 + \Omega s(k-1) / \Sigma_{j-2}} \right], \quad j = 3, 4,$$

$$\Sigma_1 = s\Omega + \check{S}_2 s_2 + \check{S}_2^y s_3 s_{g1} + k(\check{S}_1 s_1 - \check{S}_1^y s_3 s_{g1}),$$

$$\Sigma_2 = s\Omega + \check{S}_1 s_1 - \check{S}_1^y s_3 s_{g2} + k(\check{S}_2 s_2 + \check{S}_2^y s_3 s_{g2}), \quad s_{gi} = \text{sign}(-k^{2i-3} + \text{tg}^2 \sim) \quad (i = 1, 2).$$

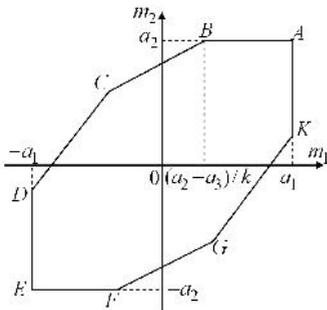
$$m_k = \bar{M}_k / M_0^0, \quad M_0^0 = \dagger_0^0 H_0^2 / 4, \quad s = \dagger_0 / \dagger_0^0, \quad s_i = \dagger_{0i} / \dagger_0^0, \quad s_3 = \dagger_{03} / \dagger_0^0,$$

$$\Omega = 1 - \check{S}_1 - \check{S}_2 - 2\check{S}_3, \quad \check{S}_1^y = 2\check{S}_3 \cos^2 \sim, \quad \check{S}_2^y = 2\check{S}_3 \sin^2 \sim, \quad h = H / H_0,$$

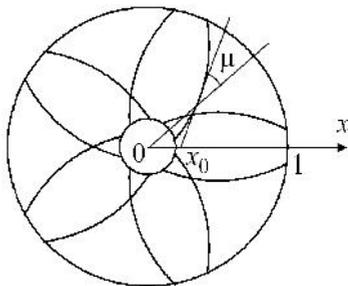
$$|_1 = -\dot{v}''', \quad |_2 = -\dot{v}' / x, \quad x = r / R, \quad x_0 = R_0 / R, \quad v = (H_0 / R)^2 w, \quad w = \bar{w} / H_0,$$

$$(*)' = \partial(*) / \partial x, \quad (\dot{*}) = \partial(*) / \partial t, \quad t = \bar{t} / t_0,$$

$\bar{M}_1, \bar{M}_2 -$; $m_1, m_2 -$
 $; k \dagger_0 \quad \dagger_0 -$
 $(0 < k < 1), \dagger_{01}, \dagger_{02}, \dagger_{03} -$
 $; \sim -$
 $(.2); \sim_0 = \sim(x_0); \bar{w} - ; \bar{t} - ; r -$
 $; \check{S}_1, \check{S}_2, \check{S}_3, \check{S}_{01}, \check{S}_{02}, \check{S}_{03} -$
 $x = x_0; H - ; \dagger_0^0, H_0, t_0 -$



. 1



. 2

$$\check{S}_1(x) = \check{S}_{01} x_0 / x, \check{S}_2 = \check{S}_2(x). \quad (2)$$

[3]:

$$) \quad : \check{S}_3(x) = \frac{\check{S}_{03} \sqrt{x_0^2 + (x \text{tg} \sim)^2}}{x \sqrt{1 + \text{tg}^2 \sim}}, \text{tg} \sim = \frac{x \text{tg} \sim_0}{x_0}; \quad (3)$$

$$) \quad : \check{S}_3(x) = \check{S}_{03} x_0 / x, \sim(x) = \sim_0 = \text{const}; \quad (4)$$

$$)“ \quad ”: \check{S}_3(x) = \frac{\check{S}_{03} x_0 \cos \sim_0}{\sqrt{x^2 - (x_0 \sin \sim_0)^2}}, \sin \sim = \frac{x_0}{x} \sin \sim_0. \quad (5)$$

$$\dots(x) = \dots_0 \Omega + \dots_1 \check{S}_1 + \dots_2 \check{S}_2 + 2 \dots_3 \check{S}_3 \quad (6)$$

:

$$(x m_1)' - m_2 = x Q, \quad (7)$$

$$(x Q)' + x p_n(x, t) = \Gamma \dots(x) x \ddot{v}, \quad (8)$$

$$\dots_i = \dots_i^0 / \dots_0^0, Q = \bar{Q} R / M_0^0, p_n = \bar{P} R^2 / M_0^0, \Gamma = h \dots_0^0 R^4 / (t_0^2 M_0^0),$$

$\bar{m}_i \quad (i=0, \dots, 3) -$

, $\bar{Q} -$, $\bar{P} -$, $\dots_0^0 -$.

$$p_n(x, t) = p\{_1(x)\}_2(t), \tag{9}$$

$\{_1(x), \{_2(t) - \{_2(t) -$
(1) - (9)

$$x_0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$\{_1(x), \{_2(t) .$

$$x_0 \leq x \leq 1$$

(1),

$$x_j \leq x \leq x_{j+1}$$

$m_1, Q, v, \dot{v} .$

(1)

$$x_0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq x \leq x_0$$

$\dots_c .$

$$x_0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$m_2(x, t) = a_2(x), \dot{v}'' = 0, [a_2(x) - a_3(x)] / k \leq m_1(x, t) \leq a_1(x). \tag{10}$$

$$v(x, t) = V(t)(1-x) / (1-x_0), xQ(x, t) = x_0Q(x_0, t) + \ddot{V}J_1(x) - p\{_2(t)J_2(x),$$

$$x_0Q(x_0, t) = \Gamma \ddot{V} \dots_c x_0^2 / 2 - p\{_2(t) \int_0^{x_0} x\{_1(x) dx, (xm_1)' = a_2 + \ddot{V}(t)J_1(x) - p\{_2(t)J_2(x),$$

$$xm_1 = x_0a_1(x_0) + J_3(x) + \ddot{V}(t)J_4(x) - p\{_2(t)J_5(x). \tag{11}$$

$$J_1(x) = r \left[\dots \frac{x_0^2}{2} + \frac{1}{1-x_0} \int_{x_0}^x \dots (y)y(1-y)dy \right], \quad J_2(x) = \int_0^x \{_1(y)ydy,$$

$$J_3(x) = \int_{x_0}^x a_2(y)dy, \quad J_4(x) = \int_{x_0}^x J_1(y)dy, \quad J_5(x) = \int_{x_0}^x J_2(y)dy,$$

$V(t) -$

$$(11) \quad m_1(1,t) = 0$$

$$\ddot{V}(t) = p\{_2(t)d_1 - d_2, \quad (12)$$

$$d_1 = J_5(1) / J_4(1), \quad d_2 = [J_3(1) + x_0 a_1(x_0)] / J_4(1).$$

$$(12) \quad \ddot{V}(0) = 0$$

$p:$

$$p \geq p_0 = d_2 / [\{_2(0)d_1]. \quad (13)$$

$$(12) \quad \dot{V}(0) = V(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$\dot{V}(t) = pd_1 I_1 - d_2 t, \quad V(t) = pd_1 I_2 - d_2 \frac{t^2}{2}, \quad I_1(t) = \int_0^t \{_2(\ddagger)d\ddagger, \quad I_2(t) = \int_0^t I_1(\ddagger)d\ddagger.$$

$$t_f, \quad \dot{V}(t_f) = 0.$$

$$V_f = V(t_f) = pd_1 I_2(t_f) - d_2 t_f^2 / 2. \quad (14)$$

(10)

$$a_2(x) - a_3(x) \leq 0. \quad (15)$$

$$x_0 \leq x \leq 1,$$

(15),

(11), (12)

$$xm_1(x,t) = x_0 a_1(x_0) + J_3(x) + p\{_2(t)[d_1 J_4(x) - J_5(x)] - d_2 J_4(x),$$

(10)

$$x_0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq t \leq t_f \quad m_1(x,t) \leq a_1(x).$$

$$\{_2(t) -$$

$$m_1(x,0)$$

$$x, \quad m_1'(x,0) \leq 0. \quad m_1'(x_0,0) = 0,$$

$$m_1''(x_0, 0) < 0.$$

$$m_1(x_0, 0) = \min_{x_0 \leq x \leq 1} m_1(x, 0) \Big|_{p=p_1}$$

(13),

$$p_0 \leq p \leq p_1.$$

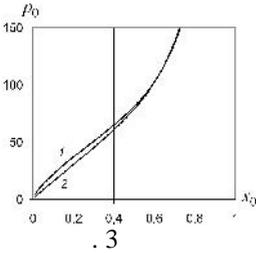
. 3, 4

$$p_0 \quad (13)$$

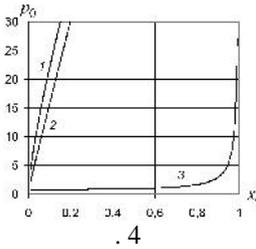
x_0

$$(4) - \quad 1 \quad (5) - \quad 2$$

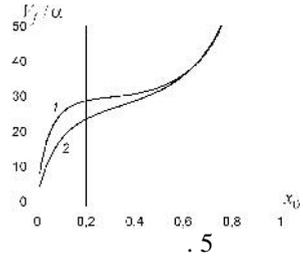
$$: \int_{x_0}^1 \check{S}_3(x) dx = \text{const}.$$



. 3



. 4



. 5

$$s = 1, \quad k = 1/14, \quad s_3 = 50, \quad \check{S}_{03} = 0,25 \quad (4),$$

$$\sim_0 = f / 6, \quad \dots_0 = 1, \quad \dots_3 = \dots_c = 4.$$

$$\{_1(x) \equiv 1, \quad \{_2(t) = 1 \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \quad \{_2(t) = 0 \quad t > t_0. \quad 3$$

. 5

$$V_f / r \quad (14)$$

x_0

$$p = 2p_0;$$

1

$$(4),$$

2 -

(5).

(11-01-00121-).

1. Nemirovsky Ju.V. Yield surfaces for reinforced concrete axi-symmetrical plates and shells // Archiwum Inzynierii Ladowej. – 1974. – T. XX. – No 4 – P. 575 – 590.

2. Nemirovsky Ju.V., Resnikoff B.S. On limit equilibrium of reinforced slabs and effectiveness of their reinforcement // Archiwum Inzynierii Ladowej. – 1975. – T. XXI. No 1. ,p. 57 – 67.

3. . . . -
// . // .
8- 1 - 3 2006 ., . ;
. 1 / . ; / - , 2006, . 25
- 31.

_____ ;

. . . . , ,
 ; 630090, , 4\1;
 . (383) 3303804, E-mail: nemirov@itam.nsc.ru

. . . . , ,
 ; 630090, , 4\1; . (383) 3303804, E-
mail: nemirov@itam.nsc.ru

• ” •
,

(-)

,

-

(-)

•

,

,

()

•

,

,

(-)

-

,

•

,

•

,

1.

(-)

,

h,

$$y = a \ (a > 0) \quad y = -c \ (c > 0)$$

,

•

,

,

()

,

•

,

$$P u(x-d) u(y-a) \quad (d > 0) \quad Q u(x-d_0) u(y+c) \quad (d_0 > 0),$$

[1,2,4],

$$\frac{du_s^{(1)}(x;a)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{E_s^{(1)} F_s^{(1)}} \int_{-b}^d (s-x) \ddagger^{(1)}(s) ds + \frac{P}{E_s^{(1)} F_s^{(1)}} \quad (-b \leq x \leq d), \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{du_s^{(2)}(x;-c)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{E_s^{(2)} F_s^{(2)}} \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} (u-x) \ddagger^{(2)}(u) du + \frac{Q}{E_s^{(2)} F_s^{(2)}} \quad (-b_0 \leq x \leq d_0), \quad (1.2)$$

$$\left. \frac{du_s^{(1)}(x;a)}{dx} \right|_{x=-b+0} = 0; \quad \left. \frac{du_s^{(1)}(x;a)}{dx} \right|_{x=d-0} = \frac{P}{E_s^{(1)} F_s^{(1)}}, \quad (1.3)$$

$$\left. \frac{du_s^{(2)}(x;-c)}{dx} \right|_{x=-b_0+0} = 0; \quad \left. \frac{du_s^{(2)}(x;-c)}{dx} \right|_{x=d_0-0} = \frac{Q}{E_s^{(2)} F_s^{(2)}}, \quad (1.4)$$

$$\int_{-b}^d \ddagger^{(1)}(s) ds = P; \quad \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} \ddagger^{(2)}(u) du = Q. \quad (1.5)$$

$$y = a \quad y = -c,$$

$$\ddagger_x^{(1)}(x;a) = -\frac{1}{F_s^{(1)}} \int_{-b}^d (s-x) \ddagger^{(1)}(s) ds + \frac{P}{F_s^{(1)}} \quad (-b \leq x \leq d), \quad (1.6)$$

$$\ddagger_x^{(2)}(x;-c) = -\frac{1}{F_s^{(2)}} \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} (u-x) \ddagger^{(2)}(u) du + \frac{Q}{F_s^{(2)}} \quad (-b_0 \leq x \leq d_0), \quad (1.7)$$

$$u_s^{(1)}(x;a) \quad u_s^{(2)}(x;-c) - \quad ; \quad \ddagger^{(1)}(x) = d_s^{(1)} \ddagger^{(1)}(x;a),$$

$$\ddagger^{(1)}(x;a) - \quad y = a,$$

$$d_s^{(1)} - \quad ; \quad \dagger^{(2)}(x) = d_s^{(2)} \dagger^{(2)}(x; -c), \quad \dagger^{(2)}(x; -c) -$$

$$y = -c, \quad d_s^{(2)} -$$

$$; \quad E_S^{(1)} \quad E_S^{(2)} - \quad , \quad F_s^{(1)} = d_s^{(1)} h_s^{(1)}$$

$$F_s^{(2)} = d_s^{(2)} h_s^{(2)} -$$

$$, \quad h_s^{(1)} \quad h_s^{(1)} - \quad ; \quad P \quad Q -$$

$$(d; a) \quad (d_0; -c); \quad \text{„}(x) - \quad .$$

$$(\quad - \quad)$$

$$y = a \quad y = -c$$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d) \quad \dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-b_0 \leq x \leq d_0)$$

[4]:

$$hl \frac{du^{(1)}(x; a)}{dx} = \frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d K_{11}(s-x) \dagger^{(1)}(s) ds + \frac{1}{f} \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} K_{12}(u-x) \dagger^{(2)}(u) du, \quad (1.8)$$

$$(-\infty < x < \infty),$$

$$hl_1 \frac{du^{(2)}(x; -c)}{dx} = \frac{1}{f} \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} K_{22}(u-x) \dagger^{(2)}(u) du + \frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d K_{21}(s-x) \dagger^{(1)}(s) ds. \quad (1.9)$$

:

$$K_{11}(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{d_1 s}{s^2 + 4a^2} + \frac{8d_2 a^2 s}{(s^2 + 4a^2)^2} + \frac{2d_3 a^2 s(s^2 - 12a^2)}{(s^2 + 4a^2)^3} \equiv \frac{1}{s} + K_{11}^*(s),$$

$$K_{22}(u) = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{b_1 u}{u^2 + 4c^2} + \frac{8b_2 c^2 u}{(u^2 + 4c^2)^2} + \frac{2b_3 c^2 u(u^2 - 12c^2)}{(u^2 + 4c^2)^3} \equiv \frac{1}{u} + K_{22}^*(u),$$

$$K_{12}(u) = \frac{d_4 u}{u^2 + (a+c)^2} - \frac{2(a+c)(d_5 c + d_6 a)u}{[u^2 + (a+c)^2]^2}, \quad (1.10)$$

$$K_{21}(s) = \frac{b_4 s}{s^2 + (a+c)^2} - \frac{2(a+c)(b_5 a + b_6 c)s}{[s^2 + (a+c)^2]^2};$$

$$d_1 \equiv d_1(k; \nu; \nu_1) =$$

$$= \frac{k(3-\nu)[k(3-\nu)(1+\nu_1) + 2(1-\nu)(1-\nu_1)] - (3-\nu_1)[8 - (1+\nu)(3-\nu)]}{(3-\nu)[k(3-\nu) + 1 + \nu][3-\nu_1 + k(1+\nu_1)]},$$

$$d_2 \equiv d_2(k; \nu) = \frac{(k-1)(1+\nu)}{k(3-\nu) + 1 + \nu}, \quad l = \frac{8\mu}{3-\nu} = \frac{4E}{(3-\nu)(1+\nu)},$$

$$d_3 \equiv d_3(k; \nu) = \frac{2(k-1)(1+\nu)^2}{(3-\nu)[k(3-\nu)+1+\nu]}, \quad l_1 = \frac{8\mu_1}{3-\nu_1} = \frac{4E_1}{(3-\nu_1)(1+\nu_1)},$$

$$d_4 \equiv d_4(k; \nu; \nu_1) = \frac{8[k(3-\nu)+3-\nu_1]}{(3-\nu)[k(3-\nu)+1+\nu][3-\nu_1+k(1+\nu_1)]},$$

$$d_5 \equiv d_5(k; \nu; \nu_1) = \frac{4(1+\nu_1)}{(3-\nu)[3-\nu_1+k(1+\nu_1)]}, \tag{1.11}$$

$$d_6 \equiv d_6(k; \epsilon) = \frac{4(1+\epsilon)}{(3-\epsilon)[k(3-\epsilon)+1+\epsilon]}, \quad k = \frac{\sim_1}{\sim} = \frac{E_1(1+\epsilon)}{E(1+\epsilon_1)},$$

$$b_1 = d_1\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1; \epsilon\right), \quad b_2 = d_2\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1\right), \quad b_3 = d_3\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1\right),$$

$$b_4 = d_4\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1; \epsilon\right), \quad b_5 = d_5\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1; \epsilon\right), \quad b_6 = d_6\left(\frac{1}{k}; \epsilon_1\right);$$

$$u^{(1)}(x; a) \quad u^{(2)}(x; -c) -$$

$$y = a \quad y = -c \quad ; \quad (E, \sim, \epsilon)$$

$$(E_1, \mu_1, \nu_1) -$$

$$; \quad E \quad E_1 - \quad , \quad \sim \quad \sim_1 -$$

$$, \quad \nu \quad \nu_1 -$$

$$,$$

$$:$$

$$\frac{du_s^{(1)}(x; a)}{dx} = \frac{du^{(1)}(x; a)}{dx} \quad (-b \leq x \leq d), \tag{1.12}$$

$$\frac{du_s^{(2)}(x; -c)}{dx} = \frac{du^{(2)}(x; -c)}{dx} \quad (-b_0 \leq x \leq d_0). \tag{1.13}$$

$$(1.2), (1.8) \quad (1.9) \tag{1.12} \quad (1.13), \tag{1.1}$$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d) \quad \dagger^{(2)}(x)$$

$$(-b_0 \leq x \leq d_0),$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{-b}^d \left[\frac{1}{s-x} + \} f_n(s-x) + K_{11}^*(s-x) \right] \dagger^{(1)}(s) ds + \frac{1}{f} \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} K_{12}(u-x) \dagger^{(2)}(u) du = \} P,$$

$$(-b < x < d), \tag{1.14}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_a^b \frac{T_n[h(t)]T_m[h(t)]}{\sqrt{1-h^2(t)}} dt = \begin{cases} 0; & n \neq m, \\ \frac{b-a}{4}; & n = m \neq 0, \\ \frac{b-a}{2}; & m = n = 0, \end{cases} \quad (n, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots), \quad (2.3)$$

$$U_{n-1}(t) = \frac{\sin(n \arccos t)}{\sin(\arccos t)} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) -$$

[2,6],

X_n

Y_n ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$):

$$\begin{cases} X_m + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} X_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{nm} Y_n = r_m, \\ Y_m + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{nm} Y_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_{nm} X_n = s_m. \end{cases} \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots), \quad (2.4)$$

(2.4)

:

$$A_{nm} = A_{nm}^* + A_{nm}^{(1)}; \quad r_m = r_m^{(1)} + X_0 r_m^{(2)} + Y_0 r_m^{(3)},$$

$$C_{nm} = C_{nm}^* + C_{nm}^{(1)}; \quad s_m = s_m^{(1)} + Y_0 s_m^{(2)} + X_0 s_m^{(3)},$$

$$A_{nm}^* = \frac{4}{f^2(b+d)} \int_{-b}^d \int_{-b}^d \frac{\sqrt{1-p^2(x)}}{\sqrt{1-p^2(s)}} K_{11}^*(s-x) T_n[p(s)] U_{m-1}[p(x)] ds dx,$$

$$B_{nm} = \frac{4}{f^2(b+d)} \int_{-b}^d \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} \frac{\sqrt{1-p^2(x)}}{\sqrt{1-g^2(u)}} K_{12}(u-x) T_n[g(u)] U_{m-1}[p(x)] du dx,$$

$$C_{nm}^* = \frac{4}{f^2(b_0+d_0)} \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} \frac{\sqrt{1-g^2(x)}}{\sqrt{1-g^2(u)}} K_{22}^*(u-x) T_n[g(u)] U_{m-1}[g(x)] du dx,$$

$$D_{nm} = \frac{4}{f^2(b_0+d_0)} \int_{-b_0}^{d_0} \int_{-b}^d \frac{\sqrt{1-g^2(x)}}{\sqrt{1-p^2(s)}} K_{21}(s-x) T_n[p(s)] U_{m-1}[g(x)] ds dx,$$

$$A_{nm}^{(1)} = -\frac{\} (b+d)}{f} J_{nm}; \quad C_{nm}^{(1)} = -\frac{\} (b_0+d_0)}{f} J_{nm}; \quad r_m^{(3)} = -B_{0m}; \quad s_m^{(3)} = -D_{0m}, \quad (2.5)$$

$$r_m^{(2)} = -A_{0m}^* + \begin{cases} -\frac{f(b+d)}{4}; & m=1, \\ \frac{f(b+d)}{f} J_m; & m \neq 1, \end{cases}, \quad S_m^{(2)} = -C_{0m}^* + \begin{cases} -\frac{f(b_0+d_0)}{4}; & m=1, \\ \frac{f_1(b_0+d_0)}{f} J_m; & m \neq 1, \end{cases},$$

$$J_{mm} = \begin{cases} 0; & |m-n|=1, \\ \frac{2m[1+(-1)^{m+n}]}{[(m+n)^2-1][(m-n)^2-1]}; & |m-n| \neq 1, \end{cases} \quad (n, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots),$$

$$r_m^{(1)} = \begin{cases} 0; & m \neq 1, \\ P; & m=1, \end{cases}, \quad S_m^{(1)} = \begin{cases} 0; & m \neq 1, \\ Q; & m=1, \end{cases}, \quad J_m = \begin{cases} 0; & m=1, \\ \frac{2m[1+(-1)^m]}{(m^2-1)^2}; & m \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$X_0 \quad Y_0,$$

(1.5)

$$X_0 = \frac{2P}{f(b+d)}, \quad Y_0 = \frac{2Q}{f(b_0+d_0)}, \quad (2.6)$$

(2.1) (2.2),

(1.6) (1.7)

$$\dagger_x^{(1)}(x; a) = \frac{P}{f F_S^{(1)}} [f - \arccos p(x)] - \frac{b+d}{2F_S^{(1)}} \sqrt{1-p^2(x)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} X_n U_{n-1} [p(x)], \quad (2.7)$$

$$(-b \leq x \leq d),$$

$$\dagger_x^{(2)}(x; -c) = \frac{Q}{f F_S^{(2)}} [f - \arccos g(x)] - \frac{b_0+d_0}{2F_S^{(2)}} \sqrt{1-g^2(x)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} Y_n U_{n-1} [g(x)], \quad (2.8)$$

$$(-b_0 \leq x \leq d_0).$$

$$D_{nm} \quad (n, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

(2.5).

$$(2.4) \quad A_{nm}, B_{nm}, C_{nm}$$

$$r_m \quad S_m \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots),$$

(2.4)

$$[2,4], \quad (1.14) \quad (1.15)$$

$$S_m = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|A_{nm}| + |B_{nm}|); \quad S_m^{(1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|C_{nm}| + |D_{nm}|) \quad (m=1,2,3,\dots) \quad (2.9)$$

$$(2.4) \quad O(m^{-0,5-v}) \quad m \rightarrow \infty, \quad v -$$

$$\Gamma_m \quad S_m \quad (m=1,2,3,\dots)$$

$$O(m^{-1}) \quad m \rightarrow \infty,$$

(2.4).

(2.4) (2.6)

$$X_n \quad Y_n \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots), \quad (2.1) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-b < x < d) \quad \dagger^{(1)}(x) \quad (-b_0 < x < d_0), \quad (2.7) \quad (2.8)$$

$$\dagger_x^{(1)}(x; a) \quad (-b \leq x \leq d) \quad \dagger_x^{(2)}(x; -c)$$

$$(-b_0 \leq x \leq d_0),$$

1. 1968. 4. 124-135.
2. // 1974. 38. 2. 321-330.
3. // 1984. 3. 130-137.
4. (// 1986. 163 .
5. // :: 1979. 832 .
6. // 1980. 416 .
7. // , 1966, .30, 4, .672-682.

⋮

$$1. : (+374 93) 27-26-26.$$

$$24 . : (+37493)24-85-47.$$

(1) [1].

$$m\ddot{x} + h_x \dot{x} + c_x x + c_{xr} \dot{r} = m e \left(\dot{\zeta} \sin \zeta + \zeta^2 \cos \zeta \right),$$

$$A\ddot{r} + J\dot{S} + J\dot{S} + h_r \dot{r} + c_r \dot{r} + c_{rx} x = (A - J) u \left\{ \sin(\zeta - \nu) + (A - J) u \zeta^2 \cos(\zeta - \nu) \right\}, \quad (1)$$

$$m\ddot{y} + h_y \dot{y} + c_y y + c_{ys} \dot{S} = m e \left(-\dot{\zeta} \cos \zeta + \zeta^2 \sin \zeta \right),$$

$$A\ddot{S} - J\dot{r} + h_S \dot{S} + c_S S + c_{Sy} y = -A u \left\{ \cos(\zeta - \nu) + (A - J) u \zeta^2 \sin(\zeta - \nu) \right\},$$

$m -$ () ; $J -$; $c_x, c_r, c_y, c_S, c_{xr}, c_{rx}, c_{ys},$

$c_{Sy} -$, $x, r, y, S; h_r - h_S -$; $e,$

$u - \nu -$, $\bar{D}_{z1} \quad \bar{D}_{z2}$

$r -$, $u_1 \quad u_2$

e
 $: e = D_z / m, \quad : D_z \quad m -$

$D_z -$
 $: D_z = \sqrt{D_{z1}^2 + D_{z2}^2 + D_{z1} D_{z2} \cos(\gamma)}, \quad r - \quad \bar{D}_{z1}$

$\bar{D}_{z2} -$ u
 $u_k = J_{oz} / g(J - A), \quad : J -$

, $g -$, $J_{oz} -$

$$\nu = \mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2, \quad :$$

$$\mathbb{E}_1 = \arctg(-\operatorname{tg}r / (D_{z1} / (D_{z2} \cos r) + 1)), \mathbb{E}_2 = \arctg(1 / \operatorname{tg} - (J_{oz1} / (J_{oz2} \sin r))).$$

[2].

(),

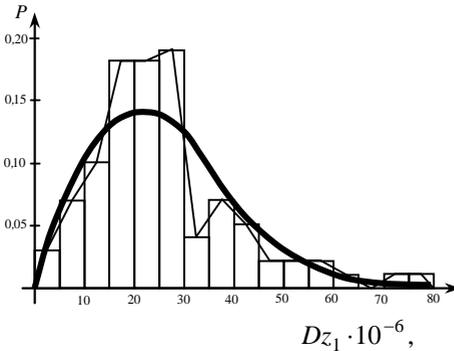
[3,4].

Borland C++

`int rand(void) int random(int num),`
 [5,6].

0 32767,

`N = int num`



`N (. 1).`

`Dz1`

()

$$k_i = P_i N .$$

$$n_1 = k_1, \quad n_2 = k_1 + k_2, \quad \dots, \quad n_i = \sum_{i=1}^i k_i$$

x

$$n_i \frac{1}{2} z < n_{i+1}$$

$$D_{Z1}(i),$$

int rand(void) int random(int num)

z

z

D_{Z1} .

. 3.6- ,

D_{Z1} :

$$0 \leq z < 6782, \quad D_{Z1} = 1 \cdot 10^{-5},$$

$$6782 \leq z < 24379, \quad D_{Z1} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-5},$$

$$24379 \leq z < 30179, \quad D_{Z1} = 4 \cdot 10^{-5},$$

$$30179 \leq z < 31719, \quad D_{Z1} = 5,5 \cdot 10^{-5},$$

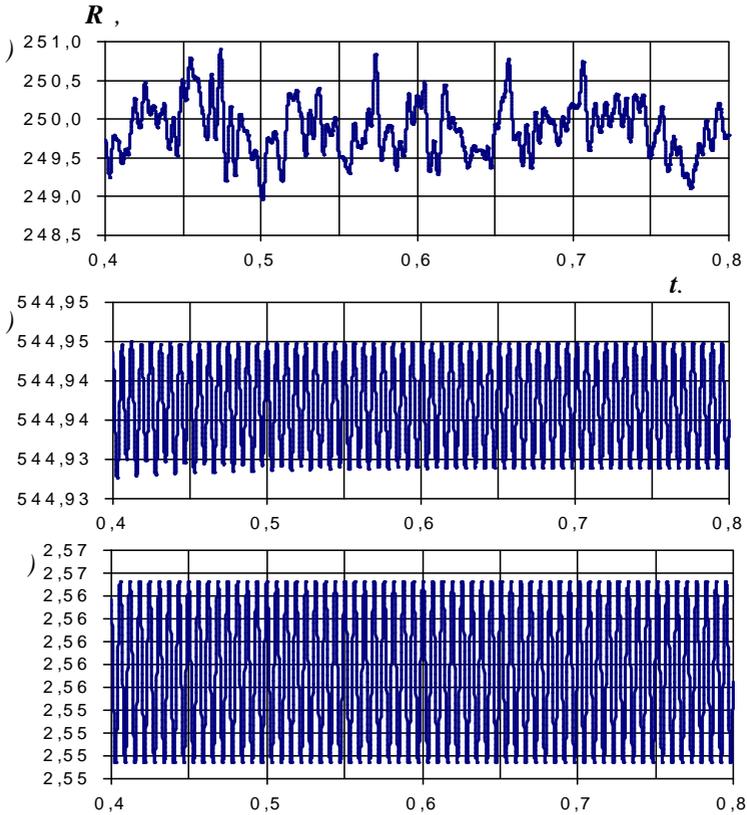
$$31719 \leq z \leq 32767, \quad D_{Z1} = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-5}.$$

$D_{Z2}, r, u_1 \quad u_2$).

