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ՄԵԽԱՆԻԿԱ 2016

Երիտասարդ գիտնականների միջազգային դպրոց - գիտաժողովի նյութեր

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ARMENIA

MECHANICS 2016

Proceedings of International School-Conference of Young Scientists

3-7 October, 2016, Tsakhkadzor, Armenia

YEREVAN – 2016

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[1-9],

$Oxyz$,

$$\Omega_1(|x, z| < \infty, -H < y < 0)$$

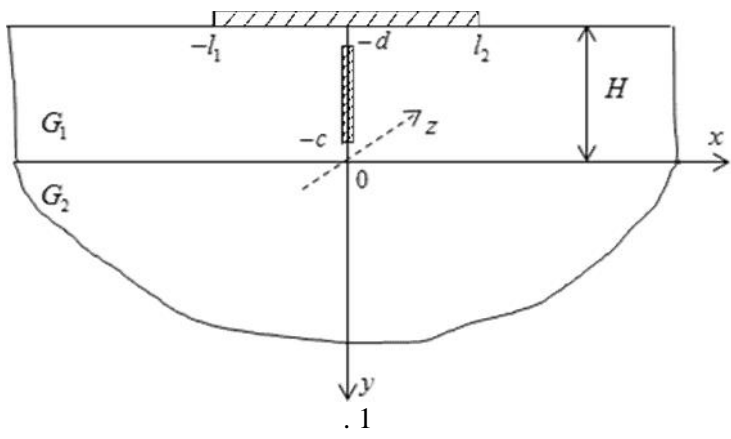
G_1 ,

$$G_2 \quad \Omega_2(|x, z| < \infty, 0 < y < \infty).$$

$$\omega_1(x=0, -d \leq y \leq -c, |z| < \infty)$$

$$\omega_2(-l_1 \leq x \leq l_2, y < -H, |z| < \infty)$$

(.1).



$\Omega_1^* \quad \Omega_2^*$

Oxy :

$$\Delta w_j(x, y) = 0, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega_j^*, \quad \Omega_1^* = \{|x| < \infty, -H < y < 0\}, \quad \Omega_2^* = \{|x| < \infty, 0 < y < 0\}, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} w_1(x, -H) = C_1, & x \in [-l_1, l_2], \\ \tau_{yz}(x, -H) = \tau_0(x), & x \in L, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$w_1(\pm 0, y) = C_2, \quad y \in [-d, -c], \quad (3)$$

$y = 0:$

$$w_1(x, -0) = w_2(x, 0), \quad \tau_{yz}(x, +0) = \tau_{yz}(x, -0), \quad (-\infty < x < \infty). \quad (4)$$

$$w_j(x, y) \quad (j=1, 2) - \quad , \quad C_1 \quad C_2 -$$

$$, \quad L - \quad \tau_0(x),$$

$$\tau(x)$$

:

$$g_1(y) = w_1(+0, y) - w_1(-0, y) = 0; \quad f_1(y) = \frac{\tau_{xz}(+0, y) - \tau_{xz}(-0, y)}{G_1} \quad (-d < y < -c). \quad (5)$$

$$, \quad [6] \quad (1) - (4), \quad , \quad \tau(x)$$

$$f_1(x) \quad , \quad \Omega_1^*(x) \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{G_1} \tau_{xz}^{(1)}(x, y) = & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-d}^{-c} \left[\frac{x}{x^2 + (\eta - y)^2} - \gamma \frac{x}{x^2 + (\eta + y)^2} + \frac{x}{x^2 + (2H + \eta + y)^2} + \right. \\ & \left. + K_{11}^{(1)}(x, y, \eta) \right] f_1(\eta) d\eta - \frac{1}{\pi G_1} \int_{-l_1}^{l_2} F_1^{(1)}(x, y, t) \tau(t) dt - \frac{1}{\pi G_1} \int_L F_1^{(1)}(x, y, t) \tau_0(t) dt \\ & (x, y) \in \Omega_1^*, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{G_1} \tau_{yz}^{(1)}(x, y) = & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-d}^{-c} \left[\frac{\eta - y}{x^2 + (\eta - y)^2} + \frac{\gamma(\eta + y)}{x^2 + (\eta + y)^2} - \frac{2H + \eta + y}{x^2 + (2H + \eta + y)^2} + \right. \\ & \left. + K_{12}^{(2)}(x, y, \eta) \right] f_1(\eta) d\eta + \frac{1}{2\pi G_1} \int_{-l_1}^{l_2} \left[\frac{H + y}{(t - x)^2 + (H + y)^2} + F_1^{(2)}(x, y, t) \right] \tau(t) dt + \\ & + \frac{1}{2\pi G_1} \int_L \left[\frac{H + y}{(t - x)^2 + (H + y)^2} + F_1^{(2)}(x, y, t) \right] \tau_0(t) dt, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega_1^* \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$K_{1j}^{(i)}(x, y, \eta), \quad F_1^{(j)}(x, y, t), \quad (i, j = 1, 2) \quad :$$

$$K_{11}^{(1)}(x, y, \eta) = -\gamma R_2(x, y, \eta) - \gamma^2 R_1(x, -y, -\eta) - \gamma R_1(x, -y, \eta) + \gamma R_1(x, y, -\eta)$$

$$K_{12}^{(1)}(x, y, \eta) = -\gamma Q_2(x, y, \eta) - \gamma^2 Q_1(x, -y, -\eta) - \gamma Q_1(x, -y, \eta) + \gamma Q_1(x, y, -\eta)$$

$$F_1^{(1)}(x, y, t) = -\gamma P_1^{(1)}(x, y, t) + P_1^{(1)}(x, y, t)$$

$$F_1^{(2)}(x, y, t) = \gamma \left[P_1^{(2)}(x, -y, t) + P_3^{(2)}(x, y, t) \right]$$

$$P_k^{(1)}(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\gamma)^n \frac{x - t}{(x - t)^2 + ((2n + k)H + y)^2}$$

$$P_k^{(2)}(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\gamma)^n \frac{(2n + k)H + y}{(t - x)^2 + ((2n + k)H + y)^2}$$

$$R_k(x, y, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^{n+1} \frac{2(n+k)h+y+y}{x^2 + (2(n+k)h+y+y)^2}$$

$$Q_k(x, y, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^{n+1} \frac{x}{x^2 + ((2n+k)h+y+y)^2}$$

$$f_1(y) \quad \tau(x) \quad \Omega_1^* \quad (6) \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \Big|_{y=-H+0} = 0, \quad -l_1 < x < l_2; \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=+0} = 0, \quad -d < y < -c \quad (8)$$

$$\tau(x) \quad f_1(y) \quad (6) \quad (7), \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-d}^{-c} \left[\frac{2x}{x^2 + (H+\eta)^2} - \frac{\gamma x}{x^2 + (H-\eta)^2} + L_{11}^{(b)}(x, \eta) \right] f_1(\eta) d\eta -$$

$$- \frac{1}{\pi G_1} \int_{-l_1}^{l_2} \left[\frac{1}{t-x} + L_{22}^{(b)}(y, t) \right] \tau(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi G_1} \int_{-l_1}^{l_2} \left[\frac{1}{t-x} + L_{22}^{(b)}(y, t) \right] \tau_0(t) dt, \quad (-l_1 < x < l_2) \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-d}^{-c} \left[\frac{1}{\eta-y} + \frac{\gamma}{\eta+y} - \frac{1}{2H+\eta+y} + L_{21}^{(b)}(y, \eta) \right] f_1(\eta) d\eta +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi G_1} \int_{-l_1}^{l_2} \left[\frac{H+y}{t^2 + (H+y)^2} + L_{22}^{(b)}(y, t) \right] \tau(t) dt = - \frac{1}{2\pi G_1} \int_{-l_1}^{l_2} \left[\frac{H+y}{t^2 + (H+y)^2} + L_{22}^{(b)}(y, t) \right] \tau_0(t) dt,$$

$$(-d < y < -c) \quad (10)$$

$$L_{11}^{(b)}(x, \eta) = K_{12}^{(1)}(x, -H, \eta), \quad L_{21}^{(b)}(y, \eta) = K_{12}^{(2)}(0, y, \eta),$$

$$L_{12}^{(b)}(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\gamma)^n \frac{2(t-x)}{(t-x)^2 + (2(n+1)H)^2},$$

$$L_{22}^{(b)}(y, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\gamma)^{n+1} \left[\frac{(2n+3)H+y}{t^2 + ((2n+3)H+y)^2} - \frac{(2n+1)H-y}{t^2 + ((2n+1)H-y)^2} \right] \quad (11)$$

$$(9) \quad (10),$$

$$d = H \quad c = 0$$

$$d \neq H$$

$$\int_{-l_1}^{l_2} \tau(s) ds = P_1, \quad \int_{-c}^c f_1(\eta) d\eta = P_2 \quad (12)$$

$$P_1 \quad P_2$$

$$(9), (10) \quad \tau(x) \quad f_1(x) \quad (12).$$

$$\tau(x) \quad f_1(y)$$

[5].

$$c = 0, \quad f_1(y) \quad y = 0 \quad [6]$$

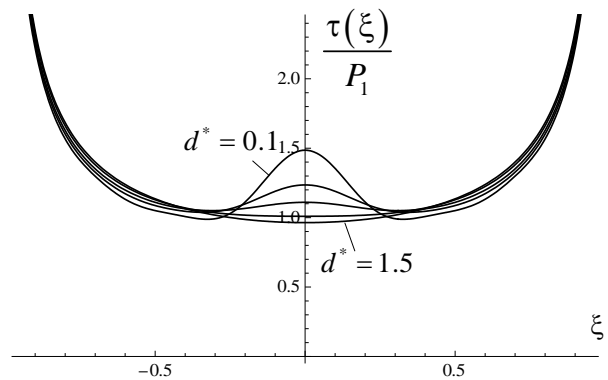
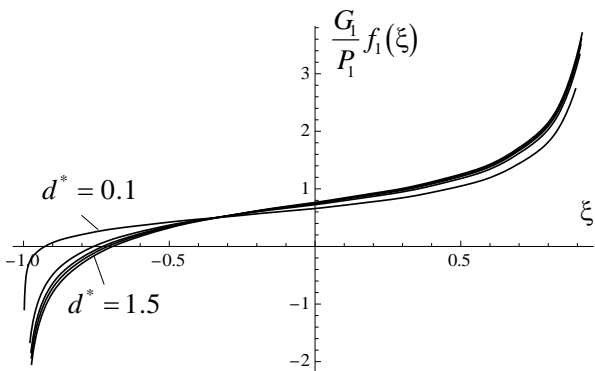
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos \gamma, \quad \gamma = \frac{1-\gamma}{1+\gamma}, \quad \mu = \frac{G_1}{G_2}.$$

$$d = H \quad T-$$

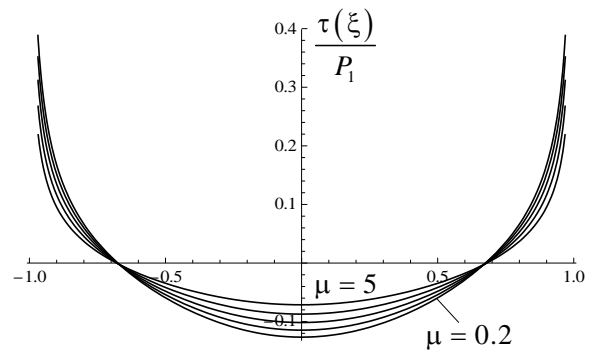
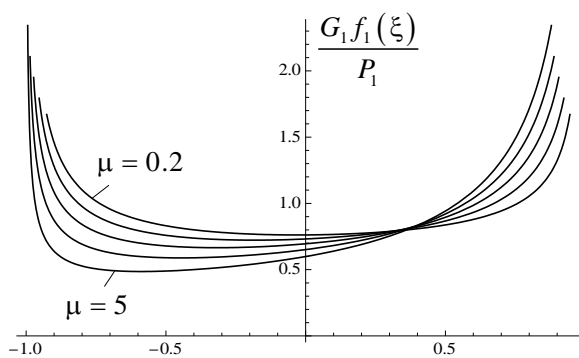
(12)

$$\int_{-l_1}^{l_2} \tau(x) dx + \int_{-H}^{-c} f_1(\eta) d\eta = P_1 + P_2 \quad (13)$$

[10].



$$d^* = d/l = 1.5; 0.5; 0.3; 0.2; 0.1,$$



$$\mu = 2. \quad .3$$

$$d \rightarrow H, \quad T-$$

$d^* = 1.1, c^* = 0.2,$

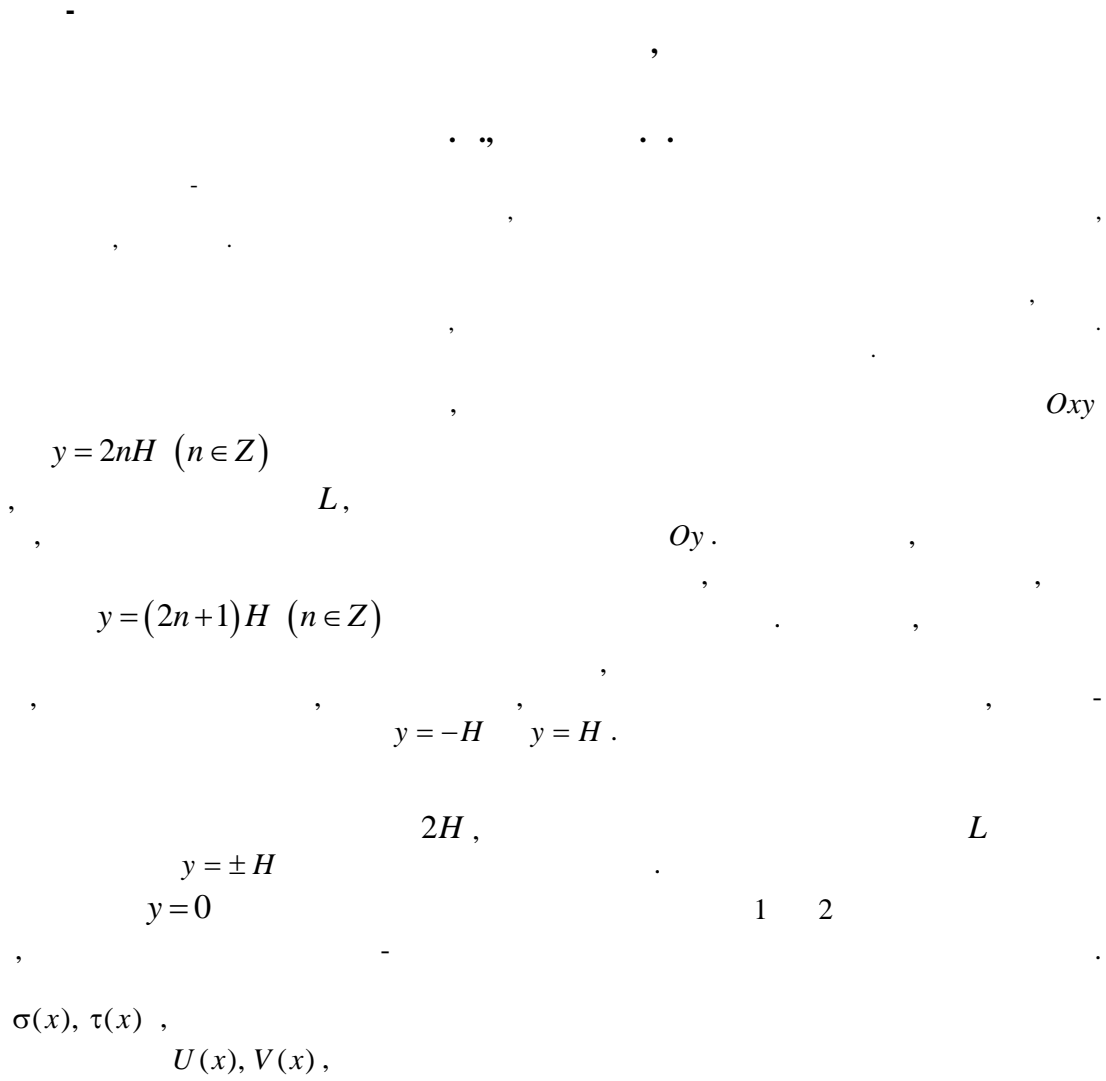
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$$\begin{cases} \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x, H) = V_1(x, H) = 0 \\ \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(x, -H) = V_2(x, -H) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (-\infty < x < \infty) \quad (1a)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_y^{(1)}(x, 0) - \sigma_y^{(2)}(x, 0) = \sigma(x) \\ \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x, 0) - \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(x, 0) = \tau(x) \\ U_1(x, 0) - U_2(x, 0) = U(x) \\ V_1(x, 0) - V_2(x, 0) = V(x) \end{cases} \quad (x \in L) \quad (1b)$$

$$\sigma(x) = \tau(x) = U(x) = V(x) = 0 \quad (x \notin L). \quad U_j(x, y) \quad V_j(x, y) \quad (j = 1, 2)$$

$$\sigma_y^{(j)}(x, y) \quad \tau_{xy}^{(j)}(x, y)$$

[1]:

$$U_j(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ [A_j(s) + iyB_j^*(s)] \operatorname{ch}(sy) + [B_j(s) + iyA_j^*(s)] \operatorname{sh}(sy) \right\} e^{-isx} ds;$$

$$V_j(s, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ [C_j(s) - yA_j^*(s)] \operatorname{ch}(sy) + [D_j(s) - yB_j^*(s)] \operatorname{sh}(sy) \right\} e^{-isx} ds; \quad (2)$$

$$A_j^*(s) = \frac{s}{\mathfrak{a}} [D_j(s) - iA_j(s)]; \quad B_j^*(s) = \frac{s}{\mathfrak{a}} [C_j(s) - iB_j(s)] \quad (j=1,2),$$

$$A_j, B_j, C_j, D_j, \dots, \mathfrak{a} - \dots, \quad (1.2)$$

$$\dots, \quad (1).$$

$$(2),$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{B}, \dots, \quad y=0,$$

$$\sigma_y^{(j)}(x, 0) - i\tau_{xy}^{(j)}(x, 0) = \frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{2} \varphi_1(x) + \frac{i\mathfrak{G}_1}{2\pi\mathfrak{G}_2} \int_L \frac{\varphi_1(s) ds}{s-x} - \frac{i}{\pi\Delta} \int_L \frac{\varphi_2(s) ds}{s-x} +$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^4 \frac{1}{2} \int_L R_{1k}(s-x) \varphi_k(s) ds; \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [U_j(x, 0) + iV_j(x, 0)] = \frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{2} \varphi_2(x) - \frac{i\mathfrak{G}_1}{2\pi\mathfrak{G}_2} \int_L \frac{\varphi_2(s) ds}{s-x} - \frac{i}{4\pi\mathfrak{G}_2} \int_L \frac{\varphi_1(s) ds}{s-x} +$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^4 \frac{1}{2} \int_L R_{2k}(s-x) \varphi_k(s) ds. \quad (4)$$

:

$$\varphi_1(x) = \sigma(x) - i\tau(x); \quad \varphi_2(x) = U(x) + iV(x); \quad \varphi_3(x) = \bar{\varphi}_1(x); \quad \varphi_4(x) = \bar{\varphi}_2(x);$$

$$R_{11}(x) = -R_{22}(x) = \frac{i}{(1+\mathfrak{a})} \left[-\frac{\mathfrak{a}-1}{\pi x} + \frac{(1-\nu) - \nu \operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H)}{H \operatorname{sh}(\pi x/2H)} + \frac{\pi x (1 - \operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H))}{4H^2 \operatorname{sh}^2(\pi x/2H)} \right];$$

$$R_{12}(x) = \frac{i}{\Delta} \left[\frac{2}{\pi x} - \frac{\operatorname{cth}(\pi x/2H)}{H} - \frac{\pi x (\operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H) - 1)}{4H^2 \operatorname{sh}^2(\pi x/2H)} \right];$$

$$R_{13}(x) = -R_{24}(x) = \frac{i}{(1+\mathfrak{a})} \left[\frac{(1-\nu) + \nu \operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H)}{H \operatorname{sh}(\pi x/2H)} - \frac{\pi x (1 + \operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H))}{4H^2 \operatorname{sh}^2(\pi x/2H)} \right];$$

$$R_{14}(x) = \frac{i}{\Delta H} \left[\operatorname{cth}(\pi x/2H) - \frac{\pi x (\operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H) + 1)}{4H \operatorname{sh}^2(\pi x/2H)} \right];$$

$$R_{21}(x) = \frac{i\vartheta}{(1+\varkappa)} \left[\frac{2\varkappa}{\pi x} - \frac{(\varkappa+1) + (\varkappa-1)\operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H)}{2H\operatorname{sh}(\pi x/2H)} + \frac{\pi x(\operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H)-1)}{4H^2\operatorname{sh}^2(\pi x/2H)} \right];$$

$$R_{23}(x) = \frac{i\vartheta}{(1+\varkappa)} \left[\frac{(\varkappa-1)\operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H) - (\varkappa+1)}{2H\operatorname{sh}(\pi x/2H)} + \frac{\pi x(\operatorname{ch}(\pi x/2H)+1)}{4H^2\operatorname{sh}^2(\pi x/2H)} \right];$$

$$\vartheta_1 = \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2\vartheta\varkappa}; \vartheta_2 = \frac{(1-\nu)}{\vartheta\varkappa}; \vartheta = \frac{(1+\nu)}{E}, \Delta = \vartheta(1+\varkappa),$$

$\nu -$

$E -$

$2a,$

$(-a, a),$

$P(x),$

$P_0,$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_y^{(1)}(x, 0) - i\tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x, 0) = P(x); \\ \frac{d}{dx}[U_2(x, 0) + iV_2(x, 0)] = v_0'(x), \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$v_0(x)$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1(x) + \frac{i\vartheta_1}{\pi\vartheta_2} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\varphi_1(s)ds}{s-x} - \frac{2i}{\pi\Delta} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\varphi_2(s)ds}{s-x} + \sum_{k=1}^4 \int_{-a}^a R_{1k}(s-x)\varphi_k(s)ds = 2P(x) \\ \varphi_2(x) + \frac{i\vartheta_1}{\pi\vartheta_2} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\varphi_2(s)ds}{s-x} + \frac{i}{2\pi\vartheta_2} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\varphi_1(s)ds}{s-x} - \sum_{k=1}^4 \int_{-a}^a R_{2k}(s-x)\varphi_k(s)ds = -2v_0'(x) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\int_{-a}^a \varphi_1(s)ds = P_0^*; \int_{-a}^a \varphi_2(s)ds = 0 \quad \left(P_0^* = \int_{-a}^a P(x)dx - P_0 \right). \quad (7)$$

(6)

(7),

$$(6) \quad \lambda_j = (-1)^{j+1} \lambda; \quad (\lambda = i\vartheta_2 \sqrt{\varkappa} / (1-\nu)) \quad (j=1, 2)$$

$$\Psi_j(x) + \frac{ia_j}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\Psi_j(s) ds}{s-x} + \sum_{k=1}^4 \int_{-a}^a Q_{jk}(s-x) \Psi_k(s) ds = f_j(x), \quad (8)$$

(7) :

$$\int_{-a}^a \Psi_j(s) ds = P_0^* \quad (j=1,2). \quad (9)$$

$$\Psi_j(x) = \varphi_1(x) + \lambda_j \varphi_2(x); \quad \Psi_{j+2}(x) = \bar{\Psi}_j(x) \quad (j=1,2);$$

$$a_j = [2\mathfrak{G}_1 + \lambda_j] / 2\mathfrak{G}_2; \quad f_j(x) = 2[P(x) - \lambda_j v'_0(x)];$$

$$Q_{j1}(x) = R_{11}(x) - R_{22}(x) - i\lambda_j R_{21}(x) + R_{12}(x) / \lambda_j;$$

$$Q_{j2}(x) = R_{11}(x) + R_{22}(x) - i\lambda_j R_{21}(x) - R_{12}(x) / \lambda_j;$$

$$Q_{j3}(x) = R_{13}(x) + R_{24}(x) - i\lambda_j R_{23}(x) - R_{14}(x) / \lambda_j;$$

$$Q_{j4}(x) = R_{13}(x) - R_{24}(x) - i\lambda_j R_{23}(x) + R_{14}(x) / \lambda_j.$$

,

(8) (9).

[2].

$$t = ax, \quad u = as$$

(8) (9)

(-1,1)

$$\Psi_j^*(t) = a\Psi_j(ax) / P_0; \quad f_j^*(t) = f(ax) / P_0 \quad (j=1,2),$$

:

$$\Psi_j^*(t) + \frac{ia_j}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\Psi_j^*(u) du}{u-t} + \sum_{k=1}^4 \int_{-1}^1 Q_{jk}^*(u-t) \Psi_k^*(u) dt = f_j^*(t) \quad (-1 < t < 1), \quad (10)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \Psi_j(s) ds = P_0^* / P_0 \quad (j=1,2). \quad (11)$$

[3]

:

$$\Psi_j^*(t) = \frac{\Psi_j^{(0)}(t)}{(1+\eta)^{\gamma_j} (1-x)^{1-\gamma_j}} \quad \left(\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{4} - i\beta; \gamma_2 = \frac{3}{4} - i\beta; \beta = \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \mathfrak{a} \right), \quad (12)$$

$$\Psi_j^{(0)}(t) \quad (j=1,2) - \quad , \quad [-1,1].$$

$$\Psi_j^*(t) \quad (10), (11) \quad ,$$

[2],

$$\Psi_j^{(0)}(\xi_i) \quad (i=1, \dots, n; \quad j=1,2).$$

$$\Psi_j^{(0)}(\xi_i) \quad x$$

$$\Psi_j^*(t) \quad (-1 < t < 1)$$

.

,

,

$$y = 0 \quad , \quad (3),$$

$$\Psi_j^*(t) \quad (j = 1, 2):$$

$$\chi(t) = \frac{a \left[\sigma_y^{(j)}(at, 0) - i\tau_{xy}^{(j)}(at, 0) \right]}{P_0} = -\frac{A}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\Psi_1^*(u) du}{u-t} + \frac{\bar{A}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\Psi_2^*(u) du}{u-t} + F(t),$$

$$A = \left[\sqrt{\alpha} - i(1-2\nu) \right] / 2(1-\nu) \quad , \quad F(t) - \Psi_j^*(t) \quad (12),$$

$$[-1, 1]. \quad (|x| > 1)$$

$$\chi(t) = -\frac{1}{(1-t)} \left[A_* \Psi_1^{(0)}(t) \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right|^{-\gamma_1} - \bar{A}_* \Psi_2^{(0)}(t) \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right|^{-\gamma_2} \right] \quad (A_* = A / \sin(\pi\gamma_1)).$$

$$x = \pm a \quad :$$

$$K_I(1) - iK_{II}(1) = 2^{1/2-\gamma_1} \sqrt{\pi} A_* \Psi_1^{(*)}(1); \quad K_I(-1) - iK_{II}(-1) = 2^{1/2-\gamma_2} \sqrt{\pi} \bar{A}_* \Psi_2^{(*)}(-1).$$

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2. « », 2014. 322
3. 2000. .53. 3. .12-19. . //
3. :
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[1-2],

1.

E

Or φz ,

$$z = 2nh \quad (n \in Z)$$

v ,

a .

$$z = (2n + 1)h \quad (n \in Z)$$

$$\Omega \{ |z| \leq h; 0 \leq r < \infty; 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \},$$

()

$$z = \pm h$$

$$z = 0$$

$$\Omega_1 \{ z = 0; 0 \leq r \leq a; 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \}$$

$u(r), w(r)$.

1 2

$\sigma(r), \tau(r)$

$$z = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \tau_{rz}^{(1)}(r, h) = w_1(r, h) = 0 \\ \tau_{rz}^{(2)}(r, -h) = w_2(r, -h) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq r < \infty)$$

(1.1a)

$$\begin{cases} u_r^{(1)}(r,0) - u_r^{(2)}(r,0) = u(r) \\ u_z^{(1)}(r,0) - u_z^{(2)}(r,0) = w(r) \\ \sigma_z^{(1)}(r,0) - \sigma_z^{(2)}(r,0) = \sigma(r) \\ \tau_{rz}^{(1)}(r,0) - \tau_{rz}^{(2)}(r,0) = \tau(r) \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq r < \infty) \quad (1.1b)$$

$$u(r) = w(r) = \sigma(r) = \tau(r) = 0 \quad (a < r < \infty).$$

$$u_r^{(j)}(r, \varphi) \quad u_z^{(j)}(r, \varphi) \quad (j=1,2) -$$

$$\sigma_z^{(j)}(r, z) \quad \tau_{rz}^{(j)}(r, z) -$$

$$(1.1)$$

$$z = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_z^{(j)}(r,0) &= \frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{2} \sigma(r) + \int_0^a K_{1,2}(r,\xi) \xi \tau(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^a K_{1,4}(r,\xi) \xi w(\xi) d\xi; \\ \tau_{rz}^{(j)}(r,0) &= \frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{2} \tau(r) + \int_0^a K_{2,1}(r,\xi) \xi \sigma(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^a K_{2,3}(r,\xi) \xi u(\xi) d\xi; \\ u_r^{(j)}(r,0) &= \frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{2} u(r) + \int_0^a K_{3,2}(r,\xi) \xi \tau(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^a K_{3,4}(r,\xi) \xi w(\xi) d\xi; \\ u_z^{(j)}(r,0) &= \frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{2} w(r) + \int_0^a K_{4,1}(r,\xi) \xi \sigma(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^a K_{4,3}(r,\xi) \xi u(\xi) d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

:

$$K_{12}(r,t) = \int_0^\infty K_{12}(s) s J_0(sr) J_1(s\xi) ds; \quad K_{14}(r,t) = \int_0^\infty K_{14}(s) s^2 J_0(sr) J_0(s\xi) ds;$$

$$K_{21}(r,t) = \int_0^\infty K_{21}(s) s J_1(sr) J_0(s\xi) ds; \quad K_{23}(r,t) = \int_0^\infty K_{23}(s) s^2 J_1(sr) J_0(s\xi) ds;$$

$$K_{32}(r,t) = \int_0^\infty K_{32}(s) s J_1(sr) J_1(s\xi) ds; \quad K_{34}(r,t) = \int_0^\infty K_{34}(s) s J_1(sr) J_0(s\xi) ds;$$

$$K_{41}(r,t) = \int_0^\infty K_{41}(s) s J_0(sr) J_0(s\xi) ds; \quad K_{43}(r,t) = \int_0^\infty K_{43}(s) s J_0(sr) J_1(s\xi) ds;$$

$$K_{12}(s) = -K_{34}(s) = \frac{\mathfrak{G}_1}{2\mathfrak{G}_2} \left[\text{cth}(hs) - \frac{\mu hs}{\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{G}_1 \text{sh}^2(hs)} \right]; \quad K_{14}(s) = -\frac{\mu^2}{\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{G}_2} \left[\text{cth}(hs) + \frac{hs}{\text{sh}^2(hs)} \right];$$

$$K_{21}(s) = K_{43}(s) = \frac{\mathfrak{G}_1}{2\mathfrak{G}_2} \left[\text{th}(hs) - \frac{\mu hs}{\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{G}_1 \text{sh}^2(hs)} \right]; \quad K_{23}(s) = -\frac{\mu^2}{\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{G}_2} \left[\text{th}(hs) + \frac{hs}{\text{ch}^2(hs)} \right];$$

$$K_{32}(s) = -\frac{1}{4s\mathfrak{G}_2} \left[\text{cth}(hs) - \frac{hs}{\mathfrak{a}\text{sh}^2(hs)} \right]; \quad K_{41}(s) = -\frac{1}{4s\mathfrak{G}_2} \left[\text{th}(hs) - \frac{hs}{\mathfrak{a}\text{ch}^2(hs)} \right];$$

$$\vartheta_1 = \frac{(1-2\nu)\mu}{\alpha}; \quad \mu = \frac{E}{2(1-\nu)}; \quad \vartheta_2 = \frac{2(1-\nu)\mu}{\alpha}; \quad \alpha = 3-4\nu,$$

$$J_i(r) \quad (i=1,2) \quad - \quad (1.2)$$

2.

$$a, \quad P_0(r).$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_z^{(1)}(r,0) = \sigma_z^{(2)}(r,0) = -P_0(r); \\ \tau_{rz}^{(1)}(r,0) = \tau_{rz}^{(2)}(r,0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (0 < r < a). \quad (2.1)$$

(1.2)

$$\sigma(r) = \tau(r) = u(r) = 0, \quad (2.1).$$

$$\int_0^a K_{1,4}(r, \xi) \xi w(\xi) d\xi + \sigma_z^{(0)} = -P_0(r) \quad (2.2)$$

$$w(a) = 0. \quad (2.3)$$

$$w_*(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_t^a \frac{\xi w(\xi) d\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - t^2}} \quad (w_*(a) = 0) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\int_0^a w_*(t) dt \int_0^\infty K_{14}(s) \cos(ts) \cdot J_0(rs) s^2 ds + \sigma_z^{(0)} = -P_0(r). \quad (2.4)$$

(1.6) [2]

$$I(\varphi(x)) = \int_0^x \frac{\varphi(r) r dr}{\sqrt{x^2 - r^2}}.$$

$$w_*(t), \quad [5,6]$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{J_0(rt) r dr}{\sqrt{x^2 - r^2}} = \frac{\sin xt}{t}; \quad \int_0^\infty \sin(ts) \cdot \sin(xs) ds = \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(t-x) - \delta(t+x)] \quad (-a, 0)$$

$$w'_*(x) + \int_{-a}^a Q(x,t) w'_*(t) dt = f(x), \quad (2.5)$$

$$Q(x,t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{2e^{-hs} \operatorname{sh}(hs) + hs}{\operatorname{sh}^2(hs)} \sin(ts) \sin(xs) ds; \quad f(x) = -\frac{4(1-\nu)}{\pi\mu} [I(P_0(r))].$$

(2.5),

(2.5)

$$w_*(x)$$

$$w_*(x) = -\int_x^a w'_*(t) dt,$$

$$a \quad w(r) \quad [2]$$

$$w(r) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \int_r^a \frac{sw_*(s)}{\sqrt{s^2 - r^2}} ds.$$

$$r = a.$$

(1.2),

$$r > a. \quad w_*(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_z^{(j)}(r, 0) &= \int_0^a w_*(t) dt \int_0^\infty K_{14}(s) s^2 J_0(sr) \cos ts ds = -\int_0^a w'_*(t) dt \int_0^\infty K_{14}(s) s J_0(sr) \sin(ts) ds = \\ &= \frac{\mu}{2(1-\nu)} \int_0^a w'_*(t) dt \int_0^\infty s J_0(sr) \sin(ts) ds + \int_0^a Q_1(r, t) w'_*(t) dt \quad (r > a) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

$$Q_1(r, t) = \frac{\mu}{2(1-\nu)} \int_0^\infty \frac{2e^{-sh} \operatorname{sh}(hs) + hs}{\operatorname{sh}^2(hs)} s J_0(sr) \sin(ts) ds.$$

[4]

$$sJ_0(sr) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} [rJ_1(sr)]$$

[5]

$$\int_0^\infty J_1(sr) \sin ts ds = \begin{cases} 0 & t > r \\ \frac{1}{r \sqrt{r^2 - t^2}} & t < r \end{cases}$$

(1.8)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_z^{(j)}(r, 0) &= \frac{\mu}{2(1-\nu)r} \frac{d}{dr} \int_0^a \frac{tw'_*(t) dt}{\sqrt{r^2 - t^2}} + \int_0^a Q_1(r, t) w'_*(t) dt = \\ &= \frac{\mu w'_*(a)}{(1-\nu)\sqrt{r^2 - a^2}} + F(r) \quad (r > a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(F(r) = \frac{\mu w'_*(a)}{2(1-\nu)r} + \frac{\mu}{2(1-\nu)r} \frac{d}{dr} \int_0^a \frac{t[w'_*(t) - w'_*(a)] dt}{\sqrt{r^2 - t^2}} + \int_0^a Q_1(r, t) w'_*(t) dt \right).$$

$$F(r)$$

$$r = a.$$

:

$$K_I(a) = \sqrt{2\pi} \lim_{r \rightarrow a+0} \sqrt{r-a} \sigma_z^{(j)}(r, 0) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi\mu} w'_*(a)}{2(1-\nu)\sqrt{a}}. \quad (2.7)$$

$$h \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$Q(x, t) \equiv 0$$

(2.5)

$$w'_*(x) = f(x) = -\frac{4(1-\nu)}{\pi\mu} [I(P_0(r))].$$

$$P_0, \dots, P_0(r) = P_0 = \text{const},$$

$$w'_*(x) = -\frac{4(1-\nu)P_0}{\pi\mu} x.$$

$$w_*(x) = -\int_x^a w'_*(t) dt = \frac{2(1-\nu)}{\pi\mu} (a^2 - x^2).$$

$$w(r) = \frac{4(1-\nu)P_0}{\pi\mu} \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \quad (0 < r < a).$$

$r = a$

$$K_I(a) = 2\sqrt{a/\pi} P_0,$$

[7].

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2. // .: « », . . O . 1980, .156-162.
3. . . . // . 1973. 37. 1109-1116.
4. . . . , 1971. 1108 .
5. . . . I. .: , 1949. 798 .
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[1]

[1]

P_0

P_0^{cr}

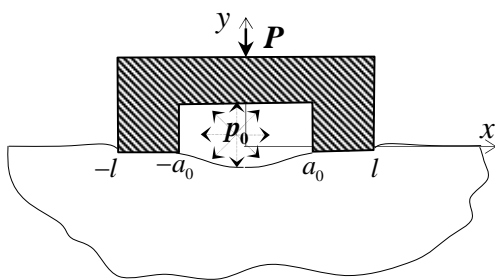
P_0

[1].

P_0^{cr}

P

P_0



$$2lp_0 < P.$$

P_0

P_0

$P_0^{cr}(a_0)$

(.1).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sigma(x) \\
& p_0, \quad [1]: \\
\frac{\pi\mu}{1-\nu} v^*(x) &= \int_a^l \sigma(s) \ln \left| \frac{s^2 - x^2}{s^2 - l^2} \right| ds + p_0 \left[a \ln \left| \frac{a^2 - x^2}{l^2 - a^2} \right| - x \ln \left| \frac{a-x}{a+x} \right| + l \ln \frac{l-a}{l+a} \right], \\
v^*(x) &= v(x) - v(l) \quad 0 < x < l.
\end{aligned}$$

$$v^*(x) = 0. \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& f(x) = 0, \\
& \int_a^l \left(\frac{1}{s-x} - \frac{1}{s+x} \right) \sigma(s) ds = -p_0 \ln \left| \frac{a-x}{a+x} \right| \quad (a < x < l)
\end{aligned}$$

$$q(y) = \frac{2l}{P} \sigma \left(\frac{l(1-\delta)}{2} y + \frac{l(1+\delta)}{2} \right); \quad p^* = \frac{2l}{P} p_0; \quad \delta = \frac{a}{l}; \quad \delta^* = \frac{1+\delta}{1-\delta} \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta-y} - \frac{1}{\zeta+y+2\delta^*} \right) q(\zeta) d\zeta = -p^* \ln \frac{1+y}{2\delta^*-1+y} \quad (-1 < y < 1) \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& q(y) \\
& p_{cr}^*
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-l}^{-a} \sigma(s) ds + 2a p_0 + \int_a^l \sigma(s) ds = P, \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 q(\zeta) d\zeta = 2 \frac{1-\delta p^*}{1-\delta}. \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& Oy \\
& x, \\
& [5]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-2\delta^*-1}^{-2\delta^*+1} \frac{1}{\zeta-y} q(\zeta) d\zeta + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\zeta-y} q(\zeta) d\zeta = -p^* \ln \left| \frac{1+y}{2\delta^*-1+y} \right| \quad (y \in [-2\delta^*-1, -2\delta^*+1] \cup [-1, 1]) \quad (5)$$

$$q(\zeta) = \frac{1}{\pi^2 \omega(\zeta)} \left[\int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta-y} + \frac{1}{\zeta+y+2\delta^*} \right) p^* g(y) \omega(y) dy + 4\pi \frac{1-\delta p^*}{1-\delta} (\zeta + \delta^*) \right].$$

$$g(x) = -\ln \frac{1+x}{2\delta^* - 1 + x}; \quad \omega(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{(x+2\delta^*)^2 - 1}.$$

$$\zeta = -1,$$

$$p_{cr}^*$$

:

$$p_{cr}^* \int_{-1}^1 \left(-\frac{1}{1+y} + \frac{1}{-1+y+2\delta^*} \right) f(y) \omega(y) dy + 4\pi \frac{1-\delta}{1-\delta} p_{cr}^* (\delta^* - 1) = 0. \quad (6)$$

.

[1],

(3)

$$y = -1,$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{(1+x)^m \sqrt{1-x}}{x-y} dx \approx (1+y)^m \ln(1+y) \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

(3)

$$q(\zeta) = p^* Q_m(1+\zeta) \sqrt{1-\zeta} + \varphi(\zeta). \quad (7)$$

$$\varphi(\zeta)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta-y} - \frac{1}{\zeta+y+2\delta^*} \right) \varphi(\zeta) d\zeta = -p^* \left[\ln \frac{1+y}{2\delta^* - 1 + y} + \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta}}{\zeta-y} - \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta}}{\zeta+y+2\delta^*} \right) Q_m(1+\zeta) d\zeta \right], \quad (8)$$

$$Q_m(1+\zeta)$$

$$m=0$$

(3),

$$m \geq 1$$

$$\zeta \rightarrow -1.$$

$$Q_0(z) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \quad Q_1(z) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(4+z); \quad Q_2(z) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{64}(32+8z+3z^2) \quad (9)$$

(9),

$$\delta^* > 1,$$

(3)

(8).

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \varphi^*(x).$$

[3],

(8),

(4),

$$\frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi^*(x_i) \left[\frac{1}{x_i - y_k} + \frac{q(x_i) - q(-y_k - 2\delta^*)}{(x_i + y_k + 2\delta^*) q(x_i)} \right] = p^* f(y_k) \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1}) \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi^*(x_i) = \frac{2}{(1-\delta)} - p^* \left[\frac{2\delta}{1-\delta} + \int_{-1}^1 Q_m(1+\zeta) \sqrt{1-\zeta} d\zeta \right], \quad (11)$$

$$x_i = \cos \frac{(2i-1)\pi}{2n} \quad (i = \overline{1, n}); \quad y_k = \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1}); \quad q(z) = \begin{cases} U_{n-1}(z) & z \in (-1, 1) \\ U_{n-1}(z) - \frac{T_n(z)}{\sqrt{z^2-1}} & z \notin [-1, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$(10)-(11) \quad \delta \quad p^*, \quad P_{cr}^*, \quad \varphi^*(\xi_i), \quad p^*$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi^*(x_i) \left[1 + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} (-1)^m T_m(x_i) \right] = 0. \quad (12)$$

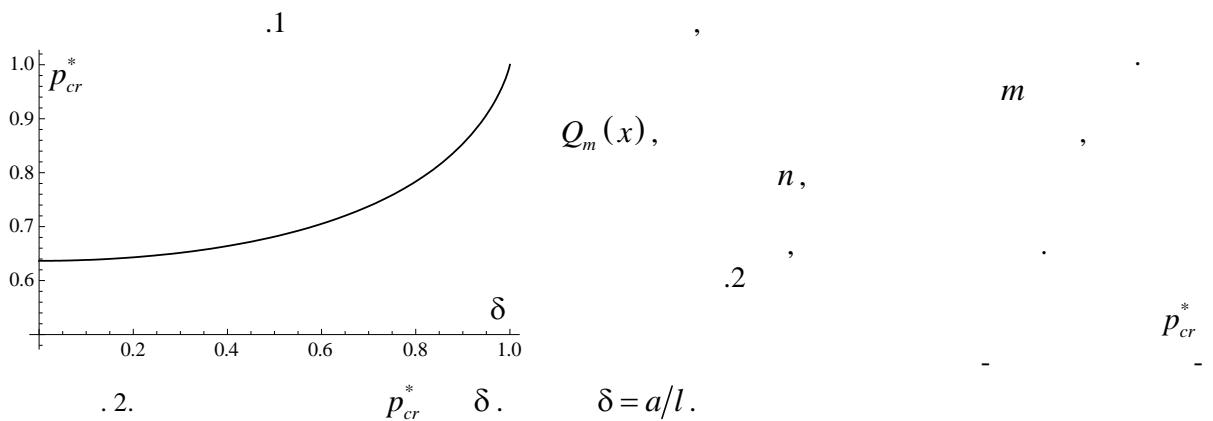
$$\varphi^*(y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi^*(x_i) \left[1 + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} T_m(y) T_m(x_i) \right] \quad (13)$$

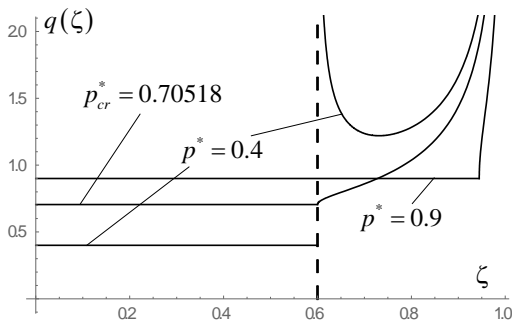
$$Q_m(x) \quad p_{cr}^* \quad \delta = 0.5, \quad (7):$$

$$m = 0, 1, 2. \quad (6)$$

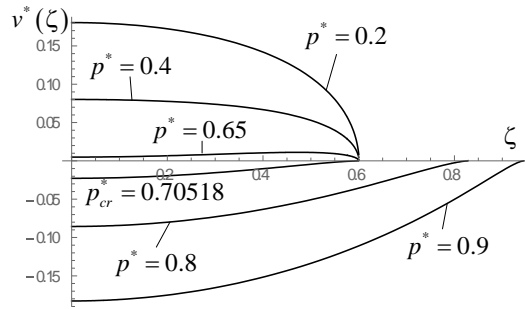
Wolfram Mathematica.

n	$q(\zeta) = \varphi(\zeta)$	$m = 0$	$m = 1$	$m = 2$
3	0.777319	0.682774	0.681386	0.681471
5	0.739381	0.68179	0.681442	0.6814493
7	0.722958	0.681583	0.681447	0.6814486
10	0.710586	0.681498	0.6814483	0.6814486
14	0.702389	0.681468	0.6814485	0.6814486
17	0.69673	0.681454	0.6814486	0.6814486
(6)			0.6814486	





.3.



.4.

1. //
2. . 2012. .65. 1. .7-16. <http://mechanics.asj-oa.am/1994/1/03AmirjSah7-16.pdf>
3. Sahakyan .V. Method of Discrete Singularities for Solution of Singular Integral and Integro-Differential Equations. Proc. of A.Razmadze Mathematical Institute. 156 (2011), p.101-111. http://www.mechins.sci.am/publ/avetik_sahakyan/RazmadzeProceedings.pdf

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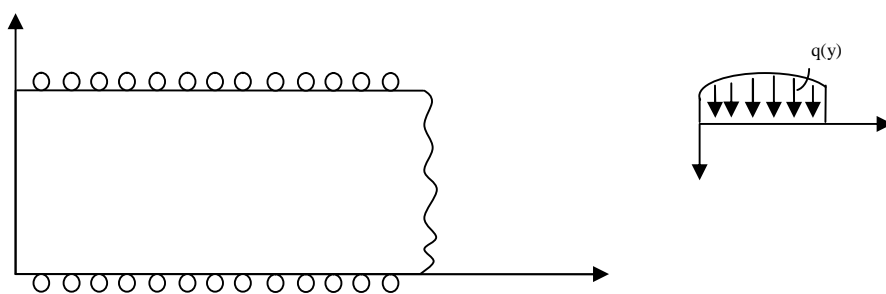
1.

Oxy , w , Oxy , Oxy , Oxz , Oyz .
 (1), z , Oxy , Oxz , Oyz .
 1) z , Oxy , Oxz , Oyz .
 2) (« »). z , $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_{xy}$.
 [10]:

$$\Delta \Delta w = \frac{q}{D}, \quad \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}, \quad D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-\nu^2)}, \quad (1.1)$$

E — , ν — .

2. $2h$, $0 \leq x \leq M$, $0 \leq y \leq b$, $q(y)$.
 $-h \leq z \leq h$ (2.1).



2.1.

$y \in [0, b]$, $x \in [0, M]$, $z \in [-h, h]$.
 (1.1)

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \sin \lambda_n y, \quad q = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n \sin \lambda_n y \quad (2.1)$$

$x=0$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n e^{-\lambda_n x} + B_n x e^{-\lambda_n x} + \frac{q_n}{D \lambda_n^4} \right). \quad (2.2)$$

$$A_n \quad B_n - \quad , \quad x = 0$$

$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{D \lambda_n^4} \left[1 - e^{-\lambda_n x} - \frac{\lambda_n x}{2} e^{-\lambda_n x} \right] \sin \lambda_n y. \quad (2.4)$$

$$V_x(x, y) = -D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right), \quad V_y(x, y) = -D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right). \quad (2.5)$$

$$V_x(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{2\lambda_n} \left[(3-\nu) e^{-\lambda_n x} + (1-\nu) \lambda_n x e^{-\lambda_n x} \right] \sin \lambda_n y,$$

$$V_y(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{2\lambda_n} \left[2(1 - e^{-\lambda_n x}) + (1-\nu) \lambda_n x e^{-\lambda_n x} \right] \cos \lambda_n y. \quad (2.6)$$

$$V_x(x, y) - \quad y = b/2 \quad (2.7)$$

3.

$$\epsilon_x = E_x' \epsilon_x + E_y' \epsilon_y, \quad \epsilon_y = E_y' \epsilon_y + E_x' \epsilon_x, \quad \epsilon_{xy} = G \epsilon_{xy}. \quad (3.1)$$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}, \quad \epsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}, \quad \epsilon_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}. \quad (3.2)$$

$$M_x = \int_{-h}^h z \sigma_x dz = -D_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - D_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}, \quad M_y = \int_{-h}^h z \sigma_y dz = -D_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - D_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}, \quad H = -\int_{-h}^h z \sigma_{xy} dz = 2D_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$D_x = \frac{2E_x' h^3}{3}, \quad D_y = \frac{2E_y' h^3}{3}, \quad D_1 = \frac{2E'' h^3}{3}, \quad D_{xy} = \frac{2Gh^3}{3}. \quad (3.4)$$

$$D_x \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2(D_1 + 2D_{xy}) \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + D_y \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} = q \quad (3.5)$$

$$D_x \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2H_1 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + D_y \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} = q \quad (3.6)$$

(3.6) –

$$E'_x = E'_y = \frac{E}{1-\vartheta^2}, \quad E'' = \frac{9E}{1-\vartheta^2}, \quad G = \frac{E}{2(1+\vartheta)}, \quad D_x = D_y = H_1 = D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-\vartheta^2)}, \quad (3.7)$$

$$\Delta\Delta w = q/D.$$

(2.6)

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \sin \lambda_n y \quad (3.8)$$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_n e^{-\sqrt{\frac{H_1 + \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}}{D_x}} \lambda_n x} + B_n e^{-\sqrt{\frac{H_1 - \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}}{D_x}} \lambda_n x} + \frac{q_n}{D_y \lambda_n^4} \right] \sin \lambda_n y, \quad (3.9)$$

 A_n и B_n опре

4. По усло

 $x = 0$

$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (4.1)$$

$$, \quad f_n = 0, \quad f_n'' = 0.$$

$$A_n \quad B_n :$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_n + B_n = \frac{q_n}{D_y \lambda_n^4} \\ \left(H_1 + \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y} \right) A_n + \left(H_1 - \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y} \right) B_n = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (4.2)$$

$$A_n = \frac{q_n}{2D_y \lambda_n^4} \frac{H_1 - \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}}{\sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}}, \quad B_n = -\frac{q_n}{2D_y \lambda_n^4} \frac{H_1 + \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}}{\sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}}. \quad (4.3)$$

$$w(x, y) =$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{D_y \lambda_n^4} \left[1 + \frac{\left(H_1 - \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y} \right)}{2\sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{H_1 + \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}}{D_x}} \lambda_n x} - \frac{\left(H_1 + \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y} \right)}{2\sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{H_1 - \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}}{D_x}} \lambda_n x} \right] \sin \lambda_n y \quad (4.4)$$

$$\left(H_1 = D_x = D_y = D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-\vartheta^2)} \right).$$

(1.6):

$$B = \sqrt{H_1^2 - D_x D_y}, \quad \alpha_1 = \sqrt{\frac{H_1 + B}{D_x}} \lambda_n x, \quad \alpha_2 = \sqrt{\frac{H_1 - B}{D_x}} \lambda_n x \quad (4.5)$$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{D_y \lambda_n^4} \left[1 + \frac{H_1 (e^{-\alpha_1} - e^{-\alpha_2})}{2B} - \frac{1}{2} (e^{-\alpha_1} + e^{-\alpha_2}) \right] \sin \lambda_n y. \quad (4.6)$$

$$, \quad B \rightarrow 0, \quad \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2$$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{D_y \lambda_n^4} \left[1 - e^{-\lambda_n x} - \frac{\lambda_n x}{2} e^{-\lambda_n x} \right] \sin \lambda_n y. \quad (4.7)$$

(4.7) (2.4)

$$V_x(x, y) = -D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(D_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + H_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right), \quad V_y(x, y) = -D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(D_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + H_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right), \quad (4.8)$$

$$H_2 = H_1 + 2D_{xy} = D_1 + 4D_{xy}.$$

$x = 0$

[9,10],

$$V_x(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{2B\lambda_n} \frac{1}{D_y \sqrt{D_x}} \left[\sqrt{H_1 + B} (D_x D_y - H_2 (H_1 - B)) e^{-\sqrt{\frac{H_1 + B}{D_x}} \lambda_n x} + \sqrt{H_1 - B} (D_x D_y - H_2 (H_1 + B)) e^{-\sqrt{\frac{H_1 - B}{D_x}} \lambda_n x} \right] \sin \lambda_n y,$$

$$V_y(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{2B\lambda_n} \left[2B - (B + 2D_{xy}) e^{-\sqrt{\frac{H_1 + B}{D_x}} \lambda_n x} - (2H_1 + B + 2D_{xy}) e^{-\sqrt{\frac{H_1 - B}{D_x}} \lambda_n x} \right] \cos \lambda_n y. \quad (4.9)$$

$y = b/2$

$$V_x(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{2B\lambda_n} \frac{1}{D_y \sqrt{D_x}} \left[\sqrt{H_1 + B} (D_x D_y - H_2 (H_1 - B)) + \sqrt{H_1 - B} (D_x D_y - H_2 (H_1 + B)) \right]. \quad (4.10)$$

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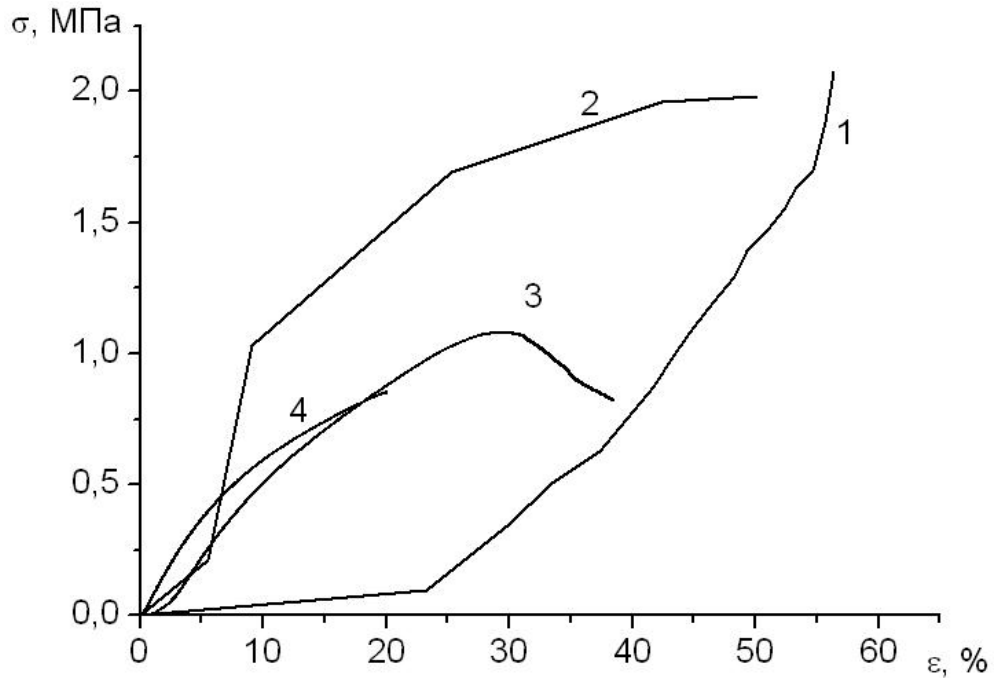
[1-4].

