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IX միջազգային գիտաժողովի նյութեր 01-06 հոկտեմբերի 2018թ., Գորիս, Հայաստան

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ – 2018

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ARMENIA INSTITUTE OF MECHANICS

# THE PROBLEMS OF DYNAMICS OF INTERACTION OF DEFORMABLE MEDIA

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YEREVAN - 2018

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 $\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \ddot{\varphi} = v, \quad Rv + k\dot{\varphi} = u, \end{array}$ 

$$\ddot{\varphi} = v, \quad Rv + k\dot{\varphi} = u, \tag{1.1}$$
$$|u| \le 1. \tag{1.2}$$

$$M = \int_{0}^{T} \left| v(t) \right| dt \tag{1.3}$$

Τ.

(1.1), (1.2)

(1.3).

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 $u(\phi,\dot{\phi})\,(1.2)$ 

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(1.1)  

$$\phi(0) = \phi^0, \quad \dot{\phi}(0) = \dot{\phi}^0$$
(1.4)

$$\varphi(T) = 0, \ \dot{\varphi}(T) = 0$$
 (1.5)

$$J = \int_{0}^{T} |v(t)| dt + T .$$
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$$(1.6)$$
, (1.7), (1.6), (1.1), (1.7), (1.6), (1.7),

:  

$$x_1 = \phi, \quad x_2 = \dot{\phi}, \quad v = (u - kx_2)R^{-1}$$
(1.7)  
(1.1) (1.2) (1.4) (1.6)

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \quad \dot{x}_2 = v,$$
 (1.1), (1.2), (1.4)-(1.6) : (1.8)

$$v^{-} \le v \le v^{+}, v^{-} = -R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x_{2}, v^{+} = R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x_{2},$$
 (1.9)

$$x_1(0) = x_1^0, \ x_2(0) = x_2^0; \ x_1(T) = 0, \ x_2(T) = 0,$$
 (1.10)

$$J = \int_{0}^{T} |v(t)| dt + T \to \min.$$
(1.11)

$$H = -1 - |v| + p_1 x_2 + p_2 v, \qquad (2.1)$$

$$p_1, p_2 - ,$$
  

$$\dot{p}_1 = -H'_{x_1} = 0, \ \dot{p}_2 = -H'_{x_2} = -p_1, \ 0 \le t \le T,$$
(2.2)

$$p_{1}(t) = c_{1}, \ p_{2}(t) = -c_{1}t + c_{2}, \ c_{1,2} = \text{const}, \ 0 \le t \le T.$$

$$H \qquad v \qquad (1.9)$$

$$-|v| + p_2 v \to \max_{\substack{v^- \le v \le v^+}}, \ v^- = -R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x_2, \quad v^+ = R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x_2.$$
(2.4)
(2.4)

$$v^{*} = \begin{cases} v^{+} = R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x_{2}, & p_{2}(t) > 1, \ t \in [0, T], \\ 0, & |p_{2}(t)| \le 1, \ t \in [0, T], \\ v^{-} = -R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x_{2}, \ p_{2}(t) < -1, \ t \in [0, T] \\ , & [5], \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$H(T) = -1 - |v^*(T)| + p_1(T)x_2(T) + p_2(T)v^*(T) = 0.$$
(2.6)
  
, (1.10), ,  $v^*(T) = 0$  ,

$$v^{*}(T) = v^{+} = R^{-1} \qquad v^{*}(T) = v^{-} = -R^{-1}.$$

$$(2.6) \qquad \text{ae} \qquad p_{2}(T) = 1 + R,$$

$$- p_{2}(T) = -1 - R.$$

$$c_{1}, c_{2} \qquad p_{2}(t) (2.3) \qquad , \qquad \text{e}$$

$$e \qquad v^{*}, \qquad (1.8) \qquad (x_{1}^{0}, x_{2}^{0})$$

$$(1.10), \qquad :$$

(1) 
$$v^{*}(t) = \{v^{+}, t \in [0,T]\}, (2) v^{*}(t) = \{v^{-}, t \in [0,T]\},$$
  
(3)  $v^{*}(t) = \{0, t \in [0,t_{1}); v^{+}, t \in [t_{1},T]\}, (4) v^{*}(t) = \{0, t \in [0,t_{1}); v^{-}, t \in [t_{1},T]\},$   
(5)  $v^{*}(t) = \{v^{+}, t \in [0,t_{1}); 0, t \in [t_{1},t_{2}); v^{-}, t \in [t_{2},T]\},$   
(6)  $v^{*}(t) = \{v^{-}, t \in [0,t_{1}); 0, t \in [t_{1},t_{2}); v^{+}, t \in [t_{2},T]\},$   
(2.7)  
(2.7)  
(3),(4) -  
, (5),(6) -

$$v^* = v^+, v^-, 0.$$
  
 $v^*(\theta) = \theta R^{-1} - k R^{-1} x_2, \qquad \theta = \pm 1. \qquad v^*(\theta) = v^+ = R^{-1} - k R^{-1} x_2,$ 

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 $(x_1^0, x_2^0),$ 

 $v^* = v^- = -R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x_2$   $t_2 \le t \le T$  :

$$x_{1} = -k^{-1}(t - t_{2}) - Rk^{-1}(k^{-1} + x_{2}^{(2)})[\exp(-kR^{-1}(t - t_{2})) - 1] + x_{1}^{(2)},$$
  

$$x_{2} = -k^{-1} + (k^{-1} + x_{2}^{(2)})\exp(-kR^{-1}(t - t_{2})).$$
(3.5)

$$, (1.10) , :x_1(T) = -k^{-1}(T-t_2) - Rk^{-1}(k^{-1} + x_2^{(2)})[\exp(-kR^{-1}(T-t_2)) - 1] + x_1^{(2)} = 0, (3.6)$$
$$x_2(T) = -k^{-1} + (k^{-1} + x_2^{(2)})\exp(-kR^{-1}(T-t_2)) = 0.$$

$$\Psi_{2}^{-}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}) : x_{1} = k^{-2}R \ln [1 + kx_{2}] - k^{-1}Rx_{2}, \quad x_{2} \ge 0 \right\}.$$
(3.8)
(2.7), (5),
$$p_{2}(t) = -c_{1}t + c_{2}(2.3)$$

$$1 t = t_1 -1 t = t_2. ,$$
  

$$p_2(t) = (t_2 + t_1 - 2t)(t_2 - t_1)^{-1}. (3.9)$$
  

$$t = T. y^*(T) = y^-(2.7)(5) x_2(T) = 0.$$

(2.6) 
$$-1-R^{-1}-R^{-1}p_2(T)=0.$$
 (3.9)

$$p_2(T) = (t_2 + t_1 - 2T)(t_2 - t_1)^{-1} = -1 - R,$$
  

$$T = t_2(1 + R/2) - t_1 R/2.$$
(3.10)

$$x_{1}^{(2)}, x_{2}^{(2)} \qquad x_{1}^{(1)}, x_{2}^{(1)}. \qquad (3.4), (3.7) \qquad x_{1}^{(2)} \qquad x_{2}^{(2)}:$$

$$x_{2}^{(1)}(t_{2}-t_{1}) + x_{1}^{(1)} = k^{-2}R \ln \left[1 + kx_{2}^{(1)}\right] - k^{-1}Rx_{2}^{(1)}. \qquad (3.11)$$

$$(3.2), (3.6), (3.10) \qquad t \quad t \quad T$$

$$t_{1}, t_{2}, I$$

$$t_{1} = k^{-1}R \ln\left[(1 - kx_{2}^{0})(1 - kx_{2}^{(1)})^{-1}\right], t_{2} = k^{-1}R \ln\left[(1 - kx_{2}^{0})(1 - kx_{2}^{(1)})^{-1}\right] + 2k^{-1}\ln\left(1 + kx_{2}^{(1)}\right),$$

$$T = k^{-1}R \ln\left[(1 - kx_{2}^{0})(1 - kx_{2}^{(1)})^{-1}\right] + (2 + R)k^{-1}\ln\left(1 + kx_{2}^{(1)}\right),$$
(3.12)

(3.11), (3.12), 
$$x_1^{(1)} = x_2^{(1)}$$
  
 $x_1^{(1)} = k^{-1}(k^{-1}R - 2x_2^{(1)})\ln(1 + kx_2^{(1)}) - k^{-1}Rx_2^{(1)}.$  (3.13)  
 $\Psi^{-}(x - x_1)$  (3.13)

$$\begin{split} \Psi_{1}^{-}(x_{1},x_{2}) & (3.13) \\ \Psi_{1}^{-} = \left\{ (x_{1},x_{2}) \colon x_{1} = k^{-1}(k^{-1}R - 2x_{2})\ln(1 + kx_{2}) - k^{-1}Rx_{2}, x_{2} \ge 0 \right\}, \\ (x_{1}^{(1)},x_{2}^{(1)}) \in \Psi_{1}^{-}. \\ (x_{1}^{0},x_{2}^{0}) & v = \left\{ v^{-},0,v^{+} \right\}. \\ , & t_{1}, \end{split}$$
(3.14)

$$\Psi_{1}^{+} = \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}) : x_{1} = -k^{-1}(k^{-1}R + 2x_{2})\ln(1 - kx_{2}) - k^{-1}Rx_{2}, x_{2} \le 0 \right\},$$

$$, \qquad (3.15)$$

$$, \qquad t_{2} = -k^{-1}(k^{-1}R + 2x_{2})\ln(1 - kx_{2}) - k^{-1}Rx_{2}, x_{2} \le 0 \right\},$$

,

$$\Psi_{2}^{+} = \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}): x_{1} = -k^{-2}R \ln [1 - kx_{2}] - k^{-1}Rx_{2}, x_{2} \le 0 \right\}.$$

$$(3.16)$$

$$\Psi_{2} = \Psi_{2}^{+} \cup \Psi_{2}^{-} \qquad v^{*},$$

$$v^{*} = 0 \qquad v^{*} = v^{+} \qquad v^{*} = v^{-},$$

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$$\Psi_{1} = \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}) : x_{1} = k^{-1} [k^{-1} R sign(x_{2}) - 2x_{2}] \ln(1 + k |x_{2}|) - k^{-1} R x_{2} \right\}.$$
(3.18)
$$\Psi_{1},$$
(3.18)

$$\begin{aligned} X^{+} & X^{-}, \qquad X_{0} & X^{0}: \\ X^{+} &= \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}) : \Psi_{1}^{-}(x_{1}, x_{2}) < 0, \Psi_{2}^{+}(x_{1}, x_{2}) < 0 \right\}, \quad X^{-} &= \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}) : \Psi_{1}^{+}(x_{1}, x_{2}) > 0, \Psi_{2}^{-}(x_{1}, x_{2}) > 0 \right\}, \\ X^{0} &= \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}) : \Psi_{1}^{-}(x_{1}, x_{2}) \ge 0, \quad \Psi_{2}^{-}(x_{1}, x_{2}) < 0 \right\}, \quad X_{0} &= \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}) : \Psi_{1}^{+}(x_{1}, x_{2}) \le 0, \quad \Psi_{2}^{+}(x_{1}, x_{2}) > 0 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.8) \qquad : \\ v^*(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} v^+ = R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x_2, & (x_1, x_2) \in X^+ \cup \Psi_2^+, \\ 0, & (x_1, x_2) \in X_0 \cup X^0, \\ v^- = -R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x_2, & (x_1, x_2) \in X^- \cup \Psi_2^-. \end{cases}$$
(3.19)

(3.19), , , 
$$(x_1^0, x_2^0) \in X^+$$
, (2.9)  
(1)  $v^*(\theta)|_{x_1} = v^+ = R^{-1} - kR^{-1}x$ .

$$v^* = v^+$$
  $v^* = 0$  (2.11)  
 $\Psi_2^-$ .  $\Psi_2^-$ ,  
 $v^* = 0$   $v^* = v^-$  (3.8)

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<u>:</u>:

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[3,4]:

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(1)

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$$\frac{dU_1(x)}{dx} = \frac{d^2u_1}{dx^2} = -\frac{\tau_1(x)}{E_1F_1}, \quad |x| > a$$
  
$$\frac{dV_1(y)}{dx} = \frac{d^2v_1}{dx^2} = -\frac{\tau_2(y)}{E_1F_1}, \quad 0 < y < \infty.$$

$$\frac{dv_1(y)}{dy} = \frac{dv_1}{dy^2} = -\frac{v_2(y)}{E_2 F_2}, \quad 0 < y < \infty,$$
:
(2)

$$\frac{du_1}{dx}\Big|_{x=-a} = \frac{P}{E_1 F_1}; \quad \frac{du_1}{dx}\Big|_{x=a} = -\frac{P}{E_1 F_1}$$
(3)

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_1}{dy}\Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{Q}{E_2 F_2} \tag{4}$$
$$u_1 - , v_1 -$$

$$\tau_1(x)$$
 –

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, v<sub>1</sub>

,  $v_2(y) -$ ,  $F_1 = F_2 -$ 

$$\frac{dU_1(x)}{dx} = \frac{\tau_1^*(x)}{E_1F_1} - \frac{P}{E_1F_1} \Big[ \delta(x-a) + \delta(x+a) \Big]; \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$
(5)

$$\tau_1^*(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \theta(x-a) + \theta(-x-a) \end{bmatrix} \tau_1(x); \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$
$$U_1(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \theta(x-a) + \theta(-x-a) \end{bmatrix} \frac{du_1}{dx}; \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$
$$\delta(x) - \qquad , \quad \theta(x) - \qquad .$$

$$\tau_{1}(x) \quad \tau_{2}(y), \qquad [3,4]:$$

$$U_{2}(x) = \frac{du_{2}(x,0)}{dx} = U_{2}^{(1)}(x) + g(x) = \frac{1}{\pi H \varepsilon} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\tau_{1}(s)}{x-s} ds - \frac{1}{\pi H \varepsilon} \left[ \int_{0}^{\infty} d_{2} \frac{\eta^{3} + \eta x^{2}}{(\eta^{2} + x^{2})^{2}} + d_{3} \frac{\eta}{\eta^{2} + x^{2}} \right] \tau_{2}(\eta) d\eta, \quad -\infty < x < \infty \qquad (6)$$

$$V_{2}(y) = \frac{dv_{2}(0, y)}{dy} = -\frac{1}{\pi H} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{d_{4}}{\eta + y} - \frac{d_{5}}{\eta - y} - \frac{d_{6}(\eta^{2} - \eta y)}{(\eta + y)^{3}} \right] \tau_{2}(\eta) d\eta - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ d_{3} \frac{s}{s^{2} + y^{2}} + d_{2} \frac{s^{3} - sy^{2}}{(s^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right] \tau_{1}(s) ds, \quad 0 < y < \infty \qquad (7)$$

$$U_{2}^{(1)}(x) = \left[\theta(x-a) + \theta(-x-a)\right] \frac{du_{2}}{dx},$$

$$g(x) = \left[\theta(x+a) - \theta(x-a)\right] \frac{du_{2}}{dx},$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{d_{1}} = \frac{2\mu(\lambda+\mu)}{\lambda+2\mu}, \quad d_{2} = \frac{1}{2\mu}, \quad d_{3} = \frac{1}{2(\lambda+\mu)},$$

$$d_{4} = \frac{\mu^{2} + (\lambda+2\mu)^{2}}{4\mu(\lambda+\mu)(\lambda+2\mu)}, \quad d_{5} = \frac{\lambda+3\mu}{4\mu(\lambda+2\mu)}, \quad d_{6} = \frac{\lambda+\mu}{2\mu(\lambda+2\mu)},$$

$$H - , \quad \lambda, \mu - , \quad u_{2}, v_{2} - ,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$U_{1}(x) = U_{2}^{(1)}(x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$V_{1}(y) = V_{2}(y), \quad 0 < y < \infty$$
(5), (6) (8) ,
(7)
(9)

$$\tau_{1}^{*}(\sigma) = H\varepsilon i\sigma \overline{K}(\sigma) \overline{g}(\sigma) + 2P\lambda_{1}\overline{K}(\sigma)\cos(\sigma a) + i\sigma^{2}\varepsilon d_{2}\overline{K}(\sigma) \int_{0}^{\infty} \eta e^{-\sigma\eta} \tau_{2}(\eta) d\eta$$
(10)

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$$\lambda_{1} = \frac{H\varepsilon}{E_{1}F_{1}}; \quad \overline{K}(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\lambda_{1} + |\sigma|}.$$

$$(10) \qquad , \qquad :$$

$$\tau_{1}^{*}(x) = H\varepsilon \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K'(x-s) g(s) ds + P\lambda_{1} \left[ K(x+a) + K(x-a) \right] -$$

$$-\frac{i\varepsilon d_{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K''(x-s) ds \int_{0}^{\infty} \eta e^{-\sigma\eta} \tau_{2}(\eta) d\eta, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau_{1}(s) ds = 0,$$

$$K(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-i\sigma x}}{\lambda_{1} + |\sigma|} d\sigma, \quad K'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} K(x).$$
(11)

, 
$$\tau_1^*(x) = 0 \qquad |x| < a$$
, (11)  $g(x)$ :

$$\int_{-a}^{a} K'(x-s)g(s)ds = -\frac{P\lambda_{1}}{\varepsilon H} \Big[ K(x+a) + K(x-a) \Big] + \frac{id_{2}}{2\pi H} \int_{-a}^{a} K''(x-s)ds \int_{0}^{\infty} \eta e^{-\sigma\eta} \tau_{2}(\eta)d\eta, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$
[4,6,7],  $K(x)$  ,
(12)

(12) [5,6].  
(2) (7),  
(9), 
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \tau_{2}(\eta) d\eta = Q$$

:  

$$\overline{R}(\sigma)\overline{\tau}_{2}(\sigma) + \lambda_{2}\overline{\tau}_{2}(\sigma - i) = -i\sigma d_{5}^{-1}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{A}(s,\sigma)\tau_{1}(s)ds,$$
(13)

 $y = e^v$ ,  $\eta = e^u$ 

$$\begin{split} \overline{R}(\sigma) &= \sigma \frac{ch\pi\sigma - d_4 d_5^{-1} (\sigma + i)^2 - d_6 d_5^{-1}}{sh\pi\sigma}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{H d_5^{-1}}{E_2 F_2}; \\ A(s, v) &= d_3 \frac{s}{s^2 + e^{2v}} + d_2 \frac{s^3 - s e^{2v}}{\left(s^2 + e^{2v}\right)^2}, \\ \overline{\tau}_2(\sigma) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau_2(e^u) e^{i\sigma u} du, \quad \overline{\tau}_2(\sigma - i) = \int_{-0}^{\infty} \tau_2(e^u) e^v e^{i\sigma u} du. \end{split}$$

$$(13) , \qquad (13) , \qquad (7,8].$$

(12) (13). 
$$\tau_1(x) |x| > a$$
 (11).

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$$D = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma; \alpha, \beta \in \Omega_0, -h_2 \le \gamma \le h_1\}$$

$$. D_0 - , \alpha, \beta - ,$$

$$, \gamma - ,$$

$$\tau_{ij} [2,3] \qquad \qquad \widetilde{\gamma}_i = 1 + \gamma / R_i \quad (i = 1,2), \qquad R_1 = R_2 - 1$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( B\tau_{\alpha\alpha}^{\bullet(j)} \right) &- k_{\beta} \tau_{\beta\beta}^{(j)} + \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left( A\tau_{\beta\alpha}^{(j)} \right) + k_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)} + \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \frac{\partial \tau_{\alpha\gamma}^{(j)}}{\partial \gamma} + \frac{2\tau_{\alpha\gamma}^{(j)}}{R_{1}} - k_{j} \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \frac{\partial U^{(j)}}{\partial t} = \rho^{j} \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \frac{\partial^{2} U^{(j)}}{\partial t^{2}} \\ (A, B; \alpha, \beta; R_{1}, R_{2}; U, V), \quad j = I, II, , \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{\gamma\gamma}^{(j)}}{\partial \gamma} - \left( \frac{\tau_{\alpha\alpha}^{(j)}}{R_{1}} + \frac{\tau_{\beta\beta}^{(j)}}{R_{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial \tau_{\alpha\gamma}^{(j)}}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial \tau_{\beta\gamma}^{(j)}}{\partial \beta} + k_{\beta} \tau_{\alpha\gamma}^{(j)} + k_{\alpha} \tau_{\beta\gamma}^{(j)} - k_{j} \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \frac{\partial W^{(j)}}{\partial t} = \rho^{j} \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \frac{\partial^{2} W^{(j)}}{\partial t^{2}} \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \tau_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)} = \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \tau_{\beta\alpha}^{(j)} \qquad (); \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \left( \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial U^{(j)}}{\partial \alpha} + k_{\alpha} V^{(j)} + \frac{W^{(j)}}{R_{1}} \right) = \tilde{\gamma}_{1} a_{11}^{(j)} \tau_{\alpha\alpha}^{(j)} + \tilde{\gamma}_{2} a_{12}^{(j)} \tau_{\beta\beta}^{(j)} + a_{13}^{(j)} \tau_{\gamma\gamma}^{(j)}, \quad j = I, II \\ (A, B; \quad \alpha \leftrightarrow \beta; \quad R_{1} \leftrightarrow R_{2}; \quad U \leftrightarrow V; \quad a_{11}^{(j)}, a_{22}^{(j)}; \quad a_{13}^{(j)}, a_{23}^{(j)}) \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \frac{\partial W^{(j)}}{\partial \beta} = \tilde{\gamma}_{1} a_{13}^{(j)} \tau_{\alpha\alpha}^{(j)} + \tilde{\gamma}_{2} a_{23}^{(j)} \tau_{\beta\beta}^{(j)} + a_{33}^{(j)} \tau_{\gamma\gamma}^{(j)}, \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \left( \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial U^{(j)}}{\partial \beta} - k_{\beta} V^{(j)} \right) + \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \left( \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial V^{(j)}}{\partial \alpha} - k_{\alpha} U^{(j)} \right) = \tilde{\gamma}_{1} a_{66}^{(j)} \tau_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)}, \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \frac{\partial U^{(j)}}{\partial \gamma} - \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \frac{U^{(j)}}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{A} \tilde{\gamma}_{2} \frac{\partial W^{(j)}}{\partial \alpha} = \tilde{\gamma}_{1} a_{55}^{(j)} \tau_{\alpha\gamma}^{(j)} \\ (A, B; \quad \alpha, \beta; \quad R_{1} \leftrightarrow R_{2}; \quad U, V; \quad a_{55}^{(j)}, a_{44}^{(j)}), \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.2)$$

1.

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,

$$k_{\alpha}, k_{\beta} - , A, B - , \rho^{(j)} - , a_{ik}^{(j)} - , k_{j} - , j - , j - , \gamma = h_{1} ;$$

$$\tau_{\alpha\gamma}^{I}(h_{1}) = 0, \quad \tau_{\beta\gamma}^{I}(h_{1}) = 0, \quad \tau_{\gamma\gamma}^{I}(h_{1}) = 0 ;$$
(1.3)

$$U'(h_1) = 0, \quad V'(h_1) = 0, \quad W'(h_1) = 0,$$
  
 $\gamma = -h_2$ 
(1.4)

$$U^{II}(-h_2) = u^-(\alpha,\beta)\sin(\Omega t), \quad V^{II}(-h_2) = v^-(\alpha,\beta)\sin(\Omega t), \quad W^{II}(-h_2) = w^-(\alpha,\beta)\sin(\Omega t) \quad (1.5)$$

$$\tau_{\alpha\gamma}^{I}(\gamma=0) = \tau_{\alpha\gamma}^{II}(\gamma=0), \ \tau_{\beta\gamma}^{I}(\gamma=0) = \tau_{\beta\gamma}^{II}(\gamma=0), \ \tau_{\gamma\gamma}^{I}(\gamma=0) = \tau_{\gamma\gamma}^{II}(\gamma=0)$$
(1.6)

$$U^{T}(\gamma = 0) = U^{T}(\gamma = 0), \quad V^{T}(\gamma = 0) = V^{T}(\gamma = 0), \quad W^{T}(\gamma = 0) = W^{T}(\gamma = 0)$$
(1.7)
  
,
[2,3].
  
,
-
(1.7)

2.

, –

		$\alpha = R\xi,  \beta = R\eta,$	$\gamma = \varepsilon R \zeta = h \zeta,$	U = Ru,	V = Rv,	W = Rw,
$h = \max\{h_1, h_2\}$	, <i>R</i> –		(			
			), $\varepsilon = h/R$	_		
O(i)	o(i) (r r)	$(\mathbf{O}) = O(\mathbf{i}) (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{i})$		、 .		

$$Q_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)}(x, y, z, t) = Q_1^{(j)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \sin(\Omega t) + Q_2^{(j)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \cos(\Omega t) \quad (\alpha, \beta, \gamma); \quad j = I, II$$

$$Q_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)} - , \quad \Omega -$$
(2.1)

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ a & & & \\ Q_1^{(j)}, Q_2^{(j)}, & & \\ \text{(outerior)} \\ \text{(boundary)} & : I = Q^{out} + R_h \ [2-4]. \end{array}$$

$$\tau_{mk,i}^{out(j)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = \varepsilon^{-1+s}\tau_{mk,i}^{(j,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta), \quad m,k = 1,2,3; \quad s = \overline{0,N}; \quad j = I,II; \quad i = 1,2$$

$$\left(u_i^{out(j)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta), v_i^{out(j)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta), w_i^{out(j)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta)\right) = \varepsilon^s \left(u_i^{(j,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta), v_i^{(j,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta), w_i^{(j,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta)\right)$$

$$(1.3)-(1.5).$$

$$\tau_{mk,i}^{(j,s)}, u_i^{(j,s)}, (u,v,w)$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$(1.3)-(1.5), \qquad , \qquad (u, v, w)$$

$$(1.3)-(1.5), \qquad , \qquad (1.3)-(1.5), \qquad , \qquad (1.3)-(1.5), \qquad , \qquad (1.3)-(1.5), \qquad , \qquad (2.3)$$

$$\zeta = \zeta_1 \ (\zeta_1 = h_1/h): \qquad , \qquad (1.3,23,33), \quad i = 1,2$$

$$u_i^{(I,s)}(\zeta_1) = \overline{u}_{ib}^{(I,s)}(\zeta = \zeta_1) \qquad (u, v, w), \quad i = 1,2$$

$$\zeta = -\zeta_2 \quad (\zeta_2 = h_2/h) \tag{2.4}$$

$$u_i^{(II,s)} = u_i^{-(II,s)}(\xi,\eta) \qquad (u,v,w),$$
(2.5)

$$u_{1}^{-(II,0)} = u^{-} / R, \ u_{2}^{-(II,0)} = 0, \ \overline{\tau}_{m3,ib}^{(I,0)} = 0, \ \overline{u}_{ib}^{(I,0)} = 0$$

$$u_{i}^{-(II,s)} = -\overline{u}_{ib}^{(II,s)}(\zeta = -\zeta_{2}), \ s \neq 0; \ (u, v, w); \ m = 1,2,3; \ i = 1,2$$
(2.6)

$$\tau_{13,ib}^{(I,s)}, \overline{u}_{ib}^{(I,s)}, \overline{u}_{ib}^{(II,s)}, (u,v,w)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{13,ib}^{(j,s)}, u_{ib}^{(j,s)}, u_{ib}^{(j,s)}, (u,v,w) \\ & (2.2) \\ & (2.2) \\ & (2.2) \\ & (2.3) \\ \tau_{13,i}^{(j,s)} = \frac{1}{a_{15}^{(j)}} \left[ \frac{\partial u_{i}^{(j,s)}}{\partial \zeta} - P_{ii}^{(j,s-1)} \right], \quad \tau_{23,i}^{(j,s)} = \frac{1}{a_{14}^{(j)}} \left[ \frac{\partial v_{i}^{(j,s)}}{\partial \zeta} - P_{ii}^{(j,s-1)} \right], \quad j = I, II; i = 1, 2 \\ & (2.7) \\ \tau_{12,i}^{(j,s)} = P_{1i}^{(j,s-1)}, \quad \tau_{21,i}^{(j,s)} = P_{1i}^{(j,s-1)} - r_{2}\zeta\tau_{21,i}^{(j,s-1)} + r_{1}\zeta\tau_{12,i}^{(j,s-1)} \right], \quad j = I, II; i = 1, 2 \\ & (2.7) \\ \tau_{12,i}^{(j,s)} = P_{1i}^{(j,s-1)}, \quad \tau_{21,i}^{(j,s)} = P_{1i}^{(j,s-1)} - r_{2}\zeta\tau_{21,i}^{(j,s-1)} + r_{1}\zeta\tau_{12,i}^{(j,s-1)} \right], \quad j = I, II; i = 1, 2 \\ & (2.7) \\ \tau_{12,i}^{(j,s)} = P_{1i}^{(j,s)} - \frac{1}{\partial \zeta_{i}^{(j)}} \left[ \Delta_{2i}^{(j)} \frac{\partial v_{i}^{(j,s-1)}}{\partial \zeta} + \Delta_{2i}^{(j)} P_{2i}^{(j,s-1)} + \Lambda_{2i}^{(j)} \rho_{2i}^{(j,s-1)} - \Lambda_{2i}^{(j)} \rho_{ii}^{(j,s-1)} \right], \quad (1,22,3; \quad \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{1i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{1i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{1i}, \Delta_{2i}, \Delta_{2i},$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 u_1^{(j,s)}}{\partial \zeta^4} + 2 \,_{55}^{(j)} \rho^{(j)} \Omega_*^2 \, \frac{\partial^2 u_1^{(j,s)}}{\partial \zeta^2} + a_{55}^{(j)\,2} \Omega_*^2 (\rho^{(j)\,2} \Omega_*^2 + 4K_j^2) u_1^{(j,s)} = Q_{u_1}^{(j,s-1)} , \qquad (2.10)$$

$$(u, v, w; \, a_{55}, a_{44}, \Delta/\Delta_{12})$$

$$u_{10}^{(j,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = C_1^{(u,j,s)}(\xi,\eta)\phi_{1u}^j(\zeta) + C_2^{(u,j,s)}(\xi,\eta)\phi_{2u}^j(\zeta) + + C_3^{(u,j,s)}(\xi,\eta)\phi_{3u}^j(\zeta) + C_4^{(u,j,s)}(\xi,\eta)\phi_{4u}^j(\zeta) \quad (u,v,w),$$
(2.12)

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{1u}^{j}(\zeta) &= \operatorname{ch} \gamma_{u}^{j} \zeta \cos \delta_{u}^{j} \zeta, \qquad \varphi_{2u}^{j}(\zeta) = \operatorname{sh} \gamma_{u}^{j} \zeta \sin \delta_{u}^{j} \zeta \\ \varphi_{3u}^{j}(\zeta) &= \operatorname{ch} \gamma_{u}^{j} \zeta \sin \delta_{u}^{j} \zeta, \qquad \varphi_{4u}^{j}(\zeta) = \operatorname{sh} \gamma_{u}^{j} \zeta \cos \delta_{u}^{j} \zeta \\ \gamma_{u}^{j} &= \sqrt{\frac{a_{55}^{(j)} \Omega_{*}}{2}} (\sqrt{\rho^{(j)2} \Omega_{*}^{2} + 4K_{j}^{2}} - \rho^{(j)} \Omega_{*}) \\ \delta_{u}^{j} &= \sqrt{\frac{a_{55}^{(j)} \Omega_{*}}{2}} (\sqrt{\rho^{(j)2} \Omega_{*}^{2} + 4K_{j}^{2}} + \rho^{(j)} \Omega_{*}) \\ (u, v, w; a_{55} a_{44}, \Delta / \Delta_{12}) \\ 2 : \\ u_{2}^{(j,s)} &= u_{20}^{(j,s)} (\xi, \eta, \zeta) + u_{2}^{(j,s)} (\xi, \eta, \zeta), \qquad (u, v, w) \end{split}$$

$$(2.13)$$

$$(m = \overline{1,4}; j = I, II; u, v, w) . , ,$$

$$(2.3), (2.5), (1.6), (1.7):$$

$$\Delta_{u\tau} = \frac{\delta_{u}^{I^{2}} + \gamma_{u}^{I^{2}}}{4a_{55}^{H^{2}}a_{55}^{I^{2}}} (F^{+}(ch 2\gamma_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} ch 2\gamma_{u}^{I}\zeta_{2} + cos 2\delta_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} cos 2\delta_{u}^{I}\zeta_{2}) -$$

$$-F^{-}(ch 2\gamma_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} cos 2\delta_{u}^{I}\zeta_{2} + cos 2\delta_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} ch 2\gamma_{u}^{I}\zeta_{2}) +$$

$$+ 2a_{55}^{H}a_{55}^{I}(E^{+}(sh 2\gamma_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} sh 2\gamma_{u}^{I}\zeta_{2} - sin 2\delta_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} sin 2\delta_{u}^{I}\zeta_{2}) +$$

$$+ E^{-}(sh 2\gamma_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} sin 2\delta_{u}^{I}\zeta_{2} + sin 2\delta_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} sh 2\gamma_{u}^{I}\zeta_{2})) \neq 0, \quad (u, v, w)$$

$$T^{+} = \frac{W^{2}(2L^{2} - L^{2}) + L^{2}(2R^{1}) - L^{2}(2R^{1})$$

$$F^{T} = a_{55}^{n} (\delta_{u}^{n} + \gamma_{u}^{n}) \pm a_{55}^{n} (\delta_{u}^{n} + \gamma_{u}^{n})$$

$$E^{+} = \delta_{u}^{l} \delta_{u}^{l} + \gamma_{u}^{l} \gamma_{u}^{l}, E^{-} = \delta_{u}^{l} \gamma_{u}^{l} - \delta_{u}^{l} \gamma_{u}^{l}$$

$$(2.4), (2.5), (1.6), (1.7):$$

$$\Delta_{uu} = \frac{1}{4a_{55}^{l} a_{55}^{l}} (F^{+} (\operatorname{ch} 2\gamma_{u}^{l} \zeta_{1} \operatorname{ch} 2\gamma_{u}^{l} \zeta_{2} - \cos 2\delta_{u}^{l} \zeta_{1} \cos 2\delta_{u}^{l} \zeta_{2}) -$$

$$-F^{-} (\operatorname{ch} 2\gamma_{u}^{l} \zeta_{1} \cos 2\delta_{u}^{l} \zeta_{2} - \cos 2\delta_{u}^{l} \zeta_{1} \operatorname{ch} 2\gamma_{u}^{l} \zeta_{2}) +$$

$$+ 2a_{55}^{l} a_{55}^{l} (E^{+} (\operatorname{sh} 2\gamma_{u}^{l} \zeta_{1} \operatorname{sh} 2\gamma_{u}^{l} \zeta_{2} + \sin 2\delta_{u}^{l} \zeta_{1} \sin 2\delta_{u}^{l} \zeta_{2}) +$$

$$(2.15)$$

$$+ E^{-}(\operatorname{sh} 2\gamma_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} \sin 2\delta_{u}^{II}\zeta_{2} - \sin 2\delta_{u}^{I}\zeta_{1} \operatorname{sh} 2\gamma_{u}^{II}\zeta_{2})) \neq 0, \qquad (u, v, w)$$
[4]

[7]

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 $\Delta_{u\ddagger}=0,\ \Delta_{uu}=0\ (u,v,w)$ 

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$$\{ |x| < \infty, |y| \le h, |z| < \infty \}$$

$$xOy ( ) :$$

$$I : 
\tau_{yz}(x \pm h) = \mu_0 \frac{\partial w_0^{(1)}(x, y)}{\partial y} \bigg|_{y=\pm h} = 0, \quad x < 0; \quad w_0^{(1)}(x, y) \bigg|_{y=\pm h} = 0, \quad x > 0,$$
II : (1)

[7-12],

$$w_{0}^{(2)}(x,y)\Big|_{y=\pm h} = 0, \quad x < 0; \quad \tau_{yz}(x \pm h) = \mu_{0} \frac{\partial w_{0}^{(2)}(x,y)}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=\pm h} = 0, \quad x > 0$$
<sup>(i)</sup>

$$< 0$$
)  $Ox$  ,

$$w_{ON}^{(1)}(x, y) = A_N e^{i\gamma_N x} \cos \frac{\pi N}{2h} (y - h), \qquad N = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$
(3)

$$w_{ON}^{(2)}(x, y) = B_N e^{i\gamma_N x} \sin \frac{\pi N}{2h} (y - h), \qquad N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$
(4)

$$\gamma_{N} = \sqrt{k_{0}^{2} - (\pi N/2h)^{2}}, \quad k_{0} > \pi N/2h$$
, I II.
(5)

,

 $N < 2hk_0/\pi$ .

$$W_0^{(1)}(x, y) = w_0^{(1)}(x, y) - w_{ON}^{(1)}(x, y).$$
(7)
(6),
(7)

$$\overline{W}_{0}^{(1)}(\sigma, y) = \overline{W}_{0}^{(1)}(\sigma, y) - 2\pi A_{N}\delta(\sigma + \gamma_{N}) \cdot \cos\frac{\pi N}{2h}(y - h) =$$

$$= C_{0}(\sigma)\operatorname{ch}(\gamma_{0}y) + D_{0}(\sigma)\operatorname{sh}(\gamma_{0}y), \quad |y| \le h,$$
(8)

$$C_{0}(\sigma) = \sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{0}^{2}}, \qquad (105)^{2} |S|^{2} |S|^{2} = V,$$

$$C_{0}(\sigma) = \sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{0}^{2}}, \qquad (105)^{2} |S|^{2} |S|^{2} = V,$$

$$\gamma_{0}(\sigma) = \sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{0}^{2}}, \qquad (\sigma| \rightarrow \infty), \qquad ($$

(8),

$$\overline{S}^{-}(\sigma) = \left(h\gamma_{0}^{2}\right)^{-1}\overline{K}_{0}(\sigma)\overline{D}^{\prime+}(\sigma) = \pi A_{N}\left(1 + \cos\pi N\right)\delta(\sigma + \gamma_{N})$$

$$(9)$$

$$\overline{D}^{-}(\sigma) = h \left\lfloor \overline{K}_{0}(\sigma) \right\rfloor^{-1} \overline{S}^{\prime +}(\sigma) = \pi A_{N} \left( 1 - \cos \pi N \right) \delta(\sigma + \gamma_{N})$$
(10)

$$\overline{K}_{0}(\sigma) = h\gamma_{0} \operatorname{cth}(h\gamma_{0}) \qquad \overline{f}(\sigma) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{i\sigma x} dx, \qquad f^{\pm}(x) = \theta(\pm x)f(x)$$

$$\theta(x) - \qquad .$$
(11)

$$C_0(\sigma) = D_0(\sigma)$$

• (2)

$$C_{0}(\sigma) = \overline{D}^{\prime +}(\sigma)/4\gamma_{0} \operatorname{sh}(\gamma_{0}h), \quad D_{0}(\sigma) = \overline{S}^{\prime +}(\sigma)/4\gamma_{0} \operatorname{ch}(\gamma_{0}h).$$

$$(12)$$

$$(12)$$

$$N, \quad (10) - \qquad N.$$

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

$$- [1,2].$$

$$\overline{K}_{0}(\sigma) = \overline{K}_{0}^{-}(\sigma)\overline{K}_{0}^{+}(\sigma) \qquad [1]$$

$$\overline{K}_{0}^{\pm}(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{k_{0}h\cos(k_{0}h)}{\sin(k_{0}h)}} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1\pm i\sigma h_{0} \left( \left( n - 1/2 \right)^{2} - \left( k_{0}h_{0} \right)^{2} \right)^{-1/2}}{1\pm i\sigma h_{0} \left( n^{2} - \left( k_{0}h_{0} \right)^{2} \right)^{-1/2}} \right), \qquad h_{0} = \frac{h}{\pi}$$

$$(13)$$

$$\bar{K}_{0}^{+}(\sigma) \sim \alpha^{1/2}, \quad \alpha \to \infty , \\
\bar{K}_{0}^{+}(k_{0}) = 1 - 2ik_{0}h_{0}\ln 2 + O(k_{0}^{2}), \quad k_{0} \to 0 \\
(13) \quad (9) \quad (10) \quad [12]$$

$$\delta(\sigma + \gamma_N) = \frac{1}{2\sigma i} \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma + \gamma_N - i0} - \frac{1}{\sigma + \gamma_N + i0} \right], \tag{15}$$
$$\operatorname{Im}(\alpha) < 0, \qquad - \qquad \operatorname{Im}(\alpha) > 0$$

$$\overline{D}^{\prime+}(\sigma) = iA_{N} \frac{k_{0} + \gamma_{N}}{\overline{K}_{0}^{-}(-\gamma_{N})} \frac{h(\sigma + k_{0})}{(\sigma + \gamma_{N} + i0)} \frac{(1 + \cos \pi n)}{\overline{K}_{0}^{+}(\sigma)}, \quad \overline{S}^{\prime+}(\sigma) = \frac{iA_{N}\overline{K}_{0}^{+}(\sigma)(1 - \cos \pi n)}{(\overline{K}_{0}^{-}(-\gamma_{N}))^{-1}h(\sigma + \gamma_{N} + i0)} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
(16) \quad (8) \\
w_{0}^{(1)}(x, y) \\
\end{array} \quad I
\end{array}$$

$$w_{0}^{(1)}(x,y) = w_{0N}^{(1)}(x,y) - \frac{A_{N}^{+}}{2\pi i} \frac{\left(k_{0} + \gamma_{N}\right)}{\overline{K}_{0}^{+}\left(-\gamma_{N}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{h\left(\sigma + k_{0}\right)}{\left(\sigma + \gamma_{N} + i0\right)} \frac{\operatorname{ch}\gamma_{0}h}{\gamma_{0}\operatorname{sh}\gamma_{0}h} \frac{e^{-i\sigma x}}{\overline{K}_{0}^{+}\left(\sigma\right)} d\sigma - \frac{A_{N}^{-}}{2\pi i} \overline{K}_{0}^{-}\left(-\gamma_{N}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\sigma + k_{0}\right)\operatorname{sh}\gamma_{0}y}{\left(\sigma + \gamma_{N} + i0\right)h\gamma_{0}\operatorname{ch}\gamma_{0}h} e^{-i\sigma x} d\sigma, \qquad -h \leq y \leq h$$

$$(17)$$

$$\begin{split} A_{N}^{\pm} &= A_{N} \left( 1 \pm \cos \pi N \right) / 2, \quad N = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ & \text{II} \\ w_{0}^{(2)} \left( x, y \right) &= w_{0N}^{(2)} \left( x, y \right) + \frac{B_{N}^{+}}{4\pi i} \frac{\pi N}{\overline{K}_{0}^{-} \left( -\gamma_{N} \right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \gamma_{0} y}{\operatorname{sh} \gamma_{0} h} \frac{e^{-i\sigma x}}{\overline{K}_{0}^{+} \left( \sigma \right)} \frac{d\sigma}{\left( \sigma + \gamma_{N} + i0 \right)} + \\ &- \frac{B_{N}^{-}}{8\pi i} \frac{\pi N \overline{K}_{0}^{-} \left( -\gamma_{N} \right)}{h \left( \gamma_{N} + k_{0} \right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{ch} \gamma_{0} y}{\operatorname{ch} \gamma_{0} h} \frac{\overline{K}_{0}^{+} \left( \sigma \right)}{h \left( \sigma + k_{0} \right)} \frac{e^{-i\sigma x}}{\left( \sigma + \gamma_{N} + i0 \right)} d\sigma, \qquad -h \le y \le h \end{split}$$

, (17). , , , - 
$$\alpha = \sigma + i\tau$$
. , (17). , , , -  $x < 0, |y| \le h$  -

(17),

,

$$w_{0}^{(1)}(x, y) = w_{0N}^{(1)}(x, y) - A_{N}^{+} \left[ \overline{K}_{0}^{-}(-\gamma_{N}) \overline{K}_{0} + (k_{0}) \right]^{-1} e^{-ik_{0}x} - A_{N}^{+} \frac{(k_{0} + \gamma_{N})}{k_{0}(-\gamma_{N})} \times \\ \times \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{(k_{0} + \alpha_{m}) \cos \frac{\pi m}{h} y}{\alpha_{m}(\alpha_{m} + \gamma_{N}) \overline{K}_{0}^{-}(\alpha_{m})} e^{-i\alpha_{m}x} - A_{N}^{-} i \overline{K}_{0}^{-}(-\gamma_{N}) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{\overline{K}^{+}(\beta_{m}) \sin \frac{\pi(2m-1)}{2h}}{h\beta_{m}h(\beta_{m} + \gamma_{N})} e^{-i\beta_{m}x}$$
(19)  
$$x > 0$$
(12)

$$\begin{split} w_{0}^{(1)}(x,y) &= A_{N}^{*} \frac{\pi(k_{0}+\gamma_{N})}{2\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(-\gamma_{N})} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{(2m-1)\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(-\beta_{m})\cos\frac{\pi(2m-1)}{2h}}{h^{2}\beta_{m}(k_{0}+\beta_{m})(\gamma_{N}-\beta_{m})} e^{\beta_{N}x} + \\ &+ A_{N}^{*}\pi\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(-\gamma_{N}) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{m\sin(\frac{\pi m}{h}y)}{\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(-\alpha_{m})h^{2}\alpha_{m}(\gamma_{N}-\alpha_{m})} e^{i\alpha_{w}x}; \\ & \text{II} : \\ w_{0}^{(2)}(x,y) &= B_{N}e^{\beta_{N}x}\sin\frac{\pi n}{2h}(y-h) - B_{N}^{*} \frac{\pi^{2}N}{\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(-\gamma_{N})} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{m\sin(y)}{h^{2}\beta_{m}(\gamma_{N}-\alpha_{m})} e^{i\alpha_{w}x}; \\ &+ B_{N}^{*} \frac{\pi^{2}N}{4h(k_{0}+\gamma_{N})}(-\gamma_{N}) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{(2m-1)\cos(\frac{\pi(2m-1)}{2h}y)\bar{K}_{0}^{+}(\beta_{m})}{h^{3}\beta_{m}(\beta_{m}+k_{0})(\beta_{m}+\gamma_{N})} e^{-\beta_{N}x} \\ &\alpha_{m}^{*} \beta_{m}^{*}(m=1,2,...) \\ &(18). \\ &, x>0 \\ w_{0}^{(2)}(x,y) &= B_{N}^{*} \frac{\pi N\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(-\gamma_{n})}{h(\gamma_{N}-k_{0})\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(-k_{0})} e^{\beta_{N}x} \\ &- B_{N}^{*} \frac{\pi N}{2\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(\gamma_{N})} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(-\beta_{m})\sin(\frac{2m-1}{2h}\pi y)}{h^{2}\beta_{m}(\gamma_{N}-\beta_{m})} e^{\beta_{N}x} + \\ &+ B_{N}^{*} \frac{\pi^{3}N\bar{K}_{0}^{2}(-\gamma_{N})}{4h(\gamma_{N}+k_{0})(\gamma_{N})} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{m^{2}\cos(\frac{\pi m}{2}y)}{h^{2}\beta_{m}(\gamma_{N}-\beta_{m})} e^{\beta_{N}x} + \\ &+ B_{N}^{*} \frac{\pi^{3}N\bar{K}_{0}^{2}(-\gamma_{N})}{4h(\gamma_{N}+k_{0})(\gamma_{N})} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{m^{2}\cos(\frac{\pi m}{2}y)}{h^{3}\alpha_{m}(k_{0}-\alpha_{m})(\gamma_{N}-\alpha_{m})\bar{K}_{0}^{*}(-\alpha_{m})} e^{i\alpha_{m}x} \\ &= B_{N}^{*} \frac{\pi^{3}(n\bar{K}_{0}^{2}(-\gamma_{N}))}{(\cos nx)^{2}} - x^{-(p+1)}\Gamma(p+1) \begin{cases} \cos(\pi p/2) \\ \sin(-\pi p/2) \end{cases} x \rightarrow 0, \quad 0$$

$$N = 2k (k = 0, 1, 2, ...)$$

$$\gamma_{2k} x < 0$$

$$k_0 A_N^+ \left[ 2\overline{K}_0^- (-\gamma_N) \overline{K}_0^+ (k_0) \right]^{-1}. (22) ,$$

$$N = 2k + 1 (k = 1, 2, ...) \gamma_{2k+1}$$

$$x > 0 k_0 K_0$$

$$\pi B_N^- \overline{K}_0^- (-\gamma_N) \left[ h(\gamma_N - k_0) \overline{K}_0^- (k_0) \right]^{-1}.$$

$$22$$

	(19)	(22)	,				(x < 0),
			N ,	(x > 0)			
$k_0,$ $\pi <$	$, \\ N, A_N, B_N$	ν 5π		N		. ,	, N = 0.1.2
I	<i>n</i> <sub>0</sub> <i>n</i> < 1	$N = 1, 2 - \alpha_1  \beta_1.$	Π.,	,		$\alpha_m  \beta_m$	
	,	Ι				II	
-	Ν				N		
=	0	$k_0, \alpha_1$	β1		1	$k_0, \beta_1$	$\alpha_1$
=	1	$k_0, \beta_1$	α,		2	$\alpha_1$	$\beta_1$
	2	$k_0, \alpha_1$	$\beta_1$				
<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>7.</li> <li>2.</li> </ol>		., ., , 1981. , ; , , ,	284 . , 2013. 328 . , 2013. 328 .  	2	: . 2008. : . 2008. 00760.	.: , 1974. .51. 286 .51. 416 323-38.	. 327 . . : I, II. -104. I, II. 3-180.
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9.	 Piliposya	, n D.G., Ghazary	: 2012186-190. van R.A., Ghazarya	an K.B. Shear	waves in p	eriodic waveguid	le with alternating
10	boundary	conditions. //Pro	c. of NAS Armenia	. Mechanics, 20	1467.	340-48.	-
10. 11.	Avetisyat homogen Vol.70.	, .// . n A.S., Hunanya aeous elastic way 2. P.28-42.	n A.A. Ampliyude veguide with weakl	. 2015. -phase distortion y rough surface	.68. 4. a of the nor s. //Proc. o	.3-8. mal high–frequer f NAS Armenia.	- ncy shear waves in Mechanics. 2017.
12.				•	.: ,1	965.275 .	
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 $\vec{H}_{0}$   $\vec{M}_{0} = \rho_{1}\vec{\mu}_{0} (\vec{\mu}_{0} - , \rho_{1} - \vec{H}_{0} )$   $, \dots \qquad Oz. ,$   $\vec{u}_{1} = (0,0,u_{1}(x,y,t)), \qquad \vec{u}_{2} = (0,0,u_{2}(x,y,t))$   $\vec{H}_{1} = -\text{grad}\phi_{1}, \vec{H}_{2} = -\text{grad}\phi_{2},$   $\vec{H}_{1} = \vec{H}_{2} -$ 

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} &= S_{1}^{2} \Delta u_{1} + M_{0} f \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} &= \omega_{M} \left( \rho_{1}^{-1} \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial y} + \hat{b}\nu + \bar{b}\mu_{0} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial y} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial t} &= -\omega_{M} \left( \rho_{1}^{-1} \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial x} + \hat{b}\mu + \bar{b}\mu_{0} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x} \right) \\ \Delta \varphi_{1} &= \rho_{1} \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} \right) \\ S_{1}^{2} &= G_{1} / \rho_{1} - , , \\ \varphi_{1} &= 0 , \\ \delta &= 0 , \\ \delta &= 0 , \\ S_{2}^{2} &= G_{2} / \rho_{2} - , \\ \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}}{\partial t^{2}} = S_{2}^{2} \Delta u_{2} \\
\Delta \phi_{2} = 0$$

$$S_{2}^{2} = G_{2} / \rho_{2} - , G_{2} - , G$$

$$\phi_1(0) = \phi_2(0); \quad \frac{\partial \phi_1(0)}{\partial y} - \rho_1 v(0) = \frac{\partial \phi_2(0)}{\partial y}$$
(2.3)

$$u_{1}(0) = u_{2}(0); \ \rho_{1}S_{1}^{2} \frac{\partial u_{1}(0)}{\partial y} + \mu_{0}\overline{b}\rho_{1}v(0) = \rho_{2}S_{2}^{2} \frac{\partial u_{2}(0)}{\partial y}$$

$$\phi_{1}(h_{1}) = \lambda\phi_{2}(-h_{2}); \ \frac{\partial\phi_{1}(h_{1})}{\partial y} - \rho_{1}v(h_{1}) = \lambda\frac{\partial\phi_{2}(-h_{2})}{\partial y}$$

$$u_{1}(h_{1}) = \lambda u_{2}(-h_{2}); \ \rho_{1}S_{1}^{2} \frac{\partial u_{1}(h_{1})}{\partial y} + \mu_{0}\overline{b}\rho_{1}v(h_{1}) = \lambda\rho_{2}S_{2}^{2} \frac{\partial u_{2}(-h_{2})}{\partial y}$$

$$\lambda - \qquad : \ \lambda = e^{iqd}, \ d = h_{1} + h_{2}, \ q - \qquad , \qquad (2.4)$$

$$[6-8]., , (2.1)-(2.4).$$

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$$(\mu, \nu, \varphi_{1}, u_{1}) = (M, N, \Phi_{1}, \tilde{u}_{1})e^{ry} e^{i(px-\omega t)},$$

$$M, N, \tilde{\Phi}_{1}, \tilde{u}_{1}, r - , p \quad \omega$$

$$(2.2) \qquad : (\varphi_{2}, u_{2}) = (\tilde{\Phi}_{2}, \tilde{u}_{2})e^{sy} e^{i(px-\omega t)},$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{2}, \tilde{u}_{2}, s - .$$

$$(2.1) \quad (2.2):$$

$$u_{1} = \left[e^{\beta_{1}y}\tilde{u}_{1}^{+} + e^{-\beta_{1}y}\tilde{u}_{1}^{-}\right]e^{i(\omega t - px)};$$

