## 2013

,

,

посвященной 70-летию Национальной Академии Наук Армении

\_

1-4 2013,

## : . .- . . B. . ( ), . .- . . . ( ) : . .- . . . . ( ), . .- . . . . ( ) : . .- . . . . ( )

: . .- . . B. . : . .- . . . : . . . . . . : . . . . . .

•

, 2013», 70-

-

## ՄԵԽԱՆԻԿԱՅԻ ԻՆՍՏԻՏՈՒՏ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ԳԻՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԱԿԱԴԵՄԻԱ

# ሆԵԽԱՆԻԿԱ 2013

Հայաստանի Գիտությունների Ազգային Ակադեմիայի 70-ամյակին նվիրված երիտասարդ գիտնականների միջազգային դպրոց - գիտաժողովի նյութեր

1-4 հոկտեմբերի 2013, Ծաղկաձոր, Հայաստան

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ – 2013

## INSTITUTE OF MECHANICS NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ARMENIA

# MECHANICS 2013

Proceedings of International School-Conference of Young Scientists dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the National Academy of Sciences of Amenia

1-4 October, 2013, Tsakhkadzor, Armenia

YEREVAN - 2013

. • •• , , , . [1]. с . [2] , [3–12]. •

. .

[6,7].

••

5

,

,

 $\left[-a,a\right]$ 

[13] , , ,  
[13] 
$$[-l,l] \quad Oy$$
  
 $y = \pm y$   
.  
 $P_1 \quad P_2.$  ,

, $p_0$ 

:

Ox

( .1).



$$\int_{0}^{a} \left[ \frac{1}{\langle -x} + K(x, \langle ) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} (\langle ) d \langle = f(x), \quad (0 < x < a)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$i(x) \equiv \ddagger (x, y) \quad (\ddagger (x) = -\ddagger (-x)) -$$

$$, \quad K(x, \langle ) = f(x) -$$

$$i(12) .$$

$$j(x) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1$$

1) 
$$b > 0$$
  $y \ge 0$ ,  
 $: \ddagger (x) \sim (x-b)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$   $x \to b+0, \ddagger (x) \sim (a-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$   $x \to a-0$ .  
2)  $b = 0$   $y > l, \ddagger (0) = 0 \ddagger (x) \sim (a-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$   $x \to a-0$ .  
3)  $b = 0$   $0 \le y < l$ ,  
( );  
6

) 
$$((x = 0; y = \pm y))$$
  
 $u(0, \pm y) = 0, \quad u(x, y) - \qquad Ox.$   
 $(1)$   
 $K(x, <) \qquad x = < = 0,$   
 $\downarrow (x) \sim x^{-u} (0 < u < 1) \qquad x \to 0, \ddagger (x) \sim (a - x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad x \to a - 0,$   
 $\downarrow u \qquad (13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$   
 $(13).$ 

 $y = 0 \quad b = 0, \dots$ [-a, a],



,



l/a = 0.5

.







. 1 2

,

7

,

$l_a$	0.3		0.5		1		2	
}	$\frac{ahK_1}{P_1\sqrt{fl}}$	$\frac{P_2}{P_1}$	$\frac{ahK_1}{P_1\sqrt{fl}}$	$\frac{P_2}{P_1}$	$\frac{ahK_1}{P_1\sqrt{fl}}$	$\frac{P_2}{P_1}$	$\frac{ahK_1}{P_1\sqrt{fl}}$	$\frac{P_2}{P_1}$
0.5	1.392	0.772	1.347	0.787	1.251	0.820	1.133	0.860
1	1.629	0.628	1.563	0.652	1.415	0.701	1.226	0.762
4	2.118	0.302	2.031	0.337	1.801	0.409	1.473	0.501
8	2.264	0.186	2.182	0.221	1.954	0.292	1.580	0.385

2.

1.

l/a	0.3		0.5		1		2	
}	$ahK_1$	$4 \sim h_{\mu}$	$ahK_1$	$4 \sim h_{\mu}$	$ahK_1$	$4 \sim h_{\mu}$	$ahK_1$	$4 \sim h_{\mu}$
	$\overline{P_1\sqrt{fl}}$	$\overline{P_1}^{\mu_0}$	$\overline{P_1\sqrt{fl}}$	$-P_1$	$\overline{P_1\sqrt{fl}}$	$-\underline{P_1}^{\mu_0}$	$\overline{P_1\sqrt{fl}}$	$\overline{P_1}^{u_0}$
0	4.712		3.676		2.704		1.985	
		3.814		4.698		6.630		9.672
0.5	4.469		3.562		2.677		1.982	
0.5		3.473		4.353		6.275		9.293
1	4.276		3.469		2.653		1.980	
		3.203		4.077		5.987		8.985
4	3.636		3.150		2.567		1.971	
		2.314		3.145		4.993		7.908
8	3.293		2.969		2.514		1.965	
		1.826		2.618		4.413		7.268

. // . . -

.

•

.

- Sanders G.J. Ir. Effect on a Stringer on the Concentration one to a Crack in a Thin Sheet. NASA 1. Techn. Rep. -13.1959.
- Bloom J.M. The Effect of a Riveded Stringer on the Stress in a Sheet with a Crack or a Cutout. 3. ONR Techn.Rept. 20, Harvard Univ., June 1964.
- 4. \_ ••

.// . . ASME, . . 1966. 3. .97-106.

5.

2.

- 1967. .33. 3. 6.
- . . . ., // . 1961. 5. .112-114.
- 7. . ., . .

8. // . 1974. 3. , 1973. 304 . 9. . .: 10. Isida, M. On the determination of stress intensity factors for some common structural problems. // Eng. Fract. Mech., 2 (1970). Pp. 61-79. 11. . ., . . 1973. 1. .3-10. .// . . . 12. .// . 1973. 1. .236-241. ., . 13. . . . 1976. . 29. 4. . . 3-15. .// . 14. . . . 1977. .65. 2. . // . . .115-121. 15. . . . // . с . 1978. .31. 3. .3-17. 16. . // .: « , 1985. .26-32. : ». 17. . . . // . III . « . : 1985. .127. ». 18. ., . // .: « , 1993. .63-78. : ». 19. •• || Π . ~ ». , 2010. .38-42. 20. • •, . // 65-: 1995. .36. • • 21. . // ~ 100-», : 2012. .74-78 22. . . . // 100-~ », : 2012. .204-208. . . : •

E-mail: karo.aghayan@gmail.com

•, [1] ,

0 1.

,

Oxy,  $(-,a) \qquad Ox$  $L = (-c, -) \cup (a,b)$ , $P_0(x),$ *P*, *Ox* ( .1).  $[0]{0}$  $x_0$ 



x = -c x = b,

,

,

[1-2], :

10

:

. "+"

*''\_'*'

$$\sigma_{y}^{(+)}(x,+0) = \sigma_{y}^{(-)}(x,-0)$$

$$\tau_{xy}^{(+)}(x,+0) = \tau_{xy}^{(-)}(x,-0) \quad (x \notin (-c,b))$$

$$U_{+}(x,+0) = U_{-}(x,-0)$$

$$V_{+}(x,+0) = V_{-}(x,-0)$$

$$U_{+}(x,0) = 0 \quad (- < x < a)$$
(1.1a)

$$V_{\pm}(x,0) = \gamma x + \delta \qquad (- < x < a)$$
  

$$\sigma_{y}^{(\pm)}(x,0) = -P_{0}(x) \qquad (x \in L)$$
  

$$\tau_{xy}^{(\pm)}(x,0) = 0 \qquad (x \in L)$$
  
(1.1b)

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_{1}^{+}(x) = v_{1}(x)\Omega_{2}^{-}(x) + F_{1}(x) \\ \Omega_{2}^{+}(x) = v_{2}(x)\Omega_{1}^{-}(x) + F_{2}(x) \end{cases} (-c < x < b)$$
(1.2)

$$\Omega_{j}^{\pm}(x)(j=1,2) - \Omega_{j}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-c}^{b} \frac{\chi(s) + k_{j}W'(s)}{s-z} ds, \quad \left(k_{j} = \frac{2(-1)^{j+1}c_{1}}{\alpha - 2(-1)^{j}a_{1}}\right) \quad (j=1,2)$$

$$(1.3)$$

$$(-c,b)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{1}(x) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{v}, & x \in L \\ -1, & (-a < x < a) \end{cases}, \quad \mathbf{v}_{2}(x) = \begin{cases} 1/\mathbf{v}, & x \in L \\ -1, & (-a < x < a) \end{cases},$$

$$F_{1}(x) = \begin{cases} -(1+\nu)P_{0}(x), & x \in L \\ i\gamma_{*}, & (-a < x < a) \end{cases}, \qquad F_{2}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(1+\nu)}{\nu}P_{0}(x), & x \in L \\ i\gamma_{*}, & (-a < x < a) \end{cases}$$

$$I_{1}, c_{1}, b_{1} \quad \nu \\ I_{2}, & U(x), & V(x) \end{cases}, \qquad I_{2} = X / b_{1} - U(x), \quad V(x) = X / b_{1} - U(x), \quad V(x)$$

$$\sigma(x), \tau(x), \qquad [1-2]:$$

$$W'(x) = U'(x) + i\alpha V'(x), \quad \chi(x) = \sigma(x) - i\alpha\tau(x),$$
  

$$\sigma_{y}^{(+)}(x, +0) - \sigma_{y}^{(-)}(x, -0) = \sigma(x), \quad \tau_{xy}^{(+)}(x, +0) - \tau_{xy}^{(-)}(x, -0) = \tau(x) \quad (-a < x < a),$$
  

$$U_{+}(x, +0) - U_{-}(x, -0) = U(x), \quad V_{+}(x, +0) - V_{-}(x, -0) = V(x) \quad (x \in L)$$

:

$$\int_{-c}^{a} W'(x) dx = 0, \quad \int_{a}^{b} W'(x) dx = 0, \quad \int_{-a}^{a} t(x) dx = P^{*},$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{-a}^{a} x \cdot t(x) dx = x_{0} P \sin \left[_{0}, \quad \left(P^{*} = P\left(\sin \left[_{0} - i\Gamma \cos \left[_{0}\right]\right)\right)\right).$$
2.

e e 
$$(1.2)$$
 [3]:  

$$\Omega_{j}(z) = X_{j}(z) \left\{ \frac{1}{4fi} \int_{-c}^{b} \frac{\Phi_{0}(s)ds}{(s-z)} - \frac{(-1)^{j}B(z)}{4fi} \int_{-c}^{b} \frac{\Phi_{1}(s)ds}{B^{+}(s)(s-z)} + (-1)^{j+1}\sqrt{z^{2}-a^{2}} \left[ C_{1} \exp\left((-1)^{j+1}\Gamma(z)/2\right) + C_{2} \exp\left((-1)^{j}\Gamma(z)/2\right) \right] + C_{3} \right\},$$
(2.1)

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{X}_{j}(z) &= (-1)^{j+1} \exp\left[\left(-1\right)^{j+1} \Gamma_{0}(z)/2\right] / \sqrt{\tilde{\mathbf{S}}(z)}, \\ \Phi_{j}(x) &= \frac{F_{1}(s)}{\mathbf{X}_{1}^{+}(s)} + (-1)^{j} \frac{F_{2}(s)}{\mathbf{X}_{2}^{+}(s)}, \quad (j = 0, 1) \\ \Gamma_{0}(z) &= \ln \left\{ \left[ 1 - \frac{B(z)}{fi} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{dt}{B^{+}(t)(t-z)} \right], \quad \Gamma(z) = f i \Gamma_{0}(z) / \ln \left\{ \right., \\ \left( B(z) &= \sqrt{(z+c)(z-b)}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{S}}(z) = B(z) \sqrt{z^{2} - a^{2}} \right), \\ C_{j}(j = 1 - 3) - , \quad (1.3) \quad (2.1) \quad (1.4) \\ \Omega_{j}(z)(j = 1, 2) \quad z, \quad \mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{M} \end{split}$$

$$\Omega_{j}(z) = -\frac{P^{*}}{2\pi i z} + O(1/z^{2}), \quad \Omega_{j}(z) = \frac{C_{1}e^{(-1)^{j+1}\alpha_{1}b_{*}} + C_{2}e^{(-1)^{j+1}\alpha_{2}b_{*}}}{z} + O(1/z^{2}) \quad (j = 1, 2)$$

$$\left(\alpha_{j} = \frac{\ln \nu - (-1)^{j}\pi i}{2}, \quad b_{*} = \frac{1}{4}\left[\operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{a-p}{k}\right) + \operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{a+p}{k}\right)\right], \quad (p = (b-c)/2, \quad k = (b+c)/2).$$

,

$$C_{1} = -\frac{P^{*} \mathrm{sh}(\alpha_{2}b_{*})}{2\pi \sin(\pi b_{*})}, \quad C_{2} = \frac{P^{*} \mathrm{sh}(\alpha_{1}b_{*})}{2\pi \sin(\pi b_{*})}$$
(2.2)

$$C_3 \quad \gamma_*$$
 (1.4).

$$W'(x) = \frac{\Omega_1^+(x) - \Omega_2^+(x)}{k_1}, \quad (x \in L)$$
(2.3)

$$\chi(x) = \Omega_1^+(x) - \Omega_2^+(x), \qquad (-a < x < a)$$
(2.4)

,

$$k_{1}W'(x) = \gamma_{*}N_{1}^{*}(x) + iC_{3}N_{2}^{*}(x) - iQ_{1}^{*}(x), \quad (x \in L)$$
  

$$\chi(x) = \gamma_{*}M_{1}^{*}(x) + iC_{3}M_{2}^{*}(x) - iQ_{2}^{*}(x), \quad (-a < x < a)$$
(2.5)

$$\begin{split} N_{1}^{*}(x) &= \frac{\cos(p_{1}(x))}{f \operatorname{sgn}(x)\sqrt{S}(x)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{\sqrt{S}(s) \sin(p_{1}(s))}{(s-x)} ds - \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon} \sin(p_{1}(x))}{f \operatorname{sgn}(x)\sqrt{x^{2}-a^{2}}} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{\sqrt{a^{2}-s^{2}} \cos(p_{1}(s))}{(s-x)} ds, \\ N_{2}^{*}(x) &= \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon} \cos(p_{1}(x))}{\operatorname{sgn}(x)\sqrt{S}(x)}, \quad M_{2}^{*}(x) = -\frac{2\sin(p_{1}(x))}{\sqrt{S}(x)}, \\ M_{1}^{*}(x) &= \frac{\sin(p_{1}(x))}{f \sqrt{S}(x)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{\sqrt{S}(s) \sin(p_{1}(s))}{(s-x)} ds + \frac{\cos(p_{1}(x))}{f \sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{\sqrt{a^{2}-s^{2}} \cos(p_{1}(s))}{(s-x)} ds, \\ Q_{1}^{*}(x) &= -\frac{(1+\varepsilon)}{f \operatorname{sgn}(x)} \left\{ \frac{\cos(p_{1}(x))}{\sqrt{S}(x)} \int_{L} \frac{\sqrt{S}(s) \cos(p_{1}(s))P_{0}(s)}{\operatorname{sgn}(s)(s-x)} ds \right\} + \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{(-1)^{j} \sqrt{\varepsilon} C_{j} \cos(r_{j}p_{1}(x)/r_{3})}{\sqrt{(c+x)(b-x)}}, \\ Q_{1}^{*}(x) &= \frac{i(1+\varepsilon)}{f \operatorname{sgn}(x)} \left\{ \frac{\sin(p_{1}(x))}{\sqrt{S}(x)} \int_{L} \frac{\sqrt{S}(s) \cos(p_{1}(s))P_{0}(s)}{\operatorname{sgn}(s)(s-x)} ds \right\} + \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{(-1)^{j} \sqrt{\varepsilon} C_{j} \cos(r_{j}p_{1}(x)/r_{3})}{\sqrt{(c+x)(b-x)}}, \\ Q_{2}^{*}(x) &= \frac{i(1+\varepsilon)}{f \sqrt{\varepsilon}} \left\{ \frac{\sin(p_{1}(x))}{\sqrt{S}(x)} \int_{L} \frac{\sqrt{S}(s) \cos(p_{1}(s))P_{0}(s)}{\operatorname{sgn}(s)(s-x)} ds \right\} - \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{2iC_{j} \cos(r_{j}p_{1}(x)/r_{3})}{\sqrt{(c+x)(b-x)}}, \\ Q_{2}^{*}(x) &= \frac{B^{*}(x)}{\sqrt{4}} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dt}{B^{*}(t)(r-x)} = -\frac{1}{4f} \ln\left| \frac{(x+a)}{(x-a)}g(x) \right|, \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{k^{2} + (a - p)(p - x) + \sqrt{l_{1}(x + c)(b - x)}}{k^{2} - (a + p)(p - x) + \sqrt{l_{2}(x + c)(b - x)}},$$
  

$$r_{3} = \ln \notin /2; \quad (l_{1} = (a + c)(b - a), \quad l_{2} = (c - a)(b + a)),$$
  

$$\breve{S}(x) = \sqrt{|(x + c)(b - x)(a^{2} - x^{2})|}.$$
  

$$, \qquad (1.4).$$

	(2.6)
$Q_1 = \int_{-a}^{a} Q_1^*(x) dx, \ Q_2 = x_0 P \sin \theta$	$\left[_{0}-\int_{-a}^{a}xQ_{2}^{*}(x)dx\right]$
N :	$M_{j}, M_{j}, Q_{1}(j=1,2)$
(2.6)	C3 X*
	$Q_{1} = \int_{-a}^{a} Q_{1}^{*}(x) dx,  Q_{2} = x_{0} P \sin N$ $:$ $(2.6)$

- 1. Hakobyan V.N. Stress concentration near defects in homogeneous and compound bodies.// LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing, Germany 2011, 148pp.
- Hakobyan V., Simonyan A. Mixed problem for orthotropic plane with crack // Proceedings of A. Razmadze Mathematical Institute Vol. 156 (2011), pp. 37-48.
   . .

,

,

e-mail: <u>vhakobyan@sci.am</u>

e-mail: Lilit\_Dashtoyan@mechins.sci.am

•• , , , , , ,

, ( « ») . . , , , , , . , , , ,

, 2000 / <sup>2</sup> , [1], . [2] " " , , , , , , ,

, , , 20 20 10 ( ) 15-20<sup>0</sup> .





, , , .

" "

$$5,2 \div 6,4 \text{\AA}^3, \quad 5,3 \div 7,0 \text{\AA}^3$$
- 7,5 ÷ 9,3 Å<sup>3</sup>. V<sup>\*</sup>



(



$$\frac{V_T}{V_C} = \frac{\sum \frac{4}{3}f \cdot r^3 \cdot X_i \cdot N}{\sum X_i \cdot \frac{M_i}{d}}$$

$$V = \frac{V_T}{V_C} = \frac{\sum \frac{4}{3}f \cdot r^3 \cdot X_i \cdot N}{V_C}$$

(1.1)

, V – ,

:



<sup>. . . , (374 10) 23 07 38, (374 10) 23 03 86, (374 10) 22 31 19</sup> E-mail: <u>knigo51@mail.ru</u>, <u>noraharout@yahoo.com</u>, <u>ionx@sci.am</u>







.

$$\rho \dot{u} = \sigma_{jk} \frac{\partial \dot{u}_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - e_{jkm} \sigma_{km} \dot{\phi}_{j} + m_{jk} \frac{\partial \dot{\phi}_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{k}} + q_{V}, \quad i, j, k, m = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$\rho - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - e_{jkm} \sigma_{km} \dot{\phi}_{j} + m_{jk} \frac{\partial \dot{\phi}_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{k}} + q_{V}, \quad i, j, k, m = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$\rho - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - e_{jkm} \sigma_{km} \dot{\phi}_{j} + m_{jk} \frac{\partial \dot{\phi}_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} + q_{V}, \quad i, j, k, m = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$\rho - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - e_{jkm} \sigma_{km} \dot{\phi}_{j} + m_{jk} \frac{\partial \dot{\phi}_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} + q_{V}, \quad i, j, k, m = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$\rho - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{k}} + q_{V} + \sigma_{km} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} + q_{V}, \quad i, j, k, m = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$\rho - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{k}} + \sigma_{k} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \rho(\dot{A} + \dot{T}h) - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \rho(\dot{A} + \dot{T}h) - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \rho(\dot{A} + \dot{T}h) - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial q_{k}}{\partial x_{j}$$

$$\rho T\dot{h} + \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial x_k} - \frac{q_k}{T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_k} - q_V \ge 0$$
(1.3)

$$\begin{split} e_{kl} &= \varepsilon_{kl} + e_{klm} \left( \omega_m - \varphi_m \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l} + \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_k} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l} - \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_k} \right) + e_{lkm} \varphi_m, \quad k, l, m = 1, 2, 3, \\ \varepsilon_{kl} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l} + \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_k} \right) - \zeta_{kl} = \partial \varphi_k / \partial x_l , \qquad , \\ \zeta_{kl} &= \partial \varphi_k / \partial x_l , \qquad , \\ \varepsilon_{kl} &= \frac{\partial \varphi_k / \partial x_l}{\partial x_k} , \qquad , \\ \varepsilon_{kl} &= \frac{\partial \varphi_k / \partial x_l}{\partial x_k} , \qquad , \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_{kl}^{(2)}, \\ \sigma_{jk} &= \rho \frac{\partial A}{\partial e_{kj}}, m_{jk} = \rho \frac{\partial A}{\partial \zeta_{kj}}, h = -\frac{\partial A}{\partial T}, \frac{\partial A}{\partial (\partial T / \partial x_k)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$
(1.4)  
(1.3) -  
$$-\frac{q_k}{T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_k} + \delta_D \ge 0, \ \delta_D &= -\rho \bigg( \frac{\partial A}{\partial \kappa} \dot{\kappa} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial \kappa_k} \dot{\kappa}_k + \frac{\partial A}{\partial \kappa_{jk}^{(1)}} \dot{\kappa}_{jk}^{(1)} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial \kappa_{jk}^{(2)}} \dot{\kappa}_{jk}^{(2)} \bigg).$$
, 
$$|e_{ij}| \ll 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\zeta_{ij}| \ll L), \quad L = &, \quad , \quad \kappa = \\ &, \\ &; \kappa_k = &, \\ &, \\ |\kappa_k| \ll 1; \ \kappa_{jk}^{(1)} - \kappa_{jk}^{(2)} = &, \\ &, \\ |\kappa_{jk}^{(1)}| \ll 1 \quad |\kappa_{jk}^{(2)}| \ll 1. \end{aligned}$$

-,

$$\begin{split} \rho A(e_{kl},\zeta_{kl},\kappa_{kl}^{(1)},\kappa_{kl}^{(2)},T,\kappa) &= \rho A_{0} + \int_{V} (\tilde{B}_{ji}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x})e_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) + \tilde{D}_{ji}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x})\zeta_{ij}(\mathbf{x}))dV(\mathbf{x}) + \\ &+ 1/2 \int_{V} dV(\mathbf{x}) \int_{V} (\tilde{C}_{jikl}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')e_{kl}(\mathbf{x})e_{ij}(\mathbf{x}') + \tilde{G}_{jikl}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')\zeta_{kl}(\mathbf{x})\zeta_{ij}(\mathbf{x}') + \tilde{R}_{jikl}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')\kappa_{kl}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x})\kappa_{ij}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x}) + \\ &+ \tilde{R}_{jikl}^{(2)}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')\kappa_{kl}^{(2)}(\mathbf{x})\kappa_{ij}^{(2)}(\mathbf{x}') + 2\tilde{F}_{jikl}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')\zeta_{kl}(\mathbf{x})e_{ij}(\mathbf{x}') + 2\tilde{F}_{jikl}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')\kappa_{kl}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x})e_{ij}(\mathbf{x}') + \\ &+ 2\tilde{F}_{jikl}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')\kappa_{kl}^{(2)}(\mathbf{x})\zeta_{ij}(\mathbf{x}') + 2\tilde{R}_{jikl}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')\kappa_{kl}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x})\kappa_{ij}^{(2)}(\mathbf{x}') - 2\tilde{C}_{jikl}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')e_{kl}^{(T)}(\mathbf{x})e_{ij}(\mathbf{x}') - \\ &- 2\tilde{H}_{jikl}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}')e_{kl}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x})e_{ij}(\mathbf{x}'))dV(\mathbf{x}') + \rho(T - T_{0})B_{0}(\kappa), \\ &\qquad (1.5) \\ e_{kl}^{(T)}, e_{kl}^{(1)} - , \\ &\qquad (k_{kl}^{(T)}) \in 0 \\ &\qquad (k_{kl}^{(T)}, e_{kl}^{(1)}) - , \\ \tilde{C}_{jikl}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}') = C_{jikl}\phi(|\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}|)\phi(|\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}|), \\ &\qquad (\tilde{E}_{jikl}^{(T)}| \ll 1 \\ &= e_{kl}^{(1)}| \ll 1; \\ &A_{0} = 0, B_{0} = 0 \\ &B = 0 \\ &\qquad (\tilde{E}_{jikl}^{(T)}, e_{kl}^{(1)}) - , \\ &\qquad (\tilde{E}_{jikl}^{(T)}, e_{kl}^{(T)}) - , \\ &\qquad (\tilde{E}_{jikl}^{(T)}, e_{kl}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(1.4) : \\ \sigma_{ji} &= B_{ji} + \int_{V} C_{jikl} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) (e_{kl}(\mathbf{x}') - e_{kl}^{(T)}(\mathbf{x}')) dV(\mathbf{x}') + \int_{V} F_{jikl} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) \zeta_{kl}(\mathbf{x}') dV(\mathbf{x}') + \\ &+ \int_{V} E_{jikl}^{(1)} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) \kappa_{kl}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x}') dV(\mathbf{x}') - \int_{V} H_{jikl} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) e_{kl}^{(\kappa)}(\mathbf{x}') dV(\mathbf{x}'), \end{aligned}$$
(1.6)  
$$m_{ji} &= D_{ji} + \int_{V} G_{jikl} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) \zeta_{kl}(\mathbf{x}') dV(\mathbf{x}') + \int_{V} F_{jikl} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) e_{kl}(\mathbf{x}') dV(\mathbf{x}') + \int_{V} E_{jikl}^{(2)} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) \kappa_{kl}^{(2)}(\mathbf{x}') dV(\mathbf{x}').$$
(1.4), (1.5),

$$h = \frac{1}{\rho} \int_{V} C_{jikl} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) \frac{\partial e_{kl}^{(T)}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial T} e_{ij}(\mathbf{x}') dV(\mathbf{x}') - B_{0}(\kappa).$$
(1.7)
(1.6)
,
$$B_{ji}, C_{jikl}, F_{jikl}, E_{jikl}^{(1)}, D_{ji} = G_{jikl} - E_{jikl}^{(2)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_{nn} \\ & \omega_{nn} = e_{nnp} \omega_{p} \quad (p = 1, 2, 3) \\ \phi_{nn} = e_{nmp} \phi_{p} \quad (\omega_{nn} - \phi_{nn} \neq 0) \quad , \quad \kappa_{kl}^{(1)} \\ (\omega_{nn} - \phi_{nn}) , \quad \kappa_{kl}^{(2)} - \zeta_{kl} \quad , \quad , \quad , \\ & , \quad & , \\ & , \\ & & , \\ & , \\ & & , \\ & ,$$

$$(e_{kl}^{(1)}).$$

$$, \qquad , \qquad ,$$

$$, \qquad \mathbf{k} -$$

$$, \qquad \mathbf{k} -$$

,

,



22

,

,

,

,

$$t_{q}^{*}\dot{\kappa}_{i} + A_{ij}\kappa_{j} = \overline{\kappa}_{i}, t_{T}^{*}\dot{\kappa} + A_{44}\kappa = \overline{\kappa},$$

$$t_{q}^{*}, t_{T}^{*} - ; \overline{\kappa}_{i}, \overline{\kappa} - ;$$

$$; A_{ij} = A_{ji}, \det(A_{ij}) > 0.$$

$$(1.10)$$

2.  

$$\overline{\kappa}_{i} \quad \overline{\kappa} \quad \overline{\kappa}$$

$$(1.7) \qquad (2.1),$$

$$\rho c_{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \kappa}{\partial t} = -T \int_{V} dV(\mathbf{x}) \int_{V} C_{jikl} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}|) \varphi(|\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}'|) \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{kl}^{(T)}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial T} \frac{\partial e_{ij}(\mathbf{x}',t)}{\partial t} dV(\mathbf{x}') +$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \int_{V} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}|) dV(\mathbf{x}) \int_{V} \lambda_{ij}^{(T)} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}'|) \left( \frac{\partial T(\mathbf{x}',t)}{\partial x_{j'}'} - \int_{0}^{t} \exp\left(-\frac{t-t'}{t_{q}^{*}}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left( \frac{\partial T(\mathbf{x}',t')}{\partial x_{j'}'} \right) dt' \right) dV(\mathbf{x}') \quad (2.2)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \int_{V} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}|) dV(\mathbf{x}) \int_{V} \lambda_{ij}^{(\kappa)} \varphi(|\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}'|) \left( \frac{\partial \kappa(\mathbf{x}',t)}{\partial x_{j'}'} - \int_{0}^{t} \exp\left(-\frac{t-t'}{t_{q}^{*}}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left( \frac{\partial \kappa(\mathbf{x}',t')}{\partial x_{j'}'} \right) dt' \right) dV(\mathbf{x}') + \delta_{D} + q_{V},$$

$$c_{\varepsilon} = -T dB_{0}/d\kappa \qquad -$$

$$; \quad \lambda_{ij}^{(T)} = \varphi_{ik} Z_{kj}^{(1)}, \quad \lambda_{ij}^{(\kappa)} = \varphi_{ik} Z_{kj}^{(2)} \qquad -$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$t = 0 \quad T(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \kappa(\mathbf{x}, 0) = T_{0}, \quad \dot{T}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = 0, \\ \dot{\kappa}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = -(1 - A_{44})T_{0}/t_{T}^{*};$$

$$\int_{V} \phi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) dV(\mathbf{x}) \int_{V} (\lambda_{ij}^{(T)} \phi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}'|) \left( \frac{\partial T(\mathbf{x}', t)}{\partial x_{i}''} - \int_{0}^{t} \exp\left(-\frac{t - t'}{t_{q}^{*}}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left( \frac{\partial T(\mathbf{x}', t')}{\partial x_{i}''} \right) dt' \right) +$$

$$+ \lambda_{ij}^{(\kappa)} \phi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}'|) \left( \frac{\partial \kappa(\mathbf{x}', t)}{\partial x_{i}''} - \int_{0}^{t} \exp\left(-\frac{t - t'}{t_{q}^{*}}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left( \frac{\partial \kappa(\mathbf{x}', t)}{\partial x_{i}''} \right) dt' \right) \right) dV(\mathbf{x}') n_{i}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \alpha(\mathbf{x}, t) (T_{c}(\mathbf{x}, t) - T(\mathbf{x}, t)),$$

$$\frac{\partial \kappa}{\partial x_{j}} = \frac{1}{A_{44}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \int_{V} \phi(|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|) \left( T(\mathbf{x}', t) - \int_{0}^{t} \exp\left(-\frac{t - t'}{t_{T}^{*}/A_{44}}\right) \frac{\partial T(\mathbf{x}', t')}{\partial t'} dt' \right) dV(\mathbf{x}'),$$

$$n_{i} - S,$$

$$V; \alpha T_{c} - S,$$

.

•

[11],

,

•

[8]

,

,

,

## -255.2012.8

•

\_\_\_\_

( -6618.2013.8).

1.	H. Gleiter, Nanostructured materials: basic concepts and microstructure, Acta Mater., vol. 48 (2000), 1-29.
2.	,
3.	/ ., ., ./: . 1987. 280 .
4.	,
	, 2011 " " 51-62.
5.	: , 2010. 136 .
6.	
7.	, 2007. 5010. 
8.	Eringen A.C. Nonlocal Continuum Field Theories. New York - Berlin - Heidelberg: Springer Verlag, 2002. 393 pp.
9.	,
10.	· ·· , · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
11.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	. 2011. 3
12.	.: , 1975. 592 .
	<u> </u>
	-
E-n	ail: <u>fn2@bmstu.ru</u>
	,
«	» 
E-n	nail: Inga.Savelyeva@gmail.com

" » »

"

" " " " , , . . " " " , . .

, , , (O. Mohr) . , (L. Prandtl)

" " - ,

2.

:

(2.1)

,

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} - \\ \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{\sigma}_1, \mathbf{\sigma}_2, \mathbf{\sigma}_3 - \end{array}$$
 ( ),

$$\dagger = \sigma_1 \mathbf{l} \otimes \mathbf{l} + \sigma_2 \mathbf{m} \otimes \mathbf{m} + \sigma_3 \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n} \,.$$

(2.1), (3-5].  
, a priori  

$$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3,$$
  
, (2.1), , , , , ,

.

a priori

 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3,$  "".

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = k \,. \tag{3.2}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 \pm 2k \tag{3.3}$$

$$(3.3)$$

$$l \otimes \mathbf{l} + \mathbf{m} \otimes \mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{I}, \tag{3.4}$$

$$\dagger = (\sigma_3 \pm 2k)\mathbf{I} \mp 2k\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n}, \qquad (2.1)$$
(3.5)

$$y_3 \pm 2\kappa n + 2\kappa n \otimes n$$
, (5...,  $n$ .

$$(2.2) \qquad " \qquad " \qquad ,$$
  
$$\ddot{\mathbf{e}}\sigma_3 + 2k(\mathbf{n}\operatorname{div}\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{n} \times \operatorname{rot}\mathbf{n}) = \mathbf{0} \qquad (3.6)$$
  
$$( \qquad ) \qquad \qquad )$$

$$\mathbf{n}\operatorname{div}\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{n} \times \operatorname{rot}\mathbf{n}, \quad .$$
  
$$\operatorname{rot}(\mathbf{n}\operatorname{div}\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{n} \times \operatorname{rot}\mathbf{n}) = \mathbf{0}. \tag{3.7}$$

,

, 
$$\mathbf{N} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0.$$
 (3.8)

**n** .

,

**'l, 'n**.

$$\mathbf{m}, \qquad \qquad \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{n} \qquad ,$$
$$\mathbf{m}, \qquad \qquad \mathbf{m}, \qquad \qquad \mathbf{m}, \qquad \mathbf{m} = \frac{\mathbf{l}}{\sqrt{2(1+\cos \pi)}} (\mathbf{l} + \mathbf{n}),$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2(1+\cos t)} \\ \mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-\cos t)}} (-\mathbf{l} + \mathbf{n}). \end{cases}$$
(4.1)

l, n, <sup>l</sup>, 'n,

, **ʻl**, ʻn. 1 , (4.1)  $\cos \mathfrak{i} = \mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{n}$ .

 $\cos \iota = -\mu$ ,

,

,

"

, "

4.

$$\mu = \frac{\mu}{2\sigma_2 - \sigma_1 - \sigma_3},$$
(4.3)

$$\dagger = \sigma_2 \mathbf{I} + \tau_{\max} \left( \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n} \right).$$
(4.4)

(4.4) , †

**m** .

 $\sigma_2$ 

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_3}{2} - \cos \iota \tau_{\max}$$
(4.5)

$$\sigma_2 = s - \cos \, \iota \tau_{\max} \,, \tag{4.6}$$

$$s = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_3}{2} \,. \tag{4.7}$$

27

,

(4.2)

$$- \tau_{max} = k.$$
 (4.4) ""

$$\ddot{\mathbf{e}}\sigma_{2} + \mathbf{l}(\mathbf{n} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}})\tau_{\max} + \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{l} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}})\tau_{\max} - \tau_{\max}\sin\mathbf{u}\ddot{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u} + + \tau_{\max}(\mathbf{l}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{n}) + \mathbf{n}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{l}) - \mathbf{l} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{n}) - \mathbf{n} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{l})) = \mathbf{0}.$$

$$(4.9)$$

$$\mathbf{\sigma}_{2}$$

$$\ddot{\mathbf{e}}_{s} + \mathbf{i} (\mathbf{\dot{n}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}}) \tau_{max} + \mathbf{\dot{n}} (\mathbf{\dot{1}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}}) \tau_{max} - \cos \mathbf{\dot{\iota}} \ddot{\mathbf{e}} \tau_{max} + \tau_{max} (\mathbf{\dot{1}} (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{\dot{n}}) + \mathbf{\dot{n}} (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{\dot{1}}) - \mathbf{\dot{1}} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{\dot{n}}) - \mathbf{\dot{n}} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{\dot{1}})) = \mathbf{0}.$$
(4.10)
(4.10)

$$\ddot{\mathbf{e}}_{\zeta} + \mathbf{1}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{n}) + \mathbf{n}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{l}) - \mathbf{1} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{n}) - \mathbf{n} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{l}) = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\zeta = s/k.$$

$$(4.11)$$

(4.11)

(5.1)

 $\tau_{\text{max}}$  ,

$$\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times (\mathbf{i}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{n}) + \mathbf{n}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{i}) - \mathbf{i} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{n}) - \mathbf{n} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{i})) = \mathbf{0}, \qquad (4.12)$$

 $\tau_{\max} = F(s)$ . , (4.10) (5.1)

"

,

: $\ddot{\mathbf{e}}s + F'(s)(\mathbf{1}(\mathbf{\dot{n}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}})s + \mathbf{\dot{n}}(\mathbf{1} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}})s - (\mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{\dot{n}})\ddot{\mathbf{e}}s) +$  $+ F(s)(\mathbf{1}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{\dot{n}}) + \mathbf{\dot{n}}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{1}) - \mathbf{1} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{\dot{n}}) - \mathbf{\dot{n}} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{1})) = \mathbf{0}.$ (5.2)

(5.2)  

$$\ddot{\mathbf{e}}s + F'(s)(\mathbf{1}(\mathbf{\dot{n}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}})s + \mathbf{\dot{n}}(\mathbf{\dot{1}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}})s) + F(s)(\mathbf{1}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{\dot{n}}) + \mathbf{\dot{n}}(\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{\dot{1}}) - \mathbf{\dot{1}} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{\dot{n}}) - \mathbf{\dot{n}} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{\dot{1}})) = \mathbf{0}.$$
(5.3)

$$\begin{array}{c} - & , \\ (\phi^* - & ) \\ \tau_{\max} = -\sin \phi^* s \,. \end{array}$$

$$(5.4)$$

, 
$$\sigma_{3}$$
 ;  
 $\sigma_{1}$ . (5.4)  
...,  $\sigma_{1}$ . (5.4)  
 $\sigma_{1}$ . (5.4)  
 $\sigma_{1}$ . (5.5)  
 $\sigma_{1}$ . (5.5)  
 $\sigma_{1}$ . (5.5)  
 $\sigma_{1}$ . (5.5)  
 $\sigma_{1}$ . (5.5)

$$- :$$

$$9 \operatorname{cosec} \phi^* \ddot{\mathbf{e}} - \mathbf{l} (\mathbf{\hat{n}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}}) - \mathbf{\hat{n}} (\mathbf{l} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}})) \ln s -$$

$$- \mathbf{l} (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{n}}) - \mathbf{\hat{n}} (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{l}) + \mathbf{l} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{\hat{n}}) + \mathbf{\hat{n}} \times (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{l}) = \mathbf{0}.$$
(5.6)

,

. . . , +7 (495) 4343592 E-mail: <u>radayev@ipmnet.ru</u>, <u>y.radayev@gmail.com</u> 

, [1].

,

. ) [2]:

(

$$\int_{0}^{2f} \ln[r(_{n}, \Gamma)] g(\Gamma) d\Gamma = e^{ik...(_{n})\cos_{n}}, \qquad 0 \le _{n} \le 2f$$

$$r(_{n}, \Gamma) = [...^{2}(_{n}) + ...^{2}(\Gamma) - 2...(_{n})...(\Gamma)\cos(_{n} - \Gamma)]^{1/2}$$
(1.1)

 $\dots(n, n), n \in (0, 2f).$ 

,

 $k, \qquad k = \check{S}/c -$ 

$$( ), (1.1) , (1.1) , \\ ( ), (1.1) , \\ (1.1) , \\ (1.1) , \\ (1.1) , \\ ( ), \\ ($$

$$\left| \int_{0}^{2f} g(\mathbf{r}) e^{-ik_{...}(\mathbf{r})\cos(s_{,-}\mathbf{r})} d\mathbf{r} \right| = F(s_{,-}), \qquad 0 \le s_{,-} \le 2f \qquad (1.2)$$

$$\int_{\ell} \ln |x - y| g(y) dl_{y} = e^{ikx_{1}}, \quad x \in \ell, \quad x = (x_{1}, x_{2}), \quad y = (y_{1}, y_{2})$$

$$r = |x - y| = [(x_{1} - y_{1})^{2} + (x_{2} - y_{2})^{2}]^{1/2}$$
(1.3)

$$\left| \int_{\ell} g(y) e^{-ik(y_1 \cos \theta + y_2 \sin \theta)} dl_y \right| = F(\theta), \quad 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

$$, \qquad (1.3) \quad - \qquad , \qquad (1.3)$$

, (1.3) -

,

,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln r}{\partial n_x \partial n_y} = -\frac{(n_x \cdot n_y) + 2\cos(y - x, n_y)\cos(y - x, n_x)}{r^2}$$
(1.5)

$$n_x \quad n_y =$$
, ,  $x$ 

$$\left| \int_{\ell} [n_1(y)\cos_{w} + n_2(y)\sin_{w}] e^{-ik(y_1\cos_{w} + y_2\sin_{w})} g(y)d\ell_{y} \right| = F(w), \quad 0 \le w \le 2f$$
(1.6)

$$y \to x$$
. [3], , ,

· ,

$$\min[\Omega(\ell_{j})]:$$

$$\Omega(\ell_{j}) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left[ \left| \int_{\ell} [n_{1}(y) \cos_{m} + n_{2}(y) \sin_{m}] e^{-ik(y_{1} \cos_{m} + y_{2} \sin_{m})} [A^{-1}(\ell_{j})f](y) d\ell_{y} \right| - F_{m} \right]^{2} \quad (1.10)$$
3.
$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.10)$$

,  $\Omega = 0$ .

,

 $\Omega = 0,$ 

(1.10),



[5].

[5].

[6], 33

:



E-mail: <a href="mailto:sumbat@math.rsu.ru">sumbat@math.rsu.ru</a>

### INTERDISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN MECHANICS OF GROWING SOLIDS

#### Alexander V. Manzhirov

Problems of growing solids mechanics which need additional information from physics, chemistry, biology, and other sciences to be solved are under discussion. They arise from mathematical modeling of various technological and natural processes and very important for practical applications.

### Introduction

Let us consider a growth of 3D solid phase due to the influx of 2D surfaces. This influx may occur due to phase transition, spraying, electroforming, deposition and some other processes. To describe the process of growth it is necessary to determine the position of a moving surface of a 3D solid, the stress-strain state of deposited surfaces, and boundary conditions on fixed part of the outer surface. We suppose that the position of moving boundary is known at any instant of time, e.g., from the solution of the generalized Stefan problem. We will show as well that in order to solve the complete growth problem one has to determine the stress-strain state of deposited surfaces. This can be done from experiments or from the solution of some specific physical, chemical, biological or some other problem. Here we don't deal with these specific problems from other sciences. We want only to underline their importance and necessity of their development. Here we suppose that such problems have been already solved and we know the stress strain state of depositing 2D surfaces Using this information let us determine the stress-strain state of a solid in the process of growth.

#### **Basics of growing solids mechanics**

Deformation processes in a solid whose composition, mass, or volume varies in a piecewise continuous manner due to the accretion of new material to the outer surface of a body have been studied in many works. Numerous problems of solid mechanics which arise in the modeling of such processes are completely new and form a separate field of research known as mechanics of growing or accreted solids. The importance of this field is determined by the fact that the fabrication of almost all objects in solid mechanics (e.g. buildings, structures, structural elements, machine members, etc.) provides accretion. Specific examples include concrete structures building-up, metal solidification, spray deposition of semiconducting films, and crystal growth. One could easily continue this list. The majority of papers which deal with the mechanics of growing solids contain a theory which is constructed as some special replicas of the theory of deformable solids in three-dimensional Euclidean space. Nevertheless the geometric properties of Euclidean space are not enough to describe the stress-strain state of a body which was formed by the continuous joining of pre-stressed parts. It is extremely important that the growing body can be considered as a special class of inhomogeneous body in which inhomogeneity arises as a result of nonholonomic distortion caused by the deposition of new incompatible pre-stressed parts. Mechanics of growing solids from this point of view have much in common with the theory of defects, in particular, with the geometric theory of continuously distributed dislocations. In this context geometric concepts such as connection, curvature, torsion, parallelism are among the basic concepts of the general theory of growing solids. The continuous growth is a process of continuous deposition of infinitesimal elements to a body. One can consider an infinitely thin layers, threads, and points. Since such infinitesimal elements are continuous bodies of various dimensions, they can carry the stress-strain state corresponding to their dimension. In this regard, the distribution of stresses in a continuously growing body depends on geometric class of joined infinitesimal elements which implies the construction of different versions of the theory of growing solids. Here we consider a body which grows due to continuous deposition of twodimensional material surfaces. The theory of fiber bundles of differentiable manifolds is taken as the geometric foundation of mathematical theory of growing solids. Analytic properties of differentiable manifolds are determined without utilization of prescribed connection. This fact allows one to formulate an appropriate boundary value problem in terms of modern geometry and determine the particular type of connectivity a posteriori taking into account specific kinematic and static

characteristics of the accretion process. Furthermore the geometrical concept of a fiber bundle corresponds to key features of a growing solid whose growth is modeled as a continuous deposition of deformed material elements. Such an assembly generates a nontrivial fiber bundle of material manifold. The structure of this bundle is completely determined by the scenario of accretion.

### Main axioms

In classical mechanics of solids bodies are treated as invariant sets [1]. Mechanics of growing solids admit the *evolution* of the set **B** that represents body and treat it as *variable* set [2-15]. In following we will refer to the bodies of invariable composition as to *permanent bodies*. If a permanent body has more than one configuration (up to rigid motion), i.e. undergoes deformation in physical space, we call it *permanent solid*. We will distinguish the permanent bodies and growing bodies, and respectively permanent solids and growing solids. Now according to W. Noll we introduce the definition of continuous permanent body. The body **B** is *continuous body of class*  $C^p$ , ( $p \ge 1$ ), if a class of configurations **C** satisfies the following axioms:

B1. Every configuration  $\gamma \in C$  is homeomorphism, and its range is an open subset of affine space *E*, which is called *region* occupied by the body **B** configuration  $\chi$ .

B2. If  $\gamma, \chi \in \mathbb{C}$  are configurations, then their composition  $\lambda = \gamma \circ \chi^{-1}$  belongs to class  $C^{p}$ , i.e. functions  $\lambda$  are continuous and their derivatives up to order p are continuous also.

B3. If  $\chi \in \mathbb{C}$  is a configuration and if  $\lambda:\chi(\mathbb{B}) \to E$  is a deformation of class  $C^p$ , then  $\lambda \circ \chi \in \mathbb{C}$ .

By virtue of axioms B1 - B3 the class of mapping C gives rise on the body B the structure of  $C^p$  manifold. Since all configuration are homeomorphisms all their images, as well as the body B itself, are topologically indistinguishable. Thus the class of admissible configurations defines the topological structure of solid.

In order to describe the topological structure of growing solid we have to take into account one more internal structure, namely the bundle of manifold B. This structure naturally defines the topological properties of body parcels, that continuously adhered to it during the growing process. We introduce material manifold M as a fibre bundle of a smooth three-dimensional manifold. As one knows from differential geometry, a fibre bundle is defined by base N which is a smooth manifold itself, structure group G, and projection mapping  $\pi$ . Under this assumptions the dimension of base N is equal to one and material manifold M is represented as bundle over interval.

One may define a permanent body B as an open subset of a material manifold M bounded by non-identical fibers. In this case the body B can be represented as a union of fibers whose indices are in the open interval  $(\alpha, \beta)$ , i.e.

$$\mathsf{B} = \mathsf{B}(\alpha, \beta) = \bigcup_{\mathsf{X}^3 \in (\alpha, \beta)} \mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{X}^3}.$$

A growing body can be defined as a parametric family of such sets

$$\mathbf{C} = \left\{ \mathbf{B}_{\gamma} = \mathbf{B}(\alpha, \gamma) \,|\, \gamma \in (\alpha, \beta) \right\}$$

where  $\gamma$  is a parameter of the family. While  $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$  the body degenerates into an infinitely thin ply or a point. Obviously this definition may be generalize to the next one

$$\mathbf{C} = \left\{ \mathbf{B}_{\gamma} = \mathbf{B}(\alpha_{\gamma}, \beta_{\gamma}) \mid (\alpha_{\gamma}, \beta_{\gamma}) \subset (\alpha, \beta) \right\},\$$

where  $(\alpha_{\gamma}, \beta_{\gamma})$  are nested intervals.

According to the above definitions the boundary of growing solid should be topologically equivalent to the typical fiber which is smooth manifold itself and hence the growing boundary should be geometrically closed surface. If the growing boundary is topologically equivalent to the *manifold with edge* then a growing body can be defined as follows
$$\mathbf{C} = \left\{ \mathbf{B}_{\gamma} = \mathbf{B}_{0} \cap \mathbf{B}(\alpha_{\gamma}, \beta_{\gamma}) \mid (\alpha_{\gamma}, \beta_{\gamma}) \subset (\alpha, \beta) \right\}.$$

Here  $B_0$  is fixed subset of M with smooth boundary.

## Equations and boundary conditions of the mathematical theory of growing solids

Recall some facts from classical theory of hyperelasticity. The elastic potential of the permanent hyperelastic solid  $W_{\bullet}$  may be represent as follows

$$W_{\chi}^{\chi_0} = W_{\chi \bigstar} \left( \mathbf{F}_{\chi}^{\chi_0}, \mathsf{X} \right),$$

where  $\mathbf{F}_{\chi}^{\chi_0}$  is a deformation gradient which is the gradient of the mapping of stress free (natural) shape  $\chi_0(B)$  on actual shape  $\chi(B)$ ), i.e.

$$\mathbf{F}_{\chi}^{\chi_0} = \nabla_{\chi_0} \chi = \nabla \Big( \chi \circ \chi_0^{-1} \Big).$$

The distribution of stored energy that is determined by the elastic potential  $W_{\chi}^{\chi_0}$  induces the stress field  $\mathbf{T}_{\chi}^{\chi_0}$  (first Piola-Kirchhoff stresses) in accordance with the constitutive relation

$$\mathbf{T}_{\chi}^{\chi_0}=rac{\partial W_{\chi}^{\chi_0}}{\partial \mathbf{F}_{\chi}^{\chi_0}}.$$

Here and in follows the subscript  $\chi$  indicates that considered field corresponds to the configuration  $\chi$ , the shape  $\chi(B)$  and appropriate external fields that cause it.

In order to obtain particular approximations of  $W_{\chi}^{\chi_0}$  one has to proceed the *gauge*. If the deformed solid possesses *natural* (i.e. free of stresses) shape then the gauge leads to the following conditions:

$$W_{\chi}^{\chi_0}(\mathbf{1},\mathsf{X})=0, \quad \frac{\partial W_{\chi}^{\chi_0}}{\partial \mathbf{F}_{\chi}^{\chi_0}}|_{\mathbf{F}_{\chi}^{\chi_0}}=\mathbf{1}=\mathbf{0}$$

The first condition expresses the fact that a stored elastic energy differs from zero only in a deformed (i.e., a non-natural) shape and the second condition shows that stresses in natural shape vanish.

In common case the natural shape may not exists. This leads to so-called theory of *inhomogeneous bodies* that was developed by W. Noll, C.C. Wang and others. So, one can find the configuration that relax neighborhood of fixed point locally, but there is no configuration that carries the whole body to natural state. Let the reference shape  $\chi_R(B)$  is the image of body B under the mapping  $\chi_R$ . It is stressed. One can associate with each material point the deformation that carries the neighborhood of the point to stress-free state. However, these deformations for different points correspond to different configurations. One may construct the collection of such local deformations associated with all material points and obtain the tensor field  $\mathbf{K}^{-1}$  over set B that is not in general a gradient of any vector field. The corresponding tensor field of local configurations we denote by  $\kappa$ . It's clear that  $\kappa = \mathbf{K}^{-1} \circ \chi_R$ . We can determine the connection coefficients  $\Gamma_{\gamma\alpha}^{\beta}$  on material manifold M in the form  $\Gamma_{\gamma\alpha}^{\beta} = \partial_{\alpha} \left(\mathbf{K}^{-1}\right)_{\gamma}^{\rho} K_{\rho}^{\beta}$ . The corresponding connection can be nontrivial having nonzero torsion. Note that material manifold is a bundle and each its fiber  $M_{\chi^3}$  is associated with a material surface strained

before its adhesion to a body. From the mechanical point of view it means that each fiber was deformed from natural state before adhesion. So each individual fiber has a global two-dimensional natural reference configuration.

Taking into account this, we introduce the tensor field  $\mathbf{K}(X^1, X^2; X^3)$  as a local deformation associated with individual material surface  $M_{X^3}$ . It can be quantify as pre-deformation of a surface from natural reference configuration onto configuration that match its position in reference shape. Thus, at each point of the material manifold tensor field  $\mathbf{K}(X)$  is defined. This field is continuously differentiable due to the continuity of accretion process. Moreover the field  $\mathbf{K}^* \cdot \mathbf{K}$  specifies a metric on a surface embedded in three-dimensional Euclidean space on each fiber  $M_{\chi^3}$ . The complete distortion has the form  $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{F}$  and elastic potential  $W_{\chi}^{\chi_0}(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{X})$  can be defined on the configuration  $\chi_0$  only locally. The stress tensor  $\mathbf{T}_{\chi}^{\chi_0}$  relevant to  $\chi_0$  can be defined fiber-by-fiber as follows

$$\mathbf{T}_{\chi}^{\chi_{0}}=rac{\partial W_{\chi}^{\chi_{0}}}{\partial \mathbf{H}}$$

Elastic potential can be determined globally with respect to the configuration  $\chi_R$ . Introduce elastic potential  $W_{\chi}^{\chi_R}$  that is an elastic energy per unit volume in the reference state  $\chi_R$  and can be interpreted as a function of three arguments **F**, **K**, X, i.e.

$$W_{\chi}^{\chi_{R}}(\mathbf{K},\mathbf{F},\mathsf{X})=J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}W_{\chi}^{\chi_{0}}(H,\mathsf{X})=J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}W_{\chi}^{\chi_{0}}(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{F},\mathsf{X}).$$

Even if the functional  $W_{\chi}^{\chi_0}$  is uniform (i.e., it does not depend explicit on material coordinates X), functional  $W_{\chi}^{\chi_R}$  is not uniform because **K** depends on X. This yields the expression for Piola stress tensor  $\mathbf{T}_{\chi}^{\chi_R}$  field relevant to  $\chi_R$  by the formula

$$\mathbf{T}_{\chi}^{\chi_{R}} = \frac{\partial W_{\chi}^{\chi_{R}}}{\partial \mathbf{F}} = J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1} \mathbf{K}^{*} \cdot \frac{\partial W_{\chi}^{\chi_{0}}}{\partial \mathbf{H}}$$

The boundary value problem for an accreted solid is determined by the equations of equilibrium in V(t) with boundary  $\Omega(t)$  parametrically dependent on time, i.e.

$$\nabla_{\chi_{R}}\left[J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}\mathbf{K}^{*}\frac{\partial W_{\chi}^{\chi_{C}}(\mathbf{H},\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{H}^{*}}|_{\mathbf{H}=\mathbf{K}\mathbf{F}}\right]+\rho_{\chi_{R}}\mathbf{b}=\mathbf{0}$$

and boundary conditions stated on  $\Omega(t)$ :

$$\mathbf{n}_{\chi_{R}}\left[J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}\mathbf{K}^{*}\frac{\partial W_{\chi}^{\chi_{C}}(\mathbf{H},\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{H}^{*}}\Big|_{\mathbf{H}=\mathbf{K}\mathbf{F}}\right]\Big|_{\Omega(t)}=\mathbf{p}.$$

At the first glance a formal statement of the boundary value problem differs from the classical one only by the fact that the boundary of domain depends parametrically on time. However, there is more profound difference: the elastic potential depends on the tensor field of distortion the determination of which requires additional conditions. If the growth of a body occurs due to continuous influx of prestressed material surfaces then this condition can be written in the form

$$\mathbf{P}_{\boldsymbol{\chi}_{R}}\left[J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}\mathbf{K}^{*}\frac{\partial W_{\boldsymbol{\chi}}^{\boldsymbol{\chi}_{C}}(\mathbf{H},\boldsymbol{X})}{\partial \mathbf{H}^{*}}\Big|_{\mathbf{H}=\mathbf{K}\mathbf{F}}\right]\mathbf{P}_{\boldsymbol{\chi}_{R}}\Big|_{\boldsymbol{\Omega}(t)}=\mathbf{T}.$$

Here  $\mathbf{P}_{\chi_R} = \left(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{n}_{\chi_R} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\chi_R}\right)$  is a projector onto the tangent plane to  $\Omega(t)$ . This equation expresses

the fact that the fibers align with the specified tension determined by the surface tensor T, i.e., twodimensional tensor of second rank defined in the tangent space of the adhering material surface.

## Summary

We show the necessity of solving specific interdisciplinary problems on moving boundary of a growing solid for obtaining complete solution of growing mechanics problems. We want to attract attention of young researches to these very interesting problems and to encourage them to work in new interdisciplinary areas which we believe present the future of science.

### Acknowledgements

This research was financially supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grants Nos 11-01-00669, 11-08-93967, 12-01-92696, 12-08-01119), by the Department of Energetics, Mechanical Engineering, Mechanics and Control Processes of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Program No. 12), and by the Program of the President of the Russian Federation for Supporting Leading Scientific Schools (grant No. 3288.2010.1).

## References

- 1. W. Noll Materially uniform simple bodies with inhomogeneities, Arch. Rat. Mech. Anal. 2: 1-32. 1967.
- 2. N.Kh. Aruyunyan, A.V. Manzhirov, Contact Problems in the Theory of Creep [in Russin]. Izd-vo NAN RA, Erevan, 1991, 1999.
- 3. N.Kh. Aruyunyan, A.V. Manzhirov, and V.E. Naumov, Contact Problems in Mechanics of Growing Solids [in Russin]. Nauka Publ., Moscow, 1991.
- 4. A.V. Manzhirov and S. A. Lychev, Mathematical Modeling of Growth Processes in Nature and Engineering: A Variational Approach. Journal of Physics: Conference Series 181(1):012018. 2009.
- 5. A.V. Manzhirov and S.A. Lychev, Residual Stresses in Growing Bodies, in: A.V. Manzhirov, N.K. Gupta, D.A. Indeitsev, eds. Topical problems in solid and fluid mechanics, New Delhi : Elite Pub. House, pp. 66-79, 2011.
- 6. S.A. Lychev, T.N. Lycheva and A.V. Manzhirov, Unsteady Vibration of a Growing Circular Plate. Mech. Solids 46(2): 325-333. 2011.
- 7. S.A. Lychev, Universal Deformations of Growing Solids. Mech. of Solids 46(6): 495-507. 2011.
- 8. A.V. Manzhirov and S.A. Lychev, Mathematical Theory of Growing Solids. Finite Deformations. Doklady Physics. 57(4): 160-163. 2012.
- 9. S. A. Lychev, T. N. Lycheva, and A. V. Manzhirov, Unsteady vibration of a growing circular plate. *Mechanics of Solids, Vol.* 46: No. 2, 2011. PP. 325-333.
- 10.S. I. Kuznetsov, A. V. Manzhirov and I. Fedotov, Heat conduction problem for a growing ball. *Mechanics of Solids, Vol.* 46: No. 6, 2011. PP. 929-936.
- 11.A. V. Manzhirov and S. A. Lychev, The mathematical theory of growing solids: Finite deformations. Doklady Physics, Vol. 443, No. 4, 2012. PP. 160-163.
- 12.A.L. Levitin, S.A. Lychev, A.V. Manzhirov and M.Yu. Shatalov, Nonstationary vibrations of a discretely accreted thermoelastic parallelepiped. *Mechanics of Solids*, Vol. 47: No. 6, 2012. PP. 677-689.
- 13.A. V. Manzhirov, Mechanics of growing solids and phase transitions. Key Engineering Materials, Vols. 535-536, 2013. PP. 89-93.
- 14.S. A. Lychev and A. V. Manzhirov, The mathematical theory of growing solids. Finite deformations. Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, Vol. 77, No. 4, 2013. PP. 585-604.
- 15.S. A. Lychev and A. V. Manzhirov, Reference configurations in growing solids. *Mechanics of Solids, Vol.* 48: No. 5, 2013 (in press).

## Information about the author

**Manzhirov Alexander Vladimirovich** – Ph.D., D.Sc., Professor, Head of the Laboratory for Modeling in Solid Mechanics, Ishlinsky Institute for Problems in Mechanics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vernadsky Ave 101 Bldg1, Moscow, 119526, Russia, Tel.: +7 495 4344138, Fax: +7 499 7399531.

E-mail: manzh@ipmnet.ru, manzh@inbox.ru

[1,2].

•

,

[3].

,

•

1. 
$$xy (y)$$
  
 $\Omega = \{-\infty < x < \infty; 0 < y < H\}$   $k$ ,

. .

$$k = k(y) = k_0 \exp(r y) \quad (0 \le y \le H; \ k_0, r = \text{const})$$

$$y = H \qquad \Omega \qquad , \qquad (1)$$

$$L = \left| \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right| \quad y = 0 \qquad y = 0 \qquad y = y(x) \quad (x \in L)$$

$$\nabla_{x}, \nabla_{y} \qquad [1,2,4]$$
$$\nabla_{x} = -k(y)\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \quad \nabla_{y} = -k(y)\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}; \quad h = h(x, y) = p(x, y)/x - y \qquad (2)$$

$$p(x, y)-$$
,  $x -$ ,  $h(x, y)-$ ,  
 $k(y)$  (1).

$$\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \left( \left( x, y \right) \in \Omega \right) \tag{3}$$

(1) (2) (3), , 
$$h(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} + \Gamma \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 0 \quad ((x, y) \in \check{S})$$

$$(4)$$

$$h(x, y) = \mathbb{E}(x, y) -$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = e^{-r_y} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = -e^{-r_y} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial x}$$
(5)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial x} = -e^{ry} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial y} = e^{ry} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$

$$, \quad (2)$$
40
(6)

$$V_{x} = -k_{0} \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial y}, \quad V_{y} = k_{0} \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial x}$$
(5)-(6), ,  $h(x, y)$ 
(4),  $\mathbb{E}(x, y)$ -
(7)

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{E}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{E}}{\partial y^{2}} - \mathbf{r} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad ((x, y) \in \Omega)$$

$$, \qquad \mathbf{r} = 0 \qquad (4)$$

$$(8) \qquad , \qquad (5)-(6) - \mathbf{r} = 0 \qquad (4)$$

$$h(x, y)$$
:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2}h}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}h}{\partial y^{2}} + \Gamma \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 0 \quad ((x, y) \in \Omega) \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{\nabla(x)}{k_{0}}; \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=H} = 0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty; \quad k_{0} = k(0)) \\ (9) \\ (9) \\ (1) \\ (1) \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (5) \\ (6) \\ (6) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (8) \\ (6) \\ (6) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (8) \\ (6) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (8) \\ (9) \\ (9) \\ (9) \\ (9) \\ (9) \\ (1) \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (2) \\ ($$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial y^2} & \frac{\partial y^2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \end{cases} ((-\infty)^{-1})^{-1} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial x}\Big|_{y=0} = \frac{\mathsf{V}(x)}{k_0}; \quad \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial x}\Big|_{y=H} = 0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty) \end{cases}$$
(10)

$$\bar{h}(y, \}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x, y) e^{i x} dx; \quad \bar{\vee}(\}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vee (x) e^{i x} dx$$
(11)  
, (11)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{2}\bar{h}}{dy^{2}} + \Gamma \frac{d\bar{h}}{dy} - \}^{2}\bar{h} = 0 \quad (0 < y < H) \\ \frac{d\bar{h}}{dy}\Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{\bar{v}()}{k_{0}}; \quad \frac{d\bar{h}}{dy}\Big|_{y=H} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(12)$$

$$\overline{h}(y, \}) = \exp(-r y/2) \Big[ C \operatorname{ch}(\}_* y/2) + D \operatorname{sh}(\}_* y/2) \Big] \Big( 0 \le y \le H; \}_* = \sqrt{r^2 + 4} \Big)$$
(13)  
$$C \quad D$$
(12):

$$C = \frac{2\bar{v}({}^{})}{4k_{0}{}^{2}} \Big[ \frac{1}{k_{0}} \operatorname{cth}(\frac{1}{k}H/2) - r \Big]; \quad D = -\frac{2\bar{v}(\frac{1}{k})}{k_{0}(\frac{1}{k^{2}} - r^{2})} \Big[ \frac{1}{k_{0}} - r \operatorname{cth}(\frac{1}{k}H/2) \Big]$$
(13),
$$\bar{h}(y, \frac{1}{k}) = \frac{\bar{v}(\frac{1}{k})}{2k_{0}} \frac{\exp(-r y/2)}{\sin(\frac{1}{k}H/2)} \Big\{ \frac{1}{k} \operatorname{ch}\left[\frac{1}{k}(H - y)/2\right] - r \operatorname{sh}\left[\frac{1}{k}(H - y)/2\right] \Big\} \quad (0 \le y \le H)$$

$$h(x, y) = \frac{\exp(-r y/2)}{2f k_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(|x-s|, y) \vee (s) ds \qquad \left(\}_* = \sqrt{r^2 + 4}\right)^2; 0 \le y \le H$$

$$K(x, y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(|x|)}{|x-y|^2} \{\}_* ch[]_* (H-y)/2] - r sh[]_* (H-y)/2] d\} \qquad (14)$$

$$(14), \qquad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_{x}(x,y) &= \frac{\exp(r y/2)}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\langle \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin[](x-s)]}{3 \operatorname{sh}(]_{*}H/2)} \{\}_{*} \operatorname{ch}[]_{*}(H-y)/2] - \\
&- \operatorname{rsh}[]_{*}(H-y)/2] \} d\} \right\rangle \nabla(s) ds \quad (-\infty < x < \infty, \quad 0 < y < H) \\
\nabla_{y}(x,y) &= \frac{\exp(r y/2)}{f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos[](x-s)]}{\operatorname{sh}(]_{*}H/2)} \operatorname{sh}(]_{*}(H-y)/2) d\} \right\} \nabla(s) ds \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(x,y\right) = \frac{\exp\left(\left(\frac{y/2}{2}\right)}{fk_0} \int_{-\infty} L(x-s,y) \vee (s) ds \quad \left(-\infty < x < \infty; \quad 0 \le y \le H\right) \\
L(x,y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh}\left[\left.\right\}_* \left(H-y\right)/2\right] \sin\left(\left.\right\}_* d\right\}}{\left.\right\} \operatorname{sh}\left(\left.\right\}_* H/2\right)} \tag{16}$$

$$Q(x) = \begin{cases} \nabla_0 x & (-a < x < a); \\ \nabla_0 a \Big[ H(x-a) - H(a-x) \Big] = \nabla_0 a \operatorname{sign}(x-a) & (|x| > a); \\ , & (17) & Q(x) \end{cases}$$

$$(14)-(16)$$

$$H \to \infty$$
.

,

$$h_{0}(x, y) = \frac{\exp(-r y/2)}{2f k_{0}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{0}(|x-s|, y) \vee (s) ds \quad (y > 0)$$

$$K_{0}(x, y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (3 + r) \exp(-3 + y/2) \cos(3x) / 3^{2} d 3;$$

$$V_{x}^{0}(x, y) = \frac{\exp(r y/2)}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vee (s) ds \int_{0}^{\infty} (3 + r) \exp(-3 + y/2) \sin[3(x-s)] / 3 d 3; \quad (y > 0)$$

$$V_{y}^{0}(x, y) = \frac{\exp(r y/2)}{f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vee (s) ds \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp(-3 + y) \cos[3(x-s)] d 3;$$

$$(y = \frac{\exp(r y/2)}{f k_{0}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vee (s) ds \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp(-3 + y) \sin[3(x-s)] / 3 d 3;$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} Oxyz & \check{\mathsf{S}} = \left\{ -\infty < x, z < \infty; 0 < y < H \right\} & G, \\ & & G(y) = G_0 \exp(\mathsf{r} \ y) \\ \left( 0 \le y \le H; G_0, \mathsf{r} = \mathrm{const} \right). & & y = H & \mathsf{S} \\ & & z & & \sharp(x), \\ & & L = \bigcup_{j=1}^n \left[ a_j, b_j \right], & , & & f(x), \\ & & \mathsf{S} & & Oz \\ & & Oz, & & u_z(x, y) = w(x, y) \end{array}$$

•

$$\frac{\partial \ddagger_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ddagger_{yz}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \left( (x, y) \in \check{S}_0 \right)$$
(18)

$$\ddagger_{xz} = G(y)\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = G_0 \exp(r y)\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}; \quad \ddagger_{yz} = G(y)\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = G_0 \exp(r y)\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \quad ((x, y) \in \check{S}_0)$$
(19)  
(19) (18),  
$$w(x, y) \qquad , \qquad , \qquad ,$$

43

,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \Gamma \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0 \qquad ((x, y) \in \Omega) \\ w(x, y)\Big|_{y=0} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=H} = \exp(-\Gamma H)\ddagger (x)/G_0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty) \end{cases}$$
(20)  
(20), , ,

$$\begin{aligned} & 1, & : \\ w(x,y) &= \frac{2\exp\left[-r\left(y+H\right)/2\right]}{fG_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R\left(|x-s|,y\right) \ddagger (s) ds \\ & R(x,y) &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(|x|) \sin(|x|y/2) d}{|x+y|^2| - r \sin(|x+y|/2)} \left( \left\{ = \sqrt{r^2 + 4} \right\}^2; -\infty < x < \infty; 0 \le y \le H \right) \end{aligned}$$
(21)  
$$& \ddagger_{xz} = -\frac{2}{f} \exp\left[r\left(y-H\right)/2\right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ddagger (s) ds \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left[|x-s|\right] \sin(|x+y|/2) + \sin(|x+y|/2)}{|x+c|(x+y|/2) - r \sin(|x+y|/2)} \cos\left[|x-s|\right] d \right\} \\ & = \frac{1}{f} \exp\left[r\left(y-H\right)/2\right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|x+ch(|x+y|/2) - r \sin(|x+y|/2)}{|x+c|(x+H|/2) - r \sin(|x+H|/2)} \cos\left[|x-s|\right] d \right\} \\ & \quad , \qquad r = 0, \qquad , \qquad , \qquad \\ & \qquad (21) \qquad y = H \\ & = \frac{1}{fG_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{f|x-s|}{4H}\right) \ddagger (s) ds \quad (-\infty < x < \infty). \end{aligned}$$

:

, e-mail: <u>ashonik@rambler.ru</u>, e . (374 94) 99 98 42.