(R = 0)
10 5

20x20x30
Instron 1231U-10 Shimadzu AGX-50 Plus

3,5

1 2 1 3 2,
 $\sigma - \varepsilon$ 2, 4
3, 2.



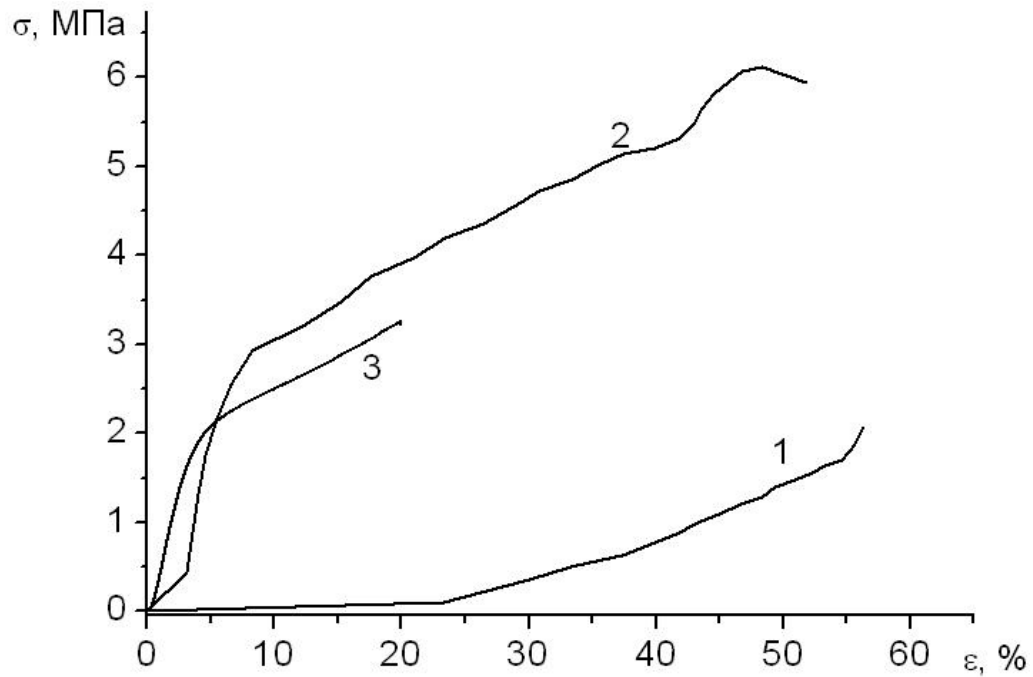
1. $\sigma - \varepsilon$: 1 - 1, 2 - 2, 3 - 2, 4 - 3

15x15x20

5

$\sigma - \varepsilon$,

4 . 3 .2 2. 1 $\sigma-\varepsilon$ $\sigma-\varepsilon$
 . 3 .2 5,

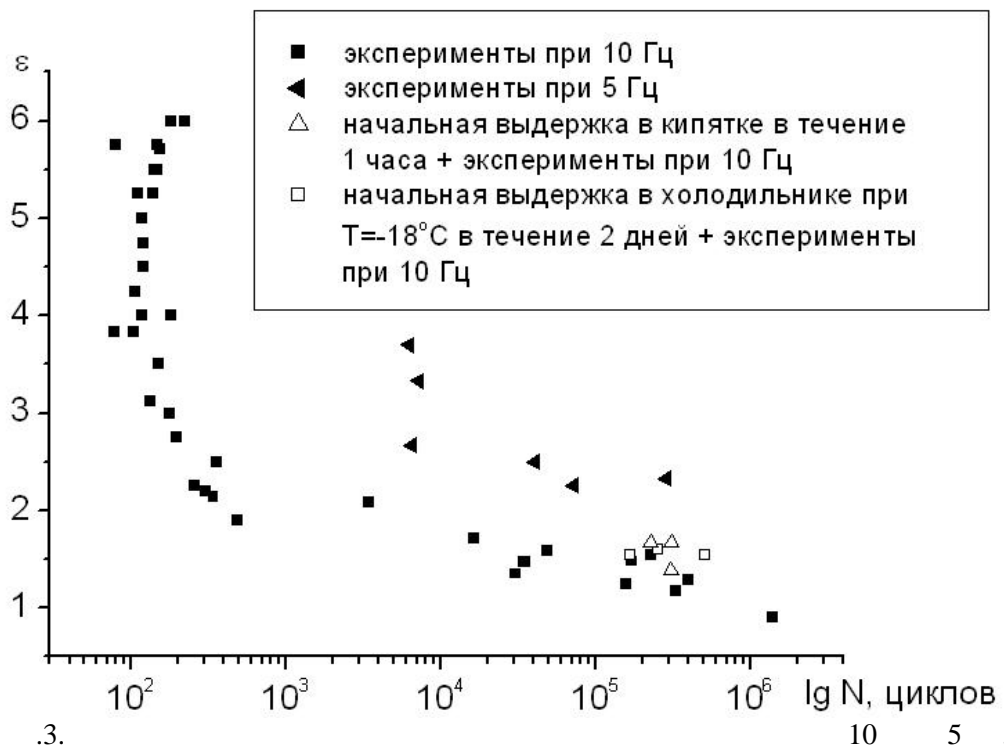


.2. $\sigma-\varepsilon$: 1 - 4 , 2 - 5 , 3 - 5

() 30

Continental Contitech 4 ,
 2,5-4,5
 (R = 0)
 10 5
 Si-Plan SH-B. .3.

1 = 4 , 10 ,
 N 180 000



3. $N/2 = 90\ 000$
1. $N/2 = 90\ 000$
2. $N/2 = 90\ 000$
3. $T = -18^\circ\text{C}$
- $N/2 = 90\ 000$
1. $1 = 4$

		1	2	3
N	180 000	745 000	1 855 000	2 365 000
N/N	1	> 4	> 10	> 13

(N 14-01-00823).

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(24) 2015. .4. .19-24.

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([1] [2])
 $\psi \quad (1 \geq \psi \geq 0),$
 ([3]) $\psi = \rho / \rho_0$
 $(\rho_0 - , \rho -)$ [4].

$t=0, \rho = \rho_0, \psi = 1.$ $t=t_f, \rho = 0, \psi = 0.$
 $(0 \leq \omega \leq 1), \omega = F_T / F_0$ (ψ $E_T -$, $F_0 -$) [2] ω
). $F = F_0 - F_T$ $F = F_0(1 - \omega)$ ($F_0 -$, $F -$)
 $F = F_0,$

$\omega = 0, \dots$
 $F = F_0$
 $\rho_0 l_0 F_0 = \rho l F$ ($l_0 -$, $l -$)
 $\varepsilon = \ln l / \psi.$

$P.$ α [4].
 $\frac{d\varepsilon}{d\alpha} = \frac{1}{E} \frac{d\sigma}{d\alpha} + \frac{\sigma}{\eta},$ (1)
 $d\alpha = f_1(\alpha, \varepsilon, T, t) dt + f_2(\alpha, \varepsilon, T, t) d\varepsilon,$ (2)
 $\varepsilon -$, $T -$, $E -$, $\eta -$

$$\alpha \quad , \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha \quad \varepsilon .$$

t.

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \psi e^\varepsilon ,$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{d\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_0}{E} \frac{d(\psi e^\varepsilon)}{d\alpha} + \frac{\sigma_0 \psi e^\varepsilon}{\eta} \quad (3)$$

$$\psi , \quad [5],$$

$$\psi^\alpha \frac{d\psi}{dt} = -A \sigma_0^n \psi^n e^{n\varepsilon} , \quad (4)$$

a, A, n -

(3)-(4).

$$(2)$$

$$d\alpha = k(\alpha_\infty - \alpha)t^m dt , \quad (5)$$

k, α_∞ , m -

, α -

($\alpha = N/N_0$, N_0 -

, N -

).

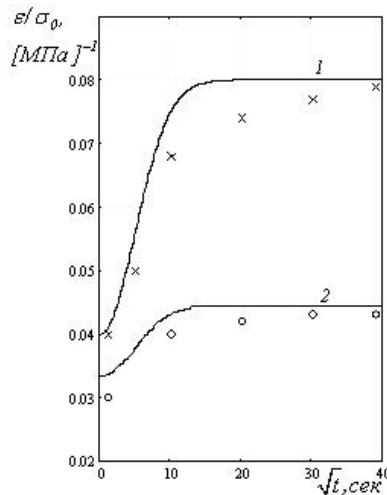
, (5)

$$(3)$$

$$\psi e^\varepsilon \approx 1. \quad (3)$$

$$t = 0, \alpha = \alpha_0, \varepsilon = \sigma_0 / E_0$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma_0}{E_0} \left[1 + \frac{\alpha_\infty - \alpha_0}{\tau} \left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{k}{m+1} t^{m+1} \right) \right) \right] \quad (6)$$



.1.

(6).

$$(6)$$

.1.

$$\tau_1 = 1, E_0 = 25 \quad (1) \quad \tau_2 = 30, E_0 = 30 \quad (2)$$

2).

.1

[6]

(4).

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma_0}{E_0} \left[1 + \frac{(\alpha_\infty - \alpha_0)k}{\tau(m+1)} t^{m+1} \right], \tag{7}$$

$$\psi^\alpha \frac{d\psi}{dt} = -A\sigma_0^n \psi^n (1 + n\varepsilon). \tag{8}$$

(7) (8)

$t = 0, \psi = 1,$

$$\psi = \left[1 - (a-n+1)A\sigma_0^n \left(\frac{n\sigma_0(\alpha_\infty - \alpha_0)k}{E_0\tau(m+1)(m+2)} t^{m+2} + \left(\frac{n\sigma_0}{E_0} + 1 \right) t \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{a-n+1}} \tag{9}$$

.2

(9)

($\alpha = 6 - 1, \alpha = 4 - 2, \alpha = 2 - 3$).

$t = t_f, \psi = 0,$ (9)

$$t_f = \frac{E_0\tau}{n\sigma_0(\alpha_\infty - \alpha_0)k} \left[- \left(\frac{n\sigma_0}{E_0} + 1 \right) + \left(\left(\frac{n\sigma_0}{E_0} + 1 \right)^2 + \frac{n(\alpha_\infty - \alpha_0)k}{E_0\tau(a-n+1)A\sigma_0^{n-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \tag{10}$$

.3

(10)

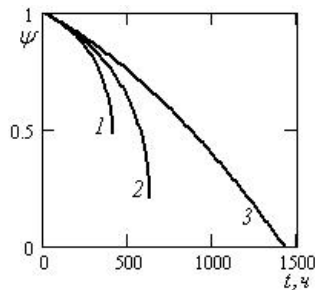
($\alpha = 6 - 1,$

$\alpha = 4 - 2, \alpha = 2 - 3$).

(9) (10)

: $n = 2, A = 10^{-7} []^{-2}, \alpha_0 = 0, \alpha_\infty = 1, m = 0, k = 0,021$

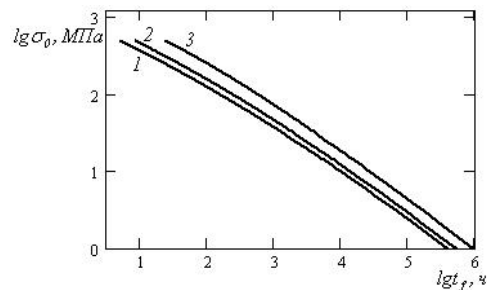
$\tau = 1, E_0 = 2000, \sigma_0 = 60$



.2.

ψ

(9).



.3.

(10).

$\varepsilon = \text{const},$

$$\frac{1}{E} \frac{d\sigma}{d\alpha} + \frac{\sigma}{\eta} = 0 \tag{11}$$

(11)

$t = 0, \sigma = \sigma_0,$

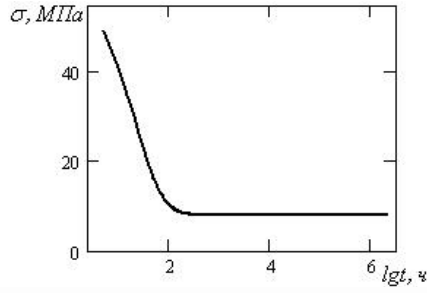
$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \exp \left[\frac{1}{\tau} (\alpha_\infty - \alpha_0) (e^{-kt} - 1) \right]. \tag{12}$$

.4

(12).

: $\sigma_0 = 60, \tau_0 = 0,5,$

$k = 0,021, \alpha_0 = 0, \alpha_\infty = 1.$



4. (12).

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad (12) \quad : \quad \sigma = \sigma_* = \sigma_0 \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\tau}(\alpha_\infty - \alpha_0)\right], \quad (13)$$

$$\sigma_* - \quad \sigma \rightarrow 0 \quad t \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \frac{\sigma(t)}{E} + \frac{1}{E} \int_0^t R(t-\tau) \sigma(\tau) d\tau, \quad (14)$$

$$R(t-\tau) = \frac{c}{t-\tau+\tau_0}, \quad (15)$$

$$c, \tau_0 - \quad \sigma = \sigma_0 = \text{const}, \quad (14) \quad (15)$$

$$t=0, \varepsilon=0 \quad \varepsilon = \sigma_0 \left(\frac{1}{E} + c \ln \left(\frac{t+\tau_0}{\tau_0} \right) \right) \quad (16)$$

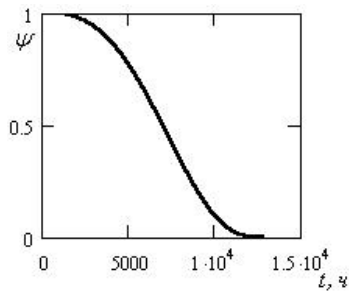
$$(16) \quad (8) \quad t=0, \psi=1, \quad :$$

$$\psi = \left[1 - (1-n) A \sigma_0^n e^{\frac{n\sigma_0}{E}} \frac{\tau_0}{n\sigma_0 c + 1} \left(1 - \left(\frac{t+\tau_0}{\tau_0} \right)^{n\sigma_0 c + 1} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{1-n}} \quad (17)$$

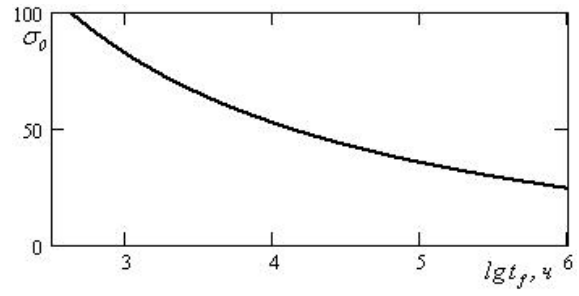
$$t = t_f, \rho = 0, \psi = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$t_f = \tau_0 \left[\left(1 - \frac{n\sigma_0 c + 1}{(1-n) A \sigma_0^n \tau_0 e^{\frac{n\sigma_0}{E}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n\sigma_0 c + 1}} - 1 \right] \quad (18)$$

5. ψ (17), .6 - (18).



. 5. ψ (17).



. 6. σ_0 (18).

(17) (18) :
 $\sigma_0 = 50$, $E = 4000$, $\tau_0 = 2$, $n = 0,7$, $C = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ []⁻¹ , $A = 1 \cdot 10^{-11}$ []^{-0,1} .
 (14-01-00823, 15-01-03159).

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2. , 1966. 752 .
3. . . // . . . 1965.
4. .681-689.
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[1]

[2-6].

$$\dot{x} = Ax + \sum_{i=1}^k S_i B^{(i)} u^{(i)} \quad (1)$$

$x(t) \in R^n$, $A, B^{(i)}$, $u^{(i)}(t)$

$A - (n \times n)$, $B^{(i)} - (n \times r_i)$,

$$u^{(i)}(t) - (r_i \times 1) \quad (i = 1, \dots, k), \quad S_i \in (0, 1) \quad i - [t_0, T],$$

$$x(t_0) = x_0 \quad x(T) = x_T$$

$$\{u^{(1)}, \dots, u^{(k)}\}, \quad x(t), \quad x(t_0),$$

$$t = T \quad x(T) = x_T.$$

(), A

$$B^{(i)} \quad (i = 1, \dots, k), \quad (1),$$

$$(1) \quad X[t, t_0] = e^{A(t-t_0)}, \quad t \in [t_0, T]$$

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)} x(t_0) + \sum_{i=1}^k S_i \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-\tau)} B^{(i)} u^{(i)}(\tau) d\tau \quad (2)$$

$$u^{(i)}(t) \quad (i=1, \dots, k), \quad t \in [t_0, T]$$

$$(1) \quad t = T \quad x(T) = x_T, \quad t = T \quad (2) \quad :$$

$$x(T) = e^{A(T-t_0)}x(t_0) + \sum_{i=1}^k S_i \int_{t_0}^T e^{A(T-\ddagger)} B^{(i)} u^{(i)}(\ddagger) d\ddagger \quad (3)$$

$$e^{-A\ddagger} = \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} r_j(-\ddagger) A^j \quad (4)$$

$$r_j(\ddagger) - \quad - \quad [7]$$

$$r_j(\ddagger) \quad (j=0, \dots, p-1) \quad . \quad p$$

$$A. \quad , \quad p \leq n .$$

A

$$e^{-A\ddagger} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} r_j(-\ddagger) A^j$$

$$(4) \quad e^{-A\ddagger} , \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k S_i \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} A^j B^{(i)} \int_{t_0}^T u^{(i)}(\ddagger) r_j(-\ddagger) d\ddagger = e^{-AT} x(T) - e^{-At_0} x(t_0) \quad (5)$$

$$L = e^{-AT} x(T) - e^{-At_0} x(t_0), \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k S_i \left[B^{(i)} \int_{t_0}^T u^{(i)}(\ddagger) r_0(-\ddagger) d\ddagger + AB^{(i)} \int_{t_0}^T u^{(i)}(\ddagger) r_1(-\ddagger) d\ddagger + \dots + A^{p-1} B^{(i)} \int_{t_0}^T u^{(i)}(\ddagger) r_{p-1}(-\ddagger) d\ddagger \right] = L \quad (6)$$

:

$$U^{(i)} = \begin{pmatrix} \int_{t_0}^T u^{(i)}(t) r_0(-t) dt \\ \dots \\ \int_{t_0}^T u^{(i)}(t) r_{p-1}(-t) dt \end{pmatrix}, \quad K^{(i)} = S_i (B^{(i)}, AB^{(i)}, \dots, A^{p-1} B^{(i)}) \quad (i=1, \dots, k) \quad (7)$$

$$U^{(i)} \quad (pr_i \times 1) = (q_i \times 1), \quad K^{(i)}$$

$$(n \times pr_i) = (n \times q_i).$$

$$(7) \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k K^{(i)} U^{(i)} = L \quad (8)$$

(8)

$$K^{(i)} = \begin{pmatrix} K_{11}^{(i)} & \cdots & K_{1q_i}^{(i)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ K_{n1}^{(i)} & \cdots & K_{nq_i}^{(i)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad U^{(i)} = \begin{pmatrix} U_1^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ U_{q_i}^{(i)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q_i = pr_i, \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} K_{11}^{(1)} U_1^{(1)} + \cdots + K_{1q_1}^{(1)} U_{q_1}^{(1)} + \cdots + K_{11}^{(k)} U_1^{(k)} + \cdots + K_{1q_k}^{(k)} U_{q_k}^{(k)} = L_1 \\ \cdots \\ K_{n1}^{(1)} U_1^{(1)} + \cdots + K_{nq_1}^{(1)} U_{q_1}^{(1)} + \cdots + K_{n1}^{(k)} U_1^{(k)} + \cdots + K_{nq_k}^{(k)} U_{q_k}^{(k)} = L_n \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$q_i \geq n \quad (i=1, \dots, k). \quad (9)$$

$$K_j^{(i)} = (K_{1j}^{(i)}, K_{2j}^{(i)}, \dots, K_{nj}^{(i)})^T \quad (j=1, \dots, q_i; i=1, \dots, k).$$

"T"

(9)

$$\tilde{x}(T) = \sum_{j=1}^{q_1} K_j^{(1)} U_j^{(1)} + \cdots + \sum_{j=1}^{q_k} K_j^{(k)} U_j^{(k)} = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{q_i} K_j^{(i)} U_j^{(i)}$$

$$L = e^{-AT} x(T) - e^{-At_0} x(t_0)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k q_i \quad U = (U_1^{(1)}, \dots, U_{q_1}^{(1)}, \dots, U_1^{(k)}, \dots, U_{q_k}^{(k)})^T.$$

n-

L R^n,

$$K_j^{(i)} \quad (j=1, \dots, q_i; i=1, \dots, k).$$

$$K = (K^{(1)}, \dots, K^{(k)}) = (K_1^{(1)}, \dots, K_{q_1}^{(1)}, \dots, K_1^{(k)}, \dots, K_{q_k}^{(k)}) =$$

$$= \{S_1(B^{(1)}, AB^{(1)}, \dots, A^{p-1}B^{(1)}), \dots, S_k(B^{(k)}, AB^{(k)}, \dots, A^{p-1}B^{(k)})\}$$

n.

$$K \quad \left(n \times \sum_{i=1}^k q_i \right). \quad \sum_{i=1}^k q_i = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k r_i \right) p \geq n,$$

$$U_1^{(i)}, \dots, U_{q_i}^{(i)} \quad (i=1, \dots, k) \quad (8) \quad (9),$$

$$u^{(1)}(t), \dots, u^{(k)}(t) \quad (7).$$

$$U_1^{(i)}, \dots, U_{q_i}^{(i)} \quad (i=1, \dots, k)$$

(7)

$$\begin{aligned}
& - u^{(1)}(t), \dots, u^{(k)}(t). \\
& \Gamma_1(-t), \dots, \Gamma_p(-t) \\
& u^{(1)}(t), \dots, u^{(k)}(t).
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& t_0 \leq t \leq T \\
& K = \{S_1(B^{(1)}, AB^{(1)}, \dots, A^{p-1}B^{(1)}), \dots, S_k(B^{(k)}, AB^{(k)}, \dots, A^{p-1}B^{(k)})\}
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& n. \\
& U_1^{(i)}, \dots, U_{q_i}^{(i)} \\
& (i = 1, \dots, k)
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - u^{(i)}(t) \\
& x_0 \\
& x_T.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A_j \quad (j = 1, \dots, m) \\
& \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& t_0 \leq t \leq T \\
& K = \{S_1(B^{(1)}, AB^{(1)}, \dots, A^{n-1}B^{(1)}), \dots, S_k(B^{(k)}, AB^{(k)}, \dots, A^{n-1}B^{(k)})\}
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& n. \\
& (10) \quad (11)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\{B_1, A_1\}, \{B_2, A_2\}, \dots, \{B_m, A_m\} \quad S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{B_j, A_j\} \\
& \{B_j, A_j\} \quad (j = 1, \dots, m),
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\{B_j, A_j\},$$

$$(10) \quad (11).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& t_0 \leq t \leq T \\
& \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

1.

[1],

[1]

[2-7].

[8]

[4].

[9,10].

(x, y, z)

$: 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, -h \leq z \leq h.$

[11]

$$\Delta^2 w + \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \alpha^2 = \frac{P}{D} \quad (1.1)$$

$w = 0$ at $x = 0, a$, $y = 0, b$, $z = \pm h$, $P = \text{constant}$, $D = \text{constant}$

$y = 0, b$ $x = a$

$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad y = 0, b \quad (1.2)$$

$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad x = a \quad (1.3)$$

$x = 0$

:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (2 - \nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] + \alpha^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad (1.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (2 - \nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad (1.6)$$

(1.1),

(1.2),

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \sin \lambda_n y, \quad \lambda_n = n\pi/b \quad (1.7)$$

$$(1.7) \quad (1.1)$$

$$f_n^{(4)} - 2\lambda_n^2(1 - \alpha_n^2)f_n^{(2)} + \lambda_n^4 f_n = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

$$\alpha_n^2 = \alpha^2 / (2\lambda_n^2) \quad (1.9)$$

$$f_n(x) = A_n \exp \lambda_n p x \quad (1.10)$$

$$p^4 - 2(1 - \alpha_n^2)p^2 + 1 = 0. \quad (1.11)$$

[9], (1.8) (1.11)

$$p = \pm \left[1 - \alpha_n^2 \pm i\alpha_n \sqrt{2 - \alpha_n^2} \right]^{1/2}. \quad (1.12)$$

, [10], (1.12)

$$p_{1,2} = s_1 \pm is_2; \quad p_{3,4} = \pm p_{1,2} \quad (1.13)$$

$$s_1 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha_n^2}{2}}, \quad s_2 = \frac{\alpha_n}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (1.14)$$

(1.13) (1.1) :

$$f_n(x) = A_n \operatorname{sh} \lambda_n s_1 x \sin \lambda_n s_2 x + B_n \operatorname{sh} \lambda_n s_1 x \cos \lambda_n s_2 x + D_n \operatorname{ch} \lambda_n s_1 x \sin \lambda_n s_2 x + C_n \operatorname{ch} \lambda_n s_1 x \cos \lambda_n s_2 x \quad (1.15)$$

, (1.7), (1.15),

$$f_n(x) = B_n \operatorname{sh} \lambda_n s_1 (a - x) \cos \lambda_n s_2 (a - x) + D_n \operatorname{ch} \lambda_n s_1 (a - x) \sin \lambda_n s_2 (a - x) \quad (1.16)$$

2. (1.7), (1.16), (1.4), (1.5)

B_n, D_n :

$$\left[(s_1^2 - s_2^2 - \nu) \operatorname{sh} \zeta_1 \cos \zeta_2 - 2s_1 s_2 \operatorname{ch} \zeta_1 \sin \zeta_2 \right] B_n + \left[(s_1^2 - s_2^2 - \nu) \operatorname{ch} \zeta_1 \sin \zeta_2 + 2s_1 s_2 \operatorname{sh} \zeta_1 \cos \zeta_2 \right] D_n = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left[s_1(1 - \nu) \operatorname{ch} \zeta_1 \cos \zeta_2 + s_2(1 + \nu) \operatorname{sh} \zeta_1 \sin \zeta_2 \right] B_n + \left[s_1(1 - \nu) \operatorname{sh} \zeta_1 \sin \zeta_2 - s_2(1 + \nu) \operatorname{ch} \zeta_1 \cos \zeta_2 \right] D_n = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

(2.1), (2.2)

α_n

$x = 0$

(« »)

(2.1), (2.2)

$$\zeta_1 = \lambda_n s_1 a, \quad \zeta_2 = \lambda_n s_2 a \quad (2.3)$$

()

(1.6).

(2.2)

:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[s_1(1-\nu+2\alpha_n^2) \operatorname{ch} \zeta_1 \cos \zeta_2 + s_2(1+\nu-2\alpha_n^2) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \zeta_1 \sin \zeta_2 \right] B_n + \\ & + \left[s_1(1-\nu+2\alpha_n^2) \operatorname{sh} \zeta_1 \sin \zeta_2 - s_2(1+\nu-2\alpha_n^2) \operatorname{ch} \zeta_1 \cos \zeta_2 \right] D_n = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

(2.1) (2.4).
(2.1), (2.2) (2.1), (2.4),

$$s_1 \left[2\alpha_n^2 - (1-\nu)^2 \right] \sin \zeta_2 - s_2 \left[2\alpha_n^2 - (1-\nu)(3+\nu) \right] \operatorname{sh} \zeta_1 = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$s_1 \left[-1+\nu(2-\nu+2\alpha_n^2) \right] \sin \zeta_2 + s_2 \left[-3+\nu(2+\nu-2\alpha_n^2) \right] \operatorname{sh} \zeta_1 = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

$$0 < \alpha_n^2 < 2, \quad (2.7)$$

... , x, a → ∞ (ζ₁ → ∞). ζ₁ → ∞

$$\alpha_n^2 = 0.5(3+\nu)(1-\nu) \quad (2.8)$$

v ∈ [0, 0.5]

(2.8), (2.7). (2.6) :

$$2\nu\alpha_n^2 = -(3+\nu)(1-\nu) \quad (2.9)$$

... α_n² (2.7) (1.1) (1.9),

α_n² , ? - [11,12].

(a/b λ_na). (2.7), α_n² = 2 (2.5),

$$\alpha_n^2 = 2 \quad (1.16) \quad (1.4)$$

w = 0. α_n² = 2 (2.5) s₁

$$s_1 \rightarrow 0 (\alpha_n^2 \rightarrow 2).$$

$$2(1+\nu)\lambda_n a - (3-\nu)\sin 2\lambda_n a = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

(2.10), λ₁a ,

v	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
λ ₁ a	1.139	1.086	1.03	0.969	0.903	0.83

a/b	0.363	0.346	0.328	0.308	0.287	0.264
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

$$(x = a)$$

$$x = 0 (\lambda_1 a < 1.139),$$

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[1-5],

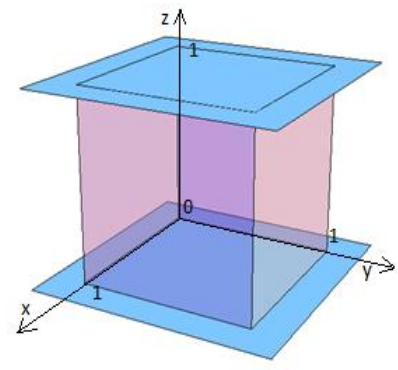
«ANSYS»,

«MSC.MARC»

- 1.
- 2.

$l=1$. (.1.)

(1),
(2):



.1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_x(x, y, 0) = 0 & \quad u_x(x, y, l) = 0 \\
 u_y(x, y, 0) = 0 & \quad u_y(x, y, l) = 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_z(x, y, 0) = 0 & \quad u_z(x, y, l) = 0 \\
 \sigma_{xx}(0, y, z) = 0 & \quad \sigma_{xx}(l, y, z) = 0 \\
 \tau_{xy}(0, y, z) = 0 & \quad \tau_{xy}(l, y, z) = 0 \\
 \tau_{yz}(x, 0, z) = 0 & \quad \tau_{yz}(x, l, z) = 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{yy}(x, 0, z) = 0 & \quad \sigma_{yy}(x, l, z) = 0 \\
 \tau_{xy}(x, 0, z) = 0 & \quad \tau_{xy}(x, l, z) = 0 \\
 \tau_{xz}(0, y, z) = 0 & \quad \tau_{xz}(l, y, z) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = (\lambda e_{kk} - (3\lambda + 2\mu)T)\delta_{ij} + 2\mu e_{ij}, \quad [1]: \quad (3)$$

$$e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}), \quad \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}, \quad \lambda, \mu = \text{const.} \quad (1)$$

$$dp_{ij} = p_{ij} - \tilde{p}_{ij} = d\xi(3\sigma_{ij} - \sigma_{kk}\delta_{ij}) \quad [2]: \quad (4)$$

$$\tilde{p}_{ij} = p_{ij} - dp_{ij}, \quad d\xi = 0. \quad (3)$$

$$p_{ij} + e_{ij} = 0.5(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}), \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = ((\lambda + L)u_{k,k} - (3\lambda + 2\mu)T)\delta_{ij} + M(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i} - 2\tilde{p}_{ij})$$

$$L = \frac{4\mu^2 d\xi}{(1 + 6\mu d\xi)}, \quad M = \frac{\mu}{(1 + 6\mu d\xi)} \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_{ik,k} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(\lambda + L + M)u_{k,ki} + u_{k,k}L_{,i} - m\Delta T_{,i} + M(u_{i,kk} - 2\tilde{p}_{ik,k}) + M_{,k}(u_{i,k} + u_{k,i} - 2\tilde{p}_{ik}) = 0. \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \quad \tilde{p}_{ij} = 0, \quad T = 0. \quad [6].$$

$$T = 0 \quad c :$$

$$f = (\sigma_{xx}^2 + \sigma_{yy}^2 + 3(\tau_{xy}^2 + \tau_{xz}^2 + \tau_{yz}^2) - \sigma_{yy}\sigma_{zz} + \sigma_{zz}^2 - \sigma_{xx}(\sigma_{yy} + \sigma_{zz})) - 4(k_0(1 - \beta T))^2, \quad (7)$$

$$k_0 = \text{const.}, \quad T = 0, \quad \beta = \text{const.}$$

$$f < 0, \quad d\xi = 0 \quad (5)$$

(1), (2):

$$\begin{cases} (\lambda + L + M)u_{k,kx} + u_{k,k}L_{,x} + M(u_{x,kk} - 2\tilde{p}_{xk,k}) + M_{,k}(u_{x,k} + u_{k,x} - 2\tilde{p}_{xk}) = 0 \\ (\lambda + L + M)u_{k,ky} + u_{k,k}L_{,y} + M(u_{y,kk} - 2\tilde{p}_{zk,k}) + M_{,k}(u_{y,k} + u_{k,y} - 2\tilde{p}_{xk}) = 0 \\ (\lambda + L + M)u_{k,kz} + u_{k,k}L_{,z} + M(u_{z,kk} - 2\tilde{p}_{zk,k}) + M_{,k}(u_{z,k} + u_{k,z} - 2\tilde{p}_{xk}) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$f \geq 0, \quad (8)$$

$$f = 0.$$

$$(5) \quad u_i, d\xi, \tilde{p}_{ij}.$$

(1), (2), (7), (8)

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1.

[1], [2].

[3], [4]

$$h_1 \quad (x, y, z) \quad (1)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad 0 \leq z \leq h_1, \quad (2)$$

$$h_2 - \quad 0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad -h_2 \leq z \leq 0.$$

[1]:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}^{(k)}}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial u_j^{(k)}}{\partial t^2}, \quad k = 1, 2 \quad (1.1)$$

(1)

$$\sigma_{33}^{(1)} = -q(x, y, t), \quad \sigma_{31}^{(1)} = \sigma_{32}^{(1)} = 0 \quad z = h_1 \quad (1.2)$$

$$\sigma_{33}^{(2)} = \sigma_{31}^{(2)} = \sigma_{32}^{(2)} = 0 \quad z = h_2 \quad (1.3)$$

$$U_3^{(1)} = U_3^{(2)}, \quad \sigma_{33}^{(1)} = \sigma_{33}^{(2)}, \quad \sigma_{31}^{(1)} = 0, \quad \sigma_{32}^{(1)} = 0 \quad x = 0$$

$$\sigma_{31}^{(2)} = 0, \quad \sigma_{32}^{(2)} = 0 \quad z = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

(1.1),

$$\frac{\partial T_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S^{(1)}}{\partial y} = \rho_1 h_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(u_1 - \frac{h_1}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial S^{(1)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_2^{(1)}}{\partial y} = \dots_1 h_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(v_1 - \frac{h_1}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \quad (1.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_1^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S^{(2)}}{\partial y} = \dots_2 h_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(u_2 + \frac{h_2}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial S^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} = \dots_2 h_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(v_2 + \frac{h_2}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} - q(x, y) - \dagger_{33}(0) = \dots_1 h_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial M_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H^{(1)}}{\partial y} - N_1^{(1)} &= \frac{\dots_1 h_1^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(u_1 - \frac{2h_1}{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \\
\frac{\partial M_2^{(1)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H^{(1)}}{\partial y} - N_2^{(1)} &= \frac{\dots_1 h_1^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(v_1 - \frac{2h_1}{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \\
\frac{\partial N_1^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \dagger_{33}(\mathbf{0}) &= \dots_2 h_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \\
\frac{\partial M_1^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H^{(2)}}{\partial y} - N_1^{(2)} &= -\frac{\dots_2 h_2^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(u_2 + \frac{2h_2}{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \\
\frac{\partial M_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H^{(2)}}{\partial y} - N_2^{(2)} &= -\frac{\dots_2 h_2^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(v_2 + \frac{2h_2}{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_1^{(1)} &= \int_0^{h_1} \dagger_{11}^{(1)} dz = C_{11}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \epsilon_{22}^{(1)} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} - \frac{h_1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \epsilon_{22}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \right] \\
T_2^{(1)} &= \int_0^{h_1} \dagger_{22}^{(1)} dz = C_{22}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} + \epsilon_{11}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} - \frac{h_1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \epsilon_{11}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \right] \\
S^{(1)} &= \int_0^{h_1} \dagger_{12}^{(1)} dz = C_{66}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} - h_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \\
T_1^{(2)} &= \int_{-h_2}^0 \dagger_{11}^{(2)} dz = C_{11}^{(2)} \left[\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \epsilon_{22}^{(2)} \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + \frac{h_2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \epsilon_{22}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \right] \\
T_2^{(2)} &= \int_{-h_2}^0 \dagger_{22}^{(2)} dz = C_{22}^{(2)} \left[\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + \epsilon_{11}^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \frac{h_2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \epsilon_{11}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \right] \\
S^{(2)} &= \int_{-h_2}^0 \dagger_{12}^{(2)} dz = C_{66}^{(2)} \left[\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} + h_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \\
N_1^{(1)} &= \int_0^{h_1} \dagger_{13}^{(1)} dz, \quad N_1^{(2)} = \int_0^{h_1} \dagger_{23}^{(1)} dz, \\
N_1^{(2)} &= \int_{-h_2}^0 \dagger_{13}^{(2)} dz, \quad N_2^{(2)} = \int_{-h_2}^0 \dagger_{23}^{(2)} dz \\
M_1^{(1)} &= \int_0^{h_1} z \dagger_{11}^{(1)} dz = K_{11}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \epsilon_{22}^{(1)} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} - \frac{2h_1}{3} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \epsilon_{22}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \right] \\
M_2^{(1)} &= \int_0^{h_1} z \dagger_{22}^{(1)} dz = K_{22}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} + \epsilon_{11}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} - \frac{2h_1}{3} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \epsilon_{11}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \right] \\
H^{(1)} &= \int_0^{h_1} z \dagger_{12}^{(1)} dz = K_{66}^{(1)} \left[\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} h_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \\
M_1^{(2)} &= \int_{-h_2}^0 z \dagger_{11}^{(2)} dz = -K_{11}^{(2)} \left[\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \epsilon_{22}^{(2)} \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + \frac{2h_2}{3} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \epsilon_{22}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{1.7}$$

$$M_2^{(2)} = \int_{-h_2}^0 z \uparrow_{22}^{(2)} dz = -K_{22}^{(2)} \left[\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + \epsilon_{11}^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \frac{2h_2}{3} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \epsilon_{11}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \right]$$

$$H^{(2)} = \int_{-h_2}^0 z \uparrow_{12}^{(2)} dz = -K_{66}^{(2)} \left[\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} + \frac{2}{3} h_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right]$$

(1.7)

$$\begin{aligned} \uparrow_{ik}^{(j)} &= h_j B_{ik}^{(j)}, & K_{ik}^{(j)} &= \frac{1}{2} h_j^2 B_{ik}^{(j)} \\ \mathbf{2.} & & (1.7) & (1.5), \end{aligned}$$

(1.8)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\Delta u_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((C_{11}^{(1)} - C_{66}^{(1)}) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + (C_{11}^{(1)} v_{22}^{(1)} + C_{66}^{(1)}) \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} \right) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{h_1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(C_{11}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (C_{11}^{(1)} v_{22}^{(1)} + 2C_{66}^{(1)}) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) = \rho_1 h_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(u_1 - \frac{h_1}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\Delta v_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left((C_{22}^{(1)} - C_{66}^{(1)}) \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} + (C_{22}^{(1)} v_{11}^{(1)} + C_{66}^{(1)}) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{h_1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(C_{22}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + (C_{22}^{(1)} v_{11}^{(1)} + 2C_{66}^{(1)}) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = \rho_1 h_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(v_1 - \frac{h_1}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right. \end{aligned}$$

(2.1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\Delta u_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((C_{11}^{(2)} - C_{66}^{(2)}) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + (C_{11}^{(2)} v_{22}^{(2)} + C_{66}^{(2)}) \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{h_2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(C_{11}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (C_{11}^{(2)} v_{22}^{(2)} + 2C_{66}^{(2)}) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) = \rho_2 h_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(u_2 + \frac{h_2}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\Delta v_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left((C_{22}^{(2)} - C_{66}^{(2)}) \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + (C_{22}^{(2)} v_{11}^{(2)} + C_{66}^{(2)}) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{h_2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(C_{22}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + (C_{22}^{(2)} v_{11}^{(2)} + 2C_{66}^{(2)}) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = \rho_2 h_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(v_2 + \frac{h_2}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$M_l^{(k)}, M_2^{(k)} \quad H^{(k)} \quad (1.7)$$

(1.6)

$$K_{66}^{(1)} \Delta u_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f_1^1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + F_{2,1}^1 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{2h_1}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(K_{11}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + F_{2,1}^1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) - N_1^{(1)} = \frac{\rho_1 h_1^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(u_1 - \frac{2h_1}{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$K_{66}^{(1)} \Delta v_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(f_2^1 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} + F_{1,2}^1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{2h_1}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(K_{22}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + F_{1,2}^1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) - N_2^{(1)} = \frac{\rho_1 h_1^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(v_1 - \frac{2h_1}{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$K_{66}^{(2)} \Delta u_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f_1^2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + F_{2,1}^2 \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{2h_2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(K_{11}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + F_{2,1}^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) + N_1^{(2)} = \frac{\rho_2 h_2^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(u_2 + \frac{2h_2}{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

(2.2)

$$K_{66}^{(2)} \Delta v_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(f_2^2 \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + F_{1,2}^2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{2h_2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(K_{22}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + F_{1,2}^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) + N_2^{(2)} = \frac{\rho_2 h_2^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(v_2 + \frac{2h_2}{3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right),$$

$$f_l^k = (K_{ll}^{(k)} - K_{66}^{(k)})$$

$$F_{l,p}^k = \epsilon_{ll}^{(k)} K_{pp}^{(k)} + K_{66}^{(k)}, \quad l, p, k = 1, 2$$

$$N_1^{(k)}, N_2^{(k)}, \quad (2.2)$$

(1.6),

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{3} h_1 [K_{11}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + K_{22}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + A_1 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}] - K_{66}^{(1)} \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} \right) - f_1^1 \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x^3} - f_2^1 \frac{\partial^3 v_1}{\partial y^3} \\ & - F_{2,1}^1 \frac{\partial^3 v_1}{\partial x^2 \partial y} - F_{1,2}^1 \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x \partial y^2} + \rho_1 h_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = -q(x, y) - \sigma_{33}(0) \\ & \frac{2}{3} h_2 [K_{11}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + K_{22}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + A_2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}] + K_{66}^{(2)} \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + f_1^2 \frac{\partial^3 u_2}{\partial x^3} + f_2^2 \frac{\partial^3 v_2}{\partial y^3} + F_{2,1}^2 \frac{\partial^3 v_2}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + F_{1,2}^2 \frac{\partial^3 u_2}{\partial x \partial y^2} + \rho_2 h_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = \sigma_{33}(0), \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

$$A_k = (2K_{66}^{(k)} + \epsilon_{11}^{(1)} K_{22}^{(k)} + \epsilon_{22}^{(k)} K_{11}^{(k)}).$$

(2.1), (2.3)

$$\begin{aligned} & u_1, u_2, v_1, v_2, w, \quad \sigma_{33}(0) = \sigma_{33}(0, x, y, t) \quad (2.3), \quad : \\ & D_{11} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + D_{22} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + \frac{2}{3} (h_1 A_k + h_2 A_k) \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} - (K_{66}^{(1)} \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} \right) - \\ & K_{66}^{(2)} \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} \right)) - \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} (f_1^1 u_1 - f_1^2 u_2) - \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y^3} (f_2^1 v_1 - f_2^2 v_2) - \\ & \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial y} (F_{2,1}^1 v_1 - F_{2,1}^2 v_2) - \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y^2 \partial x} (F_{1,2}^1 u_1 - F_{1,2}^2 u_2) + m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = -q(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

$$m = \rho_1 h_1 + \rho_2 h_2$$

$$D_{kk} = \frac{2}{3} (h_1 K_{kk}^{(1)} + h_2 K_{kk}^{(2)})$$

(2.1) (2.4)

3.

[5]

[6].

4.

$$\sigma_{33}(0) = \sigma_{33}(0, x, y, t).$$

$$\sigma_{33}(0) \leq 0.$$

(4.1)

$$q = q_0 = \text{const} > 0$$

(4.2)

t, 3

второго уравнения системы (2.3) получаем:

$$\sigma_{33}(0) = \frac{2}{3} h_2 K_{11}^{(2)} w^{IV} + K_{11}^{(2)} u_2''' \quad (4.3)$$

$$w^{IV} \quad u_2''',$$

(2.1) (2.4), (4.3)

:

$$\sigma_{33}(0) = -\frac{h_2 K_{11}^2}{h_1 K_{11}^{(1)} + h_2 K_{11}^{(2)}} q_0 \quad (4.4)$$

$$\sigma_{33}(0) = -\frac{h_1 h_2 g}{h_1 K_{11}^{(1)} + h_2 K_{11}^{(2)}} (\rho_2 K_{11}^{(1)} - \rho_1 K_{11}^{(2)}) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_2^{(1)}}{\partial y} - \rho_1 h_1 g - \sigma_{33}(0) &= \rho_1 h_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial N_1^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} - \rho_2 h_2 g + \sigma_{33}(0) &= \rho_2 h_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

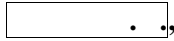
$$\sigma_{33}(0) = \frac{2}{3} h_2 K_{11}^{(2)} w^{IV} + K_{11}^{(2)} u_2''' + \rho_2 h_2 g \quad (4.6)$$

$$\sigma_{33}(0) = -\frac{h_1 h_2 g}{h_1 K_{11}^{(1)} + h_2 K_{11}^{(2)}} (\rho_2 K_{11}^{(1)} - \rho_1 K_{11}^{(2)}) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\rho_2 K_{11}^{(1)} - \rho_1 K_{11}^{(2)} < 0 \quad (4.8)$$

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(4mm 6mm)

h_1, h_2

[1-7].

[1,3,5,7].

[2,4].

h_1, h_2

1.

Oy

, a Ox

z

w

φ

:

$$\varphi(x, y, t), \vec{E} = -\text{grad}\varphi. \quad (1)$$

(1),

$$\gamma_{13} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \gamma_{23} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_{13} = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + e_{15} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \sigma_{23} = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + e_{15} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}; \quad (3)$$

$$D_1 = \epsilon_{11} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + e_{15} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, D_2 = -\epsilon_{11} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + e_{15} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, \quad (4)$$

c_{44}, e_{15}

(1)-(4) $\varphi = 0$,

$$e_{15} = 0.$$

)

$$\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial t^2} = S_1^2 \Delta w_1, \Delta \varphi'_1 = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$S_1^2 = \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{c_1}{\rho_1} (1 + \chi_1^2) = S_{10}^2 (1 + \chi_1^2), \quad S_{10}^2 = \frac{c_1}{\rho_1}, \quad \varphi_1' = \varphi_1 - \bar{e}_1 w_1, \quad (6)$$

$$\bar{c}_1 = c_1 (1 + \chi_1^2), \quad \chi_1^2 = \frac{\bar{e}_1 e_1}{c_1}, \quad \bar{e}_1 = \frac{e_1}{\varepsilon_1}, \quad c_1 = c_{44}^{(1)}, \quad \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_{11}^{(1)}, \quad e_1 = e_{15}^{(1)}.$$

«1»

, S_1-

, $S_{10}-$

, $\varphi_1'-$

,

(5),

w_1

φ_1'

)

:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial t^2} = S_2^2 \Delta w_1, \quad S_2^2 = \frac{c_2}{\rho_2}, \quad c_2 = c_{44}^{(2)} \quad (7)$$

c_2-

, ρ_2-

, S_2-

1.

)

:

$$1. \quad x = +h_1: \sigma_{13}^{(1)} = 0, \quad \varphi_1 = 0; \quad (8)$$

$$2. \quad x = -h_2: \sigma_{13}^{(2)} = 0; \quad (9)$$

)

$x = 0:$

$$\sigma_{13}^{(1)} = \sigma_{13}^{(2)}, \quad w_1 = w_2, \quad \varphi_1 = 0 \quad (10)$$

2.

.

w_1

φ_1'

$0 \leq x \leq h_1$

w_2

$-h_2 \leq x \leq 0$

:

$$w_1 = W_1(x) e^{i(py - \omega t)}, \quad \varphi_1' = \Phi_1(x) e^{i(px - \omega t)}, \quad w_2 = W_2(x) e^{i(py - \omega t)}, \quad (11)$$

$W_1(x), \Phi_1(x), W_2(x) -$

, $p > 0 -$

$\omega > 0 -$

(11) (5) (7),

$W_1(x), \Phi_1(x), W_2(x),$

:

$$W_1(x) = W_{10}^+ \exp(ip\beta_1 x) + W_{10}^- \exp(-ip\beta_1 x), \quad \beta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{V^2}{S_1^2} - 1}, \quad V = \frac{\omega}{P}, \quad (12)$$

$$\Phi_1(x) = \Phi_{10}^+ \exp(px) + \Phi_{10}^- \exp(-px), \quad (13)$$

$$W_2(x) = W_{20}^+ \exp(ip\beta_2 x) + W_{20}^- \exp(-ip\beta_2 x), \quad \beta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{V^2}{S_2^2} - 1}. \quad (14)$$

$V -$

, $\beta_1 \quad \beta_2-$

(12) - (14)

(9), (10)

(11),

:

$$\begin{aligned}
& i\bar{c}_1\beta_1 e^{i\beta_1\xi r} W_{10}^+ - i\bar{c}_1\beta_1 e^{-i\beta_1\xi r} W_{10}^- + e_1 e^{\xi r} \Phi_{10}^+ - e_1 e^{-\xi r} \Phi_{10}^- = 0, \\
& \bar{e}_1 e^{i\beta_1\xi r} W_{10}^+ + \bar{e}_1 e^{-i\beta_1\xi r} W_{10}^- + e^{\xi r} \Phi_{10}^+ + e^{-\xi r} \Phi_{10}^- = 0, \\
& W_{10}^+ + W_{10}^- - W_{20}^+ - W_{20}^- = 0, \quad \bar{e}_1 W_{10}^+ + \bar{e}_1 W_{10}^- + \Phi_{10}^+ + \Phi_{10}^- = 0, \\
& i\bar{c}_1\beta_1 W_{10}^+ - i\bar{c}_1\beta_1 W_{10}^- - ic_2\beta_2 W_{20}^+ + ic_2\beta_2 W_{20}^- + e_1 \Phi_{10}^+ - e_1 \Phi_{10}^- = 0, \\
& e^{-i\beta_2\xi} W_{20}^+ - e^{i\beta_2\xi} W_{20}^- = 0, \quad r = h_1 / h_2, \quad \xi = ph_2.
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2\bar{c}_1 e_1 \bar{e}_1 \beta_1 + ch\alpha \cos \alpha_1 \{ e_1 \bar{e}_1 (2\bar{c}_1 \beta_1 - c_2 \beta_2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha_1 \operatorname{tg} \alpha_2) + \\
& + th\alpha [(-e_1^2 \bar{e}_1^2 + \bar{c}_1^2 \beta_1^2) \operatorname{tg} \alpha_1 + \bar{c}_1 c_2 \beta_1 \beta_2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha_2] \} = 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \beta_1 \xi r, \quad \alpha_2 = \beta_2 \xi, \quad \alpha = \xi r. \tag{17}$$

3.