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(3.1)

$$\varphi_{1} = \left[ e^{py} \tilde{\Phi}_{1}^{+} + e^{-py} \tilde{\Phi}_{1}^{-} - RM_{0} \overline{b} e^{\beta_{1}y} \tilde{u}_{1}^{+} - RM_{0} \overline{b} e^{-\beta_{1}y} \tilde{u}_{1}^{-} \right] e^{i(\omega t - px)}; \qquad (3.2)$$

$$\mu = i\rho_1^{-1} \left[ Ppe^{py} \tilde{\Phi}_1^+ + Qpe^{-py} \tilde{\Phi}_1^- + M_0 \overline{b} \left( Rp + T\beta_1 \right) e^{\beta_1 y} \tilde{u}_1^+ + M_0 \overline{b} \left( Rp - T\beta_1 \right) e^{-\beta_1 y} \tilde{u}_1^- \right] e^{i(\omega t - px)}; \quad (3.3)$$

$$\nu = \rho_1^{-1} \Big[ Pp e^{py} \tilde{\Phi}_1^+ - Qp e^{-py} \tilde{\Phi}_1^- - M_0 \overline{b} (Tp + R\beta_1) e^{\beta_1 y} \tilde{u}_1^+ - M_0 \overline{b} (Tp - R\beta_1) e^{-\beta_1 y} \tilde{u}_1^- \Big] e^{i(\omega t - px)}; \qquad (3.4)$$

$$u_{2} = \left[ e^{\beta_{2}y} \tilde{u}_{2}^{+} + e^{-\beta_{2}y} \tilde{u}_{2}^{-} \right] e^{i(\omega t - px)};$$
(3.5)  
$$u_{2} = \left[ e^{py} \tilde{\Phi}^{+} + e^{-py} \tilde{\Phi}^{-} \right] e^{i(\omega t - px)}$$
(3.6)

$$\varphi_2 = \left\lfloor e^{py} \tilde{\Phi}_2^+ + e^{-py} \tilde{\Phi}_2^- \right\rfloor e^{i(\omega t - px)}.$$
(3.6)

$$P = \frac{\hat{b} - \Omega}{\hat{b}^2 - \Omega^2}, \ Q = \frac{\hat{b} + \Omega}{\hat{b}^2 - \Omega^2}, \ R = \frac{\hat{b}}{\Omega_{SV}^2 - \Omega^2}, \ T = \frac{\Omega}{\Omega_{SV}^2 - \Omega^2},$$
(3.7)

$$\beta_1 = \sqrt{p^2 - \frac{\Omega_{SV}^2 - \Omega^2}{\overline{\Omega}_{SV}^2 - \Omega^2} \frac{\Omega^2}{\lambda_t^2}}, \quad \beta_2 = \sqrt{p^2 - \chi \frac{\Omega^2}{\lambda_t^2}}, \quad (3.8)$$

(3.1)-(3.6) (2.3) (2.4),  
$$\tilde{\Phi}_1^+, \ \tilde{\Phi}_1^-,$$

$$\widetilde{u}_{1}^{+}, \ \widetilde{u}_{1}^{-}, \ \widetilde{\Phi}_{2}^{+}, \ \widetilde{\Phi}_{2}^{-}, \ \widetilde{u}_{2}^{+}, \ \widetilde{u}_{2}^{-}.$$

$$l^{4} + a(p,\Omega)l^{3} + 2b(p,\Omega)l^{2} + a(p,\Omega)l + 1 = 0, \qquad (3.9)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\cos qd = \frac{-a(p,\Omega) + \sqrt{a^{2}(p,\Omega) - 8(b(p,\Omega) - 1)}}{4}.$$

$$\cos qd = \frac{-a(p,\Omega) - \sqrt{a^{2}(p,\Omega) - 8(b(p,\Omega) - 1)}}{4}.$$

$$(3.10)$$

$$\begin{split} b(p,\Omega) &= 1 + 2 \mathrm{ch}(h_1 p) \mathrm{ch}(h_2 p) \mathrm{ch}(h_1 p \beta_1) \mathrm{ch}(h_2 p \beta_2) - \frac{A \mathrm{ch}(h_1 p \beta_1) \mathrm{ch}(h_2 p \beta_2) \mathrm{sh}(h_1 p) \mathrm{sh}(h_2 p)}{\Omega^2 - \Omega_{SV}^2} \\ &- \frac{\overline{\Delta}^2 \mathrm{sh}(h_1 p) \mathrm{sh}(h_1 p \beta_1)}{\beta_1 (\Omega^2 - \tilde{\Omega}_{SV}^2)} \Big[ 1 - \mathrm{ch}(h_2 p) \mathrm{ch}(h_2 p \beta_2) \Big] + \frac{\overline{\Delta}^2 \mathrm{ch}(h_1 p \beta_1) \mathrm{ch}(h_2 p) \mathrm{sh}(h_1 p) \mathrm{sh}(h_2 p \beta_2)}{\beta_2 \kappa (\Omega^2 - \Omega_{SV}^2)} \\ &- \frac{\overline{\Delta}^2 (\hat{b}^2 - \Omega^2) \mathrm{ch}(h_1 p) \mathrm{ch}(h_2 p \beta_2) \mathrm{sh}(h_1 p \beta_1) \mathrm{sh}(h_2 p)}{\beta_1 (\Omega^2 - \Omega_{SV}^2) (\Omega^2 - \tilde{\Omega}_{SV}^2)} \\ &+ \frac{\overline{\Delta}^2 (\hat{b}^2 - \Omega^2) \mathrm{sh}(h_2 p) \mathrm{sh}(h_2 p \beta_2)}{\beta_2 \kappa (\Omega^2 - \Omega_{SV}^2)^2} \Big[ 1 - \mathrm{ch}(h_1 p) \mathrm{ch}(h_1 p \beta_1) \Big] \end{split}$$

$$+\frac{\left(B-\bar{\Lambda}^{4}\Omega^{2}\right)\operatorname{ch}(h_{1}p)\operatorname{ch}(h_{2}p)\operatorname{sh}(h_{1}p\beta_{1})\operatorname{sh}(h_{2}p\beta_{2})}{\beta_{1}\beta_{2}\kappa(\Omega^{2}-\Omega_{SV}^{2})(\Omega^{2}-\bar{\Omega}_{SV}^{2})}\left[\bar{\Lambda}^{4}(-2\Omega^{4}-\hat{b}^{2}+2\Omega^{2}\Omega_{SV}^{2})-AB\right]$$

$$+\frac{\operatorname{sh}(h_{1}p)\operatorname{sh}(h_{2}p)\operatorname{sh}(h_{2}p)\operatorname{sh}(h_{2}p\beta_{2})}{2\beta_{1}\beta_{2}\kappa(\Omega^{2}-\Omega_{SV}^{2})}\left[\bar{\Lambda}^{4}(-2\Omega^{4}-\hat{b}^{2}+2\Omega^{2}\Omega_{SV}^{2})-AB\right]$$

$$a(p,\Omega) = -2\left[\operatorname{ch}(h_{1}p)\operatorname{ch}(h_{2}p) + \operatorname{ch}(h_{1}p\beta_{1})\operatorname{ch}(h_{2}p\beta_{2})\right] + \frac{\operatorname{Ash}(h_{1}p)\operatorname{sh}(h_{2}p)}{\Omega^{2}-\Omega_{SV}^{2}}\right]$$

$$+\frac{\overline{\Lambda}^{2}(\hat{b}^{2}-\Omega^{2})\operatorname{sh}(h_{1}p\beta_{1})\operatorname{sh}(h_{2}p)}{\beta_{1}(\Omega^{2}-\Omega_{SV}^{2})(\Omega^{2}-\bar{\Omega}_{SV}^{2})} - \frac{\overline{\Lambda}^{2}\operatorname{sh}(h_{1}p)\operatorname{sh}(h_{2}p\beta_{2})}{\beta_{2}\kappa(\Omega^{2}-\Omega_{SV}^{2})}\left[B-\overline{\Lambda}^{4}\Omega^{2}\right];$$

$$-\frac{\operatorname{sh}(h_{1}p\beta_{1})\operatorname{sh}(h_{2}p\beta_{2})}{\beta_{1}\beta_{2}\kappa(\Omega^{2}-\Omega_{SV}^{2})(\Omega^{2}-\bar{\Omega}_{SV}^{2})}\left[B-\overline{\Lambda}^{4}\Omega^{2}\right];$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{otr.2}}{\operatorname{ducmepcomhase xpasse npu}}$$

$$h_{1}^{\frac{4}{9}} = 0.0002\operatorname{cm}, h_{2} = 0.001\operatorname{cm^{-1}}.$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{sd}}{23} = \frac{1}{23} = \frac{1}{23} = \frac{1}{33} = \frac{1}{33}$$

Ω 1 2 4 3 Фиг.4 Дисперсионные кривые при Фиг.5 Дисперсионные кривые при  $h_1 = 0.0002 \text{ cm}, h_2 = 0.0002 \text{ cm}, p = 5000 \text{ cm}^{-1}.$  $h_1 = 0.0001$  cm,  $h_2 = 0.0001$  cm, p = 0.001 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

$$\tilde{\Omega}_{SV}^{2} = \Omega_{SV}^{2} - \hat{b}\overline{\Delta}^{2}, \ A = 1 - 2\Omega^{2} + 2\Omega_{SV}^{2}, \ B = \beta_{1}^{2}(\Omega^{2} - \tilde{\Omega}_{SV}^{2})^{2} + \beta_{2}^{2}\kappa^{2}(\Omega^{2} - \Omega_{SV}^{2})^{2}.$$

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(3.10):

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$$M_0 = 1750$$
 rc,  $f = 4.08$ ,  $b = 0$ ,  $\varepsilon_p \approx 0.67 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ,  $\hat{b} = 1.1$ ,  
 $S_2 = 1.22 \cdot 10^6$  cm/c,  $\rho_2 = 1.56$  / <sup>3</sup>.  
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$$i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1,2}^{n} \lambda_{1}, \mu_{1} + \lambda_{2}, \mu_{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1,2}^{n} \lambda_{1}, \mu_{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1,2}^{n} \lambda_{2}, \mu_$$

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$$r = a_j \qquad -$$
$$z = (2n+1)h (n \in Z)$$

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$$\begin{split} & \Omega\{|z| \le h; 0 \le r < \infty; 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi\} \\ & & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ & & \vdots \\ u_z^{(j)}(r, (-1)^{j+1}h) = 0 \quad (0 \le r < \infty) \\ u_z^{(j)}(r, (-1)^{j+1}h) = 0 \quad (a_j \le r < \infty) \quad (j = 1, 2) \\ \sigma_z^{(j)}(r, h) = -P_j(r) \quad (0 \le r < \alpha_j) \\ \begin{cases} u_r^{(1)}(r, 0) = u_r^{(2)}(r, 0) \quad (0 \le r < \infty) \\ u_z^{(1)}(r, 0) = u_z^{(2)}(r, 0) \quad (0 \le r < \infty) \\ \sigma_z^{(1)}(r, 0) = \sigma_z^{(2)}(r, 0) \quad (0 \le r < \infty) \\ \sigma_z^{(1)}(r, 0) = \tau_{r_z}^{(2)}(r, 0) \quad (0 \le r < \infty) \\ \tau_{r_z}^{(1)}(r, 0) = \tau_{r_z}^{(2)}(r, 0) \quad (0 \le r < \infty) \\ u_r^{(j)}(r, z) \quad u_z^{(j)}(r, z) \quad (j = 1, 2) - \\ & , \quad \sigma_z^{(j)}(r, z) \quad \tau_{r_z}^{(j)}(r, z) - \\ \end{split}$$

$$(1.1),$$

$$u_{r}^{(j)}(r,z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \left( A_{j}(s) + zB_{j}^{*}(s) \right) ch(zs) + \left( B_{j}(s) + zA_{j}^{*}(s) \right) sh(zs) \right] sJ_{1}(rs) ds;$$

$$u_{z}^{(j)}(r,z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \left( C_{j}(s) - zA_{j}^{*}(s) \right) ch(zs) + \left( D_{j}(s) - zB_{j}^{*}(s) \right) sh(zs) \right] sJ_{0}(rs) ds;$$

$$A_{j}^{*}(s) = \frac{s}{\alpha_{j}} \left( A_{j}(s) + D_{j}(s) \right); \quad B_{j}^{*}(s) = \frac{s}{\alpha_{j}} \left( B_{j}(s) + C_{j}(s) \right) \quad (j = 1, 2),$$

$$J_{j}(x) \quad (j = 0, 1) - , \quad A_{j}(s), \quad B_{j}(s), \quad C_{j}(s), \quad D_{j}(s) - zB_{j}(s) - zB_{j}(s) + C_{j}(s) \right) \quad (j = 1, 2),$$

$$(1.2)$$

(1.1),

•

$$u_{z}\left(r,\left(-1\right)^{j+1}h\right) = \frac{\left(-1\right)^{j}}{2}w_{j}\left(r\right)\left(0 < r < a_{j}; \ j = 1,2\right)$$
(1.3)  
(1.1),  
(1.1),  
(1.1)  
(1.2)  
(1.2)

(1.2)

$$A_{j}(s), B_{j}(s), C_{j}(s), D_{j}(s)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$w_{j}(r) (j = 1, 2). :$$

$$\sigma_{z}^{(j)}(r, (-1)^{j+1}h) = -\vartheta_{j}L_{0,0}^{(2)}[w_{j}] - L_{0,0}^{(2,j,1)}[w_{1}] + L_{0,0}^{(2,j,2)}[w_{2}] (j = 1, 2),$$

$$\vdots$$

$$L_{m,n}^{(k)}[\varphi_{j}] = \int_{0}^{a_{j}} W_{m,n}^{(k)}(r,\xi)\xi\varphi_{j}(\xi)d\xi; \quad W_{m,n}^{(k)}(r,\xi) = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{k}J_{m}(tr)J_{n}(t\xi)dt ;$$

$$L_{m,n}^{(k,i,j)}[\varphi_{j}] = \int_{0}^{a_{j}} W_{m,n}^{(k,i,j)}(r,\xi)\xi\varphi_{j}(\xi)d\xi; \quad W_{m,n}^{(k,i,j)}(r,\xi) = \int_{0}^{\infty} K_{i,j}(t)t^{k}J_{m}(tr)J_{n}(t\xi)dt ;$$

$$\vartheta_{j} = \frac{\mu_{j}}{2(1-\nu_{j})},$$

$$K_{i,j}(t) (i, j = 1, 2) - ,$$

$$(1.1). ,$$

$$-\vartheta_{j}L_{0,0}^{(2)}\left[w_{j}\right] - L_{0,0}^{(2,j,1)}\left[w_{1}\right] + L_{0,0}^{(2,j,2)}\left[w_{2}\right] = -P_{j}\left(r\right)\left(0 < r < a_{j}, \quad j = 1, 2\right), \qquad (1.5)$$

$$r = a_{j}$$

$$w_j(a_j) = 0 \ (j = 1, 2).$$
 (1.6)

$$I\left[\varphi(r)\right] = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{r\varphi(r)dr}{\sqrt{x^{2} - r^{2}}}$$
(1.5),  
(2],  

$$V_{j}(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{r}^{a} \frac{\xi w_{j}(\xi)d\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^{2} - t^{2}}} \quad (j = 1, 2),$$
(2.1)  

$$\left(-a_{j}, 0\right) \quad (1.6) \quad :$$

$$\vartheta_{j} \int_{0}^{a_{j}} R(t, r)V_{j}'(t)dt + \sum_{i=i}^{2} \int_{0}^{a_{j}} R_{j,i}(t, r)V_{j}'(t)dt = -P_{j}(r) \quad (0 < r < a_{j}, j = 1, 2),$$
(2.2)

$$R(r,t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} sJ_{0}(sr)\sin st ds; \quad R_{j,i}(r,t) = (-1)^{j+1} \int_{0}^{\infty} K_{j,i}(s)sJ_{0}(sr)\sin st ds.$$
(2.1) ,  $V_{j}(a) = 0.$  , (1.6)
, [1-3]

$$w_{j}(x) (j = 1, 2) :$$

$$w_{j}(r) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \int_{r}^{a} \frac{sV_{j}(s)}{\sqrt{s^{2} - r^{2}}} ds = -\int_{r}^{a} \frac{V_{j}'(s)}{\sqrt{s^{2} - r^{2}}} ds \quad (j = 1, 2).$$

$$(2.3)$$

$$(2.3)$$

$$V_{j}'(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \int_{-a_{j}}^{a_{j}} R_{j,i}^{*}(t,x) V_{i}'(t) dt = f_{j}(x) \quad (j = 1, 2),$$
(2.4)

$$f_{j}(x) = -\frac{2(-1)^{j}}{\pi \vartheta_{j}} I[P_{j}(r)]; \quad R_{j,i}^{*}(t,x) = \frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{\pi \vartheta_{1}} \int_{0}^{\infty} K_{j,i}(s) \sin(ts) \sin(rs) ds \quad (i, j = 1, 2)$$

$$t = a_{j}\xi, \quad x = a_{j}\eta \quad (j = 1, 2)$$

$$(-1,1) \qquad \varphi_{j}(\eta) = V_{j}'(a_{j}\eta) / a_{j},$$

$$\varphi_{j}(\eta) + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \int_{-1}^{1} R_{j,i}^{*}(\xi,\eta) \varphi_{i}(\xi) d\xi = f_{j}^{*}(\eta) \quad (-1 < \eta < 1, \ j = 1, 2),$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_{j}(s) ds = 0 \quad (j = 1, 2).$$

$$(2.6)$$

2.

$$R_{1,1}^{*}(\xi,\eta) = \frac{x_{1}}{\pi \vartheta_{1}} R_{1,1}(x_{1}\xi,x_{1}\eta); \quad R_{1,2}^{*}(\xi,\eta) = \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{\pi x_{1}\vartheta_{1}} R_{1,2}(x_{1}\xi,x_{2}\eta);$$

$$R_{2,1}^{*}(\xi,\eta) = \frac{x_{1}^{2}}{\pi x_{2}\vartheta_{2}} R_{2,1}(x_{1}\xi,x_{2}\eta); \quad R_{2,2}^{*}(\xi,\eta) = \frac{x_{2}}{\pi \vartheta_{1}} R_{2,2}(x_{2}\xi,x_{2}\eta)$$

$$f_{j}^{*}(\eta) = -\frac{2(-1)^{j}}{\pi \vartheta_{j}} \int_{0}^{\eta} \frac{\xi P_{j}(a_{j}\xi) d\xi}{\sqrt{\eta^{2} - \xi^{2}}}; \quad (x_{j} = a_{j} / h).$$

$$(2.4),$$

$$\varphi_j(x)(j=1,2),$$
  $r=a_j,$  .  
,  $\varphi_j(\eta)$ 

$$r = a_j . (2.2),$$

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$$w_{j}^{*}(\eta) = \frac{w_{j}(a\eta)}{a} = -\int_{x}^{1} \frac{\phi_{j}(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi^{2} - \eta^{2}}} d\xi.$$
(2.7)

$$r = a_{j} \qquad (1.7) \qquad (r > a) \qquad : \sigma_{z}^{(j)}\left(r, (-1)^{j+1}h\right) = \frac{\vartheta_{j}}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{tV_{j}'(t)dt}{\sqrt{r^{2} - t^{2}}} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} (-1)^{j+1} L_{0,0}^{(2,j,i)}\left[w_{i}\right] = -\frac{\vartheta_{j}V_{j}'(a)}{\sqrt{r^{2} - a^{2}}} + F_{j}(r), \qquad (2.8)$$

$$F_{j}(r) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} (-1)^{j+1} L_{0,0}^{(2,j,i)}[w_{i}] + \frac{\vartheta_{j}}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{t \left[ V_{j}'(t) - V_{j}'(a) \right] dt}{\sqrt{r^{2} - t^{2}}} + \vartheta_{j} V_{j}'(a),$$

$$- r = a_{j} (j = 1, 2).$$

$$(4)$$

$$sJ_{0}(rs) = \frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}(rJ_{1}(rs)); \qquad \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{1}(sr)\sin tsds = \begin{cases} 0 & t > r \\ \frac{t}{r}\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^{2} - t^{2}}} & t < r \end{cases}$$
(2.8)

.

$$K_{I}^{(j)}(a) = \lim_{r \to a+0} \sqrt{2(r-a)} \,\sigma_{z}^{(j)}(r,(-1)^{j+1}h) = -\frac{\vartheta_{j}V_{j}'(a)}{\sqrt{a}} = -\sqrt{a} \,\vartheta_{j} \,\varphi_{j}(1) \quad (j=1,2).$$

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$$\mu_{j}$$

$$\nu_{j} (j=1,2), (-b,0)$$

$$a) ,$$

,  $q_j(x)$   $\tau_j(x)$ 

 $P_{0},$   $x = x_{0} \qquad \alpha$   $\tau_{j}(x)$ 

:

 $\begin{cases} \sigma_{y}^{(j)}(x,0) = -q_{j}(x) & (-b < x < 0) \\ \tau_{xy}^{(j)}(x,0) = \tau_{j}(x) & (-b < x < 0) \\ V_{1}(x,0) = V_{2}(x,0) = \delta_{1} & (0 < x < a) \\ U_{1}(x,0) = U_{2}(x,0) = \delta_{2} & (0 < x < a) \\ \sigma_{y}^{(j)}(x,y), \ \tau_{xy}^{(j)}(x,y) - & , \\ V_{j}(x,y) - & \\ \delta_{1} & \delta_{2} - & , \\ \end{cases}$ 

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.1).



$$\begin{split} U_{2}'(x,0) &= \frac{d_{0}}{\Delta_{*}\mu_{2}} \sigma(x) - \frac{\mu_{0}}{\Delta_{*}} U'(x) - \frac{d_{1}}{\pi\Delta_{*}\mu_{2}} \int_{-b}^{a} \frac{\tau(\xi)d\xi}{\xi - x} + \frac{\mu_{2}}{\pi\Delta_{*}} \int_{-b}^{a} \frac{V'(\xi)d\xi}{\xi - x}; \\ V_{2}'(x,0) &= -\frac{d_{0}}{\Delta_{*}\mu_{2}} \tau(x) - \frac{\mu_{0}}{\Delta_{*}} V'(x) - \frac{d_{1}}{\pi\Delta_{*}\mu_{2}} \int_{-b}^{a} \frac{\sigma(\xi)d\xi}{\xi - x} - \frac{\mu_{2}}{\pi\Delta_{*}} \int_{-b}^{a} \frac{U'(\xi)d\xi}{\xi - x}; \\ \sigma_{y}^{(1)}(x,0) &= \frac{\mu_{0}}{\Delta_{*}} \sigma(x) + \frac{\mu_{1}}{\Delta_{*}} \mu_{2} U'(x) + \frac{\mu_{2}}{\pi\Delta_{*}} \int_{-b}^{a} \frac{\tau(s)ds}{s - x} - \mu_{2} \frac{\mu_{3}}{\pi\Delta_{*}} \int_{-b}^{a} \frac{V'(s)ds}{s - x}; \\ \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x,0) &= \frac{\mu_{0}}{\Delta_{*}} \tau(x) - \frac{\mu_{1}}{\Delta_{*}} \mu_{2} V'(x) - \frac{\mu_{2}}{\pi\Delta_{*}} \int_{-b}^{a} \frac{\sigma(s)ds}{s - x} - \mu_{2} \frac{\mu_{3}}{\pi\Delta_{*}} \int_{-b}^{a} \frac{U'(s)ds}{s - x}; \\ U_{1}'(x,0) &= U_{2}'(x,0) + U'(x); \quad V_{1}'(x,0) = V'(x) + V_{2}'(x,0); \\ \sigma_{y}^{(2)}(x,0) &= -\sigma(x) + \sigma_{y}^{(1)}(x,0); \quad \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(x,0) = -\tau(x) + \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x,0), \\ U(x) &= \begin{cases} U_{1}(x,0) - U_{2}(x,0) & (-b \le x \le 0) \\ 0 & (0 \le x \le a) \end{cases}; \quad V(x) = \begin{cases} V_{1}(x,0) - V_{2}(x,0) & (-b \le x \le 0) \\ 0 & (0 \le x \le a) \end{cases}; \\ \sigma_{0}(x) &= -q_{1}(x) + q_{2}(x) \end{cases}; \quad \tau(x) = \begin{cases} \tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x,0) - \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(x,0) & (0 \le x \le a) \\ \tau_{0}(x) &= \tau_{1}(x) - \tau_{2}(x) & (-b \le x \le 0) \end{cases} \end{split}$$
(3)

$$l_{0} = \vartheta_{2}^{(1)}(\mu \vartheta_{2}^{(1)} + \vartheta_{2}^{(2)}) - \vartheta_{1}^{(1)}(\mu \vartheta_{1}^{(1)} - \vartheta_{1}^{(2)}); \quad l_{2} = \vartheta_{1}^{(1)} \vartheta_{2}^{(2)} + \vartheta_{2}^{(1)} \vartheta_{1}^{(2)}; \quad l_{1} = 2(\vartheta_{1}^{(2)} l_{0}^{*} - \vartheta_{2}^{(2)} l_{2}^{*}); \\ l_{3} = 2(\vartheta_{1}^{(2)} l_{2}^{*} - \vartheta_{2}^{(2)} l_{0}^{*}); \quad d_{0} = (\mu \vartheta_{1}^{(1)} - \vartheta_{1}^{(2)})/2; \quad d_{1} = (\mu \vartheta_{2}^{(1)} + \vartheta_{2}^{(2)})/2; \\ \Delta_{*} = (\mu \vartheta_{2}^{(1)} + \vartheta_{2}^{(2)})^{2} - (\mu \vartheta_{1}^{(1)} - \vartheta_{1}^{(2)})^{2}; \quad \vartheta_{1}^{(j)} = \frac{1 - 2\nu_{j}}{3 - 4\nu_{j}}; \quad \vartheta_{2}^{(j)} = \frac{2(1 - \nu_{j})}{3 - 4\nu_{j}}; \quad \mu = \frac{\mu_{1}}{\mu_{2}}.$$

$$\chi(x) = \left[\sigma_{y}^{(1)}(x,0) - \sigma_{y}^{(2)}(x,0)\right] - i\left[\tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x,0) - \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(x,0)\right] \quad (0 < x < a)$$

$$W(x) = \left[U_{1}(x,0) - U_{2}(x,0)\right] + i\left[V_{1}(x,0) - V_{2}(x,0)\right] \quad (-b < x < 0)$$

$$, \qquad (3) \qquad (1) \qquad ,$$

$$\begin{cases} \left[\sigma_{y}^{(1)}(x,0) + \sigma_{y}^{(2)}(x,0)\right] - i\left[\tau_{xy}^{(1)}(x,0) + \tau_{xy}^{(2)}(x,0)\right] = P_{+}\left(x\right) - iT_{+}\left(x\right) \quad (-b < x < 0) \\ \left[U_{1}'(x,0) + U_{2}'(x,0)\right] + i\left[V_{1}'(x,0) + V_{2}'(x,0)\right] = 0 \quad (0 < x < a) \end{cases}$$
(5)

$$\begin{cases} d_{0}\psi(t) - \frac{id_{1}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\psi(s)}{s-t} ds - \frac{il_{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\phi(s)}{s-1 - \frac{a}{b}(1+t)} ds = g_{1}(t) \\ l_{1}\phi(t) + \frac{il_{3}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\phi(s)}{s-t} ds + \frac{il_{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\psi(s)}{s+1 + \frac{b}{a}(1-t)} ds = g_{2}(t) \end{cases}$$
(6)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi(s) ds = 0; \qquad \int_{-1}^{1} \psi(s) ds = 2P_0^* (\sin \alpha - i \cos \alpha) = -2iP_0^* e^{i\alpha}. \tag{7}$$

$$\varphi(t) = W'\left(-\frac{b}{2}(1-t)\right); \qquad \psi(t) = \frac{1}{\mu_2} X\left(\frac{a}{2}(1+t)\right); \qquad g_1(t) = \frac{d_1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\tau_0^*(\xi) + i\sigma_0^*(\xi)}{\xi - t} d\xi$$
$$g_2(t) = -l_0\left(\sigma_0^*(t) - i\tau_0^*(t)\right) - \frac{l_2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\tau_0^*(\xi) + i\sigma_0^*(\xi)}{\xi - t} d\xi + \frac{\Delta_*}{2\mu} \left(P_+^*(t) - iT_+^*(t)\right); \qquad P_0^* = \frac{P_0}{a\mu_2}.$$

( ) [5]. :  

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_*(t)(1-t)^{\alpha}(1+t)^{\beta}$$
  $-1 < \operatorname{Re}[\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta] < 1.$  (8)  
 $\psi(t) = \psi_*(t)(1-t)^{\gamma}(1+t)^{\delta}$ 

[6],

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$$\beta = -\frac{1}{2} - i\theta ; \qquad \gamma = -\frac{1}{2} + i\left(\theta + \frac{1}{2\pi}\ln\frac{\kappa_{1}}{\kappa_{2}}\right); \qquad \theta = \frac{1}{2\pi}\ln\frac{1 + \mu\kappa_{2}}{\mu + \kappa_{1}}; \qquad (9)$$

$$\alpha_{1} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2\pi}\ln\kappa_{1}; \qquad \alpha_{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2\pi}\ln\kappa_{2}; \qquad \kappa_{j} = 3 - 4\nu_{j}. \qquad (9)$$

$$, \qquad (6) \qquad : \qquad (9)$$

$$\rho(t) = \frac{1 - 2\nu_{1}}{2\mu\cos\pi\alpha_{1}}\Phi(t)(1 - t)^{\alpha_{1}}(1 + t)^{\beta} + \Psi(t)(1 - t)^{\alpha_{2}}(1 + t)^{\beta}$$

$$\psi(t) = \Phi(t)(1-t)^{\gamma}(1+t)^{\alpha_{1}} + \frac{2\cos\pi\alpha_{2}}{1-2\nu_{2}}\Psi(t)(1-t)^{\gamma}(1+t)^{\alpha_{2}} \Phi(t) - \Psi(t),$$
(10)

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[-1,1].

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$$\Phi(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{n+\alpha_{1}+\beta+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{X_{j}^{(\phi)} P_{n}^{(\alpha_{1},\beta)}(t)}{(t-\xi_{j}^{(\alpha_{1},\beta)}) P_{n-1}^{(\alpha_{1}+1,\beta+1)}(\xi_{j}^{(\alpha_{1},\beta)})} & \phi(t) \\ \frac{2}{n+\gamma+\alpha_{1}+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{X_{j}^{(\psi)} P_{n}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{1})}(t)}{(t-\xi_{j}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{1})}) P_{n-1}^{(\gamma+1,\alpha_{1}+1)}(\xi_{j}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{1})})} & \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Psi(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{n+\alpha_{2}+\beta+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{T_{j} - T_{n} - (t)}{\left(t-\xi_{j}^{(\alpha_{2},\beta)}\right) P_{n-1}^{(\alpha_{2}+1,\beta+1)}\left(\xi_{j}^{(\alpha_{2},\beta)}\right)} & \varphi(t) \\ \frac{2}{n+\alpha_{2}+\gamma+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{Y_{j}^{(\psi)} P_{n}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{2})}(t)}{\left(t-\xi_{j}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{2})}\right) P_{n-1}^{(\gamma+1,\alpha_{2}+1)}\left(\xi_{j}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{2})}\right)} & \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
(11)

4*n* 

(6),

,

$$x_{0}^{*} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{M_{0}}{4P_{0}^{*} \sin \pi \alpha},$$

$$M_{0} -$$
(12)

,

$$M_{0} = \int_{-1}^{1} s \operatorname{Re}\left[\psi(s)\right] ds = \operatorname{Re}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{w_{i}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{1})}\xi_{i}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{1})}X_{i}^{(\psi)} + \frac{2\cos\pi\alpha_{2}}{1-2\nu_{2}}w_{i}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{2})}\xi_{i}^{(\gamma,\alpha_{2})}Y_{i}^{(\psi)}\right\}\right];$$
(13)  
$$w_{j}^{(\alpha,\beta)} = \frac{2^{\alpha+\beta+3}}{1-\left(\xi_{j}^{(\alpha,\beta)}\right)^{2}} \frac{B(\alpha,\beta+n+1)}{B(\alpha,n+1)} \left[\frac{1}{(\alpha+\beta+n+1)P_{n-1}^{(\alpha+1,\beta+1)}\left(\xi_{j}^{(\alpha,\beta)}\right)}\right]^{2}.$$
  
$$y_{j} = \frac{1}{1-\xi(-1)} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1-\xi(-1)} \frac{1}{E(-1)} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1-\xi(-1)} \int$$

$$J_{*} = \frac{1}{\mu_{2}} J(-1) = \frac{\mu + 1}{4\mu} K(-1) \overline{K}(-1), \qquad (14)$$
  
$$K(-1) - -$$

$$K(-1) = i \frac{4\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sin \pi\beta} \frac{1 - \nu_1 + \mu(1 - \nu_2)}{(\mu + \kappa_1)(1 + \mu\kappa_2)} \left\{ \frac{1 - 2\nu_1}{2\cos \pi\alpha_1} \Phi(-1) 2^{\alpha_1} + \mu \Psi(-1) 2^{\alpha_2} \right\}.$$

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				1.
n	$M_0$	$J_{*}$	$ \Delta_{i} $	$ \Delta_2 $
6	-0.0666	0.01356	3.9×10 <sup>-3</sup>	3.1×10 <sup>-2</sup>
10	-0.0670	0.01418	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	6.7×10 <sup>-3</sup>
14	-0.0670	0.01473	$8.8 \times 10^{-4}$	8.7×10 <sup>-3</sup>
20	-0.0670	0.01543	$4.2 \times 10^{-4}$	1.9×10 <sup>-3</sup>



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1. 
$$h, E$$
  
 $q(x) \quad (q(-x) = q(x), x \in [-a, -b] \cup [b, a])$ 
 $T, E$ 



$$\begin{array}{cccc} \left(x \in \left[-a, -b\right] \cup \left[b, a\right]\right), & \text{a} & , \\ v(x) & , & M(x) \\ Q(x) & x \left(x \in \left[-a, -b\right] \cup \left[b, a\right]\right) & . \end{array} \right)$$

, Oxy.

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$$q(x) \qquad p(x),$$
  
 $T,$   
 $([1], .422, \qquad (217), T = -N_x, w = v, N_y = N_{xy} = 0)$ 

$$D\frac{d^{4}v}{dx^{4}} + T\frac{d^{2}v}{dx^{2}} = p(x) - q(x), \ \left(x \in (-a, -b) \cup (b, a)\right),$$
(1)

$$D = Eh^{3}/12(1 - \ell^{2}) - \dots \qquad (x), M(x) \qquad Q(x)$$

$$M(x) = D \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2}, \quad Q(x) = D \frac{d^3 v}{dx^3} \quad (x \in (-a, -b) \cup (b, a)).$$
(2)  
(1)  
$$M(\pm a) = M(\pm b) = 0$$

$$(d^{2}v/dx^{2})\Big|_{x=\pm a} = (d^{2}v/dx^{2})\Big|_{x=\pm b} = 0,$$
(3)

$$\int_{b}^{a} p(x)dx = \int_{b}^{a} q(x)dx = P, \quad \int_{b}^{a} xp(x)dx = \int_{b}^{a} xq(x)dx = M, \quad (4)$$

$$P \quad M - , \quad Q(x) \quad p(x), \quad (4)$$

$$k = \sqrt{T/D}, \ g(x) = [p(x) - q(x)]/D, \ z(x) = d^2 v/dx^2,$$
(5)
(1)
(5)

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} + k^2 z = g(x), \ (b < x < a).$$
(6)
(6)
(5)

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

$$C_1 \qquad C_2 - \qquad .$$
(7)

$$z_{2}^{-}$$
(3)
(5)
$$z(a) = z(b) = 0.$$
(6)
$$C_{1} \quad C_{2}$$

$$\Delta = \sin k(a-b).$$
(7)
$$\Delta = \sin k(a-b).$$
(7)
$$\Delta = 0$$

:  

$$C_{1} = -\frac{1}{2k \sin[k(a-b)]} \int_{b}^{a} \{\sin ka \sin[k(s-b)] - \sin kb \sin[k(a-s)]\}g(s)ds,$$

$$C_{2} = -\frac{1}{2k \sin[k(a-b)]} \int_{b}^{a} \{\cos kb \sin[k(a-s)] - \cos ka \sin[k(s-b)]\}g(s)ds.$$
(8)

$$T *= f^{2}D/(a-b)^{2}$$

$$T, \qquad [6].$$

$$C_{1} C_{2} (8) (7), ,$$

$$x, \qquad (5) \qquad :$$

$$v(x) = \frac{1}{D} \int_{b}^{a} H(x,s) [p(s) - q(s)] ds + k_{0} \cdot (x-c) + v_{*}, (b \le x \le a), \qquad (9)$$

2.  

$$-a \le x \le -b \qquad b \le x \le a \qquad (1), \qquad y = 0$$

$$p(x), \qquad y = -h_1$$

,

,

$$v_{1}(x) = v_{r}(x) + v_{e}(x), \ (x \in [-a, -b] \cup [b, a]).$$

$$v_{r}(x)$$
(11)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -a, -b \end{bmatrix} \cup \begin{bmatrix} b, a \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \cdot & \begin{bmatrix} 3 \end{bmatrix}, & , & x \\ & v_{r}(x) & & p(x) \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{r}}(x) = A \cdot [p(x)]^{\mathsf{s}} \quad (x \in [-a, -b] \cup [b, a]).$$

$$A \quad \beta - \qquad , \qquad 0, 3 < \beta \le 1.$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathsf{e}}(x) \qquad .$$

$$(12)$$

€

$$\begin{array}{ccc} h_1, & E_1 \\ x \in [-a, -b] \cup [b, a] & y = 0 \\ p(x), & y = -h_1 & . \\ [7] & \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{e}(x) = \frac{2(1-v_{1}^{2})}{\pi E_{1}} \left( \int_{-a}^{-b} + \int_{b}^{a} \right) U\left( \frac{s-x}{h_{1}} \right) p(s) ds, \quad (x \in [-a,-b] \cup [b,a]), \quad (13)$$

$$U(z) \qquad :$$

$$U(z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\varepsilon \operatorname{sh} 2t - 4t) \cos zt}{\varepsilon \left(2\varepsilon \operatorname{ch} 2t + 1 + \varepsilon^{2} + 4t^{2}\right)} dt , \quad \left(\varepsilon = 3 - 4v_{1}\right).$$
(14)

$$v(x) = v_1(x), \quad (x \in [b, a]).$$

$$U(-z) = U(z) \quad p(-x) = p(x), \quad (9)-(13), \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{1}{D}\int_{b}^{a}H(x,s)[p(s)-q(s)]ds + k_{0}\cdot(x-c) + v_{*} = A \cdot [p(x)]^{\beta} + \frac{2(1-v_{1}^{2})}{\pi E_{1}}\int_{b}^{a}\left[U\left(\frac{s-x}{h_{1}}\right) + U\left(\frac{s+x}{h_{1}}\right)\right]p(s)ds, \quad (b \le x \le a).$$
(16)
$$p(x) \qquad (16),$$

$$p(x),$$
  $v_* k_0.$ 

3.

,

$$\xi = \frac{x}{a}, \ \eta = \frac{s}{a}, \ h_0 = \frac{h_1}{a}, \ m = \frac{1}{\beta}, \ v_0 = \frac{v_*}{a}, \ P_0 = \frac{A^m}{a^{m+1}}P, \ M_0 = \frac{A^m}{a^{m+2}}M,$$
(17)

$$\delta = \frac{b}{a}, \quad \mathbf{H}_0\left(\xi, \eta\right) = \left(\frac{a}{A}\right)^m \cdot \frac{\mathbf{H}(x, s)}{D}, \quad U_0\left(z\right) = \frac{2\left(1 - \mathbf{v}_1\right)^2}{\pi E_1} \left(\frac{a}{A}\right)^m U\left(\frac{z}{h_0}\right), \tag{18}$$

$$p_0(\xi) = \frac{A}{a} \left[ p(x) \right]^{\beta}, \quad q_0(\xi) = D^{-1} \int_{\delta}^{1} H(a\xi, a\eta) q(a\eta) d\eta,$$
(19)
(16)

$$[2] p_{0}(\xi) = \int_{\delta}^{1} \left[ H_{0}(\xi, \eta) - U_{0}(\xi - \eta) - U_{0}(\xi + \eta) \right] \cdot \left[ p_{0}(\eta) \right]^{m} d\eta + q_{0}(\xi) + k_{0}\xi + v_{0}, \quad (\delta \le \xi \le 1).$$

$$(20)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$\int_{\delta}^{1} [p_{0}(\xi)]^{m} d\xi = P_{0}, \qquad \int_{\delta}^{1} [p_{0}(\xi)]^{m} \xi d\xi$	$S = M_0$ .						(21)
$p_0(\xi), v_0 = k_0 - $ , (2 4.	) (9)	(20)- (20)-(21)	-(21). $v(x)$ ,	M(x)	Q(x).		
,			q(x):				
$q(x) = q_c + r \cdot (x - c), (b \le x \le c)$	<i>a</i> ),						(22)
$q_c$ $\alpha$ – .		(4) (22),			Р	М	
$q_c = P/(a-b), \ \alpha = [12M-6(a+b)]$	+b)P]/(a-b)	3.					(23)
, (22), (23),	,			(17)	(19),		:
$q_0(\xi) = P_0 f_1(\xi) + M_0 f_2(\xi)  (\delta \le \xi)$	$\leq 1$ ),		(20)				
$J_1(\zeta) = J_2(\zeta) - \frac{1}{2}$	·	,	(20)		•		
$p_0(\xi) = \int_{\delta} \left[ H_0(\xi, \eta) - U_0(\xi - \eta) - U \right]$	$\int_0 (\xi + \eta) ] \cdot [p_0]$	$(\eta) ]^m d\eta +$					(24)
$+P_0f_1(\xi)+M_0f_2(\xi)+k_0\xi+v_0,$	$(\delta \leq \xi \leq 1)$	).					
$p_0(\xi)$ , $\mathbf{V}_0$	$k_0$		(21)	(24)			
	, [3 <sup>-</sup>	1					
	[9]	[2]					[4].
$p_{0}(\xi),{ m V}_{0}$	$k_0$ ,					(21),	(24),
,	$\mathbf{v}_0  k_0$		,		,		
$P_0 = M_0,$ (21) (24)		$p_0(\xi)$ ,	•				,
(21) (24)					$p_{\alpha}(\xi), P_{\alpha}$	М	
$\mathbf{v}_0 = k_0$					10(5// 0		0
, [3],	$\overline{x}$	$= \left\{ p_0(\xi), P_0, M_0 \right\}$	}			(21),	(24)
	$\overline{x} = G(\overline{x})$	).	,				
$\overline{x}^*$		$G$ , $\overline{x}$	$^{*} = G(\overline{x}^{*}).$				
X,		D	. /				
$\xi \in [\delta; 1] \qquad p_0(\xi)$		$P_0$	М <sub>0</sub> ,				(25)
$\rho(x_1, x_2) = \max_{\delta \le \xi \le 1}  p_{01}(\xi) - p_{02}(\xi)  +  F $	$P_{01} - P_{02} +  M_{01} $	$-M_{02}$ ,					(25)
$\overline{x}_{i} = \left\{ p_{0,i}(\xi), P_{0,i}, M_{0,i} \right\}  (i = 1, j)$	2) –			X.			X
	$\overline{a}$ (a.a.a)	[4].	, S	S(O,r) -	-		
X C	$\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 0, 0\}$		<i>r</i> .	,			[3],
$\overline{y} = G(\overline{x})$	$S(\overline{O}, r$	·)				,	
,	$\overline{x}_{0}$	$\in S(\overline{O}, r),$	3	$\overline{x}_{i+1} = G$	$(\overline{x}_i)$ , (i	= 0,1,2	2,)

$$p_{0,i+1}(\xi) = \int_{\delta}^{1} \left[ H_{0}(\xi,\eta) - U_{0}(\xi-\eta) - U_{0}(\xi+\eta) \right] \cdot \left[ p_{0,i}(\eta) \right]^{m} d\eta +$$

$$+ P_{0,i}f_{1}(\xi) + M_{0,i}f_{2}(\xi) + k_{0}\xi + v_{0}, \qquad (\delta \le \xi \le 1), \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, ...),$$

$$P_{0,i+1} = \int_{\delta}^{1} \left[ p_{0,i}(\xi) \right]^{m} d\xi, \quad M_{0,i+1} = \int_{\delta}^{1} \left[ p_{0,i}(\xi) \right]^{m} \xi d\xi, \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, ...),$$
(27)

$$\{\overline{x}_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$$

$$\overline{x} = G(\overline{x}), \qquad (25)$$

$$\overline{x}^* = \left\{ p_0^*(\xi), P_0^*, M_0^* \right\},\$$

$$\overline{x}_0 = \overline{O}$$
 , (26)-(27) (21), (24). ;

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$$p_{0,1}(\xi) = k_0 \xi + v_0, \quad (\delta \le \xi \le 1), \qquad P_{0,1} = 0, \qquad M_{0,1} = 0.$$
(28)  
(21), (24) , (26)-(28),

$$p_{0,2}(\xi) = \int_{\delta}^{1} \left[ H_0(\xi, \eta) - U_0(\xi - \eta) - U_0(\xi + \eta) \right] \cdot \left[ k_0 \eta + v_0 \right]^m d\eta + k_0 \xi + v_0, \quad (\delta \le \xi \le 1),$$

$$P_{0,2} = \int_{\delta}^{1} \left[ k_0 \xi + v_0 \right]^m d\xi, \qquad M_{0,2} = \int_{\delta}^{1} \left[ k_0 \xi + v_0 \right]^m \xi d\xi.$$
(30)

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$$W_{1}(x,0,t) = W_{2}(x,0,t)) \quad (|x| > )$$

$$\tau^{(1)}_{yz}(x,0,t) = \tau^{(2)}_{yz}(x,0,t) \quad (|x| > )$$

$$\tau^{(1)}_{yz}(x,h,t) = 0 \quad (x < b; x > c) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\tau^{(j)}_{yz}(x,0,t) = \tau_{j}(x) e^{i\omega t} \quad (|x| < )$$

$$W_{1}(x,h,t) = \operatorname{const} e^{i\omega t} \quad (b < x < c)$$

$$W_{j}(x,y,t)(j = 1,2) - , \quad OZ, \quad ,$$

$$[1], \qquad f(x, y, t) = f(x, y) e^{i\omega t} .$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 W_j}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 W_j}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{\omega}{c_2^{(j)}}\right)^2 W_j(x, y) \quad (j = 1, 2). \qquad (1.4)$$

$$W_{1}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ A_{1}(s)e^{-\chi_{1}(s)y} + B_{1}(\lambda)e^{\chi_{1}(s)y} \right] e^{-isx} ds;$$

$$W_{2}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A_{2}(\lambda)e^{\chi_{2}(s)y}e^{-isx} ds$$

$$\chi_{j}(s) = \sqrt{s^{2} - k_{j}^{2}} \quad \left( k_{j} = \omega / c_{2}^{j}, \ j = 1, 2 \right), \qquad A_{j}(s) \quad (j = 1, 2) \qquad B_{1}(s) -$$
(1.5)

$$\chi_{j}(s) (j = 1, 2)[2],$$
  
:

$$\tau_{yz}^{(j)}(x,y) = \frac{(-1)^{j} \mu_{j}}{2\pi} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{j}(\lambda) A_{j}(\lambda) e^{(-1)^{j} \chi_{j}(\lambda) y} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

$$, \qquad (1.6)$$

$$\tau_{yz}^{(1)}(x,h) = \tau(x) \quad (b < x < c); \quad W_1(x,0) - W_2(x,0) = W(x) \quad (-a < x < a); \\ \tau_{yz}^{(1)}(x,0) - \tau_{yz}^{(2)}(x,0) = T(x),$$
(1.7)

(1.1)  
(1.7).  
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(1.7).  
(1.7).  
(1.7).  
(1.1)  

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{j}(s) - (1.6), \\
A_{j}(s) (j = 1, 2) & B_{1}(s) \\
(s) = \frac{1}{W_{2}(s)} \frac{\overline{T}(s)}{\overline{W}(\lambda)} + \frac{[\chi_{1}(s) - \mu\chi_{2}(s)]\overline{\tau}(s)}{\mu_{1}\Delta(s)} - \frac{e^{\chi_{1}(s)h}\overline{T}(s)}{\mu_{1}\Delta(s)}; \\
B_{1}(s) = \frac{\mu\chi_{2}(s)e^{-\chi_{1}(s)h}\overline{W}(\lambda)}{\Delta(s)} + \frac{[\chi_{1}(s) + \mu\chi_{2}(s)]\overline{\tau}(s)}{\mu_{1}\Delta(s)} - \frac{e^{-\chi_{1}(s)h}\overline{T}(s)}{\mu_{1}\Delta(s)}; \\
B_{1}(s) = \frac{\mu\chi_{2}(s)e^{-\chi_{1}(s)h}\overline{W}(\lambda)}{\Delta(s)} + \frac{[\chi_{1}(s) + \mu\chi_{2}(s)]\overline{\tau}(s)}{\mu_{1}\Delta(s)} - \frac{e^{-\chi_{1}(s)h}\overline{T}(s)}{\mu_{1}\Delta(s)}; \\
A_{2}(s) = \frac{2\mu\chi_{1}(s)sh(\chi_{1}(s)h)\overline{W}(\lambda)}{\Delta(s)} + \frac{2\overline{\tau}(s)}{\mu_{1}\Delta(s)} - \frac{2ch(\chi_{1}(s)h)\overline{T}(s)}{\mu_{1}\Delta(s)}, \end{aligned}$$

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$$\tau_{yz}^{(1)}(x,0) = \tau_{yz}^{(2)}(x,0) =$$

$$= \frac{\mu_2}{\pi(1+\mu)} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{W'(s)ds}{s-x} + \int_{b}^{c} K_{2,1}(s-x)\tau(s)ds + \int_{-a}^{a} K_{2,2}(s-x)W'(s)ds.$$
(1.9)

$$K_{11}(t) = \frac{1}{\mu_{1}\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{2s(\chi_{1} \operatorname{ch}(\chi_{1}h) + \mu\chi_{2} \operatorname{sh}(\chi_{1}h))}{\chi_{1}(s)\Delta(s)} - 1 \right] \sin(st) ds;$$

$$K_{12}(t) = \frac{2\mu}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{2}(s)}{\Delta(s)} \cos(st) ds; \quad K_{21}(t) = \frac{2\mu}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{2}(s)}{\Delta(s)} \cos(st) ds;$$

$$K_{2,2}(t) = \frac{\mu_{2}}{(1+\mu)\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{2(1+\mu)\chi_{1}(s)\chi_{2}(s)\operatorname{sh}(\chi_{1}h)}{\chi_{1}(s)\Delta(s)} - 1 \right] \sin(st) ds.$$

$$, \qquad (1.8) - (1.9), \qquad \tau(x)$$

$$(1.1).$$

$$W'(x)$$
:

-

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi\mu_{1}}\int_{b}^{c}\frac{\tau(s)ds}{s-x} + \int_{b}^{c}K_{1,1}(s-x)\tau(s)ds + \int_{-a}^{a}K_{1,2}(s-x)W'(s)ds = 0 \qquad (b < x < c) \\ \frac{\mu_{2}}{\pi(1+\mu)}\int_{-a}^{a}\frac{W'(s)ds}{s-x} + \int_{b}^{c}K_{2,1}(s-x)\tau(s)ds + \int_{-a}^{a}K_{2,2}(s-x)W'(s)ds = q(x) \quad (|x| < a) \end{cases}$$
(1.10)

$$\int_{b}^{c} \tau(x) dx = \int_{b}^{c} \tau_{0}(x) dx = T_{0}; \quad \int_{-a}^{a} W'(x) dx = 0.$$
(1.11)

(1.10) (1.11)

(1.10) 
$$s = a\xi, x = at$$
 (1.10)  $(-1,1)$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi_{1}(t) &= p\tau(pt+k)/T_{0}; \quad \varphi_{2}(t) = W'(at); \quad R_{11}(\xi,t) = p\mu_{1}K_{11}((\xi-t)p); \\
R_{2,1}(s,t) &= T_{0}(1+\mu)K_{2,1}(sp+k-at)/\mu_{2}; \quad R_{2,2}(s,t) = (1+\mu)K_{2,2}(a(s-t))/\mu_{2}; \\
q^{*}(t) &= (1+\mu)q(at)/\mu_{2}, \\
&\vdots \\
\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{\varphi_{1}(\xi)d\xi}{\xi-t} + \int_{-1}^{1}R_{1,1}(\xi,t)\varphi_{1}(\xi)d\xi + \int_{-1}^{1}R_{1,2}(\xi,t)\varphi_{2}(\xi)ds = 0 \\
\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{\varphi_{2}(\xi)d\xi}{\xi-t} + \int_{b}^{c}R_{2,1}(\xi,t)\varphi_{1}(\xi)d\xi + \int_{-1}^{1}R_{2,2}(\xi,t)\varphi_{2}(\xi)ds = q^{*}(t) \\
&, \quad (1.11) \quad :
\end{aligned}$$
(2.1)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_{1}(\xi) d\xi = 1; \quad \int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_{2}(\xi) d\xi = 0.$$
(2.2)
$$, \quad \varphi_{1}(t), \quad \varphi_{2}(t)$$

$$\pm 1 \quad :$$

$$\varphi_{j}(t) = \frac{\varphi_{j}^{*}(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^{2}}} (j = 1, 2),$$

$$\varphi_{j}^{*}(x) - \text{ непрерывные функции, ограниченные вплоть до концов интервала [-1,1].$$
(2.3)

Подставляя значения функций  $\varphi_j(x)$  (j = 1, 2) в (2.1)-(2.2) и используя соотношения, приведённые в [3], по стандартной процедуре придём к системе из 2n алгебраических уравнений относительно значений  $\varphi_j^*(\xi_i)$  и  $\overline{\varphi}_j^*(\xi_i)$   $(j = 1, 2; i = \overline{1, n})$ . После определения функций  $\varphi_j^*(\xi_i)$  нетрудно при помощи интерполяционного многочлена Лагранжа восстановить функции  $\varphi_j(x)$  (j = 1, 2) и определить все необходимые величины, характеризующие напряжённо-деформированное состояние в слое и полупространстве.

Приведём формулу для определения коэффициента интенсивности разрушающих напряжений в концевых точках трещины. С этой целью используем соотношение (1.9), когда (|x| > a). Далее, сформулируем это соотношение на интервале (-1,1) и представим в виде:

$$\tau_{yz}^{(j)}(at,0) = \frac{\mu_2}{\pi(1+\mu)} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\varphi_2(\xi)d\xi}{\xi-t} + F(t) \quad (|t| > 1),$$
(2.4)

где

$$K_{III}^{*}(\pm a) = \frac{K_{III}^{(1)}(\pm a) + iK_{III}^{(2)}(\pm a)}{\mu_{2}} = \sqrt{2\pi} \lim_{\eta \to \pm 1 \pm 0} \sqrt{|t \mp 1|} \tau_{yz}^{(j)}(at, 0) / \mu_{2} = \mp \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \varphi_{2}^{*}(\pm 1)}{(1 + \mu)}.$$

$$K_{III}(\pm a, t) = K_{III}^{*}(\pm a) e^{i\omega t} = \left| K_{III}^{*}(\pm a) \right| e^{i(\omega t - \delta)} \left( \delta = -\operatorname{arctg} \left( K_{III}^{(2)} / K_{III}^{(1)} \right) \right).$$

$$w_{*}(t) = w(at) / a = \int_{-1}^{t} \varphi_{2}(\xi) d\xi.$$

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 Саакян А.В. Метод дискретных особенностей в применении к решению сингулярных интегральных уравнений с неподвижной особенностью. //Известия НАН Армении. Механика. 2000. Т.53. 3. С.12-19.

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1964 . [1]. [2-9].