1.  

$$r_0 \le r < \infty$$
.  
 $6mm$ 
,
 $(1)$ 
 $|z| \le h$ 
,
 $(2)$ 
 $h \le z \le h + h_0$ 

$$h \le z \le h + h_0$$
: {\* =  $V_0 e^{iS_t}$ ,  $z = -h$ : {\* =  $-V_0 e^{iS_t}$ , (1.2)

. ( ) 
$$z = h + h_0$$
:  $\dagger_{jz}^{*(2)} = \dagger_{jz}^+ e^{i\tilde{S}t}, \quad z = -h : \dagger_{jz}^{*(1)} = \dagger_{jz}^- e^{i\tilde{S}t}, \quad j = r, , z$  (1.3)

. ( ) 
$$z = h + h_0$$
:  $\uparrow_{jz}^{*(2)} = \uparrow_{jz}^{+} e^{iSt}$ ,  $z = -h : u_j^{*(1)} = u_j^{-} e^{iSt}$ ,  $j = r, , z$  (1.4)

(

$$\frac{\partial \uparrow_{rr}^{*}}{\partial r} + \frac{\uparrow_{rr}^{*} - \uparrow_{sr}^{*}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{rs}^{*}}{\partial_{s}} + \frac{\partial \uparrow_{rz}^{*}}{\partial z} = \dots \ddot{u}_{r}^{*}, \quad \frac{\partial \uparrow_{rj}^{*}}{\partial r} + \frac{2\uparrow_{rj}^{*}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{sj}^{*}}{\partial_{s}} + \frac{\partial \uparrow_{sj}^{*}}{\partial z} = \dots \ddot{u}_{j}^{*}, \quad j = \dots \ddot{u}_{j}^{$$

$$D^{*} = 0, \quad \vec{E}^{*} = -\text{grad}\{ \ ^{*}$$

45

)

,

$$\begin{aligned} & \uparrow_{rr}^{*} = c_{11}^{E} \mathsf{V}_{rr}^{*} + c_{12}^{E} \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} + c_{13}^{E} \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} - e_{31} E_{z}^{*}; \ \uparrow_{zz}^{*}, \uparrow_{zz}^{*}, \uparrow_{zz}^{*}; \ D_{r}^{*} = \mathsf{V}_{11}^{S} E_{r}^{*} + e_{51} \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*}, \ D_{z}^{*}, \ D_{z}^{*} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{V}_{rr}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{r}^{*}}{\partial r}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial \mathsf{S}} + \frac{u_{r}^{*}}{r}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial z}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial u_{z}^{*}}; \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{V}_{rr}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{r}^{*}}{\partial r}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial \mathsf{S}} + \frac{u_{r}^{*}}{r}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial z}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial u_{z}^{*}}; \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{V}_{rr}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{r}^{*}}{\partial r}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial \mathsf{S}} + \frac{u_{r}^{*}}{r}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial z}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial u_{z}^{*}}; \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial r}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial \mathsf{S}} + \frac{u_{r}^{*}}{r}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial z}, \ \mathsf{V}_{zz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial u_{z}^{*}}; \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} \end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial \mathsf{S}}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial \mathsf{S}}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} = \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial u_{z}^{*}}; \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial u_{z}^{*}}; \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}{\partial \mathsf{S}}, \ \mathsf{V}_{rz}^{*} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{z}^{*}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{rr}}{\partial \varsigma} + \frac{1}{\varsigma} \frac{\partial \dagger_{r}}{\partial y} + v^{-1} \frac{\partial \dagger_{rz}}{\partial \prime} + \frac{1}{\varsigma} \left( \dagger_{rr} - \dagger_{r} \right) + ... \check{S}^{2} h^{2} u = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{rj}}{\partial \varsigma} + \frac{1}{\varsigma} \frac{\partial \dagger_{r,j}}{\partial y} + v^{-1} \frac{\partial \dagger_{jz}}{\partial \prime} + \frac{\dagger_{rj}}{\varsigma} + ... \check{S}^{2} h^{2} i = 0, \quad j = ..., z; \quad i = v, w$$

$$v_{rr} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varsigma}, \quad v_{r,r} = \frac{1}{\varsigma} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + u \right), \quad v_{zz} = v^{-1} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \prime}, \quad v_{r,r} = \frac{1}{\varsigma} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v \right) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varsigma}; \quad v_{r,z}, \quad v_{rz}$$

$$(2.3)$$

$$V^{-1}\frac{\partial D_{z}}{\partial'} + \frac{1}{\zeta}\frac{\partial D_{r}}{\partial y} + \frac{D_{r}}{\zeta} + \frac{\partial D_{r}}{\partial \zeta} = 0$$
  

$$\uparrow_{rr} = c_{11}^{E} V_{rr} + c_{12}^{E} V_{zz} + c_{13}^{E} V_{zz} - e_{31}E_{z}; \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{rz}, \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{rz}, \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{rz}, \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{rz}, \uparrow_{zz}, \uparrow_{zz$$

() . 
$$(2h+h_0 \ll r_0), \quad Oz$$

$$r = r_0 \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad ,$$

 $(r_0 \le r < \infty).$ 

•

$$Q(x, y, z) = v^{t_{Q}} \sum_{s=0}^{s} v^{s} Q^{(s)}(\langle , y, ' \rangle)$$

$$Q - \qquad \qquad : \qquad \qquad u_{j} \qquad \qquad ,$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\{/h\} \qquad \qquad \uparrow_{ij} \qquad \qquad \uparrow_{ij}$$

$$(2.6)$$

; 
$$t_{\varrho} -$$
,  
 $t_{u} = 0$   $t_{\varepsilon} = t_{\varepsilon} = t_{+} = -1$ ,  
 $v^{s}$ ,  
,  $v_{11}^{\dagger} = v_{33}^{\dagger} = e_{15} = e_{33} = 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{2} u^{(i,s)}}{\partial^{\prime}} &+ \Gamma^{(i)2} u^{(i,s)} = R_{u}^{(i,s)} \quad (u,v,w;\Gamma^{(i)},S^{(i)},X^{(i)}), \ \Gamma^{(i)} = S^{(i)} = \sqrt{\dots^{(i)}\tilde{S}^{2}h^{2}/c_{55}^{(i)}} \\ \frac{\partial E^{(s)}}{\partial^{\prime}} &= A^{(s)} + \frac{e_{33}}{V_{33}^{\frac{1}{3}}} \frac{\partial w^{(i,s)}}{\partial^{\prime}} + R_{E}^{(1,s)}, \ X^{(i)} = \sqrt{\dots^{(i)}\tilde{S}^{2}h^{2}/u_{33}^{(i)}}, \ u_{33}^{(1)} = u_{33} = \frac{c_{33}^{E}V_{33}^{\frac{1}{3}} + e_{33}^{2}}{V_{33}^{\frac{1}{3}}} \\ & u_{33}^{(2)} = c_{33}^{(2)}, \ c_{55}^{(1)} = c_{55}^{E}, \ i = 1, 2; \ Q^{(1,s)} = Q^{(s)} \\ \vdots \\ R_{u}^{(i,s)} &= -\frac{\partial^{2} w^{(i,s-1)}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} - \left(\frac{\partial t \frac{i_{r,s-1}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} + \frac{1}{\langle \partial \partial^{\dagger} t \frac{t_{r,s-1}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} + \frac{1}{\langle \partial^{\dagger} t \frac{t_{r,s-1}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} + \frac{1}{\langle \partial^{\dagger} \partial^{\prime}}{\partial^{\prime}} - t_{55}^{(i,s-1)} - t_{55}^{(i,s-1)} \right) + e_{15} \frac{\partial^{2} E^{(s-1)}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}}{\partial^{\prime}} \right) \Big/ c_{55}^{(i)} \\ t^{(i,s)}_{rr} &= c_{11}^{(i)} \frac{\partial u^{(i,s-1)}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} + c_{12}^{(i)} \frac{1}{\langle \partial^{\dagger} (\frac{\partial v^{(i,s-1)}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} + u^{(i,s-1)} )}{\partial^{\dagger} (\frac{\partial v^{(i,s-1)}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} + u^{(i,s-1)} )} \right) + c_{13}^{(i)} \frac{\partial w^{(i,s)}}{\partial^{\prime}} - e_{31} \frac{\partial E^{(s)}}{\partial^{\prime}} - (r,_{s}; 11, 12) \\ D_{z}^{(s)} &= -v_{33}^{\frac{1}{3}} A^{(1,s)} - I_{D}^{(1,s)}(\cdot), \quad I_{D}^{(1,s)}(\cdot) = \int_{0}^{s} \left(\frac{1}{\langle \partial D_{s}^{(s-1)}}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} + \frac{D_{r}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} + \frac{\partial D_{r}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \langle \partial^{\prime}} \right) d^{\prime} \\ R_{v}^{(i,s)}, R_{w}^{(i,s)}, R_{E}^{(i,s)}; t^{(i,s)}_{zz}, t^{(i,s)}_{zz}, t^{(i,s)}_{zz}; \quad D_{r}^{(s)}, D_{s}^{(s)}; \quad A^{(1,s)} - \\ 3. \\ u^{(i,s)} &= M_{u}^{(i,s)} \sin r^{(i)r} + N_{u}^{(i,s)} \cos r^{(i)r} + I_{u}^{(i,s)}(\cdot) \quad (u,v,w;r,s,x) \quad i = 1, 2 \\ \end{array}$$

$$I_{u}^{(i,s)} = \frac{1}{r} \int_{0}^{r} R_{u}^{(i,s)} \sin((t - 1)) dt \quad (u, v, w; r, s, x)$$
(3.2)

$$(3.1) \qquad (3.1) \qquad (1.1)-(1.4). \qquad (1.1)-(1.4). \qquad (1.1)-(1.4). \qquad (1.1)-(1.3), \qquad (1.3)-(1.3)-(1.3), \qquad (1.3)-(1.$$

:  

$$a_{w11} = a_{w21} = \frac{\Delta(\mathbf{x})}{\mathbf{v}_{33}^{\dagger}}, \quad a_{w12} = -a_{w22} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{U}_{33}\sin\mathbf{x}, \quad a_{u11} = a_{u21} = \mathbf{\Gamma}c_{44}^{E}\cos\mathbf{\Gamma}, \\ a_{u12} = -a_{u22} = \mathbf{\Gamma}c_{44}^{E}\sin\mathbf{\Gamma}, \quad a_{u13} = a_{u14} = a_{u41} = a_{u42} = 0, \quad a_{u23} = -\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}c_{44}^{(2)}\cos\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)} \\ a_{u24} = \mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}c_{44}^{(2)}\sin\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}, \quad a_{u31} = \sin\mathbf{\Gamma}, \quad a_{u32} = \cos\mathbf{\Gamma}, \quad a_{u33} = -\sin\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}, \quad a_{u34} = \cos\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)} \\ a_{u43} = \mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}c_{44}^{(2)}\cos\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}, \quad a_{u44} = -\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}c_{44}^{(2)}\sin\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}, \quad 0, \quad (\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}, \mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}, \mathbf{X}^{(2)}; \quad u, v, w; \quad c_{44}^{(2)}, c_{42}^{(2)}, c_{33}^{(2)}) \\ \Delta(\mathbf{X}) = \left(c_{33}^{E}\mathbf{v}_{33}^{\dagger} + e_{33}^{2}\right)\mathbf{X}\cos\mathbf{X} - e_{33}^{2}\sin\mathbf{X}, \quad \Delta \neq 0, \quad \sin\mathbf{X} \neq 0, \quad \sin\mathbf{2}\mathbf{\Gamma} \neq 0 \\ A_{uij} - \qquad \qquad a_{uij}, \\ \overline{\Delta}_{wa} = -2\frac{\Delta(\mathbf{X})}{\mathbf{v}_{33}^{\dagger}}\mathbf{U}_{33}\mathbf{X}\sin\mathbf{X}\left(c_{33}^{(2)}\mathbf{X}^{(2)}\right)\cos\left(\mathbf{X}^{(2)}\frac{h_{0}}{h}\right) - \frac{\Delta(2\mathbf{X})}{2\mathbf{v}_{33}^{\dagger}}\left(c_{33}^{(2)}\mathbf{X}^{(2)}\right)^{2}\sin\left(\mathbf{X}^{(2)}\frac{h_{0}}{h}\right) \neq 0 \\ \overline{\Delta}_{ua} = -\left(\mathbf{\Gamma}c_{44}^{E}\right)^{2}\sin\mathbf{2}\mathbf{\Gamma}\left(c_{44}^{(2)}\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}\right)\cos\left(\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}\frac{h_{0}}{h}\right) - \left(\mathbf{\Gamma}c_{44}^{E}\right)\cos\mathbf{2}\mathbf{\Gamma}\left(c_{44}^{(2)}\mathbf{\Gamma}^{(2)}\right)^{2}\sin\left(\mathbf{X}^{(2)}\frac{h_{0}}{h}\right) \neq 0 \\ BaTiO_{3} \qquad [9], a$$

[9], a  $\overline{\Delta}_{ub} = \overline{\Delta}_{wb} = 0, \quad . \quad .$ 

$$U_{u1}^{(s)} = I_{u}^{(s)}(' = -1) - u_{r}^{-(s)}, \ a_{u11} = \sin r, \ a_{u12} = -\cos r \ , \ (r, _{\#}, z; r, r, \chi; u, v, w)$$
  
$$u_{j}^{-(0)} = \frac{u_{j}^{-}}{l}, \ u_{j}^{-(s)} = 0, \ s \neq 0, \ j = r, _{\#}, z$$
(3.7)

(3.4),(3.5),

$$\overline{\Delta}_{wb} = \frac{\Delta(2\mathbf{x})}{2\mathbf{v}_{33}^{\dagger}} \left( c_{33}^{(2)} \mathbf{x}^{(2)} \right) \cos\left(\mathbf{x}^{(2)} \frac{h_0}{h} \right) - \sin 2\mathbf{x} \left( c_{33}^{(2)} \mathbf{x}^{(2)} \right)^2 \sin\left(\mathbf{x}^{(2)} \frac{h_0}{h} \right), \ \overline{\Delta}_{wb} \neq 0$$

$$\overline{\Delta}_{ub} = \left( \mathbf{r} c_{44}^E \right) \cos 2\mathbf{r} \left( c_{44}^{(2)} \mathbf{r}^{(2)} \right) \cos\left( \mathbf{r}^{(2)} \frac{h_0}{h} \right) - \sin 2\mathbf{r} \left( c_{44}^{(2)} \mathbf{r}^{(2)} \right)^2 \sin\left( \mathbf{x}^{(2)} \frac{h_0}{h} \right), \ \overline{\Delta}_{ub} \neq 0$$
(3.8)

, (374 91) 38 88 36, **E-mail**: <u>grigor\_a@bk.ru</u>

, (374 10) 27 08 28, **E-mail:** <u>gevorgyanrs@mail.ru</u> , (374 10) 29 02 09, E-mail: <u>nssp\_haykp@yahoo.com</u>



.

,

1.

$$\begin{aligned} r, & , z, \\ z = 0, r \le a \, . \\ \ddots \\ \Lambda = \begin{cases} \Lambda_{(1)}(z) & -H \le z \le 0 \\ \Lambda_{(2)} = \text{const} & -\infty < z < -H \end{cases}, \quad G = \begin{cases} G_{(1)}(z) & -H \le z \le 0 \\ G_{(2)} = \text{const} & -\infty < z < -H \\ \Lambda_{(1)}(z), G_{(1)}(z) & - \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

•

(1) (2) 
$$(-H \le z \le 0).$$

$$E(z) \qquad v(z).$$

$$\beta = G_{(2)} / G_{(1)} (-H)$$

$$M, \qquad \Gamma.$$

$$M, \qquad \Gamma.$$

$$M, \qquad \Gamma.$$

$$T_{m} \qquad z \qquad , \qquad .$$

$$\tau_{\phi z} \Big|_{z=0} = \tau_{a}(r), \quad r \le a$$

$$P \qquad \qquad Z \qquad -\delta.$$

$$z \qquad .$$

 $\sigma_z|_{z=0} = -q_a(r), \ r \le a$ 2.

, [9, 10]:

$$\tau(r') = \frac{4}{\pi} \varepsilon G(0) \left\{ L_N^{-1}(0) \frac{r'}{\sqrt{1 - r'^2}} + \sum_{i=1}^N C_i Z_A(r', A_i \lambda^{-1}) \right\}$$
(3)

$$q(r') = \frac{2}{\pi} \delta\Theta(0) \left\{ L_N^{-1}(0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - r'^2}} + \sum_{i=1}^N C_i Z_B(r', A_i \lambda^{-1}) \right\}$$
(4)

$$\begin{split} Z_A(x,y) &= \frac{\operatorname{sh}(xy)}{x} + \frac{x \operatorname{sh} y}{\sqrt{1 - x^2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right)} - xy \int_x^1 \frac{\operatorname{ch}(yt)dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2} \left(t + \sqrt{t^2 - x^2}\right)} \\ Z_B(x,y) &= \frac{\operatorname{ch} y}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - y \int_x^1 \frac{\operatorname{sh}(yt)dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2}} \\ C_i &, \quad L_N(u) - i \end{split}$$

$$L_N(u) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{u^2 + A_i^2}{u^2 + B_i^2}$$
(3), (4)
0 [13].

(5).

[14].

3.

3. 
$$=100 \quad 1000,$$

$$0.3.$$

$$=1000 \quad ,$$

$$[4] - =0.25, \quad 1 \quad 4 -$$

$$\Delta_{\tau} = \max_{r} |1 - q_{1}(r)/q_{2}(r)| \cdot 100\% \quad 2.7\%, \quad 0.9\% \quad 0.4\% \quad .$$

$$>0.5 \quad , \qquad =100 \quad =1000 \quad ,$$

$$, \quad =1 \quad =4 \qquad \Delta_{\tau} \quad 3\% \quad 0.5\% \quad . \qquad \Delta_{\tau}$$

900%.

=100 1000

.

,

4.

 $G_{(1)}(0).$ 

,



5.

).

(		
	•	•

(

..

## [11, 12].

### 14.B37.21.1131, 14.132.21.1693), ( 13-07-00952-a, 13-07-00954-a).

1.	• •,			.// . 1959.
	.23. 3445-455.			
2.			. //	. 19617.
	1. C.89–94.			
3.	• •,	,		
	. //	. 196630. 1124-142.		
4.	· ·,			
		:	, 1998. 288 .	

- 5. Gibson R.E., Sills G.C. Settlement of a Strip Load on a Non-homogeneous Orthotropic Incompressible Elastic Half-Space. //Quart. J. Mech. And Appl. Math. 1975. V.28. 2. P.233-243.
- 6. Kassir M.K. The Reissner–Sagoci problem for a non-homogeneous solid. //Int.J. Engng Sci. 1970. V.8. P.875-885.
- 7. Guler M.A., Erdogan F. Contact mechanics of graded coatings.//Int. J. Solids Struct. 2004. 41. P.3865-3889.
- 8. Liu T.-J., Wang Y.-S. Reissner–Sagoci problem for functionally graded materials with arbitrary spatial variation of material properties. //Mechanics Research Communications. 2009. V.36. P.322-329.
- 9. Vasiliev A., Sevostianov I., Aizikovich S., Jeng Y.-R. Torsion of a punch attached to transverselyisotropic half-space with functionally graded coating. //Intern. J. Engng. Sci. 2012. V.61. P.24–35.
- 10. . . . .// . 1984. 2. . . .73–77. 11. .// . 1995. .59. 4. C.688-697. 12. . . ... . ., // . 2008. .418. 2. .188–192. 13. .// . 1990. .54. .872–877.

14. . ., . .

.// . 2013. .77. 1. .129–137.

15. . ., . ., . . . .// . 2008. .72. 4. .644–651.

:

— .<del>-</del> . , . . .,

,

.

,

,

- -

•

,

,

,

,

E-mail: <u>saizikovich@gmail.com</u>

- .- . - . , ,, (7 905) 455 92 37 E-mail: <u>andre.vasiliev@gmail.com</u>

\_

\_

« », (7 950) 847 69 39 **E-mail:** <u>fenix\_rsu@mail.ru</u>

« », (7 928) 366 41 42 **E-mail:** <u>boris.mitrin@gmail.com</u>

$$D\nabla^{2}\nabla^{2}w + \dots_{0}h\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial t^{2}} + \dots_{0}hV\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + p(x, y, t) = 0$$

$$w(x, y, t) - , \quad D - , \quad 0 - , \quad 0$$

$$p(x, y, t) = \frac{t p_{\infty}}{c_{\infty}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$t - , p - , c -$$
(2)

(1)  

$$w(x,t) = W(x)e^{i\Omega t},$$

$$D\frac{d^{4}W}{dx^{4}} - \dots_{0}h\Omega^{2}W + t p_{\infty}M\frac{dW}{dx} = 0$$

$$\vdots$$
(3)

$$W(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k \sin \frac{kf x}{a}$$
(4)
(4)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{3} t p_{\infty} M f_1 + \left(\frac{8f^4 D}{a^3} - \frac{a_{\cdots 0}h\Omega^2}{2}\right) f_2 = 0 \\ \left(\frac{f^4 D}{2a^3} - \frac{a_{\cdots 0}h\Omega^2}{2}\right) f_1 - \frac{4}{3} t p_{\infty} M f_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
(5)

$$9a^{8} \dots {}_{0}{}^{2}h^{2}\Omega^{4} - 153D \dots {}_{0}hf^{4}a^{4}\Omega^{2} + 64t^{2}p_{\infty}{}^{2}M^{2}a^{6} + 144D^{2}f^{8} = 0$$
:
(6)

$$\Omega = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{a_1} \left( \frac{1}{2} a_2 \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_2^2 - 4a_1 a_3} \right)}$$
(7)

$$a_{1} = 9a^{8} \dots {}_{0}^{2}h^{2}; a_{2} = -153D \dots {}_{0}hf^{4}a^{4}; a_{3} = 64t^{2}p_{\infty}{}^{2}M^{2}a^{6} + 144D^{2}f^{8}.$$

$$(7), \qquad a_{2}^{2} < 4a_{1}a_{3} \qquad ,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$10,02(D \dots {}_{0}hf^{4}a^{4})^{2} < a^{8} \dots {}_{0}^{2}h^{2}(t^{2} \dots {}_{\infty}^{2}M^{2}a^{6} + 2,25D^{2}f^{8})$$

$$M_{kp} = \frac{2.8f^{4}D}{t p_{\infty}a^{3}}$$
(8)

(3) :  

$$W(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k p_k(x)$$
 (10)  
(10)

(10),  
:  

$$W(x) = f_1 p_1(x) + f_2 p_2(x)$$
  
 $p_1(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4; p_2(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + b_3 x^4 + b_4 x^5$   
,  
(11)

$$-\frac{a^9 \dots {}^2 h^2}{154130} \Omega^4 + \frac{D \dots {}^0 h a^5}{91.4} \Omega^2 - \left( D^2 a + \frac{t^2 p_\infty^2 M^2 a^7}{21418.5} \right) = 0,$$
(12)

$$\Omega = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{a_1} \left( \frac{1}{2} a_2 \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_2^2 - 4a_1 a_3} \right)},\tag{13}$$

$$a_{1} = -\frac{a^{9} \dots {}_{0}^{2} h^{2}}{154130}; \quad a_{2} = \frac{D \dots {}_{0} h a^{5}}{91.4}; \quad a_{3} = D^{2} a + \frac{t^{2} p_{\infty}^{2} M^{2} a^{7}}{21418.5}.$$
(13) ,  $a_{2}^{2} < 4a_{1}a_{3} \Omega$  ,

$$\frac{a^9 \dots_0^2 h^2}{154130} \left( D^2 a + \frac{t^2 p_\infty^2 M^2 a^7}{21418.5} \right) > \left( \frac{D \dots_0 h a^5}{91.4} \right)^2$$
(14)

:

$$\begin{cases} D\nabla^{2}\nabla^{2}w + \dots_{0}h\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial t^{2}} + \dots_{0}h\sqrt{\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}} + p(x,t) = 0\\ \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{t}{c_{\infty}}\frac{d^{2}w}{dt^{2}} + S\frac{t}{c_{\infty}}\frac{d^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\\ \dots_{0}, a_{0} - , S \end{cases}$$
(15)

$$w(x,t) = W(x)e^{i\Omega t}; \ p(x,t) = P(x)e^{i\Omega t},$$
(16)
(15)

$$\begin{cases} D\frac{d^4W}{dx^4} - \dots_0 h\Omega^2 W + P(x) = 0\\ i\Omega P + U\frac{dP}{dx} = \frac{t p_\infty}{c_\infty} \left( -W\Omega^2 + 2Ui\Omega\frac{dW}{dx} + U^2\frac{d^2W}{dx^2} \right) + S\frac{t p_\infty a_0^2}{c_\infty}\frac{d^2W}{dx^2} \end{cases}$$
(17)

:  

$$\begin{cases}
D \frac{d^{4}W}{dx^{4}} - \dots_{0}h\Omega^{2}W + P(x) = 0 \\
M \frac{dP}{dx} = -\frac{t p_{\infty}}{c_{\infty}^{2}}W\Omega^{2} + M^{2}t \dots_{\infty}\frac{d^{2}W}{dx^{2}} + s \frac{t p_{\infty}a_{0}^{2}}{c_{\infty}^{2}}\frac{d^{2}W}{dx^{2}}
\end{cases}$$
(18)

:  

$$P(0) = kM t_{\dots_{\infty}} \frac{\partial W(0)}{\partial x}$$
(19)
  
k=1).
  
,
  
(18)
  
P(x)

$$DM \frac{d^{5}w}{dx^{5}} + \left(M^{2} \mathsf{t}_{\cdots_{\infty}} + \mathsf{s} \frac{\mathsf{t} p_{\infty} a_{0}^{2}}{c_{\infty}^{2}}\right) \frac{d^{2}W}{dx^{2}} - M_{\cdots_{0}} h\Omega^{2} \frac{dW}{dx} - \frac{\mathsf{t} p_{\infty}}{c_{\infty}^{2}} W\Omega^{2} = 0$$
(20)  
(20) :

$$W(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k p_k(x)$$
(21)

$$f_1 p_1(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + a_5 x^5$$
(22)  
(3) (19), :

$$W(x) = f_1 p_1(x) = a_1 \left( x - \left( 2Ta + \frac{10(1 - Ta^3)}{7a^2} \right) x^3 + Tx^4 + \frac{3(1 - Ta^3)}{7a^4} x^5 \right)$$

$$T = -k \frac{M t p_{\infty}}{24D}.$$
(23)

$$\int_{0}^{a} L\left(a_{1}\left(x-\left(2Ta+\frac{10\left(1-Ta^{3}\right)}{7a^{2}}\right)x^{3}+Tx^{4}+\frac{3\left(1-Ta^{3}\right)}{7a^{4}}x^{5}\right)\right)\cdot\left(x-\left(2Ta+\frac{10\left(1-Ta^{3}\right)}{7a^{2}}\right)x^{3}+Tx^{4}+\frac{3\left(1-Ta^{3}\right)}{7a^{4}}x^{5}\right)dx=0$$
(24)

 $-0.035 (6,15Mh_{\dots 0}ac^{2} + t p_{\infty}a^{2})\Omega^{2} + t p_{\infty}M^{2}c^{2} + st p_{\infty}M^{2}a_{0}^{2} = 0,$ 

57

,

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{M^2 t p_{\infty} (c^2 + s a_0^2)}{0.035 (6,15Mh_{\dots 0}ac^2 + t p_{\infty}a^2)}}.$$
(25)
(25)
(25)
(25)

" 000

" " , (374 94) 37 1210 E-mail: <u>hayk85hayk@mail.ru</u>

(374 10) 267082, (374 91) 491788 E-mail: <u>tatevik\_ygh@yahoo.com</u>

 $Or\phi$ , 1. ,  $\phi=0.5\,\pi$ )  $\phi = 0$ 2a $\phi = \pi$ 

 $Q_0$ 

.

• •

,

,

.

$$(0 < r < \infty), \qquad (0 < r < a)$$

 $\dagger_0(r),$ 

:

$$(c,d)$$
  
Oy,

,

$$\begin{cases} \dagger_{\{}^{+} \left(\frac{f}{2}, r\right) = 0 & r \notin (c, d) \\ \ddagger_{r\{}^{+} \left(\frac{f}{2}, r\right) = U_{\{}^{-} \left(-\frac{f}{2}, r\right) = \ddagger_{r\{}^{-} \left(-\frac{f}{2}, r\right) = 0 & (0 < r < \infty) \\ U_{\{}^{-} \left(-\frac{f}{2}, r\right) = 0 & , & \ddagger_{r\{}^{-} \left(-\frac{f}{2}, r\right) = 0 & (0 < r < \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$\begin{cases} U_{\{}^{+}(0,r) = U_{\{}^{-}(0,r), \quad U_{r}^{+}(0,r) = U_{r}^{-}(0,r) \\ \dagger_{\{}^{+}(0,r) = \dagger_{\{}^{-}(0,r), \quad \ddagger_{r\{}^{+}(0,r) = \ddagger_{r\{}^{-}(0,r) \quad (a < r < \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$\begin{cases} U_{\{}^{+}\left(\frac{f}{2},r\right) = \mathsf{u} = \mathrm{const} & (c < r < d) \\ \uparrow_{\{}^{+}\left(0,r\right) = \uparrow_{\{}^{-}\left(0,r\right) = -\uparrow_{0}\left(r\right) & (0 < r < a) \\ \downarrow_{r\{}^{+}\left(0,r\right) = \ddagger_{r\{}^{-}\left(0,r\right) = 0 & (0 < r < a) \end{cases}$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$U_{\{}^{+}(\{,r) \quad U_{r}^{+}(\{,r) - , \\ , \quad \uparrow_{\{}^{+}(\{,r) \quad \uparrow_{r\{}^{+}(\{,r) - , \\ , \quad \downarrow_{r\{}^{+}(\{,r) \quad - , \\ , \quad \downarrow_{r\{}^{+}(\{,r) - , \\ , \quad \downarrow_{r}^{+}(\{,r) - , \\ , \quad \downarrow_{r\{}^{+}(\{,r) - , \\ , \quad \downarrow_{r}^{+}(\{,r) - , \\$$

59

,

$$\begin{cases} U_{\xi}^{+}(0,r) - U_{\xi}^{-}(0,r) = U(r) & (0 < r < a) \\ U_{r}^{+}(0,r) = U_{r}^{-}(0,r) = V(r) & (0 < r < a) \\ \uparrow_{\xi}^{+}\left(\frac{f}{2},r\right) = -P(r) & (c < r < d) \\ , & (1.1), (1.1) & (1.2) \end{cases}$$
(1.2)

[1],

$$\dagger_{\{}^{+}(0,r) = \frac{\int_{1}^{a}}{f} \int_{0}^{a} K_{11}(r,r_{0}) U'(r_{0}) dr_{0} + \frac{\int_{1}^{a}}{f} \int_{0}^{a} K_{12}(r,r_{0}) V'(r_{0}) dr_{0} + \frac{1}{f} \int_{c}^{d} K_{13}(r,r_{0}) P(r_{0}) dr_{0},$$
 (1.3)

,

.

$$\ddagger_{r\{}^{+}(0,r) = \frac{\int_{1}^{a}}{f} \int_{0}^{a} K_{21}(r,r_{0}) U'(r_{0}) dr_{0} + \frac{\int_{1}^{a}}{f} \int_{0}^{a} K_{22}(r,r_{0}) V'(r_{0}) dr_{0} + \frac{1}{f} \int_{c}^{d} K_{23}(r,r_{0}) P(r_{0}) dr_{0}, \quad (1.4)$$

$$\frac{dU_{\lbrace}^{+}\left(\frac{f}{2},r\right)}{dr} = \frac{1}{f} \int_{0}^{a} K_{31}(r,r_{0})U'(r_{0})dr_{0} + \frac{1}{f} \int_{0}^{a} K_{32}(r,r_{0})V'(r_{0})dr_{0} - \frac{1}{2f [1]} \int_{c}^{d} K_{33}(r,r_{0})P(r_{0})dr_{0}, \qquad (1.5)$$

$$\begin{split} K_{11}(r,r_{0}) &= \frac{2r_{0}}{r_{0}^{2} - r^{2}} - \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{2rr_{0}}{r_{0}^{2} - r^{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{rr_{0}}}{r_{0} - r} \right), \quad K_{12}(r,r_{0}) &= \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{\sqrt{rr_{0}}}{r_{0} + r} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{rr_{0}}}{r_{0} + r} \right\}, \\ K_{13}(r,r_{0}) &= \frac{d}{dr} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2r_{0}r} \left( r_{0} - r \right)}{2 \left( r_{0}^{2} + r^{2} \right)} \right] = K_{31}(r,r_{0}), \quad K_{21}(r,r_{0}) = -\frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{\sqrt{rr_{0}}}{r_{0} + r} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{rr_{0}}}{r_{0} + r} \right\}, \\ K_{22}(r,r_{0}) &= \frac{\sqrt{rr_{0}}}{r(r_{0} - r)} + \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{2r_{0}^{2}}{r_{0}^{2} - r^{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{rr_{0}}}{r_{0} - r} \right), \quad K_{23}(r,r_{0}) = -\frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{dr} - 1 \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2r_{0}r} \left( r_{0} + r \right)}{\left( r_{0}^{2} + r^{2} \right)} \right], \\ K_{32}(r,r_{0}) &= \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{dr} + 1 \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2r_{0}r} \left( r_{0} + r \right)}{\left( r_{0}^{2} + r^{2} \right)} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{0}) = \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} - r)}; \\ I_{1} &= \frac{\sim \left( \right) + \sim}{\left( \right) + 2 \sim} \right). \\ \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{dr} + 1 \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2r_{0}r} \left( r_{0} + r \right)}{\left( r_{0}^{2} + r^{2} \right)} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{0}) = \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} - r)}; \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{dr} + r \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2r_{0}r} \left( r_{0} + r \right)}{\left( r_{0}^{2} + r^{2} \right)} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{0}) = \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} - r)}; \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{dr} + r \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2r_{0}r} \left( r_{0} + r \right)}{\left( r_{0}^{2} + r^{2} \right)} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{0}) = \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} - r)}; \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{dr} + r \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2r_{0}r} \left( r_{0} + r \right)}{\left( r_{0}^{2} + r^{2} \right)} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{0}) = \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} - r)}; \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{dr} + r \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2r_{0}r} \left( r_{0} + r \right)}{\left( r_{0}^{2} + r^{2} \right)} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{0}) = \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} - r)}; \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{dr} + r \frac{d}{r} \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} + r^{2})} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{0}) = \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} - r)}; \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{r} + r \frac{d}{r} \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} + r^{2})} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{0}) = \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} - r)}; \\ &= \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{r} + r \frac{d}{r} \right) \left[ \frac{\sqrt{r_{0}r}}{r(r_{0} + r^{2})} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{0}) = \frac{1}{2r} \left( r \frac{d}{r} + r \frac{d}{r} \right], \quad K_{33}(r,r_{$$

60

.

$$\int_{c}^{d} P(r) dr = Q_{0}, \quad U(a) = V(a) = 0, \quad U(0) = u_{0} < \infty, \quad V(0) = v_{0} < \infty$$

$$u_{0}, \quad v_{0} - , \quad . \quad (1.7)$$

$$\left(-1,1\right)$$
 ,

$$\{_1(x) = U'\left(\frac{x+1}{2}a\right), \quad \{_2(x) = V'\left(\frac{x+1}{2}a\right), \quad \{_3(x) = \frac{P(a_*x+b_*)}{E}, \\ :$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{s-x} \delta_{ij} + K_{ij}^{*}(x,s) \right] \phi_{i}(s) ds = F_{j}^{*}(x) \quad \left( -1 < x < 1; \ j = 1-3 \right)$$
(2.1)

$$U^{*}(x) = -\int_{x}^{1} \{ (x) dx, \quad V^{*}(x) = -\int_{x}^{1} \{ (x) dx, \quad \int_{-1}^{1} \{ (x) dx = Q'_{0}.$$
(2.2)
(1.4)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \{ x \} dx = -u_0^*, \quad \int_{-1}^{1} \{ x \} dx = -v_0^*$$
(2.3)

$$\begin{split} K_{11}^{*}(x,s) &= \frac{d}{dx}(x+1)\frac{d}{dx}\frac{\left(\sqrt{(s+1)} - \sqrt{(x+1)}\right)\sqrt{(x+1)(s+1)}}{(x+s+2)\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{s+1}\right)} + \frac{1}{s+x+2}, \\ K_{12}^{*}(x,s) &= \frac{d}{dx}\left\{(x+1)\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sqrt{(x+1)(s+1)}}{s+x+2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{(x+1)(s+1)}}{s+x+2}\right\}, \\ K_{13}^{*}(x,s) &= \frac{1}{L_{1}}\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sqrt{(x+1)(\frac{1}{2}s+\frac{1}{2})}\left(\frac{1}{2}s+\frac{1}{2}-(x+1)/2\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2}s+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+(x+1)^{2}/4\right)}\right), \\ K_{21}^{*}(x,s) &= -\frac{d}{dx}\left\{(x+1)\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sqrt{(x+1)(s+1)}}{s+x+2}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{(x+1)(s+1)}}{s+x+2}\right\}, \\ K_{22}^{*}(x,s) &= -\frac{d}{dx}(x+1)\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{(\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{s+1})} + \frac{x+1}{s+x+2}\right) + \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{(s+1)}+\sqrt{(x+1)}\right)\sqrt{(x+1)}}, \\ K_{23}^{*}(x,s) &= \frac{1}{L_{1}}\frac{E}{(x+1)}\left((x+1)\frac{d}{dx} - 1\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{(x+1)(\frac{1}{2}s+\frac{1}{2})}\left(\frac{1}{2}s+\frac{1}{2}+(x+1)/2\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2}s+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+(x+1)^{2}/4}\right), \end{split}$$

$$K_{I}^{*}(1) - iK_{II}^{*}(1) = -\frac{\{ {}_{1}^{*}(1) - i\{ {}_{2}^{*}(1) \}}{2(1 - \hat{})}$$
(2.5)

, ,

 $\dagger_0(r) = 0, Q'_0 = 0.1, \}_1 = 0.5 \in = 0.3.$ .1 .1. .1



									1
}2	0.8	1	1.77	2	3	5	8	12	20
$10^2 K_{\rm I}^*(1)$	-3.22	-2.611	0	0.517	1.713	2.186	2.092	1.863	1.534
$10^2 K_{\rm II}^*(1)$	-11.658	-9.738	-5.226	-4.577	-3.16	-2.263	-1.768	-1.45	-1.132
, , $K_{\rm I}^*(1)$ , $K_{\rm I}^*(1)$ } <sub>2</sub> < 1.77.									
					$\}_2 = 5.77$ , ,				
1									
, } <sub>2</sub> <1.77									
			r	=a		•			
	,				$\left. \right\}_{2}$ ,		[1],		r = a
			,		,				•

2000. .53. No3. .12-19.

\_\_\_\_:

-: ( +37410) 52-48-90

63

.

•••, •••, ••

, . . [1,2],



$$D = E_1 h^3 / 12 \left( 1 - \epsilon_1^2 \right) - , \quad v_1(x), \quad M(x) = V_1(x) -$$
  
$$M(x) = D \frac{d^2 v_1}{dx^2}, \quad Q(x) = D \frac{d^3 v_1}{dx^3}.$$
(2)

(1) 
$$T - T$$
.  
(1)  $T - T$ .  
 $M(x)|_{x=\pm a} = 0,$  (3)

$$\int_{-a}^{a} [p(x) - q(x)] dx = 0 \implies \int_{-a}^{a} p(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{a} q(x) dx = P, \qquad (4)$$

$$\int_{-a}^{a} x [p(x) - q(x)] dx = 0 \implies \int_{-a}^{a} x p(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{a} x q(x) dx = M.$$
(5)
2.

$$k = \sqrt{T/D}, \ g(x) = \left[ p(x) - q(x) \right] / D, \ y = d^2 v_1 / dx^2,$$
(6)
(1)

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + k^2 y = g(x), \quad (-a < x < a).$$
(7)

$$y(x) = C_1 \cos kx + C_2 \sin kx + \frac{1}{2k} \int_{-a}^{a} \sin(k|x-s|)g(s)ds, \ (-a < x < a),$$
(8)

$$C_{1} = -\frac{\operatorname{tg}(ka)}{2k} \int_{-a}^{a} \cos(ks) g(s) ds, C_{2} = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}(ka)}{2k} \int_{-a}^{a} \sin(ks) g(s) ds.$$
(9)  
$$C_{1} = -\frac{\operatorname{tg}(ka)}{2k} \int_{-a}^{a} \cos(ks) g(s) ds, C_{2} = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}(ka)}{2k} \int_{-a}^{a} \sin(ks) g(s) ds.$$
(9)

$$\frac{d^{2}v_{1}}{dx^{2}} = \frac{1}{k \sin 2ka} \int_{-a}^{a} (\cos^{2} ka \sin kx \sin ks - \sin^{2} ka \cos kx \cos ks)g(s)ds + \frac{1}{2k} \int_{-a}^{a} \sin(k|x-s|)g(s)ds .$$
(10)

$$\frac{d^{3}\mathbf{v}_{1}}{dx^{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^{a} \left[ \operatorname{tg}(ka) \sin(kx) \cos(ks) + \operatorname{ctg}(ka) \cos(kx) \sin(ks) \right] g(s) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^{a} \cos\left[k(x-s)\right] \operatorname{sign}(x-s) g(s) ds \,.$$
(11)

$$Q(\pm a) = D \frac{d^{3}v_{1}}{dx^{3}} \bigg|_{x=\pm a} = \pm \frac{D}{\sin 2ka} \int_{-a}^{a} \sin[k(a\pm s)]g(s)ds.$$
(12)  
(12) ,  $Q(x)$ 

, ,

, 
$$Q(x)$$
  
. (12)  $k \to 0$   
(4)-(5)  $g(x)$  (6),

$$\frac{d^{3}v_{1}}{dx^{3}}\Big|_{x=\pm a} = \pm \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{(a\pm s)}{2a} g(s)ds = \pm \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^{a} g(s)ds + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-a}^{a} sg(s)ds = 0,$$

$$Q(\pm a) = 0,$$

$$Q(\pm a) = 0,$$

$$Q(\pm a) = 0,$$

 $k \rightarrow 0$ 

,

.

,

$$\frac{d^{2}\mathbf{v}_{1}}{dx^{2}}\Big|_{x=\pm a} = -\frac{1}{k\sin 2ka} \int_{-a}^{a} \{1 - \cos[k(a\pm s)]\}g(s)ds.$$

$$, , k \to 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}\mathbf{v}_{1}}{dx^{2}}\Big|_{x=a} = \frac{d^{2}\mathbf{v}_{1}}{dx^{2}}\Big|_{x=-a} = -\frac{1}{4a} \int_{-a}^{a} s^{2}g(s)ds,$$

$$.. \qquad M(\pm a) = 0 \qquad .. \qquad (1)$$

$$(3),$$

,

,  $Q(\pm a)$ ,  $[7], \\ M(\pm a) = 0,$ 

 $Q(\pm a) = 0.$ Т , k , -*i*C<sub>2</sub> i –  $C_1$ ik,  $C_2$ , .

(10),  

$$\frac{dv_1}{dx} = \frac{1}{2k^2} \int_{-a}^{a} H(x,s)g(s)ds + C, \ (-a \le x \le a)$$

$$H(x,s) = \left\{1 - \cos\left[k(x-s)\right]\right\} \operatorname{sign}(x-s) + \operatorname{ctg}(ka)\left[1 - \cos(kx)\right]\sin(ks) - \operatorname{tg}(ka)\sin(kx)\cos(ks).$$
(13)

3.  

$$\Omega = \{x \in (-\infty; \infty), z \in [-b; 0]\},$$

$$z = -b$$

$$( .1), -a \le x \le a \qquad z = 0$$

$$p(x) . , [11],$$

$$v(x) \qquad z = 0$$

$$v(x) = -\frac{2(1 - \varepsilon^{2})}{fE} \int_{-a}^{a} U\left(\frac{s - x}{b}\right) p(s) ds, (-\infty < x < \infty),$$

$$(14)$$

$$U(z)$$

$$U(z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\varepsilon \mathrm{sh}2u - 4u)\cos uz}{\varepsilon \left(2\varepsilon \mathrm{ch}2u + 1 + \varepsilon^{2} + 4u^{2}\right)} du, \quad \left(\mathrm{V} = 3 - 4\mathrm{E}\right)$$
(15)

:  $v(x) = v_1(x), (-a \le x \le a),$ 

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dx} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}_1}{dx}, \quad (-a < x < a). \tag{16}$$
$$U(z)$$

$$U(z) = \ln \frac{1}{|z|} + R(z), \tag{17}$$

(16) (13)-(15) (17) 
$$p(x)$$
 :  
 $2(1-\epsilon^2)^a [-1] (x) = 1 - \frac{a}{\epsilon} (x) [x] (x)$ 

$$\frac{2(1-e^{-z})}{fE} \int_{-a}^{a} \left[ \frac{1}{s-x} + R_1(s-x) \right] p(s) ds = -\frac{1}{2k^2 D} \int_{-a}^{a} H(x,s) [p(s)-q(s)] ds + C, \ (-a < x < a),$$
(18)  
$$R_1(z) = dR(z)/dz.$$

, 
$$p(x)$$
 (18) (4)-(5).

$$\varphi(\xi) = \frac{p(a\xi)}{E}, \ t = ka, \ \} = \frac{3fE}{(1-\xi^2)t^2E_1} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^3, \ x = \frac{C}{2(1-\xi^2)}, \ (-1 < \langle, y < 1\rangle)$$
(19)  
(18)

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\varphi(\eta) d\eta}{\eta - \xi} + \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} K(\xi, \eta) \varphi(\eta) d\eta = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} f(\xi) + \gamma,$$
(20)
(4)-(5) -

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi(\xi) d\xi = P_0, \quad \left(P_0 = \frac{P}{aE}\right), \quad \int_{-1}^{1} \xi \varphi(\xi) d\xi = M_0, \quad \left(M_0 = \frac{M}{a^2 E}\right).$$

$$K(\langle , y \rangle) \quad f(\langle ) - \qquad .$$
(20)
(21)
(21)
(21)

$$\varphi(\xi) = \frac{\Phi(\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}}, \ (-1 < < <1),$$

$$\Phi(<) \qquad [-1 < < <1] \qquad (22)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{N} \frac{1}{N} \left[ \frac{1}{y_m - \langle_r} + \} K(\langle_r, y_m) \right] \Phi(y_m) = \frac{1}{f} f(\langle_r) + \chi \quad (r = 1, 2, ..., N - 1),$$

$$\frac{f}{N} \sum_{m=1}^{N} \Phi(y_m) = P_0, \quad \frac{f}{N} \sum_{m=1}^{N} y_m \Phi(y_m) = M_0.$$
(23)
(23)
(N+1)
(N+1)

$$\Phi(y_1), \ \Phi(y_2), ..., \Phi(y_N), x ,$$
  
$$y_m = \cos\left(\frac{2m-1}{2N}f\right) (m = 1, 2, ..., N), \ <_r = \cos\left(\frac{fr}{N}\right) (r = 1, 2, ..., N-1)$$

1. . .2. .: , 1965. 480 . , 1966. 636 . 2. . .: 3. . //" . 1952. .12. .95-135. 4. .: . , 1954.232 . 5. .: . . . 1960.491 . 6. . 1976. 493 . . .: 7. . , 1983. 488 . 8. . • " // 2007. . 32-36. . 25-28 9. . 2008. .61. 4. .5-19. .// . 10. . // II ", 4–8 " . .1, : 2010. .76-80. 11. . ., . .

. .: , 1974. 455 .

:

12. Erdogan F., Gupta G. D., Gook T. S. The numerical solutions of singular integral equations. Methods of Analysis and Solution of Crack Problems. // Intern.Publ., Leyden, 1973. P. 368-425.

13. Theocaris P. S., Ioakimidis N. I. Numerical Integration Methods for the Solution of Singular Integral Equations. // Quart. Appl.Math., vol. 35, 1,1997. P. 173-185.

:: (37410) 52-48-90. E-mail: <u>a.amirbekyan@mail.ru</u>

- . .- .

: (+37410)39 89 01; (+37499) 85 72 27; -mail: <u>artyom.sh.83@mail.ru</u>

- . .- .

: (+37410)39 89 01; (+37499) 28 34 40; -mail: <u>lshekyan@mail.ru</u>

[1].

## [1,2,4].

:

[8,9],

[8]

)  $u_2 = u_3 = 0$ ,  $\sigma_{11} = 0$  ( ); )  $u_3 = 0$ ,  $\sigma_{11} = 0$ ,  $\sigma_{12} = 0$  ( ) [6]. :  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad v = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0;$ )  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ , w = 0,  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$ .

# w,

[7],

[9].

 $-h \le z \le h.$ 

2.

1.

- [6,7], . .
- $\frac{4h}{3}\left(\frac{\partial\varphi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\varphi_2}{\partial y}\right) + q(y) = 0,$

- 2h,  $0 \le x < \infty, \ 0 \le y \le b,$ 
  - q(y).

69

:

$$D\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\Delta w - \frac{8h^3}{15} \left[ \Delta \varphi_1 + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{4h}{3} \varphi_1 = 0, \qquad (2.1)$$

$$D\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\Delta w - \frac{8h^3}{15} \left[ \Delta \varphi_2 + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{4h}{3} \varphi_2 = 0.$$

$$w - , \quad \varphi_1, \varphi_2 - , \qquad , \qquad D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-v^2)}, \quad \theta = \frac{1+v}{1-v}, \quad - , \quad v - , \qquad , \qquad y = 0, b \qquad , \qquad (2.1)$$

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \sin \lambda_n y, \quad \varphi_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Phi_n(x) \sin \lambda_n y, \quad \varphi_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(x) \cos \lambda_n y, \quad (2.2)$$
$$\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{b}. \qquad , \qquad , \qquad (2.2)$$
$$x = 0 \qquad .$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x = 0 \\ (\partial/\partial x \approx 0) \end{array} , \qquad (2.1), \end{array}$$

$$\frac{4h}{3}\frac{d\varphi_{20}}{dy} + q(y) = 0 ,$$
  
$$-\frac{2h^2}{5}\frac{d^2\varphi_{10}}{dy^2} + \varphi_{10} = 0,$$
  
$$D \frac{d^3w_0}{dy^2} - 16h^3 \frac{d^2\varphi_{20}}{dy^2} + \frac{4h}{q} = 0$$
(2.3)

$$D\frac{d^{2} w_{0}}{dy^{3}} - \frac{16h^{2}}{15} \frac{d^{2} \phi_{20}}{dy^{2}} + \frac{4h}{3} \phi_{20} = 0$$
(2.3),  $y = 0, b$ ,

$$w_{0n} = \frac{q_n}{D\lambda_n^4} \left[ 1 + \frac{4h^2\lambda_n^2}{5(1-\nu)} \right]$$

$$\phi_{1n} = 0, \quad \phi_{2n} = \frac{3q_n}{4h\lambda_n}.$$
(2.4)
$$(2.4), \quad (2.4),$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f_n(x) = \frac{q_n}{D\lambda_n^4} \left[ 1 + \frac{4h^2\lambda_n^2}{5(1-\nu)} \right],$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \Phi_n(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} F_n(x) = \frac{3q_n}{4h\lambda_n}.$$
(2.2) (2.1)

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

$$F_{n} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{n}} \left[ \Phi'_{n} + \frac{3q_{n}}{4h} \right],$$

$$D\left( f_{n}''' - \lambda_{n}^{2} f_{n}' \right) - \frac{8h^{3}}{15} \left[ \frac{2}{1-\nu} \Phi''_{n} - \eta_{n}^{2} \Phi_{n} - \frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \lambda_{n} F_{n}' \right] = 0,$$
(2.6)

$$D\lambda_{n} \left(f_{n}'' - \lambda_{n}^{2} f_{n}\right) - \frac{8h^{3}}{15} \left[F_{n}'' - \frac{5}{2h^{2}} (\zeta_{n} + 1)F_{n} + \frac{1 + \nu}{1 - \nu} \lambda_{n} \Phi_{n}'\right] = 0.$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\zeta_{n} = \frac{4\lambda_{n}^{2}h^{2}}{5(1 - \nu)}, \quad \eta_{n} = h^{-1} \sqrt{2.5 + \lambda_{n}^{2}h^{2}}.$$

$$(2.7)$$

$$(2.6) \quad [3]$$

$$f_{n} = A_{n} e^{-\lambda_{n}x} + B_{n} x e^{-\lambda_{n}x} + \frac{q_{n}}{D\lambda_{n}^{4}} (1 + \zeta_{n})$$

$$\Phi_{n} = D_{n} e^{-\eta_{n}x} - \frac{5E}{4(1 + \nu)} \zeta_{n} B_{n} e^{-\lambda_{n}x} + \frac{3q_{n}}{4h\lambda_{n}}$$

$$(2.8)$$

(2.8).

,

[5].  $A_n, B_n \quad D_n$  x = 0.

:

3.

x = 0

$$u_2 = u_3 = 0, \ \sigma_{11} = 0 \tag{3.1}$$

$$u_3 = 0, \ \sigma_{11} = 0, \ \sigma_{12} = 0$$
 (3.2)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad v = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
 (3.1\*)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$(3.2^*)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad v = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4}{5G} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \varphi_2 = 0, \quad (3.1^{**})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4}{5G} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} \right) = 0,$$

$$(3.2^{**})$$

$$\frac{\partial^{-}w}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{2}{5G} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial x} \right) = 0,$$

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

$$_{n} = -\frac{q_{n}}{D\lambda_{n}^{4}} (1 + \zeta_{n}), \quad B_{n} = -\frac{q_{n}}{2D\lambda_{n}^{3}}, \quad D_{n} = 0.$$

$$(3.3)$$

$${}_{n} = -\frac{q_{n}}{D\lambda_{n}^{4}} (1 + \zeta_{n}),$$

$$B_{n} = -\frac{q_{n}}{D\lambda_{n}^{3}} \left\{ \frac{1 + \zeta_{n}}{(1 + (1 + \nu)\zeta_{n})} + \frac{\left(\lambda_{n}^{2} + \nu \eta_{n}^{2}\right)}{2\left(\lambda_{n}\eta_{n}(1 - \nu) - \lambda_{n}^{2} - \nu \eta_{n}^{2}\right)} \right\},$$
(3.4)

$$D_{n} = -\frac{3q_{n}\lambda_{n}}{4\zeta_{n}h}(1+(1+\nu)\zeta_{n})\left[\lambda_{n}\eta_{n}(1-\nu)-\lambda_{n}^{2}-\nu\eta_{n}^{2}\right]^{-1}$$
(3.1\*\*) (3.2\*\*)

$$\begin{aligned} q(y) &= q_0 \sin\lambda_1 y. \end{aligned} \tag{3.5} \\ &(3.1^{**}) \end{aligned}$$

$$&= \frac{q_0}{2D\lambda_1^4} \Big[ 1 + \zeta_1 - 2 \Big( 1 + \zeta_1 \Big) e^{-\lambda_1 x} - \lambda_1 x e^{-\lambda_1 x} \Big] \sin\lambda_1 y, \end{aligned}$$

$$&(q_1 = \frac{3q_0}{4\lambda_1 h} e^{-\lambda_1 x} \sin\lambda_1 y, \end{aligned}$$

$$&(3.6) \end{aligned}$$

$$&(q_2 = \frac{3q_0}{4\lambda_1 h} \Big[ 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x} \Big] \cos\lambda_1 y. \end{aligned}$$

$$&(3.2^{**}) \end{aligned}$$

$$&(q_2 = \frac{3q_0}{4\lambda_1 h} \Big[ 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x} \Big] \cos\lambda_1 y. \end{aligned}$$

$$&(q_2 = \frac{3q_0}{4\lambda_1 h} \Big\{ 1 + \zeta_1 - \lambda_1^2 \Big( 1 + \zeta_1 \Big)^{-\lambda_1 x} - \frac{(3.2^{**})}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) + \frac{1 + \zeta_1}{(1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1)} \Big] x^{-\lambda_1 x} \Biggr\} \sin\lambda_1 y,$$

$$&(q_1 = \frac{3q_0}{2h} \Bigg\{ \frac{\lambda_1}{2 \Big(\lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) + \frac{1 + \zeta_1}{(1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1)} \Big] x^{-\lambda_1 x} \Biggr\} \sin\lambda_1 y,$$

$$&(q_2 = \frac{3q_0}{4\lambda_1 h} \Bigg\{ \frac{\lambda_1 \eta_1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) + \frac{1 + \zeta_1}{(1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1)} \Bigg] x^{-\lambda_1 x} \Biggr\} \sin\lambda_1 y$$

$$&(q_2 = \frac{3q_0}{4\lambda_1 h} \Bigg\{ \frac{\lambda_1 \eta_1}{\zeta_1 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} - \frac{1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} - \frac{1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} - \frac{1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} - \frac{1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} - \frac{1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} - \frac{1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} - \frac{1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} - \frac{1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} - \frac{1}{2 \Big( \lambda_1 \eta_1 (1 - v) - \lambda_1^2 - v \eta_1^2 \Big) \Big( 1 + (1 + v)\zeta_1 \Big) x^{-\eta_1 x} + 1 \Big\} \cos\lambda_1 y. \end{aligned}$$

,  $\zeta_1 << 1$  . (3.1\*\*). (3.1\*\*) (3.2\*\*)

$$\begin{array}{l} (0,0.5b) \\ N_1(0,0.5b) = q_0/\lambda_1 \,. \\ N_1(0,0.5b) = \frac{q_0}{\lambda_1} \left[ 1 + \frac{5+3v}{4\sqrt{2.5}\lambda^2 b(1-v)} \right] \,. \end{array}$$

$$(3.8^{**})$$

 $\lambda_1 \begin{bmatrix} 4\sqrt{2.5\lambda_1^2}h(1-v) \end{bmatrix}$ . .

(3.1\*\*) (3.2\*\*)

 $N_2(0, y) = 0$ ,
$$N_{2}(0, y) = \frac{q_{0}}{\lambda_{1}} \left[ \frac{\lambda_{1}h}{\zeta_{1}(\lambda_{1}h(1-v) - \sqrt{2.5}v)} - 1 \right] \cos \lambda_{1}y, \ (N_{2}(0, 0.5b) = 0)$$
  
$$Y_{1} << 1 \qquad \text{io} \qquad (N_{2}(0, 0) = 0).$$

- 1. Costanda C. A mathematical analysis of bending of plates with transverse shear deformation. Longman Scientific Technical. 1992,170p.
- 2. Karama M., Afag K.S., Mistou S. A refinement of Ambartsumian multi-layer beam theory. //Computers&Structures. 2008. 86. P. 839-849.
- 3. . . . ., VII . // 19–23 2011. .44-48. : , 4. . 2008. .61. 4. .44-51. .// 5. . 2008. 116 . .// . .-., 6. . // .: . 2002. : . .67-88. 7. , 1987. 360 . . .: 8. Nadai A. Elastische Platten. : 1925.72 .

.: (+374 99) 339299,(+374 10)624802 : 9, 29, , , 0060. E-mail: <u>sayatantonyan@rambler.ru</u> .: (+374 91) 707939,(+374 10)624802. : 9, 29, , , 0060. E-mail: <u>narine@mechins.sci.am</u>

:

1885 . [1]. . : \_ 1.  $0 \leqslant x < \infty, |y| < \infty, |y| < \infty.$ (x, y, z) $x = hf^{-1}\tilde{x}, \ y = hf^{-1}\tilde{y}, \ z = hf^{-1}\tilde{z}, \ \{u_x, u_y, u_z\} = hf^{-1}\{\tilde{u}_x\tilde{u}_y, \tilde{u}_z\},$ (1)  $\tilde{\mathsf{S}} = hf^{-1}\tilde{\mathsf{S}}c_2^{-1}, \{\dagger_x, \dagger_y, \dagger_z, \dagger_{xy}, \dagger_{xz}, \dagger_{yz}\} = E[2(1+\epsilon)]^{-1}\{\tilde{\mathsf{T}}_x, \tilde{\mathsf{T}}_y, \tilde{\mathsf{T}}_z, \tilde{\mathsf{T}}_{xy}, \tilde{\mathsf{T}}_{xz}, \tilde{\mathsf{T}}_{yz}, \}$ ,  $\dagger_x$ ,  $\dagger_y$ ,  $\dagger_z$ ,  $\dagger_{xy}$ ,  $\dagger_{xz}$ ,  $\dagger_{yz}$  –  $\mathbf{u} = \{u_x, u_y, u_z\}$  – , E – ,  $\notin$  –  $e^{iSt}$ , C<sub>2</sub>-<< ~ >>, , S\_ Œ: {  $\mathbf{u} = \operatorname{grad} \{ + \operatorname{rot} \mathbb{E}.$ (2) Œ { [2]. (2) $div \mathbb{E} = 0.$ (3) (3) { Œ (2).  $\Delta \{ + | {}^{2} \tilde{S}^{2} \{ = 0, \ \Delta \overline{E} + \tilde{S}^{2} \overline{E} = 0,$ (4) ,  $| = \sqrt{(1-2\epsilon)/2(1-\epsilon)}$ .  $\Delta$  – x = 0: )  $\uparrow_x = \uparrow_{xy} = \uparrow_{xz} = 0$ (5) (6)

$$u_x = \dagger_{xy} = \dagger_{xz} = 0 \tag{8}$$

$$u_x = u_y = \dagger_{xz} = 0 \qquad u_x = \dagger_{xy} = u_z = 0$$
(9)

$$u_x = u_y = u_z = 0.$$
 (10)

$$\{ = C_{1}e^{-r_{1}X}e^{i(\hat{S}_{t-(X|y+s_{z})})}, \ \overline{\mathbb{E}} = \overline{C}e^{-r_{2}X}e^{i(\hat{S}_{t-(X|y+s_{z})})}, \qquad (11)$$

$$\overline{C}^{T} = C_{3}, C_{4}, C_{2} - \qquad .$$

(11) (4), 
$$r_1, r_2$$
:  
 $r_1 = \sqrt{\chi^2 + s^2 - |^2 \tilde{S}^2}, r_2 = \sqrt{\chi^2 + s^2 - \tilde{S}^2}.$ 
(12)  
(11) (6) (3), , , (12)

$$C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4$$
:

$$\begin{cases} (2s^{2} + 2x^{2} - \tilde{S}^{2})C_{1} + 2ir_{2}xC_{2} - 2ir_{2}sC_{4} = 0, \\ 2ir_{1}sC_{1} - xsC_{2} - ir_{2}xC_{3} + (r_{2}^{2} + s^{2})C_{4} = 0, \\ -ixC_{1} + r_{2}C_{2} - isC_{3} = 0, \\ -isC_{2} - r_{2}C_{3} - ixC_{4} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(13)

$$((2s^{2} + 2x^{2} - \tilde{S}^{2})^{2} - 4r_{1}r_{2}s^{2})(\tilde{S}^{2} - x^{2}) - (x^{2} + s^{2} - \tilde{S}^{2})(6s^{2}x^{2} + 4x^{4} - 4x^{2}\tilde{S}^{2}) + 2r_{1}r_{2}x^{2}s^{2} = 0.$$
(14)  
:  $x_{1} = \sqrt{s^{2} + x^{2}}, s = x_{1}\sin r, x = x_{1}\cos r$ .  
:

,

,

,

,

,

$$(2 - \pi)(2\sin^{2} r - \pi) + \pi \cos r - 4\tilde{r}_{1}\tilde{r}_{2}\sin^{2} r = 0,$$

$$\tilde{r}_{1} = \sqrt{1 - |_{\pi}^{2}}, \tilde{r}_{2} = \sqrt{1 - \pi},$$

$$(15)$$

$$(15)$$

$$D(_{''}, |, \Gamma) = (2 - _{''})(2\sin^2 \Gamma - _{''}) + _{''}\cos \Gamma - 4\tilde{r}_1\tilde{r}_2\sin^2 \Gamma.$$
(16)

,

(15)  $\alpha \neq 0$ (13). r r=0.

$$C_{1} = C, C_{2} = -\frac{\chi}{2ir_{2}}C, C_{3} = -\frac{\chi}{2s}C, C_{4} = -\frac{s^{2} + r_{2}^{2}}{2ir_{2}s}C$$
(17)
(17)
(15).
(17)
(17)
(17)

75

,







.



	.2 3	,	
α =	- π/2		[3]
	, , _		[3]. [4]
		(	11-01-00545- )
1.	Rayleigh J. On waves propagated along the surf V. 17. 253. P. 4–11.	ace	of an elastic solid // Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. 1885.
2. 3.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	. //	4.	.362-368.

.

E-mail: ardazishvili.roman@yandex.ru







( ), :



.

. 1[1].

1 16, 9, 3, 59-1, 9-4, 6-6-6 5, , 9-4 1.

,  

$$v = 250$$
 / ,  $s = 0,022$  / ,  $t = 0,05$   
,  
 $r = 6^{\circ}$ ,  $s = 90^{\circ}$ ,  $s = 90^{\circ}$ ,  $s = 6^{\circ}$ ,  $\varphi = \varphi_1 = 45^{\circ}$   
,  
 $r = 0.3, 0.6, ..., s = -5, -7^{\circ}, r = 5, 7^{\circ}$ .

.

,

,

,

,

,

,

.

**90**<sup>0</sup>

•

,

,

1,3...1,5

,

,

$$HV = \frac{HV_0}{2} + \left(M \cdot \left(P_z + \frac{P \cdot \tau}{d}\right) + \frac{HV_0^2}{4}\right)^{1/2}.$$

$$\begin{split} & [2]:\\ l &= 0.021 \cdot H \cdot \left[ 1.06 \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{T}{2000} \right) + 0.93 \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{T}{2000} \right)^{39} - \left( 1 - \frac{T}{2000} \right)^{28} \right] \cdot \left[ 0.17 + \frac{0.74 \cdot \sin s_1}{(0.995 \cdot \cos s_1 + 0.1 \cdot \sin s_1)} \right] \\ & [3]:\\ R &= C \cdot r^{c_1} \cdot E \cdot h_1 \cdot K_c / \left( 2 \cdot t_s \cdot \left[ A \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{T}{2 \cdot T_h} \right) + B \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{T}{2 \cdot T_h} \right)^{k_1} - \left( 1 - \frac{T}{2 \cdot T_h} \right)^{k_2} \right] \right) \\ & , \end{split}$$

.

•

.

,

$$P_{z} = 1.155 \cdot \sigma_{s} \cdot \left[ A \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{T}{2T_{h}} \right) + B \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{T}{2T_{h}} \right)^{k_{1}} - \left( 1 - \frac{T}{2T_{h}} \right)^{k_{2}} \right] \cdot s \cdot t \cdot u \times \left[ \left( 1 + \mu \left( 1 - \operatorname{tg}\gamma \right) + \frac{\left( 0.5 + \mu \right) \cdot u}{2K_{c}} \right) \cdot \cos\gamma + \frac{K_{c}}{4u \cdot \cos\gamma} + \mu \cdot \sin\gamma + \frac{\mu \cdot h}{u \cdot s} + \frac{K_{c} \cdot s \cdot \sin^{2} \phi'}{4u \cdot t \cdot \cos\gamma} \right]$$

$$\left[ \left( 1 + \mu \left( 1 - \operatorname{tg}\gamma \right) + \frac{\left( 0.5 + \mu \right) \cdot u}{2K_{c}} \right) \cdot \cos\gamma + \frac{K_{c}}{4u \cdot \cos\gamma} + \mu \cdot \sin\gamma + \frac{\mu \cdot h}{u \cdot s} + \frac{K_{c} \cdot s \cdot \sin^{2} \phi'}{4u \cdot t \cdot \cos\gamma} \right] \right]$$

,

$$\sigma_{x} = \beta_{L} \cdot \sigma_{s} \cdot \left(\mu \cdot \frac{l_{n}}{h_{2}} + (0.5 + \mu) \cdot \left(\frac{u \cdot h_{1}}{h_{2}} - \frac{x}{h_{2}}\right)\right), \quad \tau_{x} = \beta_{L} \cdot \sigma_{s} \cdot \left(\mu - \left(\frac{0.5 + \mu}{h_{1}}\right) \cdot x\right),$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \beta_{L} \cdot \sigma_{s} \cdot \left(\mu \cdot \frac{l_{3}}{h_{1}} + (0.5 + \mu) \cdot \left(\frac{u \cdot h_{1}}{h_{2}} - \frac{y}{h_{1}}\right)\right), \quad \tau_{y} = \beta_{L} \cdot \sigma_{s} \cdot \left(\mu - \left(\frac{0.5 + \mu}{h_{2}}\right) \cdot y\right)$$



 $t = 0.06 \cdot 10^{-3} ($ )).

.

•





1

9-4



. 3



. [6]:



5...6%.

,

. ., . . . // " – 2009". – \_ -1 , 2009. .156-160. . 28 3. •• // " ". .: 2010. .43-45. 4.  $P_z = P_v$ •• ٠, . || 40-.2. : 2009. .166-168. 5. . . . ., •••, . // XXI . IX : " " \_ : 2010. .33 – 35. 6. // : 2008. .537-540. .5. 4. 7. . ., . . • •, // " : -13)". , ( , Т , 2008. .190-192. : Х . +374 0312 4 2. . . . , . , 5060. -mail: arzal@yandex.ru " "

( ). 2602, , , , , . , . 10, . 3. -mail: <u>serghakob@mail.ru</u>.

• , , ,

,

( 11-08-00763).

S -

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = (1 - s) f(\dagger, T, \{, t\}),$$

$$T - , \dagger - , \phi - , t - .$$
(1)

 $f(t) = k_0 t^n (k_0, n - t = 0, S = 0$ ) [2]. (1)

$$S = l - e^{-k_1 t^{n+1}},$$
 (2)

 $k_1 = k_0(n+1).$ 

,

$$\dot{\varepsilon} = B e e^{a \sigma} (1 - \beta)^{-m}, \tag{3}$$

$$a, m - , B = B(T), = (\phi) -$$

$$(2) (n = 0), (3)$$

$$\dot{V} = Be^{(a^{\dagger} + )} e^{bt}, \qquad (4)$$

$$b = m k_0.$$

$$(4) , t = 0, V = 0$$

$$V = \frac{Be^{(a^{\dagger} + \cdot)}}{b} \left[ e^{bt} - 1 \right]$$
(5)

03 20 45 4  
(5)  

$$a = 0,041 [ ]^{-1}, b = 3,4 \cdot 10^{-4} [ ]^{-1}, = {}_{1}\phi, {}_{1} = 2,2 \cdot 10^{-21} [ / {}^{2} ]^{-1}.$$
  
(5)  
 $a = 0,041 [ ]^{-1}, b = 3,4 \cdot 10^{-4} [ ]^{-1}, = {}_{1}\phi, {}_{1} = 2,2 \cdot 10^{-21} [ / {}^{2} ]^{-1}.$ 



$$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ ( & & \dagger = 180 & ), \\ & & & (5). \end{array}$$

$$du = \mathsf{U} \, w - \mathsf{U} \, q + \mathsf{U} \, R \quad , \tag{6}$$

$$du - , uq - , uR - , uR - , uR - , uW = \dagger_{ij}dV_{ij} (dV_{ij} = V_{ij}dt) - , , , \dagger_{ij} - , , dV_{ij} - , , dV_{ij} - , , , (6) ($$

$$\Delta u_* = w_* - \Delta q_* + \Delta R_* \quad , \tag{7}$$

$$\bigcup u_{*} = \int_{u_{0}}^{u_{*}} d u = u_{*} - u_{0}, \ w_{*} = \int_{0}^{w_{*}} u w, \ \Delta q_{*} = \int_{q_{0}}^{q_{*}} u q, \ \bigcup R_{*} = \int_{R_{0}}^{R_{*}} u R$$
(8)

$$Uq_{*} = w_{*i}, \quad Uu_{*} = w_{*2}, \quad UR_{*} = w_{*3},$$
(8)  $w_{*} + w_{*3} = w_{*i} + w_{*2}.$ 

$$\forall_{ij} = \forall, \quad \forall_{ij} = \forall, \quad w_{*} = \dagger \forall_{*},$$

$$\psi_{*ij} = \forall, \quad w_{*i} = \forall_{*i}, \quad w_{*i} = \dagger \forall_{*i},$$

$$V_* = \frac{W_*}{\dagger} = \frac{W_{*1} + W_{*2} - W_{*3}}{\dagger}$$
(9)

$$V = V_*$$
  $t = t_p$ 

(5), (9),

[6]

$$t_{p} = \frac{1}{b} \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{b(w_{*1} + w_{*2} - w_{*3})}{B\sigma \ e^{(a \ \sigma^{+})}} \right]$$
(10)

,



E-mail: Robert.Arutyunyan@paloma.spbu.ru

\_

E-mail: <u>Robert.Arutyunyan@paloma.spbu.ru</u>

E-mail: <u>kyakimova@yandex.ru</u>

,



,

[2]. [3]. [4]

,

,

[5].