)

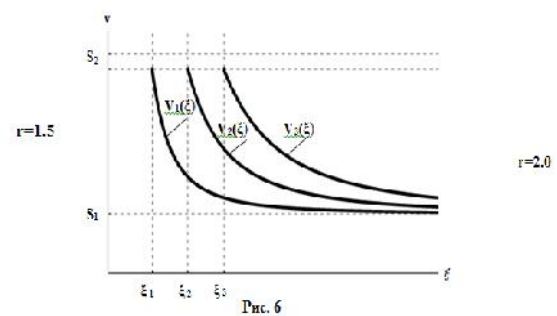
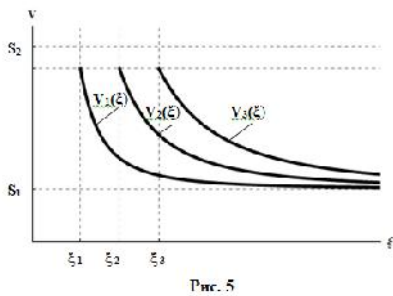
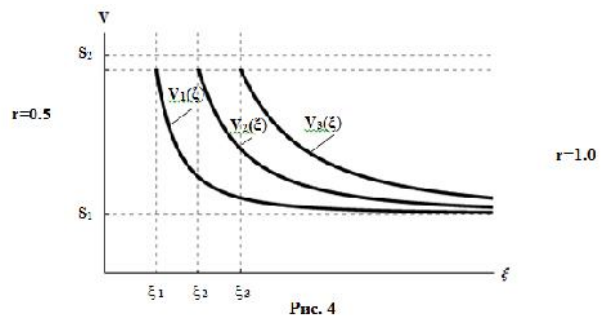
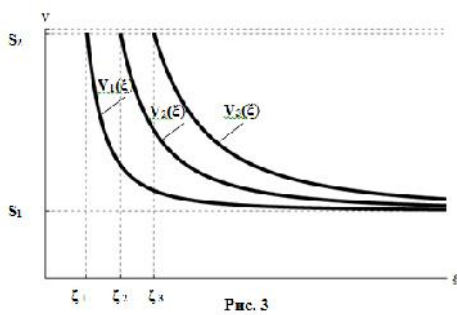
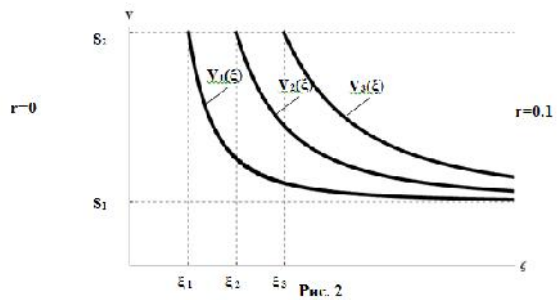
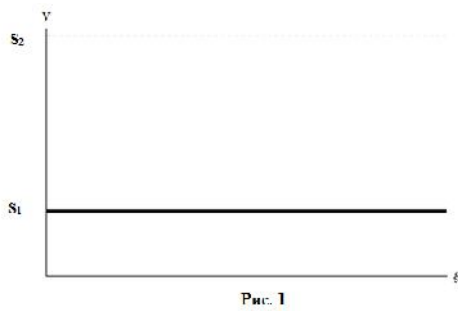
-4,

- Al:

. 1-6

$V = V(\xi)$

$r = h_1 / h_2$



. 1-6,
r

$V = V_2(\quad)$ V_2 $\rightarrow \infty$
 $S_1,$
 V_3 $\rightarrow \infty$ $V = V_3(\quad)$ $S_1,$
 $V_4(\quad), V_5(\quad)$ $\rightarrow \infty$
 $S_1,$
 $r \rightarrow 0$
 $S_2,$
 $r \gg 1$
 $S_1,$
 $-4,$ $-$ **Au:**
 $-4,$ $-$ **Au,** $S_1 > S_2$
 $-4,$ $-$ **Pt:**
 $-4,$ $-$ **Pt,** $S_1 > S_2$
4.
1) $Al,$ $S_1 < S_2$ $-4,$
2) Au $Pt,$ $S_1 > S_2$ $-4,$

1.

[1-4].

2.

Ox_1 [5, 6]

$$\frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\sigma_{22}}{H_1 H_2} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\sigma_{33}}{H_1 H_3} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial x_1} = \rho \ddot{u}_1 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\rho c_\varepsilon \dot{T} + (3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha^{(T)} T_0 \frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial \dot{u}_1}{\partial x_1} = - \frac{1}{H_1} \left(\frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{q_1}{H_2} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial x_1} + \frac{q_1}{H_3} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial x_1} \right). \quad (2.2)$$

σ_{ij} — , $i, j=1, 2, 3$, ρ — , c_ε —
 T — , $\alpha^{(T)}$ —
 λ, μ — , q_1 —

Ox_1, u_1 —

Ox_1 ; H_1, H_2, H_3 — , $H_1=1, H_2=H_2^0(1+x_1/R_2),$

$H_3=H_3^0(1+x_1/R_3); H_2^0, H_3^0$ — ,

R_2, R_3 — .

H_2, H_3 (2.1) (2.2) $|x_1/R_2|$

$|x_1/R_3|$, :

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\sigma_{22}}{R_2} - \frac{\sigma_{33}}{R_3} = \rho \ddot{u}_1, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\rho c_\varepsilon \dot{T} + (3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha^{(T)} T_0 \frac{\partial \dot{u}_1}{\partial x_1} = -\frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x_1} - \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) q_1. \quad (2.4)$$

$$\sigma_{11}, \sigma_{22}, \sigma_{33} \quad q_1,$$

$$H_1 = 1 \quad O x_1,$$

:

$$\sigma_{11} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} - (3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha^{(T)} (T - T_0), \quad (2.5)$$

$$\sigma_{22} = \sigma_{33} = \lambda \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} - (3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha^{(T)} (T - T_0), \quad (2.6)$$

$$\tau_q \dot{q}_1 + q_1 = -\lambda^{(T)} \partial T / \partial x_1. \quad (2.7)$$

$$\lambda^{(T)} - \quad , \quad \tau_q - \quad .$$

$$(2.5) \quad (2.6) \quad (2.3) \quad ,$$

σ_{11} :

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1^2} - 2\kappa \lambda \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} + 4\kappa \mu (3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha^{(T)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_1} = \rho \ddot{\sigma}_{11} + \rho (3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha^{(T)} \ddot{T}, \quad (2.8)$$

$$(2.4), (2.5), (2.7), \quad :$$

$$\left(\rho c_\varepsilon + \frac{(3\lambda + 2\mu)^2}{\lambda + 2\mu} (\alpha^{(T)})^2 T_0 \right) (\tau_q \ddot{T} + \dot{T}) =$$

$$= \lambda^{(T)} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x_1^2} + 2\kappa \lambda^{(T)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_1} - \frac{3\lambda + 2\mu}{\lambda + 2\mu} \alpha^{(T)} T_0 (\tau_q \ddot{\sigma}_{11} + \dot{\sigma}_{11}), \quad (2.9)$$

$$\kappa = (1/R_2 + 1/R_3)/2 - \quad .$$

$$(2.8), (2.9) \quad :$$

$$t = 0 \quad T(x_1, 0) = T_0, \quad \dot{T}(x_1, 0) = 0, \quad \sigma_{11}(x_1, 0) = 0, \quad \dot{\sigma}_{11}(x_1, 0) = 0;$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad -\lambda^{(T)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_1} = Q_0(t) + \tau_q \dot{Q}_0(t), \quad Q_0(t) = AMt^m \exp(-mt/t_0), \quad m \geq 1, \quad t_0 > 0; \quad \sigma_{11}(0, t) = 0$$

$$x_1 \rightarrow \infty, \quad T(x_1, t) \rightarrow T_0, \quad \sigma_{11}(x_1, t) \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.10)$$

$$z = x_1 / \sqrt{at_0}, \quad \bar{t} = t/t_0, \quad \theta = (T - T_0)/T^*, \quad D_q^2 = \tau_q/t_0, \quad T^* = At_0^m \sqrt{at_0} / \lambda^{(T)}, \quad a = \lambda^{(T)} / (\rho c),$$

$$q_0(\bar{t}) = M\bar{t}^m \exp(-m\bar{t}), \quad M = m^m / (m-1)!, \quad \bar{\kappa} = \kappa \sqrt{at_0}, \quad \sigma = \sigma_{11} / ((3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha^{(T)} T^*),$$

$$R^2 = a\rho / (\lambda + 2\mu) / t_0, \quad \delta = ((3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha^{(T)})^2 T_0 / (\rho c_\varepsilon (\lambda + 2\mu)),$$

$$(2.8), (2.9) \quad (2.10) \quad :$$

$$R^2 (\ddot{\sigma} + \ddot{\theta}) = \frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial z^2} - 2\bar{\kappa} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 2\mu} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial z} + 4\bar{\kappa} \frac{\mu}{\lambda + 2\mu} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}, \quad (2.11)$$

$$(1+\delta)(D_q^2\ddot{\theta}+\dot{\theta})+\delta(D_q^2\ddot{\sigma}+\dot{\sigma})=\frac{\partial^2\theta}{\partial z^2}+2\bar{\kappa}\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial z}, \quad (2.12)$$

$$\bar{t}=0 \quad \theta(z,0)=0, \quad \dot{\theta}(z,0)=0, \quad \sigma(z,0)=0, \quad \dot{\sigma}(z,0)=0;$$

$$z=0 \quad -\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial z}=q_0(t)+D_q^2\dot{q}_0(t), \quad q_0(t)=M\bar{t}^m \exp(-m\bar{t}), \quad m \geq 1; \quad \sigma(0,\bar{t})=0,$$

$$z \rightarrow \infty \quad \theta(z,\bar{t}) \rightarrow 0, \quad \sigma(z,\bar{t}) \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.13)$$

δ

0,01...0,03,

$\delta=0$.

(2.12)

(2.13),

[7]

\bar{t} ,

$D_q^2=0$

:

$$\theta(z,\bar{t})=\exp(-\bar{\kappa}z)\int_0^{\bar{t}}\exp(-\bar{\kappa}^2\tau)q_0(\bar{t}-\tau)\times$$

$$\times\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\tau}}\exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{4\tau}\right)-\bar{\kappa}\exp(\bar{\kappa}z+\bar{\kappa}^2\tau)\operatorname{Erfc}\left(\frac{z}{2\sqrt{\tau}}+\bar{\kappa}\sqrt{\tau}\right)\right]d\tau; \quad (2.14)$$

(2.11)

(2.13),

\bar{t} ,

$$\bar{t} \quad D_q^2=0 \quad :$$

$$\sigma(z,\bar{t})=\exp(\bar{\kappa}\beta_1 z)\left[\beta_2\int_0^{\bar{t}}q_0(t-u)\int_0^u F_1(z,\tau)\left(\frac{1}{R^2}+\frac{u-\tau}{R^4}\right)d\tau du +\right.$$

$$\left.+\int_0^{\bar{t}}\dot{q}_0(t-u)\int_0^u F_1(z,\tau)\left(\frac{2\sqrt{u-\tau}}{\sqrt{\pi}}+\bar{\kappa}(u-\tau)\right)d\tau du -\right.$$

$$\left.-\frac{\beta_2}{R^2}\exp(-z(\bar{\kappa}+\beta_1))\int_0^{\bar{t}}q_0(t-u)\int_0^u\exp\left(-\bar{\kappa}^2\tau-\frac{z^2}{4\tau}\right)(u-\tau)d\tau du -\right.$$

$$\left.-\int_0^{\bar{t}}\dot{q}_0(t-u)\int_0^u F_2(z,\tau)(u-\tau)d\tau du, \quad (2.15)$$

$$\beta_1=\lambda/(\lambda+2\mu), \quad \beta_2=4\bar{\kappa}\mu/(\lambda+2\mu), \quad F_1(z,u)=J_0\left(\frac{\beta_1}{R}\sqrt{u^2-z^2D_q^2}\right)H(u-zR),$$

$$F_2(z,u)=\exp\left(-\bar{\kappa}^2u-\frac{z^2}{4u}\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi u}}-\bar{\kappa}\exp(z\bar{\kappa})\operatorname{Erfc}\left(\frac{z}{2\sqrt{u}}+\bar{\kappa}\sqrt{u}\right); \quad H(t) -$$

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z

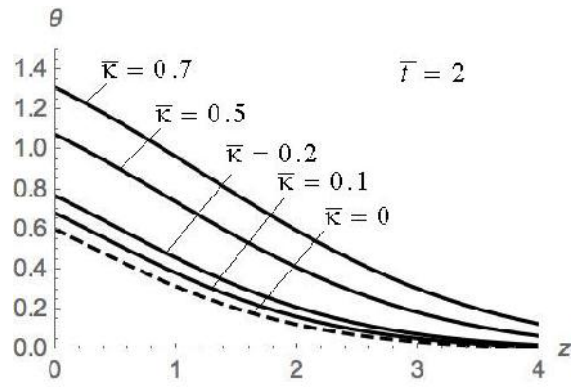
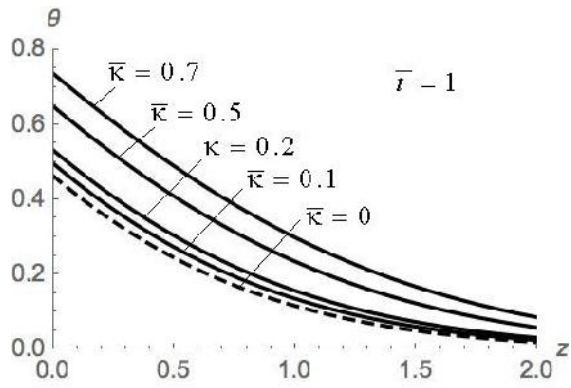
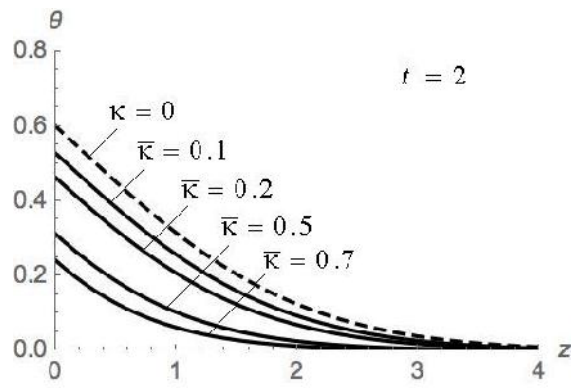
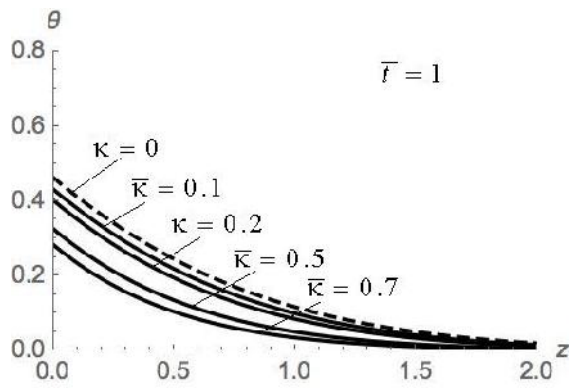
\bar{t}

$m=2$.

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$D_q^2 = 0$

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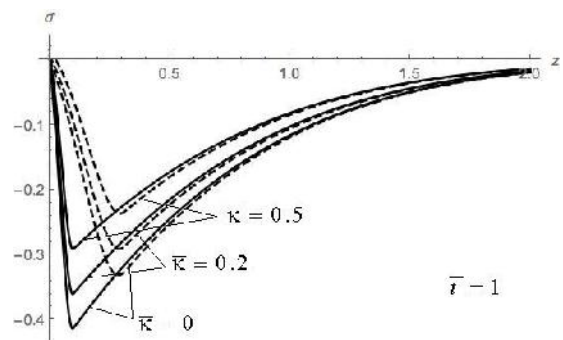
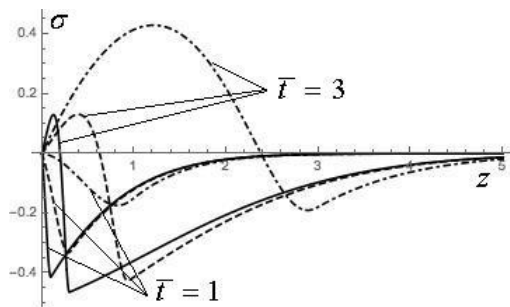
: $R^2 = 100,$ $R^2 = 10,$ $R^2 = 1.$

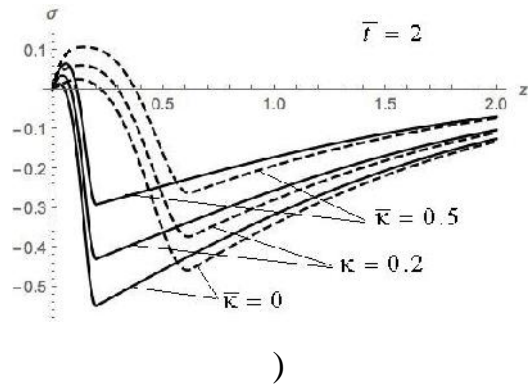
R^2

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: $R^2 = 100,$

$R^2 = 10.$





.2.

$$D_q^2 = 0$$

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РАЗРАБОТКА МЕТОДИКИ РАСЧЁТА ГЛАВНОГО ВЕКТОРА И ГЛАВНОГО МОМЕНТА СВЕТОВОГО ДАВЛЕНИЯ НА КОНСТРУКЦИИ СЛОЖНОЙ ГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКОЙ ФОРМЫ

Зимин В.Н., Неровный Н.А.

В работе рассмотрен вопрос определения светового давления на космические конструкции сложной геометрической формы. Для элемента поверхности конструкции записано условие, по которому вклад в световое давление учитывается только с внешней стороны. Данное условие представлено в виде рядов по полиномам Чебышева первого рода. Представление в виде рядов по полиномам Чебышева позволяет перейти к рядам по тензорам возрастающего ранга для определения главного вектора и главного момента светового давления. Получены выражения для приближённого метода для аппроксимации светового давления на космические конструкции сложной геометрии с учётом самозатенения и переотражения. Полученные выражения могут быть использованы для баллистических расчётов солнечных парусов, других космических объектов, на движение которых существенное действие оказывает световое давление. Также приведённые результаты могут быть использованы для анализа динамики вращения крупногабаритных космических конструкций вокруг центра масс под действием светового давления.

1. Рассмотрим выражение для элементарной силы светового давления на элементарную площадку с учётом того, что свет на неё оказывает воздействие только с одной стороны. Для этого в исходном известном уравнении [1] введём замену скалярного произведения единичного вектора местной нормали \hat{n} на единичный вектор направления от Солнца \hat{s} следующим выражением (аналогично [2]):

$$\frac{\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s} - |\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s}|}{2}.$$

Разложим функцию модуля в ряд по полиномам Чебышева первого рода:

$$|\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s}| = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n T_{2n}(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s})}{-1+4n^2} \approx \sum_{m=0}^{N_{max}} B_m (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s})^{2m}, \quad (1.1)$$

где

$$B_m = -\frac{(-1)^m 4^{m+1}}{\pi (2m)!} \sum_{n=m}^{\lfloor \frac{N_{max}-1}{2} \rfloor} \frac{n(n+m-1)!}{(-1+4n^2)(n-m)!} \quad (1.2)$$

где $\lfloor x \rfloor$ – функция уровня, равная наибольшему целому числу, меньшему x . Ряд для B_m расходится при стремлении N_{max} к бесконечности, однако для любого конечного числа членов разложения ряда при окончательном суммировании обеспечивается сходимость аппроксимированного значения $|\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s}|$ к функции модуля на интервале $[-1, 1]$.

Получим следующее выражение для элементарной силы светового давления:

$$dF = \frac{P(R)}{2} (-2a_0 \hat{n} - a_1 (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s}) \hat{s} + a_2 (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s} - |\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s}|) \hat{n} - a_3 (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s} - |\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s}|)^2 \hat{n}) dA, \quad (1.3)$$

где $P(R)$ – сила светового давления на поглощающую пластину на расстоянии R от Солнца;

a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 – некоторые обобщённые оптические постоянные [1].

2. Подставляя в выражение для элементарной силы светового давления (1.3) ряд для $|\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s}|$ (1.1), группируя слагаемые, проводя операцию замену скалярного произведения на совокупность скалярных произведений полиад и направляющего вектора светового излучения, как это было сделано в работах [3,4], интегрируя по всей поверхности, получим следующие выражения для главного вектора сил светового давления на тело сложной геометрической формы:

$$F = P(R) \left(I^0 \hat{s} + I^1 + \sum_{n=2}^{N_{max}} I^n \cdot \underbrace{\hat{s} \cdot \dots \cdot \hat{s}}_{n-1} \right). \quad (2.1)$$

Для выражения главного момента получим:

$$M = P(R) \left(K^{2,0} \cdot \hat{s} + K^1 + \sum_{n=2}^{N_{max}} K^n \cdot \underbrace{\hat{s} \cdot \dots \cdot \hat{s}}_{n-1} \right). \quad (2.2)$$

В выражениях (2.1) и (2.2) используются следующие обозначения:

$$I^n = \int J^n dA; \quad K^n = \int L^n dA; \quad J^0 = \frac{a_1}{2} B_0; \quad J^1 = -(a_0 + a_2 B_0) \hat{n}; \quad J^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} a_2 + a_3 B_0 \right) J_A^2;$$

$$J^3 = \frac{1}{2} (-a_1 J_B^3 - 2a_3 J_A^3 - B_1 a_2 J_A^3);$$

$$J^n = \frac{1}{2} \left(-B_{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2} a_2 J_A^n + B_{\frac{n-2}{2}} \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2} (a_1 J_B^n + 2a_3 J_A^n) \right), n > 3;$$

$$J_A^n = \underbrace{[\hat{n}, \dots, \hat{n}]_n}; J_B^n = \left[\underbrace{[\hat{n}, \dots, \hat{n}]_{n-2}}, E^2 \right]; L^{2,0} = \frac{a_1}{2} B_0 R^2; L^1 = -(a_0 + a_2 B_0) (R^2 \cdot \hat{n});$$

$$L^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} a_2 + a_3 B_0 \right) L_A^2; L^3 = \frac{1}{2} (-a_1 L_B^3 - 2a_3 L_A^3 - B_1 a_2 L_A^3);$$

$$L^n = \frac{1}{2} \left(-B_{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2} a_2 L_A^n + B_{\frac{n-2}{2}} \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2} (a_1 L_B^n + 2a_3 L_A^n) \right), n > 3;$$

$$L_A^n = \left[\underbrace{[\hat{n}, \dots, \hat{n}]_{n-1}}, (R^2 \cdot \hat{n}) \right]; L_B^n = \left[\underbrace{[\hat{n}, \dots, \hat{n}]_{n-2}}, R^2 \right],$$

где $[a, b]$ – диадное произведение двух и более векторов; E^2 – единичный тензор второго ранга; R^2 – тензор второго ранга, получаемый из условия $\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{a} = R^2 \cdot \mathbf{a}$, где \mathbf{a} – некоторый произвольный вектор, \mathbf{r} – вектор, задающий положение элементарной площадки dA .

Полученные выражения позволяют рассчитать главный вектор и главный момент светового давления на оптически выпуклые тела. Однако подобный подход можно распространить на тела сложной геометрической формы, вводя дополнительную аппроксимацию вектора $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$, например, в следующем виде:

$$\mathbf{s} = D^2 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}},$$

где D^2 – некоторый тензор второго ранга, аппроксимирующий двунаправленную функцию рассеяния [5] в конструкции, вычисляемую один раз для каждой элементарной площадки.

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$$\delta^{i*}(t^*) = \frac{2\delta_i(t)}{b}, \quad \alpha^{i*}(t^*) = \alpha_i(t), \quad c^*(t^*) = \frac{E_2(t - \tau_2)}{E_1},$$

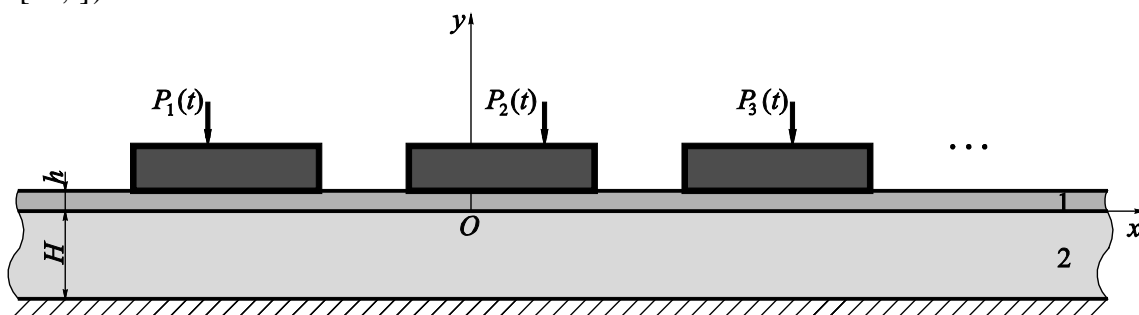
$$m^*(x^*) \equiv m^i(x^*) = \frac{E_0}{R(x)(1 - \nu_2^2)} \frac{h}{b}, \quad q^{i*}(x^*, t^*) = \frac{2(1 - \nu_2^2)q_i(x, t)}{E_2(t - \tau_2)},$$

$$P^{i*}(t^*) = \frac{4P_i(t)(1 - \nu_2^2)}{E_2(t - \tau_2)b}, \quad M^{i*}(t^*) = \frac{8e_i(t)P_i(t)(1 - \nu_2^2)}{E_2(t - \tau_2)b^2},$$

$$\mathbf{F}^{ij*} f(x^*) = \int_{-1}^1 k^{ij}(x^*, \xi^*) f(\xi^*) d\xi^*, \quad k^{ij}(x^*, \xi^*) = \frac{1}{\pi} k_{pl} \left(\frac{x - \xi}{H} \right),$$

$$\mathbf{V}^* f(t^*) = \int_1^{t^*} K^*(t^*, \tau^*) f(\tau^*) d\tau^*, \quad K^*(t^*, \tau^*) = K(t - \tau_2, \tau - \tau_2) \tau_0$$

($x \in [-1, 1]$)



$$c(t)m(x)q^i(x, t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}) \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{F}^{ij} q^j(x, t) = \delta^i(t) + \alpha^i(t)x, \quad (3)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 q^i(\xi, t) d\xi = P^i(t), \quad \int_{-1}^1 \xi q^i(\xi, t) d\xi = M^i(t), \quad i = \overline{1, n}. \quad (4)$$

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$$(1) \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{q}(x, t) = q^i(x, t) \mathbf{i}^i, \quad \delta(t) = \delta^i(t) \mathbf{i}^i, \quad \alpha(t) = \alpha^i(t) \mathbf{i}^i, \quad \mathbf{P}(t) = P^i(t) \mathbf{i}^i,$$

$$\mathbf{M}(t) = M^i(t) \mathbf{i}^i, \quad \mathbf{k}(x, \xi) = k^{ij}(x, \xi) \mathbf{i}^i \mathbf{i}^j, \quad \mathbf{G}\mathbf{f}(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{k}(x, \xi) \cdot \mathbf{f}(\xi) d\xi.$$

$$(3), (4) \quad 1 \quad n,$$

$$c(t)m(x)\mathbf{q}(x, t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V})\mathbf{G}\mathbf{q}(x, t) = \delta(t) + \alpha(t)x, \quad x \in [-1, 1], \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{q}(\xi, t) d\xi = \mathbf{P}(t), \quad \int_{-1}^1 \xi \mathbf{q}(\xi, t) d\xi = \mathbf{M}(t). \quad (6)$$

(5), (6)

$$\mathbf{Q}(x,t) = \sqrt{m(x)}\mathbf{q}(x,t), \quad \mathbf{K}(x,t) = \frac{\mathbf{k}(x,\xi)}{\sqrt{m(x)m(\xi)}}, \quad \mathbf{F}\mathbf{f}(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{K}(x,\xi) \cdot \mathbf{f}(\xi) d\xi,$$

($x \in [-1,1]$)

$$c(t)\mathbf{Q}(x,t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V})\mathbf{F}\mathbf{Q}(x,t) = \frac{(t) + (t)x}{\sqrt{m(x)}} = (x,t), \quad (7)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\mathbf{q}(\xi,t)}{\sqrt{m(\xi)}} d\xi = \mathbf{P}(t), \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\xi \mathbf{q}(\xi,t)}{\sqrt{m(\xi)}} d\xi = \mathbf{M}(t). \quad (8)$$

(8)

(7)

$L_2([-1,1],V)$.

$\sqrt{m(x)}$,

$\sqrt{m(x)}$.

$$\mathbf{p}_k^i(x) = \frac{\mathbf{p}_k^{i*}(x)}{\sqrt{m(x)}}, \quad \mathbf{p}_k^{i*}(x) = p_k^*(x)\mathbf{i}^i, \quad d_{-1} = 1, \quad J_k = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\xi^k d\xi}{m(\xi)},$$

$$d_k = \begin{vmatrix} J_0 & \cdots & J_k \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_k & \cdots & J_{2k} \end{vmatrix}, \quad p_k^*(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{k-1}d_k}} \begin{vmatrix} J_0 & J_1 & \cdots & J_k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_{k-1} & J_k & \cdots & J_{2k-1} \\ 1 & x & \cdots & x^k \end{vmatrix}.$$

[3-6],

$L_2([-1,1],V)$

$L_2^{(0)}([-1,1],V)$,

$\{\mathbf{p}_0^i(x), \mathbf{p}_1^i(x)\}$,

$L_2^{(1)}([-1,1],V)$

$\{\mathbf{p}_k^i(x)\}, i = \overline{1,n}, k = 2,3,\dots$

$\mathbf{Q}(x,t)$

(7)

$$L_2^{(0)}([-1,1],V) \quad L_2^{(1)}([-1,1],V): \quad \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}_0 + \mathbf{Q}_1, \quad = \mathbf{Q}_0 + \mathbf{Q}_1.$$

(8)

$$\mathbf{Q}_0(x,t) = z_0^i(t)\mathbf{p}_0^i(x) + z_1^i(t)\mathbf{p}_1^i(x) \in L_2^{(0)}([-1,1],V), \quad z_0^i(t) = \frac{P^i(t)}{\sqrt{J_0}}, \quad z_1^i(t) = \frac{J_0 M^i(t) - J_1 P^i(t)}{\sqrt{J_0(J_0 J_2 - J_1^2)}},$$

$z_1(x,t) \equiv 0$.

$\mathbf{P}_0 : L_2([-1,1],V) \rightarrow L_2^{(0)}([-1,1],V)$

$\mathbf{P}_1 = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_0 : L_2([-1,1],V) \rightarrow L_2^{(1)}([-1,1],V)$

\mathbf{P}_1 (7),

$$c(t)\mathbf{Q}_1(x,t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V})\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{F}\mathbf{Q}_1(x,t) = \mathbf{Q}_1(x,t) - (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V})\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{F}\mathbf{Q}_0(x,t) = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_1(x,t),$$

$\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{F}$:

$$\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{F} \mathbf{p}_k^i(x) = \chi_k \mathbf{p}_k^i(x), \quad \chi_k(x) = \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \psi_{kl}^i \mathbf{p}_l^i(x).$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_1(x,t) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} z_k(t) \mathbf{p}_k^i(x),$$

$$z_k(t) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{W}_k)\{\Delta_k(t)/[c(t) + \gamma_k]\}, \quad \Delta_k(t) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{q}_k(x, t) = \frac{\gamma_k K(t, \tau)}{c(t) + \gamma_k} z_k(x), \quad \mathbf{W}_k = \mathbf{P}_k, \quad (i = \overline{1, n}): \\
& q^i(x, t) = \frac{1}{m(x)} [p_0^*(x) z_0^i(t) + p_1^*(x) z_1^i(t) + \dots], \\
& \mathbf{Q}_1(x, t) = \mathbf{P}_0 \mathbf{Q}_0(x, t), \quad (7). \\
& \alpha^i(t) = \sqrt{\frac{J_0}{J_0 J_2 - J_1^2}} \left\{ c(t) (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_1) z_1^i(t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_2) \left[K_{10}^{ij} z_1^j(t) + K_{11}^{ij} z_1^j(t) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} K_{1k}^i z_k(t) \right] \right\}, \\
& \delta^i(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{J_0}} \left\{ c(t) (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_1) z_0^i(t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_2) \left[K_{00}^{ij} z_0^j(t) + K_{01}^{ij} z_1^j(t) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} K_{0k}^i z_k(t) \right] \right\} - \frac{J_1}{J_0} \alpha^i(t).
\end{aligned}$$

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бmm

Oz

$y > 0, y < 0$

$: e^{15}, e_{15}^{(1)}$

$y = 0, x > 0, -\infty < z < \infty$ (полный), а в

плоскости $y = 0, x < 0, -\infty < z < \infty$ между ними отсутствует акустический контакт (полубесконечная трещина в плоскости Oxz при $x < 0$). В полупространстве из бесконечности под углом $\theta_0 (0 < \theta_0 < \pi/2)$ к плоскости $y = 0$ плоская

сдвига

ого

а:

$$w_\infty(x, y) = e^{-ikx \cos \theta_0 - iky \sin \theta_0} \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}, \quad \Phi_\infty(x, y) = \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} e^{-ikx \cos \theta_0 - iky \sin \theta_0} \quad (1)$$

Рассматривается дифракция падающей сдвиговой электроупругой волны (1) в пьезоэлектрической среде, обусловленная наличием полубесконечной трещины. Среда находится в условиях антиплоской деформации. Задача заключается в определении волнового поля в составном пространстве. Учитывая гармоническую зависимость от времени ($e^{-i\omega t}$, $\omega -$, $t -$) всех составляющих волнового поля, для определения амплитуд перемещений и электрического потенциала () имеем следующие дифференциальные уравнения [1]:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + k^2 w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} k^1 w = 0, \quad y > 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial y^2} + k_1^2 w_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{e_{15}^{(1)}}{\varepsilon_{11}} k_1^2 w_1 = 0, \quad y < 0, \quad (3)$$

$w(x, y), \Phi(x, y) -$

$y > 0, w_1(x, y), \Phi_1(x, y) \quad y < 0, \quad k = \omega/c, k_1 = \omega/c_1 -$

$c = \sqrt{c_{44}(1+\chi)/\rho}, c_1 = \sqrt{c_{44}(1+\chi_1)/\rho} -$

$\chi = e_{15}/c_{44}\varepsilon_{11}, \chi_1 = e_{15}^{(1)}/c_{44}\varepsilon_{11} -$

$\varepsilon_{11}, c_{44} -$

$\rho -$

$\sigma_{yz}, \sigma_{yz}^{(1)} \quad [2]:$

$$\sigma_{yz}(x, y) = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + e_{15} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = 0 \quad y = 0, x < 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_{yz}^{(1)}(x, y) = c_{44}^{(1)} \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y} + e_{15}^{(1)} \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial y} = 0 \quad y = 0, \quad x < 0,$$

$$w(x, y) - w_1(x, y) = w_0(x) \quad y = 0, \quad x < 0. \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_{yz}(x, y) = \sigma_{yz}^{(1)}(x, y) = q_0(x) \quad y = 0, \quad x > 0, \quad (6)$$

$$w(x, y) - w_1(x, y) = 0 \quad y = 0, \quad x > 0. \quad (7)$$

$$q_+(x) = q_0(x)\theta(x), \quad \psi_-(x) = w_0(x)\theta(-x), \quad \theta(x) -$$

$$(4)-(7) \quad [2]:$$

$$\sigma_{yz}(x, 0) = \sigma_{yx}^{(1)}(x, 0) = q_+(x), \quad (8)$$

$$w(x, 0) - w_1(x, 0) = \psi_-(x), \quad (9)$$

$$\dots q_+(x) - \quad y = 0, \quad \psi_-(x) \quad y = \pm 0.$$

:

$$\Phi(x, y) = \Phi_1(x, y) \quad y = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$D_2(x, y) = D_2^{(1)}(x, y) \quad y = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$D_2(x, y) = e_{15} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \varepsilon_{11} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}, \quad D_2^{(1)}(x, y) = e_{15}^{(1)} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \varepsilon_{11} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \quad (12)$$

$$y > 0, \quad y < 0; \quad \varepsilon_0 - \quad y < 0.$$

:

$$\bar{w}(\sigma, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(x, y) e^{-\sigma x} dx, \quad \bar{\Phi}(\sigma, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(x, y) e^{i\sigma x} dx$$

$$), \quad e_{15}^{(1)} = e_{15}, \quad \dots$$

$$\bar{\psi}_-(\sigma), \bar{q}_+(\sigma)$$

[2]:

$$\bar{q}_+(\sigma) + \frac{c_{44}}{2} \sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2} (1 + \chi) K(\sigma) \bar{\psi}_- = -2\pi i k c_{44} (1 + \chi) \sin \theta_0 \delta(\sigma - k \cos \theta_0), \quad (13)$$

$$K(\sigma) = 1 + \chi - \frac{\chi |\sigma|}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2}}, \quad \delta(\sigma) -$$

$$K(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma = \pm \sigma_n,$$

$$\sigma_n = k \frac{1 + \chi}{\sqrt{1 + 2\chi}} > k.$$

$$x < 0$$

$$y = \pm 0$$

ω/σ_n :

$$w_N(x, y) = \pm A_N e^{-i\sigma_n x} e^{\mp y \sqrt{\sigma_n^2 - k^2}} \quad (14)$$

$$A_n = \frac{\chi(1 + \chi) i \bar{K}^+(\sigma_n) \sin \theta_0 / 2}{1 + 2\chi} \frac{\bar{K}^+(k \cos \theta_0)}{k \cos \theta_0 - \sigma_n},$$

$$) \quad , \quad e_{15}^{(1)} = -e_{15}, \quad \dots \chi_1 = \chi, \quad k_1 = k,$$

$$y > 0 \quad y < 0$$

$$\bar{w} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}_- e^{-\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2} y} + 2\pi(A_0 - 1) e^{iky \sin \theta_0} \delta(\sigma - k \cos \theta_0) + 2\pi e^{iky \sin \theta_0} \delta(\sigma - k \cos \theta_0),$$

$$\bar{\Phi} = -2\pi \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} A_0 e^{-ky \cos \theta_0} + \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} \bar{w}, \quad (15)$$

$$\bar{w}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}_- e^{-\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2} y} + 2\pi A_0 e^{-iky \sin \theta_0} \delta(\sigma - k \cos \theta_0),$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_1 = 2\pi \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} A_0 e^{ky \cos \theta_0} \delta(\sigma - k \cos \theta_0) - \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} \bar{w}_1, \quad (16)$$

$$A_0 = \frac{(1 + \chi) \sin \theta_0}{(1 + \chi) \sin \theta_0 - i\chi \cos \theta_0},$$

$$\chi = 0 \quad) \quad A_0 = 1.$$

$$\bar{\psi}_-(\sigma), \bar{q}_+(\sigma) \quad :$$

$$\bar{q}_+(\sigma) + \frac{c_{44}}{2} \sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2} (1 + \chi) \bar{\psi}_-(\sigma) = -2\pi i k c_{44} (1 + \chi) \sin \theta_0 \delta(\sigma - k \cos \theta_0), \quad (17)$$

$$-k \quad , \quad k \quad ,$$

$$\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2} = -i\sqrt{k^2 - \sigma^2} \quad [2,3].$$

$$2\pi i \delta(\sigma - k \cos \theta_0) = \frac{1}{\sigma - k \cos \theta_0 - i0} - \frac{1}{\sigma - k \cos \theta_0 + i0},$$

$$\bar{\psi}_- = -\frac{(17) \quad [2-5]:}{\sqrt{\sigma - k}} \frac{2\sqrt{2k} \sin \theta_0 / 2}{\sigma - k \cos \theta_0 - i0}, \quad (18)$$

$$\bar{q}_+(\sigma) = \sqrt{2k} c_{44} (1 + \chi) \sin \frac{\theta_0}{2} \frac{\sqrt{\sigma + k}}{\sigma - k \cos \theta_0 + i0}.$$

$$, \quad (15), (16),$$

:

$$\{w(x, y), w_1(x, y)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{\bar{w}(\sigma, y), \bar{w}_1(\sigma, y)\} e^{-i\sigma x} dx,$$

$$\{\Phi(x, y), w_1(x, y)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{\bar{\Phi}(\sigma, y), \bar{\Phi}_1(\sigma, y)\} e^{-i\sigma x} dx. \quad (19)$$

$$x < 0, y > 0$$

$$w(x, y) = -\frac{\sqrt{2k}}{2\pi} \sin \frac{\theta_0}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2} y}}{\sqrt{\sigma - k} (\sigma - k \cos \theta_0 + i0)} +$$

$$+ e^{-ikx \cos \theta_0 + ik y \sin \theta_0} + A_0 e^{-ikx \cos \theta_0 + ik y \sin \theta_0},$$

$$x < 0, y < 0$$

$$w_1(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{2k}}{2\pi} \sin \frac{\theta_0}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2} y}}{\sqrt{\sigma - k} (\sigma - k \cos \theta_0 + i0)} (A_0 - 1) e^{-ikx \cos \theta_0 - ik y \sin \theta_0}.$$

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$$\Omega \triangleq \{ |x| < \infty; h_-(x) \leq y \leq h_+(x); |z| < \infty \}$$

$$h_-(x) = -h_0 [1 + \varepsilon_- \sin(k_- x) + \delta_- \cos(k_- x)]; \quad h_+(x) = h_0 [1 + \varepsilon_+ \sin(k_+ x) + \delta_+ \cos(k_+ x)]. \quad (1.1)$$

$$\lambda_0 \ll 2h_0$$

$$\lambda_0 \sim \gamma_{\pm} \quad \lambda_0 \sim \lambda_{\pm} \quad (1.1).$$

$$\gamma_{\pm} \triangleq \sqrt{\varepsilon_{\pm}^2 + \delta_{\pm}^2} - \left. \right\}_{\pm}$$

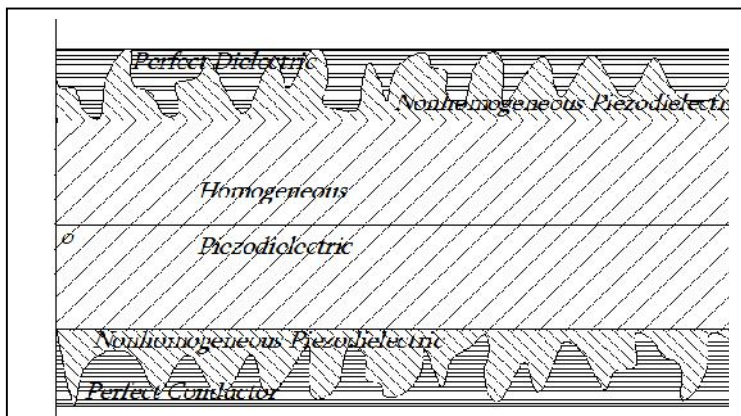


Рис. 1.1 Пьезодиэлектрический волновод, поверхности шероховатости которого заполнены диэлектриком и/или электропроводником

$$y = h_+(x)$$

$$y = h_0 + \gamma_+$$

$$y = h_-(x)$$

$$y = -h_0 - \gamma_-$$

. 1.1

$$\Omega_-^p \triangleq \{ |x| < \infty; h_-(x) \leq y \leq -h_0 + \chi_-; |z| < \infty \} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\Omega_+^p \triangleq \{ |x| < \infty; h_0 - \chi_+ \leq y \leq h_+(x); |z| < \infty \} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\Omega_-^c \triangleq \{|x| < \infty; -h_0 - x_- \leq y \leq h_-(x); |z| < \infty\}, \quad (1.4)$$

$$\varphi_-^c(x, y, t) \equiv 0,$$

$$G^c \frac{\partial^2 w^c(x, y, t)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}^c(x, y, t)}{\partial y} = \rho^c \frac{\partial^2 w^c(x, y, t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\sigma_{yz}^c(x, y, t) = G^c \frac{\partial w^c(x, y, t)}{\partial y}. \quad (1.6)$$

(1.2) (1.3)

$$G_{\pm}(y) \frac{\partial^2 w_{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial x^2} + e_{\pm}(y) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}^{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial y} = \rho_{\pm}(y) \frac{\partial^2 w_{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.7)$$

$$e_{\pm}(y) \frac{\partial^2 w_{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial x^2} - \varepsilon_{\pm}(y) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial D_y^{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (1.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{yz}^{\pm}(x, y, t) &= G_{\pm}(y) \frac{\partial w_{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial y} + e_{\pm}(y) \frac{\partial \varphi_{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial y} \\ D_y^{\pm}(x, y, t) &= e_{\pm}(y) \frac{\partial w_{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial y} - \varepsilon_{\pm}(y) \frac{\partial \varphi_{\pm}(x, y, t)}{\partial y}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

$$\Omega_0 \triangleq \{|x| < \infty; -h_0 + \gamma_- \leq y \leq h_0 - \gamma_+; |z| < \infty\} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\nabla^2 w(x, y, t) = c_{0r}^{-2} \cdot \ddot{w}(x, y, t) \quad (1.11)$$

$$\nabla^2 \{ (x, y, t) = (e_{15}/V_{11}) \cdot \nabla^2 w(x, y, t) \} \quad (1.12)$$

$$c_{0r}^2 \triangleq G_0/\rho_0 -$$

$$G_0 - , \rho_0 - , e_{15} - \varepsilon_{11} -$$

$$\Omega_+^d \triangleq \{|x| < \infty; h_+(x) \leq y \leq h_0 + x_+; |z| < \infty\} \quad (1.13)$$

$$G^d \frac{\partial^2 w^d(x, y, t)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}^d(x, y, t)}{\partial y} = \rho^d \frac{\partial^2 w^d(x, y, t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.14)$$

$$-\varepsilon^d \frac{\partial^2 \varphi^d(x, y, t)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial D_y^d(x, y, t)}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (1.15)$$

$$\sigma_{yz}^d(x, y, t) = G^d \frac{\partial w^d(x, y, t)}{\partial y}; \quad D_y^d(x, y, t) = -\varepsilon^d \frac{\partial \varphi^d(x, y, t)}{\partial y}. \quad (1.16)$$

$$\varphi^{(e)}(x, y, t) \quad (1.17)$$

$$\Omega^{(e)} \triangleq \{|x| < \infty; h_0 + \chi_+ \leq y \leq +\infty; |z| < \infty\}$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi^{(e)}(x, y, t) = 0 \quad y \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\varphi^{(e)}(x, y, t) = E_0 e^{-ky} e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \quad (1.18)$$

$$y = -h_0 - \gamma_-$$

$$\sigma_{yz}^c(x, -h_0 - \gamma_-, t) = 0. \quad (1.19)$$

$$y = h_-(x)$$

$$w_-(x, h_-(x), t) = w^c(x, h_-(x), t); \quad \varphi_-(x, h_-(x), t) = 0 \quad (1.20)$$

$$h'_-(x) \sigma_{zx}^-(x, h_-(x), t) + \sigma_{yz}^-(x, h_-(x), t) = h'_-(x) \sigma_{zx}^c(x, h_-(x), t) + \sigma_{yz}^c(x, h_-(x), t).$$

$$y = -h_0 + \chi_-$$

$$w_0(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t) = w_-(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t); \quad \varphi_0(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t) = \varphi_-(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t);$$

$$\sigma_{yz}^0(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t) = \sigma_{yz}^-(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t); \quad D_y^0(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t) = D_y^-(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t) \quad (1.21)$$

$$y = h_0 + \gamma_+$$

$$\varphi^d(x, h_0 + \gamma_+, t) = \varphi^{(e)}(x, h_0 + \gamma_+, t);$$

$$\sigma_{yz}^d(x, h_0 + \gamma_+, t) = 0; \quad D_y^d(x, h_0 + \gamma_+, t) = -\varepsilon^{(e)} \partial \varphi^{(e)}(x, y, t) / \partial y \Big|_{y=h_0+\gamma_+} \quad (1.22)$$

$$y = h_+(x)$$

$$w_+(x, h_+(x), t) = w^d(x, h_+(x), t); \quad \varphi_+(x, h_+(x), t) = \varphi^d(x, h_+(x), t) \quad (1.23)$$

$$h'_+(x) \sigma_{zx}^+(x, h_+(x), t) + \sigma_{yz}^+(x, h_+(x), t) = h'_+(x) \sigma_{zx}^d(x, h_+(x), t) + \sigma_{yz}^d(x, h_+(x), t) \quad (1.24)$$

$$h'_+(x) D_x^+(x, h_+(x), t) + D_y^+(x, h_+(x), t) = h'_+(x) D_x^d(x, h_+(x), t) + D_y^d(x, h_+(x), t) \quad (1.25)$$

$$y = h_0 - \chi_+$$

$$w_0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t) = w_+(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t); \quad \varphi_0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t) = \varphi_+(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t); \quad (1.26)$$

$$\sigma_{yz}^0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t) = \sigma_{yz}^+(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t); \quad D_y^0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t) = D_y^+(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t)$$

$$(1.11), (1.13) \quad (1.16), \quad -$$

$$(1.18) \quad (1.21)$$

$$\sigma_{zx}^\pm(x, y, t) = G_\pm(y) \frac{\partial w_\pm(x, y, t)}{\partial x} + e_\pm(y) \frac{\partial \varphi_\pm(x, y, t)}{\partial x}$$

$$D_x^\pm(x, y, t) = e_\pm(y) \frac{\partial w_\pm(x, y, t)}{\partial x} - \varepsilon_\pm(y) \frac{\partial \varphi_\pm(x, y, t)}{\partial x} \quad (1.27)$$

$$\sigma_{zx}^d(x, y, t) = G^d \frac{\partial w^d(x, y, t)}{\partial x}; \quad D_x^d(x, y, t) = -\varepsilon^d \frac{\partial \varphi^d(x, y, t)}{\partial x} \quad (1.28)$$

$$\sigma_{zx}^c(x, y, t) = G^c \frac{\partial w^c(x, y, t)}{\partial x} \quad (1.29)$$

2.

$$(1.11) \quad (1.12)$$

Ω_0

$$w_0(x, y, t) = [A_0 e^{\alpha ky} + B_0 e^{-\alpha ky}] e^{i(kx - \omega_0 t)} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\varphi_0(x, y, t) = \left\{ C_0 e^{ky} + D_0 e^{-ky} + (e_{15}/\varepsilon_{11}) \cdot [A_0 e^{\alpha ky} + B_0 e^{-\alpha ky}] \right\} e^{i(kx - \omega_0 t)}. \quad (2.2)$$

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Ω_+^p

$$w_+(x, y, t) = \frac{\text{sh}[\alpha k(y - h_0 + \gamma_+)]}{\text{sh}[\alpha k(h_+(x) - h_0 + \gamma_+)]} [w_+(x, h_+(x), t) - w_0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t)] + w_0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t);$$

$$\varphi_+(x, y, t) = \frac{\text{sh}[\alpha k(y - h_0 + \gamma_+)]}{\text{sh}[\alpha k(h_+(x) - h_0 + \gamma_+)]} [\varphi_+(x, h_+(x), t) - \varphi_0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t)] + \varphi_0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+, t) \quad (2.3)$$

Ω_+^d

$$w^d(x, y, t) = \frac{\text{sh}[\alpha k(y - h_+(x))]}{\text{sh}[\alpha k(h_0 + \gamma_+ - h_+(x))]} [w^d(x, h_0 + \gamma_+, t) - w_+(x, h_+(x), t)] + w_+(x, h_+(x), t)$$

$$\varphi^d(x, y, t) = \frac{\text{sh}[\alpha k(y - h_+(x))]}{\text{sh}[\alpha k(h_0 + \gamma_+ - h_+(x))]} [\varphi^{(e)}(x, h_0 + \gamma_+, t) - \varphi_+(x, h_+(x), t)] + \varphi_+(x, h_+(x), t) \quad (2.4)$$

(2.3) (2.4),

Ω_-^p

$$w_-(x, y, t) = \frac{\text{sh}[\alpha k(y + h_0 - \gamma_-)]}{\text{sh}[\alpha k(h_-(x) + h_0 - \gamma_-)]} [w^c(x, h_-(x), t) - w_0(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t)] + w_0(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-, t)$$

$$\{_-(x, y, t) = \left\{ 1 - \frac{\text{sh}[\gamma k(y + h_0 - x_-)]}{\text{sh}[\gamma k(h_-(x) + h_0 - x_-)]} \right\} \{_0(x, -h_0 + x_-, t), \quad (2.5)$$

Ω_-^c

$$w^c(x, y, t) = \frac{\text{sh}[\alpha k(y - h_-(x))]}{\text{sh}[\alpha k(-h_0 - \gamma_- - h_-(x))]} [w^c(x, -h_0 - \gamma_-, t) - w_-(x, h_-(x), t)] +$$

$$+ w_-(x, h_-(x), t) \quad (2.6)$$

(2.3)÷(2.6)

(1.20), (1.21), (1.23) (1.26),

(1.22).

(1.19),

(2.22)

(2.26),

$$w_-(x, h_-(x), t), \quad w^c(x, -h_0 - \gamma_-, t), \quad w^d(x, h_0 + \gamma_+, t), \quad w_+(x, h_+(x), t) \quad \varphi_+(x, h_+(x), t)$$

$$(1.18) \quad y = h_0 + \gamma_+ \quad (2.1), (2.2)$$

$$y = h_0 - \gamma_+ \quad y = -h_0 + \gamma_-, \quad (1.20)$$

(2.21) (2.23),

(2.3)÷(2.6),

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...
 (),
 (PSE - Particle Strength Exchange)

1.

() (FSI,
 Fluid-Structure Interaction).

(), ()
 (), - (), ()
 FSI

()
 ().
 ()

... « » [1,2],
 (PSE, Particle Strength Exchange).

2.

$$\mathbf{V}_\infty \quad \mathbf{V}_0(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad (\mathbf{r}, t) \quad , \mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3, t \in [0, T].$$

$$(1)$$

$$\frac{D}{Dt} = \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V},$$

$$\frac{D\mathbf{r}}{Dt} = \mathbf{V},$$

$$= \nabla \times \mathbf{V}, \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{|\mathbf{r}| \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_\infty,$$

$$\Big|_{t=t_0} = 0.$$

(r)

$$\mathbf{r} = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k \mathbf{r}_k(\mathbf{r}) \quad (2)$$

[3].

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 - \frac{1}{4f} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_0} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0|^3} dV_0, \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_k(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{V}_\infty + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\mathbf{r}_k(\mathbf{r}_0) \times (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0)}{4f |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0|^3} dV_0. \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k(t) \mathbf{r}_k(t), \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_k(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mathbf{r}_k \times (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_k)}{4\pi |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_k|^3} \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{V}_\infty + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\mathbf{r}_k \times (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_k)}{4\pi |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_k|^3} \quad (7)$$

V:

$$\int_V \frac{D}{Dt} dV = \int_V \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} dV \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}_k = \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r}_k, t), \quad (9)$$

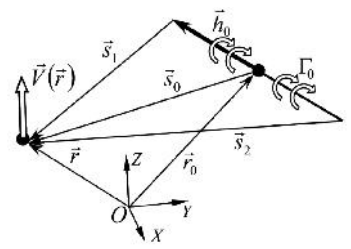
$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}_k = \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r}_k, t) + \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r}_k, t) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r}_k, t) \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_k) + \frac{1}{4f} \left(\frac{3(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_k)(\mathbf{r}_k \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_k))}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_k|^5} - \frac{\mathbf{r}_k}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_k|^3} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{V} = [\nabla \mathbf{V}]^T \quad (10) \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}_k = \frac{3}{4f} \sum_{i \neq k} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{r}_i \times \mathbf{r}_k}{|\mathbf{r}_{kt}|^3} + 3 \frac{\mathbf{r}_{kt}(\mathbf{r}_{kt} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i \times \mathbf{r}_k))}{|\mathbf{r}_{kt}|^5} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\mathbf{r}_i \times \mathbf{r}_k)(\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{r}_{kt})}{|\mathbf{r}_{kt}|^5} \right] \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{kt} = \mathbf{r}_k - \mathbf{r}_i$$



$$\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{h}{4\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \delta(\mathbf{r} - (\mathbf{r}_0 + \mathbf{h}_0 s)) \cdot \mathbf{e}_0 ds - \frac{h}{4\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{\mathbf{e}_0}{|\mathbf{r} - (\mathbf{r}_0 + \mathbf{h}_0 s)|^3} - \frac{3(\mathbf{r} - (\mathbf{r}_0 + \mathbf{h}_0 s))((\mathbf{r} - (\mathbf{r}_0 + \mathbf{h}_0 s)) \cdot \mathbf{e}_0)}{|\mathbf{r} - (\mathbf{r}_0 + \mathbf{h}_0 s)|^5} \right) ds \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_0 = \mathbf{h}_0 / h, \quad \mathbf{h}_0 = h \mathbf{e}_0 \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_k = \mathbf{h}_k \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_k = \mathbf{h}_k \quad (4)$$

[5]

[6-8].