++,

. 2

) $D_{z1}, D_{z2}, r, u_1, u_2$



. 2.

() (. 2- , .)

$D_{z1}=8 \cdot 10^{-5}$, $D_{z2}=8 \cdot 10^{-5}$, $r =0,05$, $u_1=1,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$,
 $u_2=3,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $D_{z1}=D_{z2}=0$, $r=1,57$, $u_1=u_2=0$.

1. Papoyan A. About dynamic unloading of the disk support of high-speed spindle supported rotor. Problems of mechanics, international scientific journal, Tbilisi, 2010, 4 (41), pp. 66-71.

2. // .- ,, 3, 1985. C. 37-41.

3. . . « ».- :: , 1976.

4. ()
//

.- ,, 2, 1982. C. 19-25.

5. .- :: , 1991.- 255 c.

6. . . Turbo C Borland C++. ;
. . . .- :: . . , 1992. 240 .

377503, , . . 2,
:(312)46583 ,, . (094) - 881500
- papash@mail.ru

• „ • „ • •
Երևան, Արմենիա. Թեղերան, Իրան

([1] [2])

[2]

[1].

[1]

(.1)

[3].

†_x, -
f (f-
[1,2]) .

[1]

[1]

1. $\tau_x = \tau_x / \tau_y, \bar{p} = p / \tau_y, \tau_y -$
2. $(v_z = 0 -$
3. $(\tau_1 \geq \tau_2 \geq \tau_3) - \tau_1 = \tau_x,$
4. $\tau_2 = \tau_z, \tau_3 = -p$

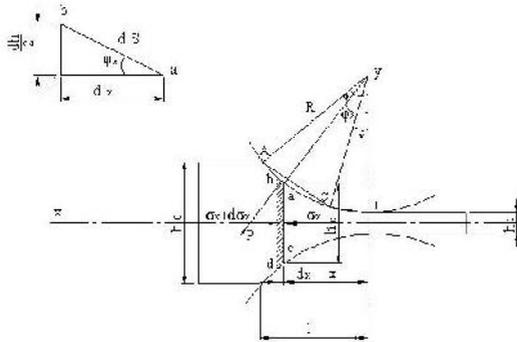
$$\tau_z = (\tau_y - 2p) / 2 \quad \tau_0 = (\tau_y / 2) - p$$

.1

X -

2

[1] (abc)



.1.

\bar{p}

1,0 ... 2,8.

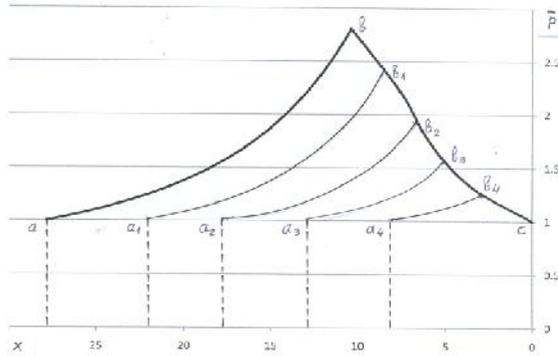
2. $\bar{p} - (a_1b_1c, a_2b_2c, a_3b_3c, a_4b_4c)$

r \bar{p} .

r \bar{p}

$\bar{p} = 1$.

[3].



2. $\bar{p} - r$

[3]

$$v = 1 - (1 - v_0) \exp(-9v_0^m \dagger_0 v_{eq} / (1 - v)^{3n} \dagger_{eq}), \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau_{eq} = v_{eq}^{-m} \tau_0 ; v_0 = v^{-n} \tau_0 \\
 & \tau_0 = (\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3) / 3 \\
 & -9v_0^m \tau_0 v_{eq} / (1-v)^{3n} \tau_{eq} \\
 & (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-9v_0^m \tau_0 v_{eq} / (1-v)^{3n} \tau_{eq} = -9 \frac{v_0^m}{(1-v)^{3n}} \tau_0 v_{eq} = -9 f_1(v) f_2(\tau) v_{eq},$$

$$f_1(v) = v_0^m / (1-v)^{3n}, f_2(\tau) = \tau_0 / \tau_{eq} = -\bar{p} + 0.5, v_{eq} = \ln(h_0 / h_1). \quad (2)$$

[1].

20% - $(\epsilon_0 = 0,2), r = 3^0 h_0 =$

7, $h_1 = 6,45, R=200, m=1, n=0.25, \bar{p}=1. \quad (2)$

$f_1(v) = 0.236, f_2(\tau) = -0.5, v_{eq} = 0.0815 \quad (1): v = 12.8\%$

DEFORM-

2D, (). [2]

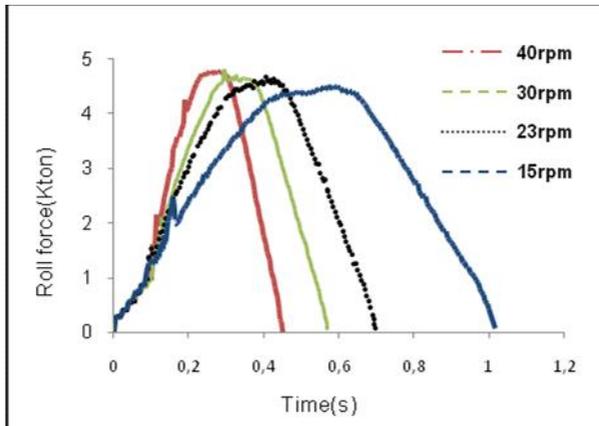
x x . ,

(/).
5083.

. 3

x x x (/).

числа оборотов валка величины сил увеличиваются, а время одного цикла прокатки уменьшается. Это соответствует известному на практике изменению механических свойств материалов в связи с процессами быстрого деформирования.



. 3.

x x x (40, 30, 23 15 /)

• ” • •
,

[2.3]

[1].

[4]

[5,6].

[6]

d=70

h=20
(... ,

w,

e) , $w_0 = 0,35$,
 $\dagger_0 = 0.025, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 1.0$.
 \dagger_0 - .

1.

1

\dagger_0	\dots_s /	\dots /	\dots_t /	w	e
0.025	2.760	1.874	1.437	0.304	0.837
0.05	2.760	1.927	1.511	0.275	0.747
0.1	2.760	1.933	1.528	0.265	0.728
0.2	2.760	1.974	1.579	0.247	0.672
0.4	2.760	1.985	1.611	0.236	0.638
1.0	2.760	2.035	1.677	0.214	0.574

V_p .

. 1

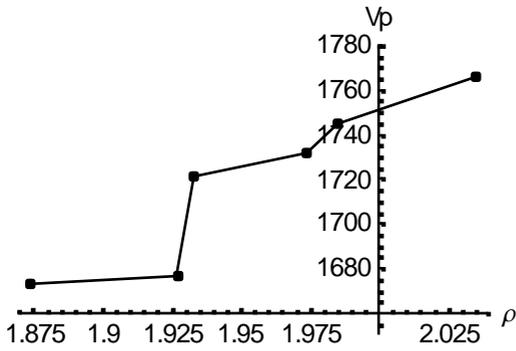
...

e

. 2.

V_p

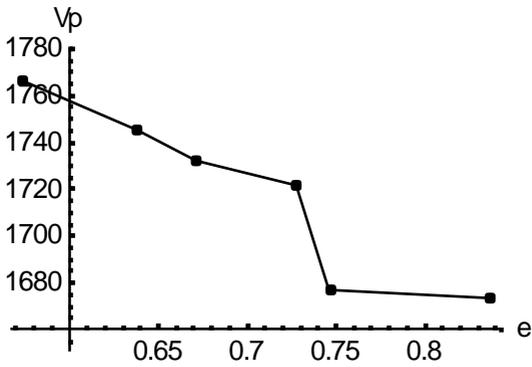
V_p



. 1

V_p

...



. 2

V_p

e.

.1 2 ,

...

e

[4] [6]

1 18 ,

$$(r^{-1})$$

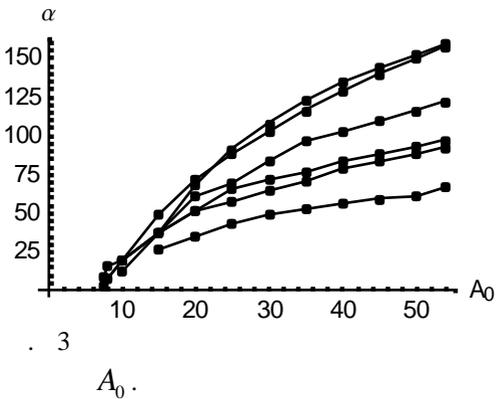
$$A = A_0 e^{-rt}$$

[1], A_0 , $A -$

1.
.3

A_0

r



. 3

r

A_0

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

A_0

A_0

• ” , • ” •

-
-

(,)

-

[1-3].

,
-

,

:

(6, 66)

(),
(),
,

-
-

[4-6].

-2 2070 -1 “ -
 ”,
 5,0 / 0,1 10,0 0,25
 -47
 ø10 15 ø 22 12 , -
 50 14 ø 22 12 , 45 (48-52 HRC)
 1 13(150-170 HB) R_a=2,50-0,20 .
 0,5 ,
 -4.

[7]:

$$n = \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_s} \right)^{t_y} \quad (1)$$

τ o --

$\lg = F(\lg n)$

$\lg n = 0$ (n=1),

; τ --

-- t_y

e[8]:

$$W = 2 \left[(Y_{s1}^d Y_{s2}^d)^{1/2} + (Y_{s1}^h Y_{s2}^h)^{1/2} \right] \quad (2)$$

[9].

[4-6, 10].

(.1)

[4-6]

.% ,	$I \cdot 10^{-9}$	f	[, ⁰
+40%	12,2 / 46,5 5,2 / 20,2	0,24 / 0,30 0,14 / 0,20	90 / 100 70 / 80
-6 6+30%	12,2 / 46,5 5,2 / 20,2	0,24 / 0,30 0,14 / 0,20	90 / 100 70 / 80
-66 66+20%	10,5 / 48,3 4,8 / 18,2	0,26 / 0,34 0,16 / 0,22	100 / 125 80 / 90
+30%	15,0 / 54,7 5,4 / 23,7	0,24 / 0,30 0,16 / 0,22	110 / 120 70 / 80
ATM - 2	11,8 / 55,4	0,18 / 0,28	95 / 115
- 51	8,6 / 32,6	0,16 / 0,24	95 / 115
	9,42 / 38,2	0,25 / 0,35	90 / 110
	10,29 / 45,8	0,16 / 0,23	90 / 110
-	9,06 / 43,2	0,15 / 0,22	85 / 105
	10,12 / 46,2	0,15 / 0,22	90 / 110
45 (48-52HRC), $P_a=1,91$			-1
-		-58	$V=0,78$ /c,
1 13 (150-170 HB), $P_a=0,2$		$V=1,7$ /c.	

e .2.

2

		t_y
	180	2,26
	147	1,3
-6	170	1,86
-66	180	1,92
	150	1,25

, , t_y ,
 (. 3) ,
 t_y ,
 10 100
 20
 [1-6],
 (),
 (10) (6).
 .4.

(.).

PV 2.5MPa· /c,

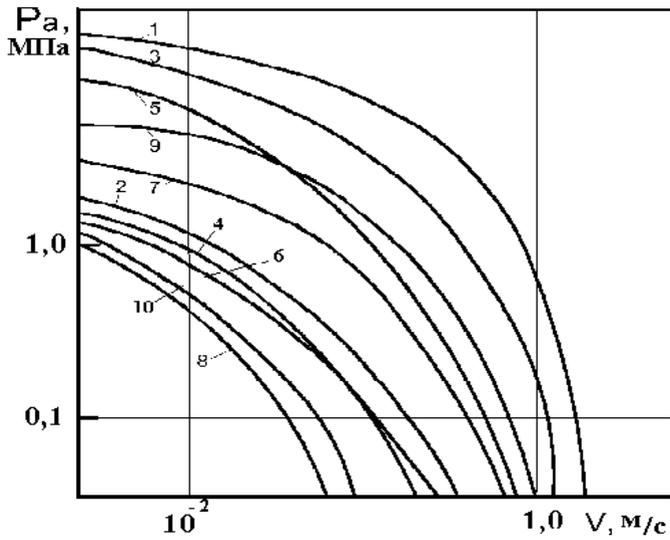
3

	n †			
	100	50	20	10
	3,77	18,1	140	68
	1,65	4,06	13,37	53
-6	2,68	9,74	53,54	194
-66	3,09	11,69	68	257
	1,66	3,94	12,41	32,6

4

				10 ⁻³ , / 2
	,	, °C		
	10	35	0,64	38
	360	55	3,8	101,3

	10	40	0,45	21
	360	100	2,8	72,4
-6	10	40	0,40	18
	360	100	2,6	62,8
-66	10	50	0,38	26
	360	110	2,4	69,6
	10	50	0,65	15,8
	360	120	3,0	57



: [PV] (1, 3, 5, 7, 9) [PV] (2, 4, 6, 8, 10).
 1, 2 - ; 3, 4 - -2; 5, 6 - 6; 7, 8 - -66;
 9, 10 -

20

-1

-47

0,25

5,0 /

0,1

10,0

1,4-1,8

(,),

$PV \leq 2,5$. / .

1.-1976. -431 .
2. 2007.-216 .
3.-1977. -138 .
4. Pogosian A.K., Karapetyan A.N., Hovhannisyan K.V. Study of Physico-Chemical Modification Process of Heterochained Polymers by the Fillers Minerals // Tribologia, Warsaw (Poland) -2004.- 1.(193), pp.63-73.
5. Pogosian A.K., Karapetyan A.N., Hovhannisyan K.V. Development of Composite Antifiction Materials based on the Thermoplastic Polymers // Tribologia, Warsaw (Poland) -2005.- 5.(203), pp. 111-129.
6. Pogosian . K., Bahadur S., Hovhannisyan K.V., and Karapetyan A.N. Investigation of the Tribochemical and Physico-mechanical Processes in Sliding of Mineral-filled Formaldehyde Copolymer Composites against Steel // Wear - 2006.- Volume 260, Issue 6, pp.662-668.
7. , 1977. 361 .

-

• „ , , • •

,

-

-

()

.

-

[1,2]:

-

,

,

,

,

-

;

-

;

,

,

-

-

;

,

-

.

,

-

,

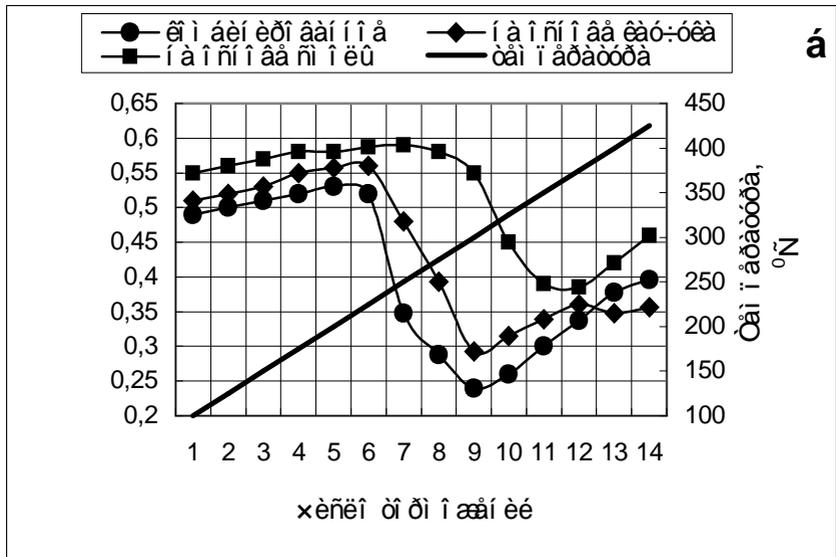
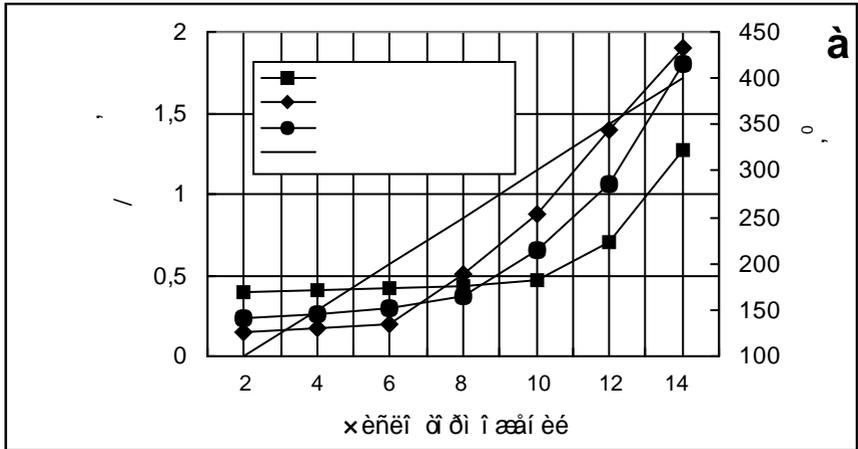
-

-1

(ISM-

.1.

[3]



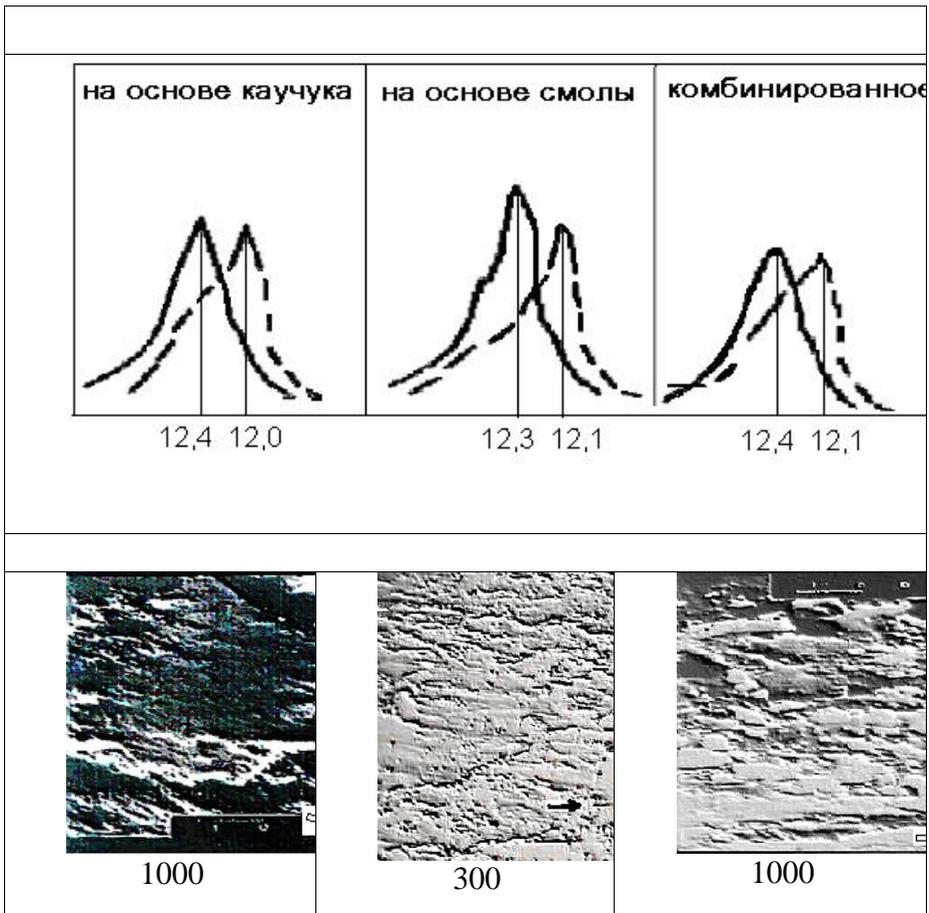
.1.

()

$$K = 0,104; P_a = 2,0 ; V = 22,2 /$$

. 2

[4]



2. () (----) (—)

(3) (1)

[4]:

$$d_1 = K + L, \quad d_3 = K - L$$

$$K \geq \frac{1}{2} \frac{d_b < d'_b > 2d_o}{d_o} \cdot \frac{E}{(1 < \epsilon) \sin^2 b > 2\epsilon},$$

$$L \geq \frac{d_o > d'_b}{d_o} \cdot \frac{E}{(1 < \epsilon) \sin^2 b},$$

d -

; d -

; d_o -

(

-); -

; -

.1

1

	1	3
	8,752	-6,36
	7,297	-7,083

	10,189	-9,732
--	--------	--------

,
 ,
 - . ,
 .
 -
 . ,

1. . ,, . ,, . - . , 1992.-

218 .
2. . ,, . ,, . . .

/ 7-
 « -2008». -
 3. , 2008. <http://www.tiir.ru/> 31341-2007 ,

,
http://www.gosstandart.gov.by/BDD_gosstand_2.php
 4. . ,, . ,, . ,, . .

. - ,, 2001. - 67. - 6. - . 30-32. //

_____ ;

- . . . , . . . , .
 : . , . 105. . (+374 10) 58-61-82
 E-mail: pogosian@seua.am

. . , . .
 : . . . 12.
 . (+374 322) 4-73-74
 E-mail: n_meliksetyan@mail.ru

$$1. \quad x = 0$$

$$x = l$$

P ,

m .

B

(1.1)

$$EJ \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + P \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

(1.1)

$w(x, t)$ -

$$x = 0 : \quad w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \langle 1 \rangle \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial t} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

$$x = l : \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad EJ \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.3)$$

$$u > 0, \quad \langle 1 \rangle > 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$u = \dots, \dots; \langle 1 - \dots \rangle \quad (1.4)$$

$$u = 0, \dots [1] \dots \langle 1 = 0, \dots x=0, \dots \rangle [4] \dots \langle 1 = 0 \rangle \dots P. \dots$$

(1.1) – (1.3)

$$w = f(z)e^{\lambda t}, \quad z = \frac{x}{l} \quad (1.5)$$

$$f^{(IV)}(z) + k^2 f''(z) = 0 \quad (1.6)$$

$$z = 0: f(z) = 0, f'(z) - \tilde{u} f''(z) + \langle 1 \rangle f'(z) = 0 \quad (1.7)$$

$$z = 1: f''(z) = 0, f'''(z) = \dots^2 S f(z) \quad (1.8)$$

$$k^2 = \frac{P}{EJ} l^2, \quad S = \frac{m}{EJ} l^3, \quad \tilde{u} = \frac{u}{l}. \quad (1.9)$$

(1.6)

$$f(z) = C_1 + C_2 z + C_3 \sin(kz) + C_4 \cos(kz) \quad (1.7), (1.8),$$

$$C_i \neq 0, i = \overline{1, 4}:$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_1 + C_4 = 0 \\ (\langle 1 \rangle + 1) * C_2 + (\langle 1 \rangle + 1) k * C_3 + \tilde{u} k^2 * C_4 = 0 \\ C_3 * \sin(k) + C_4 * \cos(k) = 0 \\ \}^2 \frac{S}{k^3} * C_1 + \}^2 \frac{S}{k^3} * C_2 + \left(\}^2 \frac{S}{k^3} \sin(k) + \cos(k) \right) * C_3 \\ + \left(\}^2 \frac{S}{k^3} \cos(k) - \sin(k) \right) * C_4 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$, \quad (1.9),$$

:

$$a_0\}^3 + a_1\}^2 + a_2\} + a_3 = 0 \quad (1.10)$$

$$a_0 = (\sin(k) - k \cos(k)) < 1, \quad a_1 = (1 + k^2 \tilde{u}) \sin(k) - k \cos(k), \quad (1.11)$$

$$a_2 = < 1 \frac{k^3}{S}, \quad a_3 = \frac{k^3}{S}$$

$$(1.4),$$

$$(1.11)$$

,

$$a_2 > 0, \quad a_3 > 0 \quad (1.12)$$

$$(1.10)$$

-

,

$$(1.10), (1.12),$$

$$\Delta_1 = a_1 = 0, \quad \Delta_2 = a_1 a_2 - a_0 a_3 = 0, \quad \Delta_3 = a_3 (a_1 a_2 - a_0 a_3) = 0 \quad (1.13)$$

$$, \quad a_0 \neq 0.$$

$$(1.13)$$

$$P_* = \frac{f^2}{l^2} EJ$$

P_*

,

P_*

$$m, u < 1.$$

P_*

,

$$< 1 = 0$$

[4].

,

:

$$(\quad),$$

$$a_0 = (\sin(k) - k \cos(k)) < 1 = 0$$

$P, m,$

$$u > 0 \quad < 1 > 0.$$

$$u \rightarrow 0$$

$$(\} < 1 + 1) \left(\}^2 * (\sin(k) - k \cos(k)) + \frac{k^3}{S} \right) = 0 \quad (1.14)$$

$$\}^2 = - \frac{k^3}{S (\sin(k) - k \cos(k))} \quad (1.14)$$

$$P_* = \frac{(4.493)^2}{l^2} EJ$$

P_*

$$2. \quad x = 0$$

$$x = l$$

P

I

B

(2.1)

$$EJ \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + P \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$w(x, t) -$$

$$x = 0 : \quad w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + < 1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial t} = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$x = l : \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0, \quad EJ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = -I \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial t^2} \quad (2.3)$$

$$u > 0, \quad \langle 1 \rangle > 0 \quad (2.4)$$

$$u - \quad , \quad ; \quad \langle 1 -$$

$$(2.4)$$

P .

[1]

$$\langle 1 = 0,$$

$$u = 0,$$

$$x=0,$$

$$[4] \quad \langle 1 = 0.$$

(2.5):

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_4 = 0 \\ (\langle 1 \rangle + 1) * C_2 + (\langle 1 \rangle + 1) k * C_3 + \tilde{u} k^2 * C_4 = 0 \\ C_3 * \cos(k) - C_4 * \sin(k) = 0 \\ C_2 * \}^2 \chi + C_3 * (\}^2 * k \chi \cos(k) - k^2 \sin(k)) \\ -C_4 * (\}^2 k \chi \sin(k) + k^2 \cos(k)) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

$$k^2 = \frac{P}{EJ} l^2, \quad \chi = -\frac{I}{EJ} l^2, \quad \tilde{u} = \frac{u}{l}.$$

$$a_0 \}^3 + a_1 \}^2 + a_2 \} + a_3 = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

$$a_0 = \chi \langle 1 \sin(k), \quad a_1 = \chi (k \tilde{u} \cos(k) + \sin(k)), \quad a_2 = \langle 1 k, \quad a_3 = k \quad (2.7)$$

$$(2.4),$$

$$(2.7)$$

$$a_2 > 0, \quad a_3 > 0 \quad (2.8)$$

$$(2.6)$$

$$(2.6), (2.8),$$

$$\Delta_1 = a_1 = 0, \quad \Delta_2 = a_1 a_2 - a_0 a_3 = 0, \quad \Delta_3 = a_3 (a_1 a_2 - a_0 a_3) = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$(2.9) \quad a_0 \neq 0.$$

$$P_* = \frac{f^2}{4l^2} EJ$$

P_*

$$P_* \quad m, u < 1. \quad P_*$$

$$< 1 = 0 \quad [4].$$

(),

$$a_0 = \chi < 1 \sin(k) = 0,$$

$$P, m, u > 0 \quad < 1 > 0.$$

$u \rightarrow 0$

$$(\chi < 1 + 1)(\chi^2 \sin(k) + k) = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

$$\chi^2 = -\frac{k}{\chi \sin(k)} \quad (2.11)$$

$$P_* = \frac{f^2}{l^2} EJ,$$

1. :1961, , 337 .
2. (K.R. Chun). // () 1972. , № 4, 298-299.
3. // . 1985, №5, 33-44.
4. .