.

$$\Omega = \{ (x, y, z) : 0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b, -h_2 \le z \le h_1, h_1 + h_2 << a \} .$$

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

$$h_k$$

$$a_{ij}^{(k)}, (k = 1, 2).$$

$$Oxy$$

$$t^{(2)}_{xz} = t^{-}_{xz}(x, y), \quad t^{(2)}_{yz} = t^{-}_{yz}(x, y), \quad w^{(2)} = \frac{l}{h}w^{-}(x, y) \qquad z = -h_{2}$$

$$u^{(1)} = \frac{l}{h}u^{+}(x, y), \quad v^{(1)} = \frac{l}{h}v^{+}(x, y), \quad t^{(1)}_{z} = \frac{l}{h}t^{+}_{z}(x, y) \qquad z = h_{1}.$$

$$x = 0, a \qquad ,$$

$$(1.1)$$

 $U^{(1)} = U^{(2)}, \ V^{(1)} = V^{(2)}, \ W^{(1)} = W^{(2)}, \ \dagger_{xz}^{(1)} = \dagger_{xz}^{(2)}, \ \dagger_{yz}^{(1)} = \dagger_{yz}^{(2)}, \ \dagger_{z}^{(1)} = \dagger_{z}^{(2)}.$ (1.2)

[7].  

$$U = u/l, V = v/l, W = w/l, \quad x = x/l, y = y/l, \quad z = z/h$$

$$U = u/l, V = v/l, W = w/l, \quad y = y/l, \quad z = z/h$$

$$V = h/l, \quad l = \max(a,b).$$

$$U = u/l, V = v/l, W = w/l, \quad z = z/h$$

$$Q^{(k)} = v^{q} \sum_{s=0}^{s} v^{s} Q^{(s,k)}$$

$$Q^{(k)} - q$$

$$q$$

$$(1.3)$$

$$Q^{(k)} - q$$

$$q = -1 \quad \ddot{a}\ddot{e}\ddot{y} \quad \sigma_x^{(k)}, \sigma_y^{(k)}, \sigma_{xy}^{(k)}, \sigma_z^{(k)}, U^{(k)}, W^{(k)}; \quad q = 0 \quad \ddot{a}\ddot{e}\ddot{y} \quad \sigma_{xz}^{(k)}, \sigma_{yz}^{(k)}$$
(1.4)

(1.3), (1.4),

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \varsigma} + \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s)}}{\partial r} = 0, & (x, y; \varsigma, y), \\ \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s-2)}}{\partial \varsigma} - \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s-2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s)}}{\partial r} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial U^{(k,s)}}{\partial \varsigma} = a_{11}^{(k)} \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s)} + a_{12}^{(k)} \uparrow_{y}^{(k,s)} + a_{13}^{(k)} \uparrow_{z}^{(k,s)} + a_{14}^{(k)} \uparrow_{yz}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{15}^{(k)} \uparrow_{xz}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{15}^{(k)} \uparrow_{xz}^{(k,s)} \\ \frac{\partial V^{(k,s)}}{\partial \varsigma} = a_{13}^{(k)} \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s)} + a_{22}^{(k)} \uparrow_{y}^{(k,s)} + a_{33}^{(k)} \uparrow_{z}^{(k,s)} + a_{24}^{(k)} \uparrow_{yz}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{25}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{25}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{25}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{25}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{35}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{35}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{35}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{36}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zy}^{(k,s-1)} \\ \frac{\partial W^{(k,s)}}{\partial r} = a_{15}^{(k)} \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{25}^{(k)} \uparrow_{y}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{35}^{(k)} \uparrow_{z}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{45}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{35}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{35}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{35}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{35}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{36}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k,s)} + a_{36}^{(k)} \uparrow_{zz}^{(k$$

$$-\frac{\partial W^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} \int d\zeta \quad (u,v;1,2;5,4;\xi,\eta;x,y)$$

$$w^{*(k,s)} = \int_{0}^{\cdot} \left(a_{13}^{(k)} \dagger_{x}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{23}^{(k)} \dagger_{y}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{33}^{(k)} \dagger_{z}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{34}^{(k)} \dagger_{yz}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{35}^{(k)} \dagger_{xz}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{36}^{(k)} \dagger_{xy}^{(k,s-1)}\right) d' ,$$

$$\dagger^{*(k,s)} = B_{11}^{(k)} V_{1}^{*(k,s)} + B_{12}^{(k)} V_{2}^{*(k,s)} + B_{16}^{(k)} \check{S}^{*(k,s)} + a_{3}^{(k)} \dagger_{z}^{*(k,s)} + a_{4}^{(k)} \dagger_{yz}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{5}^{(k)} \dagger_{xz}^{(k,s-1)},$$

$$\dagger^{*(k,s)} = B_{12}^{(k)} V_{1}^{*(k,s)} + B_{22}^{(k)} V_{2}^{*(k,s)} + B_{26}^{(k)} \check{S}^{*(k,s)} + b_{3}^{(k)} \dagger_{z}^{*(k,s)} + b_{4}^{(k)} \dagger_{yz}^{(k,s-1)} + b_{5}^{(k)} \dagger_{xz}^{(k,s-1)},$$

$$\dagger^{*(k,s)} = B_{16}^{(k)} V_{1}^{*(k,s)} + B_{26}^{(k)} V_{2}^{*(k,s)} + B_{66}^{(k)} \check{S}^{*(k,s)} + c_{3}^{(k)} \dagger_{z}^{*(k,s)} + c_{4}^{(k)} \dagger_{yz}^{(k,s-1)} + c_{5}^{(k)} \dagger_{xz}^{(k,s-1)},$$

$$\dagger^{*(k,s)} = \frac{\partial u^{*(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta}, \quad V_{2}^{*(k,s)} = \frac{\partial v^{*(k,s)}}{\partial y}, \quad \check{S}^{*(k,s)} = \frac{\partial u^{*(k,s)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v^{*(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta}.$$

$$\downarrow Q^{(k,s-i)} \equiv 0, \quad s < i.$$

$$(1.1), \quad \hat{a}n\dot{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{0}^{(1,s)} &= u^{+(1,s)} - u^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1}), \ (u,v) \qquad w_{0}^{(1,s)} = w^{-(2,s)} - w^{*(2,s)}({}^{+}_{2}), \\ & \dagger_{z0}^{(1,s)} = \dagger_{z}^{+(1,s)} - \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1}), \end{aligned}$$
(1.10)  
$$& \dagger_{xz0}^{(1,s)} = \dagger_{xz}^{-(2,s)} + \left( L_{11}(B_{ij}^{(2)})u^{+} + L_{12}(B_{ij}^{(2)})v^{+} + a_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{+}}{\partial \zeta} + c_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{+}}{\partial y} \right)_{z}^{t} = - \left( L_{11}(B_{ij}^{(2)})u^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1}) + L_{12}(B_{ij}^{(2)})v^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1}) + a_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1})}{\partial \zeta} + c_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1})}{\partial y} \right)_{z}^{t} = - \dagger_{xz}^{*(2,s)}({}^{t}_{z}) \\ & - \left( L_{11}(B_{ij}^{(2)})u^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1}) + L_{12}(B_{ij}^{(2)})v^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1}) + a_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1})}{\partial \zeta} + c_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1})}{\partial \zeta} + c_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1})}{\partial y} \right)_{z}^{t} = - \dagger_{xz}^{*(2,s)}({}^{t}_{z}) \\ & + \int_{yz0}^{(1,s)} = \dagger_{yz}^{-(2,s)} + \left( L_{12}(B_{ij}^{(2)})u^{+} + L_{22}(B_{ij}^{(2)})v^{+} + c_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1})}{\partial \zeta} + b_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{+}_{1})}{\partial y} \right)_{z}^{t} = - \dagger_{yz}^{*(2,s)}({}^{t}_{z}) \\ & - \left( L_{12}(B_{ij}^{(2)})u^{*(1,s)}({}^{t}_{1}) + L_{22}(B_{ij}^{(2)})v^{*(1,s)}({}^{t}_{1}) + c_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{t}_{1})}{\partial \zeta} + b_{3}^{(2)}\frac{\partial \dagger_{z}^{*(1,s)}({}^{t}_{1})}{\partial y} \right)_{z}^{t} = - \dagger_{yz}^{*(2,s)}({}^{t}_{z}) \\ & - \left( I_{1j}(B_{ij}^{(k)}) - I_{1j}(B_{ij}^{(k)}) - I_{1j}(B_{ij}^{(k)}) - I_{2j}(B_{ij}^{(k)}) \right)_{z}^{t} = - \bigg( I_{1j}(B_{ij}^{(k)}) - I_{2j}(B_{ij}^{(k)}) - I_{2j}(B_{ij}^{(k)})$$

$$\begin{split} U^{(k,s)} &= u^{+(1,s)} + u^{*(k,s)} - u^{*(1,s)}({}_{1}), (u,v), \\ W^{(k,s)} &= w^{-(2,s)} + w^{*(k,s)} - w^{*(2,s)}({}_{2}) \\ \dagger {}_{z}^{(k,s)} &= t^{+(1,s)}_{z} + t^{*(k,s)}_{z} - t^{*(1,s)}_{z}({}_{1}), \\ \dagger {}_{z}^{(k,s)} &= B^{(k)}_{11} \frac{\partial u^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + B^{(k)}_{12} \frac{\partial v^{+(1,s)}}{\partial y} + B^{(k)}_{16} \left( \frac{\partial u^{+(1,s)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \zeta} \right) + a^{(k)}_{3} t^{+(1,s)}_{z} - \\ -B^{(k)}_{11} \frac{\partial u^{*(1,s)}(\zeta_{1})}{\partial \xi} - B^{(k)}_{12} \frac{\partial v^{*(1,s)}(\zeta_{1})}{\partial \eta} - B^{(k)}_{16} \left( \frac{\partial u^{*(1,s)}(\zeta_{1})}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial v^{*(1,s)}(\zeta_{1})}{\partial \xi} \right) + \\ +\sigma^{*(k,s)}_{x} - a^{(k)}_{3} \sigma^{*(1,s)}_{z}(\zeta_{1}), \quad (x, y; 1, 2; u, v; \xi, \eta; a^{(k)}_{3}, b^{(k)}_{3}) \\ \sigma^{(k,s)}_{xy} &= B^{(k)}_{16} \frac{\partial u^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \xi} + B^{(k)}_{26} \frac{\partial v^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \eta} + B^{(k)}_{66} \left( \frac{\partial u^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial v^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \xi} \right) + c^{(k)}_{3} \sigma^{+(1,s)}_{z} - B^{(k)}_{16} \frac{\partial u^{*(1,s)}(\zeta_{1})}{\partial \xi} - \\ -B^{(k)}_{26} \frac{\partial v^{*(1,s)}(\zeta_{1})}{\partial \eta} - B^{(k)}_{66} \left( \frac{\partial u^{*(1,s)}(\zeta_{1})}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial v^{*(1,s)}(\zeta_{1})}{\partial \xi} \right) + \sigma^{*(k,s)}_{xy} - c^{(k)}_{3} \sigma^{*(1,s)}_{z}(\zeta_{1}) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xz}^{(k,s)} &= \sigma_{xz}^{-(2,s)} - \left( L_{11} \left( B_{ij}^{(k)} \right) u^{+(1,s)} + L_{12} \left( B_{ij}^{(k)} \right) v^{+(1,s)} + a_{3}^{(k)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \xi} + c_{3}^{(k)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \eta} \right) \zeta + \\ &+ \left( L_{11} \left( B_{ij}^{(2)} \right) u^{+(1,s)} + L_{12} \left( B_{ij}^{(2)} \right) v^{+(1,s)} + a_{3}^{(2)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \xi} + c_{3}^{(2)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}^{+(1,s)}}{\partial \eta} \right) \zeta_{2} + \\ &+ \left( L_{11} \left( B_{ij}^{(k)} \right) u^{*(1,s)} \left( \zeta_{1} \right) + L_{12} \left( B_{ij}^{(k)} \right) v^{*(1,s)} \left( \zeta_{1} \right) + a_{3}^{(k)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)} \left( \zeta_{1} \right)}{\partial \xi} + c_{3}^{(k)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)} \left( \zeta_{1} \right)}{\partial \eta} \right) \zeta_{2} - \\ &- \left( L_{11} \left( B_{ij}^{(2)} \right) u^{*(1,s)} \left( \zeta_{1} \right) + L_{12} \left( B_{ij}^{(2)} \right) v^{*(1,s)} \left( \zeta_{1} \right) + a_{3}^{(2)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)} \left( \zeta_{1} \right)}{\partial \xi} + c_{3}^{(2)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)} \left( \zeta_{1} \right)}{\partial \eta} \right) \zeta_{2} + \\ &+ \sigma_{xz}^{*(k,s)} - \sigma_{xz}^{*(2,s)} \left( \zeta_{2} \right), \quad (x, y; 1, 2; u, v; \xi, \eta; a_{3}^{(k)}, b_{3}^{(k)} \right) \\ &\qquad (1.11) \\ u^{+(k,0)} = u^{+}, \ v^{+(k,0)} = v^{+}, \ w^{-(k,0)} = w^{-}, \ t^{+}_{z}^{*(k,0)} = t^{+}_{z}, \ t^{-}_{zz}^{*(k,0)} = t^{+}_{zz}, \ t^{-}_{zz}^{*(k,0)} = t^{+}_{zz} \\ u^{+(k,s)} = v^{-(k,s)} = 0 \ , \quad t^{+}_{z}^{*(k,s)} = t^{-(k,s)}_{zz} = t^{-(k,s)}_{zz} = 0, \qquad s > 0 \\ &2, \\ t^{+}_{z} = -q, \ u^{+} = v^{+} = 0, \quad t^{+}_{zz} = t^{+}_{zz} = 0, \ w^{-} = 0 \\ &(1.11), \qquad (1.9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \uparrow_{x}^{(k)} = -a_{3}^{(k)}q, \ \uparrow_{y}^{(k)} = -b_{3}^{(k)}q, \ \uparrow_{xy}^{(k)} = -c_{3}^{(k)}q, \ \uparrow_{xz}^{(k)} = 0, \ \uparrow_{yz}^{(k)} = 0, \ \uparrow_{z}^{(k)} = -q, \ (k = 1, 2), \\ & u^{(1)} = -\left(a_{15}^{(1)}a_{3}^{(1)} + a_{25}^{(1)}b_{3}^{(1)} + a_{56}^{(1)}c_{3}^{(1)} + a_{35}^{(1)}\right)(z - h_{1})q, \\ & v^{(1)} = -\left(a_{14}^{(1)}a_{3}^{(1)} + a_{24}^{(1)}b_{3}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)}c_{3}^{(1)} + a_{35}^{(1)}\right)(z - h_{1})q, \\ & w^{(1)} = -\left(a_{13}^{(1)}a_{3}^{(1)} + a_{25}^{(1)}b_{3}^{(1)} + a_{36}^{(1)}c_{3}^{(1)} + a_{33}^{(1)}\right)qz - \left(a_{12}^{(2)}a_{3}^{(2)} + a_{25}^{(2)}b_{3}^{(2)} + a_{25}^{(2)}b_{3}^{(2)} + a_{25}^{(2)}b_{3}^{(2)} + a_{56}^{(2)}c_{3}^{(2)} + a_{35}^{(2)}\right)qz + \left(a_{15}^{(1)}a_{3}^{(1)} + a_{25}^{(1)}b_{3}^{(1)} + a_{56}^{(1)}c_{3}^{(1)} + a_{35}^{(1)}\right)qh_{1}, \\ & v^{(2)} = -\left(a_{12}^{(2)}a_{3}^{(2)} + a_{22}^{(2)}b_{3}^{(2)} + a_{46}^{(2)}c_{3}^{(2)} + a_{35}^{(2)}\right)qz + \left(a_{14}^{(1)}a_{3}^{(1)} + a_{25}^{(1)}b_{3}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)}c_{3}^{(1)} + a_{35}^{(1)}\right)qh_{1}, \\ & w^{(2)} = -\left(a_{12}^{(2)}a_{3}^{(2)} + a_{22}^{(2)}b_{3}^{(2)} + a_{46}^{(2)}c_{3}^{(2)} + a_{35}^{(2)}\right)qz + \left(a_{14}^{(1)}a_{3}^{(1)} + a_{24}^{(1)}b_{3}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)}c_{3}^{(1)} + a_{34}^{(1)}\right)qh_{1}, \\ & w^{(2)} = -\left(a_{12}^{(2)}a_{3}^{(2)} + a_{23}^{(2)}b_{3}^{(2)} + a_{36}^{(2)}c_{3}^{(2)} + a_{33}^{(2)}\right)q(z + h_{2}). \\ & ) \\ & \uparrow \\ & + z = 0, \ u^{+} = v^{+} = 0, \ \uparrow \\ & - z = \pm 1, \ \uparrow \\ & \frac{1}{yz} = \pm 2, \ w^{-} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \dagger_{x}^{(k)} = \frac{h}{l} \Big( a_{4}^{(k)} \ddagger_{2} + a_{5}^{(k)} \ddagger_{1} \Big), \quad \dagger_{y}^{(k)} = \frac{h}{l} \Big( b_{4}^{(k)} \ddagger_{2} + b_{5}^{(k)} \ddagger_{1} \Big), \quad \dagger_{xy}^{(k)} = \frac{h}{l} \Big( c_{4}^{(k)} \ddagger_{2} + c_{5}^{(k)} \ddagger_{1} \Big), \\ & \dagger_{xz}^{(k)} = \ddagger_{1}, \quad \dagger_{yz}^{(k)} = \ddagger_{2}, \quad \dagger_{z}^{(k)} = 0, \quad (k = 1, 2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & u^{(1)} = \frac{h}{l} \Big[ \Big( a_{15}^{(1)} a_{5}^{(1)} + a_{25}^{(1)} b_{5}^{(1)} + a_{56}^{(1)} c_{5}^{(1)} + a_{55}^{(1)} \Big) \ddagger_{1} + \Big( a_{15}^{(1)} a_{4}^{(1)} + a_{25}^{(1)} b_{4}^{(1)} + a_{56}^{(1)} c_{4}^{(1)} + a_{45}^{(1)} \Big) \ddagger_{2} \Big] (z - h_{1}), \\ & v^{(1)} = \frac{h}{l} \Big[ \Big( a_{14}^{(1)} a_{5}^{(1)} + a_{24}^{(1)} b_{5}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)} c_{5}^{(1)} + a_{45}^{(1)} \Big) \ddagger_{1} + \Big( a_{14}^{(1)} a_{4}^{(1)} + a_{24}^{(1)} b_{4}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)} c_{4}^{(1)} + a_{44}^{(1)} \Big) \ddagger_{2} \Big] (z - h_{1}), \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} w^{(1)} &= \frac{h}{l} \Big[ \Big( a_{13}^{(1)} a_{5}^{(1)} + a_{23}^{(1)} b_{5}^{(1)} + a_{36}^{(1)} c_{5}^{(1)} + a_{35}^{(1)} \Big]_{t_{1}}^{t_{1}} + \Big( a_{13}^{(1)} a_{4}^{(1)} + a_{23}^{(1)} b_{4}^{(1)} + a_{36}^{(1)} c_{4}^{(1)} + a_{34}^{(1)} \Big]_{t_{2}}^{t_{2}} \Big]_{t_{1}}^{t_{1}} \\ &+ \frac{h}{l} \Big[ \Big( a_{13}^{(2)} a_{5}^{(2)} + a_{23}^{(2)} b_{5}^{(2)} + a_{36}^{(2)} c_{5}^{(2)} + a_{35}^{(2)} \Big]_{t_{1}}^{t_{1}} + \Big( a_{13}^{(2)} a_{4}^{(2)} + a_{23}^{(2)} b_{4}^{(2)} + a_{36}^{(2)} c_{4}^{(2)} + a_{34}^{(2)} \Big]_{t_{2}}^{t_{2}} \Big]_{t_{2}}^{t_{2}}; \\ u^{(2)} &= \frac{h}{l} \Big[ \Big( a_{15}^{(2)} a_{5}^{(2)} + a_{25}^{(2)} b_{5}^{(2)} + a_{56}^{(2)} c_{5}^{(2)} + a_{55}^{(2)} \Big]_{t_{1}}^{t_{1}} + \Big( a_{15}^{(2)} a_{4}^{(2)} + a_{25}^{(2)} b_{4}^{(2)} + a_{36}^{(2)} c_{4}^{(2)} + a_{45}^{(2)} \Big]_{t_{2}}^{t_{2}} \Big]_{t_{2}}^{t_{2}} - \\ &- \frac{h}{l} \Big[ \Big( a_{15}^{(1)} a_{5}^{(1)} + a_{25}^{(1)} b_{5}^{(1)} + a_{56}^{(1)} c_{5}^{(1)} + a_{55}^{(1)} \Big]_{t_{1}}^{t_{1}} + \Big( a_{15}^{(1)} a_{4}^{(1)} + a_{25}^{(1)} b_{4}^{(1)} + a_{56}^{(1)} c_{4}^{(1)} + a_{45}^{(1)} \Big]_{t_{2}}^{t_{2}} \Big]_{t_{1}}^{t_{1}}, \\ v^{(2)} &= \frac{h}{l} \Big[ \Big( a_{14}^{(2)} a_{5}^{(2)} + a_{24}^{(2)} b_{5}^{(2)} + a_{46}^{(2)} c_{5}^{(2)} + a_{45}^{(2)} \Big]_{t_{1}}^{t_{1}} + \Big( a_{14}^{(1)} a_{4}^{(1)} + a_{24}^{(1)} b_{4}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)} c_{4}^{(1)} + a_{44}^{(1)} \Big]_{t_{2}}^{t_{2}} \Big]_{t_{1}}, \\ w^{(2)} &= \frac{h}{l} \Big[ \Big( a_{13}^{(2)} a_{5}^{(2)} + a_{23}^{(2)} b_{5}^{(2)} + a_{36}^{(2)} c_{5}^{(2)} + a_{35}^{(2)} \Big]_{t_{1}}^{t_{1}} + \Big( a_{14}^{(1)} a_{4}^{(1)} + a_{24}^{(1)} b_{4}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)} c_{4}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)} e_{4}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)} c_{4}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)} e_{4}^{(1)} + a_{46}^{(1)} e_{4}^{$$

x = 0, a [2-4].

,

1.						//	1962 26	<b>A</b>
	.668-686.					11	. 170220	л. т.
2.	1997. 415 .							.: ,
3.		• 1		"	"	2005 4	(0	
4.	,	• •,	. :	- "	••••	, 2005. 4	08.	-
			. 199649. N310	0-22.			//	•
5.		• 1				2000	62 N/4	45 70
6.			. // .		:	, 1967. 268	02. N4.	.00-72.
		:						

.

- ÃÓ, ĺ ÊĐ, Ñòảï àí àêảðò, óë. Ì õèòàð Ãî øà 5. Òảë.: (374 97) 24 06 20, (374 94) 97 06 20, E-mail: majvazyan@mail.ru

- ê.Ô.ì .í ., ñòàðøèé ÃÓ, Í ÊĐ, Ñòảï àí àêåðò, óë. Ì ōèòàð Ãî øà 5. Òåë.: (374 97) 23 83 10, (374 94) 95 02 93, E-mail: <u>gayane-petrosian@mail.ru</u>

[1], [2].

-

$$\left(\frac{\dagger_{x}-\dagger_{y}}{2}-\frac{k_{1}-k_{2}}{2}\right)^{2}+\left(\ddagger_{xy}-k_{3}\right)^{2}=|_{0}^{2}.$$
(1)
$$(1)$$

• •

,

$$f_{xy} = |\sin 2\{, .$$
(2), |, (1)  

$$| = ... \cos 2(\{-r\}) + \sqrt{|_{0}^{2} - ...^{2} \sin^{2} 2(\{-r\})},$$
(3)

$$\dots^{2} = \left(\frac{k_{1} - k_{2}}{2}\right)^{2} + k_{3}^{2}, \text{ tgr} = \frac{2k_{3}}{k_{1} - k_{2}}.$$

$$\{ = \{ (y)$$
(3)
(4)

$$| = | (y).$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ddagger_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \ddagger_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \dagger_{y}}{\partial y} = 0.$$
(5)
$$(2), \quad (2), \quad (3), \quad (3$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger}{\partial x} + \frac{d\left(|\sin 2\xi\right)}{dy} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \dagger}{\partial t} - \frac{d\left(|\cos 2\xi\right)}{dt} = 0.$$
(6)

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = 0.$$
(2), (5)
$$\frac{\partial \dagger}{\partial x} = , - \text{const},$$

$$\frac{d(|\sin 2\xi)}{dy} = -C.$$
(7)

$$\frac{dF}{dy} = \frac{d(|\cos 2\{)}{dy},$$
(9)  

$$F = |\cos 2\{ + d_2.$$
(9), (2),  

$$t_x = Cx + 2F(y) - d_2,$$

$$t_y = Cx + d_2,$$
(10)  

$$t_{xy} = -Cy + d_1.$$
(8) (3),

$$\left[\left(a\cos 2\{ +b\sin 2\{ \} + \sqrt{|_{0}^{2} - \left(a\sin 2\{ -b\cos 2\{ \} \right)^{2}}\right] 2\sin 2\{ = 2\left(-Cy + d_{1}\right).$$
(11)

$$tg2\{ = \frac{l \pm \sqrt{l^2 + m^2 - n^2}}{m + n},$$
(12)

$$l(y) = 4Cay - 4ad_{1}, m(y) = -4 \quad by + 4bd_{1} - 2b^{2} + 2|_{0}^{2} - 2a^{2},$$
  

$$n(y) = 2|_{0}^{2} - 2a^{2} - b^{2} - (2Cy - 2d_{1} + b)^{2}.$$
  

$$(12) \qquad (11)$$
  

$$\dagger_{x} = Cx + 2(-Cy + d_{1})\frac{m + n}{l \pm \sqrt{l^{2} + m^{2} - n^{2}}} + d_{2},$$
  

$$\dagger_{y} = Cx + d_{2},$$
  

$$\ddagger_{xy} = -Cy + d_{1}.$$
  
(13)

$$v_{x} = \left\{ \cdot \left( \frac{\dagger_{x} - \dagger_{y}}{2} - \frac{k_{1} - k_{2}}{2} \right), \\ v_{y} = \left\{ \cdot \left( \frac{\dagger_{x} - \dagger_{y}}{2} - \frac{k_{1} - k_{2}}{2} \right), \\ 2 \cdot v_{xy} = 2 \right\} \cdot \left( \ddagger_{xy} - k_{3} \right).$$
(14)

$$\mathsf{V}_x + \mathsf{V}_y = \mathbf{0}. \tag{15}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \ \mathbf{v}_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \ \mathbf{v}_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right).$$
(16)

У

v

$$v = a_v$$

$$v = a_{1}y$$
(15)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -a_{1}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = a_{1}, \quad V_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \right).$$
(17)
(17)

$$u = -a_1 x + \Phi(y). \tag{18}$$

(16), (17)

$$= \frac{-a_{1}}{F(y) - d_{2} - \frac{k_{1} - k_{2}}{2}}.$$
(19)
$$\Phi(y) = \int \frac{-2a_{1}(-Cy + d_{1} - k_{3})}{k_{1} - k_{2}} dy.$$
(20)

$$F(y) - d_2 - \frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2}$$

,(927)8476016 E-mail:info3006@yandex.ru 1.

•

$$\begin{split} \dot{x} &= A_{1}(t)x + B_{1}(t)u_{1}; \quad t_{0} \leq t \leq t_{1} \\ \dot{y} &= A_{2}(t)y + B_{2}(t)u_{2}; \quad t_{1} \leq t \leq t_{2} \\ \dot{z} &= A_{3}(t)z + B_{3}(t)u_{3}; \quad t_{2} \leq t \leq t_{3} = T \\ x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{1}}, \quad y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{2}}, \quad z(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{3}}; \quad x, y, z - \\ , \quad A_{k}(t) \quad B_{k}(t), \quad k = 1, 2, 3 - \\ (1.1) - (1.3) (1.1)$$

.

•

• •

.

,

$$x(t_0) = x_0 \tag{1.4}$$

$$z(T) = z_T \tag{1.5}$$

$$(1.1)-(1.3) \quad ( )$$

$$t_{1} \quad t_{2}$$

$$E_{1}x(t_{1}) + F_{1}y(t_{1}) = r$$

$$E_{2}y(t_{2}) + F_{2}z(t_{2}) = S$$

$$E_{k} - (n_{k+1} \times n_{k}) - , \quad F_{k} - (n_{k+1} \times n_{k+1}) - , \quad r \quad S - (n_{k+1} \times 1) -$$

$$- \quad k = 1, 2. , \quad E_{k}, F_{k} \quad r, S \quad ,$$

$$F_{k} \quad , \quad F_{k}^{-1}, \ldots \det F_{k} \neq 0, \quad k = 1, 2.$$

$$(1.6)$$

$$(1.7)$$

$$u_{1}(t) \in [t_{0}, t_{1}], \quad u_{2}(t) \in [t_{1}, t_{2}] \qquad u_{3}(t) \in [t_{3}, T],$$

$$(1.1)-(1.3) \qquad (1.4) \qquad (1.6), (1.7) \qquad (1.5)$$

$$[t_{0}, T], \qquad .$$

2.  

$$(1.1)-(1.3)$$

$$x(t) = X[t,t_0]x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} H_1[t,\ddagger]u_1(\ddagger)d\ddagger$$

$$y(t) = Y[t,t_1]F_1^{-1}\Gamma - Y[t,t_1]F_1^{-1}E_1X[t_1,t_0]x(t_0) -$$
(2.1)

$$-Y[t,t_1]F_1^{-1}E_1\int_{t_0}^{t_1}H_1[t_1,\ddagger]u_1(\ddagger)d\ddagger +\int_{t_1}^{t}H_2[t,\ddagger]u_2(\ddagger)d\ddagger$$
(2.2)

$$z(t) = Z[t, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}S - Z[t, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2}, t_{1}]F_{1}^{-1}\Gamma + Z[t, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2}, t_{1}]F_{1}^{-1}E_{1}X[t_{1}, t_{0}]x(t_{0}) + Z[t, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2}, t_{1}]F_{1}^{-1}E_{1}\int_{t_{0}}^{t_{1}}H_{1}[t_{1}, \ddagger]u_{1}(\ddagger)d\ddagger - Z[t, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}\int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}}H_{2}[t_{2}, \ddagger]u_{2}(\ddagger)d\ddagger + (2.3)$$
$$+\int_{t_{2}}^{t}H_{3}[t, \ddagger]u_{3}(\ddagger)d\ddagger$$

(2.1)-(2.3)

$$, \qquad u_{k}(t), \qquad (2.1)-(2.3)$$

$$(1.1)-(1.3)$$

$$t \qquad [t_{k-1},t_{k}], \ k = 1, 2.$$

$$(2.3) \qquad t = T$$

$$z(T) = Z[T,t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}S - Z[T,t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2},t_{1}]F_{1}^{-1}\Gamma + Z[T,t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2},t_{1}]F_{1}^{-1}E_{1}X[t_{1},t_{0}]x(t_{0}) +$$

$$+Z[T,t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2},t_{1}]F_{1}^{-1}E_{1}\int_{t_{0}}^{t_{0}}H_{1}[t_{1},\ddagger]u_{1}(\ddagger)d\ddagger - Z[T,t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}\int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}}H_{2}[t_{2},\ddagger]u_{2}(\ddagger)d\ddagger +$$

$$+\int_{t_{2}}^{T}H_{3}[T,\ddagger]u_{3}(\ddagger)d\ddagger \qquad (2.5)$$

$$\overline{H}_{1}[t_{1}, \ddagger] = \begin{cases}
H_{1}[t_{1}, \ddagger], t_{0} \leq \ddagger \leq t_{1} \\
0, t_{1} \leq \ddagger \leq T
\end{cases}, \quad \overline{H}_{2}[t_{2}, \ddagger] = \begin{cases}
0, t_{0} \leq \ddagger \leq t_{1} \\
H_{2}[t_{2}, \ddagger], t_{1} \leq \ddagger \leq t_{2} \\
0, t_{2} \leq \ddagger \leq T
\end{cases}$$

$$\overline{H}_{3}[t_{3}, \ddagger] = \begin{cases}
0, t_{0} \leq \ddagger \leq t_{2} \\
H_{3}[t_{3}, \ddagger], t_{2} \leq \ddagger \leq T$$
(2.6)
$$(2.5)$$

$$Z[T, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2}, t_{1}]F_{1}^{-1}E_{1}\int_{t_{0}}^{T}\overline{H}_{1}[t_{1}, \ddagger]u_{1}(\ddagger)d\ddagger - Z[T, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}\int_{t_{0}}^{T}\overline{H}_{2}[t_{2}, \ddagger]u_{2}(\ddagger)d\ddagger + \int_{t_{2}}^{T}\overline{H}_{3}[T, \ddagger]u_{3}(\ddagger)d\ddagger = y$$

$$(2.7)$$

$$y = z(T) - Z[T, t_2] F_2^{-1} S + Z[T, t_2] F_2^{-1} E_2 Y[t_2, t_1] F_1^{-1} \Gamma - Z[T, t_2] F_2^{-1} E_2 Y[t_2, t_1] F_1^{-1} E_1 X[t_1, t_0] x(t_0)$$
(2.8)

$$H[\ddagger] = (H_1[\ddagger], H_2[\ddagger], H_3[\ddagger]), u(\ddagger) = (u_1(\ddagger), u_1(\ddagger), u_1(\ddagger))$$
(2.9)

$$H_{1}[\ddagger] = Z[T, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2}, t_{1}]F_{1}^{-1}E_{1}\overline{H}_{1}[t_{1}, \ddagger], H_{2}[\ddagger] = -Z[T, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}\overline{H}_{2}[t_{2}, \ddagger], H_{3}[\ddagger] = \overline{H}_{3}[T, \ddagger]$$
(2.9), (2.7)
97

$\int_{0}^{T} H[\ddagger]u(\ddagger)d\ddagger = y$	(2.10)
(2.10) , (1.1)-(1.3)	,
y (2.8) (2.10).	$u(\ddagger) = (u_1(\ddagger), u_1(\ddagger), u_1(\ddagger))$ ,
[2,3], , (1.1)-(1.3)	$[t_0,T],$
$H[\ddagger] = (Z[T, t_2]F_2^{-1}E_2Y[t_2, t_1]F_1^{-1}E_1\overline{H}_1[t_1, \ddagger], -Z[T, t_2]F_2^{-1}H_1[t_1, t_1], -Z[T, t_2]F_2^{-1}H_1[t_1, t_1], -Z[T, t_2]F_2^{-1}H_1[t_1]F_1[t_1], -Z[T, t_2]F_1[t_1]F$	$\overline{E}_2 \overline{H}_2[t_2, \ddagger], \overline{H}_3[T, \ddagger])$
$u(\ddagger), \ddagger \in [t_0, T],$ (2.10)	Ι,
$u(\ddagger) = H^{T}[\ddagger]C + v(\ddagger)$	(2.11)
C- , , , , ,	v(‡) — ,
$\int_{t_0}^{T} H[\ddagger] v(\ddagger) d\ddagger = 0$	(2.12)
(2.11) (2.10), $Q(t_0, t_1, t_2, T)C = y$	(2.13)
$Q(t_0, t_1, t_2, T) = \int_{t_0}^{T} H[\ddagger] H^T[\ddagger] dt$	(2.14)
(2.13) $C_i, i = 1,, n_1 + n_2 + n_3$ . (2.13) $\{Q, y\}.$	$\det Q \neq 0, \qquad \qquad Q$
$\det Q \neq 0, \qquad (2.13)$	
C = Q Y (2.15) (2.11)	(2.15)
$u(\ddagger) = H^{T}[\ddagger]Q^{-1}y + v(\ddagger)$	(2.16)
$(u_1(\ddagger))$ $(Z[T,t_2]F_2^{-1}E_2Y[t_2,t_1]F_1^{-1}E_1\overline{H}_1[t_1,\ddagger])$	
$ \begin{pmatrix} u_{2}(\ddagger) \\ u_{3}(\ddagger) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -Z[T,t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}\overline{H}_{2}[t_{2},\ddagger] \\ \overline{H}_{3}[T,\ddagger] \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}y + v(\ddagger) $	) (2.17)
$(2.6)  (2.4)  (2.17) \qquad v(\ddagger) = 0$	
$u_{1}(\ddagger) = Z[T, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2}, t_{1}]F_{1}^{-1}E_{1}X[t_{1}, \ddagger]B_{1}(\ddagger)Q^{-1}y; t_{0} \leq$	$\ddagger \le t_1 \tag{2.18}$
$u_{2}(\ddagger) = -Z[T, t_{2}]F_{2}^{-1}E_{2}Y[t_{2}, \ddagger]B_{2}(\ddagger)Q^{-1}y; t_{1} \leq \ddagger \leq t_{2}$	(2.19)
$u_3(\ddagger) = Z[T,\ddagger]B_3(\ddagger)Q^{-1}y; t_2 \le \ddagger \le T$	(2.20)
<b>3.</b> . [4],	:
$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = b^{(1)} u_1 \end{cases} \qquad t \in [t_0, t_1] \end{cases}$	(3.1)
$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = y_2 \\ \dot{y}_2 = a_2^{(2)} y_2 + b^{(2)} u_2 \end{cases} \qquad t \in [t_1, t_2]$	(3.2)
98	

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_1 = z_2 & t \in [t_2, T] \\ \dot{z}_2 = a_1^{(3)} z_1 + a_2^{(3)} z_2 + b^{(3)} u_3 & t \in [t_2, T] \\ a_2^{(2)}, a_1^{(3)}, a_2^{(3)}, b^{(1)}, b^{(2)}, b^{(3)} - & . \\ (3.1) \cdot (3.3) & \vdots & \\ \dot{x} = A_1 x + B_1 u_1, \ t \in [t_0, t_1] & (3.4) \\ \dot{y} = A_2 y + B_2 u_2, \ t \in [t_1, t_2] & (3.5) \\ \dot{z} = A_3 z + B_3 u_3, \ t \in [t_2, T] & (3.6) \end{cases}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a_{2}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, A_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ a_{1}^{(3)} & a_{2}^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}, B_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}, B_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, B_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}$$
  
:  
$$x(t_{0}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}(t_{0}) \\ x_{2}(t_{0}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, z(T) = \begin{pmatrix} z_{1}(T) \\ z_{2}(T) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
(1.6) (1.7)  $E_{k} \quad F_{k} \quad (k = 1, 2)$  :  
$$E_{1} = E_{2} = F_{1} = F_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

:

(3.3)

$$\begin{split} X[t,t_{0}] &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t-t_{0} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ Y[t,t_{1}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{a_{2}^{(2)}} (e^{a_{2}^{(2)}(t-t_{1})} - 1) \\ 0 & e^{a_{2}^{(2)}(t-t_{1})} \end{pmatrix}, \\ Z[t,t_{2}] &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}} e^{\lambda_{1}(t-t_{2})} + \frac{\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}} e^{\lambda_{2}(t-t_{2})} & \frac{1}{\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}} e^{\lambda_{1}(t-t_{2})} - \frac{1}{\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}} e^{\lambda_{2}(t-t_{2})} \\ -\frac{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}} e^{\lambda_{1}(t-t_{2})} + \frac{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}} e^{\lambda_{2}(t-t_{2})} & \frac{\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}} e^{\lambda_{2}(t-t_{2})} + \frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}} e^{\lambda_{2}(t-t_{2})} \\ e^{b^{(1)}} &= b^{(2)} = b^{(3)} = 1, \ a_{2}^{(2)} = 1, \ a_{1}^{(3)} = -2, \ a_{2}^{(3)} = 3, \\ H_{1}[t_{1},t] &= \begin{pmatrix} t_{1}-t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ H_{2}[t_{2},t] = \begin{pmatrix} e^{t_{2}-t} - 1 \\ e^{t_{2}-t} \end{pmatrix}, \ H_{3}[T,t] &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{2(t_{3}-t)} - e^{t_{3}-t} \\ 2e^{2(t_{3}-t)} + e^{t_{3}-t} \end{pmatrix} \\ (2.6), & : \\ \overline{H}_{1}[t_{1},t] &= \begin{pmatrix} h_{11}(t_{1},t) \\ h_{22}(t_{1},t) \end{pmatrix}, \ \overline{H}_{2}[t_{2},t] &= \begin{pmatrix} h_{21}(t_{2},t) \\ h_{22}(t_{2},t) \end{pmatrix}, \ \overline{H}_{3}[T,t] &= \begin{pmatrix} h_{31}(t_{3},t) \\ h_{32}(t_{3},t) \end{pmatrix} \\ (2.9) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} H[\ddagger] = & \begin{pmatrix} e(-(e-2)h_{11}(t_1,\ddagger)+2(e-1)h_{12}(t_1,\ddagger)) & e((e-2)h_{21}(t_2,\ddagger)-(e-1)h_{22}(t_2,\ddagger)) & h_{31}(t_3,\ddagger) \\ e(-2(e-1)h_{11}(t_1,\ddagger)+(5e-2)h_{12}(t_1,\ddagger)) & e(2(e-1)h_{21}(t_2,\ddagger)-(2e+1)h_{22}(t_2,\ddagger)) & h_{32}(t_3,\ddagger) \end{pmatrix} \\ H[\ddagger] & H^{T}[\ddagger] \quad (2.14), & t_0 = 0, \ t_1 = 1, \\ t_2 = 2, \ T = 3, & e, \end{split}$$

99

(3.1)-

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{Q}^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.83 & -0.24 \\ -0.24 & 0.07 \end{pmatrix} \\ , \\ \mathbf{r} &= \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 \\ \mathbf{r}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \, \mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}_1 \\ \mathbf{S}_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{y} &= \begin{pmatrix} -1.44 - 1.95 \mathbf{r}_1 + 9.34 \mathbf{r}_2 + 1.95 \mathbf{S}_1 \cdot 4.67 \mathbf{S}_2 \\ -9.82 - 9.341 \mathbf{r}_1 + 31.5 \mathbf{r}_2 + 9.34 \mathbf{S}_1 \cdot 17.49 \mathbf{S}_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ , \quad (2.18) \cdot (2.20), \\ u_1(\ddagger) &= 0.89 - 1.02 \ddagger + (0.42 - 0.59 \ddagger) \mathbf{r}_1 + (0.56 + 0.16 \ddagger) \mathbf{r}_2 + \\ + (-0.42 + 0.59 \ddagger) \mathbf{S}_1 + (0.06 - 0.43 \ddagger) \mathbf{S}_2 \\ u_2(\ddagger) &= 1.03 - 2.42 e^{-\ddagger} + (0.59 - 1.15 e^{-i}) \mathbf{r}_1 + (-0.16 - 1.53 e^{-i}) \mathbf{r}_2 + \\ + (-0.59 + 1.15 e^{-i}) \mathbf{S}_1 + (0.43 - 0.16 e^{-i}) \mathbf{S}_2 \\ u_3(\ddagger) &= 195.05 - 31.57 e^{\ddagger} + (104.36 - 17.33 e^{\ddagger}) \mathbf{r}_1 + (28.82 - 1.15 e^{\ddagger}) \mathbf{r}_2 - \\ - (104.36 + 17.33 e^{\dagger}) \mathbf{S}_1 + (55.37 - 10.53 e^{i}) \mathbf{S}_2 \\ (3.1) \cdot (3.3). \end{split}$$



,

, (374 98) 27 41 42 **E-mail:** <u>t.barseghyan@mail.ru</u>

\_

$$1, \qquad (x, y, z)$$

$$-\infty < x < \infty, 0 < y < \infty, -\infty < z < \infty,$$

$$y = 0 \qquad V.$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1),$$

$$(1)$$

•••, •••,

,

,

• •

V.

.

,

$$\begin{aligned} & \in_{1} = \& \ _{2}, \ \ ^{(1)}_{21} = 0, \ \ ^{(2)}_{21} = 0, \ \ ^{(1)}_{22} = \dagger^{(2)}_{22} & y = 0. \end{aligned}$$
(1.5)  
(1.4), (1.5)

$$\lim_{y \to \infty} u_2 = 0, \lim_{y \to \infty} v_2 = 0.$$
(1.6)
[1,2]

$$u_{i} = \frac{\partial \{_{i}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{i}}{\partial y}, \quad v_{i} = \frac{\partial \{_{i}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{i}}{\partial x}.$$
(1.7)

$$c_{l1}^{2}\Delta \{_{1} = \frac{\partial^{2} \{_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \{_{1}}{\partial x \partial t} + V^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \{_{1}}{\partial x^{2}},$$
(1.8)

$$c_{t1}^{2}\Delta \mathbb{E}_{1} = \frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial x \partial t} + V^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial x^{2}}.$$

$$c_{t2}^{2}\Delta \{_{2} = \frac{\partial^{2}\{_{2}}{\partial t^{2}}, c_{t2}^{2}\Delta \mathbb{E}_{2} = \frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{2}}{\partial t^{2}}.$$

$$(1.4), (1.5) : (1.9)$$

$$\frac{\partial \{_1}{\partial y} = 0, \mathbb{E}_1 = 0 \qquad y = -h, \tag{1.10}$$

$$\left[ \partial \{_1, -\partial \mathbb{E}_1, -\partial \{_2, -\partial \mathbb{E}_2\} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \{_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \{_2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_2}{\partial x} \\ 2\frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E} i}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}_i}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}_i}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ (\}_1 + 2\gamma_1) \frac{\partial^2 \{_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \{_1}{\partial x^2} - 2\gamma_1 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}_1}{\partial x \partial y} = (\}_2 + 2\gamma_2) \frac{\partial^2 \{_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \{_2}{\partial x^2} - 2\gamma_2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}_2}{\partial x \partial y} \\ (1.6) \qquad : \end{cases}$$

$$(1.6)$$

 $\lim_{y\to\infty}\{ {}_2=0, \lim_{y\to\infty}\mathbb{E}_2=0.$ 

, x. (1.9), (1.12),

(1.12)

$$\{_{2} = A_{2}e^{-\xi_{2}ky}\exp i(\check{S}t - kx),$$

$$(2.1)$$

$$(2.1)$$

(2.1) 
$$A_2, C_2 - \underbrace{\xi}_2 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{2}}, \quad y = \frac{\check{S}}{kc_{t2}}, \quad y_2 = \frac{c_{t2}^2}{c_{t2}^2}.$$
(2.2)

$$|y| < 1.$$
 (2.3)

$$\{_{1} = A_{1} \operatorname{ch}\left[ \underbrace{\underbrace{}}_{1}k\left(h+y\right) \right] \exp i\left( \check{\operatorname{S}}t - kx \right),$$

$$(2.4)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{1} = C_{1} \operatorname{sh} \left[ S_{1} k \left( h + y \right) \right] \exp i \left( \check{S} t - kx \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\underbrace{ \left\{ = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( y - x \right)^{2}}, \quad S_{1} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( y - x \right)^{2}}, \quad x = \frac{V}{c_{t2}}, \quad \pi_{1} = \frac{c_{t1}^{2}}{c_{t1}^{2}}, \quad \pi_{2} = \frac{c_{t2}^{2}}{c_{t1}^{2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.5} \\
\end{aligned}$$

$$(1.11)$$

$$(1.11)$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{2\pounds_{1}}{2 - (y - x)^{2}} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \pounds_{1} kh}{\operatorname{sh} S_{1} kh} A_{1}, \quad C_{2} = -\frac{2\pounds_{2}}{2 - y^{2}} A_{2}.$$
(2.6)

$$\underbrace{\{ 1 - 1 \}}_{1} \operatorname{sh} \underbrace{\{ 1 - 1 \}}_{1} \operatorname{sh} S_{1} kh = - \underbrace{\{ 2 - 2 \}}_{2} A_{2} + iC_{2},$$

$$\left[ 2 - 1 \left( y - x \right)^{2} \right] A_{1} \operatorname{ch} \underbrace{\{ 1 + 2iS_{1}C_{1} \operatorname{ch} S_{1} kh = x \left[ \left( 2 - y^{2} \right) A_{2} - 2iS_{2}C_{2} \right],$$

$$(2.7)$$

$$X = \frac{\tilde{2}}{\tilde{2}_1}.$$
(2.8)
(2.6)

$$\frac{\oint_{1''} (y-x)^{2}}{2-_{''} (y-x)^{2}} A_{1} \operatorname{sh} \underbrace{\underbrace{\xi}_{2} y^{2}}_{2-y^{2}} A_{2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\left[2-_{''} (y-x)^{2}\right]^{2} \operatorname{ch} \underbrace{\xi_{1} kh}_{4} + 4S_{1} \underbrace{\xi_{1} \operatorname{sh} \underbrace{\xi_{1} kh}_{1} \operatorname{cth} S_{1} kh}_{2-_{''} (y-x)^{2}} A_{1} + x \frac{\left(2-y^{2}\right)^{2} - 4 \underbrace{\xi}_{2} S_{2}}{2-y^{2}} A_{2} = 0.$$
(2.9)
$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$x \in [1, (y-x)^{2} \left[ (2-y^{2})^{2} - 4 \in [2S_{2}] \right] \operatorname{sh} \in [kh + (y-x)^{2}]^{2} \operatorname{ch} \in [kh - 4 \in [1S_{1} \operatorname{sh} \in [kh \operatorname{cth} S_{1} kh] = 0$$
(2.10)
$$kh \to \infty, \ldots$$
(2.10)

$$x \in \left[ (y - x)^{2} \left[ (2 - y^{2})^{2} - 4 \in \left[ {}_{2}S_{2} \right] \right] + \left[ \left[ {}_{2}y^{2} \left\{ \left[ 2 - {}_{n} \left( y - x \right)^{2} \right]^{2} - 4 \in \left[ {}_{1}S_{1} \right\} \right\} = 0.$$

$$[3,4].$$

$$(V = 0)$$

$$[5].$$

$$(2.10) y = x. , , (2.9) y = x A_2 = 0, (2.6) C_2 = 0, C_1 = iA_1. (2.1) \{_2 = 0, \mathbb{E}_2 = 0 (1.7) i = 2 \\ u_2 = 0, v_2 = 0. (2.5) v_1 = s_1 = 1, (2.4) \\ \{_1 = A_1 \operatorname{ch} k \left( h + y \right) \exp i \left( \check{S}t - kx \right), (2.12) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{1} = C_{1} \operatorname{sh} k (h+y) \exp i (\tilde{S}t - kx).
 (2.12) (1.7) \qquad \{_{1} \equiv 0, \mathbb{E}_{1} \equiv 0.
 (2.10) \qquad \qquad y = 0.
 ,$$

3.  

$$\sim_{1} = \sim_{2} = \sim, \ \}_{1} = \}_{2} = \}, \ \dots_{1} = \dots_{2} = \dots,$$
(3.1)  
(2.10)  $X = 1, \ \mu = 1,$   $\notin_{i}, s_{i}$ 

$$u_1 = u_2 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + 2^{-1}\right)} = u_*.$$
(3.2)

$$k^2 h^2 \ll 1,$$
 (3.3) (2.10)

$$P_{2}\left\{\left[2-(y-x)^{2}\right]^{2}-4P_{1}^{2}\right\}=0,$$
(3.4)

$$P_{1} = \sqrt{1 - {}_{\# *} (y - x)^{2}}, P_{2} = \sqrt{1 - {}_{\# *} y}.$$

$$P_{2} = 0 \qquad \qquad y = {}_{\# *}^{-1},$$
(3.5)

(2.3).  

$$(y-x)^{2} [(y-x)^{2} - 4(1 - w_{*})] = 0.$$
(3.4)  
 $y = x$ 
(3.6)  
 $y = x$ 
(3.6)  
 $x > 0$ 

$$y = x - 2\sqrt{1 - _{\# *}}$$
(3.7)

$$2\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} - 1 < x < 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} + 1.$$
(3.8)
$$1 < x < 3 \quad ($$

$$x = 0,$$

$$1 < x < 3 \quad ($$

$$x = 0.5,$$

$$x > \sqrt{2} - 1 \approx 0.41.$$

,

)

,

(3.7) (3.9)

$$(x=0) \tag{(}$$

•

4.

(2.10)  $y_1 = 0,$ :  $y_1 = 0,$ :

$$\sim_{2} \left[ \left( 2 - y^{2} \right)^{2} - 4 \underbrace{\epsilon}_{2} S_{2} \right] + \left\{ \underbrace{\epsilon}_{2'' *} \left( y - x \right)^{2} y^{2} \operatorname{cth} r kh = 0, \right.$$

$$(4.1)$$

$${}_{"*} = \frac{c_{t2}^2}{c_{l1}^2}, \quad \Gamma = \sqrt{1 - {}_{"*} (y - x)^2}.$$
(4.2)

$$(4.1) y = x, x 
(2-x^2)^2 - 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2}} = 0 (4.3) 
 x^2 < 1. , \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3} y = x = 2 - 2\sqrt{3} \approx 0.8453.$$

$$L(\mathbf{y}) = (2 - y^{2})^{2} - 4V_{2}S_{2} - \dots - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x})^{2}y^{2} = 0.$$
(4.4)
(4.4)
(4.4)
(4.4)

$$L(\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{y}^{2} - \frac{41 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - \mathbf{y}^{2}}}{\sqrt{1 - \mathbf{y}^{2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{y}^{2}}} - \frac{\cdots_{1}}{\cdots_{2}}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x})^{2} = 0.$$
(4.5)
(4.5)

$$L(-1) = 1 - \frac{\dots}{\dots} (1+x)^2 = 0, L(1) = 1 - \frac{\dots}{\dots} (1-x)^2 = 0,$$

$$L_1(0) = -2(1-\pi) - \frac{1}{1-x^2} < 0.$$
(4.6)

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^{2}} < \frac{1}{(1-x)^{2}} < \frac{1}{(1-x$$

$$\left(k^2 h^2 \ll 1\right),\tag{4.1}$$

.: , 1975. 872 . 1. 2. Miklowitz J. The theory of elastic wave and waveguides-Amsterdam: North-Holland, 1978, 648p. 3. . . , ..., 4. • • 5. . . . ., .1. .116-120. . // .: " 6. . . : ". . 1997. .79-96. :

E-mail: <u>mbelubekyan@yahoo.com</u>

,

.- . ,

E-mail: artyom.davtyan@yahoo.com

, (+374)96946444 **E-mail: <u>davidmher@mail.ru</u>**  •

,

щелевых ) c ( \_ воздушной прослойкой между ними.Получено дисперсионное уравнение задачи, которое исследовано численно. 1980-( стали применять ). в х ях, [1], уются во 1. SH-6mm, a ) 6mm (  $L_6$ . Oxyz  $-3h \le y < \infty$  ( .1).  $L_6$ a Oz. h. (4) (3), h (2), h (1) , h  $\overrightarrow{x}$ (0) y .1 а  $u_1^{(i)} = u_2^{(i)} = 0, \ u = u_3^{(i)} = u_3^{(i)}(x, y, t) \{ = \{ (i) = \{ (i) (x, y, t) \}.$ (1.1)В  $v = \omega/k$ , ω ,  $u_3^{(i)}$  – компонента *k* – а Oz,  $\{ (i) = (i$ с индексами i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 в скобках (фиг. 1). ΦΓΜ [2]: ы  $\sigma_{y_{2}} = c_{44}(y)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e_{15}(y)\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \ \sigma_{y_{2}} = c_{44}(y)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e_{15}(y)\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x},$ 

$$D_{y} = e_{15}(y)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \varepsilon_{11}(y)\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \quad D_{x} = e_{15}(y)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \varepsilon_{11}(y)\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}.$$
(1.2)

(1.2) y, .

, М меняется о 
$$Oy$$
.  
 $\rho(y) = \rho^{(3)}e^{\beta y}, c_{44}(y) = c_{44}^{(3)}e^{\beta y}, e_{15}(y) = e_{15}^{(3)}e^{\beta y}, \epsilon_{11}(y) = \epsilon_{11}^{(3)}e^{\beta y}$  (1.3)  
**2.** Виде :

$$u = A, B e^{-ikby} \cos(kx - \check{S} t),$$
  

$$\{ = A, B e^{-ikby} \cos(kx - \check{S} t)$$
(2.1)

$$\{ = \{C_1(\sinh(-ky) + C_2\cosh(-ky)\}\cos(kx - \check{S}t), \\ D = kv^{(2)}\{C_1(\cosh(-ky) + C_2\sinh(-ky)\}\cos(kx - \check{S}t) \\ v^{(2)} - .$$
(2.2)

$$\Psi = \varphi - u \, e_{15} \, / \, \varepsilon_{11} \tag{2.3}$$

1) 
$$y > 0$$
 ( , ):  
 $c_{44}^{(0)}(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}) = {}^{(0)}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2},$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 \{}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \{}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
(2.4)

2) 
$$-h < y < 0$$
 ( ):  
 $Au = \frac{1}{\partial^2 u} \quad A\Psi = 0$ 

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{S_1^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t^2}, \quad \Delta \Psi = 0,$$
(2.5)  
3)  $-2h < y < -h$  ( ):

$$\Delta \{ = 0$$
(2.6)
  
4)  $-3h < y < -2h$  ( ):

$$\frac{1}{S_{44}} (C_{44}^{(3)} + (e_{15}^{(3)})^2 / V_{11}^{(3)}) (S \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \Delta u) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$S \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} + \Delta u = 0$$
(2.7)
(2.7)

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \{ \rightarrow 0 \quad y \rightarrow -\infty \\ u \rightarrow 0, \ \{ \rightarrow 0 \quad y \rightarrow +\infty \\ (2.9)-(2.12) \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (2.4) \quad -(2.7), \\ (2.8) \\ (2.8) \end{array}$$

$$\{^{(1)} = \{^{(2)}, D_y^{(1)} = D_y^{(2)}, \dagger_{yz}^{(1)} = 0 \qquad y = -h$$
(2.10)

$$\{^{(2)} = \{^{(3)}, D_{y}^{(2)} = D_{y}^{(3)}, \dagger_{yz}^{(3)} = 0 \qquad y = -2h$$
(2.11)

$$\dagger_{yz}^{(3)} = 0, \ \{^{(3)} = \{^{(4)}, D_y^{(3)} = D_y^{(4)} \qquad y = -3h$$
  
:

$$S_{i} = \sqrt{c_{44}^{(i)}(1 + t_{i}^{2}) / ...^{(i)}}, \quad t_{i}^{2} = (e_{15}^{i})^{2} / V_{11}^{(i)} \cdot c_{44}^{(i)}, \quad \Delta = \partial^{2} / \partial x^{2} + \partial^{2} / \partial y^{2}$$

$$S_{i} - , \quad \chi_{i} -$$
(2.13)

 $, c_{44}^{(i)} - , e_{15}^{(i)} - , i_{11}^{(i)} - , ...$   $(2.1)-(2.2) \qquad e \qquad (2.4)-(2.7)$ 

е. 3. . о . о н, ,

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

.

2. 3.		· ·, · · · · , -	; 2011101-103.	. : , 2006.49 .// VII	92.
		<u> </u>			
-	:	-	, 7/, .10;	: 46-20-96, (094) 19-19-86	

E-mail: arm.berberyan@gmail.com, slavia555@yahoo.com

а
-

(



Ox

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2} y}{\partial y} = 0, \\ x \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial y} - \varepsilon \Delta^{2} x + \frac{1}{w} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0, \\ x \frac{\partial^{2} y}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial^{2} y}{\partial y} - \varepsilon \Delta^{2} y + \frac{1}{w} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \dots - y, p - y, e = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(1.1)$$

1)  
(
$$y = 0, |x| \le a$$
):  $\hat{x}_x = \hat{y}_y = 0;$   
( $y = 0, |x| \ge a$ ):  $\hat{y}_y = 0, \frac{\partial \hat{x}_x}{\partial y} = 0.$   
2.

.

, . .:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}_{x}(x, y) = U(x, y) + \hat{y}_{x}(x, y) \\ \hat{y}_{y}(x, y) = V(x, y) + \hat{y}_{y}(x, y) \end{cases}$$
(2.1)

$$\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}(x, y) \qquad \qquad \hat{}_{x} = \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial y}, \quad \hat{}_{y} = -\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial x} \qquad \qquad :$$
$$\mathbb{E}(x, y) = \Psi(x, y) + \mathbb{E}'(x, y) . \qquad \qquad U(x, y), V(x, y)$$
$$\vdots \qquad U = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y}, \quad V = -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} . \qquad (1.1),$$

$$\mathbb{E}'(x,y),$$

:

,

$$-U\Delta V + U\frac{\partial\Delta \mathbb{E}'}{\partial x} - \Delta V\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}'}{\partial y} + V\Delta U + V\frac{\partial\Delta \mathbb{E}'}{\partial y} - \Delta U\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}'}{\partial x} - \epsilon \Delta^2 \Psi - \epsilon \Delta^2 \mathbb{E}' = 0$$
(2.2)

:

$$U(x, y) = U_0 = \text{const}, V(x, y) = 0.$$
  
( )  $U_0, \ldots$ 

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}(x, y) = U_0 + \hat{x}'(x, y) \\ \hat{y}(x, y) = \hat{y}'(x, y) \end{cases}$$
(2.3)

,

,

:

$$\in \frac{d^{4} \mathbb{E}'(\mathbf{r}, y)}{dy^{4}} - \left(U_{0}i\mathbf{r} + 2 \mathbb{E}\mathbf{r}^{2}\right) \frac{d^{2} \mathbb{E}'(\mathbf{r}, y)}{dy^{2}} + \left(\mathbb{E}\mathbf{r}^{4} + U_{0}i\mathbf{r}^{3}\right) \mathbb{E}'(\mathbf{r}, y) = 0,$$
(2.4)

$$\mathbb{E}'(\mathbf{r}, y) - \mathbb{E}'(x, y), \mathbf{r} -$$

$$\frac{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{}}}{2fi\sim U_{0}}\int_{-a}^{a} \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{}}(\cdot)d}_{-\infty} \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{}}_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{}}(\cdot)}_{-\infty} \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{}}_{-\infty}^{+r} \underbrace{\underbrace{}(\cdot)}_{-\infty} \underbrace{\underbrace{}}_{-\infty}^{+r} \underbrace{\underbrace{}(\cdot)}_{-\infty} \underbrace{\underbrace{}_{-\infty}^{+r} \underbrace{\underbrace{}(\cdot)}_{-\infty} \underbrace{\underbrace{}}_{-\infty}^{+r} \underbrace{\underbrace{}(\cdot)}_{-\infty} \underbrace{\underbrace{}_{-\infty}^{+r} \underbrace{\underbrace{}(\cdot)}_{-\infty} \underbrace{\underbrace{}}_{-\infty}^{+r} \underbrace{\underbrace{}(\cdot)}_{-\infty} \underbrace{\underbrace{}$$

$$\hat{}_{x}(x,y) = U_{0} - \frac{1}{2fi...U_{0}} \int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \sqrt{r^{2} + \frac{irU_{0}}{\epsilon}} e^{-\sqrt{r^{2} + \frac{irU_{0}}{\epsilon}}y} - |r|e^{-|r|y} \right) e^{ir(x-x)} \frac{dr}{r}$$

$$(2.6)$$

$$\hat{y}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2fi...U_0} \int_{-a}^{a} f(z) dz \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( e^{-|r|y} - e^{-\sqrt{r^2 + \frac{irU_0}{\varepsilon}y}} \right) e^{ir(z-x)} \frac{dr}{r}$$
(2.7)



Рис. 2.3 «Зависимость  $\boldsymbol{\nu}_{\mathbf{r}}$  от у при Re=1,10» Рис. 2.4 «Зависимость  $\boldsymbol{\nu}_{\mathbf{y}}$  от у при Re=10,100»



,

, .2.2 ( S(Re) 1.19, 0.664, 79%),

$$\begin{split} & ( \\ ) & ( \\ ) & ( \\ (x,y) = U_0 + \frac{1}{x} (x,y) + \frac{1}{y} (x,y) = U(x,y) + \frac{1}{x} (x,y) \\ (x,y) = \frac{1}{y} (x,y) + \frac{1}{y} (x,y) = V(x,y) + \frac{1}{y} (x,y) \\ (2.2) & ( \\ (2.2) & ( \\ (2.2) & ( \\ (2.2) & ( \\ (2.3) & ( \\ (2.4) & ( \\$$

 $\ddagger$ ",  $\forall r \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ :

$$X_{2}(x,0) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^{a} \pi'(x) \{ {}_{2}(x-x,0) d = 0; x \in [-a,a],$$

$$X_{2}(x,0) \qquad \{ {}_{2}(x-x,0)$$

$$(2.13)$$

$$(2.13)$$



- 1. Anya Brunschwig. Carrie-Anne Rondi. Laminar Flow Across a Flat Plate. //Journal of Numerical Analysis for Engineering. April 10, 2001. MEAE-4960; Massey, B. S, "Mechanics of fluids". 8<sup>th</sup> edition. Tylor & Francis Group, 2006–696 p.;
- 2.

3. . . . / . . .: , 1974. 711 . . . : . +(7)9281084327

E-mail: yaninaberdnik@mail.ru

3.

. –

## PLAXIS 2D.

.

## ( ) PLAXIS 2D

[2]. . 25 [1]. [3]. \_ • , , (‡ ) [4]. (u') – (c),({ ) : (1) ,  $\tau = c + \delta' t g \varphi.$ ( ) ,

•

, . .



.1

(D).

 $\sim = 0,18$ .

		1.					
	1	,					
	/	D = 1	D = 10	D = 50	D = 100		
1	(1975 .)	0,276	1,104	4,784	9,383		
2	ISO/FDIS 19906 (2010 .)	0,138	0,966	4,646	9,245		
3	Croasdale (1994 .)	0,156	0,716	3,206	6,318		
4	2.06.04-82* ( . 2003 .)	0,074	0,743	3,716	7,433		
5		0,090	0,898	4,489	8,979		
6	PLAXIS 2D	0,078	0,780	3,900	7,800		

.1, , 	( ),	2.06.04-82*	. 2003 .		,
,	?				
	,	,		(	),

- 4. Brown T.G., El Seify M. A unified model for rubble ice load and behavior. PERD/CHC 5-119., 2005 12. Mode of access: <u>ftp://ftp2.chc.nrc.ca/CRTReports/PERD/Ice\_Rubble\_Model\_05.pdf</u>.
- 5. 2.06.04-82\* 2003 « ( , )».
- 6. ISO/FDIS 19906:2010(E) Petroleum and natural gas industries Arctic offshore structures.
- 7. PLAXIS. 2D, V.11.

:





2.

ANSYS Workbench 14.0,

15,

D=38 ,

- 29 ,

μ=0.05.

- Transient Structural.

•

.

d=28

Solid 5.

117

(1.1)

(1.2)







,

•

,



	,	(1), <sup>0</sup> C
1.	10	34.153
2.	15	35.868
3.	20	37.019
		von-Mises ( .3).



1. 2.	Shekyan L.A. On	the probler	n of Elas	 tohydrod	: ynamic	,1961.1 Lubruca	11 . tion // Mod	lern Problems of
	Deformable Bodies	Mechanics (	Collection	of Paper	s. Vol.1,	Yerevar	i, 2005. Pp.2	54-260.
3.	,	,						
				•				//
				•	:	-	, 2005.	.2 421–423.
4.	,	,						
	,	,	. //		11-			-
	. "						-2008".	
		: 2008.	.411-413					
5.			ANSYS	Mechani	cal. ANS	YS Inc.	2011	
							-	
	:							
_								

•

Verlinski Sergey – Ph.D. in Physics and Mathematics, Associate Professor of State Engineering University of Armenia, Faculty of Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering
Address: 0009, Armenia, Yerevan, Teryan str., 105
Ph.: (+374 10) 44 83 62; (374 93) 52 77 35; -mail: sergeyver@mail.ru

Levonyan Hayk – Ph.D. in Physics and Mathematics, Associate Professor of State Engineering University of Armenia, Faculty of Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering Address: 0009, Armenia, Yerevan, Teryan str., 105 Ph.: (374 91) 88 44 64; -mail: hayk\_levonyan@mail.ru

Shekyan Artyom – Ph.D. in Physics and Mathematics, Assistant Professor of State Engineering University of Armenia, Faculty of Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering
Address: 0009, Armenia, Yerevan, Teryan str., 105
Ph.: (37410) 39 89 01; (374 55) 85 72 27; -mail: artyom.sh.83@mail.ru

[2,3].

(1.1)

[1].

[4].

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

(

 $-\infty < x >$  $\overline{H}_0 = H_{01}\hat{\tau} + H_{02}\hat{j}$ [5,6]  $\left(c_t^2 + \mathbf{V}_1^2\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \left(c_t^2 + \mathbf{V}_2^2\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2\mathbf{V}_1 \mathbf{V}_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}.$ (1.2) (1.2)

)

•••

$$c_{t}^{(1,2)} = \frac{G}{\rho}, \quad V_{k}^{2} = \frac{\mu H_{0k}^{2}}{4\pi\rho}, \quad k = 1,2$$

$$G - , \mu - , \rho - .$$
(1.3)

, ρ

$$w = f(y) \exp i(\omega t - kx).$$
(1.4)
(1.4)
$$f(y)$$

$$(1+x_2)f'' - 2ik\sqrt{x_1x_2}f' + k^2 [\eta - (1+x_1)]f = 0$$
(1.5)

$$x_{k} = \mathbf{V}_{k}^{2} c_{t}^{-2}, \quad k = 1, 2, \quad \eta = \omega^{2} k^{-2} c_{t}^{-2}$$
(1.6)
(1.5)

$$f(y) = (c_1 \cos \beta_2 ky + c_2 \sin \beta_2 ky) \exp(ik\beta_1 y)$$

$$c_1, c_2 -$$
(1.7)

$$\beta_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{x_{1}x_{2}}}{1+x_{2}}, \quad \beta_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{(1+x_{2})\eta - 1 - x_{1} - x_{2}}}{1+x_{2}}.$$
(1.8)
2.