[6,8]

[4]

[5],

(вортона ϵ).
(PSE)

[2]. [2] [1]

(PSE),

$$\frac{D}{Dt} = \cdot \nabla V + \epsilon \Delta \tag{13}$$

$$\Delta f(\mathbf{x}) \approx 2 \int (f(\mathbf{y}) - f(\mathbf{x})) \gamma_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} \tag{14}$$

$$\eta_{\sigma}(\mathbf{x}) - \tag{14} \tag{2}$$

[8, .144]

PSE

3.

« »

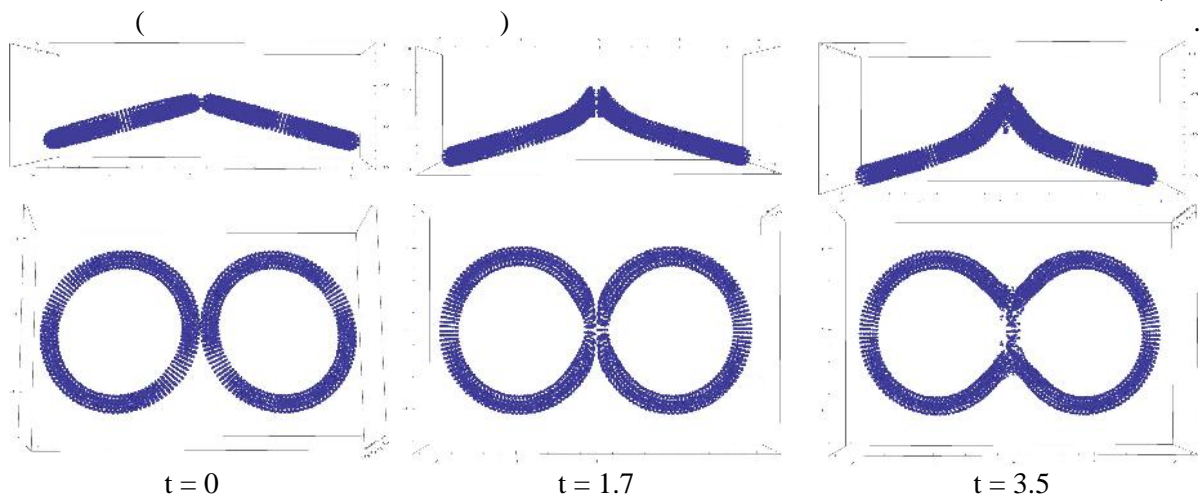


Figure 1. Evolution of a vortex structure. The top row shows the vortex filament with a kink, and the bottom row shows the two vortex rings merging. The time steps are $t = 0$, $t = 1.7$, and $t = 3.5$. The parameters are $\Omega = 1$, $\nu = 0.1$, $\theta = 10^\circ$, and $N = 5540$. The simulation is performed using the PSE method [8].

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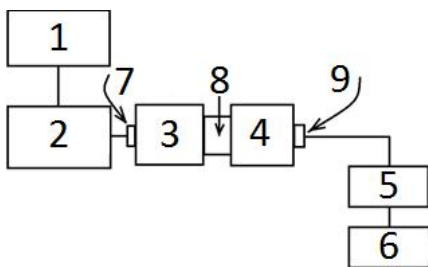
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... , +7(499)263-63-10, E-mail: oskotsur@gmail.com;

[1].

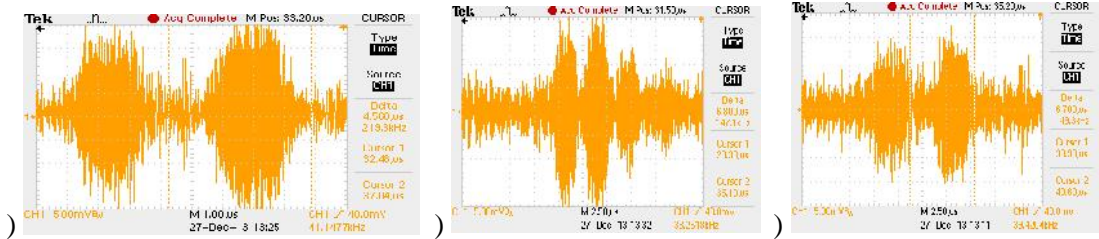
$$V_l = \sqrt{\frac{E(1-\mu)}{\rho(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}}, \quad V_t = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}}, \quad G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$$

[2].



.1.

$$v_l = \frac{2l}{t}$$



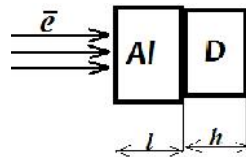
2. T_i :) $h = 19,5$,) $h = 14$;) $h = 9,6$

h ,	T_i ,	v_l ,
19,49		5,8 – 6
13,98		6,1
9,6		5,8

[3].

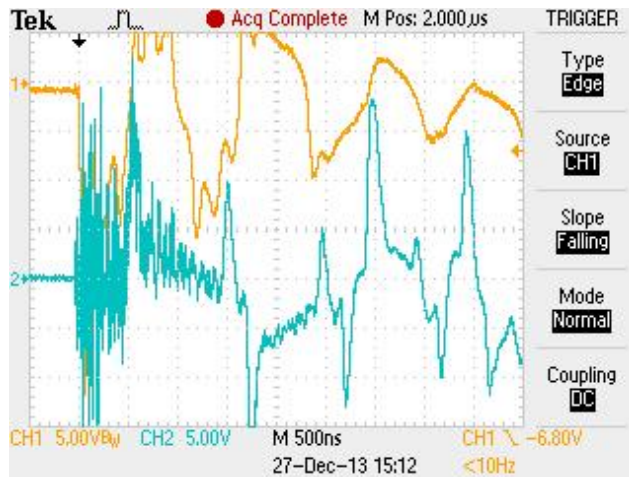
Al

(3).



3.

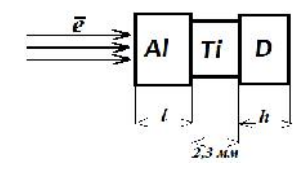
Al.



$$V_{Al} = \frac{6}{0,98} = 6,1 \quad (4).$$

Al
(5).

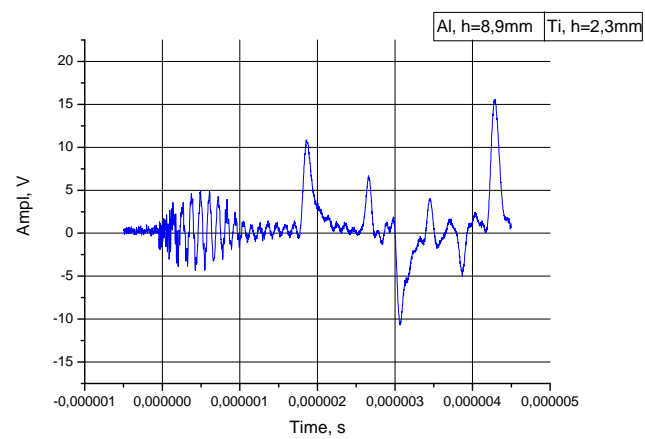
Ti



.5.

.6
Ti

h=2,3



.6.

Al+Ti.

$h,$	$Ti,$	$v_l,$
2,3		5,9
2,3		5,85

[4].

(2).

.7.
(3)

(1)

(7).

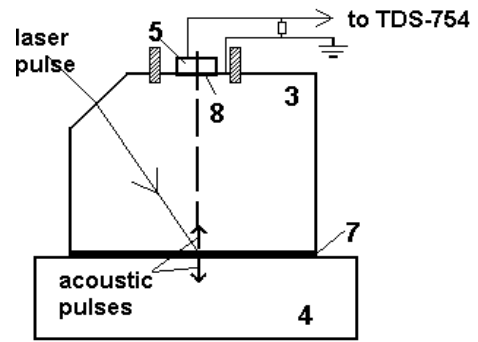
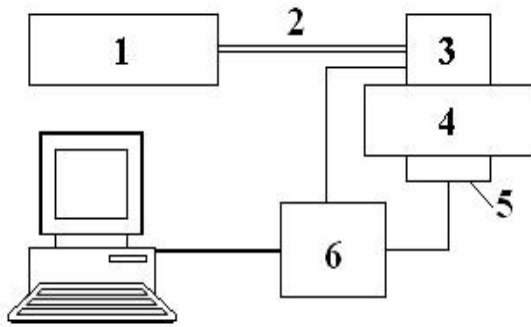
(5)(10).

(3)

(7).

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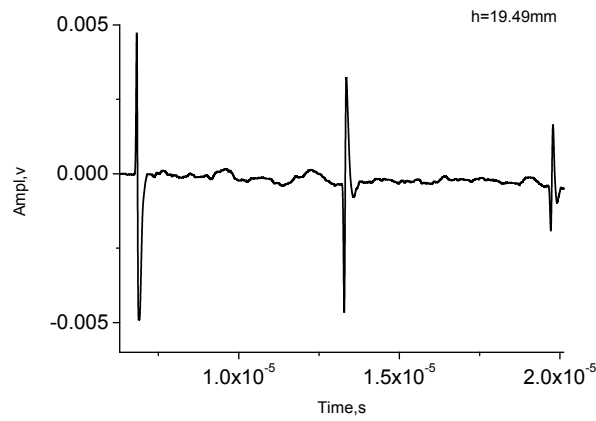
TDS - 754 (6).



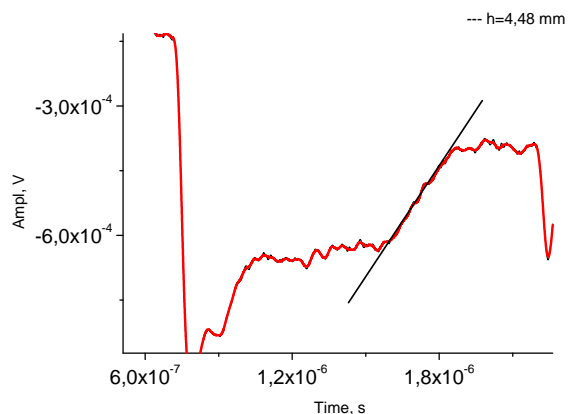
a

b

.7. ;) ,3- ,4- ,5- ;) ,6- ,7- :1- ,2- ,8. Ti,



.9. Ti.



9.

Ti

$h,$	$Ti,$	$v_l,$	$v_t,$
19,49		6,049	
13,98		6,045	
4,48		6,001	2,9-3,05

(-Ti):

-Ti	$\rho = 4,4326 \frac{---}{3}$
Ti	$\rho = 4,2790 \frac{---}{3}$

$\mu = 0,33.$ $E = 1,18 \cdot 10^{11}$ ()
 $\mu = 0,32.$ $E = 1,12 \cdot 10^{11}$ ()

Ti.

3

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(\dots)

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1944

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n -

n -

[2].

[2], [10], [11].

[8].

n -

C – расширенная п.
 D – область (конеч
 L – контур, огранич
 $\bar{z} = x - iy$ – компл
Греческими буква
 $H(L)$ –

D .

C .

D .

L

90

$$|\varphi(t_2) - \varphi(t_1)| < A |t_2 - t_1|^\mu.$$

$$\tau_U = \inf \{t > 0, X(z) \notin D\} \quad \{X(t)\}.$$

1. $F(z)$ n D ,

$$\frac{\partial^n F(z)}{\partial \bar{z}^n} = 0. \quad (1)$$

2. $F(z)$, D , n [12], [10].

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \bar{z}^k \varphi_k(z), \quad (2)$$

$$\varphi_k(z) = \dots, \quad n=2, \quad F(z) = \varphi_0(z) + \bar{z} \varphi_1(z). \quad (3)$$

$$\dots, \quad n, \quad D$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{\partial^{n-1} F(\sigma)}{\partial^{n-k} x \partial^{k-1} y} = c_k(\sigma), k = 1, \dots, n. \quad (4)$$

$$c_k(\sigma) = \dots, \quad L, \quad H^{(n-1)}(L), \quad (4)$$

$$\dots, \quad n=2, \quad (4), \quad D$$

$$(4), \quad (n-1), \quad c_k(\sigma), \quad (4), \quad [5.c.215].$$

3. N

$$F(z) = U(x, y) + iV(x, y) = \varphi_0(z) + \bar{z} \varphi_1(z) + \dots + \bar{z}^n \varphi_n(z)$$

D , N , $z \in D$, w , $\bar{w} \in D$, $\varphi_0(z), \dots, \varphi_n(z)$

$$\varphi_k(z) = U_k(x, y) + iV_k(x, y) = M(U_k(X_{\tau_w}, Y_{\tau_w})) + iM(V_k(X_{\tau_w}, Y_{\tau_w})), (k = 0, \dots, n). \quad (5)$$

U_k , V_k

1. $F - N$, $A F = 0$,

$$Af(z) = \lim_{w \rightarrow z} \frac{M(f(z_{\tau_w})) - f(z)}{M(\tau_w)}$$

$$F \subset C^{2n}(D) \quad A F = 0, \quad F - N - n = 2$$

$$F(z) = \varphi_0(z) + \bar{z}\varphi_1(z)$$

([5].c.235):

$$M(F(z_{\tau_w})) = \varphi_0(z) + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} M \left(\int_0^{\tau_w \wedge k} (A\varphi_0)(z_s) ds \right) + \bar{z} \cdot \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} M \left(\int_0^{\tau_w \wedge k} (A\varphi_1)(z_s) ds + \varphi_1(z) \right) = \varphi_0(z) + \bar{z}\varphi_1(z).$$

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n-

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[5], [9].

N-

$$F(z) = \varphi_0(z) + \bar{z}\varphi_1(z) + \dots + \bar{z}^n \varphi_n(z)$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{\partial^{n-1} F(z)}{\partial^{n-k} x \partial^{k-1} y} \Big|_{z=\sigma_{\tau_D}} = c_k(\sigma_{\tau_D}), k = 1, \dots, n. \quad (6)$$

(5)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \right).$$

(6)

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ i^{k-1} \sum_{\alpha=0}^{n-k} C_{n-k}^{\alpha} \sum_{\beta=0}^{k-1} (-1)^{\beta} C_{k-1}^{\beta} \sum_{p=\alpha+\beta}^{n-1} \frac{p!}{(p-\alpha-\beta)!} \bar{\sigma}^{p-\alpha-\beta} \cdot (\varphi_p(\sigma_{\tau_D}))^{(n-\alpha-\beta-1)} \right\} = c_k(\sigma_{\tau_D}). \quad (7)$$

L

$$\bar{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma}. \quad (8)$$

$$\Phi_k(z) = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{n-k} C_{n-k}^{\alpha} \sum_{\beta=0}^{k-1} (-1)^{\beta} C_{k-1}^{\beta} \sum_{p=\alpha+\beta}^{n-1} \frac{p!}{(p-\alpha-\beta)!} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)^{p-\alpha-\beta} (\varphi_p(z))^{(n-\alpha-\beta-1)}. \quad (9)$$

(8),

(7)

$$\operatorname{Re} \{ \Phi_k(\sigma_{\tau_D}) \} = c_k(\sigma_{\tau_D}). \quad (10)$$

(10).

$$\operatorname{Re} \{ \Phi_1(\sigma_{\tau_D}) \} = c_1(\sigma_{\tau_D}). \quad (11)$$

(11)

1-

X-

$$z_0 = 0.$$

$$\{D_k\} -$$

z,

$$D_k \subset D \quad D = \bigcup_k D_k.$$

$$\tau_k = \tau_{D_k}, \tau = \tau_D.$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \psi_1(Z_{\tau_k}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} M^{z_{\tau_k}} [c_1(z_{\tau})] = M^z [c_1(Z_{\tau}) | F_{\tau_k}]. \quad (5) \quad (218):$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{Re} \psi_1(Z_{\tau_k}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} M^z [c_1(Z_{\tau}) | F_{\tau_k}] = c_1(z_{\tau}). \quad (12)$$

$L^2(Q^z).$

$$N_t = \psi_1(z_{\tau_k} \vee (t \wedge \tau_{k+1})) - \psi_1(z_{\tau_k}).$$

k

$$Q^z = Q^z \left[\sup_{\tau_k \leq s \leq \tau_{k+1}} [\psi_1(z_s) - \psi_1(z_{\tau_k})] > \varepsilon \right] \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} M^z \left[|\psi_1(z_{\tau_{k+1}}) - \psi_1(z_{\tau_k})|^2 \right] \\ , \quad k \rightarrow \infty \quad Q^z \rightarrow 0. \\ , \quad \psi_1(z)$$

(11),

$$\psi(z) - \psi(z_{\tau_k}) = M^z (\psi(z_{\tau_k})) \quad k.$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \{ \psi(\sigma_{\tau_D}) \} = c_1(\sigma_{\tau_D}).$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \psi(z) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} M^z [c_1(Z_{\tau}) | F_{\tau_k}] = c_1(z_{\tau}).$$

(11)

$$\psi_1(z) = M(c_1(z_{\tau_D})) + i \left(\int_0^z -\frac{\partial M(c_1(z_{\tau_D}))}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial M(c_1(z_{\tau_D}))}{\partial x} dy \right) = G_1(z). \quad (13)$$

$$\psi_k(z) (k = 2, \dots, n).$$

[2]:

$$\sum_{p=k-1}^{n-1} \frac{p!}{(p-k-1)!} \bar{z}^{p-k-1} \varphi(z)^{(n-k)} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \sum_{q=0}^{n-k} C_{n-k}^q \sum_{v=0}^{k-1} (-1)^v C_{k-1}^{q+v+1} (z). \quad (14)$$

(14)

$$k=n, n-1, \dots, 1,$$

$\varphi_k(z).$

$\omega(\xi),$

ξ

$D,$

D

$$\omega(\xi) = \alpha_1 \xi + \alpha_2 \xi^2 + \dots + \alpha_g \xi^g.$$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{1}{\xi} \right)} = \xi^{-g} (\overline{\alpha_1} \xi^g + \overline{\alpha_2} \xi^{g-2} + \dots + \overline{\alpha_g} \xi). \quad (15)$$

(15)

X-

$$\Phi_k(\xi) = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{n-k} C_{n-k}^{\alpha} \sum_{\beta=0}^{k-1} (-1)^{\beta} C_{k-1}^{\beta} \sum_{p=\alpha+\beta}^{n-1} \frac{p!}{(p-\alpha-\beta)!} \overline{\omega}^{-p-\alpha-\beta} \left(\frac{1}{\xi} \right) \left(\varphi_p(z) \right)_{z=\omega(\xi)}^{(n-\alpha-\beta-1)}. \quad (16)$$

(16)

(7)

:

$$\operatorname{Re} \{ \Phi_k(s_{\tau_D}) \} = c_k(\omega(s_{\tau_D})). \quad (17)$$

(10) $s -$ (17)

(11) $N-$

(13) $c_k(\sigma)$

$c_k(\sigma)$

$c_k(z)$

[6]. $(c_k \in L^2(Q^z))$.

$N-$

$N-$

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[13-23].

$$c(t)m(x)(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_1)q(x,t)+(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_2)\int_{-1}^1 k(x,\xi)q(\xi,t)d\xi=\delta(t)+\alpha(t)x-g(x), \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 q(\xi,t)d\xi=P(t), \quad \int_{-1}^1 q(\xi,t)\xi d\xi=M(t),$$

$$m(x) - \quad , \quad q(x,t) \quad , \quad P(t) \quad , \quad M(t) - \quad , \quad \delta(t) \quad \alpha(t) - \quad , \quad g(x) - \quad , \quad k(x,\xi) - \quad , \quad c(t) \text{ и } K_k(t,\tau) \quad \mathbf{V}_k$$

(1),

$$m(x) \cdot \quad , \quad m(x) \quad (1).$$

$$Q(x,t)=q(x,t)\sqrt{m(x)}, \quad K(x,\xi)=\frac{k(x,\xi)}{\sqrt{m(x)}\sqrt{m(\xi)}}.$$

(2)

$$c(t)(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_1)Q(x,t)+(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_2)\int_{-1}^1 K(x,\xi)Q(\xi,t)d\xi=\frac{(t)+(t)x-g(x)}{\sqrt{m(x)}}=F(x,t), \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{Q(\xi,t)}{\sqrt{m(\xi)}} d\xi=P(t), \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{Q(\xi,t)}{\sqrt{m(\xi)}} \xi d\xi=M(t).$$

$$t \quad L_2[-1,1] \\ 1/\sqrt{m(x)},$$

$1/\sqrt{m(x)}$:

$$p_k(x)=\frac{P_k(x)}{\sqrt{m(x)}}, \quad d_{-1}=1, \quad J_k=\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\xi^k d\xi}{m(\xi)},$$

$$d_k = \begin{vmatrix} J_0 & \cdots & J_k \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_k & \cdots & J_{2k} \end{vmatrix}, \quad P_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{k-1}d_k}} \begin{vmatrix} J_0 & J_1 & \cdots & J_k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_{k-1} & J_k & \ddots & J_{2k-1} \\ 1 & x & \cdots & x^k \end{vmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

$$m(x) = \text{const} \quad p_k(x)$$

$$c(t)(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_1)y(t)+(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_2)\mathbf{A}y(t)=f(t), \quad (4)$$

t ; \mathbf{I} - ; \mathbf{A} -

H ; \mathbf{V}_1 ; \mathbf{V}_2 -

$\omega_1(t)$; $\omega_2(t)$

$(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_1)$, $(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_2)$, $\{\mathbf{I}-[\omega_1(t)\mathbf{V}_1+\omega_2(t)\mathbf{V}_2]\}$

$$H = H^\circ \oplus H^* .$$

t ; H°

$$H^* : f(t) = f^\circ(t) + f^*(t), \quad y(t) = y^\circ(t) + y^*(t), \quad f^\circ(t), \quad y^\circ(t) -$$

t ; H° , $f^*(t)$, $y^*(t) -$; t

$$H^* .$$

$$f(t) \quad (4). \quad y^\circ(t) \quad f^*(t)$$

$$y^*(t) \quad f^\circ(t) .$$

\mathbf{P}° ; H

$$H^\circ . \quad \mathbf{P}^* = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}^\circ \quad H$$

$H^* .$;

$$\mathbf{P}^\circ f(t) = f^\circ(t), \quad \mathbf{P}^* f(t) = f^*(t), \quad \mathbf{P}^\circ y(t) = y^\circ(t), \quad \mathbf{P}^* y(t) = y^*(t) .$$

$$\mathbf{P}^* \quad (4) .$$

$$c(t)(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_1)y^*(t)+(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_2)\mathbf{P}^*\mathbf{A}y^*(t)=f^*(t)-(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_2)\mathbf{P}^*\mathbf{A}y^\circ(t) . \quad (5)$$

$\mathbf{P}^* \mathbf{A}$,

$$\Phi_k - \mathbf{P}^* \mathbf{A} ,$$

$$\gamma_k :$$

$$\mathbf{P}^* \mathbf{A} \Phi_k = \gamma_k \Phi_k . \quad (6)$$

t ; H^*

$$y_k^*(t) = \sum_i y_i^*(t) \Phi_i, \quad f_k^*(t) = \sum_i f_i^*(t) \Phi_i, \quad \hat{f}_k^*(t) = (\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_2)\mathbf{P}^*\mathbf{F}y^*(t) = \sum_i \hat{f}_i^*(t) \Phi_i, \quad (7)$$

$y_i^*(t)$, $f_i^*(t)$, $\hat{f}_i^*(t)$; t .

(7) (5) (6),

$$y_k^*(t) = (\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}^k)^{-1} \tilde{f}_k^*(t) = (\mathbf{I}+\mathbf{W}^k) \tilde{f}_k^*(t), \quad \mathbf{V}^k = \frac{c(t)\mathbf{V}_1 + \gamma_k \mathbf{V}_2}{c(t) + \gamma_k}, \quad \tilde{f}_k^*(t) = \frac{f_k^*(t) - \hat{f}_k^*(t)}{c(t) + \gamma_k} .$$

$y^*(t)$, ; $y^*(t) :$

$f^\circ(t) :$

$$f^\circ(t) = c(t)(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_1)y^\circ(t) + (\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{V}_2)\mathbf{P}^\circ \mathbf{A}(y^\circ(t) + y^*(t)) .$$

$$\delta(t) \quad \alpha(t) \quad (1)$$

$$c(t), m(x), g(x), P(t), M(t), q(x,t),$$

$$L_2[-1,1] = L_2^{(1)}[-1,1] \oplus L_2^{(2)}[-1,1], \quad L_2^{(1)}[-1,1] - \{p_0(x), p_1(x)\}, \quad L_2^{(2)}[-1,1] - \{p_2(x), p_3(x), \dots\}.$$

$$Q(x,t) = Q_1(x,t) + Q_2(x,t), \quad F(x,t) = F_1(x,t) + F_2(x,t).$$

$$L_2[-1,1] \quad L_2^{(1)}[-1,1]: \mathbf{P}_1 \varphi(x,t) = \int_{-1}^1 [p_0(x)p_0(\xi) + p_1(x)p_1(\xi)] \varphi(\xi,t) d\xi.$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_1.$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 \mathbf{A} \varphi_k(x) = \gamma_k \varphi_k(x), \quad \varphi_k(x) = \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \varphi_i^{(k)} p_i(x), \quad k = 2, 3, \dots,$$

$$k(x, \xi) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} R_{ij} p_i(x) p_j(\xi), \quad R_{ij} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 k(x, \xi) p_i(x) p_j(\xi) dx d\xi, \quad i, j = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$\varphi_k(x) \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots) \quad L_2^{(2)}[-1,1], \quad \dots \quad Q_2(x,t) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} z_k(t) \varphi_k(x),$$

$$F_2(x,t) = - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} G_k \varphi_k(x), \quad (10),$$

$$z_k(t) = -(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{W}_k) \frac{G_k + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V})[z_0(t)K_k^{(0)} + z_1(t)K_k^{(1)}]}{c(t) + \gamma_k},$$

$$K_k^{(0)} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} R_{0n} \varphi_n^{(k)}, \quad K_k^{(1)} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} R_{1n} \varphi_n^{(k)}, \quad \mathbf{W}_k \varphi(x,t) = \int_1^t R_k^*(t, \tau) \varphi(x, \tau) d\tau, \quad R_k^*(t, \tau) -$$

$$K_k^*(t, \tau) = \gamma_k K(t, \tau) / [c(t) + \gamma_k] \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots).$$

$$q(x,t) = \frac{1}{m(x)} [z_0(t)P_0(x) + z_1(t)P_1(x) + \dots], \quad \dots$$

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[1], [2], [3]. [2],

[4],

$$a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + (a^2 - b^2) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}; \quad a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + (a^2 - b^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \quad (1)$$

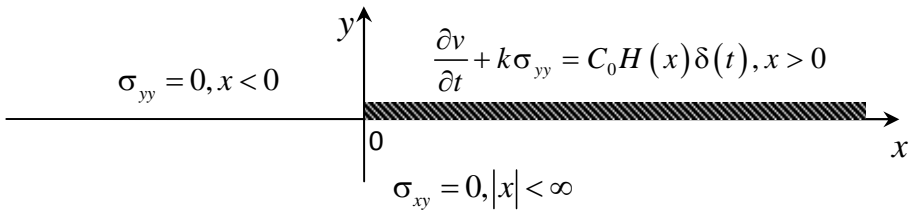
(.1):

$$\sigma_{yy}|_{y=0} = \rho \left((a^2 - 2b^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + a^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \quad x < 0,$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + k \sigma_{yy} \right) \Big|_{y=0} = C_0 H(x) \delta(t) \quad x > 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_{xy}|_{y=0} = b^2 \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \quad -\infty < x < \infty,$$

$u, v -$, $a, b -$, k

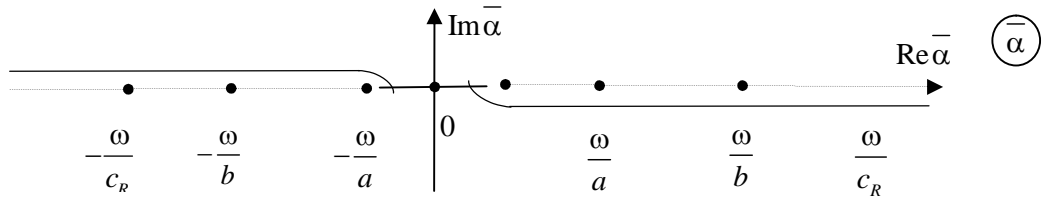


. 1

$u^L; v^L$ t $u; v,$ $u^{LF}; v^{LF} -$ t $x .$

$$u^L; v^L = \sum_{n=1}^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\bar{\alpha}x + i\bar{\beta}_n y} u_n^{LF}; v_n^{LF} d\bar{\alpha}, \quad (3)$$

$\bar{\alpha}$.2



.2

(3) (1),

$$\bar{\beta}_n = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{c_n^2} - \bar{\alpha}^2}; \bar{\beta}_n^\pm = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{c_n} \pm \bar{\alpha}}; \bar{\beta}_n = \bar{\beta}_n^+ \bar{\beta}_n^-; c_1 = a; c_2 = b; n = 1, 2; v_1^{LF} = \frac{\bar{\beta}_1}{\alpha} u_1^{LF}; v_2^{LF} = -\frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\bar{\beta}_2} u_2^{LF}; \quad (4)$$

$s = -i\omega \qquad t.$

(3) (2), (4) x,

$$-\sigma_{yy}^- \frac{kF_2(\bar{\alpha})}{F(\bar{\alpha})} = \Omega_2^+(\bar{\alpha}) + \Omega_2^-(\bar{\alpha}); \Omega_2^- = \frac{C_0}{2\pi i \alpha}; \quad (5)$$

$$u_1^{LF} = \frac{1}{\rho i b R(\bar{\alpha})} \bar{\alpha} \left(\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - 2\bar{\alpha}^2 \right) \sigma_{yy}^-; u_2^{LF} = -\frac{2\bar{\beta}_1 \bar{\beta}_2 u_1^{LF}}{\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - 2\bar{\alpha}^2}, \quad (6)$$

$$F_2(\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{-R(\bar{\alpha}) + \frac{\bar{\beta}_1 \omega^3}{\rho k b^4}}{2 \left(\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} \right) \bar{\beta}_1 \bar{\beta}_2}; F(\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{R(\bar{\alpha})}{2\bar{\beta}_1 \bar{\beta}_2 \left(\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} \right)}; \quad (7)$$

$$\sigma_{yy}^-(\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \sigma_{yy}^L \Big|_{y=0} e^{-i\bar{\alpha}x} dx; \Omega_2^+(\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 (sv^L + k\sigma_{yy}^L) \Big|_{y=0} e^{-i\bar{\alpha}x} dx;$$

$$R(\bar{\alpha}) = \left(\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - 2\bar{\alpha}^2 \right)^2 + 4\bar{\alpha}^2 \bar{\beta}_1 \bar{\beta}_2 - \sigma_{yy}^L - \sigma_{yy}^t.$$

$$|F(\bar{\alpha})| \rightarrow 1, |F_2(\bar{\alpha})| \rightarrow 1 \quad \bar{\alpha} \rightarrow \infty.$$

(+), (5) $\bar{\alpha}$
 (-), (5)

[6], [7], $F_2(\bar{\alpha})$

$$\pm \frac{\omega}{a} \alpha_0. \quad \frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{3}, ak\rho = 0.4 \quad \alpha_0 \approx 0.998188,$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{3}, ak\rho = 0.8 \quad \alpha_0 \approx 0.97917.$$

С помощью [8], получена факторизация функции $F_2(\bar{\alpha})$ в виде

$$F_2(\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_1 \bar{\beta}_2} \left(\frac{\omega^2}{a^2} \alpha_0^2 - \bar{\alpha}^2 \right) D_2^+(\bar{\alpha}) D_2^-(\bar{\alpha}) \quad F_2(\bar{\alpha}) = F_2^+(\bar{\alpha}) F_2^-(\bar{\alpha}), \quad (8)$$

$$F_2^\pm(\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{\frac{\omega}{a}\alpha_0 \pm \bar{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{a} \pm \bar{\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{b} \pm \bar{\alpha}}} D_2^\pm(\bar{\alpha});$$

$$D_2^\pm(\bar{\alpha}) = \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\omega}{a}}^{\frac{\omega}{b}} \arctg \frac{4\bar{\zeta}^2 \sqrt{\bar{\zeta}^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - \bar{\zeta}^2} - \frac{\omega^3}{kpb^4} \sqrt{\bar{\zeta}^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{a^2}}}{\left(\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - 2\bar{\zeta}^2\right)^2} \frac{d\bar{\zeta}}{\bar{\zeta} \pm \bar{\alpha}} \right\}.$$

$$F(\bar{\alpha}) \quad [9]$$

$$F(\bar{\alpha}) = F^+(\bar{\alpha})F^-(\bar{\alpha}), \quad (9)$$

$$F^\pm(\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{\frac{\omega}{c_R} \pm \bar{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{a} \pm \bar{\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{b} \pm \bar{\alpha}}} D^\pm(\bar{\alpha}); D^\pm(\bar{\alpha}) = \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\omega}{a}}^{\frac{\omega}{b}} \arctg \frac{4\bar{\zeta}^2 \sqrt{\bar{\zeta}^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - \bar{\zeta}^2}}{\left(\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - 2\bar{\zeta}^2\right)^2} \frac{d\bar{\zeta}}{\bar{\zeta} \pm \bar{\alpha}} \right\}$$

$$(5) \quad (8)$$

$$-k\sigma_{yy}^- \frac{F_2^+(\bar{\alpha})F_2^-(\bar{\alpha})}{F^+(\bar{\alpha})F^-(\bar{\alpha})} = \Omega_2^+ + \frac{C_0}{2\pi i \bar{\alpha}} \quad (10)$$

$$(8), (9), \quad (10) \quad :$$

$$-k\sigma_{yy}^- \frac{\frac{\omega}{a}\alpha_0 - \bar{\alpha}}{c_R} \frac{D_2^-(\bar{\alpha})}{D^-(\bar{\alpha})} = \frac{C_0}{2\pi i \bar{\alpha}} \frac{D^+(\bar{\alpha})}{D_2^+(\bar{\alpha})} \frac{\frac{\omega}{c_R} + \bar{\alpha}}{\frac{\omega}{a}\alpha_0 + \bar{\alpha}} + \frac{D^+(\bar{\alpha})}{D_2^+(\bar{\alpha})} \frac{\frac{\omega}{c_R} + \bar{\alpha}}{\frac{\omega}{a}\alpha_0 + \bar{\alpha}} \Omega_2^+(\bar{\alpha}). \quad (11)$$

$$y \geq 0 \quad [7], \quad , \quad y = 0, \dots$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = -\frac{C_0}{k} \frac{a}{x} \frac{a}{\alpha_0 c_R} \frac{D^+(0)}{D_2^+(0)} H(x) \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha_0} \left(\frac{a}{c_R} - \alpha_0 \right) \left(D_2^-\left(\frac{\alpha_0}{a}\right) \right)^{-1} D^-\left(\frac{\alpha_0}{a}\right) \delta\left(\frac{at}{x} - \alpha_0\right) + \right. \quad (12)$$

$$\left. + \frac{a}{\alpha_0 c_R} \frac{D^-(0)}{D_2^-(0)} \delta\left(\frac{at}{x}\right) + \frac{x}{at} \left(\frac{\alpha_0}{a} - \frac{t}{x} \right)^{-1} F_1^*\left(\frac{t}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{c_R} - \frac{t}{x} \right) H\left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{t}{x}\right) H\left(\frac{t}{x} - \frac{1}{a}\right) \right);$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + k\sigma_{yy} = \frac{H(-x)C_0}{t} \frac{a}{\alpha_0 c_R} \frac{D^+(0)}{D_2^+(0)} \left[-\frac{at}{x} \frac{c_R}{a} \left(D^+\left(-\frac{a}{c_R}\right) \right)^{-1} D_2^+\left(-\frac{a}{c_R}\right) \left(\alpha_0 - \frac{a}{c_R} \right) \delta\left(\frac{at}{x} + \frac{a}{c_R}\right) + \right. \quad (13)$$

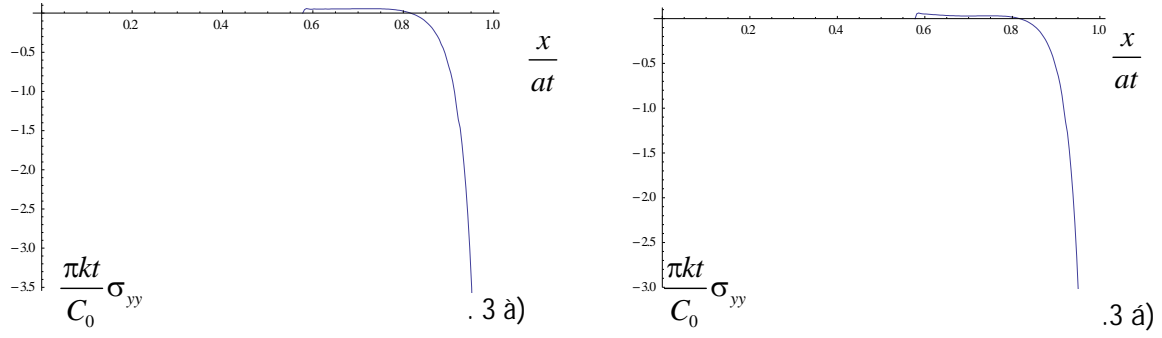
$$\left. + \left(\alpha_0 + \frac{at}{x} \right) \left(\frac{a}{c_R} + \frac{at}{x} \right)^{-1} F_1^*\left(-\frac{at}{x}\right) H\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{at}{x}\right) H\left(-\frac{at}{x} - 1\right) \right] + C_0 H(x) \delta(t).$$

$$(12) \quad (13) \quad , \quad x \rightarrow \pm 0$$

$$(2)$$

$$) a/b = \sqrt{3}, akp = 0.4,) a/b = \sqrt{3}, akp = 0.5$$

$$\pi kt (C_0)^{-1} \sigma_{yy} \quad x/at \quad (.3),).$$



$$(12) \quad , \quad 0 < \frac{x}{at} < \frac{b}{a} \quad \frac{\pi kt}{C_0} \sigma_{yy} \equiv 0, \quad \frac{b}{a} < \frac{x}{at} < 1$$

.1

x/at	0.57735	0.74955	0.84615	0.93435	0.95955	0.98895
$) \pi kt (C_0)^{-1} \sigma_{yy}$	0.0000102	0.05554	-0.09082	-1.94117	-5.2744	-26.5978
$) \pi kt (C_0)^{-1} \sigma_{yy}$	0.0000371	0.03156	-0.06873	-1.69922	-4.616	-21.67161

$$, \quad k=0, \quad (1)-(2)$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = -\frac{2C_0 \rho b^4 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1 \right)}{a^2 c_R D^+(0)} H(x) \left[\frac{a \delta(t)}{c_R D^-(0)} - \frac{1}{\pi t} \frac{\left(\frac{a}{c_R} - \frac{at}{x} \right) H\left(\frac{at}{x} - 1 \right)}{D^-\left(\frac{t}{x} \right) \sqrt{\frac{at}{x} - 1}} \right], \quad (14)$$

$$D_{\pm}\left(\frac{t}{x} \right) = \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_1^{\frac{a}{b}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4\zeta^2 \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - \zeta^2}}{\left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 2\zeta^2 \right)^2} \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta \pm \frac{at}{x}} \right\} = 1 + \int_1^{\frac{a}{b}} \frac{E_1(u)}{u \pm \frac{at}{x}} du, \quad D_{\pm}^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{x} \right) = 1 + \int_1^{\frac{a}{b}} \frac{E_2(u)}{u \pm \frac{at}{x}} du, \quad (15)$$

$$\theta(u) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{\frac{1}{b}} \psi(\zeta) \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta - u} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_1^{\frac{a}{b}} \operatorname{arctg} \left[\frac{4\zeta^2 \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - \zeta^2}}{\left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 2\zeta^2 \right)^2} \right] \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta - u}, \quad \psi(\zeta) = \ell n \frac{R(\zeta)}{R(\zeta)}$$

$$E_1(u) = \gamma(u) \exp(\theta(u)), \quad E_2(u) = -\gamma(u) \exp(-\theta(u)),$$

$$\gamma(u) = \frac{4u^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{b^2} - u^2} \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}}}{\sqrt{16u^4 \left(u^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - u^2 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - 2u^2 \right)^4}}, \quad R(\zeta) = \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - 2\zeta^2 \right)^2 - 4i\zeta^2 \sqrt{\zeta^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{b^2} - \zeta^2}$$

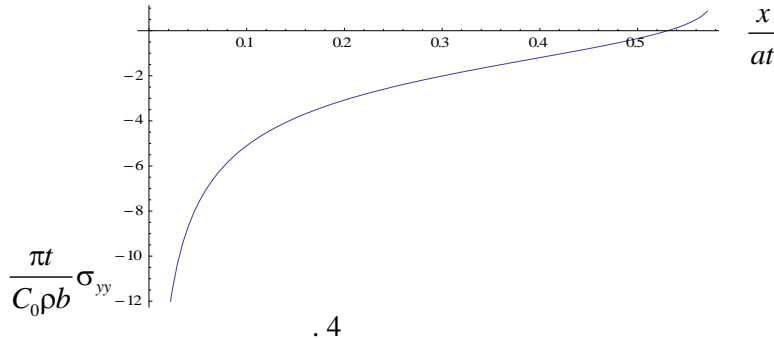
(14) ,

$x^{-1/2}$.

$$\frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi t}{C_0 \rho b} \sigma_{yy}$$

$\frac{x}{at}$ (.4), .2.



.4

x/at	$1 \cdot 10^{-45}$	0.00577	0.25403	0.3926	0.49652	0.54848
$\pi t (C_0 \rho b)^{-1} \sigma_{yy}$	$-5.76 \cdot 10^{22}$	-23.8199	-2.4489	-1.2514	-0.3823	0.26338

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УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ КОНСОЛЬНОЙ БАЛКИ С СОСРЕДОТОЧЕННОЙ МАССОЙ ПРИ НАЛИЧИИ МАССЫ БАЛКИ ПОД ДЕЙСТВИЕМ СЛЕДЯЩЕЙ НАГРУЗКИ

Микаелян А.О.

Рассматривается задача устойчивости упругой консольной балки при наличии массы балки, когда балка нагружена следящей силой, приложенной на свободном конце. При этом, конец балки жёстко закреплён, а на свободном конце имеется сосредоточенная масса. Найдена критическая сила, при которой балка теряет динамическую устойчивость.

Рассмотрим задачу о поведении гибкой упругой балки постоянного сечения, нагружённого следящей силой P и совершающего малые колебания около невозмущённой (прямолинейной) формы равновесия (рис.1).

Упругая консольная балка длиной l , имеющая жёсткость EI , нагружена следящей нагрузкой P , приложенной на свободном конце балки $x = l$. При этом, конец балки $x = 0$ жёстко закреплён, а на свободном конце $x = l$ имеется сосредоточенная масса M

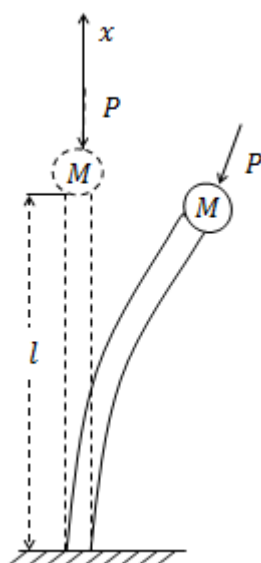


Рис.1

В рамках обычных предположений элементарной теории изгиба уравнение малых колебаний балки принимает вид [1]:

$$EI \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^4} + P \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + m \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} = 0, \tag{1}$$

где m – погонная масса балки.

В рассматриваемой задаче граничные условия по концам балки принимаются в виде:

$$W = 0, \quad \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{при } x = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad \text{при } x = l, \tag{3}$$

$$EI \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x^3} = M \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} \quad \text{при } x = l, \tag{4}$$

Задача устойчивости консольной балки, нагруженной следящей силой, состоит в нахождении критических значений параметра P , при которых краевая задача, описываемая уравнением (1) и граничными условиями (2) - (4), имеет решения, отличные от тривиального.

Уравнение (1) будет удовлетворено, если положить:

$$W(x, t) = f(x)e^{i\Omega t}, \quad (5)$$

где $f(x)$ – неизвестная функция, Ω – частота колебания балки.

Подстановка в уравнение (1) даёт:

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial \xi^4} + \beta \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} - \omega^2 f = 0, \quad (6)$$

где введены безразмерные параметры:

$$\xi = \frac{x}{l}, \quad \beta = \frac{Pl^2}{EI}, \quad \omega = \Omega l^2 \sqrt{\frac{m}{EI}}. \quad (7)$$

Решение уравнения (6) ищем в виде $f(\xi) = Ae^{p\xi}$. Подставляя это решение в уравнение (6) и разделяя две части уравнения на выражение $Ae^{p\xi}$, получим:

$$p^4 + \beta p^2 - \omega^2 = 0. \quad (8)$$

Решая уравнение (8), общее решение f будет иметь следующий вид:

$$f(\xi) = C_1 \sin p_1 \xi + C_2 \cos p_1 \xi + C_3 \operatorname{sh} p_2 \xi + C_4 \operatorname{ch} p_2 \xi, \quad (9)$$

где

$$\begin{cases} p_1^2 = \frac{\beta}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)^2 + \omega^2}, \\ p_2^2 = -\frac{\beta}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)^2 + \omega^2}. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Удовлетворяя граничным условиям (2) – (4), получим следующие уравнения для определения постоянных интегрирования:

$$C_2 + C_4 = 0, \quad p_1 C_1 + p_2 C_3 = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1(p_1^2 \sin p_1 + p_1 p_2 \operatorname{sh} p_2) + C_2(p_1^2 \cos p_1 + p_2^2 \operatorname{ch} p_2) = 0, \\ C_1 \left(-p_1^3 \cos p_1 - p_1 p_2^2 \operatorname{ch} p_2 + \frac{M}{ml} \omega^2 \left(\sin p_1 - \frac{p_1}{p_2} \operatorname{sh} p_2 \right) \right) + \\ + C_2 \left(p_1^3 \sin p_1 - p_2^3 \operatorname{sh} p_2 + \frac{M}{ml} \omega^2 (\cos p_1 - \operatorname{ch} p_2) \right) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Отсюда, приравнявая определитель нулю, получим характеристическое уравнение:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(p_1, p_2, M, m, l, \omega) = & p_1^4 + p_2^4 + p_1 p_2 (p_1^2 - p_2^2) \sin p_1 \operatorname{sh} p_2 - \\ & - \frac{M}{ml} \omega^2 \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} (p_1^2 + p_2^2) (p_2 \sin p_1 \operatorname{ch} p_2 - p_1 \cos p_1 \operatorname{sh} p_2) + \\ & + 2p_1^2 p_2^2 \cos p_1 \operatorname{ch} p_2 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Возвращаясь к обозначениям (7), получим:

$$\Delta(p_1, p_2, M, m, l, \omega, \beta) = \beta^2 + 2\omega^2 + \beta\omega \sin p_1 \operatorname{sh} p_2 +$$

$$+ 2\omega^2 \cos p_1 \operatorname{ch} p_2 - \frac{M}{ml} 2\omega \sqrt{\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)^2} + \omega^2 (p_2 \sin p_1 \operatorname{ch} p_2 - p_1 \cos p_1 \operatorname{sh} p_2) = 0, \quad (13)$$

где β представляет сжимающую силу, а ω – частоту колебаний, так как они линейно зависят от P и Ω , соответственно.

При $M = 0$ получаем задачу Бека, т.е. задачу устойчивости консольной балки, сжатой следящей силой, при наличии массы балки. В задаче Бека критическая нагрузка получается в следующем виде:

$$P_{кр} = \frac{2\pi^2}{l^2} EI. \quad (14)$$

Для нахождения критической силы рассмотрены частные случаи, когда $M = ml$, $M = \frac{1}{2}ml$, $M = \frac{1}{4}ml$ и $M = \frac{3}{4}ml$.

Для каждого случая получается, что малые частоты получаются при $\beta = \frac{3}{2}\pi^2$. Следовательно, как видно из формулы (7), значение β соответствует критической силе P :

$$P_{кр} = \frac{3\pi^2}{2l^2} EI. \quad (15)$$

Во всех случаях с возрастанием параметра β два наименьших частоты колебания балки сближаются между собой и при некотором значении β становятся кратными (рисунки 2, 3, 4, 5). При дальнейшем увеличении β частоты колебания становятся комплексными.

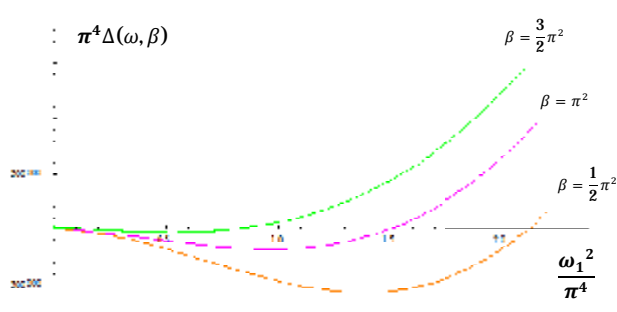


Рис. 2. $M = ml$.

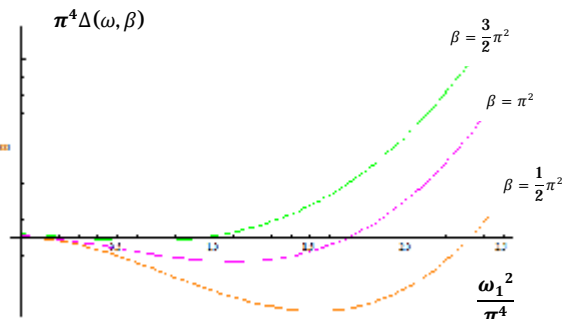


Рис. 3. $M = \frac{1}{2}ml$.

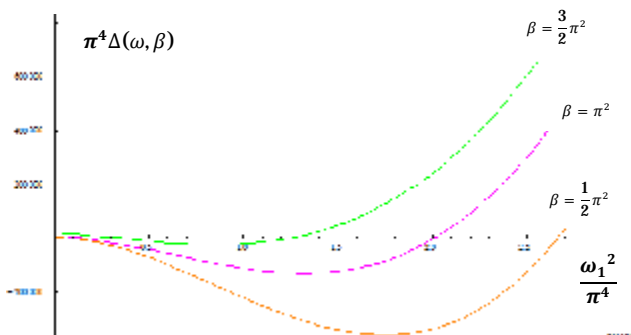


Рис. 4. $M = \frac{1}{4}ml$.

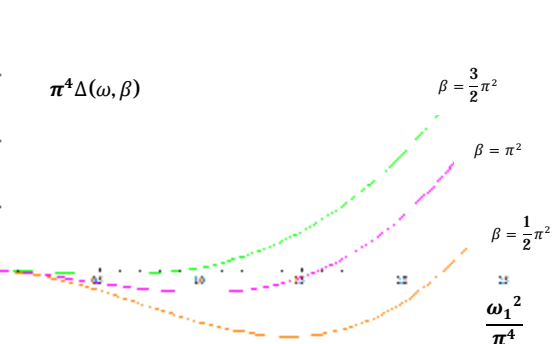


Рис. 5. $M = \frac{3}{4}ml$.

При частных случаях, когда $M = ml$, $M = \frac{1}{2}ml$, $M = \frac{1}{4}ml$ и $M = \frac{3}{4}ml$, частоты колебания балки из уравнения (13) при разных значениях β представлены в табл. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Таблица 1. $M = ml$.

β	ω_1^2/π^4	ω_2^2/π^4
$\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$	0,04	2,11
π^2	0,08	1,49
$\frac{3}{2}\pi^2$	0,19	0,78

Таблица 2. $M = \frac{1}{2}ml$.

β	ω_1^2/π^4	ω_2^2/π^4
$\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$	0,07	2,33
π^2	0,12	1,69
$\frac{3}{2}\pi^2$	0,29	0,94

Таблица 3. $M = \frac{1}{4}ml$.

β	ω_1^2/π^4	ω_2^2/π^4
$\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$	0,09	2,66
π^2	0,17	2,01
$\frac{3}{2}\pi^2$	0,36	1,23

Таблица 4. $M = \frac{3}{4}ml$.

β	ω_1^2/π^4	ω_2^2/π^4
$\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$	0,05	2,19
π^2	0,09	1,56
$\frac{3}{2}\pi^2$	0,23	0,84

В результате получается, что значения критических нагрузок, полученных в частных случаях $M = ml$, $M = \frac{1}{2}ml$, $M = \frac{1}{4}ml$, и $M = \frac{3}{4}ml$, совпадают, т.е. сосредоточенная масса не влияет на критическую нагрузку устойчивости.

Таким образом, получается, что значение критической нагрузки, полученной в рассматриваемой задаче, получается меньше от значения найденного Бекком в задаче устойчивости консольной балки, сжатой следящей силой, при наличии массы балки [2], и меньше от значения критической силы найденного Болотиным в задаче устойчивости консольной балки с сосредоточенной массой, сжатой следящей силой, при отсутствии массы балки [2].

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕССОМ ЛОКАЛИЗАЦИИ ЭЛЕКТРОУПРУГИХ СДВИГОВЫХ ВОЛН В ПЬЕЗОДИЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОМ ВОЛНОВОДЕ

Мкртчян М.Г.

Сформулирована задача граничного управления процессом локализации волновой энергии вблизи механически свободных, электродизированных поверхностей пьезодиэлектрического слоя-волновода. Посредством временного изменения потенциала электрического поля на поверхностях волновода, первоначальное нормальное распределение амплитудных функций электроупругой волны приводится к предпочитаемому распределению по толщине волновода. Рассмотрен частный случай граничного управления амплитудного распределения электроупругой волны в пьезодиэлектрическом волноводе из пьезокристалла класса *бтт* гексагональной симметрии.

Введение. Существование и свойства электроупругих поверхностных волн в пьезоэлектриках тесно связаны с граничными условиями. Эффект различных граничных условий на распространение поверхностных волн в пьезоэлектрических материалах исследован Ингебригстеном [1]. В работе Блюстейна [2] показано, что при свободной границе пьезоэлектрического полупространства (класс *бтт*) поверхностные сдвиговые волны возможны и распространяются со скоростью $v_B^2 = c_t^2 \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon} - (c_1^4 \epsilon_0^2) / (\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_{11})^2 \dot{\epsilon}_1$.

Наличие электропроводящего слоя на границе пьезополупространства изменяет скорость распространения поверхностных волн на $v_G^2 = c_t^2 (1 - c_1^4)$. В работах [3,4] рассмотрены щелевые волны, где электрические колебания просачиваются в вакуумную щель и часть волновой энергии передаётся в другую пьезодиэлектрическую среду, возбуждая в нём электроупругую волну. В статье [5] показывается, что варьируя шириной щели, изменяем воздействие электрического экрана на поверхность пьезодиэлектрика. Это приводит к изменению дисперсии сдвиговой электроупругой волны и её амплитудного распределения по глубине пьезополупространства.