[1]
[2, 3],

N

\tilde{N}

$$-\infty < x, y < +\infty, \quad -H \leq z \leq 0,$$

$$H = 2h_1 + 2h_2 + \dots + 2h_N.$$

$$z = z_k = -2 \sum_{m=1}^k h_m \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, N-1).$$

$$\Omega_{p(k)} \quad z = \tilde{z}_k = -2 \sum_{m=1}^{p(k)} h_m, \quad p(k) -$$

$$k - \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{N}).$$

$$\tilde{N} = N - 1.$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{t}_{p(k)}(x, y)$$

() [1-3]

$$\int \int_{u_1 u_2} \mathbf{K}(r, s, \tilde{S}) \mathbf{Q}(r, s) e^{-i(r x + s y)} dr ds = f(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \quad . \quad (1)$$

$$f(x, y) = \{ \mathbf{w}_{p(1)}^0, \mathbf{w}_{p(2)}^0, \dots, \mathbf{w}_{p(\tilde{N})}^0 \}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \{ \Delta \mathbf{T}_{p(1)}, \dots, \Delta \mathbf{T}_{p(\tilde{N})} \} -$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{t}_{p(k)}(x, y) = \left\{ \Omega_{p(1)}, \Omega_{p(2)}, \dots, \Omega_{p(\tilde{N})} \right\}, \quad \Delta \mathbf{t}_{p(k)}(x, y)$$

$$\Omega_{p(k)} \quad \mathbf{K}(r, s, \check{S})$$

$$(1),$$

$$\mathbf{K}(r, s, \check{S}) = \left\| \mathbf{K}_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^{\tilde{N}}, \quad \mathbf{K}_{ij}(r, s) = \left\| \mathbf{K}_{mn}^{ij} \right\|_{m,n=1}^3.$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{ij}(r, s), \quad [1-3],$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{G}_{Np(i)}^{-1}, & i = j, \\ \mathbf{K}_{p(i)}^- \mathbf{R}_{p(i)p(j)}^- (\mathbf{K}_{p(j)}^-)^{-1} \mathbf{G}_{Np(j)}^{-1}, & i < j, \\ \mathbf{K}_{N-p(i)} \mathbf{R}_{p(i)p(j)} \mathbf{K}_{N-p(j)}^{-1} \mathbf{G}_{Np(j)}^{-1}, & i > j. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{Np(k)} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{N}) -$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{Np} = \left[\mathbf{K}_p^-(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_p) \right]^{-1} - \left[\mathbf{K}_{N-p}(h_{p+1}, h_{p+2}, \dots, h_N) \right]^{-1}, \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_p^- - p,$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{N-p} - (N-p).$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{km} \quad \mathbf{R}_{km}^-$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{km} = (-1)^{(k-m)} \prod_{i=k}^{m+1} \mathbf{F}_{N+1-i}^{-1}(h_i) \mathbf{B}_+(-h_i),$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{km}^- = \prod_{i=k+1}^m i^{-1}(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_i) \mathbf{B}_-(h_i),$$

$$\mathbf{K}_m, \mathbf{K}_m^-, \quad m, \mathbf{F}_m$$

$$\mathbf{F}_1(h_N) = \mathbf{B}_-(-h_N),$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{k+1}(h_{N-k}) = \mathbf{B}_-(-h_{N-k}) - \mathbf{K}_k(-h_{N-k+1}), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N-1,$$

$$\mathbf{K}_n(h_{N+1-n}, \dots, h_N) = \mathbf{B}_+(h_{N+1-n}) - \mathbf{B}_-(h_{N+1-n}) \mathbf{F}_n^{-1} \mathbf{B}_+(-h_{N+1-n}),$$

$$_1 = 0, \quad \mathbf{K}_1^-(h_1) = \mathbf{B}_-(-h_1), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, N,$$

$$_m = \mathbf{K}_{m-1}^-(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_{m-1}) - \mathbf{B}_+(h_m), \quad m = 2, 3, \dots, N,$$

$$\mathbf{K}_m^-(h_1, \dots, h_m) = \mathbf{B}_-(-h_m) + \mathbf{B}_+(-h_m) \quad {}_m^{-1}(h_1, \dots, h_m) \mathbf{B}_-(h_m).$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\pm} \quad [1].$$

$$S, \quad \tilde{r}_k, \quad \epsilon_k, \quad h_k, \quad k=1,2,\dots,N. \quad (2)$$

$$\det \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}, \check{\mathbf{S}}) = \det \mathbf{G}_{Np(\check{N})}^{-1} \prod_{k=\check{N}-1}^1 \det \mathbf{G}_{p(k+1)p(k)}^{-1}. \quad (4)$$

(2) – (4)

01-96502), (11-08-00135, 09-01-96501, 09-3765.2010.1). (1.7.08),

1., 1999. 246 .

2. // . 2006. 1.

.45–51.

3. //

2009. 3. .55–65.

3., (861) 219-96-03, : 350040,, 149, donna@kubsu.ru.

3., (861) 219-96-03, : 350040,, 149, donna@kubsu.ru.

3., (861) 219-96-03, : 350040,, 149, yt-56@mail.ru.

II

$$\alpha \quad (0 < r < 2f),$$

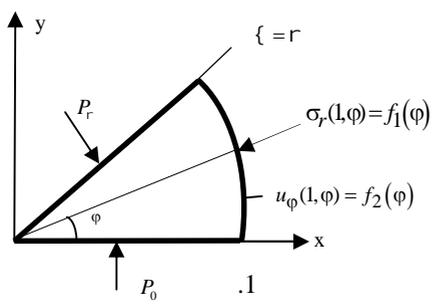
$$-1, \quad f \quad 2f,$$

[1,2,3]

$$r = 1$$

[1, 2, 3]

(. 1),



$$\ddagger_{r\zeta}(r, 0) = 0, \quad u_\zeta(r, 0) = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\ddagger_{r\zeta}(r, r) = 0, \quad u_\zeta(r, r) = b_0 r, \quad (2)$$

$$\ddagger_r(1, \zeta) = f_1(\zeta), \quad (3)$$

$$u_\zeta(1, \zeta) = f_2(\zeta),$$

$$f_2(0) = 0, \quad f_2(r) = b_0. \quad (4)$$

(2),

$$\Phi(r, \zeta) = r^{\beta+1} [AS_\zeta^+ + BC_\zeta^+ + CS_\zeta^- + DC_\zeta^-] + B_0 r^2 \ln r, \quad (5)$$

A, B, C, D - , B_0 } -

$$, S_\zeta^\pm = \sin(\zeta \pm 1)\zeta, \quad C_\zeta^\pm = \cos(\zeta \pm 1)\zeta .$$

Φ

$$\dagger_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{r^2 \partial \xi^2}, \quad \dagger_\xi = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial r^2}, \quad \dagger_{r\xi} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \xi} \right). \quad (6)$$

$$(6), \quad u_\xi(r, \xi)$$

$$Eu_\xi(r, \xi) = r^3 \left[-A \}^+ \epsilon^+ C_\xi^+ + B \}^+ \epsilon^+ S_\xi^+ - C (\}^+ \epsilon^+ + 4) C_\xi^- + D (\}^+ \epsilon^+ + 4) S_\xi^- \right] + 4B_0 \{ r, \quad (7)$$

$$\epsilon^+ = \epsilon + 1, \quad \epsilon^- = \epsilon - 1, \quad E = E_0, \quad B_0 = 4r B_0 = E b_0$$

$$(1) - (2),$$

A, B, C, D

$$\}^+ A + \}^- C = 0, \quad \}^+ \epsilon^+ A + (\}^+ \epsilon^+ + 4) C = 0,$$

$$\}^+ C_r^+ A - \}^+ S_r^+ B + \}^- C_r^- C - \}^- S_r^- D = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\}^+ \epsilon^+ C_r^+ A - \}^+ \epsilon^+ S_r^+ B + (\}^+ \epsilon^+ + 4) C_r^- C - (\}^+ \epsilon^+ + 4) S_r^- D = 0. \quad (8)$$

$$A = C = 0,$$

$$\sin(\} + 1)r \cdot \sin(\} - 1)r = 0. \quad (9)$$

$$\}^{(9)}_k = r_0 k + 1, \quad \}^{(9)}_n = r_0 n - 1, \quad r_0 = f/r, \quad \}^{(9)}_k > 0, \quad \}^{(9)}_n > 0. \quad (10)$$

$$\}^{(9)}_k > 0, \quad \}^{(9)}_n > 0,$$

$$r, \quad k, n, \quad :$$

1. $0 < r < 2f$, ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), ($n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$),
2. $0 < r < f$, ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$),
3. $f < r < 2f$, ($k = -1, 0, 1, \dots$), ($n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$).

$$e \quad [4],$$

$$f_1(\xi) \quad f_2(\xi)$$

$$-\tilde{f}_{11}(r_0 \epsilon^+ + 4) + \tilde{f}_{21}^*(1 + r_0)(2 - r_0)E = 0, \quad f_{21}^* = \tilde{f}_{21} - b_0/r_0, \quad (12)$$

$$\tilde{f}_{11} = \int_0^r f_1(\xi) \cos r_0 \xi \, d\xi, \quad \tilde{f}_{21} = \int_0^r f_2(\xi) \sin r_0 \xi \, d\xi,$$

[5].

$$2. \Phi = D_0 r^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[D_k r^{\lambda_k+1} + B_k r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k+1} \right] \cos r_0 k \xi + B_0 r^2 \ln r, B_0 = b_0 E/4r$$

$$3. \Phi = D_{-1} r^{2-\Gamma_0} \cos r_0 \xi + D_0 r^2 + D_1 r^{2+\Gamma_0} \cos r_0 \xi + \quad (13)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_k r^{\lambda_k+1} + B_k r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k+1} \right] \cos r_0 k \xi + B_0 r^2 \ln r.$$

(6), (7), (13)

u_{ξ}

$$2. \begin{Bmatrix} \dagger_r \\ \dagger_{\xi} \\ \dagger_{r\xi} \end{Bmatrix} = D_0 \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + B_0 \begin{Bmatrix} (2 \ln r + 1) \\ (2 \ln r + 3) \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_k (r_0 k + 1) \begin{Bmatrix} (2 - r_0 k) \\ (2 + r_0 k) \\ r_0 k \end{Bmatrix} \right] r^{\Gamma_0 k} +$$

$$+ B_k r_0 k (r_0 k - 1) \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} r^{\Gamma_0 k - 2} \begin{Bmatrix} \cos r_0 k \xi \\ \cos r_0 k \xi \\ \sin r_0 k \xi \end{Bmatrix}, Eu_{\xi} = 4B_0 r \xi + \quad (14)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[D_k (r_0 k \xi^+ + 4) r^{\Gamma_0 k + 1} + B_k r_0 k \xi^+ r^{\Gamma_0 k - 1} \right] \sin r_0 k \xi + a \cos \xi - b \sin \xi + dr.$$

$$3. \begin{Bmatrix} \dagger_r \\ \dagger_{\xi} \\ \dagger_{r\xi} \end{Bmatrix} = D_{-1} (1 - r_0) \begin{Bmatrix} (2 + r_0) \cos r_0 \xi \\ (2 - r_0) \cos r_0 \xi \\ r_0 \sin r_0 \xi \end{Bmatrix} r^{-\Gamma_0} + D_0 \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} +$$

(14)

$$+ D_1 (1 + r_0) \begin{Bmatrix} (2 - r_0) \cos r_0 \xi \\ (2 + r_0) \cos r_0 \xi \\ r_0 \sin r_0 \xi \end{Bmatrix} r^{\Gamma_0} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_k (r_0 k + 1) \begin{Bmatrix} (2 - r_0 k) \\ (2 + r_0 k) \\ r_0 k \end{Bmatrix} \right] r^{\Gamma_0 k} +$$

$$+ B_k r_0 k (r_0 k - 1) \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} r^{\Gamma_0 k - 2} \begin{Bmatrix} \cos r_0 k \xi \\ \cos r_0 k \xi \\ \sin r_0 k \xi \end{Bmatrix} + B_0 \begin{Bmatrix} (2 \ln r + 1) \\ (2 \ln r + 3) \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix},$$

$$Eu_{\xi} = D_{-1} r^{1-\Gamma_0} \sin r_0 \xi \left[r_0 \xi^+ - 4 \right] + D_1 (r_0 \xi^+ + 4) r^{\Gamma_0 + 1} \sin r_0 \xi + 4B_0 r \xi +$$

$$+ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_k (r_0 k \epsilon^+ + 4) r^{\gamma_0 k + 1} + B_k r_0 k \epsilon^+ r^{\gamma_0 k - 1} \right] \sin r_0 k \xi + a \cos \xi - b \sin \xi + dr$$

$$(1) \quad (2) \quad , \quad a = b = d = 0.$$

$$(3), \quad D_k \quad B_k$$

$$2. \left\{ \begin{aligned} & 2D_0 + B_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [D_k (r_0 k + 1)(2 - r_0 k) - B_k r_0 k (r_0 k - 1)] \cos r_0 k \xi = \\ & = f_1(\xi), 4B_0 \xi + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [D_k (r_0 k \epsilon^+ + 4) + B_k r_0 k \epsilon^+] \sin r_0 k \xi = Ef_2(\xi), \end{aligned} \right.$$

(15)

$$3. \left\{ \begin{aligned} & D_{-1}(1 - r_0)(2 + r_0) \cos r_0 \xi + 2D_0 + B_0 + D_1(1 + r_0)(2 - r_0) \cos r_0 \xi + \\ & + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [D_k (r_0 k + 1)(2 - r_0 k) + B_k r_0 k (r_0 k - 1)] \cos r_0 k \xi = f_1(\xi), \\ & D_{-1} \sin r_0 \xi (r_0 \epsilon^+ - 4) + D_1 (r_0 \epsilon^+ + 4) \sin r_0 \xi + 4B_0 \xi + \\ & + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [D_k (r_0 k \epsilon^+ + 4) + B_k r_0 k \epsilon^+] \sin r_0 k \xi = Ef_2(\xi) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (15') \quad \cos r_0 m \xi$$

$$(15) \quad (15) \quad \cos r_0 m \xi$$

$$(m = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad - \quad \sin r_0 m \xi \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$2. \quad 2D_0 + B_0 = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^r f_1(\xi) d\xi, \quad D_k = \frac{\tilde{f}_{1k} \epsilon^+ + \tilde{f}_{2k}^* (r_0 k - 1)}{r [\epsilon^+ + 2(r_0 k - 1)]}, \quad \tilde{f}_{2k}^* = \tilde{f}_{2k} - \frac{b_0}{r_0} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k},$$

$$B_k = \frac{-\tilde{f}_{1k} (r_0 k \epsilon^+ + 4) + \tilde{f}_{2k}^* (r_0 k + 1)(2 - r_0 k)}{r r_0 k [\epsilon^+ + 2(r_0 k - 1)]}, \quad (16)$$

$$3. \quad D_{-1} = \frac{2 \tilde{f}_{11} (r_0 \epsilon^+ + 4) r_0 - \tilde{f}_{21} (1 + r_0)(2 - r_0) E}{r \cdot 2r_0 [8 - (5 + \epsilon) r_0^2]}, \quad (16')$$

$$D_1 = \frac{2 - \tilde{f}_{11} (r_0 \epsilon^+ - 4) r_0 + \tilde{f}_{21} (1 - r_0)(2 + r_0) E}{r \cdot 2r_0 [8 - (5 + \epsilon) r_0^2]},$$

$$2D_0 + B_0, D_k \quad B_k \quad (16), \quad (k = 2, 3, 4, \dots).$$

$$(14), (14),$$

$$(16), (16).$$

$$2. 0 < r < f. \quad (14),$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} r \rightarrow 0 \\ r \end{array} \right) r^{\Gamma_0 k - 2}, \quad r > f/2.$$

$$-1 < r_0 k - 2 < 0, (k=1).$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} r \rightarrow f, \\ -1, \end{array} \right)$$

$$(r_0 k - 1), \quad (14)$$

$$f_1(\xi) \quad f_2(\xi)$$

$$-\tilde{f}_{11}(r_0 \xi^+ + 4) + \tilde{f}_{21}^*(1 + r_0)(2 - r_0)E = 0, \quad f_{21}^* = \tilde{f}_{21} - b_0/r_0 \quad (17)$$

$$(16), \quad B_1 = 0 \quad r \dots$$

$$(17)$$

$$[4,5].$$

$$3. f < r < 2f. \quad r = 1,$$

$$r \rightarrow 0$$

$$r \dots$$

$$r^{\Gamma_0 k - 2}, \quad r^{-\Gamma_0}$$

$$-1 < -r_0 < -1/2, \quad f < r < 2f; \quad -1 < r_0 k - 2 < 0, \quad f < r < 2f, \quad k = 2;$$

$$-0,5 < r_0 k - 2 < 0, \quad 3f/2 < r < 2f, \quad k = 3.$$

$$(17)$$

$$[4].$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} r \rightarrow f, \\ (14) \end{array} \right) r^{-\Gamma_0}$$

$$r^{-1}.$$

$$r^{\Gamma_0 k - 2}, \quad r \rightarrow 2f \quad k = 2.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} r \rightarrow f \\ r \rightarrow 2f \\ [1,2,3], \end{array} \right)$$

$$r = 1$$

$$r \rightarrow f \quad r \rightarrow 2f \quad r^{-1+v} (v \rightarrow 0)$$

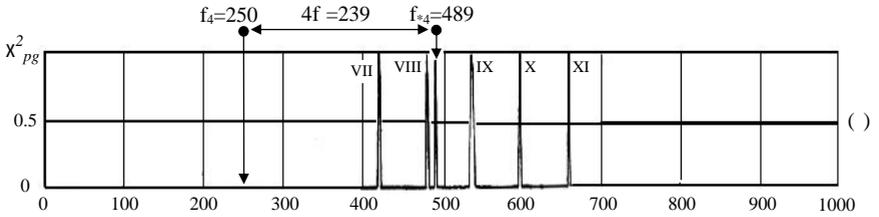
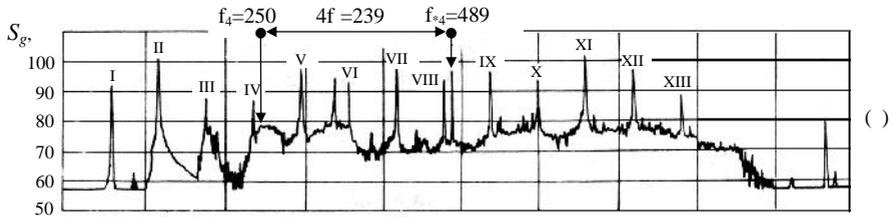
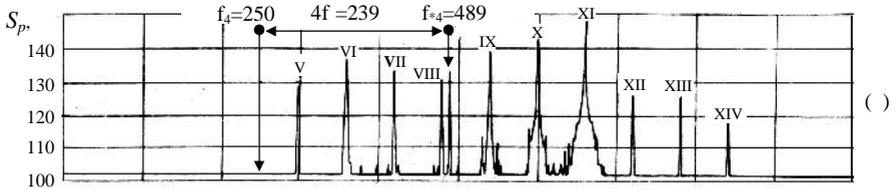
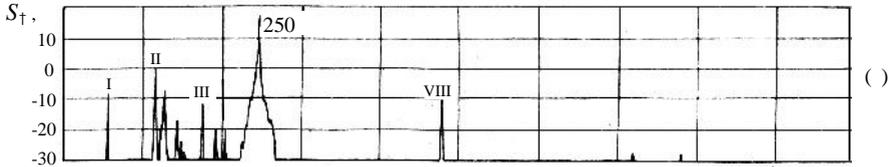
(3)
[1,2,3]

11-2 450.

1. //
2. 95-368-372. , 2007. (.)
3. 21-26, (VI ,). , 2008.456 .
4. 2010. .63. 4. .31-37. .//
5. 4-8, (, 2010. .2. .116-119. , 1987.338 .
6. Gevorgyan S.Kh., Manukyan E.H., Mkhitaryan S.M., Mkrtychyan M.S. On a mixed problem for an elastic space with a crack under antiplane and plane deformations.// Modern problems of deformable bodies mechanics (collection of papers, vol. 1). Yerevan, 2005. 282p.
7. // 2008. . 61. N1. .48-53.

_____ :

: 0019- 24 . ,
. 58-60-54,
E-mail: azat-sargsyan@mail.ru



.1.

() ,

(- ;)

)() (-)

.1

)

()

$\dagger_v=15$)

$f_4=250$

$m=4$ (.1).

(.1)

(.1)

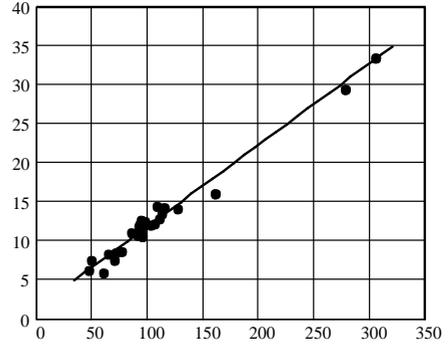
$f_{;4}=f_4+4f=489$.

(.1)

0.98,

t_v

() p_v
 t_v p_v



.2 (

.2. « » -

);

0.99,

t_v

.3

(

(.3)

(.3)

963 (=6.7

$f=144$),

$f=531$ $3f$,

$m=3$.

3.7, 4.7, 5.7, 7.7, 8.7 9.7,

(

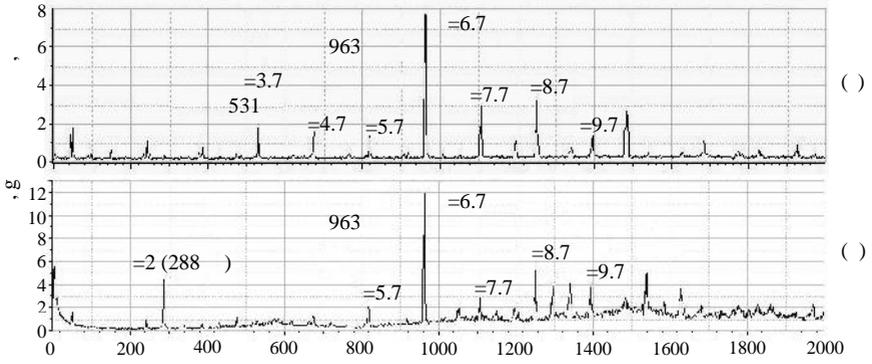
t_{vmax}

1)

($p_{vmax}=15$) 2)

$\dots = \dagger_v / p_v = 6 \cdot 10^4$ (

\dagger_v); $\dagger_{vmax} = \dots p_{vmax} = 900$



.3.

()

()

[3].

.4,

$l \approx 1.2$,

$S = 1$.

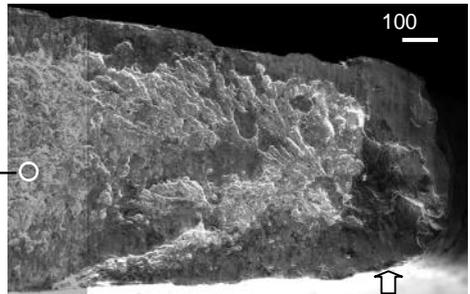
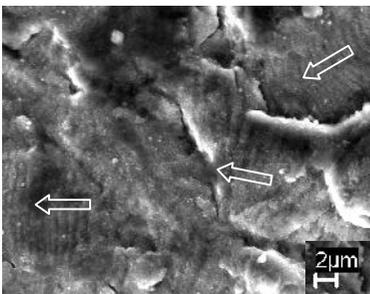
UK,

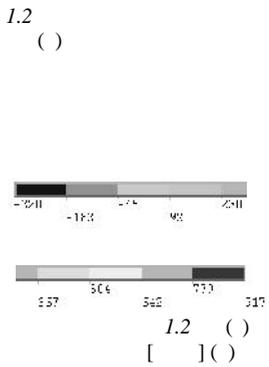
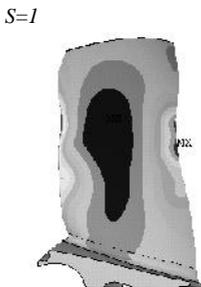
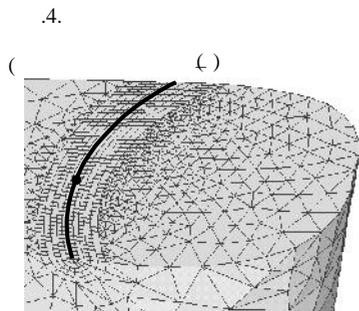
$S \approx 1.5$

$t = l / S f = 25 \div 31 c$,

$l \approx 20 \div 25$,

$\dagger_{vmax} = 900$ (30),





5. -

-

\dagger_{vmax}

- ,
 - $S(UK) \quad S=1$ (.4 5); UK .
- $\dagger_{vmax}=917 \dagger_{vmax}$ (.5)

1. // . 1. : . 1981. . 267-287.

2. . ,, . ,, //

3. . 4. : , 1987. . 195-206.

4. . ,, . ,, . . // . 2011 ().

« . . . »), . (. E-mail: tumanov@rtc.ciam.ru

$$\dots$$

$$[1]$$

$$x \quad y.$$

$$[2]$$

$$[3].$$

[4],

$$[1]$$

$$[5].$$

1.

$$\frac{\partial^2 w(x, y)}{\partial x^s \partial y^{2-s}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \sin_m x \sin_n y \quad [5], [6]$$

$$/ 2 \frac{\partial^s \sin_m x}{\partial x^s} \frac{\partial^{2-s} \chi_n(y)}{\partial y^{2-s}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i,j=0}^1 (-1)^{i+j} \psi_s(\lambda_1(x+(-1)^i \xi + (-1)^j \Delta \xi / 2), y), s=0,1,2; (x,y) \in G \quad (1.1)$$

$$\chi_n(y) = \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \sin \mu_n \Delta \eta / 2, \quad (1.2)$$

$$\psi_s(l, y) = - \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \lambda_1^s \partial^{2-s} \chi_n(y) / \partial^{2-s} y \partial^s \sin ml / \partial^s l \right) / (\Delta \xi \Delta \eta),$$

$$w_{mn}^* = B / (\lambda_m \mu_n (\lambda_m^2 + \mu_n^2)), B = 16P / (Dab), s = 0, 1, 2. \quad (1.3)$$

2.

$$[a, b] \quad () [7] \quad (1.3)[6] \quad [6] \quad (2.1)$$

$$x \neq \xi \pm \Delta \xi / 2$$

B (1.3)

() [8]

$$\psi_s(l, y) = \left[\lambda_1^s \cos l / 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{2-s} \chi_n(y) + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(s)} \chi_n(y) \cos(m-0.5)l \right] / (2\Delta \xi \Delta \eta \sin l / 2), s = 0, 2 \quad (2.2)$$

$$\psi_1(l, y) = \left[\lambda_1 \sin l / 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n \chi_n^*(y) + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(1)} \chi_n^*(y) \sin(m-0.5)l \right] / (2\Delta \xi \Delta \eta \sin l / 2), \quad (2.3)$$

$$E_{mn}^{(k)} = (w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^k - w_{m-1,n}^* \lambda_{m-1}^k) \mu_n^{2-k}, k = 0, 1, 2; \quad (2.4)$$

$$\chi_n^*(y) = \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \sin \mu_n \Delta \eta / 2 \quad (2.5)$$

$$(2.4) \quad w_{mn}^*,$$

$$E_{mn}^{(0)} = -B \lambda_1 \mu_n \{ \Delta_{mn}^2 + 2(\lambda_1^2 - 3\lambda_1 \lambda_m + 2\lambda_m^2) \Delta_{mn} + \lambda_1 [\lambda_1^2 (\lambda_1 - 5\lambda_m) + 4\lambda_m^2 (2\lambda_1 - \lambda_m)] \} / (\lambda_m \lambda_{m-1} \Delta_{mn}^2 \Delta_{m-1,n}^2), E_{mn}^{(1)} = B \lambda_1 (\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_m) \times [2\Delta_{mn} + \lambda_1 (\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_m)] / (\Delta_{mn}^2 \Delta_{m-1,n}^2), E_{mn}^{(2)} = \lambda_1 \lambda_m w_{mn}^* + \lambda_{m-1} E_{mn}^{(1)} / \mu_n, \Delta_{mn} = \lambda_m^2 + \mu_n^2$$

(1.2) [6]

$$|E_{mn}^{(0)}| \leq \left(\mu_n / (\lambda_m^2 \Delta_{mn}^2) \right) \leq B_1 / (\lambda_m^{2\gamma+2} \mu_n^{3-2\gamma}) \Big|_{\gamma=1/4} = B_1 / (\lambda_m^{2.5} \mu_n^{2.5}),$$

$$|E_{mn}^{(1)}| = \left(\lambda_m / \Delta_{mn}^3 \right) \leq B_2 / (\lambda_m^{3\gamma-1} \mu_n^{6-3\gamma}) \Big|_{\gamma=7/6} = B_2 / (\lambda_m^{2.5} \mu_n^{2.5}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} |E_{mn}^{(2)}| &\leq \lambda_1 \lambda_m w_{mn}^* + \lambda_m |E_{mn}^{(1)}| / \mu_n \leq B_4 / (\lambda_m^{2\gamma} \mu_n^{5-2\gamma}) \Big|_{\gamma=5/4} + B_2 / (\lambda_m^{3\gamma-2} \mu_n^{7-3\gamma}) \Big|_{\gamma=5/4} = \\ &= B_3 / (\lambda_m^{2.5} \mu_n^{2.5}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

$$B_k > 0 -$$

(2.2), (2.3)

(1.1)

$$\Lambda(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^1 \Psi_s(\lambda_1(x \pm \xi + (-1)^i \Delta\xi/2), y) = [\lambda_1^s \Lambda_1(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) \times$$

$$\times \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{2-s} \chi_n(y) / \Delta\eta + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(s)} \chi_n(y) / \Delta\eta \Lambda_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi)] / \\ / [2 \sin[\lambda_1(x \pm \xi + \Delta\xi/2)/2] \sin[\lambda_1(x \pm \xi - \Delta\xi/2)/2]], s = 0, 2; (2.7)$$

$$\Omega(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^1 \Psi_1(\lambda_1(x \pm \xi + (-1)^i \Delta\xi/2), y) = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(1)} \chi_n^*(y) / \Delta\eta \times$$

$$\times \Omega_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) / [2 \sin[\lambda_1(x \pm \xi + \Delta\xi/2)/2] \sin[\lambda_1(x \pm \xi - \Delta\xi/2)/2]], (2.8)$$

$$\Lambda_m, \Omega_m$$

$$\Lambda_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) = \{ \lambda_{m-1} [\sin[\lambda_m(x \pm \xi) + \lambda_{m-1} \Delta\xi/2] - \sin[\lambda_m(x \pm \xi) - \lambda_{m-1} \times \\ \times \Delta\xi/2]] / (\lambda_{m-1} \Delta\xi) - \lambda_m [\sin[\lambda_{m-1}(x \pm \xi) + \lambda_m \Delta\xi/2] - \sin[\lambda_{m-1}(x \pm \xi) - \\ - \lambda_m \Delta\xi/2]] / (\lambda_m \Delta\xi) \} / 2, \quad m = 1, 2, \quad (2.9)$$

$$\Omega_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) = \{ \lambda_m [\cos[\lambda_{m-1}(x \pm \xi) + \lambda_m \Delta\xi/2] - \cos[\lambda_{m-1}(x \pm \xi) - \lambda_m \times \\ \times \Delta\xi/2]] / (\lambda_m \Delta\xi) - \lambda_{m-1} [\cos[\lambda_m(x \pm \xi) + \lambda_{m-1} \Delta\xi/2] - \cos[\lambda_m(x \pm \xi) - \lambda_{m-1} \times \\ \times \Delta\xi/2]] / (\lambda_{m-1} \Delta\xi) \} / 2, \quad m = 2, 3, \dots \quad (2.10)$$

(2.9), (2.10)

[7]

$$|\Lambda_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi)| \leq (\lambda_{m-1} + \lambda_m) / 2 \leq \lambda_m, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots; \quad (2.11)$$

$$|\Omega_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi)| \leq (\lambda_m + \lambda_{m-1}) / 2 \leq \lambda_m, \quad m = 2, 3, \dots \quad (2.12)$$

(2.9), (2.10)

$$\lim_{\Delta\xi \rightarrow 0} \Lambda_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) = [\lambda_{m-1} \cos \lambda_m(x \pm \xi) - \lambda_m \cos \lambda_{m-1}(x \pm \xi)] / 2 \quad (2.13)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta\xi \rightarrow 0} \Omega_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) = [\lambda_{m-1} \sin \lambda_m(x \pm \xi) - \lambda_m \sin \lambda_{m-1}(x \pm \xi)] / 2 \quad (2.14)$$

(2.6) (2.11), (2.12)

(2.7), (2.8):

$$\left| E_{mn}^{(s)} \chi_n(y) / \Delta \eta \Lambda_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) \right| \leq \mu_n / 2 \left| E_{mn}^{(s)} \right| \left| \sin(\mu_n \Delta \eta / 2) / (\mu_n \Delta \eta / 2) \right| \times \\ \times \left| \Lambda_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) \right| < (B_1 + B_3) / (2 \lambda_m^{1.5} \mu_n^{1.5}), \quad s = 0, 2; \quad (2.15)$$

$$\left| E_{mn}^{(1)} \chi_n^*(y) / \Delta \eta \Omega_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) \right| \leq \mu_n / 2 \left| E_{mn}^{(2)} \right| \left| \sin(\mu_n \Delta \eta / 2) / (\mu_n \Delta \eta / 2) \right| \times \\ \times \left| \Omega_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) \right| < B_2 / (2 \lambda_m^{1.5} \mu_n^{1.5}) \quad (2.16)$$

$$(2.15) \quad (2.16) \quad , \quad (2.7) \quad (2.8)$$

-

n

$\Delta \eta$ ([7], n^0 430).

$$\lim_{\Delta \eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{(s)}{mn} \chi_n(y) / \Delta \eta = \mu_n / 2 \frac{(s)}{mn} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta, \quad s = 0, 2 \quad (2.17)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1)}{mn} \chi_n^*(y) / \Delta \eta = \mu_n / 2 \frac{(1)}{mn} \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \quad (2.18)$$

4 ([7], n^0 433)

$$\lim_{\Delta \eta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(s)}{mn} \chi_n(y) / \Delta \eta = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n / 2 \frac{(s)}{mn} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta < \infty, \quad s = 0, 2; \quad (2.19)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \eta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1)}{mn} \chi_n^*(y) / \Delta \eta = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n / 2 \frac{(1)}{mn} \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta < \infty \quad (2.20)$$

(2.15), (2.16)

m

(2.7) (2.8)

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(s)} \chi_n(y) / \Delta \eta \Lambda_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) \right| \leq (B_1 + B_3) / (2 \lambda_m^{1.5}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 / \mu_n^{1.5} < \infty, \quad s = 0, 2 \quad (2.21)$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(1)} \chi_n^*(y) / \Delta \eta \Omega_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) \right| \leq B_2 / (2 \lambda_m^{1.5}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 / \mu_n^{1.5} < \infty \quad (2.22)$$

$\Delta \xi, \Delta \eta$.