•

$$y=0,h,$$

$$w = 0 y = 0, h (2.1) (1.4), (1.7) (2.1)$$

$$\sin\beta_2 kh = 0 \tag{2.2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_n^2}{k^2} = c_t^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{x_1}{1 + x_2} + \left(1 + x_2\right) \left(\frac{n\pi}{kh}\right)^2 \right], \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$
(2.3)

$$\frac{\partial \omega_n}{\partial k} = c_t \left( 1 + \frac{x_1}{1 + x_2} \right) \left[ 1 + \frac{x_1}{1 + x_2} + \left( 1 + x_2 \right) \left( \frac{n\pi}{kh} \right)^2 \right]^{-1/2}.$$
(2.4)
(2.3), (2.4)
,

, 
$$x_1 \ll 1$$
,  $x_2 \ll 1$ ,

.

$$k^{2} = \left(1 + \frac{x_{1}}{1 + x_{2}}\right)^{-1} \left[\frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}} - \left(1 + x_{2}\right) \left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\right)^{2}\right],$$
(2.5)

$$\omega_n \le c_t \sqrt{1 + x_2} \left( n\pi/h \right) \tag{2.6}$$

,

$$w = 0 y = 0$$

$$(1 + x_2) \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \sqrt{x_1 x_2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0 y = h$$

$$(2.7)$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$f = 0 y = 0$$

$$f' - \beta_1 i k f = 0 y = h$$

$$(1.7) (2.8)$$

 $\cos \beta_2 kh = 0$ 3.

(2.9) y = h

 $e_1$ 

•

[5,7],

,

,

•

$$w = 0 \qquad y = 0$$
  

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{4\pi\mu G}} (1 + x_2)^{-1} h_3 \qquad y = h$$
  

$$\frac{\mu}{c} H_{02} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = e_1$$
  

$$\dots \qquad (3.1)$$
  

$$e_1, h_3 \qquad y = h, \qquad y > h.$$
  

$$\vdots$$
  

$$\Delta h_3 = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 h_3}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial y}$$
  

$$(3.2)$$

$$(3.2)$$

$$\lim_{y \to \infty} h_3 = 0$$

$$h_3 = B \exp\left(-k\sqrt{1-\theta_1}\eta y\right) \exp i\left(\omega t - kx\right)$$

$$e_1 = i \frac{kc}{\omega} B \sqrt{1-\theta_1}\eta \exp\left(-k\sqrt{1-\theta_1}\eta y\right) \exp i\left(\omega t - kx\right)$$

$$B - ,$$

$$\theta_1 = c_t^2 c^{-2}$$

$$(1.4), \quad (1.7) \quad (3.4) \quad (3.1)$$

$$(3.1)$$

 $A_1, A_2, B$ .

.

(3.7)

$$\sqrt{1 - \theta_{1} \eta} \beta_{2} \cos \beta_{2} kh = x_{2} \theta_{1} \eta \sin \beta_{2} kh$$
(3.6)
(3.6)
(3.7)
(3.6)
(3.6)
(3.6)
(3.6)
(3.7)

(3.6)  

$$N_2(\eta, kh) \equiv \sqrt{1 - \theta_1 \eta} \beta_3 - x_2 \theta_1 \eta th \beta_3 kh = 0$$
(3.8)

$$\beta_{3} = (1 + x_{2})^{-1} \sqrt{1 + x_{1} + x_{2} - (1 + x_{2})\eta}$$
(3.9)
(3.9)

$$\eta_* = 1 + x_1 (1 + x_2)^{-1}$$
(3.10)
  
 $\beta_3 = 0.$ 
 $\eta_*$ 
(3.8)

$$N_{3}(\eta, kh) \equiv \sqrt{1 - \theta_{1}\eta} - x_{2}\theta_{1}\eta\beta_{3}^{-1}\mathrm{th}\beta_{3}kh = 0$$

$$N_{3}(\eta, kh) \qquad (3.11)$$

$$N_{3}(0,kh) = 1 > 0$$

$$\lim_{\eta \to \eta_{*}} N_{3}(\eta,kh) = \sqrt{1 - \theta_{1}\eta_{*}} - x_{2}\theta_{1}\eta_{*}kh$$
(3.12)
, (3.11)
, (3.7),

$$kh > (x_2 \theta_1 \eta_*)^{-1} \sqrt{1 - \theta_1 \eta_*}$$
 (3.13)  
,  $kh \to \infty$  (3.8) (3.11) ,

- [6].
- 1. Miklowitz J. The theory of elastic waves and wavequides. Amsterdam, N.Y. Oxford, North-Holland 1984. 618p.

2.	• •,	· ·,	, I	• •,		
2	. 200851. 2.	.86-104.	. 1			
3.	• •,	, . II	•			: . 2008.
4	.51. 286-104.					
4.	//		201	63. 333-4	40.	
5.				. : .	, 1996. 98 .	
6.	, .//		. 2006106.	2129-135.		
7.	,	· · ·	. , 2007. 1.	107-119.		

, (374 10) 54 33 15, (374 93) 33 81 66 E-mail: <u>vova. garakov@gmail.com</u>

, (374 10) 58 26 78, (374 94) 59 00 63 **E-mail:** lucile@yandex.ru

-

\_

[1-3],

,

.

,

(1.2), (1.2), (1.2)  
$$\Delta f(x) + P(x)f(x) = 0$$
 (1.2)

$$f(x) = \prod_{i=0}^{x-1} [1 - P(i)] \left\{ \sum_{t=0}^{x-1} \frac{Q(t)}{\prod_{l=0}^{t-1} [1 - P(l)]} + f(0) \right\},$$
  
$$f(0) - \qquad \qquad f(x).$$
  
2.

Oxyz,

-

.

$$\begin{split} \Omega_{k} &= \{-\infty < x < \infty, \quad h_{k-1} \leq y \leq h_{k} \} \quad (k = \overline{1, n}) \\ G_{k} & & y = h_{0} \qquad y = h_{n} \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ &$$

$$\begin{cases} \left. d\overline{w_k} \right|_{y=h_{k-1}} = \overline{\tau}_{k-1}(\lambda), \quad G_k \left. \frac{d\overline{w_k}}{dy} \right|_{y=h_k} = \overline{\tau}_k(\lambda). \end{cases}$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$\overline{w_k} = \overline{w_k}(\lambda, y) = A_k \operatorname{ch} \lambda y + B_k \operatorname{sh} \lambda y \qquad (h_{k-1} \le y \le h_k), \qquad (2.3)$$

$$A_k \quad B_k \qquad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_k \\ B_k \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\lambda G_k \operatorname{sh} \lambda (h_{k-1} - h_k)} \begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{ch} \lambda h_k & -\operatorname{ch} \lambda h_{k-1} \\ -\operatorname{sh} \lambda h_k \operatorname{sh} \lambda h_{k-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\tau}_{k-1} \\ \overline{\tau}_k \end{pmatrix} \quad (k = \overline{1, n}) .$$

$$y = h_k \qquad \Omega_k \quad \Omega_{k+1},$$

$$(2.4)$$

$$\left( \operatorname{ch} \lambda h_{k} \operatorname{sh} \lambda h_{k} \right) \begin{pmatrix} A_{k} \\ B_{k} \end{pmatrix} = \left( \operatorname{ch} \lambda h_{k} \operatorname{sh} \lambda h_{k} \right) \begin{pmatrix} A_{k+1} \\ B_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1}) \,.$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$\tau_{k}(\lambda) - \cdots + (b_{k} + b_{k+1})\overline{\tau}_{k} + a_{k+1}\overline{\tau}_{k+1} = 0 \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1})$$

$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{G_{k} \operatorname{sh}(\lambda d_{k})}, \quad b_{k} = \frac{\operatorname{cth}(\lambda d_{k})}{G_{k}}, \quad d_{k} = h_{k} - h_{k-1} \quad (k = \overline{1, n}).$$

$$d_{k} \quad (k = \overline{1, n}) - k - \Omega_{k}.$$

$$a_{k}\overline{\tau}_{k-1} - b_{k}\overline{\tau}_{k} = \omega_{k} \quad (2.7)$$

$$(2.6)$$

$$a_{k+1}\bar{\tau}_{k+1} - b_{k+1}\bar{\tau}_{k} = \chi_{k+1} \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1}).$$

$$\omega_{k} + \chi_{k+1} = 0 \qquad (k = \overline{1, n-1}).$$
(2.8)
$$(2.9)$$

(2.7), (2.8) (2.9).  
,  

$$A_k B_k$$
, (2.3) - ,  
 $w_k(\lambda, y)$ . ,  
 $w_k(x, y) (k = \overline{1, n})$ ,

•

3.

$$[8]. \qquad (2.7) \qquad (2.8)$$
$$\bar{\tau}_{k} = [1 - P(k)]\bar{\tau}_{k-1} + Q(k), \quad P(k) = \frac{b_{k} - a_{k}}{b_{k}}, \quad Q(k) = -\frac{\omega_{k}}{b_{k}} \qquad (k = \overline{1, n-1}) \qquad (3.1)$$

-

$$\overline{\tau}_{k} = \left[1 - P(k)\right]\overline{\tau}_{k-1} \qquad (k = \overline{1, n-1}).$$
(3.2)

$$\bar{\tau}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - P(1) \end{bmatrix} \bar{\tau}_{0}, \quad \bar{\tau}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - P(2) \end{bmatrix} \bar{\tau}_{1}, \quad \dots \quad \bar{\tau}_{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - P(k) \end{bmatrix} \bar{\tau}_{k-1}.$$
(3.2)

$$\bar{\tau}_{k} = \bar{\tau}_{0} \prod_{j=1}^{k} [1 - P(j)] \qquad (k = \overline{1, n-1}).$$
(3.3)

$$\overline{\tau}_{k} = -\sum_{i=1}^{k} A_{i} \frac{C_{i}}{C_{k}} \omega_{i} + \frac{\overline{\tau}_{0}}{C_{k}} \qquad (k = \overline{1, n-1}),$$

$$A_{i} = G_{i} \operatorname{th}(\lambda d_{i}), \quad C_{i} = \prod_{r=1}^{i} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_{r}) \quad (i = \overline{1, n}).$$

$$(2.8) \qquad (1.9)$$

$$\overline{\tau}_{k} = \sum_{i=k}^{n-1} B_{i} \frac{D_{i+1}}{D_{k}} \omega_{i} + \frac{\overline{\tau}_{n}}{D_{k}} \qquad (k = \overline{1, n-1}),$$

$$B_{i} = G_{i+1} \mathrm{sh}(\lambda d_{i+1}), \quad D_{i} = \prod_{r=i}^{n-1} \mathrm{ch}(\lambda d_{r+1}).$$
(3.4) (3.5),  $\omega_{i} \ (i = \overline{1, n-1})$ 

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{k} A_{i} \frac{C_{i}}{C_{k}} \omega_{i} + \frac{\overline{\tau}_{0}}{C_{k}} = \sum_{i=k}^{n-1} B_{i} \frac{D_{i+1}}{D_{k}} \omega_{i} + \frac{\overline{\tau}_{n}}{D_{k}} \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1})$$
(3.6)
(3.6)

$$A_{k}\omega_{k} + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{A_{i}C_{i}}{C_{k}}\omega_{i} + \sum_{i=k}^{n-1} \frac{B_{i}D_{i+1}}{D_{k}}\omega_{i} = \frac{\overline{\tau}_{0}}{C_{k}} - \frac{\overline{\tau}_{n}}{D_{k}} \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1})$$
,
(3.7)

$$D_{i+1} = \prod_{r=i+1}^{n-1} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_{r+1}) = \frac{K_n}{\operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_{i+1})C_i}, \qquad K_n = \prod_{r=1}^n \operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_r)$$

$$D_k = \prod_{j=k}^{n-1} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_{r+1}) = \frac{K_n}{C_k} = \prod_{r=k+1}^n \operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_r) \quad (i = \overline{k, n-1}; \quad k = \overline{1, n-1}).$$

$$, \qquad (3.7)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k A_i C_i \omega_i + C_k^2 \sum_{i=k}^{n-1} \frac{A_{i+1}}{C_i} \omega_i = \overline{\tau}_0 - \frac{C_k^2}{K_n} \overline{\tau}_n \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1}).$$

$$(3.8)$$

$$X_{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{A_{i+1}}{C_{i}} \omega_{i} , \qquad (3.9)$$

$$\sum_{i=k}^{n-1} \frac{A_{i+1}}{C_i} \omega_i = X_n - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{A_{i+1}}{C_i} \omega_i .$$
(3.8)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} L_{ki} \omega_{i} = g_{k} \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1}) \\
L_{ki} = \begin{cases} A_{i}C_{i} - \frac{C_{k}^{2}}{C_{i}}A_{i+1} & (i = \overline{1, k-1}) \\
A_{k}C_{k} & (i = k) \\
X_{n} & (3.9), \\
, & , & , & \omega_{i}^{(1)} & (i = \overline{1, n-1}), \end{cases}$$
(3.10)
$$g_{k} = \overline{\tau}_{0} - C_{k}^{2} \left(X_{n} + \frac{\overline{\tau}_{n}}{K_{n}}\right). \\
(3.10)$$

, 
$$\omega_i^{(1)} = C_k^2 - \omega_i^{(2)} (i = \overline{1, n-1}).$$
 (3.10)

,

$$M_{ii} = \frac{1}{L_{ii}}, \quad M_{ki} = 0 \quad (k < i), \qquad M_{ki} = -\sum_{j=i}^{k-1} \frac{L_{kj}M_{ji}}{L_{kk}} \quad (k > i).$$
$$M_{ki} \qquad \qquad L^{-1}$$
$$\cdot$$

[5], 127

-

.

,

## [6, 7]. , -

## [9].

,

1.	· ., ·	
2.	, //	
3	198887. N116-21.	·
5.	,	.87. N2.
4.		
5.	· ·, ·	
	.// . :" 	
6.	,	– 1
7.	2009. ,186-189.	
	.// . II	: 2010
8	- : .1324-328. 	2010,
o. 9.	2007. 687 .	,

$$\begin{array}{c} ( \ \ ), \\ & & \\$$

. .

,

[1,2].

0

.

,

,

.

(1a,d)

129

,

$$\overline{\{}\left(\left[\,,p\right)=\int_{0}^{\infty}\{\left(r,\left[\,\right)r^{p-1}dr;\;\overline{\mathsf{v}}_{\mathbb{I}}\left(\left[\,,p\right)=\int_{0}^{\infty}\mathsf{v}_{\mathbb{I}}\left(r,\left[\,\right)r^{p}dr\;\left(\mathsf{v}-1<\operatorname{Re}p<0\right)\right.\right.\right.\right.\right.$$

$$\operatorname{v}-1<\operatorname{Re}p<0,\qquad,\qquad[3],$$

:  

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{d^{2}\overline{\lbrace}}{d\lfloor^{2}} + p^{2}\overline{\lbrace} = 0 \quad (0 < \lfloor < \Gamma) \\
\frac{d\overline{\lbrace}}{d\lfloor}_{l=0} = 0; \quad \frac{d\overline{\lbrace}}{d\lfloor}_{l=r} = -\overline{v}(p); \quad \overline{v}(p) = \int_{0}^{\infty} v(r)r^{p}dr \\
\overline{\lbrace}(\lfloor, p) = A(p)\sin(p\lfloor) + B(p)\cos(p\lfloor)) \quad (0 \le \lfloor \le \Gamma). \\
A(p) \quad B(p)$$
(2a,d)
(2a,d)
(2a,d)
(2b)
(2b)
(2b)
(2b)
(2c)

$$\overline{\{}\left([,p)=\overline{v}\left(p\right)\cos\left(p\right]/p\sin\left(pr\right)\right)\left(0\leq[\leq r\right).\right.$$

$$\left\{\left(r,\right)=\frac{1}{2fi}\int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty}\overline{\{}\left([,p\right)r^{-p}dp=\frac{1}{2fi}\int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty}\left[r^{-p}\overline{v}\left(p\right)\cos\left(p\right]/p\sin\left(pr\right)\right]dp \quad (\forall -1 < c < 0).\right.$$

$$\frac{\partial\{\left(r,\right)}{\partial r}=-\frac{1}{2fi}\int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty}\overline{\{}\left([,p\right)pr^{-p-1}dp=-\frac{1}{2fi}\int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty}\frac{\cos\left(p\right)}{\sin\left(pr\right)}\overline{v}\left(p\right)r^{-p-1}dp$$

$$\left[=r, \qquad :\right.$$

$$\frac{d\{\left(r,r\right)}{dr}=-\frac{1}{2fi}\int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty}\operatorname{ctg}\left(pr\right)\overline{v}\left(p\right)r^{-p-1}dp \quad (0 < r < \infty; \forall -1 < c < 0) \qquad (3)$$

$$\overline{v}\left(p\right) \quad (2d) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{d\{(r,r)}{dr} = -\frac{1}{r} \int_{0}^{\infty} K(r,r_{0}) \vee (r_{0}) dr_{0}; \quad K(r,r_{0}) = \frac{1}{2fi} \int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} \operatorname{ctg}(pr) \left(\frac{r_{0}}{r}\right)^{p} dp \quad (0 < r < \infty) \quad (4a,b)$$

$$(4b). \qquad \qquad (4b). \qquad \qquad h(p) = \operatorname{ctg}(pr)$$

$$p = -f/r \quad p = -f/r \quad (c-i\infty, c+i\infty)$$

$$(4b) \qquad \qquad (-i\infty, i\infty)$$

.

$$K(r, r_{0}) = \frac{1}{2f i} \int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} \operatorname{ctg}(pr) \left(\frac{r_{0}}{r}\right)^{p} dp = \frac{1}{2f i} \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} \operatorname{ctg}(pr) \left(\frac{r_{0}}{r}\right)^{p} dp - \frac{1}{2r}$$

$$p = i\} , (-\infty < \} < \infty),$$

$$[4] ( ...85, ... 2.9(3)) :$$

$$K(r, r_{0}) = r^{f/r} / \Gamma\left(r_{0}^{f/r} - r^{f/r}\right) (0 < r, r_{0} < \infty)$$

$$(5) \qquad (4a) \qquad (5)$$

$$\vee(r)$$
  
L

$$p(r, \Gamma)$$
,  $f(r)$ ,  $p(r, \Gamma) = f(r)$   $(r \in L)$ .

$$\frac{d\{(r, \Gamma) \\ dr\} = -k \frac{dp(r, \Gamma)}{dr} = -k f'(r) \quad (r \in L)$$

$$\stackrel{()}{(6),}$$

$$\frac{r^{(f/r)-1}}{\Gamma} \int_{L} \frac{\nabla(r_{0}) dr_{0}}{r_{0}^{f/r} - r^{f/r}} = k f'(r) \quad (r \in L)$$

$$r = r_{0}$$

$$Q_{j}$$

$$(r)$$

$$L:$$

$$\int_{a_j}^{b_j} \nabla(r) dr = Q_j \quad (j = \overline{1, n})$$
(8)
(7)
(8)

$$x = \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{f/r}; \quad s = \left(\frac{r_0}{a}\right)^{f/r}; \quad r_j = \left(\frac{a_j}{a}\right)^{f/r}; \quad s_j = \left(\frac{b_j}{a}\right)^{f/r} \quad (j = \overline{1, n}); \quad L_0 = \bigcup_{j=1}^n [r_j, s_j]$$

$$X(x) = \frac{1}{k} x^{(r/f)-1} \vee (ax^{r/f}); \quad g(x) = x^{(r/f)-1} f'(ax^{r/f})$$

$$(7)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{L_0} \frac{X(s)ds}{s-x} = g(x) \quad (x \in L_0)$$

$$(8) - (9)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{a_j}^{b_j} X(x) dx = Q_j^{(0)} \left( j = \overline{1, n}; \quad Q_j^{(0)} = \frac{Q_j}{akr} \right)$$
(10)
  
(10)



Oz(r,[),

:

Ω.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta w &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial [2^2]} = 0 \quad \left( \left( r, [] \right) \in \Omega \right) \\ & \left\{ w \left( r, [] \right)_{[=0]} = 0 \quad \left( 0 < r < \infty \right); \quad w \left( r, [] \right)_{[=r]} = f \left( r \right) \quad \left( r \in L \right); \\ & \left\{ t_{[z]} \right|_{[=r]} = \frac{G}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial [z]} \right|_{[=r]} = 0 \quad \left( r \in (0, \infty) \setminus L \right); \quad t_{rz}, t_{[z} \to 0 \qquad r \to \infty \\ & w \left( r, [] \right) - \\ \Omega \qquad \qquad Oz, \quad f \left( r \right) - \qquad , \quad t_{rz}, t_{[z} - \end{aligned} \right)$$
(11a,e)

$$w(r, \Gamma) = \frac{1}{f G} \int_{L} \ln \operatorname{cth} \left| f \ln (r_0/r) / 4\Gamma \right| \ddagger (r_0) dr_0 \quad (0 < r < \infty)$$
(13)
(13)
(11c),
:

$$\frac{1}{fG}\int_{L}\ln\operatorname{cth}\left|f\ln\left(r_{0}/r\right)/4r\right|\ddagger\left(r_{0}\right)dr_{0}=f\left(r\right)\quad\left(r\in L\right)$$

$$T_{j}$$
(14)

 $\begin{bmatrix} a_j, b_j \end{bmatrix}$   $L, \ldots$ 

•

$$\int_{a_{j}}^{b_{j}} \ddagger (r_{0}) dr_{0} = T_{j} (j = \overline{1, n})$$
(15)  
(14)-(15)  

$$x = \ln(r/a); \ t = \ln(r_{0}/a); \ \Gamma_{j} = \ln(a_{j}/a); \ S_{j} = \ln(b_{j}/a); \ L_{0} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{n} [\Gamma_{j}, S_{j}]$$

$$\{ (t) = \{ (ae^{i})e^{i}/G; \ g(x) = f'(ae^{x}); \ T_{i}^{(0)} = T_{j}/aG_{j} (j = \overline{1, n})$$
(16)  

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{L} \ln \operatorname{cth} \left| \frac{f(x-t)}{4\Gamma} \right| \{ (t)dt = g(x) (x \in L_{0})$$
(17)  

$$(15) -$$
(16)  

$$(16) x$$
(17)  

$$(16) x$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(17)  

$$(16) x$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(17)  

$$(16) x$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(17)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(18)  

$$(19) \cdot$$
(19)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(19)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(10)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(11)  

$$(16) x$$
(12)  

$$(16) x$$
(13)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(14)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(15)  

$$(16) x$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(17)  

$$(16) x$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(17)  

$$(16) x$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(17)  

$$(16) x$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(17)  

$$(16) x$$
(16)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(17)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(18)  

$$(18) \cdot$$
(19)  

$$(19) \cdot$$
(19)  

$$(17) \cdot$$
(19)  

$$(17$$



-

,

( ). ( )[1]. .





.1.



)

, )

( .2 ),  
$$d / \delta = 20 / 16 = 1,25$$

[2].

(-3), 8-495-556-47-06 **E-mail:** <u>Iraklykacharava@rambler.ru</u>

,

**E-mail:** <u>Iraklykacharava@rambler.ru</u>

, 8-495-556-38-27

.

1.

:

, D –

(x, y, z) 
$$0 \le x \le a, \ 0 \le y \le l, \ -h_2 \le z \le h_1.$$
  
~ . . E,  
z. [1]

$$C\Delta\phi = m\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial t^2}, \quad B_0\Delta E = m\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2}$$
(1)

$$D\Delta^2 w + m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - K\Delta^2 \varphi = p_i - p_e$$
<sup>(2)</sup>

m –

( ), B<sub>0</sub> –

(D>0):

$$C = \int_{-h_2}^{h_1} \frac{E}{1 - \epsilon^2} dz; \quad B_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-h_2}^{h_1} \frac{E}{1 + \epsilon} dz$$

$$D = D_0 - C^{-1} K^2; \quad D_0 = \int_{-h_2}^{h_1} \frac{z^2 E}{1 - \epsilon^2} dz$$

$$K = \int_{-h_2}^{h_1} \frac{z E}{1 - \epsilon^2} dz; \quad m = \int_{-h_2}^{h_2} \dots dz.$$

$$p_i - z < 0, \quad p_e - z > 0.$$

$$(3)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_{\cdot},\,\mathbf{w}=\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{y})-\mathbf{w}_{\cdot}$$

$$y = 0 \quad 1:$$
  
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) = 0; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0; \quad w = 0; \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

137

.

,

$$x \rightarrow 0$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

$$(1), (2)$$

y.  

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y^{2}} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} = 0; \quad w = 0; \quad \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} = 0; \quad y = \text{const}.$$
:  

$$C \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y^{2}} = m \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial t^{2}}, \quad B_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} E}{\partial y^{2}} = m \frac{\partial^{2} E}{\partial t^{2}}$$
:  

$$D \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial y^{4}} + m \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} - K \frac{\partial^{4} \varphi}{\partial y^{4}} = p_{i} - p_{e}$$
(5)  
(5), (6), (4), :

$$w(y,t) = \sum_{n} w_{n}(t) \sin \frac{fn}{l} y;$$

$$\varphi(y,t) = \sum_{n} \varphi_{n}(t) \sin \frac{\pi n}{l} y , \qquad (7)$$
$$\mathbb{E}(y,t) = \sum_{n} \mathbb{E}_{n}(t) \sin \frac{fn}{l} y .$$

$$w(y,t) = w_1(t)\sin\frac{f}{l}y + w_2(t)\sin\frac{2f}{l}y;$$
(8)

$$\varphi(y,t) = \varphi_1(t)\sin\frac{\pi}{l}y + \varphi_2(t)\sin\frac{2\pi}{l}y; \qquad (9)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(y,t) = \mathbb{E}_{1}(t)\sin\frac{f}{l}y + \mathbb{E}_{2}(t)\sin\frac{2f}{l}y.$$
(10)
  
(9) (10) (5)
  
, :

$$\ddot{\varphi}_1(t) + k^2 \varphi_1(t) = 0; \\ \ddot{\varphi}_2(t) + 4k^2 \varphi_2(t) = 0$$
(11)

$$\mathbb{E}_{1}(t) + \Gamma^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}(t) = 0; \\ \mathbb{E}_{2}(t) + 4\Gamma^{2}\mathbb{E}_{2}(t) = 0$$
(12)

$$k^{2} = C \frac{f^{2}}{ml^{2}}; \quad \Gamma^{2} = B_{0} \frac{f^{2}}{ml^{2}}.$$
(11) (12):  

$$\varphi_{1}(t) = \overline{\varphi}_{1} e^{ikt} + \overline{\varphi}_{2} e^{-ikt} ;$$
(13)  

$$\varphi_{2}(t) = \overline{\varphi}_{1} e^{2ikt} + \overline{\varphi}_{2} e^{-2ikt};$$
(14)  

$$\mathbb{E}_{1}(t) = \overline{\mathbb{E}}_{1} e^{i\Gamma t} + \overline{\mathbb{E}}_{2} e^{-i\Gamma t};$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{2}(t) = \overline{\mathbb{E}}_{1} e^{2i\Gamma t} + \overline{\mathbb{E}}_{2} e^{-2i\Gamma t}.$$

$$\frac{ml}{2}\ddot{w}_{1}(t) + \frac{fl}{2}\dot{w}_{1}(t) + \frac{D\pi^{4}}{2l^{3}}w_{1}(t) - \frac{4fv}{3}w_{2}(t) - \frac{K\pi^{4}}{2l^{3}}\phi_{1}(t) = 0$$
(15)

$$\frac{ml}{2}\ddot{w}_{2}(t) + \frac{fl}{2}\dot{w}_{2}(t) + \frac{8D\pi^{4}}{l^{3}}w_{2}(t) + \frac{4fv}{3}w_{1}(t) - \frac{8K\pi^{4}}{l^{3}}\phi_{2}(t) = 0$$
(16)

$$f = \frac{tp_{\infty}}{c_{\infty}}.$$
  
**4.**
(16)
(16)
(17)
(17)
(17)
(15)
(15)

,

: 
$$\varphi_1(t) = \varphi_{10} \cos kt$$
,  $\varphi_2(t) \equiv 0$ .  
(15) (16) :

-

$$w_{1}(t) = A_{1} \sin kt + A_{2} \cos kt + B_{1} \sin 2kt + B_{2} \cos 2kt$$

$$w_{2}(t) = A_{3} \sin kt + A_{4} \cos kt + B_{3} \sin 2kt + B_{4} \cos 2kt$$
(17)
(15) (16), :

$$\begin{cases} \left(-\frac{ml}{2}k^{2} + \frac{\pi^{4}D}{2l^{3}}\right)A_{1} - \frac{fl}{2}kA_{2} - \frac{4fv}{3}A_{3} = 0\\ \frac{fl}{2}kA_{1} + \left(-\frac{ml}{2}k^{2} + \frac{\pi^{4}D}{2l^{3}}\right)A_{2} - \frac{4fv}{3}A_{4} = \frac{\pi^{4}K}{2l^{3}}\varphi_{10}\\ \frac{4fv}{3}A_{1} + \left(-\frac{ml}{2}k^{2} + \frac{8\pi^{4}D}{l^{3}}\right)A_{3} - \frac{fl}{2}kA_{4} = 0\\ \frac{4fv}{3}A_{2} + \frac{fl}{2}kA_{3} + \left(-\frac{ml}{2}k^{2} + \frac{8\pi^{4}D}{l^{3}}\right)A_{4} = 0\\ \left(-2mlk^{2} + \frac{f^{4}D}{2l^{3}}\right)B_{1} - flkB_{2} - \frac{4fv}{3}B_{3} = 0\\ flkB_{1} + \left(-2mlk^{2} + \frac{f^{4}D}{2l^{3}}\right)B_{2} - \frac{4fv}{3}B_{4} = 0\\ \frac{4fv}{3}B_{1} + \left(-2mlk^{2} + \frac{8f^{4}D}{l^{3}}\right)B_{3} - flkB_{4} = 0\\ \left(\frac{4fv}{3}B_{1} + \left(-2mlk^{2} + \frac{8f^{4}D}{l^{3}}\right)B_{3} - flkB_{4} = 0\\ \frac{4fv}{3}B_{2} + flkB_{3} + \left(-2mlk^{2} + \frac{8f^{4}D}{l^{3}}\right)B_{4} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(19)

$$:$$

$$v_{1}^{2} = \frac{9}{64} \Biggl( k^{2}l^{2} - \frac{k^{4}l^{2}m^{2}}{f^{2}} + \frac{17Dk^{2}f^{4}m}{f^{2}l^{2}} - \frac{16D^{2}f^{8}}{f^{2}l^{6}} - \frac{\sqrt{-f^{6}k^{6}l^{28}m^{2} + 68Df^{6}k^{4}l^{24}f^{4}m - 289D^{2}f^{6}k^{2}l^{20}f^{8}}}{f^{4}l^{12}} \Biggr)$$

$$(20)$$

$$v_{2}^{2} = \frac{9}{64} \Biggl( k^{2}l^{2} - \frac{k^{4}l^{2}m^{2}}{f^{2}} + \frac{17Dk^{2}f^{4}m}{f^{2}l^{2}} - \frac{16D^{2}f^{8}}{f^{2}l^{6}} + \frac{\sqrt{-f^{6}k^{6}l^{28}m^{2} + 68Df^{6}k^{4}l^{24}f^{4}m - 289D^{2}f^{6}k^{2}l^{20}f^{8}}}{f^{4}l^{12}} \Biggr)$$

(19)

$$v_{3}^{2} = \frac{9}{16} \left( k^{2}l^{2} - \frac{4k^{4}l^{2}m^{2}}{f^{2}} + \frac{17Dk^{2}f^{4}m}{f^{2}l^{2}} - \frac{4D^{2}f^{8}}{f^{2}l^{6}} - \frac{\sqrt{-64f^{6}k^{6}l^{28}m^{2} + 272Df^{6}k^{4}l^{24}f^{4}m - 289D^{2}f^{6}k^{2}l^{20}f^{8}}}{2f^{4}l^{12}} \right)$$

$$(21)$$

$$v_{4}^{2} = \frac{9}{16} \left( k^{2}l^{2} - \frac{4k^{4}l^{2}m^{2}}{f^{2}} + \frac{17Dk^{2}f^{4}m}{f^{2}l^{2}} - \frac{4D^{2}f^{8}}{f^{2}l^{6}} - \frac{\sqrt{-64f^{6}k^{6}l^{28}m^{2} + 272Df^{6}k^{4}l^{24}f^{4}m - 289D^{2}f^{6}k^{2}l^{20}f^{8}}}{2f^{4}l^{12}} \right)$$

$$(20), \quad (21)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$v_{cr}^{2} = \min(v_{1}^{2}, v_{2}^{2}, v_{3}^{2}, v_{4}^{2}).$$

:

. // .

..., 1961.
 M.V. Belubekyan, A.M. Grishko. The problem of flutter of a non-symmetric non-homogeneous over thickness rectangular plate. Shell Structures: Theory and Applications. Proceedings of the 10th SSTA Conference, Gdansk, Poland, 16 – 18 October 2013 (in printing).

, . (374 98) 15 28 20. E-mail: ann.gevorgyan@gmail.com, annochka1986@gmail.com



.

• •

,

:

,

 $\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \alpha_0 & 2h: \quad D = \{\texttt{r},\texttt{s},\texttt{x};\texttt{r},\texttt{s} \in D_0, \\ &-h \leq \texttt{x} \leq h \} & , \quad D_0 = & , \quad \texttt{r},\texttt{s} = \\ &, \quad \texttt{x} = & , \end{aligned}$ 

•

 $\ddagger_{ij}$  .

$$X = \pm h [2,3]:$$

•

$$\frac{1}{AB}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(B\ddagger_{rr})-k_{s}\ddagger_{ss}+\frac{1}{AB}\frac{\partial}{\partial s}(A\ddagger_{sr})+k_{r}\ddagger_{rs}+\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{l}}\right)\frac{\partial \ddagger_{rx}}{\partial x}+\frac{2\ddagger_{rx}}{R_{l}}-\frac{1}{R_{l}}\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}=...\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{l}}\right)\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)\frac{\partial^{2}U}{\partial t^{2}},\quad (A,B;\ r,s;\ R_{1},R_{2};\ U,V)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ddagger_{xx}}{\partial x}-\left(\frac{\ddagger_{rr}}{R_{l}}+\frac{\ddagger_{ss}}{R_{2}}\right)+\frac{1}{A}\frac{\partial \ddagger_{rx}}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{B}\frac{\partial \ddagger_{sx}}{\partial s}+k_{s}\ddagger_{rx}+k_{r}\ddagger_{sx}-k_{l}\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{l}}\right)\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)\frac{\partial W}{\partial t}=$$

$$=...\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{l}}\right)\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)\frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{l}}\right)\ddagger_{rs}=\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)\ddagger_{sr}\left(1\right)$$

$$\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{A}\frac{\partial U}{\partial r}+k_{r}V+\frac{W}{R_{l}}\right)=\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{l}}\right)a_{l1}\ddagger_{rr}+\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)a_{l2}\ddagger_{ss}+a_{l3}\ddagger_{xx}$$

$$(A,B;\ r\leftrightarrow s;\ R_{l}\leftrightarrow s;\ R_{l}\leftrightarrow s;\ U\leftrightarrow V;\ a_{l1},a_{22};\ a_{l3},a_{23}\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+x\left(\frac{1}{R_{1}}+\frac{1}{R_{2}}\right)+\frac{x^{2}}{R_{1}R_{2}}\end{bmatrix}\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \left(1+\frac{x}{R_{1}}\right)a_{13}\ddagger_{rr}+\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)a_{23}\ddagger_{ss}+a_{33}\ddagger_{sx}$$

$$\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{1}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{B}\frac{\partial U}{\partial s}-k_{s}V\right)+\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{A}\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}-k_{r}U\right)=\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{1}}\right)a_{66}\ddagger_{rs}$$

$$\left(1+x\left(\frac{1}{R_{1}}+\frac{1}{R_{2}}\right)+\frac{x^{2}}{R_{1}R_{2}}\right)\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}-\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)\frac{U}{R_{1}}+\frac{1}{A}\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{2}}\right)\frac{\partial W}{\partial r}=\left(1+\frac{x}{R_{1}}\right)a_{55}\ddagger_{rx}$$

$$(A,B; r,S; R_{1}\leftrightarrow R_{2}; U,V; a_{55}, a_{44})$$

$$k_{r},k_{s}-, , A,B-, , R_{1},R_{2}-, , A,B-, , R_{1},R_{2}-, , A,B-, , R_{1},R_{2}-, , A_{1},B-, , K_{1}-, , M_{1},R_{2}-, , A_{2}, -, , A_{3}, -,$$

(interior)

(boundary)

,

[2,3]: 
$$I = Q^{\text{int}} + R_b$$
,  $Q^{\text{int}} -$ ,

, 
$$R_b$$
 –  $\alpha = \alpha_0, \alpha_1$ 

,

$$R - ($$

$$B = h/R - ($$

$$\alpha - \alpha_{0} = h\xi, \ \beta = R\eta, \ \gamma = h\zeta.$$

$$\frac{1}{A}, \frac{1}{B}, \ k_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta}, \ k_{\beta} = \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha},$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{1}}, \ \frac{1}{R_{2}}, \ 2H = \frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}}, \ K = \frac{1}{R_{1}R_{2}}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_{0}, ,$$

$$Q - ,$$

$$Q = Q_{n}(\alpha - \alpha_{0})^{n} = Q_{n}R^{n}\varepsilon^{n}\xi^{n}$$

$$Q_{n} - ,$$

$$(6)$$

$$(6)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$[0, +\infty). \qquad : \qquad R^{n}(1/R_{1})_{n}\xi^{n} = R_{1n}, \quad R^{n}(1/R_{2})_{n}\xi^{n} = R_{2n},$$

$$n = \overline{0, +\infty}.$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\varepsilon^{n-1}}{R} \xi^n d_{1n}, \quad d_{1n} = \left(\frac{1}{A}\right)_n R^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}, \quad \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\varepsilon^n}{R} \xi^n d_{2n}, \quad d_{2n} = \left(\frac{1}{B}\right)_n R^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}$$
(8)

$$Q_{rs} = Q_{mk}(\langle ,y,' \rangle)e^{St}$$
 (r,s,x);  $m, k = 1,2,3$   
143

$$Q - , S -$$

$$Q_{mk},$$

$$[2, 3]$$

$$t_{mk} = v^{-1+s} t_{mk}^{(s)}, m, k = 1, 2, 3; s = \overline{0, N}; (u, v, w) = v^{s} (u^{(s)}, v^{(s)}, w^{(s)}), \tilde{S}_{*} = v^{s} \tilde{S}_{*s}$$

$$b ( boundary).$$

$$s = \overline{0, N} ,$$

$$( ) S$$

$$0, N, \tilde{S}_{*}^{2} = ...h^{2} \tilde{S}^{2}, 2K = k_{1}h / \sqrt{...}.$$

$$(3), (5): \tilde{S}_{*0n} = -K \pm \sqrt{K^{2} - \frac{f^{2}}{16a_{55}}} (2n+1)^{2}, n \in N_{0} (a_{55}, a_{44}, \Delta / \Delta_{12})$$

(2), (5): 
$$\check{S}_{*0n} = -K \pm \sqrt{K^2 - \frac{f^2 n^2}{4a_{55}}}, n \in N \ (a_{55}, a_{44}, \Delta/\Delta_{12})$$
  
(9) :

$$A_{0} \frac{\partial \tau_{11b}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \tau_{13b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - 2K\omega_{*s}u_{b}^{(s)} - c^{(j)}u_{b}^{(s-j)} = R_{1\tau}^{(s-1)} \quad (11b, 12b, 13b; \ 13b, 23b, 33b; \ u, v, w; \ 1\tau, 2\tau, 3\tau)$$

$$A_{0} \frac{\partial u_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi} - \sum_{1b}^{(s)} = R_{u}^{(s-1)}, \quad \sum_{2b}^{(s)} = R_{v}^{(s-1)}, \quad \frac{\partial w_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - \sum_{3b}^{(s)} = R_{w}^{(s-1)}, \ A_{0} = A(\alpha_{0})$$

$$\frac{\partial v_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - a_{44}\tau_{23b}^{(s)} = R_{4\tau}^{(s-1)}, \quad A_{0} \frac{\partial w_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - a_{55}\tau_{13b}^{(s)} = R_{5\tau}^{(s-1)}, \ c^{(j)} = \sum_{n=0}^{j} \omega_{*(j-n)}\omega_{*(n)} \quad (10)$$

$$A_{0} \frac{\partial v_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi} - a_{66}\tau_{12b}^{(s)} = R_{6\tau}^{(s-1)}, \ \tau_{12b}^{(s)} - \tau_{21b}^{(s)} = R_{7\tau}^{(s-1)}, \ j = \overline{0, s}, \ \sum_{ib}^{(s)} = a_{i1}\tau_{11b}^{(s)} + a_{i2}\tau_{22b}^{(s)} + a_{i3}\tau_{33b}^{(s)} \\ R_{i\tau}^{(s-1)} - , \qquad , \qquad , \qquad , \qquad , \qquad R_{i\tau}^{(k)} \equiv 0 \qquad k < 0.$$

$$(10) \qquad \qquad u_{b}^{(s)}, v_{b}^{(s)}, w_{b}^{(s)} :$$

$$\tau_{23b}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{a_{44}} \left[ \frac{\partial v_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - R_{4\tau}^{(s-1)} \right], \ \tau_{12b}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{a_{66}} \left[ A_{0} \frac{\partial v_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi} - R_{6\tau}^{(s-1)} \right], \ \tau_{12b}^{(s)} - \tau_{21b}^{(s)} = R_{7\tau}^{(s-1)}$$

$$\tau_{13b}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{a_{55}} \left[ A_{0} \frac{\partial w_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - R_{5\tau}^{(s-1)} \right]$$

$$(11)$$

$$\tau_{11b}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \left[ \left( A_0 \frac{\partial u_b^{(s)}}{\partial \xi} - R_u^{(s-1)} \right) \Delta_{23} + R_v^{(s-1)} \Delta_1 + \left( \frac{\partial w_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - R_w^{(s-1)} \right) \Delta_2 \right]$$
(12)  
(11b, 22b, 33b;  $\Delta_{23}, \Delta_1, \Delta_2; \quad \Delta_1, \Delta_{13}, \Delta_3; \quad \Delta_2, \Delta_3, \Delta_{12}$ )

$$A^2 \partial^2 \mathbf{v}^{(s)} = \mathbf{1} \partial^2 \mathbf{v}^{(s)}$$

$$\frac{A_0^2}{a_{66}}\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}_b^{(3)}}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{a_{44}}\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}_b^{(3)}}{\partial \zeta^2} - 2K\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{*s}\mathbf{v}_b^{(s)} - c^{(j)}\mathbf{v}_b^{(s-j)} = T_{\mathbf{v}}^{(s-1)}, \quad j = \overline{\mathbf{0}, s}$$
(13)

$$\frac{\Delta_{23}}{\Delta}A_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_b^{(s)}}{\partial \xi^2} + A_0 \left(\frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} + \delta_1\right) \frac{\partial^2 w_b^{(s)}}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{a_{55}} \frac{\partial^2 u_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^2} - 2K\omega_{*s} u_b^{(s)} - c^{(j)} u_b^{(s-j)} = T_u^{(s-1)}$$
(14)

$$(u, w; \Delta/\Delta_{23}, a_{55}; a_{55}, \Delta/\Delta_{12}), \delta_1 = 1/a_{55}$$
(13) (11) , (12) (14) –  
. 
$$s = 0$$
  
 $(13) (14) (13) = 0$   
 $(13) (14) (13) = 0$   
 $(13) (13) = s = 0$   
 $v_b^{(0)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \exp(-\lambda_a \xi) C^{(0)}(\eta) v_{1b}^{(0)}(\zeta)$  (15)  
 $(15) (13),$   
, (12) (14) –  
 $(15) (13),$ 

$$\mathbf{v}_{1b}^{(0)}(\zeta) = C_1^{(0)} \sin \alpha_a \zeta + C_2^{(0)} \cos \alpha_a \zeta, \quad \alpha_a = \sqrt{a_{44} (A_0^2 \lambda_a^2 / {}_{66} - 2K \omega_{*0} - \omega_{*0}^2)}$$
(16)  
$$a \qquad , \qquad \lambda_a \qquad .$$

$$\cos 2\alpha_0 = 0 \implies \lambda_{ank} = \pm \sqrt{a_{66} / A_0^2 \left( \pi^2 (1 + 2n)^2 / (16a_{44}) + 2K\omega_{*0k} + \omega_{*0k}^2 \right)}$$
(17)  
(4), (5),

$$\sin 2\alpha_{0} = 0 \implies \lambda_{ank} = \pm \sqrt{a_{66} / A_{0}^{2} \left( \pi^{2} n^{2} / (4a_{44}) + 2K\omega_{*0k} + \omega_{*0k}^{2} \right)}$$
(18)  
$$\lambda_{ank} \qquad \text{Re} \, \lambda_{ank} > 0 \, .$$

(3), (5)  

$$v_{bnk}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = C^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{ank}\xi) \cos \pi (2n+1)(1-\zeta)/4$$
(4), (5):  
(3), (5)  
(19)

$$v_{bnk}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = C^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{ank}\xi) \sin \pi n (1+\zeta)/2$$
(20)
(14)

$$u^{(0)}:$$

$$B_{1}\frac{\partial^{4}u_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial\xi^{4}} + B_{2}\frac{\partial^{4}u_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial\zeta^{4}} + B_{3}\frac{\partial^{4}u_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial\xi^{2}\partial\zeta^{2}} + B_{4}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial\xi^{2}} + B_{5}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial\zeta^{2}} - (2K\omega_{*0} + \omega_{*0}^{2})^{2}u_{b}^{(0)} = 0$$
(21)

$$B_{1} = A_{0}^{4} \Delta_{23} / (\Delta a_{55}), \quad B_{2} = \Delta_{12} / (\Delta a_{55}), \quad B_{3} = \left( (\Delta_{23} \Delta_{12} - \Delta_{2}^{2}) / \Delta^{2} - 2\Delta_{2} / (\Delta a_{55}) \right) A_{0}^{2}$$

$$B_{4} = -\left( \Delta_{23} / \Delta + 1 / a_{55} \right) A_{0}^{2} (2 \operatorname{K} \omega_{*0} + \omega_{*0}^{2}), \quad B_{5} = -\left( \Delta_{12} / \Delta + 1 / a_{55} \right) (2 \operatorname{K} \omega_{*0} + \omega_{*0}^{2})$$
(22)

$$u_{b}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = K_{b}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{p}\xi + k\zeta), \quad w_{b}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = LK_{b}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{p}\xi + k\zeta)$$
(23)  

$$L - , k -$$

$$B_{2}k^{4} + (\lambda_{p}^{2}B_{3} + B_{5})k^{2} + \lambda_{p}^{4}B_{1} + \lambda_{p}^{2}B_{4} - (2K\omega_{*0} + \omega_{*0}^{2})^{2} = 0$$

$$k_{1,2}^{2} = (-\lambda_{p}^{2}B_{3} - B_{5} \pm \sqrt{D}) / (2B_{2})$$

$$D = \lambda_{p}^{4}(B_{3}^{2} - 4B_{1}B_{2}) + 2\lambda_{p}^{2}(B_{3}B_{5} - 2B_{2}B_{4}) + B_{5}^{2} + 4B_{2}(2K\omega_{*0} + \omega_{*0}^{2})^{2}$$

$$L_{i} = \frac{\Delta_{23}a_{55}\lambda_{p}^{2}A_{0}^{2} + \Delta k_{i}^{2} - \Delta a_{55}(2K\omega_{*0} + \omega_{*0}^{2})}{(\Delta + \Delta_{2}a_{55})A_{0}\lambda_{p}k_{i}}$$
(24)
$$(24)$$

$$(24)$$

$$(24)$$

$$u_{b}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} K_{ib}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{p}\xi + k_{i}\zeta), \quad w_{b}^{(0)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_{i}K_{ib}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp(-\lambda_{p}\xi + k_{i}\zeta)$$
(25)  
(3), (5)  $\lambda_{p}$ 

$$\sum_{\substack{(1,2,3,4)\\S_i} = (\Delta_{12}k_iL_i - \Delta_2\}_p A_0) \exp(2k_i), \quad Q_i = (k_i - \sum_p A_0 L_i) \exp(2k_i), \quad i = 1,2,3,4$$
(26)



<sup>-</sup>mail: <u>lusina@mail.ru</u>

• •

- .

,

.

.

·

-

( ),

$$c, \quad \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} = \text{const}, \quad -i_0 = \dots D \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} \quad -$$
[4]  $(y = 0)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} & \uparrow_{xy} = 0, -\infty < x < \infty \\ V = 0, x < 0 \\ & \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -K_2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - K_3 \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - \frac{i_0}{\dots_s} H(x) H(t) H(vt - x), 0 < x < \infty \\ & K_2 = \frac{\dots}{\dots_s} K(\overline{a}^2 - 2b^2) + \langle ; K_3 = \frac{\dots}{\dots_s} K \overline{a}^2 + \langle , D - \rangle , v = \text{const} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2)$$

•

$$\overline{U}; \overline{V} = \sum_{n=1}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\overline{r}_{x+i}\overline{s}_{n}y} \overline{\overline{U}}_{n}; \overline{\overline{V}}_{n} d\overline{r}, \quad \overline{s}_{n} = \sqrt{\frac{\breve{S}^{2}}{c_{n}^{2}} - \overline{r}^{2}}, c_{1} = \overline{a}, c_{2} = b$$

$$s = -i\breve{S} \qquad .$$
(3)
(3)
(1),

$$\overline{\overline{V}}_{1} = \frac{\overline{\overline{S}}_{1}}{\overline{\overline{\Gamma}}}\overline{\overline{U}}_{1}, \quad \overline{\overline{V}}_{2} = -\frac{\overline{\overline{\Gamma}}}{\overline{\overline{S}}_{2}}\overline{\overline{U}}_{2}$$
(4)

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

$$\overline{\overline{V}}_{1} + \overline{\overline{V}}_{2} = V^{-}, \overline{\overline{S}}_{1} \overline{\overline{U}}_{1} + \overline{\overline{S}}_{2} \overline{\overline{U}}_{2} + \overline{\Gamma} V^{-} = 0 \qquad (5)$$

$$s\left(\overline{\overline{V}}_{1} + \overline{\overline{V}}_{2}\right) = -K_{2} i \overline{\Gamma} \left(\overline{\overline{U}}_{1} + \overline{\overline{U}}_{2}\right) - K_{3} i \left(\overline{\overline{S}}_{1} \overline{\overline{V}}_{1} + \overline{\overline{S}}_{2} \overline{\overline{V}}_{2}\right) - \frac{i_{0}}{2f s_{\cdots s} \left(sv + i\overline{\Gamma}\right)} + \Omega_{2}^{+}$$

(5) (4) -  

$$\Omega_{2}^{+} - \frac{i_{0}}{2f s_{\cdots s} \left(\frac{s}{v} + i\overline{r}\right)} = \frac{R(\overline{r})}{-i\frac{\tilde{S}^{2}}{b^{2}} s_{1}} V^{-}$$
(6)

$$R(\overline{\Gamma}) = -\overline{S}_{1}\frac{\tilde{S}^{3}}{b^{2}} + 2\overline{\Gamma}^{2}\overline{S}_{1}\overline{S}_{2}(K_{3} - K_{2}) + \left(K_{3}\frac{\tilde{S}^{2}}{\overline{a}^{2}} - (K_{3} - K_{2})\overline{\Gamma}^{2}\right)\left(\frac{\tilde{S}^{2}}{b^{2}} - 2\overline{\Gamma}^{2}\right)$$

$$R(\overline{\Gamma}) - \phi y + \kappa ция типа Р лея, которая \qquad \overline{\Gamma}$$
(7)

 $R(\overline{\Gamma}) - функция типа Р лея, которая$ :  $\pm \Gamma_1 \stackrel{\check{S}}{=}, \Gamma_1 \in R$ .

$$R(\overline{\Gamma}) = R_{+}(\overline{\Gamma})R_{-}(\overline{\Gamma}), \qquad (8)$$

$$R_{+}\left(\overline{\Gamma}\right) = \frac{\tilde{S}^{2}\left(K_{2}+K_{3}\right)}{\overline{a}^{2}}\left(\overline{\Gamma}_{1}+\overline{\Gamma}\right)D_{+}\left(\overline{\Gamma}\right), \qquad R_{-}\left(\overline{\Gamma}\right) = \left(\overline{\Gamma}_{1}-\overline{\Gamma}\right)D_{-}\left(\overline{\Gamma}\right)$$
(9)

$$D_{\pm}(\overline{\Gamma}) = \exp\left\{\frac{1}{f}\int_{1}^{\overline{a}/b} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\overline{a}^{2}}{b^{2}}\sqrt{2} - 1 - \frac{2(K_{3} - K_{2})}{\overline{a}} + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2} - 1\sqrt{\frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}}} - 2\sqrt{2}}{\left(\frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}} - 2\sqrt{2}\right)\left(\frac{K_{2}}{\overline{a}} + 2\sqrt{2} + \frac{K_{3}}{\overline{a}}\left(1 - 2\sqrt{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\frac{\overline{a}}{\overline{S}}\right\}$$
(10)  
(8) (6) (9),

$$\Omega_{2}^{+} - \frac{i_{0}}{2f s_{\cdots s} \left(\frac{s}{v} + i\overline{r}\right)} = \frac{ib^{2} \left(K_{2} + K_{3}\right)}{\overline{a}^{2}} \frac{\overline{r}_{1}^{2} - \overline{r}^{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{\tilde{S}^{2}}{\overline{a}^{2}} - \overline{r}^{2}}} D_{+} \left(\overline{r}\right) D_{-} \left(\overline{r}\right) V^{-}$$
(11)  
(11) - (11)

$$\Omega_{2}^{+} = \frac{i_{0}}{2f \, is_{\cdots,s} \left(\overline{r} - \frac{\check{S}}{v}\right)} \left( 1 - \frac{\left(\overline{r}_{1} + \overline{r}\right) \sqrt{\frac{\check{S}}{a} + \frac{\check{S}}{v}} D_{+}\left(\overline{r}\right)}{\left(\overline{r}_{1} + \frac{\check{S}}{v}\right) \sqrt{\frac{\check{S}}{a} + \overline{r}} D_{+}\left(\frac{\check{S}}{v}\right)} \right), \tag{12}$$

$$V^{-} = \frac{\frac{a}{b^{2}}i_{0}}{2f_{\cdots_{s}}(K_{2}+K_{3})} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{S}{a}} - \overline{r}\sqrt{\frac{S}{a}} + \frac{S}{v}}{s\left(\overline{r} - \frac{S}{v}\right)\left(\overline{r}_{1} + \frac{S}{v}\right)\left(\overline{r}_{1} - \overline{r}\right)D_{+}\left(\frac{S}{v}\right)D_{-}\left(\overline{r}\right)}$$

$$(12)$$

$$(12)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} V = \frac{\overline{a}^4 i_0}{f x_{\cdots} b^2 (K_2 + K_3)} \operatorname{Re} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{t}{x} - 1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{t}{v}}}{\left(\frac{t}{x} - \frac{t}{v}\right) \left(r_1 + \frac{t}{v}\right) \left(r_1 - \frac{t}{x}\right) D_+ \left(\frac{t}{v}\right) D_- \left(\frac{t}{x}\right)}$$



## E-mail: davtyananush@gmail.com

$$\begin{array}{c} ( & ) \\ \overline{a^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial x^{2}} + b^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial y^{2}} + (\overline{a^{2}} - b^{2}) \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial t^{2}}, \quad \overline{a^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial y^{2}} + b^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial x^{2}} + (\overline{a^{2}} - b^{2}) \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial t^{2}} \quad (1) \\ \overline{a^{2}} = a^{2} + \overline{u}, \quad \overline{u} = \frac{K_{+}}{...} \frac{C_{-} - C_{+}}{C_{+}}, \quad K_{+} = \} + \frac{2}{3} - - , \quad \rbrace, - - \\ , \quad a, b - , \quad ... - , \quad C_{-}, C_{+} - \\ , \quad a, b - , \quad ... - , \quad C_{-}, C_{+} - \\ & t = 0 & U = V = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = 0. \\ c, \quad \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} = const, \quad -i_{0} = ... D \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} - \\ & (y = 0): \\ \dagger, y = 0, -\infty < x < \infty, & (2) \\ V = V^{-}(t, x) = 0, x < \ell(t), & (2) \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + K_{2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + K_{3} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \dagger^{+}(t, x, \varsigma, \dagger) = -\frac{i_{0}}{..._{t}} H(t - \dagger) H(v(t - \dagger) - (x - \varsigma)) H(x - \varsigma), x > \ell(t), \\ K_{2} = \frac{..._{t}}{..._{s}} K(\overline{a^{2}} - 2b^{2}) + \varsigma; K_{3} = \frac{..._{t}}{..._{s}} K\overline{a^{2}} + \varsigma, \\ t - , x - , & D - , v - , & \ell(t) - \\ \dagger = \dagger_{-}(t, x) & x < \ell(t) & V = V_{*}(t, x) & x > \ell(t) \\ t & t & x, & \overline{U}, \overline{V}, \\ \overline{U}; \overline{V} = \sum_{n=1}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\overline{v} + i\overline{s}_{n}} \overline{U}_{n}; \overline{V}_{n} d\overline{r}, \quad \overline{s}_{n} = \sqrt{\frac{S^{2}}{c_{n}^{2}} - \overline{r^{2}}}, c_{1} = \overline{a}, c_{2} = b \\ (3) \\ s = -iS & t & x, \\ \dagger(t, x), V(t, x) & \overline{\dagger}(s, \overline{r}), \overline{V}, & (1), (2), \\ \overline{V}(s, \overline{r}) = \overline{S}(s, \overline{r}) \overline{\dagger}(s, \overline{r}), , & (4) \end{array}$$

•,

 $x = \ell(t).$ 

$$\overline{\overline{S}}(s,\overline{r}) = \frac{-s^2\overline{s}_1}{ib^2R(\overline{r})}, R(\overline{r}) = \frac{-\overline{s}_1\overline{S}^3}{b^2} + K_2(\overline{s}_2^2 - \overline{r}^2 - 2\overline{s}_1\overline{s}_2)\overline{r}^2 + K_3\overline{s}_1^2(\overline{s}_2^2 - \overline{r}^2) + 2K_3\overline{s}_1\overline{s}_2\overline{r}^2,$$

151

,

,

• •

$$R(\overline{r}) - ..., R(\overline{r}) ..., R(\overline{r}) ..., R(\overline{r}) ..., S(t,x), S(t,x) ..., S(t,x) - .$$

$$\overline{\overline{S}}(s,\overline{r})$$

$$\overline{\overline{S}}(s,\overline{r}) = \overline{\overline{S}}_{+}(s,\overline{r})\overline{\overline{S}}_{-}(s,\overline{r}),$$

$$\overline{\overline{S}}_{+}(s,\overline{r}) = \frac{-\overline{a}^{2}}{b^{2}(K_{2}+K_{3})} \frac{\sqrt{s}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{i\overline{r}}{s}}{\left(\frac{r_{0}}{a} - \frac{i\overline{r}}{s}\right)D^{+}\left(\frac{i\overline{r}}{s}\right)}, \quad \overline{\overline{S}}_{-}(s,\overline{r}) = \frac{\sqrt{s}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + \frac{i\overline{r}}{s}}{\left(\frac{r_{0}}{a} + \frac{i\overline{r}}{s}\right)D^{-}\left(\frac{i\overline{r}}{s}\right)}, \quad (5)$$

$$D_{\pm}\left(\frac{i\overline{r}}{s}\right) = \exp\left[\frac{1}{2fi}\int_{r_{1}}^{r_{2}}\ln\frac{R(i)}{R(i)}\frac{d^{i}}{i}}{\frac{1}{r_{1}}\frac{i\overline{r}}{s}}\right], \quad r_{n} = \frac{1}{c_{n}}, \quad c_{1} = a, \quad c_{2} = b$$

$$\pm r_{0} - \qquad R(\overline{a}r/\overline{S}) \quad (4). \quad \overline{\overline{S}}_{+}(s,\overline{r}) \quad \overline{\overline{S}}_{-}(s,\overline{r}) - \overline{r},$$

$$D_{\pm}\left(\frac{i\overline{r}}{s}\right), D_{\pm}^{-1}\left(\frac{i\overline{r}}{s}\right)$$
$$D^{\pm}\left(\frac{i\overline{r}}{s}\right) = 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_{1}\left(u\right) \frac{du}{u \mp \frac{i\overline{r}}{s}}, D_{\pm}^{-1}\left(\frac{i\overline{r}}{s}\right) = 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_{2}\left(u\right) \frac{du}{u \mp \frac{i\overline{r}}{s}},$$

$$(6)$$

$$F_{1}(u) = \sim (u) \exp \mathsf{t}(u), \ \mathsf{t}(u) = \frac{1}{2fi} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\overline{b}} \ln \frac{R(')}{R(')} \frac{d'}{u}, \ F_{2}(u) = -\sim (u) \exp(-\mathsf{t}(u)), \tag{7}$$

$$\sim (u) = \frac{1}{f} \frac{\frac{1}{b^2} \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} + 2(K_2 - K_3)u^2} \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{b^2} - u^2}}{\left[ \left( \frac{1}{b^2} \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}} + 2(K_2 - K_3)u^2 \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{b^2} - u^2} \right)^2 + \left( (K_2 + K_3)u^2 - K_3 \frac{1}{a^2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{b^2} - 2u^2 \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\overline{P}_{\pm} = 1/\overline{S}_{\pm}}$$

$$\overline{P}_{\pm} = 1/\overline{S}_{\pm} \qquad P_{-}(t, x), S_{-}(t, x)$$

$$S_{-}(t, x) = \frac{1}{8f^3i} \int_{t_0 - i\infty}^{t_0 + i\infty} ds \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{\overline{S}}_{-}(s, \overline{\Gamma}) \exp\left(st + i\overline{\Gamma}x\right) d\overline{\Gamma}$$

$$(8)$$

$$s^3 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(-3)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\exp\left(-st'\right)}{(t')^{3+1}} dt',$$

$$S_{-}(t,x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} \left( \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left\{ H(x) \sqrt{x} \left[ A_{2} u \left( t - \frac{x}{a} \right) + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_{4}(h) u \left( t - hx \right) dh \right] \right\}$$

$$A_{2} = 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_{2}(u)}{u - \frac{1}{a}} du, F_{4}(h) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{h}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_{2}(u)}{\overline{a} - u} \frac{du}{\sqrt{u - h}}$$

$$P_{-}(t,x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{f}} \left( \frac{\Gamma_{0}}{\overline{a}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left\{ \frac{H(x)}{\sqrt{x}} \left[ A_{1} u \left( t - \frac{x}{a} \right) + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_{3}(h) u \left( t - hx \right) dh \right] \right\}$$

$$A_{1} = 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_{1}(u)}{u - \frac{1}{a}} du, F_{3}(h) = \int_{h}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{d}{du} \left( \frac{F_{1}(u)}{\sqrt{u - \frac{1}{a}}} \right) \frac{du}{\sqrt{u - h}} - \frac{F_{1}\left( \frac{1}{b} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{b} - h}}$$

$$F_{1}(u), F_{2}(u)$$

$$(7).$$

$$S_{+} P_{+},$$

$$(9), (9') x$$

(9),  

$$S_{-}(t,x) = P_{-}(t,x) = 0$$
  $x < bt$ ,  $S_{+}(t,x) = P_{+}(t,x) = 0$   $x > -bt$  (10)  
,  $\overline{S} = \overline{S}_{+} \cdot \overline{S}_{-},$  (5),  
,  $|\dot{\ell}(t)| < b.$ 

$$V_{+}(t,x),\dagger_{-}(t,x),$$
 (10), [1]:

$$V_{+} = S_{-} * * \left[ \left( S_{+} * * \dagger_{+} \right) H \left( x - \ell \right) \right], \quad \dagger_{-} = -P_{+} * * \left[ \left( S_{+} * * \dagger_{+} \right) H \left( \ell - x \right) \right], \quad (11)$$

$$(**) \qquad t, x \quad H - \qquad .$$

$$(11)$$

$$^{,}_{+}(t,\ddagger,x,\checkmark) = -\frac{i_{0}}{\cdots_{s}} H(t-\ddagger) H(v(t-\ddagger) - (x-\checkmark)) H(x-\checkmark), \checkmark > \ell(\ddagger)$$

$$S_{+} * * \dagger^{0}_{+}$$
(12)

$$S_{+}^{*}*^{\dagger}_{+}^{0} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{t} S_{+}(t',x')^{\dagger}_{+}^{0}(t-t',x-x') dt' dx'$$
(13)
(12)
$$S_{+}(t,x),$$
(9), (13),

$$S_{+} **^{\dagger} = \frac{a^{2}}{2\sqrt{f}b^{2}(K_{2}+K_{3})} \frac{i_{0}}{\cdots_{s}} H\left(v(t-^{\dagger})-(x-^{\prime})\right)\left(1+\frac{v}{a}\right)\sqrt{v(t-^{\dagger})-(x-^{\prime})}\Psi$$
(14)  
$$\Psi = \frac{A_{2}}{\left(1+v/\overline{a}\right)^{3}} + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_{4}(h)}{\left(1+hv\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dh H\left(\frac{t-^{\dagger}+h(x-^{\prime})}{1+hv}\right)$$
(9), (11), (14)

$$V_{+} = -\frac{i_{0}}{..._{s}} \left(1 + \frac{v}{a}\right)^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{t} \left(\frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}\right) \left\{H(x')\sqrt{x'}\left[A_{2}\mathsf{U}\left(t' - \frac{x'}{a}\right) + \int_{-\infty}^{x'} \left(h\right)\mathsf{U}\left(t' - hx'\right)dh\right]\right\} \left[\frac{A_{2}}{\left(1 + v/a\right)^{3}} + \int_{\frac{y}{a}}^{y} \frac{F_{4}(h)}{(1 + hv)^{3/2}}dh\right] \sqrt{v(t - t' - \frac{1}{2}) - (x - x' - <)} \cdot H\left(v(t - t' - \frac{1}{2}) - (x - x' - <)\right)H\left(x - x' - \ell(t - t')\right)dx'dt'$$
(15), U - ,

$$\begin{split} V_{+} &= \frac{i_{0}}{\cdots_{s}} \left( 1 + \frac{v}{\overline{a}} \right) \left[ \frac{A_{2}}{\left( 1 + v/\overline{a} \right)^{3}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{F_{4}(h)}{\left( 1 + hv \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dh \right] \left[ A_{2}N^{0} \left( t, \ddagger, x, <, \frac{1}{\overline{a}} \right) + \\ &+ \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} F_{4}(h) N^{0} \left( t, \ddagger, x, <, h \right) dh \right] H \left( L_{0} - \frac{1}{v} \right), \\ N^{0} \left( t, \ddagger, x, <, \frac{1}{\overline{a}} \right) &= \frac{\frac{i}{\overline{a}} - 1}{h\dot{\ell} - 1} \sqrt{v \left( x - \ell \right) \left( l - \frac{i}{v} \right)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - \frac{v}{\overline{a}}}{1 - hv} \sqrt{v \left( x - \ell \right) \left( l - \frac{i}{v} \right)} + \\ &+ \frac{v \left( x - < \right) \left( T - \frac{1}{v} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{v}{\overline{a}} \right)}{2 \left( 1 - hv \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x - \ell}{(l - \frac{i}{v}) \left( L_{0} - 1/v \right)}} - \sqrt{\frac{v}{1 - hv}}}{\sqrt{\frac{x - \ell}{(l - \frac{i}{v}) \left( L_{0} - 1/v \right)}} + \sqrt{\frac{v}{1 - hv}}, \\ L_{0} &= \frac{t_{0} - \ddagger}{\ell - <}, T = \frac{t - \ddagger}{x - <}, \end{split}$$
(16) 
$$t - t_{0} &= h \left( x - \ell \left( t_{0} \right) \right), \ell = \ell \left( t_{0} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \dagger_{-}^{0} = -\frac{4i_{0}}{f_{\cdots_{s}}} \left(1 + \frac{v}{\overline{a}}\right) \left[\frac{A_{2}}{\left(1 + v/\overline{a}\right)^{3}} + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{F_{4}(h)}{\left(1 + hv\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dh\right] \left[A_{1}M^{0}\left(t, \ddagger, x, <, \frac{1}{\overline{a}}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{b}}^{\frac{1}{b}} F_{3}(h)M^{0}\left(t, \ddagger, x, <, h\right) dh\right] H\left(T - \frac{1}{v}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$(17)$$

$$M_{0}^{2} = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{h\nu+1}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{(t_{0}^{-+})^{\nu-(\ell-1)}}{(\ell-x)(h\nu+1)}},$$

$$M_{0}^{1} = -\frac{r_{0}\bar{a}^{-1}\dot{\ell}+1}{h\dot{\ell}+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\ell-x)}\sqrt{(t_{0}^{-+})^{\nu-(\ell-1)}}},$$

$$L_{0} = \frac{t_{0}^{-+}-t_{0}}{\ell-\varsigma}, t-t_{0} = h\left(x-\ell(t_{0})\right), \ell = \ell(t_{0}^{-}), T = \frac{t-t}{x-\varsigma}$$
(19)

$$\uparrow_{+}(t,x).$$
(19),  $x \to \ell(t)$ , [2], [3], [4].  

$$\frac{K_{2}}{a} = 0.8, \frac{K_{3}}{a} = 0.3; \frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{3}, r_{0} = 0.981431, \frac{i_{0}}{...,a} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 10^{3}}, \frac{a}{a} = 1000, \frac{a}{v} = 100,$$
(1)  $V/\overline{a}t = x/\overline{a}t$ .  
(1)  $V/\overline{a}t = x/\overline{a}t$ .  
(1)  $V/\overline{a}t = x/\overline{a}t$ .  

$$\frac{v}{at}$$

$$\frac{v}{at}$$

$$\frac{v}{at}$$

$$\frac{v}{at}$$

$$\frac{v}{at} = 2 \cdot 10^{-5}, \frac{V}{at} = -5.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$b_{1}(x,t) = b_{0} + V(x,t) = 0$$

$$\frac{15}{10^{-5}} = 5.1 \cdot \overline{a}t \cdot 10^{-6}; \quad t = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{v}{a} = 10^{-4}, \frac{V}{at} = -0.00326; \quad t = \frac{10^{-5}}{3}$$

$$\frac{v}{at} = 10^{-4}, \frac{V}{at} = -0.00326; \quad t = \frac{10^{-5}}{3}$$

$$\frac{v}{at} = 10^{-4}, \frac{V}{at} = -0.00326; \quad t = \frac{10^{-5}}{3}$$

$$\frac{v}{at} = 10^{-4}, \frac{V}{at} = -0.00326; \quad t = \frac{10^{-5}}{3}$$

$$\frac{v}{at} = \frac{10^{-6}}{3}$$

$$\frac{v}{at} = \frac{$$

E-mail: dinuntsas@gmail.com

. . -

E-mail: <u>davtyananush@gmail.com</u>

E-mail: <u>ayk9911@rambler.ru</u>,

,

•

• •

$$x_1 x_3, \dots$$
  
 $(0 \le x_1 \le a, -h \le x_3 \le h).$   $2h_1 = 1.$ 

[1]:

[1].

$$\frac{\partial \dagger_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \dagger_{31}}{\partial x_3} = \dots \frac{\partial^2 V_1}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial \dagger_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \dagger_{33}}{\partial x_3} = \dots \frac{\partial^2 V_3}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial \sim_{12}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sim_{32}}{\partial x_3} - (\dagger_{13} - \dagger_{31}) = J \frac{\partial^2 \check{S}_2}{\partial t^2}; \quad (1.1)$$

$$t_{11} = \frac{E}{1 - \epsilon^2} (\mathbf{x}_{11} + \epsilon \mathbf{x}_{33}), \ t_{33} = \frac{E}{1 - \epsilon^2} (\mathbf{x}_{33} + \epsilon \mathbf{x}_{11}),$$

$$t_{13} = (-r) \mathbf{x}_{13} + (-r) \mathbf{x}_{31}, \ t_{31} = (-r) \mathbf{x}_{13} + (-r) \mathbf{x}_{31}, \ -r_{12} = B \mathbf{t}_{12}, \ -r_{32} = B \mathbf{t}_{32};$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{11} = \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_1}, \ \mathbf{x}_{33} = \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_3}, \ \mathbf{x}_{13} = \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_1} + \check{\mathbf{S}}_2, \ \mathbf{x}_{31} = \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_3} - \check{\mathbf{S}}_2, \ \mathbf{t}_{12} = \frac{\partial \check{\mathbf{S}}_2}{\partial x_1}, \ \mathbf{t}_{32} = \frac{\partial \check{\mathbf{S}}_2}{\partial x_3}.$$
(1.3)

$$\sigma_{31} = p_1, \ \sigma_{33} = \pm p_3, \ \mu_{32} = \pm m_2 \qquad x_3 = \pm h \qquad (1.4)$$

$$(x_1 = 0, x_1 = a)$$

2. 
$$\dot{h} << a$$
 (... ). (1.3)  $V_1, V_3$   $\check{S}_2$ .