[2], ( )

[10-17]. [10-11]. , .), (  $\omega = 1 - \psi$ 

ψ • ,  $\frac{d\psi}{dt} = -f\left[\sigma(t)\right]$ (1)

, (2)

 $\frac{d\psi}{dt} = -f\left[\sigma(t),\psi\right]$ (1)-(2)  $\sigma(t)$  – *t* . , [12, 13] ψ  $\omega (\psi = 1 - \omega, \omega)$ t .  $t=0, \omega=0, \ldots$  $d\psi = -d\omega$  ),  $\omega = 1$ . ω  $0 \le \omega \le 1$ ,  $1 \leq \psi \leq 0$  . ψ (2),

,

: 
$$[14] z = tf^{-\alpha} (\alpha - f = N/t - f^{-\alpha} (\alpha - f))$$
  
 $\sigma_a / (1-\omega) (\sigma_a - f^{-\alpha} ).$ 

•

:

(5)

•



$$\frac{d\omega}{dN} = A f^{-(1+\alpha)} \left(\frac{\sigma_a}{1-\omega}\right)^n,\tag{4}$$

$$N=0, \omega=0$$

$$\omega = 1 - \left[ 1 - (n+1)Af^{-(1+\alpha)}\sigma_a^n N \right]^{\frac{1}{n+1}},$$

(4)

,

•



(5),

$$\sigma_{a} = 54 , \quad 2 - \sigma_{a} = 57 ).$$
  
:  $n = 17$ ,  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $f = 1,667 , A = 2,93 \cdot 10^{-38} [ ] [ ]^{-17} .$   
 $N = N_{f}, \quad \omega = 1$  (5)

:

$$\sigma_a^n N_f = \frac{f^{(1+\alpha)}}{(n+1)A}$$



$$\sigma_a^n N_f = \frac{\left[1 - (1 - \omega_*)^{n+1}\right] f^{(1+\alpha)}}{(n+1)A}$$
(7)

( . 2, 3),

 $\lg \sigma_a - \lg N_f$ (6) (7) [6, 7].

( 60%)  
.2. : 
$$n = 23$$
,  
11  $1^{-23}$   $\alpha = 0$   $f = 116.67$   $\omega = 0.8$ 

 $A = 3,57 \cdot 10^{-74}$  [ ][  $^{3}, \alpha = 0, f$ , ω, = 0,8. ľ 116,67



.3.  
: 
$$n = 17$$
,  $A = 2,93 \cdot 10^{-38}$  [ ][ ]<sup>-17</sup>,  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $f = 1,667$  ,  $\omega_* = 0,8$ .

(6)

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[3],  $\epsilon \qquad \omega$   $\dot{\epsilon} = b\sigma^{m}(1-\omega)^{-q}$ (1)  $\dot{\omega} = c\sigma^{n}(1-\omega)^{-r}$ (2)  $b, c, m, n, q, r - , \sigma - .$ (1)-(2).

 $\sigma = \sigma_0 = const \ (\sigma_0 - ), \qquad (1) \quad (2)$ 

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$$\dot{\varepsilon} = b\sigma_0^m (1-\omega)^{-q} \exp(m\varepsilon)$$

$$\dot{\omega} = c\sigma_0^n (1-\omega)^{-r} \exp(n\varepsilon)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(3)$$

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[7].  

$$\omega = 1 - \rho / \rho_0 = 1 - \psi \quad (\psi - ),$$

$$\rho_0 - , \rho - , \psi = 1 - \omega = \rho / \rho_0.$$

$$\rho = 0, \omega = 1, \psi = 0.$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 F_0 / F = \sigma_0 (l / l_0) (\rho / \rho_0) = \sigma_0 (\rho / \rho_0) e^{\varepsilon} = \sigma_0 \psi e^{\varepsilon}$$
(3)-(4),

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = B\sigma_0^m \psi^{m-\beta} e^{m\varepsilon}$$
(5)

$$\frac{d\Psi}{dt} = -A\sigma_0^n \Psi^{n-\alpha} e^{n\varepsilon},\tag{6}$$

B, A, m, n, α, 
$$β$$
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, 
$$e^{nv} \approx 1, e^{mv} \approx 1,$$
 (5)-(6)  
,  $t = 0, \epsilon = 0, \psi = 1,$ 

$$\varepsilon = \frac{B\sigma_0^{m-n}}{A\gamma} \left\{ 1 - \left[ 1 - (\alpha - n + 1)A\sigma_0^n t \right]^{\frac{m-\beta+\alpha-n+1}{\alpha-n+1}} \right\},$$

$$\psi = \left[ 1 - (\alpha - n + 1)A\sigma_0^n t \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha-n+1}}$$
(8)
.1
(7)

$$\begin{array}{c} t \end{bmatrix}^{\alpha - n + 1} \\ \alpha \ (\alpha = 8 - 1, \ \alpha = 6 - 2 \\ \alpha = 4 - 3 \end{array} ). \end{array}$$

1)

(5)-(6) ( 1, 2 . 1). (7)  
: 
$$n = 2$$
,  $m = 4$ ,  $A = 10^{-9} [ ]^{-2}$ ,  $\sigma_0 = 100$ ,

$$B = 5 \cdot 10^{-17} [ ]^{-4}, \beta = 1.$$

$$.2 \qquad (8)$$

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

$$: n = 2, A = 10^{-9} [ ]^{-2}, \sigma_0 = 100 .$$

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. 4	ψ(ε)			(13) (	1) (14) (	2)
$\alpha = 4$		:	$A = 10^{-12}$	$]^{-12}$ ,	$B = 5 \cdot 10^{-17}$	$1^{-4}$ ,
$\sigma_{n} = 100$ , $n = 2$ , $m =$	$4 \cdot \beta = 1$ .		L	1	L	1
o <sub>0</sub> 100 , <i>n</i> <b>2</b> , <i>m</i>	· , p · .					-
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$$(x, y)$$
  $(\alpha, \beta)$ 

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[1]:  $gx = \sin\beta, gy = \sin\alpha, ag = ch\alpha - \cos\beta, a - (1)$  $\mu_1, \nu_1 - (1)$ 

$$0 < \beta < \beta_1, \qquad \beta_2 < \beta < 0 \qquad \mu_2, \nu_2, \\ -\infty < \alpha < \infty. \qquad \beta = \beta_m (m = 1, 2) \qquad - \\ \beta = 0$$

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$$\left[\frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial\alpha^{4}} + 2\frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial\alpha^{2}\partial\beta^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial\beta^{4}} - 2\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\alpha^{2}} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\beta^{2}} + 1\right] \left(g\phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta)\right) = 0$$

$$(2)$$

$$\phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta)$$

$$[1]: 
a\sigma_{\alpha}^{(m)}(\alpha,\beta) = \left[ (\operatorname{ch}\alpha - \cos\beta) \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\beta^{2}} - \operatorname{sh}\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial\alpha} - \sin\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial\beta} + \operatorname{ch}\alpha \right] (g\phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta)) 
a\sigma_{\beta}^{(m)}(\alpha,\beta) = \left[ (\operatorname{ch}\alpha - \cos\beta) \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\alpha^{2}} - \sin\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial\alpha} - \sin\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial\beta} + \cos\beta \right] (g\phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta)) 
a\tau_{\alpha\beta}^{(m)}(\alpha,\beta) = -(\operatorname{ch}\alpha - \cos\beta) \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\alpha\partial\beta} (g\phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta))$$

$$(3) 
u_{m}(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{g}{2\mu_{m}} \left[ (1 - 2\nu_{m}) \frac{\partial\phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta)}{\partial\alpha} - \frac{\partial\psi_{m}(\alpha,\beta)}{\partial\beta} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{m}(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{g}{2\mu_{m}} \left[ (1-2\mathbf{v}_{m}) \frac{\partial \phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta)}{\partial \beta} + \frac{\partial \psi_{m}(\alpha,\beta)}{\partial \alpha} \right] \quad (m=1,2)$$

,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \left( g \phi_m \left( \alpha, \beta \right) \right)}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = \left( 1 - \nu_m \right) \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \beta^2} - 1 \right) \left( g \phi_m \left( \alpha, \beta \right) \right)$$
(4)

[1]:  

$$g\phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta)\Big|_{\beta=\beta_{m}} = \sigma_{m}(\alpha); \qquad \frac{\partial(g\phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta))}{\partial\beta}\Big|_{\beta=\beta_{m}} = \tau_{m}(\alpha) \qquad (5)$$

$$, \qquad \sigma_{m}(\alpha) \qquad \tau_{m}(\alpha) (m=1,2)$$

:

$$g\phi_{1}(\alpha,\beta)\Big|_{\beta=0} = g\phi_{2}(\alpha,\beta)\Big|_{\beta=0}; \qquad \frac{\partial(g\phi_{1}(\alpha,\beta))}{\partial\beta}\Big|_{\beta=0} = \frac{\partial(g\phi_{2}(\alpha,\beta))}{\partial\beta}\Big|_{\beta=0}$$
(6)

$$u_{1}(\alpha,0) = u_{2}(\alpha,0); \quad v_{1}(\alpha,0) = v_{2}(\alpha,0)$$

$$\phi_{m}(\alpha,\beta) \qquad (7)$$

$$g\phi_m(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_m(\alpha,\beta) e^{-it\alpha} dt, \qquad (8)$$

$$f_{m}(t,\beta) = A_{m}(t)\operatorname{cht}(\beta_{m} - \beta)\cos\beta + B_{m}(t)\operatorname{cht}\beta\cos(\beta_{m} - \beta) + C_{m}(t)\operatorname{sht}(\beta_{m} - \beta)\sin\beta + D_{m}(t)\operatorname{sht}\beta\sin(\beta_{m} - \beta)$$

$$(8) \quad (5) \quad (6) \qquad (3,4,9),$$

$$A_{m}(t) = B_{m}(t) = C_{m}(t) \qquad Y_{m}(t) = Y_{m}(t) + Y_{m}(t) + Y_{m}(t) + Y_{m}(t) = Y_{m}(t) + Y_{m}(t) +$$

$$A_{m}(t), B_{m}(t), C_{m}(t) = D_{m}(t) \qquad X(t) = I(t):$$

$$A_{m}(t), B_{m}(t) = \frac{\Delta_{m}^{(2)}(t)}{\Delta_{m}(t)}; C_{m}(t) = \frac{\Delta_{m}^{*(1)}(t)}{\Delta_{m}^{*}(t)}; D_{m}(t) = \frac{\Delta_{m}^{*(2)}(t)}{\Delta_{m}^{*}(t)} \qquad (10)$$

$$A_{m}(t) = \frac{\Delta_{m}^{(1)}(t)}{\Delta(t)}; \quad B_{m}(t) = \frac{\Delta_{m}^{(2)}(t)}{\Delta_{m}(t)}; \quad C_{m}(t) = \frac{\Delta_{m}^{*(1)}(t)}{\Delta_{m}^{*}(t)}; \quad D_{m}(t) = \frac{\Delta_{m}^{*(2)}(t)}{\Delta_{m}^{*}(t)}$$
(10)

$$\Delta_{m}(t) = \operatorname{sh}^{2} t\beta_{m} + \operatorname{sin}^{2} \beta_{m} \qquad \Delta_{m}^{(1)} = X(t)\operatorname{ch} t\beta_{m} - \overline{\sigma}_{m}(t)\operatorname{cos} \beta_{m}$$

$$\Delta_{m}^{*}(t) = \operatorname{sh}^{2} t\beta_{m} - t^{2} \operatorname{sin}^{2} \beta_{m} \qquad \Delta_{m}^{(2)} = \overline{\sigma}_{m}(t)\operatorname{ch} t\beta_{m} - X(t)\operatorname{cos} \beta_{m}$$

$$\Delta_{m}^{*(1)}(t) = X(t)a_{m}(t) + Y(t)\operatorname{sh} t\beta_{m} - \overline{\sigma}_{m}(t)b_{m}(t) + \overline{\tau}_{m}(t)t\operatorname{sin} \beta_{m}$$

$$\Delta_{m}^{*(2)}(t) = -X(t)b_{m}(t) - Y(t)t\operatorname{sin} \beta_{m} + \overline{\sigma}_{m}(t)a_{m}(t) - \overline{\tau}_{m}(t)\operatorname{sh} t\operatorname{sin} \beta_{m}$$

$$\Delta_{m}^{*(2)}(t) = t\operatorname{ch} t\beta_{m} + \frac{t^{2} + 1}{2\Delta_{m}}\operatorname{sh} t\beta_{m}\operatorname{sin} 2\beta_{m}, \quad b_{m}(t) = t\operatorname{cos} \beta_{m} + \frac{t^{2} + 1}{2\Delta_{m}}\operatorname{sh} 2t\beta_{m}\operatorname{sin} \beta_{m}$$

$$\overline{\sigma}_{m}(t) = t\operatorname{ch} t\beta_{m} + \frac{t^{2} + 1}{2\Delta_{m}}\operatorname{sh} t\beta_{m}\operatorname{sin} 2\beta_{m}, \quad b_{m}(t) = t\operatorname{cos} \beta_{m} + \frac{t^{2} + 1}{2\Delta_{m}}\operatorname{sh} 2t\beta_{m}\operatorname{sin} \beta_{m}$$

$$\overline{\sigma}_{m}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma_{m}(\alpha)e^{it\alpha}d\alpha, \quad \overline{\tau}_{m}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau_{m}(\alpha)e^{it\alpha}d\alpha$$

$$(7), \quad X(t), \quad Y(t):$$

$$a_{22}(t)\phi_{1}(t) - a_{12}(t)\phi_{2}(t) = \frac{c(t)}{\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\theta'(\tau)\phi_{1}(\tau)}{\theta(\tau) - \theta(t)} d\tau + T_{1}(t)$$

$$a_{21}(t)\phi_{1}(t) + \left[\frac{\Delta(t)}{\lambda_{1}} - a_{11}(t)\right]\phi_{2}(t) = \frac{c(t)}{\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\theta'(\tau)\phi_{2}(t)}{\theta(\tau) - \theta(t)} d\tau + T_{2}(t),$$
(12)

$$a_{11}(t) = \frac{\mu - 1}{2} + (1 - \nu_1) \frac{\Delta_1(t)}{\Delta_1^*(t)} - \mu(1 - \nu_2) \frac{\Delta_2(t)}{\Delta_2^*(t)}$$

$$a_{12}(t) = \frac{1 - \nu_1}{2\Delta_1^*(t)} (\operatorname{sh} 2t\beta_1 - t\sin 2\beta_1) - \frac{\mu(1 - \nu_2)}{2\Delta_2^*(t)} (\operatorname{sh} 2t\beta_2 - t\sin 2\beta_2)$$

$$a_{21}(t) = \frac{1 - \nu_1}{2\Delta_1^*(t)} (\operatorname{sh} 2t\beta_1 + t\sin 2\beta_1) - \frac{\mu(1 - \nu_2)}{2\Delta_2^*(t)} (\operatorname{sh} 2t\beta_2 + t\sin 2\beta_2)$$

$$a_{22}(t) = \frac{\mu - 1}{2} + (1 - \nu_1) \frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 t\beta_1}{\Delta_1^*(t)} - \mu(1 - \nu_2) \frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 t\beta_2}{\Delta_2^*(t)}$$
(13)

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{1}(t) &= e^{-t\pi} \Big[ ta_{11}(t) X(t) + a_{12}(t) Y(t) - Q_{1}(t) \Big], \\ \varphi_{2}(t) &= e^{-t\pi} \Big[ ta_{21}(t) X(t) + a_{22}(t) Y(t) - Q_{2}(t) \Big] \\ T_{1}(t) &= e^{-t\pi} \Big[ a_{12}(t) Q_{2}(t) - a_{22}(t) Q_{1}(t) \Big], \quad T_{2}(t) &= e^{-t\pi} \Big[ a_{11}(t) Q_{2}(t) - a_{21}(t) Q_{1}(t) \Big] \\ Q_{1}(t) &= \frac{(1 - v_{1})}{\Delta_{1}^{*}(t)} \Big[ \frac{\overline{\sigma}_{1}(t)}{\Delta_{1}^{*}(t)} (t^{2} + 1) \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{1} \sin\beta_{1} - \frac{\overline{\tau}_{1}(t)}{\Delta_{1}^{*}(t)} (t \operatorname{ch} t\beta_{1} \sin\beta_{1} - \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{1} \cos\beta_{1}) \Big] - \\ &\quad - \frac{\mu(1 - v_{2})}{\Delta_{2}^{*}(t)} \Big[ \overline{\sigma}_{2}(t) (t^{2} + 1) \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{2} \sin\beta_{2} - \overline{\tau}_{2}(t) (t \operatorname{ch} t\beta_{2} \sin\beta_{2} - \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{2} \cos\beta_{2}) \Big] \\ Q_{2}(t) &= \frac{t(1 - v_{1})}{\Delta_{1}^{*}(t)} \Big[ \overline{\sigma}_{1}(t) (t \operatorname{ch} t\beta_{1} \sin\beta_{1} + \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{1} \cos\beta_{1}) - \overline{\tau}_{1}(t) \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{1} \sin\beta_{1} \Big] - \\ &\quad - \frac{\mu(1 - v_{2})t}{\Delta_{2}^{*}(t)} \Big[ \overline{\sigma}_{2}(t) (t \operatorname{ch} t\beta_{2} \sin\beta_{2} + \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{2} \cos\beta_{2}) - \overline{\tau}_{2}(t) \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{2} \sin\beta_{2} \Big] \\ c(t) &= -\frac{it\Delta(t)}{\Delta_{1}^{*}(t)} \Big[ \overline{\sigma}_{2}(t) (t \operatorname{ch} t\beta_{2} \sin\beta_{2} + \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{2} \cos\beta_{2}) - \overline{\tau}_{2}(t) \operatorname{sh} t\beta_{2} \sin\beta_{2} \Big] \\ c(t) &= -\frac{it\Delta(t)}{\lambda_{1}}; \quad \theta(t) = e^{2t\pi}, \quad 2\lambda_{1} = 1 - 2v_{1} - \mu(1 - 2v_{2}); \quad \mu = \frac{\mu_{1}}{\mu_{2}} \\ \Delta(t) &= a_{11}(t) a_{22}(t) - a_{12}(t) a_{21}(t) \end{split}$$

$$\tag{12}$$

$$: P_{1}(t) = \frac{t-i}{2i(t+i)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ K_{11}^{*}(t,\tau) P_{1}(\tau) + K_{12}^{*}(t,\tau) P_{2}(\tau) + T_{11}^{*}(t,\tau) e^{\tau\pi} d_{1}(\tau) + T_{12}^{*}(t,\tau) e^{\tau\pi} d_{2}(\tau) \right] \times \\ \times \frac{d\tau}{\Delta_{8}(\tau) \operatorname{sh}(\tau-t)\pi} + \frac{(t-i)e^{i\pi}}{2(t+i)} \left[ T_{13}^{*}(t) d_{1}(t) + T_{14}^{*}(t) d_{2}(t) \right]$$

$$P_{2}(t) = \frac{t-i}{2i(t+i)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ K_{21}^{*}(t,\tau) P_{1}(\tau) + K_{22}^{*}(t,\tau) P_{2}(\tau) + T_{21}^{*}(t,\tau) e^{\tau\pi} d_{1}(\tau) + T_{22}^{*}(t,\tau) e^{\tau\pi} d_{2}(\tau) \right] \times \\ \times \frac{d\tau}{\Delta_{8}(\tau) \operatorname{sh}(\tau-t)\pi} + \frac{(t-i)e^{i\pi}}{2(t+i)} \left[ T_{23}^{*}(t) d_{1}(t) + T_{24}^{*}(t) d_{2}(t) \right]$$

$$(14)$$

$$\begin{split} &K_{11}^{*}(t,\tau) = (b_{11}(t)-1)K_{11}(t,\tau) + b_{12}(t)K_{21}(t,\tau); \quad K_{12}^{*}(t,\tau) = (b_{11}(t)-1)K_{12}(t,\tau) + b_{12}(t)K_{22}(t,\tau) \\ &K_{21}^{*}(t,\tau) = b_{21}(t)K_{11}(t,\tau) - (b_{22}(t)-1)K_{21}(t,\tau); \quad K_{22}^{*}(t,\tau) = b_{21}(t)K_{12}(t,\tau) + (b_{22}(t)-1)K_{21}(t,\tau) \\ &T_{11}^{*}(t,\tau) = -(b_{11}(t)-1)K_{11}(t,\tau) - b_{12}(t)K_{21}(t,\tau) + (b_{11}(t)-1)b_{22}(t)\Delta_{8}(t) - b_{12}(t)b_{21}(t)\Delta_{8}(\tau) \\ &T_{12}^{*}(t,\tau) = -(b_{11}(t)-1)K_{12}(t,\tau) + b_{12}(t)\Delta_{8}(\tau); \quad T_{13}^{*}(t) = \Delta_{7}(t) + b_{22}(t); \quad T_{14}^{*}(t) = -b_{12}(t) \\ &T_{21}^{*}(t,\tau) = -b_{21}(t)K_{11}(t,\tau) - (b_{22}(t)-1)K_{21}(t,\tau) + b_{21}(t)\Delta_{8}(\tau) \\ &T_{22}^{*}(t,\tau) = -b_{21}(t)K_{12}(t,\tau) - b_{21}(t)b_{12}(t)\Delta_{8}(\tau) - (b_{22}(t)-1)K_{22}(t,\tau) + (b_{22}(t)-1)b_{11}(t)\Delta_{8}(\tau) \\ &T_{23}^{*}(t) = -b_{21}(t); \quad T_{24}^{*}(t) = \Delta_{7} + b_{11}(t) \\ &K_{11}(t,t) = -\Delta_{7}(t)b_{22}(t) + \Delta_{7}(t) + \Delta_{7}(t)b_{22}(t) - b_{11}(t)b_{22}(t) + b_{12}(t)b_{21}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - b_{22}(t)b_{12}(t) + b_{12}(t)b_{22}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - b_{22}(t)b_{12}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - b_{22}(t)b_{12}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - b_{22}(t)b_{12}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) - \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{12}(t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) \\ \\ &K_{12}(t,t) \\ &K_{12}(t,t) \\ \\ \\$$

$$\begin{split} & K_{21}(t,\tau) = \Delta_{7}(t)b_{21}(\tau) - \Delta_{7}(\tau)b_{21}(t) - b_{11}(t)b_{21}(\tau) + b_{21}(t)b_{11}(\tau) \\ & K_{22}(t,\tau) = -\Delta_{7}(t)b_{11}(\tau) + \Delta_{7}(t) + \Delta_{7}(\tau)b_{11}(t) - b_{22}(\tau)b_{11}(t) + b_{21}(t)b_{12}(\tau) \\ & d_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta_{3}(t)} \bigg[ \bigg[ \frac{it\Delta(t)}{\lambda_{1}} + a_{22}(t) \bigg] T_{2}(t) - a_{21}(t)T_{1}(t) \bigg] \\ & d_{2}(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta_{3}(t)} \bigg[ \bigg[ \frac{it\Delta(t)}{\lambda_{1}} + a_{22}(t) \bigg] T_{2}(t) - a_{21}(t)T_{1}(t) \bigg] \\ & b_{11}(t) = 1 + \frac{2i}{(t-i)\Delta_{6}(t)} \bigg[ (t+i)\Delta(t) - \lambda_{1}(t)a_{11}(t) \bigg]; \quad b_{12}(t) = \frac{2i\lambda_{1}a_{12}(t)}{(t-i)\Delta_{6}(t)} \\ & b_{21}(t) = -\frac{2i\lambda_{1}a_{21}(t)}{(t-i)\Delta_{6}(t)}; \quad b_{22}(t) = 1 + \frac{2i}{\lambda_{1}(t-i)\Delta_{6}(t)} \bigg[ it\Delta(t) + \lambda_{1}a_{22}(t) \bigg] \\ & \Delta_{3}(t) = \frac{(t-i)t\Delta(t)\Delta_{6}(t)}{\lambda_{1}^{2}}; \quad \Delta_{6}(t) = \lambda_{1}(a_{22}(t) - a_{11}(t)) + \Delta(t) \\ & \Delta_{7}(t) = b_{11}(t)b_{22}(t) - b_{12}(t)b_{21}(t) = \frac{t+i}{t-i}, \quad \Delta_{8}(t) = (b_{11}(t) - 1)(b_{22}(t) - 1) - b_{12}(t)b_{21}(t) \\ & , \\ & a\sigma_{\beta}^{(m)} \Big|_{\beta=0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bigg[ -t^{2}(ch\alpha - 1) + itsh\alpha + 1 \bigg] \bigg[ a_{22}(t) (P_{1}(t) + Q_{1}(t)) - a_{12}(t) (P_{2}(t) + Q_{2}(t)) \bigg] \\ & x \frac{e^{-i\alpha}}{t\Delta(t)} dt \\ & a\sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta}^{(m)} \Big|_{\beta=0} = \frac{i(ch\alpha - 1)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bigg[ a_{11}(t) (P_{2}(t) + Q_{2}(t)) - a_{21}(t) (P_{1}(t) + Q_{1}(t)) \bigg] \frac{ie^{-i\alpha}}{\Delta(t)} dt \\ & y = \pm a (\alpha = \pm\infty) \\ & t_{1} = \xi_{1} \pm i\eta_{1} \qquad \Delta(t) = 0 . \quad |\eta_{1}| > 1 \\ & |\eta_{1}| = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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1) - , [1]  

$$u_1 = u(x, y, t) - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \quad u_2 = v(x, y, t) - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, \quad u_3 = w(x, y, t),$$
 (1)  
 $u_i - (i = 1, 2, 3);$   
2) « »[2];  
3) , , ,  $w(x, y, t)$  [3].

$$D\Delta^{2}w + \frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial y^{2}} + \rho h \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial t^{2}} + \left(\rho h\varepsilon + \frac{\varpi p_{\infty}}{a_{\infty}}\right)\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \varpi p_{\infty}M \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial y^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}} - 2\frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x\partial y}\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y^{2}}\right) - \varpi p_{\infty}\frac{\varpi + 1}{4}M^{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \frac{M}{3}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^{3}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{Eh}\Delta^{2}F = \left(\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x\partial y}\right)^{2} - \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y^{2}},$$

$$F(x, y, t) - \left(T_{11} = \partial^{2}F/\partial y^{2}, T_{22} = \partial^{2}F/\partial x^{2}, T_{12} = \partial^{2}F/\partial x\partial y\right), T_{ik} -$$

$$, \varepsilon - , M = U/a_{\infty} - , p_{\infty} -$$

$$, \omega - , \mu - , \rho_{0} - .$$

$$(3)$$

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2.

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 $\left(0 \le x \le a, \ 0 \le y \le b\right)$ 

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$$x = 0, \ x = a$$
$$\partial^2 w \qquad \partial^2 w$$

$$w = 0, \ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
(4)

$$T_{11} = 0, \quad T_{12} = 0,$$
  
 $y = 0, \quad y = b$  (4)

$$w = 0, \ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$T_{22} = 0, \quad T_{21} = 0.$$
 (4)  
(2)-(3)

$$w(x, y, t) = (f_{1}(t) \sin \lambda_{1}x + f_{2}(t) \sin \lambda_{2}x) \sin \mu_{1}y; \quad \lambda_{k} = k\pi/a, \ \mu_{1} = \pi/b,$$

$$f_{i}(t) \ (i = 1, 2) - t. ,$$

$$(4) \quad (4) \quad (4) \quad (4) \quad (4) \quad (4) \quad (4) \quad (5),$$

$$(4) \quad F \quad (4) \quad (5), \quad (4) \quad (5), \quad (6), \quad (6$$

$$\frac{d^{2}x_{1}}{d\tau^{2}} + \chi \frac{dx_{1}}{d\tau} + x_{1} - \frac{2}{3}kvx_{2} + kv^{2} \Big[ \alpha_{11}x_{1}^{2} + \alpha_{12}x_{2}^{2} + vx_{2} \Big( \beta_{11}x_{1}^{2} + \beta_{12}x_{2}^{2} \Big) \Big] + Qx_{1} \Big( \gamma_{11}x_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{12}x_{2}^{2} \Big) + L \Big( \delta_{11}x_{1}^{2} + \delta_{12}x_{2}^{2} \Big) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}x_{2}}{d\tau^{2}} + \chi \frac{dx_{2}}{d\tau} + \gamma^{2}x_{2} + \frac{2}{3}kvx_{2} + kv^{2} \Big[ \alpha_{21}x_{1}x_{2} + vx_{1} \Big( \beta_{21}x_{1}^{2} + \beta_{22}x_{2}^{2} \Big) \Big] + Qx_{2} \Big( \gamma_{21}x_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{22}x_{2}^{2} \Big) + L\delta_{21}x_{1}x_{2} = 0.$$
(5)

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{11} &= \frac{2}{9} (+1), \quad \alpha_{12} = \frac{56}{45} (+1), \quad \alpha_{21} = \frac{16}{45} (+1), \\ \beta_{11} &= \beta_{21} = \frac{\pi^2}{40} (+1), \quad \beta_{22} = \frac{11\pi^2}{70} (+1), \quad \beta_{12} = -\frac{9\pi^2}{70} (+1), \\ \gamma_{ik} \quad \delta_{ik}, \end{aligned}$$
(7)

$$\gamma_{11} = Eh\left(\lambda_{1}^{4} + \mu_{1}^{4}\right), \ \gamma_{12} = \gamma_{21} = 4\gamma_{11} + \frac{81\lambda_{1}^{4}\mu_{1}^{4}}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\lambda_{1}^{4}\mu_{1}^{4}}{\Delta_{22}}, \ \gamma_{22} = Eh\left(\lambda_{2}^{4} + \mu_{1}^{4}\right),$$
  
$$\delta_{11} = -\frac{8\lambda_{1}^{2}\mu_{1}^{4}}{3\pi^{2}}\frac{h}{R}\left(\frac{Eh}{\lambda_{2}^{2}} + \frac{4\lambda_{1}^{2}}{\Delta_{11}}\right), \ \delta_{12} = -\frac{32\lambda_{1}^{2}\mu_{1}^{4}}{15\pi^{2}}\frac{h}{R}\left(\frac{Eh}{\lambda_{4}^{2}} + \frac{12\lambda_{1}^{2}}{\Delta_{21}}\right),$$
  
(8)

$$\begin{split} \delta_{211} &= -\frac{8\lambda_1^2 \mu_1^4}{3\pi^2} \frac{h}{R} \left( \frac{8Eh}{15\lambda_2^2} + \frac{16\lambda_1^2}{5\Delta_{11}} + \frac{\lambda_1^2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{16\lambda_2^2}{5\Delta_{21}} + \frac{\lambda_3^2}{15\Delta_{32}} \right), \ \Delta_{18} &= \frac{1}{Eh} \left( \lambda_t^2 + \mu_k^2 \right)^2. \\ (5) v - & \chi - & \chi - & \\ \omega_1 & \omega_2 - & & \chi - & \\ \omega_l^2 &= \frac{1}{\rho h} \left[ D \left( \lambda_t^2 + \mu_1^2 \right)^2 + \frac{\lambda_t^4}{R^2 \Delta_{11}} \right]. & (9) \\ & & & \\ ( & v). & \\ 3. & & \\ ( & v). & \\ 3. & & \\ v_{cr} &= \frac{3}{4} \frac{\gamma^2 - 1}{k} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\chi^2 \left( \gamma^2 + 1 \right)}{(\gamma^2 - 1)^2}}, \ \theta_{cr}^2 &= \frac{\gamma^2 + 1}{2}. & \\ (5) & & \\ ( & 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi^2 (\gamma^2 + 1)}{(\gamma^2 - 1)^2}, \ \theta_{cr}^2 &= \frac{\gamma^2 + 1}{2}. & \\ (5) & & \\ \chi_1 &= A_1 \cos \theta \tau + B_1 \sin \theta \tau + C_1 + \dots, & \\ \chi_2 &= A_2 \cos \theta \tau + B_2 \sin \theta \tau + C_2 + \dots & \\ (A_1 | >> | C_1 | ) & & \\ (A_1 | >> | C_1 | ) & \\ (A_1 | >> | C_1 | ) & \\ (A_1 | >> | C_1 | ) & \\ (A_1 | >> | C_1 | ) & \\ (A_1 | >> | C_1 | ) & \\ A_1 & A_2 & \\ 0 & v : \\ A_1 (1 - \theta^2) - \frac{2}{3} K v A_2 + 2 \left( L \delta_{11} + K v^2 \alpha_{11} \right) A_1 C_1 + 2 \left( L \delta_{12} + K v^2 \alpha_{12} \right) A_2 C_2 + \\ + \frac{3}{4} K v^3 A_2 \left( \beta_{11} A_1^2 + \beta_{12} A_2^2 \right) + \frac{3}{4} Q A_1 (\gamma_{11} A_1^2 + \gamma_{12} A_2^2) = 0, \end{split}$$

$$4^{2} (\gamma^{2} - \theta^{2}) + \frac{2}{3} K v A_{1} + (L \delta_{21} + K v^{2} \alpha_{21}) (A_{1} C_{2} + A_{2} C_{1}) + \frac{3}{4} K v^{3} A_{1} (\beta_{21} A_{1}^{2} + \beta_{22} A_{2}^{2}) + \frac{3}{4} Q A_{2} (\gamma_{21} A_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{22} A_{2}^{2}) = 0.$$

$$C_{1} = -Kv^{2} \Big[ \Big( L\delta_{11}A_{1}^{2} + L\delta_{12}A_{2}^{2} + \alpha_{11}A_{1}^{2} + \alpha_{12}A_{2}^{2} \Big) \Delta_{2} - \Big( L\delta_{21}A_{1}A_{2} + \alpha_{21}A_{1}A_{2} \Big) \Delta_{4} \Big] \Big/ 2\Delta$$

$$C_{2} = -Kv^{2} \Big[ \Big( L\delta_{21}A_{1}A_{2} + \alpha_{21}A_{1}A_{2} \Big) \Delta_{1} - \Big( L\delta_{11}A_{1}^{2} + L\delta_{12}A_{2}^{2} + \alpha_{11}A_{1}^{2} + \alpha_{12}A_{2}^{2} \Big) \Delta_{3} \Big] \Big/ 2\Delta$$
(13)

$$\begin{split} \Delta_{1} &= 1 + \frac{3}{2}Q\gamma_{11}A_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}Q\gamma_{12}A_{2}^{2} + Kv^{3}\beta_{11}A_{1}A_{2}, \quad \Delta_{2} = \gamma^{2} + Kv^{3}\beta_{22}A_{1}A_{2} + \frac{3}{2}Q\gamma_{22}A_{2}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}Q\gamma_{21}A_{1}^{2}, \\ \Delta_{3} &= \frac{2}{3}Kv + \frac{3}{2}Kv^{3}\beta_{21}A_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}Kv^{3}\beta_{22}A_{2}^{2} + Q\gamma_{21}A_{1}A_{2}, \\ \Delta_{4} &= -\frac{2}{3}Kv + \frac{3}{2}Kv^{3}\beta_{12}A_{2}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}Kv^{3}\beta_{11}A_{1}^{2} + Q\gamma_{12}A_{1}A_{2}, \quad \Delta = \Delta_{1}\Delta_{2} - \Delta_{3}\Delta_{4}. \\ (12) &$$

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$$A = A_1$$

R/a, h/a a/b.





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h R, T.*x*, φ, *r*, φ х ( *x* – ,φ-). U , 0x. \_ : [1]; ) ) « [2,3]; »  $T(x,\theta,r)$ ) [4]:  $T=T_0(x,\phi)+(R-r)\Theta\left(x,\phi\right)\ ;$ ) [5].  $(r = R \pm h/2)$ -, ( ),  $T^{+}$  $T^{-}$  $(x=0 \quad x=a)$  $(\Theta \neq 0)$ 

 $\begin{pmatrix} & w_T(x) & & u_T(x) \end{pmatrix}$ 

2. 2.1.

$$\Delta T = 0 , \qquad , \qquad ;$$
  

$$\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} = k \left( T - T^{\pm} \right) \qquad r = R \pm \frac{h}{2}$$
  

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial n} = 0 \qquad x = 0 \qquad x = a$$
  
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$$T = T_0 + (r - R)\Theta, \qquad T_0 = \frac{T^+ + T^-}{2}, \quad \Theta = \frac{k(T^+ - T^-)}{kh - 2\lambda}.$$
(1)  
 $\lambda -$ 
2.2.  
,  $k -$ 
.

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$$u_{0}^{(r)} = w_{T}(x), \quad u_{0}^{(x)} = u_{T}(x) - (r - R) \frac{dw_{T}}{dx}$$

$$- ; \\ u_{T} \quad w_{T}:$$
(2)

$$\frac{d^2 u_T}{dx^2} + \frac{\mu}{R} \frac{dw_T}{dx} = 0$$

$$D \frac{d^4 w_T}{dx^4} + \frac{12}{Rh^2} \left( \mu \frac{du_T}{dx} + \frac{w_T}{R} \right) + \exp_{\infty} M \frac{dw_T}{dx} = 0,$$

$$; \qquad (4)$$

$$T_{11}^{0} = \int_{R-h/2}^{R+h/2} \sigma_{11}^{0} dr = \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^{2}} \left[ \frac{du_{T}}{dx} + \mu \frac{w_{T}}{R} - \alpha (1+\mu) T_{0} \right],$$

$$T_{22}^{0} = \int_{R-h/2}^{R+h/2} \sigma_{22}^{0} dr = \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^{2}} \left[ \mu \frac{\partial u_{T}}{\partial x} + \frac{w_{T}}{R} - \alpha (1+\mu) T_{0} \right]$$
(5)

$$M = Ua_{\infty}^{-1} - , a_{\infty} = x p_{\infty} \rho_{\infty}^{-1} - , a_{\infty} = x p_{\infty} - , a_{\infty} = x p_$$

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$$w_T = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 w_T}{dx^2} + \alpha \left(1 + \mu\right) \Theta = 0 \qquad x = 0, x = a \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{du_T}{dx} - \alpha \left(1 + \mu\right) T_0 = 0 \qquad x = 0, x = a;$$

$$; \qquad (7)$$

$$w_T = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 w_T}{dx^2} + \alpha (1 + \mu) \Theta = 0 \qquad x = 0, x = a$$
 (8)

$$u_T = 0 \qquad x = 0, x = a. \tag{9}$$

$$u_T$$
 (3), (7) (9),  
 $w_T = 0$  ):

$$u_{T} = -\frac{\mu}{R} \int_{0}^{x} w_{T}(\xi) d\xi + \delta \frac{\mu x}{Ra} \int_{0}^{a} w_{T}(x) dx + (1-\delta)\alpha (1+\mu) T_{0}x,$$
(10)  

$$\delta = \begin{cases} 0, & & , \\ 1, & & , \\ (10) & (5) & \vdots \\ T_{11}^{0} = \delta \left[ \frac{E\mu}{1-\mu^{2}} \frac{h}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{w_{T}(x)}{R} dx - \frac{Eh\alpha}{1-\mu} T_{0} \right],$$
(11)  

$$T_{22}^{0} = Eh \left[ \frac{w_{T}}{R} - (1-\delta)\alpha T_{0} + \delta \left( \frac{\mu^{2}}{1-\mu^{2}} \frac{1}{Ra} \int_{0}^{a} w_{T}(x) dx - \frac{\alpha T_{0}}{1-\mu} \right) \right].$$

$$W_{T} = (4) \quad (10)$$

$$D \frac{d^{4} W_{T}}{dx^{4}} + \frac{12}{Rh^{2}} \left( \frac{1 - \mu^{2}}{R} W_{T} + \frac{\delta \mu^{2}}{Ra} \int_{0}^{a} W_{T}(x) dx + (1 - \delta) \alpha \mu (1 + \mu) T_{0} \right) + \mathfrak{E} p_{\infty} M \frac{dW_{T}}{dx} = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$(6) \quad (8). \qquad (12), \qquad$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x \partial \varphi} + \frac{\mu}{R} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{(1-\mu^{2})T_{22}^{0}}{ERh} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{h^{2}}{12R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \Delta w + \frac{w}{R^{2}} \right) = 0$$

$$D \left[ \Delta^{2} w + \frac{\mu}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{12}{Rh^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} + \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{w}{R} \right) \right] + \rho_{0} h \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} - T_{11}^{0} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} -$$

$$-T_{22}^{0} \left( \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{w}{R^{2}} \right) + \left( \rho_{0} h \varepsilon + \frac{w p_{\infty}}{a_{\infty}} \right) \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + w p_{\infty} M \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{w (w + 1)}{2} p_{\infty} M^{2} \frac{d w_{T}}{dx} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$u(x, \varphi, t), v(x, \varphi, t) \quad w(x, \varphi, t) -$$

$$, \rho_{0} - , \varepsilon -$$

$$(13)$$

$$(13)$$

, :  

$$u = 0, v = 0, w = 0, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
  $x = 0$   $x = a$  (14)

4.

$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad x = 0, x = a. \tag{16}$$

$$w(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i(t) \sin \lambda_i x, \qquad \left(\lambda_i = \frac{i\pi}{a}\right), \qquad (10),$$

$$f_i(t) - \qquad t.$$

$$w = f_1(t) \sin \lambda_1 x + f_2(t) \sin \lambda_2 x.$$
(18)
(15)

$$f_i(t) = c_i e^{pt} (c_i), \qquad c_i.$$

(16)

: (18)



 $a = 100h \ \lambda = 210$  /( · ),  $\mu = 0.34$ ,  $\rho_0 = 2.79 \cdot 10^3$  / <sup>3</sup>,  $\alpha = 1.4$ ,  $\alpha = 23.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ <sup>-1</sup>,  $\rho_{\infty} = 1.28$  / <sup>3</sup>,  $E = 7.4 \cdot 10^3$  / <sup>-2</sup>.  $T_0=0,$ . 1.  $\Theta = 0$ . 2. 2. 1.  $T_0$ .  $v_{cr}$ Θ 1
$T_{0} = 0$	Θ,	2 –
$T_0$ .		

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2. .

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$v_{c}$	$_{r}$ $\Theta = 0$	
1		
$\Theta$ $h/a$	1/50	1/100
-5000	0.242	0.006
-1000	0.272	0.005
-500	0.274	0.007
0	0.277	0.008
1000	0.282	0.01
5000	0.301	0.018

 $. 1. 1. , T_0 = 0$ 

 $v_{cr}$ 

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	2	
h/a $T_0$	1/50	1/100
-100	0.859	0.102
-50	0.568	0.055
-30	0.452	0.037
0	0.277	
5	0.248	
10	0.219	
40	0.044	

$$\Theta = 0$$
,

			$T_{11}^{0}$ ,			_	$T_{22}^{0}$ .
	,					$(\Theta \neq 0)$	-
					:	R / a < 1	
Θ						,	R/a > 1
$\nu_*(\Theta)$		( .		).			

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$$\dot{x} = \begin{cases} A_0(t)x + B(t)u, & t \in [t_0, t_1) \\ A_0(t)x + A_1(t)x(t_1) + B(t)u, & t \in [t_1, t_2) \\ \vdots & & , \\ A_0(t)x + A_m(t)x(t_m) + B(t)u, & t \in [t_m, T] \\ x- & , A_k(t) \ (k = 0, 1, \dots, m) \quad B(t) \\ ( & [t_0, T]), \ u(t) & , \\ A_k(t) - (n \times n), \ B(t) - (n \times r), \ u(t) - (r \times 1). \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

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$$x(t_0) = x_0 \tag{2}$$

$$x(T) = x_T \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{l},\\ 0 \leq t_0 < t_1 < \ldots < t_m < t_{m+1} = T \\ (k = 1, \ldots, m+1) \\ \lim_{t \to t_k = 0} x(t) = x(t_k) \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l},\\ x(t) = x(t_k) \\ (k = 1, \ldots, m) \\ t_k \quad (k =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{m} F_k x(t_k) = \Gamma,$$
(4)  

$$\Gamma - q - (q \le n) - , \quad F_k - (q \times n) - (k = 1, ..., m),$$

$$\vdots,$$

$$t_k - (k = 1, m) + (4)$$

$$x(t_k)$$
,  $F_k$ .

(1) 
$$[t_0,T]$$
 ,  
 $x(t_0)$  (1)  $u(t)$ ,  
 $x(t)$  (1)  $t$   
 $[t_{k-1},t_k)$   $(k = 2,...,m+1)$ .

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(1) $[t_0, T]$ (2)-(4). 1. , 1970. 592 . . .: 2. , 2016. 230 . . .: 3. Barseghyan V.R. Control of stage by stage changing linear dynamic systems. Yugoslav Journal of Operations Resarch. 2012. Vol. 22. 1, pp. 31-39. 4. . . . // , 2018. 4. .19-30; Automation and Remote Control. 2018. Volume 79, Issue 4, pp. 594-603. 5. . . . // . . 2017. . 21. . 19-32. Hong Shi and Guangming Xie. Controllability and Observability Criteria for Linear Piecewise 6. Constant Impulsive Systems. Journal of Applied Mathematics. 2012. Article ID 182040, 24 p. 7. Xie G., Wang L. Necessary and sufficient conditions for controllability and observability of switched impulsive control systems. IEEE Trans. Autom. Control. 2004. 49, pp. 960-966. 8. . // . 2. . 215-222. 1981. . 45. 9. . ., . . 4. . 3-15. Automation and Remote Control. 2015. Volume 76, . 2015. Issue 4, pp. 549–559. 10. . ., . . . 2005. .5. 1 (15). .30-38. .// 11. . ., . // 6. .981-997. . 2009. 49. 12. .// .. 1992. 2. .57–61. 13. . . . ., . // 5. .: 2007. .322-328. 14. , 2012. 232 . .: 15. : 2010. 334 . 16. . . . ., . Н Н Р . . // p. .-... 5. .168–175. 2016. :

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# ЛОКАЛИЗАЦИЯ УПРУГИХ СДВИГОВЫХ ВОЛН В ОКРЕСТНОСТИ СТЫКА ПЛОСКИХ ВОЛНОВОДОВ Белубекян В.М., Белубекян М.В., Берберян А.Х.

Начало исследованию чисто сдвиговых волн в плоском слое было положено работой Лява 1911 года [1]. В дальнейшем были решены многочисленные задачи для упругих волноводов с различными граничными условиями и в динамической постановке (задачи с начальными условиями). Обзор этих работ приводится в монографии [2] и в статье [3]. В статье [4] рассматриваются локализованные сдвиговые волны в окрестности края полубесконечного волновода. Статья [5] посвящена случаю, когда плоская граница полубесконечной части волновода переходит в периодически изменяющуюся границу. В [6] исследованы резонансные колебания в плоском конечном составном волноводе. В настоящей статье рассматриваются волноводы, когда граничные условия на плоскостях, ограничивающих волновод, изменяются. В частности, полубесконечная часть волновода со свободными сторонами переходит (стыкуется) в полубесконечную часть с закреплёнными сторонами. Устанавливается, что при этом возможна локализация сдвиговых волн в окрестости перехода (стыка) волноводов.

**1.** Плоский волновод состоит из двух частей. В прямоугольной декартовой системе координат первая часть с индексом (1) занимает область  $-a_1 \le x < 0$ ,  $0 \le y < b$ ,  $-\infty < z < \infty$ ; вторая часть с индексом (2) занимает область  $0 < x \le a_2$ ,  $0 \le y < b$ ,  $-\infty < z < \infty$  (фиг. 1).



Рис. 1

Рассматриваются чисто сдвиговые упругие колебания (антиплоская деформация)	
u = 0, v = 0, w = w(x, y, t)	(1.1)
Уравнения распространения волн для частей волновода имеют вид [2]:	
$C_t^2 \Delta w_i = \frac{\partial^2 w_i}{\partial t^2}, C_t^2 \Delta w_i = \frac{\mu}{\rho}; i = 1, 2,$	(1.2)

где  $\Delta$  – двумерный оператор Лапласа,  $\mu$  – модуль сдвига,  $\rho$  – плотность материала волновода, *C*<sub>t</sub> – скорость объемной сдвигивой волны. Предполагается, что поверхности волновода при х<0, свободны ( $\sigma_{yz}^{(1)} = \mathbf{0}$ ), а при *х*>0 закреплены, т.е.

$$\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{0} , w_2 = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{при} \quad y = \mathbf{0}, b \tag{1.3}$$

Решения уравнений (1.2) для частей волновода, удовлетворяющие граничным условиям (1.3), представляются следующим образом:

$$w_1 = e^{i\omega t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x) \cos \lambda_n y , \qquad \lambda_n = n\pi/b$$
(1.4)

 $w_2 = e^{i\omega t} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} g_m(x) \sin \lambda_m y$ ,  $\lambda_m = m\pi/b$  (1.5) Подстановка (1.4), (1.5) в уравнения (1.2) приводит к последовательности обыкновенных дифференциальных уравнений относительно функций  $f_n(x), g_m(x)$ . Общие решения этих

уравнений получаются в виде:  

$$f_n(x) = a_n \sin \lambda_n p_n x + b_n \cos \lambda_n p_n x$$
 (1.6)

$$g_m(x) = c_n \sin\lambda_m p_m x + d_m \cos\lambda_m p_m x$$
  
Здесь  $a_n, b_n, c_m, d_m$  – произвольные постоянные,  
 $p_n = \sqrt{\eta_n^2 - 1}, \quad \eta_n^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{\lambda_n^2 c_t^2}$ 
(1.7)

 $p_m = \sqrt{\eta_m^2 - 1}, \quad \eta_m^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{\lambda_m^2 C_t^2}$ 2. Пусть край волновода  $x = -a_1$  свободен, а край  $x = a_2$  закреплён:

$$\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial x} = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{при} \quad x = -a_1 \tag{2.1}$$

$$w_2 = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{при} \quad x = a_2$$
В этом случае решения (1.6) приводятся к виду:
$$f_n(x) = F_n \cos \lambda_n p_n(a_1 + x) \qquad (2.2)$$

$$g_m(x) = G_m \sin \lambda_m p_m(a_2 + x) ,$$
где  $F_n, G_m$  – новые произвольные постоянные.

На стыке волноводов ( на месте сочленения) должны быть удовлетворены условия непрерывности перемещений и касательных напряжений  $\sigma_{xz}$ :

$$w_1 = w_2, \quad \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x} \quad \text{при} \quad x = \mathbf{0}.$$
(2.3)

Подстановка (1.4), (1.5) в (2.3), с учётом (2.2) и разложения в ряд Фурье  

$$\sin \lambda_m y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{mn} \cos \lambda_n y$$
 (2.4)  
приводит к системе бесконечных уравнений, откуда следует:

$$F_n \cos(\lambda_n p_n a_1) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_{mn} G_m \sin(\lambda_m p_m a_2)$$
(2.5)

$$\lambda_n p_n F_n \sin(\lambda_n p_n a_1) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_{mn} \lambda_m p_m G_m \cos(\lambda_m p_m a_2).$$
  
Вместо бесконечной системы (2.5) будет рассматриваться усечённая система при *n*=0,1,2,  
*m*=1,2,3, с учетом значений коэффициентов из раздожения (2.4).

$$\begin{split} &m_{-1,2,3}, \text{ cyderon shadehuu kosqquuluerros us pasilokehus (2.4)} \\ &F_{0}cos\frac{\omega}{c_{t}}a_{1} - \frac{2}{\pi}G_{1}\sin(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{2}) - \frac{2}{3\pi}G_{3}\sin(\lambda_{3}p_{3}a_{2}) = \mathbf{0} \\ &\frac{\omega}{c_{t}}F_{0}sin\frac{\omega}{c_{t}}a_{1} - \frac{2}{\pi}\lambda_{1}p_{1}G_{1}\cos(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{2}) - \frac{2}{3\pi}\lambda_{3}p_{3}G_{3}\cos(\lambda_{3}p_{3}a_{2}) = \mathbf{0} \\ &F_{1}\cos(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{1}) - \frac{4}{3\pi}G_{2}\sin(\lambda_{2}p_{2}a_{2}) = \mathbf{0} \\ &\lambda_{1}p_{1}F_{1}\sin(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{1}) - \frac{4}{3\pi}\lambda_{2}p_{2}G_{2}\cos(\lambda_{2}p_{2}a_{2}) = \mathbf{0} \\ &F_{2}\cos(\lambda_{2}p_{2}a_{1}) + \frac{4}{\pi}G_{4}\sin(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{2}) - \frac{12}{2}G_{2}\lambda_{1}p_{3}\sin(\lambda_{2}p_{2}a_{2}) = \mathbf{0} \end{split}$$

$$(2.6)$$

$$F_{2}\cos(\lambda_{2}p_{2}a_{1}) + \frac{1}{3\pi}G_{1}\sin(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{2}) - \frac{1}{5\pi}G_{3}\lambda_{1}p_{1}\sin(\lambda_{3}p_{3}a_{2}) = 0$$
  
$$\lambda_{2}p_{2}F_{2}\sin(\lambda_{2}p_{2}a_{1}) + \frac{4}{3\pi}\lambda_{1}p_{1}G_{1}\sin(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{2}) - \frac{12}{5\pi}\lambda_{3}p_{3}G_{3}\cos(\lambda_{3}p_{3}a_{2}) = 0.$$

Согласно (2.6), в нулевом приближении (n=0, m=1) равенство нулю детерминанта системы относительно произвольных постоянных  $F_0$ ,  $G_1$  приводит к следующему дисперсионному уравнению:

$$\frac{\omega}{c_t} tg \frac{\omega}{c_t} a_1 tg(\lambda_1 p_1 a_2) = \lambda_1 p_1.$$
(2.7)

В длинноволновом (низкочастотном) приближении

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{c_t}a_1\right)^2 \ll 1 , \ (\lambda_1 p_1 a_2)^2 \ll 1 \tag{2.8}$$

из (2.7) получаются две частоты:

$$\frac{\omega^2}{c_t^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{b^2} , \quad \frac{\omega^2}{c_t^2} = \frac{1}{a_1 a_2} . \tag{2.9}$$

Отсюда следует, что при условии  $b^2 = \pi^2 a_1 a_2$ 

 $b^2 = \pi^2 a_1 a_2$  (2.10) эти частоты будут совпадать. Т.е. возможно появление внутреннего резонанса [4, 6]. Уравнение (2.7) может иметь решение, удовлетворяющее условию

$$0 < \frac{\omega^2}{\lambda_1 c_t^2} < 1.$$

Действительно, при условии (2.11), уравнение (2.7) записывается в виде

$$\frac{\omega}{c_t} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\omega}{c_t} a_1 \operatorname{th} \left( \sqrt{1 - \eta_1} \lambda_1 a_2 \right) = \lambda_1 \sqrt{1 - \eta_1}.$$
(2.12)

Из (2.12) в коротковолновом приближении следует

$$\operatorname{th}\left(\sqrt{1-\eta_1}\lambda_1 a_2\right) \approx 1 \tag{2.13}$$

получается уравнение типа Лява для системы слой-полупространство [1,7]. При этом амплитуда колебаний затухает во второй части волновода от границы x=0 по координате x>0. В конечной части волновода  $-a_1 < x < 0$  колебания имеют периодический характер (локализованные

колебания в первой части). Можно получить условие перехода периодических по х колебаний пластины в части (2) на гиперболический характер изменения амплитуды колебаний по х. Разделим уравнение (2.12) на  $\sqrt{1 - \eta_1}$  и предельным переходом  $\eta_1 \to 1$ , следуя [8], получим:  $\lambda_1 a_2 \mathbf{t} \mathbf{g} \lambda_1 a_1 = \mathbf{1}.$ (2.14)Например, для частот колебаний, удовлетворяющих условию  $\lambda_1^2 a_1^2 \ll 1$ , переход к гиперболическим функциям будет при  $a_2 > b^2 \pi^{-2} a_1^{-1}$ (2.15)

3. Система уравнений (2.5) разделяется на две автономные бесконечные системы уравнений с нечётными индексами (*n*+*m*) и чётными. Усечённая система для уравнений с нечётными индексами с n=0,1,2; m=1,2,3 состоит из первого, второго, пятого и шестого уравнений (2.6) относительно четырёх произвольных постоянных F<sub>0</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>3</sub>. Условие равенства нулю детерминанта этой системы, после некоторых преобразований приводится к виду:

$$\frac{^{3}}{^{5}}\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}p_{1}p_{2}\mathbf{tg}(\lambda_{2}p_{2}a_{1})\mathbf{tg}(\lambda_{3}p_{3}a_{2}) + \frac{^{1}}{^{9}}\lambda_{2}\lambda_{3}p_{2}p_{3}\mathbf{tg}(\lambda_{2}p_{2}a_{1})\mathbf{tg}(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{2}) - \frac{^{32}}{^{45}}\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}p_{1}p_{2} - \frac{^{\omega}}{^{-\omega}}\mathbf{tg}\frac{^{\omega}}{^{-\omega}}a_{1} \times$$

$$\times \left[\frac{^{32}}{^{45}}\lambda_{2}p_{2}\mathbf{tg}(\lambda_{2}p_{2}a_{1})\mathbf{tg}(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{2})\mathbf{tg}(\lambda_{3}p_{3}a_{2}) - \frac{^{1}}{^{9}}\lambda_{1}p_{1}\mathbf{tg}(\lambda_{3}p_{3}a_{2}) - \frac{^{3}}{^{5}}\lambda_{2}p_{2}\mathbf{tg}(\lambda_{1}p_{1}a_{2})\right] = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(3.1)$$

В длинноволновом проближении, применяя применяя вместе с (2.8) также

$$(\lambda_2 p_2 a_1)^2 \ll 1$$
  $(\lambda_3 p_3 a_3)^2 \ll 1$ , (3.2)  
N3 (3.1) cлegyet

$$p_1 p_3 \left( 1 - \frac{\omega^2}{c_t^2} a_1 a_2 \right) \left( \lambda_2^2 p_2^2 a_1 a_2 - 1 \right) = \mathbf{0}.$$
(3.3)

Уравнение (3.3) устанавливает наличие четырёх частот для соответствующих мод колебаний

$$\frac{\omega b}{c_t} = \pi, 3\pi, \frac{b}{\sqrt{a_1 a_2}}, \sqrt{4\pi^2 + \frac{b^2}{a_1 a_2}}.$$
(3.4)

Здесь  $\omega b C_t^{-1}$  – безразмерная характеристика частоты; первые две частоты не зависят от размеров частей волновода  $a_1, a_2$ , третья частота не зависит от ширины волновода b. Из (3.4) следует, что при определённых геометрических характеристиках волновода возможно совпадение величин частот. Совпадение частот будет при условиях:

$$b = \sqrt{a_1 a_2}$$
 или  $b = 3\pi \sqrt{a_1 a_2}$ , (3.5)

что приводит к появлению внутреннего резонанса.