(2.13), (2.19) (2.14), (2.20).

$\Delta \xi, \Delta \eta$ a 4 ([7], n^0 433),

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta \xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta \eta \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(s)} \chi_n(y) / \Delta \eta \Lambda_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) = 0.25 \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} [\lambda_{m-1} \cos \lambda_m(x \pm \xi) -$$

$$- \lambda_m \cos \lambda_{m-1}(x \pm \xi)] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(s)} \mu_n \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta < \infty, \quad s = 0, 2 \quad (2.23)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta\eta \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(1)} \chi_n^*(y) / \Delta\eta \Omega_m(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) = 0.25 \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} [\lambda_{m-1} \sin \lambda_m(x \pm \xi) - \lambda_m \sin \lambda_{m-1}(x \pm \xi)] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(1)} \mu_n \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta < \infty \quad (2.24)$$

$$\left| w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{2-s} \chi_n(y) / \Delta\eta \right| = B \mu_n^{3-s} / [2 \lambda_1 \mu_n (\lambda_1^2 + \mu_n^2)^2] |\sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta| \times \sin \mu_n \Delta\eta / 2 / (\mu_n \Delta\eta / 2) \leq B / (2 \lambda_1 \mu_n^{s+2}), \quad s = 0, 2 \quad (2.25)$$

, Δη
 ([7], n⁰ 430).

$$\lim_{\Delta\eta \rightarrow 0} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{2-s} \chi_n(y) / \Delta\eta = w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} / 2 \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \lim_{\Delta\eta \rightarrow 0} (\sin \mu_n \Delta\eta / 2) / (\mu_n \Delta\eta / 2) = w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} / 2 \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \quad (2.26)$$

Значит ([7], n⁰ 433),

$$\lim_{\Delta\eta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{2-s} \chi_n(y) / \Delta\eta = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{\Delta\eta \rightarrow 0} [w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{2-s} \chi_n(y) / \Delta\eta] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} \times \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta < \infty, \quad s = 0, 2 \quad (2.27)$$

Δξ, Δη → 0. Так как 0 < ξ < , 0 ≤ x ≤ , то λ₁(x+ξ)/2 ∈ (0, π) -
 (2.7), (2.8), ξ

$$x \neq \xi. \quad (2.28)$$

$$\lambda_1(x - \xi) / 2 \in [-\pi / 2, 0) \cup (0, \pi / 2] \quad (2.28)$$

(2.7), (2.8) (2.1)

$$G^{(+\xi)} = G, \quad G^{(-\xi)} = G \setminus \{x = \xi\} \quad (2.7), (2.8) \quad (2.27),$$

(2.13) (m=1), (2.23), (2.24)

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta\eta \rightarrow 0}} \Lambda(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) = \left[-\lambda^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} [\lambda_{m-1} \times \cos \lambda_m(x \pm \xi) - \lambda_m \cos \lambda_{m-1}(x \pm \xi)] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(s)} \mu_n \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right] /$$

$$/ [8 \sin^2 (\lambda_1 (x \pm \xi) / 2)] < \infty, s = 0, 2; (x, y) \in G^{(\pm \xi)}, \quad (2.29)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta \xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta \eta \rightarrow 0}} \Omega(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) = \left[\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} [\lambda_{m-1} \sin \lambda_m (x \pm \xi) - \lambda_m \sin \lambda_{m-1} (x \pm \xi)] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}^{(1)} \times \right. \\ \left. \times \mu_n \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right] / [8 \sin^2 (\lambda_1 (x \pm \xi) / 2)] < \infty, (x, y) \in G^{(\pm \xi)} \quad (2.30)$$

Далее в (2.29), (2.30) m допустим

о (2.6). Поэтому также имеем

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta \xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta \eta \rightarrow 0}} \Lambda(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) = \left[-\lambda_1^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta - \lambda_2 \cos \lambda_1 (x \pm \xi) \times \right. \\ \left. \times \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{2n}^{(s)} \mu_n \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\lambda_{m-1} E_{mn}^{(s)} - \lambda_{m+1} E_{m+1,n}^{(s)}] \mu_n \cos \lambda_m (x \pm \xi) \times \right. \\ \left. \times \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right] / [8 \sin^2 [\lambda_1 (x \pm \xi) / 2]] < \infty, s = 0, 2; (x, y) \in G^{(\pm \xi)}, \quad (2.31)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta \xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta \eta \rightarrow 0}} \Omega(x \pm \xi, \Delta \xi) = \left[-\lambda_2 \sin \lambda_1 (x \pm \xi) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{2n}^{(1)} \mu_n \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta + \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\lambda_{m-1} E_{mn}^{(1)} - \lambda_{m+1} E_{m+1,n}^{(1)}] \mu_n \sin \lambda_m (x \pm \xi) \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right] / \\ / [8 \sin^2 [\lambda_1 (x \pm \xi) / 2]] < \infty, (x, y) \in G^{(\pm \xi)} \quad (2.32)$$

(2.31), (2.32) (2.4)

$$[\lambda_{m-1} E_{mn}^{(k)} - \lambda_{m+1} E_{m+1,n}^{(k)}] \mu_n = -[w_{m+1,n}^* \lambda_{m+1}^{k+1} - 2 w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^{k+1} + w_{m-1,n}^* \lambda_{m-1}^{k+1}] \mu_n^{3-k}, \\ \lambda_2 E_{2n}^{(k)} \mu_n = (\lambda_2^{k+1} w_{2n}^* - 2 \lambda_1^{k+1} w_{1n}^*) \mu_n^{3-k}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2 \quad (2.33)$$

[5]

$$\left| w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^{s+1} \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right| \leq w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^{s+1} \mu_n^{3-s}, \quad s = 0, 2 \quad (2.34)$$

$$\left| w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^2 \mu_n^2 \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right| \leq w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^2 \mu_n^2, \quad (2.35)$$

$$w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^{k+1} \mu_n^{3-k} \leq 4C [\lambda_m^k \mu_n^{2-k} / (\lambda_m^{2\gamma} \mu_n^{4-2\gamma})] \Big|_{\gamma=k/2+1/4} = 4C / (\lambda_m^{0.5} \mu_n^{1.5}), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \quad (2.36)$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^{s+1} \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right| \leq 4C / \lambda_m^{0.5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 / \mu_n^{1.5} < \infty, \quad s = 0, 2 \quad (2.37)$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^2 \mu_n^2 \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right| \leq 4C/\lambda_m^{0.5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/\mu_n^{1.5} < \infty \quad (2.38)$$

(2.37), (2.38)

$m \rightarrow \infty$

, (2.31), (2.32) [9]

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta\eta \rightarrow 0}} \Lambda(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) &= \frac{1}{8 \sin^2 [\lambda_1(x \pm \xi)/2]} \left[-\lambda_1^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta + \right. \\ &+ \cos \lambda_1(x \pm \xi) \left(2\lambda_1^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta - \lambda_2^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{2n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \times \right. \\ &\times \sin \mu_n \eta) - \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\lambda_{m+1}^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{m+1,n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta - 2\lambda_m^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \mu_n^{3-s} \times \right. \\ &\times \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta + \lambda_{m-1}^{s+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{m-1,n}^* \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta) \cos \lambda_m(x \pm \xi) \left. \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^{s+1} \mu_n^{3-s} \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \cos \lambda_m(x \pm \xi) < \infty, \quad s = 0, 2, \quad (2.39) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta\eta \rightarrow 0}} \Omega(x \pm \xi, \Delta\xi) &= \frac{1}{8 \sin^2 [\lambda_1(x \pm \xi)/2]} \left[\sin \lambda_1(x \pm \xi) \left(-\lambda_2^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{2n}^* \mu_n^2 \cos \mu_n y \times \right. \right. \\ &\times \sin \mu_n \eta + 2\lambda_1^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{1n}^* \mu_n^2 \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta) - \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\lambda_{m+1}^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{m+1,n}^* \mu_n^2 \cos \mu_n y \times \right. \\ &\times \sin \mu_n \eta - 2\lambda_m^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \mu_n^2 \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta + \lambda_{m-1}^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{m-1,n}^* \mu_n^2 \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta) \times \\ &\times \sin \lambda_m(x \pm \xi) \left. \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \lambda_m^2 \mu_n^2 \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \sin \lambda_m(x \pm \xi) < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

$$(x, y) \in G^{(\pm\xi)} \quad (2.40)$$

(1.1) (2.7) (2.8)

(2.39) (2.40)

обобщающей формуле

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta\eta \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\partial^2 w(x, y)}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2-k}} &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \lambda_m \mu_n \frac{\partial^k \sin \lambda_m x}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial^{2-k} \sin \mu_n y}{\partial x^{2-k}} \sin \lambda_m \xi \times \\ &\times \sin \mu_n \eta, \quad k = 0, 1, 2; \quad (x, y) \in G^{(-\xi)} \quad (2.41) \end{aligned}$$

(2.41)

(2.6)

(2.31), (2.32).

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| [\lambda_{m-1} E_{mn}^{(s)} - \lambda_{m+1} E_{m+1,n}^{(s)}] \mu_n \cos \lambda_m (x \pm \xi) \sin \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right| \leq \lambda_m |E_{mn}^{(s)}| \mu_n + \\ & + \lambda_{m+1} |E_{m+1,n}^{(s)}| \mu_n \leq 2(B_1 + B_3) / (\lambda_m^{1.5} \mu_n^{1.5}), \quad s = 0, 2; \end{aligned} \quad (2.42)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| [\lambda_{m-1} E_{mn}^{(1)} - \lambda_{m+1} E_{m+1,n}^{(1)}] \mu_n \sin \lambda_m (x \pm \xi) \cos \mu_n y \sin \mu_n \eta \right| \leq \lambda_m |E_{mn}^{(1)}| \mu_n + \\ & + \lambda_{m+1} |E_{m+1,n}^{(1)}| \mu_n \leq 2B_2 / (\lambda_m^{1.5} \mu_n^{1.5}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.43)$$

$$(2.42), (2.43) \quad , \quad (2.31),$$

(2.32)

([7], n^0 393)

$$(2.33) \quad (2.31), (2.32) \quad - \quad n$$

(2.39), (2.40),

m,

(2.34) – (2.36)

[9].

(2.41),

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{\Delta \xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta \eta \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\partial^2 w(x, y)}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2-k}} &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^* \lambda_m \mu_n \frac{\partial^k \sin \lambda_m x}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial^{2-k} \sin \mu_n y}{\partial y^{2-k}} \sin \lambda_m \xi \times \\ &\times \sin \mu_n \eta, \quad k = 0, 1, 2; \quad (x, y) \in G^{(-\xi)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.44)$$

(2.41)

a

$G^{(-\eta)}$.

(1.1)

a

(2.44)

(2.41) $G^{(-\eta)}$.

(2.41)

$G^{\xi\eta} = G \setminus (\xi, \eta)$.

(2.41)
 $G^{\xi\eta}$

([1], (133)).

$G^{(-\eta)}$

([1], (145)).

$G^{(-\eta)}$

(133).

(2.41)

(2.41)

$G^{(-\eta)}$.

(2.44),

(133)

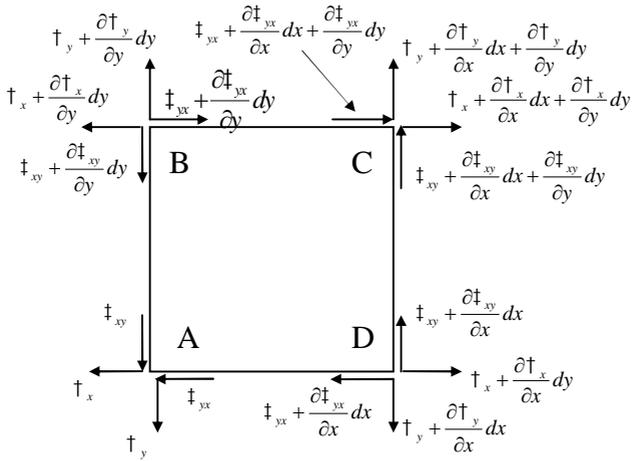
$G^{\xi\eta}$ $x \ y$ $G^{(-\xi)}$. ,

1. . . . , 1963. 635 .
2. . . . , 1971, 192c.
- 1.3. . . . : , 1975, 436 .
3. . . . , 1965, 433 .
4. . . . -
-
// -
II , .
5. . . . , 4 – 8 . 2, 2010, . 146 – 150.
6. . . . // 2009, 1(5), . 82 – 95.
7. . . . , 2, 3, 2008, 1690 .
8. . . . , 1961, 936 .
2. . . . // , 2001, . 3.54, 1, . 48 – 55.

_____ :

. 24 ,
 . (374 10) 54 28 38.

E-mail: seysuren@yahoo.com.



. 2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -t_x dy - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial t_x}{\partial y} dy dy + t_x dy + \frac{\partial t_x}{\partial x} dx dy + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial t_x}{\partial y} dy dy - t_{yx} dx - \\
 & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial t_{yx}}{\partial x} dx dx + t_{yx} dx + \frac{\partial t_{yx}}{\partial y} dy dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial t_{yx}}{\partial x} dx dx = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial t_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial t_{yx}}{\partial y} = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial t_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial t_{xy}}{\partial x} = 0. \tag{3}$$

C,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\dagger_x dy \frac{dy}{2} - \frac{\partial \dagger_x}{\partial y} dy \frac{dy}{2} \frac{dy}{3} + \dagger_x dy \frac{dy}{2} + \frac{\partial \dagger_x}{\partial x} dx dy \frac{dy}{2} + \frac{\partial \dagger_x}{\partial y} dy \frac{dy}{2} \frac{dy}{3} + \\
 & + \dagger_y dx \frac{dx}{2} + \frac{\partial \dagger_y}{\partial x} dx \frac{dx}{2} \frac{dx}{3} - \dagger_y dx \frac{dx}{2} - \frac{\partial \dagger_y}{\partial y} dy dx \frac{dx}{2} - \frac{\partial \dagger_y}{\partial x} dx \frac{dx}{2} \frac{dx}{3} + \\
 & + \dagger_{xy} dy dx + \frac{\partial \dagger_{xy}}{\partial y} dy \frac{dy}{2} dx - \dagger_{yx} dx dy - \frac{\partial \dagger_{yx}}{\partial x} dx \frac{dx}{2} dy = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dagger_{xy} - \dagger_{yx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial \dagger_x}{\partial x} dy + \frac{\partial \dagger_{yx}}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \dagger_y}{\partial y} dx - \frac{\partial \dagger_{xy}}{\partial y} dy \right). \quad (4)$$

1.

$$\dagger_{yx}(x, a) = -\dagger_0(2x/a - 1), \quad \dagger_{yx}(x, 0) = \dagger_0(2x/a - 1).$$

$$\sigma_x(0, y) = \tau_{xy}(0, y) = \sigma_x(a, y) = \tau_{xy}(a, y) = 0, \quad \sigma_y(x, 0) = \sigma_y(x, 0) = 0. \quad (5)$$

$$W(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^N \left\{ A_n \left[(x-a) sh \} _n x + x sh \} _n (x-a) \right] \sin \} _n y + \right. \quad (6)$$

$$\left. B_n \left((y-a) sh \} _n x + y sh \} _n (y-a) \right) \sin \} _n x \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$\lambda_n = \pi n/a.$$

$$\dagger_{yx}(x, 0) = -\dagger_0(2x/a - 1) \quad (6),$$

$$\tau_{yx}(0, y) = 0.$$

3, 4 5

2N

$$\begin{matrix} A_n & B_n \\ \sigma_x/\tau_0, & \sigma_y/\tau_0, & \tau_{xy}/\tau_0. \end{matrix}$$

2.

$a/2 < x < a$,

$$\tau_{yx}(x, 0) = \tau_0 \quad \begin{cases} \tau_{yx}(x, y) = -\tau_0 & 0 < x < a/2 \\ \tau_{yx}(x, y) = \tau_0 & a/2 < x < a \end{cases}$$

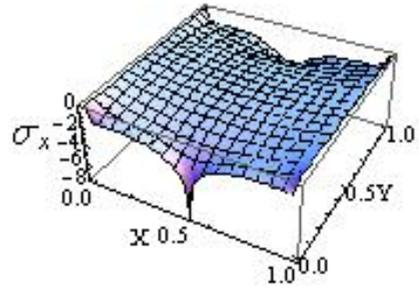
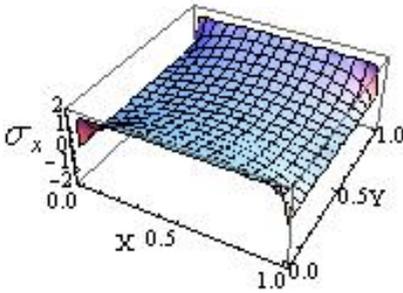
(6).

$$A_n, B_n, \sigma_x/\tau_0, \sigma_y/\tau_0, \tau_{xy}/\tau_0$$

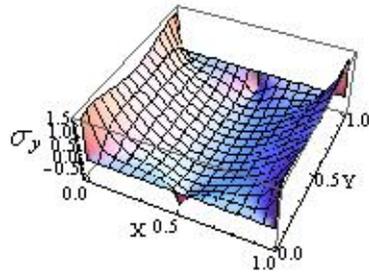
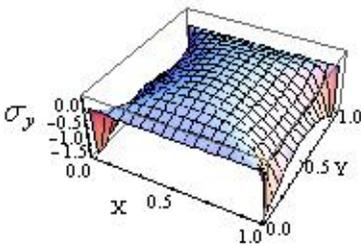
. 3, 4 5.

$(0, 0), (0, a), (a, 0), (a, a), (a/2, 0), (a/2, a)$

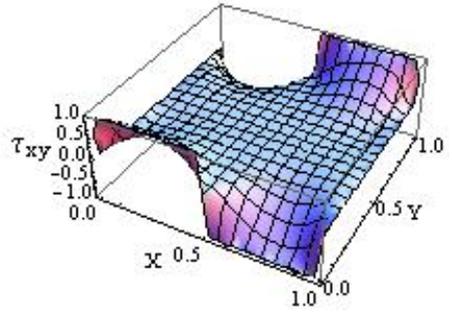
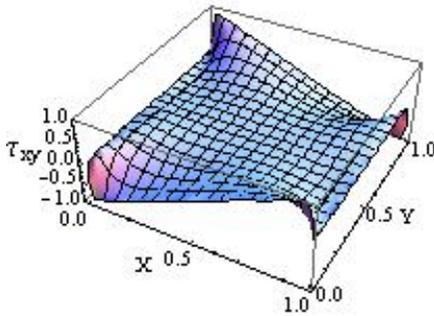
$(0, 0), (0, a), (a, 0), (a, a), (a/2, 0), (a/2, a)$



. 3



. 4.



. 5.

1. 560 1979.

_____ :

... : 0019, -19, , 24
 .: (+374410)52-48-52
 E-mail: simonyanareg@mail.ru

K. .- . . ,
 . (+374 10) 541319.
 E-mail: yusanoyan@mechins.sci.am

,
 E-mail: ralfdog@bk.ru

$$\dagger_{yz}^{(j)}(x, y) = c_{44}^{(j)} \frac{\partial W_j(x, y)}{\partial y} \quad (j=1, 2) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} w(x) &= W_1(x, 0) - W_2(x, 0) \\ \dagger(x) &= \dagger_{yz}^{(1)}(x, 0) - \dagger_{yz}^{(2)}(x, 0) \end{aligned} \quad (x \in L) \quad (1.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_1'(x, 0) &= \frac{\}c_{44}^{(2)}}{\Delta} w'(x) - \frac{1}{f\Delta} \int_L \frac{\dagger(s) ds}{s-x} \\ W_2'(x, 0) &= -\frac{\}c_{44}^{(1)}}{\Delta} w'(x) - \frac{1}{f\Delta} \int_L \frac{\dagger(s) ds}{s-x} \\ \dagger_{yz}^{(1)}(x, 0) &= \frac{\}c_{44}^{(1)}}{\Delta} \dagger(x) + \frac{\}c_{44}^{(1)}\}c_{44}^{(2)}}{f\Delta} \int_L \frac{w'(s) ds}{s-x} \\ \dagger_{yz}^{(2)}(x, 0) &= -\frac{\}c_{44}^{(2)}}{\Delta} \dagger(x) + \frac{\}c_{44}^{(2)}\}c_{44}^{(1)}}{f\Delta} \int_L \frac{w'(s) ds}{s-x} \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\left(\}c_j = \sqrt{c_{55}^{(j)} / c_{44}^{(j)}}, \quad \Delta = \}c_{44}^{(1)} + \}c_{44}^{(2)} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.3), & \quad (1.1b). \\ w'(x) & \quad \dagger(x) \\ & \quad : \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w'(x) - \frac{1}{f} \frac{1}{\} _2 c_{44}^{(2)} \int_L \frac{\ddagger(s) ds}{s-x} = \frac{\Delta}{\} _2 c_{44}^{(2)} (w_0^+(x))', \quad (x \in S^+) \\ w'(x) + \frac{1}{f} \frac{1}{\} _2 c_{44}^{(2)} \int_L \frac{\ddagger(s) ds}{s-x} = -\frac{\Delta}{\} _1 c_{44}^{(1)} (w_0^-(x))', \quad (x \in S^-) \\ \ddagger(x) + \frac{\} _2 c_{44}^{(2)}}{f} \int_L \frac{w'(s) ds}{s-x} = \frac{\Delta}{\} _1 c_{44}^{(1)} \ddagger_0^{(+)}(x), \quad (x \in L^+) \\ \ddagger(x) - \frac{\} _1 c_{44}^{(1)}}{f} \int_L \frac{w'(s) ds}{s-x} = -\frac{\Delta}{\} _2 c_{44}^{(2)} \ddagger_0^{(-)}(x), \quad (x \in L^-) \end{array} \right. \quad (1.4)$$

$$(1.4). \quad w'(x) \quad \ddagger(x),$$

(1.4)

$$) \quad L^{(\pm)} \quad S^{(\pm)} \quad , \quad L^{(\pm)} = S^{(\mp)}, \dots$$

(1.4)

$\pm \in$

$$\{_{\pm}(x) \mp \frac{q}{f} \int_L \frac{\{_{\pm}(s)}{s-x} ds = f_{\pm}(x) \quad (x \in L^{(-)})$$

$$\{_{\pm}(x) \pm \frac{1}{f q} \int_L \frac{\{_{\pm}(s)}{s-x} ds = g_{\pm}(x) \quad (x \in L^{(+)})$$

:

$$\{\pm(x) = w'(x) \pm \epsilon \dagger(x), f_{\pm}(x) = \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt[2]{c_{44}^{(2)}}} \left[(w_0^+(x))' \mp \epsilon \dagger_0^-(x) \right]$$

$$g_{\pm}(x) = -\frac{\Delta}{\sqrt[1]{c_{44}^{(1)}}} \left[(w_0^-(x))' \pm \epsilon \dagger_0^+(x) \right]$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{c_{44}^{(1)} c_{44}^{(2)} c_{55}^{(1)} c_{55}^{(2)}}}, \quad q = \sqrt[4]{\frac{c_{44}^{(1)} c_{55}^{(1)}}{c_{44}^{(2)} c_{55}^{(2)}}}$$

$$L^{(+)} \cup L^{(-)} = L^{(+)} \cup S^{(+)} = L, \quad (1.4)$$

:

$$\{\pm(x) \pm \frac{\sim(x)}{f} \int_L \frac{\{\mp(s)}{s-x} ds = F_{\pm}(x) \quad (x \in L) \quad (1.5)$$

$$F_{\pm}(x) = \begin{cases} f_{\pm}(x) & x \in L^{(-)} \\ g_{\pm}(x) & x \in L^{(+)} \end{cases}, \quad \sim(x) = \begin{cases} q & x \in L^{(-)} \\ -\frac{1}{q} & x \in L^{(+)} \end{cases}$$

[2].

$$\{\pm(x) \quad w'(x) \quad \dagger(x)$$

$$w'(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\{\pm(x) + \{\mp(x)], \dagger(x) = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} [\{\pm(x) - \{\mp(x)] \quad (1.6)$$

$$L^{(+)} = L^{(-)} \quad S^{(+)} = S^{(-)}$$

$$L^{(\pm)}$$

$$\dagger(x),$$

$$S^{(\pm)}$$

$$w'(x).$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{f} \int_{S^+} \frac{\ddagger(s) ds}{s-x} = Q_1(x) & (x \in S^+) \\ \frac{1}{f} \int_{L^+} \frac{w'(s) ds}{s-x} = Q_2(x) & (x \in L^+) \end{cases} \quad (1.7)$$

$$Q_1(x) = -\frac{1}{f} \int_{L^+} \frac{\ddagger(s) ds}{s-x} + \} _2 c_{44}^{(2)} w'(x) - \Delta(w_0^+(x))'$$

$$Q_2(x) = -\frac{1}{f} \int_{S^+} \frac{w'(s) ds}{s-x} - \frac{1}{\} _2 c_{44}^{(2)} \ddagger(x) + \Delta \epsilon \ddagger_0^{2\ddagger(+)}(x)$$

(1.4)

$$(-a, 0) \quad (0, a).$$

$$\ddagger_0. \quad (1.7)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{f} \int_{-a}^0 \frac{\ddagger(s) ds}{s-x} = 0 & (-a < x < 0) \\ \frac{1}{f} \int_0^a \frac{w'(s) ds}{s-x} = \Delta \epsilon \ddagger_0^{2\ddagger}(x) & (0 < x < a) \end{cases} \quad (1.8)$$

$$\int_{-a}^0 \ddagger(s) ds = 0, \quad \int_0^a w'(s) ds = 0 \quad (1.9)$$

(1.8),

(1.9),

$$\ddagger(x) = 0, \quad w'(x) = -\frac{\Delta \epsilon^2 (2x - a)}{2\sqrt{x(a-x)}} \quad (0 < x < a) \quad (1.10)$$

$$w(x) = \Delta \epsilon^2 \sqrt{x(a-x)} \quad (0 < x < a) \quad (1.11)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{и} \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\} c_{44}^{(1)} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\} c_{44}^{(2)} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\} c_{44} = \sqrt{c_{44} c_{55}},$$

$$\Omega_j(z) \quad (j=1,2)$$

$$\Omega_j(z) = \frac{1}{2f i} \int_L \frac{\ddagger(s) + k_j w'(s)}{s - z} ds \quad (1.12)$$

$$(k_j = (-1)^j k, \quad k = i) c_{44}, \quad j=1,2)$$

$$(1.4) \quad [2],$$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_1^+ = \epsilon_1(x) \Omega_2^-(x) + F_+(x) \\ \Omega_2^+ = \epsilon_2(x) \Omega_1^-(x) + F_-(x) \end{cases} \quad (x \in L) \quad (1.13)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{[3].} \\ \Omega_j^\pm(x) - \end{array} \right\} \Omega_j^\pm(z) \quad (j=1,2)$$

$$L, \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_j(x) \\ F_\pm(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\epsilon_1(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in L^{(+)} \\ -1 & x \in S^{(+)} \end{cases} \quad \epsilon_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in L^{(-)} \\ -1 & x \in S^{(-)} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{\pm}(x) = \begin{cases} 2i\}c_{44}(w_0^{\pm}(x))' & x \in S^{(\pm)} \\ 2\ddagger_0^{\pm}(x) & x \in L^{(\pm)} \end{cases} \quad (1.9)$$

1. 1982. 424 .
 2. , 1977. 640 .
 3.
- .// .1962. .26, .5, .907-912.