 $[2]. V_1, V_3 \check{S}_2$ 

,

$$x_{3}:$$

$$V_{1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} V_{1,n} x_{3}^{n}, \quad V_{3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} V_{3,n} x_{3}^{n}, \quad \check{\mathsf{S}}_{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \check{\mathsf{S}}_{2,n} x_{3}^{n}.$$
(2.1)
(2.1)

( ) (2.1)

:

 $\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ \uparrow_{33}, \uparrow_{31} & & \\ \uparrow_{33} = \frac{E}{1 - \underbrace{\epsilon}^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ (n+1)V_{3,n+1} + \underbrace{\epsilon} \frac{\partial V_{1,n}}{\partial x_1} \right] x_3^n, \end{array}$  (2.2)

,

$$\dagger_{31} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ (-r) \frac{\partial V_{3,n}}{\partial x_1} + (-r)(n+1)V_{1,n+1} - 2r\check{S}_{2,n} \right] x_3^n,$$
(2.3)

$$\sim_{32} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B(n+1) \check{S}_{2,n+1} x_3^n.$$
(2.4)
(2.2)-(2.4), (1.4)

(2.2)-(2.4), (1.4)  
$$x_3 = \pm h$$
,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ (-r) \frac{\partial V_{3,2k}}{\partial x_1} + (-r)(2k+1)V_{1,2k+1} - 2r\tilde{S}_{2,2k} \right] h^{2k} = \frac{p_1^+ - p_1^-}{2},$$
(2.5)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ (-r) \frac{\partial V_{3,2k+1}}{\partial x_1} + (-r)(2k+2)V_{1,2k+2} - 2r\breve{S}_{2,2k+1} \right] h^{2k+1} = \frac{p_1^+ + p_1^-}{2},$$
(2.6)

$$\frac{E}{1-\epsilon^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ (2k+1)V_{3,2k+1} + \epsilon \frac{\partial V_{1,2k}}{\partial x_1} \right] h^{2k} = \frac{p_3^+ - p_3^-}{2}, \qquad (2.7)$$

$$\frac{E}{1-\xi^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ (2k+2)V_{3,2k+2} + \xi \frac{\partial V_{1,2k+1}}{\partial x_1} \right] h^{2k+1} = \frac{p_3^+ + p_3^-}{2},$$
(2.8)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ B(2k+1) \check{\mathsf{S}}_{2,2k+1} \right] h^{2k} = \frac{m_2^+ - m_2^-}{2}, \tag{2.9}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ B(2k+2) \check{S}_{2,2k+2} \right] h^{2k+1} = \frac{m_2^+ + m_2^-}{2}.$$
(2.10)
  
, (1.2),

$$V_{1}, V_{3} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \dagger_{11}, \dagger_{13} & & \sim_{12} \\ \tilde{S}_{2}, & & (2.1), \\ \dagger_{11}, \dagger_{13} & \sim_{12}, & & (2.1) \end{array}$$

(1.1),

$$\frac{E}{1-\epsilon^{2}}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}V_{1,n}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \epsilon (n+1)\frac{\partial V_{3,n+1}}{\partial x_{1}}\right] + (-r)(n+1)\frac{\partial V_{3,n+1}}{\partial x_{1}} + (-r)(n+2)(n+1)V_{1,n+2} - 2r(n+1)\check{S}_{2,n+1} = ...\frac{\partial^{2}V_{1,n}}{\partial t^{2}},$$
(2.11)

$$\frac{E}{1-\xi^{2}} \left[ (n+2)(n+1)V_{3,n+2} + \xi (n+1)\frac{\partial V_{1,n+1}}{\partial x_{1}} \right] + (-+\Gamma)\frac{\partial^{2}V_{3,n}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + (-\Gamma)(n+1)\frac{\partial V_{1,n+1}}{\partial x_{1}} + 2\Gamma\frac{\partial^{2}\tilde{S}_{2,n}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} = ...\frac{\partial^{2}V_{3,n}}{\partial t^{2}},$$
(2.12)

(

)

$$\begin{array}{l} & ; \\ (\sim -\Gamma)\frac{\partial V_{3,0}}{\partial x_1} + (\sim +\Gamma)V_{1,1} - 2\Gamma\check{S}_{2,0} + \left[ (\sim -\Gamma)\frac{\partial V_{3,2}}{\partial x_1} + 3(\sim +\Gamma)V_{1,3} - 2\Gamma\check{S}_{2,2} \right] h^2 = \frac{p_1^+ - p_1^-}{2}, \\ & \frac{E}{1 - \varepsilon^2} \left[ 2V_{3,2} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1} \right] h = \frac{p_3^+ + p_3^-}{2}, \\ 2B\check{S}_{2,2}h = \frac{m_2^+ + m_2^-}{2}, \\ & \frac{E}{1 - \varepsilon^2} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1^2} + 2\varepsilon \frac{\partial V_{3,2}}{\partial x_1} \right] + 2(\sim -\Gamma)\frac{\partial V_{3,2}}{\partial x_1} + 6(\sim +\Gamma)V_{1,3} - 4\Gamma\check{S}_{2,2} = ...\frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial t^2}, \\ & \frac{E}{1 - \varepsilon^2} \left[ 2V_{3,2} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1} \right] + (\sim +\Gamma)\frac{\partial^2 V_{3,0}}{\partial x_1^2} + (\sim -\Gamma)\frac{\partial V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1} + 2\Gamma\frac{\partial^2\check{S}_{2,0}}{\partial x_1^2} = ...\frac{\partial^2 V_{3,0}}{\partial t^2}, \\ & B\frac{\partial^2\check{S}_{2,0}}{\partial x_1^2} + 2B\check{S}_{2,2} - 2\Gamma \left[ \frac{\partial V_{3,0}}{\partial x_1} - V_{1,1} + 2\check{S}_{2,0} \right] = J\frac{\partial^2\check{S}_{2,0}}{\partial t^2}. \\ & V_{3,2} \quad \check{S}_{2,2} \qquad (2.14) \end{array}$$

$$(-+\Gamma)\frac{\partial^{2}V_{3,0}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + (-\Gamma)\frac{\partial V_{1,1}}{\partial x_{1}} + 2\Gamma\frac{\partial^{2}\check{S}_{2,0}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} = \dots\frac{\partial^{2}V_{3,0}}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{p_{3}^{+} + p_{3}^{-}}{2h},$$
(2.15)

$$B\frac{\partial^{2}\check{S}_{2,0}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + 2rV_{1,1} - 2r\frac{\partial V_{3,0}}{\partial x_{1}} - 4r\check{S}_{2,0} = J\frac{\partial^{2}\check{S}_{2,0}}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{m_{2}^{+} + m_{2}^{-}}{2h}.$$
(2.16)

(2.1) (1.2), 
$$\dagger_{11}$$
 :  

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ v(n+1)V_{3,n+1} + \frac{\partial V_{1,n}}{\partial x_1} \right] x_3^n, \qquad (2.17)$$

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2} \left[ 2vV_{3,2} + \frac{\partial V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1} \right] x_3.$$
(2.18)  
$$\sigma_{31} \text{ CHar}$$

$$\int_{31}^{0} = (-r) \frac{\partial V_{3,0}}{\partial x_1} + (-r) V_{1,1} - 2r \check{S}_{2,0}.$$
(2.19)

$$\uparrow_{11} \quad (2.18) \tag{1.1},$$

$$x_{3}, \qquad :$$

$$\uparrow_{31} = \frac{x_{3}^{2}}{2} \left( \dots \frac{\partial^{2} V_{1,1}}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{E}{1 - \epsilon^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} V_{1,1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} - 2 \frac{E \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon^{2}} \frac{\partial V_{3,2}}{\partial x_{1}} \right) + \left( \tau_{31}(x_{1}, t), \right) \tag{2.20}$$

$$\uparrow_{31}(x_{1}, t) - \qquad . \qquad ,$$

$$\int_{-h}^{h} \tilde{f}_{31} dx_3 = 0.$$
(2.20) (2.21), :

$$\overline{T}_{31}(x_1,t) = \frac{h^2}{6} \left( \frac{E}{1-\epsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1^2} + 2 \frac{E\epsilon}{1-\epsilon^2} \frac{\partial V_{3,2}}{\partial x_1} - \dots \frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial t^2} \right).$$
(2.22)

$$f_{31} = \left(\frac{x_3^2}{2} - \frac{h^2}{6}\right) \left( \dots \frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial t^2} - \frac{E}{1 - \epsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1^2} - 2 \frac{E\epsilon}{1 - \epsilon^2} \frac{\partial V_{3,2}}{\partial x_1} \right).$$
(2.23)

$$f_{31} = (-r) \frac{\partial V_{3,0}}{\partial x_1} + (-r) V_{1,1} - 2r \breve{S}_{2,0} + \left(\frac{x_3^2}{2} - \frac{h^2}{6}\right) \left( \dots \frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial t^2} - \frac{E}{1 - \varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1^2} - 2 \frac{E \varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial V_{3,2}}{\partial x_1} \right),$$

$$V = \left( V - \frac{1 - \varepsilon^2}{2} \frac{p_3^+ + p_3^-}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \frac{\partial V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1} \right)$$
(2.25)

$$V_{3,2} \qquad V_{1,1} \quad (V_{3,2} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon^2}{2E} \frac{p_3^+ + p_3^-}{2h} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \frac{\partial V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1}).$$
(2.25), (1.4),

$$: (-r)\frac{\partial V_{3,0}}{\partial x_{1}} + (-r)V_{1,1} - 2r\check{S}_{2,0} - \frac{h^{2}}{3}E\frac{\partial^{2}V_{1,1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} - \underbrace{\in \frac{h^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}}\frac{p_{3}^{+} + p_{3}^{-}}{2h}}_{2h} = \frac{p_{1}^{+} - p_{1}^{-}}{2} - \underbrace{\dots \frac{h^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial^{2}V_{1,1}}{\partial t^{2}}}_{2}.$$

$$(2.26)$$

$$(2.15), (2.16) \quad (2.26), \qquad V_{3,0}, V_{1,1}, \check{S}_{2,0}: (--r)\frac{\partial V_{3,0}}{\partial x_1} + (-+r)V_{1,1} - 2r\check{S}_{2,0} - \frac{h^2}{3}E\frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1^2} - \underbrace{\epsilon \frac{h^2}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}\frac{p_3^+ + p_3^-}{2h}}_{2h} = \frac{p_1^+ - p_1^-}{2} - \dots \frac{h^2}{3}\frac{\partial^2 V_{1,1}}{\partial t^2}, (-+r)\frac{\partial^2 V_{3,0}}{\partial x_1^2} + (-r)\frac{\partial V_{1,1}}{\partial x_1} + 2r\frac{\partial^2 \check{S}_{2,0}}{\partial x_1^2} = \dots \frac{\partial^2 V_{3,0}}{\partial t^2} - \frac{p_3^+ + p_3^-}{2h}, \qquad (2.27) B\frac{\partial^2 \check{S}_{2,0}}{\partial x_1^2} + 2rV_{1,1} - 2r\frac{\partial V_{3,0}}{\partial x_1} - 4r\check{S}_{2,0} = J\frac{\partial^2 \check{S}_{2,0}}{\partial t^2} - \frac{m_2^+ + m_2^-}{2h}.$$

$$(2.27)$$

$$(x_{1} = 0, x_{1} = a) [3] - V_{3,0}, V_{1,1}, \tilde{S}_{2,0}, \frac{\partial V_{3,0}}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial V_{1,1}}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \tilde{S}_{2,0}}{\partial t}.$$

$$[3], [4]:$$

$$(2.28)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_{13}}{\partial x_{1}} = 2...h \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} - 2\tilde{p}_{3}, N_{31} - \frac{\partial M_{11}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{2..h^{3}}{3} \frac{\partial^{2} \mathfrak{C}_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} = 2h\tilde{p}_{1},$$

$$(2.28)$$

$$\frac{\partial L_{12}}{\partial x_{1}} + N_{31} - N_{13} = 2Jh \frac{\partial^{2} \Omega_{2}}{\partial t^{2}} - 2\tilde{m}_{2};$$

$$N_{13} = 2h[(-+\Gamma)\Gamma_{13} + (--\Gamma)\Gamma_{31}], N_{31} = 2h[(-+\Gamma)\Gamma_{31} + (--\Gamma)\Gamma_{13}],$$

$$M_{11} = \frac{2Eh^{3}}{3}K_{11}, L_{12} = 2Bhk_{12};$$

$$\Gamma_{13} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{1}} + \Omega_{2}, \Gamma_{31} = \mathfrak{C}_{1} - \Omega_{2}, K_{11} = \frac{\partial \mathfrak{C}_{1}}{\partial x_{1}}, k_{12} = \frac{\partial \Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}}.$$

$$(2.29)$$

$$(2.28),$$

$$(2.27), \qquad (2.27), \qquad (2.27), \qquad (2.27), \qquad (2.27), \qquad (2.27), \qquad (3.1)$$

$$(3), \qquad (3), \qquad (4), \qquad$$

. .: , 1975.862 . // 1. . I. . i .5. .319-327. i . 1960. .VI. 2. 3. . . // 4. . . // . -• . 2012. 5. .31-37 :

.

.

,

\_

(374 93) 87 32 94. **E-mail:** <u>knarikzhamakochyan@mail.ru</u>. •••, ••

**1.** , , . .

. , , [1-3]. ,

, , , , ( , , ), [4].

,

, , [1-4].

, , . [1].

; , , [5].

,  $\lambda_0 \quad \lambda_m$ .  $R_1 < R$  . , r . ,

 $R_0$   $R_1 < R$  r ,

161

,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \theta, & \dots & r \to \infty \\ T_{\infty}(r,\theta) = Gr\cos\theta, & G & - \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta\frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \phi^2} = 0. \end{array}$$
(1.1)

.

 $\phi, \quad . \quad \partial^2 T / \partial \phi^2 \equiv 0 \, .$ 

(1.1)

, (1.1)  
[6] 
$$\Delta T(r,\theta) = (B/r^2)\cos\theta$$
,  $B -$   
, ,

.

$$r \to \infty$$
(1.1),  

$$T(r,\theta) = T_{\infty}(r,\theta) + \Delta T(r,\theta) = (Gr + B/r^2)\cos\theta.$$
(1.2)

$$T_0(r,\theta) = (A_0 r + B_0/r^2)\cos\theta$$
(1.3)

$$T_{m}(r,\theta) = (A_{m}r + B_{m}/r^{2})\cos\theta$$
(1.4)  
(1.2)...(1.4) ,  $\theta = \pi/2$   $T(r,\pi/2) = T_{m}(r,\pi/2) =$   
 $= T_{0}(r,\pi/2) = 0$ . 5 ,

$$r = R_0$$

 $R_0$ ,  $r = R_1$ r = R

:  

$$A_{0} = 2B_{0}/R_{0}^{3}, \quad \overline{\lambda}(A_{0} - 2B_{0}/R_{1}^{3}) = A_{2} - 2B_{2}/R_{1}^{3}, \quad A_{0} + B_{0}/R_{1}^{3} = A_{m} + B_{m}/R_{1}^{3},$$

$$A_{m} - 2B_{m}/R^{3} = (\lambda/\lambda_{m})(G - 2B/R^{3}), \quad A_{m} + B_{m}/R^{3} = G + B/R^{3}.$$

$$\overline{\lambda} = \lambda_{0}/\lambda_{m}.$$
(1.5)
$$A_{0},$$

$$B_{0}, A_{m} = B_{m},$$

$$\frac{B}{R^{3}} = 3G\tilde{\lambda} \frac{1 + b(R_{1}/R)^{3}}{2\tilde{\lambda} + 1 + 2b(\tilde{\lambda} - 1)(R_{1}/R)^{3}} - G,$$
(1.6)

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{\lambda} &= \lambda/\lambda_m, \quad b = (1 - \overline{\lambda} + (1 + 2\overline{\lambda})\overline{R}_0^3/2)/(2 + \overline{\lambda} + (1 - \overline{\lambda})\overline{R}_0^3), \quad \overline{R}_0 = R_0/R_1.\\ \overline{R}_0 &= 0 \qquad b = b_0 = (1 - \overline{\lambda})/(2 + \overline{\lambda}). \end{split}$$

(1.2) 
$$\Delta T(r,\theta) = 0, \qquad B = 0,$$
  
(1.6)  
 $\tilde{\lambda} = (1 - 2bC_v)/(1 + bC_v), \qquad (1.7)$   
 $C_v = (R_1/R)^3 - (1.7)$ 

$$(\lambda_0 = 0)$$
  $b = 1/2$  (1.7)

 $\tilde{\lambda} = 1 - 3C_V/(2 + C_V).$  $\lambda_m$ ,  $C_{_V}$  . ,  $\lambda_0 = \lambda_m$  $\lambda = \lambda_m.$  $(\lambda_0 \rightarrow \infty) b = 1$ (1.7)

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\lambda} &= 1 + 3C_V / (1 - C_V) \; . \\ (1.7) \\ \tilde{\lambda} &= \left(2 + \overline{\lambda} - 2(1 - \overline{\lambda})C_V\right) / \left(2 + \overline{\lambda} + (1 - \overline{\lambda})C_V\right) \end{split}$$

$$(\overline{R}_0 = 0)$$
  $b = b_0 = (1 - \overline{\lambda})/(2 + \overline{\lambda})$ 

(1.8)

 $\widetilde{\lambda}$ 

*b*=0,02 b=0,05

b=0,1 *b*=0,15

*b*=0,2 b=0,25

*b*=0,3

b=0,35 b=0,45 b=0,45 b=0,5  $C_V$ 







,







2.

$$\tilde{\lambda} = 2(C_1 - C_2 C_V)/(2C_1 + C_2 C_V), \qquad (2.1)$$

$$C_1 = \overline{\lambda}(2 + \beta)(1 - \overline{R}_0^3) + \beta(2 + \overline{R}_0^3), \quad C_2 = 2\overline{\lambda}(1 - \beta)(1 - \overline{R}_0^3) + \beta(2 + \overline{R}_0^3), \quad \beta = \alpha R_1/\lambda_m. \qquad (\lambda_0 = 0) \qquad (2.1)$$

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\lambda} = 2(1 - C_{v})/(2 + C_{v}) = 1 - 3C_{v}/(2 + C_{v}). \\ & (\lambda_{v} \to \infty) \quad (2.1) \\ \tilde{\lambda} = (2 + \beta - 2(1 - \beta)C_{v})/2 + \beta + (1 - \beta)C_{v}. \\ 3. \\ & (71) \\ & (8]. \\ R_{1}, \\ R - R_{c}, \\ & (71) \\ & (8]. \\ R_{1} - R_{c}, \\ & (71) \\ & (71$$

1. . . . .: , 1962. 456 . 2. : . , . .: , 1968.464 . · ., , 1974. 264 . 3. . . .: , 4. . . .: - , 2008. 296 . 5. • •, •••, // 2012. 10. .470-474. ., . 6. : . . .: , 1961. 488 . 7. . . // . ». 2012. « « ». .180-186. 8. . ., . ., . . // . . . . ». 2012. ». .95-102. « ~ . ., . ., 9. . .

. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing. 2013. 85 .

,

,

( . 1),

,

,

*OXYZ* ( . 1),

$$x_{0} - y_{1}^{*} - y_{2}^{*} - y_{3}^{*} - \dots - y_{N}^{*} - x_{N+1},$$
  

$$y_{1}^{*}, y_{2}^{*}, y_{3}^{*}, \dots, y_{N}^{*},$$
  

$$N \qquad (1).$$

,

 $x_{N+1}$ 

:

• •

,

$$S_1^*, S_2^*, \dots, S_N^*$$
$$y_1^*, y_2^*, y_3^*, \dots, y_N^*.$$

•

,



Рис.1 Распространение высокочастотной акустической волны в ограниченном объеме в виде параллелепипеда с цилиндрическим граничным включением

1.

 $x_0$ 

y

,

.

•

2N-

.

.

,

$$p^{inc}(y) = |x_0 - y|^{-1} e^{ik|x_0 - y|}, \ k = \check{S}/c - , \ c -$$

S k

.

:

:

$$p(x_{N+1}) = \left(\frac{ik}{2f}\right)^{N} \prod_{n=1}^{N} L_{n} \cos x_{n}^{*} \iint_{S_{N}^{*}} \bigcup_{S_{1}^{*}} \dots \iint_{S_{1}^{*}} e^{ik\{} dS_{1} \dots dS_{N-1} dS_{N},$$

$$\{ = |x_{0} - y_{1}| + |y_{1} - y_{2}| + \dots + |y_{N-1} - y_{N}| + |y_{N} - x_{N+1}|,$$

$$L_{0} = |x_{0} - y_{1}^{*}|, L_{n-1} = |y_{n-1}^{*} - y_{n}^{*}|, n = 2, 3, \dots, N, L_{n} = |y_{N}^{*} - x_{N+1}|.$$

$$S_{1}^{*}, S_{2}^{*}, \dots, S_{N-1}^{*}, S_{N}^{*} - y_{N}^{*}|, n = 2, 3, \dots, N, L_{n} = |y_{N}^{*} - x_{N+1}|.$$

$$y_{1}, y_{2}, \dots, y_{N-1}, y_{N} - y_{N}^{*}|, n = 2, 3, \dots, N, L_{n} = |y_{N}^{*} - x_{N+1}|.$$

$$y_{1}, y_{2}, \dots, y_{N-1}, y_{N} - y_{N}^{*}|, n = 2, 3, \dots, N, L_{n} = |y_{N}^{*} - x_{N+1}|.$$

$$y_{1}, y_{2}, \dots, y_{N-1}, y_{N} - y_{N}^{*}|, n = 2, 3, \dots, N, L_{n} = |y_{N}^{*} - y_{N}^{*}|, n = 2, 3, \dots, N, L_{n} = |y_{N}^{*} - y_{N}^{*}|, n = 2, 3, \dots, N, L_{n} = |y_{N}^{*} - y_{N}^{*}|, y_{N}^{*} - y_{N}^{*}|, y_{N}^{*}|, y_{N}^{*} - y_{N}^{*}|, y_{N}^{*}|, y_{N}^{*} - y_{N}^{*}|, y_{N}^{*}|, y_{N}^{*} - y_{N}^{*}|, y_{N}^{*}$$

$$X_n^* - y_n^*$$
.

(2N $x_{N+1}$  N

$$p(x_{N+1}) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} \cos x_n^* \frac{\exp(i(k\sum_{n=0}^{N} L_n + \frac{f}{4}(u_{2N} + 2N)))}{(\prod_{n=0}^{N} L_n)\sqrt{|\det(D_{2N})|}}.$$
(2.2)

(2.1)

167

)

$$\begin{split} D_{2N} &= (d_{ij}), i, j = 1, 2, ..., 2N - \\ (\\ d_{ij} &= d_{ji} \\ \vdots \\ d_{2n-1, 2n-1} &= (L_{n-1}^{-1} + L_{N}^{-1})(1 - (\mathbf{q_{n}^{0}}, \mathbf{i_{n}})^{2}) + 2k_{1}^{(n)}(\mathbf{q_{n}^{0}}, \mathbf{k_{n}}) \\ d_{2n, 2n} &= (L_{n-1}^{-1} + L_{N}^{-1})(1 - (\mathbf{q_{n}^{0}}, \mathbf{j_{n}})^{2}) + 2k_{2}^{(n)}(\mathbf{q_{n}^{0}}, \mathbf{k_{n}}) \\ . \end{split}$$

 $d_{2n-1,2n} = -(L_{n-1}^{-1} + L_{N}^{-1})(\mathbf{q_{n}^{0}}, \mathbf{i_{n}})(\mathbf{q_{n}^{0}}, \mathbf{j_{n}}); d_{2n-1,2n+1} = L_{N}^{-1}((\mathbf{q_{n}^{0}}, \mathbf{i_{n}})(\mathbf{q_{n}^{0}}, \mathbf{i_{n+1}}) - (\mathbf{i_{n}}, \mathbf{i_{n+1}}));$  $d_{2n-1,2n+2} = L_N^{-1}((\mathbf{q}_n^0, \mathbf{i}_n)(\mathbf{q}_n^0, \mathbf{j}_{n+1}) - (\mathbf{i}_n, \mathbf{j}_{n+1})), d_{2n,2n+1} = L_N^{-1}((\mathbf{q}_n^0, \mathbf{j}_n)(\mathbf{q}_n^0, \mathbf{i}_{n+1}) - (\mathbf{j}_n, \mathbf{i}_{n+1})); d_{2n,2n+2} = L_N^{-1}((\mathbf{q}_n^0, \mathbf{j}_n)(\mathbf{q}_n^0, \mathbf{j}_{n+1}) - (\mathbf{j}_n, \mathbf{j}_{n+1}));$ 

$$k_{1}^{(n)}, k_{2}^{(n)} (n = 1, 2, ..., N) - y_{n}^{*} . n$$

$$1, 2, 3, ..., j_{n}, \mathbf{k}_{n} - i j$$

$$2N . \mathbf{i}_{n}, \mathbf{j}_{n}, \mathbf{k}_{n} - j$$

$$1, 2, ..., N) \qquad 2N \cdot \mathbf{i_n}, \mathbf{j_n}, \mathbf{k_n} - y_n^* \cdot \mathbf{q_n^0} - y_n^*.$$

 $p(x_{n+1})$  :  $p(x_{n+1}) = (\sum_{n=0}^{N} L_n)^{-1}$ (2.3)2,3,4 50

,

.2 
$$a = 5, b = 5, c = 2$$

$$x^{2} + (y - 2.5)^{2} = 1.$$
 -50. -4:  $x_{5}, x_{15}, x_{30}, x_{50}$ .

$$p(x_{6}), p(x_{15}), p(x_{30}), p(x_{50}) , (x_{50}) , (x_{50}) , (x_{50}) , (x_{6}) = 0.08550542815, p(x_{6}) = 0.06984907828, \frac{p(x_{6})}{p(x_{6})} = 1.224145404$$

$$p(x_{6}) = 0.02850180941, p(x_{16}) = 0.003246754718, \frac{p(x_{16})}{p(x_{16})} = 8.778553320$$

$$p(x_{31}) = 0.0003922892651, p(x_{31}) = 0.01502062989, \frac{p(x_{31})}{p(x_{31})} = 38.28967863$$

$$p(x_{51}) = 4.08048320e^{-5}, p(x_{51}) = 9.206524059e^{-3}, \frac{p(x_{51})}{p(x_{51})} = 225.6233167$$



Рис.2 Траектория распространения акустической волны в ограниченном объеме с цилиндрическим включением



Рис.3 Траектория луча в ограниченном объеме, содержащем одно сферическое включение



Рис.4 Траектория распространения луча в ограниченном объеме с двумя сферическими включениями

. 3  

$$(x-4.5)^{2} + (y-4.5)^{2} + (z-1.5)^{2} = 0.3^{2}.$$

$$- 1, \qquad - 3.$$

 $p(x_{12}) = 0.00196118588, p(x_{12}) = 0.03212295149, \frac{p(x_{12})}{p(x_{12})} = 16.37935079$ .

$$p(x_{21}) = 0.02149181284, \ p(x_{21}) = 0.000320811, \ \frac{p(x_{21})}{p(x_{21})} = 66.99214075$$

$$p(x_{30}) = 0.01578488801, \ p(x_{30}) = 1.792e^{-5}, \ \frac{p(x_{30})}{p(x_{30})} = 880.4649078$$

$$p(x_{51}) = 0.009406141161, \ p(x_{51}) = 8.780078582e^{-7}, \ \frac{p(x_{51})}{p(x_{51})} = 10713.04895.$$

$$(x-4)^2 + (y-2.5)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 0.3^2, \ -(x-3.25)^2 + (y-2.75)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 0.3^2.$$

$$p(x_7) = 0.05529818664, \ p(x_7) = 0.006660297525, \ \frac{p(x_7)}{p(x_7)} = 8.302660119.$$

$$\vdots$$

$$p(x_{10}) = 0.04755666731, \ p(x_{10}) = 0.000669281, \ \frac{p(x_{10})}{p(x_{10})} = 71.05636276.$$

$$\vdots$$

$$p(x_{30}) = 0.01433379368, \ p(x_{30}) = 3.459811e^{-6}, \ \frac{p(x_{30})}{p(x_{30})} = 4142.940347$$

$$p(x_{30}) = 0.009009342152, \ p(x_{30}) = 4.47788512e^{-7}, \ \frac{p(x_{30})}{p(x_{50})} = 20119.63664$$
3.
$$\vdots$$
1. Sumbatyan M.A., Boyev N. High-frequency diffraction by nonconvex obstacles. // J. Acoust. Soc. Am. - 1994. - 95, N 5. (Part 1). - P. 2347 - 2353.
$$2. \qquad .// \qquad 2003.392. N 5 \qquad 614 - 617$$

 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ....
 ...
 ...

,

:

, +7(988)543-87-19. **E-mail:** sergey.ivchenko89@yandex.ru

\_

-•• та

.

Oz

Oxyz,

y = -h, x < 0.

$$\begin{split} \tilde{w}_{\infty}(x, y, t) &= w_{\infty}(x, y)e^{-i\tilde{S}t} & y > 0 \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{\infty}(x, y, t) &= \Phi_{\infty}(x, y)e^{-i\tilde{S}t}, & y > 0 \\ \tilde{\Phi}_{1\infty}(x, y, t) &= \Phi_{1\infty}(x, y)e^{-i\tilde{S}t} & y < 0 \end{split}$$
(1)

 $w_{\infty}(x, y) = w_{0}(y)e^{-it_{1}x}$   $w_{0}(y) = e^{-\sqrt{t_{1}^{2}-k^{2}y}}$   $\Phi_{\infty}(x, y) = \frac{e_{15}}{V_{11}}\Phi_{0}(y)e^{-it_{1}x}$   $\Phi_{0}(y) = e^{-\sqrt{t_{1}^{2}-k^{2}y}} - \frac{V_{0}}{V_{11}+V_{0}}e^{-t_{1}y}$   $\Phi_{1\infty}(x, y) = \frac{e_{15}}{V_{11}+V_{0}}\Phi_{10}(y)e^{-it_{1}x}$   $\Phi_{10}(y) = e^{t_{1}y}$  S - , t - ,  $k = \frac{S}{c}, c = \sqrt{c_{44}(1+t)/...}, t = e_{15}^{2}/V_{11}c_{44} - ,$ (2)

,  $e_{15}, V_{11}, c_{44} - ,$ , ... - ,  $V_0 - y < 0.$  $t_1 = k(1+t)(V_0 + V_{11}) / \sqrt{(1+t)^2(V_0 + V_{11})^2 - V_0 t^2} > k.$ 

(y > 0) (y < 0). ( $e^{-i\tilde{S}t}$ ), y > 0.

y>0

$$(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}})w + k^{2}w = 0$$

$$(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}})\Phi + k^{2}\frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}}w = 0$$

$$(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}})\Phi_{1} = 0$$

$$y < 0$$
(3)
(4)



 $y = 0 \qquad y = -h:$ 

 $\begin{aligned}
\dagger_{yz}(x,+0) &= 0, \\
\Phi(x,+0) &= \Phi_1(x,-0), \\
D_2(x,+0) &= D_{12}(x,-0). \\
\Phi_1(x,-h+0) &= \Phi_1(x,-h-0) = \Phi^+(x),
\end{aligned}$ (6)

$$D_{12}(x, -h+0) - D_{12}(x, -h-0) = -V_0 \Psi^-(x).$$
  
$$\dagger_{yz}(x, y) -$$

,  $D_2(x, y), D_{12}(x, y) -$ , :

$$\dagger_{yz} = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + e_{15} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}$$

$$D_2 = e_{15} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - V_{11} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}$$

$$D_{12} = -V_0 \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}$$
(7)

$$\Phi^{+}(x) = \Phi_{1}(x_{1}, -h)[(x), \forall_{0}\mathbb{E}^{-}(x) = d(x)[(-x), \\ d(x) \qquad D_{12}(x, y) \qquad y = -h + 0 \qquad y = -h - 0 \qquad x < 0, \\ [(x) - ... ]$$

$$u(x, y) = w(x, y) - w_{\infty}(x, y),$$
  
{ (x, y) =  $\Phi(x, y) - \Phi_{\infty}(x, y),$  (8)

$$\{_{1}(x, y) = \Phi_{1}(x, y) - \Phi_{1\infty}(x, y)$$

x.  

$$\frac{d^{2}\overline{u}}{dy^{2}} - (\uparrow^{2} + k^{2})\overline{u} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}\overline{\zeta}}{dy^{2}} - \uparrow^{2}\overline{\zeta} + k^{2}\frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}}\overline{u} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}\overline{\zeta}_{1}}{dy^{2}} - \uparrow^{2}\overline{\zeta}_{1} = 0$$

$$y > 0$$
(9)

$$\overline{w}(x, y) = \overline{u}(\dagger, y) + 2f w_0(y)u(\dagger - \dagger_1)$$

$$\overline{\Phi}(\dagger, y) = \{(\dagger, y) + 2f \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \Phi_0(y)u(\dagger - \dagger_1)$$

$$\overline{\Phi}_1(\dagger, y) = \{_1(\dagger, y) + 2f \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \Phi_{10}(y)u(\dagger - \dagger_1)$$

$$u(\dagger) -$$

$$, \qquad :$$

$$(10)$$

$$w(x, y) = w_{\infty}(x, y) + \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{u}(\dagger, y) e^{-i\dagger x} d\dagger$$

$$\Phi(x, y) = \Phi_{\infty}(x, y) + \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi(\dagger, y) e^{-i\dagger x} d\dagger$$

$$\Phi_{1}(x, y) = \Phi_{1\infty}(x, y) + \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi_{1}(\dagger, y) e^{-i\dagger x} d\dagger$$

$$y < 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$(11)$$

$$\begin{split} \overline{u}(\dagger, y) &= A(\dagger) e^{-\sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} y} \\ \left\{ (\dagger, y) &= B(\dagger) e^{-|\dagger|y} + \frac{e_{15}}{v_{11}} \overline{u}(\dagger, y) \\ \left\{ (\dagger, y) &= C(\dagger) e^{|\dagger|y} + D e^{-|\dagger|y} \\ \left\{ (\dagger, y) &= C(\dagger) e^{|\dagger|y} + D e^{-|\dagger|y} \\ \left\{ (\dagger, y) &= E(\dagger) e^{|\dagger|y} \\ 3 \text{десь } x(\dagger) &= \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} \rightarrow |\dagger| \text{ при} |\dagger| \rightarrow \infty, \quad \sqrt{\dagger^2 - k^2} = -i\sqrt{k^2 - t^2}, \\ \dots & r &= t + it \qquad t = -k \\ \vdots & y = 0 \qquad y = -h \end{split}$$
(12)

$$c_{44} \frac{d\overline{u}}{dy} + e_{15} \frac{d\xi}{dy} = 0 \qquad y = +0$$

$$e_{15} \frac{d\overline{u}}{dy} - V_{11} \frac{d\xi}{dy} = -V_0 \frac{d\xi_1}{dy} \qquad y = 0$$

$$\xi(\dagger, +0) = \xi_1(\dagger, -0),$$

$$\xi_1(\dagger, -h+0) = \xi_1(\dagger, -h-0) \qquad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{ (\uparrow, -h+0) = \Phi^{+}(\uparrow) - 2f e_{l}u(\uparrow - \uparrow_{1}) \\ &\frac{d\{ (\uparrow, -h+0) - d\{ (\uparrow, -h-0) - d\} - \Psi^{-}(\uparrow) )}{dy} = \Psi^{-}(\uparrow) , \\ &e_{l} = \frac{e_{l5}}{v_{l1} + v_{0}} e^{-\uparrow_{l}h} . \\ &\vdots \\ &A(\uparrow) = -\frac{2v_{11}v_{0}(1 + \uparrow - K_{0}(\uparrow))D(\uparrow)}{e_{l5}(v_{0} + v_{11}(1 + \uparrow))K_{1}(\uparrow)} \\ &B(\uparrow) = \frac{2v_{0}(1 + 1)D(\uparrow)}{(v_{0} + v_{11}(1 + \uparrow))K_{1}(\uparrow)} \\ &B(\uparrow) = \frac{2v_{0}(1 + 1)D(\uparrow)}{(v_{0} + v_{11}(1 + \uparrow))K_{1}(\uparrow)} )D(\uparrow) \\ &C(\uparrow) = (1 - \frac{2v_{11}(1 + \uparrow)}{(v_{0} + v_{11}(1 + \uparrow))K_{1}(\uparrow)})D(\uparrow) \\ &D(\uparrow) = -\frac{\mathbb{E}^{-}(\uparrow)}{2|\uparrow|ch\uparrow h} \\ &E(\uparrow) = 2e^{|\uparrow|h}ch\uparrow h\frac{K_{2}(\uparrow)}{K_{1}(\uparrow)}D(\uparrow) \end{aligned}$$
(14)

$$(\mathsf{v}_{0} + \mathsf{v}_{11}(1+\mathsf{t}))K_{1}(\dagger) = \mathsf{v}_{0}K_{0}(\dagger) + \mathsf{v}_{11}(1+\mathsf{t})$$

$$(\mathsf{v}_{0} + \mathsf{v}_{11}(1+\mathsf{t}))K_{2}(\dagger) = \mathsf{v}_{0}K_{0}(\dagger) + \mathsf{v}_{11}(1+\mathsf{t})\mathsf{th}|\dagger|h$$

$$\sqrt{\dagger^{2} - k^{2}}K_{0}(\dagger) = (1+\mathsf{t})\sqrt{\dagger^{2} - k^{2}} - \mathsf{t}|\dagger|$$

$$\overline{\Phi}^{+}(\dagger) \quad \overline{\Psi}^{-}(\dagger)$$

$$[3-6]:$$

$$\left|\dagger\left|K(\dagger)(2f\,e_{1}\mathsf{u}\,(\dagger\,-\dagger_{1})-\overline{\Phi}^{+}(\dagger\,))=\overline{\Psi}^{-}(\dagger\,)\right.$$
(16)

$$2f i \mathsf{u} (\dagger - \dagger ) = (\dagger - \dagger_{1} - i0)^{-1} - (\dagger - \dagger_{1} + i0)^{-1},$$
  

$$|\dagger| = (\dagger - i0)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\dagger + i0)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$
  

$$(\dagger - i0)^{-1} = \dagger^{-1} + f i \mathsf{u} (\dagger ),$$
  
(17)

$$\overline{\Phi}^{+}(\dagger) = ie_{1} \frac{K^{+}(\dagger_{1})\sqrt{\dagger_{1}}}{K^{+}(\dagger_{1})(\dagger_{1}+i0)^{\frac{1}{2}}(\dagger_{1}-\dagger_{1}+i0)}$$
(18)  

$$\overline{\Psi}^{-}(\dagger) = -ie_{1} \frac{K^{+}(\dagger_{1})\sqrt{\dagger_{1}}(\dagger_{1}-i0)^{\frac{1}{2}}K^{-}(\dagger_{1})}{\dagger_{1}-\dagger_{1}-i0} .$$
(18)  

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{$$

<u>e e</u>:

**Tel.:** (+374 10) 48 96 34. **E-mail:** <u>HaykazGhazaryan@gmail.com</u>

,

1. 
$$(-\infty < r < \infty, 0 < v < h, -\infty < z < \infty)$$

.

,

$$(x,y,z) = (-\infty < x < \infty, -b \le y < 0, -\infty \le z \le \infty).$$

z.

,

$$\overline{H_{01}^{(i)}} = H_{01}^{(i)} \hat{i} \quad i = 1, 2$$

$$c_t^2 \Delta u + (c_t^2 - c_t^2) \operatorname{graddiv} \overline{u} + \frac{\tilde{u}}{4f_{\cdots}} \left[ \operatorname{rotrot}(\overline{u} \times \overline{H}_0) \right] \times \overline{H}_0 = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$, \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = 0,$$

$$\overline{u} = 0,$$

$$\overline{u} = 0,$$

$$\overline{u} = 0,$$

$$\overline{u} = 0,$$

-

. .

-

$$c_{t1}^{2} \Delta u_{1} + \left(c_{t1}^{2} - c_{t1}^{2}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} \qquad v_{1}^{2} = \frac{H_{01}^{(1)^{2}} \sim_{1}}{4f_{\cdots_{1}}}$$

$$\left(c_{t1}^{2} + v_{1}^{2}\right) \Delta v_{1} + \left(c_{t1}^{2} - c_{t1}^{2}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^{2} v_{1}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$v_1 = 0, \quad \dagger_{21} + t_{21} = t_{21}^{(e)}, \quad \sim h_2 = h_2^{(\)} \qquad y = -b$$
 (1.3)

$$t_{21} = \frac{H_{01}^{(1)^2} \sim_1}{4f} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x}, \quad t_{21}^{(e)} = \frac{H_{01}^{(1)}}{4f} h_2^{(-)}, \qquad = 1,2$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial h_2^{(e)}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial h_1^{(e)}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial e_3^{(e)}}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial h_1^{(e)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h_2^{(e)}}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial e_3^{(e)}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial h_1^{(e)}}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial e_3^{(e)}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial h_2^{(e)}}{\partial t}$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$e_{1} = 0, \ e_{2} = -\frac{\tilde{1}}{c} H_{01}^{(1)} \frac{\partial w_{1}}{\partial t}, \ e_{3} = \frac{\tilde{1}}{c} H_{01}^{(1)} \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial t},$$
(1.6)

$$h_{1} = -H_{01}^{(1)} \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial y}, \quad h_{2} = H_{01}^{(1)} \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial x}, \quad h_{3} = H_{01}^{(1)} \frac{\partial w_{1}}{\partial x}.$$
(1.4)
(1.6)
(1.3)
:

$$v_1 = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} = 0 \qquad \qquad y = -b \tag{1.7}$$

[3]:  

$$v_1 = v_2, \ \sigma^{(1)}_{22} + t^{(1)}_{22} = \sigma^{(2)}_{22} + t^{(2)}_{22}, \ \sigma^{(1)}_{21} + t^{(1)}_{21} = 0, \ \sigma^{(2)}_{21} + t^{(2)}_{21} = 0 \qquad y = 0$$
(1.8)

$$t^{(1)}{}_{21} = \frac{\tilde{-}_1}{4f} H^{(1)^2}_{01} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x}, \ t^{(2)}{}_{21} = \frac{\tilde{-}_2}{4f} H^{(2)^2}_{01} \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x}$$

$$t^{(1)}{}_{22} = \frac{\tilde{-}_1}{4f} H^{(1)^2}_{01} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y}, \ t^{(2)}{}_{22} = \frac{\tilde{-}_2}{4f} H^{(2)^2}_{01} \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y}$$

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

$$y = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = v_2 \\ (2G_1 + )_1 + \frac{\tilde{-}_1}{4f} H^{(1)^2}_{01} ) \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} + )_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = (2G_2 + )_2 + \frac{\tilde{-}_2}{4f} H^{(2)^2}_{01} ) \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + )_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}$$

$$(G_1 + \frac{\tilde{-}_1}{4f} H^{(1)^2}_{01} ) \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} + G_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$(G_2 + \frac{\tilde{-}_2}{4f} H^{(2)^2}_{01} ) \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} + G_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$(1.1) (1.2), (1.7) (1.10)$$

[1]:  

$$\lim_{y \to \infty} u_2 = 0, \ \lim_{y \to \infty} v_2 = 0$$
(1.11)

2. :  

$$u_1 = u_{01}(y) \exp i(\check{S}t - kx)$$
 :  
 $u_2 = u_{02}(y) \exp i(\check{S}t - kx)$  :  
 $v_1 = v_{01}(y) \exp i(\check{S}t - kx)$  :  
 $v_2 = v_{02}(y) \exp i(\check{S}t - kx)$  (2.1)

$$\begin{cases} u_{01}^{"} + k^{2} u_{1}^{-1} (u_{3}y - 1) u_{01} - ik u_{1}^{-1} (1 - u_{1}) v_{01}^{'} = 0 \\ v_{01}^{"} + k^{2} \frac{u_{1}}{1 + u_{1}r_{1}} (u_{4}y - 1 - r_{1}) v_{01} - ik \frac{1 - u_{1}}{1 + u_{1}r_{1}} u_{01}^{'} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{02}^{"} + k^{2}{}_{"}^{-1} ({}_{"}y - 1)u_{02} - ik{}_{"}^{-1} (1 - {}_{"})v_{02}^{'} = 0 \\ v_{02}^{"} + k^{2} \frac{{}_{"}}{1 + {}_{"}r_{2}} (y - 1 - r_{2})v_{02} - ik\frac{1 - {}_{"}}{1 + {}_{"}r_{2}}u_{02}^{'} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(2.2)\*

$$y = \frac{\tilde{S}^{2}}{k^{2}c_{i}^{2}}, \qquad \frac{v_{1i}^{2}}{c_{ii}^{2}} = r_{i}, \qquad \frac{c_{ii}^{2}}{c_{li}^{2}} = \pi, \qquad i = 1, 2$$
  

$$\theta_{3} = \frac{c_{12}^{2}}{c_{11}^{2}}, \qquad \theta_{1} = \frac{c_{11}^{2}}{c_{11}^{2}}, \qquad \theta_{4} = \frac{c_{12}^{2}}{c_{11}^{2}}$$

$$(2.3)$$
  

$$(2.3)$$

$$u_{01} = Ae^{kp_1y}, \quad v_{01} = Be^{kp_1y}$$

$$u_{02} = e^{kp_2y}, \quad v_{02} = De^{kp_2y}$$
(2.4)

$$(2.4) \quad (2.2) \quad (2.2)^{*} : \\ \left[ p_{1}^{2} + {}_{\#_{1}}^{-1} ({}_{\#_{3}}y - 1) \right] A - i_{\#_{1}}^{-1} (1 - {}_{\#_{1}}) p_{1}B = 0 \\ \left[ p_{1}^{2} + {}_{\#_{1}}^{\#_{1}} (y_{\#_{4}} - 1 - r_{1}) \right] B - i \frac{1 - {}_{\#_{1}}}{1 + {}_{\#_{1}}r_{1}} p_{1}A = 0$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$p_{2}^{4} - \left[1 - y + r_{2} - \frac{y - 1}{1 - y r_{2}} + \frac{r_{2}^{2}}{1 + y r_{2}}\right] p_{2}^{2} + \frac{(y - 1 - r_{2})(y - 1)}{1 + y r_{2}} = 0$$
(2.6)

$$p_{21} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( S + \sqrt{S^2 - 4x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad p_{22} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( S - \sqrt{S^2 - 4x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$s = 1 - y - r_{2} - \frac{y - 1}{1 + y r_{2}} + \frac{r_{2}^{2} y}{1 + y r_{2}} \qquad x = \frac{(y - 1 - r_{2})(y - 1)}{1 + y r_{2}} \qquad (2.7)$$

$$\pm p_{21}, \ \pm p_{22}$$
 (2.8)

$$u_{02} = C_{1}e^{kp_{21}y} + C_{2}e^{-kp_{21}y} + C_{3}e^{kp_{22}y} + C_{4}e^{-kp_{22}y}$$

$$v_{02} = D_{1}e^{kp_{21}y} + D_{2}e^{-kp_{21}y} + D_{3}e^{kp_{22}y} + D_{4}e^{-kp_{22}y}$$

$$C_{i} \quad D_{i} \quad (i = \overline{1, 4})$$
(2.9)
(2.9)

$$D_{1} = \frac{p_{21}^{2} + {}_{\#}{}^{-1}({}_{\#}y - 1)}{i_{\#}{}^{-1}(1 - {}_{\#})p_{21}}C_{1}, \qquad D_{2} = -\frac{p_{21}^{2} + {}_{\#}{}^{-1}({}_{\#}y - 1)}{i_{\#}{}^{-1}(1 - {}_{\#})p_{21}}C_{2},$$

$$D_{3} = \frac{p_{22}^{2} + {}_{\#}{}^{-1}({}_{\#}y - 1)}{i_{\#}{}^{-1}(1 - {}_{\#})p_{22}}C_{3}, \qquad D_{4} = -\frac{p_{22}^{2} + {}_{\#}{}^{-1}({}_{\#}y - 1)}{i_{\#}{}^{-1}(1 - {}_{\#})p_{22}}C_{4}$$
(2.10)

$$0 < \eta < 1$$
, (1.11),

$$u_{02} = C_2 e^{-kp_{21}y} + C_4 e^{-kp_{22}y}$$

$$v_{02} = D_2 e^{-kp_{21}y} + D_4 e^{-kp_{22}y}$$
,  $r_2 = 0$ 
,  $r_2 = 0$ 
(2.11)

$$p_{21} = \sqrt{1-y}$$
  $p_{22} = \sqrt{1-y}$  (2.4)  
(2.4)

$$p_{1}^{4} + \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} {}_{n} _{4} y - 1 - \Gamma_{1} + \begin{smallmatrix} {}_{n} _{3} y - 1 \\ 1 + \begin{smallmatrix} {}_{n} _{1} \Gamma_{1} \\ 1$$

$$p_{11} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( -S' + \sqrt{S'^2 - 4x'} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \qquad p_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( -S' - \sqrt{S'^2 - 4x'} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(2.13)

$$s' = {}_{n_{4}}y - 1 - r_{1} + \frac{{}_{n_{3}}y - 1}{1 + {}_{n_{1}}r_{1}} - \frac{r_{1}^{2}{}_{n_{1}}}{1 + {}_{n_{1}}r_{1}}, \qquad x' = \frac{({}_{n_{4}}y - 1 - r_{1})({}_{n_{3}}y - 1)}{1 + {}_{n_{1}}r_{1}}$$
  
, (2.12)  
$$\pm ip_{11}, \quad \pm ip_{12}$$

$$u_{01} = A_{1} \cos kp_{11} y + A_{2} \sin kp_{11} y + A_{3} \cos kp_{12} y + A_{4} \sin kp_{12} y$$

$$v_{01} = B_{2} \cos kp_{11} y + B_{1} \sin kp_{11} y + B_{4} \cos kp_{12} y + B_{3} \sin kp_{12} y$$

$$A_{11} = B_{12} \cos kp_{11} y + B_{11} \sin kp_{11} y + B_{12} \cos kp_{12} y + B_{2} \sin kp_{12} y$$

$$(2.14)$$

$$A_{i} \qquad B_{i} \quad (i = 1, 4) \tag{2.5}$$

$$B_{1} = -\frac{p_{11}^{2} - \frac{1}{n} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) p_{11}}{i_{n} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) p_{11}} A_{1} \qquad B_{2} = \frac{p_{11}^{2} - \frac{1}{n} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) p_{11}}{i_{n} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) p_{11}} A_{2} \tag{2.15}$$

$$p_{12}^{2} - \frac{1}{n} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) p_{11}}{i_{n} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) p_{11}} A_{1} \qquad B_{2} = \frac{p_{11}^{2} - \frac{1}{n} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) p_{11}}{i_{n} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) p_{11}} A_{2} \tag{2.15}$$

$$B_{3} = -\frac{r_{12} - r_{1} - (n_{3} - 3)}{i_{\pi_{1}} - (1 - r_{1})p_{12}} A_{3} \qquad B_{4} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{1} - (n_{3} - 3)}{i_{\pi_{1}} - (1 - r_{1})p_{12}} A_{4} , \qquad r_{1} = 0, p_{11} = \sqrt{r_{4} y - 1} \qquad p_{12} = \sqrt{r_{3} y - 1}$$

$$(2.16)$$

$$\mathbf{3.} \qquad (2.14) \qquad (1.7)$$

$$y = -b, \qquad (2.14)$$

$$u_{01} = A_{1} \cos kp_{11}(y+b) + A_{3} \cos kp_{12}(y+b) \qquad (2.17)$$

$$v_{01} = B_{1} \sin kp_{11}(y+b) + B_{3} \sin kp_{12}(y+b) \qquad (1.1) \qquad (1.2) \qquad (2.11) \qquad (2.17), \qquad (1.11) \qquad y = -b. \qquad (1.10) \qquad y = 0, \qquad (2.10)$$

(2.15),

$$A_1, A_3, C_2, C_4$$
.

$$\begin{cases} q_{3}C_{2} + q_{4}C_{4} = q_{1}A_{1}\sin kbp_{11} + q_{2}A_{3}\sin kbp_{12} \\ (a_{1}p_{11}q_{1} - i)_{1}A_{1}\cos kbp_{11} + (a_{1}p_{12}q_{2} - i)_{1}A_{3}\cos kbp_{12} = \\ = -(a_{2}p_{21}q_{3} + i)_{2}C_{2} - (a_{2}p_{22}q_{4} + i)_{2}C_{4} \\ ((1 + r_{1})q_{1}i + 1)A_{1}\cos kbp_{11} + ((1 + r_{1})q_{2}i + 1)A_{3}\cos kbp_{12} = 0 \\ ((1 + r_{2})q_{3}i + 1)C_{2} + ((1 + r_{2})q_{1}i + 1)C_{4} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2.19)$$

$$q_{1} = -\frac{p_{11}^{2} - {}_{n_{1}}^{-1}({}_{n_{3}}y - 1)}{ip_{11}{}_{n_{1}}^{-1}(1 - {}_{n_{1}})} \qquad q_{2} = -\frac{p_{12}^{2} - {}_{n_{1}}^{-1}({}_{n_{3}}y - 1)}{ip_{12}{}_{n_{1}}^{-1}(1 - {}_{n_{1}})}$$

$$q_{3} = -\frac{p_{21}^{2} + {}_{n_{1}}^{-1}({}_{n_{1}}y - 1)}{ip_{21}{}_{n_{1}}^{-1}(1 - {}_{n_{1}})} \qquad q_{4} = -\frac{p_{22}^{2} + {}_{n_{1}}^{-1}({}_{n_{1}}y - 1)}{ip_{22}{}_{n_{1}}^{-1}(1 - {}_{n_{1}})}$$

$$(2.19)$$

$$a_{1} = 2G_{1} + \frac{H_{01}^{(1)^{2}} \tilde{a}_{1}}{4f} + \frac{1}{4} \qquad a_{2} = 2G_{2} + \frac{H_{01}^{(2)^{2}} \tilde{a}_{2}}{4f} + \frac{1}{2} \qquad (2.20)$$

$$(2.18) \qquad (2.20)$$



.: (37493) 74-04-41 , (37491) 16-32-22 E-mail: <u>lilit\_k@mail.ru</u>

:

,
• •

,

•••

 $-\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < y < \infty, \ 0 \le z < \infty.$ 

,

)

$$(\lambda + \mu) \operatorname{graddiv} \vec{u} + \mu \Delta \vec{u} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \vec{u}}{\partial t^2},$$

$$\lambda, \mu - , \rho - .$$

$$(1)$$

$$f^{(\alpha)}(\chi,\alpha,z,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\chi \cos \alpha - \xi \sin \alpha, \chi \sin \alpha + \xi \cos \alpha, z, t) d\xi$$
,
(1)
[5]:

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial^2 u_{\chi}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial \chi^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u_{\chi}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial z^2} + (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial^2 u_{z}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial \chi \partial z} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_{\chi}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial t^2},$$

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial^2 u_{\chi}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial \chi \partial z} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u_{z}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial \chi^2} + (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial^2 u_{z}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial z^2} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_{z}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial t^2},$$

 $\chi = x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha, \ \xi = -x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha, \ \alpha \in [0; 2\pi), \ u_{\chi}^{(\alpha)} = u_{\chi}^{(\alpha)} \cos \alpha + u_{y}^{(\alpha)} \sin \alpha.$ 

$$\vec{u} = \operatorname{grad} \varphi - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\vec{\psi}) + \vec{k} \operatorname{div} \vec{\psi}, \qquad (2)$$

$$\varphi \quad \vec{\psi} = \vec{i} \psi_1 + \vec{j} \psi_2 - , \quad \vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k} - , \quad \vec{\psi} = -\vec{i} \psi_2 + \vec{j} \psi_1, \qquad (2)$$

 $\vec{u} = \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \operatorname{rot} \vec{\Psi}.$ 

(2),

(3)

$$\Delta \varphi - \frac{1}{c_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad \Delta \vec{\psi} - \frac{1}{c_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{\psi}}{\partial t^2} = 0.$$

$$\Delta - , \quad c_1 = \left(\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad c_2 = \left(\frac{\mu}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} -$$

$$\vdots \quad z = 0 \qquad (3)$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = 0, \ \sigma_{zx} = 0, \ u_y = 0.$$

$$(4)$$

*Oy* [3].

$$\theta^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial z^{2}} + \left(\theta^{2} - 2\right) \left( \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y^{2}} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_{1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi_{2}}{\partial y} \right) = 0,$$

$$2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{1}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_{1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi_{2}}{\partial y} \right) = 0, \qquad z = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \psi_{2}}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \theta^{2} = \frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}},$$
(5)

 $2i\alpha\cos\gamma\cdot A + (\beta^{2} + \cos^{2}\gamma)\cdot B_{1} + \sin\gamma\cos\gamma\cdot B_{2} = 0,$  $(\theta^{2}\alpha^{2} - \theta^{2} + 2)\cdot A - 2i\beta\cos\gamma\cdot B_{1} - 2i\beta\sin\gamma\cdot B_{2} = 0,$  $i\sin\gamma\cdot A + \beta\cdot B_{2} = 0.$ 

(4),

:

:  

$$D(\eta) = 4\alpha\beta - (1+\beta^2)^2 + tg^2\gamma \cdot \beta^2(1-\beta^2) = 0.$$
(7)

$$( \gamma).$$
  
 $\eta < 1 < \theta.$   
 $(7)$   
 $(7).$   $\gamma = 0$   $( ) (7)$ 

$$D(\eta) = 0, D(1) = -1 < 0.$$
  

$$\eta = 0 \quad D'(\eta) = 2(1 - \theta^{-1}) + tg^2 \gamma > 0.$$

 $D(\eta)$ 

 $0 < \eta < 1.$ 

(7)



 $\theta = 3.$ 

γ

η

 $\theta = 3.$ 

γ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
η	0.8453	0.8617	0.8843	0.9195

, ,

γ

183

,

- Knowless J.K. A note on surface waves.// J. of Geophysical Research. 1966. Vol. 21. 22. Pp. 5480–5481.
- 2. Achenbach J.D. Wave propagation in elastic solids. Amsterdam, North Holland: 1984. 425p.
- 3.

. 2005. .105. 4. .362–369.

4. Georgiadis H. G., Lykotrafitis G. A method based on the Radon transform for three–dimensional elastodynamic problems of moving loads.// J. of Elasticity. 2001. Vol.65. Pp.87–129.

.// .

,

,

.- .

.- . ,

\_

**:** (+374 10) 63 06 92, (+374 95) 31 50 57 **E-mail:** avetikmelkonyan@gmail.com

:

,

,

**.:** (+374 10) 61 17 78, (+374 91) 38 43 67 **E-mail:** vas@ysu.am











 $\Omega \qquad AB \qquad R ( .1). \qquad O \\ Oz. \qquad \\ Oz. \qquad \\ \begin{bmatrix} 5], \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_0(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_0(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = -2; \ (x, y) \in \Omega; \\ \Phi_0(x, y) \Big|_L = 0; \quad L = L_1 \cup L_2, \end{aligned}$ (1)

$$\Phi_{0}(x, y) - (1) \qquad (1)$$

$$< = x/R, y = y/R; v(<, y) = \Phi_{0}(R<, Ry)/R^{2}; \qquad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v(\langle,\mathbf{y}\rangle)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v(\langle,\mathbf{y}\rangle)}{\partial y^2} = -2; \ (\langle,\mathbf{y}\rangle) \in \Omega_0; \\ v(\langle,\mathbf{y}\rangle)\Big|_{\Gamma} = 0; \quad \Gamma = \mathbf{X}_1 \cup \mathbf{X}_2. \\ \Gamma, \mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2 \quad \Omega_0 - L, L_1, L_2 \quad \Omega, \qquad (2) \end{cases}$$



 $\Omega_{_0}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \uparrow_{xz} &= \frac{\dagger}{-R^{\pm}} = \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{0}}{\partial y} - y; \quad \uparrow_{yz} = \frac{\dagger}{-R^{\pm}} = \langle -\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{0}}{\partial \zeta}; \\ D_{0} &= \frac{D}{-R^{4}} = \iint_{\Omega_{0}} \left( \langle^{2} + y^{2} \rangle \right) d\Omega_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\Gamma} \left( \langle^{2} + y^{2} \rangle \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{0}}{\partial n} ds; \\ \ddagger - , \quad n - , \quad \Omega_{0} & \Gamma. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5)$$

[2]

,

$$[6] \qquad (4),$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} \ln \sqrt{[\varsigma(s) - \varsigma(t)]^{2} + [y(s) - y(t)]^{2}} \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{0}}{\partial n} ds =$$

$$= x(t) \Phi(t) - \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left\{ \arctan\left[\frac{y(s) - y(t)}{\varsigma(s) - \varsigma(t)}\right] \right\} \mathbb{E}_{0}(s) ds \quad (t \in [0, l])$$

$$l - , ,$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} f, \quad t - & \Gamma; \\ \Gamma, \quad t - & \Gamma \cap \Gamma \cap \Gamma \\ \Gamma, & t - & \Gamma \cap S \cap \Gamma - \Gamma \\ \Gamma, & 0 \le r \le 2f. \end{cases}$$

$$\vdots \qquad (6), \qquad (6), \qquad (7)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{0}(M_{0}) = -\frac{1}{2f} \int_{L} \ln\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{0}}{\partial n} ds + \frac{1}{2f} \int_{L} \mathbb{E}_{0} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \ln\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) ds;$$

$$r = \sqrt{[\varsigma(s) - \varsigma_{0}]^{2} + [y(s) - y_{0}]^{2}}; \quad (M_{0}(\varsigma_{0}, y_{0}) \in \Omega_{0})$$

$$2. \qquad \Omega_{0} \qquad \Gamma(\ldots 2).$$

$$\int_{0}^{l} \ln \sqrt{[\langle (s) - \langle (\dagger ) ]^{2} + [y(s) - y(\dagger )]^{2}} t(s) ds =$$

$$= x (\dagger) \Phi(\dagger) - \int_{0}^{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left\{ \operatorname{arctg} \left[ \frac{y(s) - y(\dagger)}{\langle (s) - \langle (\dagger ) \rangle} \right] \right\} \mathbb{E}_{0}(s) ds \quad (\dagger \in [0, l])$$

$$l = r + 2 \sin(r/2), \quad a \quad t(s) = \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{0}}{\partial n} - , \quad s - s = 0$$

$$C \left( \cos \left( \frac{\sin(r/2)}{M_{1} - 1} + \frac{f - r}{2} \right), - \sin \left( \frac{\sin(r/2)}{M_{1} - 1} + \frac{f - r}{2} \right) \right) \quad (M_{1} > 2 - s), \quad s \in \mathbb{T}$$

$$(7)$$

.

(7)  

$$[l_{i-1}, l_i] \ (i = \overline{1, 2}),$$

$$l_0 = 0; \ l_1 = 2\sin(r/2) + \frac{2\sin(r/2)}{M_1 - 1}; \ l = l_2 = r + 2\sin(r/2)$$
  
Далее  

$$\Delta y^{(r)} = \frac{l_r - l_{r-1}}{M_r} \ (r = \overline{1, 2}); \qquad y_j^{(r)} = l_{r-1} + \frac{2j - 1}{2} \Delta y^{(r)} \qquad (j = \overline{1, N_r}; r = \overline{1, 2})$$

187

[6].

. .

(6)

 $M_1, M_2$  –

,

, 
$$y_1^{(1)} \quad y_{M_1}^{(1)}$$
.

$$< (s) = \begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} - s + \frac{f - r}{2}\right) & 0 \le s \le \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2}; \\ \sin\frac{r}{2} - s + \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} & \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} < s \le \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} + 2\sin\frac{r}{2}; \\ -\cos\left(s - \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} - 2\sin\frac{r}{2} + \frac{f - r}{2}\right) & \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} + 2\sin\frac{r}{2} < s \le r + 2\sin\frac{r}{2}; \end{cases}$$

$$y(s) = \begin{cases} -\sin\left(\frac{\Delta y^{(0)}}{2} - s + \frac{f - r}{2}\right) & 0 \le s \le \frac{\Delta y^{(0)}}{2}; \\ -\cos\frac{r}{2} & \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} < s \le \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} + 2\sin\frac{r}{2}; \\ -\sin\left(s - \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} - 2\sin\frac{r}{2} + \frac{f - r}{2}\right) & \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} + 2\sin\frac{r}{2} < s \le r + 2\sin\frac{r}{2}; \\ (7) & \cdots & (9); \end{cases}$$

$$(6)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{r}} \left\{ \int_{y_{j}^{(r)} - \frac{\Delta y^{(r)}}{2}}^{y_{j}^{(r)} + \frac{\Delta y^{(r)}}{2}} \ln \sqrt{[\langle (s) - \langle (y_{i}^{(k)}) ]^{2} + [y(s) - y(y_{i}^{(k)})]^{2}} ds \right\} t(y_{j}^{(r)}) =$$

$$= x \left( \overline{y_{i}}^{(k)} \right) \mathbb{E}_{0} \left( \overline{y_{i}}^{(k)} \right) - \int_{0}^{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left\{ \operatorname{arctg} \left[ \frac{y(\overline{s}) - y(\overline{y_{i}}^{(k)})}{\langle (\overline{s}) - \langle (\overline{y_{i}}^{(k)}) \rangle} \right] \right\} \mathbb{E}_{0} (\overline{s}) d\overline{s}$$

$$(i = \overline{1, M_{k}}; \ k = \overline{1, 2}).$$

$$(8)$$

$$\overline{s} = s - \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2}, \quad \overline{y}_i^{(k)} = y_i^{(k)} - \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2} \quad (i = \overline{1, M_k}; \ k = \overline{1, 2}).$$
(8)
(6)
 $D_0$ 

$$D_{0} = \frac{r}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \sin r - \frac{1}{24} \sin(2r) + \frac{1}{24} \sin(2r) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{1}} \left\{ \int_{y_{j}^{(1)} - \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2}}^{y_{j}^{(1)} + \frac{\Delta y^{(1)}}{2}} \left[ \left( s - \sin \frac{r}{2} \right)^{2} + \cos^{2} \frac{r}{2} \right] ds \right\} t \left( y_{j}^{(1)} \right) + \frac{\Delta y^{(2)}}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{2}} t \left( y_{j}^{(2)} \right)$$

$$(9) \qquad (9) \qquad (9)$$

$D_0$
-------

r	-	f/6	f/4	f/3	f/2	2f/3	3f/4	<i>5f</i> /6	19 <i>f</i> /20	f
L	<b>)</b> <sub>0</sub>	0,00002	0,0001	0,0005	0,0055	0,0325	0,0649	0,1169	0,2319	0,2978
		,		r	r(0 <r≤< td=""><td>(f)</td><td><math>D_0</math></td><td></td><td>,</td><td>r =<i>f</i></td></r≤<>	(f)	$D_0$		,	r = <i>f</i>
				,		[3],				
	D	0 ·								
				,						
								•		
1										
1.	19	66.724 .	••		•••					.:
2.			••							
	//							«		,
	26	5-30	, 2011	, ,	2012, .1	45-154.				» -
3.			• •,	•	•		•	.:	, 1963.	686.
4.		, 1966.	707.					_		• •
5. 6.			 <b>.</b>		· .:		, 1958. 37	0.		. :
			, 1952. 69	95.						
			:							
				— ,						

-

•

(

.

)

.

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{x}(+0; y) &= \sigma_{x}(-0; y) = p(y) & (a < y < b), \\ \tau_{xy}(+0; y) &= \tau_{xy}(-0; y) = 0 & (a < y < b), \\ u(+0; y) - u(-0; y) &= u_{0}(y) \neq 0 & (a < y < b), \\ v(+0; y) - v(-0; y) &= 0 & (a < y < b), \\ \sigma_{x}^{(1)}(+0; y) &= \sigma_{x}^{(1)}(-0; y) = q(y) & (-c < y < -d), \\ \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(+0; y) &= \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(-0; y) = 0 & (-c < y < -d), \\ u^{(1)}(+0; y) - u^{(1)}(-0; y) &= u_{0}^{(1)}(y) \neq 0 & (-c < y < -d), \\ v^{(1)}(+0; y) - v^{(1)}(-0; y) &= 0 & (-c < y < -d), \\ u_{0}(y) & u_{0}^{(1)}(y) - & , \end{aligned}$$
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.2)
(1.