В настоящей статье формулируется задача граничного управления процессом локализации сдвиговой электроупругой волны вблизи механически свободных, электродизированных поверхностей пьезодиэлектрического слоя-волновода.

Постановка задачи. Рассмотрим распространение электроупругих сдвиговых волн в пьезодиэлектрическом слое-волноводе толщиной l , с электродизированными, механически свободными поверхностями. Пусть координатная ось Oz совпадает с главной осью симметрии пьезокристалла класса *бтт* гексагональной симметрии. Нормаль к поверхности кристалла направлена по оси Oy , а волна распространяется вдоль оси Ox .

Уравнения электроупругости антиплоской задачи $\bar{W} = [0; 0; W(x, y, t)]$ для пьезоэлектрических кристаллов, принадлежащих классам *бтт*-гексагональной и *4тт*-тетрагональной симметрий, имеют вид [6]:

$$\bar{c}_{44} \nabla^2 W = \rho \ddot{W}, \quad \nabla^2 \varphi = (e_{15} / \epsilon_{11}) \nabla^2 W \quad (1)$$

где $\bar{c}_{44} = c_{44} (1 + \chi^2)$ – приведенная жёсткость сдвига, а $\chi^2 = e_{15}^2 / (\epsilon_{11} c_{44})$ – коэффициент электромеханической связи материала.

Известно, что в таких волноводах всегда существует высокочастотная электроупругая волна $W(x, y, t) = F(y, t) \exp[i(kx)]$ с толщённым распределением амплитудной функции $F(y, t)$, определяющая формообразование в волноводе.

Одномерное волновое уравнение по толщине пьезодиэлектрического слоя можно записать в виде

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} - k^2 F = a^{-2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - k^2 \varphi = \frac{e_{15}}{\epsilon_{11}} \left[\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} - k^2 F \right] \quad (2)$$

Начальные условия для функции формообразования в момент времени $t = 0$ имеют вид:

$$F(y, 0) = \Phi(y), \quad F_t(y, 0) = \Psi(y), \quad (3)$$

а соответствующие финальные условия в момент времени $t = T$ (по целевым конечным значениям функций) запишутся в виде:

$$F(y, T) = \Phi_1(y), \quad F_t(y, T) = \Psi_1(y), \quad (4)$$

где, соответственно функция $\Phi(y)$, задающая форму волны в начальный момент времени, $\Psi(y)$ —скорость точки на фронте волны в начальный момент, которые заранее известны. $\Phi_1(y)$ — функция, задающая форму волны и $\Psi_1(y)$ —функция, задающая скорость точки на фронте волны в конечный момент времени.

Граничные условия на плоскостях волновода задаются электрическими потенциалами:

$$\varphi(0, t) = \mu(t), \quad \varphi(l, t) = \nu(t). \quad (5)$$

Требуется найти такие управляющие функции $\mu(t)$ и $\nu(t)$ в пространстве $C^2[0, T]$, чтобы для решения $W(y, t)$ уравнение (2) с заданными начальными условиями (3) и граничными условиями (5) в момент времени $t = T$ выполнилось финальное условие (4).

Решение задачи. Для решения системы уравнений пользуемся методом Даламбера. Для первого уравнения системы (2) оно имеет следующий вид:

$$F(y, t) = \frac{\Phi(y-at)+\Phi(y+at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{y-at}^{y+at} \Psi(z) dz, \quad (6)$$

проинтегрируя второе уравнение, получим:

$$\varphi(y, t) = \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} F(y, t) + Ay + B. \quad (7)$$

Удовлетворим условие (5)

$$\begin{cases} \mu(t) = \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} F(0, t) + B \\ \nu(t) = \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} F(l, t) + Al + B \end{cases}$$

Для удобства примем $A = B = 0$, откуда получим

$$F(0, t) = \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \mu(t), \quad F(l, t) = \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \nu(t) \quad (8)$$

Учитывая последнее, решение примет следующий вид:

$$F(y, t) = \frac{\Phi(y-at)+\Phi(y+at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{y-at}^{y+at} \Psi(z) dz + \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \left[\bar{\mu} \left(t - \frac{y}{a} \right) + \bar{\nu} \left(t - \frac{l-y}{a} \right) \right] \quad (9)$$

где $\bar{\mu}(t) = \mu(t)$ на отрезке $[0, T]$, $\bar{\mu}(0) = 0$ и $\bar{\mu}(t) \equiv 0$ при аргументах $t < 0$. Аналогичным условиям удовлетворяет и функция $\bar{\nu}(t)$.

Удовлетворим финальные условия (4)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\Phi(y-aT)+\Phi(y+aT)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{y-aT}^{y+aT} \Psi(z) dz + \\ + \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \left[\bar{\mu} \left(\frac{l-y}{a} \right) + \bar{\nu} \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) \right] = \Phi_1(y) \\ \frac{\Phi'(y+aT)-\Phi'(y-aT)}{2} + \frac{\Psi(y+aT)+\Psi(y-aT)}{2a} + \\ + \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}a} \left[\bar{\mu}' \left(\frac{l-y}{a} \right) + \bar{\nu}' \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) \right] = \Psi_1(y) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Производное по y первого уравнения будет:

$$\frac{\Phi'(y+aT)+\Phi'(y-aT)}{2} + \frac{\Psi(y+aT)-\Psi(y-aT)}{2a} - \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \left[\bar{\mu}' \left(\frac{l-y}{a} \right) - \bar{\nu}' \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) \right] = \Phi_1'(y). \quad (11)$$

Сложим полученное уравнение и второе уравнение системы (10) и вычтем полученное из второго уравнения системы (10). После преобразований получаем два уравнения относительно производных функции μ и ν :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}a} \bar{\mu}' \left(\frac{l-y}{a} \right) = \Psi_1(y) - \Phi_1'(y) + \Phi'(y-aT) - \frac{\Psi(y-aT)}{a} \\ \frac{2\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}a} \bar{\nu}' \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) = \Psi_1(y) + \Phi_1'(y) - \Phi'(y+aT) - \frac{\Psi(y+aT)}{a} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Сделаем замену $t = (l - y)/a$ в первом уравнении, а во втором уравнении положим $t = y/a$. Затем проинтегрируем уравнение и воспользуемся условиями продолжения функций относительно точек $y = 0$ и $y = l$, где $\mu(0) = v(0) = 0$. Получим выражение для $\mu(t)$ и $v(t)$:

$$\begin{cases} \mu(t) = \frac{e_{15}}{2\varepsilon_{11}} \left[\Phi_1(l - at) - \Phi_1(l) - \Phi(l - at - aT) + \Phi(l - aT) - \right. \\ \quad \left. - \int_l^{l-at} \Psi_1(z) dz + \frac{1}{a} \int_l^{l-at} \Psi(z - aT) dz \right] \\ v(t) = \frac{e_{15}}{2\varepsilon_{11}} \left[\Phi_1(at) - \Phi_1(0) - \Phi(at + aT) + \Phi(aT) + \right. \\ \quad \left. + \int_0^{at} \Psi_1(z) dz - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{at} \Psi(z + aT) dz \right] \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

Пример. Рассмотрим частный случай с начальными условиями:

$$W(y, 0) = Ce^{-y}, \quad W_t(y, 0) = De^{-y} \quad (14)$$

финальные условия:

$$W(y, T) = Ce^{-2y}, \quad W_t(y, T) = De^{-2y} \quad (15)$$

и граничные условия:

$$\varphi(0, t) = \mu(t), \quad \varphi(l, t) = v(t) \quad (16)$$

Построим нечётное продолжение функций (14) в области $(-\infty, 0)$:

$$\tilde{\Phi}(z) = \begin{cases} Ce^{-y} & \text{при } z < 0 \\ 0 & \text{при } z = 0, \\ -Ce^y & \text{при } z > 0 \end{cases}, \quad \tilde{\Psi}(z) = \begin{cases} De^{-y} & \text{при } z < 0 \\ 0 & \text{при } z = 0 \\ -De^y & \text{при } z > 0 \end{cases}$$

Решение волнового уравнения имеет вид:

$$W(y, t) = \frac{\Phi(y - at) + \Phi(y + at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{y-at}^{y+at} \Psi(z) dz + \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \left[\bar{\mu} \left(t - \frac{y}{a} \right) + \bar{v} \left(t - \frac{l-y}{a} \right) \right]$$

Графическое представление в начальный $t = 0$ и конечный $t = T$ моменты времени приведены на рис.1.

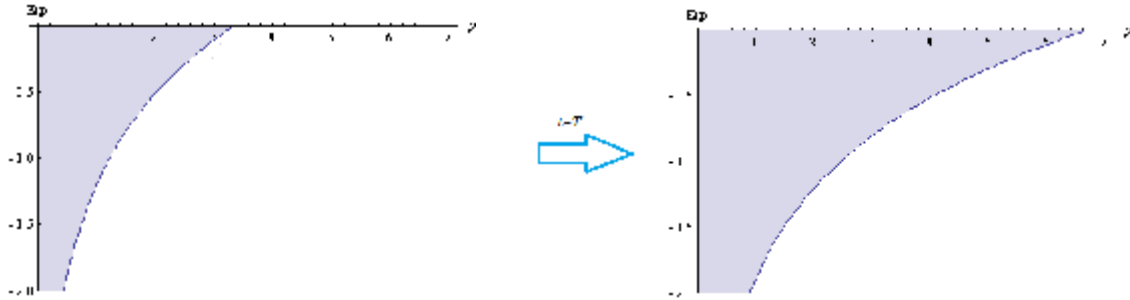


Рис. 1. Изменения интенсивности волны посредством электрического потенциала на данном промежутке времени

Удовлетворим (15) финальным условиям.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\Phi(y - aT) + \Phi(y + aT)}{2} + \\ + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{y-aT}^{y+aT} \Psi(z) dz + \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \left[\mu \left(\frac{l-y}{a} \right) + \nu \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) \right] = \mathbf{C}e^{-2y} \\ \frac{\Phi'(y-aT) - \Phi'(y+aT)}{2} + \frac{\Psi(y + aT) + \Psi(y - aT)}{2a} - \\ - \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}a} \left[\mu' \left(\frac{l-y}{a} \right) + \nu' \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) \right] = \mathbf{D}e^{-2y} \end{array} \right.$$

Решим задачу для финального времени $T = l/a$. Получим:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\mathbf{C}e^{-(y-l)} + \mathbf{C}e^{-(y+l)}}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{y-l}^{y+l} \mathbf{D}e^{-y} dz + \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}} \left[\mu \left(\frac{l-y}{a} \right) + \nu \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) \right] = \mathbf{C}e^{-2y} \\ \frac{\mathbf{C}e^{-(y-l)} - \mathbf{C}e^{-(y+l)}}{2} + \frac{\mathbf{D}e^{-(y+l)} + \mathbf{D}e^{-(y-l)}}{2a} + \frac{\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}a} \left[\mu' \left(\frac{l-y}{a} \right) + \nu' \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) \right] = \mathbf{D}e^{-2y} \end{array} \right.$$

Далее, решая систему уравнений относительно функций μ и ν , и делая замену, как в (13), найдём управляющие функции:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}a} \mu' \left(\frac{l-y}{a} \right) = \mathbf{D}e^{-2y} + 2\mathbf{C}e^{-2y} - \mathbf{C}e^{-(y-l)} - \frac{\mathbf{D}e^{-(y-l)}}{a} \\ \frac{2\varepsilon_{11}}{e_{15}a} \nu' \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) = \mathbf{D}e^{-2y} - 2\mathbf{C}e^{-2y} + \mathbf{C}e^{-(y+l)} - \frac{\mathbf{D}e^{-(y+l)}}{a} \end{array} \right. \quad (17)$$

Сделаем замену $t = (l-y)/a$ в первом уравнении, а во втором уравнении положим $t = y/a$. Затем проинтегрируем уравнение и воспользуемся условиями продолжения функций относительно точек $y = 0$ и $y = l$, где $\mu(0) = \nu(0) = 0$. Получим выражение для $\mu(t)$ и $\nu(t)$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu(t) = \frac{e_{15}}{2\varepsilon_{11}} \left[\mathbf{C}e^{-2(l-at)} - \mathbf{C}e^{-2l} - \mathbf{C}e^{at} + \mathbf{C} + \frac{\mathbf{D}e^{-2l}}{2} (-1 + e^{2at}) + \frac{\mathbf{D}}{a} (1 - e^{at}) \right] \\ \nu(t) = \frac{e_{15}}{2\varepsilon_{11}} \left[\mathbf{C}e^{-2at} - \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}e^{-(l+at)} + \mathbf{C}e^{-l} + \frac{\mathbf{D}}{2} (1 - e^{-2at}) + \frac{\mathbf{D}e^{-l}}{a} (e^{-at} - 1) \right] \end{array} \right.$$

графическое представление которых приведено на рис.2.

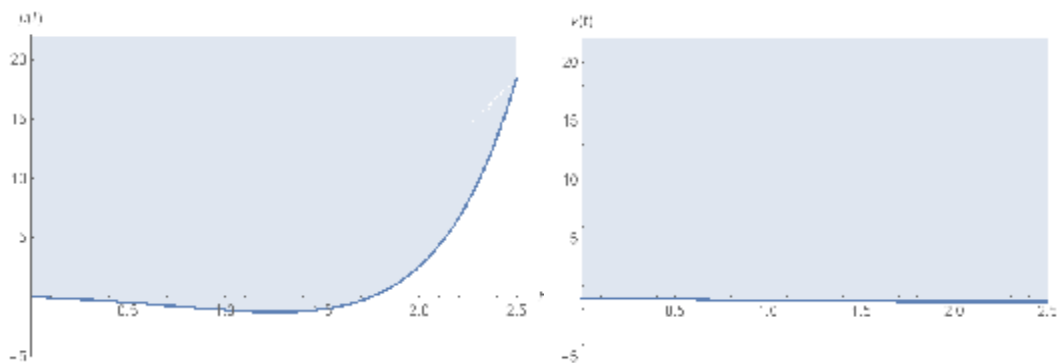


Рис. 2. Графики управляющих функций

Заключение. Сформулирована задача управления локализацией волновой энергии вблизи механически свободных поверхностей пьезоэлектрического слоя-волновода. Посредством

временного изменения потенциала электрического поля на поверхностях волновода, первоначальное нормальное распределение амплитудных функций электроупругой волны приводится к предпочитаемому распределению по толщине волновода. Рассмотрен частный случай граничного управления распределением электроупругой волны.

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[1]

[2]

[3]

[4]

[5-7]

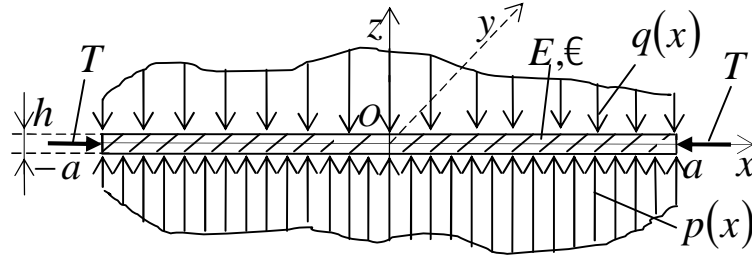
1.

2a

$q(x)$, $p(x)$

T (.1).

Oxz ([1], .422, 217, $N_x = -T, w = -v, N_y = N_{xy} = 0$).



.1

$$D \frac{d^4 v}{dx^4} + T \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} = p(x) - q(x), \quad (-a < x < a) \quad (1)$$

$$D = Eh^3/12(1 - \epsilon^2) -$$

, h , E ϵ - , $v = v(x)$ -

Oz .
(1)

$$M(x)|_{x=\pm a} = D \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=\pm a} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=\pm a} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$x = \pm a$ $M(x)$

$$\int_{-a}^a [p(x) - q(x)] dx = 0, \quad \int_{-a}^a x [p(x) - q(x)] dx = 0. \quad (3)$$

(1) $d^2 v / dx^2$

[7]:

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} = C_1 \cos kx + C_2 \sin kx + \frac{1}{2kD} \int_{-a}^a \sin(k|x-s|) [p(s) - q(s)] ds, \quad (k = \sqrt{T/D}) \quad (4)$$

C_1 C_2 -

$$(4), \quad (2) \quad C_1 \quad C_2$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 \cos ka - C_2 \sin ka = -\frac{1}{2kD} \int_{-a}^a \sin[k(a+s)] \cdot [p(s) - q(s)] ds, \\ C_1 \cos ka + C_2 \sin ka = -\frac{1}{2kD} \int_{-a}^a \sin[k(a-s)] \cdot [p(s) - q(s)] ds. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta = \sin 2ka,$$

$$0 < k < \pi/2a \quad (5)$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{\operatorname{tg}(ka)}{2kD} \int_{-a}^a \cos(ks) [p(s) - q(s)] ds, \quad C_2 = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}(ka)}{2kD} \int_{-a}^a \sin(ks) [p(s) - q(s)] ds. \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} &= \frac{1}{kD \sin 2ka} \int_{-a}^a (\cos^2 ka \sin kx \sin ks - \sin^2 ka \cos kx \cos ks) [p(s) - q(s)] ds + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2kD} \int_{-a}^a \sin(k|x-s|) [p(s) - q(s)] ds. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

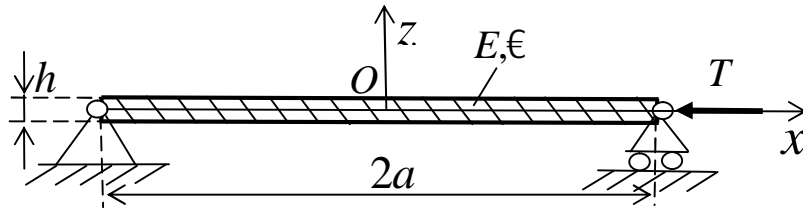
$$k \rightarrow 0 \quad (3),$$

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2D} \int_{-a}^a |x-s| \cdot [p(s) - q(s)] ds. \quad (8)$$

$$k = \pi/2a, \quad (4), \quad T = (\pi/2a)^2 D. \quad -$$

$$T, \quad [1]$$

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



$$k > \pi/2a \quad T > (\pi/2a)^2 D.$$

$$p(x) \quad q(x).$$

$$(1) \quad T \quad -T.$$

$$(7) \quad k \quad ik, \quad i-$$

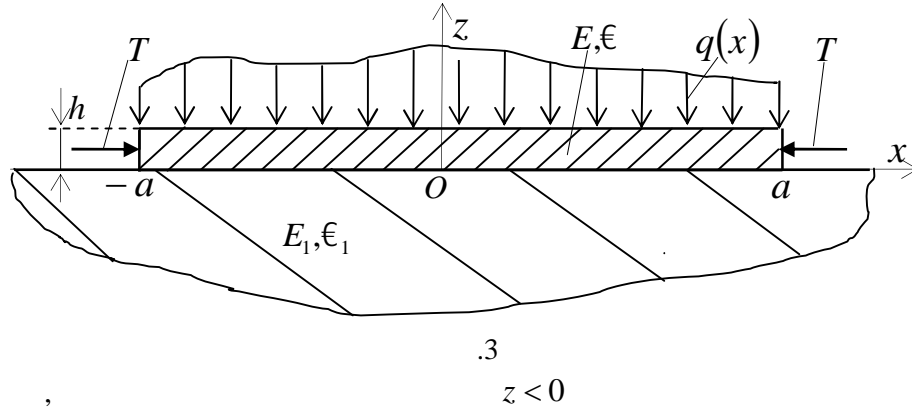
$$(7), \quad :$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{2k^2} \int_{-a}^a H(x,s) [p(s) - q(s)] ds + C, \quad (-a \leq x \leq a) \quad (9)$$

$$H(x,s) = \{1 - \cos[k(x-s)]\} \operatorname{sign}(x-s) + \operatorname{ctg}(ka) [1 - \cos(kx)] \sin(ks) - \operatorname{tg}(ka) \sin(kx) \cos(ks), \quad (10)$$

C -

2. Oxz , $2a$, h , E , ϵ , $q(x)$, T ($0 \leq T < (\pi/2a)^2 D$), E_1 , ϵ_1 (3). $p(x)$, $M(x)$, $Q(x)$, $v(x)$.



$$v_1(x) = -\frac{2(1-\nu_1^2)}{\pi E_1} \int_{-a}^a \ln \frac{1}{|x-s|} p(s) ds + C_*, \quad (-\infty < x < \infty). \quad (11)$$

$$v_1(x) = v(x), \quad (-a < x < a),$$

$$(dv_1/dx) = (dv/dx), \quad (-a < x < a). \quad (12)$$

$$(9) \quad (11) \quad (12),$$

$$\frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{\pi E} \int_{-a}^a \frac{p(s) ds}{s-x} = -\frac{1}{2k^2 D} \int_{-a}^a H(x,s) [p(s) - q(s)] ds + C, \quad (-a < x < a) \quad (13)$$

(3).

$$P \quad M \quad q(x) \quad O$$

$$\xi = x/a, \quad \eta = s/a, \quad \chi = ka, \quad \varphi(\xi) = p(a\xi)/E_1, \quad r(\xi) = q(a\xi)/E_1, \quad K(\xi, \eta) = H(x, s),$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3\pi E_1}{(1-\nu_1^2)\chi^2 E} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^3, \quad \gamma = \frac{C}{2(1-\nu_1^2)}, \quad P_0 = \frac{P}{aE_1}, \quad M_0 = \frac{M}{a^2 E_1}, \quad f(\xi) = \int_{-1}^1 K(\xi, \eta) r(\eta) d\eta, \quad (14)$$

(13)

(3)

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\varphi(\eta) d\eta}{\eta - \xi} + \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 K(\xi, \eta) \varphi(\eta) d\eta = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} f(\xi) + \gamma, \quad (-1 < \xi < 1) \quad (15)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \varphi(\xi) d\xi = P_0, \quad \int_{-1}^1 \xi \varphi(\xi) d\xi = M_0. \quad (16)$$

$$(14) \quad (7) \quad \begin{aligned} & d^2v/dx^2, & \varphi(\xi), \\ & Q(x)=D \cdot d^3v/dx^3 & M(x)=D \cdot d^2v/dx^2 \end{aligned} \quad x$$

$$(-a < x < a). \quad (15) \quad (16)$$

$$\varphi(\xi) = \frac{\Phi(\xi)}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}, \quad (-1 < \xi < 1), \quad (17)$$

$$\Phi(\xi) \quad [-1 < \xi < 1]$$

$$\Phi(\eta_1), \Phi(\eta_2), \dots, \Phi(\eta_N), \gamma:$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^N \frac{1}{N} \left[\frac{1}{\eta_m - \xi_r} + \lambda K(\xi_r, \eta_m) \right] \Phi(\eta_m) = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} f(\xi_r) + \gamma \quad (r=1, 2, \dots, N-1), \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N \Phi(\eta_m) = P_0, \quad \frac{\pi}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N \eta_m \Phi(\eta_m) = M_0.$$

$$\eta_m = \cos\left(\frac{2m-1}{2N}\pi\right) \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots, N), \quad \xi_r = \cos\left(\frac{\pi r}{N}\right) \quad (r = 1, 2, \dots, N-1) \quad (19)$$

3.

$$x \in [-a; a] \quad z=0, \quad v_1(x), \quad (9)$$

$$v_1(x) = v(x) + v(x), \quad (-a \leq x \leq a). \quad (20)$$

$$v(x)$$

$$p(x) \quad [10],$$

$$v(x) = A \cdot [p(x)]^\beta, \quad (-a \leq x \leq a), \quad (21)$$

$$A \quad \beta, \quad 0, 3 < \beta \leq 1.$$

$$h_1, \quad E_1, \quad \epsilon_1, \quad -a \leq x \leq a$$

$$z=0 \quad p(x),$$

$$z = -h_1 \quad [11]$$

$$v(x) = \frac{2(1-v_1^2)}{\pi E_1} \int_{-a}^a U\left(\frac{s-x}{h_1}\right) p(s) ds, \quad (-a \leq x \leq a), \quad (22)$$

$$U(z)$$

$$U(z) = \int_0^\infty \frac{(2\epsilon \operatorname{sh} 2t - 4t) \cos zt}{\epsilon(2\epsilon \operatorname{ch} 2t + 1 + \epsilon^2 + 4t^2)} dt, \quad (\epsilon = 3 - 4v_1). \quad (23)$$

$$(9), (20)-(22) \quad v(x) = v_1(x) \quad [4]$$

$$(-a \leq x \leq a)$$

$$p_0(\xi),$$

$$p_0(\xi) = \int_{-1}^1 K(\xi, \eta) \cdot [p_0(\eta)]^{1/\beta} d\eta + q_0(\xi) + k_0 \xi + v_0, \quad (-1 \leq \xi \leq 1), \quad (24)$$

$$K(\xi, \eta) = q_0(\xi) - \dots, \quad v_0 = k_0 - \dots$$

(3)

$$P_0 = \int_{-1}^1 [p_0(\xi)]^m d\xi, \quad M_0 = \int_{-1}^1 [p_0(\xi)]^m \xi d\xi. \quad (25)$$

$$p_0(\xi), \quad v_0 = k_0 \quad (24)-(25).$$

[3]

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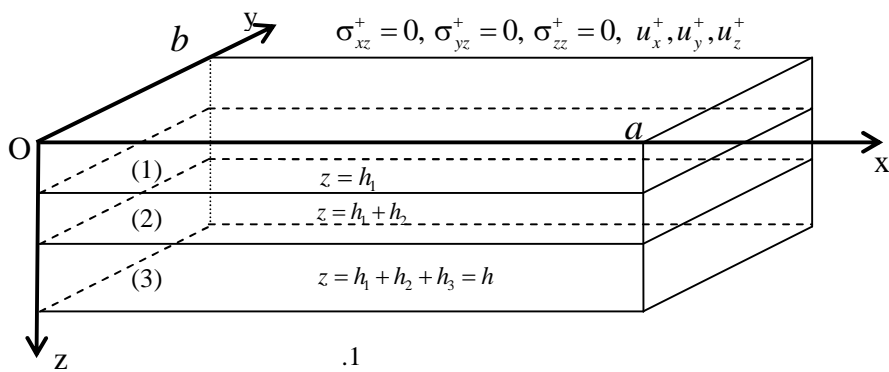
1.

a $h = h_1 + h_2 + h_3$

$Oxyz$, (.1)

$\Omega = \{x, y, z : 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq h = h_1 + h_2 + h_3\}$

$b = 333.6$, $a = 432$, $h_1 = 5$, $h_2 = 10$, $h_3 = 20$, $h = 35$.



$z = 0:$

$$\sigma_{jz}(x, y, 0, t) = 0, \quad j = x, y, z \tag{1}$$

$$u_j(x, y, 0, t) = u_j^+(x, y, t)$$

(t),

$z = h_1, z = h_1 + h_2$:

$$z = h_1 : \sigma_{jz}^{(1)} = \sigma_{jz}^{(2)}, \quad u_j^{(1)} = u_j^{(2)}, \quad j = x, y, z \tag{2}$$

$$z = h_1 + h_2 : \sigma_{jz}^{(2)} = \sigma_{jz}^{(3)}, \quad u_j^{(2)} = u_j^{(3)}, \quad j = x, y, z \tag{3}$$

$x = 0, a; y = 0, b$

[5,6].

2.

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial z} + P_x = 0 \quad (x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} = e_1 + \alpha_{11} \theta \quad (x, y, z; 1, 2, 3), \quad \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} = a_{44} \sigma_{yz} \quad (y, z, x; 4, 5, 6) \quad (4)$$

$$e_m = a_{1m} \sigma_{xx} + a_{2m} \sigma_{yy} + a_{3m} \sigma_{zz}, \quad m = 1, 2, 3$$

$$P_z^k = \rho^k g, \quad P_x^k, P_y^k = 0 \quad k = 1, 2, 3.$$

[6].

[1]:

$$\sigma_{jz}^{(k,s)} = \sigma_{jz0}^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta) + \sigma_{jz*}^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta), \quad j = x, y, z$$

$$\sigma_{xx}^{(k,s)} = -\frac{A_{23}^{(k)}}{A_{11}^{(k)}} \sigma_{zz0}^{(k,s)} - \frac{\gamma_{11}^{(k)}}{A_{11}^{(k)}} \theta^{(k,s)} + \sigma_{xx*}^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_{yy}^{(k,s)} = -\frac{A_{13}^{(k)}}{A_{11}^{(k)}} \sigma_{zz0}^{(k,s)} - \frac{\gamma_{22}^{(k)}}{A_{11}^{(k)}} \theta^{(k,s)} + \sigma_{yy*}^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^{(k,s)} = \frac{1}{a_{66}^{(k)}} \left[\frac{\partial v^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} \right]$$

$$u^{(k,s)} = a_{55}^{(k)} \zeta \sigma_{xz0}^{(k,s)} + u_0^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta) + u_*^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$

$$v^{(k,s)} = a_{44}^{(k)} \zeta \sigma_{yz0}^{(k,s)} + v_0^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta) + v_*^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$

$$w^{(k,s)} = \frac{A_{33}^{(k)}}{A_{11}^{(k)}} \zeta \sigma_{zz0}^{(k,s)} + w_0^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta) + w_*^{(k,s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$

$$\sigma_{jz*}^{(k,s)} = -\int_0^\zeta \left[F_j^{(k,s)} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{jx}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{jy}^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} \right] d\zeta, \quad j = x, y, z$$

$$\sigma_{xx*}^{(k,s)} = \frac{1}{A_{11}^{(k)}} \left[a_{22}^{(k)} \frac{\partial u^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} - a_{12}^{(k)} \frac{\partial v^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} - A_{23}^{(k)} \sigma_{zz*}^{(k,s)} \right]$$

$$\sigma_{yy*}^{(k,s)} = \frac{1}{A_{11}^{(k)}} \left[a_{11}^{(k)} \frac{\partial v^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} - a_{12}^{(k)} \frac{\partial u^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} - A_{13}^{(k)} \sigma_{zz*}^{(k,s)} \right] \quad (6)$$

$$u_*^{(k,s)} = \int_0^\zeta \left[a_{55}^{(k)} \sigma_{xz*}^{(k,s)} - \frac{\partial w^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \xi} \right] d\zeta, \quad v_*^{(k,s)} = \int_0^\zeta \left[a_{44}^{(k)} \sigma_{yz*}^{(k,s)} - \frac{\partial w^{(k,s-1)}}{\partial \eta} \right] d\zeta$$

$$w_*^{(k,s)} = \int_0^\zeta \left[a_{13}^{(k)} \sigma_{xx*}^{(k,s)} + a_{23}^{(k)} \sigma_{yy*}^{(k,s)} + a_{33}^{(k)} \sigma_{zz*}^{(k,s)} \right] d\zeta$$

$$A_{11}^{(k)} = a_{11}^{(k)} a_{22}^{(k)} - (a_{12}^{(k)})^2, \quad A_{13}^{(k)} = a_{11}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)} - a_{12}^{(k)} a_{13}^{(k)}$$

$$A_{23}^{(k)} = a_{22}^{(k)} a_{13}^{(k)} - a_{12}^{(k)} a_{23}^{(k)}, \quad A_{33}^{(k)} = a_{33}^{(k)} A_{11}^{(k)} - a_{13}^{(k)} A_{23}^{(k)} - a_{23}^{(k)} A_{13}^{(k)}$$

$$\gamma_{11}^{(k)} = \alpha_{11}^{(k)} a_{22}^{(k)} - a_{12}^{(k)} \alpha_{22}^{(k)}, \quad \gamma_{22}^{(k)} = \alpha_{22}^{(k)} a_{11}^{(k)} - a_{12}^{(k)} \alpha_{11}^{(k)}$$

$$k = 1, 2, \quad Q^{(k,m)} \equiv 0 \quad m < 0.$$

$$F_j^{(0)} = \varepsilon^2 \ell F_j, \quad F_j^{(s)} = 0, \quad s \neq 0$$

3. u^+, v^+, w^+ $x, y,$

$t = t_k \ll n$

$u_i^{(+)}(x_i, y_i, t_k), v_i^{(+)}(x_i, y_i, t_k), w_i^{(+)}(x_i, y_i, t_k)$ – GPS.

Mathematica. GPS Wolfram

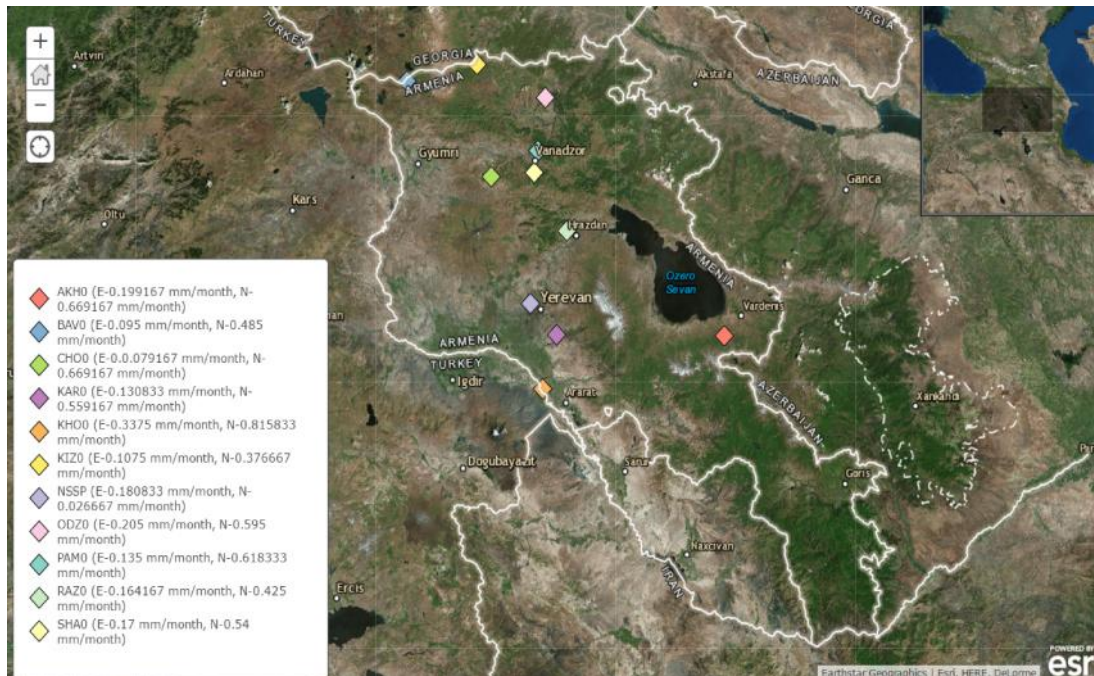
[2,4]:

$-h$	$-G$	$-E$	K	$v(\mu)$	ρ
5×10^3	$23,2 \times 10^9$	$54,99 \times 10^9$	$29,09 \times 10^9$	0.184	$2,45 \times 10^3$
10×10^3	$30,82 \times 10^9$	$74,83 \times 10^9$	$43,58 \times 10^9$	0.21	$2,61 \times 10^3$
35×10^3	$29,22 \times 10^9$	$75,11 \times 10^9$	$55,7 \times 10^9$	0.27	$2,91 \times 10^3$

u^+, v^+, w^+

(.2) [3].

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doi:10.1029/2001JB000561, 2002/



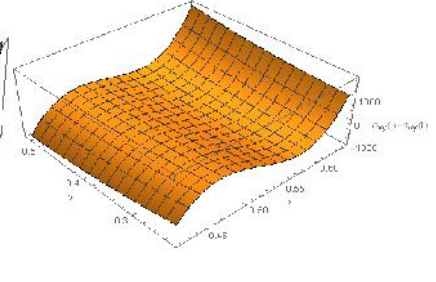
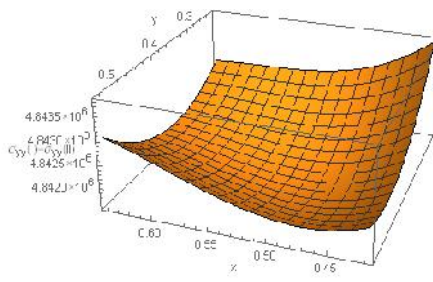
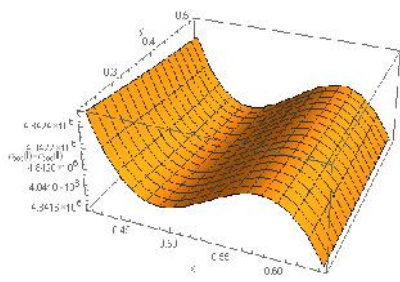
.2.

$(h = h_1 + h_2 + h_3)$

$(h = h_1, h = h_1 + h_2)$

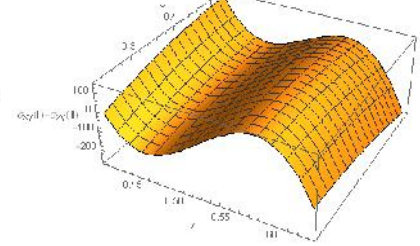
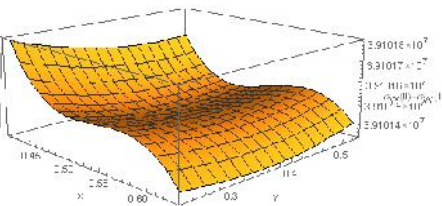
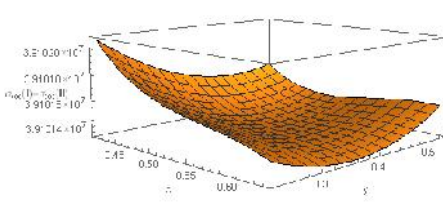
$$\sigma_{xx}^{(I)} - \sigma_{xx}^{(II)}, \sigma_{yy}^{(I)} - \sigma_{yy}^{(II)}, \sigma_{xy}^{(I)} - \sigma_{xy}^{(II)}$$

$h = h_1$:

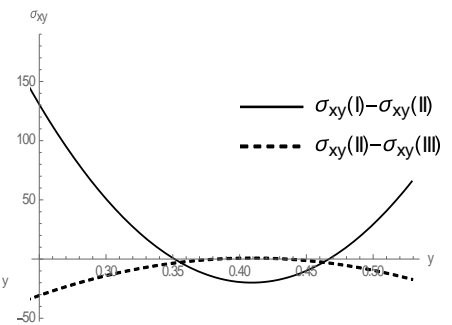
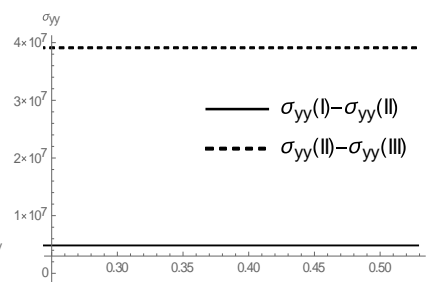
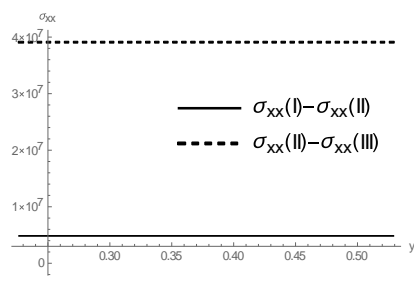
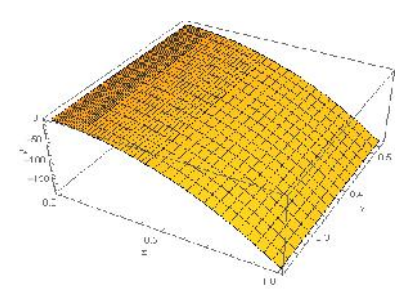
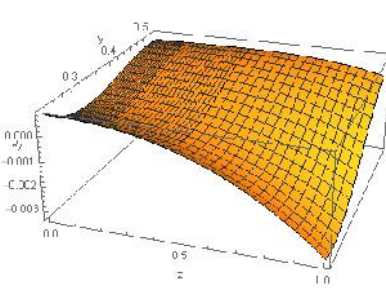
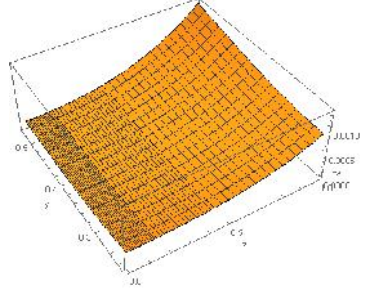
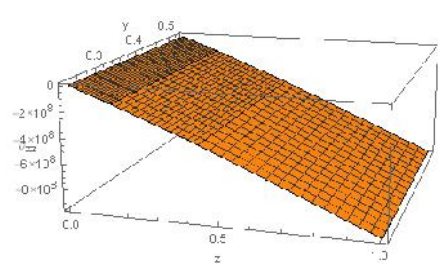
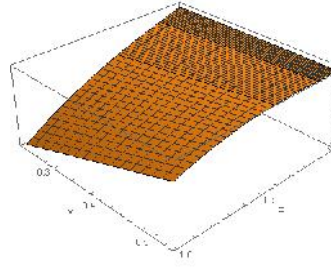
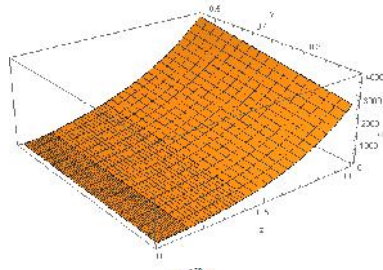
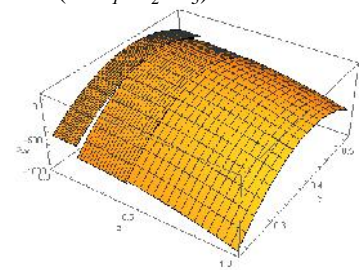
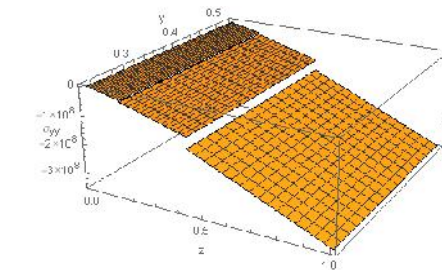
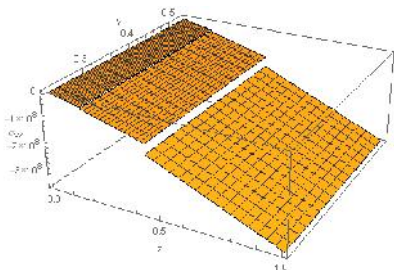


$$\sigma_{xx}^{(II)} - \sigma_{xx}^{(III)}, \sigma_{yy}^{(II)} - \sigma_{yy}^{(III)}, \sigma_{xy}^{(II)} - \sigma_{xy}^{(III)}$$

$h = h_1 + h_2$:



$(h = h_1 + h_2 + h_3)$:



1.

0xyz

$$\vec{u}(u(x, z, t), 0, w(x, z, t)), \quad u, w -$$

x, z

2h.

$x, y \in (-\infty, \infty), z \in [-h, h].$

c.

$$u = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}, \quad w = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \quad (1.1)$$

$\varphi(x, z, t) \quad \psi(x, z, t)$ [1]:

$$c_1^2 \Delta \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2}, \quad c_2^2 \Delta \psi = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}, \quad \Delta \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}. \quad (1.2)$$

$z = \pm h,$

$$\sigma_{zz} = -\alpha w, \quad \sigma_{zx} = -\beta u \quad (\alpha, \beta > 0). \quad (1.3)$$

[2, 3]

[4]

[6].

$\alpha = \beta = 0$

(1.1)

(1.3)

$z = \pm h$

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + 2\mu \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial z} + \alpha \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) = 0, \quad (1.4)$$

$$\mu \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right) \mp \beta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \pm \beta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1.2),$$

(1.2)

[1]:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= (A \operatorname{sh}(v_1 z) + B \operatorname{ch}(v_1 z)) \exp ik(x - ct), \\ \psi &= (C \operatorname{sh}(v_2 z) + D \operatorname{ch}(v_2 z)) \exp ik(x - ct), \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

$$A, B, C, D - \quad , \quad v_1^2 = k^2(1-\eta\theta), \quad v_2^2 = k^2(1-\eta), \quad c_1^2 = \frac{\lambda+2\mu}{\rho},$$

$$c_2^2 = \frac{\mu}{\rho}, \quad \theta = \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2}, \quad \eta = \frac{\omega^2}{k^2 c_2^2}. \quad (1.5)$$

$$(1.4),$$

$$\rho, \mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta \quad \omega$$

$$\varphi_1 = B \operatorname{ch}(v_1 z) \exp ik(x-ct), \quad \psi_1 = C \operatorname{sh}(v_2 z) \exp ik(x-ct), \quad (1.6)$$

$$\varphi_2 = A \operatorname{sh}(v_1 z) \exp ik(x-ct), \quad \psi_2 = D \operatorname{ch}(v_2 z) \exp ik(x-ct). \quad (1.7)$$

$$(1.6) \quad (1.7) -$$

$$u, \quad \sigma_{zx} \quad ; \quad \sigma_{zz}$$

$$w, \quad \sigma_{zx} \quad ; \quad z=0; \quad (1.7)$$

$$u, \quad \sigma_{zz} \quad ; \quad w, \quad \tau_{zx} \quad -$$

$$z=0 [1].$$

$$(1.6) \quad (1.4), \quad z=h$$

$$B((2-\eta)\operatorname{ch}(v_1 h) - \alpha_0 v_1 \operatorname{sh}(v_1 h)) + Ci(2\sqrt{1-\eta} \operatorname{ch}(v_2 h) - \alpha_0 \operatorname{sh}(v_2 h)) = 0,$$

$$(2\sqrt{1-\eta\theta} \operatorname{sh}(v_1 h) - \beta_0 \operatorname{ch}(v_1 h))iB + ((\eta-2)\operatorname{sh}(v_2 h) +$$

$$+\beta_0 \sqrt{1-\eta} \operatorname{ch}(v_2 h))C = 0, \quad (1.8)$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{\beta}{\mu k}, \quad \alpha_0 = \frac{\alpha}{\mu k}. \quad (1.8)$$

$$\eta:$$

$$(2-\eta)^2 \operatorname{th}(kh\sqrt{1-\eta}) - 4\sqrt{(1-\eta)(1-\eta\theta)} \operatorname{th}(kh\sqrt{1-\eta\theta}) + \beta_0 \eta \sqrt{1-\eta} +$$

$$+\alpha_0 \eta \sqrt{1-\eta\theta} \operatorname{th}(kh\sqrt{1-\theta\eta}) \operatorname{th}(kh\sqrt{1-\eta}) + \alpha_0 \beta_0 (\sqrt{(1-\eta)(1-\eta\theta)} \operatorname{th}(kh\sqrt{1-\theta\eta}) -$$

$$-\operatorname{th}(kh\sqrt{1-\eta})) = 0. \quad (1.9)$$

$$(1.9) \quad \alpha_0 = \beta_0 = 0 \quad - \quad [1].$$

2.

$$2h. \quad (1.9)$$

$$(2-\eta)^2 - 4\sqrt{(1-\eta)(1-\eta\theta)} + \beta_0 \eta \sqrt{1-\eta} + \alpha_0 \eta \sqrt{1-\eta\theta} +$$

$$+\alpha_0 \beta_0 (\sqrt{(1-\eta)(1-\eta\theta)} - 1) = 0. \quad (2.1)$$

$$(2.1) \quad \alpha_0 = \beta_0 = 0 \quad [1].$$

$$k. \quad \alpha_0 = 0 \quad \beta_0 = 0 \quad (2.1) \quad \eta$$

$$(2.1) \quad [4].$$

$$\eta = 0,$$

$$[5], \quad \eta = 0, \quad (2.1) \quad :$$

$$S(\eta) \equiv \eta - \frac{(1-\theta)\sqrt{1-\eta}}{\sqrt{1-\eta} + \sqrt{1-\theta\eta}}(4 - \alpha_0\beta_0) + \beta_0\sqrt{1-\eta} + \alpha_0\sqrt{1-\theta\eta} - \alpha_0\beta_0 = 0. \quad (2.2)$$

$$S(\eta). \quad S(\eta) \quad \eta = 0 \quad \eta = 1$$

$$S(0) = -0.5(1-\theta)(4 - \alpha_0\beta_0) + \alpha_0 + \beta_0 - \alpha_0\beta_0,$$

$$S(1) = 1 + \alpha_0\sqrt{1-\theta} - \alpha_0\beta_0.$$

(2.2)

$$\eta \in (0,1), \quad S(0) < 0, S(1) > 0.$$

$$\frac{dS}{d\eta} > 0.$$

$$\alpha_0 \quad \beta_0,$$

α_0	β_0	η
0	0	0.8464
0	0.2	0.8132
0	0.4	0.7672
0	0.6	0.7013
0	0.8	0.6032
0	1	0.4532
0.2	0	0.7765
0.4	0	0.6888
0.6	0	0.5819
0.8	0	0.4545
1	0	0.3054
0.2	0.2	0.7427
0.4	0.4	0.6108
0.6	0.6	0.4479
0.8	0.8	0.2497
1	1	0.0099

(2.2)

($\theta=0.33$).

$$l = \frac{2\pi}{k}$$

$v_2 h$

c .

(1.9)

$v_1 h$

$$c = \frac{c_2}{c_1} \sqrt{\frac{4(c_1^2 - c_2^2) - kh\alpha_0 c_1^2 - \beta_0 c_1^2}{1 - kh\alpha_0 \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} - \frac{\beta_0 c_1^2}{kh}}}. \quad (2.3)$$

$$\mu = \lambda \left(v = \frac{1}{4} \right), \quad c_1^2 = 3c_2^2 \quad (2.3)$$

$$c = c_2 \sqrt{\frac{8 - 3kh\alpha_0 - \beta_0}{3 - kh\alpha_0 - \frac{\beta_0}{kh}}}. \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1.9). \quad (c) \\
 & (1.4), \quad (1.7). \quad (1.7) \quad - \\
 & \eta: \\
 & (2-\eta)^2 \operatorname{cth}(kh\sqrt{1-\eta}) - 4\sqrt{(1-\eta)(1-\eta\theta)} \operatorname{cth}(kh\sqrt{1-\eta\theta}) + \beta_0\eta\sqrt{1-\eta} + \\
 & + \alpha_0\eta\sqrt{1-\eta\theta} \operatorname{cth}(kh\sqrt{1-\theta\eta}) \operatorname{cth}(kh\sqrt{1-\eta}) + \alpha_0\beta_0\left(\sqrt{(1-\eta)(1-\eta\theta)} \operatorname{cth}(kh\sqrt{1-\theta\eta}) - \right. \\
 & \left. - \operatorname{cth}(kh\sqrt{1-\eta})\right) = 0. \quad (2.5)
 \end{aligned}$$

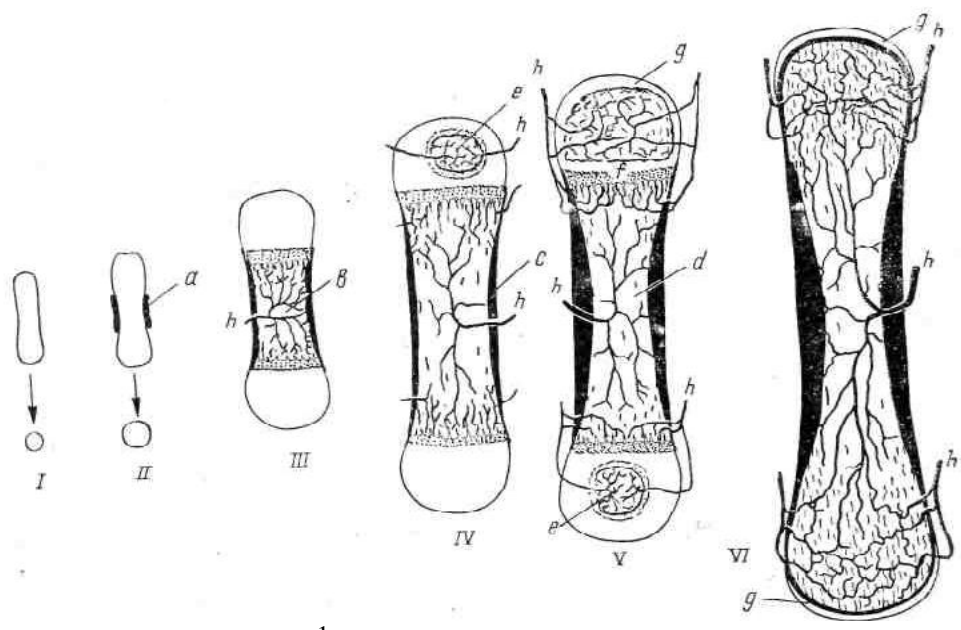
$$kh \rightarrow \infty, \quad c < c_2 < c_1 \quad (2.3) \quad (2.1),$$

(2.3)

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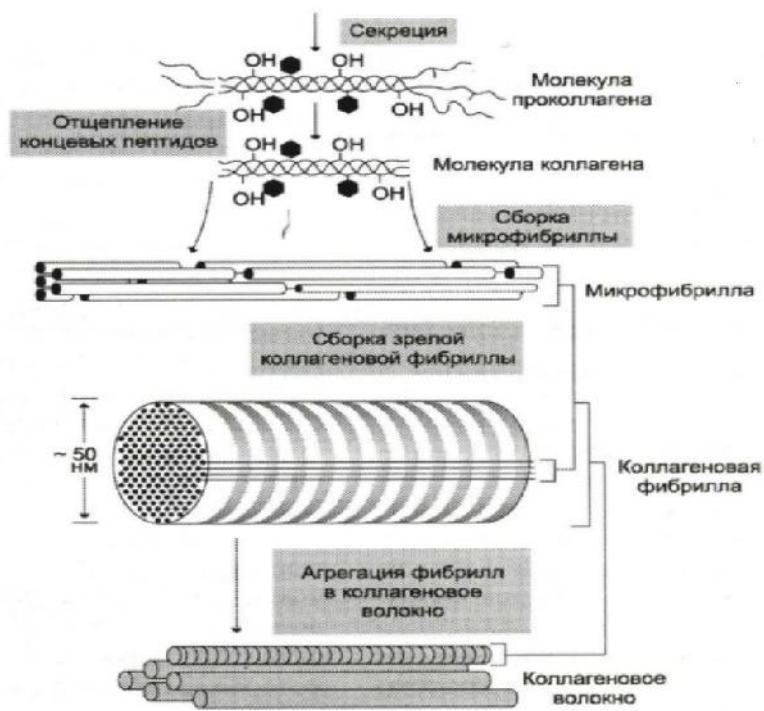
I - (a); III - (b); IV - (c); V - (d); VI - (e); VII - (f); g - (g); h - (h)

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(.2).

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.2.

(14-01 00741, 15-31-21111).

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1. Пусть упругая пластина малой толщины h имеет форму тонкой однородной пластины $-a \leq x \leq a$ ($a > 0$) и находится в равновесии под действием сил P и q (рис. 1.1).