-

[1,2].

x_0 , x ,

[3]:

$$P_{ray} \sim \frac{\exp[ik(L+L_0)]}{\sqrt{(L+L_0)^2 + 2LL_0(L+L_0)(k_1 \sin^2 \vartheta + k_2 \sin^2 \vartheta) / \cos \chi + 4L^2 L_0^2 K^2}}$$

$k -$

$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

[4],

S^+ :

$$p^{sc}(x) = \int_{S^+} p(y) \frac{\partial \Phi(y, x)}{\partial n_y} dS = \int_{S^+} 2p^{inc}(y) \frac{\partial \Phi(y, x)}{\partial n_y} dS, \quad (1)$$

$$\Phi(y, x) = e^{ik|y-x|} / 4f |y-x|.$$

$$\gg p(y) = 2p^{inc}(y), \quad y = (y_1, y_1, y_1) \in S^+. \quad (1)$$

[5].

$$\Omega \in R^N,$$

$\partial\Omega$ Ω [5]:

$$\int_{\Omega} f(y) e^{ikg(y)} dy \sim \left(\frac{2f}{k}\right)^{N/2} \exp\left[ikg(y^*) + \frac{fi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} g''_{yy}(y^*)\right] \frac{f(y^*)}{|\det g''_{yy}(y^*)|^{1/2}} +$$

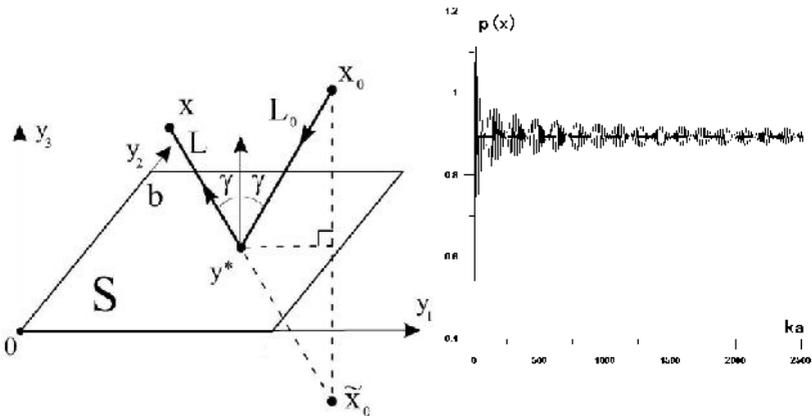
$$+ F_{\partial\Omega}(k), \quad k \rightarrow \infty; \quad y = (y_1, \dots, y_N), \quad dy = dy_1, \dots, dy_N, \quad (2)$$

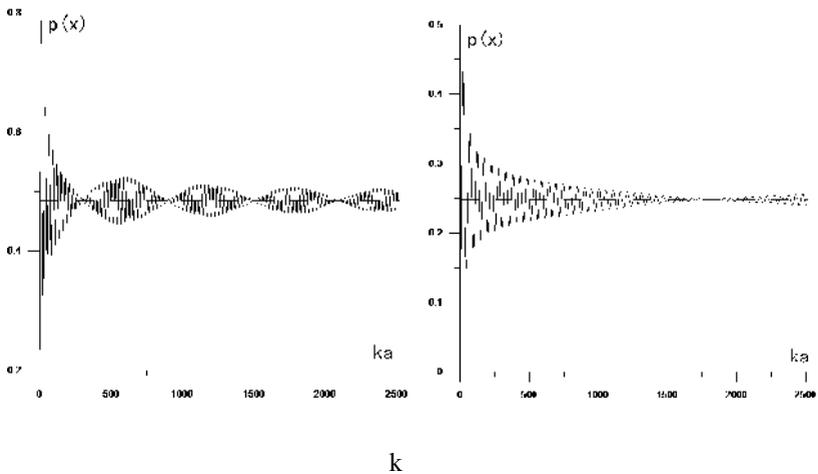
y^*

$$\frac{\partial g(y^*)}{\partial y_1} = \dots = \frac{\partial g(y^*)}{\partial y_M} = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$g''_{yy} \quad g: \quad g''_{yy} = \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y_m \partial y_n} \right\}, \quad m, n = 1, \dots, M.$$

1.





(2),

$$p^{sc}(x) \sim \exp[ik(L_0 + L)] / (L_0 + L)$$

\tilde{x}_0

x_0

$$p^{sc}(x)$$

$a \times a$

$$|p^{sc}(x)| = 1 / (L_0 + L)$$

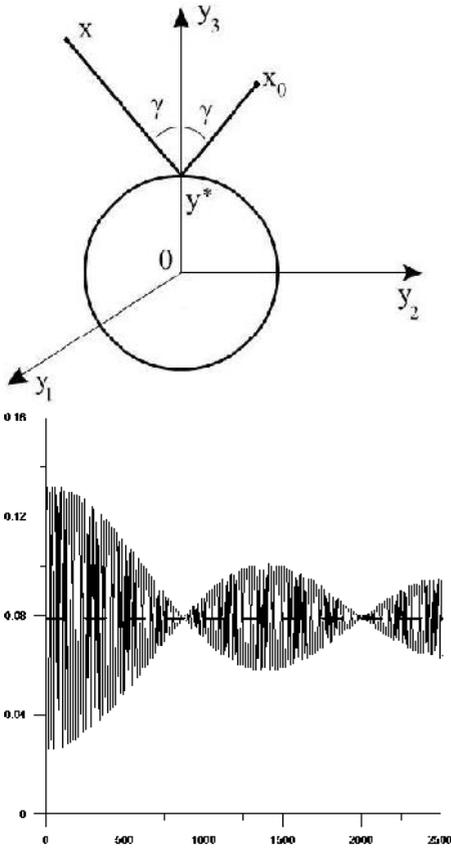
(1).

$$ka \sim 2500$$

10%.

2.

a



(1):

$$p^{sc}(x) \sim \frac{\cos X e^{ik(L+L_0)}}{LL_0 \sqrt{\left(2 \frac{\cos X}{a} + \frac{1}{L} + \frac{1}{L_0}\right) \left[2 \frac{\cos X}{a} + \left(\frac{1}{L} + \frac{1}{L_0}\right) \cos^2 X\right]}} \quad (4)$$

15% $ka \sim 2500$.

: 2-

$$F_{\partial\Omega}(k) = \frac{1}{ik} \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{f(y)}{|\nabla g(y)|^2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial n_y} e^{ikg(y)} d\Gamma + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right), \quad k \rightarrow \infty \quad (5)$$

$$p^{sc}(x) \sim \frac{e^{ik(L+L_0)}}{L+L_0} - \frac{1}{2f} \int_l \frac{\partial g / \partial n_y}{|\nabla g(y)|^2} \frac{e^{ikg(y)}}{\mathbb{E}^2(y)\{\ (y)\}} dl + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right), \quad k \rightarrow \infty \quad (6)$$

$$x_0 = (\langle_0, y_0, ' \ 0), \quad x = (\langle, y, ' \), \quad \mathbb{E}(y) = [(y_1 - \langle)^2 + (y_2 - y)^2 + ' \]^{1/2},$$

$$\{ (y) = [(y_1 - \langle_0)^2 + (y_2 - y_0)^2 + ' \ 0]^{1/2}, \quad g = \{ + \mathbb{E}$$

(6)

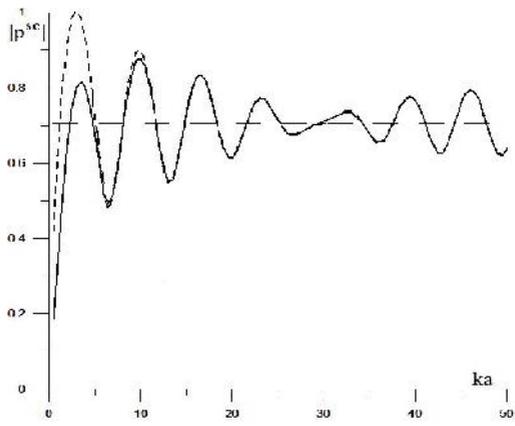
$$g(y) \quad l. \quad ,$$

$$I_h, h = 1, \dots, 4,$$

$$O(1/\sqrt{k}) \quad k \quad . \quad :$$

$$p^{sc} \sim \frac{e^{ik(L+L_0)}}{L+L_0} - \frac{1}{2f} \sum_{h=1}^4 I_h(k) + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right), \quad k \rightarrow \infty \quad (7)$$

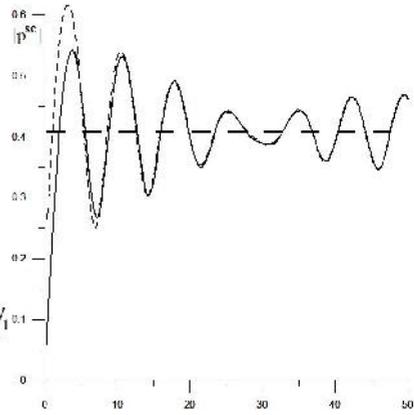
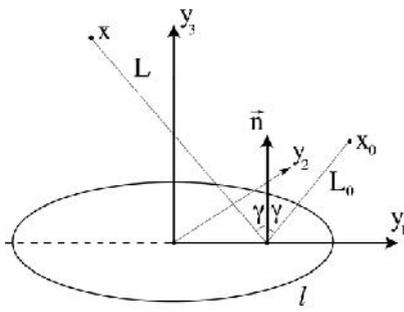
2-



1%

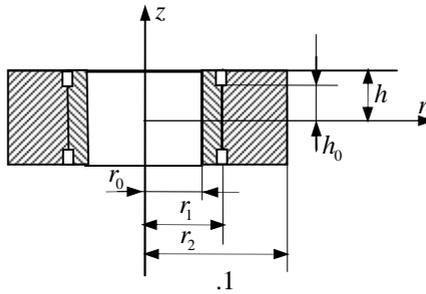
$ka > 10$.

(7).



1., 1972.
2. Cremer L., Muller H.A. Principles and Applications of Room Acoustics, Vol. 1,2. — Applied Science: London, 1982.

(.1).



[1,2].

$$\tau_{rz}^{(j)}(r, 0) = 0, \quad u_z^{(j)}(r, 0) = 0, \quad (r_{j-1} < r < r_j), \quad (1.1)$$

$$\tau_{rz}^{(j)}(r_{2(j-1)}, z) = 0, \quad \sigma_r^{(j)}(r_{2(j-1)}, z) = f_{2(j-1)}(z), \quad (0 < z < h), \quad (1.2)$$

$$\tau_{rz}^{(j)}(r, h) = \psi_j(r), \quad \sigma_z^{(j)}(r, h) = t_j(r), \quad (r_{j-1} < r < r_j), \quad (1.3)$$

$$\tau_{rz}^{(1)}(r_1, z) = \tau_{rz}^{(2)}(r_1, z), \quad (0 < z < h) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\sigma_r^{(1)}(r_1, z) = \sigma_r^{(2)}(r_1, z), \quad (0 < z < h) \quad (1.5)$$

$$u_r^{(1)}(r_1, z) = u_r^{(2)}(r_1, z), \quad u_z^{(1)}(r_1, z) = u_z^{(2)}(r_1, z), \quad (0 \leq z \leq h_0), \quad (1.6)$$

[3]:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^{(j)}(r, z) = & z(D_j \ln r + A_j r^2 + B_j z^2) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left\{ E_k^{(j)} I_0(\lambda_k r) + F_k^{(j)} K_0(\lambda_k r) + \right. \\ & \left. + \lambda_k r \left[G_k^{(j)} I_1(\lambda_k r) + H_k^{(j)} K_1(\lambda_k r) \right] \right\} \sin \lambda_k z + \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[A_k^{(j)} \operatorname{sh} \mu_k^{(j)} z + \mu_k^{(j)} z D_k^{(j)} \operatorname{ch} \mu_k^{(j)} z \right] W_0^{(j)}(\mu_k^{(j)} r) \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

(j = 1, 2); (0 < z < h); (r_{j-1} ≤ r ≤ r_j)

$$I_n(\lambda_k r), K_n(\lambda_k r), (n = 0, 1) \quad - \quad n -$$

$$, \quad \lambda_k = k\pi/h, \quad W_n^{(j)}(\mu_k^{(j)} r)$$

$$\mu_k^{(j)} - \quad W_1^{(j)}(\mu_k^{(j)} r_{j-1}) = 0.$$

2. (1.7)

(1.1)

(1.7)

$$\tau_{rz}^{(1)}(r_1, z) = \tau_{rz}^{(2)}(r_1, z) = \begin{cases} \tau(z), & (0 < z < h_0) \\ 0, & (h_0 < z < h) \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_r^{(1)}(r_1, z) = \sigma_r^{(2)}(r_1, z) = \begin{cases} \sigma(z), & (0 < z < h_0) \\ 0, & (h_0 < z < h) \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{\delta_{01}^{00}}{\Delta_p^{(1)}} \tau_p + \frac{Z_p^{(0)}}{\Delta_p^{(1)}} \left\{ -\delta_{01}^{01} - \frac{1}{\Delta_p^{(1)}} \left[\lambda_p r_1 \delta_{01}^{11} \delta_{01}^{00} - \lambda_p r_0 \delta_{01}^{01} \delta_{01}^{01} \right] - \right. \\ & \left. - \lambda_p r_0 \Delta_p^{(1)} - \frac{2(1-\nu_1)}{\lambda_p r_0} \Delta_p^{(1)} \right\} - \frac{Z_p^{(1)}}{\Delta_p^{(1)^2} } \left[\lambda_p r_0 \delta_{01}^{00} \delta_{01}^{01} - \lambda_p r_1 \delta_{01}^{10} \delta_{01}^{00} \right] = f_p^{(0)} - \\ & - \frac{2(-1)^p}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu_k^{(1)} W_0^{(1)}(\mu_k^{(1)} r_0)}{\mu_k^{(1)^2 + \lambda_p^2} } \psi_k^{(1)} - \frac{4\lambda_p^2 (-1)^p}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu_k^{(1)} W_0^{(1)}(\mu_k^{(1)} r_0)}{\left(\mu_k^{(1)^2 + \lambda_p^2} \right)^2} X_k^{(1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_p^{(1)} \operatorname{cth} \mu_p^{(1)} h - \psi_p^{(1)} \operatorname{cth} \mu_p^{(1)} h + \frac{\mu_p^{(1)} h}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \mu_p^{(1)} h} X_p^{(1)} = t_p^{(1)} - \frac{1}{\Delta_p(\mu_p^{(1)})} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \lambda_k}{\lambda_k^2 + \mu_p^{(1)^2} } \times$$

$$\times \left\{ r_1 W_0^{(1)}(\mu_p^{(1)} r_1) \left[\tau_k + \frac{2\mu_p^{(1)} Z_k^{(1)}}{\lambda_k^2 + \mu_p^{(1)^2}} \right] - r_0 W_0^{(1)}(\mu_p^{(1)} r_0) \frac{2\mu_p^{(1)^2} Z_k^{(0)}}{\lambda_k^2 + \mu_p^{(1)^2}} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

$$(2.2) \quad , \quad (1.7)$$

$$\left(\mu_p^{(i)} \right)^3 D_p^{(i)} \operatorname{sh} \mu_p^{(i)} h = X_p^{(i)}, \quad \lambda_p^3 \left[G_p^{(1)} I_1^{(0)} + H_p^{(1)} K_1^{(0)} \right] = Z_p^{(0)}, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\lambda_p^3 \left[G_p^{(1)} I_1^{(1)} + H_p^{(1)} K_1^{(1)} \right] = Z_p^{(1)}, \quad (i=1,2)$$

⋮

$$\tau_p = \frac{2}{h} \int_0^h \tau(z) \sin \lambda_p z dz, \quad \sigma_p = \frac{2}{h} \int_0^h \sigma(z) \cos \lambda_p z dz,$$

$$\psi_p^{(j)} = \frac{1}{\Delta_p(\mu_p^{(j)})} \int_{r_{j-1}}^{r_j} r \psi_j(r) W_1^{(j)}(\mu_p^{(j)} r) dr, \quad (2.4)$$

$$f_p^{(2(j-1))} = \frac{2}{h} \int_0^h f_{2(j-1)}(z) \cos \lambda_p z dz,$$

$$t_p^{(j)} = \frac{1}{\Delta_p(\mu_p^{(j)})} \int_{r_{j-1}}^{r_j} r t_j(r) W_0^{(j)}(\mu_p^{(j)} r) dr$$

$$\Delta_p(\mu_p^{(j)}) = \left[r_1^2 W_0^{(j)^2}(\mu_p^{(j)} r_1) - r_{2(j-1)}^2 W_0^{(j)^2}(\mu_p^{(j)} r_{2(j-1)}) \right] \frac{(-1)^{i-1}}{2}$$

$$\tau_p, \sigma_p, \psi_p^{(i)}, t_p^{(1)}, f_p^{2(j-1)} \quad -$$

$$I_n^{(i)} = I_n(\lambda_k r_i); \quad K_n^{(i)} = K_n(\lambda_k r_i); \quad \delta_{ij}^{lm} = I_i^{(l)} K_j^{(m)} + K_i^{(l)} I_j^{(m)},$$

$$\Delta_p^{(1)} = I_1^{(1)} K_1^{(0)} - I_1^{(0)} K_1^{(1)}; \quad \Delta_p^{(2)} = I_1^{(2)} K_1^{(1)} - I_1^{(1)} K_1^{(2)}$$

3.

$$\tau(z), \sigma(z) \quad (0 < z < h_0),$$

$$(1.6)$$

[4]

$$p(v) - \frac{v'' i}{2\pi v'} \int_{-\alpha_0}^{\alpha_0} p(u) \operatorname{ctg} \frac{u-v}{2} du = c(v), \quad (-\alpha_0 < v < \alpha_0) \quad (3.1)$$

$$p(v) = \sigma \left(\frac{h}{\pi} v \right) + i\tau \left(\frac{h}{\pi} v \right); \quad \alpha_0 = \frac{\pi}{h} h_0$$

$$c(v) = \frac{1}{v'} \left[R_0^{(2)} + R^{(2)} \left(\frac{h}{\pi} v \right) + iR_0^{(1)} \right] + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_k^{(2)} \cos kv + i \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_k^{(1)} \sin kv$$

$$v' = (1-2v_1) - (1-2v_2)G; \quad v'' = 2(1-v_1) + 2(1-v_2)G; \quad G = \frac{G_1}{G_2} \quad (3.2)$$

(3.1)

(3.1) [2,5]

$$p(v) = Mc(v) + \frac{Nz(v)}{2\pi} \int_{-\alpha_0}^{\alpha_0} \frac{c(\tau) d\tau}{z(\tau) \sin \frac{\tau-v}{2}} - \gamma(v) \quad (3.3)$$

$$\gamma(v) = 2Nz(v) \left(\frac{iP_0 \operatorname{ch} \pi\gamma \operatorname{sh} \alpha_0\gamma}{4\pi N} \sin \frac{v}{2} - \frac{P_0 \operatorname{ch} \pi\gamma \operatorname{sh} \alpha_0\gamma}{4\pi N} \cos \frac{v}{2} \right)$$

$$M = \frac{v'^2}{v'^2 - v''^2}, \quad N = \frac{iv'v''}{v'^2 - v''^2}, \quad (3.4)$$

$$z(v) = \left(\sin \frac{\alpha_0 - v}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} - i\gamma} \left(\sin \frac{v + \alpha_0}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} + i\gamma}; \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(3-4v_2)G+1}{3-4v_1+G}$$

$P_0 -$

$$\tau_p, \sigma_p, \quad (3.3),$$

:

$$\pi\sigma_p = R_0 C_{0p}^{(2)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_k^{(2)} C_{kp}^{(2)} + i \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_k^{(1)} S_{kp}^{(2)} + L_p^{(2)} [R(v)] - \gamma_p^{(2)} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\pi\tau_p = R_0 C_{0p}^{(1)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_k^{(2)} C_{kp}^{(1)} + i \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_k^{(1)} S_{kp}^{(1)} + L_p^{(1)} [R(v)] - \gamma_p^{(1)}$$

$$(p = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$C_{kp}^{(2)} = \int_{-\alpha_0}^{\alpha_0} L[\cos kv] \cos pvdv, \quad S_{kp}^{(2)} = \int_{-\alpha_0}^{\alpha_0} L[\sin kv] \cos pvdv \quad (3.6)$$

$$(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$L_p^{(2)} [R(v)] = \int_{-\alpha_0}^{\alpha_0} L[R(v)] \cos pvdv, \quad \gamma_p^{(2)} = \int_{-\alpha_0}^{\alpha_0} \gamma(v) \cos pvdv$$

$$(p = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$L[F(v)] = \frac{iNz(v) \operatorname{sh}\left(\alpha_0 \gamma + i \frac{v}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch} \pi \gamma} F(v) + \frac{Nz(v)}{2\pi} \int_{-\alpha_0}^{\alpha_0} \frac{F(\tau) - F(v)}{z(\tau) \sin \frac{\tau - v}{2}} d\tau$$

$$(1) \quad (3.6) \quad \cos pv \quad \sin pv. \quad (2.2)$$

(3.5)

1. // 1970. 25. 2.
2. //
3. .1988. .XLI. 2. //
4.26. 2. 1958. //
5. . /122, .3, 1962.

_____ ;
 -077 340432,
 E-mail: sat_and_21@yahoo.com,

()

[1].

$100^{\circ}C$
 $200^{\circ}C$

2009 .

10,5

82

1904 .

25%

7-20

$0.03^{\circ}C/$

$200-600^{\circ}C$,

$230^{\circ}C$

11

$500^{\circ}C$

23

7-20

10

10

0.5-1.0

(400),

()

()

[3]

1. . . . , , 1978, . 416.
2. . . . , 1 : . 1985. . 374.
3. “ ” N 10, 1990, . 100-112.

:

. . . . ,

. 24 , , 0019
. (37410) 56-81-88 (. . . .), 74-02-89 (. . . .)
E-mail: albert@mechins.sci.am

$$[1,2]. \quad x_3 = 0$$

$$u_1 = u_2 = 0, \quad u_3 \neq 0, \quad u_1 \quad u_2 -$$

$$, \quad u_3 -$$

$$|u_{1,2}| \ll |u_3|,$$

$$u_1 \quad u_2,$$

$$u_3 \quad [3].$$

[4,5],

ζ_i

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ik}}{\partial x_k} \quad (1)$$

$$A \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial t^2} + B \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial t} = f_i \quad (2)$$

σ_{ik}

f_i

$$\sigma_{ik} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_{ik}}, \quad f_i = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi_i} \quad (3)$$

$F -$

, $u_{ik} -$

(2) $A \quad B$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} c_{ijkl} u_{ij} u_{kl} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ik} \xi_i \xi_k + \frac{1}{2} \beta_{ijkl} (b_i \xi_j + b_j \xi_i) u_{kl} + \frac{1}{3!} Q_{iklm} u_{ik} u_{lm} u_{pq} + \frac{1}{3!} \gamma_{ikl} \xi_i \xi_k \xi_l + \frac{1}{3} q_{ijklpq} (b_i \xi_j + b_j \xi_i) (b_k \xi_l + b_l \xi_k) u_{pq}, \quad (4)$$

$$c_{iklm}, Q_{iklm} \quad , \quad b_i -$$

$$, \quad \beta_{ijkl}, q_{ijklpq} -$$

$$, \quad \lambda_{ik} \quad \gamma_{ikl} -$$

”

”

$$(3) \quad (4), \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

:

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u_{1,2}}{\partial t^2} = (c_{13} + c_{44}) \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_{1,2} \partial x_3} + c_{44} \frac{\partial^2 u_{1,2}}{\partial x_{1,2}^2}, \quad (5)$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial t^2} = (c_{13} + c_{44}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \right) + c_{44} \Delta_{\perp} u_3 + \quad (6)$$

$$+ c_{33} \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_3^2} + (3c_{33} + Q_{333}) \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_3^2} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} + \frac{4}{3} q b^2 \xi \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_3} + \beta b \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_3}$$

$$A \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} + B \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = \lambda \xi + b \beta \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} = \frac{1}{2} b \beta \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \xi^2 + \frac{4}{3} q b^2 \xi \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}. \quad (7)$$

(7)

(6)

(7)

(5)-(7)

[3,6-8]:

$$(u_i, \xi) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ [u_{0i}(x_i), \xi_0(x_i)] \exp[i(kx_3 - \omega t)] + [u'_{0i}(x_i) \xi'_0(x_i)] \exp[2i(kx_3 - \omega t)] + [u''_{0i}, \xi''_0] + k.c. \right\}, \quad (8)$$

$$\omega = \omega_1 + i\alpha - \quad , \quad \alpha -$$

$$\quad , \quad k - \quad , \quad u_{0i} \quad \xi_{0-}$$

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

$$\quad , \quad , \quad [3,6-8],$$

$$(P_1 + iP_2)\Delta_{\perp}u_{03} + 2ik \frac{\partial u_{03}}{\partial x_3} = (T_1 + iT_2)|u_{03}|^2 u_{03}, \quad (9)$$

$$\omega_1 = kv_0 \left[1 - \frac{\beta^2 b^2 (A_0 \omega_0^2 + \lambda)}{2c_{33} \left[(A\omega_0^2 + \lambda)^2 + \omega_0^2 B^2 \right]} \right],$$

$$\alpha = \frac{k^2 \beta^2 b^2 B}{2\rho \left[(A\omega_0^2 + \lambda)^2 + \omega_0^2 B^2 \right]}, \quad \omega_0 = kv_0,$$

$$\Delta_{\perp} \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2}, \quad v_0^2 = \frac{c_{33}}{\rho}$$

$$(9)$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{c_n} \left[c_{44} - \frac{k^2 (c_{13} + c_{44})^2}{k^2 c_{44} - \omega_1^2 \rho} \right] \quad c_n = c_{33} \left[1 - \frac{b^2 \beta^2}{2c_{33} (A\omega_1^2 + \lambda)} \right]$$

$$P_2 = \frac{2\omega_1 \alpha \rho (c_{13} + c_{44})^2}{c_n (k^2 c_{44} - \omega_1^2 \rho)}$$

$$T_1 = M_1 (M_2 - M_3 M_4) + M_5 M_4,$$

$$T_2 = 2M_1 \omega_0 B (M_2 - M_3 M_4) + \frac{2\omega_0^2 A + \lambda}{\omega_0^2 A + \lambda} B M_5 M_4$$

$$M_1 = \frac{k^2 n (\omega_0^2 A + \lambda)}{16c_n \beta^4 b^4}, \quad M_2 = -\frac{n}{2} + \frac{2b^4 \beta^2 q}{3}, \quad M_3 = \frac{2b\beta}{9\omega_0^2 A (\omega_0^2 A + \lambda)},$$

$$n = 3c_{33} + Q_{333}, \quad M_4 = -\frac{n(\omega_0^2 A + \lambda)}{4\beta b} - \frac{b\beta}{4} + \frac{k^2 \gamma b^2 \beta^2}{4} + \frac{q^2 b^3 \beta}{3(\omega_0^2 A + \lambda)},$$

$$M_5 = \frac{4k^2 b^3 \beta}{27c_n \omega_0^2 A (\omega_0^2 A + \lambda)}$$

$$n, \quad T_1, \quad T_2, \quad \frac{b\beta}{4}$$

$$T_1, \quad T_2, \quad n, \quad \frac{b\beta}{4}$$

$$[10]. \quad T_2, \quad (8)-$$

$$[8,9]. \quad \Delta_{\perp}$$

$$[8,9] \quad \text{Im} k'_3 \geq 0 \quad (x_3 > 0), \quad k'_3 -$$

$$2P_2 k_{\perp}^2 + 2a_1^2 T_2 \geq 0, \quad k'_3 \left(P_1^2 + P_2^2 \right) + a_1^2 (3P_2 T_2 + 2P_1 T_1) > 0$$

$$, a_1 - \quad [6-8],$$

$$f'(0) = -\frac{1}{2} T_2 a_0^2 k^{-1} < 0,$$

$$T_2 > 0, \quad a_0 - \quad x_3 = 0. \quad (9)$$

(9)

1. " " ,1972.
2. " " , III, ,
" ,1969, .261-318.
3. " // " , , 1988, .23, 5, .283-
288.
4. " " // " , 1997, .23, 18,
.69-74.
5. " // " ,2008 .34, 4.
6. " // " , , 1982, .35, 5, .27-
37.
7. " " // " , , 1981,
.34, 3, .3-17.
8. " " // " , 1999, .45, 2,
.149-156.