Для исследования существования решения уравнения (3.1), удовлетворяющего условию (2.11) в уравнении (3.1), тригонометрические функции, как и в случае нулевого приближения (2.12), заменяются гиперболическими функциями. После этого используется приближение:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\omega}{c_t} a_1 \end{pmatrix}^2 \ll \mathbf{1} , \quad (\lambda_2 p_2 a_1)^2 \ll \mathbf{1}$$

$$\mathbf{th} \left( \sqrt{\mathbf{1} - \eta_1} \lambda_1 a_2 \right) \approx \mathbf{1} , \quad \mathbf{th} \left( \sqrt{\mathbf{1} - \eta_3} \lambda_3 a_2 \right) \approx \mathbf{1}.$$

$$(3.6)$$

В результате получается уравнение типа уравнения Лява для случая тонкого слоя [9]

$$L\left(\frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}},\lambda_{n}^{2}\right) \equiv a_{1}\sqrt{\lambda_{1}^{2} - \frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}}}\left(\frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}} - \frac{27}{32}\lambda_{2}^{2}\right) + a_{1}\sqrt{\lambda_{3}^{2} - \frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}}}\left(\frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}} - \frac{5}{32}\lambda_{2}^{2}\right) - \sqrt{\lambda_{1}^{2} - \frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}}}\sqrt{\lambda_{3}^{2} - \frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}}} - a_{1}^{2}\frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}}\left(\frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}} - \lambda_{2}^{2}\right) = \mathbf{0}.$$
(3.7)  
Из (2.7) следует неравенство

$$I(0, \lambda^2) > 0$$

(3.8) $L(\mathbf{0},\lambda_n^2)<\mathbf{0},$ поэтому, чтобы уравнение (3.7) имело решение, удовлетворяющее условию (2.11), достаточно, чтобы имело место неравенство

$$L(\lambda_1^2, \lambda_n^2) > \mathbf{0}. \tag{3.9}$$

Согласно уравнению (3.7) неравенство (3.9) выполняется, если

$$\lambda_1 a_1 > \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$
 (3.10)

Выражение (3.10) является условием существования колебаний локализованных в области

 $-a_1 < x < 0$  и затухающих в области x > 0 при удаленнии от границы x=0, аналогично поверхностным волнам Лява.

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(x, y, z)

 $\Delta w = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}, \quad \Delta H_3 = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 H_3}{\partial t^2}$ 

$$\frac{\partial E_1}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial y} - \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_1} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial x} - \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_1} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial t}.$$
(1.2)

$$c_{l}^{2} = \frac{c_{44}}{\rho} (1 + \chi), \quad c^{2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{1} \mu}, \quad \chi = \frac{e_{15}^{2}}{c_{44} \varepsilon_{1}}$$

$$\overline{\omega} - , \quad (x, y), \quad c_{44} - (x, y), \quad c_{44} -$$

, 
$$\rho$$
- ,  $\alpha_{15}$ - ,  $\varepsilon_1$   $\mu$ - ,  $\chi$ - .   
 $(-\infty < y < \infty),$ 

$$\Delta H_3^{(1)} = \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 H_3^{(1)}}{\partial t^2},\tag{1.4}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_1^{(1)}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial H_3^{(1)}}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial E_2^{(1)}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial H_3^{(1)}}{\partial x}.$$

$$x = 0$$
(1.5)

$$x = 0$$

$$;$$

$$\sigma_{x,z} = 0, \quad E_2 = E_2^{(1)}, \quad H_3 = H_3^{(1)} \qquad x = 0$$

$$(1.6)$$

$$w = A \exp i \left( \overline{\omega} t - kx - k_2 y \right), \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{\overline{\omega}^2}{c_1^2} - k_2^2}, \quad H_3 = 0$$
(2.1)
(1.2)

$$E_{1c} = i \frac{k e_{15}}{\varepsilon_1} A \exp i \left( \overline{\omega} t - k x - k_2 y \right),$$

$$E_{2c} = i \frac{k_2 e_{15}}{\varepsilon_1} A \exp i \left( \overline{\omega} t - k x - k_2 y \right).$$
(2.2)

$$w_0 = B \exp i \left(\overline{\omega}t + kx - k_2 y\right), \qquad (2.3)$$

$$H_{30} = F \exp i \left( \overline{\omega}t + px - k_2 y \right), \quad p = \sqrt{\frac{\overline{\omega}_2}{c^2} - k_2^2}, \quad c^2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_1 \mu}.$$
(2.4)
(1.2)

(2.3) (2.4):  

$$E_{10} = -\frac{k_2}{\varepsilon_1 \overline{\omega}} F \exp i \left( \overline{\omega} t + px - k_2 y \right) - i \frac{k e_{15}}{\varepsilon_1} B \exp i \left( \overline{\omega} t + kx - k_2 y \right),$$
(2.5)
$$E_{10} = -\frac{p}{\varepsilon_1 \overline{\omega}} F \exp i \left( \overline{\omega} t + px - k_2 y \right) - i \frac{k_2 e_{15}}{\varepsilon_1} B \exp i \left( \overline{\omega} t + kx - k_2 y \right),$$

$$E_{20} = -\frac{p}{\varepsilon_1 \overline{\omega}} F \exp i \left( \overline{\omega} t + px - k_2 y \right) - i \frac{k_2 e_{15}}{\varepsilon_1} B \exp i \left( \overline{\omega} t + kx - k_2 y \right)$$
(1.4), (1.5),
:

$$H_{3}^{(1)} = F_{1} \exp i \left( \overline{\omega}t - p_{1}x - k_{2}y \right), \quad p_{1} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^{2}}{c_{0}^{2}} - k_{2}^{2}}$$

$$E_{1}^{(1)} = -\frac{k_{2}}{\varepsilon_{0}\overline{\omega}} F_{1} \exp i \left( \overline{\omega}t - p_{1}x - k_{2}y \right)$$

$$E_{2}^{(2)} = \frac{p_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}\overline{\omega}} F_{1} \exp i \left( \overline{\omega}t - p_{1}x - k_{2}y \right)$$
(2.6)

$$B, F, F_1$$
 -

$$\sigma_{xz} = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - e_{15} E_1, \quad E_{2c} + E_{20} = E_2^{(1)}$$
(2.7)

•

$$-ikc_{44}(1+\chi)(A-B) + \frac{k_2e_{15}}{\varepsilon_1\overline{\omega}}F = 0$$

$$i\frac{k_2e_{15}}{\varepsilon_1}(A+B) - \frac{1}{\overline{\omega}}\left(\frac{p}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{p_1}{\varepsilon_0}\right)F = 0, \quad F = F_1$$
(2.8)
$$B = -\frac{1}{q}\left[k_2^2\chi - \varepsilon_1k\left(\frac{p}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{p_1}{\varepsilon_0}\right)\right]A,$$

$$F = F_1 = \frac{i}{q}2e_{15}kk_2\overline{\omega}A, \quad q = k_2^2\chi + \varepsilon_1k\left(\frac{p}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{p_1}{\varepsilon_0}\right).$$
(2.9)
$$(k_2 = 0)$$

$$(k_2 = 0)$$

$$(q)$$

$$\frac{\overline{\omega}^2}{c_1^2} < k_2^2$$
 (2.10)

(2.10) 
$$q = 0$$

$$\left(\sqrt{1 - \theta\eta} + \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_0}\sqrt{1 - \theta_0\eta}\right)\sqrt{1 - \eta} = \chi,$$
(2.11)

$$\theta = \frac{c_1^2}{c^2}, \quad \theta_0 = \frac{c_1^2}{c_0^2}, \quad \eta^2 = \frac{\overline{\omega}^2}{k_2^2 c_1^2}.$$

$$\theta \ll 1, \, \theta_0 \ll 1 \quad ($$
(2.12)
(2.12)

—

[4].

3.  

$$H_{3n} = F_{0} \exp i \left(\overline{\omega}t - px - k_{2}y\right), \quad \overline{\omega} = 0,$$

$$E_{1n} = -\frac{k_{2}}{\varepsilon_{1}\overline{\omega}}F_{n} \exp i \left(\overline{\omega}t - px - k_{2}y\right),$$

$$E_{2n} = -\frac{p_{2}}{\varepsilon_{1}\overline{\omega}}F_{n} \exp i \left(\overline{\omega}t - px - k_{2}y\right).$$
(3.1)

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$$\sigma_{xz}^{(n)} = -e_{15}E_{1n}, \quad \sigma_{yz}^{(n)} = -e_{15}E_{2n}.$$
(3.2)
(1.6)

,

$$-e_{15}E_{1n} + c_{44}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - e_{15}E_{10} = 0, \quad E_{2n} + E_{20} = E_2^{(1)}, \quad H_{3n} + H_{30} = H_3^{(1)}.$$
(3.3)
$$, \quad (2.3)-(2.6), (3.1), (3.2)$$
(3.3)

$$B_{1}, F, F_{1}:$$

$$ikc_{44}(1+\chi)B - \frac{k_{2}e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{1}\overline{\omega}}F = -\frac{k_{2}e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{1}\overline{\omega}}F_{n},$$

$$\frac{p}{\varepsilon_{1}\overline{\omega}}(F_{n}-F) + i\frac{k_{2}e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{1}}B = \frac{p_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}\overline{\omega}}F_{1},$$

$$F_{n}+F = F_{1}.$$
(3.4)

$$\sigma_{xz}=0 \qquad w=0,$$

$$\sigma_{xz} = 0, \quad E_2 = 0 \qquad x = 0$$
(3.5)  

$$\sigma_{xz} = 0, \quad H_2 = 0 \qquad x = 0$$
(3.6)

$$\sigma_{xz} = 0, \quad H_3 = 0 \qquad x = 0 \tag{3.6}$$

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093 338166. **E-mail:** garakov@yandex.com

$$u_{i}^{[n]}(Q) = \int_{i:k} I_{i:k}^{[n]}(Q, q_{0}) f_{k}^{[n]}(q_{0}) dl$$
(1)

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$$b_{xi} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} A_{ij}^{'} f_{xj} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} B_{ij}^{'} f_{yj}; \quad b_{yi} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} C_{ij}^{'} f_{xj} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} D_{ij}^{'} f_{yj} \quad i = 1, ..., N$$

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$$Ax = b.$$

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$f(x) =   Ax - b  ^2 + \alpha   x  $ $\alpha = \alpha > 0 - \alpha$	2,	, <i>A</i> –		(3), <i>b</i> –		(	(6)
[5],		(6)		,			
	:		,		(6) [4],	,	
,				,	$\left\{ \alpha_{p}\right\} ,$	(3).	-
$\alpha = \alpha$		$\{\alpha_p, \alpha_p\}$	$(6).$ $= \mu \alpha_p \}$	$p = 0, 1, 2,, \mu$	ι<1.		
$\alpha = \alpha_p.$				(6) $\alpha = \alpha_p$			
$f'(x) = 0.$ (10) $\alpha = \alpha_p$	(11)	;				(	(7)
$f'(x) = A^{r}(Ax - b) + r_{p}$	$(x-x_0)=0.$					(	(8)
$\left(A^*A + \alpha_p E\right)x = A^*b + \alpha_p E$ $A^* - A^* - $	$\alpha_p x_0,$ (6) $\alpha =$	E- = $\alpha_p$ .			(9)	(	(9) -
	$x_0 \qquad \alpha = \alpha_p$		х,		,		
,			,				
, ( ) <sub>2</sub> G <sub>2</sub> .		p c r =	$ i \le r \le b \\ b $	(	)	1	$G_1$
$\sigma_{rr} = -p ,$	a l	,	,	<i>a</i> = 1. [6].			,
		О,		x	1	x10 <sup>-x</sup> .	,
Γ,	0		·			: <i>a</i> =	1.
$b = 1,05,  1 = 0,25, E_1 = 4$	4000, $_2 = 0,21, 1$	$E_1 = 64000$	p  = 8.		r = a	r = b	,

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2	6.112785	16
3	1.779053	11
4	0.822087	12
5	0.296947	19
6	0.07937	1
7	0.000127	1
8	0.000066	1
9	0.000115	1
10	0.000064	1

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 $1 x 10^{-x}$ 



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$$, {}_{I}{p}^{M}, \\ ( . [8, 9] . .). \\ ,$$











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[12, 13 .].

 $-1, n = -1, \qquad n_{1/2} = \sqrt{v_1 - 1/v_2 - 2} = -1$ 

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- , , 2D- , , , [13, 17, 18] . . .

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$$( 2.5 )$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \ f_{2}(x) = f_{2}^{-}(x) \exp(-i \arg f_{2}^{-}); \ f_{2m}^{-}(x) = 1/(1+X^{2})^{1/4} | f_{0} |. \\ & = 0, \\ 2 ( ..., 1), \\ 3.3, \\ (1 - 3), \\ 3.4, \\ (1 - 3), \\ 3.5, \\ (1 - 3), \\ ($$

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• *b* ( .1). а y = 0, bM. x = a, y b 0 a .1. х [3].

x = 0

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(1.1)

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 $\Delta^2 w = 0$ 

:  

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

:

$$x = a \qquad w = 0, \ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{M}{D}.$$
(1.3)  

$$y = 0, b,$$

:  

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \sin \lambda_n y, \quad M = M(y) = M_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sin \lambda_n y, \quad \lambda_n = \frac{\pi n}{b},$$

$$w(x, y) = f(x) \sin \lambda y, \quad M = M_0 \sin \lambda y, \quad \lambda = \pi / b.$$
(1.4)

(1.4) (1.1), 
$$f(x)$$
 :  
 $f(x) = Ae^{3x} + Bxe^{3x} + Ce^{-3x} + D^{2}xe^{-3x}$ . (1.5)

$$x = a$$
 (1.3), , -

$$B = De^{-2\lambda a} - \frac{M_0}{2D\lambda}e^{-\lambda a}, \qquad C = \frac{M_0 a}{2D\lambda}e^{\lambda a} - Ae^{2\lambda a} - 2D\dot{a}.$$
(1.6)  
$$A D \qquad \qquad x = 0.$$

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$$Q_{x}(x,y) = -D\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\Delta w, \qquad Q_{y}(x,y) = -D\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\Delta w.$$

$$V_{x}(x,y) = -D\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}} + (2-v)\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y^{2}}\right], \qquad V_{y}(x,y) = -D\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y^{2}} + (2-v)\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}}\right].$$

$$2. \qquad (1.1)-(1.2)-(1.3) \qquad x = 0$$

$$(1.7)$$

[2]:  

$$x = 0$$
  $f = 0, f'' = 0.$  (2.1)  
(1.3) (2.1),

$$w(x, y) = \frac{M_0 a}{2D\lambda} \frac{1}{\mathrm{sh}^2 \lambda a} \left[ \mathrm{ch}\lambda a \, \mathrm{sh}\lambda x - \frac{x}{a} \mathrm{sh}\lambda a \, \mathrm{ch}\lambda x \right] \sin \lambda y \;. \tag{2.3}$$

$$Q_{x}(x,y) = \frac{M_{0}\lambda}{\mathrm{sh}\lambda a} \mathrm{ch}\lambda x \sin \lambda y, \quad Q_{y}(x,y) = \frac{M_{0}\lambda}{\mathrm{sh}\lambda a} \mathrm{sh}\lambda x \cos \lambda y$$
(2.4)

$$V_{x}(x, y) = \frac{M_{0}\lambda}{2} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^{2}\lambda a} \Big[ ((1-\nu)\lambda a \operatorname{ch}\lambda a + (1+\nu)\operatorname{sh}\lambda a) \operatorname{ch}\lambda x - (1-\nu)\lambda x \operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{sh}\lambda x \Big] \sin \lambda y$$

$$V_{y}(x, y) = \frac{M_{0}\lambda}{2} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^{2}\lambda a} \Big[ (-(1-\nu)\lambda a \operatorname{ch}\lambda a + 2(2-\nu)\operatorname{sh}\lambda a) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1-\nu)\lambda x \operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{ch}\lambda x \Big] \cos \lambda y$$
(2.5)



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$$: R_1 - R_2 + R_3 - R_4 = 0, \qquad R_i - -$$

$$(U_i \qquad ):$$

$$U_1 - U_2 + U_3 - U_4 = \frac{2M_0(1 - \nu)}{\mathrm{sh}^2 \lambda a} (\lambda a + \mathrm{sh}\lambda a) (\mathrm{ch}\lambda a - 1). \qquad (2.6)$$

x = 0 w = 0,  $\partial w / \partial x = 0$ .

0

 $-V_x=V_y=0.$ 

x = 0:

(3.1)

$$f(x) = 0, f'(x) = 0.$$
 (3.2)

$$x = a$$
 (1.6). (3.2)

, 
$$x = a$$
  
,  $M \quad (x = 0)$   
), :  
 $w(x, y) = \frac{M_0}{D\lambda} \frac{1}{\mathrm{sh} 2\lambda a - 2\lambda a} [(a - x)\mathrm{sh}\lambda a \mathrm{sh}\lambda x - \lambda a x \mathrm{sh}\lambda (a - x)] \mathrm{sin} \lambda y.$ 
(3.3)

$$Q_{x}(x, y) = \frac{2M_{0}\lambda}{\operatorname{sh}2\lambda a - 2\lambda a} (\operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{ch}\lambda x + \lambda a \operatorname{sh}\lambda (a - x)) \operatorname{sin}\lambda y,$$

$$Q_{y}(x, y) = \frac{2M_{0}\lambda}{\operatorname{sh}2\lambda a - 2\lambda a} (\operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{ch}\lambda x - \lambda a \operatorname{ch}\lambda (a - x)) \cos\lambda y,$$

$$W(x, y) = -\frac{M_{0}\lambda}{\operatorname{sh}2\lambda a - 2\lambda a} [(1 + y) \operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{ch}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda a \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda (a - x) \operatorname{sh}\lambda x + (1 - y)\lambda x +$$

:

$$V_{x}(x, y) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} 2\lambda a - 2\lambda a} \left[ (1+v) \operatorname{sh} \lambda a \operatorname{sh} \lambda x + (1-v)\lambda(a-x) \operatorname{sh} \lambda a \operatorname{ch} \lambda x + (1-v)\lambda^{2}a x \operatorname{ch} \lambda(a-x) + (1+v)\lambda a \operatorname{sh} \lambda(a-x) \right] \sin \lambda y$$

$$V_{y}(x, y) = \frac{M_{0}\lambda}{\operatorname{sh} 2\lambda a - 2\lambda a} \left[ -(1-v)\lambda(a-x) \operatorname{sh} \lambda a \operatorname{sh} \lambda x + 2(2-v) \operatorname{sh} \lambda a \operatorname{ch} \lambda x + (1-v)\lambda^{2}a x \operatorname{sh} \lambda(a-x) - 2(2-v)\lambda a \operatorname{ch} \lambda(a-x) \right] \cos \lambda y$$
(3.5)



 $: R_1 - R_2 + R_3 - R_4 = 0$ , a  $U_{1} - U_{2} + U_{3} - U_{4} = \frac{4M_{0}(1 - v)}{\sinh 2\lambda a - 2\lambda a} (\sinh^{2}\lambda a - \lambda^{2}a^{2}).$ (3.6)  $V_x, V_y$ 

4.

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0 \tag{4.1}$$

$$(4.1) \qquad (1.6), \qquad , \qquad -$$

$$w(x, y) = \frac{M_0 a}{2D\lambda} \frac{1}{\mathrm{ch}^2 \lambda a} \left[ \mathrm{sh}\lambda a \, \mathrm{ch}\lambda x - \frac{x}{a} \mathrm{ch}\lambda a \, \mathrm{sh}\lambda x \right] \sin \lambda y \,.$$

$$(4.2)$$

$$(x=0)$$
 ). (1.7)

 $: U_1 - U_2 + U_3 - U_4 \neq 0.$ 

w(x, y) =A, B, C, D'(5.1) (1.3).

(1.7) ( .5).

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Wolfram Mathematica

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,  $S = S_u \cup S_{\dagger}$ ; V ,  $S_u$  $S_{\dagger}$  .

[1]:  

$$(\sigma_{ij} + u_{i,m}\sigma_{mj}^{0})_{,j} + \rho\omega^{2}u_{i} = 0,$$
 (1)  
 $u_{i}|_{S_{u}} = 0, \quad (\sigma_{ij} + u_{i,m}\sigma_{mj}^{0})n_{j}|_{S_{\sigma}} = P_{i},$  (2)  
 $\sigma_{ij}$ 

 $\sigma_{ij}$ 

, ρ-

, ω –

 $\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}, \quad \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}).$ 2. (3)

 $V = S \times \left[ -\frac{h}{2}, \frac{h}{2} \right],$  $l_u \times \left[-\frac{h}{2}, \frac{h}{2}\right],$ 

,  $\sigma_{mj}^0$  –

$$P = Pe^{iSt}, \qquad l_{\sigma} \times \left[ -\frac{h}{2}, \frac{h}{2} \right], \qquad ,$$
  

$$\rho = \rho(x_{k}), h = h(x_{3}), \lambda = \lambda(x_{k}), \mu = \mu(x_{k}), i, j, k = 1, 2, 3.$$
  

$$\lambda = \frac{2\lambda^{*}\mu}{\lambda + 2\mu} - , \qquad , \lambda^{*} -$$
  

$$\sigma_{ij}^{0} = \sigma_{ij}^{0}(x_{k}), \quad i, j, k = 1, 2, 3.$$
  

$$u_{1} = \theta_{1}x_{3} + \zeta_{1}, u_{2} = \theta_{2}x_{3} + \zeta_{2}, u_{3} = w, \qquad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{\alpha} &= \theta_{\alpha}(x_{\beta}) - & x_{\alpha}, \ \zeta_{\alpha} &= \zeta_{\alpha}(x_{\beta}) - \\ &, \ w &= w(x_{\beta}) - &, \ \alpha, \beta &= 1, 2 . \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{\alpha}, \ Z_{\alpha}, \ W &, & \vdots \\ \theta_{\alpha}, \ \zeta_{\alpha}, \ w, & \vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{\alpha} \Big|_{S_{u}} &= 0, Z_{\alpha} \Big|_{S_{u}} &= 0, W \Big|_{S_{u}} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &, & (4) & (5), & - \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{S} \left\{ Q_{\alpha\beta} \Theta_{\alpha,\beta} + R_{\alpha\beta} Z_{\alpha,\beta} + S_{\alpha} \Theta_{\alpha} + T_{\alpha} W_{,\alpha} - - \Theta^{2} \left[ P_{2} \Theta_{\alpha} \Theta_{\alpha} + P_{1} (\Theta_{\alpha} Z_{\alpha} + \zeta_{\alpha} \Theta_{\alpha}) + P_{0} (\zeta_{\alpha} Z_{\alpha} + wW) \right] \right\} dS + \int_{l_{\sigma}} PW dl = 0,$$
(6)

$$\begin{split} Q_{\alpha\beta} &= \Psi_{\alpha\beta}^{2}, \ R_{\alpha\beta} = \Psi_{\alpha\beta}^{1}, \\ \Psi_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} &= \delta_{\alpha\beta} (\Lambda_{\gamma} \theta_{m,m} + \Lambda_{\gamma-1} \zeta_{m,m}) + M_{\gamma} (\theta_{\alpha,\beta} + \theta_{\beta,\alpha}) + M_{\gamma-1} (\zeta_{\alpha,\beta} + \zeta_{\beta,\alpha}) + \Sigma_{m\beta}^{\gamma} \theta_{\alpha,m} + \Sigma_{m\beta}^{\gamma-1} \zeta_{\alpha,m} + \Sigma_{\beta3}^{\gamma-1} \theta_{\alpha} \\ S_{\alpha} &= M_{0} (w_{,\alpha} + \theta_{\alpha}) + \Sigma_{m3}^{1} \theta_{\alpha,m} + \Sigma_{m3}^{0} \zeta_{\alpha,m} + \Sigma_{33}^{0} \theta_{\alpha}, \quad T_{\alpha} = M_{0} (w_{,\alpha} + \theta_{\alpha}) + \Sigma_{\alpha m}^{0} w_{,m}, \\ \Lambda_{p} &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \lambda x_{3}^{p} dx_{3}, \ M_{p} = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \mu x_{3}^{p} dx_{3}, \ P_{p} &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \rho x_{3}^{p} dx_{3}, \ \Sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{p} &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{0} x_{3}^{p} dx_{3}, \\ \alpha, \beta, \gamma, m = 1, 2, \ p = 0, 1, 2. \end{split}$$

$$x_1, x_2$$
.

3.

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 $\sigma_{11}^{0} = \sigma^{0} = \text{const}. , \qquad x_{3} \in \left[-\frac{h}{2}, \frac{h}{2}\right]$   $\sigma_{11}^{0}(x_{3}) = \begin{cases} 0 & x_{3} \in \left[-\frac{h}{2}, \frac{h}{2} - \delta\right]; \\ \sigma_{11}^{0}(x_{3}) = \left\{\sigma^{0} & x_{3} \in \left[\frac{h}{2} - \delta, \frac{h}{2}\right]. \end{cases}$ (7)

 $\rho_p$  (p – plate),

103

 $\lambda_p, \mu_p$ 

 $x_2$ ), h (6), . . . 2 , l = 0.92 (  $x_1$ ), b = 0.58 (

$$h = 0.1 , \delta = 0.1h, p = -157 / {}^{2} ( !), f = \omega / 2\pi = 10 ( ), \sigma_{0} = E_{p} \cdot 10^{-4}, v = 0.29, E_{p} = 2 \cdot 10^{6}, \rho_{p} = 7700 / {}^{3}, E_{c} = 2E_{p}, \rho_{c} = 2\rho_{p} / {}^{3}.$$

*x*<sub>2</sub>),

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 $(x_1, x_3)$ ,  $x_3$ ,  $x_3$ ,  $x_3$ 

:

 $x_3 = f(x_1).$
$$\Pi = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A_{11}u'^2 + 2(A_{12}u'w + A_{21}uw') + A_{20}w^2 + A_{10}u^2 + A_{22}w'^2)dx_1 - \int_{-a}^{a} qwdx_1$$
(1.2)  

$$A_{ij} :$$
  

$$A_{10} = \int_{0}^{h} \mu \psi_1'^2 dx_3, \quad A_{11} = \int_{0}^{h} (\lambda + 2\mu)\psi_1^2 dx_3, \quad A_{12} = \int_{0}^{h} \lambda \psi_1 \psi_3' dx_3,$$
  

$$A_{20} = \int_{0}^{h} (\lambda + 2\mu)\psi_3'^2 dx_3, \quad A_{21} = \int_{0}^{h} \mu \psi_1' \psi_3 dx_3, \quad A_{22} = \int_{0}^{h} \mu \psi_3^2 dx_3$$
(1.2)

$$-A_{11}u'' - (A_{12} - A_{21})w' + A_{10}u = 0,$$

$$-A_{22}w'' + (A_{12} - A_{21})u' + A_{20}w = q_{*}$$

$$q_{*} = q(x_{1}) |x_{1}| \le a, \quad q_{*} = 0 |x_{1}| > a.$$
(1.3)
(1.3)

$$W = K(\alpha)Q, \quad K(\alpha) = \frac{a_1\alpha^2 + a_0}{b_2\alpha^4 + b_1\alpha^2 + b_0}$$

$$a_i, b_i$$

$$a_0 = A_{10}, \quad a_1 = A_{11}, \quad b_0 = A_{10}A_{20}, \quad b_1 = A_{10}A_{22} + A_{11}A_{20} - (A_{12} - A_{21})^2, \quad b_2 = A_{11}A_{22}$$
(1.4)

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} k(\xi - x_{1})q(\xi)d\xi = -\delta + f(x_{1}), \quad |x_{1}| \le a$$

$$k(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(\alpha)e^{i\alpha t}d\alpha, \quad t = \xi - x_{1}, \ \delta - (1.4) , \quad (1.5)$$

$$b_{2}w^{IV} - b_{1}w'' + b_{0}w = -a_{1}q''_{*} + a_{0}q_{*}$$

$$w(x_{1}) \to 0 \quad (x_{1} \to \infty), \quad w = -\delta + f(x_{1}) \quad (|x_{1}| \le a).$$
(1.6)

$$since f(x_{1}) = 0.5R^{-1}x_{1}^{2}.$$

$$f(x_{1}) = 0$$

$$G(x) = E(x)/E_0$$
,  $E_0$  - ,  
 $x = x_3/h$ .  
 $P_* = P/E_0h$ ,  $\delta_* = \delta/h$   $G = 1 + 2x^2$ . -

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R/h = 10.

(1.7)

 $a/h \ge 0.92$  5%. . 1





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$$R^{3} \qquad Ox_{1}x_{2}x_{3} \qquad ,$$

$$G = \bigcup G_{\Gamma} \qquad , \qquad Ox_{1}x_{2}x_{3} \qquad ,$$

$$( \qquad ) \qquad , \qquad ,$$

$$( \qquad ) [1]: \qquad ,$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{ji}}{\partial x_j} = 0, \ \mathbf{x} \in G_{\Gamma} ,$$
(2.1)

$$u_i\Big|_{S_1^{\Gamma}} = u_i^0(\mathbf{x}, t), \ \mathbf{x} \in S_1^{\Gamma} \subset \partial G_{\Gamma}, \ \sigma_{j_i} n_j\Big|_{S_2^{\alpha}} = p_i(\mathbf{x}, t), \ \mathbf{x} \in S_2^{\Gamma} \subset \partial G_{\Gamma},$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right), \ \varepsilon_{ij}^{th} = \alpha_{th} (T - T_0) \delta_{ij}$$
(2.3)

$$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} \left( \varepsilon_{kl} - \varepsilon_{kl}^{ih} \right).$$
(2.4)

 $S_2^r$ ,

$$C_{ijkl} - , \alpha_{ih} -$$

$$(2.2) \qquad S_k \qquad A \qquad B$$

$$( )$$

$$( ) [2] \qquad ( ) [2] \qquad ( ) )$$

$$u_n^A (\mathbf{x}, t) = u_n^B (\mathbf{x}, t), \quad \sigma_n^A (\mathbf{x}, t) = \sigma_n^B (\mathbf{x}, t), \quad \mathbf{x} \in S_k. \qquad (2.5)$$

$$u_n^A, u_n^B -$$

$$n_A \qquad , \sigma_n^A, \sigma_n^B -$$

$$h^A \qquad t^B \qquad t^A \qquad t^B$$

$$(2.1)-(2.5) \qquad ( ) [1]$$

[1], · · (

(11), (2.4). (2.5), (2.5), (2.5), (2.5), (3.4). (3.4). (2.5)

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$$\Omega_1(x, y, z) \triangleq \left\{ x \in [0; a_1]; \ y \in [-h; h]; \ \left| z \right| < \infty \right\}; \ \Omega_2(x, y, z) \triangleq \left\{ x \in [-a_2; 0]; \ y \in [-h; h]; \ \left| z \right| < \infty \right\}$$
(1.1)

6mm

,

 $y = \pm h$ 

-

 $\vec{p} \parallel 0\vec{z} .$   $\{0; 0; w(x, y, t); 0\}$   $\{0; 0; w_1(x, y, t); \{_1(x, y, t)\}.$ 

,

$$\{0; 0; \mathbf{w}_{1}(x, y, t); \{_{1}(x, y, t)\} : \\ w_{1,xx}(x; y) + w_{1,yy}(x; y) = -\check{S}^{2}C_{1t}^{-2} \cdot \mathbf{w}_{1}(x; y), \\ \{_{1,xx}(x; y) + \{_{1,yy}(x; y) = \left(e_{15}^{(1)} / \mathsf{V}_{11}^{(1)}\right) \cdot \left[\mathbf{w}_{1,xx}(x; y) + \mathbf{w}_{1,yy}(x; y)\right], \\ C_{1t} = \sqrt{\tilde{c}_{44}^{(1)} / \dots_{1}} , \quad \tilde{c}_{44}^{(1)} = c_{44}^{(1)} \left(1 + \mathsf{t}_{1}^{2}\right), \quad c_{44}^{(1)}, \quad \mathsf{t}_{1}^{2} = e_{15}^{(1)} / \left(c_{44}^{(1)} \mathsf{V}_{11}^{(1)}\right), \quad e_{15}^{(1)}, \quad \mathsf{V}_{11}^{(1)} \dots_{1} - \mathbf{V} \}$$

$$(1.2)$$



 $y = \pm h$ 

 $\Omega_{10}(x, y) := \left[ c_{44}^{(1)} W_{1,y}(x; y; t) + e_{15}^{(1)} \{_{1,y}(x; y; t) \right]_{y=\pm h} = 0.$ (1.3)

$$\Omega_{10}(x,y) := 0 : \left[ e_{15}^{(1)} W_{1,y}(x;y;t) - V_{11}^{(1)} \{_{1,y}(x;y;t) + V_0 \{_{,y}^{(e)}(x;y;t) \}_{y=\pm h} = 0 ; \left[ \{_1(x;y;t) - \{_{(e)}^{(e)}(x;y;t) \}_{y=\pm h} = 0 \right]$$
(1.4)

$$\left[e_{15}^{(1)}\mathbf{w}_{1,y}(x;y;t) - \mathsf{V}_{11}^{(1)}\{_{1,y}(x;y;t)\right]_{y=h} = 0; \quad \{_{1}(x;y;t)\big|_{y=-h} = 0.$$
(1.5)

$$\begin{cases} 0; \ 0; \ w_1(x, y, t); \ \{_1(x, y, t)\} & \Omega_{20}(x, y), \\ & \left\{ 0; \ 0; \ w_2(x, y, t); \ 0 \right\}. \\ & \left\{_2(x, y, t) \equiv 0. \right. \\ & \Omega_2(x; y; z), & \left\{ 0; H_0; 0 \right\}, \end{cases}$$

$$C_{2t}^{2} \mathbf{w}_{2,xx}(x; y) + (C_{2t}^{2} + V_{2}^{2}) \mathbf{w}_{2,yy}(x; y) = -\check{S}^{2} \mathbf{w}_{2}(x; y)$$

$$(1.6) \quad C_{2t}^{2} = G_{2}/..._{2} - ,$$

$$V_{2}^{2} = H_{0}^{2}/(4f..._{2}) - ,$$

$$y = \pm h \qquad \Omega_{20}(x, y)$$

$$(1.6)$$

$$w_{2,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=\pm h} = 0.$$

$$(1.7)$$

$$x_{-1n} = -a_2 \pm n(a_1 + a_2),$$

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$$x_{0n} = \pm n(a_1 + a_2) \qquad x_{1n} = a_1 \pm n(a_1 + a_2) \qquad \qquad \Omega_{1n}(x, y) \qquad \Omega_{2n}(x, y),$$

,

x = 0

:  

$$\left[G_{1}W_{1,x}(x;y) + e_{1}\left\{_{1,x}(x;y) - G_{2}W_{2,x}(x;y)\right]_{x=0} = 0$$
(1.8)

$$\left[\mathbf{W}_{1}(x; y; t) - \mathbf{W}_{2}(x; y; t)\right]_{x=0} = 0$$
(1.9)

$$\left\{ {}_{1}(x;y;t) \right\}_{x=0} = 0 .$$
(1.10)

$$x = -a_{2} \qquad x = a_{1}$$

$$\left[G_{1}\mathbf{w}_{1,x}(x;y) + e_{1}\left\{_{1,x}(x;y)\right]_{x=a_{1}} = \sim G_{2}\mathbf{w}_{2,x}(x;y)\Big|_{x=-a_{2}}$$
(1.11)

$$\mathbf{w}_{1}(x; y; t)\Big|_{x=a_{1}} = \sim^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{w}_{2}(x; y; t)\Big|_{x=-a_{2}}$$
(1.12)

$$\{ {}_{1}(x; y; t) |_{x=a_{1}} = 0.$$
  
(1.13)  
(1.11) (1.12) ~ = exp(*Lk*) – (

) 
$$L = a_1 + a_2 -$$
  
( ).  
2.1. .  $k(\check{S}) = 2f/{\check{S}} -$ 

$$f(x, y, t) = F_j(y) \cdot \exp i(k_j x - \check{S}t) .$$

,

 $\Omega_{_{1n}}(x,y)$ 

,

$$\begin{aligned} \{(\check{S}) \ll h & k(\check{S}) \cdot h \gg 1 \}, & y = -h \\ \Omega_{1n}(x, y) & \\ y = h & \Omega_{1n}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\Omega_{1n}(x, y) \quad \Omega_{2n}(x, y), \qquad \Omega_{2n}(x, y)$$

$$w_{2}(x, y, t) = [A_{2} \sin(k_{2} S_{2t} y) + B_{2} \cos(k_{2} S_{2t} y)] \cdot \exp[i(k_{2} x - \tilde{S}t)], \qquad (2.3)$$

$$s_{2} = i r_{2} = \sqrt{\left(\tilde{S}^{2}/k_{2}^{2} - V_{2}^{2}\right)/C_{2t}^{2} - 1} -$$

,

,  

$$k_{2}(\check{S}) \leq \check{S} / \sqrt{G_{2} / \dots_{2} + H_{0}^{2} / (4f_{\dots_{2}})}.$$
(2.3)  

$$\Omega_{2n}(x, y) :$$

$$(1.7),$$

$$(2.4)$$

 $S_{2t}$ (  $\kappa_2$  $(S_{2t})$ 

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$$k_{2}(\check{S}) = \sqrt{\left[\check{S}^{2} - \left(m^{2}f^{2}C_{2t}^{2}\right)/4h^{2}\right]/\left(G_{2}/..._{2} + H_{0}^{2}/(4f..._{2})\right)}$$
(2.3)
(2.5)

$$w_{2}(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[ A_{2m} \sin(k_{2m} S_{2t} y) + B_{2} \cos(k_{2m} S_{2t} y) \right] \cdot \exp(ik_{2m} x) \right\} \cdot \exp(-i\check{S}t)$$
(2.6)

 $y = \pm h$ ,

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2.2.

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(2.1) (2.6)  

$$f_{nm}(x, y, t) = F_{nm}(y) \cdot \left[ C_{nm} \sin[k_m(\check{S})x] + D_{nm} \cos[k_m(\check{S})x] \right] \cdot \exp(-i\check{S}t)$$
(2.7)

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$$\begin{aligned} x_{-1n} &= -a_2 \pm n(a_1 + a_2), \quad x_{0n} = \pm n(a_1 + a_2) & x_{1n} = a_1 \pm n(a_1 + a_2) & \Omega_{1n}(x, y) \\ \Omega_{2n}(x, y) \quad (1.8) \div (1.1), & ( ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(Lk_{m}) = \begin{cases} \cos[k_{1}(\check{S})a] \cdot \cos[k_{2m}(\check{S})b] - \\ -\frac{G_{1}^{2}k_{1}^{2}(\check{S}) + (G_{2} + H_{0}^{2}/(4f))^{2}k_{2m}^{2}(\check{S})}{2G_{1}(G_{2} + H_{0}^{2}/(4f))k_{1}(\check{S})k_{2m}(\check{S})} \sin[k_{1}(\check{S})a] \cdot \sin[k_{2m}(\check{S})b] \end{cases}$$

$$(2.8)$$

$$(2.1)$$

$$w_{2m}(x, y, t) = A_{2m}\sin(k_{2m}S_{2t}y) + B_{2}\cos(k_{2m}S_{2t}y) \qquad (2.8). \qquad ,$$

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 $j_0 = 10.13$  / ).

 $H_0$ 



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 $H_0$ 



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2. [5] - , [6] , - , . .

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{f}{G},$$
(1)  
 $w - , f - G - .$ 

, Ф w [2]:

$$\Phi(x_1, x_2) = \kappa w(x_1, x_2), \tag{2}$$

 $\kappa = 2G \vartheta q / p , \tag{3}$ 

 $\begin{cases} \tau_{yz} = \partial \Phi / \partial x_2, \\ \tau_{xz} = \partial \Phi / \partial x_1. \end{cases}$ (4)  $[5] w(x, y) = \alpha + \beta x + \gamma y,$ (5) [5] -( ) : ,  $\begin{cases} \tau_{yz} = G\gamma_{yz} = G\gamma, \\ \tau_{xz} = G\gamma_{xz} = G\beta. \end{cases}$ (6) (4) (6) (2), , :  $\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\tau}_{yz} \\ \tilde{\tau}_{xz} \end{bmatrix},$ (7)  $\lambda \lambda = \kappa / G = 2 \vartheta q / p.$ (8) 3. (7) – (8),



(8),

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$$ilde{ au}_{ ext{max}}$$
 $G_1 \,/\, G_2$  ,

:	$G_1/G_2 = 1$	$G_1/G_2 = 2$	$G_1/G_2 = 10$	$G_1/G_2 = 10^5$
	$\tilde{\tau}_{max} = 0.65$	$\tilde{\tau}_{max} = 1.9$	$\tilde{\tau}_{max}=23.8$	$\tilde{\tau}_{_{max}} \rightarrow \infty$
	$\tilde{\tau}_{max} = 0.65$	$\tilde{\tau}_{max} = 3.2$	$\tilde{\tau}_{max} = 13.8$	$\tilde{\tau}_{max}=22.7$

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$$f(r) = r^2/2R, \qquad R -$$

.

$$\begin{split} \delta_{i} &= \delta - h_{i} = \frac{a_{i}^{2}}{R} + \frac{1 - v^{2}}{\pi E} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{N} \frac{P_{j}}{\sqrt{l_{ij}^{2} - a_{i}^{2}}} \\ P_{i} &= \frac{4Ea_{i}^{3}}{3R(1 - v^{2})} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{N} P_{j} \left( \frac{a_{i}}{\sqrt{l_{ij}^{2} - a_{i}^{2}}} - \arcsin \frac{a_{i}}{l_{ij}} \right), \end{split}$$
(1.1)  
$$P &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P_{i}$$

$$a_i - i , h_i - , l_{ij} - i j , \in E - ,$$

$$h_{i} = 0$$

$$p_{\max} = \left(6E^{2} \max_{1 \le i \le N} P_{i} / \left(\pi^{3}R^{2} (1-\nu^{2})^{2}\right)\right)^{1/3}.$$
(1.2)
  
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$$u(x,0) = p(x)/k, \quad k = \frac{\pi E}{2(1-\nu^2) \lg(a/b)}.$$
(2.1)

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, [4],

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 $\delta - (i-1)ltg\alpha = \frac{2(1-\nu^2)lg(a/b)P_i}{a\pi E} + \frac{1-\nu^2}{a\pi E}\sum_{j=1, j\neq i}^{N} P_j\left(ln\frac{\sqrt{l_{ij}^2 + 4a^2} + 2a}{\sqrt{l_{ij}^2 + 4a^2} - 2a} - \frac{1}{a}\left(\sqrt{l_{ij}^2 + 4a^2} - l_{ij}\right)\right). \quad (2.2)$ 

3.

[3]

, [5],

(v = const)

 $V \quad \left(\delta = Vt\right)$ 

[6].

$$a(t) \ll R \ (t \ll R/V), \qquad p(r,t)$$

$$P(t) \qquad : \qquad p(r,t) = \frac{2E\sqrt{V}}{\left(1 - v^{2}\right)\pi\sqrt{R}} \left(\sqrt{t - \frac{r^{2}}{VR}} - \int_{0}^{t} G(t - \tau)\sqrt{\tau - \frac{r^{2}}{VR}} d\tau\right), r \le a(t), \qquad (3.1)$$

$$P(t) = \frac{4E\sqrt{R}V^{3/2}}{3\left(1 - v^{2}\right)} \left(t^{3/2} - \int_{0}^{t} G(t - \tau)\tau^{3/2} d\tau\right). \qquad (3.1)$$

$$G(t) = \lambda \exp(-\beta t), \qquad \lambda, \beta = 0$$

,

$$p(r,t) = \frac{2E}{\left(1-\nu^{2}\right)\pi R} \left( \sqrt{RVt-r^{2}} \left(1-\frac{\lambda}{\beta}\right) + \frac{\lambda\sqrt{\pi RV}e^{-\beta t+\frac{\beta r^{2}}{R\nu}}}{2\beta^{3/2}} erfi\left(\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{RV}(RVt-r^{2})}\right) \right),$$
(3.2)  

$$P(t) = \frac{4E\sqrt{R}V^{3/2}}{3\left(1-\nu^{2}\right)} \left(t^{3/2} \left(1-\frac{\lambda}{\beta}\right) + \frac{3\lambda\sqrt{t}}{2\beta^{2}} - \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}\lambda e^{-\beta t}}{4\beta^{5/2}} erfi\left(\sqrt{\beta t}\right) \right).$$
(3.2)

( ). 
$$\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda/\beta,$$
 . 
$$\tilde{\lambda} \ ( \qquad \tilde{\lambda} = 0 \qquad \qquad ). \label{eq:lambda}$$

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$$h_{i} = (i-1)ltg\alpha., \qquad , i$$

$$h_{i} = (i-1)ltg\alpha/V.$$

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{N} \Theta(t-t_{i})P_{i}(t-t_{i}),$$

$$\Theta(t) -$$

,

(3.2)  $P_i$  (3.3),

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**1.** ,

[5], - . [4] , **n** 

 $A_{nn} = \boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{A} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \qquad A,$ 

,  $A_{nn} > 0$ . ,  $A_{nn} = 0$ ,

[5]

 $\frac{n_{-}M_{-}}{\rho_{-}}\left(\gamma(T) + \frac{1}{2} - : -\frac{1}{2} + :(- - c_{h}) + :(- - c_{h})\right) + n_{*}RT \ln \frac{c_{eq}}{c_{*}} = 0,$ (2)

133

 $B_*, c_{eq}$ 

$$M_{-} \quad \rho_{-} - \qquad B_{-}; \quad = C_{-}; \quad = \\ B_{+} = C_{+} : ( + - c_{h}) - \qquad , \quad C_{\pm} - \qquad B_{-}; \quad = C_{-}; \quad = \\ p_{-} = C_{+}; \quad p_{-} = C_{-}; \quad = \\ p_{-} = C_{-}; \quad p_{-} = C_{-}; \quad = \\ p_{-} = C_{-}; \quad p_$$

$$V = \frac{n_{-}M_{-}}{\rho_{-}} k_{*}c(\Gamma) \left( 1 - \left(\frac{c_{eq}}{c(\Gamma)}\right)^{n_{*}} \right).$$
(3)

: 
$$c_{eq}$$
 (2) - (2) (2)

$$\nabla (D\nabla x) = 0$$
 (4)

$$D\frac{\partial c}{\partial n} + \alpha(c_* - c) = 0 \qquad \Omega, \quad D\frac{\partial c}{\partial n} + n_* k_* c \left( 1 - \left(\frac{c_{eq}}{c}\right) \right) = 0 \qquad \Gamma.$$

$$\Omega.$$

$$n B_+, \alpha B_+$$
.

,

$$D = D_0 \exp\left(-\frac{pV_d}{kT}\right), \qquad p = -\frac{1}{3}\left(\sigma_{11}^+ + \sigma_{22}^+ + \sigma_{33}^+\right).$$
(6)

- . 
$$f_{sg} = \rho_g a (V_s - V_g), a - a.$$

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*a*.

134

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$$\begin{aligned} x_{1} & \vdots & x_{1} & \vdots & \vdots \\ D = D_{0} \left( 1 + \beta(\varepsilon_{21} + \varepsilon_{31}) \right), & (7) & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & &$$

(6),

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$$\frac{d^{2}c}{d\zeta^{2}} + \frac{2}{\zeta}\frac{dc}{d\zeta} = 0.$$
(10)
(3)
$$t_{*} = \frac{n_{-}k_{*}n_{*}M_{-}c_{*}}{r_{0}\cdots_{-}}t, |_{1} = \frac{n_{*}^{2}k_{*}r_{0}}{D_{0}}, |_{2} = \frac{n_{*}^{2}k_{*}}{r},$$
(11)

$$\frac{d\varsigma}{dt_*} = \frac{1 - c_{\rm eq} / c_*}{1 + |_1\varsigma - |_1\varsigma^2 + |_2\varsigma^2}$$
(12)  
(7),

$$D = D_0 (1 + S(V_{\{\{}^+ + V_{_{gg}}^+))).$$

)

$$(1+2S(A_{+}+\frac{B<^{3}}{d'}))\frac{d^{2}c}{d'^{2}} + \frac{2('^{3}(1+2A_{+}S)-BS<^{3})}{d'^{4}}\frac{dc}{d'} = 0.$$
(13)

$$\frac{d\varsigma}{dt_*} = \frac{(1+2A_s)(1-c_{eq}/c_*)}{(1+2A_s)(1+|_2\varsigma^2)+|_1\varsigma-|_1\varsigma^2}.$$
(14)  
 $\tilde{\varsigma} = 1-\varsigma$ 

[12].

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[11].

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, [2-4]. [5,6].

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 $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{f}(\ ), \qquad = (\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, ..., \mathbf{r}_n)^T, \ \mathbf{q} = (q_1, q_2, ..., q_m)^T$ (1.1)

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**q** –

$$G = \{ \}, \alpha_i \in Q_i.$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{F}(\ ), \ \ddot{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{\mathbf{dF}(\ )}{\mathbf{dt}} + \mathbf{F}(\ ), \ \mathbf{F}(\ ) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{1}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{1}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{2}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{1}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{n}} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{2}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{n}} \end{pmatrix},$$
(1.2)  
$$\frac{d\mathbf{F}(\ )}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{1}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{1} \partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{1}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{2} \partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{n} \partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{1} \partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{2} \partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{n} \partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{1} \partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{2} \partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{m}(\ )}{\partial \alpha_{n} \partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} \\ \mathbf{,} & \mathbf{F}(\ ) & r = \min(n, m). \end{cases}$$

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1.2

.1.2.





Фиг.1.2.

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$$\mathbf{w}(t,\xi) = \left(w_1(t,\xi), w_2(t,\xi), \dots, w_k(t,\xi)\right)^T$$

$$\xi -$$
(1.4)

.1.3.

$$\mathbf{q} = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N)^T$$
(1.5)  
(1.1),

 $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{,,w}),$ 

(1.6)

,

 $f\left( \ , \ , w \right) =$ *N* -



Фиг. 1.3.