Пластина имеет вид тонкой однородной пластины $y = b$ и $y = -b$ ($b > 0$) и находится в равновесии под действием сил P и q (рис. 1.1).

Пластина имеет вид тонкой однородной пластины $y = b$ и $y = -b$ ($b > 0$) и находится в равновесии под действием сил P и q (рис. 1.1).

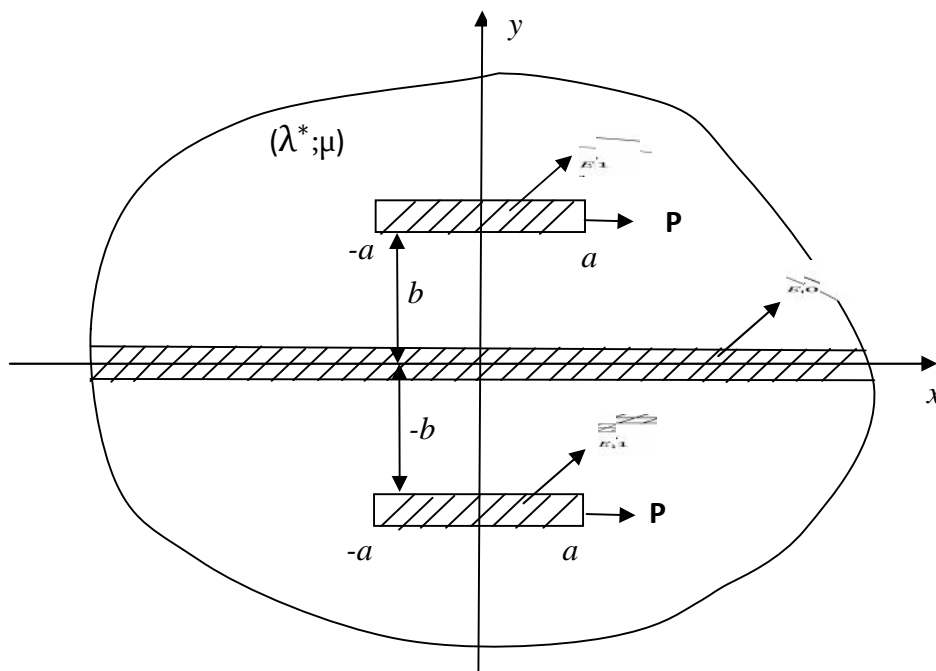


Рис. 1.1.

[2-5]:

$$(\lambda^*; \mu) = \frac{P}{H} \left[\frac{1}{4\mu(\lambda^* + 2\mu)} \times \frac{1}{4\mu(\lambda^* + 2\mu)} |y| \right] e^{-|y|} \quad (1)$$

$(-\infty < \sigma; y < \infty, 0 < \eta < \infty)$,

$$(\sigma; y - \eta) = F[u(x; y - \eta)]$$

$$; F[\] - 0 ; \sigma (-\infty < < \infty)$$

$$(\lambda^*; \mu) = \frac{E}{1 - 2}, \quad \mu = \frac{E}{2(1 +)} \quad (2)$$

$$y = \pm b \quad y = 0$$

$$(\lambda^*; y - b) = \frac{1}{H} \left[\frac{1}{4\mu(\lambda^* + 2\mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{4\mu(\lambda^* + 2\mu)} |y - b| \right] e^{-|y - b|} \quad (3)$$

$(-\infty < \sigma; y < \infty)$,

$$(\lambda^*; y + b) = \frac{1}{H} \left[\frac{1}{4\mu(\lambda^* + 2\mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{4\mu(\lambda^* + 2\mu)} |y + b| \right] e^{-|y + b|}, \quad (4)$$

$(-\infty < \sigma; y < \infty)$,

$$(\lambda^*; y) = \frac{1}{H} \left[\frac{1}{4\mu(\lambda^* + 2\mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{4\mu(\lambda^* + 2\mu)} |y| \right] e^{-|y|}, \quad (5)$$

$(-\infty < \sigma; y < \infty)$,

$$(\lambda^*; b) = (\lambda^*; -b), \quad (-\infty < \sigma < \infty), \quad (6)$$

$$(\lambda^*; b) = (\lambda^*; -b), \quad (-\infty < \sigma < \infty), \quad (7)$$

(3)-(7),

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{u}_s(x; b) &= \frac{\bar{u}_s(x; 0)}{H} \left[\frac{e^{+3\mu} - 1}{4\mu(e^{+2\mu} - 1)} - \frac{e^{+\mu} - 1}{4\mu(e^{+2\mu} - 1)} 2b \right] e^{-|x|/2b} \\
&+ \frac{\bar{u}_s(x; 0)}{H} \left[\frac{e^{+3\mu} - 1}{4\mu(e^{+2\mu} - 1)} - \frac{e^{+\mu} - 1}{4\mu(e^{+2\mu} - 1)} b \right] e^{-|x|/2b} \\
&+ \frac{\bar{u}_s(x; 0)}{H} \frac{e^{+3\mu} - 1}{4\mu(e^{+2\mu} - 1)}, \quad (-\infty < x < \infty).
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{u}_s(x; 0) &= \frac{\bar{u}_s(x; b)}{H} \left[\frac{e^{+3\mu} - 1}{2\mu(e^{+2\mu} - 1)} - \frac{e^{+\mu} - 1}{2\mu(e^{+2\mu} - 1)} b \right] e^{-|x|/b} + \frac{\bar{u}_s(x; 0)}{H} \frac{e^{+3\mu} - 1}{4\mu(e^{+2\mu} - 1)}, \\
&(-\infty < x < \infty)
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y = 0 \quad y = b & \quad : \\
\frac{d^2 u_s}{dx^2}(x; 0) &= \frac{\tau(x; 0)}{E_0 F}, \quad (-\infty < x < \infty),
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

$$\frac{du_s}{dx}(x; b) = \frac{1}{E_1 F} \int_{-}^x (s; b) ds, \quad (- < x <), \tag{11}$$

$$F \quad ; \quad (x; 0) \quad (x; b) \quad -$$

$$; \quad u_s(x; b) \quad u_s(x; 0) \quad -$$

$$y = b \quad y = 0, E_0 \quad - \quad , E_1$$

$$(10) \quad , \quad :$$

$$- 2 \bar{u}_s(x; 0) = \frac{1}{E_0 F} \bar{u}_s(x; 0), \quad (-\infty < x < \infty). \tag{12}$$

$$\bar{u}_s(x; 0) = \bar{u}_s(x; 0), \quad (-\infty < x < \infty), \tag{13}$$

$$(8) \quad (12) \quad \bar{u}_s(x; 0) \quad \bar{u}_s(x; b):$$

$$\bar{u}_s(x; 0) = \bar{u}_s(x; b) \frac{2(kb - 2|x|) e^{-|x|/b}}{T + |x|} \quad (-\infty < x < \infty). \tag{14}$$

$$, \quad (9) \quad (14) \quad (\bar{u}_s(x; b) \quad \bar{u}_s(x; 0)) \quad :$$

$$\bar{u}_s(x; b) = \frac{\bar{u}_s(x; 0)}{TE_0 F} \left(\frac{T - 2kbT - |x| - K^2 b^2 |x|^3}{|x|(T + |x|)} e^{-2|x|/b} + \frac{1}{|x|} \right) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty). \tag{15}$$

$$, \quad :$$

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$$z_m = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{nm} z_n + b_m \quad m = 1, 2, \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |c_{nm}| < 1 \quad m = 1, 2, \dots \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |c_{nm}| < 1 \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |c_{nm}| < +\infty \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, p \quad (4)$$

$$|b_m| \leq K \dots_n = K \left(1 - \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} |c_{nm}| \right) \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots, \quad (5)$$

[1,2]:

$$z_m = \sum_{n=1}^p c_{nm} z_n + \left(\sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} c_{nm} z_n + b_m \right) \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad (6)$$

$$z_m = \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} c_{nm} z_n + \left(\sum_{n=1}^p c_{nm} z_n + b_m \right) \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots \quad (7)$$

(7) (p

{z_m} (m = 1, 2, ..., p). (7)

(6) {z_m} (m = 1, 2, ..., p).

(3),

[3]:

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_0 & C_1 \\ C_2 & C_3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} H^{-1} & -H^{-1}C_1C_3^{-1} \\ -C_3^{-1}C_2H^{-1} & C_3^{-1} + C_3^{-1}C_2H^{-1}C_1C_3^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

$$H = C_0 - C_1C_3^{-1}C_2, \quad (9)$$

C_3 -

?

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

$$1 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |c_{nm}| < +\infty \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots \quad (10)$$

$$\sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} |c_{nm}| < 1 \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots \quad (11)$$

$$|b_m| \leq K_0 \dots_n = K_0 \left(1 - \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} |c_{nm}| \right) \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots \quad (12)$$

$$|c_{nm}| \leq K_n \left(1 - \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} |c_{nm}| \right) \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, p; \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots \quad (13)$$

$$z_m = \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} c_{nm} z_n + \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{nm} z_n + b_m \right) \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots \quad (14)$$

$$|b_m| \leq K_0, \quad c_{nm} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots, p) \quad (14)$$

$$z_m = \beta_m^{(1)} z_1 + \beta_m^{(2)} z_2 + \dots + \beta_m^{(p)} z_p + b_m \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots \quad (15)$$

$$z_m = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{nm} z_n + b_m \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad (16)$$

$$z_1, z_2, \dots, z_p. \quad (15)$$

$$(14),$$

$$2. \quad (17)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_{im} z_i + b_m = 0 \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (17)$$

$$c_{im} = \frac{1}{(2m+1-2i)(2m-1-2i)} \quad i, m = 1, \dots, p; \quad i \neq m$$

$$c_{ii} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24i} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$c_{im} = \frac{1}{(2m+1-2i)(2m-1-2i)} \quad i, m = p+1, p+2, \dots, p \in N$$

$$c_{1,p+i} = \frac{3}{8m-2} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots \quad (18)$$

$$c_{im} = -\frac{1}{18i^2 + 10m^2} \quad i = 2, \dots, p; \quad m = p+1, p+2, \dots$$

$$c_{p+1,i} = \frac{p}{(2i-1)(2p-2i+1)} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$c_{p+i,m} = -\frac{1}{i^2 + m^2} \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, p; \quad i = 2, 3, \dots$$

(17), Ы

(18), $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}.$

(17)-(18) $z_i = -\frac{1}{i+2} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, \quad p = 4.$

(17)

$$b_m = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{im}}{i+2} \quad m = 1, 2, \dots \tag{19}$$

S_n

$(n -$

$)$.

S_n

n

n p=4	8	32	64	128	300
S_n	0.2246	0.1048	0.0831	0.0692	0.0563

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1962. 695с.
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$$[1-3] \quad \dots \quad (\quad) \quad , \quad (\quad) \quad ,$$

$$(\quad) \quad ,$$

$$[4-7] \quad , \quad [8]$$

$$(\quad) \quad -$$

1.

$$y = h_-(x) \quad y = h_+(x), \quad \Omega := \{|x| < \infty; h_-(x) \leq y \leq h_+(x); |z| < \infty\}$$

$$\{u(x, y, t) \equiv 0; v(x, y, t) \equiv 0; w(x, y, t) = W_0(y) \cdot \exp[i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)]\}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = c_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 w(x, y)}{\partial t^2}, \quad (1.1)$$

$$c_0^2 \triangleq G_0 / \rho_0 \quad , \quad G_0 \quad \rho_0$$

$$y = h_{\pm}(x)$$

$$h_+(x) \triangleq h_0 [1 + \varepsilon_+ \cdot \sin(k_+ \cdot x) + \delta_+ \cdot \cos(k_+ \cdot x)]$$

$$h_-(x) \triangleq -h_0 [1 + \varepsilon_- \cdot \sin(k_- \cdot x) + \delta_- \cdot \cos(k_- \cdot x)] \quad (1.2)$$

$$h_0 \quad , \quad \varepsilon_{\pm} \quad \delta_{\pm}$$

$$\{\varepsilon_{\pm}; \delta_{\pm}\} \ll 1,$$

$$h_0 \cdot \varepsilon_{\pm} \quad h_0 \cdot \delta_{\pm}$$

$$: \{h_0 \cdot \varepsilon_{\pm}; h_0 \cdot \delta_{\pm}\} \ll h_0 \cdot k_{\pm} \triangleq 2\pi / \lambda_{\pm} \quad \lambda_{\pm}$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$\sigma_{ij}(x, y) \cdot n_j^\pm(x) = 0 \quad (1.1) \quad (1.3)$$

$$h'_\pm(x) \cdot \frac{\partial w(x, y)}{\partial x} \Big|_{y=h_\pm(x)} + \frac{\partial w(x, y)}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h_\pm(x)} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

$$\{h_0 \cdot \varepsilon_\pm; h_0 \cdot \delta_\pm\} \ll h_0, \quad \lambda_0 \sim \lambda_\pm \ll h_0, \quad -k_0 h_0 \sim k_\pm h_0 \gg 1.$$

2. $w_0(x, y, t) = W_0(y) \cdot \exp[i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)]$

$$w(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} W_n(y) \cdot X_n(x) \cdot \exp(-i\omega_n t) \quad (2.1)$$

$$y = h_\pm(x)$$

$$W'_n(h_\pm(x)) = \mp h_0 k_\pm \cdot [\varepsilon_\pm \cdot \cos(k_\pm \cdot x) - \delta_\pm \cdot \sin(k_\pm \cdot x)] \cdot \frac{X'_n(x)}{X_n(x)} W_n(h_\pm(x)) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\pm x \quad (\text{Im}[k_n] \equiv 0), \quad (2.1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$X_n(x) = C_\pm \exp(\pm i k_n x) \quad (2.3)$$

$$W_n(y) = C_{1n} \exp(i k_n \alpha_n y) + C_{2n} \exp(-i k_n \alpha_n y), \quad \alpha^2 \triangleq \eta_n^2 - 1 < 0, \quad \eta_n^2 \triangleq \omega_n^2 k_n^{-2} c_0^{-2} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\alpha^2 \triangleq \eta_n^2 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(2.3) \quad (2.2),$$

$$X_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \gamma^m \cdot A_{nm} \exp(i k_{*m} x) \quad n, m \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (2.5)$$

$$m = 0 \quad k_{*m}$$

$$k_* \triangleq \min\{k_+/p; k_-/q\} = (2\pi/\lambda_*)$$

$$m - \quad , \quad \gamma \triangleq \max \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon_{\pm}^2 + \delta_{\pm}^2} \right\} \ll 1 -$$

$$k_n \alpha_n \left[C_{n1} \exp(ik_n \alpha_n h_{\pm}(x)) - C_{n2} \exp(-ik_n \alpha_n h_{\pm}(x)) \right] \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \gamma^m \cdot A_{mn} \exp(ik_{*m} x) =$$

$$= \mp h_0 k_{\pm} \cdot [\varepsilon_{\pm} \cdot \cos(k_{\pm} \cdot x) - \delta_{\pm} \cdot \sin(k_{\pm} \cdot x)] \times \quad (2.6)$$

$$\times \left[C_{n1} \exp(ik_n \alpha_n h_{\pm}(x)) + C_{n2} \exp(-ik_n \alpha_n h_{\pm}(x)) \right] \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} k_{*m} \gamma^m \cdot A_{mn} \exp(ik_{*m} x)$$

$$(2.6) - \quad m+1 \quad ,$$

$$(2.6)$$

$$\omega_{0n} = k_{0n} c_0 = c_0 (2\pi/\lambda_{0n}) = c_0 (n\pi/h_0), \quad (2.7)$$

$$w_0(x, y, t) = W_0(y) \cdot \exp[i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)] \quad h_{\pm}(x), -$$

$$[8]:$$

$$w_0(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{0n} \cdot \exp[i(n\pi x/h_0 - \omega_{0n} t)]. \quad (2.8)$$

$$y = 0,$$

$$\lambda_*(x) = \lambda_0 \cdot 2\pi \arccos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{k_+ \cdot [\varepsilon_+ \cdot \cos(k_+ \cdot x) - \delta_+ \cdot \sin(k_+ \cdot x)]}{k_- \cdot [\varepsilon_- \cdot \cos(k_- \cdot x) - \delta_- \cdot \sin(k_- \cdot x)]} \right\}, \quad (2.9)$$

$$\exp(ik_{0n} \alpha_n (h_+(x) - h_-(x))) - \exp(-ik_{0n} \alpha_n (h_+(x) - h_-(x))) = 0,$$

$$k_{0n} \alpha_{1n} = n\pi / (h_+(x) - h_-(x)). \quad (2.10)$$

$$k_{1n}(x) = (n\pi/h_0) (h_+(x) - h_-(x)) \left[h_0^2 + (h_+(x) - h_-(x))^2 \right]^{-1/2} \quad (2.11)$$

$$w_1(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[C_{1n} \exp\left(i \frac{h_0 \cdot k_{1n}(x) y}{(h_+(x) - h_-(x))} \right) + C_{2n} \exp\left(-i \frac{h_0 \cdot k_{1n}(x) y}{(h_+(x) - h_-(x))} \right) \right] \cdot \exp[i(k_{1n}(x) \cdot x - \omega_{0n} t)].$$

$$: w_0(x, y, t) = W_0(y) \cdot \exp[i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)], \quad u(x, y, t) \equiv 0 \quad v(x, y, t) \equiv 0,$$

$$\Omega := \{|x| < \infty; h_-(x) \leq y \leq h_+(x); |z| < \infty\}$$

$$y = h_-(x) \quad y = h_+(x)$$

$$(1.2),$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_- \cup \Omega_0 \cup \Omega_+,$$

$$\Omega_- \triangleq \{|x| < \infty; h_-(x) \leq y \leq -h_0 + \gamma_- \cup -h_0 + \gamma_- \leq y \leq h_0 - \gamma_+ \cup h_0 - \gamma_+ \leq y \leq h_+(x); |z| < \infty\}.$$

$$(1.1) \quad y = h_-(x)$$

(1.3)

$$y = h_+(x) \quad w_{\pm}(x, y, t) \quad , \quad \Omega_{\pm},$$

$$y = -h_0 + \gamma_- \quad y = h_0 - \gamma_+ :$$

$$w_0(x, y, t)|_{y=-h_0+\gamma_-} = w_-(x, y, t)|_{y=-h_0+\gamma_-} ; \quad w_0(x, y, t)|_{y=h_0-\gamma_+} = w_+(x, y, t)|_{y=h_0-\gamma_+} \quad (2.12)$$

$$\frac{\partial w_0(x, y, t)}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=-h_0+\gamma_-} = \frac{\partial w_-(x, y, t)}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=-h_0+\gamma_-} ; \quad \frac{\partial w_0(x, y, t)}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h_0-\gamma_+} = \frac{\partial w_+(x, y, t)}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h_0-\gamma_+} \quad (2.13)$$

$\Omega_{\pm},$

$$y = h_-(x) \quad y = h_+(x)$$

MELS- [7,9]:

$$w_+(x, y) = \frac{\text{sh}(\mu_+ [y - h_0 + \gamma_+])}{\text{sh}(\mu_+ [h_+(x) - h_0 + \gamma_+])} \cdot [w_+(x, h_+(x)) - w_0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+)] + w_0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+) \quad (2.14)$$

$$w_-(x, y) = \frac{\text{sh}(\mu_- [y + h_0 - \gamma_-])}{\text{sh}(\mu_- [h_-(x) + h_0 - \gamma_-])} \cdot [w_-(x, h_-(x)) - w_0(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-)] + w_0(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-) \quad (2.15)$$

$$w_0(x, y, t) = W_0(y) \cdot \exp[i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)] \quad \Omega_0$$

$$w_+(x, y) = F_+ \left\{ \mu_+(x); h_+(x); \text{sh}(\mu_+(x)[h_+(x) - h_0 + \gamma_+]) \right\} \cdot w_0(x, h_0 - \gamma_+) \quad (2.16)$$

$$w_-(x, y) = F_- \left\{ \mu_-(x); h_-(x); \text{sh}(\mu_-(x)[h_-(x) + h_0 - \gamma_-]) \right\} \cdot w_0(x, -h_0 + \gamma_-). \quad (2.17)$$

Ω_0

$$w_0(x, y, t) = [A \cos(\mu_* y) + B \sin(\mu_* y)] \cdot \exp[i(k_* x - \omega_0 t)]. \quad (2.18)$$

$$k_* \triangleq \min \{pk_+; qk_-\} = (2\pi/\lambda_*) -$$

(2.24)

$\mu_* :$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_*^2 - \mu_* \cdot \text{ctg}(\mu_*(2h_0 - (\gamma_+ + \gamma_-))) \cdot (f_+(\mu_+; h_+(x)) - f_-(\mu_-; h_-(x))) = \\ = -f_+(\mu_+; h_+(x)) \cdot f_-(\mu_-; h_-(x)), \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

$$f_+(\mu_+; h_+(x)) \quad f_-(\mu_-; h_-(x))$$

(2.10).

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[2,3]

[4],

[1],

($r_1 \leq r \leq r_2, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_1$),

$2h = r_2 - r_1$, b ,

(r, φ)

($r_1 \leq r \leq r_2, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_1$),

[5]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{21}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} (\sigma_{21} + \sigma_{12}) &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 V_1}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} (\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{11}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial \varphi} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 V_2}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \mu_{13}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \mu_{23}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \mu_{23} + \sigma_{12} - \sigma_{21} &= I \frac{\partial^2 \omega_3}{\partial t^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

C

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{11} &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{11} - \nu \sigma_{22}], \quad \gamma_{22} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{22} - \nu \sigma_{11}], \quad \gamma_{12} = \frac{\mu + \alpha}{4\mu\alpha} \sigma_{12} - \frac{\mu - \alpha}{4\mu\alpha} \sigma_{21} \\ \gamma_{21} &= \frac{\mu + \alpha}{4\mu\alpha} \sigma_{21} - \frac{\mu - \alpha}{4\mu\alpha} \sigma_{12}, \quad \chi_{13} = \frac{1}{B} \mu_{13}, \quad \chi_{23} = \frac{1}{B} \mu_{23} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{11} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{r} V_2, \quad \gamma_{22} = \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial r}, \quad \gamma_{12} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} V_1 - \omega_3, \quad \gamma_{21} = \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial r} + \omega_3, \\ \chi_{13} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial \varphi}, \quad \chi_{23} = \frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial r}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

$\sigma_{11}, \sigma_{22}, \sigma_{12}, \sigma_{21}$; μ_{13}, μ_{23} ; $\gamma_{11}, \gamma_{22}, \gamma_{12}, \gamma_{21}$; χ_{13}, χ_{23} ; V_1, V_2 ; ω_3

$$\begin{aligned}
& ; E, \nu, \mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}, \alpha, B- \\
& ; \rho- , I- \\
& , r = r_1, r = r_2 : \\
& r = r_1, \sigma_{21} = q_1^-, \sigma_{22} = q_2^-; \mu_{23} = m^-, \\
& r = r_2, \sigma_{21} = q_1^+, \sigma_{22} = q_2^+; \mu_{23} = m^+, \\
& (\varphi = 0, \varphi = \varphi_1)
\end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

$$) \quad \varphi = 0, \sigma_{11} = \sigma_{11}', \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{12}', \mu_{13} = \mu_{13}'; \quad \varphi = \varphi_1, \sigma_{11} = \sigma_{11}'', \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{12}'', \mu_{13} = \mu_{13}'' \tag{1.5}$$

$$b) \quad \varphi = 0, V_1 = V_1', V_2 = V_2', \omega_3 = \omega_3'; \quad \varphi = \varphi_1, V_1 = V_1'', V_2 = V_2'', \omega_3 = \omega_3'', \tag{1.6}$$

$$) \quad \varphi = 0, \sigma_{11} = \sigma_{11}', V_2 = V_2', \mu_{13} = \mu_{13}'; \quad \varphi = \varphi_1, \sigma_{11} = \sigma_{11}'', V_2 = V_2'', \mu_{13} = \mu_{13}'' \tag{1.7}$$

$$u, w, \Omega_3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial t}.$$

$$: r = r_0 + z, \quad -h \leq z \leq h \quad (r_1 = r_0 - h, r_2 = r_0 + h).$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
& , \quad 2h, \quad r_0 \\
& (\quad) [1]:
\end{aligned}$$

[1].

$$V_1 = u(\varphi, t) + z\psi(\varphi, t), \quad V_2 = w(\varphi, t), \quad \omega_3 = \Omega_3(\varphi, t), \tag{2.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& u(\varphi, t) \quad w(\varphi, t)- \\
& (\dots w(\varphi, t)- \quad); \quad \psi(\varphi, t)- \\
& ; \quad \Omega_3(\varphi, t)-
\end{aligned}$$

1.

$$\sigma_{22}$$

$$\sigma_{11} \quad ((1.2)_1).$$

2.

$$\sigma_{21}$$

$$\sigma_{21} = \sigma_{21}^0(\varphi, t). \tag{2.2}$$

$$(1.1) \quad ((1.1)_2) \quad \sigma_{21}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& z \quad \varphi), \\
& -h \quad h
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2.2).$$

$$1 + \frac{h}{r_0} \approx 1, \tag{2.3}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r_0 + z} = \frac{1}{r_0(1 + z/r_0)} \approx \frac{1}{r_0}. \quad (2.4)$$

$$(1.3), \quad (2.1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{11} &= \left(\frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{r_0} w \right) + z \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi}, \quad \gamma_{22} = 0, \quad \gamma_{12} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r_0} u - \Omega_3 \\ \gamma_{21} &= \psi + \Omega_3, \quad \chi_{13} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial \varphi}, \quad \chi_{23} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{11} &= \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{r_0} w, \quad \Gamma_{12} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r_0} u - \Omega_3, \quad \Gamma_{21} = \psi + \Omega_3, \\ \mathbf{K}_{11} &= \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi}, \quad k_{13} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial \varphi}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{11} &= \Gamma_{11} + z \mathbf{K}_{11}, \quad \gamma_{22} = 0, \quad \gamma_{12} = \Gamma_{12}, \quad \gamma_{21} = \Gamma_{21}, \quad \chi_{13} = k_{13}, \quad \chi_{23} = 0. \\ \Gamma_{11} & \quad ; \mathbf{K}_{11} - \\ & \quad (\quad); \Gamma_{12}, \Gamma_{21} - \\ & ; k_{13} - \quad (\quad). \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\sigma_{11} = \sigma_{11}^0(\varphi, t) + z \sigma_{11}^1(\varphi, t), \quad (2.8)$$

$$\sigma_{11}^0(\varphi, t) = E \Gamma_{11}, \quad \sigma_{11}^1(\varphi, t) = E \mathbf{K}_{11}. \quad (2.9)$$

$$\sigma_{12} = (\mu + \alpha)_{12} + (\mu - \alpha)_{21}. \quad (2.10)$$

$$\sigma_{11} \text{ ((2.8))} \quad \sigma_{12} \text{ ((2.10))},$$

$$\sigma_{22} = \frac{1}{2} (q_2^+ + q_2^-) - \frac{h^2}{2} \frac{1}{r_0} \sigma_{11} + z \left(\frac{1}{r_0} \sigma_{11}^0 - \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial \varphi} + \rho \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \right) + \frac{1}{r_0} \sigma_{11}^1 \frac{z^2}{2}. \quad (2.11)$$

$$\mu_{13} \quad (1.2)_5 \quad (2.7)$$

$$\chi_{13}, \quad \mu_{13} = B k_{13}. \quad (2.12)$$

$$\mu_{23} \quad ((1.1)_3) \quad (2.12), (2.10) \quad (2.2):$$

$$\mu_{23} = \frac{1}{2} (m^+ + m^-) - z \left(\frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \mu_{13}}{\partial \varphi} + \sigma_{12}^0 - \sigma_{21}^0 - I \frac{\partial^2 \Omega_3}{\partial t^2} \right) \quad (2.13)$$

$\sigma_{21},$

2),

((1.1)₁),

(2.2),

:

$$\sigma_{21} = \sigma_{21}^0(\varphi, t) + \frac{h^2}{6} \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}^1}{\partial \varphi} - \rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \frac{h^2}{6} - z \left(\frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}^0}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{r_0} \sigma_{12}^0 - \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right) - \frac{z^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}^1}{\partial \varphi} - \rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \right). \quad (2.14)$$

:

$$N = \int_{-h}^h \sigma_{11} dz, \quad Q_1 = \int_{-h}^h \sigma_{12} dz, \quad Q_2 = \int_{-h}^h \sigma_{21} dz, \quad M_{11} = \int_{-h}^h \sigma_{11} z dz, \quad L_{13} = \int_{-h}^h \mu_{13} dz. \quad (2.15)$$

 σ_{21} ((2.14)), σ_{22} ((2.11)) μ_{23} ((2.13)),

(1.4),

(2.15),

:

$$\frac{1}{r_0} N - \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial \varphi} = (q_2^+ - q_2^-) - 2\rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{1}{r_0} Q_1 + \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial N}{\partial \varphi} = -(q_1^+ - q_1^-) + 2\rho h \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \quad (2.16)$$

$$Q_2 - \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial M_{11}}{\partial \varphi} = h(q_1^+ + q_1^-) - \frac{2\rho h^3}{3} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}, \quad Q_2 - Q_1 - \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial L_{13}}{\partial \varphi} = (m^+ - m^-) - 2lh \frac{\partial^2 \Omega_3}{\partial t^2}.$$

 σ_{11} ((2.8)), σ_{12} ((2.10)), σ_{21} ((2.14)), μ_{13} ((2.12))

:

$$N = 2Eh\Gamma_{11}, \quad Q_1 = 2h(\mu + \alpha)_{12} + 2h(\mu - \alpha)_{21}, \quad Q_2 = 2h(\mu + \alpha)_{21} + 2h(\mu - \alpha)_{12},$$

$$M_{11} = \frac{2Eh^3}{3} K_{11}, \quad L_{13} = 2Bhk_{13}. \quad (2.17)$$

(2.16)

(2.17)

(2.6):

$$\Gamma_{11} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{r_0} w, \quad \Gamma_{12} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r_0} u - \Omega_3, \quad \Gamma_{21} = \psi + \Omega_3, \quad K_{11} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi}, \quad k_{13} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial \varphi}. \quad (2.18)$$

(2.16),

(2.17)

(2.18)

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THE THICKNESS INHOMOGENEITY IN LINEAR AND NONLINEAR MAGNETOELECTRIC EFFECT IN MAGNETOSTRICTIVE-PIEZOELECTRIC LAYERED STRUCTURES

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Theoretical and experimental studies of linear and nonlinear magnetoelectric effect in bilayer magnetostrictive-piezoelectric structure in the low-frequency spectral region and in the electromechanical resonance region are presented. Influence of the thickness inhomogeneity on the amplitude of magnetoelectric effect is investigated. The case of longitudinal orientation of the electric and magnetic fields was considered for structures in the form of a rectangular plate. The frequency dependence of the magnetoelectric effect is obtained using motion equation and electrostatic equations for both phases taking into account the boundary conditions on the interface. The results of experimental research of permendur-lead zirconate titanate bilayer structure are presented to examine the nonlinear magnetoelectric effect.

Magnetostrictive-piezoelectric structures have attracted much attention because in these structures there are effects which can be absent in magnetostrictive and piezoelectric components separately. They appear due to mechanical interaction between the magnetostrictive and piezoelectric subsystems. Magnetoelectric (ME) effect is one of such effects, which is caused by the elastic interaction of magnetostrictive and piezoelectric subsystems in bilayer structures. The action of the magnetic field in the magnetostrictive phase induces mechanical deformations which pass via mechanical coupling into the piezoelectric phase and leads to change of the polarization of the sample.

The theoretical consideration of the ME effect in magnetostrictive-piezoelectric composites has two main methods at the present time. The method of effective parameters is one of these methods. Using this method, theory of the ME effect in bulk and multilayer composites was presented in works [1-6]. In these papers, an expression for ME voltage coefficient was defined by the method of effective parameters and the frequency dependence was analyzed. One of the disadvantages of the method of effective parameters is its usage limitation. The method is applicable when the characteristic size of the structural units of the composite is much smaller than the length of the acoustic oscillations, so that the composite can be considered as a homogeneous medium. Thus, the method of effective parameters is applicable for bulk composites. Bilayer structures attract much attention because of the value of ME effect, which is greater than in bulk composites [7]. But the method of effective parameters can not be used for these structures, because the thickness of the layers is comparable with the acoustic wavelengths. The second method is based on the simultaneous solution of the equations of motion and the constitutive relations for magnetostrictive and piezoelectric phases taking into account the boundary conditions on the interface. It was previously presented in [8-13]. The problem of this method is the consideration of the boundary condition between magnetostrictive and piezoelectric layers. These boundary conditions are presented formally by an interface coupling coefficient in [8-11] or by an assumption of ideal coupling [12,13]. The ME effect was investigated in laminated composite structure in work [14] where strain and ME voltage coefficient distributions were presented in piezoelectric, but in this work, the amplitude change of the oscillations over the thickness of the sample (in direction perpendicular to the interface) was not assumed. Recently the wave propagation and the ME effect in bilayer magnetostrictive-piezoelectric structure has been presented in case of a perfect bonding taking into account the changes of the amplitude in oscillations over the thickness of the sample in works [15-17]. But in these works, the spatial distribution of displacement and stress on the thickness of the sample were not analyzed and the influence of inhomogeneous distribution on the value of the effect was insufficiently analyzed.

In this paper, the dependencies of displacement and stress on the thickness of the sample are presented and their influence on the ME voltage coefficient is analyzed. The expressions for the ME voltage coefficient in the cases of longitudinal and transverse orientations of electric and magnetic fields were obtained using these dependencies and the open circuit condition. It is shown that the consideration of the change of oscillations amplitude over the thickness leads to a noticeable contribution to the magnitude of the effect.

As a model, we consider a bilayer structure in the form of a rectangular plate of length L and width W , consisting of mechanically interacting magnetostrictive and piezoelectric layers of thickness ${}^m t$ and ${}^p t$, the values which are not assumed to be small (Fig.1). Thin metal contacts are applied on the top and

the bottom of the plate. Let us consider that the origin of the coordinates coincides with the boundary of the partition of magnetostrictive and piezoelectric layers.

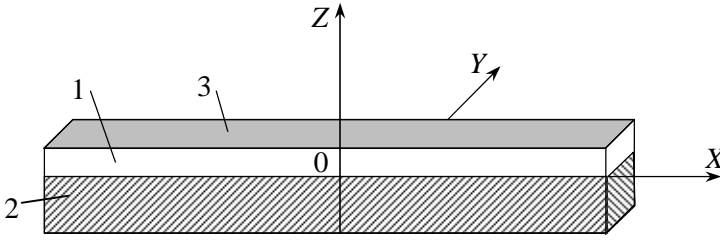


Fig.1. Schematic view of the sample. 1-Magnetostrictive phase with ${}^m t$ thickness, 2-Piezoelectric phase with ${}^p t$ thickness, 3-Electrodes.

Preliminarily, the piezoelectric layer is polarized perpendicularly to the contact (Z axis). In the case of longitudinal orientation of the electric and magnetic fields (longitudinal effect) the magnetic fields (bias \mathbf{H}_0 and alternating \mathbf{H} with the frequency) coincide in direction with the polarization vector \mathbf{P} . We restrict our consideration to the planar vibrations propagating along the X axis. The

alternating magnetic field causes elastic oscillations in the magnetostrictive component, transferring through the interface of the partition to the piezoelectric component through the shear stresses, which brings to interconnected oscillations of magnetostrictive and piezoelectric subsystems. As there is a nonuniformity along Z axis and the width of the plate is small (Y axis), under the first approximation we can assume that the displacements along plane Y are homogeneous and the nonzero components of stress are only ${}^\alpha T_{xx}$ and ${}^\alpha T_{xz}$. The value of the stresses will depend on the thickness of the sample, perpendicularly to the interface between magnetostrictive and piezoelectric phases. Therefore the equations of motion for the x projection of the ${}^\alpha u_x$ displacement vector for the magnetostrictive and piezoelectric phases are of the form

$${}^\alpha \rho \frac{\partial^2 {}^\alpha u_x}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial {}^\alpha T_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial {}^\alpha T_{xz}}{\partial z}, \quad (1)$$

where upper-case index « α » is correspondingly « m » for ferrite and « p » for piezoelectric, ${}^\alpha \rho$ is the density of ferrite and piezoelectric layers, ${}^\alpha T_{xx}$ and ${}^\alpha T_{xz}$ are the components of the stress tensor. The constitutive equations for the magnetostrictive and piezoelectric phases are

$${}^p S_{xx} = \frac{1}{{}^p Y} {}^p T_{xx} + {}^p d_{xx,z} {}^p E_z, \quad (2)$$

$${}^p S_{xz} = \frac{1}{{}^p G} {}^p T_{xz}, \quad (3)$$

$${}^p D_z = {}^p \varepsilon_{zz} {}^p E_z + {}^p d_{xx,z} {}^p T_{xx}, \quad (4)$$

$${}^m S_{xx} = \frac{1}{{}^m Y} {}^m T_{xx} + {}^m q_{xx,z} {}^m H_z, \quad (5)$$

$${}^m S_{xz} = \frac{1}{{}^m G} {}^m T_{xz}, \quad (6)$$

where ${}^\alpha S_{xx}$ and ${}^\alpha S_{xz} \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ are the strain tensor components; ${}^p E_z$ and ${}^m H_z$ are the vector components of the electric and magnetic fields; ${}^p D_z$ is the vector component of the electric displacement; ${}^\alpha Y$ and ${}^\alpha G$ are the Young's and shear moduli; ${}^p d_{xx,z}$ and ${}^m q_{xx,z}$ are the piezoelectric and piezomagnetic coefficients; ${}^p \varepsilon_{zz}$ is the tensor component of permittivity.

Using the solution of equation for the displacement vector of the medium and the condition of mechanical equilibrium at the free surfaces of the plate, i.e. points $x = \mp L/2$, we obtain the expression for displacement of the magnetostrictive and piezoelectric media in final forms

$${}^m u_x = \left[\exp(-2{}^m \kappa) \exp({}^m \chi z) + \exp(-{}^m \chi z) \right] B \sin(kx), \quad (7)$$

$${}^p u_x = \left[\left(\cos({}^p \chi z) - \operatorname{tg}({}^p \kappa) \sin({}^p \chi z) \right) \left(1 + \exp(-2{}^m \kappa) \right) \right] B \sin(kx), \quad (8)$$

where $B = \frac{{}^m Y {}^m t {}^m q_{xx,z} \langle {}^m H_z \rangle + {}^p Y {}^p t {}^p d_{xx,z} \langle {}^p E_z \rangle}{k \cos(\kappa) (1 + \exp(-2 {}^m \kappa)) \left({}^m Y {}^m t \frac{\text{th}({}^m \kappa)}{{}^m \kappa} + {}^p Y {}^p t \frac{\text{tg}({}^p \kappa)}{{}^p \kappa} \right)}$, $\kappa = kL / 2$ and

${}^\alpha \kappa = {}^\alpha \chi {}^\alpha t$ are non-dimensional parameters; ${}^m \chi^2 = -2(1 + \nu) \left[\frac{\omega^2}{{}^m V_L^2} - k^2 \right]$,

${}^p \chi^2 = 2(1 + \nu) \left[\frac{\omega^2}{{}^p V_L^2} - k^2 \right]$, $\frac{1}{{}^\alpha V_L} = \frac{{}^\alpha \rho}{{}^\alpha Y}$; ${}^r V_L$ are the velocities of longitudinal waves respectively in

the magnetostrictive and piezoelectric medium and ϵ is the Poisson's ratio.

Expressing the stress tensor components ${}^\alpha T_{xx}$ and ${}^\alpha T_{xz}$ by the strain tensor components in Eqs. (7), (8), (10) and (11), we obtain the final expressions

$${}^m T_{xx} = {}^m Y \left[kB \cos(kx) \left(\exp(-2 {}^m \kappa) \exp({}^m \chi z) + \exp(-{}^m \chi z) \right) - {}^m q_{xx,z} {}^m H_z \right], \quad (9)$$

$${}^m T_{xz} = {}^m G {}^m \chi \left[\exp(-2 {}^m \kappa) \exp({}^m \chi z) - \exp(-{}^m \chi z) \right] B \sin kx, \quad (10)$$

$${}^p T_{xx} = {}^p Y \left[kB \cos(kx) \left(1 + \exp(-2 {}^m \kappa) \right) \left(\cos({}^p \chi z) - \text{tg}({}^p \kappa) \sin({}^p \chi z) \right) - {}^p d_{xx,z} {}^p E_z \right], \quad (11)$$

$${}^p T_{xz} = -{}^p G {}^p \chi \left(1 + \exp(-2 {}^m \kappa) \right) \left[\sin({}^p \chi z) - \text{tg}({}^p \kappa) \cos({}^p \chi z) \right] B \sin kx. \quad (12)$$

As can be seen in Eqs. (7) and (8), the solution is represented as plane waves whose amplitude is changed over the thickness of the sample. These dependencies have nonlinear character and depend on the frequency of oscillations in general. It is easy to show that in the case of low frequencies, when the dimensionless parameters ${}^m \kappa$ and ${}^p \kappa \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$ are less than one, the amplitude ceases to depend on

the thickness of the sample. Thus, the results obtained earlier in [12], where the change of oscillations amplitude was not taken into account, take place only at low frequencies and thin layers. Using Eqs.

(7) and (8), the distributions of relative displacements ${}^\alpha u_x = \frac{{}^\alpha u_x(z)}{{}^\alpha u_x(0)}$ on the thickness of

magnetostrictive and piezoelectric phases are presented in figure 2 and the distribution of relative displacement in the piezoelectric phase is presented for three different cases of frequency (fig.3) in bilayer nickel–lead zirconate titanate (Ni-PZT) structure.

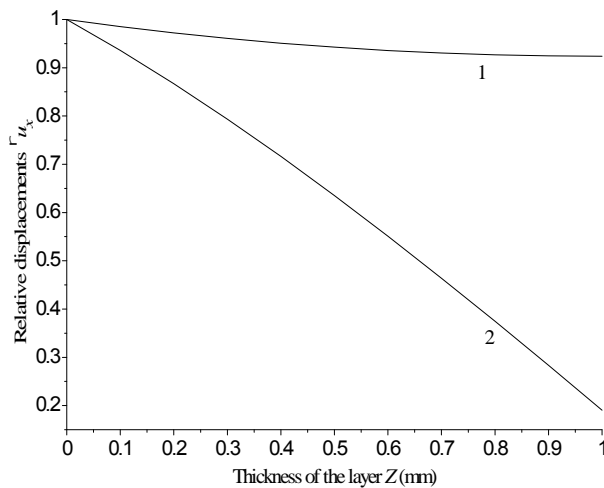


Fig.2. Relative displacement distributions on the thickness of magnetostrictive (line 1) and piezoelectric layers (line 2). Frequency of the ac magnetic field is $f = 300$ kHz.

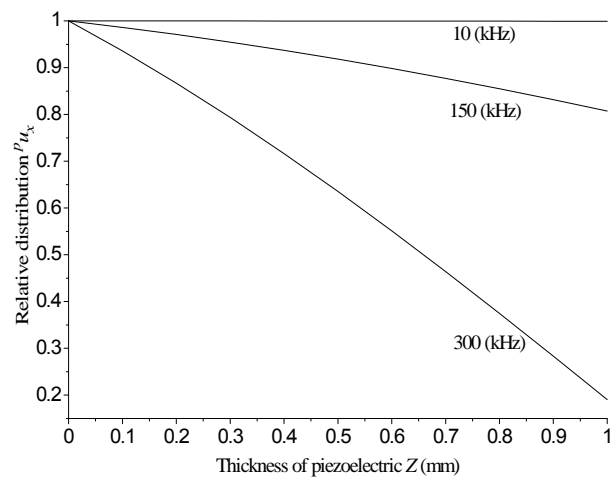


Fig.3. Relative displacement distribution on the thickness of piezoelectric layer in cases of different frequencies. Frequencies of the ac magnetic field are $f = 10$ kHz, $f = 150$ kHz, $f = 300$ kHz.

The following parameters of the structure were used in the calculations; for nickel – ${}^m Y = 204 \text{ GPa}$, ${}^m \rho = 8900 \text{ kg/m}^3$, ${}^m q_{xx,z} = 1156 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m/A}$; and for the PZT: ${}^p Y = 65 \text{ GPa}$, ${}^p \rho = 7600 \text{ kg/m}^3$, ${}^p d_{xx,z} = -175 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m/V}$, ${}^p \varepsilon_{zz} / \varepsilon_0 = 1750$, ac magnetic field $H = 100 \text{ Oe}$.

Magnetolectric voltage coefficient is defined as the ratio of the average value of the electric field to the average value of the external magnetic field, which induced it, i.e.:

$$\langle \alpha_E \rangle = \langle E \rangle / \langle H \rangle, \quad (13)$$

where $\langle E \rangle = U / ({}^m t + {}^p t)$ is the average value of the electric field of the structure, U is the potential difference between the electrodes.

In order to define a theoretical expression for the ME voltage coefficient, we use the method developed earlier [15,16]. Substituting the expression in Eq. (11) into Eq. (4), using the condition of open circuit and the fact that the potential difference between the electrodes is defined as $U = \langle {}^p E_z \rangle {}^p t$, we obtain the expression for the ME voltage coefficient in the case of longitudinal orientation of the fields in the final form

$$\alpha_{E,L} = \frac{{}^p Y {}^p d_{xx,z} {}^m q_{xx,z} {}^m Y {}^m t}{{}^p \varepsilon_{zz} \Delta_L \left({}^m Y {}^m t \frac{\text{th}({}^m \kappa)}{{}^m \kappa} + {}^p Y {}^p t \frac{\text{tg}({}^p \kappa)}{{}^p \kappa} \right)} \frac{\text{tg}(\kappa) \text{tg}({}^p \kappa)}{\kappa} \frac{{}^p t}{{}^m t + {}^p t}, \quad (14)$$

where $\Delta_L = 1 - K_p^2 \left(1 - \frac{{}^p Y {}^p t}{{}^m Y {}^m t \frac{\text{th}({}^m \kappa)}{{}^m \kappa} + {}^p Y {}^p t \frac{\text{tg}({}^p \kappa)}{{}^p \kappa}} \right)$, with $K_p^2 = \frac{{}^p Y ({}^p d_{xx,z})^2}{{}^p \varepsilon_{zz}}$ the squared

coefficient of electromechanical coupling. As follows from Eq. (14), the peak increase in the effect is observed at the so-called antiresonance frequencies when condition $\Delta_L = 0$ is fulfilled. It should be noted that the antiresonance frequencies are near the resonance frequencies determined by condition $L = (n/2)\lambda$ or $L = (n/2)(2n-1)\lambda$, where λ is the wavelength of acoustic vibrations, and $n = 1, 2, \dots$ is the integer number. Then, with allowance for Eq. (10), the frequency of the first or main resonance will be observed near the frequency determined by condition

$$f_{res} = \frac{1}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{{}^m Y {}^m t + {}^p Y {}^p t}{{}^m \rho {}^m t + {}^p \rho {}^p t}}. \quad (15)$$

The experimental studies of the effect were performed on bilayer rectangular structures having the composition permendur–lead zirconate titanate (PZT). The plate length was $L = 28 \text{ mm}$, and the plate width was $W = 4.6 \text{ mm}$. The piezoelectric thickness was ${}^p t = 0.4 \text{ mm}$, and the permendur thickness was ${}^m t = 0.2 \text{ mm}$. Using these parameters of the structure, the Young's moduli ${}^m Y = 180 \text{ GPa}$ and

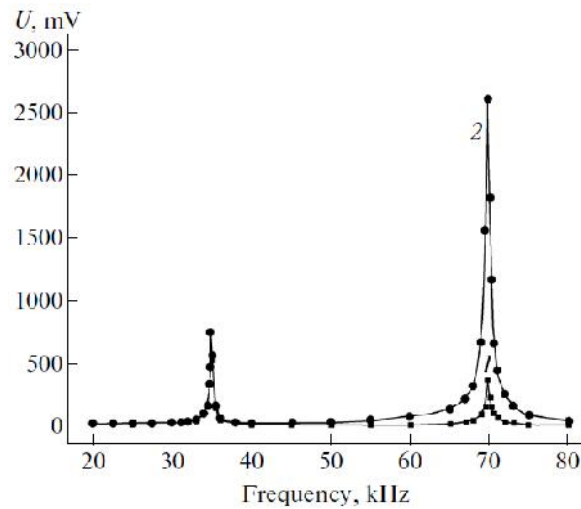


Fig. 1. Frequency dependence of the magnetolectric effect in bias fields $H_{\text{bias}} = (1) 0$ and $(2) 2 \text{ Oe}$.

${}^p Y = 67 \text{ GPa}$, and the numerical values of the permendur density ${}^m = 8.1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and PZT density ${}^p = 7.0 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$, we calculated the frequency of the electromechanical resonance by Eq. (15) and obtained the value of about 70 kHz. In the experiments, we measured the frequency dependence of the voltage induced on the capacitor electrodes placed in an ac magnetic field generated by the Helmholtz coils. Figure 4 shows the dependence of the voltage induced on the capacitor electrodes on the frequency of the applied magnetic field at the bias fields $H_{\text{bias}} = 0$ and 2 Oe. We see well two resonances in Fig.4: the first resonance is at a frequency of 35 kHz, and the second resonance at a frequency of 70 kHz. The second resonance height increases with increasing bias field, and it is due to usual electromechanical resonance appeared during the linear effect [6,18].

The existence of the second resonance at a zero bias field seems to be due to the Earth's magnetic field. The first resonance frequency is a half of the frequency of the electromechanical resonance, and it is related to the nonlinear ME effect. As follows from Fig. 1, its value remains unchanged with varying the bias field. It should be noted that the nonlinear resonance becomes almost invisible against the background of the resonance related to the linear effect at the bias field strength exceeding the ac magnetic field strength by several times, because the resonance value of the ME effect at the frequency of the electromechanical resonance increases with increasing bias field strength.

In the low-frequency region of the spectrum, expression (14) can be significantly simplified using the circumstance that dimensionless parameters $\epsilon_{xx,z}^m, \epsilon_{xx,z}^p \ll 1$. Going to the limit $\epsilon_{xx,z}^m, \epsilon_{xx,z}^p$ tends to zero, we obtain for the low-frequency value of the nonlinear ME effect the expression

$$\alpha_{E,low} = \frac{{}^p Y {}^p d_{xx,z} {}^m q_{xx,z} {}^m Y {}^m t}{{}^p \epsilon_{zz} \Delta_{low} {}^m Y {}^m t + {}^p Y {}^p t} \frac{{}^p t}{{}^m Y {}^m t + {}^p Y {}^p t}}, \quad (16)$$

$$\text{where } \Delta_{low} = 1 - K_p^2 \left(1 - \frac{{}^p Y {}^p t}{{}^m Y {}^m t + {}^p Y {}^p t} \right).$$

So we may assume that the inhomogeneity of the structure, associated with the presence of the ferrite-piezoelectric interface, leads to the change of displacement and stress amplitudes over the thickness of the sample. This inhomogeneity can be neglected, and we can assume that the amplitude is not changed over the thickness of the sample only at low frequencies.

Composite multiferroics based on magnetostrictive–piezoelectric structures demonstrate the nonlinear ME effect, along with the effect linear in ac magnetic field. The nonlinear ME effect leads to resonance excitation of electric field oscillations under the action of an ac magnetic field whose frequency is two times less than the frequency of the electromechanical resonance. The nonlinear effect is quadratic in ac magnetic field strength and does depend on the bias field in weak fields.

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FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF EPITHELIAL TISSUE BENDING DUE TO APICAL CONSTRICTIONS

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Finite element analysis of epithelial tissue bending caused by apical constriction of cells is performed. A single cell is modeled as elastic hexagonal prism of constant thickness. Apical junctions and cell-cell adhesion are also contributing to the bending. Epithelia are modeled as continuous sequence of cells. Stress-state analysis for epithelial tissues of flat, cylindrical and spherical initial configuration is performed and main characteristics of deformation are studied.

1. Introduction

Morphogenesis, the evolutionary process of shape and structure development of an organism or its parts, is driven by certain types of cell shape changes (deformations). One type of such deformations is the apical constriction— visible shrinkage of the apical side of cells, leading to bending of epithelia— cell sheets which surround organs throughout the body. First occurring at early stages of embryogenesis, apical constriction results initially at epithelia to be bent obtaining three-dimensional form, which, depending on physiological context and morphogenetic stage, leads to different consequences. It has been first hypothesized in [1], that in various developmental systems the apical constriction may drive the bending of epithelia. Using bulky mechanical construction, the hypothesis of Rhumbler is first practically tested in [2]. The testing mechanism was consisting from 13 identical bars (cell walls) that are kept apart by means of stiff tubes connecting their centers (cell kernels), and are held in a row by rubber bands connecting their ends (cell membrane). In the first stage, the rubber bands at both sides are stretched equally and the mechanism is in straight equilibrium. Shortening the rubber bands at one, for instance, upper side uniformly in each segment, the mechanism naturally is bent on the side of the greater tension. So, there were evidences proving Rhumbler's hypothesis.

A more illustrative, computer model to prove Rhumbler's hypothesis is suggested in [3], where bars and bands are replaced by virtual cells. Prescribing certain mechanical properties to the cell membrane and cytoplasmic components, and assuming that as a result of deformations (which is implicitly done by Rhumbler and Lewis), the volume of a single cell is preserved, a model of cuboidal epithelia folding is suggested, based on the local behavior of individual cells. The model is demonstrated for ventral furrow formation in *Drosophila*. A sequence of cells in the form of cylindrical shell, representing the cross section of ventral furrow, is deformed such that apical constriction occurs in its lower row of cells. Increasing the applied stresses, different steps of the furrow formation are illustrated. Fig.1 expresses how much the Odell's model is close to the real microscopic picture [4].

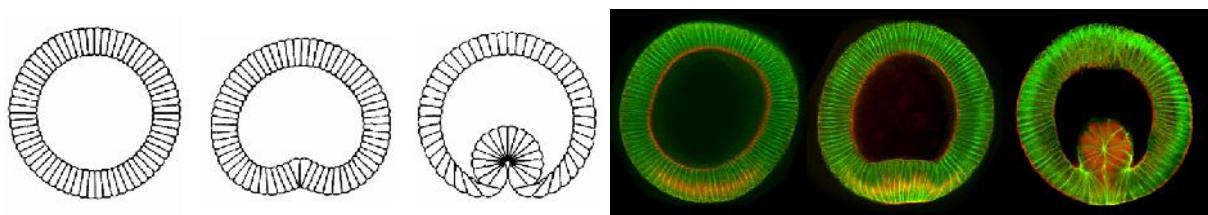


Fig. 1. Ventral furrow formation in *Drosophila* according to [3] (upper) and [4] (lower)

Much is known about causes of apical constriction, but some issues still remain unexplored [5–8]. The most studied causes include contraction of actin filaments— fibrous network localized at the cortex of the cell, by interacting with motor protein myosin— the most known converter of chemical energy into mechanical work. Under influence of myosin, actin fibers contract leading to shrinkage of the cell at area of their localization [9, 10]. The contraction size and principal direction of the fibers, i.e. the microscopical deformation of a single cell, mainly depends on the tissue type: actin-myosin network contraction may deform columnar (occurring, for instance, in digestive tract and female reproductive system) or cuboid (resp. in kidney tubules) cells into trapezoidal, wedge or bottle-shaped cells. The deformation size strongly depends also on emplacement of the cells: cells with different placement are constricted differently, so that macroscopically one observes localized wrinkles (see Fig.2).