;

(010) 56 85 69
-0019, , 24 ,
e-mail: ashotshek@mechins.sci.am

[1,2],
[2].

s ,

$\bar{i}, \bar{j}, \bar{k}$,

[2,3,4].

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P_x}{\partial s} + qP_z + a_0P_y + P_{z_0}q - P_{y_0}a + F_x &= \rho S \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \\ \frac{\partial P_y}{\partial s} + a_0P_x - p_0P_z + P_{x_0}a - P_{z_0}p + F_y &= \rho S \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}, \\ \frac{\partial P_z}{\partial s} + p_0P_x - q_0P_x + P_{y_0}p - P_{x_0}q + F_x &= \rho S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}, \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial s} + q_0M_z - a_0M_y + M_{z_0}q - M_{y_0}a + P_x &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} J_x \\ \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial s} + a_0M_x - p_0M_z + M_{x_0}a - M_{z_0}p + P_x &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 \beta}{\partial t^2} J_y \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

$$\frac{\partial M_z}{\partial s} + p_0 M_y - q_0 M_x + p M_{y_0} - a M_{x_0} p = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial t^2} J_z$$

$$Ap = M_x; \quad Aq = M_y; \quad Ca = M_z \quad (1.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + q_0 W - a_0 V; & p &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + q_0 \gamma - a_0 \beta, \\ -\alpha &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + a_0 u - p_0 W; & q &= \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial s} + a_0 \alpha - p_0 \gamma, \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial s} + p_0 V - q_0 u = 0; \quad a = \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial s} + p_0 \beta - q_0 \alpha.$$

$$P_x, P_y, P_z, M_x, M_y, M_z$$

$$\bar{i}, \bar{j}, \bar{k}$$

$$; p, q, a -$$

;

$$u, v, w - ; \alpha, \beta, \gamma -$$

$$; F_x(\rho, t), F_y, F_z - ,$$

$$; \rho - .$$

$$(1.1) \quad (1.2)$$

[1]

[3]:

$$p_0 = 0, \quad q_0 = \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{R}, \quad a_0 = \frac{\sin \delta \cdot \cos \delta}{R},$$

$$M_{x_0} = 0, \quad M_{y_0} = A \left(\frac{\cos^2 \delta}{R} - \frac{\cos^2 \delta_0}{R_0} \right), \quad (1.5)$$

$$M_{z_0} = C \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \delta \cdot \cos \delta}{R} - \frac{\sin \delta_0 \cdot \cos \delta_0}{R_0} \right),$$

$$P_{x_0} = 0, \quad P_{y_0} = \left(M_{z_0} \cos \delta - M_{z_0} \sin \delta \right) \frac{\cos \delta}{R}, \quad P_{z_0} = P_{y_0} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \delta$$

$$R_0 \quad \delta_0 - , \quad R$$

$\delta -$

$$A = E \cdot J_x, \quad C = \frac{EJ_z}{2(1+\nu)}, \quad J_x = \frac{\pi \cdot r^4}{2}, \quad s = \pi \cdot r^2, \quad J_z = \frac{\pi \cdot r^4}{2} \quad (1.6)$$

$$E - \quad , \quad \nu - \quad , \quad r -$$

$$P \quad M, \quad [3,5]$$

$$M \cdot \sin \delta - PR \cdot \cos \delta = M_{z_0}, \quad (1.7)$$

$$M \cdot \cos \delta + PR \cdot \sin \delta = M_{y_0},$$

$$\Delta H = H_0 - H_u \quad \Delta \theta$$

$$\Delta H = l(\sin \delta_0 - \sin \delta),$$

$$\Delta \theta = l \left(\frac{\cos \delta}{R} - \frac{\cos \delta_0}{R_0} \right), \quad (1.8)$$

$l -$

$$M = 0 \quad \Delta \theta \neq 0, \quad P: ,$$

$$-\Delta \theta = 0 \quad M \neq 0.$$

(1.1)–(1.4)

$$\begin{cases} A_{11}\gamma + A_{12}V + A_{13}W = 0 \\ A_{12}\gamma + A_{22}V + A_{23}W = JS \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} - F_x \end{cases} \quad (1.9)$$

$$A_{13} + A_{23}V + A_{33}W = \rho S \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} - \frac{1}{q_0^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial s^2 \partial t^2} \right) - F_z + \frac{1}{q_0} \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial s},$$

$$A_{ij} - \quad s$$

$$- \quad , \quad (1.4) \quad p_0 = 0$$

$$= 0, \quad \nu = \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial s} = 0, \quad W = \frac{\partial W}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial s^2} = 0, \quad s = 0, \quad s = l \quad (1.10)$$

$$(1.9), \quad F_x = F_y =$$

$$= F_z = 0,$$

$$A_{11}(s) + A_{12}V(s) + A_{13}W(s) = 0,$$

$$A_{12}(s) + A_{22}V(s) + A_{23}W(s) = -S^2V(s),$$

$$A_{13}(s) + A_{23}V(s) + A_{33}W(s) = -S^2 \left[W(s) - \frac{1}{q_0^2} \frac{d^2W}{ds^2} \right], \quad (1.11)$$

$$T''(t) + {}^2T(t) = 0, \quad (1.12)$$

$$(t) = (s) \cdot T(t), \quad v(s, t) = v(s) \cdot T(t), \quad W(s, t) = W(x) \cdot T(t), \quad (1.13)$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 - & & k, v_k, W_k - & & , & & - \end{matrix}$$

(1.10).

$$\int_0^l \left(V_k \cdot V_n + W_k W_n + \frac{1}{q_0^2} \frac{dW_k}{ds} \cdot \frac{dW_n}{ds} \right) ds = 0, \quad \begin{matrix} 2 & \neq & 2 \\ k & & n \end{matrix}, \quad (1.14)$$

(1.9)

$$(s, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} v_k(s) \cdot T_k(t), \quad v(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} v_k(s) \cdot T_k(t) \quad (1.15)$$

$$W(s, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} W_k(s) \cdot T_k(t),$$

$$T_k(t) + {}^2T_k(t) = \frac{\int_0^l \left[F_y V_k + \left(F_z - \frac{1}{q_0} \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial s} \right) W_k \right] ds}{\cdot S \int_0^l \left[V_k^2 + W_k^2 + \frac{1}{q_0^2} \left(\frac{dW_k}{ds} \right)^2 \right] ds}, \quad (1.16)$$

$$(1.11)$$

$$\mu = tg \quad (1.17)$$

$$M_{z_0}/(M \cdot q_0) = b$$

$$M_{y_0} = -\mu^2 b \cdot q_0, \quad H/H_0 = b/(b^2 - c) + (\mu^2).$$

$$M_{y_0} = -\mu^2 \cdot q_0 A \left(\frac{b^2}{2c^2} - \frac{b}{c} \right) + 0(\mu^4), \quad \frac{H}{H_0} = \frac{b}{b-c} + 0(\mu^2)$$

$$M_{y_0} = \mu^2 \cdot q_0 \cdot a.$$

$$S_1 = q_0 s, \quad l_1 = q_0 l \quad (1.11)$$

$$A_{11} \cdot \dots + A_{12} \cdot \mathbf{V} + A_{13} \cdot \mathbf{W} = 0,$$

$$A_{12} \cdot \dots + A_{22} \cdot \mathbf{V} + A_{23} \cdot \mathbf{W} = -\mu^2 \dots \mathbf{v}, \quad (1.18)$$

$$A_{13} \cdot \dots + A_{23} \cdot \mathbf{V}_{(s)} + A_{33} \cdot \mathbf{W} = -\mu^2 \dots (1 - p^2) \mathbf{W},$$

$$\dots = \dots \cdot S \cdot \dots / \mu^2 q_0, \quad p = d/ds_1, \quad \dots = \dots / q_0,$$

$$A_{11} = Cp^2 - A + a\mu^2, \quad A_{12} = (A + C)p^2 - \mu^2(A + ap^2) - \mu^4(A + ap^2) + \mu^4 a; \quad A_{22} = -Ap^4 + Cp^2 + \mu^2(6A - 2b - a)p^2 - \mu^4(A + ap^2) + \mu^6 a;$$

$$A_{13} = \mu[(2A + C)p^2 + A] - \mu^3(2ap^2 + a), \quad A_{23} = \mu[(b - 4A)p^4 + (c - A + b)p^2] + \mu^3[(4A - b - a)p^2 + A] - \mu^5(2ap^2 + a),$$

$$A_{33} = Ap^6 + 2Ap^4 + Ap^2 + M^2 [(-6A + 2b)p^4 + (-6A + C + 2b)p^2 - A] + \mu^4 [ap^4 + (A + a)p^2 + a] - \mu^6 ap^2.$$

$$(s, l, \mu) \quad (1.18)$$

$$p = \pm i + \mu_1 + \mu_2^2 + \dots \quad p = \mu_1 + \mu_3^3 + \dots$$

$$V_i(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu^k v_{ik}, \quad W_i(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu^k W_{ik}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad (1.19)$$

$$V_i(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu^k (\bar{v}_{ik} \cos l_x + \bar{v}_{ik} \sin l_z), \quad W_i(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu^k (\bar{W}_{ik} \cos l_x + \bar{W}_{ik} \sin l_z)$$

$$W_i(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu^k (\bar{W}_k \cos s + \bar{W}_{ik} \sin s), \quad (1.20)$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots - \quad z, \quad (1.19) \quad (1.18)$$

$$-A + \mu AW + [C'' + a + (A + C)v'' - Av] \mu^2 + 0(\mu^3) = 0;$$

$$(A + C)'' - A + Cv'' + {}_0^2 v + \mu [{}_1 v + (C - 3A + b)W'' + AW] +$$

$$+\mu^2 [-a'' + a - Av'' + (6A - 2b - a)v'' + ({}_2 - A)v] + 0(\mu^3) = 0;$$

$$AW'' + {}_0^2 W + \mu [2(A + C)'' + (C - 2A + b)v'' + {}_1 W] + \mu^2 \times$$

$$\times [2AW'' + (2c - 4A + 2b)W'' - {}_0^2 W'' + {}_2 W] + 0(\mu^3) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{10} = 0; v_{10} = \cos \sqrt{\frac{2}{c}} z; W_{10} = 0; v_{30} = 0; v_{30} = 0, W_{30} = \cos \sqrt{\frac{2}{A}} z; \\
v_{20} = 0; v_{20} = \sin \sqrt{\frac{2}{c}} z; W_{20} = 0; v_{40} = 0; v_{40} = 0, W_{40} = \sin \sqrt{\frac{2}{A}} z; \\
v_{ik}, v_{ik}, W_{ik}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, k > 0
\end{aligned} \tag{1.21}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{ik} = f_{ik}, CV_{ik}'' + {}^2_0V_{ik} = g_{ik}, AW'' + {}^2_0W_{ik} = h_{ik} \\
f_{ik}, g_{ik}, h_{ik} \quad ij, V_{ij}, W_{ij} \quad j < k. \\
v_{ik}, v_{ik}, W_{ik}, i = 5, 6, \dots, 12, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots
\end{aligned} \tag{1.20} \tag{1.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-(A+C) V_{k-2} + a V_{k-2} - C V_{k-2}'' + 2C V_{k-1}' - (A+C) V_k + (A+C) \times \\
\times V_{k-2}'' + (a-A) V_{k-2} + 2(A+C) V_{k-1}' - (A+C) W_{k-1} + 2(2A+C) \times \\
\times W_{k-2}' - 2AV_{k-3}' + (2A+C) W_{k-3}'' + aW_{k-3} + F(k-3) = 0 \\
A V_{k-2}'' - A V_{k-2} + 2A V_{k-1}' - 2a V_{k-3}' + 5A V_{k-2}' + (2b-5A + {}^0_0V_{k-2}) + \\
+ {}^1_1V_{k-3} + 2A V_{k-1}' + (12A-4b) V_{k-3}' - 4AV_{k-3}'' + (19A-5b) W_{k-3}' + \\
+ (b-3A) W_{k-3} + (6A-2b) W_{k-2}' + F(k-3) = 0 \\
2A V_{k-2}'' + 4A V_{k-1}' + (20A-5b) V_{k-2}'' + (b-2A) V_{k-2} + \\
+ (8A-2b) V_{k-1}' + 4AW_k'' + 2 {}^2_0W_{k-1} + 2 {}^1_1W_{k-2} - 12AW_{k-2}'' + \\
+ (8A-4b-2 {}^2_0) W_{k-2}' + F(k-2) = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{1.22}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\quad \quad \quad i \quad \quad \quad , \\
\quad \quad \quad z, \quad \quad \quad F(n) \\
n, \quad \quad \quad . \\
\quad \quad \quad (1.18) \quad \quad \quad [4]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (s) &= \sum_{i=1}^4 C_i V_i(z) + \sum_{i=1}^4 \left(\overline{C}_i V_{i-4}(s) + \overline{\overline{C}}_i V_{i+8}(s) \right), \\
 V(s) &= \sum_{i=1}^4 C_i V_i(z) + \sum_{i=1}^4 \left(\overline{C}_i V_{i-4}(s) + \overline{\overline{C}}_i V_{i+8}(s) \right), \\
 W(s) &= \sum_{i=1}^4 C_i W_i(z) + \sum_{i=1}^4 \left(\overline{C}_i W_{i-4}(s) + \overline{\overline{C}}_i W_{i+8}(s) \right).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.23}$$

$$C_i, \overline{C}_i, \overline{\overline{C}}_i, \quad i=1,2,3,4$$

(1.10),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu = 0 & \qquad \qquad \qquad = \quad \cdot \quad \times \\
 \times \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{4}, \quad \mu_1 = \sin \sqrt{\frac{0}{C}} \cdot z_0, \quad \mu_2 = \sin \sqrt{\frac{0}{A}} \cdot z_0, \\
 \mu_3 = \frac{(2A-b)B}{2AB^2 + \frac{2}{0}} \cdot \sin \frac{Bz}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{az_0}{2} - \frac{(2A-b)a}{2Aa^2 - \frac{2}{0}} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{Bz_0}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{az_0}{2}, \\
 \mu_4 = \frac{(2A-b)B}{2AB^2 + \frac{2}{0}} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{Bz}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{az_0}{2} + \frac{(2A-b)a}{2Aa^2 - \frac{2}{0}} \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{Bz_0}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{az_0}{2}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.24}$$

(1.22),

$$\mu_1 = 0 \quad \mu_2 = 0$$

$$\mu_3 = 0$$

$$\mu_4 = 0 -$$

$$k \quad (\cdot, \mu) = 0 \quad \mu$$

$$\mu^2$$

$$\mu \cdot$$

μ.

1. 1982. 685 .
2. : . . . , 1966, 218 .
3. // . 1962. . 2, 7, .119-134.
4. // . „ ” .3, , 1958, .142-145.
5. 2009,, . 2010, .133-136. ”

:(+37410)351135

()

[1,2]

[3].

[4].

1.

1

(.1)

~₁

€₁

3,

2,

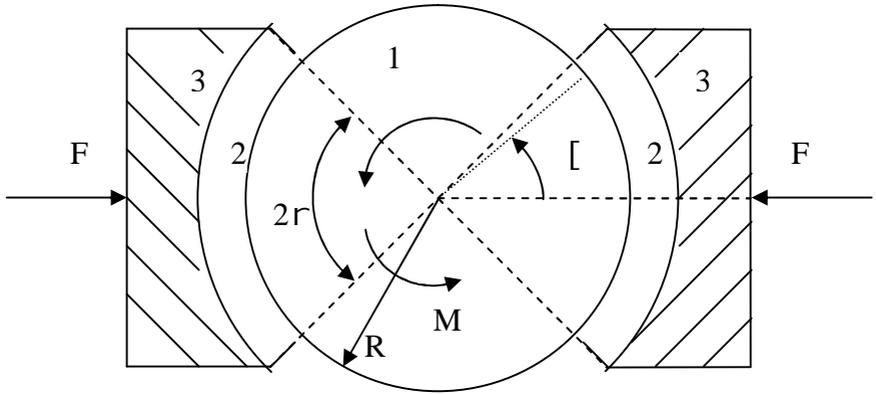
[1],

$u_{1r}(\Gamma)$

[2]:

$$u_{1r}(\Gamma) = \frac{t+1}{4f_{\sim}} R \int_L p(w) \ln 2 \left| \sin \frac{[-w]}{2} \right| dw + \frac{t-1}{8\sim} R \int_L \ddagger(w) \operatorname{sgn}([-w]) dw - R \int_L p(w) K^{(1)}([-w]) dw - (1)$$

$$- R \int_L \ddagger(w) K^{(2)}([-w]) dw + \frac{R}{2f_{\sim}} \int_L p(w) \cos([-w]) dw, \quad \Gamma \in [-r, s],$$



. 1.

äää

$$K^{(1)}(z) = \frac{t+1}{4f_{-1}} K_{11}(z) + \frac{t-1}{8f_{-1}} K_{12}(z), \quad K_{12}(z) = (f \operatorname{sgn} z - z) \sin z,$$

$$K^{(2)}(z) = \frac{t+1}{4f_{-1}} K_{21}(z) + \frac{t-1}{8f_{-1}} K_{22}(z) - \frac{t-1}{8f_{-1}} z, \quad K_{21}(z) = \sin z \ln \left| 2 \sin \frac{z}{2} \right|, \quad (2)$$

$$K_{22}(z) = -2(f \operatorname{sgn} z - z) \sin^2 \frac{z}{2}, \quad L = [-r, r] \cup [f-r, f+r].$$

$$t = (3 - 4\epsilon_1) - \quad (\quad)$$

$$t = (3 - \epsilon_1)/(1 + \epsilon_1) - \quad (\quad),$$

$$), \quad p([\quad]) \quad \dagger([\quad]) - \quad ,$$

$$, \quad 2r -$$

$$(\quad).$$

$$, \quad u_{1r}([\quad]), \quad p([\quad]) \quad \dagger([\quad]) -$$

f :

$$p(f \pm [\quad]) = p(\pm [\quad]), \quad \dagger(f \pm [\quad]) = \dagger(\pm [\quad]), \quad u_E(f \pm [\quad]) = u_E(\pm [\quad]). \quad (3)$$

$$u_{2r}([\quad]).$$

$$u_{2r}(\xi) = \int_1^3 p(\xi), \quad \xi \in [-r; r] \cup [f-r; f+r], \quad (4)$$

$$\int_1^3 = \int_1^3, \quad (5)$$

$$\int_1^3 = (1 - \epsilon_2)h/2(1 - \epsilon_2) \int_1^3. \quad (5)$$

$$\partial u_w / \partial t,$$

[4],

$$\frac{\partial u_w}{\partial t} = \int_2^m [p(\xi)]^m (\xi R)^n, \quad \xi \in [-r; r] \cup [f-r; f+r], \quad (6)$$

$$\int_2^m = \int_2^m, \quad t =, \quad S =, \quad (7)$$

$$\int_2^m = \int_2^m, \quad (7)$$

$$R \int_{-r}^r [p(\xi) \cos \xi - \int(\xi) \sin \xi] d\xi = F, \quad (8)$$

$$2R^2 \int_{-r}^r \int(\xi) d\xi = M, \quad (9)$$

$$F = M =, \quad (10)$$

$$[-u_{1r}(\xi) + u_{2r}(\xi) + u_w(\xi)] / \cos \xi = u, \quad \xi \in [-r; r], \quad (10)$$

(12)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & , C - \quad -r \leq [\leq r \\
 X & = \{x([\])\} \\
 \dots(X_1, X_2) & = \max_{-r \leq [\leq r} |x_1([\]) - x_2([\])|, \quad (17)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_i & = \{x_i([\])\} (i = 1; 2) - \quad C. \quad , \quad , \\
 S[O, R] - \quad C \quad O & = \{0\} \\
 R. \quad S[O, R] \quad Y & = A(X),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y([\]) & = A_1[x([\], u_0, [\]], \quad (18) \\
 Y & = \{y([\])\}, \dots(X, O) \leq R.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & , \quad , \quad X \in S[O, R], \quad , \dots \quad y([\]) \\
 & -r \leq [\leq r, \\
 \dots(Y, O) & \leq x,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \max_{-r \leq [\leq r} | \dots_1[x([\], u_0, [\]], X \in S[O, R]. \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & , \quad x \leq R, \quad A(X) \\
 & S[O, R]. \quad , \quad (1), (2), (6), (12) \quad (13),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [5], \quad , \quad X_1 \quad X_2 \\
 S[O, R] \\
 \dots[A(X_1), A(X_2)] & \leq v \cdot \dots(X_1, X_2), \quad (20)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v - \quad , \quad (18) \quad , \\
 R \quad , \quad x \leq R
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 < v < 1, \quad A(X) \quad S[O, R] \\
 X^*, \dots \quad X^* \in S[O, R], \\
 X^* = A(X^*). \quad X^*, \quad (12) \\
 S[O, R] \quad ,
 \end{aligned}$$

(17)

$$X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots,$$

$$X_0 \in S[O, R]$$

$$X_n = A(X_{n-1}), (n = 1, 2, 3 \dots). \quad (21)$$

$$X_0 = \{0\}$$

$$(18) \quad (21), \quad (12)$$

$$p_0^{(1)}([\]) = x_1([\]) = u_0 \cdot \cos [\], (-r \leq [\] \leq r), \quad (22)$$

$$p_0^{(2)}([\]) = x_2([\]) = A_1[u_0 \cdot \cos [\], u_0, [\]].$$

$$(14) \quad (15)$$

$F_0 \quad M_0$

$$F_0^{(i)} = \int_{-r}^r (\cos \xi - f_1 \sin \xi) p_0^{(i)}(\xi) d\xi, \quad (23)$$

$$M_0^{(i)} = 2 \int_{-r}^r p_0^{(i)}(\xi) d\xi, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots).$$

u_0

F_0

$F_0 \quad u_0,$

$u_0 \quad F_0.$

1.

... :1966.707 .

2.

... ..

//1978. .31.

5. .3-19.

3.

... .., 1983.488 .

4.

... ..1. : ... , 1978.400 .

5.

... ..

//1977. .30. 3. .15-32.

:

: 0009, ... 105

: (+37410)39 89 01; (+37499)28 34 40; , -mail: lshekyan@mail.ru

THE SOLUTION OF SOME EXTREMELY PROBLEMS IN ECONOMICS BY METHODS OF LINEAR AND NONLINEAR WAVE DYNAMICS

*Bagdov A.G., Safaryan Yu.S., Karapetyan D.R.
Yerevan, Armenia. Goris, Armenia*

In modern science the most important problems represent considerations of unsteady irreversible processes in physics, biology, economy, psychology of personality, where there are, after loss of stability of linear solution for leading parameter of processes in bifurcation points, on empiric curves of processes, abrupt transitions from latent slow variation regions of parameters to almost deterministic large variation regions of parameters. The last ones we describe by nonlinear diffusion equations for probabilities. Using their solutions in form of probabilities shock waves together with empiric data for 3 characteristic parameters of 12 countries, i.e. for 36 curves of economic parameters, we propose model of prediction of economic crisis. The same methods can be used in model of prediction of earthquakes. Also we solved nonlinear variant of known linear equation „Black- Sholes” for options on market, obtained analytical and numerical solutions of them in cases of pure shock waves, neglecting term with volatility, as well as, for full nonlinear diffusion mentioned equation and constructed tables for options. These investigations allow describe mentioned processes more accurately than by linear theory, essentially in extremely regions.

1. APPLICATION OF METHODS OF NONLINEAR WAVE DYNAMICS TO THE EXTREMAL PROBLEM OF FORECASTING OF ECONOMICAL CRISIS

In forecasting of world financial crisis, including for the debiting market of the USA, it is necessary to consider as major factors: long financing of economics emissions and consecutive increase in debt burden; the big rupture between financial of emissions and real economic sector; speculative activity of banks [1]. Epicenter of world financial crisis was the debt market of the USA, but it doesn't mean that the crisis reasons are connected only with it.

In the present article the method of nonlinear wave dynamics [2,3] of the account of nonlinear term in the diffusive equation, natural to rather strong changes of processes and its solution, is applied to examination of extremely regions of large values of parameters and their variations for typical economical curves. The tables of capitalization of bonds of the markets resulted in article [1] of some the countries on the preparation of an economic crisis 2008 are used, and also tables of internal and external price debts. Thus these figures, same under the form, for calculations are necessary to use only their inclinations on linear and nonlinear

parts of strong changes, therefore for 12 countries and three parameters of economy the detailed numerical solution by means of 36 curves and formulae of nonlinear wave dynamics [2,3] on nonlinear parts is done. One must note that the most informative [4],[1] is examination of summary curve $x(t) = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_{36}^2)^{1/2}$ representing modulus of vector $x_i(t)$, $i=1,2,\dots,36$ of mentioned 3 parameters of 12 countries.

There are investigated linear part (1995; 2005) year and nonlinear part (2005; 2007) year on time t on graph of summary parameter $x(t)$ and by corresponding inclinations of graph $x(t)$, representing shock wave of probability [2,3]

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = a_0 + \frac{x}{2} P' \tag{1.1}$$

where a_0 are values of inclination of graph on linear part, on nonlinear part we can using (1.1) and inclination of $\frac{dx}{dt}$, obtain x, P' . Besides for nonlinear region is used model solution [2,3] on shock wave in last region

$$P' = A\sqrt{y_1}, \sqrt{y_1} = -\frac{4a_0}{9xA} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{4a_0}{9xA}\right)^2 + \frac{2t}{3}}, t = \frac{x}{a_0 + xA\sqrt{y_1}} \tag{1.2}$$

where $A=\text{const}$, $P'(x, t) = P - P_0$, P is probability on shock wave in last region on new time t year, which is connected with usual time t by $t - 2005$ year.

For concreteness here is used model of boundary conditions [2,3] $P'(0, t) = A\sqrt{t}$ and solution on shock wave (1.2), which for large values of nonlinearity $\frac{xA}{a_0}$, approximately yields solution

$$P' = A\sqrt{\frac{2t}{3}}, \quad t > 0, t < 2 \text{ year} \tag{1.2}$$

where in nonlinear region instead of $t - 2005 \text{ year}$ is used new denotation for time as t .

Then from (1.1), (1.2) and graph of $x(t)$ in nonlinear region (0;2) year we can obtain

$$A = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{50} \tag{1.3}$$

where in 2007 year, i.e. $t = 2$ is assumed that there is rather determinative process,

$$P \approx 0.86, \quad P' \approx 0.36 \quad (1.4)$$

Then from (1.2), (1.3) one can obtain time of crisis formation.

$$P=1, \quad P'=1-P_0, \quad P_0=1/2, \quad P'=1/2, \quad t=(3+\frac{7}{8})\text{year} \quad (1.5)$$

which corresponds in former time value

$$2005\text{year} + (3 + 7/8)\text{year} = (2008 + 7/8)\text{year}$$

i.e. known time of world economic crisis formation. By the way for strong shocks from (1.1), also using above-mentioned values of inclinations of graph $x(t)$

nonlinear parts $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3252\text{mlrd.d} / y.$ yields value of nonlinear coefficient.

$$\chi = 18.066 \frac{\text{mlrd.d.}}{y.} \quad (1.6)$$

Model of shock waves (1.1),(1.2) we also applied to Dow Jones curve [1], on its part of extremely large decreasing of curve and obtained value of nonlinear coefficient

$$\chi = 16.000 \frac{\text{mlrd.d.}}{y.} \quad (1.7)$$

which is in rather well correlation with (1.6), and time of crisis formation is anew given by (1.5)

Mentioned model of prediction of time of formation of extremely regions of processes can be applied also to problem of generation of earthquakes [5], pandemics [3], abrupt formation of fag-T4 [3], transition to superconductivity [6], Shlegle's transitions in semiconductors [6], in problem of Universe formation [3].

2. THE SOLUTION OF EQUATION OF "BLACK-SHOLES" TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NONLINEARITY AND DIFFUSION

In articles [2,3] the nonlinearity account in the known equation of dynamics of options [7] is given, calculations of shock waves are considered in [2,3] and solution of full problem about final conditions for options [7] are made in [2,3].

Equation Black-Sholes [7] in a linear problem

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = ru - rx \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} v^2 x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (2.1)$$

where option u there is a purchase possibility that by comparing with \$1 is similar to probability, from stocks x , and in logarithmic variable $\ln x$, r – speed of returning of stocks in the shifted position or speed of risk [7], $v^2 = b$ speed of returning of stocks in the general set.

Having made replacement $\frac{u}{c} = \mathbf{V}e^z, \frac{x}{c} = e^z$ [2,3], where c - constant

setting the minimum value of x in the maturated time $t = t^*$ condition [7], it is possible to receive the equation

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -a_0 \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{2} b \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2}, \quad a_0 = r + \frac{1}{2} b \quad (2.2)$$

that under the form coincides with a variable of a sign and with the linear equations of diffusion for Markov processes [2,3] with a direct trend.