:

190

(

,

)

•••

$$\begin{array}{cccc} (a < y < b) & (-c < y < -d), & ; \\ \{\sigma_x(x;y); \tau_{xy}(x;y); u(x;y); v(x;y)\} & \{\sigma_x^{(1)}(x;y); \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x;y); u^{(1)}(x;y); v^{(1)}(x;y)\} - \\ (|x| < \infty; y \ge 0) & (|x| < \infty; y \le 0) & , & . \\ (|x| < \infty; y \ge 0) & (|x| < \infty; y \le 0) & , & . \\ (1], & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & & & & & & \\ (1], & & & &$$

$$\sigma_{x}(0; y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} \left[ \frac{1}{\eta - y} + K_{11}(\eta; y) \right] \varphi(\eta) d\eta + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-c}^{-d} K_{12}(t; y) \varphi^{(1)}(t) dt + \sigma_{0},$$

$$(0 < y < \infty),$$
(1.10)

$$\sigma_{x}^{(1)}(0;y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-c}^{-a} \left[ \frac{1}{t-y} + K_{22}(t;y) \right] \varphi^{(1)}(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} K_{21}(\eta;y) \varphi(\eta) d\eta + \frac{E_{1}(1-\nu^{2})}{E(1-\nu_{1}^{2})} \sigma_{0},$$

$$(-\infty < y < 0).$$

$$(1.11)$$

$$\begin{split} &K_{11}(\eta; y) = -\frac{a_1}{\eta + y} + \frac{a_2\eta(\eta - y)}{(\eta + y)^3}; \quad K_{12}(t; y) = \frac{a_3}{t - y} - \frac{a_4t}{(t - y)^2}, \\ &K_{22}(t; y) = -\frac{c_1}{t + y} + \frac{c_2t(t - y)}{(t + y)^3}; \quad K_{21}(\eta; y) = \frac{c_3}{\eta - y} - \frac{c_4\eta}{(\eta - y)^2}, \\ &a_1 \equiv a_1(k; v; v_1) = \frac{k^2 \left[ (1 - 2v)^2 + 4(1 - v)^2 \right] - 2k(1 - 2v)(1 - 2v_1) - (3 - 4v_1) \right]}{\left[ 1 + k(3 - 4v) \right] \left[ k + (3 - 4v_1) \right]}, \\ &a_2 \equiv a_2(k; v) = \frac{2(k - 1)}{1 + k(3 - 4v)}; \quad a_3 \equiv a_3(k; v; v_1) = \frac{8(1 - v_1) \left[ k(1 - v) + (1 - v_1) \right]}{\left[ 1 + k(3 - 4v) \right] \left[ k + (3 - 4v_1) \right]}, \\ &a_4 \equiv a_4(k; v; v_1) = \frac{8(1 - v_1) \left[ k(1 - 2v) - (1 - 2v_1) \right]}{\left[ 1 + k(3 - 4v_1) \right]}; \quad k = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu} = \frac{E_1(1 + v)}{E(1 + v_1)}, \\ &c_1 = a_1 \left( \frac{1}{k}; v_1; v \right); \quad c_2 = a_2 \left( \frac{1}{k}; v_1 \right); \quad c_3 = a_3 \left( \frac{1}{k}; v_1; v \right); \quad c_4 = a_4 \left( \frac{1}{k}; v_1; v \right), \\ &\phi(\eta) = \frac{E}{4(1 - v^2)} \frac{du_0(y)}{dy}; \quad \phi^{(1)}(y) = \frac{E_1}{4(1 - v_1^2)} \frac{du_0^{(1)}(y)}{dy}, \\ &(E; \mu; v) \quad (E_1; \mu_1; v_1) - \ddots \\ &, &(1.2) \quad (1.6), \quad (1.10) \quad (1.11), \\ &\phi(\eta) = \phi^{(1)}(t), \end{aligned}$$

:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} \left[ \frac{1}{\eta - y} + K_{11}(\eta; y) \right] \phi(\eta) d\eta + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-c}^{-d} K_{12}(t; y) \phi^{(1)}(t) dt = p(y) - \sigma_{0}, \qquad (1.13)$$

$$(a < y < b), \qquad (a < y < b), \qquad (1.13)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-c}^{-d} \left[ \frac{1}{t - y} + K_{22}(t; y) \right] \phi^{(1)}(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} K_{21}(\eta; y) \phi(\eta) d\eta = q(y) - \frac{E_{1}(1 - v^{2})}{E(1 - v_{1}^{2})} \sigma_{0}, \qquad (1.14)$$

$$(-c < y < -d), \qquad (1.14)$$

$$u(\pm 0; y)$$

$$u^{(1)}(\pm 0; y) , :$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \phi(\eta) d\eta = 0; \qquad \int_{-c}^{-d} \phi^{(1)}(t) dt = 0. \qquad (1.15(a;b))$$

$$\eta = y \quad t = y \qquad (1.13) \quad (1.14) \qquad (1.13) \quad (1.14) \qquad (1.15), \qquad (1.15), \qquad (1.13) \quad (1.14) \qquad (1.13) \quad (1.14) \qquad (1.13) \quad (1.14)$$

(1.15),

$$\sigma_{x}(0;y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} \left[ \frac{1}{\eta - y} + K_{11}(\eta;y) \right] \varphi(\eta) d\eta + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-c}^{d} K_{12}(t;y) \varphi^{(1)}(t) dt + \sigma_{0},$$

$$(y \in [0,a] \cup [b,\infty)), \qquad (1.16)$$

$$\sigma_{x}^{(1)}(0;y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-c}^{d} \left[ \frac{1}{t - y} + K_{22}(t;y) \right] \varphi^{(1)}(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} K_{21}(\eta;y) \varphi(\eta) d\eta + \frac{E_{1}(1 - v^{2})}{E(1 - v_{1}^{2})} \sigma_{0},$$

$$(y \in (-\infty, -c] \cup [-d,0]). \qquad (1.17)$$

, (1.13) (1.14) (1.15). 2. (1.13) (1.14) (1.15),  $\varphi(\eta) \left( a < \eta < b \right) \qquad \varphi^{(1)}(t) \left( -c < t < -d \right)$ 

$$X_{n} \quad Y_{n} (n = 0, 1, 2, ...), \qquad [1, 4]:$$

$$\varphi(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - h^{2}(\eta)}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_{n} T_{n} [h(\eta)]; \quad h(\eta) = \frac{2\eta - b - a}{b - a}; \quad |h(\eta)| < 1, \qquad (2.1)$$

$$\varphi^{(1)}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - g^{2}(t)}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_{n} T_{n} \left[ g(t) \right]; \quad g(t) = \frac{2t + d + c}{c - d}; \quad \left| g(t) \right| < 1.$$

$$\varphi(\eta) \quad \varphi^{(1)}(t) \qquad (2.1) \quad (2.2)$$

(1.13) (1.14), [1-4]:  

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 - w^{2}(t)} U_{n-1} [w(t)] U_{m-1} [w(t)] dt = \begin{cases} 0; & n \neq m, \\ \frac{b-a}{4}; & n = m, \end{cases} (n, m = 1, 2, 3, ...),$$
192

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{t-x} \frac{T_{n} \left[w(t)\right]}{\sqrt{1-w^{2}(t)}} dt = \begin{cases} 0; & n=0, \\ U_{n-1} \left[w(x)\right]; & n=1,2,3,..., \end{cases} (a < x < b),$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{T_{n} \left[w(t)\right] T_{m} \left[w(t)\right]}{\sqrt{1-w^{2}(t)}} dt = \begin{cases} 0; & n \neq m, \\ \frac{b-a}{4}; & n=m \neq 0, \\ \frac{b-a}{2}; & m=n=0, \end{cases} (n, m=1,2,3,...),$$

$$\frac{b-a}{2}; & m=n=0, \\ T_{n}(t) = \cos(n \cdot \arccos t) \qquad U_{n-1}(t) = \frac{\sin(n \cdot \arccos t)}{\sin(\arccos t)} - \\ , & , \end{cases} (1.4],$$

$$X_{n} \quad Y_{n} \left(n = \overline{1;\infty}\right):$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_m + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} X_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{nm} Y_n = \alpha_m , \\ Y_m + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{nm} Y_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_{nm} X_n = \beta_m , \end{bmatrix} (m = 1, 2, 3, ...).$$
(2.4)

$$\begin{aligned} A_{nm} &= \frac{4}{\pi^{2}(b-a)} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\sqrt{1-h^{2}(y)}}{\sqrt{1-h^{2}(\eta)}} K_{11}(\eta; y) T_{n}[h(\eta)] U_{m-1}[h(y)] d\eta dy, \\ B_{nm} &= \frac{4}{\pi^{2}(b-a)} \int_{a}^{b-d} \frac{\sqrt{1-h^{2}(y)}}{\sqrt{1-g^{2}(t)}} K_{12}(t; y) T_{n}[g(t)] U_{m-1}[h(y)] dt dy, \\ C_{nm} &= \frac{4}{\pi^{2}(c-d)} \int_{-c}^{d-d} \frac{\sqrt{1-g^{2}(y)}}{\sqrt{1-g^{2}(t)}} K_{22}(t; y) T_{n}[g(t)] U_{m-1}[g(y)] dt dy, \\ D_{mm} &= \frac{4}{\pi^{2}(c-d)} \int_{-c}^{d-b} \frac{\sqrt{1-g^{2}(y)}}{\sqrt{1-g^{2}(y)}} K_{21}(\eta; y) T_{n}[h(\eta)] U_{m-1}[g(y)] d\eta dy, \\ \alpha_{m}^{(1)} &= \frac{4}{\pi(b-a)} \int_{-c}^{b} \frac{\sqrt{1-g^{2}(y)}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{1-h^{2}(\eta)}}} K_{21}(\eta; y) T_{n}[h(\eta)] U_{m-1}[g(y)] d\eta dy, \\ \beta_{m}^{(1)} &= \frac{4}{\pi(c-d)} \int_{-c}^{-d} q(y) \sqrt{1-h^{2}(y)} U_{m-1}[h(y)] dy, \\ \beta_{m}^{(1)} &= \frac{4}{\pi(c-d)} \int_{-c}^{-d} q(y) \sqrt{1-g^{2}(y)} U_{m-1}[g(y)] dy, \\ \alpha_{m} &= \alpha_{m}^{(1)} + \alpha_{m}^{(2)}; \\ \beta_{m} &= \beta_{m}^{(1)} + \beta_{m}^{(2)}; \\ \beta_{m} &= \beta_{m}^{(1)} + \beta_{m}^{(2)}; \\ (2.4) & (1.15), \\ \end{array}$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$\varphi(\eta) \quad \varphi^{(1)}(t) \quad (2.1) \quad (2.2) \quad (1.16) \quad (1.17), \qquad [1-5]:$$

$$K(a) = \lim_{y \to a^{-0}} \left\{ \sqrt{a - y} \, \sigma_x(0; y) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{b - a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \, X_n, \qquad (2.6)$$

$$K(b) = \lim_{y \to b^{+0}} \left\{ \sqrt{y - b} \, \sigma_x(0; y) \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{b - a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n; \qquad (2.6)$$

$$K(-c) = \lim_{y \to -c^{-0}} \left\{ \sqrt{-c - y} \, \sigma_x^{(1)}(0; y) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{c - d} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \, Y_n, \qquad (2.7)$$

$$K(-d) = \lim_{y \to -d^{+0}} \left\{ \sqrt{y + d} \, \sigma_x^{(1)}(0; y) \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{c - d} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n. \qquad (2.7)$$

(

)

$$(2.4) \qquad A_{nm}, B_{nm}, C_{nm} \qquad D_{nm}$$

$$(n, m = \overline{1;\infty}) \qquad \alpha_m \quad \beta_m \left(m = \overline{1;\infty}\right), \qquad (2.5).$$

1988. .24. 1. .96–101.

E-mail: mechins@sci.am

 Cook T.S., Erdogan F. Stresses in bonded materials with a crack perpendicular to the interface. // Int. J. Eng. Sci., 1972. V.10. 8. Pp.677–697.

. , 1. : (+374 93) 27–26–26. **E-mail:** <u>HovhannisyanHamlet@yandex.ru</u>

,

: (+374 93) 24–85–47.

- CNR NANO S3, , 41125, 213a. : (+374 99) 70–35–30. **E-mail:** <u>martiros.khurshudyan@nano.cnr.it</u>

.

$${}^{2h}_{\vec{H}_0} = (H_{0I}, 0, 0).$$

•

• •

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

[1]

. .

.

1.

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial z} + R_{1} = \rho \frac{\partial^{2} U_{1}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}}{\partial z} + R_{2} = \rho \frac{\partial^{2} U_{2}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} + R_{3} = \rho \frac{\partial^{2} U_{3}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$\operatorname{rot}\vec{h} = \frac{4\pi}{c}\vec{j}, \ \operatorname{rot}\vec{e} = -\frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial\vec{h}}{\partial t}, \ \operatorname{div}\vec{e} = \frac{4\pi}{\epsilon}\rho_{(e)}, \ \operatorname{div}\vec{h} = 0$$
(1.2)

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\mu}{c} \left( \vec{j} \times \vec{H}_0 \right) \tag{1.3}$$

$$\vec{j} = \sigma \left( \vec{e} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{U}}{\partial t} \times \vec{H}_0 \right)$$
(1.3) : (1.4)

$$\sigma_{ij} - , \vec{R} - (), \vec{h} - \vec{l} -$$

, 
$$\mu$$
 – ,  $c$  – ,  $U_i$  – ы

-полосы 
$$z = \pm h$$
 ю :  
 $\sigma_{3i} = 0$ ,  $\mu h_3 = h_3^{(e)}$ ,  $e_1 = e_1^{(e)}$   $e_2 = e_2^{(e)}$  (1.5)

$$\sigma_{3i} = 0, \ \mu h_3 = h_3^{(e)}, \ e_1 = e_1^{(e)} \ e_2 = e_2^{(e)}$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3$$
:
(1.5)

$$\operatorname{rot}\vec{h}^{(e)} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{e}^{(e)}}{\partial t}, \, \operatorname{rot}\vec{e} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{h}^{(e)}}{\partial t}, \, \operatorname{div}\vec{e}^{(e)} = 0, \, \operatorname{div}\vec{h}^{(e)} = 0$$
(1.6)

$$U_1(x, y, z, t) = U(x, y, t) - z \frac{\partial w(x, y, t)}{\partial x}, \quad U_2(x, y, z, t) = V(x, y, t) - z \frac{\partial w(x, y, t)}{\partial y},$$

$$U_3(x, y, z, t) = w(x, y, t)$$
 (1.7)

$$e_1 = \varphi(x, y, t), \ e_2 = \psi(x, y, t), \ h_3 = f(x, y, t)$$
 (1.8)

195

Я

\_

[1,2]:

й (1.2)

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{4\pi\sigma}{c} \varphi = \frac{h_2^+ - h_2^-}{2h}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{4\pi\sigma}{c} \left( \Psi + \frac{\mu}{c} H_{01} \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{h_1^+ - h_1^-}{2h} \quad (1.9)$$

$$h_2^+ = h_2 \Big|_{z=h}, \quad h_2^- = h_2 \Big|_{z=-h}, \quad h_1^+ = h_1 \Big|_{z=h}, \quad h_1^- = h_1 \Big|_{z=-h}$$

$$h_{2} = \frac{h_{2}^{+} + h_{2}^{-}}{2h} + z \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{4\pi\sigma}{c} \varphi \right), \quad h_{1} = \frac{h_{1}^{+} + h_{1}^{-}}{2h} + z \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{4\pi\sigma}{c} \left( \psi + \frac{\mu}{c} H_{01} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right) \right)$$

$$(1.1) - (1.10), \quad (1.10), \quad (1.10)$$

$$\Delta U + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\rho}{G} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2}$$
  
$$\Delta V + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\sigma \mu H_{01}}{cG} \left( \frac{c}{8\pi\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( h_2^+ + h_2^- \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( h_1^+ + h_1^- \right) \right) \right) = \frac{\rho}{G} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2}$$
(1.11)

$$D\Delta^2 w - \frac{2h\mu\sigma}{c} \left( -H_{01}\psi - \frac{\mu}{c}H_{01}^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - \frac{h^3}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (H_{01}F) \right) + 2\rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = 0$$
(1.12)

$$F = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( H_{01} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right), \quad \theta = \frac{1 + \nu}{1 - \nu} \quad \mu \quad D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1 - \nu^2)}.$$

$$(1.9), (1.11) \quad (1.12),$$

$$: \quad U, \quad V, \quad w, \quad \varphi, \quad \psi \quad f \quad (x, y, t).$$

$$h_1^+, \quad h_1^-, \quad h_2^+ \quad h_2^-.$$

-

.

-

:

(1.6)

,

[1-5]. $h_1^+, h_1^-, h_2^+ h_2^-$ 

[6].

[2,3]:

(1.13)

$$\vec{h} = \operatorname{rot}\left(\vec{U} \times \vec{H}_{0}\right)$$

$$(1.13), \qquad (1.7, 1.8), \qquad :$$

$$h_{1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-H_{01}V + zH_{01}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right), \quad h_{2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(H_{01}V - zH_{01}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$(1.14)$$

$$(1.14)$$

$$h_{1}^{+} + h_{1}^{-} = -2H_{01}\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}, \quad h_{2}^{+} + h_{2}^{-} = 2H_{01}\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}, \quad h_{1}^{+} - h_{1}^{-} = 2hH_{01}\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y^{2}},$$

$$h_{2}^{+} - h_{2}^{-} = -2h\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x\partial y}H_{01}$$

$$(1.13), \quad \mathfrak{R} \quad (1.9), \quad (1.11) \quad (1.12),$$

$$(1.14) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\rho}{G}\frac{\partial^{2}U}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$(1.15)$$

$$\Delta V + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\mu}{4\pi G} H_{01}^2 \Delta V = \frac{\rho}{G} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2}$$
(1.16)

$$D\Delta^{2}w - \frac{2h\mu\sigma}{c} \left( -H_{01}\psi - \frac{\mu}{c}H_{01}^{2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - \frac{h^{2}}{3} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( H_{01}F \right) \right) \right) + 2\rho h \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial t^{2}} = 0$$
(1.17)

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0$$
(1.18)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{4\pi\sigma}{c} \varphi + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} H_{01} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{4\pi\sigma}{c} \left( \psi + \frac{\mu}{c} H_{01} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} H_{01} = 0$$
(1.19)
2.
(1.16).
(1.16)

$$U = U_0 e^{i(\omega t - kx)}, V = V_0 e^{i(\omega t - kx)}$$
(2.1)
(2.1)
(2.1)

$$U_{0}'' - k^{2} (1 + \theta - \eta) U_{0} = ik\theta V_{0}' (1 + \theta + \gamma) V_{0}'' - k^{2} (1 + \gamma - \eta) V_{0} = ik\theta U_{0}',$$
(2.2)

$$: \gamma = \frac{\mu}{4\pi G} H_{01}^{2}, \ \eta = \frac{\rho \omega^{2}}{Gk^{2}}.$$

$$(2.2) \qquad U_{0} \qquad :$$

$$U_{0}^{IV} - 2k^{2} \left(1 - \frac{\eta(2+\gamma) + \theta(\eta-\gamma)}{2(1+\theta+\gamma)}\right) U_{0}^{"} + k^{4} \left(1 - \eta + \frac{\gamma \theta - \eta(1-\eta)}{1+\theta+\gamma}\right) U_{0} = 0 \qquad (2.3)$$

$$(2.3) \qquad :$$

$$U_{0} = C_{1} \sin(S_{1}ky) + C_{2} \cos(S_{1}ky) + C_{3} \sin(S_{2}ky) + C_{4} \cos(S_{2}ky)$$
(2.4)

$$S_{1} = \sqrt{-\sqrt{\frac{(\eta\gamma + \theta(\eta - \gamma))^{2} - 4\theta\eta\gamma}{4(1 + \theta + \gamma)^{2}}} - \left(1 - \frac{\eta(2 + \gamma) + \theta(\eta - \gamma)}{2(1 + \theta + \gamma)}\right)}{2(1 + \theta + \gamma)}$$

$$S_{2} = \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{(\eta\gamma + \theta(\eta - \gamma))^{2} - 4\theta\eta\gamma}{4(1 + \theta + \gamma)^{2}}} - \left(1 - \frac{\eta(2 + \gamma) + \theta(\eta - \gamma)}{2(1 + \theta + \gamma)}\right)}{U_{0}}$$

$$U_{0} \qquad (2.2), \qquad V_{0} \qquad :$$

$$V_{0} = iC_{1}A_{1}\cos(S_{1}ky) - iC_{2}A_{1}\sin(S_{1}ky) - iC_{3}A_{2}\cos(S_{2}ky) + iC_{4}A_{2}\sin(S_{2}ky) \qquad (2.5)$$

$$A_{1} = -\frac{S_{1}^{2} + 1 + \theta - \eta}{S_{1}\theta}, \quad A_{2} = \frac{S_{2}^{2} + 1 + \theta - \eta}{S_{2}\theta}$$

$$3. \qquad ,$$

$$y = 0, b \qquad U_{0} = 0, \quad V_{0} = 0$$

$$(3.1), \qquad :$$

$$(3.1)$$

$$C_2 + C_4 = 0$$
  
 $C_1 A_1 - C_3 A_2 = 0$ 

$$C_{1}\sin(S_{1}kb) + C_{2}\cos(S_{1}kb) + C_{3}\sin(S_{2}kb) + C_{4}\cos(S_{2}kb) = 0$$

$$C_{1}A_{1}\cos(S_{1}kb) - C_{2}A_{1}\sin(S_{1}kb) - C_{3}A_{2}\cos(S_{2}kb) + C_{4}A_{2}\sin(S_{2}kb) = 0$$
(3.2)
(3.2)
(3.2)

$$(3.2) , : 2A_1A_2(1-\cos(S_1kb)\cos(S_2kb)) + (A_1^2 + A_2^2)\sin(S_1kb)\sin(S_2kb) = 0$$
(3.3)  
, : 
$$(3.3)$$

$$y = 0, b$$
  $U_0 = 0, \frac{\partial V_0}{\partial y} = 0$  (4.1)

$$\frac{\partial V_0}{\partial y} = -iC_1 B_1 \sin\left(S_1 k y\right) - iC_2 B_1 \cos\left(S_1 k y\right) + iC_3 B_2 \sin\left(S_2 k y\right) + iC_4 B_2 \cos\left(S_2 k y\right)$$

$$B_1 = A_1 S_1, \quad B_2 = A_2 S_2$$

$$(4.2)$$

$$B_{1} - R_{1}S_{1}, B_{2} - R_{2}S_{2}$$
o  $\pi$ 

$$(4.1), :$$

$$C_{2} + C_{4} = 0$$

$$-C_{2}B_{1} + C_{4}B_{2} = 0$$

$$C_{1}\sin(S_{1}kb) + C_{2}\cos(S_{1}kb) + C_{3}\sin(S_{2}kb) + C_{4}\cos(S_{2}kb) = 0$$

$$-C_{1}B_{1}\sin(S_{1}kb) - C_{2}B_{1}\cos(S_{1}kb) + C_{3}B_{2}\sin(S_{2}kb) + C_{4}B_{2}\cos(S_{2}kb) = 0$$

$$(4.3)$$

$$(4.3)$$

$$(4.3)$$

$$(4.3)$$

$$(B_1^2 + B_2^2)^2 \sin(S_1 kb) \sin(S_2 kb) = 0$$
(4.4)
(4.4)

$$S_1 = \left(\frac{\pi n}{kb}\right)^2 \tag{4.5}$$

$$S_2 = \left(\frac{\pi n}{kb}\right)^2 \tag{4.6}$$

. 1,2) ν = 0,3. η (4.5) ы .1, (4.6) – .2.

				1
	kb = 1 $n = 1$	kb = 1 $n = 2$	kb = 3 $n = 1$	$kb = 3 \ n = 2$
γ	η	η	η	η
0	31,056	115,653	5,99035	15,39
0,02	31,2536	116,442	6,0124	15,4779
0,04	31,4516	117,233	6,03467	15,5661
0,06	31,6499	118,023	6,05716	15,6547
0,08	31,8486	118,814	6,07988	15,7436
0,1	32,0477	119,605	6,10282	15,8329

					2		
		kb = 1 $n = 1$	kb = 1 $n = 2$	kb = 3 $n = 1$	$kb = 3 \ n = 2$		
	γ	η	η	η	η		
	0	10,8696	40,4784	2,09662	5,38649		
	0,02	10,8894	40,4982	2,11651	5,40632		
	0,04	10,9088	40,5176	2,13617	5,4258		
	0,06	10,9279	40,5366	2,15561	5,44494		
	0,08	10,9466	40,5552	2,17482	5,46376		
	0,1	10,9649	40,5734	2,19382	5,48225		
	.1 .2	, ,	o e	e <i>kb</i> = 1	n=1.		
1. 2. 3.	: M. Dalahaharan	, , 1977. 272 .	., ) : 1997, 1	: , 1986 ( 03 .	5. 160 .		
4.	<ol> <li>M.Belubekyan, K. Ghazaryan, P. Marzocca, C. Cormier. Localized Magnetoelastic Bending Vibration of an Electroconductive Elastic Plate. // Journal of Applied Mechanics, November 2007. Vol.74. P.1071–1077.</li> </ol>						
5.		· ., · .,			.//		
	201275-87.						
6.	 2012.	100- ,2.	. //		08 – 12		
		<u>:</u>					

E-mail: aro088@mail.ru

\_

[1]. [2]



**»** 

»

,

,



[J], [T].

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{1} \end{array} \qquad \qquad P$$

«

т.В

(1.1)

$$EJ\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + P\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$w(x,t) - .$$
(1.1)

$$x = 0: \quad w = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \varsigma_1 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^3 \partial t} = 0 \tag{1.2}$$

$$x = l: \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad EJ \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$

$$(1.3)$$

$$<_1 > 0$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$<_1 > 0$$
  
 $<_1 - , , (1.4)$   
 $[5] , (1.4)$   
 $<_1 = 0.$ 

 $w = f(z)e^{\tilde{S}t}, \quad z = \frac{x}{l}$ (1.5)

$$f^{(IV)}(z) + k^2 f''(z) = 0$$
(1.6)  

$$z = 0; \quad f(z) = 0, \quad f'(z) + <_1 \tilde{S} f'''(z) = 0$$
(1.7)

$$z = 1: \quad f''(z) = 0, \quad f'''(z) = \check{S}^2 S f(z)$$
(1.8)

$$k^{2} = \frac{P}{EJ}l^{2}, \ S = \frac{m}{EJ}l^{3}, \ \zeta_{1} = \frac{\zeta_{1}}{l^{2}}.$$
(1.6)
$$f(z) = C_{1} + C_{2}z + C_{3}\sin(kz) + C_{4}\cos(kz)$$
(1.7), (1.8),
$$C_{i} \neq 0, \ i = \overline{1,4}:$$

$$\begin{cases} C_{1} + C_{4} = 0 \\ C_{2} + C_{3} (1 - \breve{S} <_{1} k^{2}) k = 0 \\ C_{3} \sin(k) + C_{4} \cos(k) = 0 \\ C_{1} \breve{S}^{2} \texttt{S} + C_{2} \breve{S}^{2} \texttt{S} + C_{3} (\breve{S}^{2} \texttt{S} \sin(k) + k^{3} \cos(k)) + C_{4} (\breve{S}^{2} \texttt{S} \cos(k) - k^{3} \sin(k)) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(1.9)

:  
$$a_0 \check{S}^3 + a_1 \check{S}^2 + a_2 \check{S} + a_3 = 0$$
 (1.10)

$$a_{0} = k^{3} S_{1} \cos(k), \quad a_{1} = S\left(\sin(k) - k\cos(k)\right)$$

$$a_{2} = 0, \quad a_{3} = k^{3}$$
(1.11)

$$P_{k}^{B} = \frac{4,49^{2}}{l^{2}}EJ$$
(1.10)
(1.10)
(1.10)
(1.10)
(1.10)
(1.10)
(1.10)
(1.10)
(1.12)
(1.12)
(1.12)

,

(1.11). **2.** 

1, [2].

$$x = 0: \quad w = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \varsigma_1 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^3 \partial t} + \varsigma_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial t} = 0$$
(2.1)

$$x = l: \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad EJ \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$
(2.2)

$$<_{1} > 0, <_{2} > 0, \frac{<_{2}}{<_{1}} > 3$$
 $<_{1}, <_{2} - ,$ 
(2.3)

 $w = f(z)e^{\tilde{S}t}, \quad z = \frac{x}{l}$ (2.4) :

$$f^{(IV)}(z) + k^2 f''(z) = 0$$
(2.5)

$$z = 0: f(z) = 0, f'(z) - \langle_1 \check{S} f'''(z) + \langle_2 \check{S} f'(z) = 0$$
(2.6)

$$z = 1$$
:  $f''(z) = 0$ ,  $f'''(z) = \check{S}^2 S f(z)$  (2.7)

201

,

$$k^{2} = \frac{P}{EJ}l^{2}$$
,  $S = \frac{m}{EJ}l^{3}$ ,  $<_{1} = \frac{<_{1}}{l^{2}}$ .

			1
k	S	Š <sub>1,2</sub>	Š <sub>3</sub>
	0.01	0.413387 ∓ 17.5147 i	-371.247 - 3.46251*10 <sup>-15</sup> i
0.5	0.1	0.04150483 ∓ 5.545593 i	$-370.502923 + 3.38271*10^{-15}$ i
	1.0	0.00415216 <sup>∓</sup> 1.75389 i	-370.428 - 7.4*10 <sup>-15</sup> i
	0.01	0.297209 ∓ 18.2098 i	-558.002 - 6.14092*10 <sup>-15</sup> i
1.0	0.1	0.029777924 ∓ 5.76190506 i	-557.4672805 - 3.416711*10 <sup>-14</sup> i
	1.0	0.00297837 <sup>∓</sup> 1.82218 i	$-557.414 + 5.68*10^{-15}$ i
	0.01	0.0506999 ∓ 19.4579 i	-3733.86 - 1.87295*10 <sup>-13</sup> i
1.5	0.1	0.0050702381 ∓ 6.153220401 i	-3733.76419 - 1.092459*10 <sup>-13</sup> i
	1.0	0.000507026 <sup>∓</sup> 1.94582 i	-3733.76 - 4.502*10 <sup>-14</sup> i
	0.01	-0.437575 ± 21.4101 i	$524.005 + 2.4987*10^{-14}$ i
2.0	0.1	-0.0438893 ± 6.77683 i	523.2177 - 1.1053657*10 <sup>-14</sup> i
	1.0	-0.00439025 <sup>±</sup> 2.14322 i	523.139 - 4.77396*10 <sup>-15</sup> i
	0.01	-1.40685 ± 24.3033 i	210.623 - 1.29584*10 <sup>-15</sup>
2.5	0.1	-0.14412 ± 7.74347 i	$208.097667 + 2.225650*10^{-15}$ i
	1.0	-0.014448 <sup>±</sup> 2.45061 i	207.838 - 1.3184*10 <sup>-16</sup> i
	0.01	-3.33503 ± 28.4552 i	123.061 - 2.96638*10 <sup>-15</sup> i
3.0	0.1	-0.3681499 ± 9.279277 i	$117.12691 + 2.9334173*10^{-15}$ i
	1.0	-0.0372346 <sup>±</sup> 2.94477 i	116.465 - 3.89445*10-15 i
	0.01	-14.3284 ± 43.4573 i	73.0659 - 1.89258*10 <sup>-15</sup>
4.0	0.1	-3.008327 ± 17.156456 i	$50.425697 + 1.649071*10^{-15}i$
	1.0	-0.37509 <sup>±</sup> 5.80835 i	$45.1592 + 2.51535*10^{-17}$ i
	0.01	60.5085 ∓ 53.5758 i	-53.9729 - 1.79392*10 <sup>-15</sup> i
5.0	0.1	$55.6683 \pm 3.552713*10^{-15} i$	$-20.11179544 + 2.66453*10^{-15}$ i
F	1.0	$66.2407 = 3.55271 \times 10^{-15} i$	-6.90453 - 1.06581*10 <sup>-14</sup> i

;  
$$a_0 \check{S}^3 + a_1 \check{S}^2 + a_2 \check{S} + a_3 = 0$$
 (2.8)

$$a_{0} = S\left(<_{2}\left(\sin(k) - k\cos(k)\right) - <_{1}k^{3}\cos(k)\right),$$

$$a_{1} = S\left(\sin(k) - k\cos(k)\right), \quad a_{2} = <_{2}k^{3}, \quad a_{3} = k^{3}$$
(2.3), (2.9)

$$a_2 > 0, a_3 > 0$$

(2.8), (2.10),

(2.10)

$$\Delta_1 = a_1 = 0, \qquad \Delta_2 = a_1 a_2 - a_0 a_3 = 0$$

$$, \qquad a_0 \neq 0.$$
(2.11)



.: (37410) 64-98-31 E-mail: <u>dianpoghosyan@yahoo.com</u>









[2]

 $\overline{u}$  –

r=s=< –

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x^2} + c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial y^2} + (1 - c^2) \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial x \partial y} + H \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial y^2} + c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial x^2} + (1 - c^2) \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x \partial y} + H \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 0, \\ l_1^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \right) - \frac{l_1^2}{l_2^2} \varphi - \left( \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} \right) = 0, \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\sigma_{xx}}{\lambda + 2\mu} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + (1 - 2c^2) \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + H\varphi, \\ \frac{\sigma_{yy}}{\lambda + 2\mu} = (1 - 2c^2) \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + H\varphi, \\ \frac{\tau_{xy}}{\mu} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$
(1.2)

$$c^{2} = \frac{2}{3} + 2^{2}, \quad H = \frac{S}{3} + 2^{2}, \quad l_{1}^{2} = \frac{\Gamma}{S}, \quad l_{2}^{2} = \frac{\Gamma}{\zeta}.$$
(1.3)
  
,  $\phi \quad \overline{u}, \qquad (1.2)$ 

:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left. \ddagger_{xy} \right|_{y=0} &= 0, \qquad \left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} &= 0, \\
\left. \left( 1.4 \right) \right. \end{aligned}$$
(1.4)

$$u_{y}\Big|_{y=0} = g(x) = \begin{cases} h(x), & |x| \le a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}, \qquad \dagger_{yy}\Big|_{y=0} = p(x), & |x| \le a. \end{cases}$$
(1.4)

(1.4)

2.

s

$$F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{isx}dx, \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(s)e^{-isx}ds.$$
(1.5)
(1.1)

$$u_x, u_y = \varphi,$$

(

205

•

$$\begin{cases} c^{2}U_{x}'' - s^{2}U_{x} + (1 - c^{2})(-is)U_{y}'' - isH\Phi = 0, \\ (1 - c^{2})(-is)U_{x}' + U_{y}'' - c^{2}s^{2}U_{y} + H\Phi' = 0, \\ isU_{x} - U_{y}' + l_{i}^{2}\Phi'' - (\frac{l_{i}^{2}}{l_{z}^{2}} + l_{i}^{2}s^{2})\Phi = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(1.6)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (U_{x})\\ U_{y}\\ (U_{y})\\ (U_{y})\\ (U_{y})\\ (U_{y})\\ (U_{y})\\ (U_{y}) \\ (U_{y}) \\ (U_{y}) \\ (U_{x}) \\ (U_{x}) \\ (U_{x}) \\ (U_{x}) \\ (U_{y}) \\ (U_{$$

$$\begin{cases} U'_{x} - isU_{y} = 0, \quad \Phi' = 0, \\ U_{y} = G(s), \end{cases} \qquad y = 0.$$
(1.8)
(1.7) (1.8)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{|s|H\sqrt{s^{2}+1-N}}{1-N}D_{1}+|s|D_{2}+\frac{1-N}{N-1+c^{2}}D_{3}=0, \\ \sqrt{s^{2}+1-N}D_{1}+\frac{2Nc^{2}|s|}{H(1-N-c^{2})}D_{3}=0, \\ D_{1}\frac{H\sqrt{s^{2}+1-N}}{1-N}+D_{2}=G(s), \\ D_{1}, D_{2}, D_{3}. , & (1.7) \\ u_{x}, u_{y} \quad \varphi. & , \end{cases}$$

(1.2)

$$u_y$$
 (y=0)

$$\frac{\dagger_{yy}(x)}{\}+2\sim} = \frac{c^2}{f} \int_{-a}^{a} L(\langle -x)u_0(\langle \rangle)d\langle ,$$
(1.10)

$$L(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{2Nc^2 s^4 - \left|s\right| \sqrt{s^2 + 1 - N} \left[2Nc^2 s^2 + (1 - N)(1 - c^2)\right]}{(1 - N)^2 \sqrt{s^2 + 1 - N}} \right\} e^{isx} ds.$$
(1.11)  
**3.**

•

,

(1.11)  
(1.10):  

$$L(x) = \frac{4Nc^2}{(1-N)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{s^4}{\sqrt{s^2 + 1 - N}} \cos(sx) ds - \frac{4Nc^2}{(1-N)^2} \int_0^\infty s^3 \cos(sx) ds - \frac{2(1-c^2)}{1-N} \int_0^\infty s\cos(sx) ds$$

$$[6], \qquad : \\ \lim_{p \to 0} \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{n} e^{-ps} \cos(sx) ds = \lim_{p \to 0} J_{n}, \\ \lim_{p \to 0} J_{1} = \lim_{p \to 0} \left[ \frac{(p^{2} - x^{2})}{(x^{2} + p^{2})^{2}} \right] = -\frac{1}{x^{2}}, \quad \lim_{p \to 0} J_{3} = \lim_{p \to 0} \left[ -\frac{6}{(x^{2} + p^{2})^{4}} (p^{4} - 6p^{2}x^{2} + x^{4}) \right] = -\frac{6}{x^{4}}.$$

$$[6]$$

$$\begin{split} \lim_{p \to 0} \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{4} \frac{e^{-p\sqrt{s^{2}+(1-N)}}}{\sqrt{s^{2}+(1-N)}} \cos(sx) ds &= \lim_{p \to 0} I_{5} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial x^{4}} K_{0} \left( \sqrt{(1-N)(p^{2}+x^{2})} \right) = \\ &= K_{0} \left( \left| x \right| \sqrt{1-N} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}(1-N)} \right) + K_{1} \left( \left| x \right| \sqrt{1-N} \right) \left( \frac{2}{\left| x \right| \sqrt{1-N}} + \frac{6}{\left| x \right|^{3} \sqrt{(1-N)^{3}}} \right) \right], \end{split}$$
(1.12)  

$$, \qquad (1.11)$$

$$L(x) = \frac{4Nc^{2}}{(1-N)^{2}} \left[ K_{0} \left( \left| x \right| \sqrt{1-N} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x^{2}(1-N)} \right) + K_{1} \left( \left| x \right| \sqrt{1-N} \right) \left( \frac{2}{\left| x \right| \sqrt{1-N}} + \frac{6}{\left| x \right|^{3} \sqrt{(1-N)^{3}}} \right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{24Nc^{2}}{x^{4}(1-N)^{2}} + \frac{2(1-c^{2})}{x^{2}(1-N)}. \tag{1.13}$$

$$, \qquad (1.13)$$

(1.13)

,

,

(1.10)

,

.

. [8].

, –

.

[9].

- 1. Cowin S.C., Nunziato J.W. Linear elastic materials with voids. //Journal of elasticity. Vol.13. 1983.
- 2. Puri P., Cowin S.C. Plane waves in linear elastic materials with voids. //Journal of elasticity. Vol.15. 1985.
- 3. Scalia A., Sumbatyan M.A. Contact problem for porous elastic half-plane. //Journal of elasticity and the physical science of solids. Vol.60. 2000.
- 4. Scalia A. Contact problem for porous elastic strip. //International journal of engineering science. Vol.40. 2002.
- 5. Atkin R.J., Cowin S.C., Fox N. On boundary conditions for polar materials. ZAMP. Vol.28. 1977.

. .

6.

. ., , 1963. 1100 .

:

7.

, 1979. 832 .

. .:

- 8. Sumbatyan M.A., Scalia A. Equations of mathematical diffraction theory. CRC Press: Boca Raton (Florida), 2005. 292 p.
- 9. Lifanov I.K., Poltavskii L.N., Vainikko G.M. Hypersingular Integral Equations and Their Applications. CRC Press: Boca Raton (Florida), 2004. 396 p.

( ),

, +7 (928) 130 01 79

,

,

. .:

**E-mail:** popuzin@gmail.com











·

a/b ( .2) ,

(1) 209



(4)

(3),

210

:



,

$$u_{I}(y = -h) = 0, \quad v_{I}(y = -h) = 0, \quad \sigma_{yyI}(y = h) = Y_{I}^{+}, \quad \sigma_{xyI}(y = h) = X_{I}^{+}, \quad (I, II)$$
(1.1)

2.

(1.1).

 $\xi = x/l, \ \zeta = y/h, \ U_I = u_I/l, \ V_I = v_I/l, (I, II),$  $\varepsilon$ :

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xxI}}{\partial \xi} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{xyI}}{\partial \zeta} + lF_{xI}(x, y) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_{xyI}}{\partial \xi} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{yyI}}{\partial \zeta} + lF_{yI}(x, y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial U_I}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{E_I} \left( \sigma_{xxI} - \nu_I \sigma_{yyI} \right), \quad \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial V_I}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{1}{E_I} \left( \sigma_{yyI} - \nu_I \sigma_{xxI} \right), \quad \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial U_I}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{\partial V_I}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{G_I} \sigma_{xyI}, \quad (I, II)$$

$$(I^{\text{int}}) \quad (I_b),$$

$$I = I^{int} + I_b. \qquad :$$
  

$$\sigma_{ijI} = \varepsilon^{-1+s} \sigma_{ijI}^{(s)}, (U_I, V_I) = \varepsilon^s (U_I^{(s)}, V_I^{(s)}), \quad i, j = x, y, s = \overline{0, N}, (I, II) \qquad (2.2)$$
  

$$(2.2) \qquad (2.1) \qquad \varepsilon,$$

2.2) (2.1) 
$$\varepsilon,$$
  
 $\sigma_{ijI}^{(s)}, U_I^{(s)}, V_I^{(s)}, (I, II)$  ,  $\zeta.$ 

$$\sigma_{xyI}^{(s)} = \sigma_{xxI}^{*(s)}(\xi,\zeta) + \sigma_{xyI0}^{(s)}(\xi), \ \sigma_{yyI}^{(s)} = \sigma_{xyI}^{*(s)}(\xi,\zeta) + \sigma_{yyI0}^{(s)}(\xi),$$
212

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xxI}^{(s)} &= E_{I} \frac{\partial U_{I}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + v_{I} \sigma_{xyI}^{*(s)} (\xi, \zeta) + v_{I} \sigma_{yyI0}^{(s)} (\xi), \\ V_{I}^{(s)} &= -\int_{0}^{\zeta} \left( \frac{v_{I}^{2} - 1}{E_{I}} \sigma_{xyI}^{*(s)} (\xi, \zeta) + v_{I} \frac{\partial U_{I}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi} \right) d\zeta + \frac{1 - v_{I}^{2}}{E_{I}} \zeta \sigma_{yyI0}^{(s)} (\xi) + v_{I}^{(s)} (\xi), \\ U_{I}^{(s)} &= \int_{0}^{\zeta} \left( \frac{1}{G_{I}} \sigma_{xxI}^{*(s)} (\xi, \zeta) - \frac{\partial V_{I}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi} \right) d\zeta + \frac{1}{G_{I}} \zeta \sigma_{xyI0}^{(s)} (\xi) + u_{I}^{(s)} (\xi), \\ \sigma_{xxI}^{*(s)} (\zeta) &= -\int_{0}^{\zeta} \left( \frac{\partial \sigma_{xxI}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + F_{xI}^{(s)} \right) d\zeta, \quad \sigma_{xyI}^{*(s)} (\zeta) &= -\int_{0}^{\zeta} \left( \frac{\partial \sigma_{xyI}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + F_{yI}^{(s)} \right) d\zeta, \quad (I, II) \\ (2.3) \qquad u_{I}^{(s)}, v_{I}^{(s)}, \sigma_{xyI0}^{(s)} \sigma_{yyI0}^{(s)}, (I, II), \\ (1.1). \qquad (1.1), \qquad : \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.1). \qquad (1.1), \qquad ($$

, (2.1)  $\zeta = \pm 1$ .  $\gamma = \xi / \epsilon$ 

"b"(boundary),

,

"b"(boundary), :  

$$\epsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{xxbI}}{\partial \gamma} + \epsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{xybI}}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \quad \epsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{xybI}}{\partial \gamma} + \epsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{yybI}}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \quad \epsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial U_{bI}}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{1}{E_{I}} \left( \sigma_{xxbI} - v_{I} \sigma_{yybI} \right), \quad (3.1)$$

$$\epsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial V_{bI}}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{1}{E_{I}} \left( \sigma_{yybI} - v_{I} \sigma_{xxbI} \right), \quad \epsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial U_{bI}}{\partial \zeta} + \epsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial V_{bI}}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{1}{G_{I}} \sigma_{xybI}, \quad (I, II)$$

$$(3.1), \quad (3.1), \quad (3.1), \quad (3.1), \quad (3.1)$$

$$\sigma_{yyI} \left( y = h \right) = 0, \quad \sigma_{xyI} \left( y = h \right) = 0, \quad u_{I} \left( y = -h \right) = 0, \quad v_{I} \left( y = -h \right) = 0, \quad (I, II) \quad (3.2)$$

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

$$\sigma_{yybI} = \epsilon^{-1+s} \sigma_{yybI}^{(s)} \left( \zeta \right) \exp(-\lambda_{I} \gamma), \quad (U_{bI}, V_{bI}) = \epsilon^{s} \left( U_{bI}^{(s)}, V_{bI}^{(s)} \right) \exp(-\lambda_{I} \gamma), \quad s = \overline{0, N}, \quad (x; y), \quad (I, II; -\gamma, \gamma) \quad (3.3)$$

$$\lambda_{I}, \quad (I, II) - \quad (3.3) \quad (3.1), \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\lambda \sigma_{xxl}^{(s)} + \frac{d\sigma_{xyl}^{(s)}}{d\zeta} &= 0, \quad -\lambda \sigma_{xyl}^{(s)} + \frac{d\sigma_{yyl}^{(s)}}{d\zeta} &= 0, \quad -\lambda U_{I}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{E_{I}} \Big( \sigma_{xxl}^{(s)} - \nu_{I} \sigma_{yyl}^{(s)} \Big), \\ \frac{dV_{I}^{(s)}}{d\zeta} &= \frac{1}{E_{I}} \Big( \sigma_{yyl}^{(s)} - \nu_{I} \sigma_{xxl}^{(s)} \Big), \quad \frac{dU_{I}^{(s)}}{d\zeta} - \lambda V_{I}^{(s)} &= \frac{1}{G_{I}} \sigma_{xyl}^{(s)}, \quad (I, II) \\ & (3.4) & \sigma_{yylb}^{(s)}, \quad (I, II) \\ & \vdots \\ \sigma_{xxbI}^{(s)} &= \frac{1}{\lambda_{I}^{2}} \frac{d^{2} \sigma_{yybI}^{(s)}}{d\zeta^{2}}, \quad \sigma_{xybI}^{(s)} &= \frac{1}{\lambda_{I}} \frac{d\sigma_{yybI}^{(s)}}{d\zeta}, \quad U_{bI}^{(s)} &= -\frac{1}{\lambda_{I}E_{I}} \Big( \frac{1}{\lambda_{I}^{2}} \frac{d^{2} \sigma_{yybI}^{(s)}}{d\zeta^{2}} - \nu_{I} \sigma_{yybI}^{(s)} \Big), \end{aligned}$$
(3.5)  
$$V_{bI}^{(s)} &= -\frac{1}{\lambda_{I}^{4}E_{I}} \frac{d^{3} \sigma_{yybI}^{(s)}}{d\zeta^{3}} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{I}^{2}} \Big( \frac{\nu_{I}}{E_{I}} - \frac{1}{G_{I}} \Big) \frac{d\sigma_{yybI}^{(s)}}{d\zeta}, \quad (I, II) \\ \sigma_{yylb}^{(s)}, (I, II) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^{4}\sigma_{yybI}^{(s)}}{d\zeta^{4}} + 2\lambda_{I}^{2}\frac{d^{2}\sigma_{yybI}^{(s)}}{d\zeta^{2}} + \lambda_{I}^{4}\sigma_{yybI}^{(s)} = 0, (I, II).$$
(3.6)
(3.6)

$$k_{I}^{4} + 2\lambda_{I}^{2}k_{I}^{2} + \lambda_{I}^{4} = 0 \implies k_{I} = \pm i\lambda_{I}, \quad (I, II)$$

$$, \qquad (3.6) \qquad :$$

$$(5) \qquad (3.6) \qquad : \qquad (3.7)$$

$$\sigma_{yybI}^{(s)} = A_{II}^{(s)} \sin \lambda_I \zeta + A_{2I}^{(s)} \cos \lambda_I \zeta + A_{3I}^{(s)} \lambda_I \zeta \sin \lambda_I \zeta + A_{4I}^{(s)} \lambda_I \zeta \cos \lambda_I \zeta, \quad (I, II)$$

$$(3.8)$$

$$\sigma_{JI}^{(s)} = A_{II}^{(s)} \cos \lambda_I \zeta - A_{2I}^{(s)} \sin \lambda_I \zeta + A_{3I}^{(s)} (\sin \lambda_I \zeta + \lambda_I \zeta \cos \lambda_I \zeta) + A_{4I}^{(s)} (\cos \lambda_I \zeta - \lambda_I \zeta \sin \lambda_I \zeta)$$

$$\sigma_{xybI}^{(s)} = A_{II} \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta - A_{2I} \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta + A_{3I} \left( \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta + \lambda_{I} \zeta \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta \right) + A_{4I} \left( \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta - \lambda_{I} \zeta \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta \right) \\ \sigma_{xxbI}^{(s)} = -A_{II}^{(s)} \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta - A_{2I}^{(s)} \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta + A_{3I}^{(s)} \left( 2\cos \lambda_{I} \zeta - \lambda_{I} \zeta \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta \right) - A_{4I}^{(s)} \left( 2\sin \lambda_{I} \zeta + \lambda_{I} \zeta \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta \right) \\ \sigma_{xybI}^{(s)} = A_{II}^{(s)} \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta - A_{2I}^{(s)} \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta + A_{3I}^{(s)} \left( \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta + \lambda_{I} \zeta \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta \right) + A_{4I}^{(s)} \left( \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta - \lambda_{I} \zeta \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta \right) \\ U_{bI}^{(s)} = \frac{1 + v_{I}}{\lambda_{I} E_{I}} \left( A_{II}^{(s)} \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta + A_{2I}^{(s)} \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta - A_{3I}^{(s)} \left( \frac{2}{(v_{I} + 1)} \cos \lambda_{I} \zeta - \lambda_{I} \zeta \sin \lambda_{I} \zeta \right) \right)$$

$$(3.9)$$

$$+A_{4I}^{(s)}\left(\frac{2}{(v_{I}+1)}\sin\lambda_{I}\zeta+\lambda_{I}\zeta\cos\lambda_{I}\zeta\right)\right),$$

$$V_{bI}^{(s)} = -\frac{1+v_{I}}{\lambda_{I}E_{I}}A_{1I}^{(s)}\cos\lambda_{I}\zeta+\frac{1+v_{I}}{\lambda_{I}E_{I}}A_{2I}^{(s)}\sin\lambda_{I}\zeta+A_{3I}^{(s)}\left(\frac{1-v_{I}}{\lambda_{I}E_{I}}\sin\lambda_{I}\zeta-\frac{1+v_{I}}{\lambda_{I}E_{I}}\lambda_{I}\zeta\cos\lambda_{I}\zeta\right)+$$

$$+A_{4I}^{(s)}\left(\frac{1-v_{I}}{\lambda_{I}E_{I}}\cos\lambda_{I}\zeta-\frac{1+v_{I}}{\lambda_{I}E_{I}}\lambda_{I}\zeta\sin\lambda_{I}\zeta\right), \quad (I,II)$$

$$(3.2), \qquad A_{iI}^{(s)}$$

$$A_{1I}^{(s)} \sin \lambda_{I} + A_{2I}^{(s)} \cos \lambda_{I} + A_{3I}^{(s)} \lambda_{I} \sin \lambda_{I} + A_{4I}^{(s)} \lambda_{I} \cos \lambda_{I} = 0$$

$$A_{1I}^{(s)} \cos \lambda_{I} - A_{2I}^{(s)} \sin \lambda_{I} + A_{3I}^{(s)} \left( \sin \lambda_{I} + \lambda_{I} \cos \lambda_{I} \right) + A_{4I}^{(s)} \left( \cos \lambda_{I} - \lambda_{I} \sin \lambda_{I} \right) = 0$$

$$A_{1I}^{(s)} \sin \lambda_{I} - A_{2I}^{(s)} \cos \lambda_{I} + A_{3I}^{(s)} \left( \frac{2}{(\nu_{I} + 1)} \cos \lambda_{I} - \lambda_{I} \sin \lambda_{I} \right) + A_{4I}^{(s)} \left( \frac{2}{(\nu_{I} + 1)} \sin \lambda_{I} + \lambda_{I} \cos \lambda_{I} \right) = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

$$A_{1I}^{(s)}\cos\lambda_{I} + A_{2I}^{(s)}\sin\lambda_{I} + A_{3I}^{(s)}\left(\frac{1-\nu_{I}}{1+\nu_{I}}\sin\lambda_{I} - \lambda_{I}\cos\lambda_{I}\right) - A_{4I}^{(s)}\left(\frac{1-\nu_{I}}{1+\nu_{I}}\cos\lambda_{I} - \lambda_{I}\sin\lambda_{I}\right) = 0, \quad (I,II)$$

$$5 - 2v_{I} + v_{I}^{2} - 4\lambda_{I}^{2}(1 + v_{I})^{2} - 4\lambda_{I}^{2}(1 + v_{I})^{2} \cos 2\lambda_{I} - (v_{I} - 3)(1 + v_{I}) \cos 4\lambda_{I} + \lambda_{I}(1 + v_{I})(2(v_{I} - 1)\sin 2\lambda_{I} - (1 + v_{I})\sin 4\lambda_{I}) = 0, \quad (I, II)$$
(3.11)

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & & \lambda_{In} & (3.11) \\ Re \lambda_{In} > 0 & , & \lambda_{In} & Re \lambda_{In} > 0 \\ \overline{\lambda}_{In} , (I, II) & & x = 0 \\ & & exp(-Re \lambda_{In} \gamma), (I, II; -\gamma, \gamma) & , \\ (3.11) & , & , & , \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
, & \nu = 0.34 & \nu = 0.27 , \\
\lambda_I & \lambda_{II} & & \vdots
\end{array}$$
(3.11)

	$\lambda_I (\nu = 0.34)$	$\lambda_{II} (\nu = 0.27)$
1	0.4444	0.461
2	1.0973	1.088
3	1.8724	1.8938
4	$2.4659 \pm 1.0433 i$	$2.4751 \pm 1.0337 i$
5	4.5304	4.527
6	4.8401	4.8512
7	$5.5397 \pm 1.5108 i$	$5.5475 \pm 1.5063 i$

$$Q_{bI}^{(s)} = A_{nI}^{(s)} \tilde{Q}_{bIn} \left( \gamma, \zeta \right) \left( I, II \right),$$

$$\begin{split} \tilde{Q}_{bln} &= Q_{bln} \left( \zeta \right) \exp \left( -\lambda_{ln} \gamma \right), \ (I, II; -\gamma, \gamma), \ Q_{bn} \left( \zeta \right) - \\ A_{nl}^{(s)} &- \\ &, \\ \sigma_{yybln}^{(s)} &= A_{nl}^{(s)} \left( -\lambda_{I} (1+\nu_{I}) (1+\zeta) \cos \lambda_{I} (\zeta -3) + \lambda_{I} (\nu_{I} (\zeta -7) - 3(1+\zeta)) \cos \lambda_{I} (1+\zeta) - \\ &- 2\nu_{I} \sin \lambda_{I} (\zeta -3) + 2(\nu_{I} - 2 + 2\lambda_{I}^{2} (1+\nu_{I}) (\zeta -1)) \sin \lambda_{I} (1+\lambda_{I}) \right) \\ \sigma_{xxbln}^{(s)} &= A_{ln}^{(s)} \left( -\lambda_{I} (1+\nu_{I}) (1+\zeta) \cos \lambda_{I} (\zeta -3) + \lambda_{I} (\nu_{I} (-7+\zeta) - 3(1+\zeta)) \cos \lambda_{I} (1+\zeta) - \\ &- 2\nu_{I} \sin \lambda_{I} (\zeta -3) + 2(\nu_{I} - 2 + 2\lambda_{I}^{2} (1+\nu_{I}) (\zeta -1)) \sin \lambda_{I} (1+\zeta) \right) \\ \sigma_{xybln}^{(s)} &= A_{ln}^{(s)} \left( (\nu_{I} - 1) \cos \lambda_{I} (-3+\zeta) - (\nu_{I} - 1 + 4\lambda_{I}^{2} (1+\nu_{I}) (\zeta -1)) \cos \lambda_{I} (1+\zeta) - \\ &- \lambda_{I} (1+\nu_{I}) (1+\zeta) \sin \lambda_{I} (\zeta -3) + \lambda_{I} (1-3\nu_{I} + (\nu_{I} -3) \zeta) \sin \lambda_{I} (1+\zeta) \right) \\ U_{bln}^{(s)} &= A_{nl}^{(s)} \frac{1}{\lambda_{I} E_{I}} \left( \lambda_{I} (1+\nu_{I})^{2} (1+\zeta) \cos \lambda_{I} (\zeta -3) - \lambda_{I} (\nu_{I} - 3) (1+\nu_{I}) (1+\zeta) \cos \lambda_{I} (1+\zeta) - \\ &- 4(\nu_{I} - 1 + \lambda_{I}^{2} (1+\nu_{I})^{2} (\zeta -1)) \sin \lambda_{I} (1+\zeta) \right) \end{split}$$
(3.12)

\_\_\_\_\_:

**T** .: (374 224) 22335, (374 55) 04 99 50 **E-mail:** messarg@gmail.com

.

—
.

. .

,

$$\nabla_m^{mn} = \rho \,\partial^2 V^n / \partial t^2 \,, \quad \nabla_m \mu^{mn} + e^{nmk}_{mk} = J \,\partial^2 \omega^n / \partial t^2 \tag{1.1}$$

$$\sigma_{mn} = (\mu + \alpha)\gamma_{mn} + (\mu - \alpha)\gamma_{nm} + \lambda\gamma_{kk}\delta_{nm}, \quad \mu_{mn} = (\gamma + \varepsilon)\chi_{mn} + (\gamma - \varepsilon)\chi_{nm} + \beta\chi_{kk}\delta_{nm}$$
(1.2)

 $\gamma_{mn}, \kappa_{mn} -$ 

.

1.

.

,

•

(

;

-

2h

.

 $V^n$  –



$$-v_{mn}$$
 [2].

,

, 
$$h = R\lambda^{-l} .$$

- τ<sub>mn</sub>

$$V_{i}/R = \overline{V}_{i}, \quad \tau_{ij}/\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{\tau}_{ij}, \quad v_{ij}/R\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{\nu}_{ij}, \quad p_{n}^{\pm}/\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{p}_{n}^{\pm}, \quad m_{n}^{\pm}/R\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{m}_{n}^{\pm},$$

$$R_{i}/R = \overline{R}_{i}, \quad \mu/\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{\mu}, \quad E/\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{E}, \quad \alpha/\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{\alpha}, \quad \beta/R^{2}\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{\beta}, \quad \gamma/R^{2}\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{\gamma},$$

$$\varepsilon/R^{2}\rho c_{0}^{2} = \overline{\varepsilon}, \quad J/\rho h^{2} = \lambda^{k}\overline{J}$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mu/\rho c_{0}^{2} \sim 1, \quad \alpha/\rho c_{0}^{2} \sim 1, \quad \beta/R^{2}\rho c_{0}^{2} \sim 1, \quad \gamma/R^{2}\rho c_{0}^{2} \sim 1, \quad \varepsilon/R^{2}\rho c_{0}^{2} \sim 1 \\ & \omega \quad k \qquad : \quad \omega = l - p, \quad k = 2l \quad , \qquad O(\lambda^{p-l}) \qquad : \\ V_{i} = R\lambda^{l-p} \left(V_{i}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta V_{i}^{1}\right), \quad V_{3} = R^{-l-c}V_{3}^{0}, \quad i = -l-p-c \quad i \\ \gamma/R^{2}\rho c_{0}^{2} \sim 1, \quad O(\lambda^{p-l}) \qquad : \\ V_{i} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ii}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ii}^{1}\right), \quad V_{3} = R^{-l-c}V_{3}^{0}, \quad i = -l-p-c \quad i \\ \gamma/R^{2}\rho c_{0}^{2} \sim 1, \quad O(\lambda^{p-l}) \qquad : \\ \gamma/R^{2}\rho c_{0}^{2} \sim 1, \quad O(\lambda^{p-l}) \qquad : \\ V_{i} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ii}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ii}^{1}\right), \quad V_{3} = R^{-l-2p} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \zeta \tau_{ij}^{1}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \tau_{ij}^{0}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \tau_{ij}^{0}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \tau_{ij}^{0}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \tau_{ij}^{0}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \tau_{ij}^{0}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \tau_{ij}^{0}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^{-l+2p-c} \tau_{ij}^{0}\right), \quad \tau_{ij} = \rho c_{0}^{2}\lambda^{l} \left(\tau_{ij}^{0} + \lambda^$$

217

•

$$[1,2],$$
:
$$u_{i} = V_{i}|_{\zeta=0}, \qquad w = V_{3}|_{\zeta=0}, \quad \Omega_{i} = \omega_{i}|_{\zeta=0}, \quad \Omega_{3} = \omega_{3}|_{\zeta=0}$$
(2.5)

,

:

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{A_{i}} & \frac{\partial T_{u}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}} \frac{\partial A_{j}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} (T_{u} - T_{jj}) + \frac{1}{A_{j}} \frac{\partial S_{j}}{\partial \alpha_{j}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}} \frac{\partial A_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} (S_{j} + S_{ij}) + \frac{N_{i3}}{R_{i}} = 2\rho h \frac{\partial^{2} u_{i}}{\partial t^{2}} - (p_{i}^{+} + p_{i}^{-}), \\ \frac{1}{A_{i}} \frac{\partial M_{ii}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}} \frac{\partial A_{j}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} (M_{ii} - M_{ji}) + \frac{1}{A_{j}} \frac{\partial H_{ji}}{\partial \alpha_{j}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}} \frac{\partial A_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} (H_{ji} + H_{ij}) - N_{ii} = \frac{2\rho h^{3}}{3} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{i}}{\partial t^{2}} - h(p_{i}^{+} - p_{i}^{-}), \\ -\frac{T_{i1}}{R_{i}} - \frac{T_{22}}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}} \left[ \frac{\partial (A_{2}N_{13})}{\partial \alpha_{i}} + \frac{\partial (A_{i}N_{23})}{\partial \alpha_{2}} \right] = 2\rho h \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} - (p_{3}^{+} + p_{3}^{-}), \\ (2.6) \\ \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial L_{ij}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}} \frac{\partial A_{j}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} (L_{u} - L_{ji}) + \frac{1}{A_{j}} \frac{\partial L_{ij}}{\partial \alpha_{j}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}} \frac{\partial A_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{j}} (L_{ji} + L_{ij}) + \frac{L_{i3}}{A_{i}} + (-1)^{j} (N_{i3} - N_{ij}) = \\ = 2Jh \frac{\partial^{2} \Omega_{i}}{\partial \tau^{2}} - (m_{i}^{+} + m_{i}^{-}), \\ -\frac{L_{11}}{R_{i}} - \frac{L_{22}}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{2}} \left[ \frac{\partial (A_{2}L_{13})}{\partial \alpha_{1}} + \frac{\partial (A_{i}L_{23})}{\partial \alpha_{2}} \right] - (S_{12} - S_{21}) = 2Jh \frac{\partial^{2} \Omega_{2}}{\partial \tau^{2}} - (m_{3}^{+} + m_{3}^{-}) \\ L_{33} - \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{2}} \left[ \frac{\partial (A_{2}A_{13})}{\partial \alpha_{1}} + \frac{\partial (A_{i}A_{23})}{\partial \alpha_{2}} \right] - (H_{12} - H_{21}) + \frac{2\rho h^{3}}{3} \frac{\partial^{2} \tau}{\partial \tau^{2}} - (m_{3}^{+} - m_{3}^{-}) \\ N_{i3} = 2h(\mu + \alpha)\Gamma_{i3} + 2h(\mu - \alpha)\Gamma_{i3}, N_{ii} = 2h(\mu + \alpha)\Gamma_{i3}, S_{ij} = 2h[(\mu + \alpha)\Gamma_{ij} + (\mu - \alpha)\Gamma_{ij}], \\ T_{ii} = \frac{2Eh^{3}}{1 - v^{2}} [\Gamma_{ii} + v\Gamma_{ji}] + \frac{vh(p_{3}^{+} + p_{3}^{-})}{\frac{1 - v}}, H_{ij} = \frac{2h^{3}}{3} \left[ (\mu + \alpha) K_{ij} + (\mu - \alpha) K_{ji} \right] \\ L_{ij} = 2h \left[ \frac{4\gamma (\beta + \gamma)}{\beta + 2\gamma} \kappa_{ij} + \frac{2\gamma \beta}{\beta + 2\gamma} \kappa_{ij} \right] + \frac{\beta}{\beta + 2\gamma} L_{33}, L_{33} = 2h \left[ (\beta + 2\gamma) 1 + \beta (\kappa_{11} + \kappa_{22}) \right] \\ L_{ij} = 2h \left[ (\gamma + \varepsilon) \kappa_{ij} + (\gamma - \varepsilon) \kappa_{ji} \right], L_{33} = 2h \left[ \frac{4\gamma \varepsilon}{\gamma + \varepsilon} \frac{N_{i}^{+} - m_{i}^{-}}{\frac{1 - v}{\gamma + \varepsilon}} \right] \\ L_{ij} = 2h \left[ \frac{4\gamma \varepsilon}{\gamma + \varepsilon} I_{ij} + \frac{\gamma - \varepsilon}{\beta + 2\gamma} \kappa_{ij} \right] + \frac{\beta}{\beta + 2\gamma} L_{33}, L_{33} = 2h \left[ (\mu - \alpha) K_{ij} + (\mu - \alpha) K$$

$$K_{ii} = \frac{1}{A_i} \frac{\partial \Psi_i}{\partial \alpha_i} + \frac{1}{A_i A_j} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial \alpha_j} \Psi_j, \quad K_{ij} = \frac{1}{A_i} \frac{\partial \Psi_j}{\partial \alpha_i} - \frac{1}{A_i A_j} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial \alpha_j} \Psi_i - (-1)^j \iota, \quad \Gamma_{i3} = -\vartheta_i + (-1)^j \Omega_j,$$

$$\Gamma_{3i} = \Psi_{i} - (-1)^{j} \Omega_{j}, \ \kappa_{ii} = \frac{1}{A_{i}} \frac{\partial \Omega_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}} \frac{\partial A_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{j}} \Omega_{j} + \frac{\Omega_{3}}{R_{i}}, \ \kappa_{ij} = \frac{1}{A_{i}} \frac{\partial \Omega_{j}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} - \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}} \frac{\partial A_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{j}} \Omega_{i},$$

$$\kappa_{i3} = \frac{1}{A_{i}} \frac{\partial \Omega_{3}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} - \frac{\Omega_{i}}{R_{i}}, \ l_{i3} = \frac{1}{A_{i}} \frac{\partial \iota}{\partial \alpha_{i}}$$

$$(2.8)$$

$$(2.6) - (2.8)$$

[2] (

. .

,

 $\sigma_{3n} = 0, \ \mu_{3n} = 0 \qquad \alpha_3 = \pm h.$ 

(1.1)-(1.3)

(1.1)-(1.3)

).