Because of mechanical nature of cell shape change, in particular, apical constriction, its theoretical study first of all must rely on mechanical principles and constitutive laws. In early

mechanical models the tissue is modeled as a continuum material, so that the position and behavior of individual cells are unimportant, i.e. only macroscopic deformation of the tissue is studied.

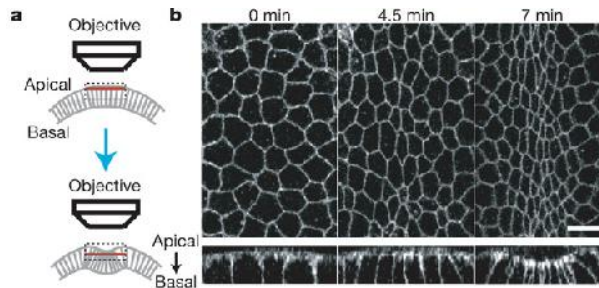


Fig. 2. Apical constriction of ventral furrow at different times [10]

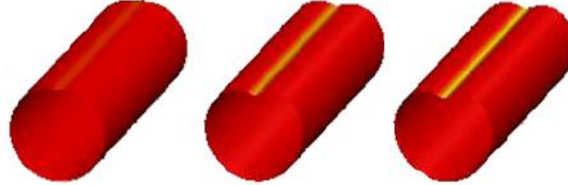


Fig. 3. Ventral furrow formation in *Drosophila* according to [11]

Moreover, the height of the cells (viz. thickness of the tissue) is supposed to be negligible with respect to other measures, such that the deformation of the tissue can be described in terms of its middle surface. In such models the actin network is not explicitly accounted and the contraction forces are modeled as a force term acting on the outer surface of the epithelium. Actin network is explicitly accounted in [11], where thin elastic shell model based on linear Cauchy relations is derived to describe apical constriction in initially non-at epithelia. The model is tested to simulate ventral furrow formation in *Drosophila* (Fig.3).

It becomes evident from comparison of Fig.1 and 3 that the model, being three-dimensional, is in good correspondence with that from [3]: Figure 1 corresponds to cross section of cylindrical shell from Fig. 3. However, it does not involve the behavior of individual cells.

For further introduction into other mechanical models see [12–19] and references therein.

2. Main Results

In this section we summarize main results of finite element analysis of a single layer tissue model, the elastic energy of which is given by [20, 21]

$$E[\mathbf{r}] = hE_m[\nabla\mathbf{r}] + h^3E_b[\nabla\mathbf{r}, \nabla^2\mathbf{r}],$$

in which \mathbf{r} is the deformation, h is the thickness of the tissue, E_m and E_b are the stretching and bending contributions to the energy.

In Fig.4 we bring the model of a single cell (element) and cell-cell junction (in red). All structures (plate and shell) considered in this section entirely consist of such cell groups. In all tissues considered below the height of a cell $h = 4r = 200d$, in which r is its side and d is the diameter of actin fibers. The ratio of Young's moduli of a cell and actin fibers is $E_{act} = 3E_{cell}$, and of actin fibers and cell-cell links $E_{act} = 1.5E_{link}$.

We consider

- i*) rectangular plate (Fig. 5 (left)),
- ii*) cylindrical shell (Fig. 7 (left)),
- iii*) spherical shell (Fig. 9 (left)).

Elements of the middle part of the rectangular tissue are compressed in apical sides to imitate apical constriction in cells. Increasing the compressing stresses, the tissue is bent and a blaster shaped pattern is formed as shown in Fig. 5 (right). The quantitative picture of the stresses arising in the tissue is drawn in Figure 6.

Next we consider a cylindrical shell to imitate ventral furrow (generally all tubular patterns) formation. Elements of the top part of the cylinder are constrained in the apical sides by compressing

the links standing for apical fibers (see Fig.7). Increasing the compressing stresses, ventral furrow formation is simulated similar to stages presented in Fig.1. The quantitative picture of the stresses arising in the tissue is drawn in Fig.8.

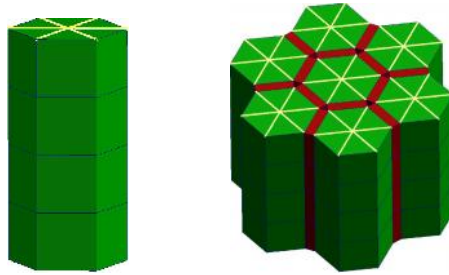


Fig. 4. Single cell model (left) and adherens junction model (right): diagonals of the top hexagon imitate actin fibers, red areas between cells imitate junction bonds

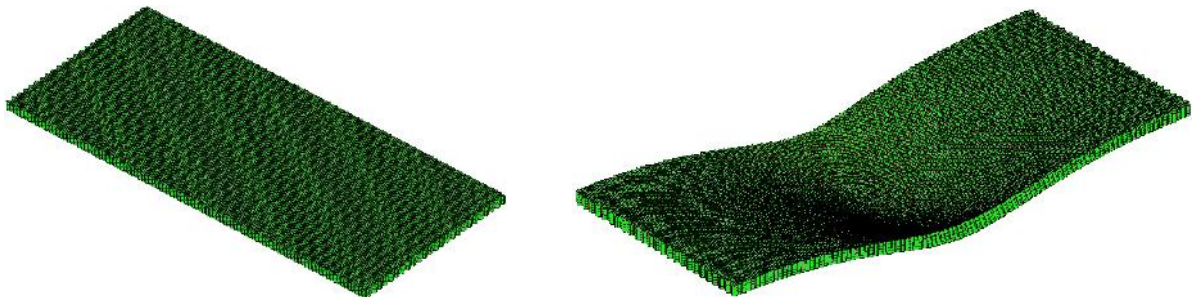


Fig. 5. Apical constriction of initially flat tissue. It consists from 5050 elements or cells and has 529245 DOFs.

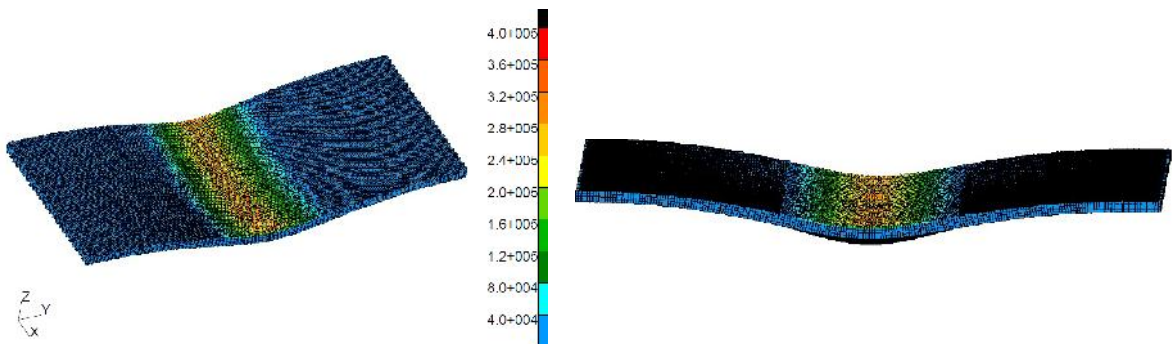


Fig. 6. von Mises stress distribution in deformed configurations

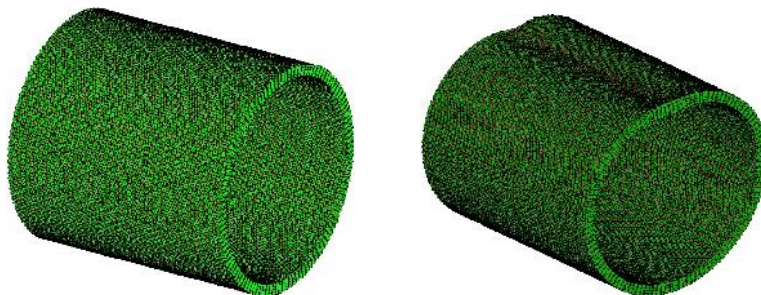


Fig. 7. Apical constriction of initially cylindrical tissue. It consists from 5975 elements or cells and has 621375 DOFs.

Finally, a spherical shell is simulated. Cells at the top of a semi-sphere are constrained in apical sides and depending on values of compressing stresses various stages of blastopore formation in

archenteron can be described (see Fig. 9 (right)). The quantitative picture of the stresses arising in the tissue is drawn in Fig. 10.

3. Conclusions

A three-dimensional discretized model of epithelial tissues undergoing combined stretching and bending deformations is constructed. Discretization elements correspond to single cells forming the tissue. Actin fibers and cell-cell adhesion links, mainly contributing on the tissue energy, are explicitly embedded in elements. Deformations characteristic to specific embryonic tissues (ventral furrow, neural tube, neurosphere) observed earlier are described quantitatively increasing contractile stresses in fibers.

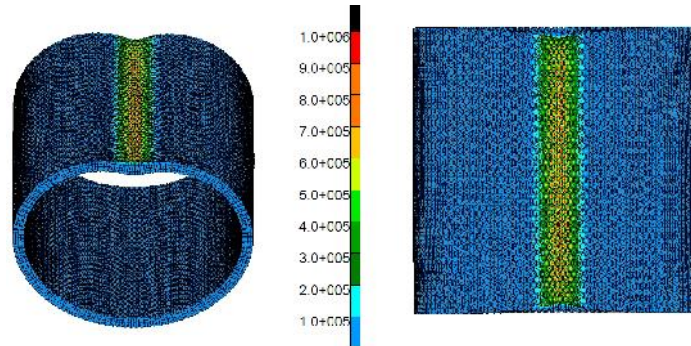


Fig. 8. von Mises stress distribution in deformed configurations

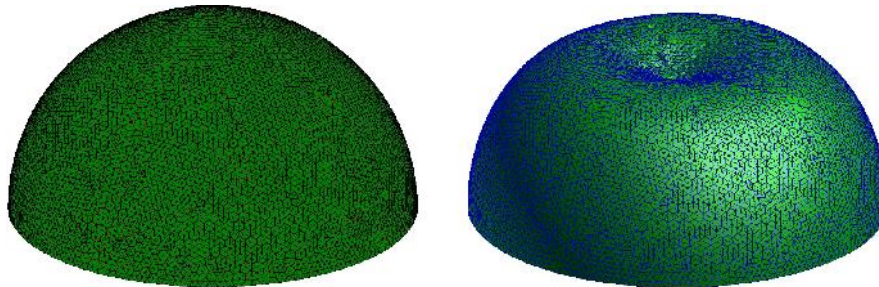


Fig. 9. Apical constriction of initially spherical tissue. It consists from 3126 elements or cells and has 325245 DOFs.

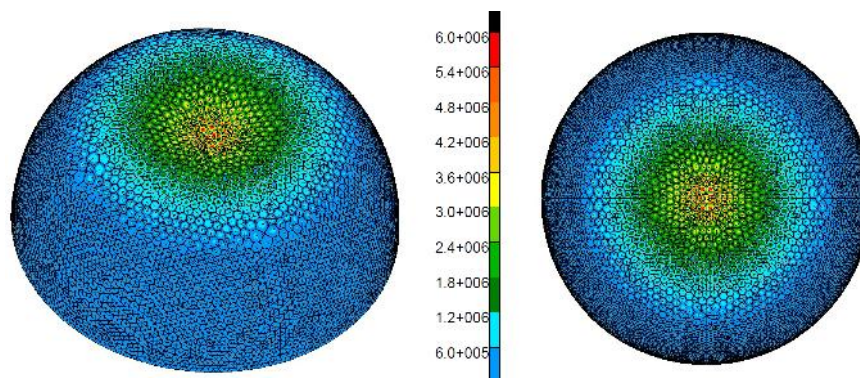


Fig. 10. von Mises stress distribution in deformed configurations

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METAMATERIAL MODELS OF CONTINUUM MULTIPHYSICS

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The present study deals with multiphysics modelling framework problem in order to describe the thermomechanical behavior of the metamaterials having highly specific mechanical and physical properties. The complementary microstructural variables are introduced in order to describe essential physical characteristics of metamaterials. An approach attributed to the field theoretical formalism is used. Natural density of thermoelastic action and corresponding variational least action principle are discussed. Differential field equations and constitutive ones are derived from a special form of the first variation of the action. The objectivity of constitutive equations is provided by the frame indifference principle. The rotationally invariance principle for thermoelastic continuum allows to obtain two discriminated sets of functionally independent thermodynamical arguments. The constitutive equations for dissipative thermoelastic continuum follow from the general rules of the irreversible thermodynamics formalism and the thermodynamics orthogonality principle. Only two functionally independent phenomenological functions (the dissipative potential and the Helmholtz free energy) are needed for specification the constitutive equations.

1. In recent years, metamaterials manufacturing and processing have attracted significant attention from the engineer's community and researchers. These artificial metamaterials exhibit abnormal physical properties not usually found in nature. Examples include negative Poisson's ratio (auxetic materials), negative thermal expansion, negative electric permittivity and the magnetic permeability. These physical phenomena cannot be described in terms of the theory of classical continuum mechanics. In this case, microstructure continuum theories based on the necessity of additional (extra) freedom degrees are required. The physically infinitesimal volume in such continua is not a material point, but a much more sophisticated object, with its intrinsic additional freedom degrees (microrotations, microoscillations). Therefore, the derivations of non-linear Lagrangian, Hamiltonian, extra-stress and extra-strain, valid in the most general case of finite deformations and microrotations, to continua with microstructure [1,2,3]. It stands today as one of the most important problems of the continuum mechanics. That is why a development of complex continuum theories seems to be actual.

The thermomechanical behavior of metamaterials can be described in terms of field formalism and frameworks of micropolar thermoelasticity. In the present study the Green–Naghdi (GN-theory) [4] thermoelastic model is employed. Application of the field formalism principles to continuum mechanics leads to a natural forms of constitutive equations [5,6]. Rotationally invariant Lagrangian forms along with the requirement of the Galilean translational invariance provide determination of a complete system of strain measures.

2. Theory of micropolar thermoelasticity can be developed in terms of the field theory formalism by using the action integral. Following considerations shall be restricted to a plane spacetime. Thus a general form of action furnishes

$$\mathfrak{I} = \int \mathcal{L}(X^s, \{^k, \partial_r \{^k\}) d^4 X, \quad (1)$$

where $\{^k$ are covariant physical fields; \mathcal{L} is the Lagrangian density; X^s are the referential coordinates; $d^4 X = dX^1 dX^2 dX^3 dX^4$ is spacetime elementary volume.

The least action principle states that the actual field is realized in the spacetime in a way that the action integral (1) is minimum, i.e. for any admissible variations of physical fields $\delta \{^k$ and $\delta X^s = 0$ the following equation is valid

$$\delta \mathfrak{I} = 0. \quad (2)$$

The Euler–Lagrange field equations corresponding to action (1) are

$$\mathcal{E}_k(\mathcal{L}) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \{^k} - \partial_r \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_r \{^k)} = 0.$$

In field theory a conservation law can be formulated as the following equation

$$\partial_s J^s = 0, \quad (3)$$

where the vector $J^s = J^s(X^s, \{^k, \partial_r \{^k)$ is called the 4-current. The 4-current can be obtained in the form

$$J^s = \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial (\partial_s \{^k\})} u^\nabla \{^k\} + \left(\mathcal{Q}_{u_r^s} - (\partial_r \{^k\}) \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial (\partial_s \{^k\})} \right) u^\nabla X^r, \quad (4)$$

wherein $u^\nabla = u / V$ denote finite variations corresponding to symmetry transformations of X^s and $\{^k\}$.

In fact the current (4) can be determined if variational symmetries of action (1) are known.

3. Thermoelastic action for micropolar continuum is taken in the form

$$\mathfrak{T} = \int \mathcal{Q}(X^\Gamma, x^j, d_A^j, [, \partial_4 x^j, \partial_4 d_A^j, \partial_4 [, \partial_s x^j, \partial_s d_A^j, \partial_s [) dX^1 dX^2 dX^3 dX^4. \quad (5)$$

In (5) X^Γ ($\Gamma = 1,2,3$) are referential coordinates; x^j ($j = 1,2,3$) are spatial coordinates; d_A^j are micropolar directors; $[$ is temperature displacement. Equations $x^j = x^j(X^\Gamma)$ determine the deformation of continuum.

We assume the action density (5) in the following form

$$\mathcal{Q} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_4 x^k) \dots_{kj} (\partial_4 x^j) + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_4 d_A^i) \overset{AB}{\mathfrak{T}}_{ij} (\partial_4 d_A^j) - \mathfrak{E}(X^\Gamma, x^j, d_A^j, [, \partial_4 [, \partial_r x^j, \partial_r d_A^j, \partial_r [). \quad (6)$$

Hereafter $\overset{AB}{\mathfrak{T}}_{ij}$ denotes the microinertia tensor; \dots_{ij} is mass density tensor; \mathfrak{E} is referential volume density of the Helmholtz's free energy. For tensors $\overset{AB}{\mathfrak{T}}_{ij}$ and \dots_{ij} the symmetry conditions $\dots_{ij} = \dots_{ji}$, $\overset{AB}{\mathfrak{T}}_{ij} = \overset{AB}{\mathfrak{T}}_{ji}$ are to be valid.

The differential field equations corresponding to action integral (5) read

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_r S_j^\Gamma - \partial_4 P_j &= -\frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial x^j} \quad (\Gamma = 1,2,3; j = 1,2,3), \\ \partial_r M_{A \cdot j}^\Gamma + A_{A \cdot j} - \partial_4 (Q_{A \cdot j}) &= 0 \quad (\Gamma = 1,2,3; j = 1,2,3), \\ \partial_r J_R^\Gamma + \partial_4 s &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial [} \quad (\Gamma = 1,2,3), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

and are supplemented by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} S_j^\Gamma &= -\frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial (\partial_r x^j)}, \quad M_{A \cdot j}^\Gamma = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial (\partial_r d_A^j)}, \quad A_{A \cdot j} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial d_A^j}, \quad P_j = \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial (\partial_4 x^j)}, \\ Q_{A \cdot j} &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial (\partial_4 d_A^j)}, \quad s = \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial (\partial_4 [)}, \quad J_R^\Gamma = \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial (\partial_r [)}, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where S_j^Γ is the first Piola–Kirchhoff tensor; $M_{A \cdot j}^\Gamma$ are the extra-stress tensors; $A_{A \cdot j}$ are generalized moments; P_j and $Q_{A \cdot j}$ are generalized momenta; s is entropy density; J_R^Γ is the referential entropy flux. 1st eq. of (7) is the motion balance equation. 2nd eq. of (7) is the momentum balance equation. If $\frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial (\partial_r [)} = 0$ then 3rd eq. of (7) constitutes the entropy balance equation.

We proceed to conservation laws for the system of field eqs. (7). It is known that action integral \mathcal{Q} is invariant under translations of all coordinates X^Γ if \mathcal{Q} does not depends on X^Γ explicitly. Therefore, the 4-covariant energy-momentum tensor can be easily obtained and the corresponding conservation laws are formulated. There are four groups of equations for the components of the canonical energy-momentum tensor T_{\sim}^{\sim} ($\sim = 1,2,3,4$):

$$T_{\sim}^{\sim} = \mathcal{Q}_{\sim}^{\sim} + S_{\sim}^{\sim}(\partial_{\sim} x^l) + M_{A \sim}^{\sim}(\partial_{\sim} d^l) - j_{\sim}^{\sim}(\partial_{\sim} [\sim]) \quad (\sim = 1,2,3), \quad (9)$$

$$T_{\sim}^{\sim} = S_{\sim}^{\sim} \dot{x}^l + M_{A \sim}^{\sim} d^l - j_{\sim}^{\sim} \dot{[\sim]} \quad (\sim = 1,2,3), \quad (10)$$

$$T_{\sim}^4 = -(\partial_{\sim} x^l) P_l - (\partial_{\sim} d^l) Q_{A l} - s(\partial_{\sim} [\sim]) \quad (\sim = 1,2,3), \quad (11)$$

$$T_{\sim}^4 = \mathcal{L} - \dot{x}^l P_l - d^l Q_{A l} - s \dot{[\sim]}. \quad (12)$$

It is clearly seen that the above components of the energy-momentum tensor for micropolar thermoelastic field can be treated as: $T_{\sim}^4 = H$, is the Hamiltonian, $T_{\sim}^4 = P_{\sim}$ is Umov-Poynting vector, $T_{\sim}^{\sim} = \Gamma^{\sim}$ is pseudomomentum vector, $T_{\sim}^{\sim} = P_{\sim}^{\sim}$ is the Eshelby stress tensor.

Conservation laws corresponding to the translational symmetries of action read

$$\partial_{\sim} T_{\sim}^{\sim} = 0 \quad (\sim = 1,2,3,4). \quad (13)$$

Eqs. (13) are splitted into the following symmetric canonical equations

$$-\dot{H} + \partial_{\sim} \Gamma^{\sim} = 0, \quad -\dot{P}_{\sim} + \partial_{\sim} P_{\sim}^{\sim} = 0. \quad (\sim = 1,2,3) \quad (14)$$

Eqs. (14) are the energy balance equation and the pseudomomentum balance equation respectively.

4. Action and action density are to satisfy some conditions of invariance with respect to arbitrary rotations of spatial coordinate system and time translations. Since the choice of spatial coordinates is rather arbitrary it should not in any way affect formulations of physical laws. For this reason the action invariance under rotations and translations of spatial coordinates and time translations is presumed.

The action, in particular, should be invariant under translations and rotations of the observer's coordinate system and time translations:

$$\tilde{x}^i = R_j^i x^j + C^i, \quad \tilde{d}_A^i = R_j^i d_A^j, \quad \tilde{t} = t + C, \quad (16)$$

wherein C^i , C are constants; R_j^i is an arbitrary orthogonal tensor.

The action invariance under spatial coordinates translations is known as the Galilean relativity principle. This principle is supplemented by the temperature displacement translational invariance (C' is an arbitrary constant):

$$\tilde{[\sim]} = [\sim] + C', \quad (17)$$

that is provided by the following condition

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial [\sim]} = 0. \quad (18)$$

By the above reasons the Helmholtz free energy is a function of the variables

$$X^s, [\sim], \partial_r [\sim], \quad (19)$$

and the following independent and invariant with respect to rotations of the spatial coordinate system arguments [3]:

$$g_{rS} = g_{ij}(\partial_r x^i)(\partial_s x^j), \quad R_{A r} = g_{ij}(\partial_r x^i) d_A^j, \quad T_{A r S} = g_{ij}(\partial_r x^i)(\partial_s d_A^j). \quad (20)$$

Here g_{ij} is spatial metric tensor; g_{rS} is convective metric tensor.

It can be shown that (19) and (20) constitute a complete system of independent rotationally invariant argument of \mathbb{E} .

The completeness of the rotationally invariant arguments system given by (20) can be proved by means of the algebraic invariants theory considering the contravariant vectors

$$\partial_r x^i, d_A^j, \partial_s d_A^j. \quad (21)$$

A complete system of vectors invariants (21) consists of pairwise inner products, which leads to the rotational invariants (20).

This system of invariants also has all kind of 3×3 -determinants, which are located in columns of various components of the Euler vector triples (21). It is clear that the determinants must contain at

least one column of Euler component of strain gradient $\partial_r x^i$. The determinants calculation can be carried out using the Gram–Schmidt process, i.e. through the determinants, which are all kinds of internal products of Euler vectors arranged in columns basic determinants, and the metric coefficients g_{rs} .

Assuming that the continuum is homogeneous, i.e.,

$$\partial_S^{expl} \mathcal{Q} = 0 \quad (S = 1,2,3), \quad (22)$$

and, consequently, all Lagrangian variables X^S are cyclic (neglected). We get the following rotationally-invariant form of the Helmholtz free energy, which satisfies the frame indifference principle: $(A, r, S = 1,2,3)$

$$\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}(g_{rs}, R_{Ar}, T_{Ars}, [\partial_r]). \quad (23)$$

We implicitly assume that the reduced form (23) should also depend on the referential metrics and referential position of d -vectors d_A^j ($A = 1,2,3$).

Thus one can conclude that mathematical models of modern metamaterials and their multiphysics behavior (including finite deformations and heat conduction) are formulated in the unified framework provided by thermomechanical field theory.

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ON HYPERBOLIC THERMOELASTIC WAVES IN A CYLINDRICAL WAVEGUIDE

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The present paper is devoted to problem of coupled hyperbolic thermoelastic waves propagation via a long cylindrical waveguide with circular cross-section. Sidewall of the waveguide is assumed free from tractions, insulated from or permeable to heat. The present study is carried out in the framework of coupled theory of type-III thermoelasticity (GNIII). The theory combines the both significant mechanisms of heat transfer known as thermodiffusion and propagating wave. Type-III generalized thermoelasticity includes classical thermoelasticity (GNI/CTE) and the theory of hyperbolic thermoelasticity (GNII) as limiting cases. Solution of the coupled GNIII-thermoelasticity equations satisfying the required boundary conditions is obtained. As an example, wavenumbers, displacement and thermal modes of the coupled type-III thermoelastic waves of a given azimuthal number are computed and visualized by the aid of Mathematica system. Sample numerical results for the coupled thermoelastic waves of the first and the seventh azimuthal numbers are presented. Real wavenumbers for the case of the hyperbolic thermoelastic propagating wave are localized. A numerical analysis of the coupled thermoelastic waves of the higher azimuthal numbers is discussed. Numerics for thermoelastic waves of the 7th and 70th azimuthal numbers are obtained.

1. Introductory remarks and requisite equations. Although much efforts have been put into theories of thermoelasticity, the scientific community has not yet accepted one approach and systematic studies especially of non-classical theories are going on worldwide. Bio first in 1956 [1] proposed a correct theory of coupled thermoelasticity by the methods of irreversible thermodynamics. The theory of thermoelasticity developed by Green and Naghdi [2] incorporates the approach based on the Fourier heat conduction law (usually referred to as GNI/CTE (conventional thermoelasticity)), the theory without energy dissipation (GNII) and a theory which allows finite wave propagation as well as energy dissipation (GNIII). Thermomechanical orthogonality in the nonlinear theory of type-III thermoelasticity is discussed in [3].

We start from recalling the constitutive laws of linearized variant of type-III thermoelasticity. One of them is the Duhamel-Neumann law which is formulated by the equation

$$\dagger = 2\mu\nu + (\lambda\text{tr}\nu - \alpha(\theta - \theta_0))\mathbb{I}, \quad (1.1)$$

where we employ the following notations: \dagger for the stress tensor, ν for the strain tensor, \mathbb{I} for the three-dimensional unit tensor, λ , μ for the isothermal Lamé parameters, α for the thermomechanical constant ($\alpha = \frac{1}{3}(3\lambda + 2\mu)\beta^*$), β^* for the coefficient of thermal expansion, θ for the absolute temperature, and θ_0 for the referential temperature.

The second one states that the heat flux vector \mathbf{h} is a linear combination of the temperature displacement gradient and temperature gradient

$$\mathbf{h} = -\Lambda_*\ddot{\theta} - \Lambda\ddot{\vartheta}, \quad (1.2)$$

where ϑ is the temperature displacement (the basic thermal state variable in GN theories), Λ_* is the thermal conductivity, Λ is the thermal conductivity rate, $\ddot{\cdot}$ denotes the three-dimensional nabla operator.

Besides, the closed system of equations of linear type-III thermoelasticity includes: the balance of momentum

$$\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \dagger - \rho\ddot{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{0}, \quad (1.3)$$

where \mathbf{u} is the displacement vector, ρ is the mass density; the entropy balance equation

$$\dot{s} + \ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \Sigma + \xi, \quad (1.4)$$

where s is the entropy density per unit volume, \mathbf{j} is the entropy flux vector, Σ is the external entropy production, $\xi > 0$ is the internal entropy production, or in another form

$$\theta \dot{s} + \ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot (\theta \mathbf{j}) = (\ddot{\theta}) \cdot \mathbf{j} + \theta(\Sigma + \xi); \quad (1.5)$$

the balance of energy

$$-(\dot{\psi} + \theta \dot{s}) + \text{tr}(\dot{\mathbf{t}} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{v}}) - \mathbf{h} \cdot \frac{\ddot{\theta}}{\theta} = \theta \xi, \quad (1.6)$$

where ψ is the Helmholtz free energy density per unit volume.

The following equations for the heat flux, internal entropy production and small strains are added to those given above:

$$\mathbf{h} = \theta \mathbf{j}, \quad (1.7)$$

$$\theta \xi = - \left(\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \ddot{\mathbf{e}} \mathfrak{g}} \right) \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{e}} \dot{\mathfrak{g}}, \quad (1.8)$$

$$2v = \ddot{\mathbf{e}} \otimes \mathbf{u} + (\ddot{\mathbf{e}} \otimes \mathbf{u})^T. \quad (1.9)$$

We shall use the notation θ for the temperature increment $\theta - \theta_0$. Let $|$ denote heat capacity per unit volume at zero strains. Finally the equations of linear type-III thermoelasticity can be formulated as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \Delta \mathbf{u} + (\lambda + \mu) \ddot{\mathbf{e}} \ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{u} - \alpha \ddot{\theta} - \rho \ddot{\mathbf{u}} &= \mathbf{0}, \\ \Delta \theta + \frac{\Lambda_*}{\Lambda} \Delta \dot{\theta} - \frac{\kappa}{\Lambda} \ddot{\theta} - \frac{\alpha}{\Lambda} \ddot{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{u}} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

In this equation the constants Λ , Λ_* and κ have been related to referential temperature θ_0 . Symbol Δ designates the three-dimensional Laplace operator.

Equations (1.10) are very convenient when discriminating the limiting case of hyperbolic dissipationless type-II thermoelasticity (GNII) as $\Lambda_* \rightarrow 0$ from the conventional thermoelasticity (GNI/CTE) as $\Lambda \rightarrow 0$.

Problem of propagation of harmonic type-III thermoelastic wave via a waveguide requires the equations (1.10) have to be resolved inside infinite circular cylinder of radius R . The equations (1.10) are to be complemented by boundary conditions on the sidewall of waveguide.

The first of boundary conditions expresses the fact that the sidewall is free from tractions

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{t}} = 0. \quad (1.11)$$

The second is the linear law of convective heat exchanging on the sidewall

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{h} = \sigma(\theta - \theta_{\text{env}}), \quad (1.12)$$

where σ is the thermoexchange coefficient, θ_{env} is the environmental temperature, \mathbf{n} is the outward unit normal vector. In the following discussion the equality $\theta_0 = \theta_{\text{env}}$ is assumed.

2. Displacement vector and temperature in propagating thermoelastic wave. Solution of equations (1.10) in the form of propagating harmonic thermoelastic wave satisfying boundary conditions (1.11) and (1.12) on the sidewall can be obtained by separation of variables in the co-ordinates of the circular cylinder r, φ, z . Omitting details (see [4] for the comprehensive study) we give the final formulae for displacements and temperature in a propagating type-III thermoelastic wave

$$\begin{aligned}
u_r &= \left[C_1(p_1^2 - g^2) \left(\frac{n}{r} I_n(p_1 r) + p_1 I_{n+1}(p_1 r) \right) + C_2(p_2^2 - g^2) \left(\frac{n}{r} I_n(p_2 r) + p_2 I_{n+1}(p_2 r) \right) + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{n}{r} C_3 I_n(q_2 r) \pm ik \left(C_3 \frac{2n}{q_2 r} + (C_3 - C_4) I_{n+1}(q_2 r) \right) \right] \begin{Bmatrix} \cos n\varphi \\ -\sin n\varphi \end{Bmatrix} e^{\pm ikz - i\omega t}, \\
u_\varphi &= \left[\pm ik \left(C_3 \frac{2n}{q_2 r} + (C_3 + C_4) I_{n+1}(q_2 r) \right) + C_5 \left(\frac{n}{r} I_n(q_2 r) + q_2 I_{n+1}(q_2 r) \right) - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{n}{r} \left((p_1^2 - g^2) I_n(p_1 r) + C_2(p_2^2 - g^2) I_n(p_2 r) \right) \right] \begin{Bmatrix} \sin n\varphi \\ \cos n\varphi \end{Bmatrix} e^{\pm ikz - i\omega t}, \\
u_z &= \left[\pm ik \left((p_1^2 - g^2) I_n(p_1 r) + C_2(p_2^2 - g^2) I_n(p_2 r) \right) + (C_3 + C_4) q_2 I_n(q_2 r) \right] \begin{Bmatrix} \cos n\varphi \\ -\sin n\varphi \end{Bmatrix} e^{\pm ikz - i\omega t}, \\
\theta &= \frac{h\omega\alpha}{\Lambda_*} \left[C_1(k^2 - p_1^2) I_n(p_1 r) + C_2(k^2 - p_2^2) I_n(p_2 r) \right] \begin{Bmatrix} \cos n\varphi \\ -\sin n\varphi \end{Bmatrix} e^{\pm ikz - i\omega t}.
\end{aligned}$$

In these formulae n is the azimuthal number, k is the wavenumber, $p_j^2 = k^2 - \gamma_j^2$,

$$\frac{2\gamma^2}{k_\parallel^2} = \frac{ih_3^2 - h_1^2 + \sqrt{(ih_3^2 - h_1^2)^2 + 4h_2^2(ih_3^2 - 1)}}{ih_3^2 - 1},$$

$$h = h_3^2 \frac{1 + ih_3^2}{1 + h_3^4}, \quad h_1^2 = 1 + h_2^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{\rho\Lambda}, \quad h_2^2 = \frac{c_l^2}{l^2}, \quad h_3^2 = \frac{\Lambda_*\omega}{\Lambda}, \quad \frac{1}{l} = \frac{\kappa}{\Lambda}, \quad g^2 = k^2 - \frac{hh_2^2}{h_3^2} k_\parallel^2,$$

k_\parallel is the wavenumber of the longitudinal elastic wave (P -wave), k_\perp is the wavenumber of the shear wave (elastic S -wave), $C_1 - C_5$ are arbitrary constants. I_n designates the modified Bessel function of the integer order.

3. Determinant equation for coupled thermoelastic wave of an arbitrary azimuthal number.

Arbitrary constants $C_1 - C_5$ in the representations of $u_r, u_\varphi, u_z, \theta$ are determined by the boundary conditions (1.11) and (1.12) which can be rewritten for the sidewall of circular cylinder as

$$r = R: \quad \sigma_{rr} = 0, \quad \sigma_{r\varphi} = 0, \quad \sigma_{rz} = 0; \quad (3.1)$$

$$r = R: \quad \Lambda \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} + \Lambda_* \frac{\partial \dot{\theta}}{\partial r} + \sigma \dot{\theta} = 0. \quad (3.2)$$

Substitution of $u_r, u_\varphi, u_z, \theta$ in (3.1) and (3.2) and taking account of the calibrating equation lead to a 5×5 system of linear algebraic equations

$$D_{ij} C_j = 0. \quad (3.3)$$

The coefficients D_{ij} are obtained as a result of rather lengthy symbolic computations:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{11} &= \frac{1}{k^2 - q_1^2} (p_1^2 - g^2) \left((n^2 - n + p_1^2) I_n(p_1) - p_1 I_{n+1}(p_1) \right) + \frac{(2q_1^2 - q_2^2 - k^2)(p_1^2 - g^2)}{(k^2 - q_1^2)(k^2 - q_2^2)} \times \\
&\quad \times \left((n - n^2 - k^2) I_n(p_1) + p_1 I_{n+1}(p_1) \right) - hs_*^2 (k^2 - p_1^2) I_n(p_1), \\
D_{12} &= \frac{1}{k^2 - q_1^2} (p_2^2 - g^2) \left((n^2 - n + p_2^2) I_n(p_2) - p_2 I_{n+1}(p_2) \right) + \frac{(2q_1^2 - q_2^2 - k^2)(p_2^2 - g^2)}{(k^2 - q_1^2)(k^2 - q_2^2)} \times \\
&\quad \times \left((n - n^2 - k^2) I_n(p_2) + p_2 I_{n+1}(p_2) \right) - hs_*^2 (k^2 - p_2^2) I_n(p_2),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{13} &= \mp ik \frac{2}{k^2 - q_2^2} \left(\frac{2n^2 - 2n + q_2^2}{2n} (I_{n-1}(q_2) - I_{n+1}(q_2)) + (n-1)I_{n+1}(q_2) \right), \\
D_{14} &= \mp ik \frac{2}{k^2 - q_2^2} (-q_2 I_n(q_2) + (n+1)I_{n+1}(q_2)), \\
D_{15} &= \mp ik \frac{2}{k^2 - q_2^2} ((n^2 - n)I_n(q_2) + q_2 n I_{n+1}(q_2)), \\
D_{21} &= 2(p_1^2 - g^2) \left((n - n^2)I_n(p_1) - n p_1 I_{n+1}(p_1) \right), \\
D_{22} &= 2(p_2^2 - g^2) \left((n - n^2)I_n(p_2) - n p_2 I_{n+1}(p_2) \right), \\
D_{23} &= \pm ik \left(\frac{4n^2 - 4n + q_2^2}{2n} (I_{n-1}(q_2) - I_{n+1}(q_2)) + (2n - 2)I_{n+1}(q_2) \right), \\
D_{24} &= \pm ik (q_2 I_n(q_2) - (2n - 2)I_{n+1}(q_2)), \\
D_{25} &= (2n - 2n^2 - q_2^2)I_n(q_2) + 2q_2 I_{n+1}(q_2), \\
D_{31} &= \pm 2ik (p_1^2 - g^2) (n I_n(p_1) + p_1 I_{n+1}(p_1)), \\
D_{32} &= \pm 2ik (p_2^2 - g^2) (n I_n(p_2) + p_2 I_{n+1}(p_2)), \\
D_{33} &= \frac{2k^2 + q_2^2}{2} (I_{n-1}(q_2) - I_{n+1}(q_2)) + (k^2 + q_2^2)I_{n+1}(q_2), \\
D_{34} &= -n q_2 I_n(q_2) - (k^2 + q_2^2)I_{n+1}(q_2), \\
D_{35} &= \pm ik n I_n(q_2), \\
D_{41} &= (k^2 - p_1^2) (n I_n(p_1) + p_1 I_{n+1}(p_1)) + h_7 (k^2 - p_1^2) I_n(p_1), \\
D_{42} &= (k^2 - p_2^2) (n I_n(p_2) + p_2 I_{n+1}(p_2)) + h_7 (k^2 - p_2^2) I_n(p_2), \\
D_{43} &= 0, \quad D_{44} = 0, \quad D_{45} = 0, \quad D_{51} = 0, \quad D_{52} = 0, \quad D_{53} = q_2, \\
D_{54} &= q_2, \quad D_{55} = \pm ik.
\end{aligned}$$

Hereafter the notations $q_1^2 = k^2 - k_{\parallel}^2$, $s_*^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{\rho \Lambda_*}$, $h_4^2 = \frac{\alpha^2 R}{\rho \Lambda_* c_l}$ and dimensionless constants

$$h_5^2 = h_6^2 \tilde{k}_{\parallel}, \quad h_6^2 = \frac{\sigma c_l}{\Lambda}, \quad h_7^2 = \frac{i h_5^2}{1 + i h_5^2}, \quad \tilde{s}_* = \frac{s_*}{\sqrt{\omega}}, \quad \tilde{k}_{\parallel} = k_{\parallel} R, \quad \tilde{p}_j = p_j R, \quad \tilde{q}_j = q_j R, \quad h_0^2 = \frac{\Lambda_* c_l}{\Lambda R}$$

are used. The superimposed widetilde symbol will be omitted. The dimensionless constants

h_0 , h_2 , h_4 , h_6 , $\frac{k_{\perp}}{k_{\parallel}} = \frac{c_l}{c_t} > \sqrt{2}$ can be varied independently. Their values do not depend on

frequency. The sixth dimensionless constant \tilde{k}_{\parallel} we treat as dimensionless frequency.

The linear system (3.3) has a non-trivial solution if and only if the determinant $D = \det(D_{ij})$ equals zero. Thus we can formulate the determinant equation

$$D = 0. \tag{3.4}$$

We employ *Mathematica* computation system to deal with the equation (3.4).

4. Localization of complex wavenumbers for the coupled thermoelastic wave. A number of complex roots of the determinant equation (3.4) when $n = 1$ has been localized by the aid of *Mathematica*. For example, the four roots (when “dimensionless frequency” $k_{\parallel} = 0.1$)

$$-0.011814 + 6.085313i, \quad -0.19 - 3.39887 \times 10^{-18}i,$$

$$1.98107 \times 10^{-13} + 2.81428i, \quad 1.71312 \times 10^{-14} + 0.456983i$$

are computed for given values of the independent dimensionless ratios:

$$h_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda_* c_l}{\Lambda R}} = 0.1, \quad h_2 = \frac{c_l}{l} = 100.0, \quad h_4 = \alpha \sqrt{\frac{R}{\rho \Lambda_* c_l}} = 0.01, \quad h_6 = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma c_l}{\Lambda}} = 1.1, \quad \frac{c_l}{c_t} = 1.9.$$

The complex wavenumber

$$k = 0.35813631327764267 + 0.13995345934802972i.$$

can be numerically localized for the same values of dimensionless frequency and ratios considering the thermoelastic wave of the seventh $n = 7$ azimuthal number.

Localization of the thermoelastic wavenumbers on complex plane k becomes much more difficult problem as the azimuthal number n of thermoelastic wave is increasing. This problem is still not completely solved for azimuthal numbers exceeding $n = 250$ due to direct computations in *Mathematica* shows that the determinant D has very small values (approximately 10^{-295}) near the coordinate origin if the independent dimensionless ratios have those values assigned previously. For this reason, for instance, the D -determinant zero isolines are not plotted by *Mathematica*.

However using a special decomposition of the determinant D makes it possible to plot to some extent the zero isoline curves for propagating thermoelastic wave of the 70th azimuthal number while scaling the complex determinant D by the factor 10^{300} . Even more accurate computations demonstrates that the zero isolines of D densely cover the considered domain of complex plane and are characterized by a chaotic geometry.

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SHEAR WAVES IN A LAYERED ANISOTROPIC WAVEGUIDE

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Based on the constitutive model and the equations of anisotropic elastic body of monoclinic symmetry the shear wave propagation in a bilayer waveguide is studied. The waveguide consists of two layers made from different elastic anisotropic materials of monoclinic symmetry. For waveguide with traction free or clamped walls the corresponding dispersion equations are obtained. The analytical and numerical stimulations are presented.

Shear wave propagation problems are studied in numerous works, particularly in [1, 3, 4, 6]. Effects of localization in the vicinity of free edges of elastic body and resonance vibrations are considered in [2, 3, 4]. In [3] the problem of propagation of shear horizontal waves is studied in bilayer isotropic elastic waveguide. Here the propagation problems of shear horizontal waves are studied in waveguide consisting of two layers made from different elastic anisotropic materials of monoclinic symmetry.

The problem of propagation for shear horizontal wave in bilayer waveguide is studied. The waveguide consists of two layers made from different anisotropic materials of monoclinic symmetry. The thickness of first layer is a the second is b .

We consider antiplane problem, the components of displacement are presented in the following way [5].

$$u^{(i)} = v^{(i)} = 0, \quad w^{(i)} = w^{(i)}(x, y, t) \quad (1)$$

Hereafter index $i = 1, 2$ stand for materials of the first and the second layers.

For monoclinic anisotropic materials stresses can be written as [5].

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x^{(i)}(x, y, t) &= C_{55}^{(i)} \frac{\partial w^{(i)}}{\partial x} + C_{45}^{(i)} \frac{\partial w^{(i)}}{\partial y} \\ \sigma_y^{(i)}(x, y, t) &= C_{45}^{(i)} \frac{\partial w^{(i)}}{\partial x} + C_{44}^{(i)} \frac{\partial w^{(i)}}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where $C_{44}^{(i)}, C_{55}^{(i)}, C_{45}^{(i)}$ – are the elastic constants.

The equations of motion without body forces have the following form

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x^{(i)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y^{(i)}}{\partial y} = \rho^{(i)} \frac{\partial^2 w^{(i)}}{\partial t^2} \quad (3)$$

Inserting (2) into (3), we come to

$$C_{55}^{(i)} \frac{\partial^2 w^{(i)}}{\partial x^2} + 2C_{45}^{(i)} \frac{\partial^2 w^{(i)}}{\partial x \partial y} + C_{44}^{(i)} \frac{\partial^2 w^{(i)}}{\partial y^2} - \rho^{(i)} \frac{\partial^2 w^{(i)}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (4)$$

Here $\rho^{(i)}$ – are the bulk densities of layer materials.

On the walls of the waveguide we take the two alternative types of boundary conditions:

Traction free conditions:

$$\text{a) } \begin{aligned} y = -a, \quad \sigma_y^{(1)} &= 0 \\ y = b, \quad \sigma_y^{(2)} &= 0 \end{aligned}, \quad (5)$$

Clamped and free traction conditions

$$\text{b) } \begin{aligned} y = -a, \quad w^{(1)} &= 0 \\ y = b, \quad \sigma_y^{(2)} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

The boundary conditions must be considered together with contact conditions of displacements and stress continuities y on the material separation line $y = 0$

$$w^{(1)} = w^{(2)}, \quad \sigma_y^{(1)} = \sigma_y^{(2)} \quad (7)$$

Presenting the solutions of the problem under consideration in the form of plane wave

$$w^{(i)}(x, y, t) = f_{(i)}(y) \exp i(\omega t - kx) \quad (8)$$

we get the following equations related to wave amplitudes

$$f_{(i)}(y) - 2ik \frac{C_{45}^{(i)}}{C_{44}^{(i)}} f_{(i)}(y) - \left(k^2 \frac{C_{45}^{(i)}}{C_{44}^{(i)}} + \frac{\rho^{(i)} \omega^2}{C_{44}^{(i)}} \right) f_{(i)}(y) = 0 \quad (9)$$

The solutions of differential equation (9) can be written in the form:

$$f_{(i)}(y) = \exp(\alpha_i i k) \left\{ c_{1i} \sin(p_{(i)} y) + c_{2i} \cos(p_{(i)} y) \right\} \quad (10)$$

where the following notations are used

$$\alpha_{(i)} = \frac{C_{45}^{(i)}}{C_{44}^{(i)}}, \quad p_{(i)} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho^{(i)} \omega^2}{C_{44}^{(i)}} - \frac{C_{55}^{(i)} C_{44}^{(i)} - C_{45}^{(i)2}}{C_{44}^{(i)2}} k^2}, \quad i = 1, 2 \quad (11)$$

Satisfying the solutions to the boundary and contact conditions (5, 6, 7) we'll get a simultaneous sets of algebraic equations with respect to the arbitrary constants c_{1i}, c_{2i} . From the solvability condition of these simultaneous sets the dispersion equations can be obtained by equating the determinants of these simultaneous sets to zero.

The equation (12) corresponds to the displacements functions of the first and the second layers in the case of traction free wall boundary conditions.

$$w^{(1)}(x, y, t) = C_1 \exp(\alpha_1 i k y) \left\{ \sin(p_{(1)} y) + \text{ctg}(p_{(1)} a) \cos(p_{(1)} y) \right\} \exp i(\omega t - kx), \quad (12)$$

$$w^{(2)}(x, y, t) = C_1 \exp(\alpha_2 i k y) \left\{ \frac{P_{(1)}}{P_{(2)}} \sin(p_{(2)} y) + \text{ctg}(p_{(1)} a) \cos(p_{(2)} y) \right\} \exp i(\omega t - kx)$$

The equation (13) is the dispersion equation according to the case of the traction free wall boundary conditions

$$\frac{\sqrt{\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2}}{\beta \gamma \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2} \eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2}} \text{tg} \left(\xi \sqrt{\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2} \right) = -\text{tg} \left(\beta \xi \gamma \chi \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2} \eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2} \right) \quad (13)$$

The corresponding equations for the displacement functions and dispersion equation according to the case of the clamped wall boundary conditions are the following

$$w^{(1)}(x, y, t) = C_1 \exp(\alpha_1 i k y) \left\{ \sin(p_{(1)} y) + \text{tg}(p_{(1)} a) \cos(p_{(1)} y) \right\} \exp i(\omega t - kx),$$

$$w^{(2)}(x, y, t) = C_1 \exp(\alpha_2 i k y) \left\{ \frac{P_{(1)}}{P_{(2)}} \sin(p_{(2)} y) + \text{tg}(p_{(1)} a) \cos(p_{(2)} y) \right\} \exp i(\omega t - kx) \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2}}{\beta \gamma \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2} \eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2}} \text{ctg} \left(\xi \sqrt{\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2} \right) = \text{tg} \left(\beta \gamma \xi \chi \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2} \eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2} \right) \quad (15)$$

Here the following notations are used

$$\beta^2 = \frac{C_{55}^{(1)} C_{44}^{(2)}}{C_{55}^{(2)} C_{44}^{(1)}}, \quad \alpha^2 = \frac{c_1^2}{c_2^2}, \quad \gamma = \frac{(C_{55}^{(2)} C_{44}^{(2)} - C_{45}^{(2)2}) C_{55}^{(1)} C_{44}^{(1)}}{(C_{55}^{(1)} C_{44}^{(1)} - C_{45}^{(1)2}) C_{55}^{(2)} C_{44}^{(2)}},$$

$$\eta^2 = \frac{\rho_{(1)} \omega^2}{k^2 C_{44}^{(1)}}, \quad \xi = \frac{C_{55}^{(1)}}{C_{44}^{(1)}}, \quad \theta = \frac{C_{55}^{(1)} C_{44}^{(1)} - C_{45}^{(1)2}}{C_{55}^{(1)} C_{44}^{(1)}}, \quad \chi = \frac{b}{a}$$

From solutions of the dispersion equations (13, 15) the relative thickness χ of layers can be chosen in such way that these equations would have the simple simultaneous analytical solutions, which can be defined from the equations.

Case a)

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\xi\sqrt{\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\beta\gamma\xi\chi\sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2}\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2}\right) = 0.$$

Equating solutions of these equations (frequencies) we'll get the conditions for the relative thickness of layers in the following form.

$$\chi = \frac{\pi n}{\alpha\beta\sqrt{(\pi m)^2 + k^2 a^2 \xi^2 \theta^2 \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2}\right)}} \quad (16)$$

Case b)

$$\chi = \frac{\pi n}{\alpha\beta\sqrt{\frac{(\pi(2m+1))^2}{4} + k^2 a^2 \xi^2 \theta^2 \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2}\right)}} \quad (17)$$

where n, m are integer numbers.

The dispersion equations (13) and (15) have two types of solution, solutions satisfying both conditions

$$\eta^2 > \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2} \theta^2 \text{ or } \eta^2 \leq \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2} \theta^2.$$

The dispersion equations (13) and (15) have solutions satisfying $\eta^2 > \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2} \theta^2$ (natural oscillations),

and $\eta^2 \leq \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2} \theta^2$ (localized vibration at a free edge). The frequency of localized vibrations with

increasing of ka increases and in the case of $ka = K$ can coincide with the frequency of natural oscillations in the which can be reason of an vibration inner resonance of bilayer waveguide.

Numerical results.

For numerical calculations, the following mechanical property data is used [6] for the bilayer waveguide materials

$$C_{55}^{(1)} = 57.94 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2 \quad C_{44}^{(1)} = 39.88 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$C_{45}^{(1)} = -17.91 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2 \quad \rho^{(1)} = 2649 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$C_{55}^{(2)} = 94 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2 \quad C_{44}^{(2)} = 93 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$C_{45}^{(2)} = -11 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2 \quad \rho_1 = 7450 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

In the case of given elastic constants, from (16) and (17) equations we can determine calculate the values of the ratio of layers thickness depending on m, n, ka

In the Tab.1 the relative thicknesses of layer are presented based on (16) and (17) for the cases admitting the exact analytical solutions for waveguide

n	m	ka	Ratio $\chi = b/a$ according to (16)	Ratio $\chi = b/a$ according to (17)
1	1	1	0.61	0.41
1	2	1	0.31	0.25
3	2	1	0.94	0.75
1	1	0.5	0.62	0.42
1	2	0.5	1.25	0.84

Table 1. The relative thicknesses data

For the fixed χ and the elastic constants in the case of $(ka) = 1$, let's find the frequency of natural oscillation, the minimum value of η which satisfy the condition $\eta^2 > \frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2} \theta^2$.

We demand that the frequency of natural oscillations will coincide with the frequency of localized vibrations for some values of parameter (ka) , which will be determined from the following equations

$$\frac{\sqrt{\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2}}{\beta \gamma \sqrt{k^2 a^2 \theta^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2} \eta^2}} \operatorname{tg} \left(\xi \sqrt{\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2} \right) = \operatorname{th} \left(\beta \xi \gamma \chi \sqrt{k^2 a^2 \theta^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2} \eta^2} \right) \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2}}{\beta \gamma \sqrt{k^2 a^2 \theta^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2} \eta^2}} \operatorname{ctg} \left(\xi \sqrt{\eta^2 - k^2 a^2 \theta^2} \right) = \operatorname{tg} \left(\beta \gamma \xi \chi \sqrt{k^2 a^2 \theta^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2} \eta^2} \right) \quad (19)$$

In the Table 2 are presented the frequencies of the natural oscillations and localized vibrations η_1, η_2 as well as dimensionless values of wavelength $(ka)^*$, $(ka)'$ under which the frequencies of natural oscillations and the frequencies of localized vibrations are coincide. The two data are presented correspond to case a) (equations (13, 18)) and to case b) (equations (15, 19)). Here $(ka)^*$ stands for natural oscillation wavelength $(ka)'$ for localized vibration wavelength

χ	η_1 according to (13)	$(ka)'$ in the case when $\eta_{loc} = \eta_1$ according to (18)	η_2 according to (15)	$(ka)'$ in the case when $\eta_{loc} = \eta_2$ according to (19)
0.33	4.56	3.87	3.54	3.55
0.16	4.96	4.41	3.78	2.94
0.07	5.16	4.72	3.92	4.06
3.00	3.75	3.90	6.02	5.27
0.10	5.09	4.61	6.32	5.28

Table 2. The frequency of natural oscillations and localized vibrations $(ka)'$, η_1, η_2 – the minimal frequency of the natural oscillations, η_{loc} – the frequency of the localized vibration ($(ka)^* = 1$)

From the data of Table 2 it follows that exist such value of parameter of $(ka)'$ under which the frequency of natural oscillations coincide with the frequency of localized vibrations.

Conclusion.