It is possible to consider nonlinearity of speed of a wave and to write down the equation for reverse time $t' = t^* - t$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t'} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} (a_0 + \chi V) + \frac{1}{2} b \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} \quad (2.3)$$

where χ there is a factor of nonlinearity which, as well as it is possible to find from curves for specific graphs of dynamics of the prices [2,3]. The initialy condition for maturated time $t' = 0$ [7].

$$V(z, 0) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-z}, & z > 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.4)$$

Obtained in [2,3], [9] solution of the equation (2.5), using (2.6), under conditions (2.7) is

$$\sqrt{bt'} \frac{\chi}{b} V(z, t') = - \frac{e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + \int_0^\infty (t - \langle) \exp \left\{ \frac{-\chi}{b} (-\sqrt{bt'} \langle + 1 - e^{-\sqrt{bt'} \langle}) - \frac{(t - \langle)^2}{2} \right\} d\langle}{\int_t^\infty e^{\frac{z'^2}{2}} dz' + \int_0^\infty \exp \left\{ \frac{-\chi}{b} (-\sqrt{bt'} \langle + 1 - e^{-\sqrt{bt'} \langle}) - \frac{(t - \langle)^2}{2} \right\} d\langle} \quad (2.5)$$

In calculations for simplifying denotations in (2.5) and in tables instead

of $\frac{z}{\sqrt{bt'}}$ is written z , $t = z + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{b}{2r}\right) \sqrt{rt'}}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{r}}}$

On formula (2.8) are carried out calculations for values of constants

{ $r=1$ $b/r=1$ } and results for $\sqrt{bt'} \frac{\chi V}{b}$ are given in table 1.

Table 1. $r=1$ $b/r=1$

bt' z	0.3	0.5	0.7	1
-5	0	0	0	0
-1	0.08170 95	0.181 216	0.310 287	0.540 828
-0.6	0.12119 6	0.252 588	0.408 948	0.660 623
-0.3	0.16763 2	0.328 211	0.503 14	0.758 914
0	0.21762 1	0.401 033	0.584 701	0.832 782
0.3	0.26729 1	0.465 616	0.650 066	0.885 105
0.6	0.31338 7	0.519 316	0.699 695	0.920 986
1	0.35394 3	0.562 016	0.736 206	0.945 316
5	0.52804	0.699 472	0.833 502	0.999 087

By the way, for linear case solution of a problem will be [7]

$$V(Z, t') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2f}} \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 - e^{-\sqrt{bt'}c}\right) e^{-\frac{(t-c)^2}{2}} d< \quad (2.6)$$

what can be obtained also assuming $X = 0$ from (2.5).

Calculations of $V(z, t')$ by (2.6) give taken in table 2 corresponding solution of linear “Black-Sholes” equation

Table 2. $r = 0, b/r = 1$

bt' z	0.3	0.5	0.7	1
-5	0	0	0	0.0001 18
-1	0.593005	0.728803	0.83642	0.9598 5
-0.6	0.873876	1.01647	1.11808	1.2203
-0.3	1.20725	1.33438	1.41189	1.4729 9

0	1.57428	1.66083	1.69707	1.70154
0.3	1.95202	1.97481	1.95676	1.89591
0.6	2.31871	2.2603	2.18077	2.05287
1	2.65788	2.50827	2.3657	2.17449
5	4.35724	3.48225	2.97331	2.50041

Before comparison of values of options given by table 1 for nonlinear theory solution (2.5), with linear theory values given by table 2 resulting by calculation by (2.6) we bring analogous comparison from [8].

In [8] are brought graphs of options from typical times for 3 mounts for 3 variants of approach to statistical investigation of economical processes for 50 firms. They are given on Fig.1-Fig.3.

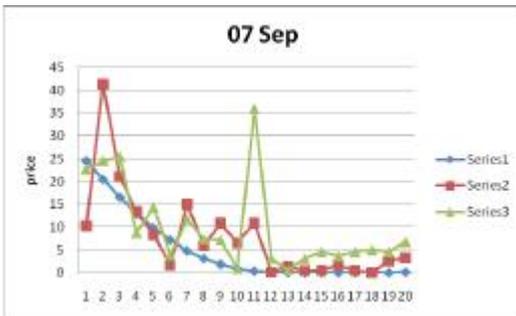


fig.1

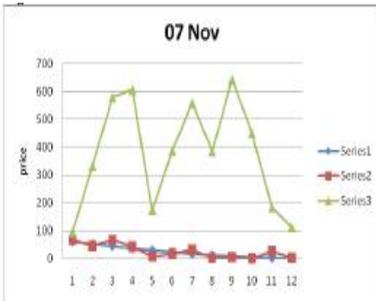


fig.2

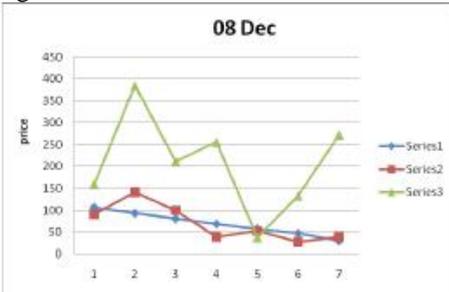


fig.3

On Fig.1,2 and 3 Series 1-market last option prices

Series 2-MC prices, calculated by using classical maximum-likelihood method
 Series 3-MC prices, calculated by using linear Black-Sholes formula.

As it followed from Fig. 1,2,3 volatility calculated by using classical maximum-likelihood method better represent market prices than volatility calculated by using linear Black-Sholes formula.

As it is mentioned above the solid lower lines of fig. fig.1-3, representing experimental curves for market processes on 50 firms, are essentially distinguished from upper lines on Fig.Fig.1-3 obtained by linear theory “Black-Sholes”. We compare their results with our results on calculated options by nonlinear theory (2.5) table 1. and by linear theory “Black-Sholes” (2.6) table 2.

We can consider our tables as wandering process of option on market, for example table 1 gives values of $\sqrt{bt'} \frac{x}{b} V$ in case $\frac{x}{r} = 1, \frac{b}{r} = 1, \frac{u}{c} = Ve^{z\sqrt{rt'}}$; then in examination of almost brownian process along line $z = 0,3$ in new denotation, where $\frac{z}{\sqrt{bt'}} = 0,3$ corresponds to z . as former variable, we can

obtain for example for $rt' = 0,3; rt' = 1$ moments of $t' = t^* - t$ respectively $rt' = 0,3; \sqrt{rt'} V = 0,27; V = 0,6; rt' = 1; V = 0,9$.

At the same time in linear solution "Black-Sholes" (2.6) from table 2 one has for V in line $z = 0,3$:

$$rt' = 0,3; V \approx 2; , rt' = 1; V = 2 ;$$

As it is seen also for other lines z from table 1 and table 2. nonlinear solution for options is almost 3 times less then linear in accordance to Fig.Fig.1-3. That is for chosen values of $\frac{\chi}{b} = 1$ nonlinear solution of table 1 gives rather well approximation to experimental data. Thus our nonlinear solution (2.5) for appropriate nonlinear coefficients χ allow well describe the real processes on markets by improved "Black-Sholes" solutions.

So we see that our nonlinear improvement of linear theory of options gives rather well description of practical curves of market [8].

REFERENCES

1. Pogosyan S.O.Reasons of a world economic crisis//Information technology and management. 2008. 8. p.p.197-202.
2. Bagdoev A.G., Vardanyan S.V., Karapetyan D.R., Martirosyan G. A. Analytical and numerical investigations of dynamic processes in economics by methods of wave dynamics//Applied econometrica . 2009. ³¹(13). pp.50-69.
3. Bagdoev A.G., Safaryan Yu.S., Nurijanyan V.N., Nersisyan G.G., Armenakyan A.E. Research of Stochastic Processes By The Methods of Linear and Nonlinear Waves Dinamics
http://www.armic.am/modules.php?name=News&file=view&news_id=261
4. Mazur I.I. and. Moldavinov O. I. //Introduction in engineering ecology. : "Nauka", 1989..375. p
5. Khachyan E.. Applied seismology. Ed.. NAS R . 2008. 492p.
6. Haken H. Sinergetics. "Mir", 1980.
7. Black Fisher, Scholes Myron. The pricing of options and corporative liabilities. The journal of political Economy, 1973.v.81, N3.
8. Ioffe Mark, About Black-Sholes formula, volatility, implied volatility and math. statistics. // 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 566 New York, NY 10017.
www.egartech.com
1. Lighthill M.J. Viscosity effects in sound waves of finite amplitudes //Surveys in Mechanics G.I. aylor 70-th Aniversary. 1956. pp.250–351.

Information about authors:

Bagdoev A.G.

Corresponding – member NAS RA, Institute of Mechanics NAS Armenia, chief sci. researcher. E-mail: bagdoev@mechins.sci.am

Yu.S. Safaryan

Rector of Goris State University, Armenia

e-mail: safaryan@rambler.ru

D.R. Karapetyan

Goris State University, Armenia

e-mail: karapetyandiana @rambler.ru

THE INVESTIGATION OF PROBLEMS OF HEALING OF FRACTURES BY INJECTION OF FLUIDS WITH INCLUSIONS IN VARIOUS THERMOELASTIC MEDIA

Bagdoev A.G., Martirosyan G.A., Martirosyan A.N., Dinunts A.S., Davtyan A.V.

Yerevan, Armenia. Goris, Armenia

The problem of semi-infinite fracture in thermo elastic plane, when there is current of fluid with inclusions, entering in crack at initial moment $t = 0$, is considered. These problems are especially important for study of process of narrowing of fracture due to action of crystallite inclusions in camphor-oil and in analogically by mathematical treatment problem of building up of fracture by inclusions in camphor- oil in corresponding problems of technology in Laboratory of Institute of Mashinovedenia, Pushkino, Moscow region., 2007 Internet, and in problems of healing of geothermal fracture by mixture with silica cristallines [1,7,8]. In plane x, y equation of fracture boundary is $y = \pm b_1(x, t)$, $b_1(x, t) = b_0 + U_y(x, y, t)$, $y \approx 0$, where thickness $2b_1$ is small and later is taken only upper sign, and is solved problem for $y \geq 0$, due to symmetry. U_x, U_y are components of displacements in elastic media.

Let the temperature T of elastic plane and fluid are approximately the same, denoting by T_0 constant initial value of T , by $q = \dots_f v b_0$ the current of entering fluid in fracture, v —fluid velocity along x axis of crack, \dots_f —density of fluid, i_0 —constant diffusion current of inclusions along y axis, which is supposed known,

$\chi = \frac{\partial c}{\partial T}$ which also supposed constant, by K let us denote constant coefficient of building up of fracture surface, than using equation in [1], of narrowing of fracture surface on account of stresses term, one obtains

$$\dots_s \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial t} = q \chi \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - K \uparrow_{yy} - i_0 H(x) H(t) \tag{1}$$

The fracture equation $y = b_0 + U_y(x, 0, t), 0 < x < \infty$.

In [9] is solved by method of integral transformations Laplace on t and Fourier on x , solution of obtained from boundary condition Winner-Hopf equation, inversion of transformation in Smirnov-Sobolev form effective solution of problem neglecting the thermo conductivity. Separately one can solve problem

almost same as in [1], on account of thermo conductivity, but neglecting of elastic stresses and after summation of solutions obtain

$$V = x \operatorname{Re} \frac{\frac{i i_0 \bar{a}}{\pi \rho_s a b} \int_0^x \frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha'} \left(\frac{\bar{a}t}{x} - \alpha' \right) \left(\frac{\bar{a}}{b} - \alpha' \right) d\alpha'}{\sqrt{\frac{K_3}{a} - 1} \sqrt{\frac{K_2 + K_3}{a}}} \frac{1}{(\alpha' - \alpha_1)(\alpha' - \alpha_2 i) \alpha' G^-(\alpha')} -$$

$$- \frac{8 \chi C_1 k}{3 \dots_s c_{pf} \sqrt{f a_1^2}} t^{\frac{3}{2}}, b = b_0 + V \quad (2)$$

$$G^-(\alpha) = \operatorname{Exp} \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi_1} \int_1^{\frac{\bar{a}}{b}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\frac{1}{b^2 a} \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} + \frac{2}{a^4} (K_2 - K_3) \zeta^2 \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}^2}{b^2} - \zeta^2}}{\frac{1}{a} (K_3 (\zeta^2 - 1) - K_2 \zeta^2) \left(2\zeta^2 - \frac{\bar{a}^2}{b^2} \right)} \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta - \alpha} \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$\xi = \frac{c_p - c_v}{c_v l} \frac{v b_0 \gamma \rho}{\alpha \rho_s}, \quad K_2 = \frac{K(\bar{a}^2 - 2b^2) \dots}{\dots_s} + <, \quad K_3 = \frac{K \bar{a}^2}{\dots_s} + <, \quad \dots_s$$

$\pm a_1, \pm a_2 i$ are real and imagine roots of Releigh function [2]. The calculations

by (2), (3) for $\frac{i_0}{\dots_s a} = \frac{1}{10^7}$, $\bar{a} = 10^5 \frac{cm}{sec}$, $\frac{\bar{a}}{b} = \sqrt{3}$; $K_2 = 0,8$; $K_3 = 0,3$;

$\alpha_{1,3} = \pm 0.9814$; $\alpha_{2,4} = \pm 2.736i$ give graph of Fig. 1

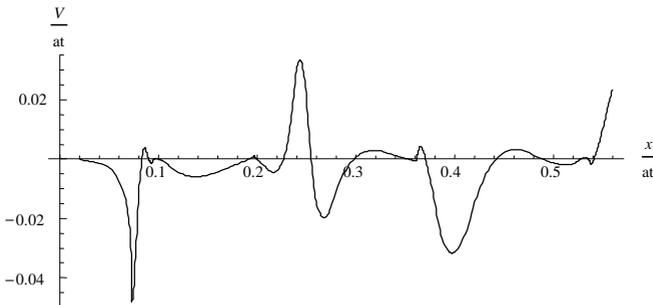


Fig. 1. Dimensionless vertical displacements of fracture's surfaces

and healing of fracture is stimulated as by temperature conductivity parameter a_1^2 ,

$$a_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\dots_m c \dots_m}} , \text{ as by thermo elasticity stresses and diffusion parameter } i_0 , \text{ for}$$

last case graph is done by fig.1.

Then [1] condition of healing of fracture yields is $b = 0$, and from (2), (3) one obtains equation for $\bar{a}t$, which can be solved numerically for given formerly

$$\text{constants } \frac{i_0}{\dots_s \bar{a}} , \frac{K_3}{\bar{a}} , \chi , \text{ and given } \frac{x}{\bar{a}t} . \text{ Furthermore we shall use formula (2),}$$

(3) in calculations of dependence of time t from coordinate x of fracture's healing process.

For example one can consider case of thermal fracture in soils [5] where one has constants

$$\chi = 10^{-5} K^{-1}, \quad \dots_m = 3 \cdot 10^3 \frac{kg}{m^3}, \quad \dots_s = 2,5 \cdot 10^3 \frac{kg}{m^3},$$

$$c_{pm} = 10^3 J / kgK ,$$

$$c_{Pf} = 4 \cdot 10^3 \frac{J}{kgK} , \bar{a} = 10^5 \frac{cm}{sec}$$

for biological media and approximately for geothermal crack in thermo-elastic media, J,K are Jowl and Kelvin units.

There are carried out calculations for following constants:

1. For water-like fluids, injecting into crack, thermo-conductive coefficient[5]

$$k = \frac{1}{2m \cdot hour} \frac{kkal}{grad} = \frac{20}{36m \cdot sec} \frac{J}{grad} , \quad \dots_m \cdot c_{pm} = 3 \cdot 10^6 \frac{J}{m^3 K} , \quad K \approx 300 grad ,$$

$$\text{then coefficient of temperature conductivity } a_1 \text{ is } a_1^2 = \frac{k}{\dots_m c_{pm}} \approx \frac{1}{2} 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{sec}$$

$$a_1 \approx \frac{2}{300} \frac{m}{sec^{1/2}} . \text{ One can for rate of increasing of temperature in time on}$$

boundary fluid-elastic massive C_1 take two variants,

$$C_1 = 10^3 grad/sec, 10^5 grad/sec, \text{ i.e. } C_1 \cdot a_1 = 20/3 m \cdot grad / sec^{3/2},$$

$C_1 a_1 = 2000/3 m \cdot grad / sec^{3/2}$. These two variants relates to biological and geothermal cracks closing.

Using Fig.1. one can for negative part of V values obtain for any values of $\frac{x}{\bar{a}t}$ values of $\frac{V}{at}$, and since $\bar{a} = 10^5$ equation $b_0 + V = 0$ yields. Then one, for example, can consider following variants in case $b_0 = 0,1cm$, using Fig.1

- a) $\frac{x}{\bar{a}t} = 0.064, \frac{V}{at} = -0.0108831, t = 0.0000918856sec, x = 0.588068cm$
- b) $\frac{x}{\bar{a}t} = 0.136, \frac{V}{at} = -0.00586324, t = 0.000170554sec, x = 2.31954cm$
- c) $\frac{x}{\bar{a}t} = 0.262, \frac{V}{at} = -0.0177721, t = 0.000056268sec., x = 1.47422cm$
- e) $\frac{x}{\bar{a}t} = 0.397, \frac{V}{at} = -0.0317016, t = 0.0000315441sec., x = 1.2523cm$

whence one can in plane x,t construct graph of process of healing. More detail solution of (3.5), where $b = 0$, give for case 1. following graphs x from t for different b_0 for $C_1 = 10^3, b_0 = 10^{-5}$

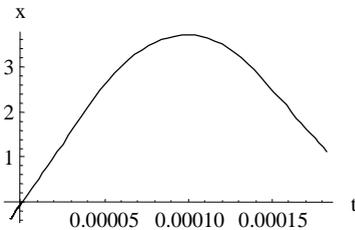


Fig.2 Time t and coordinate x dependence curve of crack healing for $b_0 = 10^{-5}cm$

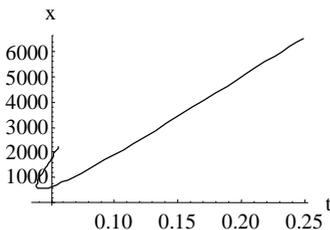


Fig.3 Time t and coordinate x dependence curve of crack healing for $b_0 = 0.1cm$.

2. For metal-like fluids, as aluminum at high temperatures, $\bar{a} \approx 10^5 \frac{cm}{sec}$, and

thermo-conductivity [5] $k = 200 \frac{kcal}{m \cdot hour \cdot grad}$, $a_1 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{m}{sec^{1/2}}$, and anew

$C_1 = 10^3 grad/sec$, $10^5 grad/sec$, there are two variants for technological cracks.

For case 2. graphs for $b_0 = 10^{-5}; 0,1; 1 cm$ are almost same as case 1. Using method of nonlinear wave dynamics [3] one can on mentioned graphs, representing mean curves of healing processes and in the same time shock waves of probabilities of stochastic processes, use the equation $\frac{dx}{dt} \approx \frac{x}{2} P'$, where

$P' = P - P_0$, P is probability and $P_0 \approx \frac{1}{2}$. Since for macroscopic cracks

considered in this paper one can assume processes $x(t)$ as almost deterministic one can assume on direct lines of microscopic sizes of width of crack of Fig.2 and macroscopic sizes of width of crack of Fig.3 $P = 1$ $P' = \frac{1}{2}$ and from graphs

one can obtain $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0.397 \cdot 10^5$, $\frac{xP'}{2} = 0.397 \cdot 10^5$, $x = 1.588 \cdot 10^5 \frac{cm}{sec}$.

The same results are true for all mentioned other graphs with direct lines. And for curve-linear part of line Fig.2 approximately $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0.136 \cdot 10^5$ and $P' = \frac{5}{16}$

i.e. for mentioned values of x, t on Fig.2 for microscopic crack curve where $b_0 = 10^{-5} cm$, process of healing of crack is more chaotic. The used here method of shock waves of probability in examination of curves of process of healing of crack can be applied to inverse processes of generation of macroscopic crack by examination of curves of process of transition from small micro and mezo cracks to macro crack [6].

REFERENCES

1. Gliko A.O. Influence of process of sediment of solid phase from hydrothermal mixture on healing of system of plane-parallel cracks", VI

- Intern. Conference Problems of dynamics of interactions of deformable media, Goris- Stepanakert, 2008, pp. 170-177 (in Russian).
2. Martirosyan A.N. “Mathematical investigations of insteady linear boundary problems for continua”, Yerevan, Ed. “Zangak-97” 2007, p.244 (in Russian).
 1. Bagdoev A.G., Kerobyan Kh V., Nurijanyan A.V., Martirosyan G.A., Bagdasaryan E.D., Safaryan A.S. “The nonlinear waves methods application to stochastic multiparameters problems in informatics and biological processes”, Information Technologies and management, 2008, No8, pp.9-38.
 3. Koshliakov N.S., Gliner E.B., Smirnov M.M “The equations in partial derivatives of mathematical physics” Ed. “Vishaya Shkola” M. 1970.p.709 (in Russian).
 2. 5.Ebert G.. “Handbook on physics”, Phys.-math. lit. M., 1963 p.552 (in Russian).
 3. 6. Panin V.E.. “Synergetic principles of physical mesomechanics”. 2000. Vol.3, N6, pp 15-36 (in Russian).
 4. 7. Lowell R.P. Cappellen P.V. and Germanovich N. Silica precipitation in fractures and the evolution of permeability in hydrothermal upflow zones. //Science. 1993, Vol. 260. pp192-194.
 5. 8. Ghassemi A. and Kumar S. Changes in fracture aperture and fluid pressure due to thermal stress and silica dissolution/ precepitation induced by heat extraction from subsurface rocks.//Geothermics. Vol.36. Issue 2. pp115-140.
 6. 9. Bagdoev A.G., Martirosyan A.N., DinuntsA.S., Davtyan A.V. The solution of problems og closing of crack in thermoelastic media and of stamps on halfplane in presence of wear. The proceedings of International Conference. Topical Problems of Continuum Mechanics, Dilijan, Armenia, 2010, p. 242-247.

Information about authors:

Bagdoev A.G., Corresponding – member NAS RA, Institute of Mechanics NAS Armenia, chief sci. researcher. E-mail: bagdoev@mechins.sci.am

Martirosyan G.A., Candidate of biological sciences, Institute of Mechanics NAS Armenia

Martirosyan A.N., Professor, Doctor of phys.- math. sciences, chief of High Math. Dept. of Goris State University
Tel: (0284)23638, 22048, (0.93)192465,
E-mail: dinunts2007@rambler.ru

Dinunts A.S., Candidate of phys.- math. sciences, High Math. Dept. of Goris State University

Davtyan A.V., Master’s Degree of High Math. Dept. of Goris State University

PROPAGATION OF LOVE WAVES IN A FUNCTIONALLY GRADED PIEZOELECTRIC MATERIAL (FGPM) LAYER SYSTEM

*Manukyan G.A., Manukyan N.K., Manukyan Z.K.
Yerevan, Armenia, Burlington ,VT, USA*

In this paper theoretical study the propagation of Love waves in a layered structure consisting of two different homogenous piezoelectric materials, an upper layer and a substrate. A functionally graded piezoelectric material (FGPM) buffer layer is in between the upper layer and the substrate. We employ the power series technique to solve the governing differential equations with variable coefficients. The influence of the gradient coefficients of FGPM and the layer thicknesses on the dispersion relations, the electro-mechanical coupling factor, and the stress distributions of Love waves in this structure are investigated.

1. Introduction: The problem of Love wave propagation in a FGPM layered composite system is solved analytically. The power series technique, a method with high precision and extensive applicability, is employed to solve the governing equations. The dispersion relation of Love waves are obtained, and the effect of gradient coefficients of FGPM and the geometrical dimensions of the layers upon the dispersion relations, the electromechanical coupling factor, and the stress distributions of Love waves in this structure are quantified.

We demonstrate that the low gradient coefficient raises the significant variation of the phase velocity within a certain range of ratios of upper layer thickness to equivalent thickness. The electro-mechanical coupling factor can be increased when the equivalent thickness equals one or two wavelengths, and the discontinuity of the interlaminar stress can be eliminated by the FGPM buffer layer. The theoretical results set guidelines not only for the design of high-performance surface acoustic wave (SAW) devices using the FGPM buffer layer, but also for the measurement of material properties in such FGPM layered structures using Love waves. Du et al. (2007) reported an analytical solution for Love waves in an FGPM layer that is bonded to a semi-infinite homogeneous solid wherein all the material properties vary with the same exponential function. Collet et al. (2006) analyzed Bleustein–Gulyaev (B–G) waves in FGPM structures wherein all the material parameters vary proportionally to the same inhomogeneous function. Cao et al. (2008b) studied the propagation behavior of horizontal shear waves in a FGPM plate using Airy equations and Airy functions. Salah et al. (2010) studied Love waves in FGPM by stiffness matrix method. However, both the WKB method and the use of special functions have limitations: while the former can be used only at high frequencies, the latter can fit only special cases.

2.Statement of the problem: In the present study we consider the propagation of Love waves in a three-layer FGPM composite structure, as shown in Fig. 1. The top layer and the bottom substrate are made of two different kinds of transversely isotropic piezoelectric materials, designated as materials I and II. The top layer has thickness h_1 , and its upper surface is traction free. For SAW devices, the thickness

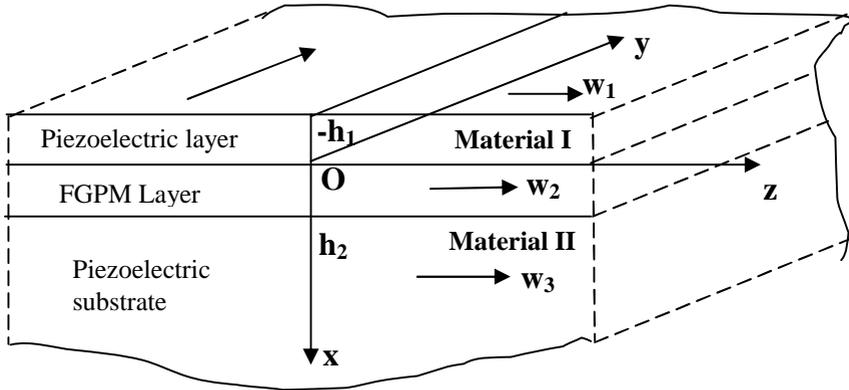


Fig.1. FGPM Layered structure and cartesian coordinates.

of the substrate is typically much greater than those of other layers, and hence it is assumed here that the substrate can be treated as a half-space. The middle layer, which acts as a buffer layer with thickness h_2 , is taken to be a functionally graded material compounded by materials I and II. The coordinate system $o-xyz$ is chosen such that the z -axis is directed along the poling direction perpendicular to the $x-y$ plane; and the x -axis points down into the substrate (Fig. 1). The mechanical and electrical properties of the functionally graded material vary continuously along the x -axis direction. Without loss of generality, it is further assumed that the Love waves propagate in the positive direction of the y -axis.

The piezoelectric constitutive equations can be expressed as

$$\dagger_{ij} = c_{ijkl} S_{kl} - e_{kij} E_k, \quad D_j = e_{jkl} S_{kl} + \nu_{jk} E_k, \quad (1)$$

where \dagger_{ij} and S_{kl} are the stress and strain tensors, D_j and E_k are the electrical displacement and the electrical field intensity and $c_{ijkl}, e_{kij}, \nu_{jk}$ are the elastic, piezoelectric and dielectric coefficients, respectively. For the FGPM buffer layer, the relevant material properties vary continuously along the thickness direction, i.e., they are functions of the x -axis.

The motion equation and the electrical displacement equilibrium equation are given by

$$\dagger_{ij,j} = \dots \ddot{u}_i, \quad D_{i,i} = 0, \quad (2)$$

where ... is the mass density and u_i is the component of mechanical displacement in the i th direction. The comma followed by the subscript i indicates space differentiation with respect to the corresponding coordinate, x , and the dot “•” represents time differentiation, and the repeated index in the subscript implies summation with respect to that index.

The relation between the mechanical displacement and the strain components is as follows:

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}). \quad (3)$$

According to the quasi-static Maxwell’s equation, the relation between the electrical intensity and the electrical potential is

$$E_i = -\frac{\partial \{\}}{\partial x_i}, \quad (4)$$

where $\{\}$ is the electrical potential function.

Let u , v and w denote the mechanical displacement components. For Love waves propagating in the FGPM layered structure along the y -axis in the positive direction, as shown in Fig. 1, the mechanical displacement components and the electrical potential can be expressed as

$$u = v = 0, w = w(x, y, t), \{\} = \{\}(x, y, t). \quad (5)$$

Let w_1 and $\{\}_1$ denote the mechanical displacement and the electrical potential in the upper layer, respectively. The governing equations for Love waves propagating in the upper layer ($-h_1 < x < 0$) can be expressed as

$$c_{44}^{(1)}\left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y^2}\right) + e_{15}^{(1)}\left(\frac{\partial^2 \{\}_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \{\}_1}{\partial y^2}\right) = \dots^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial t^2}, \quad (6)$$

$$e_{15}^{(1)}\left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y^2}\right) - v_{11}^{(1)}\left(\frac{\partial^2 \{\}_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \{\}_1}{\partial y^2}\right) = 0 \quad (7)$$

where the „⁽¹⁾„ symbol is used to denote the parameters associated with the upper layer material.

Similarly, representing the mechanical displacement and the electrical potential in the FGPM buffer layer by w_2 and $\{\}_2$, respectively, we can obtain the governing

equations in the FGPM layer ($0 < x < h_2$) :

$$c_{44}^{(2)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial y^2} \right) + e_{15}^{(2)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \xi_2}{\partial y^2} \right) + c_{44}'^{(2)} \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x} + e_{15}'^{(2)} \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x} = \dots^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial t^2},$$

$$e_{15}^{(2)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y^2} \right) - v_{11}^{(2)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \xi_2}{\partial y^2} \right) + e_{15}'^{(2)} \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x} - v_{11}'^{(2)} \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (8)$$

where the superscript ', indicates space differentiation with respect to the x-coordinate and ', ' symbol is used to denote the parameters associated with the FGPM layer material.