,

(2.10)

$$\overline{\tau}_{mn} = P_{mn}, \quad \overline{v}_{mn} = Q_{mn}, \quad \overline{V}_{n} = \lambda^{-l} U_{n}, \quad \omega_{n} = \lambda^{-l} \overline{\omega}_{n} \qquad (2.1)$$

$$, \qquad (1.1)-(1.3), \qquad O(\lambda^{p-l}),$$
:
(2.11)

$$\frac{1}{A_{10}}\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial \xi_{1}} + \frac{\partial P_{31}}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \\ \frac{1}{A_{10}}\frac{\partial P_{13}}{\partial \xi_{1}} + \frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \\ \frac{1}{A_{10}}\frac{\partial U_{1}}{\partial \xi_{1}} = \frac{1}{-} \left[P_{11} - \nu P_{22} - \nu P_{33}\right], \\ \frac{\partial U_{1}}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{\overline{\mu} + \overline{\alpha}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{31} - \frac{\overline{\mu} - \overline{\alpha}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{13} - \frac{\overline{\mu} - \overline{\alpha}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{31} - \frac{\overline{\mu} - \overline{\mu}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{31} - \frac{\overline{\mu}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{31} - \frac{\overline{\mu} - \overline{\mu}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{31} - \frac$$

$$\frac{1}{A_{10}}\frac{\partial P_{12}}{\partial \xi_1} + \frac{\partial P_{32}}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \quad \frac{1}{A_{10}}\frac{\partial U_2}{\partial \xi_1} = \frac{\overline{\mu} + \overline{\alpha}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{12} - \frac{\overline{\mu} - \overline{\alpha}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{21}, \quad \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{\overline{\mu} + \overline{\alpha}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{32} - \frac{\overline{\mu} - \overline{\alpha}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}}P_{23} = 0$$

$$(\overline{\mu} + \overline{\alpha})P_{21} - (\overline{\mu} - \overline{\alpha})P_{12} = 0, \quad (\overline{\mu} + \overline{\alpha})P_{23} - (\overline{\mu} - \overline{\alpha})P_{32} = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

$$\frac{1}{A_{10}}\frac{\partial Q_{12}}{\partial \xi_1} + \frac{\partial Q_{32}}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \\ \frac{1}{A_{10}}\frac{\partial \overline{\omega}_2}{\partial \xi_1} = \frac{\overline{\gamma} + \overline{\varepsilon}}{4\overline{\gamma\varepsilon}}Q_{12} - \frac{\overline{\gamma} - \overline{\varepsilon}}{4\overline{\gamma\varepsilon}}Q_{21}, \\ \frac{\partial \overline{\omega}_2}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{\overline{\gamma} + \overline{\varepsilon}}{4\overline{\gamma\varepsilon}}Q_{32} - \frac{\overline{\gamma} - \overline{\varepsilon}}{4\overline{\gamma\varepsilon}}Q_{23} - (\overline{\gamma} + \overline{\varepsilon})Q_{21} - (\overline{\gamma} - \overline{\varepsilon})Q_{12} = 0, \\ (\overline{\gamma} + \overline{\varepsilon})Q_{21} - (\overline{\gamma} - \overline{\varepsilon})Q_{12} = 0, \\ (\overline{\gamma} + \overline{\varepsilon})Q_{23} - (\overline{\gamma} - \overline{\varepsilon})Q_{32} = 0$$

$$(2.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{A_{10}} \frac{\partial Q_{11}}{\partial \xi_{1}} + \frac{\partial Q_{31}}{\partial \zeta} &= 0, \frac{1}{A_{10}} \frac{\partial Q_{13}}{\partial \xi_{1}} + \frac{\partial Q_{33}}{\partial \zeta} &= 0, 2\left(\overline{\beta} + \overline{\gamma}\right) Q_{22} - \overline{\beta}\left(Q_{11} + Q_{33}\right) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{A_{10}} \frac{\partial \overline{\varpi}_{1}}{\partial \xi_{1}} &= \frac{\overline{\beta} + \overline{\gamma}}{\overline{\gamma}(3\overline{\beta} + 2\overline{\gamma})} \left[ Q_{11} - \frac{\overline{\beta}}{2(\overline{\beta} + \overline{\gamma})} \left(Q_{22} + Q_{33}\right) \right], \frac{\partial \overline{\varpi}_{1}}{\partial \zeta} &= \frac{\overline{\gamma} + \overline{\varepsilon}}{4\overline{\gamma}\overline{\varepsilon}} Q_{31} - \frac{\overline{\gamma} - \overline{\varepsilon}}{4\overline{\gamma}\overline{\varepsilon}} Q_{13} \\ \frac{\partial \overline{\varpi}_{3}}{\partial \zeta} &= \frac{\overline{\beta} + \overline{\gamma}}{\overline{\gamma}(3\overline{\beta} + 2\overline{\gamma})} \left[ Q_{33} - \frac{\overline{\beta}}{2(\overline{\beta} + \overline{\gamma})} \left(Q_{11} + Q_{22}\right) \right], \frac{1}{A_{10}} \frac{\partial \overline{\varpi}_{3}}{\partial \xi_{1}} &= \frac{\overline{\gamma} + \overline{\varepsilon}}{4\overline{\gamma}\overline{\varepsilon}} Q_{13} - \frac{\overline{\gamma} - \overline{\varepsilon}}{4\overline{\gamma}\overline{\varepsilon}} Q_{31}, \\ A_{10} &= A_{1} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} . \end{aligned}$$

$$(\xi_{1}', \zeta) \left(\xi_{1}' = A_{10}\xi_{1}\right) \qquad (\xi_{1}' < \varphi_{2}, -1 \le \zeta \le 1\}.$$

$$0 \le \xi_1' < \infty, \quad -1 \le \zeta \le 1 \}.$$
(2.12)-(2.15)

 $\xi_l \to +\infty \;, \qquad , \qquad , \qquad$ 

219

:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_{1n} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = 0, \int_{-1}^{1} Q_{1n} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = 0, \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\partial \overline{\omega}_{3}}{\partial \zeta} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = \frac{\overline{\beta} + 2\overline{\gamma}}{4\overline{\gamma}(\overline{\beta} + \overline{\gamma})} \int_{-1}^{1} Q_{33} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} U_{1} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = \frac{\overline{\lambda}}{4\overline{\mu}(\overline{\lambda} + \overline{\mu})} \int_{-1}^{1} \zeta P_{13} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta, \int_{-1}^{1} U_{2} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = 0, \int_{-1}^{1} U_{3} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta + \frac{\overline{\mu} - \overline{\alpha}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}} \int_{-1}^{1} \zeta P_{11} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \overline{\omega}_{1} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = \frac{\overline{\beta}}{4\overline{\gamma}(\overline{\beta} + \overline{\gamma})} \int_{-1}^{1} \zeta Q_{13} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta, \int_{-1}^{1} \overline{\omega}_{2} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = 0, \int_{-1}^{1} \overline{\omega}_{3} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta + \frac{\overline{\gamma} - \overline{\varepsilon}}{4\overline{\gamma}\overline{\varepsilon}} \int_{-1}^{1} \zeta Q_{11} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\partial U_{1}}{\partial \zeta} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta - \frac{\overline{\mu} + \overline{\alpha}}{4\overline{\mu}\overline{\alpha}} \int_{-1}^{1} P_{31} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = 0, \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\partial U_{2}}{\partial \zeta} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta - \frac{1}{\overline{\mu} + \overline{\alpha}} \int_{-1}^{1} P_{32} \Big|_{\xi_{1}=0} d\zeta = 0.$$

$$(2.16)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & \end{pmatrix} + \lambda^{r} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} & \end{pmatrix} + \lambda^{\theta} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r, \theta ( )$$

$$, \Sigma .$$

$$, \qquad (2.17)$$

, 
$$[f] = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{-h}^{h} f d\alpha_3 \ ), \qquad \alpha_1 = \alpha_{10}$$

:  

$$T_{11} = [p_1^*], \quad S_{12} = [p_2^*], \quad N_{13} = [p_3^*], \quad L_{1n} = [m_n^*], \quad {}_{11} = [p_1^*\alpha_3], \quad H_{12} = [p_2^*\alpha_3], \quad \Lambda_{13} \mid = [m_3^*\alpha_3]$$
(2.18)

$$, \quad \alpha_{1} = \alpha_{10} \qquad : \\ u_{i} = [u_{i}^{*}], \quad w = [u_{3}^{*}], \quad \Omega_{n} = [\omega_{n}^{*}], \quad \psi_{i} = \frac{1}{2h} \Big[ V_{i}^{\bullet} \Big|_{\alpha_{3} = h} - V_{i}^{\bullet} \Big|_{\alpha_{3} = -h} \Big], \quad \iota = \frac{1}{2h} \Big[ \omega_{i}^{\bullet} \Big|_{\alpha_{3} = h} - \omega_{i}^{\bullet} \Big|_{\alpha_{3} = -h} \Big]$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha_{10} \qquad :$$

$$(2.19)$$

$$w = [u_3^*], \ T_{11} = [p_1^*], \ S_{12} = [p_2^*], \ L_{1n} = [m_n^*], \ _{11} = [p_1^*\alpha_3], \ H_{12} = [p_2^*\alpha_3], \ \Lambda_{13} = [m_3^*\alpha_3]$$
(2.20)

(2.6)-(2.8), 
$$\alpha_n, t$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V_n^*}{\partial \zeta^2} - \frac{1}{\tilde{a}_n^2} \frac{\partial^2 V_n^*}{\partial \tau^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \omega_n^*}{\partial \zeta^2} - \frac{1}{\tilde{b}_n^2} \frac{\partial^2 \omega_m^*}{\partial \tau^2} = 0, \quad \partial V_m^* / \partial \zeta \big|_{\zeta = \pm 1} = 0, \quad \partial \omega_m^* / \partial \zeta \big|_{\zeta = \pm 1} = 0$$

$$\tilde{a}_1 = \tilde{a}_2 = \sqrt{\overline{\mu} + \overline{\alpha}}, \quad \tilde{a}_3 = \sqrt{\overline{\lambda} + 2\overline{\mu}}, \quad \tilde{b}_1 = \tilde{b}_2 = \sqrt{(\overline{\gamma} + \overline{\epsilon})/\overline{J}}, \quad \tilde{b}_3 = \sqrt{(\overline{\beta} + 2\overline{\gamma})/\overline{J}},$$
(2.22)

- (2.22) ( )  
( 
$$u - V_n \omega_n$$
):

$$u = u^{0} + u^{1}\tau + u'$$

$$u^{0} u^{1} - , u' :$$

$$u' = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ u_{1k} \cos\left((2k-1)\pi\tilde{a}\tau/2\right) + u_{2k} \sin\left((2k-1)\pi\tilde{a}\tau/2\right)\right] \sin\left((2k-1)\pi\zeta/2\right) +$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ u_{3k} \cos\left(k\pi\tilde{a}\tau\right) + u_{4k} \sin\left(k\pi\tilde{a}\tau\right)\right] \cos k\pi\zeta$$

$$u = f^{*}(\zeta) \partial u/\partial \tau = F^{*}(\zeta) \quad (2.24)$$

$$u_{|\tau=0} = f^{*}(\zeta), \ \delta u_{|\tau=0} = F^{*}(\zeta), \ u_{1} = f^{*}(\zeta), \ u_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} F^{*}(\zeta) d\zeta, \ u_{1k} = \int_{-1}^{1} f^{*}(\zeta) \sin \frac{2k-1}{2} \pi \zeta d\zeta, \ u_{3k} = \int_{-1}^{1} f^{*}(\zeta) \cos k \pi \zeta d\zeta$$

220

t = 0

$$u_{4k} = \frac{1}{k\pi\tilde{a}} \int_{-1}^{1} F^{*}(\zeta) \cos k\pi\zeta d\zeta, \quad u_{2k} = \frac{2}{(2k-1)\pi\tilde{a}} \int_{-1}^{1} F^{*}(\zeta) \sin \frac{2k-1}{2}\pi\zeta d\zeta$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25)$$

$$(2.25$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f^{*}(\zeta) d\zeta = 0, \qquad \int_{-1}^{1} F^{*}(\zeta) d\zeta = 0$$
(2.26)
(2.26)
(2.26)

$$\partial f^{*}(\zeta) / \partial \zeta \Big|_{\zeta=\pm 1} = 0, \qquad \partial F^{*}(\zeta) / \partial \zeta \Big|_{\zeta=\pm 1} = 0$$
(2.22), :
(2.27)

,

$$V_{n}|_{t=0} + \lambda^{r} V_{n}|_{t=0} = f_{n} (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}), \qquad \partial V_{n} / \partial t|_{t=0} + \lambda^{r} \partial V_{n} / \partial t|_{t=0} = F_{n} (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3})$$

$$\omega_{n}|_{t=0} + \lambda^{r} \omega_{n}|_{t=0} = \phi_{n} (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}), \qquad \partial \omega_{n} / \partial t|_{t=0} + \lambda^{r} \partial \omega_{n} / \partial t|_{t=0} = \Phi_{n} (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3})$$

$$r - , \quad f_{n}, F_{n}, \phi_{n}, \Phi_{n} -$$

$$(2.28)$$

$$r : r = l. \qquad (t = 0)$$

$$O(\lambda^{p-l}), \qquad (2.26) \qquad (2.27),$$

$$(t = 0) \qquad (2.6)-(2.8):$$

$$u_{i} = [f_{i}], w = [f_{3}], \quad \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial t} = [F_{i}], \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = [F_{3}],$$

$$\psi_{i} = \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{\partial f_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{3}} \Big|_{\alpha_{3}=h} + \frac{\partial f_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{3}} \Big|_{\alpha_{3}=-h} \right), \quad \frac{\partial \psi_{i}}{\partial t} = \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{\partial F_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{3}} \Big|_{\alpha_{3}=h} + \frac{\partial F_{i}}{\partial \alpha_{3}} \Big|_{\alpha_{3}=-h} \right), \quad \Omega_{n} = [\varphi_{n}],$$

$$\partial \Omega_{n} / \partial t = [\Phi_{n}], \quad \iota = \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \phi_{3}}{\partial \alpha_{3}} \Big|_{\alpha_{3}=h} + \frac{\partial \phi_{3}}{\partial \alpha_{3}} \Big|_{\alpha_{3}=-h} \right), \quad \frac{\partial \iota}{\partial t} = \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \Phi_{3}}{\partial \alpha_{3}} \Big|_{\alpha_{3}=-h} \right). \quad (2.29)$$

$$(2.27) \quad (2.20)$$

\_\_\_\_\_, ", (374 95) 42 21 03; **e-mail:** <u>armenuhis@mail.ru</u>, <u>armenuhis@gmail.com</u>

:

221

,

".

$$[1,2].$$

$$[3].$$

$$[4].$$

$$[5,6].$$

$$[5,6].$$

$$[5,11].$$

$$[5,11].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[5,6].$$

$$[7,8,9].$$

$$[5,11].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

$$[1,2].$$

• •

.

,

,

-

-

, .

,

\_

,

,

$$y = 0$$
  

$$= \sigma_{xy}^{(1)} = \sigma_{y}^{(2)}, \ \sigma_{y}^{(1)} = \sigma_{y}^{(2)}, \ u^{(2)} - u^{(1)} = f(x)$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$\int (\lambda)$$
 .

, . .

$$Q^{(k)} = \bigvee_{s=0}^{q_k} \sum_{s=0}^{s} \bigvee_{s=0}^{s} Q^{(k,s)},$$

$$Q^{(k)} = \frac{U^{(k)}}{l}, \quad V^{(k)} = \frac{V^{(k)}}{l},$$

$$U^{(k)} = \frac{u^{(k)}}{l}, \quad V^{(k)} = \frac{v^{(k)}}{l},$$

$$Q^{(k,s)} = \frac{Q^{(k,s)}}{l},$$

$$Q^{(k,s)} = \frac{1}{l}$$

$$Q^{(k,s)} = \frac{1}{l}$$

$$q_{k} = 3 \qquad \uparrow_{x}^{(k)}, \uparrow_{y}^{(k)}, U^{(k)}, V^{(k)} \qquad (1.5)$$

$$q_{k} = 4 \qquad \uparrow_{xy}^{(k)} \qquad (1.4) \qquad (1.5), \qquad Q^{(k,s)}, \qquad \vdots$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \sum_{y}^{*(k,s)} = -\int_{0}^{*} \left( \frac{\partial \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,s-2)}}{\partial \zeta} + \uparrow_{2}^{*(k,s)} \right) d' , \qquad \uparrow_{xy}^{*(k,s)} = -\int_{0}^{*} \left( \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{*(k,s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \uparrow_{1}^{*(k,s)} \right) d' \\ & + \sum_{x}^{*(k,s)} = \frac{1}{a_{11}^{(k,s)}} \frac{du^{*(k,s)}}{d\zeta} - \frac{a_{12}^{(k,s)}}{a_{11}^{(k,s)}} \uparrow_{y}^{*(k,s)} - \frac{a_{16}^{(k,s)}}{a_{11}^{(k,s)}} \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,s-1)} + \frac{1}{a_{11}^{(k,s)}} U_{\zeta}^{(k,s-3)} \\ & v^{*(k,s)} = \int_{0}^{*} \left( a_{12}^{(k,s)} \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{22}^{(k,s)} \uparrow_{y}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{26}^{(k,s)} \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,s-2)} - V_{\zeta}^{(k,s-2)} \right) d' \\ & u^{*(k,s)} = \int_{0}^{9} \left( a_{16}^{(k)} \uparrow_{x}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{26}^{(k)} \uparrow_{y}^{(k,s-3)} + a_{66}^{(k)} \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,s-2)} - \frac{\partial V_{\zeta}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \zeta} - U_{\zeta g}^{(k,s-3)} \right) dg \end{aligned}$$

$$u^{*(k,s)} = \int_{0}^{9} \left( a_{16}^{(k)} \dagger_{x}^{(k,s-1)} + a_{26}^{(k)} \dagger_{y}^{(k,s-3)} + a_{66}^{(k)} \dagger_{xy}^{(k,s-2)} - \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \varsigma} - U_{\varsigma g}^{(k,s-3)} \right) dg$$
  
$$t^{*(k,s)} = t^{(k,s-1)} + t^{(k,s-3)} + t^{*(k,s)} = t^{(k,s-2)} + t^{(k,s-4)} + t^{(k,s)} \neq t^{(k,s)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \uparrow_{1}^{*(k,s)} = \uparrow_{11}^{(k,s-1)} + \uparrow_{12}^{(k,s-3)} & \uparrow_{2}^{*(k,s)} = \uparrow_{21}^{(k,s-2)} + \uparrow_{22}^{(k,s-4)} & \uparrow_{12}^{(k,s)} \neq \uparrow_{21}^{(k,s)} \\ & \uparrow_{11}^{(k,s)} = \sum_{i=1}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial i} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{y}^{(k,i)}}{\partial i} + \frac{\partial^{2} U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial i} \uparrow_{y}^{(k,s-i)} + \frac{\partial^{2} U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial i} \uparrow_{y}^{(k,s)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{1}^{(k,s)} = T_{11}^{(k,s-1)} + T_{12}^{(k,s-1)} = T_{21}^{(k,s-2)} + T_{22}^{(k,s-2)} + T_{12}^{(k,s-2)} \neq T_{21}^{(k,s)}$$

$$T_{12}^{(k,s)} = T_{12}^{(k,s-1)} + T_{12}^{(k,s-1)} + T_{12}^{(k,s-1)} + T_{12}^{(k,s-1)} \neq T_{12}^{(k,s)} \neq T_{12}^{(k,s)}$$

$$\uparrow_{12}^{(k,s)} = \sum_{i=0}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \varsigma} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)}}{\partial \varsigma} + \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \varsigma} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)}}{\partial \varsigma} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \varsigma \partial \varsigma} \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)} + \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \varsigma} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{(k,i)}}{\partial \varsigma} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \varsigma^2} \uparrow_{x}^{(k,i)} \right)$$

$$t_{21}^{(k,s)} = \sum_{i=0}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial t_{21}} \frac{\partial t_{y}^{(k,i)}}{\partial t_{21}} + \frac{\partial^{2} V^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial t_{21}^{2}} t_{y}^{(k,i)} \right)$$

$$(1.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \uparrow_{21}^{(k,s)} &= \sum_{i=0}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial V^{i}}{\partial'} + \frac{\partial V^{i}}{\partial'} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \uparrow_{21}^{(k,s)} = \sum_{i=0}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial'} \frac{\partial (Y_{y})}{\partial'} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial'} \frac{\partial (Y_{y})}{\partial'} \right) \end{aligned}$$
(1.8) 
$$& \uparrow_{22}^{(k,s)} = \sum_{i=0}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)}}{\partial'} + \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial'} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)}}{\partial \langle} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} V^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle \partial'} \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)} + \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{(k,i)}}{\partial \langle} + \frac{\partial^{2} V^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle \partial'} \frac{\partial V^{(k,i)}}{\partial \langle} \right) \end{aligned}$$

 $V_{\cdot}^{(k,s)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial'} \frac{\partial U^{(k,i)}}{\partial'} + \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial'} \frac{\partial V^{(k,i)}}{\partial'} \right)$ 

$$\sum_{i=0}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \zeta} + 2 \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \zeta} + 2 \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial$$

$$\frac{\partial \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)}}{\partial c} + \frac{\partial U^{(k,i)}}{\partial c} + \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial c} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)}}{\partial c} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial c} \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)} + \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial c} \frac{\partial \uparrow_{x}^{(k,i)}}{\partial c} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial c} \uparrow_{xy}^{(k,i)} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial c} \uparrow_{y}^{(k,i)} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial c} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,i)}}{\partial c} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial c} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,i)}}{\partial c} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,i)}}{\partial$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle} \frac{\partial t^{(k,i)}}{\partial \langle} + \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle} \frac{\partial t^{(k,i)}}{\partial \langle} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle} t^{(k,i)}_{xy} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle} t^{(k,i)}_{xy} + \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle} \frac{\partial t^{(k,i)}_{x}}{\partial \langle} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \langle} t^{(k,i)}_{xy} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}_{xy}}{\partial \langle} t^{(k,i)}_{xy} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}_{xy}} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}_{xy}}{\partial \langle} t^{(k,i)}_{xy} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}_{xy}} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}_{xy}} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}_{xy}}{\partial \langle} t^{(k,i)}_{xy} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,s-i)}_{xy}} + \frac{\partial^2 U^{(k,$$

$$+ a_{26}^{(k,s-3)} + a_{66}^{(k,s-2)} + a_{66}^{(k,s-2)} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{$$

$$\frac{1}{\binom{k}{1}} \frac{d^2 u^{(2)}}{d\varsigma^2} + \frac{1}{\binom{k}{xy}} (\varsigma, g) + \frac{1}{\binom{k}{y_0}} (\varsigma, g) + \frac{1}{\binom{k}{y_0}} (\varsigma, g) + \frac{1}{\binom{k}{xy_0}} (\varsigma, g) + \frac{1}{\binom{k}$$

$$U_{\varsigma'}^{(k,s)} = \sum_{i=0}^{s} \left( \frac{\partial U^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \varsigma} \frac{\partial U^{(k,i)}}{\partial \varsigma} + \frac{\partial V^{(k,s-i)}}{\partial \varsigma} \frac{\partial V^{(k,i)}}{\partial \varsigma} \right)$$

$$\uparrow_{1}^{*(k,s)}, \uparrow_{2}^{*(k,s)} = U_{\varsigma}^{(k,s)}, V_{\varsigma'}^{(k,s)}, U_{\varsigma'}^{(k,s)}, \dots$$

$$a \qquad (s=0) \qquad , \dots$$

$$f(x), f(x) = V^{3+s} f^{(s)}, \quad s = \overline{0, N}$$
(1.9)  
(1.2),

$$\sigma_{xy0}^{(1,s)} = \sigma_{y0}^{(2,s)}, \ \sigma_{y0}^{(1,s)} = \sigma_{y0}^{(2,s)}, \ w^{(1,s)} = w^{(2,s)} = w^{(s)}, \ u^{(2,s)} = u^{(1,s)} + f^{(s)}$$
(1.10)
(1.10)

.

$$C\frac{d^2u^{(1,s)}}{ds^2} + C_2\frac{d^2f^{(s)}}{ds^2} = p^{(s)}$$
(1.11)

$$C_{1} = \frac{\zeta_{1}}{a_{11}^{(1)}}, \quad C_{2} = -\frac{\zeta_{2}}{a_{11}^{(2)}}, \quad C = \frac{\zeta_{1}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} - \frac{\zeta_{2}}{a_{11}^{(2)}}$$

$$p^{(s)} = \dagger_{xy}^{-} - \dagger_{xy}^{+} + \left(\frac{a_{12}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}}g_{1} - \frac{a_{12}^{(2)}}{a_{11}^{(2)}}g_{2}\right) \left(\frac{d\dagger_{y}^{+(s)}}{d\varsigma} - \frac{d\dagger_{y}^{*(1,s)}(g_{1})}{d\varsigma}\right) + \left(\dagger_{xy}^{*(1,s)}(g_{1}) - \dagger_{xy}^{*(2,s)}(g_{2})\right)$$

$$\dagger_{xy}^{\pm(0)} = \dagger_{xy}^{\pm}, \quad \dagger_{xy}^{\pm(s)} = 0, \quad s \neq 0,$$

$$t_{y0}^{(1,s)} = \dagger_{y0}^{(2,s)} = \dagger_{y}^{+(s)} - \dagger_{y}^{*(1,s)}(g_{1}), \quad w^{(1,s)} = w^{(2,s)} = v^{-(s)} - v^{*(2,s)}(g_{2})$$

$$t_{xy0}^{(1,s)} = \dagger_{xy0}^{(2,s)} = \dagger_{xy}^{+(s)}(\varsigma) - \frac{a_{12}^{(1)}}{a_{12}^{(1)}}g_{1}\frac{d\dagger_{y0}^{(1,s)}}{d\varsigma} + \frac{1}{a_{1}^{(1)}}g\frac{d^{2}u_{0}^{(1,s)}}{d\varsigma^{2}} - \dagger_{xy}^{*(1,s)}(g_{1})$$

$$(1.12)$$

$$v^{-(0)} = v^{-}, v^{-(s)} = 0, \quad s > 0$$
2.
$$v_{0}^{-(0)} = v^{-}, v^{-(s)} = 0, \quad s > 0$$
2.
$$v_{0}^{-(0)} = v^{-}, v^{-(s)} = 0, \quad s > 0$$

$$h_0 \rightarrow 0$$
,  $t = \lim_{\substack{h_0 \rightarrow 0 \\ \sim_0 \rightarrow 0}} h_0 / \sim_0$ 

 $0 \quad \infty$ .

,

$$u^{(2)} - u^{(1)} = t l/h t^{(1)}_{xy}|_{y=0}$$
(2.1)
$$(1.2) \qquad . \qquad (2.1),$$

$$f(x) = t l/h t^{(1)}_{xy}|_{y=0}, \quad , \qquad . \qquad .$$

$$u^{(2,s)} = u^{(1,s)} + t^{\dagger} t^{(1,s)}_{xy_0}$$
(2.2)

$$C\frac{d^{2}u^{(1,s)}}{ds^{2}} - tC_{1}C_{2}\frac{d^{4}u^{(1,s)}}{ds^{4}} = \overline{p}^{(s)}$$
(2.3)

$$\overline{p}^{(s)} = p^{(s)} + tC_2 \left[ \frac{d^2 t_{xy}^{*(1,s)}}{d\varsigma^2} - \frac{d^2 t_{xy}^{*(1,s)}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{g}_1)}{d\varsigma^2} - \mathfrak{g} \frac{a_{12}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \left( \frac{d^3 t_{y}^{*(s)}}{d\varsigma^3} - \frac{d^3 t_{y}^{*(1,s)}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{g}_1)}{d\varsigma^3} \right) \right]$$
(2.4)  
(2.3)

$$u^{(s)} = C_1^{(s)} + C_2^{(s)} < + C_3^{(s)} e^{\sqrt{\frac{C}{tC_1C_2}}} + C_4^{(s)} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{C}{tC_1C_2}}} + \overline{u}^{(s)} (<,g)$$

$$\overline{u}^{(s)} (<,g) - , \quad t \neq 0.$$
(2.5)

 $\sigma_{xy}^{-}(x) = \tau^{-} = \text{const}, \quad v^{-}(x) \equiv 0$  $\sigma_{xy}^{+}(x) = \tau^{+} = \text{const}, \quad \sigma_{y}^{+}(x) = -p = \text{const}$ 

(2.5) 
$$(1.6)-(1.8)$$
  $s=2$ 

$$\begin{split} &: \left( \mathbf{1}_{y}^{(k)} = -p, \ \mathbf{1}_{xy}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{1}^{+} + \mathbf{1}^{+} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{1}^{-} - \mathbf{1}^{+} \right) \mathbf{g} \right) \\ & \sigma_{x}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{a_{11}^{(k)}} \left[ C_{2}^{(0)} + C_{3}^{(0)} \chi_{1} e^{z_{1}\xi} - C_{4}^{(0)} \chi_{1} e^{-z_{1}\xi} + \frac{\xi}{C} \left( \mathbf{\tau}^{-} - \mathbf{\tau}^{+} \right) \right] + \frac{a_{12}^{(k)}}{a_{11}^{(k)}} p + \\ & + \left[ \frac{1}{a_{11}^{(k)}} \left( C_{2}^{(1)} + C_{3}^{(1)} \chi_{1} e^{z_{1}\xi} - C_{4}^{(1)} \chi_{1} e^{-z_{1}\xi} \right) \right] \mathbf{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{a_{11}^{(k)}} \left\{ C_{2}^{(2)} + C_{3}^{(2)} \chi_{1} e^{z_{1}\xi} - C_{4}^{(2)} \chi_{1} e^{-z_{1}\xi} \right\} \\ & \times \left( \left( C_{3}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{4} e^{z_{1}\xi} + C_{4}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{4} e^{-z_{1}\xi} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{3} - \zeta_{2}^{3}}{6} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2} - \zeta_{2}^{2}}{2} \right) - \chi C_{2} \left( C_{3}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{8} e^{z_{1}\xi} + C_{4}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{8} e^{-z_{1}\xi} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{3} - \zeta_{2}^{3}}{6} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2} - \zeta_{2}^{2}}{2} \right) - \chi C_{2} \left( C_{3}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{8} e^{-z_{1}\xi} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{3} - \zeta_{1}^{2}}{6} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2}}{2} \right) \right) + \\ & + \frac{\xi^{2}}{2C} \frac{a_{12}^{(k)}}{(a_{11}^{(k)})^{2}} \left( \left( C_{3}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{5} e^{z_{1}\xi} - C_{4}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{5} e^{-z_{1}\xi} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{3} - \zeta_{2}^{3}}{6} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2} - \zeta_{2}^{2}}{2} \right) - \chi C_{2} \left( C_{3}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{8} e^{-z_{1}\xi} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{3} - \zeta_{2}^{3}}{6} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2} - \zeta_{2}^{2}}{2} \right) \right) \\ & \times \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{1}}{6} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2}}{2} \right) \right) \right\} \mathbf{e}^{2} + \frac{a_{12}^{(k)}}{(a_{11}^{(k)})^{2}} \left( C_{3}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{3} e^{z_{1}\xi} - C_{4}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{3} e^{-z_{1}\xi} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{2}^{2}}{2} + \zeta_{2}^{2} \right) \right) \\ & \times \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{1}}{6} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2}}{2} \right) \right) \right\} \mathbf{e}^{2} + \frac{a_{12}^{(k)}}{(a_{11}^{(k)})^{2}} \left( C_{3}^{(1)} \chi_{1}^{3} e^{-z_{1}\xi} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{2}^{2}}{2} + \zeta_{2}^{2} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{2}^{2}}{2} + \zeta_{2}^{2} \right) \right) \\ & \times \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{1}}{2} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2}}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{1}}{2} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2}}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\zeta_{3}^{1}}{2} + \frac{\zeta_{1}^{2}}{2} \right) \right) \right) \right) \\ \\ & + \left\{ \frac{a_{6}^{(k)}}{2} \left( \frac{\zeta_{1}^{1} + \varepsilon_{1}^{1} + C_{4}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{1}^{8} + C_{4}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{1}^{1} + C_{4}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{1}^{1} \varepsilon_{1}^{1} + C_{4}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{1}^{1} + C_{4}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{1}^{1} + C_{4}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{1}^{1} + C_{4}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{1}^{1}$$

225

(2.6)

$$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{C}{tC_1C_2}}$$

•

1.				:	, 1	976. 510	).		
2.		 1997. 415 .						:	,
3.		,	: -	"	••	. 20	005.468		
4.	, //	• •		-	NG	10.32			
5.	• //	· · ·	• •	197029.	INU	17-32.	-	44	
			".				. //	: 1991. 3	90.
6.		, .// .	•••	. 1991.	.92. N2	276-8	1.		
7.		 . N1(14). 2007	36-42.				-		// .
8.		,				//			
0		. 20	01.		16-18.	•// •	·	-	
9.		•••					.// .		-
1.	1(27).2013. 10.	.116-123.						//V	
	.(1-7	, , 200 : - "	)5 .) ,	, 2005. 350	).	а		- // •	
10.	.34-41.	, .	. //				. 1	.99750.	N3-4.
11.						: 19	948.		

, ,

e:

E-mail: <u>narine\_sargsyan\_2012@mail.ru</u>



$$ml^{2}(t)\frac{\left(\frac{d^{2}y(t)}{dt^{2}}-2l^{3}(t)\frac{dl(t)}{dt}\right)}{l^{4}(t)}+2ml(t)\left\{\frac{dl(t)}{dt}+mgl(t)\sin\{=M.$$
(2)

Вводя обозначения  $\tilde{S}^2(\ddagger) = gl^3(t(\ddagger)), y(\ddagger) = \{(t(\ddagger)), U = l^2(t)\frac{M}{m}, y \text{ равнение (2) представим}$ 

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}} + \tilde{S}^{2}(t) \sin y = U.$$

$$, \qquad \{ (\{ <<1), \qquad \sin\{ \approx \{ \cos\{ \approx 1. \\ v <<1 \qquad y = v \cdot x. \qquad y'' = v \cdot x'', v <<1, \qquad , \\ vx'' + \tilde{S}^{2}(t) vx = U \end{cases}$$
(3)

$$x'' + \tilde{S}^{2}(\ddagger) x = u, \qquad (4)$$
$$u = \frac{U}{v}.$$

(4) . 
$$x_1 = x, x_2 = x'$$
.  
:  
 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -\check{S}^2(\ddag)x_1 + u \end{cases}$ 
(5)

$$J[u] = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{2}^{2} + u^{2}) dt .$$
(6)

 $u^{o}$ ,

(6).

$$x_1 = x_2 = 0 \quad (\{ = \{ = 0\}) \tag{4}$$

$$x_{1} = x_{2} = 0 \quad (\{ = \{ = 0 \} \quad (4) \quad , \qquad (5) \\ \text{rank} K_{y}(t) = 2, \quad K_{y}(t) - \\ K_{y}(t) = \{L_{1}(t), L_{2}(t)\}, \quad (L_{1}(t) = B(t), \quad L_{2}(t) = A(t)L_{1}(t) - \frac{dL_{1}(t)}{dt}) \\ (5) \\ A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\tilde{S}^{2}(t) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ L_{1}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad L_{2}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad K_{y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \\ (5) \\ (1$$

$$\operatorname{ank}K_{y}(t) = 2, \ldots$$

$$B[\cdot] = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} \dot{x}_2 + x_2^2 + u^2,$$
(5)
(5):
(7)

•

$$V(\ddagger) - \dots \qquad .$$
$$B[\cdot] \qquad \qquad u^{\circ} \qquad u,$$

$$, \quad \frac{\partial B[\cdot]}{\partial u}\Big|_{u^{\circ}} = 0 \qquad B[\cdot] \quad \Big|_{u^{\circ}} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} + 2u^o = 0, \tag{8}$$

$$B\left[\cdot\right] = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \ddagger} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1} x_2 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} \left(-\check{S}^2(\ddagger) x_1 + u\right) + x_2^2 + u^2 = 0.$$
(8)
(9)

$$u^{\circ} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2}, \tag{10}$$
$$u^{\circ} (10) \tag{9},$$

*u<sup>°</sup>* (10)

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \ddagger} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1} x_2 - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} \check{S}^2(\ddagger) x_1 - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} \right)^2 + x_2^2 = 0.$$
(11)

228

,

$$V(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ddagger) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11}(\ddagger) x_{1}^{2} + 2c_{12}(\ddagger) x_{1}x_{2} + c_{22}(\ddagger) x_{2}^{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$
(12)
(11),
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{dc_{11}(\ddagger)}{d\ddagger} x_{1}^{2} + \frac{dc_{12}(\ddagger)}{d\ddagger} x_{1}x_{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dc_{22}(\ddagger)}{d\ddagger} x_{2}^{2} + \begin{pmatrix} c_{11}(\ddagger) x_{1} + c_{12}(\ddagger) x_{2} \end{pmatrix} x_{2} - \begin{pmatrix} c_{12}(\ddagger) x_{1} + c_{22}(\ddagger) x_{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathring{S}^{2}(\ddagger) x_{1} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12}(\ddagger) x_{1} + c_{22}(\ddagger) x_{2} \end{pmatrix}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} = 0.$$
(13)

$$x_1 \qquad x_2 \,.$$
  $c_{ij}(\ddagger)$ 

, :  

$$l(t) = l_0 + a \cos(\sim t),$$
 (15)  
 $l_0, a \sim -$  , . .

$$a - , ~ - , ~ \tilde{S}^{2}(t)$$

,

$$\tilde{S}^{2}(\ddagger) = g \left( l_{0} + a \cos \left( \sim \frac{1 + a \cos \sim \ddagger l_{0}}{a^{2} \cos \sim ^{2} \ddagger} \right) \right)^{3}.$$

$$\cos \left( \sim \frac{1 + a \cos \sim \ddagger l_{0}}{a^{2} \cos \sim ^{2} \ddagger} \right) \qquad \ddagger .$$

$$(16)$$

$$(14).$$

 $c_{ij}(\ddagger)$  . (17)

При решении системы (17) в (17) –

(13)

Microsoft Visual

. Microsoft Visual C++. .2 
$$c_{ij}(\ddagger)$$
,  $l_0 = 1$ ,  $a = 0.1$ ,  $\check{S} = 0,2^{-1}$ .



Microsoft Excel получены приближения функций  $c_{ij}(\ddagger)$  шестого

порядка, :  

$$\begin{cases} c_{11}(\ddagger) = 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \ddagger^{6} - 0.0002 \ddagger^{5} + 0.007 \ddagger^{4} - 0.1118 \ddagger^{3} + 0.9097 \ddagger^{2} - 3.4594 \ddagger + 0.0784 \\ c_{12}(\ddagger) = -3 \cdot 10^{-6} \ddagger^{6} + 0.0002 \ddagger^{5} - 0.0074 \ddagger^{4} + 0.1176 \ddagger^{3} - 0.9436 \ddagger^{2} + 3.4969 \ddagger -0.3269 . (18) \\ c_{22}(\ddagger) = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \ddagger^{6} - 0.0002 \ddagger^{5} + 0.0051 \ddagger^{4} - 0.0727 \ddagger^{3} + 0.4785 \ddagger^{2} - 1.1329 \ddagger -0.1405 \\ (12) \quad (18) \qquad : \\ V(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ddagger) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \ddagger^{6} - 0.0002 \ddagger^{5} + 0.007 \ddagger^{4} - 0.1118 \ddagger^{3} + 0.9097 \ddagger^{2} - 3.4594 \ddagger + 0.0784 \right) x_{1}^{2} - 2 \cdot 2 \left( 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \ddagger^{6} - 0.0002 \ddagger^{5} + 0.007 \ddagger^{4} - 0.1176 \ddagger^{3} + 0.9436 \ddagger^{2} - 3.4969 \ddagger + 0.3269 \right) x_{1}x_{2} + (19) \\ + \left( 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \ddagger^{6} - 0.0002 \ddagger^{5} + 0.0074 \ddagger^{4} - 0.0727 \ddagger^{3} + 0.4785 \ddagger^{2} - 1.1329 \ddagger - 0.1405 \right) x_{2}^{2} \right) \\ (10) \qquad (10) \qquad$$



1.

•

,

$$\alpha(0 \le \alpha \le l) \quad \beta(0 \le \beta \le s)$$

$$(-1), l - , s -$$

$$R^{-2} = k^{2} \left( r_{0}/2 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} r_{m} \cos km\beta \right), 0 \le \beta \le s, k = 2\pi/s, \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |r_{m}| < +\infty$$

$$(1.1)$$

• •

$$\begin{array}{c}, \\ , \\ -B_{11}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{1}}{\partial\alpha^{2}} - B_{66}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{1}}{\partial\beta^{2}} - (B_{11} + B_{66})\frac{\partial^{2}u_{2}}{\partial\alpha\partial\beta} + B_{12}\frac{\partial}{\partial\alpha}\left(\frac{u_{3}}{R}\right) = \lambda u_{1} \\ -(B_{12} + B_{66})\frac{\partial^{2}u_{1}}{\partial\alpha\partial\beta} - B_{66}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{2}}{\partial\alpha^{2}} - B_{22}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{2}}{\partial\beta^{2}} + B_{22}\frac{\partial}{\partial\alpha}\left(\frac{u_{3}}{R}\right) = \lambda u_{2} \\ -\frac{B_{12}}{R}\frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial\alpha} - \frac{B_{22}}{R}\frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial\beta} + \frac{B_{22}}{R^{2}}u_{3} = \lambda u_{3} \\ u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3} - , \\ \beta = \omega^{2}\rho, \\ 0 - \frac{1}{[1]} \end{array}$$

$$(1.2)$$

,

231

•

•

,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \beta} - \frac{u_3}{R} \right) \Big|_{\alpha = 0,l} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \beta} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{\alpha = 0,l} = 0$$
(1.3)

$$u_1|_{\beta=0,s} = u_2|_{\beta=0,s} = 0$$
(1.4)
(1.3)
$$\alpha = 0, \ \alpha = l,$$

$$(1.4) - \beta = 0, \beta = s. - f^{(j)}(\alpha, \beta) = (u_1^{(j)}, u_2^{(j)}, u_3^{(j)}), j = 1, 2$$

$$(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}) = \int_{0}^{l} \int_{0}^{s} \sum_{j=1}^{3} u_j^{(1)} \overline{u}_j^{(2)} d\beta d\alpha. \qquad (1.5)$$

$$L_0^{(cc)} , \qquad (1.2)$$

(1.4).  

$$(L_0^{(cc)} f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}) = (f^{(1)}, L_0^{(cc)} f^{(2)}).$$
  
,  $f^{(j)}(\alpha, \beta) = (u_1^{(j)}, u_2^{(j)}, u_3^J), j = 1, 2,$   
(1.3)-(1.4),  
 $(L_0^{(cc)} f, f) \ge 0.$   
(1.7) , (1.2)-(1.4)

), 
$$L_0^{(cc)}$$
 ,  $L_0^{(cc)}$  ,  $(1.2)$ ,  $(1.2)$ ,

$$\Omega(\beta, \theta) = \frac{B_{66}(B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2)R^{-2}(\beta)\sin^4\theta}{B_{66}(B_{11}\sin^4\theta + B_{22}\cos^4\theta) + (B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2 - 2B_{12}B_{66})\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta}$$
(1.8)  
$$0 \le \beta \le s, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

.

$$(1.4)$$
 -  $(2]$  (1.2)-

$$\theta(\lambda,\beta)\Big|_{\beta=0,\beta=s} = B_{66}(\lambda - B_{22}R^{-2}(\beta)) + \sqrt{B_{22}\lambda(B_{11}\lambda - (B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2)R^{-2}(\beta))}\Big|_{\beta=0,s} \neq 0$$
(1.9)
$$\lambda \quad ( \qquad ), \qquad (1.9), \qquad . .$$

$$\theta(\lambda,\beta) /_{\beta=0,\beta=s} = 0,$$

$$\Omega_{\gamma}. \qquad [0,\lambda_0] \cup \Omega_{\gamma} \qquad L_0^{(c,c)}$$

$$(1.10)$$

232

,

$$(1.4),$$

$$u_{1} = \exp(k\chi\alpha) \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_{m} \sin km\beta \right), \quad u_{2} = \exp(k\chi\alpha) \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} v_{m} (1 - \cos km\beta) \right),$$

$$w = k \exp(k\chi\alpha) \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{m} \sin km\beta \right)$$

$$w = u_{3} / R, \quad u_{m}, v_{m}, w_{m} - , \chi -$$

$$(2.1)$$

 $\sin kmB$ ,  $\cos kmB$ 

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & s \\
\begin{cases}
\left(B_{11}\chi^{2} - B_{66}m^{2} + \lambda / k^{2}\right)u_{m} + \left(B_{12} + B_{66}\right)\chi_{m}v_{m} = B_{12}\chi w_{m} \\
B_{12} + B_{66}\right)\chi_{m}u_{m} - \left(B_{66}\chi^{2} - B_{22}m^{2} + \lambda / k^{2}\right)v_{m} = B_{22}mw_{m} \\
\vdots
\end{array}$$
(2.2)

$$C_m u_m = \chi a_m w_m, \ C_m \upsilon_m = -m b_m w_m \tag{2.3}$$

 $\sin km\beta$ 

$$A_{n} = P_{n} / c_{n}, P_{n} = c_{n} + n^{2} b_{n} - B_{12} / B_{22} \chi^{2} a_{n}, n = \overline{1, +\infty},$$
(2.6)
(2.5)  $\lambda \notin [0, \lambda] \qquad \chi$ 

(2.6)

$$(2.5) , (2.5) , (2.7$$

233

—

(2.7). 
$$(w_1^{(j)}, w_2^{(j)}, ..., w_m^{(j)}, ...), \quad j = \overline{1,4}$$
  
(2.5)  $\chi_j, j = \overline{1,4}$  (1.2)-(1.4)

$$u_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{4} u_{i}^{(j)}, i = 1, 2, \quad w = \sum_{j=1}^{4} w^{(j)}, \qquad (2.8)$$
$$u_{i}^{(j)}, w^{(j)}, i = 1, 2, \quad j = \overline{1, 4} \quad - \qquad (1.2), \qquad (2.1) \quad \chi = \chi_{j}.$$

 $\sin km\beta$  , (2.8) (1.3). 8)  $\sin km\beta$ , , 0 s, ,

 $\cos km\beta$ ,  $\cos km\beta$ ,

$$R_{1j}^{(m)} = \chi_{j}^{2} a_{m}^{(j)} - \frac{B_{1,2}}{B_{11}} m^{2} b_{m}^{(j)} - \frac{B_{1,2}}{B_{11}} c_{m}^{(j)}, R_{2j}^{(m)} = \chi_{j} (a_{m}^{(j)}) + b_{m}^{(j)}), z_{j} = k \chi_{j} l$$

$$a_{m}^{(j)}, b_{m}^{(j)}, c_{m}^{(j)} - a_{m}, b_{m}, c_{m}$$
(2.10)
$$\chi = \chi_{j}$$

$$(2.10)$$

$$\chi = \chi_{j}$$

$$\Delta = \mathbf{Det} \begin{vmatrix} R_{11}^{(m)} & R_{12}^{(m)} & R_{11}^{(m)} \exp(z_1) & R_{12}^{(m)} \exp(z_2) \\ R_{21}^{(m)} & R_{22}^{(m)} & -R_{21}^{(m)} \exp(z_1) & -R_{22}^{(m)} \exp(z_2) \\ R_{11}^{(m)} \exp(z_1) & R_{12}^{(m)} \exp(z_1) & R_{11}^{(m)} & R_{12}^{(m)} \\ R_{21}^{(m)} \exp(z_1) & R_{22}^{(m)} \exp(z_1) & -R_{21}^{(m)} & -R_{22}^{(m)} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad (2.11)$$

$$[_{''}, \}_0] \cup \Omega_{\chi} \qquad \} - \qquad , \qquad (2.11)$$

, ,

$$\Delta = m^{14} (x_2 - x_1)^2 \operatorname{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^4$$

$$(2.12)$$

$$\operatorname{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^4 = K_2^2 (\eta_m^2, x_1, x_2) (1 + \exp(2z_1 + 2z_2)) + \\ 8m_{11}m_{22}m_{12}m_{21} \exp(z_1 + z_2) - (m_{11}m_{22} + m_{12}m_{21})^2 (\exp(2z_1) + \exp(2z_2) - \\ 4m_{11}m_{22}(m_{11}m_{22} + m_{12}m_{21})(\exp(z_2) - \exp(z_1))[z_1z_2] - 4m_{11}^2m_{21}^2[z_1, z_2]^2, \\ x_j = \chi_1 / m, \eta_m = \eta / m, [z_1, z_2] = kml(\exp(z_2) - \exp(z_1) / (z_2 - z_1)) \\ K_2(\eta_m^2, x_1, x_2) = \delta_1 x_1^2 x_2^2 + \delta_2 x_1 x_2 + \delta_3 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \delta_4 \\ \delta_1 = \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2}{B_{11}^2} \left( \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2}{B_{11}B_{66}} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} \eta_m^2 \right), \quad z_j = kmx_j l \\ \delta_2 = -\eta_m^2 \left( \frac{B_{22}(B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2)}{B_{11}^3} + \frac{B_{12}(B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2 - B_{22}B_{66} - B_{12}B_{66})}{B_{11}^3} \eta_m^4 (1 - \eta_m^2) \\ \delta_3 = \frac{B_{12}(B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2)}{B_{11}^2} - \frac{B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}^2} \eta_m^2 \right) x_1^2 + \frac{B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}^2} \eta_m^2 (1 - \eta_m^2) \\ m_{11} = \left( \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2}{B_{11}^2} - \frac{B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}^2} \eta_m^2 \right) x_1^2 + \frac{B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}^2} \eta_m^2 (1 - \eta_m^2) \\ \end{array}$$

$$m_{12} = \left(\frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}^{2}} - \frac{B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}^{2}}\eta_{m}^{2}\right)(x_{1} + x_{2}), \quad m_{21} = \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}^{2}}x_{1}^{3} + \frac{B_{12} + B_{22}}{B_{11}}y_{m}^{2}x_{1}$$

$$m_{22} = \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}^{2}}(x_{1}^{2} + x_{1}x_{2} + x_{2}^{2}) + \frac{B_{12} + B_{22}}{B_{11}}\eta_{m}^{2}$$

$$(2.11)$$

$$\mathbf{Det} \left\|m_{ij}\right\|_{ij}^{4} = 0, \quad m = \overline{1, +\infty}$$

$$(2.14)$$

$$; \quad R^{-2}(\beta)$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$L_{0}^{(cc)}, \quad \chi_{1} = mx_{1}, \quad \chi_{n} = mx_{2} -$$

$$(2.7)$$

$$\chi_{1} = mx_{1} \qquad \chi_{2} = mx_{1}$$

$$, \qquad ml \to \infty \qquad (2.14)$$

$$k_{2}(\eta_{1}^{2}, x_{1}, x_{2}) = \delta_{1}x_{1}^{2}x_{n}^{2} + \delta_{2}x_{1}x_{n} + \delta_{3}(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}) + \delta_{4} = 0, \qquad m = \overline{1, +\infty}$$

$$(2.15)$$

$$(2.15)$$

:

)  $R^{-2}(\beta) \equiv 0$ , ...

) 
$$R^{-2} = k^2 r_0 / 2$$
, ...

) 
$$R^{-2} = k^2 (r_0 / 2 + r_1 \cos k\beta)$$
, . .

,

;

;

.

## 

. . **:** . 5, , , (+37410)353263, (+37499)099128 <u>E-mail: srapionyan84@mail.ru</u>



•

,



,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 & (0.1) \\ x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - & , u_i = \begin{pmatrix} u_{i1} \\ u_{i2} \end{pmatrix} - \\ i - & , & u_i \in P_i \subset R^2, P_i - & (i = 1, 2, 3). \\ & t = t_0 & (0.1) & x(t_0) = x_0. \\ & , & t_0 = \vartheta_0 < \vartheta_1 < \vartheta_2 = \theta. \\ & M_i^{(j)} \subset R^2, & i - \\ (i = 1, 2, 3) & \vartheta_j (j = 1, 2). \\ & M_i^{(j)} \cap G(\vartheta_j, t_0, x_0) \neq \emptyset, & M_a^{(j)} \cap M_b^{(j)} = \emptyset & (i = 1, 2, 3; j = 1, 2, \forall a, b = 1, 2, 3, a \neq b) \\ & G(\vartheta_j, t_0, x_0) & (0.1) \\ & \{t_0, x_0\} & \vartheta_j. & , \\ & f_i = 1 & i = 2 & . \\ \end{aligned}$$

[1,2]:

$$\begin{split} \Im &= \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} \alpha_{ij} \rho \Big[ x(9_{j}), M_{i}^{(j)} \Big] \quad \alpha_{ij} \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^{2} \alpha_{ij} = 1 \qquad j = 1, 2. \quad (0.2) \\ &\rho \Big[ x(9_{j}), M_{i}^{(j)} \Big] - \qquad (0.1) \\ &M_{i}^{(j)} i \cdot \qquad 9_{j} (j = 1, 2), \qquad \alpha_{ij} \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & &$$

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{j=1}^{2}\sum_{j=1}^{2} < \alpha_{0} l_{i}^{l_{j}^{(j)}}(t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}), \overline{H}_{3} \Big[ \vartheta_{j}, t \Big] \overline{u}_{3} > = \\ &= \max_{u_{i} \in \mathcal{F}_{i}}\sum_{j=1}^{2}\sum_{j=1}^{2} < \alpha_{ij} l_{i}^{(j)}(t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}), \overline{H}_{3} \Big[ \vartheta_{j}, t \Big] u_{3} > t \in [t_{0}, 0] \\ &u_{i}^{0}(t, t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) = -p_{i}w, w = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{2}\sum_{j=1}^{2}\alpha_{ij}\overline{X}' \Big[ \vartheta_{j}, t \Big] l_{i}^{(j)}(t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) \\ & u_{2}^{0}(t, t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) = p_{2}w, w = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{2}\sum_{j=1}^{2}\alpha_{ij}\overline{X}' \Big[ \vartheta_{j}, t \Big] l_{i}^{(j)}(t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) \\ & u_{i}^{0}(t, t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) = p_{3}w \\ & \vdots \\ & u_{i}^{0}(t) = \overline{u}_{i}^{0}(t, t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) = p_{3}w \\ & (0.5) \\ & \vdots \\ & u_{i}^{0}(t) = \overline{u}_{i}^{0}(t, t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) \\ & (0.5) \\ & \vdots \\ & u_{i}^{0}(t, t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) = p_{3}w \\ & (0.5) \\ & \vdots \\ & u_{i}^{0}(t, t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) \\ & (0.5) \\ & \vdots \\ & u_{i}^{0}(t, t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) \\ & (0.5) \\ & \vdots \\ & (0.5) \\ & \vdots \\ & (0.4) \\ & (0.5) \\ & \vdots \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.5) \\ & \vdots \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0.6) \\ & (0.5) \\ & (0$$

$$\overline{\mathfrak{I}}(t_{0}, x_{0}, \alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{22}) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} \left( -\int_{0}^{1} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} \alpha_{ij} l_{i}^{(j)^{0}} \right\| d\tau - \int_{1}^{2} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{2} \alpha_{i2} l_{i}^{(2)^{0}} \right\| d\tau - \alpha_{11} < l_{1}^{(1)^{0}}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} > -\alpha_{12} < l_{1}^{(2)^{0}}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} > -\alpha_{21} < l_{2}^{(1)^{0}}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} > -\alpha_{22} < l_{2}^{(2)^{0}}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} > \right)$$

$$(0.8)$$

$$\Im(\cdot) \qquad l_i^{(j)} \qquad (\alpha_{11}, \alpha_{12}) \qquad [0,1] \times [0,1] \qquad 0.05 \ (...)$$
238

$$\begin{array}{c} 441 \quad (\alpha_{11}, \alpha_{12})). \\ \hline \bar{\mathbf{x}}(\cdot) \\ a_{11}, a_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11}, a_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{11} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}_{12} \\ \hline \mathbf{x}$$

a)

b)

$$\overline{\mathfrak{I}}(t_0, x_0, \alpha_{11}, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{31}, \alpha_{32})$$

$$\alpha_{11}^0 = 0, \alpha_{12}^0 = 1(\alpha_{31}^0 = 1, \alpha_{32}^0 = 0) \qquad \mathfrak{I}(0, \{0, 0\}, 1, 0, 0, 1) = 4.1139.$$

$$x[1] = \begin{pmatrix} -0.0757\\ 0.9971 \end{pmatrix} \qquad x[2] = \begin{pmatrix} -0.3007\\ 1.9715 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathfrak{I}_1 = \alpha_{11}^0 \rho \Big[ x[1], M_1^{(1)} \Big] + \alpha_{12}^0 \rho \Big[ x[2], M_1^{(2)} \Big] = 3.1082$$

$$\mathfrak{I}_3 = \alpha_{31}^0 \rho \Big[ x[1], M_3^{(1)} \Big] + \alpha_{32}^0 \rho \Big[ x[2], M_3^{(2)} \Big] = 1.0057$$

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{I}}_1 = 6.3415, \quad \tilde{\mathfrak{I}}_3 = 8.1813.$$

:

- . , (374 10)394648, (374 94) 922712 E-mail: Mexanikus2006@yahoo.com

, .



, ( . 1).

h.

2.



•

 $p_*$ 

$$p_*=-
ho \phi, \qquad 
ho -$$
 .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} &= -U \qquad (|\mathbf{x}| \le \mathbf{a}, \, \mathbf{y} = -0), \\ \varphi &= 0 \qquad (|\mathbf{x}| \le \mathbf{b}, \, \mathbf{y} = +0), \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} &= -U \qquad (\mathbf{b} \le |\mathbf{x}| \le \mathbf{a}, \, \mathbf{y} = +0), \\ \varphi &= 0 \qquad (|\mathbf{x}| \le \infty, \, \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{h}), \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \to 0 \qquad (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \to \infty). \end{aligned}$$
(3)

$$s(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{U} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_{-}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \varphi_{+}}{\partial y} \right) & (-b \le \mathbf{x} \le b), \\ 0 & (b \le |\mathbf{x}| < \infty). \end{cases}$$

(6)

$$(3) - (5)$$

$$q \quad s$$

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-a}^{a} s(\eta) \, \mathrm{d} \eta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{th}(\xi \mathbf{h})}{\Delta} e^{i\xi(\eta - \mathbf{x})} d\xi - \frac{1}{i} \int_{-a}^{a} q(\eta) \, \mathrm{d} \eta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Delta} e^{i\xi(\eta - \mathbf{x})} d\xi = -2\pi \qquad \left( |\mathbf{x}| \le \mathbf{a} \right), \\ \int_{-a}^{a} s(\eta) \, \mathrm{d} \eta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{th}(\xi \mathbf{h})}{|\xi| \Delta} e^{i\xi(\eta - \mathbf{x})} d\xi + \frac{1}{i} \int_{-a}^{a} q(\eta) \, \mathrm{d} \eta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{th}(\xi \mathbf{h})}{\xi \Delta} e^{i\xi(\eta - \mathbf{x})} d\xi = 0 \qquad \left( |\mathbf{x}| \le b \right). \end{cases}$$

$$(6)$$

$$(6)$$

$$(6)$$

$$(6)$$

$$(6)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(6)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(6)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) \ln |\eta - x| d\eta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) \ln[(\eta - x)^{2} + 4\lambda^{2}] d\eta - \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} s(\eta) \operatorname{sign}(\eta - x) d\eta + \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} s(\eta) \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\eta - x}{2\lambda}\right) d\eta = -2\pi x \quad (|x| \le 1), \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) \operatorname{sign}(\eta - x) d\eta + \int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\eta - x}{2\lambda}\right) d\eta + \\ \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} s(\eta) \ln |\eta - x| d\eta - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} s(\eta) \ln[(\eta - x)^{2} + 4\lambda^{2}] d\eta = 0 \quad (|x| \le \varepsilon), \\ \varepsilon = \frac{b}{a}. \end{cases}$$

$$(7)$$

,



,

. 2

•

50

1, 3

,

.



,

.4

1,3 10 .

1. // . 2009. 3. (151). . 44-47. 2. , 1966. 448 . .: 3. .: • •, . . , 1963. 1100 . 4. . ., , 1993. 221 . •• .: :

, - - , , +7 (918) 503-23-62 E-mail: <u>christinamail@mail.ru</u>



, , , ABAQUS. , , ,

[1] ,













.2).



:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} & \dots : T(x,0) = 0; u(x,0) = 0; \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\dots}{E} \ddot{u} = r \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} & \dots : \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}(0,t) = -f(t); \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0,t) = rT(0,t) \\ & \dots : \overline{x} = \frac{a}{k}x; \quad \overline{t} = \frac{a^2}{k}t \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

$$T^{L}(\overline{x}, p) = \frac{k}{a} \frac{f^{L}(p)}{\sqrt{p}} \exp(-\overline{x}\sqrt{p});$$

$$u^{L}(\overline{x}, p) = \frac{k^{2}}{a^{2}} \operatorname{\Gamma} \frac{f^{L}(p)}{\sqrt{p}(p-p^{2})} (-\sqrt{p} \exp(-\overline{x}\sqrt{p}) + p \exp(-\overline{x}p))$$
(1.3)

:



ABAQUS.

2.

$$T_{e} \qquad T_{l}:$$

$$T_{e} \qquad T_{l}:$$

$$\begin{cases}C_{e}\frac{\partial T_{e}}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\}_{e} \nabla T_{e}) - G(T_{e} - T_{l}) \qquad \dots : T_{e}(x,0) = 0; T_{l}(x,0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}C_{l}\frac{\partial T_{l}}{\partial t} = G(T_{e} - T_{l}) \qquad \dots : \frac{\partial T_{e}}{\partial x}(0,t) = -f(t) \qquad \dots : \frac{\partial T_{e}}{\partial x}(0,t) = -f(t)$$

$$G \qquad \qquad , \qquad , \qquad C_{e}, \ C_{l} - \qquad , \qquad \dots \end{cases}$$

$$(2.1)$$

,

,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\dots}{E} \ddot{u} = \Gamma \frac{\partial T_l}{\partial x}$$
(2.2)

$$\overline{x} = \frac{C_e a}{\lambda_e} x; \quad \overline{t} = \frac{C_e a^2}{\lambda_e} t$$
(2.3)
$$a -$$

$$(2.1) \qquad (2.1) \qquad (2.2) \qquad (2.3) \qquad (2.3) \qquad (2.3) \qquad (2.3) \qquad (2.3) \qquad (2.3) \qquad (2.4) \qquad (2.5) \qquad (2.5$$

 $\sim = 1; t \rightarrow 0.$ 

,

. ABAQUS

[4] UMATHT.

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} &= -\vec{\nabla} \cdot q & (2.6) \end{split} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \vdots & \\ \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial t} &= -\nabla \cdot q_e - \dot{E}(T_e, T_l) & \\ \frac{\partial U_l}{\partial t} &= \dot{E}(T_e, T_l) & (2.7) & \end{array} \end{split}$$

ron  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{n-1} \Omega_{k}^{n-1}$  $\Omega_e^n$ ain ce ain  $\Omega_{i}^{*}$ ,

,

(2.6).









 $G(T_e - T_l)$ 





1952. .16. 3. .342-344.

,

:

4. D. Lee, "Feasibility study on laser microwelding and laser shock peening using femtosecond laser pulses," Ph.D. thesis (University of Michigan, 2008).

.: +7 904 615 94 75 E-mail: khakaloksenia@gmail.com

## APPLICATION OF POLYMERS IN MODERN CONSTRUCTION

## Amiri H.Y., Mkhitaryan D.A.

Either ordinary concretes with polymer additives are used in practice, either materials in which polymer is considered to be the unique binder. The choice of polymer is defined by the sphere of use of concrete and character of possible influences.

Polymer concrete presents concrete with polymer additive either materials in which polymer is considered to be the unique binder. Weak hydraulic (cement) and aerial astringent (gypsum, lime, anhydride, magnesi). Therefore, depending on the kind of polymer binder polymer solutions and polymer concretes are differed on the base of polyvinylchloride, rubber etc. Light polymer concrete may also be produced on the base. The use of polymer additives while using other mineral astrigent instead of cement increases the solution strength on the tension while bending and decreases water resistance. The practice shows [1,2,4] that while using the gypsum and some anhydride astrigent the increase in strength on compression is also possible. The unique kind of polymer binder in these materials considers to be 50 % Viniteks that can be used in combination with polyvinylatsient. The important advantage of the materials is considered to be the increase of water resistance and little creeping and the drawback is considerable shrinkage whereas its creeping is less than the polyvinylatsient solutions and concretes. The introduction of polymer decrease the strength of concrete on compression, but increases the strength on tension while bending. Polymer solutions of this type has lower module of strength, that is less fragile. Polymer concretes for protective coatings with high indices may be achieved at the composition of mixture in the limits 1:0,5-1:10. The choice of the definite composition depends on the influence of the character on the construction. The analysis of the results of the investigation of the strength and deformation of blocks from silicate brick on polymer cement solutions for seismic stable buildings shows that the introduction of SKS 65 additive increases limiting deformations of masonry (on 65%) therefore the decrease of the initial modulus of deformation Eo more than in 2.3 times and elastic characteristic of the masonry takes place. The use of the polymer additive caused the increase in solution strength with SKS - 65 with additive in 1.5 times, with PVA -in 3.2 times. It is explained by the fact that considerable increase of solution strength causes the decrease of their deformation and consequently the masonry in general. Therefore the limiting deformations decreased in 52% times, the value Eo and L increased in 3.2 times. Earlier emergence of fractures was observed in a masonry on solution with SKS 65 additive. Deformed properties of solutions predetermine formation of fractures of samples, the presence of a great number of fractures than for the masonry on cement –limestone solution and with additive **PVA** respectively. The important advantage of the materials is considered to be the increase of water resistance and little creeping and the drawback is considerable shrinkage whereas its creeping is less than the polyvinylatsient solutions and concretes. The introduction of polymer decreases the strength of concrete on compression, but increases the strength on tension while bending [3].

The simplest definition of a polymer is something made of many units. The units or "monomers" are small molecules that usually contain ten or less atoms in a row. Carbon and hydrogen are the most common atoms in monomers, but oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, fluorine, silicon and sulfur may also be present. Think of a polymer as a chain in which the monomers are linked (polymerized) together to make a chain with at least 1000 atoms in a row. It is this feature of large size that gives polymers their special properties. Polymerization can be demonstrated by linking countless strips of construction paper together to make paper garlands or hooking together hundreds of paper clips or gum wrappers together to form extended chains.

Polymer	Repeating Units	Monomer		
Polyethylene	— CH <sub>2</sub> —CH <sub>2</sub> —	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub>		
Poly(vinyl chloride)	— СН <sub>2</sub> — СН— СІ	$CH_2 = CH$		
Polypropylene	— CH <sub>2</sub> — CH   CH <sub>3</sub>	CH2=CH		
Polystyrene	- CH <sub>2</sub> -CH-	CHZ=CH		

Natural polymers are in living animals and plants as building materials, storage substances and playing a role in biochemical reactions. Cellulose and lignin give structure to plants. Cellulose (starch or polysaccharide) is a macromolecule compose Chitin is a nitrogen-containing polysaccharide found in shells, wings, and claws of animals. Proteins are polymers that are responsible for animal hair and fibers such as wool and silk. DNA is a polymer necessary for life processes in plants and animals. Natural rubber, from a tree, has isoprene (2-methyl-1,3-butadiene) as the monomer producing a very elastic product. Artificial rubbers are made from butadiene and other monomers and have many uses.

## **Demonstration of Crystalline and Amorphous Properties**

The amorphous portions of a polymer do not transmit plane polarized light. The crystalline or more ordered portions of a polymer do transmit polarized light or they are "optically active" and can rotate the plane of light that passes through. Stretching or stressing a plastic will increase the crystalline nature of the product. Polarized light is rotated as it passes through the plastic object giving rise to areas of varying colors at different polarized angles. Orient a sandwich of two polarizing films so that no light passes through when placed on an overhead projector. Place a sample of clear plastic like a picnic cutlery, polystyrene Petri dish, or plastic template for geometry between the two polarizers. Rotate the polymer chains in an ordered or crystalline arrangement. Take a strip from a baggie (one layer) and stretch it between two polarizing sheets. The colors observed are when the chains are being aligned into a more ordered arrangement. (Educational Innovations has a nice kit to show this idea and more: Educational Innovations, Inc., 151 River Road, Cos Cob, CT 06807 (203-629- 6049) for the "Polarizing Filter Demo Kit").
Experimental investigations were carried out of polymer concrete samples the results of which are given in the tables

<b>Resin properties (After one week at 25 <sup>0</sup>C)</b>	Epoxy Resin
Glass transition temperature – DMA (iso 6721-5)	45 °C
Heat desortion temperature – HDT ( iso 75)	34 °C
Modulus of Elasticity – E (tension) (ISO 527)	2.2 GPa
Poisson's ratio - € (ASTM C 469)	0,259
Tear Strength <sup>3</sup> (iso 527)	40Mpa
Flexual Strength <sup>3</sup> (iso 178)	70 MPa
Mechanical properties given by supplier	

Table 1. Thermal and mechanical properties of exposy resin

Table 2. Thermal and mechanical properties of Glass and Carbon fibers

Fiber Properties	Glass Fiber	<b>Carbon Fiber</b>
Density $(g/m^3)$	2.59	1.77
Tensile Strength (MPa)	1380-2070	3950
Tensile Modulus (GPa)	72.45	238
Linear Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (10 <sup>-6</sup> /K)	5.0-6.0	-0.1
Elongation at break (%)	3-4	1.5

Compressive strength, chord modulus of elasticity in compression and Poisson's ratio were calculated using the following equations:

$$\dagger_C = \frac{F}{A} \tag{1}$$

where,  $\dagger_c$  is the compressive strength; F is the maximum load recorded; and A is the cross-sectional area of cylinder specimens.

$$E = \frac{S_2 - S_1}{V_2 - 0.000050} \tag{2}$$

where *E* is the chord elasticity modulus;  $S_2$  is the stress corresponding to 40% of maximum load;  $S_1$  is the stress corresponding to a longitudinal strain of 50 millionths; and  $V_2$  is the longitudinal strain produced by  $S_2$ .

$$\in = \frac{\mathsf{V}_{t_1} - \mathsf{V}_{t_2}}{\mathsf{V}_2 - 0.000050} \tag{3}$$

where  $\in$  is the Poisson's ratio; and  $V_{t_2}$  and  $V_{t_1}$  are the transverse strains at mid height of the specimen produced, respectively, by stresses  $S_2$  and  $S_1$ .

	<b>Comprehensive Properties (Average)</b>		
Test Series	Strength (MPa)	Elastic.Modulus (GPa)	Poisson's ratio
Plain	59.681	11.281	0.259
CFRPC	69.215	10.882	0.247
GFRPC	64.873	11.551	0.257
EMACO S88	45.118	-	-
GROUTEK S	44.618	-	-
HAGENPOX	49.697	-	-

Table3. Comprehensive Properties of Plain, Fiber Reinforced polymer Concrete and Commercial Concretes.

There is a slight difference between the test results, due to random distribution of fibers.

When compared to commercial concretes, plain epoxy concrete exhibits higher compressive strength values ranging from 17.3 to 33.7%. Similarly, compressive strength values of glass fiber reinforced composite are higher in the range of 27.5 to 45.4%, while carbon fiber reinforced epoxy polymer concretes showed even higher values ranging between 36.1 to 55.1%.

	Test 1	Test 2
Stone	1.5 Kg	1.9 Kg
Sand and gravel	1.7 Kg	2.87 Kg
Polymer	5 cc	7.5 cc
water	70 cc	400 cc
W/C	0.56	0.8

#### **Experimental results polymer concretes**

Dimensions of Form: 10cm×10cm×10cm

Gravity of Sand and Graver:  $2857 Kg / m^3$ 

Gravity of Stone: 1900  $Kg / m^3$ 

Grade cement:  $500 Kg / m^3$ 

Compressive strength of concrete (Test 1):  $270 \text{ Kg} / \text{cm}^2$ 

Compressive strength of concrete (Test 2): 160 Kg /  $cm^2$ 

#### Conclusion

Special glue is used for the improvement of coupling of the hardened concrete with new laid concrete in USA achieved on the base of epoxide and polyamide type of nylon. New types of polymer conglomerates with the improved properties are developed that is with high thermal protection, in the direction of development of investigation in the sphere of increase in stability and durability of structures.

#### Reference

- 1. Bondar K.Ya., Ershov B.M., Solomenko M.G. Polymer building materials. M.: Build.publ.1974, p.267
- 2. Gildebrand Kh. Polymer materials in construction. M.: 1969, p.216

- 3. Ivanov A. M. Structural diagrams of polymer and plastics used in the construction. In a book Creeping of building materials in constructions. M.: 1964, p 10-17.
- 4. Mkhitaryan D.A. The investigation of strain properties of layer damping elements of anti-seismic foundation (proceedings of research works IGES NAS RA, Gyumri, 1998, p. 102-107)

# **Information about authors**

Mkhitaryan Dolores - Senior researcher in the Institute of Geophysics and Engineering Seismology, NAS RA, Gyumri , **Tel**:(37493) 89 60 47. (37455) 110-112

Hossein Yousefi Amiri -1-ph Student ,NAS RA, IGIS RA, phone: (37499) 301256, E-mail: Yousefih29@yahoo.com

#### ON ADHESIVE BINDING OPTIMIZATION OF ELASTIC HOMOGENEOUS ROD TO A FIXED RIGID BASE

#### Khurshudyan A. Zh., Sarkisyan A. S.

The problem of finite, partially glued to a fixed rigid base rod longitudinal vibrations damping is investigated by optimizing adhesive structural topology. Vibrations are caused by external load, concentrated on free end of the rod, the other end of which is elastically clamped. The problem is mathematically formulated as a boundary–value problem for one– dimensional wave equation with variable controlled coefficient, and the maximal length of adhesion is taken as optimality criterion to be minimized. Structure of adhesion layer, optimal in that sense, is obtained as a piecewise–constant function. Using Fourier real generalized integral transform, on the bases of finite control method, the problem of unknown function determination is reduced to determination of certain switching points from a system of nonlinear, in general, complex equations. Some particular cases are considered.

Variety of opportunities of practical realization allows us to choose optimal in a certain sense structure of important links between component parts of different designs. Traditionally, optimal design problems are considered in order to optimize some design parameters (weight, volume, load capacity and etc.) for given structure of that design. In monograph [1] a wide range of construction optimization problems of three main classes– optimization of size, form and structure, is investigated. However, so–called structural topology optimization problems have begun to investigate recently, in order to minimize a specific functional describing material distribution in given domain, retaining, or if possible maximizing desirable properties of constructions. Solution of topology optimization problems, unlike problems of structural optimization, which generally use necessary conditions of optimality to be solved, are generally reduced to a certain problem of linear or non-linear programming [2]. In [3] a new, efficient in terms of numerical realization method of topological structure optimization problems investigation is proposed, which is based on genetic algorithm. Nevertheless, explicit analytical form determination for unknown controls in such problems is connected with significant difficulties.

Problems of vibrations forced damping for distributed parameters system play some special role in control theory of systems with distributed parameters. Though it is well-known, that vibrations forced damping time can be arbitrarily small via impulsive loads (impacts), mathematically described by generalized functions (for instance Dirac delta function), nevertheless intensities of control impacts may be significantly large [4]. In [5] a problem of longitudinal vibrations forced damping by distributed control impacts in a finite time-interval is investigated for elastic, non-homogeneous finite rod. The problem is mathematically formulated as a boundary-value problem for one-dimensional wave equation with variable coefficients and controlled right hand-side, at that a functional describing linear momentum of control impacts on considered time-interval is taken as control process optimality criterion. Applying Fourier real generalized integral transform solution of control problem is reduced to minimization procedure of chosen optimality criterion in space of measurable functions  $L^1$  under constraints of equality type on unknown function. Treating that problem of nonlinear programming as a moments problem in functional space  $L^{\infty}$ , an explicit form of control impacts is constructed using generalized functions. Intensities and moments of control impulsive impacts application are determined, controllability of system under investigation is achieved for all initial data and system parameters. Convenience of constructed method is that only determination of two solutions of a special Riccati differential equation with different first derivative is required for numerical realization of the algorithm.

This investigation is devoted to analytical solution of homogeneous finite rod elastic longitudinal vibrations damping problem by optimizing topological structure of adhesion between some part of the rod and a fixed rigid base, at that the maximal length of adhesive layer ought to be minimized. The problem is formulated in terms of a boundary–value problem for one–dimensional wave equation with variable controlled coefficient.