2.1

(1.7), (1.8)

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$$\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{f}(\ ,0,0) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\ ,0,0)}{\partial \beta_{i}} \beta_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\ ,0,0)}{\partial w_{j}} w_{j} + O(\varepsilon^{2})$$

$$\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{f}(\ ) + \mathbf{f}^{1*}(\ ,\ ) + \mathbf{f}^{2*}(\ ,\mathbf{w}),$$

$$\mathbf{f}(\ ) = \mathbf{f}(\ ,0,0), \quad \mathbf{f}^{1*}(\ ,\ ) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\ ,0,0)}{\partial \beta_{i}} \beta_{i}, \qquad \mathbf{f}^{2*}(\ ,\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\ ,0,0)}{\partial w_{j}} w_{j},$$

$$\mathbf{f}^{1*}(\ ,0) = 0, \qquad \mathbf{f}^{2*}(\ ,0) = 0.$$

$$(2.1),$$

$$(2.1)$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}^{1}(,, \cdot) + \mathbf{v}^{2}(,, \cdot, , \cdot) + \mathbf{v}^{3}(, \cdot, \mathbf{w}, \dot{\mathbf{w}})$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{1}(,, \cdot) = \mathbf{F}(, \cdot) \cdot, \mathbf{v}^{2}(,, \cdot, , \cdot) = \mathbf{F}_{1}(,, \cdot) + \mathbf{F}_{2}(,, \cdot)$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{3}(,, \cdot, \mathbf{w}, \dot{\mathbf{w}}) = \mathbf{F}_{3}(,, \mathbf{w}) + \mathbf{F}_{4}(,, \mathbf{w}) \dot{\mathbf{w}}, (\mathbf{v}^{2}(,, \cdot, 0, 0) = 0, \mathbf{v}^{3}(,, \cdot, 0, 0) = 0)$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{1}(,, \cdot)$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{2}(,, \cdot, , \cdot) -$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{3}(,, \cdot, \mathbf{w}, \dot{\mathbf{w}})$$

$$(\mathbf{v}^{2}(,, \cdot, , \cdot) - \mathbf{v}^{3}(, \cdot, \mathbf{w}, \dot{\mathbf{w}})$$

$$(\mathbf{v}^{2}(,, \cdot, , \cdot) + \mathbf{w}^{*2}(, \cdot, \cdot, , , \cdot, , \cdot) + \mathbf{w}^{*3}(, \cdot, \cdot, \mathbf{w}, \dot{\mathbf{w}}, \dot{\mathbf{w}})$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{*} = \mathbf{w}^{*1}(, \cdot, \cdot) + \mathbf{w}^{*2}(, \cdot, \cdot, , , , \cdot, , \cdot) + \mathbf{w}^{*3}(, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \mathbf{w}, \dot{\mathbf{w}}, \dot{\mathbf{w}})$$

$$(2.3)$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{*2}\left(\begin{array}{c}, \cdot, \cdots, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \\ \mathbf{w}^{*2}\left(\begin{array}{c}, \cdot, \cdots, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \\ \mathbf{w}^{*2}\left(\begin{array}{c}, \cdot, \cdots, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \\ \mathbf{d}t\end{array}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{F}_{1}\left(\begin{array}{c}, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \\ \mathbf{d}t\end{array}\right) + \mathbf{F}_{2}\left(\begin{array}{c}, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \\ \mathbf{d}t\end{array}\right) + \mathbf{F}_{2}\left(\begin{array}{c}, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \\ \mathbf{d}t\end{array}\right)$$
(2.4)
$$\mathbf{w}^{*3}(,,,,\mathbf{w},\mathbf{w},\mathbf{w},\mathbf{w}) = \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{F}_{3}(,,\mathbf{w}) + \mathbf{F}_{3}(,,\mathbf{w}) + \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{F}_{4}(,,\mathbf{w})\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{F}_{4}(,,\mathbf{w})\mathbf{w}$$

$$(\mathbf{w}^{*2}(,,,,,0,0,0) \equiv 0, \mathbf{w}^{*3}(,,,,0,0,0) \equiv 0)$$

$$\mathbf{F}(,,,\mathbf{F}_{1}(,,,), \mathbf{F}_{2}(,,,), \mathbf{F}_{3}(,,\mathbf{w}), \mathbf{F}_{4}(,,\mathbf{w}).$$

$$\mathbf{2.2}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{p} = \mathbf{S}_{p}(q_{1},q_{2},q_{3}), (p = 1,2,3)$$

$$(1.6), (1.6$$

$$s_{p} = s_{p} [f_{1}(,, \mathbf{w}), f_{2}(,, \mathbf{w}), f_{3}(,, \mathbf{w})] = s_{p}^{*}(,, \mathbf{w}), \quad (p = 1, 2, 3)$$
: (2.5)

$$\mathbf{v} = \sum_{p=1}^{3} H_{p}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial s_{p}^{*}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})}{\partial \alpha_{i}} \dot{\alpha}_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{\partial s_{p}^{*}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})}{\partial \beta_{j}} \dot{\beta}_{j} + \sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{\partial s_{p}^{*}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})}{\partial w_{l}} \dot{w}_{l} \right] s_{p}^{0}, \qquad (2.6)$$

$$s_{p}^{0} - \mathbf{v}, \quad H_{p}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \left( p = 1, 2, 3 \right) - \mathbf{v}, \qquad s_{p} = s_{p}^{*}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} , \qquad & s_{p} = s_{p}(\ , \ , \mathbf{w}) \\ H_{p}(\ , \ , \mathbf{w}) \left(p = 1, 2, 3\right) & S_{j}\left(j = 1, 2, ..., m\right) \\ w_{l}\left(t, <\right) \left(l = 1, 2, ..., k\right) & \lor \ , \qquad : \\ \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_{1}(\ , \ ) + \mathbf{v}_{2}\left(\ , \ , \ , \ ) + \mathbf{v}_{3}\left(\ , \ , \mathbf{w}, \dot{\mathbf{w}}\right) & (2.7) \\ \mathbf{v}_{1} = \mathbf{H}_{1}^{*}(\ , 0, 0)^{+}, \mathbf{v}_{2} = \mathbf{H}_{2}^{*}(\ , \ , 0)^{+} + \mathbf{H}_{4}^{*}(\ , 0, 0)^{+}, \mathbf{v}_{3} = \mathbf{H}_{3}^{*}(\ , 0, \mathbf{w})^{+} + \mathbf{H}_{5}^{*}(\ , 0, 0) \dot{\mathbf{w}} \\ \mathbf{H}_{1}^{*}(\ , 0, 0), \ \mathbf{H}_{2}^{*}(\ , \ , 0), \ \mathbf{H}_{3}^{*}(\ , 0, \mathbf{w}), \ \mathbf{H}_{4}^{*}(\ , 0, 0), \ \mathbf{H}_{5}^{*}(\ , 0, 0) - \\ H_{p}\left(\ , \ , \mathbf{w}\right) \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \sum_{p=1}^{3} a_p s_p^0, \qquad a_p = \frac{1}{H_p} \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{s}_p} \frac{v^2}{2} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial s_p} \frac{v^2}{2} \right\} (p = 1, 2, 3).$$

$$(2.8)$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}^1 (\ ,\ ,\ ,\ ) + \mathbf{a}^2 (\ ,\ ,\ ,\ ,\ ,\ ) + \mathbf{a}^3 (\ ,\ ,\ ,\ ,\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}).$$

$$3.$$

$$(2.8)$$

$$g_1(q_1, q_2, q_3, t) = 0 g_2(q_1, q_2, q_3, t) = 0, \qquad \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{f}(\ ) + \mathbf{f}^*(\ ,\ )$$
(3.1)





$$u_i = \dot{\alpha}_i (,,, \dot{}) (i = 1, 2, ..., n),$$
  
(3.1) v(t),

$$J = \Phi[u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n] \to \min_u(\max)$$
(3.2)

(3.1), (3.2)

:  $u_i^0 = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vartheta=1}^3 \frac{\Delta_\vartheta}{\Delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_i} \Big[ f_\vartheta \Big( \right) + f_\vartheta^* \Big( , \Big) \Big], \quad (i = 1, 2, ..., n \Big).$ 1. . . . // . . 2014. .67. 4. .53-64. . 2. .// . 3. . 2014. .114. 3. .222-229. // . // 4. . . 2015. .68. 2. .53-67. . 5. . 2014. .114. 4. .316-324. . // 6. . // . . . 2002. .55. 3. .79-87. 7. . ., . . . // . . 2005. .58. 1. .67-77. 8. • •, .// . 9. . . . // . 1986. • , .39. 6. .39-49. .- . , ,

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, k () -. . [1-3]. *i*-

$$\ddot{\mathbf{y}}^{i} = \mathbf{g}^{i} \left( \mathbf{y}^{i}, \dot{\mathbf{y}}^{i} \right) \left( i = 1, 2, \dots, k \right) \qquad \left( \mathbf{y}^{i} \left( t_{i-1} \right), \dot{\mathbf{y}}^{i} \left( t_{i-1} \right) \right) \in \mathbf{G}_{y}^{i} \left( i = 1, 2, \dots, k \right), \qquad (1.1)$$
$$\mathbf{y}^{i} = \left( y_{1}^{i}, y_{2}^{i}, \dots, y_{m}^{i} \right) \left( i = 1, 2, \dots, k \right) - \qquad i - , \quad \mathbf{G}_{y}^{i} - 2m -$$

[4,5].

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$$\mathbf{q}^{i} = \left(q_{1}^{i}, q_{2}^{i} \cdots, q_{N}^{i}\right), \qquad \mathbf{q}^{i} = \tilde{\mathbf{f}}^{i} \left(\begin{array}{c}i\\\end{array}\right). \qquad i,$$

$$i = \left(\begin{array}{c}1.2\right). \\(1.1)\end{array}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{q}^{i}(t_{i}), \dot{\mathbf{q}}^{i}(t_{i}), \mathbf{y}^{i}(t_{i}), \dot{\mathbf{y}}^{i}(t_{i}), \mathbf{u}^{i} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbf{G}_{q,y,u}^{i} (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & &$$

[2].

(1.2) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} t_{i-1}, t_i \end{bmatrix} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$
[6]
$$\begin{pmatrix} {}^{i}(\mathbf{t}_{i}), {}^{i}(\mathbf{t}_{i}), \mathbf{y}^{i}(\mathbf{t}_{i}), {}^{i+1}(\mathbf{t}_{i}), {}^{i+1}(\mathbf{t}_{i}) \end{pmatrix} \in {}^{i}_{\alpha}, (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$
(1.6)
$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.6) & , & t_i & i - \\ (1.1), (1.2) & (i+1) - & (1.2) \\ 2(m+l) - & {}^{i}_{\alpha} \\ & & & (1.6) \\ \end{bmatrix}$$
[1,4-7].

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$$\begin{array}{ll} \left(i=1,2,\cdots,k\right), \ \mathbf{x}^{i}-n_{i}-\\ t\in[t_{i-1},t_{i}], & \mathbf{A}_{i}=\mathbf{A}\left(\begin{array}{c}i\\\end{array}\right)-(n_{i}\times n_{i})-\\ \left[t_{i-1},t_{i}\right], & i, \ \mathbf{b}^{i}-n_{i}-\\ & , \ t\in[t_{o},T] & (t_{0}-\\ & , \ t_{k}=T-\\ & , \end{array} \right), & t_{i}\left(i=1,2,\cdots,k\right)\\ & & \cdot\\ & & (\qquad t=t_{0},i=1) \end{array}$$

$$( t = T, i = k)$$
 (2.1)

$$\mathbf{x}^{1}(t_{0}) = \mathbf{x}_{t_{0}}^{1}, \mathbf{x}^{k}(t_{k}) = \mathbf{x}^{k}(T) = \mathbf{x}_{T}^{k}, \qquad (2.2)$$
$$\mathbf{x}_{t_{0}}^{1} \qquad n_{1}, \quad \mathbf{x}_{T}^{k} - \qquad n_{k}.$$
$$, \qquad n_{1} \neq n_{k} \qquad t_{i}$$

$$(i = 1, 2, ..., k - 1),$$

$$(2.1)$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{i}(t_{i}) = \mathbf{z}^{i}(t_{i}) = \mathbf{x}^{i+1}(t_{i}), (i = 1, 2, ..., k - 1)$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{i}(t_{i}) -$$

$$(2.3)$$

$$(1.6)$$

$$(1.6)$$

$$n_{i+1} > n_{i} (i = 1, 2, ..., k - 1).$$

$$i - n_{i+1} - R^{n_{i+1}}, \qquad (n_{i+1} - n_i)$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{i}(t) = \left(x_{1}^{i}, x_{2}^{i}, \cdots, x_{n_i}^{i}, 0_{n_i+1}, 0_{n_i+2}, \cdots, 0_{n_{i+1}}\right)^{T},$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{i+1}(t) = \left(x_{1}^{i+1}, x_{2}^{i+1}, \cdots, x_{n_i}^{i+1}, x_{n_i+2}^{i+1}, \cdots, x_{n_{i+1}}^{i+1}\right)^{T}$$
(2.4)

$$\begin{split} i+1 & \begin{pmatrix} n_i - n_{i+1} \end{pmatrix}, & n_{i+1} < n_i \left( i = 1, 2, \cdots, k - 1 \right). \\ & [t_{i-1}, t_i] \left( i = 1, 2, \dots, k \right) \\ & (2.1), \\ , & \mathbf{x}(t) = \left\{ \mathbf{x}^i(t) \right\} \left( i = 1, 2, \dots, k \right) \\ & (i = 1, 2, \dots, k), \\ & (2.1) \\ , & (2.1) \\ , & t \in \begin{bmatrix} t_i, t_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} \left( i = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1 \right), \end{split}$$

,

 $\mathbf{M}^{k}$ 

(2.1)

$$[t_0, T]$$
(2.1), (2.2)- (2.4), [8]:

,

$$\mathbf{M}^{k} = \{\mathbf{M}_{1}, \mathbf{M}_{2}, \cdots, \mathbf{M}_{k-1}, \mathbf{M}_{k}\} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_{11} & \mathbf{0}_{12} & \mathbf{0}_{13} & \cdots & \mathbf{0}_{1k-1} & \mathbf{0}_{1k} \\ \mathbf{0}_{21} & \mathbf{M}_{22} & \mathbf{0}_{23} & \cdots & \mathbf{0}_{2k-1} & \mathbf{0}_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0}_{k-11} & \mathbf{0}_{k-12} & \mathbf{0}_{k-13} & \cdots & \mathbf{M}_{k-1k-1} & \mathbf{0}_{k-1k} \\ \mathbf{0}_{k1} & \mathbf{0}_{k2} & \mathbf{0}_{k3} & \cdots & \mathbf{0}_{kk-1} & \mathbf{M}_{kk} \end{bmatrix}$$
(2.5)

 $\mathbf{M}^{k}$ 

 $\left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^k n_j\right) \times \left(\sum_{j=1}^k n_j\right)\right].$  $\det \mathbf{M}^{k} = \det \mathbf{M}_{11} \times \det \mathbf{M}_{22} \times \cdots \times \det \mathbf{M}_{kk}, \qquad \mathbf{M}_{jj} \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, k) \quad \begin{bmatrix} t_{j-1}, t_j \end{bmatrix}$  $j(j=1,2,\cdots,k)$ 

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(2.5)•  $\begin{bmatrix} t_0, T \end{bmatrix}$  $\left(\operatorname{rang}\mathbf{M}^{k}=\left(n_{1}+n_{2}+\cdots+n_{k}\right)\right)$ 

$$T = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \min T_j , \qquad \min T_j - u_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} t_{j-1}, t_j \end{bmatrix}. \qquad u \qquad u_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

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[4], [5].

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$$w^{VIII} = \theta^{8} w, \quad w|_{\beta=0,s} = w'|_{\beta=0,s} = w''|_{\beta=0,s} = w'''|_{\beta=0,s} = 0, \ 0 \le \beta \le s ,$$

$$(1)$$

$$(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{1}(\theta_{m},\beta) &= \operatorname{ch} \theta_{m}\beta - \operatorname{ch} \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta \cos \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta - \operatorname{sh} \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta \sin \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta, \\ x_{2}(\theta_{m},\beta) &= \operatorname{sh} \theta_{m}\beta - \sqrt{2}\operatorname{ch} \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta \sin \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta, \quad x_{3}(\theta_{m},\beta) = \sin\theta_{m}\beta - \sqrt{2}\operatorname{sh} \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta \cos \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta, \\ x_{4}(\theta_{m},\beta) &= \cos\theta_{m}\beta - \operatorname{ch} \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta \cos \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta + \operatorname{sh} \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta \sin \frac{\theta_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}\beta, \\ \Delta &= \begin{vmatrix} x_{1}(\theta_{m},s) & x_{2}(\theta_{m},s) x_{3}(\theta_{m},s) \\ x_{1}'(\theta_{m},s) & x_{2}'(\theta_{m},s) x_{3}'(\theta_{m},s) \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{1} &= - \begin{vmatrix} x_{4}(\theta_{m},s) & x_{2}(\theta_{m},s) x_{3}(\theta_{m},s) \\ x_{4}'(\theta_{m},s) & x_{2}'(\theta_{m},s) x_{3}''(\theta_{m},s) \end{vmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$
(3)

$$\Delta_{2} = - \begin{vmatrix} x_{1}(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{4}(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{3}(\theta_{m}, s) \\ x_{1}'(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{4}'(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{3}'(\theta_{m}, s) \\ x_{1}''(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{4}''(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{3}''(\theta_{m}, s) \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{3} = - \begin{vmatrix} x_{1}(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{2}(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{4}(\theta_{m}, s) \\ x_{1}'(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{2}'(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{4}'(\theta_{m}, s) \\ x_{1}''(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{2}''(\theta_{m}, s) & x_{4}''(\theta_{m}, s) \end{vmatrix},$$

$$m_m, m = \overline{1, +\infty} -$$
(3)  $\beta = s$ 

$$\beta'_{m} = \int_{0}^{s} \left( w'_{m}(\theta_{m},\beta) \right)^{2} d\beta / \int_{0}^{s} \left( w_{m}(\theta_{m},\beta) \right)^{2} d\beta, \ \beta''_{m} = \int_{0}^{s} \left( w''_{m}(\theta_{m},\beta) \right)^{2} d\beta / \int_{0}^{s} \left( w'_{m}(\theta_{m},\beta) \right)^{2} d\beta.$$

$$, \qquad \beta'_{m} \to 1 \qquad \beta''_{m} \to 1 \qquad m \to +\infty.$$

$$(4)$$

1.  

$$(\alpha,\beta), \quad \alpha(0 \le \alpha \le l) \quad \beta(0 \le \beta \le s)$$
  
 $, l - , s - ,$   
 $, q = s - s$ 

α,β

$$\sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{h^2}{12} n_{ij} u_j + l_{ij} u_j = \lambda u_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\alpha = 0, l \quad \beta = 0, s \qquad [6]:$$

$$T_1\Big|_{\alpha=0,l} = S_{12} + \frac{H}{R}\Big|_{\alpha=0,l} = N_1 + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \beta}\Big|_{\alpha=0,l} = M_1\Big|_{\alpha=0,l} = 0$$

$$(6)$$

$$T_{2}|_{\beta=0,s} = S_{21} + \frac{H}{R}\Big|_{\beta=0,s} = N_{2} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \alpha}\Big|_{\beta=0,s} = M_{2}\Big|_{\beta=0,s} = 0$$

$$u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3} - , \qquad \alpha, \beta - \alpha, \beta -$$

,

 $u_1, u_2, u_3 -$ 

,

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$$, \ l_{ij}, n_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2, 3; \ T_k, S_{k,n}, M_k, H, k, n = 1, 2 -$$
[6].  $R -$ 

$$, \ \mu^4 = h^2 / 12 \ (h - ). \ \lambda = \omega^2 \rho, \qquad \omega -$$

$$, \ \rho - . \qquad (4) - (7) -$$

2.

(5), 
$$\lambda$$
 ,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3,$  (5)

$$(u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3}) = \{u_{m}w_{m}(\theta_{m}, \beta), v_{m}w_{m}'(\theta_{m}, \beta), w_{m}(\theta_{m}, \beta)\}\exp(k\chi\alpha), \quad m = \overline{1, +\infty}$$

$$w_{m}(\theta_{m}\beta), m = \overline{1, \infty}$$

$$(2), u_{m}, v_{m}, \chi -$$

$$(3)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(5).$$

 $(w_m(\theta_m,\beta),w'_m(\theta_m,\beta),w_m(\theta_m,\beta))$ :

$$(c_{m} + \varepsilon_{m}^{2} a^{2} g_{m} d_{m}) v_{cm} = \varepsilon_{m} \left\{ b_{m} - a^{2} g_{m} l_{m} \right\},$$
(10)  
, (9) (10),

$$: R_{mm}c_m + \varepsilon_m^2 \left\{ c_m + b_m \beta'_m - (B_{12} / B_{22})\chi^2 a_m + a^2 [R_{mm}g_m d_m - 2l_m b_m \beta'_m] + \varepsilon_m^2 a^2 d_m (b_m + (B_{12} / B_{11})\chi^2) + a^4 g_m l_m^2 \beta'_m \right\} = 0,$$

$$(11)$$

$$a_m = (B_m / B_m) w^2 + (B_m / B_m) w^2$$

$$a_{m} = (B_{12} / B_{11})\chi^{2} + (B_{22} / B_{11})\beta_{m}' + (B_{12} / B_{11})\eta_{2m}^{2} + (\beta_{m}' - \beta_{m}'')B_{12}B_{22} / (B_{11}B_{66});$$
  

$$b_{m} = B_{1}\chi^{2} - (B_{22} / B_{11})(\beta_{m}' - \eta_{1m}^{2});$$
(12)

$$c_{m} = \chi^{4} - B_{2}\chi^{2} + \left( (B_{66} / B_{11})\eta_{1m}^{2} + \eta_{2m}^{2} \right)\chi^{2} + (\beta_{m}' - \eta_{1m}^{2}) \left( (B_{22} / B_{11})\beta_{m}'' - (B_{66} / B_{11})\eta_{2}^{2} \right);$$
  

$$B_{1} = \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}B_{66}}; B_{2} = \frac{B_{11}B_{22}\beta_{m}'' - B_{12}^{2}\beta_{m}' - 2B_{12}B_{66}\beta_{m}'}{B_{11}B_{66}}, d_{m} = \frac{4B_{66}}{B_{11}}\chi^{2} - \beta_{m}'';$$

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$$g_{m} = \frac{B_{22}}{B_{66}} \chi^{2} - \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} \beta'_{m} + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} \eta^{2}_{1m}, l_{m} = \frac{B_{12} + 4B_{66}}{B_{22}} \chi^{2} - \beta''_{m}, \eta^{2}_{im} = \frac{\lambda_{i}}{B_{66} \theta^{2}_{m}}, i = \overline{1,3},$$

$$R_{mm} = a^{2} \left( \frac{B_{11}}{B_{22}} \chi^{4} - \frac{2(B_{12} + 2B_{66})}{B_{22}} \beta'_{m} \chi^{2} + \beta'_{m} \beta''_{m} \right) - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}} \eta^{2}_{3m}, a^{2} = \frac{h^{2}}{12} \theta^{2}_{m}, \varepsilon_{m} = \frac{1}{R\theta_{m}}.$$

$$t_{j}, j = \overline{1,4} - (11)$$

$$\chi_{4+j} = -\chi_{j}, j = \overline{1,4} . (u_{1}^{(j)}, u_{2}^{(j)}, u_{3}^{(j)}), j = \overline{1,8} - (8) (5) \chi = \chi_{j}, j = \overline{1,8}, . (5) - (7)$$

$$u_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{8} u_{i}^{(j)} w_{j}, i = \overline{1,3}.$$
(13)

(13) (6). 
$$w(\theta_m, \beta)$$
  
0 s. :

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^{8} \frac{M_{ij}^{(m)} w_{j}}{c_{m}^{(j)} + \varepsilon_{m}^{2} a^{2} g_{m}^{(j)} d_{m}^{(j)}} = 0, \quad i = \overline{1,8} ; \qquad (14) \\ M_{1j}^{(m)} = \chi_{j}^{2} a_{m}^{(j)} - (B_{12} / B_{11}) b_{m}^{(j)} \beta_{m}' - (B_{12} / B_{11}) c_{m}^{(j)} + \varepsilon_{m}^{2} a^{2} (B_{12} B_{22} / B_{11}^{2}) d_{m}^{(j)} (\beta_{m}' - \eta_{1m}^{2}) - \\ -a^{2} (B_{22} / B_{11}) l_{m}^{(j)} \beta_{m}' (\chi_{j}^{2} + (B_{12} / B_{11}) \beta_{m}' - (B_{12} / B_{11}) \eta_{1m}^{2}), \\ M_{2j}^{(m)} = \beta_{m}' \chi_{j} \left\{ a_{m}^{(j)} + b_{m}^{(j)} + a^{2} \left[ 4c_{m}^{(j)} - l_{m}^{(j)} \left( \frac{B_{22}}{B_{66}} \chi_{j}^{2} + \frac{B_{12} B_{22}}{B_{11} B_{66}} \beta_{m}' + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} \eta_{1m}^{2} \right) \right] + \\ +a^{2} \varepsilon_{m}^{2} \left( 4b_{m}^{(j)} + \frac{B_{12} B_{22}}{B_{11} B_{66}} d_{m}^{(j)} - 4a^{2} g_{m}^{(j)} \frac{B_{12}}{B_{22}} \chi_{j}^{2} \right) \right\}, \qquad (15)$$

(14) , , , ,   

$$\operatorname{Det} \left\| M_{ij}^{(m)} \right\|_{i,j=1}^{8} = K^{2} \exp(-z_{1} - z_{2} - z_{3} - z_{4}) \operatorname{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^{8} = 0 , \qquad (16)$$

$$K = (\chi_1 - \chi_2)(\chi_1 - \chi_3)(\chi_1 - \chi_4)(\chi_2 - \chi_3)(\chi_2 - \chi_4)(\chi_3 - \chi_4).$$
(17)

$$m_{ij}$$
 . (16)

$$\text{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,\,j=1}^{8} = 0 \,. \tag{18}$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \qquad \lambda_3, \qquad , \qquad (18)$$

$$\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} = \lambda_{3} = \lambda \qquad (11) - \qquad (5),$$

$$(18) - \qquad (5)-(7).$$

$$3. \qquad (18) \qquad \varepsilon_{m} \to 0.$$

$$, \qquad \eta_{1m} = \eta_{2m} = \eta_{3m} = \eta_{m}. \qquad , \qquad \varepsilon_{m} \to 0 \qquad (11)$$

$$c_{m} = y^{4} - B_{2}y^{2} + (B_{11} + B_{66}) / B_{11} \eta_{m}^{2} y^{2} + (\beta_{m}' - \eta_{m}^{2}) (B_{22} / B_{11} \beta_{m}'' - B_{66} / B_{11} \eta_{m}^{2}) = 0,$$
(19)

$$R_{mm} = a^2 \left( B_{11} / B_{22} y^4 - 2(B_{12} + 2B_{66}) / B_{22} \beta'_m y^2 + \beta'_m \beta''_m \right) - B_{66} / B_{22} \eta^2_m = 0.$$
<sup>(20)</sup>

(19) (20) , 
$$\varepsilon_m \to 0$$
 ,  $\varepsilon_m \to 0$ 

$$y_{3}, y_{4}, \qquad , \qquad \epsilon_{m} \to 0$$
  

$$\operatorname{Det} \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^{8} = \left( B_{66} / B_{11} \right)^{2} N^{2}(\eta_{m}^{2}) K_{3m}^{2}(\eta_{m}^{2}) \operatorname{Det} \left| l_{ij} \right|_{i,j=1}^{4} \operatorname{Det} \left| b_{ij} \right|_{i,j=1}^{4} + O(\varepsilon_{m}^{2}) = 0, \qquad (21)$$
  

$$N(\eta_{m}^{2}) = (y_{3} + y_{1})(y_{3} + y_{2})(y_{4} + y_{1})(y_{4} + y_{2}),$$

$$\begin{split} & (\chi_{1n})^{-1} (G_{3}^{-1} + f_{1n}) (G_{3}^{-1} + f_{2n}) (G_{2n}) ($$

$$y_{1}, y_{2} \qquad y_{3}, y_{4} - (19) \quad (20)$$

$$, \qquad \theta_{m}l \to \infty \quad y \qquad e \quad (18)$$

$$Det \left\| m_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^{8} = \left( B_{66} / B_{11} \right)^{2} N^{2}(\eta_{m}^{2}) K_{1m}^{2}(\eta_{m}^{2}) K_{2m}^{2}(\eta_{m}^{2}) K_{3m}^{2}(\eta_{m}^{2}) + O(\varepsilon_{m}^{2}) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} O(\exp(z_{j})) = 0. \quad (24)$$

$$(24) \qquad , \qquad \varepsilon_{m} \to 0 \qquad \theta_{m}l \to \infty \qquad (18)$$

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$$K_{1m}(\eta_m^2) = 0, \quad K_{2m}(\eta_m^2) = 0, \quad K_{3m}(\eta_m^2) = 0.$$
(25)
(25)

$$\epsilon_m \qquad \theta_m l \qquad (18)$$
(25).

4. **a** (18) 
$$\theta_m l \to \infty$$
.  
,  $\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3 \quad \chi_4$  ( (11))  
. (18)

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$$Det \|m_{ij}\|_{i,j=1}^{8} = \left(Det \|m_{ij}\|_{i,j=1}^{4}\right)^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{4} O(\exp(\theta_{m}\chi_{j}l)) = 0, \qquad (26)$$

$$, \quad \theta_{m}l \to \infty \qquad (18)$$

$$Det \|m_{ij}\|_{i,j=1}^{4} = 0. \qquad (27)$$

$$(27) \quad m \in N$$

$$( \qquad )$$

$$Et \|m_{ij}\|_{i,j=1}^{4} = \left(B_{66} / B_{11}\right) N(\eta_{m}^{2}) K_{1m}(\eta_{m}^{2}) K_{2m}(\eta_{m}^{2}) K_{3m}(\eta_{m}^{2}) + O(\varepsilon_{m}^{2}). \qquad (28)$$

$$, \qquad (24). \qquad (18)$$

$$(24). \qquad (18)$$

$$(5)-(7), \qquad (18)$$

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[7].

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, [1-3]. [4, 5]

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[2].

1.

 $\Omega_k = \{-\infty < x < \infty, \qquad h_{k-1} \le y \le h_k\} \qquad (k = \overline{1, n})$  $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{k}}\left( t\right) .$  $\boldsymbol{\tau}_0$  $y = h_0$   $y = h_n$  $\mathbf{q}_0(x,t) = \mathbf{q}_n(x,t),$ 

 $\tau_{yz}(x, y, t)\Big|_{y=h_0} = q_0(x, t), \ \tau_{yz}(x, y, t)\Big|_{y=h_n} = q_n(x, t) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty),$ OXY .  $\tau_{yz}(x, y, t) -$ •

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{w}_k}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{w}_k}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty, \ h_{k-1} < y < h_k) \\ \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{w}_k}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{w}_k}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty, \ h_{k-1} < y < h_k) \\ \end{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{cases} \mathbf{w}_k \frac{\partial \mathbf{w}_k}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h_{k-1}} = \mathbf{q}_{k-1}(x,t), \ \mathbf{G}_k \frac{\partial \mathbf{w}_k}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h_k} = \mathbf{q}_k(x,t) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty, \ k = \overline{1,n}), \\ \\ \mathbf{w}_k = \mathbf{w}_k(x,y,t) \quad (k = \overline{1,n}) - \\ \\ Oz, \quad \mathbf{q}_{k-1}(x,t) \quad \mathbf{q}_k(x,t) - \\ y = h_{k-1} \quad y = h_k \quad (k = \overline{1,n}) \quad \Omega_k, \\ \\ (1.1) \quad : \\ \\ \\ \hline \{\overline{\mathbf{q}_k}(\lambda,t); \overline{\mathbf{w}_k}(\lambda,y,t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{\mathbf{q}_k(x,t); \mathbf{w}_k(x,y,t)\} e^{i\lambda x} dx, \end{cases}$$

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OXYZ,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \overline{w_k}}{dy^2} - \lambda^2 \overline{w_k} = 0 \quad (h_{k-1} < y < h_k, \ k = \overline{1, n}) \\ G_k(t) \frac{d \overline{w_k}}{dy} \bigg|_{y=h_{k-1}} = \overline{q_{k-1}}(\lambda, t), \quad G_k(t) \frac{d \overline{w_k}}{dy} \bigg|_{y=h_k} = \overline{q_k}(\lambda, t), \\ \overline{w_k} = \overline{w_k}(\lambda, y, t). \end{cases}$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$\frac{(1.2) \qquad :}{\mathbf{w}_{k}} = \mathbf{A}_{k}(t)\operatorname{ch}(\lambda y) + \mathbf{B}_{k}(t)\operatorname{sh}(\lambda y) \qquad (h_{k-1} \le y \le h_{k}), \qquad (1.3)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{k}(t) \quad \mathbf{B}_{k}(t) \qquad (1.2) \qquad :$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k}(t) &= \frac{\overline{q}_{k}(t) \operatorname{ch}(\lambda h_{k-1}) - \overline{q}_{k-1}(t) \operatorname{ch}(\lambda h_{k})}{\lambda G_{k}(t) \operatorname{sh}(\lambda d_{k})}, \\ B_{k}(t) &= \frac{\overline{q}_{k-1}(t) \operatorname{sh}(\lambda h_{k}) - \overline{q}_{k-1}(t) \operatorname{sh}(\lambda h_{k-1})}{\lambda G_{k}(t) \operatorname{sh}(\lambda d_{k})}, \quad (k = \overline{1, n}) \\ d_{k} &= l_{k} - l_{k-1} - k - . \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$(I - L_k) \overline{w_k} = (I - L_{k-1}) \overline{w_{k+1}}, \qquad (k = \overline{1, n-1}),$$

$$I - , \qquad L_k \qquad (1.5)$$

$$\begin{split} L_{i}[\mathbf{y}(t)] &= \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} \mathbf{G}_{i}(u) \, \mathbf{K}_{i}\left(t + \rho_{i}, u + \rho_{i}\right) \mathbf{y}(u) du \\ \mathbf{K}_{i}\left(t, u\right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left[ \frac{1}{\mathbf{G}_{i}(u)} + \omega(t, u) \right] \, i = (\overline{1, n - 1}) \, \rho_{i} = \tau_{i} - \tau_{0} \,, \\ \omega(t, u) - , \quad \tau_{i} - i \text{-oro} \,, \\ , \quad (1.3) \quad (1.4), \quad (1.5) \end{split}$$

$$(I - L_k) \frac{\overline{\mathbf{q}_k}(\lambda, t) \operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_k) - \overline{\mathbf{q}_{k-1}}(\lambda, t)}{\mathbf{G}_k(t) \operatorname{sh}(\lambda d_k)} = (I - L_{k+1}) \frac{\overline{\mathbf{q}_{k+1}}(\lambda, t) - \overline{\mathbf{q}_k}(\lambda, t) \operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_{k+1})}{\mathbf{G}_{k+1}(t) \operatorname{sh}(\lambda d_{k+1})}, \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1}).$$

$$(1.6)$$

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

$$(1.6) - (I - L_{k})(-k(t)\overline{q_{k-1}}(\lambda, t) - b_{k}(t)\overline{q_{k}}(\lambda, t)) = f_{k}(t)$$

$$(1.7)$$

$$(I - L_{k+1})(_{k+1}(t)\overline{q_{k+1}}(\lambda, t) - b_{k+1}(t)\overline{q_{k}}(\lambda, t)) = g_{k+1}(t) \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1})$$
(1.8)

$$f_{k}(t) + g_{k+1}(t) = 0, \qquad k = (\overline{1, n-1})$$
(1.9)
(1.7) (1.8)

$$_{k}(t)\overline{\mathbf{q}_{k-1}}(\lambda,t) - \mathbf{b}_{k}(t)\overline{\mathbf{q}_{k}}(\lambda,t) = (I + \mathbf{R}_{k})\mathbf{f}_{k}(t)$$
(1.10)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_{k+1}(t) \overline{\mathbf{q}_{k+1}}(\lambda, t) - \mathbf{b}_{k+1}(t) \overline{\mathbf{q}_{k}}(\lambda, t) &= (I + R_{k+1}) \mathbf{g}_{k+1}(t) \quad (k = \overline{1, n-1}) \,. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_{s}(t, u) - \mathbf{K}_{s}(t, u) \quad (s = \overline{1, n-1}) \,. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_{s}(t, u) - \mathbf{K}_{s}(t, u) \quad (s = \overline{1, n-1}) \,. \end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_{s}(t, u) - \mathbf{K}_{s}(t, u) \quad (s = \overline{1, n-1}) \,. \end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

$$R(t,u) = K(t,u) + \int_{u}^{t} K(t,\tau) R(\tau,u) d\tau$$

$$R(t,u) = K(t,u) + \int_{u}^{t} R(t,\tau) K(\tau,u) d\tau$$
,
(1.10) (1.11).
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**2**. (1.10) (1.11) [2,6].

Уравнения (1.10) представим в виде  $\overline{\mathbf{q}}(\lambda,t) = [1 - P(k,t)]\overline{\mathbf{q}}_{-1}(\lambda,t) + \mathbf{Q}(k,t)$ .

,

$$P(k,t) = \frac{b_{k}(t) - a_{k}(t)}{b_{k}(t)}, \quad Q(k,t) = -\frac{(I + R_{k})f_{k}(t)}{b_{k}(t)} \quad k = (\overline{1, n - 1}).$$

$$, \quad [6], \quad (2.1)$$

$$-\frac{k}{2} \left[ \frac{k}{2} - (I + R_{k})f_{k}(t) - \frac{1}{2} \right] \quad (2.1)$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{q}}(\lambda,t) = -\prod_{j=1}^{k} [1 - \mathbf{P}(j,t)] \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{(I+R_i) \mathbf{f}_i(t)}{\mathbf{b}_i(t) \prod_{r=1}^{i} [1 - \mathbf{P}(r,t)]} - \overline{\mathbf{q}_0}(\lambda,t) \right\} \qquad k = (\overline{\mathbf{1}, n-1})$$
(2.2)

Совершенно

уравнения (1.11) представим в виде

$$\overline{\mathbf{q}}(\lambda,t) = -\prod_{j=k}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1 - \tilde{\mathbf{P}}(j,t)} \left\{ \sum_{i=k}^{n-1} \frac{(I + R_{i+1}) g_{i+1}(t)}{a_{i+1}(t) \prod_{r=i+1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{[1 - \tilde{\mathbf{P}}(r,t)]}} - \overline{\mathbf{q}_{n}}(\lambda,t) \right\}.$$
(2.3)

Здесь

$$\tilde{P}(k,t) = \frac{(a_{k+1}(t) - b_{k+1}(t))}{a_{k+1}(t)} \qquad k = (\overline{1, n-1}).$$

$$, \qquad (2.2) \quad (2.3) \qquad (1.9),$$

$$f_{k}(t) = (\overline{1, n-1}) \qquad (1.9),$$

•

$$\begin{aligned} f_{i}(t), \ i &= (\overline{1, n - 1}) &: \\ \omega_{k}(t)(I + R_{k})f_{k}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \omega_{i}(t) \frac{C_{i}}{C_{k}}(I + R_{i})f_{i}(t) + \\ &+ \sum_{i=k}^{n-1} B_{i}(t) \frac{D_{i+1}}{D_{k}}(I + R_{i+1})f_{i}(t) = \frac{\overline{q_{0}}(\lambda, t)}{C_{k}} - \frac{\overline{q_{n}}(\lambda, t)}{D_{k}}, \quad (k = \overline{1, n - 1}) \end{aligned}$$
(2.4)  
Здесь введены обозначения:  

$$\omega_{i}(t) &= G_{i}(t) \operatorname{th}(\lambda d_{i}), \quad (i = \overline{1, k}), \qquad B_{i}(t) = G_{i+1}(t) \operatorname{sh}(\lambda d_{i+1}), \quad (i = \overline{k, n - 1}) \end{aligned}$$
(2.4),  

$$C_{i} &= \prod_{r=1}^{i} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_{r}), \quad (i = \overline{1, k}), \qquad D_{i} = \prod_{r=i}^{n-1} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda d_{r+1}), \quad (i = \overline{k, n - 1}) \end{aligned}$$
(1.10)  

$$(1.11) \qquad \overline{q}(\lambda, t), \qquad (1.10)$$

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(2.1)

 $, \dots n = 2$ . (1.6)

(3.2), . ,

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 $t = \tau_0$ 

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*Q*,

$$q_{1}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} \overline{q_{1}}(\lambda,t) e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\Delta(\lambda)}{l(a\lambda)} \{1 + \gamma g(\lambda) (\operatorname{ch} \lambda d_{1} - \operatorname{ch} \lambda d_{2}) \times (G_{1} \phi_{1}(\tau_{0}) - G_{2} \phi_{2}(\tau_{2})) \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} e^{-\eta(\lambda,\tau)} d\tau \} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

$$(3.4)$$

(3.4) , , . .  $G_1 \varphi_1(\tau_0) = G_2 \varphi_2(\tau_2)$  ,

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 $\widetilde{w}(r,z,t)$ .

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$$D_{\eta\zeta}w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \tau^2}, \quad D_{\eta\zeta} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{1}{\eta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} - \frac{1}{\eta^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta^2}.$$
(1)
(1)

$$w|_{\zeta=0} = 0, \quad w|_{\zeta=1} = \alpha(\tau)\eta, \ 0 \le \eta \le 1, \ \tau \in [0, +\infty).$$
(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\varphi r}(1,\zeta,\tau) &= 0, \ 0 \leq \zeta \leq 1, \ \tau \in \left[0,+\infty\right). \\ &: \\ \tau_{\varphi z}(\eta,l,\tau) &= \chi(\eta,\tau), \ \tau \in (0,+\infty), \ \chi(\eta,\tau) = \tilde{\chi}(r_0\eta,r_0\tau/c_2), \\ \chi(\eta) &\equiv 0, \ \beta \leq \eta \leq 1, \quad \tilde{\chi}(r,t) - \qquad, \\ (2) \ \alpha(\tau) - \qquad, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\pi \gamma m_0}{2} \ddot{\alpha}(\tau) = M_0(\tau) - M_R(\tau), \ \alpha(0) = 0, \ \dot{\alpha}(0) = 0, \qquad (3)$$

$$m_0 - , M_0, M_R - , . , - (1) - (3) , , [6].$$

$$\tau_{k} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} h_{\nu}, \ h_{\nu} = \tau_{k} - \tau_{k-1}, \ (\tau_{0} = 0), \ k = 1, 2, 3, \dots \ h_{i} \neq h_{j}$$

$$w(\eta, \zeta, \tau_{k}) = w_{k}(\eta, \zeta).$$
(1)

, (1)  

$$w_0 = 0, \quad D_{\eta\zeta} w_1 = \frac{w_1}{h_1^2}, \quad D_{\eta\zeta} w_k - \frac{w_k}{h_k^2} = \frac{w_{k-2}}{h_k h_{k-1}} - \frac{w_{k-1}}{h_k} \left(\frac{1}{h_k} + \frac{1}{h_{k-1}}\right), \quad k = 2, 3, \dots,$$
  
, [6], ,

$$w_{k} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} C_{k\nu} U_{\nu}, \ \alpha_{k} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} C_{k\nu} A_{\nu}, \ \tau_{\varphi r k} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} C_{k\nu} \tau_{\varphi r \nu}, \ \tau_{\varphi z k} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} C_{k\nu} \tau_{\varphi z \nu}.$$
(4)
  
[6]
  

$$h$$

$$k_{k} = 1, \ k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \qquad C_{k,k-1} = \frac{h_{k-1}}{h_{k-1} - h_{k}}, \ k = 2, 3, \dots$$

$$C_{k} = \frac{h_{v}^{2}}{h_{v}} \cdot \left(\frac{h_{k}}{h_{k}}C_{v,k} - \left(1 + \frac{h_{k}}{h_{k}}\right)C_{v,k}\right), \ k = 3, 4, \dots; \ v = 1, 2, \dots, k-2$$

$$(5)$$

$$C_{k,\nu} = \frac{h_{\nu}^{2}}{h_{k}^{2} - h_{\nu}^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{h_{k}}{h_{k-1}}C_{k-2,\nu} - \left(1 + \frac{h_{k}}{h_{k-1}}\right)C_{k-1,\nu}\right), \quad k = 3, 4, \dots; \quad \nu = 1, 2, \dots, k-2$$

$$U_{\nu} \qquad (6).$$

$$\Delta_{\eta\zeta} U_{\nu} - \varkappa_{\nu}^{2} U_{\nu} = 0, \ \nu = 1, \ 2, \ 3, \dots, \ \varkappa_{\nu} = h_{\nu}^{-1}$$
(6)

$$U_{\nu}|_{\zeta=0} = 0, \quad U_{\nu}|_{\zeta=1} = A_{\nu}\eta, \quad \tau_{\varphi r \nu}|_{\eta=1} = 0.$$
:
(7)

$$\tau_{\varphi_{zv}}\Big|_{\zeta=l} = \chi_{v}(\eta), \ 0 \le \eta \le 1, \ \chi_{v}(\eta) = 0, \ \beta \le \eta \le 1, \ \chi_{k} = \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} C_{k\nu} \chi_{\nu} .$$

$$C_{k\nu} \qquad (5), \qquad (3) \qquad : \qquad (8)$$

$$\pi \gamma m_0 \varkappa_v^2 A_v = 2(\mu_{0v} - \mu_{Rv}), \ \mu_{Rv}(\tau) = 2\pi \int_0^1 \eta^2 \tau_{\varphi_{zv}} \Big|_{\zeta=1} d\eta,$$
(9)

$$U_{\nu}^{0}(\eta,\zeta) = A_{\nu}\eta \frac{\operatorname{sh}(\gamma \zeta \varkappa_{\nu})}{\operatorname{sh}(\gamma \varkappa_{\nu})}.$$

$$\tau^{1}_{\varphi_{zv}}(\eta, l) = \chi_{v}(\eta) - \tau^{0}_{\varphi_{zv}}(\eta, l), \quad 0 \le \eta \le 1.$$

$$U^{1}_{v}(\eta, \zeta) \qquad , \qquad (11)$$

$$U_{\nu}^{1}(\eta,\zeta) = U_{\nu}^{-}(\eta,\zeta), \quad \zeta \in [0,l), \quad U_{\nu}^{1}(\eta,\zeta) = U_{\nu}^{+}(\eta,\zeta), \quad \zeta \in (l,1].$$

$$U_{\nu}^{\pm}(\eta,\zeta), \quad (6),$$

$$\vdots \qquad (12)$$

$$U_{\nu}^{-}\Big|_{\zeta=0} = 0, \quad U_{\nu}^{+}\Big|_{\zeta=1} = 0, \quad (13)$$
  
$$\tau_{\phi_{\zeta\nu}}^{\pm}(\eta, l) = \chi_{\nu}(\eta) - \tau_{\phi_{\zeta\nu}}^{0}(\eta, l), \quad 0 \le \eta \le \beta, \quad \tau_{\phi_{\Gamma\nu}}^{-}(1, \zeta) = 0, \quad 0 \le \zeta \le l, \quad \tau_{\phi_{\Gamma\nu}}^{+}(1, \zeta) = 0, = 0, \quad l \le \zeta \le 1. \quad (14)$$

$$[8]:$$

$$U_{\nu}^{-}(\eta,\zeta) = \int_{0}^{1} \xi \chi_{\nu}(\xi) F^{-}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) d\xi - U_{\nu}^{0}(\eta,\zeta),$$

$$U_{\nu}^{+}(\eta,\zeta) = \int_{0}^{1} \xi \chi_{\nu}(\xi) F^{+}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) d\xi + A_{\nu}\eta \frac{\operatorname{ch}(\gamma l \varkappa_{\nu})}{\operatorname{sh}(\gamma \varkappa_{\nu})} \frac{\operatorname{sh}(\gamma \varkappa_{\nu}(1-\zeta))}{\operatorname{ch}\gamma \varkappa_{\nu}(1-l)},$$

$$(15)$$

$$\begin{split} F^{-}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) &= \frac{2}{l\gamma} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} B_{j\nu}^{-} \cdot \sin \lambda_{j}^{-} l \cdot \sin \lambda_{j}^{-} \zeta, \quad F^{+}(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = -\frac{2}{\gamma(1-l)} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} B_{j\nu}^{+} \cdot \cos \lambda_{j}^{+}(\zeta-l), \\ B_{j\nu}^{\pm} &= g_{j\nu}^{\pm}(\xi,\eta) + \frac{K_{2}(q_{j\nu}^{\pm})}{I_{2}(q_{j\nu}^{\pm})} I_{1}(q_{j\nu}^{\pm}\xi) I_{1}(q_{j\nu}^{\pm}\eta), \quad q_{j\nu}^{\pm} = \sqrt{(\lambda_{j}^{\pm})^{2} \gamma^{-2} + \varkappa_{\nu}^{2}}, \quad \lambda_{j}^{-} = \frac{\pi(2j-1)}{2l}, \quad \lambda_{j}^{+} = \frac{\pi(2j-1)}{2(1-l)}, \\ g_{j\nu}^{\pm}(\xi,\eta) &= -\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{t}{t^{2} + (q_{j\nu}^{\pm})^{2}} J_{1}(\eta t) J_{1}(\xi t) dt = \begin{cases} I_{1}(q_{j\nu}^{\pm}\xi) K_{1}(q_{j\nu}^{\pm}\eta), \quad 0 \le \xi < \eta \\ I_{1}(q_{j\nu}^{\pm}\eta) K_{1}(q_{j\nu}^{\pm}\xi), \quad \eta < \xi \le 1 \end{cases}, \\ (10), \quad (12), \quad (15), \end{cases}$$

, (10), (12), (15),  

$$U_{v}^{-}(\eta, l) = U_{v}^{+}(\eta, l), \ \eta \in [0, \beta].$$
(16)

$$\int_{0}^{\beta} \xi \chi_{\nu} \left(\xi\right) \left\{ F_{0}^{-} \left(\xi, \eta\right) + F_{0}^{+} \left(\xi, \eta\right) \right\} d\xi = \frac{A_{\nu} \eta}{\operatorname{ch} \left(\gamma \varkappa_{\nu} \left(1 - l\right)\right)},$$
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(17)

$$F_{0}^{\pm}(\xi,\eta) = F^{\pm}(\xi,\eta,l).$$

$$(8,10).$$

$$(9_{v}(\tau) = \int_{\tau}^{\beta} \frac{\tau \cdot \chi_{v}(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi^{2} - \tau^{2}}} d\xi, \ \chi_{v}(\xi) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{d}{d\xi} \int_{\xi}^{\beta} \frac{\varphi_{v}(\tau)}{\sqrt{\tau^{2} - \xi^{2}}} d\tau, \ \varphi(\tau) \equiv 0, \ \tau > \beta$$

$$(18)$$

$$(17)$$

$$D_{1}[f] = \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{x^{2} - y^{2}}} \int_{0}^{y} f(\eta) d\eta.$$

$$(19)$$

$$\lambda = u\varkappa_{v}, \ \sqrt{u^{2} + 1} = p, \ \tau = \beta y, \ \varphi_{v}(\tau) = \varphi_{v}(\beta y) = \beta g_{v}(y), \ y \in [0,1], \ x = \beta s, \ s \in [0,1]$$

$$(19)$$

$$g_{v}(y) \qquad [-1,1], \qquad (17)$$

$$g_{v}(s) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} g_{v}(y) \{ A(y-s) + Q(y-s) \} dy = \frac{A_{v}s}{ch(\gamma \varkappa_{v}(1-l))},$$

$$A(Y) = Q(Y)$$
(20)

 $A_{v}$ , (20), [8,10], (20), -

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$$\tilde{K}_{k} = \lim_{r_{0}\eta \to b=0} \sqrt{b - r_{0}\eta} \cdot \tilde{\tau}_{qzk} (r, c) = \lim_{\eta \to \beta=0} \sqrt{\beta - \eta} \cdot G\sqrt{r_{0}}\chi_{k} (\eta) \qquad :$$

$$K(\tau_{k}) = \frac{\tilde{K}(t_{k})}{G\sqrt{b}}, \quad K(\tau_{k}) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} C_{k\nu}K_{\nu}, \quad K_{\nu} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi}g_{\nu}(1). \qquad (21)$$
5. (21)

$$\tau = 0.$$

$$\delta = d/a = 0.1,$$

$$l = c/a = 0.5$$

$$\beta = b/r_0 = 0.5.$$

$$\beta = b/r_0 = 0.5.$$

$$f_{0,1}$$

$$f_{0$$

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(9).