Finally, the governing equations in the piezoelectric substrate ($x > h_2$) are derived as

$$c_{44}^{(3)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w_3}{\partial y^2} \right) + e_{15}^{(3)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi_3}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \xi_3}{\partial y^2} \right) = \dots^1 \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial t^2}, \quad (9)$$

$$e_{15}^{(3)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w_3}{\partial y^2} \right) - v_{11}^{(3)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \xi_3}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \xi_3}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0 \quad (10)$$

where w_3 and ξ_3 are the mechanical displacement and the electrical potential in the substrate, and the symbol ', ' is used to denote the parameters associated with the substrate material.

The electrical potential ξ_0 in the air above the upper layer should satisfy the Laplace equation, i.e. for $x < -h_1$:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \xi_0}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (11)$$

For Love waves propagation in FGPM layered structure considered here, the following boundary conditions and interface continuity conditions should be satisfied:

1. Traction free boundary condition: $\ddagger_{x_z}(-h_1, y) = 0$ at $x = -h_1$
2. Electrical boundary conditions: $D_{x1}() - h_1, y) = D_{x0}(-h_1, y)$,
3. Along the interfaces between the upper layer and the FGPM layer, and between the FGPM layer and substrate, the stress, mechanical displacement, electrical potential and electrical displacement are all continuous:
4. The attenuation conditions for Love waves at $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ are

$$\{\}_3 \rightarrow 0, w_3 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \rightarrow +\infty, \{\}_0 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \rightarrow -\infty.$$

In the above equation the subscripts 0,1,2 and 3 are used to denote the mechanical and electrical quantities in the air, upper layer, the FGPM layer and the substrate, respectively.

3.Solution of the problem and numerical results: For Love waves propagation in the FGPM layered structure described above, the solutions of the governing equations can be expressed as

$$w_j(x, y, t) = W_j(x) \exp[ik(y - ct)], \quad (12)$$

$$\{\}_j(x, y, t) = \Phi_{j(x)} \exp[ik(y - ct)], \quad (13)$$

where $i = \sqrt{-1}$, $j(1,2,3)$ represents the j th layer, $k = 2f/\}$ is the wave number ($\}$ being the wavelength), c is the phase velocity and $W_j(x)$ and $\Phi_j(x)$ are the amplitudes of the mechanical displacement and the electrical potential that are to be solved, respectively.

For numerical analysis with the theoretical model developed above, the FGPM middle layer is taken as a functionally graded composite composed by materials I and II, with their volume fractions varying along the thickness direction and the top and bottom surfaces of the FGPM layer identical to those of material I and II in the FGPM layer can be described as

$$f_1 = 1 - \frac{1 - \exp(px/h)}{1 - \exp(p)}, \quad f_2 = \frac{1 - \exp(px/h)}{1 - \exp(p)} \quad (1.8)$$

where p is the gradient coefficient. The variations of f_1 and f_2 with depth x/h are plotted for values of p from -1 to 10 in fig.2. It can be seen that the volume fraction of material I (f_1) increases and that of material II (f_2) decreases when the gradient coefficient p is increased and f_1 and f_2 are linear functions of x/h , when $p = 0$. The parameters associated with the FGPM composite are described as $g(x) = g^{(1)}f_1(x) + g^{(2)}f_2(x)$ where g represents the elastic, piezoelectric, dielectric and other coefficients of the FGPM composite, and $g^{(1)}$ and $g^{(2)}$ represent the corresponding parameters of materials I and II, respectively. In order to express the wave propagation properties in the same average thickness

$$\text{of the material I, H, as } H = h_0 + \int_0^{h_1} f_1(x) dx$$

The influence of the gradient coefficient, p , and the thickness of the upper layer h_1 , on the propagation properties of Love waves in a structure having the same equivalent thickness, i.e. $H = 0.0005m$, is discussed below. With the value of H fixed, the thinner the upper layer (h_1). The thicker the FGPM layer (h_2) becomes. PZT-2 and ZnO are chosen as materials I and II, respectively, with

	c_{44} (GPa)	... (kg/m ³)	e_{15} (C/m ²)	V_{11} (F/m)	V_0 (F/m)
PZT-2 (I)	22.2	$7.600 \cdot 10^3$	9.80	$44.6 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$8.854 \cdot 10^{-12}$
ZNO (II)	42.3	$5.665 \cdot 10^3$	0.48	$6.70 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$8.854 \cdot 10^{-12}$

It has been established that if the material parameters of the FGPM layer vary slowly, i.e., if $\left| \left[g^{(1)} - g^{(2)} \right] / g^{(1)} \right| < 1$, then all the numerical results satisfy the convergence criterion. Numerical examples indicate that the propagation properties in the FGPM composite structure are not only determined by the gradient coefficient and the thickness of the FGPM layer, but also by the electrical boundary conditions and the equivalent thickness. On of hand, the FGPM layer acts as a buffer layer and can avoid the stress discontinuity of the interface; a lower gradient coefficient and a suitable ratio of the top layer thickness to the FGPM layer thickness can improve the electro-mechanical coupling factor of the system. On the other hand, by combining the relation between wave number and gradient coefficient with the variations in Love wave velocities, a theoretical foundation can be provided for characterizing the material gradient coefficient through experimental measurements.

REFERENCES

1. Cao, X., Jin, F., Wang, Z., 2008b. Theoretical investigation on horizontally shear waves in a functionally gradient piezoelectric material plate. *Advanced Materials Research*, 707–712.
2. Collet, B., Destrade, M., Maugin, G.A., 2006. Bleustein–Gulyaev waves in some functionally graded materials. *European Journal of Mechanics – A/Solids* 25, 695–706.
3. Du, J., Jin, X., Wang, J., Xian, K., 2007. Love wave propagation in functionally graded piezoelectric material layer. *Ultrasonics* 46, 13–22.

4. Liu, J., Cao, X.S., Wang, Z.K., 2007. Propagation of Love waves in a smart functionally graded piezoelectric composite structure. Smart Materials and Structures 16,13–24.
5. Li, X.Y., Wang, Z.K., Huang, S.H., 2004. Love waves in functionally graded piezoelectric materials. International Journal of Solids and Structures 41, 7309–7328.

Information about authors:

Gohar Aslan Manukyan

Cand.phys.-math. sci. Institute of Mechanics NAS of Armenia

Address: Gr.Arztruny 10/4, Yerevan Armenia, 0012

E-mail: avetisus@yahoo.com

Narine Kliment Manukyan

PhD, University of Vermont, USA

Address: Burlington, VT, USA

E-mail: narulka22000@gmail.com

Zarine Kliment Manukyan

PhD YSU, Yerevan, Armenia, Alek Manukyan 1.

E-mail: zarulka88000@yahoo.com

TO NONLINEAR DYNAMICAL PROCESSES FOR SOME THIN-WALLED DEFORMABLE STRUCTURES

Tamaz S. Vashakmadze

Tbilisi, Georgia

1. Union form for some nonlinear problems of continuum mechanics

In the work [1] there were suggesting an union form of three-dimensional (respect to spatial coordinates) nonlinear dynamical systems of partial differential equations(PDE) which contains as particular cases Navier-Stokes' equations, 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. For this case the basic system of PDE has the following form:

$$\dots \frac{D_{\Gamma}^2 u}{Dt^2} = f - (1 - \Gamma)\nabla p + \nabla[(1 + \nabla u)\ddagger], \quad (1)$$

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,

$$\partial u / \partial t = v, \nabla = (\partial_1, \partial_2, \partial_3)^T = \text{grad},$$

$$\frac{D_{\Gamma}^2 u}{Dt^2} = \begin{cases} \partial^2 u / \partial t^2, \Gamma = 1 \\ Dv / Dt, \Gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

Newton's type law for viscous flow and Hooke's generalized law for solid structures may be rewrite in the common form:

$$\ddagger = \left[(1 - \Gamma) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma \right] A_{\Gamma} \cdot v, \quad (0 \leq \Gamma \leq 1), \quad (2)$$

where symmetric matrix A_{Γ} corresponds to fluids, if $\Gamma = 0$ and – to solid media if $\Gamma = 1$.

For conditions of conservation of mass or equations of continuity we have:

$$\left[(1 - \Gamma) \partial_t + \Gamma \right] B_{\Gamma} [v] = 0, \quad (3)$$

2. Nonlinear dynamical processes for some piezo-electric and electrically thin-walled anisotropic elastic structures

2.1. Elastic structures

The well-known two-dimensional von Kármán equations for nonlinearly elastic plates represent the most essential part of the main manuals in theory of elasticity. In spite of this in 1978 Truesdell expressed an idea about neediness of

“Physical Soundness” of von Kármán system. This circumstance generated the problem of justification of von Kármán system. Afterwards this problem is studied by many authors, but with most attention it was investigated by Ciarlet [3]. In particular, he wrote: “the von Kármán equations may be given a full justification by means of the leading term of a formal asymptotic expansion” [3, p.368]. This result obviously is not sufficient for a justification of “Physical Soundness” of von Kármán system as representations by asymptotic expansions is dissimilar: leading terms are only coefficients of power series without any physical meaning.

Based on the [7], the method of constructing such anisotropic inhomogeneous 2D nonlinear models of von Kármán-Mindlin-Reissner (KMR) type for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous elastic thin-walled structures with variable thickness is given, by means of which terms take quite determined “Physical Soundness”. The corresponding variables are quantities with certain physical meaning: averaged components of the displacement vector, bending and twisting moments, shearing forces, rotation of normals, surface efforts. In addition the corresponding equations are constructed taking into account the conditions of equality of the main vector and moment to zero. By choosing parameters in the isotropic case from KMR type system (having a continuum power) the system as one of the possible models is obtained. The given method differs from the classical one by the fact, that according to the classical method, one of the equations of represents one of *Saint-Venant’s* compatibility conditions, i.e. it’s obtained on the basis of geometry and not taking into account the equilibrium equations. This remark is essential for dynamical problems. Further for isotropic and generalized transversal elastic plates in linear case from KMR the unified representation for all 2D BVP (considered in terms of planar expansions and rotations) is obtained.

Using methodology of [7], from ch.1 we present the following nonlinear systems of KMR type:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(D\Delta^2 + 2h\dots\partial_{tt} - 2DE^{-1}(1 + \hat{})\dots\partial_{tt}\Delta \right) w = \\
 & = \left(1 - \frac{h^2(1 + 2\chi)(2 - \hat{})}{3(1 - \hat{})} \Delta \right) (g_3^+ - g_3^-) + 2h \left(1 - \frac{2h^2(1 + 2\chi)}{3(1 - \hat{})} \Delta \right) [w, \{ \}] + \\
 & + h(g_{r,r}^+ - g_{r,r}^-) - \int_{-h}^{+h} \left(t f_{r,r} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 - \hat{}} \Delta (h^2 - t^2) \right) f_3 \right) dt, \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\Delta^2 - \frac{1-\epsilon^2}{E} \dots \Delta \partial_{tt} \right) \{ = -\frac{E}{2} [w, w] + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \left(\Delta - \frac{2\dots}{E} \partial_{tt} \right) (g_3^+ + g_3^-) + \frac{1+\epsilon}{2h} f_{r,r} \} \quad (5)$$

The systems type (4) - (5) are 2D system of refined theories with control parameters χ . By choosing χ we got all well-known refined theories and from other -some new ones. We below remark two properties:

(A).The second equation of von Kármán classical system corresponding to (5) even in dynamical case has the form $\Delta^2 \{ = -o.5E[w, w]$ while a dynamical part of first equation has a same with (4) form. Such structure of von Kármán classical system gives the possibility using methods of Harmonic Analyses.

The (4)-(5) systems describe new nonlinear wave processes and it's evident that for them there aren't sufficient to application only Furier Analysis technique.

The new dynamical members are: $\Delta \partial_{tt} \{$ and $\partial_{tt} (g_3^+ - g_3^-)$. First of them corresponds to Rayleigh-Lamb waves acting in a middle surface of elastic structures.

(B).By using for simplicity the typical relations as $\partial_{11} \phi = \bar{\sigma}_{12}$, $\partial_{12} \{ = -\bar{\tau}_{12}$, $\partial_{22} \phi = \bar{\sigma}_{11}$, the first expression may be rewritten in the following form:

$$\Delta [w, \{] = \bar{\tau}_{rs} \partial_{rs} \Delta w + \partial_{rs} \Delta \bar{\tau}_{rs} + 2\bar{\tau}_{rs,x} \partial_{rs,x} \quad (6)$$

Calculate and analysis by these expressions of a symbolical determinant show that the characteristic form of systems type (4), (5) may be positive, negative or zero numbers as well as an arbitrary continuous function of x, y . Here we must remark that $ED' = 4(1 + 2\chi)(1 + \epsilon)D$, as so if $\{f\}$ denotes physical dimension of value f , it's evident $\{\Delta^2 w\} = \{\Delta [w, \{ / E]\}$.

As is well known, the direct way of constricting Boussinesq, Burgers, Korteweg-de Vries, Kadomtsev-Petviashvili, Dorodnitsin's equations and other well-known systems describe turbulent flows, one and two dimensional solitons in fluids and continuum plasma physics, shock waves are given in substantial number of works (see, for instance, [8,9]). The same member present in (1) (when $\Gamma = 1$) as we prove by (7). In another way term of the form $\Delta [u, \{]$ appear in Navier - Stokes type equations, when $\Delta u \neq 0$. Thus we prove that nonlinear phenomena observed in problems of solid mechanics can be detected in the Navier - Stokes' type equations and vice versa.

Thus, the first summand of (6) may be defining the nonlinear wave processes for static cases. The structure of the third summand obviously corresponds to 2D soliton type solutions of Cortevég- de Vries or Kadomtsev-Petviashvili kind.

2.1. Refined Theories for Piezo-Electric and Elastically Conductive Elastic Plates

The method of preliminary sections we apply, for example, for piezo-electric and electrically conductive anisotropic elastic plates. type for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous elastic thin- type for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous elastic thin- type for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous elastic thin- type for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous elastic thin- for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous type for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous type for binary mixture of porous, piezo and viscous

For the sake of clarity and simplicity we restrict our consideration here to the linear boundary value problem with constant thickness (see [5]):

$$\begin{aligned} \dagger_{ij,j} &= f_i, \quad \text{div } D = 0, \quad v_{ij} = 0.5(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}), \quad E = \text{grad } w, \quad x \in \Omega_h, \\ \dagger_{3i} |_{S^\pm} &= g_i^\pm, \quad D_3 |_{S_1^\pm} = d_3^\pm, \quad w |_{S_2^\pm} = v_0^\pm, \quad l[u, w] = g, \quad x \in S \end{aligned}$$

Here σ, ε, u stand for the stress strain tensors and for displacement vector respectively, D is an electrical induction vector, E means a tension of electrical field, φ stands for electrical potential.

The use of some results of section 2 of [7] for this case will be set forth below.

The scheme constructing of exact nonlocal representations for this case is similar to considerations of subsection 2.2 [7] for linear case taking into account the boundary conditions on S^\pm with respect to D_3 or φ . In the first case we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2h^3}{3} p_{11} \Delta^2 u_3^* &= \frac{e_{15} h^2}{3b_{44}} (1 + 2\chi) p_{11} \Delta^2 \Phi_1 + g_3^+ - g_3^- - \\ &- \int_{-h}^h f_3 dt + h(g_{r,r}^+ - g_{r,r}^-) - \int_{-h}^h t f_{r,r} dt + (1 + 2\chi) \frac{h^2}{3b_{44}} \times \\ &\times \left[(b_{44} p_{13} - p_{11}) \Delta (g_3^+ - g_3^-) + b_{44}^{-1} p_{14} \Delta (d_3^+ - d_3^-) + p_{11} \int_{-h}^h \Delta f_3 dt \right] + \\ &+ R_8(u_3^*; \chi). \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

From the equation $\text{div } D = 0$, we deduce

$$\ell_{11} + b_{44}^{-1}e_{15}^2) \Delta \Phi_1 = b_{44}^{-1}e_{15}^2 \left(g_3^+ - g_3^- - \int_{-h}^h f_3 dt \right) - (d_3^+ - d_3^-) + R_8(\Phi_1)$$

From above system gives the system of differential equations with respect to u_3^h , Q_r^h , Φ_j^h . Choosing γ respectively we get refined theories in a wide sense, which correspond to plate bending equations for the elastic case. For $\gamma = -0.5$ follow models of [5]. Other systems of differential equations, appropriate for extension (compression) of a plate are the following:

$$\begin{aligned} & b_{66} \Delta \bar{u}_+ + (p_{11} + b_{66}) \text{grad div } \bar{u}_+ = \\ & = (2h)^{-1} \left[\int_{-h}^h f_+ dt - (g_+^+ - g_+^-) - \int_{-h}^h \text{grad}(p_{11} \uparrow_{33} - p_{14} D_3) dt \right] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

The mathematical models for dynamical case follow immediately from above systems if the given right-side part we change by $F + \partial_t(\dots \partial_t u, -B, D)^T$.

In particular, from (7) follows the summand describing Rayleigh-Lamb waves. The dynamical members of type $\Delta \partial_{tt} \{$ of (5) follow from (8), since this equation gives immediately the second equation of KMR type systems.

REFERENCES

1. T.Vashakmadze, To governing systems of equations of continuum mechanics. J. Georgian Geophysical Society, Issue A, vol. 9A, Tbilisi, 2005, 118-120.
2. C.Fletcher, Computational Teqniqus for Fluid Dinamics, 2, Springer Verlag, 1988.
3. P.Ciarlet, Matamatical Elasticity, Vol.1: Three Dimentional Elastisity, North Holland, 1997.
4. S. Kaliski, J. Petykievich, Dynamical equations of motion and solving functions for elastic and inelastic anisotropic bodies in the magnetic field. Proc. Vibr. Prob. Pol. Acad. Sci., N 2, 1959, 17-35.
5. V.Parton, B. Kudriavtsev, Electromagnetoelasticity of piezoelactric and electrically conductive solids.M.: Nauka, 1988 (in Russian).
6. D.Ambartsumian, G. Bagdasarian, M. Belubekian, Magnetoelasticity of thin plates and shells, M.: Nauka, 1977 (in Russian).

7. T.Vashakmadze, The Theory of Anisotropic Elastic Plates, Kluwer, 1999.
8. M. Ablowitz, H. Segur, Solitons and the inverse scattering transform, SIAM, 1981.
9. A. Newell, Solitons in mathematics and physics, SIAM, 1985. A. Newell, Solitons in mathematics and physics, SIAM, 1985.

Information about author:

Vashakmadze Tamaz Sergi.

Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, VIAM, Emeritus-Professor, Head of Department, Professor, doctor Phys.-Math..Sci., Phone.: 23-09-18(h), Georgia, 0162, Tbilisi, I. Chavchavadze Av. 75/3/,
E-mail: tamazvashakmadze@yahoo.com

INCULCATION OF THE RIGID CYLINDER INTO INITIALLY ELASTIC HALF-SPACE

Vantsyan A.A., Al-Nuaimi I.J.

Armenia, Iraq

To dynamic penetration of the rigid sharped or deformable indenters numerous works are devoted [1,2]. In [3] the problem of penetration as in absence as in presence of discharge currents was considered.

By analytical and experimental methods the essentially influence of the discharge currents on the stress-strain state of the target and indenter was showed. Fact about essentially increase of the defense properties of the targets by finite thickness in the presence of discharge currents also indicated in [3].

In the present work the stress-strain state in the half-space and the stress state in the rigid cylinder (stamp) at static inculcation of the rigid cylinder into primary elastic half-space is investigated. The rigid cylinder by finite size, by length l and radius R with initial velocity $v_{oz} = 10^{-4}$ m/sec inculcate into half -space. All points placed on the cylinder surface are moved on the perpendicular direction of he target surface by same velocity $v(z)$, which determined in start of the solution.

Anadvisabile overloaded the present work by known equations of conservation of the mass, motions and energy quantity, also the relations of the stress and strain, Mizes equation, expression of full energy and the others relations, which are used in [2,3] is soloed in the presence given work for k an assumption rigidity of the inculcating cylinder and absence of discharge current, the stress-strain state in the indenter and half-space are determined.

The scheme of the problem is bring on the fig.1. The problem was solved at the following initial and boundary conditions:

initial conditions – $t = 0$

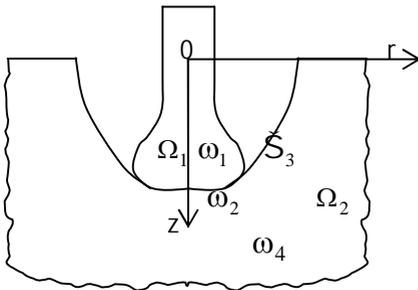


Fig. 1

$$\sigma_{rr}(r, z, 0) = \sigma_{zz}(r, z, 0) =$$

$$= \sigma_{rz}(r, z, 0) = 0$$

$$\rho(r, z, 0) = \rho_0 - \text{initial density}$$

$$\varepsilon(r, z, 0) = 0 - \text{inner energy}$$

$$v(r, z, 0) = \begin{cases} v_0 & \text{at } (r, z) \in \Omega_1 \\ 0 & \text{at } (r, z) \in \Omega_2 \end{cases}$$

$$u(r, z, 0) = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad (r, z) \in \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$$

boundary conditions:

$$\sigma_{nn} = \sigma_{n\tau} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad (r, z) \in \omega_1 \cup \omega_3$$

$$u = v = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad (r, z) \in \omega_4$$

carried out automatically on the ω_4 —which one can take great, respected for the infinite model). On the ω_2 $u_n^+ = u_n^-$. $u_\tau^+ = u_\tau^-$ or $u_r^+ = u_r^-$ $u_z^+ = u_z^-$ which corresponded conditions for displacements and velocities vectors continuous on the contact surface. The quantities, indicated by symbol „+” correspondent to solution from indenter side, and by symbol „-” to solutions from half-space side.

By application of markers method the stress-strain state and place of the plasticity front in the half-space and the stress state in the inculcating cylinder was determined.

On the figures 2÷7 are brought the graphs of the stress was mentioned through \bigcirc and positive values through \bullet . Dependence from around radius introduce the following marks

\bigcirc $\sim -6\tau_s$	\bigcirc $\sim -1.2\tau_s$
\bigcirc $\sim -4\tau_s$	\bullet $\sim -\tau_s$
\bigcirc $\sim -2\tau_s$	\bullet $\sim -0.25\tau_s$

where τ_s is yield limit of the half-space material.

\bigcirc —indicated negative, \bullet —positive stresses.

By dotted lines indicated the plasticity front. The numerical calculations was carried out for the value of constants taking from [3].

Analyze the graphs on the fig.2÷7 we can come to the conclusion, that under stamp the values of the stresses always are limited, and the maximal values in the half-space obtained at $r \approx R$.

Stamp- rr , $v_0 = 10^{-4}$ m/sec.

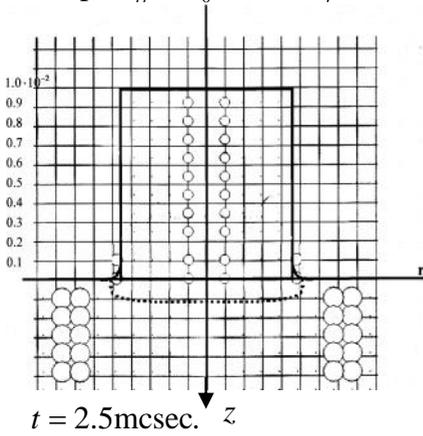


Fig. 2

Stamp- rr , $v_0 = 10^{-4}$ m/sec.

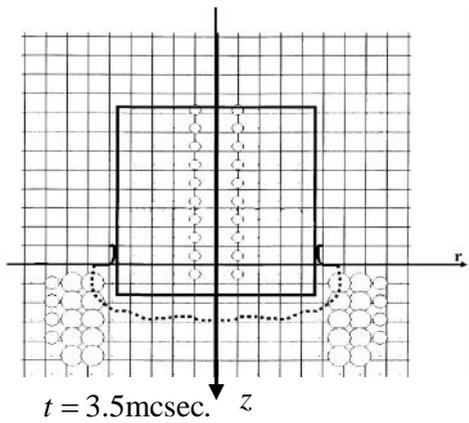


Fig. 3

Stamp rr , $v_0 = 10^{-4}$ m/sec.

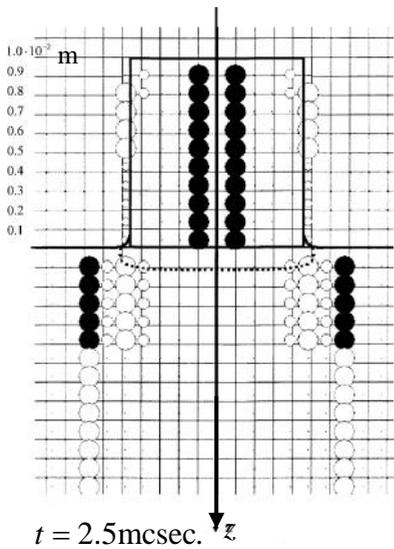


Fig. 4

Stamp- rr , $v_0 = 10^{-4}$ m/sec.

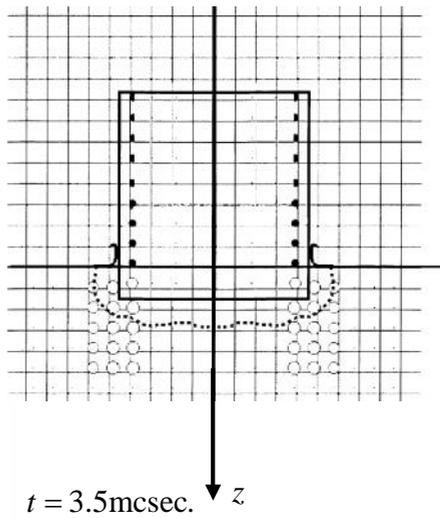
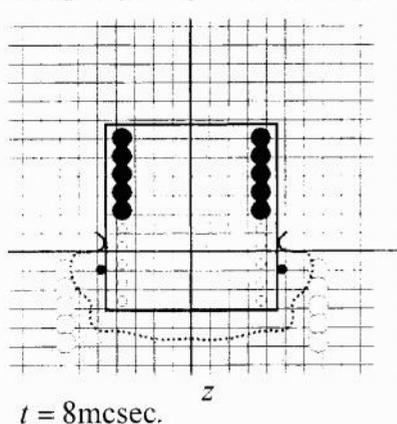


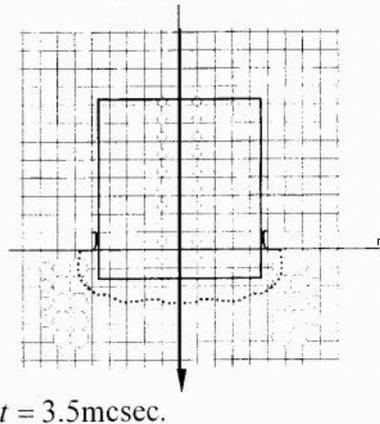
Fig. 5

Stamp- σ_{rr} , $v_0 = 10^{-4}$ m/sec. Stamp- σ_{rr} , $v_0 = 10^{-4}$ m/sec.



$t = 8\text{msec.}$

Fig.6



$t = 3.5\text{msec.}$

Fig. 7

REFERENCES

1. Vantsyan A.A. The influence of the electromagnetic fields and anisotropic properties of media in the dynamic processes on continuum media. *Pross. „Gitutun” NAS AR, Yerevan 2004, 224p.*
2. Vantsyan A.A., Hovsepyan D.Ch. Perforation of metallic plate by deformable indenter in the presence of discharge currant. *Pross. VI international conference „The problem of dynamics of interaction of deformable media” Goris–Stepanakert 2008, pp 140–150.*
3. Vantsyan A.A., Hovsepyan D.Ch. The dynamic interaction of the deformable indenter and target in the presence of discharge currant. *Yerevan, 2010, 300p.*

Information about autors:

Vantsyan A.A.

Doc.phys.math.sci.professor

Tel. 561523, 242365 (093)524501

E-mail vantsyan@mechins.sci.am

Al-Nuaimi I.J.

(09)3662443 (070)7662443

ACDIRAQ@yahoo.com

• ”	• •	.....	5			
• •		.....	13			
• ”	.A.	.....	18			
• ”	• ”	• ,	• •	26		
• ”	• •	.....	32			
• •		.....	40			
• ,	• •	-	44			
• ”	”	• ”	• •	-	P_z	49
• ”	-	• •	55			
• ”	• •	.....	63			
• •		.....	69			
• ”	• •	()	73			
• ”	• •	,	78			
• ,	-	• •					

.....	85
• ” • •	
.....	90
• ” • ” • • -	
« »	96
• • , -	
.....	101
• • c	
.....	104
• ” • ” • •	
.....	109
• • SH	
.....	117
• •	
.....	121
• ” • ” • •	
,	
.....	124
• •	
.....	132
• ” • ” • •	
-	
.....	137
• ” • • -	
.....	144
• ” • •	
.....	153

• ” • ” • •	.....	160
• •	.....	165
• ” • • -	.....	172
• ” • •	.....	177
• ” • -	.....	184
• ” • ” • •	.....	189
• ” • • o -	.....	194
• ” • ” • •	.....	200
• - •	.....	207
• ” • • -	.....	215
• •	.....	223
• , - • • -	.....	230
• • -	.....	238

• ”	• ”	• ”	• •	.....245
• •				.....252
• ”	—	• •		.....260
• ”	• •			.....266
• ”	• ”	• •		.....271
• ”	• ”	• ”	• •	.....277
• •,	• •			.....283
<i>Մկրտչյան Մ. Մ., Մկրտչյան Մ. Ս.</i>				
-	,			.....291
• •				.....296
• ”	• ”	• ”	• •	.....301
• ”	”	• •	-	.....309

• ” • •	.....	314
• ” • •	.....	320
• •	.....	328
• ” • ” • •	.....	333
• ” • •	.....	339
• ” • ” • • -	.....	344
• ” • • -	.....	352
• • -	.....	357
• ” • ” • •	.....	363
• • ,	.....	366
• ” • • -	.....	372
• •	.....	377