1. The problem of  $u^{o}(x)$  function determination is investigated from given set of admissible functions U, consisting of some functions u(x) satisfying necessary and sufficient conditions of existence of the following boundary-value problem solution: 256

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + \alpha^2 u(x) w(x,t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 w(x,t)}{\partial t^2}, & x \in (-l,l), t \in (0,T), \\ \left[ \frac{\partial w(x,t)}{\partial x} - \beta w(x,t) \right]_{x=-l} \equiv 0, & \frac{\partial w(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = v_0(t), & t \in (0,T), \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

System (1.1) describes forced vibrations of elastic rod of 2l length, which is glued to a fixed rigid base, at that  $\alpha^2 = \frac{G_k}{Ehh_k}$ , where  $\{G_k; h_k\}$  are glue layer shear modulus and thickness, which is assumed to be sufficiently small with respect to rod thickness h, E is rod Young modulus, and  $c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$  is the velocity of elastic wave propagation in the rod,  $\rho$  is rod material density. According to boundary conditions of system (1.1), vibrations under study are caused by boundary perturbations  $v_0(t)$ , applied to free end of the rod, the other end of which is elastically clamped with stiffness factor  $\beta$  ( $\beta > 0$ ), which corresponds to the first boundary condition of system (1.1). In particular, when  $\beta = 0$ , that boundary condition corresponds to free, and when  $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ — to rigidly embedded end of the rod. The function u(x), in that case, describes adhesion distribution law along glued part of the rod.

Let us note, that system (1.1) can describe also other processes not only in continuum mechanics, but also in many different areas of physics.

The following initial data are supposed to be given:

$$w(x,0) = w_0(x), \left. \frac{\partial w(x,t)}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \dot{w}_0(x), \qquad x \in (-l,l).$$

$$(1.2)$$

It is assumed, that external perturbations  $v_0(t)$  are defined as follows:

 $v_0(t) = \left[ H(t) - H(t - \tau) \right] v(t), \ t \in (0,T),$ where

$$H(t-\tau) = \begin{cases} 1, \ t > \tau \\ 0, \ t < \tau \end{cases},$$

is the Heaviside function, and  $\tau < T (\tau = \text{const})$  is the external perturbations stopping moment.

Let the rod to be glued to a fixed rigid base only partially, namely on the interval [-a, l]  $(0 \le a < l)$  of his length. This assumption corresponds to investigation of boundary-value problem (1.1) only for -a < x < l. Otherwise, the differential equation of system (1.1) will coincides with ordinary wave equation. The aim of the present investigation is the providing of terminal data

$$w(x,T) \equiv 0, \left. \frac{\partial w(x,t)}{\partial t} \right|_{t=T} \equiv 0, \qquad x \in (-l,l),$$
(1.3)

at any given moment t = T, by appropriate choice of control function  $u^o(x)$   $(x \in [-a, l])$ , i.e. of control parameter *a*.

The natural restriction on admissible control functions  $u(x) \in U$ , that directly follows from interpretation of the problem, is they are non-negative:  $u(x) \ge 0$  ( $x \in [-a, l]$ ). From the other hand, it is obvious from physical considerations, that those functions are compactly supported in [-a, l] (are identically zero outside that interval). Relaying on the bases of maximum principle [4, 5] one can prove, that optimal control function should be piecewise-constant, taking only two values- 1 and 0,

and are determined by specifying switching points, where its values jump from one level to another. Unlike to [5], here we write the explicit form of that function, for example, in the following form:

$$u^{o}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left[ H\left(x - x_{2j}\right) - H\left(x - x_{2j+1}\right) \right], \qquad x \in (-l, l),$$
(1.4)

where  $x_{2j} < x_{2j+1}$  are mentioned switching points, at that it is obvious from assumptions made above, that  $x_0 = -a$ , and  $x_{2m+1} = l$ .

2. Now, in order to include initial and terminal data (1.2), (1.3) in the right hand-side of differential equation of system (1.1), we introduce a function  $w_1(x,t)$ , connected with the main function w(x,t) by relation

$$w_1(x,t) = \left[H(t) - H(t-T)\right]w(x,t), \quad x \in (-l,l), t \in (-\infty,\infty).$$

It is easy to see that introduced function  $w_1(x,t)$  is determined for all real  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , is compactly supported in [0,T], where it coincides with the main function w(x,t). Then, from homogeneous differential equation (1.1) we will obtain the following non-homogeneous one in generalized functions:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w_1(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + \alpha^2 u(x) w_1(x,t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 w_1(x,t)}{\partial t^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} W(x,t), \quad x \in (-l,l), \ t \in (-\infty,\infty),$$
(2.1)  
$$W(x,t) = -\dot{w}_0(x)\delta(t) - w_0(x)\delta'(t),$$

where  $\delta(t)$  is the well-known Dirac delta function, and  $\delta'(t)$  is its derivative. As the boundary conditions of system (1.1) depends only on variable *t*, as a result of substitutions made they will retain their form:

$$\left[\frac{\partial w_1(x,t)}{\partial x} - \beta w_1(x,t)\right]_{x=-l} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w_1(x,t)}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=l} = v_0(t), \quad t \in (-\infty,\infty).$$

To obtain the second boundary condition the following relation was used:  $\left[H(t) - H(t-T)\right]v_0(t) =$ 

$$= \left[ H(t) - H(t-T) \right] \left[ H(t) - H(t-\tau) \right] v(t) = v_0(t).$$

Applying now Fourier real generalized integral transform to equation (2.1) and corresponding boundary conditions, after some simple algebraic transformations we will respectively obtain:

$$\left| \frac{d^2 \overline{w}_1(x,\sigma)}{dx^2} + \left[ \alpha^2 u(x) + \frac{\sigma^2}{c^2} \right] \overline{w}_1(x,\sigma) = \frac{1}{c^2} \overline{W}(x,\sigma), \quad x \in (-l,l), \ \sigma \in (-\infty,\infty), \\ \left[ \left[ \frac{d \overline{w}_1(x,\sigma)}{dx} - \beta \overline{w}_1(x,\sigma) \right]_{x=-l} = 0, \quad \frac{d \overline{w}_1(x,\sigma)}{dx} \right]_{x=l} = \overline{v}_0(\sigma), \end{aligned} \right|$$
(2.2)

where  $F[w_1(x,t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w_1(x,t)e^{i\sigma t}dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} w(x,t)e^{i\sigma t}dt$  is  $w_1(x,t)$  function Fourier transform,

$$F[\bullet]$$
 is the Fourier operator,  $\overline{W}(x,\sigma) = i\sigma w_0(x) - \dot{w}_0(x)$ , and  $\overline{v}_0(\sigma) = \int_0^\tau v(t)e^{i\sigma t}dt$ .

Taking into account restrictions made above on unknown function u(x), for general solution of system (2.2) we will obtain:

$$\overline{w}_{1}(x,\sigma) = a \sin p(x,\sigma) + b \cos p(x,\sigma) + \Omega(x,\sigma), \quad x \in (-l,l), \ \sigma \in (-\infty,\infty),$$
(2.3)  
where *a* and *b* are constants, determining from boundary conditions of system (2.2) as follows:

$$a(\sigma) = \frac{\left[\Omega'(l,\sigma) - \overline{v}_0(\sigma)\right] \cdot \left[p'(-l,\sigma)\sin p(-l,\sigma) - \beta\cos p(-l,\sigma)\right]}{p'(l,\sigma)\left[p'(-l,\sigma)\sin(p(l,\sigma) - p(-l,\sigma)) - \beta\cos(p(l,\sigma) - p(-l,\sigma))\right]},$$
  
$$b(\sigma) = -\frac{\left[\Omega'(l,\sigma) - \overline{v}_0(\sigma)\right] \cdot \left[p'(-l,\sigma)\cos p(-l,\sigma) + \beta\sin p(-l,\sigma)\right]}{p'(l,\sigma)\left[p'(-l,\sigma)\sin(p(l,\sigma) - p(-l,\sigma)) - \beta\cos(p(l,\sigma) - p(-l,\sigma))\right]},$$
  
and

and

$$\Omega(x,\sigma) = \frac{1}{c^2} \int_{-l}^{x} \frac{\sin\left(p(x,\sigma) - p(\xi,\sigma)\right)}{p'(\xi,\sigma)} \cdot \overline{W}(\xi,\sigma) d\xi, \quad p^2(x,\sigma) = \frac{\sigma^2}{c^2} + \alpha^2 u(x)$$

In accordance with finite control method [4], for determination of unknown function we will have:

$$\int_{-l}^{l} \frac{\cos(p(l,z_{k})-p(\xi,z_{k}))}{p'(\xi,z_{k})} \cdot \overline{W}(\xi,z_{k}) d\xi = \frac{\overline{v}_{0}(z_{k})}{p'(l,z_{k})} c^{2}, \ k = 1,2,...$$
(2.4)

where, in general, complex numbers  $z_k$  are determined from the following characteristic transcendent equation

$$p'(l,z) = \beta \operatorname{ctg} \left( p(l,z) - p(-l,z) \right), \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$
As according to introduced notations  

$$cp(l,\sigma) = \sqrt{c^{2}\alpha^{2} + \sigma^{2}}, \quad cp(-l,\sigma) = |\sigma|,$$

$$p'(x,\sigma) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} p'_{j} \left[ \delta \left( x - x_{2j} \right) - \delta \left( x - x_{2j+1} \right) \right], \quad p'_{j} = \frac{\alpha^{2}c}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{c^{2}\alpha^{2}u(x_{2j}) + \sigma^{2}}},$$

$$u(x_{2j}) = u(x_{2j+1}) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left[ H\left( x_{2j+1} - x_{2j} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \right],$$

$$p'(l,\sigma) = -\frac{\alpha^{2}c}{2\sqrt{c^{2}\alpha^{2} + \sigma^{2}}}, \quad p'(-l,\sigma) = 0,$$
(2.5)

then from (2.4) and (2.5) we will accordingly obtain:

$$\int_{-r}^{l} \frac{\cos\frac{1}{c} \left(\sqrt{c^{2} \alpha^{2} + z_{k}^{2}} - cp(\xi, z_{k})\right)}{p'(\xi, z_{k})} \cdot \overline{W}(\xi, z_{k}) d\xi = -2c \sqrt{c^{2} \alpha^{2} + z_{k}^{2}} \,\overline{v}_{0}(z_{k}), \ k = 1, 2, \dots$$
(2.6)

$$tg\frac{1}{c}\left(\sqrt{c^{2}\alpha^{2}+z^{2}}-|z|\right) = -2\beta\frac{1}{c}\sqrt{c^{2}\alpha^{2}+z^{2}}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$
(2.7)

As it is easy to see, if for some k a complex number  $z_k$  is a root of characteristic equation (2.7), then  $-z_k$  also satisfies that equation.

So, solution of optimization problem under investigation is reduced to determination of such admissible set of switching points  $\{x_{2j}, x_{2j+1}\}_{j=0}^{m}$  from system of equations (2.6) that the first switching point  $x_0$ , which coincides with control parameter a, should be minimal. Then, number mof switching points is determined from inclusion conditions  $\{x_{2j}, x_{2j+1}\}_{j=0}^m \subset [-a, l]$  uniquely.

Let us consider now some particular cases.

• When  $\beta \to 0$  (according to free end of rod), from characteristic equation (2.7) we will obtain  $\alpha^2 - (\pi k)^2$ 

$$|z_k| = \frac{\alpha^2 - (\pi k)}{2\pi k}c, \ k = 1, 2, ...$$

l

In limiting case β→∞, which corresponds to rigidly embedded end of the rod, characteristic equation (2.7) will derive us to z<sub>1,2</sub> = ±cαi. Then the system of resolving equations (2.6) can be rewritten as follows:

$$\int_{-l} \frac{\cos p(\xi, \pm c\alpha i)}{p'(\xi, \pm c\alpha i)} \cdot \left[ c\alpha w_0(\xi) \pm \dot{w}_0(\xi) \right] d\xi = 0, \ p(\xi, \pm c\alpha i) = \alpha \sqrt{u(\xi) - 1}.$$

• When the moment of external perturbations stopping  $\tau \to 0$  (quick perturbation) we will obtain  $\overline{v}_0(z_k) = 0$ , which corresponds to homogeneous system of (2.6).

It should be added, that another statement of optimization problem can be considered for system under investigation in order to minimize vibration vanishing time T by appropriate choice of control function  $u^o(x)$  ( $x \in [-a, l]$ ) and parameter a.

At the end let us note, that equations of (2.1) type arise also in various fields of contemporary physics (the most common name is Klein–Gordon equation, describing also, for instance, motion of a relativistic particle in a quantum scalar or pseudoscalar field) [6]. On the other hand, if as a result of  $(2.1)^m$ 

switching points  $\{x_{2j}, x_{2j+1}\}_{j=0}^{m}$  determination it turns out, that function u(x) is periodic, then corresponding ordinary differential equation of system (2.2) will be an equation of Hill type [6].

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Christensen P. W., Klarbring A., An Introduction to Structural Optimization. Solid Mechanics and its Applications. Vol. 153. Springer, Berlin. 2009–211 p.
- Bendsøe M. P., Sigmund O., Topology Optimization. Theory, Methods and Applications. Springer, Berlin 2003– 370 p.
- Chapman C. D., Structural Topology Optimization via the Genetic Algorithm. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1994–189 p.
- 4. Butkovskii A. G., Methods of Control for Distributed Parameters Systems. oscow: Nauka publ., 1975–568 p. (in Russian)
- Khurshudyan A. Zh., On optimal impulsive null-finite control of non-homogeneous rod vibrations.
   // Topical Problems of Applied Mathematics, Informatics and Mechanics. Proceedings of international conference. Voronezh, Russia, 2013, vol 1, pp. 393–399. (in Russian)
- 6. Mathews J., Walker R., Mathematical Methods of Physics. New York–Amsterdam: W.A. Benjamin, Inc., 1964–400 p.

#### **Information about authors**

**Khurshudyan Asatur** – graduate student at chair of Mechanics, faculty of Mathematics and Mechanics, Yerevan State University. 1 Alex Manoogian str.

Tel: (+374 10/99) 42–07–13. E-mail: asaturkhurshudyan@yandex.ru

**Sarkisyan Areg**  $-2^{nd}$  year master student at chair of Mechanics, faculty of Mathematics and Mechanics, Yerevan State University. 1 Alex Manoogian str. **Tel:** (+374 91) 84–84–34. **E-mail:** areg\_sargsyan@mail.ru

#### TO A PROBLEM OF VIBRATIONS OF ADJOINING SEMI-INFINITE PLATES ON A SURFACE OF ELASTIC MEDIUM

#### Kolesnikov M.N., Telytnikov I.S.

The problem of vibrations of the coating consisting of two half-planes, bordering along a straight line on an elastic foundation is discussed.

Dynamic problems of the elasticity theory for plates on deformable foundation have applications in construction, engineering, materials science and other fields. In seismology, the interaction of lithospheric structures as contacting deformable plates placed on an elastic foundation can also be studied in terms of the theory of mixed problems of elasticity.

Two-dimensional elastic plates with the average thickness parameters are considered as components of coatings. The infinite crack passes on the border between the plates. Contact between the coating and the substrate is ideal, an elastic medium containing no defects treated as substrate. Applying the differential factorization method systems of integral equations concerning the stresses between the coating and the foundation are constructed. Solutions of received integral equation's systems are obtained with integral factorization method of Wiener–Hopf. Difficulties caused by the polynomial growth of the elements of kernel's symbols are overcome by moving a differential operator outside. The unknown functions included in the solutions are determined from the given boundary conditions for the plates.

Dynamic problems of the theory of elasticity for the plates on deformable foundation have applications in construction, engineering, materials science and other fields. In seismology, the interaction of lithospheric structures as contacting deformable plates placed on an elastic foundation also can be studied in terms of the theory of mixed problems of elasticity.

The problem of harmonic vibrations of two adjacent plates, rigidly coupled to the elastic free of defects substrate is studied. The substrate can be considered as layered elastic medium containing no defects or Winkler's foundation.

Elastic plates with averaged thickness parameters occupy half-planes on the substrate surface. The movement of plates is described with systems of two-dimensional partial differential equations defined in the corresponding half-planes [1].

$$\underline{R}_{1}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2})\vec{u}_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}) - \underline{E}_{1}\vec{g}_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = \vec{b}_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}), \quad x_{1} > 0, \quad -\infty < x_{2} < +\infty;$$

$$\underline{R}_{2}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2})\vec{u}_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}) - \underline{E}_{2}\vec{g}_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = b_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}), \ x_{1} < 0, \ -\infty < x_{2} < +\infty.$$

Here  $\vec{u}_j = \{u_{j1}, u_{j2}, u_{j3}\}, j = 1, 2$  are vectors of displacement of plate's points,  $u_{j,1}(x_1, x_2), u_{j,2}(x_1, x_2)$  – in orthogonal directions of the middle surface,  $u_{j,3}(x_1, x_2)$  – along the normal to it, the elements of the matrix  $\underline{R}_i(\partial x_1, \partial x_2)$  are as follows:

$$\begin{split} R_{11}^{j} &= \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \mathsf{V}_{j1} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + \mathsf{V}_{j4}, \ R_{12}^{j} = R_{21}^{j} = \mathsf{V}_{j2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}}, \ R_{22}^{j} &= \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + \mathsf{V}_{j1} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \mathsf{V}_{j4}, \\ R_{33}^{j} &= \mathsf{V}_{j3} \left( \frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial x_{1}^{4}} + 2 \frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial x_{1}^{2} \partial x_{2}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial x_{2}^{4}} \right) - \mathsf{V}_{j4}, \ R_{13}^{j} = R_{23}^{j} = R_{31}^{j} = R_{32}^{j} = 0; \ \mathsf{V}_{j1} = 0, 5 \left( 1 - \mathfrak{E}_{j} \right), \ \mathsf{V}_{j2} = 0, 5 \left( 1 + \mathfrak{E}_{j} \right), \\ \mathsf{V}_{j3} &= \frac{h_{j}^{2}}{I2}, \ \mathsf{V}_{j4} = \frac{\check{\mathsf{S}}^{2} \dots j \left( 1 - \mathfrak{E}_{j}^{2} \right)}{E}, \ \mathsf{V}_{j5} = \frac{1 - \mathfrak{E}_{j}^{2}}{Eh_{j}}; \ \vec{b}_{j} = -\mathsf{V}_{j5}\vec{t}_{j}, \ \vec{t}_{j} = \left\{ t_{j1}, t_{j2}, t_{j3} \right\}, \end{split}$$

where  $\underline{E}_{j} = \left\| e_{ik}^{j} \right\|_{i,k=1}^{3}$ ,  $e_{ik}^{j} = 0$ ,  $i \neq k$ ,  $e_{11}^{j} = e_{22}^{j} = -e_{33}^{j} = -V_{j5}$ ;  $\vec{t}_{j}$  are vectors of effects on the upper boundaries of the plates,  $\vec{g}_{j} = \left\{ q_{j1}, q_{j2}, q_{j3} \right\}$  – vectors of contact stress acting on the lower boundaries of plate from substrate's side;  $E_{j}$ ,  $\in_{j}$  (j = 1, 2) – Young's modulus and Poisson's factor of the *j*-th plate respectively.

For the elastic substrate are given the integral relations between the displacements and stresses on the surface

$$\vec{u} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{k} \left( x_1 - \langle x_1, x_2 - \langle x_2 \rangle \right) \vec{g} \left( \langle x_1, \langle x_2 \rangle \right) d\langle x_1 d \langle x_2 \rangle,$$

$$\underline{k}(x_1,x_2) = \frac{1}{4f^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\tau} \underline{K}(r_1,r_2) e^{-i(r_1x_1+r_2x_2)} dr_1 dr_2,$$

where  $\underline{K}(\Gamma_1,\Gamma_2)$  is Green's matrix of the elastic medium,  $\dagger -$  contour in a complex plane  $\Gamma_1$  which form is determined by a principle of limiting absorption. Green's matrixes for environments with different properties are built in [2].

Different boundary conditions can be set in the contact zone of plates  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $-\infty < x_2 < +\infty$ . The principle of limiting absorption is used as the radiation conditions [3].

The condition of rigid coupling of plates with a substrate involves the continuity of the displacement vector and the stress vector on the border between coating and substrate

 $\begin{aligned} \vec{u}_1(x_1, x_2) &= \vec{u}(x_1, x_2), \ \vec{g}_1(x_1, x_2) = \vec{g}(x_1, x_2), \ x_1 > 0, \ -\infty < x_2 < +\infty; \\ \vec{u}_2(x_1, x_2) &= \vec{u}(x_1, x_2), \ \vec{g}_2(x_1, x_2) = \vec{g}(x_1, x_2), \ x_1 < 0, \ -\infty < x_2 < +\infty. \end{aligned}$ 

Taking this into account, systems, related to stress on the substrate surface according to external loads given in the half-planes  $x_1 > 0$  and  $x_1 < 0$ , can be derived

$$\underline{R}_{1}(\partial x_{1},\partial x_{2})\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\underline{k}(x_{1}-\langle_{1},x_{2}-\langle_{2}\rangle)\vec{g}(\langle_{1},\langle_{2}\rangle)d\langle_{1}d\langle_{2}-\underline{E}_{1}\vec{g}(x_{1},x_{2})=\vec{b}_{1}(x_{1},x_{2}), x_{1}>0, x_{2}\in R,$$
  
$$\underline{R}_{2}(\partial x_{1},\partial x_{2})\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\underline{k}(x_{1}-\langle_{1},x_{2}-\langle_{2}\rangle)\vec{g}(\langle_{1},\langle_{2}\rangle)d\langle_{1}d\langle_{2}-\underline{E}_{2}\vec{g}(x_{1},x_{2})=\vec{b}_{2}(x_{1},x_{2}), x_{1}<0, x_{2}\in R.$$

Last rations can be copied in the form of

$$\underline{R}_{1}(\partial x_{1},\partial x_{2})\frac{1}{4f^{2}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{\dagger} \underline{K}(r_{1},r_{2})\vec{G}(r_{1},r_{2})e^{-ir_{1}x_{1}-ir_{2}x_{2}}dr_{1}dr_{2} - \underline{E}_{1}\vec{g}(x_{1},x_{2}) = \vec{b}_{1}(x_{1},x_{2}), x_{1} > 0, x_{2} \in R;$$
  
$$\underline{R}_{2}(\partial x_{1},\partial x_{2})\frac{1}{4f^{2}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{\dagger} \underline{K}(r_{1},r_{2})\vec{G}(r_{1},r_{2})e^{-ir_{1}x_{1}-ir_{2}x_{2}}dr_{1}dr_{2} - \underline{E}_{2}\vec{g}(x_{1},x_{2}) = \vec{b}_{2}(x_{1},x_{2}), x_{1} < 0, x_{2} \in R;$$

having used advantage of property of Fourier's transformation of convolution of functions

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\underline{k}\left(x_{1}-\langle_{1},x_{2}-\langle_{2}\right)\vec{g}\left(\langle_{1},\langle_{2}\right)d\langle_{1}d\langle_{2}=\frac{1}{4f^{2}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{\uparrow}\underline{K}\left(\mathsf{r}_{1},\mathsf{r}_{2}\right)\vec{G}\left(\mathsf{r}_{1},\mathsf{r}_{2}\right)e^{-i\mathsf{r}_{1}x_{1}-i\mathsf{r}_{2}x_{2}}d\mathsf{r}_{1}d\mathsf{r}_{2}$$

Application Fourier's transformation on a variable  $x_2$  to the obtained equations allows to receive

$$\underline{R}_{1}(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2})\frac{1}{2f}\int_{\dagger} \underline{K}(\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2})\vec{G}(\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2})e^{-i\Gamma_{1}x_{1}}d\Gamma_{1}-\underline{E}_{1}\vec{g}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2})=\vec{b}_{1}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2}), x_{1}>0, \Gamma_{2}\in R, \\
\underline{R}_{2}(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2})\frac{1}{2f}\int_{\dagger} \underline{K}(\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2})\vec{G}(\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2})e^{-i\Gamma_{1}x_{1}}d\Gamma_{1}-\underline{E}_{2}\vec{g}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2})=\vec{b}_{2}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2}), x_{1}<0, \Gamma_{2}\in R.$$

The method of take out of the differential operator  $\underline{A}_p(\partial x_1, \partial x_2)$  in the following form

$$\underline{A}_{p}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2}) = \left\| \mathbf{u}_{mk} \mathbf{v}_{mk}^{p} \right\|_{m,k=1}^{3}, p = 1, 2,$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{mm}^{p}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2}) \equiv -\Delta + b_{1p}, m = 1, 2,$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{33}^{p}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2}) \equiv \left(-\Delta + b_{2p}\right) \left(-\Delta + b_{3p}\right), b_{kp} = \text{const}$$

is used to overcome the difficulties caused by the power growth of the elements of matrix-symbol cores of obtained systems.

Preliminary to this operator Fourier's transformation on a variable  $x_2$  is applied

$$\underline{A}_{p}\left(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2}\right) = \left\| \mathsf{u}_{mk}\overline{v}_{mk}^{p} \right\|_{m,k=1}^{3}, \ p=1,2,$$
$$\overline{v}_{mm}^{p}\left(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2}\right) = -\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \Gamma_{2}^{2} + b_{1p}, \ m=1,2$$

$$\overline{v}_{33}^{p}\left(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2}\right) \equiv \left(-\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}}+\Gamma_{2}^{2}+b_{2p}\right)\left(-\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}}+\Gamma_{2}^{2}+b_{3p}\right), \ b_{kp} = \text{const}.$$

At the same time in the right part, components, infinitely growing at infinity in the half-planes of the original system's definition, are discarded

$$\begin{split} \underline{A}_{l}^{-1}(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2})\underline{R}_{l}(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2})\frac{1}{2f}\int_{\tau} \underline{K}(\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2})\vec{G}(\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2})e^{-i\Gamma_{1}x_{1}}d\Gamma_{1}-\underline{A}_{l}^{-1}(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2})\underline{E}_{l}\vec{g}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2}) = \\ = \vec{b}_{1}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2}) + \sum_{j=1}^{4}C_{1j}(\Gamma_{2})\vec{b}_{1j}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2}), \quad x_{1} > 0, \quad \Gamma_{2} \in R, \\ \underline{A}_{2}^{-1}(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2})\underline{R}_{2}(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2})\frac{1}{2f}\int_{\tau} \underline{K}(\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2})\vec{G}(\Gamma_{1},\Gamma_{2})e^{-i\Gamma_{1}x_{1}}d\Gamma_{1}-\underline{A}_{2}^{-1}(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2})\underline{E}_{2}\vec{g}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2}) = \\ = \vec{b}_{2}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2}) + \sum_{j=1}^{4}C_{2j}(\Gamma_{2})\vec{b}_{2j}(x_{1},\Gamma_{2}), \quad x_{1} < 0, \quad \Gamma_{2} \in R. \end{split}$$

The right parts of obtained systems are continuing by unknown vector-functions  $\vec{s}_1(x_1, r_2)$  and  $\vec{s}_2(x_1, r_2)$  in the corresponding half-planes. To the received systems Fourier's transformation on a variable  $x_1$  is applied

$$\underline{M}_{1}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2})\vec{G}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2}) = \vec{\tilde{B}}_{1}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2}) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} C_{1j}(\mathbf{r}_{2})\vec{\tilde{B}}_{1j}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2}) + \vec{S}_{1}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2}),$$
  
$$\underline{M}_{2}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2})\vec{G}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2}) = \vec{\tilde{B}}_{2}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2}) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} C_{2j}(\mathbf{r}_{2})\vec{\tilde{B}}_{2j}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2}) + \vec{S}_{2}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2}),$$
  
where  $M_{1} = A^{-1}(R_{1}K - E_{1}), M_{2} = A^{-1}(R_{2}K - E_{2}).$ 

where  $\underline{M}_1 = \underline{A}_1^{-1} \left( \underline{R}_1 \underline{K} - \underline{E}_1 \right), \ \underline{M}_2 = \underline{A}_2^{-1} \left( \underline{R}_2 \underline{K} - \underline{E}_2 \right).$ 

The elements of the vector-functions  $\vec{B}_1$ ,  $\vec{B}_{1j}$ ,  $j = \overline{1,4}$  and  $\vec{S}_2$  are regular in the upper complex half-plane (as the Fourier's transforms of functions with support on the positive half-line), and  $\vec{B}_2$ ,  $\vec{B}_{2j}$ ,  $j = \overline{1,4}$  and  $\vec{S}_1$  – in the lower (as the Fourier's transforms of functions with support on the negative half-line). Indices «+» and «-» indicate the domain of regularity of vector-functions in the upper and lower planes respectively

$$\begin{split} & \underline{\tilde{B}}_1 \equiv \underline{\tilde{B}}_1^+, \ \bar{B}_{1j} \equiv \overline{\tilde{B}}_{1j}^+, \ j = \overline{1,4}, \ \bar{S}_2 \equiv \overline{\tilde{S}}_2^+, \\ & \underline{\tilde{B}}_2 \equiv \underline{\tilde{B}}_2^-, \ \overline{\tilde{B}}_{2j} \equiv \overline{\tilde{B}}_{2j}^-, \ j = \overline{1,4}, \ \bar{S}_1 \equiv \overline{\tilde{S}}_1^-. \end{split}$$

Thus, we come to the system of equations, concerning unknown continuations  $\vec{S}_1^-$  and  $\vec{S}_2^+$ 

$$\vec{\tilde{B}}_{1}^{+} + \sum_{j=1}^{4} C_{1j}(r_{2})\vec{\tilde{B}}_{1j}^{+} + \vec{S}_{1}^{-} = \underline{M}\left(\vec{\tilde{B}}_{2}^{-} + \sum_{j=1}^{4} C_{2j}(r_{2})\vec{\tilde{B}}_{2j}^{-} + \vec{S}_{2}^{+}\right),$$

where  $\underline{M} = \underline{M}_1 \underline{M}_2^{-1}$ , which can be solved by a method of Wiener–Hopf.

To solve this system it is necessary to factorize the matrix-function  $\underline{M}$  as a multiplication  $\underline{M} = \underline{M}_{-}\underline{M}_{+}$  concerning the contour  $\dagger$  in the complex plane, where the matrix function  $\underline{M}_{+}$  is regular and has no zeros above contour  $\dagger$ , and  $\underline{M}_{-}$  – has non below it. Factorization of the matrix-function  $\underline{M}$  functions is performed approximately.

The above given equation should be multiplied by  $\underline{M}_{-}^{-1}$  and all the members of resulting system should be factorized as the sum concerning the contour  $\dagger$ . According to the Wiener–Hopf's method the following system of equations with unknown  $\vec{S}_{1}^{-}$  and  $\vec{S}_{2}^{+}$  is obtained

$$\underline{M}_{+}\vec{S}_{2}^{+} + \left\{\underline{M}_{-}^{-1}\vec{\tilde{B}}_{1}^{+}\right\}^{+} - \left\{\underline{M}_{+}\vec{\tilde{B}}_{2}^{-}\right\}^{+} + \sum_{j=1}^{4}C_{1j}(r_{2})\left\{\underline{M}_{-}^{-1}\vec{\tilde{B}}_{1j}^{+}\right\}^{+} - \sum_{j=1}^{4}C_{2j}(r_{2})\left\{\underline{M}_{+}\vec{\tilde{B}}_{2j}^{-}\right\}^{+} = 0,$$

$$\underline{M}_{-}^{-1}\vec{S}_{1}^{-} + \left\{\underline{M}_{+}\vec{\tilde{B}}_{2}^{-}\right\}^{-} - \left\{\underline{M}_{-}^{-1}\vec{\tilde{B}}_{1}^{+}\right\}^{-} + \sum_{j=1}^{4}C_{2j}\left(r_{2}\right)\left\{\underline{M}_{+}\vec{\tilde{B}}_{2j}^{-}\right\}^{-} - \sum_{j=1}^{4}C_{1j}\left(r_{2}\right)\left\{\underline{M}_{-}^{-1}\vec{\tilde{B}}_{1j}^{+}\right\}^{-} = 0.$$

Having solved this system, a relation for the Fourier's transform of the stress  $\vec{G}$  on the surface of the substrate is found. Then, from the substrate's relations  $\vec{U} = \underline{K}\vec{G}$  we find equations for the displacement on the substrate's surface  $\vec{U}$  in the form of

$$\vec{U} = \vec{U}_{1,0} + \vec{U}_{2,0} + \sum_{j=1}^{4} C_{1j} (\mathbf{r}_1) \vec{U}_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^{4} C_{2j} (\mathbf{r}_1) \vec{U}_{2j}.$$

These expressions contain eight unknown coefficients  $C_{1j}(\Gamma_2)$ ,  $C_{1j}(\Gamma_2)$ ,  $j = \overline{1,4}$ , the given boundary conditions at the junction of the plates are used to find them. To use the boundary conditions the inverse Fourier's transformation of the parameter  $\Gamma_1$  is applied to the equation of displacement  $\vec{U}$ 

$$\vec{u}(x_1, r_2) = \vec{u}_{1,0}(x_1, r_2) + \vec{u}_{2,0}(x_1, r_2) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} C_{1j}(r_1)\vec{u}_{1j}(x_1, r_2) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} C_{2j}(r_1)\vec{u}_{2j}(x_1, r_2).$$

Next, let the boundary conditions be

 $\underline{L}_{1}(\partial x_{1},\partial x_{2})\vec{u}(0+0,x_{2})+\underline{L}_{2}(\partial x_{1},\partial x_{2})\vec{u}(0-0,x_{2})=\vec{f}(x_{2}),$ 

where elements of  $\underline{L}_1(\partial x_1, \partial x_2)$ ,  $\underline{L}_2(\partial x_1, \partial x_2)$  are linear differential operators. If we apply the Fourier's transformation to the variable  $x_2$  to the boundary conditions, we shall receive

$$\underline{L}_{1}\left(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2}\right)\vec{u}\left(0+0,\Gamma_{2}\right)+\underline{L}_{2}\left(\partial x_{1},-i\Gamma_{2}\right)\vec{u}\left(0-0,\Gamma_{2}\right)=\vec{F}\left(\Gamma_{2}\right).$$

Thus, we obtain a linear algebraic system to determine the unknown coefficients  $C_{1j}(\Gamma_2)$ ,  $C_{1j}(\Gamma_2)$ ,  $j = \overline{1,4}$ , after solving this system the obtained values are substituted into the equation for  $\vec{u}(x_1,\Gamma_2)$ .

The final solution of the problem is obtained by applying the inverse Fourier's transformation of the parameter  $\Gamma_2$  to equation for  $\vec{u}(x_1, x_2)$ .

The study has been carried out with support of the grants RFFE (13-01-00132, 13-01-95503) and SS-914.2012.1.

#### REFERENCE



#### **Information about authors**

**Kolesnikov Maksim** – post graduate student, Kuban State University, Faculty of computer technologies and applied mathematics

**Telytnikov Ilya** – post graduate student, Kuban State University, Faculty of computer technologies and applied mathematics (7 861) 219 95 78, (7 928) 280 59 75 **E-mail:** ilux\_t@list.ru

#### ANALYSIS OF MOTION OF A PENDULUM WITH VIBRATING SUSPENSION AXIS AT UNCONVENTIONAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS

#### Sorokin V.S.

The present paper is concerned with the analysis of motion of a pendulum with vibrating suspension axis at unconventional values of parameters. Case, when frequency of external loading and the natural frequency of the pendulum in the absence of this loading are of the same order, is studied. Vibration intensity is assumed to be relatively low. A new modification of the method of direct separation of motions (MDSM) is proposed to study corresponding equation, which in the considered case doesn't contain a small parameter explicitly. The aim is to obtain solutions of this equation in the stability domain. It is revealed that in the considered range of parameters not only the effective stiffness of the system changes due to the external loading, but also its effective mass. It is noted that application of the classical asymptotic methods in the case under study leads to erroneous results. So, the applicability range of the MDSM turns out to be broader than the one of these methods.

#### 1. Introduction

Many studies have been concerned with the analysis of motion of a pendulum with vibrating suspension axis, some of those being undertaken by eminent scientists [1-3]. Usually, the case, when frequency of external loading is much higher than the natural frequency of the pendulum in the absence of this loading, is considered. The remarkable effect of pendulum's upper position stabilization is revealed for this case in particular.

Often (see, e.g. [1-3]) motion of the pendulum is considered only near its upper or lower position of equilibrium, and the problem reduces to analysis of the Mathieu equation. This equation has been studied in many papers (see, e.g. some recent publications [4,5]). Particularly, the stability domains of the equation were determined and the Ince-Strutt diagram was plotted [6,7]. Moreover, its solutions at the boundary of stability, which are f or 2f -periodic functions, were derived. In monographs [7,8] the Mathieu equation was studied in the presence of a small parameter, and its solutions in stability and instability domains were determined. In monograph [6] approximate solutions of this equation in instability domains were not determined analytically yet.

The present paper is concerned with the analysis of pendulum's motion at unconventional values of parameters. Case, when frequency of external loading and the natural frequency of the pendulum in the absence of this loading are of the same order, is studied. Vibration intensity is assumed to be relatively low. Pendulum's motion near its upper position is studied. In the considered case corresponding linearized equation, i.e. the Mathieu equation, doesn't contain a small parameter explicitly. The aim is to obtain solutions of this equation in the stability domain. It may be noted that previously such solutions were not determined analytically. A new modification of the method of direct separation of motions (MDSM) [9,10] is proposed to achieve the objective.

It is noted that application of the classical asymptotic methods [11,12], particularly of the multiple scales method (MSM) [13], in the considered case leads to erroneous results. So, the applicability range of the MDSM turns out to be broader than the one of these methods.

#### **2.** Initial equations

Consider the classical problem about a pendulum with vibrating suspension axis in the simplest formulation, i.e. in the case of small deviations from the upper position. In this case motion of the pendulum is described by the following equation:

$$I\{-ml(g+G\Omega^2\cos\Omega t)\}=0$$

(1)

Here { is angle of pendulum deviation from the upper position, I,m and l are the moment of inertia, the mass and the distance from the pendulum center of gravity to the axis of suspension, G and  $\Omega$  are the amplitude and the frequency of vertical oscillations of the suspension axis, g is the acceleration of gravity, dot designates the time derivative.

Introducing two dimensionless parameters  $U = mlg/I\Omega^2$ ,  $t = G\Omega^2/g$  and dimensionless time  $t_0 = \Omega t$ , rewrite equation (1) in the form

$$\frac{d^2 \{}{dt_0^2} - \mathrm{u} \left(1 + \mathrm{t} \cos t_0\right) \{ = 0$$
<sup>(2)</sup>

In the present paper the case  $u \sim 1$ ,  $t \sim 1$  is considered: the frequency of external loading and the natural frequency of the pendulum in the absence of this loading are of the same order; the amplitude of acceleration of vertical oscillations of pendulum's suspension axis is of the same order as g. In this case equation (2) doesn't contain a small parameter explicitly.

#### **3.** The modified MDSM

For studying equation (2) the vibrational mechanics approach [9,10] is employed. However, the MDSM can not be applied in its conventional form [9,10], since  $u \sim 1$  and the frequency of external loading is not much higher than the natural frequency of the pendulum. So a new modification of the MDSM applicable for solving equations of the considered type (without small parameter) is proposed. It implies the solutions to be sought in the form:

$$\{ = \Gamma(t_1) + \mathbb{E}(t_1, t_0)$$
(3)

where  $t_1 = \forall t_0$ ,  $\forall << 1$  is small parameter,  $\Gamma$  is "slow", and E is "fast", 2f - periodic in dimensionless time  $t_0$  variable, with average zero:

$$\langle \mathbb{E}(t_1, t_0) \rangle = 0$$

Here  $\langle ... \rangle$  designates averaging in the period 2f on time  $t_0$ , i.e. for function  $h(t_1, t_0)$  we have

$$\langle h(t_1,t_0) \rangle = \frac{1}{2f} \int_0^{2f} h(t_1,t_0) dt_0 .$$

As is seen, application of the modified MDSM implies a hypothesis regarding type of the sought solution. In fact, searching solution of the initial equation in the form (3) we assume that system in the considered range of parameters performs oscillations with slowly varying characteristics. If this hypothesis is not correct, then the trivial solution or solution which doesn't meet the sense of the problem will be obtained. Otherwise characteristics of oscillations of the considered type, in particular domains of their existence in the parameter space, will be determined.

The introduced small parameter V has simple physical meaning: It is the ratio between the velocities of slow and fast variables changing. Fast variables correspond to oscillations of the considered system; slow variables are slowly varying characteristics of these oscillations.

#### **4.** Solution by the modified MDSM

By averaging equation (2) on time  $t_0$  we obtain the following equation of pendulum's "slow" motion (for variable  $\Gamma$ )

$$V^{2} \frac{d^{2} \Gamma}{dt_{1}^{2}} - U(\Gamma + t \left\langle \mathbb{E} \cos t_{0} \right\rangle) = 0$$
(4)

Equation of pendulum's "fast" motions (for variable  $\times$ ) may be obtained by subtracting equation (4) from equation (2)

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \mathbb{E}}{\partial t_{0}^{2}} + 2v \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbb{E}}{\partial t_{1} \partial t_{0}} + v^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbb{E}}{\partial t_{1}^{2}} - u \mathbb{E} = ut \left( (r + \mathbb{E}) \cos t_{0} - \langle \mathbb{E} \cos t_{0} \rangle \right)$$
(5)

In conventional cases of the MDSM application corresponding equation of fast motions is solved only approximately, because the equation of slow motion is the one of the primary interest [9]. In particular, while solving this equation all involved slow variables are considered as constants

("frozen"), and terms  $2v \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t_1 \partial t_0}$  and  $v^2 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t_1^2}$  are neglected, because they are small in comparison

with  $\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t_0^2}$ . In the present case this simplification has to be abandoned. Indeed, terms of order of  $V^2$ 

are retained in equation (4) of pendulum's slow motion and  $U \sim 1$ ,  $t \sim 1$ , so solution of fast motions'

equation should be found with the accuracy of order of  $V^2$ . I.e. terms of this order, particularly ∂ŶF \_∂4F

$$2V \frac{d}{\partial t_1 \partial t_0}$$
 and  $V^2 \frac{d}{\partial t_1^2}$ , should be retained in equation (5).

Taking into account that  $\mathbb{E}(t_1, t_0)$  is time  $t_0$  periodic function the solution of fast motions equation (5) is sought in the form of series

$$\mathbb{E} = B_{11}(t_1)\cos t_0 + B_{12}(t_1)\sin t_0 + B_{21}(t_1)\cos 2t_0 + B_{22}(t_1)\sin 2t_0 + \dots$$
(6)  
As the result we obtain:

s the result we obtain

$$B_{11}(t_1) = -F(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{t})\mathbf{r}(t_1) + \mathbf{v}^2 F_2(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{t}) \frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}}{dt_1^2} + O(\mathbf{v}^3), \ B_{12}(t_1) = \mathbf{v} F_1(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{t}) \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt_1} + O(\mathbf{v}^3), \text{ etc.}$$
(7)

Here F(u,t),  $F_1(u,t)$ ,  $F_2(u,t)$  are functions of parameters u and t which depend on the number of retained harmonics in series (6). Terms of order of  $V^2$  are taken into account in the equations of fast and slow motions, so number n of the harmonic, which may be discarded in (6), is determined by the relation

$$\frac{1}{4}\frac{\text{ut}}{\text{u}+n^2}\frac{\text{ut}}{\text{u}+(n-1)^2} \sim \text{V}^3$$
(8)

The fulfillment of condition (8) ensures that functions F(u,t),  $F_1(u,t)$ ,  $F_2(u,t)$  are determined with the required accuracy of order of  $V^2$ . E.g., for U < 0.5 relation (8) fulfills already for n = 4, so only three harmonics may be taken into account in series (6).

Employing solution of fast motions equation, the equation of slow motion is composed in the form

$$(1 - \mathsf{u}\frac{\mathsf{t}}{2}F_2(\mathsf{u},\mathsf{t}))\frac{d^2\mathsf{r}}{dt_0^2} - \mathsf{u}(1 - \frac{\mathsf{t}}{2}F(\mathsf{u},\mathsf{t}))\mathsf{r} = 0$$
(9)

From equation (9) it follows that not only the effective stiffness of the system changes due to the external loading, but also its effective mass. This fact is especially remarkable. As is shown in the classical papers (see, e.g. [2,3]), in the studied system only the effective stiffness changes under the action of vibration. The distinction is due to consideration of different ranges of the parameters. In [1-3] the case  $U \sim V^2 \ll 1$  is studied, when the frequency of external loading is much higher than the natural frequency of the pendulum in the absence of this loading, whereas in the present paper we consider the case  $U \sim 1$ .

It should be noted that obtained equation (9) of pendulum's slow motion is correct also at "conventional" values of the parameters  $U \sim V^2$  and  $t \sim 1/V$  . Indeed, in this case change of the system's effective "mass"  $-ut F_2(u, t)/2$  is negligibly small. So, the results obtained in the present paper are in good agreement with the conclusions of the classical studies [1-3].

#### 5. On the validity of the results obtained by the proposed modification of the MDSM

In accordance with [9] the MDSM requires an additional a posteriori analysis of the obtained results. For the modified MDSM the situation is the same: it should be assayed whether the characteristics of the defined oscillations vary indeed slowly in comparison with these oscillations, or not. For the considered problem taking into account that all amplitudes  $B_{11}(t_1)$ ,  $B_{12}(t_1)$ ,... depend on variable

 $\Gamma(t_1)$  this verification may be reduced to the assessment of the fulfillment of the following relation

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt_0} \frac{1}{\mathbf{r}_A} \ll \frac{1}{\mathbf{E}_A} \frac{d\mathbf{E}}{dt_0} \tag{10}$$

where  $\Gamma_A$  and  $\mathbb{E}_A$  are characteristic amplitudes of variables  $\Gamma(t_1)$  and  $\mathbb{E}(t_1, t_0)$ . Taking into account (6) and (9), relation (10) may be rewritten as

$$\} = \sqrt{\left| u \left( \frac{t}{2} F(u, t) - 1 \right) / \left( 1 - u \frac{t}{2} F_2(u, t) \right) \right|} \sim v \ll 1$$
(11)

As is seen, small parameter V is present in relation (11). In fact, expressions (10)-(11) clearly illustrate the physical meaning of this parameter implied in the modified MDSM: It is the ratio between the velocities (or frequencies) of slow and fast variables changing. So, the obtained equation of pendulum's slow motion (9) and the corresponding expressions for amplitudes  $B_{11}(t_1)$ ,  $B_{12}(t_1)$ ,... are correct if condition (11) holds true.

As it was noted in Section 4, solution of the fast motions equation is found with the accuracy of order of  $V^2$ . As the result, parameters in the equation of slow motion (9) (the effective stiffness and the effective mass of the system) are also determined with the accuracy of order of  $V^2$ . So, it may be stated that the proposed approximation is valid up to time-scale  $t_0 \sim V^{-3}$ .

#### 6. Comparison with the results of numerical experiments

A series of numerical experiments was conducted to verify the obtained results. Initial equation (2) was integrated directly by means of the Wolfram Mathematica 7; corresponding results were compared with the derived analytical solution.

Consider the case u = 0.4 as an illustrative example. For such u and  $t \sim 1$  condition (8) fulfils for n = 4, so only three harmonics may be taken into account in solution (6) of the pendulum's fast motions equation. The dependence of pendulum's deflection on time  $t_0$  at u = 0.4, t = 2.59 is shown in Figure 1 (a) for initial conditions  $\{ (0) = 0.01, \{ (0) = 0. \text{ Solid line is the numerical} solution of the initial equation (2), dotted line is the solution <math>\Gamma(t_0)$  of the obtained equation of pendulum's slow motion (9), and dashed line is the analytical solution, i.e. the sum of  $\Gamma(t_0)$  and the solution  $\mathbb{E}$  of pendulum's fast motions equation (5). In Figure 1 (b) this dependence is shown for u = 1.4, t = 1.7395 and the same initial conditions.



Figure 1. The dependence of pendulum's deflection { on time  $t_0$  at initial conditions { (0) = 0.01, { (0) = 0 and (a) u = 0.4, t = 2.59; (b) u = 1.4, t = 1.7395.

As is seen from Figure 1, obtained analytical solution is in good agreement with the results of numerical experiments. In particular, the conclusion that not only the effective stiffness of the system changes due to the external loading, but also its effective mass is confirmed.

#### 7. Conclusions

A modification of the MDSM applicable for solving equations which don't contain a small parameter is proposed in the paper. As an illustrative example a classical problem about a pendulum with vibrating suspension axis is considered at unconventional values of parameters. Case, when frequency of external loading and the natural frequency of the pendulum in the absence of this loading are of the same order, is studied. Vibration intensity is assumed to be relatively low. As the result, solutions of pendulum's motion equation in the stability domain are derived. In particular, it is revealed that in the considered range of parameters not only the effective stiffness of the system changes due to the external loading, but also its effective mass.

The validity of the results obtained by the proposed modification of the MDSM is confirmed. It is noted that application of the classical asymptotic methods for solving the considered equation in the studied range of parameters leads to erroneous results. So, the applicability range of the MDSM turns out to be broader than the one of these methods.

#### Acknowledgments

Work is carried out with financial support from the Russian Foundation of Basic Research, grant 12-08-31136. The author is grateful to Professor I.I. Blekhman for specifying the research subject and comments to the paper.

#### REFERENCE

1. Stephenson A. On an induced stability. //I infosophical Magazine, vol. 13, $233-230$
---

- .// .1, 1954. 2. . .44.
- 3. , .21, .5, 1951. //
- 4. Kokkorakis G.C., Roumeliotis J.A. Power series expansions for Mathieu functions with small arguments. /Mathematics of Computation, 70, 235, 1221-1235, 2000.
- 5. Abramov A.A., Kurochkin S.V. Calculation of solutions to the Mathieu equation and of related quantities.// Computational Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, 47, 3, 397-406, 2007.
- 6. Hayashi C. Nonlinear oscillations in physical systems, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964.
- 7. Nayfeh A.H. Perturbation methods, New York: Wiley, 1973. . .
- 8.

, 1988. . .:

- 9. Blekhman I.I. Vibrational Mechanics, Singapore: World Scientific, 2000.
- 10. Blekhman I.I. Selected topics in vibrational mechanics. Singapore: World Scientific, 2004.
- 11. Bogoliubov N.N., Mitropolskii Ju.A. Asymptotic methods in the theory of non-linear oscillations, New York: Gordon and Breach, 1961.
- 12. Sanders J.A., Verhulst F. Averaging methods in nonlinear dynamical systems. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1985.
- 13. Nayfeh A.H., Mook D.T. Nonlinear Oscillations. New York: Wiley-Interscience, 1979.

#### **Information about author**

Sorokin Vladislav - senior research fellow, Institute of Problems in Mechanical Engineering Russian Academy of Science, Laboratory of Vibrational Mechanics, +79215887300 E-mail: slavos87@mail.ru

# CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

#### **Keynote Lectures**

#### Aghayan K.L

#### Hakobyan V., Dashtoyan L.

## Knyazyan N.B.

#### 

The thermomechanical model of materials with small-sized structure that takes into account the temporal effects in the accumulation and distribution of heat and deformation, as well as the effects of spatial nonlocality and rotational degrees of freedom of the structure elements is proposed.

#### 

New general forms of three-dimensional equilibrium equations of continuum mechanics are obtained by representations of the symmetric stress tensor as symmetrized mixed diades of asymptotic directors. The study employs notations and terminology known from the mathematical theory of plasticity. However all results remain valid for stress fields in an arbitrary continuum. The simplest and analytically most efficient stress tensor representations for full plastic (Haar–Karman hypothesis), semi-plastic and non-plastic three-dimensional states given by mixed diades of asymptotic directors are discussed. Stress tensor representations by the asymptotic directors involve the intermediate principal stress and the Lode parameter. The asymptotic directors provide a natural tensor basis for the symmetric stress tensor different from the spectral forms. The general vector forms of threedimensional equilibrium equations are separately derived for the full plastic, semi-plastic and nonplastic states. Integrability conditions for these equations are discussed.

#### 

We study the problems on defect identification in the elastic media via scanning by Ultrasonic waves. In the dynamic formulation the problem can be reduced to a system of Boundary Integral Equations (BIE) over the boundary surface of the defects. When solving direct diffraction problems with *a priori* known defect's geometry, the problem is solved by a standard collocation technique. However, in the inverse defect identification problem the geometry is not known, and in fact represents an additional

set of parameters, to be determined. As a result we come to a system of nonlinear equations which are solved with the use of modern optimization methods. Then we demonstrate some example of identification for defects of complex shape.

# 

## Interdisciplinary problems in mechanics of growing solids

Problems of growing solids mechanics which need additional information from physics, chemistry, biology, and other sciences to be solved are under discussion. They arise from mathematical modeling of various technological and natural processes and very important for practical applications.

# Section reports

#### 

Two adjacent problems of plane filtration theory for liquid and elasticity theory under antiplane deformation for exponentially heterogeneous stripe are considered.

# 

Analytical solutions for contact problems involving elastic homogeneous layer were obtained in [1-4]. Their applicability was restricted to the cases of a thick layer [1, 2], a thin layer [3], and a layer which thickness is comparable to width of a punch [4].

Due to wide use of functionally graded materials and coatings in industry, contact problems for media having varying with depth elastic properties are of particular interest. Recent results in such problems are obtained mostly in sight of special assumptions on the form of elastic properties variation (linear, power law, exponential, and so on), which allows one to use exact analytical solutions for corresponding differential equations [5-7]. Coatings with arbitrary variation of elastic properties by depth were considered by Y.-S. Wang et al. [8] and S.M. Aizikovich et al. [9-12].

Usually substrate is assumed to be undeformable when a soft elastic layer is considered [1-7]. But even the toughest materials have elastic properties, for example, Young's modulus of the diamond is 1000 GPa. Young's modulus of soft metals (Al, Cu, Pb, Ag, and others) varies from 16 to 125 GPa, Young's modulus of polymers (plexiglas, polystyrene, polyvinylchloride) – from 1 to 4 GPa. So the ratio of the Young's moduli of the layer and the elastic substrate usually is equal to 10–100 and in rare cases can be up to 1000 and greater.

In this paper we consider elastic layer inhomogeneous by depth, which is located on an undeformable substrate which elastic modulus differs more than 10 times from that one of the layer. Approximated analytical solutions for the torsion and the indentation problems for a rigid flat circular punch are constructed. Effect of the hardness of the substrate and the inhomogeneity of the layer on characteristics of the contact interaction was studied.

# 

Vibration of the plate in the supersonic flow of gaze

The problem of the hinged on two edges plate streamlined by supersonic flow of gas by speed U is considered. The dimensions of plate are a,b. As an expression of dynamic forces acting on the plate are taken the expressions which were obtained by "piston theory" and by refined theory. Results for the flat one-dimensional problem on the methods of Galyurkin and Ritz are obtained and comparisons of the results are given.

# 

The contact problem of the bending of the beam of finite length on elastic foundation in the form of a strip in the plane strain conditions, the generalized model of the bend in the framework of S.P.Timoshenko, where in addition to vertical forces axial compressive or tensile forces also affect on the deflection of the beam is considered.

Owing to method of singular integral equations (SIE) in combination with known numerical and analytical solutions of SIE, the problem is reduced to regular system of linear algebraic equations.

# 

# The stress-strain state of bending plate around of hinged edges

In this article investigated stress- strain state of plate bending problem around of hinged and simply supported edges, applying the approach Nadai[1]. By theory of S.A. Ambartsumian, which takes into account the transversal shear deformations, is identified the difference of boundary conditions. The difference for cutting forces based on theory S.A. Ambartsumian and Kirchhoff theory around of a fixed edge of the plate is obtained.

## 

The paper concerns the propagation of surface waves localized near the edge of half-space subject to different boundary conditions. To derive the dispersion equation for each type of boundary conditions three-dimensional equations of theory of elasticity are used. Then mathematical analisys performed for all dispersion equations and it shows that root, i.e. surface wave, exist only in two types of boundary conditions. Numeric results of phase velocities depending on angle of propagation and Poisson's ratio are demonstrated. It is noted that for fixed Poisson's ratio phase velocity of surface wave tend to phase velocity of Rayleigh wave. Numerical results of waveforms for two types of boundary conditions are presented.

#### 

In a competitive environment in engineering and instrument improving the way of blade non-ferrous metals and alloys, directed to increasing the efficiency of the cutting process, accuracy, surface quality and processing performance, is an actual problem for the development of the various branches of engineering.

Numerous experimental studies show that under the attack of irradiation mechanical characteristics of metallic alloys undergo significant changes, caused particularly by the aging processes. The following effects are observed: low temperature and high temperature creep and creep fracture, irradiation aging and embrittlement. Numerical experimental results are received on creep, aging and creep fracture. Here one can see the significant increase of the creep rate. The time to fracture decreases many times depending on temperature and irradiation dose. In world literature these effects are investigated well in the context of physical material science. At the same time not enough attention is paid to describe the effects integrally by the mechanic of materials methods in the framework of mechanical parameters. In the presentation these methods are applied to formulate the creep equation and creep fracture criterion, based on the energy conservation law. The theoretical curves of creep and long time strength for different values of irradiation dose are constructed and compared with the corresponding experimental results.

#### 

A question of solution stress-strain state in three dimension problem for an asymptotic plate, with full contact between the layers, is considered. In the surface of plate are given mixed conditions of theory of elasticity. With appliance of asymptotic method of integration, solutions of the interior problem are built. Some cases examples are considered.

#### 

In work compression of ideal plastic layer by rigid rough plates in case of transmitting anisotropy in case of flat deformation is considered [1], [2]

# Barseghyan T......96

*Problem of Control of a stage by stage changing linear system with intermediate conditions* This paper suggests an approach to solve the problems of control of a stage by stage changing linear system with non-separated intermediate conditions. Solution to a specific problem is given.

# 

It is assumed that on the surfaces of bounding layers the conditions of splitting contact take place. The layer and the semi- space are moving relative to each other with constant velocity V. The dispersion equation which defines the phase velocity of surface waves has been received. The conditions of existence of the surface wave, in the particular in the case of the same material of the layer and the semi-space have been occurred. It has been investigated short wave and long wave approximations, for which it has been determined, phase velocity depending on the elastic properties of the material layer and the semi-space.

## 

The propagation of elactroelastic waves in structure, containing elastic bottom layer, piezolayer, air slot, funtionally graded piezoelectric layer is considered.

## 

Many published works [1],[2] have been devoted to the problem at hand, in frames of the boundarylayer theory. The new point in our approach is that we operate with exact Navier-Stokes equations. We also apply a new method to study the problem, which is an iteration scheme for perturbations with respect to the basic flow. The perturbations are assumed to be small when compared to the previous step that implies a certain linearization. At each iterative step there is solved an integral equation regarding function of viscous friction force over the plate. The solution, obtained at each iteration, is compared with the classical Blasius solution [3].

# Vakulenko A.M......114

Estimation of the breaking loads in ice ridges interaction with a hydraulic structures

The work in this paper is dedicated to refinement of ice loads on hydraulic structures of the continental shelf and to development of a method of modeling in the finite element program PLAXIS 2D. The existing analytical methods for calculating the loads from the ice ridge keel on vertical offshore structures according to foreign and domestic regulations were considered. According to foreign and local regulations documents methods for calculating loads from the ice ridge keel on a sloping structures are absent. Recommendations and assumptions of analytical solution calculation are given in the case on vertical structures. The results obtained from the numerical and analytical models are in a good correlation. The main advantage of the developed numerical method is the ability of calculation the ice breaking load in case of interaction ice ridge keel with structures of any shape and configuration.

# 

The propagation of pure shear magnetoelastic waves in a perfectly conducting layer is considered in the event of magnetic field is parallel to the plane of propagation of the wave. The presence of longitudinal and transverse to the direction of the wave vector components of the magnetic field tension leads to the appearance of a member with a mixed derivative in the wave equation. The problem is solved for different boundary conditions on the surface layers. Phase and group velocity are determined based on the dispersion equation. As well, the influence of the magnetic field on the oscillation frequency, when the magnetoelastic wave cannot be propagated, is investigated.

# A.V. Gasparyan ......124

*On the application of the finite-difference equations method in problems of elasticity theory* A brief account of the results of application of finite-difference equations method in boundary problems of elasticity theory on different layered composites under anti-plain deformation is presented.

# 

*On two adjacent problems of filtration theory and elasticity theory for a wedge-shaped domain* Boundary problem of plain steady-state filtration theory and adjacent problem in terms of elasticity theory are considered for a wedge-shaped

Local stress of metal-composite bolted connections in the joint of wing panel with the central section of the airframe is considered. Rational structure parameters of bolted connection for the maximum load capacity are obtained.

# 

On a problem of stability of two layered plate in a supersonic gas flow

In this paper, we consider the problem of dynamic instability of a non-symmetric non-homogeneous over thickness rectangular plate. The asymmetry is treated as follows. In the case when functions of

mechanical characteristics of plate's material are continuous with respect to the plate thickness coordinate, they are not symmetrical with respect to the median plane. In the case when the functions are a piecewise continuous (layered plates), then the problem is asymmetric with respect to any plane of the layers and the middle surface. In both cases the equations of planar and bending vibrations of the plate are not separated [1]. The dependence of the critical velocity on dynamic instability from the parameter that depends on the conditions of asymmetric is obtained. According to the obtained results the numerical examples are given for a two-layered plate.

## 

Basing on the equations of three-dimensional problem of elasticity theory, asymptotic solutions of non-classical boundary value problems of natural vibrations of orthotropic shells at the boundary layer in the presence of viscous internal resistance are obtained when the top front surface of the shell is given with two choices of spatial boundary conditions, and a displacement vector is given at the bottom surface. Functions of boundary layer type and characteristic equations for detecting the speed of boundary layer vibrations damping from the edge surface into the shell are obtained.

## 

In present report considered the mixed boundary problem for crack with fluid in thermoelastic plane. The problem is solved by Winner–Hopf method and obtained analytical formula in the form Smirnov-Sobolev for vertical displacement of boundary of crack .

#### 

In present report by convolution method the problem of healing of moving with the arbitrary velocity semi-infinite thin fracture, by current of mixture of fluid-cristallines in it, within infinite thermo-elastic media is solved.

#### 

Dynamic equations, boundary and initial conditions of plane stress state of the micropolar theory of elasticity with independent fields of displacements and rotations are considered in thin rectangle. Using the method of expansion to power series along the thickness of rectangle and based on the initial approximation, applied one dimensional model of dynamic bending of micropolar elastic thin bars is constructed. It is shown that the constructed model coincides with the analogical model of micropolar bars, constructed on the basis of the asymptotically justified hypotheses method.

# 

The mathematical model of heat transfer in a composite with inclusions of spherical shape is constructed. The formulas for the thermal conductivity of the composite are obtained. The case of an ideal thermal coupling inclusions and the matrix, the case complete lack thermal contact at the interface between the matrix and the inclusion, and the case having an intermediate layer between the switching matrix are examined.

#### 

On the basis of the geometrical diffraction theory there are studied the trajectory of multiply reflected high-frequency waves and their amplitude in the acoustic medium bounded by a parallelepiped with rigid walls containing reflectors of cylindrical and spherical shape. There is performed a quantitative analysis of a standard model used in the problems of applied acoustics, when boundary surfaces are replaced by planar faces of the inscribed or circumscribed polyhedra.

#### 

The problem of diffraction of surface shear electro-elastic wave is reduced to the solution of Riemann problem in analytic functions theory, using real Fourier transformation and a solution of a functional equation. The presence of the semi-infinite metallic layer leads to a propagation of diffracted volume and surface electro-elastic waves.

# 

The possibility of occurrence and propagation of waves of Raleigh type in an electro conductive elastic infinite layer half-space when on the surface of layer are realized the conditions of sliding contact. In the initial state layer half-space is in a constant magnetic field. It is established that the appearance of surface waves depends both on the Poisson's ratio and the ratio of layer thickness and wavelength.

#### 

In this paper on the basis of Radon integral transform is investigated the problem of wave's propagation in an elastic half-space when on the boundary of half-space the condition of constrained free edge are given. The dispersion equation for surface wave propagation speed is obtained.

# 

wo problems of the torsion of elastic prismatic bars with cross-sections in the form of an arbitrary circular segment and an isosceles triangle, which are solved by the method of boundary integral equations (BIE) connected with boundary problems for harmonic functions, are considered.

#### 

On the basis of the hypothesis of Kirchhoff and the hypothesis of magnetoelasticity of thin bodies of S. A. Ambartsumian, G.E. Baghdasaryan, M. V. Belubekyan the problem of magnetoelasic vibrations for plate-strip is solved. The equations of planar and transverse vibrations are obtained. The frequency vibrations are identified depending on the intensity of magnetic field.

The stability of non-conservative rod systems is investigated, considering the different types of friction. The destabilization effects due to friction are established.

#### 

The paper is concerned with a solution of crack problem in the porous elastic material in frames of Nunziato and Cowin model. With the help of Fourier transform the problem is reduced to an integral equation over the boundary of the crack. We perform some analytical transformations to calculate the kernel of the integral equation in explicit form.

#### 

This paper focuses on the problem of optimization of fixing conditions (selection the locations of supports) in the bending problem of statically indeterminate beams under uniformly distributed load by criteria of stiffness. Shown that the equation of the elastic line of the beams in these problems is the linear combination of functions which form Chebyshev system, using theory of best approximation is permissible for solving these problems. By using this theory on problems of fixing conditions (selection the locations of supports) the solutions of tasks of one and three times statically indeterminate beams has been obtained.

#### 

The problem of determining the stress-strain state of a system of two isotropic bands connected to the joint is considered. On the upper longitudinal edge of bands are given the corresponding components of the stress tensor, and the lower edge is rigidly fixed. Damping rates of values in the boundary layers of the first and second bands are researched. The characteristic equations for the determination of the damping rates are obtained. Conjugation of solution of the inner problem and the boundary layer near the the junction is conducted.

#### 

In present work on the basis of asymptotical method in thin area of shell internal problem, boundary layer and boundary layer by time for dynamics of micropolar elastic shells are constructed, and the question of their merging is studied. At level of internal problem the applied dynamic theory of micropolar elastic shells with free rotation constructed on the basis of the hypotheses method are proved.

#### 

The question of determining the stress-strain state in the plane problem for an anisotropic laminated strip for geometrically non-linear elasticity with incomplete contact between the layers is investigated. It is considerd that on one of the longitudinal edges of the strip are given the normal component of the displacement vector and tangential stresses, and on the other, the conditions of the first boundary-value problem of elasticity theory. The solution of the corresponding to internal problem is constructed

#### 

The problem of optimal stabilization of a mathematical pendulum, when its length changed according to the given law, has been treated. The system of differential equations of controlled motion of the pendulum has been made up. Confining to small oscillations and introducing the small parameter, the

problem of optimal stabilization of the mathematical pendulum at lower equilibrium position in case of small oscillations has been formulated. The problem has been solved by using Lyapunov – Bellman method. An optimal Lyapunov function and an optimal control action have been constructed.

# 

The free edge vibrations of orthotropic unmoment non-closed cylindrical shell with variable curvature, with free ends and rigid-clamped boundary generators are studied.

# 

In the work a coalition linear differential game of three persons is considered at two target sets. The conditions of a choice of extreme strategies and optimum values of the coefficients describing the share of players in a coalition are received.

#### 

In [1] the plane problem of the vertical stroke of the horizontal rigid plate immersed in an incompressible liquid with a free surface has been considered. The fluid occupies the halfspace. In this work, the contact area is not taken into account. In this paper, this problem is considered in consideration of the contact area of the plate. Research has shown that taking into account the contact area on the back side of the plate substantially changes the velocity field in the region occupied by the liquid.

## 

In this work generation and propagation of the thermoelastic waves in a metals and dielectrics induced by an ultrafast laser pulse are considered. To describe wave propagation in metals two-temperature model was used. An analytical solution was obtained using Laplace transform. Finite element modeling of the wave propagation was also performed. The two-temperature model was implemented in FEM package, ABAQUS. Results were compared with those obtained without considering the twotemperature model.

## 

Either ordinary concretes with polymer additives are used in practice, either materials in which polymer is considered to be the unique binder. The choice of polymer is defined by the sphere of use of concrete and character of possible influences.

## 

The problem of finite, partially glued to a fixed rigid base rod longitudinal vibrations damping is investigated by optimizing adhesive structural topology. Vibrations are caused by external load, concentrated on free end of the rod, the other end of which is elastically clamped. The problem is mathematically formulated as a boundary–value problem for one–dimensional wave equation with variable controlled coefficient, and the maximal length of adhesion is taken as optimality criterion to be minimized. Structure of adhesion layer, optimal in that sense, is obtained as a piecewise–constant function. Using Fourier real generalized integral transform, on the bases of finite control method, the problem of unknown function determination is reduced to determination of certain switching points from a system of nonlinear, in general, complex equations. Some particular cases are considered. **Kolesnikov M.N., Telytnikov I.S.** 261 *To a problem of vibrations of adjoining semi-infinite plates on a surface of elastic medium* 

The problem of vibrations of the coating consisting of two half-planes, bordering along a straight line on an elastic foundation is discussed.

Dynamic problems of the elasticity theory for plates on deformable foundation have applications in construction, engineering, materials science and other fields. In seismology, the interaction of lithospheric structures as contacting deformable plates placed on an elastic foundation can also be studied in terms of the theory of mixed problems of elasticity.

Two-dimensional elastic plates with the average thickness parameters are considered as components of coatings. The infinite crack passes on the border between the plates. Contact between the coating and the substrate is ideal, an elastic medium containing no defects treated as substrate. Applying the differential factorization method systems of integral equations concerning the stresses between the coating and the foundation are constructed. Solutions of received integral equation's systems are obtained with integral factorization method of Wiener–Hopf. Difficulties caused by the polynomial growth of the elements of kernel's symbols are overcome by moving a differential operator outside. The unknown functions included in the solutions are determined from the given boundary conditions for the plates.

#### 

The present paper is concerned with the analysis of motion of a pendulum with vibrating suspension axis at unconventional values of parameters. Case, when frequency of external loading and the natural frequency of the pendulum in the absence of this loading are of the same order, is studied. Vibration intensity is assumed to be relatively low. A new modification of the method of direct separation of motions (MDSM) is proposed to study corresponding equation, which in the considered case doesn't contain a small parameter explicitly. The aim is to obtain solutions of this equation in the stability domain. It is revealed that in the considered range of parameters not only the effective stiffness of the system changes due to the external loading, but also its effective mass. It is noted that application of the classical asymptotic methods in the case under study leads to erroneous results. So, the applicability range of the MDSM turns out to be broader than the one of these methods.





88	,
-	
,	
	•••
	•••, ••
	• .
- 109	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, .
ANS I S117	•••, •
	••
129	•••
	•••, ••
	•••
	•••
147	
••• 	•••, ••,
	, .
161	
	••
281	

	<u>-</u>	- 171
	-	
		176
•••,	• •	
·		185
•••, (	· ·, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 190
• •	– R	195
• •		
	« »	200
••		204
•••,	•••, ••	209
	_	-
••		, 212
••		- 217
• •		222
•••••		
•••	••	227
• •		
		231
••		
		236
••		241
• ••	,	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Khurshudyan A.Zh., Sarkisyan A.S. On adhesive binding optimization of elastic homogeneous r o a fixed rigid base	od 256
Kolesnikov M.N., Telytnikov I.S. To a problem of vibrations of adjoining semi-infinite plates or surface of elastic medium	1 a 261
Sorokin V.S. Analysis of motion of a pendulum with vibrating suspension axis at unconvention values of parameters	nal 265
CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS2	270