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$$\begin{split} \Delta w + k^2 w &= 0, \quad y > 0\\ \Delta w_1 + k_1^2 w_1 &= 0, \quad -H < y < 0\\ w(x, y) & w_1(x, y) - y > 0\\ \Delta &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \end{split}$$

$$y = -H \qquad w_1(x, -H) = \psi_-(x) + \eta q_+(x), \qquad \mu_1 \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y} = q_+(x)$$
  
$$y = 0 \qquad w = w_1, \qquad \mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \mu_1 \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y}, \qquad (2)$$

$$q_{+}(x) = \sigma_{yz}^{1}(x, -H)\theta(x), \quad \psi_{-}(x) = w_{0}\theta(-x); \quad q_{+}(x) - y = -H, \quad \eta = 0$$
  
$$\psi_{-}(x) \qquad y = -H, \quad \eta = 0$$

, 
$$\eta \rightarrow \infty$$
 – ,  $\theta(x)$  –

•

$$w_0 = w_1(x, -H)$$
  $x < 0.$ 

$$\frac{d^2\overline{u}}{dx^2} - \left(\sigma^2 - k^2\right)\overline{u} = 0, \qquad y > 0$$
(3)

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{w}_1}{dy^2} - \left(\sigma^2 - k_1^2\right) \bar{w}_1 = 0, \quad -H < y < 0, \tag{4}$$

$$u = A(0)e^{-\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k_1^2 y}}, \quad y \ge 0$$
(5)
$$\overline{w}_1 = B(\sigma)e^{-\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k_1^2 y}} + C(\sigma)e^{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k_1^2 y}}, \quad -H < y < 0.$$
(6)

$$\overline{w} = A(\sigma)e^{-\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2}y} + 2\pi e^{-iky\sin\theta_0}\delta(\sigma - k\cos\theta_0)$$
(7)

$$\overline{w}_{1} = B(\sigma)e^{-\sqrt{\sigma^{2}-k_{1}^{2}}y} + C(\sigma)e^{\sqrt{\sigma^{2}-k_{1}^{2}}y},$$

$$\delta(x) - \qquad .$$
(8)

$$, \quad \sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2} \rightarrow |\sigma|, \quad \sqrt{\sigma^2 - k_1^2} \rightarrow |\sigma| \qquad |\sigma| \rightarrow \infty, \quad \sqrt{\sigma^2 - k^2} = -i\sqrt{k^2 - \sigma^2},$$
$$\sqrt{\sigma^2 - k_1^2} = -i\sqrt{k_1^2 - \sigma^2}, \quad \dots \qquad \alpha = \sigma + i\tau$$
$$\sigma = -k_1, \sigma = -k - \qquad , \qquad \sigma = k, \quad \sigma = k_1 -$$

[3, 4].

$$A(\sigma), B(\sigma), C(\sigma) \quad (7) \quad (8) \qquad :$$

$$A(\sigma) = \frac{\eta \overline{q}_{+}(\sigma)}{\mu_{1} \sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}} \left( \frac{1}{\eta} \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}} H + \mu_{1} \sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}} \operatorname{ch} \sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}} H \right) +$$

$$+ \overline{\psi}_{-}(\sigma) \operatorname{ch} \sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}} H - 2\pi \delta(\sigma - k \cos \theta_{0}) \qquad (9)$$

$$B(\sigma) = -\frac{\overline{q}_{+}(\sigma)(1 - \eta\mu_{1}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}) - \mu_{1}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}\overline{\psi}_{-}(\sigma)}{2\mu_{1}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}e^{\sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}H}}$$
(10)

$$C(\sigma) = \frac{\overline{q}_{+}(\sigma)(1 + \eta\mu_{1}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}) + \mu_{1}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}\overline{\psi}_{-}(\sigma)}{2\mu_{1}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}e^{-\sqrt{\sigma^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}H}}$$
(11)

$$K(\sigma)\overline{\Psi}_{-}(\sigma) + \overline{q}_{+}(\sigma) = -\frac{4\pi i\mu k \sin\theta_{0}\delta(\sigma - k\cos\theta_{0})}{Q(k\cos\theta_{0})},$$
[3, 4]:
  
(12)

$$K^{-}(\sigma)\overline{\Psi}_{-}(\sigma) + \frac{f}{\sigma - k\cos\theta_{0} - i0} = \frac{f}{\sigma - k\cos\theta_{0} + i0} - \frac{\overline{q}_{+}(\sigma)}{K^{+}(\sigma)}.$$
(15)
$$, [3, 4]$$

$$\overline{\Psi}_{-}(\sigma) = -\frac{f}{K^{-}(\sigma)(\sigma - k\cos\theta_{0} - i0)}$$
(16)

$$\overline{q}_{+}(\sigma) = \frac{f K^{+}(\sigma)}{\sigma - k \cos \theta_{0} + i0}$$
(17)

,  

$$\pm k, \pm k_{1} \qquad \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - k^{2}}, \quad \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - k_{1}^{2}}, \qquad \sigma = -\sigma_{\Lambda}, \quad \sigma = -\sigma_{T} \qquad ,$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\Lambda}, \quad \sigma = \sigma_{T} - \sigma_{T} \qquad ,$$

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$$\sigma = -\sigma_{\Lambda}, \quad \sigma = -\sigma_{T} \qquad ,$$

$$K^{*}(\alpha) \qquad \operatorname{Im} \alpha > 0 \quad \operatorname{Im} \alpha < 0, \qquad , \quad K^{*}(\sigma) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(\sigma) e^{-i\alpha x} d\sigma, \quad K^{-}(\sigma) = K^{+}(\sigma) = K^{+}(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(\sigma) e^{-i\alpha x} d\sigma + e^{-iky \sin \theta_{0} - ikx \cos \theta_{0}}$$

$$(18)$$

$$x < 0, y > 0:$$

$$w(x, y) = e^{-iky\sin\theta_0 - ikx\cos\theta_0} + A_0 e^{iky\sin\theta_0 - ikx\cos\theta_0} + A_A e^{-\sqrt{\sigma_A^2 - k_1^2}y - i\sigma_A x} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_l f_0(\alpha, y) e^{-i\sigma x} d\alpha, \qquad (19)$$

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$$w(x, y) = e^{-iky\sin\theta_0 - ikx\cos\theta_0} + A_1 e^{iky\sin\theta_0 - ikx\cos\theta_0} + A_T e^{-\sqrt{\sigma_T^2 - k^2}y - i\sigma_T x} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_l f_1(\alpha, y) e^{-i\sigma_T} d\alpha, \quad (20)$$

$$A_{1} = -\left[\frac{i\eta fK(k\cos\theta_{0})}{\mu_{1}\sqrt{k_{1}^{2}-k^{2}\cos^{2}\theta_{0}}K^{-}(k\cos\theta_{0})}\left(\frac{1}{\eta}\sin\sqrt{k_{1}^{2}-k^{2}\cos^{2}\theta_{0}}H + \right. \\ \left. +\mu_{1}\sqrt{k_{1}^{2}-k^{2}\cos^{2}\theta_{0}}\cos\sqrt{k_{1}^{2}-k^{2}\cos^{2}\theta_{0}}H\right) + 1\right] \\ A_{T} = \frac{if\Lambda(\sigma_{T})\left(sh\sqrt{\sigma_{T}^{2}-k_{1}^{2}}H + \eta\mu_{1}\sqrt{\sigma_{T}^{2}-k_{1}^{2}}ch\sqrt{\sigma_{T}^{2}-k_{1}^{2}}H\right)}{\mu_{1}(\sigma_{T}-k\cos\theta_{0})} \times \\ \times \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sigma_{T}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{T}^{2}-k_{1}^{2}}}Q(\sigma_{T}) + \sqrt{\sigma_{T}^{2}-k_{1}^{2}}Q'(\sigma_{T})\right)K^{-}(\sigma_{T}) + \sqrt{\sigma_{T}^{2}-k_{1}^{2}}Q(\sigma_{T})\left(K^{-}\right)'(\sigma_{T})} \\ f_{1}(\alpha, y) = -\frac{fch\sqrt{\sigma^{2}-k_{1}^{2}}H}{K^{-}(\sigma)(\sigma-k\cos\theta_{0}-i0)}e^{-\sqrt{\sigma^{2}-k^{2}}y}, \qquad ( )$$

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$$, \sigma_{mj}^{0} - , u_{i}^{0} - ( ) , \hat{C}_{ijkl} - , \hat{C}_{ijkl} - , e_{mij} - , e_{mij} - , \phi - , n_{i} - , n_{i} - , \xi_{mn} - , \xi_{mn} - , \xi_{\pm} .$$

 $\pm \phi^*$  -

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2. , (1.1),   

$$I, = I,$$

$$I, = I,$$

$$I = \left(E^* + \frac{d^{*2}}{\epsilon}\right)u',$$

$$E^* = E\left(1 + 2u^{0'}\right) + \sigma^0,$$

$$u(0) = 0,$$

$$T(l) = P;$$

$$I' + \rho \omega^2 u = 0,$$

$$T = E^* u' + d\varphi',$$

$$E^* = E + \sigma^0,$$

$$D' = 0,$$

$$D' = 0,$$

$$U(0) = 0, T(l) = 0,$$

$$\psi(0) = 0, \varphi(l) = V_0.$$
(2.1)
(2.1)

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$$\langle Q \rangle = 1/h \int_{-h/2}^{-h/2} Q dz$$
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:

$$\left\langle T_{rr,r}\right\rangle + \frac{1}{r} \left(\left\langle T_{rr}\right\rangle - \left\langle T_{\phi\phi}\right\rangle\right) + \rho \omega^2 u_r = 0, \qquad (3.1)$$

$$\left[u_{r,r}(r)\left(\sigma_{rr}^{0}(r)+P_{2}(r)\right)+P_{3}(r)\frac{u_{r}(r)}{r}+\frac{2V_{0}}{h}P_{1}(r)\right](r=r_{1})=0$$
(3.2)

$$\left[u_{r,r}(r)\left(\sigma_{rr}^{0}(r)+P_{2}(r)\right)+P_{3}(r)\frac{u_{r}(r)}{r}+\frac{2V_{0}}{h}P_{1}(r)\right](r=r_{2})=0$$
(3.3)
(3.1)-(3.3)

 $\begin{pmatrix} T_{rr} \\ (2.1), (2.2) \end{cases}$ 

4.

 $(\sigma^0 = \text{const}),$ :  $\begin{cases} ((\phi(\xi) + -3\tau)v'(\xi)) + \kappa^2 v(\xi) = 0, \\ v(0) = 0, \\ (\phi(1) + -3\tau)v'(1) = 0, \end{cases}$ (4.1)  $\begin{cases} \left( \left( \phi(\xi) + \right) w'(\xi) \right)' + \kappa_0^2 w(\xi) = 0, \\ w(0) = 0, \\ \left( \phi(1) + \right) w'(1) = 0, \end{cases}$ (4.2)

$$\begin{split} \xi &= x/l \in [0,1], \ E(x) = \tilde{E} \cdot \varphi(\xi), \ \tilde{E} - & , \\ c &= d^2/(\tilde{E}\varepsilon), \ \tau &= \sigma^0/\tilde{E} - & , \\ &, \kappa^2 &= \rho \omega^2 l^2/\tilde{E} - & , \\ &, u(x) &= lv(\xi) \cdot & (4.1) \quad (4.2) \quad w(\xi) \quad v(\xi) - & , \\ &, & & , \\ -3\tau \int_0^1 v'(\xi) w'(\xi) d\xi + (\kappa^2 - \kappa_0^2) \int_0^1 v(\xi) w(\xi) d\xi = 0. & (4.3) \\ & v(\xi) \approx w(\xi), \quad (4.3) \quad & \\ \tau &= \frac{\kappa^2 - \kappa_0^2}{3} \frac{\int_0^1 w^2(\xi) d\xi}{\int_0^1 (w'(\xi))^2 d\xi} & (4.4) \\ & \tau, & , \\ & \tau, & , \\ & (14.4), \\ & (14.$$

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$$\frac{\partial N_{12}}{\partial x_1} = -2q, \ N_{21} - \frac{\partial M_{11}}{\partial x_1} = 0, \ \frac{\partial L_{13}}{\partial x_1} + N_{12} - N_{21} = 0;$$
(1.1)

$$N_{12} = 2h[(\mu + \alpha)\Gamma_{12} + (\mu - \alpha)\Gamma_{21}], \quad N_{21} = 2h[(\mu - \alpha)\Gamma_{12} + (\mu + \alpha)\Gamma_{21}],$$

$$M_{11} = \frac{2Eh^3}{3}K_{11}, \quad L_{13} = 2Bhk_{13};$$
(1.2)

$$\Gamma_{12} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} - \Omega_3, \quad \Gamma_{21} = \psi + \Omega_3, \quad K_{11} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_1}, \quad k_{13} = \frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial x_1}; \quad (1.3)$$

$$E \quad \mu - , \quad \alpha \quad B -$$

$$; \quad . \quad [1].$$

$$(x_{1} = 0 x_{1} = a) (1.4)$$

$$w = 0, \psi = 0, \Omega_{3} = 0 x_{1} = 0;$$

$$N_{12} = 0, M_{11} = 0, L_{13} = 0 x_{1} = a.$$
(1.4)

:

$$U = \int_{0}^{a} (W - 2q_{1}h\psi - 2q_{w} - 2m_{2}\Omega_{3})dx_{1} - (M_{11}\psi + N_{12}w + L_{13}\Omega_{3})|_{x_{1}=a} - (M_{11}\psi + N_{12}w + L_{13}\Omega_{3})|_{x_{1}=0}),$$
(1.5)

$$W = E \frac{h^3}{3} K_{11}^2 + h(\mu + \alpha) (\Gamma_{12}^2 + \Gamma_{21}^2) + 2h(\mu - \alpha) \Gamma_{12} \Gamma_{21} + Bhk_{13}^2,$$
(1.6)  
W-

$$(1.1)-(1.3) 
 w = w(x_1) 
 (1.1) : [3]:$$

$$N_{12} = -2qx_1 + C_1.$$
(1.7)
(1.2)<sub>1</sub>
(1.3)<sub>1</sub>, (1.3)<sub>2</sub>,
:
(1.7)

$$-2qx_{1} + C_{1} = 2h[(\mu + \alpha)\frac{dw}{dx_{1}} + (\mu - \alpha)\psi - 2\alpha\Omega_{3}].$$
(1.8)
(1.2), :

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:
$$N_{12} + N_{21} = 4h\mu(\Gamma_{12} + \Gamma_{21}).$$
(1.9)  
(1.7),  $N_{21}$  :  

$$N_{-} = 4h\mu(\frac{dw}{dw} + yt) + 2ax$$
(1.10)

$$N_{21} = 4h\mu \left(\frac{dw}{dx_1} + \psi\right) + 2qx_1 - C_1.$$
(1.10)
(1.10)

$$2hB\frac{d^{2}\Omega_{3}}{dx_{1}^{2}} - 4qx_{1} + 2C_{1} - 4h\mu\left(\frac{dw}{dx_{1}} + \psi\right) = 0.$$
(1.12)
(1.12),

$$4h\mu \left(\frac{dw}{dx_{1}} + \psi\right), \qquad , \qquad x_{1} \qquad :$$
  
$$\Omega_{3} = \frac{1}{2hB} \left[\frac{2h^{3}E}{3}\psi + \frac{qx_{1}^{3}}{3} - C_{1}\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} + C_{2}x_{1} + C_{3}\right]. \qquad (1.13)$$

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{\mu - \alpha - \frac{2\alpha h^2 E}{3B}} \left[ -\left(\mu + \alpha\right) \frac{dw}{dx_1} + \frac{q\alpha}{3hB} x_1^3 - \frac{C_1 \alpha}{2hB} x_1^2 + \left(\frac{C_2 \alpha}{hB} - \frac{q}{h}\right) x_1 + \frac{C_3 \alpha}{hB} + \frac{C_1}{2h} \right].$$
(1.14)  
$$\Psi \quad (1.14) \qquad (1.11), \qquad W$$

:  

$$A\frac{d^{3}w}{dx_{1}^{3}} + D\frac{dw}{dx_{1}} = K_{1}x_{1}^{3} + K_{2}x_{1}^{2} + K_{3}x_{1} + K_{4},$$
(1.15)

$$A = \frac{2h^{3}E(\mu + \alpha)}{3\left(\mu - \alpha - \frac{2\alpha h^{2}E}{3B}\right)}, \quad D = 4h\mu \left(1 - \frac{(\mu + \alpha)}{\mu - \alpha - \frac{2\alpha h^{2}E}{3B}}\right), \quad K_{1} = -\frac{4\mu \alpha}{3B\left(\mu - -\frac{2\alpha h^{2}E}{3B}\right)}, \quad K_{2} = \frac{2\mu C_{1}\alpha}{B\left(\mu - -\frac{2\alpha h^{2}E}{3B}\right)}, \quad K_{3} = -\frac{4\mu}{\left(\mu - \alpha - \frac{2\alpha h^{2}E}{3B}\right)} \left(\frac{C_{2}\alpha}{B} - q\right) - 2q + \frac{4h^{2}Eq\alpha}{3B\left(\mu - \alpha - \frac{2\alpha h^{2}E}{3B}\right)}, \quad (1.16)$$

$$K_{4} = -\frac{4\mu}{\left(\mu - \alpha - \frac{2\alpha h^{2}E}{3B}\right)} \left(\frac{C_{3}\alpha}{B} + \frac{C_{1}}{2}\right) + C_{1} - \frac{2h^{2}EC_{1}\alpha}{3B\left(\mu - \alpha - \frac{2\alpha h^{2}E}{3B}\right)}. \quad (1.15)$$

$$(1.15) :$$

$$w = C_{4} + C_{5} \mathrm{sh}\lambda x_{1} + C_{6} \mathrm{ch}\lambda x_{1} + \frac{K_{1}}{4D} x_{1}^{4} + \frac{K_{2}}{3D} x_{1}^{3} + \left(\frac{K_{3}}{2D} - \frac{3AK_{1}}{D^{2}}\right)x_{1}^{2} + \left(\frac{K_{4}}{D} - \frac{2AK_{2}}{D^{2}}\right)x_{1}, \quad (1.17)$$

$$\begin{split} \lambda &= \sqrt{-\frac{D}{A}} \quad ( & \frac{D}{A} < 0 \ ). & C_4, C_5, C_6 - \\ & & & \\ & & (1.17) \quad (1.14) \quad (1.13), & \psi \quad \Omega_3 \ . \\ & & & C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, \\ & & & \\ &$$

, 
$$C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6$$
 ,  $w, \psi$   $\Omega_3$ , (1.1)-(1.4).

2.

$$\frac{\partial N_{12}}{\partial x_1} = -2q, \ N_{21} - \frac{\partial M_{11}}{\partial x_1} = 0, \ \frac{\partial L_{13}}{\partial x_1} + N_{12} - N_{21} = 0;$$
(2.1)

$$N_{12} + N_{21} = 4h\mu\Gamma_{12},$$

$$M_{11} = \frac{2Eh^3}{3}K_{11}, \quad L_{13} = 2Bhk_{13};$$
(2.2)

$$\Gamma_{12} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} + \psi, \quad K_{11} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_1}, \quad k_{13} = \frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial x_1}; \quad \Omega_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{dw}{dx_1} - \psi \right).$$
(2.3)  
- (1.4).

$$W = E \frac{h^3}{3} K_{11}^2 + h\mu\Gamma_{12}^2 + Bhk_{13}^2.$$
(2.4)
(2.1)

$$N_{12} = -2qx_1 + C_1, \quad \frac{d}{dx_1} (L_{13} - M_{11}) = 2qx_1 - C_1.$$
(2.5)  
(2.5)<sub>2</sub>  $x_1$  :

$$L_{13} - M_{11} = qx_1^2 - C_1 x_1 + C_2.$$
(2.6)
$$L_{13} - M_{11} = (2.2),$$
(2.3), :

$$Bh\frac{d^{2}w}{dx_{1}^{2}} - \left(Bh + \frac{2}{3}Eh^{3}\right)\frac{d\psi}{dx_{1}} = qx_{1}^{2} - C_{1}x_{1} + C_{2}.$$

$$x_{1}$$
:

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{Bh + \frac{2}{3}Eh^3} \left( Bh \frac{dw}{dx_1} - \frac{qx_1^3}{3} + \frac{C_1 x_1^2}{2} - C_2 x_1 + C_3 \right).$$
(2.7)

$$N_{21} = 4h\mu \left(\frac{dw}{dx_1} + \psi\right) + 2qx_1 - C_1,$$
(2.8)

$$N_{21} = \frac{dL_{13}}{dx_1} - 2qx_1 + C_1.$$
(2.9)
(2.7)
(2.8)
(2.9)
(2.2), (2.3),
(1.17),
(2.9)

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T	٠	

$w_{\rm max} \times 10^4$ ( )			$w_{\rm max} \times 10^4$ ( )		
		-			
5,89	5,59	5,88	18,5	18,5	

2.

$w_{\rm max} \times 10^6$ ( )			w <sub>max</sub> ×	10 <sup>4</sup> ( )
		-		
3,11	2,87	3,06	18,5	18,5

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(TiC)













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> [1–4]. , • Η

$$h_k \ (k = 1, 2, ..., N, N - )$$

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 $\Delta a$ .

, • . a(x,t)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{q_{i}(x,t)h_{k}}{R_{k}(x)} + \frac{2(1-\nu_{1}^{2})}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V})\mathbf{F}_{j} \frac{q_{j}(x,t)}{E_{2}(t-\tau_{2})} = \delta_{i}(t) + \alpha_{i}(t)x - g_{i}(x), \qquad (1)$$

$$R_{k}(x) - , \qquad k-$$

,   

$$k = (k-1)-$$
 (
  
 $k = 1$ )
  
 $R_k(x) = \frac{E_k(x)[1 - v_k(x)]}{[1 + v_k(x)][1 - 2v_k(x)]},$ 

$$R_{k}(x) = \frac{E_{k}(x)}{1 - v_{k}^{2}(x)},$$

$$v_{k}(x), E_{k}(x) - k - , \quad \xi_{1}, E_{1}(t - \frac{1}{2}_{1}) - (\frac{1}{2}_{1} - ); \quad \delta_{i}(t) - i - , \quad \alpha_{i}(t) - , \quad g_{i}(x) - (\frac{1}{2}_{1} - ); \quad \delta_{i}(t) - i - , \quad \chi_{i}(t) - (\frac{1}{2}_{1} - ); \quad \delta_{i}(t) - i - , \quad \chi_{i}(t) - (\frac{1}{2}_{1} - ); \quad \delta_{i}(t) - i - , \quad \chi_{i}(t) - (\frac{1}{2}_{1} - ); \quad \delta_{i}(t) - i - , \quad \chi_{i}(t) - (\frac{1}{2}_{1} - ); \quad \delta_{i}(t) - i - , \quad \chi_{i}(t) - (\frac{1}{2}_{1} - ); \quad \delta_{i}(t) - (\frac{1}{2}_{1}$$

$$K(t,\tau), \mathbf{F}_i$$

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$$k_{pl}(s)$$
 [6],  
,  $y_i = (a_i + b_i)/2$  — *i*-

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$$\begin{aligned} \int_{a_{i}}^{b_{i}} q_{i}(\xi,t) d\xi &= P_{i}(t), \quad \int_{a_{i}}^{b_{i}} q_{i}(\xi,t)(\xi-\eta_{i}) d\xi = P_{i}(t)e_{i}(t), \quad i = 1, 2, ..., n . \end{aligned}$$
(2)  

$$x^{*} &= \frac{2(x-\eta_{i})}{\overline{a}}, \quad \xi^{*} &= \frac{2(\xi-\eta_{j})}{\overline{a}}, \quad t^{*} &= \frac{t}{\tau_{0}}, \quad \tau^{*}_{\text{lower}} = \frac{\tau_{\text{lower}}}{\tau_{0}}, \quad \lambda = \frac{2H}{\overline{a}}, \quad \delta^{i^{*}}(t^{*}) = \frac{2\delta_{i}(t)}{\overline{a}}, \\ \alpha^{i^{*}}(t^{*}) &= \alpha_{i}(t), \quad g^{*i}(x^{*}) \equiv g^{*}(x) = \frac{2g_{i}(x)}{\overline{a}}, \quad c^{*}(t^{*}) = \frac{E_{1}(t-\tau_{1})}{E_{0}}, \\ m^{*}(x^{*}) &= \frac{E_{0}}{(1-\nu_{2}^{2})\overline{a}}\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{h_{k}}{R_{k}(x)}, \quad q^{i^{*}}(x^{*},t^{*}) = \frac{2(1-\nu_{2}^{2})q_{i}(x,t)}{E_{1}(t-\tau_{1})}, \\ P^{i^{*}}(t^{*}) &= \frac{4P_{i}(t)(1-\nu_{1}^{2})}{E_{1}(t-\tau_{1})\overline{a}}, \quad M^{i^{*}}(t^{*}) = \frac{8e_{i}(t)P_{i}(t)(1-\nu_{1}^{2})}{E_{1}(t-\tau_{1})\overline{a}^{2}}, \\ \mathbf{F}^{ij^{*}}f(x^{*}) &= \int_{-1}^{1} k^{ij}(x^{*},\xi^{*})f(\xi^{*}) d\xi^{*}, \quad k^{ij}(x^{*},\xi^{*}) = \frac{1}{\pi} k_{\text{pl}}\left(\frac{x-\xi}{H}\right), \\ \mathbf{V}^{*}f(t^{*}) &= \int_{-1}^{t^{*}} K^{*}(t^{*},\tau^{*})f(\tau^{*}) d\tau^{*}, K^{*}(t^{*},\tau^{*}) = K(t-\tau_{1},\tau-\tau_{1})\tau_{0}, \\ (x \in [-1,1]) \end{aligned}$$

$$c(t)m(x)\mathbf{q}(x,t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V})\mathbf{G}\mathbf{q}(x,t) = (t) + (t)x - \mathbf{g}(x),$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \mathbf{q}(\xi,t) d\xi = \mathbf{P}(t), \quad \int_{-1}^{1} \xi \mathbf{q}(\xi,t) d\xi = \mathbf{M}(t), \quad x \in [-1,1], \quad t \ge 1,$$

$$\mathbf{q}(x,t) = q^{i}(x,t)\mathbf{i}^{i}.$$
(3)

(

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

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$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{q}(x,t) &= \frac{1}{m(x)} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix} & [7], & :: \\ \mathbf{q}(x,t) &= \frac{1}{m(x)} \begin{bmatrix} z_0^i(t) \mathbf{p}_0^{i*}(x) + z_1^i(t) \mathbf{p}_1^{i*}(x) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} z_k(t) \\ z_k(t) &= \sqrt{\frac{J_0}{J_0 J_2 - J_1^2}} \left\{ g_1^i + c(t) z_1^i(t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}) \begin{bmatrix} K_{10}^{ij} z_0^j(t) + K_{11}^{ij} z_1^j(t) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} K_{1k}^i z_k(t) \end{bmatrix} \right\} \mathbf{i}^i, \quad (4) \\ (t) &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{J_0}} \left\{ g_0^i + c(t) z_0^i(t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}) \begin{bmatrix} K_{00}^{ij} z_0^j(t) + K_{01}^{ij} z_1^j(t) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} K_{0k}^i z_k(t) \end{bmatrix} \right\} \mathbf{i}^i - \frac{J_1}{J_0} & (t), \\ (i = 1, 2, ..., n, k = 2, 3, 4, ..., l = 0, 1) \\ z_0^i(t) &= \frac{P^i(t)}{\sqrt{J_0}}, \quad z_1^i(t) = \frac{J_0 M^i(t) - J_1 P^i(t)}{\sqrt{J_0(J_0 J_2 - J_1^2)}}, \quad _k(x) = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \Psi_{km}^i \mathbf{p}_m^{i*}(x), \\ z_k(t) &= -(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{W}_k) \frac{(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}) [K_{0k}^i z_0^i(t) + K_{1k}^i z_1^i(t)] - g_k}{c(t) + \gamma_k}, \quad \mathbf{W}_k f(t) = \int_1^t R_k(t, \tau) f(\tau) d\tau, \\ g_1^i &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\mathbf{g}(\xi) \cdot \mathbf{p}_1^{i*}(\xi) d\xi}{m(\xi)}, \quad g_k = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\mathbf{g}(\xi) \cdot \dots k(\xi) d\xi}{m(\xi)}, \quad K_{lk}^i = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} K_{lm}^{ij} \Psi_{km}^j, \\ \mathbf{p}_m^{i*}(x) &= p_m^*(x) \mathbf{i}^i \quad (m = 2, 3, 4, ..., i = 1, 2, ..., n) \qquad J_0, J_1, J_2 \end{aligned}$$

[4]. ,

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$$\begin{split} J_{k} &= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\xi^{k} d\xi}{m(\xi)}, \ d_{-1} = 1, \ d_{m} = \begin{vmatrix} J_{0} & \cdots & J_{m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_{m} & \cdots & J_{2m} \end{vmatrix}, \ p_{m}^{*}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{m-1}d_{m}}} \begin{vmatrix} J_{0} & J_{1} & \cdots & J_{m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ J_{m-1} & J_{m} & \cdots & J_{2m-1} \\ 1 & x & \cdots & x^{m} \end{vmatrix}, \\ \psi_{km}^{i} & \gamma_{k} (k,m = 2,3,4,..., i = 1,2,...,n) \\ \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} K_{ml}^{ij} \psi_{kl}^{j} = \gamma_{k} \psi_{km}^{i}, \\ K_{ml}^{ij} & (k,m = 2,3,4,..., ij = 1,2,...,n) \\ K_{ml}^{ij} &= \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathbf{p}_{m}^{i*}(\xi) \cdot \mathbf{k}(x,\xi) \mathbf{p}_{l}^{i*}(\xi)}{m(x)m(\xi)} dxd\xi = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{p_{m}^{*}(\xi)k^{ij}(x,\xi) p_{l}^{*}(\xi)}{m(x)m(\xi)} dxd\xi, \\ R_{k}(t,\tau) (k = 2,3,4,...) & \gamma_{k}K(t,\tau)/[c(t) + \gamma_{k}]. \end{split}$$

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[1].

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 $h_k$  .

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$$E_k$$
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 $x = b_j, j = \overline{1, n}$ Ox

 $P_{j}\left( j=\overline{1,n}\right) ,$ 

[3],

$$[1,2,4].$$

$$u(x,0)$$

$$[a_{j},b_{j}](j=\overline{1,n})$$

$$\tau_{j}(x)(j=\overline{1,n}),$$

$$y = 0$$

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$$u(x,0) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a_i}^{b_i} K(|x-s|) \tau_i(s) ds,$$
(1)

$$K(|x|) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_n(\sigma) e^{-i\sigma x} d\sigma,$$
(2)

$$\begin{array}{c} (1,2,4], \\ u^{(j)}(x) - u(x,0) = k \ddagger_{j}(x), \\ a_{j} \leq x \leq b_{j}, \\ j = \overline{1,n}, \end{array}$$

$$(3)$$

$$\begin{split} u^{(j)}(x) - u(x,0) &= h_k \gamma_k^{(j)}(x), \quad \tau_j(x) = G_k \gamma_k^{(j)}(x), \qquad a_j \le x \le b_j, \quad j = \overline{1, n}, \\ k &= h_k / G_k, \ G_k = E_k / 2(1 + v_k), \ G_k - & & \\ & \left[a_j, b_j\right] (j = \overline{1, n}), & & , \\ \tau_j(x) - & & & , \quad \gamma_k^{(j)}(x) - \end{split}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_j, b_j \end{bmatrix} (j = \overline{1, n}),$$

$$,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_j, b_j \end{bmatrix} (j = \overline{1, n}),$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{d^2 u^{(j)}}{d^2 u^{(j)}} = \frac{\tau_j(x)}{d^2 u^{(j)}},$$

$$a_i \le x \le h, \quad i = \overline{1, n},$$

$$(4)$$

$$\frac{a}{dx^2} = \frac{c_j(x)}{E_j h_j}, \quad a_j \le x \le b_j, \quad j = \overline{1, n} ,$$
(4)
(3)
(5)
(4)

$$\frac{d^2 u^{(j)}}{dx^2} - \gamma_j^2 u^{(j)}(x) = -\gamma_j^2 u(x,0), \quad a_j \le x \le b_j, \quad j = \overline{1,n},$$

$$\vdots \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{du^{(j)}}{dx}\bigg|_{x=a_j} = 0, \quad \frac{du^{(j)}}{dx}\bigg|_{x=b_j} = \frac{P_j}{E_j h_j}, \quad j = \overline{1, n}.$$

$$\gamma_j^2 = 1/kE_j h_j, \quad j = \overline{1, n}.$$
(6)

(3),

$$(5),(6), \qquad (3), \qquad (3), \qquad (5),(6), \qquad (1), \qquad$$

$$\tau_{j}(x) + \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a_{i}}^{b_{j}} K(|x-s|) \tau_{i}(s) ds =$$

$$= \frac{\gamma_{j}^{2}}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a_{j}}^{b_{j}} G_{j}(x,s) \left[ \int_{a_{i}}^{b_{i}} K(|s-t|) \tau_{i}(t) dt \right] ds + \frac{u_{0}^{(j)}(x)}{k}, \quad a_{j} \le x \le b_{j}, \ j = \overline{1,n},$$

$$u_{0}^{(j)}(x) = \frac{P_{j} ch \left[ \gamma_{j} \left( x - a_{j} \right) \right]}{\gamma_{j} E_{j} h_{j} sh \left[ \gamma_{j} \left( b_{j} - a_{j} \right) \right]}, \quad j = \overline{1,n}, \quad G_{j}(x,s) = G_{j}(s,x) \ (j = \overline{1,n}) -$$

$$[5] \qquad :$$

$$G_{j}(x,s) = \frac{1}{\gamma_{j} sh \left[ \gamma_{j} \left( b_{j} - a_{j} \right) \right]} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} ch \gamma_{j} \left( x - b_{j} \right) ch \gamma_{j} \left( s - a_{j} \right), \quad x > s, \\ ch \gamma_{j} \left( x - a_{j} \right) ch \gamma_{j} \left( s - b_{j} \right), \quad x < s, \quad j = \overline{1,n}. \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(8)$$

$$\int_{a_{j}}^{b_{j}} G_{j}(x,s) \cos\left[\frac{m\pi(s-a_{j})}{b_{j}-a_{j}}\right] ds = \frac{(b_{j}-a_{j})^{2}}{(b_{j}-a_{j})^{2}\gamma_{j}^{2}+m^{2}\pi^{2}} \cos\left[\frac{m\pi(x-a_{j})}{b_{j}-a_{j}}\right], m=0,1,2,...,j=\overline{1,n},$$
(9)  

$$\cos\left[\frac{m\pi(x-a_{j})}{b_{j}-a_{j}}\right] (m=0,1,2,...) (j=\overline{1,n})$$

$$L_{2}(a_{j},b_{j}) (j=\overline{1,n}),$$
(10)  

$$K(|x|) = \frac{A_{1}}{\pi} \left(\ln\frac{1}{|A_{1}x|} - C\right) + \frac{A_{1}}{\pi} R(x),$$
(10)  

$$R(x) - K(|x|) :$$

$$R(x) = \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \left[\frac{(A_{1}x)^{2n}}{\pi(2n)!} \left(\ln\frac{1}{|A_{1}x|} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + ... + \frac{1}{2n} - C\right) - \frac{|A_{1}x|^{2n-1}}{2(2n-1)!}\right] + \frac{1}{2A_{1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left[(A_{1} + |\sigma|)K_{n}(\sigma) - A_{1}\right]e^{-i\alpha x}d\sigma}{A_{1} + |\sigma|},$$

$$\frac{1}{A_{l}}K_{n}(\sigma) = O(|\sigma|^{-1}), \quad |\sigma| \to \infty, \quad A_{l} = \frac{2\chi + 1}{4\chi\mu} = \frac{2(1-\nu^{2})}{E}, \quad (11)$$

$$C - \dots$$

$$\tau_{j}(x) + \frac{A_{1}}{\pi k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a_{i}}^{b_{i}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{A_{1} | x - s |} - C \right) \tau_{i}(s) ds + \frac{A_{1}}{\pi k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a_{i}}^{b_{i}} R(x - s) \tau_{i}(s) ds =$$

$$= \frac{\gamma_{j}^{2} A_{1}}{\pi k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a_{j}}^{b_{j}} G_{j}(x, s) \left[ \int_{a_{i}}^{b_{i}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{A_{1} | s - t |} - C \right) \tau_{i}(t) dt \right] ds +$$

$$+ \frac{\gamma_{j}^{2} A_{1}}{L} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a_{j}}^{b_{j}} G_{i}(x, s) \left[ \int_{a_{i}}^{b_{i}} R(s - t) \tau_{i}(t) dt \right] ds + \frac{u_{0}^{(j)}(x)}{L}, \quad a_{i} \leq x \leq b_{i}, \ j = \overline{1, n}.$$
(12)

$$\pi k \xrightarrow{i=1}^{a_{i}} x \xrightarrow{a_{i}} x$$

$$\Psi_{j}\left(x\right) + \delta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\alpha_{i}}^{\beta_{i}} L_{j}\left(x,t\right) \Psi_{i}\left(t\right) dt = f_{0}^{(j)}\left(x\right), \quad \alpha_{j} \leq x \leq \beta_{j}, \quad j = \overline{1,n}.$$

$$(13)$$

$$L_{j}(x,t) = \ln \frac{1}{|x-t|} + R_{*}(x-t) - a\gamma_{j}^{2} \int_{\alpha_{j}}^{\beta_{j}} G_{j}(ax,as) \left[ \ln \frac{1}{|s-t|} + R_{*}(s-t) \right] ds, \quad j = \overline{1,n},$$

$$f_{0}^{(j)}(x) = \frac{au_{0}^{(j)}(ax)}{k} = \frac{P_{j}a\gamma_{j}ch\left[a\gamma_{j}\left(x-\alpha_{j}\right)\right]}{sh\left[a\gamma_{j}\left(\beta_{j}-\alpha_{j}\right)\right]}, \quad j = \overline{1,n}.$$
(14)

$$\begin{split} \|k_{ji}\| &\leq e_{ji}, e_{ji} = \left( \int_{\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}}^{\beta_{i}} L_{j}^{2}(x,t) dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (j;i=\overline{1,n}), \\ e_{ji} &< \frac{l_{j}}{2} \left( \int_{\alpha_{j}\alpha_{j}}^{\beta_{j}} \int_{\alpha_{j}\alpha_{j}}^{\beta_{j}} L^{2}(x,t) dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{l_{j}}{2} \left( \int_{\alpha_{j}\alpha_{j}}^{\beta_{j}} R_{*}^{2}(x-t) dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (j,i=\overline{1,n}), \quad l_{j} = \beta_{j} - \alpha_{j}, \\ , \qquad (18) , &; \\ \delta &< \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_{ji} \right)^{-1} = e_{j}, \ j = \overline{1,n}, \\ (18) , &; \\ \delta &< \min(e_{1},e_{2},...,e_{n}), \\ e_{\kappa} \left( \kappa = \overline{1,n} \right) - , \\ \psi_{j}(x) \left( j = \overline{1,n} \right) & x = \alpha_{j}, \\ x = \beta_{j} \left( j = \overline{1,n} \right) & (13). \\ 1. , &, \\ 2. , \\ .2017. \ 3. .39-56. \\ 2. , \\ .2014. \ 1. .22-34. \\ 3. Melan E. Ein Beitrag zur Theorie geschweisster Verbindungen.-Ingeniuer-Archiv, Bd.3, Heft 2, \\ \end{split}$$

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.1.  $e^{-i\omega t}$ 

 $u_r, u_{\phi},$ 

 $\sigma_{xx} \cos(\overline{n}, x) + \sigma_{xy} \cos(\overline{n}, y) = \mu P(\phi) \cos(\overline{n}, x),$   $\sigma_{xy} \cos(\overline{n}, x) + \sigma_{yy} \cos(\overline{n}, y) = \mu P(\phi) \cos(\overline{n}, y),$  $\overline{n} -$ 

$$x_1 O_1 y_1, \qquad .1.$$

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:

$$u_1(x_1,0) = d_2; \quad v_1(x_1,0) = d_1 + \tilde{\gamma}x_1; \quad d_1, d_2, \tilde{\gamma} = \text{const}; x \in [-a,a].$$
(1.3)

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(1.2)

Oz

2*a*,

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$$\sigma_{y_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1},+0) - \sigma_{y_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1},-0) = \chi_{1}(x_{1}); \quad \sigma_{x_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1},+0) - \sigma_{x_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1},-0) = \chi_{2}(x_{1}).$$
(1.4)
(1.3)  $d_{1}, d_{2} - Oz$ 
(1.4)
$$Oz$$
(1.4)

$$-\omega^{2}md_{i} = \int_{-a}^{a} \chi_{i}(\eta) d\eta; \quad -\frac{4}{3}ma^{2}\omega^{2}\tilde{\gamma} = \int_{-a}^{a} \eta\chi_{1}(\eta) d\eta.$$
(1.5)
,
(1.1)

$$u_{1}^{d}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = \int_{-a}^{a} \chi_{1}(\eta) G_{41}(\eta - x_{1}, y_{1}) d\eta + \int_{-a}^{a} \chi_{2}(\eta) G_{42}(\eta - x_{1}, y_{1}) d\eta,$$

$$v_{1}^{d}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = \int_{-a}^{a} \chi_{1}(\eta) G_{31}(\eta - x_{1}, y_{1}) d\eta + \int_{-a}^{a} \chi_{2}(\eta) G_{32}(\eta - x_{1}, y_{1}) d\eta,$$
(2.1)

$$G_{31}(\eta - x_{1}, y_{1}) = \frac{1}{\mu\kappa_{2}^{2}} \left[ \left( \kappa_{1}^{2} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} \right) r_{1} - \frac{\partial^{2} r_{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} \right]; \quad G_{32}(\eta - x_{1}, y_{1}) = G_{41} = -\frac{1}{\mu\kappa_{2}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1} \partial y_{1}} (r_{2} - r_{1});$$

$$G_{42}(\eta - x_{1}, y_{1}) = \frac{1}{\mu\kappa_{2}^{2}} \left[ -\frac{\partial^{2} r_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \left( \kappa_{2}^{2} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} \right) r_{2} \right], \quad r_{i} = r_{i}(\eta - x, y) = -\frac{i}{4} H_{0}^{(i)} \left( \kappa_{i} \sqrt{(\eta - x)^{2} + y^{2}} \right).$$

$$:$$

$$u_{r}(r,\phi) = u_{r}^{d}(r,\phi) + u_{r}^{0}(r,\phi), \quad u_{\phi}(r,\phi) = u_{\phi}^{d}(r,\phi) + u_{\phi}^{0}(r,\phi),$$

$$u_{r}^{d}(r,\phi), \quad u_{\phi}^{d}(r,\phi) -$$

$$(1.1),$$

$$(1.2).$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$\psi_{1} = r_{0}^{2} \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k} g_{k}^{(1)}(r, \phi); \quad \psi_{2} = r_{0}^{2} \sum_{k=1}^{N} B_{k} g_{k}^{(2)}(r, \phi)$$

$$g_{2m-1}^{(i)}(r, \phi) = J_{m-1}(\kappa_{i}r) \cos(m-1)\phi, \quad g_{2m}^{(i)}(r, \phi) = J_{m}(\kappa_{i}r) \sin m\phi.$$
(2.4)

,

$$u_{1}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = u_{1}^{d}(x_{1}, y_{1}) + u_{1}^{0}(x_{1}, y_{1}), \quad v_{1}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = v_{1}^{d}(x_{1}, y_{1}) + v_{1}^{0}(x_{1}, y_{1}).$$

$$(2.5) \qquad (1.3)$$

$$\chi_{i}, i = 1, 2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{i}(\tau) &= \chi_{i}(a\tau)\mu^{-1}; \ \eta = a\tau, \ x_{1} = a\zeta, \ \kappa_{0} = \kappa_{2}r_{0}, \ a/r_{0} = \gamma \\ &: \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_{1}(\tau) \left[ \gamma \frac{1+\xi^{2}}{2} \ln|\tau-\zeta| + \gamma F_{31}(\tau-\zeta) + \frac{\pi}{\bar{\rho}\bar{h}\gamma\kappa_{0}^{2}} + \frac{3\pi\zeta\tau}{4\bar{\rho}\bar{h}\gamma\kappa_{0}^{2}} \right] d\tau = -\left( \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k}d_{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{N} B_{k}e_{k} \right); \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_{2}(\tau) \left[ \gamma \frac{1+\xi^{2}}{2} \ln|\tau-\zeta| + \gamma F_{42}(\tau-\zeta) + \frac{\pi}{\bar{\rho}\bar{h}\gamma\kappa_{0}^{2}} \right] d\tau = -\left( \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k}b_{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{N} B_{k}c_{k} \right), \\ F_{31}(z) &= O\left( z^{2}\ln z \right), F_{42}(z) = O\left( z^{2}\ln z \right), z \to 0, Q(z) = O(1), z \to 0, \\ b_{k}, c_{k}, d_{k}, e_{k}, g_{k}^{(i)}(x_{1}, y_{1}). \\ (2.6), \\ (2.6), \\ \vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.6)$$

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{i}(\tau) &= \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k} \varphi_{k}^{i1}(\tau) + \sum_{k=1}^{N} B_{k} \varphi_{k}^{i2}(\tau); \quad i = 1, 2, \\ (2.6) & & \\ \varphi_{k}^{i}, \quad i = 1, 2, & & \\ \vdots \end{split}$$

:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_{k}^{1}(\tau) \left[ \gamma \frac{1+\xi^{2}}{2} \ln |\tau-\varsigma| + \gamma F_{31}(\tau-\varsigma) + \frac{\pi}{\overline{\rho}\overline{h}\gamma\kappa_{0}^{2}} + \frac{3\pi\varsigma\tau}{4\overline{\rho}\overline{h}\gamma\kappa_{0}^{2}} \right] d\tau = h_{k}(\varsigma),$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_{k}^{2}(\tau) \left[ \gamma \frac{1+\xi^{2}}{2} \ln |\tau-\varsigma| + \gamma F_{42}(\tau-\varsigma) + \frac{\pi}{\overline{\rho}\overline{h}\gamma\kappa_{0}^{2}} \right] d\tau = f_{k}(\varsigma), \quad k = \overline{1,N},$$

$$\varphi_{k}^{i} = \left( \frac{\varphi_{k}^{i1}}{\varphi_{k}^{i2}} \right); f_{k}(\varsigma) = -\left( \frac{b_{k}(\varsigma)}{c_{k}(\varsigma)} \right); h_{k}(\varsigma) = -\left( \frac{d_{k}(\varsigma)}{e_{k}(\varsigma)} \right).$$

$$(2.8)$$

$$\varphi_{k}^{i}(\tau) = \Psi_{k}^{i}(\tau) (1 - \tau^{2})^{-1/2}, \qquad (2.9)$$

$$\Psi_{k}^{i}(\tau) - , \qquad [-1;1].$$

(2.8)  

$$\Psi^{i}_{km}$$
 $\Psi^{i}_{k}(\tau)$ 
:

. , [10].

$$\begin{array}{cccc} A_{k} & B_{k} & (2.4) \\ (1.2), & & : \\ & & \\ \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k} \Biggl( \int_{-1}^{1} \Bigl( \varphi_{1k}^{1} \left( \tau \right) G^{1} \left( \tau, \varphi \right) + \varphi_{2k}^{1} \left( \tau \right) G^{2} \left( \tau, \varphi \right) \Bigr) d\tau + U_{k} \left( \varphi \right) \Biggr) + \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{N} B_{k} \Biggl( \int_{-1}^{1} \Bigl( \varphi_{1k}^{1} \left( \tau \right) G^{1} \left( \tau, \varphi \right) + \varphi_{2k}^{2} \left( \tau \right) G^{2} \left( \tau, \varphi \right) \Biggr) d\tau + V_{k} \left( \varphi \right) \Biggr) = lP(\varphi), \quad (2.11) \\ G^{1} \left( \tau, \varphi \right) = \Biggl( \frac{G_{1}^{1} \left( \tau, \varphi \right)}{G_{2}^{1} \left( \tau, \varphi \right)} ; G^{2} \left( \tau, \varphi \right) = \Biggl( \frac{G_{1}^{2} \left( \tau, \varphi \right)}{G_{2}^{2} \left( \tau, \varphi \right)} ; U_{k} \left( \varphi \right) = \Biggl( \frac{U_{k}^{1} \left( \varphi \right)}{U_{k}^{2} \left( \varphi \right)} ; V_{k} \left( \varphi \right) = \Biggl( \frac{V_{k}^{1} \left( \varphi \right)}{V_{k}^{2} \left( \varphi \right)} ; I = \Biggl( \frac{\cos(\bar{n}, x)}{\cos(\bar{n}, y)} \Biggr) , \\ & G^{i} \left( \tau, \varphi \right), E^{i} \left( \tau, \varphi \right) & (2.4) , \\ & & , & V_{k} \left( \varphi \right), U_{k} \left( \varphi \right) - \\ & g_{k}^{(i)} \left( r, \varphi \right) & (2.4) , \\ & & , & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ &$$

$$A_k \quad B_k$$
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$$\gamma = a/r_0$$
 0,2 0,4628,  
 $\gamma = 0,2; 0,4; 0,462.$  .2



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 $\rho_1 \quad \rho_2$  ,

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 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ ,  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ ,

 $\rho_1 c_1 \frac{\partial T_1(x,t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial q^{(nl)}(x,t)}{\partial x}, \quad x \in (0, x^*), \quad t > 0,$ (1)

$$\rho_2 c_2 \frac{\partial T_2(x,t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial q^{(t)}(x,t)}{\partial x}, \quad x \in (x^*, L), \quad t > 0.$$
<sup>(2)</sup>

$$q^{(l)}(x,t) = -\lambda_2 \frac{\partial T_2(x,t)}{\partial x},$$

$$\lambda_2 - \qquad [/(\cdot)].$$
(3)

$$[4-5]:$$

$$q^{(nl)}(x,t) = -p_1 \lambda_1 \frac{\partial T_1(x,t)}{\partial x} - p_2 \lambda_1 \int_V \varphi(|x'-x|) \frac{\partial T_1(x',t)}{\partial x'} dx',$$

$$(4)$$

$$p_1 = p_2 - \frac{\partial T_1(x,t)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial T_1(x',t)}{\partial x'} dx',$$

$$(4)$$

$$p_1, p_2 - ; \phi(|x'-x|) - ; \phi(|x'-x|) - ; \phi(|x'-x|) dx' = 1.$$
  
(5)

 $\int_{V} \varphi(|x'-x|) dx' = 1.$ 

$$\varphi(|x'-x|) = \frac{1}{2a} e^{-\frac{|x'-x|}{a}}, \quad |x'-x| < a,$$

$$a - \qquad ( . 2).$$
[4]:
  
(6)



$$p_1 p_2$$
,  $p_1 + p_2 = 1$ .

:  

$$T_1(x,0) = T_0 = \text{const}, \quad T_2(x,0) = T_0 = \text{const},$$
 $T_0 -$ 
(7)

$$-\lambda_{1}p_{1}\frac{\partial T_{1}(0,t)}{\partial x} - \lambda_{1}p_{2}\int_{V} \varphi(|x|)\frac{\partial T_{1}(x,t)}{\partial x}dx = q_{1}(t),$$
(8)

$$\lambda_2 \frac{\partial T_2(L,t)}{\partial x} = q_2(t), \tag{9}$$

$$q_1(x), q_2(x) - , \qquad .$$

$$(x), q_2(x) - x^*$$
,

$$x^{*} :$$

$$T_{1}(x^{*},t) = T_{2}(x^{*},t),$$

$$p_{1}\lambda_{1}\frac{\partial T_{1}(x^{*},t)}{\partial x} + p_{1}\lambda_{1}\int_{x^{*}-a}^{x^{*}} \varphi(|x^{*}-x^{*}|)\frac{\partial T_{1}(x^{*},t)}{\partial x^{*}}dx^{*}=\lambda_{2}\frac{\partial T_{2}(x^{*},t)}{\partial x}.$$
(10)
(11)

$$TiN( ): \rho_{1} = 5400 / {}^{3}, {}_{1} = 600 / ({}^{*}), \lambda_{1} = 41.8 / ({}^{*});$$
  

$$: \rho_{2} = 7800 / {}^{3}, {}_{2} = 460 / ({}^{*}), \lambda_{2} = 22.4 / ({}^{*}).$$
  

$$q_{1} = 10^{5} / {}^{2}, -$$
  

$$T_{0} = 400 . . 3 - 4$$
  

$$t = 10^{3}c \quad t = 10^{4}c, . . ,$$





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e-mail: <u>kuvshinnikovadasha@gmail.com</u>).

[6]:  $\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} , \quad D = \text{const},$ (1) C = C(z,t) -, S = S(z, t) -, D -St *z* – С  $R, \qquad , S = RC.$ 

$$C = C(z,t), R = R(z,t), S = S(z,t).$$

$$S \quad (1), :$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{D}{(1+R)} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2}, \quad C = \quad (z,t).$$

$$R \quad ,$$

$$R \quad ,$$

$$R \quad ,$$

$$S \quad (1), :$$

$$S \quad (2)$$

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$$\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} = \gamma \frac{\partial S}{\partial t}, \quad S = RC, \quad (3)$$

$$\gamma = \text{const} - , \quad \delta(t), \quad R.$$

$$\delta(t)$$
,

[7]. . 1 10 15 9 3

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$$t_{1}^{*} \quad t_{2}^{*} -$$
,  $U_{k1} \quad U_{k2} -$ 

$$t^{**} \quad -$$
1)
,  $\sigma = \sigma_{b}|_{T=T}$ 
,  $T = T$ 
, ,
$$T = T$$
, ,
$$t^{**} \quad .$$
2)
,  $\omega^{**} = \omega(t^{**}) = 1$ 
,  $t^{**}$ 
, .
[1]
$$t^{**} \quad .$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{D}{(1+R)} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2}, \\ \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = \frac{B_1(\sigma)^n}{(1-\omega)^n} (1+aC(1+R)), \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\lambda t) \left[ \gamma \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} \right]^{-1}, \\ \sigma - , \quad \omega = \omega(z, t) - , \quad B_1, n - - , \\ a - , \quad B_1, n - - , \end{cases}$$
(5)

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$$\overline{z} = \frac{2z}{H_0}, \qquad \overline{C} = \frac{1}{0}, \qquad \overline{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_b}, \qquad \overline{t} = t \cdot \frac{4D_0}{H_0^2}, \qquad \overline{D} = \frac{D}{D_0}, \qquad \overline{B}_1 = \frac{H_0^2 B_1 \sigma_b^n}{4D_0},$$

$$\overline{a} = a_{-0}, \qquad \overline{\lambda} = \lambda \frac{H_0^2}{4D_0}, \qquad \gamma_1 = \gamma \frac{4D_0}{H_0^2}, \qquad \overline{\sigma}_b = \frac{1}{0}, \qquad \overline{\sigma}_b = \frac{1}{0}, \qquad \overline{\sigma}_b = \frac{1}{0},$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{0}, \qquad 0 = \frac{1}{0}, \qquad \overline{\sigma}_b = \frac{1}{0}, \qquad$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2\overline{c} \\ \overline{c}\overline{r} \\ \overline{c}\overline{r} \end{bmatrix} = \overline{b}_{1} \frac{c^{2}\overline{c}}{(1-e)^{*}} (1+\overline{a}\overline{c}(1+R)), \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t}) \left[ \gamma_{1} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{t}} \right]^{-1} . \qquad (7) \\ R = \lambda B \exp(-\overline{\lambda}\overline{t} \right]^{-1} .$$

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$$\ddagger_0$$
  $P(t)$   
 $a,$   $b g(r),$ 

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$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_{1}) \frac{\theta q(r,t)h(r)}{E_{1}(t - \tau_{1})} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_{2}) \frac{2(1 - v_{2}^{2})}{\pi E_{2}(t - \tau_{2})} \int_{a}^{b} k_{ax} \left(\frac{r}{H}, \frac{\rho}{H}\right) q(\rho, t)\rho d\rho = \delta(t) - g(r), \\ \mathbf{V}_{k} f(t) &= \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} K^{(k)}(t - \tau_{k}, \tau - \tau_{k}) f(\tau) d\tau, \quad K^{(k)}(t, \tau) = E_{k}(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left[\frac{1}{E_{k}(\tau)} + {}^{(k)}(t, \tau)\right], \quad k = 1, 2, \\ \mathbf{U}(t) - &, E_{k}(t) - & (k = 1) & (k = 2), \\ \mathbf{E}_{2} - &, \mathbf{I} - &, \mathbf{V}_{k} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{2} - &, \mathbf{I} - &, \mathbf{V}_{k} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{3} - &, \mathbf{V}_{k} - &, \mathbf{I} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{4} - &, \mathbf{I} - &, \mathbf{I} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{5} - &, \mathbf{I} - &, \mathbf{I} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{5} - &, \mathbf{I} - &, \mathbf{I} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{6} - &, \mathbf{I} - &, \mathbf{I} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{7} - &, \mathbf{I} - &, \mathbf{I} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{7} - &, \mathbf{I} - &, \mathbf{I} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{7} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8}(t) - \\ \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8} - \\ \mathbf{E}_{8} - &, \mathbf{E}_{8}$$

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$$k_{ax}(r,\rho) = \int_{0}^{\infty} L(u)J_{0}(ru)J_{0}(\rho u)du,$$

$$L(u) \qquad [2,3]:$$

$$L(u) = \frac{2\kappa \operatorname{sh} 2u - 4u}{2\kappa \operatorname{ch} 2u + 4u^{2} + 1 + \kappa^{2}}, \quad \kappa = 3 - 4v_{2}$$

$$I(u) = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2u - 1}{\operatorname{sh} 2u + 2u}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$2\pi \int_{a}^{b} q(\rho,t)\rho d\rho = P(t).$$

$$(0 \le r \le 1)$$

$$c(t)m(r)(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_{1})q(r,t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_{2})\int_{0}^{1} k_{ax}(r,\rho)q(\rho,t)\rho d\rho = \delta(t) - g(r),$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} q(\rho,t)\rho d\rho = P(t).$$

$$(1 - \frac{2}{4}) = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$(1 - \frac{$$

$$Q(r,t) = \sqrt{m(r)} \left[ q(r,t) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_1)^{-1} \frac{g(r)}{c(t)m(r)} \right],$$
  

$$\mathbf{A}f(r) = \int_0^1 k(r,\rho) f(\rho)\rho d\rho, \quad k(r,\rho) = \frac{k_{ax}(r,\rho)}{\sqrt{m(r)m(\rho)}}.$$

[4, 5]

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$$\{1/\sqrt{m(r)}, r/\sqrt{m(r)}, r^2/\sqrt{m(r)}, \ldots\}.$$

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[8–10].