For the problem of the horizontal shear wave of propagation in the anisotropic bilayer waveguide for the two cases on waveguide wall boundary conditions the analytical and numerical analysis of dispersion equations are carried out. As a result it is shown that for bilayer waveguide the effect of vibration inner resonance is possible when the frequencies of natural and localized vibrations are coincide.

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CONTROL OF SH WAVES IN A PIEZOELECTRIC PERIODIC WAVEGUIDE WITH A LINE DEFECT

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The paper investigates coupled electro-elastic waves propagating along a piezoelectric finite width waveguide consisting of same piezoelectric layers separated by metallized interfaces and arranged in a periodic way along the guide with a line defect. An analytical expression for the transmission coefficient is found that can be used to accurately detect and control the position of the passband within a stopband.

1. Introduction

In order to control the frequency band structure, including the location and bandwidth of stopbands, tunable periodic structures can be designed by introducing defect layers into the structure, changing the geometry and altering the elastic characteristics of these inclusions [1-2]. In this paper, we propose a novel tunable phononic waveguide with a defect mode made by inserting a dielectric layer into a piezoelectric waveguide with metallized interfaces. The Sylvester theorem allows us to find an analytical formula for the reflection/transmission coefficient which can be used to easily modify different parameters, the number of layers and develop a tunable phononic waveguide.

2. The statement of the problem

We investigate the reflection/transmission properties of a finite stack of cells in a piezoelectric waveguide by coupling the wave fields in neighbouring layers via a matrix propagator. We consider a structure consisting of a stack of M cells, each containing a pair of layers a_j , $j= 1,2$ made from different piezoelectric crystals and one additional single layer, thus $2M+1$ layers altogether. On each side the waveguide has two infinite piezoelectric substrates made from material 2 (Fig 1.).

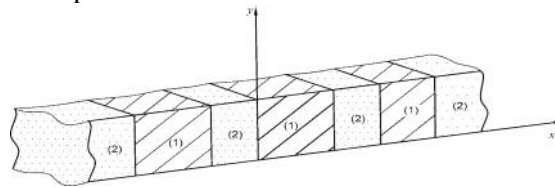


Fig. 1. Periodic waveguide with the unit cell made from two piezoelectric media.

For an anti-plane problem the interconnected elastic and electro-magnetic excitations in a transversely isotropic piezoelectric crystal are described by the following equations for u_z , E_x , E_y , H_z

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}}{\partial y} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial t^2}, \quad \sigma_{xz} = c_{44} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} - e_{15} E_x, \quad \sigma_{yz} = c_{44} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} - e_{15} E_y, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -\mu_{33} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t}, \quad -\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial t}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$D_x = e_{15} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} + \epsilon_{11} E_x, \quad D_y = e_{15} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} + \epsilon_{11} E_y, \quad (2.3)$$

where u_z is the displacement, σ_{ik} the stress tensor, D_x , D_y and E_x , E_y the electric displacements and electric field intensities, and H_z the magnetic field intensity, ρ , c_{44} , e_{15} , ϵ_{11} and μ_{33} are the mass density, the elastic, piezoelectric, dielectric and magnetic constants respectively. The mass density ρ , the elastic, piezoelectric and dielectric constants c_{jk} , e_{jk} and ϵ_{jk} are piecewise continuous functions with a period β . Harmonic time dependence, $\exp(i\omega t)$ for the all physical variables with ω as wave angular frequency is assumed henceforth. We assume that waves propagate

in the (x,y) plane. Taking notations $H = i\omega H_0$, $u_z = u$ the system of equations (1.1)-(1.3) can be reduced to the following uncoupled system of equations for $H_0(x)$ and $u(x)$

$$\frac{d^2 u(x)}{dx^2} - p^2 u(x) + \omega^2 \frac{\rho}{G} u(x) = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 H(x)}{dx^2} - p^2 H(x) + \omega^2 \varepsilon_{11} \mu_{33} H(x) = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\sigma_{xz}(x) = Gu'(x) + \frac{e_{15} p}{\varepsilon_{11}} H(x), \quad \sigma_{yz}(x) = Gpu(x) + \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}} H'(x), \quad (2.5)$$

$$E_x = -i \frac{e_{15} u'(x) + p H(x)}{\varepsilon_{11}}, \quad E_y(x) = -i \frac{e_{15} p u(x) + H'(x)}{\varepsilon_{11}}. \quad (2.6)$$

The solutions of $u(x)$, $H(x)$ and $\sigma_{xz}(x)$, $E_y(x)$ in the m^{th} cell have the following form

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_{(m)}(x) \\ \sigma_{xz(m)}(x) \\ H_{(m)}(x) \\ E_{y(m)}(x) \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ iGq \\ 0 \\ ep/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} e^{iq(x-m\beta)} + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -iGq \\ 0 \\ ep/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} e^{-iq(x-m\beta)} + C \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -e^2 p/\varepsilon \\ 1 \\ -ie^2 s/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} e^{is(x-m\beta)} + D \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -e^2 p/\varepsilon \\ 1 \\ ie^2 s/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} e^{-is(x-m\beta)}. \quad (2.7)$$

For continuity of wave fields between layers the matrix propagator can be constructed directly. The electrically shorted case however cannot be obtained from this as a particular case since the amplitudes at interfaces will become connected via degenerate matrices which cannot be inverted. To get around this problem electrically shorted boundary conditions

$$E_y^{(1)}(x) = 0, \quad E_y^{(2)}(x) = 0, \quad (2.8)$$

at the interfaces $x = (m+1)\beta - a_1$ between two layers $(m,1)$ and $(m,2)$ (the same at the interface $(m,2)/(m+1,1)$) can be incorporated into the continuity boundary conditions for displacements and stresses

$$\begin{pmatrix} u^{(1)}(x) \\ \sigma_{xz}^{(1)}(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u^{(2)}(x) \\ \sigma_{xz}^{(2)}(x) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.9)$$

and all the parameters apart from p have superscripts (j) which are omitted and $(j=1,2)$ correspond to the material number in the unit cell. We will investigate the transmission properties only of acoustic waves since the piezoelectric effect does not have a noticeable effect on electromagnetic waves. From (2.8) the amplitudes $C^{(j)}$ and $D^{(j)}$ in the expression for $E_y^{(j)}(x)$ can be expressed via the amplitudes

$A^{(j)}$ and $B^{(j)}$ in the following way:

$$\begin{pmatrix} C^{(1)} \\ D^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_+^{(1)} e^{ia_1(s^{(1)}-q^{(1)})} & \eta_-^{(1)} e^{ia_1(s^{(1)}+q^{(1)})} \\ -\eta_-^{(1)} & -\eta_+^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{(1)} \\ B^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} C^{(2)} \\ D^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_+^{(2)} e^{i\beta(s^{(2)}-q^{(1)})} & \eta_-^{(2)} e^{i\beta(s^{(2)}+q^{(1)})} \\ -\eta_-^{(2)} e^{-ia_1(s^{(2)}+q^{(1)})} & -\eta_+^{(2)} e^{-ia_1(s^{(2)}-q^{(1)})} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{(2)} \\ B^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\eta_{\pm}^{(j)} = \frac{ip(1 - e^{ia_j(s^{(j)} \pm q^{(j)})})}{s^{(j)}(e^{2ia_j s^{(j)}} - 1)}.$$

The amplitudes $C^{(j)}$ and $D^{(j)}$ will be eliminated by substituting (2.10) into the expression for $\sigma_{xz}^{(j)}(x)$ in the boundary conditions (2.9). Formulae (2.9) will have only the incident and reflected amplitudes $A^{(j)}$ and $B^{(j)}$ of a coupled elasto-electric wave. Using the modified boundary conditions (2.9) a 2×2 unimodular transfer matrix coupling the amplitudes of forward and backward travelling waves $A_m^{(1)}$ and $B_m^{(1)}$ in a_1 layers of the two neighbouring cells (m) and $(m+1)$ can be constructed as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_m^{(1)} \\ B_m^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = S \begin{pmatrix} A_{m+1}^{(1)} \\ B_{m+1}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad S = S^{(2)} S^{(1)} \quad (2.11)$$

the elements of matrices $S^{(1)}$ and $S^{(2)}$ are

$$S_{11}^{(1)} = S_{22}^{(1)*} = e^{-i\beta q^{(2)}} \frac{(\Psi_+^{(1)} - 1) + \gamma(\Psi_+^{(2)} - 1)}{\Psi_+^{(1)} - \Psi_-^{(1)} - 2}, \quad S_{12}^{(1)} = S_{21}^{(1)*} = e^{i\beta q^{(2)}} \frac{(\Psi_+^{(1)} - 1) + \gamma(\Psi_+^{(2)} + 1)}{\Psi_+^{(1)} - \Psi_-^{(1)} - 2}, \quad (2.12)$$

$$S_{11}^{(2)} = S_{22}^{(2)*} = e^{-ia_1(q^{(1)} - q^{(2)})} \frac{(\Psi_+^{(1)} - 1) + \gamma(\Psi_+^{(2)} - 1)}{\gamma(\Psi_+^{(2)} - \Psi_-^{(2)} - 2)}, \quad S_{12}^{(2)} = S_{21}^{(2)*} = e^{ia_1(q^{(1)} + q^{(2)})} \frac{(\Psi_-^{(1)} + 1) + \gamma(\Psi_+^{(2)} - 1)}{\gamma(\Psi_+^{(2)} - \Psi_-^{(2)} - 2)}, \quad (2.13)$$

$$\Psi_{\pm}^{(j)} = \chi^{(j)} \frac{1 - 2e^{ia_j(s^{(j)} \pm q^{(j)})} + e^{2ia_j s^{(j)}}}{e^{2ia_j s^{(j)}} - 1}, \quad \chi^{(j)} = \frac{p^2 \theta^{(j)}}{q^{(j)} s^{(j)}}$$

Using Sylvester's theorem for a 2 by 2 unimodular matrix, the m th power of the matrix (2.11) can be written as

$$S^{M+1} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{12}^* & S_{11}^* \end{pmatrix}^{M+1} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} U_M - U_{M-1} & S_{12} U_M \\ S_{12}^* U_M & S_{11}^* U_M - U_{M-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.14)$$

$$\text{where } U_M = \frac{\sin((M+1)k\beta)}{\sin(k\beta)},$$

and * in the superscript denotes the complex conjugate. The amplitudes of the incident A_i , reflected B_r and transmitted A_t acoustic waves in the two substrates will thus have the relation

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_i \\ B_r \end{pmatrix} = S^M \begin{pmatrix} A_t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.15)$$

S^m is a unimodular transfer matrix connecting the amplitudes of incident and reflected waves in the a_2 layers of (m) and $(m+1)$ cells, and where the Bloch wave number k is defined by the equation

$$\cos(k\beta) = (S_{11} + S_{11}^*) / 2.$$

From (14) and (15) the reflection/transmission problem can be written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_i \\ B_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} U_M - U_{M-1} & S_{12} U_M \\ S_{12}^* U_M & S_{11}^* U_M - U_{M-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.16)$$

From (16) we find that

$$R = \frac{B_r}{A_i} = \frac{S_{12}^* U_M}{S_{11} U_M - U_{M-1}} \quad (2.17)$$

and

$$|R|^2 = \frac{|\hat{S}_{12}|^2}{|S_{12}|^2 + (\sin(k\beta) / \sin((M+1)k\beta))^2}. \quad (2.18)$$

At the band edges, where $k\beta = \pi n$, the reflectivity and the transmissivity will be given by

$$|R|^2 = \frac{|S_{12}|^2}{|S_{12}|^2 + (1/(M+1))^2}, \quad |T|^2 = 1 - |R|^2. \quad (2.19)$$

Within the band gaps, where $k\beta$ is complex, $k\beta = \pi n + i\delta$, formula (2.19) takes the form

$$|R|^2 = \frac{|S_{12}|^2}{|S_{12}|^2 + (\sinh(\delta) / \sinh((M+1)\delta))^2}. \quad (2.20)$$

It follows from (2.19) that the reflection coefficient will approach unity as the number of cells increases and the total reflection regions will precisely coincide with the stopband for Bloch waves.

3. Transmission coefficient in the piezoelectric composite waveguide with a defect layer

We now introduce a defect layer Z as shown in Fig.2, such that the wave guide has a mirror symmetry about this layer.

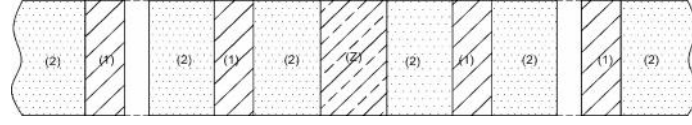


Fig. 2. Finite stack piezoelectric waveguide between two infinite substrates and a defect layer.

The transfer matrix now will have the following form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_l \\ B_r \end{pmatrix} = S^M Z S^M \begin{pmatrix} A_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.1)$$

and Sylvester's theorem can be used to obtain an elegant expression for the transmission coefficient

$$T = \frac{A_r}{A_l} = \frac{1}{Z_{11} U_{M-2}^2 - Z_2 U_{M-2} U_{M-1} + Z_3 U_{M-1}^2}, \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{12}^* & Z_{11}^* \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.3)$$

is the transfer matrix through the defect layer and the following notations are introduced:

$$Z_2 = 2\hat{S}_{11}Z_{11} + \hat{S}_{12}^*Z_{12} + \hat{S}_{12}Z_{12}^*, Z_3 = |\hat{S}_{12}|^2Z_{11}^* + \hat{S}_{11}(Z_2 - \hat{S}_{11}Z_{11}).$$

The analytical expression for the transmission coefficient (47) can be used to investigate the defect mode in a waveguide having a finite stack of cells each with either two different or two identical piezoelectric elements.

3. Numerical Results

Numerical calculations have been carried out for two piezoelectric phononic crystals. Material parameters of PZT-4 and BaTiO₃ have been used for one photonic crystal and PZT-4[1]. for the piezoelectric waveguide with identical layers. Using the transmission coefficient (3.2) the transmission properties of SH waves are investigated in the piezoelectric waveguide with a defect layer (Fig. 2)

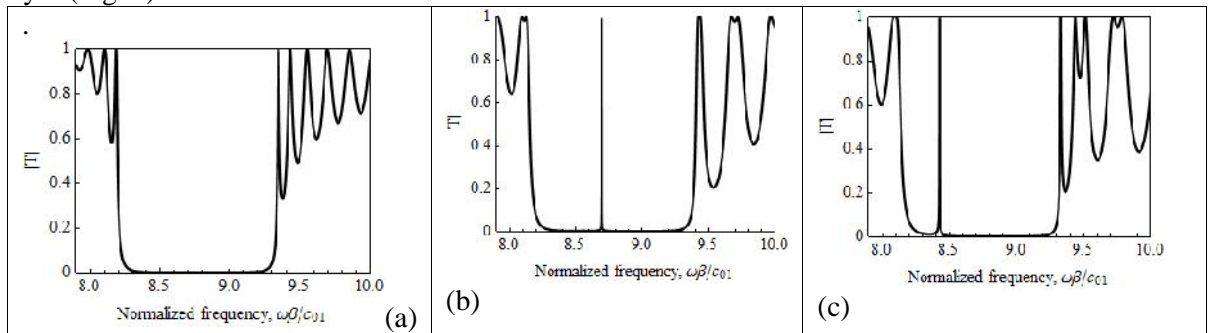


Fig.3. Absolute values of the transmission coefficient for a LiIO₃ and BaTiO₃ piezoelectric phononic crystal with displacement-clamped and electrically-shorted boundaries on the guide walls for $h=0.5$, $M=25$ (a) without a defect layer, (b)with a defect layer with thickness $d_c = \beta$, (c) with a defect layer with thickness $d_c = 1.5\beta$.

Fig.3 compares the transmission spectrum of the piezoelectric composite waveguide LiIO₃ and BaTiO₃ with and without a defect layer. Without a defect layer (Fig.3a) a typical propagation feature with an acoustic bandgap is observed. The presence of a defect layer (Figs.3b & 3c) results in a broadening of the forbidden band. Further, a passband with a transmission peak of 100% appears within the

bandgap. Increasing the thickness of the defect layer from $d_c = \beta$ (Fig. 3b) to $d_c = 1.5\beta$ (Fig.3c) moves the passband from $\omega\beta/c_{01} = 8.7$ to $\omega\beta/c_{01} = 8.4$, demonstrating that the passband can be tuned by changing the thickness of the defect layer.

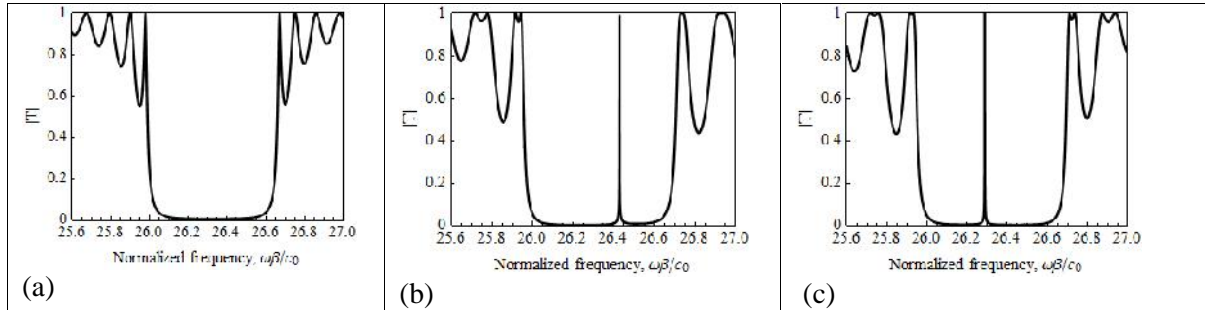


Fig. 4. Absolute values of the transmission coefficient identical PZT-4 crystals in both layers of the unit cell with displacement-clamped and electrically-shorted boundaries on the guide walls for $h/\lambda = 0.5$, $M=25$, (a) without a defect layer, (b) with a defect layer with thickness $d_c = \beta$, (c) with a defect layer with thickness $d_c = 1.5\beta$.

Fig.4 shows similar results for a piezoelectric waveguide with cells composed of identical piezoelectric materials PZT-4. The transmission spectrum for a waveguide without a defect layer is shown in Fig.4a. Figs.4b & 4c show that the presence of a defect layer results in a slight broadening of the bandgap and the appearance of a 100% transmission passband within the bandgap. Changing the thickness of the defect layer from $d_c = \beta$ (Fig.4b) to $d_c = 1.5\beta$ (Fig.4c) moves the passband from $\omega\beta/c_{01} = 2.263$ to $\omega\beta/c_{01} = 2.262$ though in this case without changing the width of stopband.

4. Conclusion

The propagation of elasto-electromagnetic coupled SH waves in a quasi-one dimensional periodic piezoelectric waveguide is considered within the full system of Maxwell's equations. Such a setting of the problem with perfectly matched physical fields at the interfaces allows the investigation of Bloch-Floquet waves in a wide range of frequencies including both acoustic and electromagnetic waves.

Controlling wave propagation properties including slowing down the propagation of light or sound or creating passband inside the stopband is also possible by introducing some disorder in periodically layered structures. We have found an analytical expression for the transmission coefficient that can be used to accurately detect the position of the passband inside a stopband. This can have applications in designing tunable waveguides which can even be made of layers of identical piezoelectric crystal separated by metallized interfaces.

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OPTIMAL STABILIZATION OF DOUBLE MATHEMATICAL PENDULUM VIA PRIORITY BASED CONTROL

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We consider the problem of the optimal stabilization of double mathematical pendulum via the mathematical framework of the priority based control, where different control actions are prioritized by different weights, or coefficients. We address the problem by means of Lyapunov's second method, by minimizing an appropriately defined functional. Specifically, we construct the optimal Lyapunov's function and optimal control actions. Our solution also allows to numerically find the values of the priority coefficients corresponding to the optimal control.

Introduction

The problems of optimal control and stabilization of dynamic systems with more than one control for the priority of controls have been studied recently. Such problems arise in different applications. In those problems it is sometimes necessary to take into considerations some parameters which describe the controls, so that choosing those parameters enables one to decide the priority of each control. Several problems of control, optimal control and optimal stabilization of linear systems with more than one control have been formulated and solved for the priority of controls in [1-3]. As a concrete application of the above framework, Ref. [3] solved the problem of controlling the dynamics of center of mass of an artificial earth satellite in a circular orbit.

In this paper we consider the problem of the optimal stabilization of double mathematical pendulum using the framework of priority based control. The solution of the problem is constructed by means of Lyapunov's second method and functional (double) minimization. We construct an optimal Lyapunov's function and optimal control actions. We also numerical methods to find the priority coefficients corresponding to optimal control.

Problem Statement

Suppose we have double mathematical pendulum constructed with lightweight rods 1 and 2 with lengths l_1 and l_2 , respectively, and material points M_1 and M_2 with masses m_1 and m_2 , respectively (Fig. 1). Assume that the lower pendulum swings about the axis Oz , which is perpendicular to the plane of drawing (perpendicular to the plane Oxy) and the upper pendulum swings about an axis which passes through the point M_1 and is parallel to the axis Oz . There are two controlling moments $\vec{\xi}_1$ and $\vec{\xi}_2$ applied to the rods 1 and 2 respectively. The gravitational forces $m_1\vec{g}$ and $m_2\vec{g}$ act on the material points M_1 and M_2 respectively. φ_1 and φ_2 are the angles between Oy and the rods 1 and 2 respectively, which uniquely determine the state of the system.

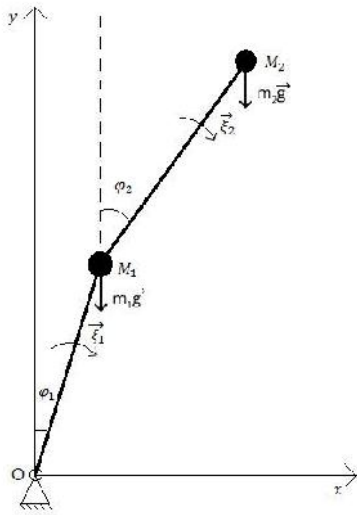


Fig. 1.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dT}{d\dot{\varphi}_i} \right) - \frac{dT}{d\varphi_i} = - \frac{d\Pi}{d\varphi_i} + \alpha_i \xi_i, \quad i = 1, 2 \tag{1.1}$$

where T and Π are the kinetic and potential energies of the system, respectively, and $\alpha_i \in [0;1]$ are the parameters which describe the importance of the controlling momentums ξ_i .

The kinetic energy T and the potential energy Π of the system can be written as:

$$T = \frac{m_1}{2} l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} (l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + 2l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1))$$

$$= -(m_1 + m_2) g l_1 (1 - \cos \varphi_1) - m_2 g l_2 (1 - \cos \varphi_2)$$
(1.2)

Inserting the expressions (1.2), into (1.1) we get the following system of equations

$$\begin{cases} (m_1 + m_2) l_1^2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) - m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) (\dot{\varphi}_2 - \dot{\varphi}_1) - \\ - m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + \alpha_1 \xi_1 \\ m_2 l_2^2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) - m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) (\dot{\varphi}_2 - \dot{\varphi}_1) + \\ + m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = m_2 g l_2 \sin \varphi_2 + \alpha_2 \xi_2 \end{cases}$$
(1.3)

We can linearize the system (1.3) with the assumption that the angles φ_1 and φ_2 are small, i.e. $\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \approx 1$, $\sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \approx (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$, $\sin \varphi_1 \approx \varphi_1$, $\sin \varphi_2 \approx \varphi_2$. After linearization and some simplification, we get

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)g}{m_1 l_1} \varphi_1 - \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 l_1} \varphi_2 + \frac{\alpha_1}{m_1 l_2^2} \xi_1 - \frac{\alpha_2}{m_1 l_1 l_2} \xi_2 \\ \ddot{\varphi}_2 = -\frac{(m_1 + m_2)g}{m_1 l_2} \varphi_1 + \frac{(m_1 + m_2)g}{m_1 l_2} \varphi_2 - \frac{\alpha_1}{m_1 l_1 l_2} \xi_1 + \frac{\alpha_2 (m_1 + m_2)}{m_1 m_2 l_2} \xi_2 \end{cases}$$
(1.4)

To make the system (1.4) look simpler we introduce the following notations:

$$A = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)g}{m_1 l_1}; B = -\frac{m_2 g}{m_1 l_1}; k^2 u_1 = \frac{\xi_1}{m_1 l_2^2}; k^2 u_2 = -\frac{\xi_2}{m_1 l_1 l_2}$$
(1.5)

where k has the meaning of frequency. We now have

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\varphi}_1 = A\varphi_1 + B\varphi_2 + \alpha_1 k^2 u_1 - \alpha_2 k^2 u_2 \\ \ddot{\varphi}_2 = -AL_1\varphi_1 + AL_1\varphi_2 - \alpha_1 L_1 k^2 u_1 + \alpha_2 L_2 k^2 u_2 \end{cases}$$
(1.6)

where $L_1 = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$, $L_2 = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_2} L_1$. To have dimensionless quantities we define $\tau = kt$. Eq. (1.6) then

becomes

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\varphi}_1 = a\varphi_1 + b\varphi_2 + \alpha_1 u_1 - \alpha_2 u_2 \\ \ddot{\varphi}_2 = -aL_1\varphi_1 + aL_1\varphi_2 - \alpha_1 L_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 L_2 u_2 \end{cases}$$
(1.7)

where

$$a = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)g}{k^2 m_1 l_1}; b = -\frac{m_2 g}{k^2 m_1 l_1}$$
(1.8)

Let us use $\ddot{\varphi}_1$ and $\ddot{\varphi}_2$ for $\frac{d^2\varphi_1}{d\tau^2}$ and $\frac{d^2\varphi_2}{d\tau^2}$, respectively. Now let us introduce phase coordinates by

defining $x_1 = \varphi_1$; $x_2 = \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\tau}$; $x_3 = \varphi_2$; $x_4 = \frac{d\varphi_2}{d\tau}$. The system (1.7) now will be written as

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = ax_1 + bx_3 + \alpha_1 u_1 - \alpha_2 u_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_4 \\ \dot{x}_4 = -aL_1 x_1 + aL_1 x_3 - \alpha_1 L_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 L_2 u_2 \end{cases} \quad (1.9)$$

Here for simplicity the notation $\dot{x}_i = \frac{dx_i}{d\tau}$, ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) was adopted. The acquired system (1.9) is a controlled system of linear nonhomogeneous differential equations.

The necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a unique solution of the system (1.9) requires that the system is completely controlled [3,5], i.e. $\text{rank}K = 4$, where K is the Kalman matrix and has the following form

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_2 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_1(a-bL_1) & \alpha_2(bL_2-a) \\ \alpha_1 & -\alpha_2 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_1(a-bL_1) & \alpha_2(bL_2-a) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\alpha_1 L_1 & \alpha_2 L_2 & 0 & 0 & a\alpha_1 L_1(L_1-1) & a\alpha_2 L_1(1+L_2) \\ -\alpha_1 L_1 & \alpha_2 L_2 & 0 & 0 & a\alpha_1 L_1(L_1-1) & a\alpha_2 L_1(1+L_2) & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

It is obvious that $\text{rank}K = 4$ so that the solution u_i^o ($i = 1, 2$) for the system (1.9) exists and is unique. Now let us formulate the optimal stabilization problem for the system (1.9).

Problem. The optimal control problem is to find the actions u_i^o and parameters $\alpha_i^o \in (0; 1]$ ($i = 1, 2$) so that the solution $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 0$ of the system (1.9) asymptotically stable and satisfies the constraint

$$J[\bullet] = \int_0^{\infty} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + u_1^2 + u_2^2) d\tau \rightarrow \min \quad (1.10)$$

Solution. To solve the problem, we use the Lyapunov-Bellman method [3,5]. In this case the Bellman expression is as follows:

$$B[\bullet] = \frac{dV}{dx_1} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{dV}{dx_2} \dot{x}_2 + \frac{dV}{dx_3} \dot{x}_3 + \frac{dV}{dx_4} \dot{x}_4 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + u_1^2 + u_2^2 \quad (1.11)$$

where $V = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ is the Lyapunov function for the system (1.9). Now substituting the expressions for $\dot{x}_1, \dot{x}_2, \dot{x}_3, \dot{x}_4$ into the Bellman expression, and taking into consideration that

$$\left. \frac{\partial B[\bullet]}{\partial u_i} \right|_{u=u^o} = 0 (i = 1, 2) \text{ we get}$$

$$u_1^o = -\frac{\alpha_1}{2} \left(\frac{dV}{dx_2} - L_1 \frac{dV}{dx_4} \right), \quad u_2^o = -\frac{\alpha_2}{2} \left(L_2 \frac{dV}{dx_4} - \frac{dV}{dx_2} \right) \quad (1.12)$$

To find the optimal controls, we substitute the expressions for u_1^o and u_2^o into the Bellman expression Eq. (1.11), and require that the resulting expression is zero. Thus, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
B[\bullet] \Big|_{u=u^0} &= \frac{dV}{dx_1} x_2 + \frac{dV}{dx_2} \left(ax_1 + bx_3 - \frac{\alpha_1^2}{2} \left(\frac{dV}{dx_2} - L_1 \frac{dV}{dx_4} \right) + \frac{\alpha_2^2}{2} \left(L_2 \frac{dV}{dx_4} - \frac{dV}{dx_2} \right) \right) + \\
&+ \frac{dV}{dx_3} x_4 + \frac{dV}{dx_4} \left(-aL_1 x_1 + aL_1 x_3 + \frac{\alpha_1^2 L_1}{2} \left(\frac{dV}{dx_2} - L_1 \frac{dV}{dx_4} \right) - \frac{\alpha_2^2 L_2}{2} \left(L_2 \frac{dV}{dx_4} - \frac{dV}{dx_2} \right) \right) + \\
&+ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + \frac{\alpha_1^2}{4} \left(\frac{dV}{dx_2} - L_1 \frac{dV}{dx_4} \right)^2 + \frac{\alpha_2^2}{4} \left(L_2 \frac{dV}{dx_4} - \frac{dV}{dx_2} \right)^2 = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{1.13}$$

The Lyapunov function is sought for in the following form

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= c_{11}x_1^2 + c_{22}x_2^2 + c_{33}x_3^2 + c_{44}x_4^2 + 2c_{12}x_1x_2 + 2c_{13}x_1x_3 + 2c_{14}x_1x_4 + 2c_{23}x_2x_3 + \\
&+ 2c_{24}x_2x_4 + 2c_{34}x_3x_4
\end{aligned} \tag{1.14}$$

We now introduce the Lyapunov function (1.14) into (1.13). Thus, we obtain a system of equations with respect to $c_{ij}, (i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ in case of $l_1 = 2l_2, m_1 = 2m_2, k^2 = \frac{g}{l_1}$ (i.e. $a = \frac{3}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$,

$$L_1 = 2, L_2 = 6)$$

$$\begin{cases}
3c_{12} - 6c_{14} - (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)c_{12}^2 + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)c_{12}c_{14} - 4(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{14}^2 + 1 = 0 \\
2c_{12} - (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)c_{22}^2 + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)c_{22}c_{24} - 4(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{24}^2 + 1 = 0 \\
-c_{23} + 6c_{34} - (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)c_{23}^2 + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)c_{23}c_{34} - 4(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{34}^2 + 1 = 0 \\
2c_{34} - (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)c_{24}^2 + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)c_{24}c_{44} - 4(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{44}^2 + 1 = 0 \\
2c_{11} + 3c_{22} - 6c_{24} - 2c_{12}c_{22}(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2) + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)(c_{12}c_{24} + c_{22}c_{14}) - 8(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{14}c_{24} = 0 \\
-c_{12} + 3c_{23} - 6c_{34} + 6c_{14} - 2c_{12}c_{23}(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2) + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)(c_{12}c_{34} + c_{23}c_{14}) - 8(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{14}c_{34} = 0 \\
3c_{24} + 2c_{13} - 6c_{44} - 2c_{12}c_{24}(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2) + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)(c_{12}c_{44} + c_{24}c_{14}) - 8(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{14}c_{44} = 0 \\
2c_{13} + 6c_{22} + 6c_{24} - 2c_{22}c_{23}(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2) + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)(c_{22}c_{34} + c_{23}c_{24}) - 8(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{24}c_{34} = 0 \\
2c_{14} + 2c_{23} - 2c_{22}c_{24}(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2) + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)(c_{22}c_{44} + c_{24}^2) - 8(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{24}c_{44} = 0 \\
-c_{24} + 2c_{33} + 6c_{44} - 2c_{23}c_{24}(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2) + 4(\alpha_1^2 + 3\alpha_2^2)(c_{23}c_{44} + c_{24}c_{34}) - 8(\alpha_1^2 + 9\alpha_2^2)c_{34}c_{44} = 0
\end{cases} \tag{1.15}$$

Solving the system (1.15) for different values of α_1 and α_2 from the interval $[0;1]$ with step 0.1 for

each α_1 and α_2 we will get the optimal values of the coefficients $c_{ij}, (i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$. The obtained

values show that the minimal value of the functional in case of initial conditions

$x_i(0) = 1, (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ is, $J^o[\bullet] = 29.8658$ which is gained in case $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$. The optimal values

of the coefficients $c_{ij}, (i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ are the following,

$$c_{11}^o = 5,9206, c_{22}^o = 5,2064, c_{33}^o = 1,4539, c_{44}^o = 0,3821, c_{12}^o = 5,0023, c_{13}^o = 0,5229$$

$$c_{14}^o = 0,8513, c_{23}^o = 0,7097, c_{24}^o = 0,9776, c_{34}^o = 0,3876.$$

For the optimal Lyapunov function we have

$$\begin{aligned}
V^o(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= 5,9206x_1^2 + 5,2064x_2^2 + 1,4539x_3^2 + 0,3821x_4^2 + 10,0046x_1x_2 + 1,0458x_1x_3 + \\
&+ 1,7026x_1x_4 + 1,4194x_2x_3 + 1,9552x_2x_4 + 0,7752x_3x_4,
\end{aligned}$$

And the optimal controls are given by

$$u_1^o = -3,2997x_1 - 3,2512x_2 + 0,0655x_3 - 0,2134x_4,$$

$$u_2^o = -0,1055x_1 - 0,6592x_2 - 1,6159x_3 - 1,3168x_4.$$

Thus we have obtained a closed form expressions for the optimal control actions for the system (1.9).

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TO THE MODELLING OF DEFORMATION PROCESSES IN ELASTIC MEDIUM WITH COMPOSITE COATING

Telyatnikov I.S.

Dynamic problems of the coating interactions with deformable base have numerous applications in material science, mechanical engineering and construction, as well as in seismology and other fields.

A problem of harmonic vibrations of a composite coating, modeled by system of plates rigidly coupled with an elastic substrate, was considered. Differential factorization method for block structure with different dimensions was used in the construction of solution. A simplified method of block element was applied in case of plates with rectilinear boundaries. New types of functional equations, solvable by the method of factorization, were constructed based on the proposed method.

Values of the stress-strain state parameters of described structure, allowing to formulate and solve specific problems of geophysics and the strength theory of materials with composite coating, including defective ones, can be calculated with help of the presented approach.

The mechanical concept of the area seismicity evaluation based on the determination of the stress concentration zones in lithospheric plates [1–3], which is one of the signs by which one can judge the possible locations of the seismic events, their consequences and sometimes - probable time of their occurrence.

We consider the implementation of this mechanical concept on the example of the simplest model of the lithospheric plates. Therefore we focus on the topological approach in the theory of block structures in the case of different-sized blocks. Usually such a situation arises when considering structures in the form of three-dimensional deformable bodies contacting with two-dimensional shells or plates. A three-dimensional body can be coated with a two-dimensional shell or contain inclusions in the form of plates, wherein the plates and the shells may be layered, some of them may have cracks. Namely this situation is characteristic for lithospheric structures that can have both internal and opening onto the surface fractures.

Based on the model described above, we consider the plate with fractures as a two-dimensional manifold with boundary. The area occupied by the plate is denoted by Ω . We divide the plate into homogeneous blocks with constant properties; moreover, we divide the resulting blocks on the fractures crossing them, if any exist. As a result, we obtain a partition of the area $\Omega = \bigcup_{j=1}^M \Omega_j$, where M –

number of derived blocks. On different parts $\partial\Omega_{jk}$ of block boundaries $\partial\Omega_j = \bigcup_k \partial\Omega_{jk}$, $j = \overline{1, M}$ different boundary conditions can be met: a rigid coupling with an adjacent block, the contact with the friction, free displacement, etc.

Further we use the notation adopted in the theory of plates [4]: $\vec{u} = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$, u_1, u_2 – displacements of the middle surface points of the plate in its tangential directions, u_3 – in directions of its normal. In the scalar case of vertical oscillations for steady-state mode (with frequency ω) differential equations of a flat coating displacement have the form [4]

$$R_j(\partial x_1, \partial x_2) u_{3j}(x_1, x_2) - \varepsilon_{j5} g_{3j}(x_1, x_2) = -\varepsilon_{j5} t_{3j}(x_1, x_2), \quad j = \overline{1, M}. \quad (1)$$

Here $R_j = \varepsilon_{j3} \left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x_1^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x_2^4} \right) - \varepsilon_{j4}$; $g_{3j}(x_1, x_2)$ – vertical component of the contact stress

amplitude acting on the lower border of the plate in the area Ω_j , $\varepsilon_{j3} = \frac{h_j^2}{12}$; $\varepsilon_{j4} = \omega^2 \rho_j \frac{1 - \nu_j^2}{E_j}$;

$\varepsilon_{j5} = \frac{1 - \nu_j^2}{E_j h_j}$; h_j – thickness of the j -th plate; ρ_j – its density; ν_j – Poisson's ratio; E_j – Young's modulus.

Homogeneous layer or stack of layers, homogeneous or layered half-space, etc. can be considered as a deformable substrate. For specified substrate variants it is possible to build the integral relations between the amplitudes of displacements u_3 and stresses g_3 on the surface of the substrate of the form

$$u_3(x_1, x_2, 0) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\sigma_2} \int_{\sigma_1} K_{33}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, 0) G_3(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \exp(-i(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2)) d\alpha_1 d\alpha_2, \quad (2)$$

where K_{33} – function of complex variables α_1, α_2 , which has a finite number of real zeros z_k and poles p_k , examples of which for various media types are presented in [5, 6]; $K_{33}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, 0) = O(\alpha^{-1})$ when $\alpha = \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2} \rightarrow \infty$; $G_3 = V_2 g_3$; V_2 – a two-dimensional Fourier transform operator, the position of σ_1, σ_2 is determined by the principle of limiting absorption [6].

After applying to (1) the integral Fourier transform by the variables x_1, x_2 the equation of displacement for each element of the plate partition takes the form

$$R_j(-i\alpha_1^j, -i\alpha_2^j) U_{3j} \equiv \left[\varepsilon_{j3} \left((\alpha_1^j)^2 + (\alpha_2^j)^2 \right) - \varepsilon_{j4} \right] U_{3j} = \varepsilon_{j5} V_2 [g_{3j} + t_{3j}] - \int_{\partial\Omega_j} \omega_j, \quad j = \overline{1, M}. \quad (3)$$

Here ω_j – the external form is as follows:

$$\omega_j = \varepsilon_{j3} \exp(i(\alpha_1^j x_1^j + \alpha_2^j x_2^j)) \left[- \left(\frac{\partial^3 u_{3j}}{\partial (x_2^j)^3} - i\alpha_2^j \frac{\partial^2 u_{3j}}{\partial (x_2^j)^2} - (\alpha_2^j)^2 \frac{\partial u_{3j}}{\partial x_2^j} + i(\alpha_2^j)^3 u_{3j} + 2 \frac{\partial^3 u_{3j}}{\partial (x_1^j)^2 \partial x_2^j} - 2i\alpha_2^j \frac{\partial^2 u_{3j}}{\partial (x_1^j)^2} \right) dx_1^j + \left(\frac{\partial^3 u_{3j}}{\partial (x_1^j)^3} - i\alpha_1^j \frac{\partial^2 u_{3j}}{\partial (x_1^j)^2} - (\alpha_1^j)^2 \frac{\partial u_{3j}}{\partial x_1^j} + i(\alpha_1^j)^3 u_{3j} \right) dx_2^j \right].$$

Further the conditions specified on the interblock boundaries should be added in the pseudo-differential equations constructed on the basis of the execution of the automorphism requirement of the manifold applied to functional equations (3). To construct a pseudo-differential equations we need to find the zeros of the expression $R_j(-i\alpha_{1j}, -i\alpha_{2j})$, and then calculate the corresponding Leray's residues [2, 3].

For a rectilinear part of the block boundary $\partial\Omega_{jk}$ the outer form in a local coordinate system takes the form [7]

$$\omega_{jk} = -\varepsilon_{j3} \exp(i(\alpha_1^{jk} x_1^{jk} + \alpha_2^{jk} x_2^{jk})) \left(i\alpha_2^{jk} M_{jk} D_j^{-1} - Q_{jk} D_j^{-1} - \left[(\alpha_2^{jk})^2 + v_j (\alpha_1^{jk})^2 \right] \frac{\partial u_{3jk}}{\partial x_2^{jk}} + i\alpha_2^{jk} \left[(\alpha_2^{jk})^2 + (2 - v_j) (\alpha_1^{jk})^2 \right] u_{3jk} \right) dx_1^{jk},$$

where $Q_{jk} = -D_j \left(\frac{\partial^3 u_{3jk}}{\partial (x_2^{jk})^3} + (2 - v_j) \frac{\partial^3 u_{3jk}}{\partial (x_1^{jk})^2 \partial x_2^{jk}} \right)$ – transverse force, $D_j = \frac{\varepsilon_{j3} h_j}{\varepsilon_{j5}}$ – rigidity of the

plate occupying the area Ω_j , $M_{jk} = -D_j \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_{3jk}}{\partial (x_1^{jk})^2} + v_j \frac{\partial^2 u_{3jk}}{\partial (x_2^{jk})^2} \right)$ – bending moment. Curved sections of interblock boundaries can be approximated by broken lines.

Built on a rectilinear part of the border $\partial\Omega_{jk}$ group of pseudo-differential equations can be represented as

$$V_1^{-1}(x_1^{jk}) \left\{ \int_{\partial\Omega_{jk}} \left(\frac{1}{D_j} (i\alpha_{2l-}^{jk} M_{jk} - Q_{jk}) - \left[(\alpha_{2l-}^{jk})^2 + v_j (\alpha_1^{jk})^2 \right] \frac{\partial u_{3jk}}{\partial x_2^{jk}} + i\alpha_{2l-}^{jk} \left[(\alpha_{2l-}^{jk})^2 + (2 - v_j) (\alpha_1^{jk})^2 \right] u_{3jk} \right) \exp(i\alpha_1^{jk} x_1^{jk}) dx_1^{jk} - \varepsilon_{j5} V_2 [g_{3jk} - t_{3jk}] - \int_{\partial\Omega_j \setminus \partial\Omega_{jk}} \omega_j \right\} = 0,$$

where $\alpha_2^{jk} = \alpha_{2l-}^{jk}$, $l=1,2$, $\alpha_{21-}^{jk} = -i\sqrt{(\alpha_1^{jk})^2 - \frac{\varepsilon_{j4}}{\varepsilon_{j3}}}$; $\alpha_{22-}^{jk} = -i\sqrt{(\alpha_1^{jk})^2 + \frac{\varepsilon_{j4}}{\varepsilon_{j3}}}$, $x_1^{jk} \in \partial\Omega_{jk}$,

V^{-1} – Fourier inversion operator.

Piecewise linear approximation can be constructed for the curved sections of the boundaries, then for each rectilinear section pseudo-differential equations will have a similar look. At the same time, the main operator of pseudo-differential equations contains all types of boundary conditions possible for the considered case of vertical oscillations of plates [7]. By writing the pseudo-differential equations for all sections of the border and adding in them given boundary conditions we obtain the system of integral equations, deciding which we obtain the representation of the solution in the following form in each planar block:

$$u_{3j} = V_2^{-1} \left[R_j^{-1} \left(-i\alpha_1^j, -i\alpha_2^j \right) \left(\varepsilon_{j5} V_2 [g_{3j} - t_{3j}] - \int_{\partial\Omega_j} \omega_j \right) \right], \quad j = \overline{1, M}, \quad (4)$$

where V_2^{-1} – a two-dimensional Fourier inversion operator.

Constructed in this way expressions for the displacement amplitudes u_{3j} for the case of vertical oscillations of the two-dimensional composite block structure, further should be equated to the values of the displacement amplitudes of substrate (2) (in the case of ideal contact) in the area $(x_1, x_2) \in \Omega_j$, when $x_3 = 0$. The resulting integral equations will allow us to determine the stresses at the contact areas of the coating and substrate.

Consider the case where the coating is a system of two extensive plates, bordering along a straight line. The coordinate system is chosen so that the axis Ox_3 is perpendicular to the surface of the coating/substrate system and the axis coincides with the boundary between the plates. Let's denote the right half-plane of the plane $x_3 = 0$ as $\Omega_1 = \{(x_1, x_2) : 0 < x_1 < \infty, -\infty < x_2 < \infty\}$, and the left as – $\Omega_2 = \{(x_1, x_2) : -\infty < x_1 < 0, -\infty < x_2 < \infty\}$. Suppose that the system is exposed to the focused harmonic surface load $A\delta(x_1 - x_1^0, x_2 - x_2^0)\exp(-i\omega t)$, $A = \text{const}$, $x_1^0, x_2^0 > 0$. Then the integral equation for the stress amplitudes at the border of the coating and substrate can be reduced to the following functional equation

$$\begin{aligned} G_{31}^+ + KG_{32}^- = K_1^{-1} & \left(\frac{C_{11}}{\alpha_1 + iq_{11}} + \frac{C_{12}}{\alpha_1 + q_{12}} + \frac{C_{21}}{\alpha_1 - iq_{21}} + \frac{C_{22}}{\alpha_1 - q_{22}} - \right. \\ & - \frac{\varepsilon_{15} C \exp(i\alpha_1 x_1^0)}{R_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_{15}}{2(q_{11}^2 + q_{12}^2)\varepsilon_{13}} \left[\frac{C \exp(iq_{12} x_1^0) - G_{31}^+(q_{12}, \alpha_2)}{q_{12}(\alpha_1 - q_{12})} + i \frac{A \exp(-q_{11} x_1^0) - G_{31}^+(iq_{11}, \alpha_2)}{q_{11}(\alpha_1 - iq_{11})} \right] + \\ & \left. + \frac{\varepsilon_{25}}{2(q_{21}^2 + q_{22}^2)\varepsilon_{23}} \left[\frac{G_{32}^-(-q_{22}, \alpha_2)}{q_{22}(\alpha_1 + q_{22})} + \frac{iG_{32}^-(-iq_{21}, \alpha_2)}{q_{21}(\alpha_1 + iq_{21})} \right] \right), \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

where $K = -K_1^{-1}K_2$, $C \equiv C(r_2) = A \exp(ir_2 x_2^0)$, $K_j(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \pm \left(K_{33}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, 0) - \varepsilon_{j5} (R_j)^{-1} \right)$, here we use the representation $R_j(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = \varepsilon_{j3}(\alpha_1 - iq_{j1})(\alpha_1 - q_{j2})(\alpha_1 + iq_{j1})(\alpha_1 + q_{j2})$, $q_{jk} = q_{jk}(\alpha_2)$, $j, k = 1, 2$, the superscripts «+» and «-» indicate the regularity of the function above and below the contour σ_1 .

Equation (5) is solved by the Wiener – Hopf method with factorization by the parameter α_1 relative to the contour σ_1 . The unknown C_{jk} ($j, k = 1, 2$) are determined further from the boundary conditions in the contact area of plates.

To perform the factorization on the α_1 in relation to the selected contour σ_1 function $K_{33}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ is represented in the form $K = S(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)\Pi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ [6, 7], where

$S(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = d_1 / \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + d^2}$, $d^2(\alpha_2) = d_2^2 + \alpha_2^2$, $d_1 = \lim_{|\alpha| \rightarrow \infty} \alpha K(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$, the parameter d_2 is selected large enough [6] (for numerical implementation $d_2 = 10$). The behavior of S matches the behavior of the function K_{33} at infinity, and the function S has no singularities on the real axis. The function $\Pi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = S^{-1}K_{33}$ has the same singularities as K_{33} , moreover, $\lim_{|\alpha| \rightarrow \infty} \Pi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 1$ and it can be approximated by a rational function $\Pi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \approx \Pi^* = \prod_{k=1}^N (\alpha_1^2 - z_{1k}^2) (\alpha_1^2 - p_{1k}^2)^{-1}$, $z_{1k}^2 = z_k^2 - \alpha_2^2$, $p_{1k}^2 = p_k^2 - \alpha_2^2$. Functions K_j ($j=1,2$) have the same behavior at infinity as K_{33} , poles of these functions are: poles of K_{33} and zeros of R_j . Then they can be represented as

$$K_j = \frac{d_{1j}}{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + d^2}} \Pi_j(\alpha_1, \alpha_2), \text{ where}$$

$$\Pi_j \approx \Pi_j^* = (\alpha_1^2 + q_{j1}^2)^{-1} (\alpha_1^2 - q_{j2}^2)^{-1} \prod_{k=1}^{N_j} (\alpha_1^2 - z_{1k}^2) \prod_{k=1}^N (\alpha_1^2 - p_{1k}^2)^{-1}, \quad d_{1j} = \lim_{|\alpha| \rightarrow \infty} \alpha K_j(\alpha_1, \alpha_2).$$

For each value of the frequency ω rational functions Π^* , Π_j^* can be approximated using the Bernstein polynomials.

Integral characteristics of the plate displacement amplitudes are determined from the relations (4)

$$U_{3j}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \frac{\varepsilon_{j5} G_{3j}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + B_{3j}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)}{R_j} + \frac{C_{j1}}{\alpha_1 \pm i q_{j1}} + \frac{C_{j2}}{\alpha_1 \pm q_{j2}} \mp \frac{1}{2(q_{j1}^2 + q_{j2}^2) \varepsilon_{j3}} \left[\frac{\varepsilon_{j5} G_{3j}(\pm q_{j2}, \alpha_2)}{q_{j2}(\alpha_1 \mp q_{j2})} + \frac{i \varepsilon_{j5} G_{3j}(\pm i q_{j1}, \alpha_2)}{q_{j1}(\alpha_1 \mp i q_{j1})} + \frac{B_{3j}(\pm q_{j2}, \alpha_2)}{q_{j2}(\alpha_1 \mp q_{j2})} + \frac{i B_{3j}(\pm i q_{j1}, \alpha_2)}{q_{j1}(\alpha_1 \mp i q_{j1})} \right],$$

where $B_j = -\varepsilon_{15} V_2 t_{3j}$, $B_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = -\varepsilon_{15} A \exp(i(\alpha_1 x_1^0 + \alpha_2 x_2^0))$, $B_2(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 0$, the top sign in the storeyed symbols « \pm » corresponds to the value $j=1$, the lower – $j=2$.

Representations of transforms of the plates displacement amplitudes contain the unknown constants C_{jk} ($j, k=1,2$), which are determined from the boundary conditions.

The proposed approach allows to study the influence of the properties of plates and foundation, as well as the type of boundary conditions in the area of contact of the coating elements on the deformation properties of the system and the nature of the signal passage. Figures 1, 2 show the graphs of the complex displacement amplitudes of the surfaces of plates on elastic foundation in the case of constant properties of the system in the direction of the axis Ox_2 for the following dimensionless parameters of the substrate: $\rho=1$, $\mu=1$, $\nu=0,3$, $\bar{\omega}=2,5$. Dimensionless frequency is determined by the formula $\bar{\omega}^2 = \rho \omega^2 a^2 \mu^{-1}$, where \sim – shear modulus, \dots – the density of the elastic foundation, a – characteristic linear dimension. Concentrated vertical load specified in the point $x_1 = 5$. On graphs the displacement amplitude plotted on the vertical axis (the real part of the complex displacement amplitudes corresponds to the solid line, the imaginary – to dotted), on the horizontal axis – coordinate x_1 . The calculations were performed for two relations of plate rigidity: $\mu_2/\mu_1 = 5$ (a), $\mu_2/\mu_1 = 0,2$ (b).

The figures illustrate the case of clamped edges of the plates $\left(u_{3j} \Big|_{x_1=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u_{3j}}{\partial x_1} \Big|_{x_1=0} = 0 \right)$.

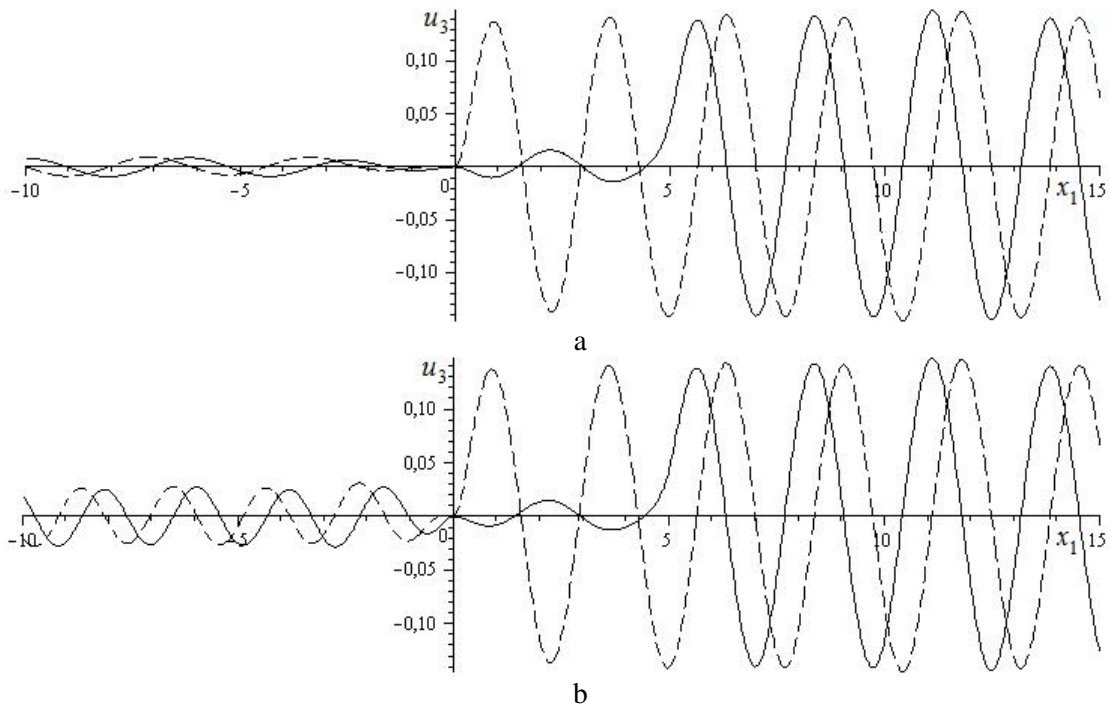


Fig.1. Real and imaginary components of the displacement amplitudes of plates

The problems of studying the objects discussed in this paper, including the cases with fractures, occur in seismology, geophysics and in various fields of technology, where constructions, which can be modelled by structures of described kind, are used.

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