 $q(r,t) = \frac{1}{m(r)} [z_0(t)P_0(r) + \ldots] - (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{V}_1)^{-1} \frac{1}{c(t)} \frac{g(r)}{m(r)},$ 

[6, 7].

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$$\begin{aligned} \left(a_{1,2}^{2} - b_{1,2}^{2}\right) \frac{\partial \Theta_{1,2}}{\partial x} + b_{1,2}^{2} \Delta u_{x}^{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial^{2} u_{x}^{(1,2)}}{\partial t^{2}}, \\ \left(a_{1,2}^{2} - b_{1,2}^{2}\right) \frac{\partial \Theta_{1,2}}{\partial y} + b_{1,2}^{2} \Delta u_{y}^{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial^{2} u_{z}^{(1,2)}}{\partial t^{2}}, \\ \left(a_{1,2}^{2} - b_{1,2}^{2}\right) \frac{\partial \Theta_{1,2}}{\partial z} + b_{1,2}^{2} \Delta u_{z}^{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial^{2} u_{z}^{(1,2)}}{\partial t^{2}}, \\ \left(a_{1,2}^{2} - b_{1,2}^{2}\right) \frac{\partial \Theta_{1,2}}{\partial z} + b_{1,2}^{2} \Delta u_{z}^{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial^{2} u_{z}^{(1,2)}}{\partial t^{2}}, \\ \Delta = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} \\ \theta_{1,2} = \frac{\partial u_{x}^{(1,2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_{z}^{(1,2)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_{z}^{(1,2)}}{\partial z}, \\ \Delta = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} \\ a_{1,2}^{2} = \frac{\lambda_{1,2} + 2\mu_{1,2}}{\rho_{1,2}}; \\ b_{1,2}^{2} = \frac{\mu_{1,2}}{\rho_{1,2}} - , \\ \lambda_{1,2}, \mu_{1,2} - , \\ & , \rho_{1}, \rho_{2} - , \\ & , \rho_{2}, \rho_{1}, \rho_{2} - , \\ & , \rho_{1}, \rho_{2}, \rho_{2}, \rho_{2}, \\ & , \rho_{2}, \rho_{2}, \rho_{2}, \rho_{2}, \\ & , \rho_{2}, \rho_{1}, \rho_{2}, \rho_{2}, \\ & , \rho_{2}, \rho_{2}, \rho_{2}, \\ & , \rho_{2}, \rho_{2}$$

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$$\phi^{+}(\eta,\lambda) = G_{3}(\eta,\lambda)\phi^{-}(\eta,\lambda) + g_{2}(\eta,\lambda)$$
  

$$G_{3}^{-1}(\eta,\lambda) = (c_{ij}), \ i, j = 1,.6, \ G_{3} = A^{-1}B, \ g_{2}(\eta,\lambda) = G_{3}(\eta,\lambda)g_{1}, \ g_{1} = B^{-1}g_{2}(\eta,\lambda)$$

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$$\begin{split} g = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ d_4 \\ d_5 \\ d_6 \\ d_$$
$$\begin{split} a_{41} &= -2\chi \bigg( \frac{i\eta^2 p_1}{R_1} - \frac{a^2 \gamma \eta}{b^2 R_1} \bigg) + 1, \ a_{42} &= -2i\eta \chi \bigg( \frac{p_5}{\gamma'_2 R_1} - \frac{\eta p_1}{R_1} \bigg) - i, \\ a_{43} &= -2i\eta \chi \bigg( \frac{\eta \lambda p_2}{\gamma'_2 R_1} - \frac{i\lambda p_1}{R_1} \bigg), \ a_{44} &= -\frac{\lambda p_1}{i\eta p_4} - \frac{\gamma - \gamma'_2}{p_4} \lambda, \\ a_{45} &= 2\chi + \frac{ip_1}{p_4} + \frac{(a^2 - b^2 \lambda^2)\gamma + b^2 \gamma'_2 \lambda^2}{\eta b^2 p_4}, \ a_{46} &= 2\chi i + \frac{\gamma'_2 a^2}{i\eta b^2 p_4} - \frac{p_1}{p_4}, \\ a_{51} &= 2\chi \bigg( \frac{i\eta^2 p_1}{R_1} + \frac{a^2 \gamma \eta}{b^2 R_1} \bigg) + 1, \ a_{52} &= 2i\eta \chi \bigg( \frac{p_5}{\gamma'_2 R_1} + \frac{i\eta p_1}{R_1} \bigg) + i, \\ a_{53} &= 2\chi \bigg( \frac{i\eta^2 \lambda p_2}{\gamma'_2 R_1} - \frac{\lambda \eta p_1}{R_1} \bigg), \ a_{54} &= \frac{i\lambda p_1}{\eta p_4} + \frac{\gamma - \gamma'_2}{p_4} \lambda, \\ a_{55} &= -2\chi + \frac{ip_1}{p_4} + \frac{(a^2 - b^2 \lambda^2)\gamma + b^2 \gamma'_2 \lambda^2}{\eta b^2 p_4}, \ a_{56} &= 2\chi i - \frac{i\gamma'_2 a^2}{\eta b^2 p_4} + \frac{p_1}{p_4}, \\ R_1 &= \left(\gamma'_2^2 - \eta^2 - \lambda^2\right)^2 + 4\gamma \gamma'_2 \left(\eta^2 + \lambda^2\right), \\ a_{61} &= -2\chi \bigg( \frac{i\eta^2 p_1}{R_1} + \frac{\eta \gamma a^2}{b^2 R_1} \bigg) + 1, \ a_{62} &= -2i\chi \eta \bigg( \frac{p_5}{\gamma'_2 R_1} + \frac{i\eta p_1}{R_1} \bigg) + i, \\ a_{63} &= -2\chi \bigg( \frac{i\eta^2 p_2}{\gamma'_2 R_1} - \frac{\eta \lambda p_1}{R_1} \bigg), \ a_{64} &= \frac{\gamma - \gamma'_2}{p_4} \lambda + \frac{i\lambda p_1}{p_4 \eta}, \\ a_{65} &= 2\chi + \frac{(a^2 - b^2 \lambda^2)\gamma + \gamma'_2 \lambda^2}{b^2 \eta p_4} + \frac{ip_1}{p_4}, \ a_{66} &= -2i\chi - \frac{a^2 \gamma'_2 i}{b^2 \eta p_4} + \frac{p_1}{p_4}, \\ &= \eta \gamma \gamma'_2 \eta \gamma'$$

$$\alpha_{1,3} = \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2\pi i} \ln \chi, \ \alpha_{2,4} = \frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2\pi i} \ln \chi, \ \chi = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}}.$$
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[2] 
$$z = 0, x > 0$$
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$$\theta = -\frac{x}{at\tilde{\eta}}, \ \alpha_{1,3} = \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2\pi i} \ln \chi, \qquad \alpha_{2,4} = \frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2\pi i} \ln \chi, \qquad \chi = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}}, \qquad (11),$$

$$I_{1,2,3,4} = \int_{-5}^{5} \left(1 - \frac{y - \eta'}{at}\lambda\right)^{-1 + \alpha_{1,2,3,4}} d\lambda \int_{-5}^{5} \left\{X^{-}(\zeta)\right\}^{-1} B^{-1}(\zeta) \frac{1}{C_{0}} g(\zeta) d\zeta,$$
  
$$I_{5,6} = \int_{-5}^{5} \left(1 - \frac{y - \eta'}{at}\lambda\right)^{-1 + \overline{\alpha}_{1,2}} d\lambda \int_{-5}^{5} \left\{X^{-}(\zeta)\right\}^{-1} B^{-1}(\zeta) \frac{1}{C_{0}} g(\zeta) d\zeta$$

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1.  $0 \le x \le a , \ 0 \le y \le b , \ -h \le z \le h .$ Oxyz Oxyz Ox Oy OzOx V.  $x = a, \ y = 0 \qquad y = b$ x = 0 $N_x = 2h^{\dagger}_x$  $x = 0, \quad x = a \qquad y = 0, \quad y = b$  $N_y = 2h\sigma_y$ , ; - $\sigma_x \sigma_y$ w = w(x, y) [1]. w = w(x, y) $\Delta p$ » [2]:  $\Delta p = -a_0 \rho_0 V \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ ,  $a_0$  – « ,  $\rho_0$  – w 2h. ( ) ( ) x = 0, x = a $y=0, \quad y=b$  $\Delta p$  $N_x = 2h\sigma_x \qquad N_y = 2h\sigma_y,$ « » , [1, 3]  $D\Delta^2 w + N_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + N_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + a_0 \rho_0 V \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0,$ (1.1) $\Delta^2 w = \Delta(\Delta w), \Delta w -$ ; D –

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$$\frac{[1,3]}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (2-v) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) + N_x \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad x = 0; \quad (1.2)$$

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

$$w = 0, \ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0 \qquad y = 0, \ y = b;$$
 (1.4)

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$\beta_y^2$	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8
$\beta_x^2$					
0.0	143.91	133.23	109.65	83.60	44.30
0.1	130.11	119.74	98.91	75.55	37.52
0.3	105.05	95.23	76.86	57.65	26.65
0.5	76.87	69.76	54.35	41.77	15.11

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \beta_{x}^{2} \in [0,0.8) \,, & \beta_{y}^{2} \in [0,0.9) \,. & , \\ & & V_{locdiv} D^{-1}(a_{0}\rho_{0}b^{3}) \\ & & \nu \,. \\ & & .1 \\ & & V_{locdiv} D^{-1}(a_{0}\rho_{0}b^{3}) & \nu = 0.3 \\ & & \beta_{y}^{2} \,. & .1 & , \\ & & 216 \end{array}$$

 $\beta_x^2$  $\beta_x^2$ 

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## НАПРЯЖЁННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ СОСТАВНОЙ ЗАМКНУТОЙ СФЕРИЧЕСКОЙ ВЯЗКОУПРУГОЙ ОБОЛОЧКИ С УЧЁТОМ НЕОДНОРОДНОГО СТАРЕНИЯ

## Мирзоян Е.С., Мирзоян С.Е., Давтян З.А.

Как известно, теория ползучести неоднородно наследственно-стареющих тел [1, 2, 3] наиболее точно отражает физико-механические процессы, которые происходят в телах и конструкциях, изготовленных из стареющих вязкоупругих материалов. В рамках этой теории и рассматривается задача о напряженно-деформированном состоянии замкнутой составной (трехслойной) сферической оболочки, нагруженной изнутри и извне равномерно распределенными радиальными давлениями. Решение поставленной задачи сводится к решению системы двух интегральных уравнений Вольтерра второго рода относительно двух контактных радиальных напряжений, возникающих между слоями. После определения неизвестных контактных радиальных напряжений, определяется напряжённо-деформированное состояние составной сферической оболочки. Рассмотрены частные случаи задачи, имеющие самостоятельный интерес. В некоторых задачах система интегральных уравнений Вольтерра сведена к одному интегральному уравнению Вольтерра второго рода, которое решается в замкнутом виде.

1. Рассмотрим вязкоупругую замкнутую сферическую оболочку, состоящую из трёх отдельных замкнутых сферических оболочек (слоёв) с различными материалами и возрастов, спаянных по поверхностям их соприкосновения. Пусть эта составная оболочка (трёхслойный вязкоупругий полый шар) в момент времени  $t = \tau_0$  изнутри и извне загружён равномерно распределёнными радиальными давлениями интенсивностей  $P_0(t)$  и  $P_3(t)$ , соответственно:  $\sigma_r(r,t)|_{r=r_0} = -P_0(t), \quad \sigma_r(r,t)|_{r=r_3} = -P_3(t)$  (1)

В условиях совместной работы между слоями возникнут только радиальные силы взаимодействия. При этом, в силу симметрии касательные напряжения будут равны нулю.

Принимается, что слои имеют разные вязкоупругие характеристики и постоянные возрасты  $\tau_1, \tau_2$  и  $\tau_3$  соответственно.

Требуется определить неизвестные контактные радиальные напряжения  $P_1(t)$  и  $P_2(t)$ , возникающие между слоями.

Для вывода определяющих уравнений поставленной задачи рассмотрим равновесие каждого слоя в отдельности.

Тогда для определения упруго-мгновенных напряжений и перемещений слоёв имеем [4,5]:  $U_r^{(k)}(r,t) = A_k(t)r + B_k(t)/r^2$ (2)  $\sigma_r^{(k)}(r,t) = \frac{E_k(t)}{1-2^{A_k}}A_k(t) - \frac{2E_k(t)}{(1+A_k)r^3}B_k(t)$ 

$$\sigma_{\theta}^{(k)}(r,t) = \sigma_{\varphi}^{(k)}(r,t) = \frac{E_k(t)}{1-2\vartheta_k} A_k(t) + \frac{E_k(t)}{(1+\vartheta_k)r^3} B_k(t)$$
(3)

$$\sigma_r^{(k)}(r,t)\Big|_{r=r_{k-1}} = -P_{k-1}(t), \quad \sigma_r^{(k)}(r,t)\Big|_{r=r_k} = -P_k(t) \quad (k = 1,2,3)$$
(4)

Здесь  $A_k(t)$  и  $B_k(t)$  – пока неизвестные коэффициенты, подлежащие определению,  $U_r^{(k)}(r, t)$  – упруго-мгновенные радиальные перемещения k – ого слоя,  $P_1(t)$  и  $P_2(t)$  - неизвестные радиальные контактные напряжения, соответственно, на линиях  $r = r_1$  и  $r = r_2$  слоев,  $\vartheta_k$  - коэффициенты Пуассона материалов слоев,  $E_k(t)$  – упруго-мгновенный модуль деформации.

Удовлетворяя граничным условиям (4) и подставляя полученные значения  $A_k(t)$  и  $B_k(t)$  (k = 1,2) для напряжений и перемещений слоев, из (2) и (3) получим выражения:

$$U_{r}^{(k)}(r,t) = \frac{2(1-2\vartheta_{k})}{E_{k}(t)l_{k}} \Big[ r_{k-1}^{3}P_{k-1}(t) - r_{k}^{3}P_{k}(t) \Big] r + \frac{(1+\vartheta_{k})r_{k}^{3}r_{k-1}^{3}}{r^{2}E_{k}(t)l_{k}} \Big[ P_{k-1}(t) - P_{k}(t) \Big]$$

$$\sigma_{r}^{(k)}(r,t) = \frac{2[r_{k-1}^{3}(r^{3}-r_{k}^{3})P_{k-1}(t) + r_{k}^{3}(r_{k-1}^{3}-r^{3})P_{k}(t)]}{r^{3}l_{k}}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta}^{(k)}(r,t) = \sigma_{\varphi}^{(k)}(r,t) = \frac{2[r_{k-1}^{3}P_{k-1}(t) - r_{k}^{3}P_{k}(t)]}{l_{k}} + \frac{r_{k}^{3}r_{k-1}^{3}[P_{k-1}(t) - P_{k}(t)]}{r^{3}l_{k}}$$

$$l_{k} = 2(r_{k}^{3} - r_{k-1}^{3}) \qquad (k = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$(5)$$

Условия непрерывности радиальных перемещений на соприкасающихся поверхностях сферической оболочки  $r = r_k$  (k = 1,2), с учётом ползучести принимают вид:

$$(I - L_k)U_r^{(k)}(r, t) = (I - L_{k+1})U_r^{(k+1)}(r, t) \qquad (k = 1, 2)$$
(6)

Здесь

$$L_{i}[Y(t)] = \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} E_{i}^{*}(\tau)K_{i}^{*}(t,\tau)Y(\tau) d\tau, \qquad K_{i}^{*}(t,\tau) = K_{i}(t+\rho_{i},\tau+\rho_{i}),$$
$$E_{i}^{*}(\tau) = E_{i}(\tau+\rho_{i}), \ \rho_{i} = \tau_{i} - \tau_{0} \quad K_{i}(t,\tau) = \frac{\partial}{\partial\tau} \left[\frac{1}{E_{i}(\tau)} + C_{i}(t,\tau)\right] \quad (i = 1,2,3)$$

где  $\tau_i$  – возрасты,  $C_i(t, \tau)$  – меры ползучести слоёв (i = 1, 2, 3), а I – единичный оператор. После некоторых преобразований из (6) с учётом (5) получим систему

$$\begin{cases} (1 - L_1) \frac{a_1 P_0(t) - b_1 P_1(t)}{E_1(t)} = (1 - L_2) \frac{a_2 P_1(t) - b_2 P_2(t)}{E_2(t)} \\ (1 - L_2) \frac{a_3 P_1(t) - b_3 P_2(t)}{E_2(t)} = (1 - L_3) \frac{a_4 P_2(t) - b_4 P_3(t)}{E_3(t)} \end{cases}$$
(7)

где

$$a_{1} = 3(1 - \vartheta_{1})r_{0}^{3}r_{1}/l_{1}, \ b_{1} = [2(1 - 2\vartheta_{1})r_{1}^{3} + (1 + \vartheta_{1})r_{0}^{3}]r_{1}/l_{1}, a_{2} = [2(1 - 2\vartheta_{2})r_{1}^{3} + (1 + \vartheta_{2})r_{2}^{3}]r_{1}/l_{2}, \ b_{2} = 3(1 - \vartheta_{2})r_{2}^{3}r_{1}/l_{2}, a_{3} = 3(1 - \vartheta_{2})r_{1}^{3}r_{2}/l_{2}, \ b_{3} = [2(1 - 2\vartheta_{2})r_{2}^{3} + (1 + \vartheta_{2})r_{1}^{3}]r_{2}/l_{2}, a_{4} = [2(1 - 2\vartheta_{3})r_{2}^{3} + (1 + \vartheta_{3})r_{3}^{3}]r_{2}/l_{3}, \ b_{4} = 3(1 - \vartheta_{3})r_{3}^{3}r_{2}/l_{3}$$
(8)

Таким образом, для определения неизвестных контактных радиальных напряжений между слоями сферической оболочки получается система двух интегральных уравнений Вольтерра второго рода с двумя неизвестными  $P_1(t)$  и  $P_2(t)$ . После определения неизвестных  $P_1(t)$  и  $P_2(t)$ , по формулам (5) определяется напряжённо-деформированное состояние составной вязкоупругой сферической оболочки.

Отметим, что ядра, входящие в (7), являются вырожденными, и поэтому система интегральных уравнений Вольтерра второго рода (7) допускает численную реализацию.

2. Рассмотрены некоторые частные случаи задачи, имеющие практический интерес. Исследованы задачи при разных комбинациях вязкоупругих слоёв составной оболочки.

В случае, когда внутренний и внешний вязкоупругие слои одинаковые, а срединный слой изготовлен из несжимаемого вязкоупругого материала, систему (7) удаётся свести к одному интегральному уравнению Вольтерра второго рода относительно одного из неизвестных радиальных контактных напряжений следующего вида:

$$A(t)q(t) - \int_{\tau_0}^{t} [A_1 K_1^*(t,\tau) + A_2 K_2^*(t,\tau)]q(\tau) d\tau = F(P_0(t), P_3(t))$$
(9)

После определения неизвестного контактного напряжения из уравнения (9), другой неизвестный определяется из алгебраического уравнения вида:

$$q_1(t) = -aq(t) + bP_0(t) + cP_3(t)$$

Отметим, что при ядрах типа (6) интегральное уравнение Вольтерра типа (9) решается замкнуто [5,6,7].

Таким образом, в рассмотренном частном случае получено замкнутое решение поставленной задачи.

Отметим также, что из решения этой задачи, в частности, получаются замкнутые решения следующих задач:

- Средний слой составной оболочки упругий, остальные слои вязкоупругие. a)
- б) Внутренний и внешний слои составной оболочки упругие, а срединный – вязкоупругий.

(10)

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[1], ) (

, [2], [3], [4]. [5].

[6], [7], V-[8]





$$\tau_{y_l z}(x_l, 0) = 0, x_l \in [-d_l, d_l], l = 1, 2.$$

$$w_l(x_l, y_l), l = 1, 2$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$\dot{w}_{l}(x_{l}, +0) - w_{l}(x_{l}, -0) = \chi_{l}(x_{l}), x_{l} \in [-d_{l}, d_{l}], l = 1, 2.$$
(1.3)

$$w(x,0) = a, x \in [-d,d],$$
 (1.4)

:  

$$\tau_{yz}(x,+0) - \tau_{yz}(x,-0) = \chi(x), x \in [-d,d].$$
:  
(1.5)

$$-m\omega^2 a = \int_{-d}^d \chi(\eta) d\eta + P , \quad m = 2d\rho_v h.$$
(1.6)

$$w(x, y) = w^{d}(x, y) + w_{1}^{g}(x, y) + w_{2}^{g}(x, y),$$

$$w_{l}^{g}(x, y), l = 1, 2$$
(1.7)
$$Oxy.$$

$$(1.3), (1.5).$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$(1.4)$$

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \left( \frac{S(\tau,\zeta)}{\tau-\zeta} + G(\tau,\zeta) + R(\tau,\zeta) \right) F(\tau) d\tau + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \left( \kappa_{0}^{2} D \ln \left| \tau-\zeta \right| + R_{0}(\tau,\zeta) \right) \Phi(\tau) d\tau = 0, \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \phi_{0}(\tau) \left[ \gamma \ln \left| 1+\tau \right| + R_{1}(\tau) \right] d\tau - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \phi_{2}(\tau) R_{2}(\tau) d\tau = -\frac{P_{1}}{4\epsilon \kappa_{0}^{2} \gamma^{2} \overline{\rho}}, \end{cases}$$
(1.10)

$$F(\tau) = (\phi_0(\tau), \phi_1'(\tau), \phi_2'(\tau))^T = (f_0(\tau), f_1(\tau), f_2(\tau))^T, \quad \Phi(\tau) = (0, \phi_1(\tau), \phi_2(\tau))^T;$$

$$S(\tau, \zeta) - q_0(\tau, \zeta) \equiv -1, q_l(\tau, \zeta) = \frac{1 + (-1)^l \tau}{1 + (-1)^l \zeta}, l = 1, 2,$$

$$; \quad G(\tau, \zeta) = \{g_{lj}(\tau, \zeta)\}, l, j = 0, 1, 2 - ,$$

$$:$$

$$g_{10}(\tau,\zeta) = \frac{\gamma \sin \beta_1 \tau^+}{p_1(\tau^+,\zeta^-)}, g_{20}(\tau,\zeta) = \frac{\gamma \sin \beta_2 \tau^-}{p_2(\tau^-,\zeta^+)}, g_{01}(\tau,\zeta) = \frac{-\tau^-}{p_1(\zeta^+,\tau^-,)}, g_{02}(\tau,\zeta) = \frac{\tau^+}{p_2(\zeta^-,\tau^+,)};$$

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*a* –

$$D - 0, \gamma_l^2, l = 1, 2 ;$$
  

$$p_j(x, y) = \gamma^2 x^2 + 2\gamma \gamma_j xy \cos\beta_j + \gamma_j^2 y^2, j = 1, 2, \tau^{\pm} = 1 \pm \tau, \zeta^{\pm} = 1 \pm \zeta, P_1 = P_0 b^{-1}.$$
  

$$f_l(\tau) = d_l^{-1} \chi_l(\eta), x_l = d_l \zeta, \eta = d_l \tau, \gamma_l = d_l b^{-1}, f_0(\tau) = G^{-1} \chi(\eta), \eta = d\tau, \gamma = db^{-1}, b = \max(d, d_l),$$
  

$$R(\tau, \zeta) R_0(\tau, \zeta) , .$$

(1.10)  

$$\zeta = \pm 1$$
 [10].  
, [11].  
:

$$(f_{l}(\tau))' = \left(1 + (-1)^{l}\tau\right)^{\delta_{l}} \left(1 - (-1)^{l}\tau\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \psi_{l}(\tau), l = 1, 2, f_{0}(\tau) = \left(1 + \tau\right)^{\delta_{1}} \left(1 - \tau\right)^{\delta_{2}} \psi_{0}(\tau),$$
(1.11)  
:

,

,

$$\delta_{l} = -\frac{\pi + 2\beta_{l}}{2(\pi + \beta_{l})}, 0 < \beta_{l} < \pi, l = 1, 2, \beta_{1} = \alpha_{1} - \pi, \beta_{2} = \alpha_{2}.$$
,
[11]:
(1.10),

$$\psi_1(1) = \psi_2(-1), \psi_1(-1) = \psi_2(1).$$

$$\psi_l(\tau), l = 0, 1, 2$$
(1.12)

[-1,1].

$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ \psi_{l}(\tau) = \sum_{m=1}^{n} \psi_{lm} \frac{P_{ln}(\tau)}{(\tau - \tau_{lm})[P_{ln}(\tau_{lm})]'}, l = 0, 1, 2, \\ \psi_{lm} = \psi_{l}(\tau_{lm}), P_{0n}(\tau) = P_{n}^{\delta_{2}, \delta_{1}}(\tau), P_{1n}(\tau) = P_{n}^{-\delta, -1/2}(\tau), P_{2n}(\tau) = P_{n}^{-1/2, -\delta}(\tau) - \\ , \quad \tau_{lm} - . \end{aligned}$$
(1.13)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{q_{l}(\tau, \zeta_{lk})(f_{l}(\tau))}{\tau - \zeta_{lk}} d\tau = \sum_{m=1}^{n} \frac{A_{lm}q_{l}(\tau_{lm}, \zeta_{lk})\psi_{lm}}{\tau_{lm} - \zeta_{lk}}, k = 1, ..., n-1, l = 0, 1, 2,$$

$$\zeta_{lk} - \qquad \qquad J_{n}^{\delta_{2}, \delta_{1}}(\tau), J_{n}^{\delta_{1}, -\frac{1}{2}}(\tau), J_{n}^{-\frac{1}{2}, \delta_{2}}(\tau),$$

$$A_{lm} - \qquad \qquad - \qquad [13].$$
(1.14)

:  

$$E_{lj} = \int_{-1}^{1} f_{l}(\tau)g_{lj}(\tau,\zeta)d\tau, l = 0,1,2. \qquad (1.15)$$

$$1 \pm \zeta > \varepsilon > 0, \qquad G(\tau,\zeta_{lj}), \qquad - \qquad (1.15)$$

$$1 \pm \zeta \to 0. \qquad - \qquad (1.15)$$

$$\zeta = \zeta_{jk} , \qquad (1.16)$$

$$E_{lj} = (-1)^{l} \sum_{m=1}^{n} \Psi_{lm} S_{mk}^{lj}, l = 0, 1, 2 \qquad (1.16)$$

$$S_{mk}^{lj} = \sum_{p=1}^{3} B_{p}^{lj} (\tau_{lm}, \zeta_{jk}) h_{p}^{lj} (r_{lj}^{k}) / n!, \varepsilon > r_{lj} > 0, r_{0j} = \gamma_{j} (1 + (-1)^{j} \zeta_{jk}) / (2\gamma), r_{l0} = \gamma (1 + (-1)^{l} \zeta_{lk}) / (2\gamma_{l}),$$

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[14].

-

$$\begin{split} B_{1}^{0j}(x,y) &= A_{0j}^{m} z_{0j}(x,y)n!, \ B_{1}^{l0}(x,y) = A_{l0}^{m} \gamma_{l}^{2} (1+(-1)^{l} x) \cos\beta_{l} n! / p_{l}(x,y) \\ B_{p}^{0j}(x,y) &= z_{0j}(x,y) [(1+(-1)^{j} x)^{3-p} \gamma_{j}^{2} y^{2} - x^{3-p} p_{j}(x,y)] / (x^{3-p} (1+x) [P_{n}^{\delta_{3-j},\delta_{j}}(x)]'), \\ B_{p}^{l0}(x,y) &= [(1+(-1)^{l} x)^{3-p} \gamma_{l}^{2} y^{2} + ((-1)^{l} p_{l}(x,y))^{3-p}] \cos\beta_{l} / (xp_{l}(x,y) [P_{n}^{\delta_{3-j},\delta_{l}}(x)]'), \\ z_{0j}(x,y) &= \gamma (1+(-1)^{j} x) + \gamma_{j} (1+(-1)^{j} y) \cos\beta_{l} / p_{l}(x,y), \ h_{1}^{lj}(y) \equiv 1, \\ h_{p}^{0j}(y) &= 2^{\delta_{l}+\delta_{3-j}} (\delta_{3-j}+n+1) / (\gamma^{2} \sin(\beta_{j}) \sin(\pi\delta_{j})) (\sin(\pi\delta_{3-j}) \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} c_{sp}^{0j} y^{s+\delta_{l}} - \sin(\pi(\delta_{j}+\delta_{3-j})) \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} d_{sp}^{0j} y^{s}), \\ h_{p}^{l0}(y) &= -2^{\delta_{l}-0.5} (n+0.5) / (\gamma_{l}^{2} \sin(\beta_{l})) (\pi / \sin(\pi\delta_{l})) \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} c_{sp}^{l0} y^{s+\delta_{l}} - \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} d_{sp}^{l0} y^{s}), l, j = 1, 2, p = 2, 3. \\ c_{sp}^{0j} &= (-1)^{s+1} (s-\delta_{j}-n) b_{sp}^{j}, c_{sp}^{l0} = b_{sp}^{l} / (n-s+0.5), b_{sp}^{l} = \frac{(\delta_{l}+s+n+1) \sin(\beta_{l}(\delta_{l}+s+p-2))}{s! (s+\delta_{l}+1)} \\ d_{sp}^{0j} &= u_{sp}^{l} (\delta_{l}+s+p-2) / (\delta_{l}-s+n+0.5), u_{sp}^{l} = (-1)^{s+1} \sin(\beta_{l}(s+1)) / (s+p-2)! \\ , \quad 1-(-1)^{l} \zeta_{lk} \to 0, l = 1, 2 \quad 1 \pm \zeta_{0k} \to 0 \quad (16) \end{split}$$

$$f_l(\tau), l = 0, 1, 2,$$
 [15].  
- (1.14), (1.16), - ,  
 $\psi_l, l = 0, 1, 2$  .

$$K_{1} = \lim_{x_{1} \to -d_{1} \to 0} \sqrt{-x_{1} - d_{1}} \cdot \tau_{y_{1}z}^{d}(x_{1}, 0), K_{2} = \lim_{x_{2} \to d_{2} \to 0} \sqrt{x_{2} - d_{2}} \cdot \tau_{y_{2}z}^{d}(x_{2}, 0).$$
(1.17)

$$K_{l} = -G\sqrt{d_{l}} 2^{\delta_{l}-1} \Psi_{l}((-1)^{l}), l = 1, 2.$$
(1.18)

 $.1, \qquad \alpha_1 = \pi + \beta, .$ 



 $\beta = 45^{\circ}$ .

$$\kappa_0 = \kappa_2 b, b = \max(d, d_1) .$$
(1.13)

n = 5, 10, 15, 20

0,1%, 20 5 (1.13).  $\kappa_0 \leq 1,5$ ( . . 2). β β, 1. : .-2. , 1983. - 288 . . ٠ 3. // . . . -1981.- 11. . . 30-46. 4. · ·, . ., . . // . .-1989. - 2. . 68-71. 5. / . // . , . . // . - 2015. - . 68 - 1. - . 25 - 36. 6. . 2018. 2. . 91-100. // 7. v-. . . . 60 - 1 - . 96 - 106. 8. Popov V.G. A crack in the shape of a three-link broken line under the action of a longitudinal shear wave// Journal of Mathematical Sciences, vol. 222, No. 2, April, 2017, pp. 112-120. 9. . . .- . . 1996 . / 10. . . : , 1979. 133 . / 11. . . : . . - , 1986. - . 121-127. : 12. . . // . - 2005. - 1. . . . 126-146. 13. , 1967. - 500 . . – .: . . 14. . . , , 1982.- 344 . . – .: 15. . . / / , 2013, 3, . 205-208. : : », 65029, . , . , 8, ~ -mail: as.mishandr@gmail.com », 65029, . « ..-,8 . ., , . .

-mail: dr.vg.popov@gmail.com

•••, ••

[3]. ,

$$D\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} - P\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \rho l \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = 0, \ 0 \le x \le l.$$
(1)

,

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т

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,

$$M^*$$
, :

$$w = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad x = 0,$$

$$D \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = -M^* \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial t^2}, \quad D \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \qquad x = l,$$

$$w = w(x,t) - \qquad x \qquad t, D - \qquad , l - \qquad , \rho - \qquad .$$

$$(2)$$

$$(3)$$

 $D\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} - P\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$ (3)
(2). : )

(1) (2) (3) (2). (2)

(3) (2) ;  

$$\frac{\partial^4 w^*}{\partial \xi^4} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 w^*}{\partial \xi^2} = 0$$
(4)

$$w^*(\xi,t) = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial w^*}{\partial \xi} = 0 \qquad \xi = 0$$
 (5)

$$\frac{\partial^2 w^*}{\partial \xi^2} = -\gamma \frac{\partial^3 w^*}{\partial \xi \partial t^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^3 w^*}{\partial \xi^3} = r \frac{\partial^2 w^*}{\partial t^2} \qquad \qquad \xi = 1$$
(6)

$$f(\xi)$$
 :

$$f(\xi) = c_0 + c_1 \xi + c_2 \sin \alpha \xi + c_3 \cosh \alpha \xi .$$
(8)  
, (7), (8), (5)-(6),

 $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3.$ 

,

$$\omega^4 \gamma r [2(1-\operatorname{ch}\alpha) + \alpha \operatorname{sh}\alpha] + \omega^2 \alpha [r \operatorname{sh}\alpha - \alpha r \operatorname{ch}\alpha - \gamma \alpha^2 \operatorname{sh}\alpha] + \alpha^4 = 0.$$
<sup>(9)</sup>

$$r = 0, \ \gamma \neq 0 \implies \omega^2 = \frac{\alpha}{\gamma \, \mathrm{sh} \, \alpha} ,$$
 (10)

$$(M^*=0),$$

$$\gamma = 0, \ r \neq 0, \implies \omega^2 = \frac{\alpha^3}{r(\alpha \operatorname{ch} \alpha - \operatorname{sh} \alpha)}.$$
 (11)

, 
$$(\alpha \rightarrow 0)$$
,  $\alpha$ 

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

$$\omega^2$$
 ; , , ,

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$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{2}{r\gamma} \left\{ r + 3\gamma - \sqrt{r^2 + 3r\gamma + 9\gamma^2} \right\} + O(\alpha^2) \qquad \alpha \to 0$$
(16)  

$$\alpha \qquad :$$

:

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{(\alpha - 1)\alpha r + \alpha^3 \gamma}{r\gamma(\alpha - 2)} \qquad \qquad \alpha \to \infty$$
(17)

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{2\alpha^3}{(\alpha - 1)r + \alpha^2 \gamma} e^{-\alpha} \qquad \qquad \alpha \to \infty$$
(18)





 $\overset{\text{ }}{} \overset{\text{ }}{} \alpha = 2$ 

r = 0.5, 1, 2.



.1,

.3

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^3 \operatorname{sh} \alpha}{r \left[ 2\left(1 - \operatorname{ch} \alpha\right) + \alpha \operatorname{sh} \alpha \right]}} \,. \tag{19}$$

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, M<sup>\*</sup>.

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 $M^*$ . 1. .// . . . 2009. .62. 3. .10-13. . 2. . . . .: , 1984. 176 . 3. . . . .: , 1961. 329. : . .- . ., , ,

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- . .- . ., .: (099)608-866 E-mail: <u>areg1992@gmail.com</u> . [28, 30, 12, 5, 23, 4].

- [25, 19, 16, 3, 8], [27, 26, 1, 6, 5, 32, 11, 9, 7, [16, 15, 13, 14], [23, 4, 17, [23, 4, 17,

2.

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1.

 $(r, \theta, \phi)$ 

 $(X,Y,Z) : : X = (R_0 + r\sin(\theta))\cos(\varphi), \quad Y = (R_0 + r\sin(\theta))\sin(\varphi), \quad Z = R_0\cos(\theta), \quad (1)$  $R_0 - , \quad r \in [r_1, r_2], \quad r_1 = r_2 - . \quad (1)$ 

$$e_{ij} \qquad p_{ij} \qquad , \qquad d_{ij} = e_{ij} + p_{ij} \ , \qquad u_i$$

$$d_{rr} = u_{r,r}, \quad d_{\theta\theta} = \frac{u_{\theta,\theta}}{r} + \frac{u_r}{r}, \quad d_{\varphi\varphi} = \frac{u_r \sin(\theta) + u_\theta \cos(\theta)}{\Psi} + \frac{u_{\varphi,\varphi}}{\Psi},$$

$$d_{r\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{u_{r,\theta}}{r} + u_{\theta,r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right), \quad d_{r\varphi} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{u_{r,\varphi}}{\Psi} + u_{\varphi,r} - \frac{u_\varphi \sin(\theta)}{\Psi} \right),$$

$$d_{\theta\varphi} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{u_{\theta,\varphi}}{\Psi} + u_{\varphi,\theta} - \frac{u_\varphi \cos(\theta)}{\Psi} \right), \quad \Psi = (R_0 + r\sin(\theta)).$$
(2)

$$\sigma_{rr,r} + \frac{\sigma_{r\theta,\theta}}{r} + \frac{\sigma_{r\phi,\phi}}{\psi} + \frac{\sigma_{rr} - \sigma_{\theta\theta}}{r} + \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\psi} (\sigma_{rr} - \sigma_{\phi\phi} + \operatorname{ctg}(\sigma_{r\theta})) = 0,$$

$$\sigma_{r\theta,r} + \frac{\sigma_{\theta\theta,\theta}}{r} + \frac{\sigma_{\theta\phi,\phi}}{\psi} + \frac{2\sigma_{r\theta}}{r} + \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\psi} (\sigma_{r\theta} + \operatorname{ctg}(\theta)(\sigma_{\theta\theta} - \sigma_{\phi\phi})) = 0,$$

$$\sigma_{r\phi,r} + \frac{\sigma_{\theta\phi,\theta}}{r} + \frac{\sigma_{\phi\phi,\phi}}{\psi} + \frac{\sigma_{r\phi}}{r} + \frac{2\sin(\theta)}{\psi} (\sigma_{r\phi} + \operatorname{ctg}(\theta)\sigma_{\theta\phi}) = 0$$
(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & - & [2]: \\ \sigma_{ij} &= \lambda \delta_{ij} (e_{rr} + e_{\theta\theta} + e_{\phi\phi}) - \alpha \delta_{ij} (3\lambda + 2\mu) (T - T_0) + 2\mu e_{ij}, \\ \delta_{ij} &- & , \lambda, \mu - & , \alpha - \\ & , (T - T_0) - & . \end{aligned}$$

$$(4)$$

3.

•

 $R_0 \qquad r_1 < r < r_2 \; .$ 

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,

$$u_{\varphi} = 0, \quad d_{r\varphi} = d_{\theta\varphi} = 0, \quad \sigma_{r\varphi} = \sigma_{\theta\varphi} = 0$$
(6)

$$T(r_1, \theta) = T_k, \quad T(r_2, \theta) = T_0.$$
 (10)

$$\sigma_{rr,r} + \frac{\sigma_{r\theta,\theta}}{r} + \frac{\sigma_{rr}}{r} = 0, \quad \sigma_{r\theta,r} + \frac{\sigma_{\theta\theta,\theta}}{r} + \frac{2\sigma_{r\theta}}{r} = 0.$$
(11)

$$u_{r}(r,\theta) = F(r) + R_{0}C\sin(\theta), \quad u_{\theta}(r,\theta) = R_{0}C\cos(\theta).$$

$$F(r) - , \quad C - . \quad (12), \quad \epsilon = 0: \quad (12), \quad (12), \quad \epsilon = 0: \quad (12), \quad (12),$$

$$F_{,rr} + (r^{-1}F)_{,r} = \alpha\gamma T_{,r} \quad \gamma = \frac{(3\lambda + 2\mu)}{(\lambda + 2\mu)}.$$
(14)

(14)  

$$F(r) = \frac{\gamma}{r} \int_{r_1}^{r} \Delta(\rho) \rho d\rho + Ar + \frac{B}{r}, \quad \Delta(r) = \alpha r(T(r) - T_0),$$
(15)  

$$A, \quad B \quad - \qquad . \qquad (16)$$

.

T<sub>k</sub> ( ë 4. • ). :  $\sigma_{rr} - \sigma_{\theta\theta} = 2k, \quad \sigma_{rr} - \sigma_{\phi\phi} = 2k.$  $T_k$ (16) b

$$b < r < r_{2}$$

$$A, B, C$$

$$r_{1} < r < a ($$

$$r_{1} < r < a ($$

$$r_{1} < r < a ($$

$$a < r < b ($$

$$r_{1} - \sigma_{\varphi\varphi} = 2k.$$
(17)

$$r_{1} < r < a$$
,  

$$\sigma_{rr}^{*} = -\frac{2}{r} \int_{r_{1}}^{r} \frac{k(\rho)}{\rho} d\rho, \quad \sigma_{\theta\theta}^{*} = \sigma_{\phi\phi}^{*} - \frac{2}{r} \int_{r_{1}}^{r} \frac{k(\rho)}{\rho} d\rho - 2k.$$
(18)

$$u_{r}(r,\theta) = F^{*}(r) + R_{0}C\sin(\theta), \quad u_{\theta}(r,\theta) = R_{0}C\cos(\theta), \quad (12):$$

$$F^{*}(r)$$

$$F^{*}(r) = \frac{3}{r}\int_{r_{1}}^{r}\Delta(\rho)\rho d\rho - \frac{1}{(3\lambda + 2\mu)}(r\int_{r_{1}}^{r}\frac{k(\rho)}{\rho}d\rho + \frac{1}{r}\int_{r_{1}}^{r}k(\rho)\rho d\rho) + Cr + \frac{D}{r}, \quad (20)$$

$$D -$$

, (23)  

$$p_{rr} + p_{\varphi\varphi} = 0, \quad p_{\theta\theta} = 0.$$
(21)

a < r < b.

$$u_{r}^{**}(r,\theta) = F^{**}(r) + R_{0}C\sin(\theta), \quad u_{\theta}^{**}(r,\theta) = R_{0}C\cos(\theta),$$
(22)

 $F^{*}(r)$ 

,

$$F^{**}(r) = \frac{\Psi}{2\eta} \left( \frac{(\eta+1)}{r^{\eta}} \int_{r_{1}}^{r} \Delta(\rho) \rho^{\eta} d\rho + (\eta-1) r^{\eta} \int_{r_{1}}^{r} \frac{\Delta(\rho)}{\rho^{\eta}} d\rho \right) + rC - \frac{1}{2(\lambda+\mu)} \left( \frac{1}{r^{\eta}} \int_{r_{1}}^{r} k(\rho) \rho^{\eta} d\rho + r^{\eta} \int_{r_{1}}^{r} \frac{k(\rho)}{\rho^{\eta}} d\rho \right) + Mr^{\eta} + \frac{N}{r^{\eta}},$$

$$M, N - \frac{1}{2(\lambda+\mu)} \left( \frac{1}{r^{\eta}} \int_{r_{1}}^{r} k(\rho) \rho^{\eta} d\rho + r^{\eta} \int_{r_{1}}^{r} \frac{k(\rho)}{\rho^{\eta}} d\rho \right) + Mr^{\eta} + \frac{N}{r^{\eta}},$$

$$M, N - \frac{1}{r_{k}}$$

$$(23)$$

 $\epsilon < 0.1$ ε. 4% 3

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[2-4]. ( ) – [5] [6]. , [6, 7].

> , 1- [8].

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1.

r = a

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r = b.

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. . [14, 15], :

$$\frac{\partial T_{rr}}{\partial r} + \frac{T_{rr} - T_{\varphi\varphi}}{r} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial t^2}, \qquad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(k(r)r\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial r}) = c(r)\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial t} + T_0\gamma(r)\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial r\partial t} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u_r}{\partial t}\right),$$
(1.2)

$$T_{rr} = (\lambda + 2\mu)\frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + \lambda \frac{u_r}{r} + \sigma_{rr}^0 \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} - \gamma \theta, \qquad (1.3)$$

$$T_{\varphi\varphi} = \lambda \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{u_r}{r} + \sigma^0_{\varphi\varphi} \frac{u_r}{r} - \gamma \theta, \qquad (1.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r}(a,t) = 0, \ -k(b)\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r}(b,r) = q_0, \tag{1.5}$$

$$T_{rr}(a,t) = 0, \ T_{rr}(b,t) = p_0,$$
 (1.6)

$$\theta(r,0) = u_r(r,0) = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial t}(r,0) = 0.$$
(1.7)

$$T_{rr}(r,t), T_{\varphi\varphi}(r,t) - , \sigma_{\varphi\varphi}^{0}, \sigma_{\varphi\varphi}^{0},$$

•

$$u_r(r,t) - , \ \theta(r,\tau) - (1.1)$$

$$z = \frac{r-a}{b-a}, \quad z_0 = \frac{a}{b-a}, \quad \overline{s}(z) = \frac{\lambda+2\mu}{\mu_0}, \quad \overline{\lambda}(z) = \frac{\lambda(r)}{\mu_0}, \quad \overline{k}(z) = \frac{k(r)}{k_0}, \quad \overline{c}(z) = \frac{c(r)}{c_0}, \quad \overline{\gamma}(z) = \frac{\gamma(r)}{\gamma_0},$$

$$\overline{\rho}(z) = \frac{\rho(r)}{\rho_0}, \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\rho_0}}, \quad t_1 = \frac{b-a}{v}, \quad t_2 = \frac{(b-a)^2 c_0}{k_0}, \quad \tau = \frac{t}{t_2}, \quad W(z,\tau) = \frac{\gamma_0 \theta}{\mu_0}, \quad U(z,\tau) = \frac{u_r}{b-a},$$

$$\Omega_{z}(z,\tau) = \frac{T_{rr}}{\mu_{0}}, \quad \Omega_{\varphi}(z,\tau) = \frac{T_{\varphi\varphi}}{\mu_{0}}, \quad \Omega_{z}^{0}(z) = \frac{\sigma_{rr}^{0}}{\mu_{0}}, \quad \Omega_{\varphi}^{0}(z) = \frac{\sigma_{\varphi\varphi}^{0}}{\mu_{0}}, \quad \delta = \frac{\gamma_{0}^{2}T_{0}}{\mu_{0}c_{0}}, \quad \varepsilon = \frac{t_{1}}{t_{2}}, \quad p^{*} = \frac{p_{0}}{\mu_{0}}, \quad \mu_{0}^{*} = \frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}\mu(r)dr, \quad k_{0} = \frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}k(r)dr, \quad c_{0} = \frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}c(r)dr, \quad \gamma_{0} = \frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}\gamma(r)dr, \quad \mu_{0}^{*} = \frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}\gamma(r)dr,$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \rho(r) dr \, , \, \lambda_0 = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \lambda(r) dr \, .$$
- (1.1)-(1.7) :

 $\frac{\partial \Omega_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\Omega_z - \Omega_{\varphi}}{z + z_0} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \tau^2}, \qquad (1.8)$ 

$$\Omega_{z} = (\overline{s} + \Omega_{z}^{0}) \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} + \frac{\overline{\lambda}}{z + z_{0}} U - \overline{\gamma} W, \qquad (1.9)$$

$$\Omega_{\varphi} = \overline{\lambda} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} + (\overline{s} + \Omega_{\varphi}^{0}) \frac{U}{z + z_{0}} - \overline{\gamma} W, \qquad (1.10)$$

$$\frac{1}{z+z_0}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\overline{k}(z)(z+z_0)\frac{\partial W}{\partial z}) = \overline{c}(z)\frac{\partial W}{\partial \tau} + \delta\overline{\gamma}(z)(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z\partial \tau} + \frac{1}{z+z_0}\frac{\partial U}{\partial \tau}), \qquad (1.11)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial z}(0,\tau) = 0, \ -\overline{k}(1)\frac{\partial W}{\partial z}(1,\tau) = q^*, \tag{1.12}$$

$$\Omega_z(0,\tau) = 0, \ \Omega_z(1,\tau) = p^*,$$
(1.13)

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(1.8)-(1.14)

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$$W(1,\tau) = f_1(\tau), \ \tau \in [a_1, b_1],$$

$$(1.15)$$

$$U(1,\tau) = f_1(\tau), \ \tau \in [a_1, b_1]$$

$$(1.16)$$

 $U(1,\tau) = f_2(\tau), \ \tau \in [a_2, b_2].$ (1.16)2. (1.8)-(1.16)

$$J_{1} = \int_{a_{1}}^{b_{1}} (f_{1}(\tau) - W(1,\tau)) d\tau, \qquad (2.1)$$

$$J_{2} = \int_{a_{2}}^{b_{2}} (f_{2}(\tau) - U(1,\tau)) d\tau .$$
(2.2)

$$\overline{b}^{(n)} = \overline{b}^{(n-1)}(z) + \delta \overline{b}^{(n-1)}(z) . \qquad \delta \overline{b}^{(n-1)}$$
[12]:  

$$\int_{0}^{1} \delta b^{(n-1)} R(z,\tau) dz = q^{*}(f_{1}(\tau) - W^{(n-1)}(1,\tau)) + p^{*}(f_{2}(\tau) - U^{(n-1)}(1,\tau)) . \qquad (2.3)$$

$$(2.3) \qquad \vdots$$

$$R(z,\tau) = \int_{0}^{\tau} \frac{\partial U^{(n-1)}}{\partial z}(z,\tau_{1})(\frac{\partial U^{(n-1)}}{\partial z}(z,\tau-\tau_{1}) - U^{(n-1)}(z,\tau-\tau_{1}))d\tau_{1} . \qquad (2.3)$$

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(2.1) (2.2) , 
$$10^{-4}$$
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3.  
 $z_0 = 1$ .  
 $[a_1, b_1] = [0, 7]$  7 ,  $[a_2, b_2] = [0, 2]$  10 ,  $\overline{b}(z)$ 



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– , 8 918 50 73 340. **E-mail:** <u>1079@list.ru</u>

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,  $U_r(r, z, \varphi) = U(r, z) \cos \varphi$   $U_{\varphi}(r, z, \varphi) = W(r, z) \sin \varphi$  $U_z(r, z, \varphi) = V(r, z) \cos \varphi$ 

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$$U_{r} = a_{1} + a_{2}r + a_{3}z + a_{4}r^{2} + a_{5}rz + a_{6}z^{2}$$
(1)  
$$U_{z} = a_{7} + a_{8}r + a_{9}z + a_{10}r^{2} + a_{11}rz + a_{12}z^{2}$$
,

 $U_r = U_z$ 

:

$$\{ u \} = [C_{u}] \{ u \} \{ v \} = [C_{v}] \{ v \}$$
  

$$\{ u \} = [C_{u}] \{ u \} \{ v \} = [C_{v}] \{ v \}$$
  

$$\{ u \} = \begin{bmatrix} 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
  

$$\{ v \} = \begin{bmatrix} 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
  

$$\{ u_{i} \} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{i} \\ u_{j} \\ u_{m} \\ u_{ij} \\ u_{im} \\ u_{jm} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & r_{i} & z_{i} & r_{i}^{2} & (rz)_{i} & z_{i}^{2} \\ 1 & r_{j} & z_{j} & r_{j}^{2} & (rz)_{j} & z_{i}^{2} \\ 1 & r_{j} & z_{ij} & r_{ij}^{2} & (rz)_{m} & z_{m}^{2} \\ 1 & r_{jm} & z_{im} & r_{m}^{2} & (rz)_{im} & z_{m}^{2} \\ 1 & r_{jm} & z_{jm} & r_{jm}^{2} & (rz)_{jm} & z_{jm}^{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1} \\ \alpha_{2} \\ \alpha_{3} \\ \alpha_{4} \\ \alpha_{5} \\ \alpha_{6} \end{bmatrix} = [C_{u}] \{ \alpha_{u} \}$$
  

$$T \quad Z$$

(2):

 $\{ \} = \{ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ \cdots \ 12 \}$  $\{ \mathsf{U} \}^{e} = \{ \mathsf{U}_{U}, 0 \\0, \mathsf{U}_{V} \}$ 

 $\{ \} = [N] \{ \}$ 

1.25R, 0.25R. -=0.28, =7.8\*10<sup>-3</sup> / <sup>3</sup>.

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12.8R, 0.5R, -E=2.08\*10<sup>6</sup> / <sup>2</sup>,

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2 = 2/3 ,

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$$r^{-\lambda}u_{r} = A\cos[(1+\lambda)\theta] + B\sin[(1+\lambda)\theta] + (3)$$

$$C\cos[(1-\lambda)\theta] + D\sin[(1-\lambda)\theta]$$

$$r^{-\lambda}u_{z} = B\cos[(1+\lambda)\theta] - A\sin[(1+\lambda)\theta] + (3)$$

$$\mu^{-1}r^{1-\lambda}\sigma_{\theta} = -2\lambda A\cos[(1+\lambda)\theta] - 2\lambda B\sin[(1+\lambda)\theta] - (1+\lambda)(1-\nu_{2})D\sin[(1-\lambda)\theta]$$

$$\mu^{-1}r^{1-\lambda}\tau_{r\theta} = -2\lambda A\sin[(1+\lambda)\theta] - (1+\lambda)(1-\nu_{2})D\sin[(1-\lambda)\theta]$$

$$\mu^{-1}r^{1-\lambda}\tau_{r\theta} = -2\lambda A\sin[(1+\lambda)\theta] + 2\lambda B\cos[(1+\lambda)\theta] - (1-\lambda)(1-\nu_{2})C\sin[(1-\lambda)\theta]$$

$$\nu_{2} = \frac{3+\lambda-4\nu}{3-\lambda-4\nu}$$

$$- \sin 2\alpha\lambda = \lambda\sin 2\alpha..$$

$$A,B,C,D$$

$$,$$

$$(U_{r}^{1},U_{z}^{1}) - (U_{r}^{2},U_{z}^{2})$$

$$(3).$$

:

A, B, C, D

(3),

Ur Uz

, ,

 $\tau_{rz} = 30, 20, 10.$ r = 1 r = 0.75.

:



, [1,2].

[3].



- , [12].

e 
$$L, ((n-1)L < x < nL, n \in Z)$$
  
,  
 $\rho(x) = \rho_0 f(x); \quad G(x) = G_0 f(x), \quad f(x) - ,$  :

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}}{\partial y} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2}, \qquad (1)$$

$$\sigma_{xz} = G \frac{\partial W}{\partial x}; \quad \sigma_{yz} = G \frac{\partial W}{\partial y}.$$
(2)

,

$$W(x, y, t) = w(x) \exp(i\omega t - iky),$$
(3)  
 $\omega - , k - .$ 
(3)  
(1.2), :

$$\sigma = G_0 f\left(x\right) \frac{dw}{dx}, \quad \frac{d\sigma}{dx} = \left(k^2 G_0 - \rho_0 \omega^2\right) f(x) w. \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix} = M \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix}; \qquad M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{G_0 f(x)} \\ -(\rho_0 \omega^2 - k^2 G_0) f(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
(5)

$$w_0(x) = w(x) f^{1/2}(x); \quad \sigma_0(x) = \sigma(x) f^{-1/2}(x), \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} w_0(x) \\ \sigma_0(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P(x) & \frac{1}{G_0} \\ (\rho_0 \omega^2 - k^2 G_0) & -P(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_0(x) \\ \sigma_0(x) \end{pmatrix},$$
(7)

$$P(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{2f(x)}.$$
(7), :  
 $\binom{w_0''(x)}{\sigma_0''(x)} = \begin{pmatrix} A + P(x)^2 + P'(x) & 0\\ 0 & A + P(x)^2 - P'(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_0(x)\\ \sigma_0(x) \end{pmatrix},$ 
(8)  
 $A = k^2 \left( \frac{\omega^2 \rho_0}{k^2 G_0} - 1 \right).$ 

$$P(x)^{2} + P'(x) \equiv \frac{1}{f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x)} \left( f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \right)^{\prime\prime}, \quad P(x)^{2} - P'(x) \equiv \frac{1}{f^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x)} \left( f^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) \right)^{\prime\prime}, \tag{9}$$

$$P(x)^{2} + P'(x) = a^{2}, \qquad P(x)^{2} - P'(x) = a^{2}, \qquad (10)$$
  

$$a = \text{const.}, \qquad (8).$$

1) 
$$f(x) = \left(\cosh\left(a\left(x - (n-1)L\right) + d\right) + \frac{b}{a}\sinh\left(a\left(x - (n-1)L\right) + d\right)\right)^2$$
 (11)

$$U(x) = \begin{pmatrix} w(x) \\ \sigma(x) \end{pmatrix}, \ C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$M(x) \qquad :$$

$$M_{+}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin(qx) f^{-1/2}(x) & \cos(qx) f^{-1/2}(x) \\ G_{0} \frac{2q f(x) \cos(qx) - f'(x) \sin(qx)}{2 f^{1/2}(x)} & -G_{0} \frac{2q f(x) \cos(qx) + f'(x) \sin(qx)}{2 f^{1/2}(x)} \end{pmatrix}, (14)$$

$$M(x) :$$

$$M_{-}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{f'(x) \sin(qx) + 2q f(x) \cos(qx)}{2 A f^{\frac{3}{2}}(x)} & \frac{f'(x) \cos(qx) - 2q f(x) \sin(qx)}{2 A f^{\frac{3}{2}}(x)} \\ G_{0} f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \sin(qx) & G_{0} f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(qx) \end{pmatrix}, (15)$$

$$: q^{2} = \frac{\rho_{0}\omega^{2}}{G_{0}} - a^{2} - k^{2}.$$

$$C \quad (13)$$

$$U(nL) = M(nL)C; \quad C = M^{-1}((n-1)L)U((n-1)L),$$

$$U(nL) = M(nL)M^{-1}((n-1)L)U((n-1)L),$$
(16)

$$U(nL) = T^{\pm}U((n-1)L),$$

$$T^{\pm} = M^{\pm}(nL)(M^{\pm})^{-1}((n-1)L).$$
(17)

, 
$$(n-1)L < x < nL$$
.  
:  
 $U(nL) = \}U((n-1)L),$  (18)

$$\lambda = \exp(isL), \ s - \dots$$
(17,18), :
$$(T^{\pm} - I)U((n-1)L) = 0.$$
(19)
(19) :

$$\lambda^{2} - Sp(T^{\pm})\lambda + 1 = 0.$$
(20)
$$(20) \qquad \lambda, \qquad :$$

$$\cos(Ls) = F_{-}(\omega)$$
(21)

$$\cos(Ls) = F_{\pm}(\omega)$$

$$F_{\pm}(\omega) = \frac{a\sin(Lq)(b\cosh(ad) + a\sinh(ad)) + q\cos(Lq)(a\cosh(ad) + b\sinh(ad))}{2q(a\cosh(a(d+L)) + b\sinh(a(d+L)))} + \frac{a\cosh(a(d+L))(q\cos(Lq) - b\sin(Lq)) + ((bq\cos(Lq) - a^{2}\sin(Lq))))}{2\pi(a(d+L))(a(d+L))}$$

$$(21)$$

$$F(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\sqrt{\eta^{2} - a_{0}^{2}}\right) \cosh\left(a_{0} + a_{0}d_{0}\right) \sec h\left(a_{0}d_{0}\right) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\sqrt{\eta^{2} - a_{0}^{2}}\right) \cosh\left(a_{0}d_{0}\right) \sec h\left(a_{0} + a_{0}d_{0}\right) +$$

$$+ \frac{a_{0}}{2\sqrt{\eta^{2} - a_{0}^{2}}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\eta^{2} - a_{0}^{2}}\right) \left(\sec h\left(a_{0} + a_{0}d_{0}\right) \sinh\left(a_{0} + a_{0}d_{0}\right) - \sec h\left(a_{0}d_{0}\right) \sin\left(a_{0} + a_{0}d_{0}\right)\right),$$

$$: \eta^{2} = \left(\frac{\rho L^{2} \omega^{2}}{G_{0}} - L^{2} k^{2}\right), \quad a_{0} = aL, \quad d_{0} = dL^{-1}.$$

$$(22), \qquad (22), \qquad (22),$$

$$d_0 = -0.5$$
  $d_0 = 0$ ,  $\Delta \omega = \omega_2 - \omega_1$ ;  $\omega_0 = (\omega_1 + \omega_2)/2$ .



$$f(x) = \left(\cosh\left(a\left(x - nL + L/2\right)\right)\right)^{2}; \quad f(nL) = f((n-1)L).$$

$$d_{0} = 0, \quad d_{0} = -0.5, \quad d_{0} = -0.5, \quad d_{0} = -0.5, \quad d_{0} = -0.5.$$

$$a_0 = 1.5, \ d_0 = -0.5 \qquad d_0 = 0,$$
  
.2 2

 $0 < sL < \pi \,.$ 




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$$\varepsilon_{rr}(z) = \varepsilon_{\varphi\varphi}(z) = -\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{zz}(z) = \varepsilon(z) \ge 0,$$

) [6].

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{E}{3l^2} \left( z^2 u'(z) + 4z(u(z) - u(h)) + 2 \int_h^z (u(\zeta) - u(h)) d\zeta \right), \tag{2.1}$$

(

$$\varepsilon(z) = \frac{1}{3l^2} \left( z^2 u'(z) + 4zu(z) + 2 \int_0^z u(\zeta) d\zeta \right),$$

$$h, l$$

$$- [1], . (2.1)$$

$$\begin{split} \sigma(z) &= -E\left(\varepsilon(z) - Cz - D\right), & (2.3) \\ Ch &= 12M - 6N, D = 4N - 6M, N = \frac{1}{h} \int_{0}^{h} \varepsilon(\zeta) d\zeta, M = \frac{1}{h^{2}} \int_{0}^{h} \varepsilon(\zeta) \zeta d\zeta. & (2.3) \\ i. & (2.3) & (2.1) - (2.3) \\ i. & (2.3) & (2.1) & (2.1) \\ (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.1) & (1 - 1) \\ ii. & (2.3) & (2.1) & (1 - 1) \\ iii. & (2.2) & (2.3) & (2.1) \\ iii. & (2.3) & (2.1) & (2.3) \\ z &\in [h - \hat{h}, h] \subseteq [0, h], & ((1 - 1)) & (2.3) \\ iv. & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) \\ iv. & (2.1) & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) \\ iv. & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) \\ iv. & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) \\ iv. & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) & (2.3) \\ iv. & (2.3) & (2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\theta\theta} &= 2\mu r^{-2}c_{2} + \lambda c_{3} + 2(\lambda + \mu)c_{1} - \frac{4\mu(\lambda + \mu)}{\lambda + 2\mu}f(r) - \frac{2\lambda\mu}{\lambda + 2\mu}g(r) - \\ &\quad -\frac{2\lambda\mu}{\lambda + 2\mu}\int_{r}^{r}\frac{2f(\xi) + g(\xi)}{\xi}d\xi - \frac{2\mu^{2}}{\lambda + 2\mu}r^{-2}\int_{r}^{r}\xi g(\xi)d\xi, \\ \sigma_{zz} &= 2\lambda c_{1} + (\lambda + 2\mu)c_{3} - \frac{2\lambda\mu}{\lambda + 2\mu}f(r) - \frac{4\mu(\lambda + \mu)}{\lambda + 2\mu}g(r) - \frac{2\lambda\mu}{\lambda + 2\mu}\int_{r}^{r}\frac{2f(\xi) + g(\xi)}{\xi}d\xi, \quad (3.1) \\ \sigma_{rr} &= -2\mu r^{-2}c_{2} + \lambda c_{3} + 2(\lambda + \mu)c_{1} - \frac{2\mu(\lambda + \mu)}{\lambda + 2\mu}\int_{r}^{r}\frac{2f(\xi) + g(\xi)}{\xi}d\xi + \\ &\quad + \frac{2\mu^{2}}{\lambda + 2\mu}r^{-2}\int_{r}^{r}\xi g(\xi)d\xi. \\ - &\quad - \\ , c_{1}, c_{2}, c_{3} - \\ , \\ (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\theta\theta}^{+} &= 4kM\left((r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2})(1 + \ln(r)) + r_{1}^{2}(r_{2}^{2} + r^{2})r^{-2}\ln(r_{1}) - r_{2}^{2}(r^{2} + r_{1}^{2})r^{-2}\ln(r_{2})\right), \\ \sigma_{zz}^{+} &= 2k\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}M\left((r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2})(1 + 2\ln(r)) + 2r_{1}^{2}\ln(r_{1}) - 2r_{2}^{2}\ln(r_{2})\right), \\ \sigma_{rr}^{+} &= 4kM\left((r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2})\ln(r) - r_{1}^{2}(r_{2}^{2} - r^{2})r^{-2}\ln(r_{1}) - r_{2}^{2}(r^{2} - r_{1}^{2})r^{-2}\ln(r_{2})\right). \\ k &= \left(\left(r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2}\right)^{2} - 4r_{1}^{2}r_{2}^{2}\ln^{2}\frac{r_{2}}{r_{1}}\right)^{-1}, \quad M = -\int_{r_{1}}^{r_{2}}r\sigma_{\theta\theta}dr - \frac{(3.1)}{r_{1}}, \\ u_{r}^{+} &= \frac{k}{\lambda + \mu}M\frac{1}{r}\left[\left(\lambda + 2\mu\right)r_{1}r\cos\theta\left((r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2}) + 2r_{2}^{2}\ln\frac{r_{2}}{r_{1}}\right) + 2r_{1}^{2}\left(\mu r^{2} + (\lambda + \mu)r_{2}^{2}\right)\ln r_{1} - 2r_{2}^{2}\left(\mu r^{2} + (\lambda + \mu)r_{1}^{2}\right)\ln r_{2} + (\lambda + 2\mu)(r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2})r^{2} + 2\mu(r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2})r^{2}\ln r\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.3)$$

$$u_{\theta}^{+} &= k\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\mu(\lambda + \mu)}M\left(2r_{1}(r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2})\theta - r_{1}\left(r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2} + 2r_{2}^{2}\ln\frac{r_{2}}{r_{1}}\right)\sin\theta\right).$$

 $\sigma_{zz}$ .

(3.1)-(3.3),

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$$(3.1)$$
- $(3.3)$ .  
 $f(r) g(r)$ ,

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 $r_2$ 

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 $\sigma_{rr}$ 

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. 2.2.



. 2.3.



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1.

2.



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а

 $\alpha = \sqrt{k^2 + k_0^2}, \beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_0^2},$ (3)
(2)

$$w(x, y) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad x = 0, \tag{4}$$

)  

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (2 - v) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} = 0 \qquad x = a$$
(5)

$$\alpha - k^2 \mathbf{v} + A \left( \beta^2 - k^2 \mathbf{v} \right) = 0 \tag{6a}$$

$$\alpha \left(\alpha^{2}-k^{2}\left(2-\nu\right)\right) \operatorname{cth}\left(\alpha a\right)+A\beta \left(\beta^{2}-k^{2}\left(2-\nu\right)\right) \operatorname{cth}\left(\beta a\right)=0$$
(6)
  
*A*,

$$\frac{\sqrt{k^2 - k_0^2} \left(k_0^2 + k^2 \left(1 - \nu\right)\right)^2 \operatorname{cth}\left(a\sqrt{k^2 - k_0^2}\right)}{\sqrt{k^2 + k_0^2} \left(k_0^2 - k^2 \left(1 - \nu\right)\right)^2 \operatorname{cth}\left(a\sqrt{k^2 + k_0^2}\right)} = 1.$$
(7)

$$\frac{\sqrt{\eta^2 - 1} \left( 1 + \eta^2 \left( 1 - \nu \right) \right)^2 \operatorname{cth} \left( a \sqrt{\eta^2 - 1} \right)}{\sqrt{\eta^2 + 1} \left( 1 - \eta^2 \left( 1 - \nu \right) \right)^2 \operatorname{cth} \left( a \sqrt{\eta^2 + 1} \right)} = 1, \ \eta = k / k_0, \ \gamma = a k_0.$$
(8)

D 
$$\eta > 1$$
 a , (1].



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. 4.

 $k > k_0$  ( $\eta > 1$ ). .5

= 30 , =1 , v = 0.3 .  $\eta_0 = 1.00056$ 

γ



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*x* .

 $\eta$ ,  $\gamma = ak_0$ .

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$$(0 < \alpha \le 2\pi)$$
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y

E

[1]  $\Delta \Delta \Phi(r, \varphi) = 0$ (1)  $\varphi = \alpha$  $P_{\alpha}$ :

•

,

$$u_{\varphi}(r,0) = \tau_{r\varphi}(r,0) = 0, \qquad (2)$$

$$f_{r} = f_{1}(\{) \qquad u_{r}(r,\alpha) = \sigma_{\varphi}(r,\alpha) = 0, \qquad (3)$$

$$\varphi = 0 \qquad \sigma_{r}(1,\varphi) = f_{1}(\varphi), \ \tau_{r\varphi}(1,\varphi) = f_{2}(\varphi), \qquad (4)$$

•

({) 
$$u_r(r,\alpha) = \sigma_{\varphi}(r,\alpha) = 0,$$
 (3)

$$\sigma_r(1,\varphi) = f_1(\varphi), \quad \tau_{r\varphi}(1,\varphi) = f_2(\varphi), \quad (4)$$

$$f_1(\phi) = f_2(\phi) -$$
 [1].  
(2)

[2],

:

α

ν, ,



x

[3,4].  
(1)
$$(5]:$$

$$(5)$$

$$(5)$$

A, B, C, D,  $\lambda$  –

 $\Phi(r,\phi) = r^{\lambda+1} \Big[ A\sin(\lambda+1) \Big]$ 

 $P_o$ 

$$S_{\alpha}^{+}A + C_{\alpha}^{+}B + S_{\alpha}^{-}C + C_{\alpha}^{-}D = 0,$$

$$-\lambda^{+}\nu^{+}S_{\alpha}^{+}A - \lambda^{+}\nu^{+}C_{\alpha}^{+}B + (4 - \lambda^{+}\nu^{+})S_{\alpha}^{-}C + (4 - \lambda^{+}\nu^{+})C_{\alpha}^{-}D = 0.$$
(7)
$$A = C = 0$$
(7)

 $\cos(\lambda+1)\phi\cdot\cos(\lambda-1)\phi=0,$ 

,

:  

$$\lambda_{k} = \alpha_{0} (2k+1) + 1, \ \tilde{\lambda}_{n} = \alpha_{0} (2n+1) - 1, \ \alpha_{0} = \pi/2\alpha, \ (k,n) = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$
(8)

$$\Phi_{kn}(r,\varphi) = D_k r^{\lambda_k + 1} \cos(\lambda_k - 1)\varphi + B_n r^{\tilde{\lambda}_n + 1} \cos(\tilde{\lambda}_n + 1)\varphi$$
(1)
(2)
(3),
(3),

$$\begin{cases}
\Phi_{I} \\
\Phi_{II} \\
\Phi_{II} \\
\Phi_{IV}
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
a = 0 \\
a = 0 \\
a = -1 \\
a = -2
\end{cases} \sum_{k=a}^{\infty} \left[ D_{k} r^{\lambda_{k}+1} + B_{k} r^{\tilde{\lambda}_{k}+1} \right] \cos \alpha_{0} (2k+1) \phi, \qquad (10)$$

$$\vdots \quad B_{0} = B_{1} = 0 \quad \vdots \quad B_{-1} = B_{0} = 0 \quad - \quad III;$$

$$B_{-2} = B_{-1} = B_0 = B_1 = 0 \qquad IV.$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\varphi I} \\ \sigma_{\varphi II} \\ \sigma_{\varphi II} \\ \sigma_{\varphi II} \\ \sigma_{\varphi IV} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 0 \\ a = -1 \\ a = -2 \end{cases} \sum_{k=a}^{\infty} \left[ D_k \lambda_k \left( \lambda_k + 1 \right) r^{\lambda_k - 1} + B_k \tilde{\lambda}_k \left( \tilde{\lambda}_k + 1 \right) r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k - 1} \right] \cos \alpha_0 \left( 2k + 1 \right) \varphi, \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tau_{r\varphi I} \\ \tau_{r\varphi II} \\ \tau_{r\varphi II} \\ \tau_{r\varphi IV} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 0 \\ a = -1 \\ a = -2 \end{cases} \sum_{k=a}^{\infty} \left[ D_k \lambda_k \left( \lambda_k - 1 \right) r^{\lambda_k - 1} + B_k \tilde{\lambda}_k \left( \tilde{\lambda}_k + 1 \right) r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k - 1} \right] \sin \alpha_0 \left( 2k + 1 \right) \varphi, \tag{12}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 0 \\ a = -1 \\ a = -2 \end{cases} \sum_{k=a}^{\infty} \left[ D_k \lambda_k \left( 3 - \lambda_k \right) r^{\lambda_k - 1} - B_k \tilde{\lambda}_k \left( \tilde{\lambda}_k + 1 \right) r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k - 1} \right] \cos \alpha_0 \left( 2k + 1 \right) \varphi = f_1(\varphi),$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 0 \\ a = 0 \\ a = -1 \\ a = -2 \end{cases} \sum_{k=a}^{\infty} \left[ D_k \lambda_k \left( \lambda_k - 1 \right) r^{\lambda_k - 1} - B_k \tilde{\lambda}_k \left( \tilde{\lambda}_k + 1 \right) r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k - 1} \right] \sin \alpha_0 \left( 2k + 1 \right) \varphi = f_2(\varphi).$$

$$\cos \alpha_0 \left( 2m + 1 \right) \varphi, \qquad - \qquad \sin \alpha_0 \left( 2m + 1 \right) \varphi$$

$$(m = -2, -1, 0, ...) \qquad \varphi \qquad (0, \alpha), \qquad (9) :$$

$$I. \quad D_0 = \frac{2}{\alpha} \frac{\tilde{f}_{10}}{(1+\alpha_0)(2-\alpha_0)} = \frac{2}{\alpha} \frac{\tilde{f}_{20}}{\alpha_0(1+\alpha_0)}, \quad D_1 = \frac{2}{\alpha} \frac{\tilde{f}_{11}}{(1+3\alpha_0)(2-3\alpha_0)} = \frac{2}{\alpha} \frac{\tilde{f}_{21}}{3\alpha_0(1+3\alpha_0)}, \quad (15)$$

$$D_k \lambda_k = \frac{1}{\alpha} (\tilde{f}_{1k} + \tilde{f}_{2k}), \quad B_k (\lambda_k - 1)(\lambda_k - 2) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[ \left( \tilde{f}_{1k} + \tilde{f}_{2k} \right) (3-\lambda_k) - 2\tilde{f}_{1k} \right], \quad (15)$$

$$\tilde{f}_{1k} = \int_0^\alpha f_1(\varphi) \cos \alpha_0 (2k+1)\varphi, \quad \tilde{f}_{2k} = \int_0^\alpha f_2(\varphi) \sin \alpha_0 (2k+1)\varphi d\varphi.$$

$$, \qquad f_1(\varphi) \qquad f_2(\varphi)$$

$$q. \quad \tilde{f}_1 = 0, \quad 3q. \quad \tilde{f}_1 = 0.$$

$$\alpha_{0}\tilde{f}_{10} - (2 - \alpha_{0})\tilde{f}_{20} = 0, \ 3\alpha_{0}\tilde{f}_{11} - (2 - 3\alpha_{0})\tilde{f}_{21} = 0.$$

$$II. \qquad D_{k} \quad B_{k}(k = 0, 1, 2, ...)$$
(16)
(16)

$$III. \ D_{-1}(1-r_0) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{r_0 \tilde{f}_{10} - (2-r_0) \tilde{f}_{20}}{r_0^2}, \ D_0(1+r_0) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{r_0 \tilde{f}_{10} - (2+r_0) \tilde{f}_{20}}{r_0^2},$$
(17)  
$$D_k \quad B_k(k=1,2,3,...)$$
(15).

$$IV. D_{-2}(1-3\alpha_{0}) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{3\alpha_{0}\tilde{f}_{11} - (2-3\alpha_{0})\tilde{f}_{21}}{9\alpha_{0}^{2}}, D_{1}(1+3\alpha_{0}) = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{3\alpha_{0}\tilde{f}_{11} - (2+3\alpha_{0})\tilde{f}_{21}}{9\alpha_{0}^{2}},$$

$$D_{-1}(1-\alpha_{0}) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\alpha_{0}\tilde{f}_{10} - (2-\alpha_{0})\tilde{f}_{20}}{\alpha_{0}^{2}}, D_{0}(1+\alpha_{0}) = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\alpha_{0}\tilde{f}_{10} - (2+\alpha_{0})\tilde{f}_{20}}{\alpha_{0}^{2}},$$

$$D_{k} = B_{k}(k=2,3,4,...)$$
(15).
$$(18)$$

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*I.* 
$$0 < \alpha \le 2\pi; \ k = 0, 1, 2, ...; \ n = 2, 3, 4, ...$$
 [6],

, 
$$(r \rightarrow 0)$$
  
- [7], ... ,  $\alpha < 5\pi/4 \ (k = 2).$   
 $\alpha > 5\pi/4,$  (  
- [7]).  $\alpha = 5\pi/4$ 

 $, \alpha = 5\pi/4$ ) (  $( ) \quad r \to 0.$  $1 - \tilde{\lambda}_{k} = 2 - \alpha_{0} \left( 2k + 1 \right)$  $0 < 1 - \tilde{\lambda}_k \le 3/4 \ (k = 2), \ 0 < 1 - \tilde{\lambda}_k \le 1/4 \ (k = 3),$ (16),  $\begin{array}{ccc}
, & - & , \\
, & k = 3 \\
\alpha & = 7\pi/4.
\end{array}$  $f_1(\varphi) = f_2(\varphi)$  $\alpha = 7\pi/4.$  $B_{2}$ (16)  $\alpha = \pi/4. \qquad 0 < \alpha < \pi/4,$ *II.*  $0 < \alpha < \pi/2$ ; k = 0, 1, 2, ...; n = 0, 1, 2, ... $\pi/4 < \alpha < \pi/2$  – (k=0). $1 - \tilde{\lambda}_k = 2 - \alpha_0$ α,  $0 < 2 - \alpha_0 < 1.$   $\alpha \rightarrow \pi/2$  $B_0\alpha_0(\alpha_0-1) = -\left\lceil \alpha_0 \tilde{f}_{10} - (2-\alpha_0) \tilde{f}_{20} \right\rceil / \alpha$ (16). (16). (11 - 13) $r^{-1+\varepsilon}(\varepsilon \to 0 \qquad \alpha \to \pi/2),$ [4,8,9,11]. ,  $0 < \alpha \leq \pi/2$ . *III.*  $\pi/2 < \alpha < 3\pi/2$ ; k = -1, 0, 1, ...; n = 1, 2, 3, ... $: \alpha = 3\pi/4$  k = 1  $\alpha = 5\pi/4$  k = 2.  $r^{-r_0}(k=1),$ (11-13), $r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k-1} \qquad k=1, \, k=2,$ (11 - 13) $1/3 \le \alpha_0 < 1 \ (k = -1), \ 0 < 1 - \tilde{\lambda}_k < 1 \ (k = 1), \ 0 < 1 - \tilde{\lambda}_k \le 1/3 \ (k = 2).$ (19) $\alpha_{0}\tilde{f}_{10} - (2 - \alpha_{0})\tilde{f}_{20} \quad (k = -1), \ 3\alpha_{0}\tilde{f}_{11} - (2 - 3\alpha_{0})\tilde{f}_{21} \quad (k = 1), \ 5\alpha_{0}\tilde{f}_{12} - (2 - 5\alpha_{0})\tilde{f}_{22} \quad (k = 2).$ ,  $\alpha \rightarrow \pi/2$   $\alpha \rightarrow 3\pi/2$ , , (19) (16). , *III I*  $\pi/2 < \alpha < 3\pi/2$ . *IV.*  $3\pi/2 < \alpha \le 2\pi$ ; k = -2, -1, 0, ...; n = 2, 3, 4, ...  $\alpha = 7\pi/4.$  $r^{-3\alpha_0} = r^{-\alpha_0},$  $3/4 \le 3\alpha_0 < 1$   $(k = -2), 1/4 \le \alpha_0 \le 1/3$  (k = -1)(11 -13)

,	IV I , II, III IV	(4)	α
	, (1) – (4)		,
11].	,	(4	4)
1. 2. .33. 1. 3. Melan E.	· · · . 132 – 135. Ein Beitrag zur Theoretic g	2: , 1974. geschweisseter Verbindunger	656 . . // . 1969 n. // Ing. –Archiv. 1932. Bd.3
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 $x_1, x_2, z.$ ,  $x_1 x_2.$ 

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$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{ii}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{ji}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{3i}}{\partial z} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 V_i}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{23}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{33}}{\partial z} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 V_3}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu_{ii}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial \mu_{ji}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial \mu_{3i}}{\partial z} + (-1)^j (\sigma_{j3} - \sigma_{3j}) = J \frac{\partial^2 \omega_i}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial \mu_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \mu_{23}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial \mu_{33}}{\partial z} + (\sigma_{12} - \sigma_{21}) = J \frac{\partial^2 \omega_3}{\partial t^2}; \quad (1)$$

$$\gamma_{ii} = \frac{1}{2} [\sigma_{ii} - v(\sigma_{jj} + \sigma_{33})], \quad \gamma_{33} = \frac{1}{2} [\sigma_{33} - v(\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22})], \quad \tilde{\gamma}_{12} = \gamma_{12} + \gamma_{21} = \frac{1}{2\mu} (\sigma_{12} + \sigma_{21})$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{13} = \gamma_{13} + \gamma_{31} = \frac{1}{2\mu} (\sigma_{13} + \sigma_{31}), \quad \tilde{\gamma}_{23} = \gamma_{23} + \gamma_{32} = \frac{1}{2\mu} (\sigma_{23} + \sigma_{32})$$

$$\chi_{ii} = \frac{1}{2\gamma} \mu_{ii}, \quad \chi_{33} = \frac{1}{2\gamma} \mu_{33}, \quad \chi_{ij} = \frac{\gamma + \varepsilon}{4\gamma\varepsilon} \mu_{ij} - \frac{\gamma - \varepsilon}{4\gamma\varepsilon} \mu_{ji}$$

$$\chi_{i3} = \frac{\gamma + \varepsilon}{4\gamma\varepsilon} \mu_{i3} - \frac{\gamma - \varepsilon}{4\gamma\varepsilon} \mu_{3i}, \quad \chi_{3i} = \frac{\gamma + \varepsilon}{4\gamma\varepsilon} \mu_{3i} - \frac{\gamma - \varepsilon}{4\gamma\varepsilon} \mu_{i3}$$
(2)

$$\begin{split} \gamma_{ii} &= \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_i}, \ \gamma_{33} = \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial z}, \ \tilde{\gamma}_{12} = \gamma_{12} + \gamma_{21} = \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_2}, \ \tilde{\gamma}_{13} = \gamma_{13} + \gamma_{31} = \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial z} \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{23} &= \gamma_{23} + \gamma_{32} = \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial z}, \ \omega_i = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial V_j}{\partial z} \right), \ \omega_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_2} \right) \\ \chi_{ii} &= \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial x_i}, \ \chi_{33} = \frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial z}, \ \chi_{ij} = \frac{\partial \omega_j}{\partial x_i}, \ \chi_{i3} = \frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial x_i}, \ \chi_{3i} = \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial z} \end{split}$$

$$(3)$$

$$i, j = 1, 2; i \neq j.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{3s} &= p_{s}^{2}, \ \mu_{3u} = m_{s}^{2} \qquad \alpha_{1} = \pm h \ , \ n = 1, 2, 3 \end{aligned} \tag{4} \\ &= {}_{1} \cup {}_{2}, \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &= {}_{1} \cup {}_{2}, \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &m_{n} = p_{s}^{2}, \ \mu_{m} m_{n} = m_{n}^{2}, \ &\sum_{1}, \ V_{s} = V_{s}^{2}, \ &= \omega_{s}^{2}, \ &m, n = 1, 2, 3, \\ &\vdots \\ &p_{s}^{2}, m_{s}^{2} - \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &V_{s} \mid_{s=0} = f_{s}(x_{1}, x_{2}, z), \ &\frac{\partial V_{s}}{\partial t}\mid_{s=0} = F_{s}(x_{1}, x_{2}, z) \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &v_{s}\mid_{s=0} = \phi_{s}(x_{1}, x_{2}, z), \ &\frac{\partial W_{s}}{\partial t}\mid_{s=0} = \Phi_{s}(x_{1}, x_{2}, z) \\ &\vdots \\ &v_{s}\mid_{s=0} = \phi_{s}(x_{1}, x_{2}, z), \ &\frac{\partial W_{s}}{\partial t}\mid_{s=0} = \Phi_{s}(x_{1}, x_{2}, z), \ &n = 1, 2, 3 \\ &\vdots \\ &v_{s}\mid_{s=0} = \phi_{s}(x_{1}, x_{2}, z), \ &\frac{\partial W_{s}}{\partial t}\mid_{s=0} = \Phi_{s}(x_{1}, x_{2}, z), \ &n = 1, 2, 3 \\ &\vdots \\ &v_{s}\mid_{s=0} = \frac{p_{s}^{2} + p_{s}^{2}}{2} = \tilde{p}_{s}, \ &\sigma_{33} = \pm \frac{p_{s}^{2} - p_{s}^{2}}{2} = \pm \tilde{p}_{3}, \ &\mu_{34} = \pm \frac{m_{s}^{2} - m_{s}^{2}}{2} = \pm \tilde{m}_{s}, \ &\mu_{33} = \frac{m_{s}^{4} + m_{s}^{5}}{2} = \tilde{m}_{s} \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

2) (3)  $\gamma_{ii}$   $\sigma_{33}$  $\sigma_{ii};$  ,  $\chi_{i3},$  $\mu_{3i}$   $\mu_{3i}$ 

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(8) –

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$$(8), \qquad \qquad , \qquad \omega_i \quad \omega_3 \quad (3)$$

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$$\omega_i = \Omega_i(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \omega_3 = z \iota(x_1, x_2, t),$$
(10)

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$$x_i;$$

$$\Omega_{i} - x_{i};$$

$$Z - \omega_{3} z:$$

$$\Omega_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{2}} - \psi_{2} \right), \quad \Omega_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \psi_{1} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{1}} \right), \quad \iota = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} - \frac{\partial \psi_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} \right).$$

$$(11)$$

$$(8), (10) (3),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{11} &= zK_{11}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \gamma_{22} = zK_{22}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \tilde{\gamma}_{12} = \gamma_{12} + \gamma_{21} = z\tilde{K}_{12}(x_1, x_2, t), \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{13} &= \gamma_{13} + \gamma_{31} = \tilde{\Gamma}_{13}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \tilde{\gamma}_{23} = \gamma_{23} + \gamma_{32} = \Gamma_{23}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \gamma_{33} = 0, \\ \chi_{11} &= k_{11}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \chi_{12} = k_{12}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \chi_{13} = zl_{13}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \chi_{31} = 0, \quad \chi_{33} = \iota(x_1, x_2, t), \\ \chi_{22} &= k_{22}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \chi_{21} = k_{21}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \chi_{23} = zl_{23}(x_1, x_2, t), \quad \chi_{32} = 0, \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$(12)$$

$$K_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Psi_i}{\partial x_i}, \quad \tilde{K}_{12} = K_{12} + K_{21} = \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial x_2}, \quad \tilde{\Gamma}_{i3} = \Gamma_{i3} + \Gamma_{3i} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial x_i} + \Psi_i,$$

$$\kappa_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Omega_i}{\partial x_i}, \quad \kappa_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Omega_j}{\partial x_i}, \quad l_{i3} = \frac{\partial \iota}{\partial x_i}.$$
(13)
(12)
(12)
(2)
(2)
(2)
(13)

$$\sigma_{11} = z \frac{E}{1 - v^{2}} [K_{11} + v K_{22}], \qquad \sigma_{22} = z \frac{E}{1 - v^{2}} [v K_{11} + K_{22}], \qquad \sigma_{12} + \sigma_{21} = z 2\mu \tilde{K}_{12}$$

$$\sigma_{13} + \sigma_{31}^{0} = 2\mu \tilde{\Gamma}_{13}, \quad \sigma_{23} + \sigma_{32}^{0} = 2\mu \tilde{\Gamma}_{23}, \quad \mu_{11} = 2\gamma k_{11}, \quad \mu_{22} = 2\gamma k_{22}, \quad \mu_{33} = 2\gamma \iota$$

$$\mu_{12} = (\gamma + \varepsilon) k_{12} + (\gamma - \varepsilon) k_{21}, \quad \mu_{21} = (\gamma + \varepsilon) k_{21} + (\gamma - \varepsilon) k_{12}, \quad \mu_{13} = z \frac{4\gamma \varepsilon}{\gamma + \varepsilon} l_{13}, \quad \mu_{23} = z \frac{4\gamma \varepsilon}{\gamma + \varepsilon} l_{23}$$

$$\sigma_{3i} = \sigma_{3i}^{0} (x_{1}, x_{2}, t) + \left(\frac{h^{2}}{6} - \frac{z^{2}}{2}\right) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial} \sigma_{ii}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial} \sigma_{ji}}{\partial x_{j}} - \rho \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{i}}{\partial t^{2}}\right], \quad \sigma_{33} = -z \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{13}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{23}}{\partial x_{2}} - \rho \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}}\right) = z \frac{\tilde{p}_{3}}{h}$$

$$\mu_{3i} = -z \left[\frac{\partial \mu_{ii}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial \mu_{ji}}{\partial x_{j}} + (-1)^{j} \left(\sigma_{j3} - \sigma_{3j}^{0}\right) - J \frac{\partial^{2} \Omega_{i}}{\partial t^{2}}\right] = z \frac{\tilde{m}_{i}}{h}.$$
(14)
(1)-(3)

$$N_{i3} = \int_{-h}^{h} \sigma_{i3} dz \quad (i \leftrightarrow 3), \quad {}_{ii} = \int_{-h}^{h} \sigma_{ii} z dz, M_{ij} = \int_{-h}^{h} \sigma_{ij} z dz, L_{ii} = \int_{-h}^{h} \mu_{ii} dz, L_{ij} = \int_{-h}^{h} \mu_{ij} dz, \Lambda_{i3} = \int_{-h}^{h} \mu_{i3} dz.$$
(15)
(7),

$$\frac{\partial N_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial N_{23}}{\partial x_2} = 2\rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - 2\tilde{p}_3, \quad N_{3i} - \left(\frac{\partial M_{ii}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial M_{ji}}{\partial x_j}\right) + \frac{2\rho h^3}{3} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_i}{\partial t^2} = 2h\tilde{p}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial L_{ii}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial L_{ji}}{\partial x_{j}} + (-)^{j} (N_{j3} - N_{3j}) = 2Jh \frac{\partial^{2} \Omega_{i}}{\partial t^{2}} - 2\tilde{m}_{i}, \quad \frac{\partial \Lambda_{13}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial \Lambda_{23}}{\partial x_{2}} + (M_{12} - M_{21}) = \frac{2Jh^{3}}{3} \frac{\partial^{2} \iota}{\partial t^{2}} - 2h\tilde{m}_{3}$$

$$M_{ii} = \frac{2Eh^{3}}{3(1 - v^{2})} (K_{ii} + vK_{jj}), \quad M_{12} + M_{21} = \frac{4\mu h^{3}}{3} \tilde{K}_{12}, \quad N_{i3} + N_{3i} = 4\mu h\tilde{\Gamma}_{i3}$$

$$(16)$$

$$L_{ii} = 4\gamma h \kappa_{ii}, \ L_{ij} = 2h[(\gamma + \varepsilon)\kappa_{ij} + (\gamma - \varepsilon)\kappa_{ji}], \ \Lambda_{i3} = \frac{2h^3}{3}\frac{4\gamma\varepsilon}{\gamma + \varepsilon}l_{i3}.$$
(17)
(17)

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 $x_1 = \text{const}$ ):  $M_{11} = M_{11}^*$   $K_{11} = K_{11}^*$ ,  $M_{12} = M_{12}^*$   $K_{12} = K_{12}^*$ ,  $N_{13} = N_{13}^*$   $w = w^*$  $L_{11} = L_{11}^* \qquad \kappa_{11} = \kappa_{11}^*, \ L_{12} = L_{12}^* \qquad \kappa_{12} = \kappa_{12}^*, \ \Lambda_{13} = \Lambda_{13}^* \qquad l_{13} = l_{13}^*.$ (18)(16),

(17), (11), (12)  

$$t = 0 \qquad w, \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}, \psi_i, \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial t}, \Omega_i, \frac{\partial \Omega_i}{\partial t}, \iota, \frac{\partial \iota}{\partial t}.$$
(16), (17), (11), (12)  
(18)

, – 12-. (  $N_{13} + N_{31} = 4\mu h \tilde{\Gamma}_{13}, \qquad N_{13} - N_{31} = \frac{\partial L_{22}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial L_{12}}{\partial x_1} - 2Jh \frac{\partial^2 \Omega_2}{\partial t^2}$  $N_{23} + N_{32} = 4\mu h \tilde{\Gamma}_{23} , \quad N_{23} - N_{32} = -\left(\frac{\partial L_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial L_{21}}{\partial x_2}\right) + 2Jh \frac{\partial^2 \Omega_1}{\partial t^2}$  $M_{12} + M_{21} = \frac{4\mu h^3}{3} \tilde{K}_{12}, \quad M_{12} - M_{21} = -\left(\frac{\partial \Lambda_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \Lambda_{23}}{\partial x_2}\right) + \frac{2Jh^3}{3} \frac{\partial^2 \iota}{\partial t^2},$ (19)  $N_{13}, N_{31}, N_{23}, N_{32}, M_{12}, M_{21}.$ (16)

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(17) ( 
$$M_{11}, M_{22}, L_{11}, L_{22}, L_{12}, L_{21}, \Lambda_{13}, \Lambda_{23}$$
) (11),(12),

$$2\mu\nabla^{2}w + 2\mu\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial\psi_{2}}{\partial x_{2}}\right) + (\gamma + \varepsilon)\nabla^{2}\left(\frac{\partial\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} - \frac{\partial\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{2}}\right) = J\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}\left(\frac{\partial\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} - \frac{\partial\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{2}}\right) + 2\rho\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{2\tilde{p}_{3}}{h}$$

$$2\mu\left(\psi_{1} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{1}}\right) - (\gamma + \varepsilon)\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} - (\gamma - \varepsilon)\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} - 2\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} - \frac{h^{2}}{3}\frac{4\gamma\varepsilon}{\gamma + \varepsilon}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}}\nabla^{2}\iota - \frac{2\mu h^{2}}{3(1 - \nu)}\left[2\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + (1 + \nu)\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{2}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + (1 - \nu)\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{1}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}}\right] + J\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial t^{2}} + \frac{Jh^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial^{3}\iota}{\partial x_{2}\partial t^{2}} + \frac{2\rho h^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0$$

$$2\mu\left(\psi_{2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{2}}\right) + (\gamma + \varepsilon)\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + (\gamma - \varepsilon)\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + 2\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \frac{h^{2}}{3}\frac{4\gamma\varepsilon}{\gamma + \varepsilon}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}}\nabla^{2}\iota - \frac{2\mu h^{2}}{3(1 - \nu)}\left[2\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{2}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + (1 + \nu)\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{1}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + (1 - \nu)\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}}\right] - J\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{Jh^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial^{3}\iota}{\partial x_{1}\partial t^{2}} + \frac{2\rho h^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2} - \nabla^{2} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}}.$$
(20)

$$w = 0, \ \psi_2 = 0, \ _{11} = 0, \ L_{12} = 0, \ \Omega_1 = 0, \ \Lambda_{13} = 0 \qquad x_1 = 0, \ x_1 = 0, \ (21)$$

w = 0,  $\psi_1 = 0$ ,  $z_2 = 0$ ,  $L_{21} = 0$ ,  $\Omega_2 = 0$ ,  $\Lambda_{23} = 0$   $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = b$ .

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$$\begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ w = 0, \quad \psi_2 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial x_1} = 0, \quad \Omega_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \iota}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ w = 0, \quad \psi_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x_2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial x_2} = 0, \quad \Omega_2 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \iota}{\partial x_2} = 0 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (22) \\ x_1 = 0, \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = 0, \quad x_2 = 0, \quad x_2 = 0, \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

,

$$w = A_{nn}^{1} e^{ip_{mn}t} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x_{1} \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} x_{2}$$

$$\psi_{1} = A_{0n}^{2} e^{ip_{0n}t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} x_{2} + A_{mn}^{2} i^{p_{mn}t} \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x_{1} \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} x_{2}$$

$$\psi_{2} = A_{m0}^{3} e^{ip_{m0}t} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x_{1} + A_{mn}^{3} i^{p_{mn}t} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x_{1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} x_{2}$$

$$A_{mn}^{1}, A_{m0}^{2}, A_{mn}^{2}, A_{0n}^{3}, A_{mn}^{3} - ; p_{00}, p_{m0}, p_{0n}, p_{mn} -$$

$$(11) \qquad (20) \qquad (23),$$

$$A_{mn}^{1}, A_{m0}^{2}, A_{mn}^{2}, A_{mn}^{3}, A_{mn}^{3} - ; p_{00}, p_{m0}, p_{0n}, p_{mn} -$$

$$A_{0n}^3, A_{mn}^3$$
.

## 18RF-106 18-53-05022,

1. Altenbach H, Eremeyev V. Basics of Mechanics of Micropolar Shells, In: Shell-like Structures. CISM International Centre for Mechanical Sciences (Courses and Lectures), ed. by H. Altenbach, V. Eremeyev, (Springer, Cham, 2017) Volume 572. P. 63-112.





$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z): 0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b, -h_2 \le z \le h_1\}, \quad a - , b - , \\ \Omega = \{(x, y, z): 0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b, -h_2 \le z \le h_1\}, \quad a - , b - , \\ A_{ij}^{(k)}, k - , k = 1, 2, \\ -2h, N = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ \sigma_{xz} = \left(\frac{h}{l}\right)^4 \sigma_{xz}^+(x, y), \, \sigma_{yz} = \left(\frac{h}{l}\right)^4 \sigma_{yz}^+(x, y), \, \sigma_z = \left(\frac{h}{l}\right)^4 \sigma_z^+(x, y), \ z = h_1 \\ \sigma_{xz} = \left(\frac{h}{l}\right)^4 \sigma_{xz}^-(x, y), \, \sigma_{yz} = \left(\frac{h}{l}\right)^4 \sigma_{yz}^-(x, y), \ w = \left(\frac{h}{l}\right)^3 w^-(x, y), \ z = -h_2 \\ z = 0 \\ \sigma_z^{(1)} = \sigma_z^{(2)}, \ w^{(1)} = w^{(2)}, \, \sigma_{xz}^{(1)} = \sigma_{xz}^{(2)} = f_1(x, y), \ \sigma_{yz}^{(1)} = \sigma_{yz}^{(2)} = f_2(x, y) \\ , \qquad f_k(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.2)$$

.

$$f_k(x, y) \equiv 0$$

(1.1),  $x = 0, a \quad y = 0, b$  . (1.1),

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[3,6,7].

$$\begin{split} \xi = x/l, \ \eta = y/l, \ \varsigma = z/h & U^{(k)} = u^{(k)}/l, \ V^{(k)} = v^{(k)}/l, \ W^{(k)} = w^{(k)}/l, \\ l - & (h << l). \\ & \\ Q^{(k)} = \varepsilon^{q_k} \sum_{x=0}^{s} \varepsilon^x Q^{(k,s)}, & (1.3) \\ Q^{(k)} - & , s - , S - \\ & & \\ Q^{(k,s)}: \\ q_k = 3 & \sigma^{(k)}_x, \sigma^{(k)}_y, \sigma^{(k)}_z, \sigma^{(k)}_{xy}, U^{(k)}, V^{(k)}, W^{(k)}, \\ q_k = 4 & \sigma^{(k)}_{xz}, \sigma^{(k)}_{yz}. & , \\ & , & \\ &$$

(1.3), (1.4)  
(1.3)  
,  
$$Q^{(k,s)}[14].$$

(1.4), 
$$Q^{(k,s)}[$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{z}^{(k,s)} &= \sigma_{z0}^{(k,s)} + \sigma_{z}^{*(k,s)}, \ U^{(k,s)} \stackrel{'}{=} u^{(k,s)} + u^{*(k,s)}, \ (U,V,W), \\ \sigma_{x}^{(k,s)} &= B_{11}^{(k)} \frac{\partial u^{(k,s)}}{\partial \xi} + B_{12}^{(k)} \frac{\partial v^{(k,s)}}{\partial \eta} + B_{16}^{(k)} \left( \frac{\partial u^{(k,s)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial v^{(k,s)}}{\partial \xi} \right) + a_{3}^{(k)} \sigma_{z0}^{(k,s)} + \sigma_{x}^{*(k,s)}, \\ \sigma_{xy}^{(k,s)} &= B_{16}^{(k)} \frac{\partial u^{(k,s)}}{\partial \xi} + B_{26}^{(k)} \frac{\partial v^{(k,s)}}{\partial \eta} + B_{66}^{(k)} \left( \frac{\partial u^{(k,s)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial v^{(k,s)}}{\partial \xi} \right) + c_{3}^{(k)} \sigma_{z0}^{(k,s)} + \sigma_{xy}^{*(k,s)}, \\ \sigma_{xz}^{(k,s)} &= -\left[ L_{11} \left( B_{ij}^{(k)} \right) u^{(k,s)} + L_{12} \left( B_{ij}^{(k)} \right) v^{(k,s)} \right] \zeta - \left( a_{3}^{(k)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z0}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \xi} + c_{3}^{(k)} \frac{\partial \sigma_{z0}^{(k,s)}}{\partial \eta} \right) + \sigma_{xz0}^{(k,s)} + \sigma_{xz}^{*(k,s)}, \\ (1.5) \\ L_{11} \left( B_{ij}^{(k)} \right) & : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} L_{11}\left(B_{ij}^{(k)}\right) &= B_{11}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\xi^{2}} + 2B_{16}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\xi\partial\eta} + B_{66}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\eta^{2}}, \ (1,2;\xi,\eta) \\ L_{12}\left(B_{ij}^{(k)}\right) &= B_{16}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\xi^{2}} + \left(B_{12}^{(k)} + B_{66}^{(k)}\right) \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\xi\partial\eta} + B_{26}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\eta^{2}} \\ B_{ij}^{(k)}, a_{i}^{(k)}, b_{i}^{(k)}, c_{i}^{(k)} - \\ B_{ij}^{(k)}, a_{0}^{(k,s)}, w_{0}^{(k,s)}, w_{0}^{(k,s)} - \\ (1.1) \quad (1.2). \end{split}$$
(1.6)

*s* ,

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(1.8),

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, [14].

 $f_k(x, y)$ (1.2), :

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$$w^{(1,s)} = w^{(2,s)} = w^{(s)}, \ \sigma^{(1,s)}_{z0} = \sigma^{(2,s)}_{z0},$$
  

$$\sigma^{(1,s)}_{xz0} = \sigma^{(2,s)}_{xz0} = f_1^{(s)}(\xi,\eta), \ \sigma^{(1,s)}_{yz0} = \sigma^{(2,s)}_{yz0} = f_2^{(s)}(\xi,\eta),$$
  

$$f_k^{(0)}(\xi,\eta) = f_k(x/l, y/l), \ f_k^{(s)}(\xi,\eta) = 0, \ s > 0, \ k = 1,2;$$
  
(1.7),  
(1.1),

(1.7),  

$$\sigma_{z0}^{(k,s)}, w^{(k,s)}:$$

$$w^{(s)} = w^{-(s)} - w^{*(2,s)}(\xi, \eta, \varsigma_2), \quad \sigma_{z0}^{(k,s)} = \sigma_z^{+(s)} - \sigma_z^{*(1,s)}(\xi, \eta, \varsigma_1)$$
(1.8)

$$\sigma_{z0}^{(k,s)}, w^{(k,s)}:$$

$$w^{(s)} = w^{-(s)} - w^{*(2,s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta_2), \quad \sigma_{z0}^{(k,s)} = \sigma_z^{+(s)} - \sigma_z^{*(1,s)}(\xi, \eta, \zeta_1)$$
(1.8)

$$u^{(k,s)}, v^{(k,s)} = L(C^{(k)})v^{(k,s)} - f^{(s)}(\xi, n) - n^{(k,s)}$$
(1.8)

$$L_{11}(\mathcal{O}_{ij}^{(k)})u^{(k,s)} + L_{22}(\mathcal{O}_{ij}^{(k)})v^{(k,s)} - f_2^{(s)}(\xi,\eta) = p_2^{(k,s)}$$

$$p_1^{(k,s)} - g_2^{(k,s)} = -\sigma_{xz}^{\pm(s)}(\xi,\eta) - \left(a_3 \frac{\partial \sigma_z^{+(s)}}{\partial \xi} + c_3 \frac{\partial \sigma_z^{+(s)}}{\partial \eta}\right)\zeta_k + \frac{\partial \sigma_z^{\pm(1,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_1)}{\partial \xi} + c_3 \frac{\partial \sigma_z^{\pm(1,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_1)}{\partial \eta}\zeta_k + \frac{\partial \sigma_z^{\pm(1,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_1)}{\partial \xi} + c_3 \frac{\partial \sigma_z^{$$

$$+\sigma_{xz}^{*(x,s)}(\xi,\eta,\varsigma_{k}) + \left(a_{3}\frac{2}{\partial\xi} + c_{3}\frac{2}{\partial\eta}\right)\zeta_{k}$$

$$p_{2}^{(k,s)} = -\sigma_{yz}^{\pm(s)}(\xi,\eta) - \left(b_{3}\frac{\partial\sigma_{z}^{+(s)}}{\partial\eta} + c_{3}\frac{\partial\sigma_{z}^{+(s)}}{\partial\xi}\right)\zeta_{k} + \sigma_{yz}^{*(k,s)}(\xi,\eta,\varsigma_{k}) + \left(b_{3}\frac{\partial\sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{1})}{\partial\eta} + c_{3}\frac{\partial\sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{1})}{\partial\xi}\right)\zeta_{k}$$

$$(1.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xz}^{\pm(0)}, \sigma_{yz}^{\pm(0)}, \sigma_{z}^{\pm(0)} &= \sigma_{xz}^{\pm}, \sigma_{yz}^{\pm}, \sigma_{z}^{\pm}; \ w^{-(0)} &= w^{-}; \ w^{-(s)}, \sigma_{xz}^{\pm(s)}, \sigma_{yz}^{\pm(s)}, \sigma_{z}^{\pm(s)} &= 0, \ s > 0 \\ \varsigma_{1} &= h_{1}/h, \ \varsigma_{2} &= -h_{2}/h, \ h &= (h_{1} + h_{2})/2 \\ L_{ij} \left( C_{ij}^{(k)} \right) & (1.6). \qquad B_{ij}^{(k)} \\ C_{ij}^{(k)}. &, \qquad C_{ij}^{(k)} &: \\ C_{ij}^{(k)} &= (-1)^{k+1} \varsigma_{k} B_{ij}^{(k)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.11)$$

$$f_k(x, y)$$
  
 $u^{(k,s)}, v^{(k,s)},$  (1.9)  $u^{(1,s)}, v^{(1,s)}$ 

$$u^{(2,s)}, v^{(2,s)},$$

$$f_k(x, y)$$

$$[2].$$

$$u^{(k,s)}, v^{(k,s)},$$

(1.10), ... 
$$p_1^{(s)}$$
,  $s = 0$   
,  $p_1^{(s)}$ ,  $p_2^{(s)}$ ,  $s > 0$   
,  $s > 0$ 

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$$\sigma_{xz}^{(1)} = \sigma_{xz}^{(2)} = \chi_1 \frac{l}{h} \sigma_z (x, y, 0), \quad \sigma_{yz}^{(1)} = \sigma_{yz}^{(2)} = \chi_2 \frac{l}{h} \sigma_z (x, y, 0)$$
(2.1)

$$f_{k}^{(s)}(\xi,\eta) = \chi_{k} f^{(s)}(\xi,\eta), \ k = 1,2,$$
(2.2)

$$f^{(s)}(\xi,\eta) = \sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)} - \sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)}(\xi,\eta,\varsigma_{1})$$

$$\chi_{k} - , \qquad \chi_{1} \qquad \chi_{2} \qquad , \qquad (2.3)$$

$$Ox \qquad Oy .$$

,

,

$$\chi_1, \chi_2$$
,  $f_k^{(s)}(\xi, \eta)$  (2.2), (2.3) (1.13),

$$L_{11} \left( C_{ij}^{(k)} \right) u^{(k,s)} + L_{12} \left( C_{ij}^{(k)} \right) v^{(k,s)} = \overline{p}_{1}^{(k,s)}$$

$$L_{12} \left( C_{ij}^{(k)} \right) u^{(k,s)} + L_{22} \left( C_{ij}^{(k)} \right) v^{(k,s)} = \overline{p}_{2}^{(k,s)}$$
(2.4)

$$\overline{p}_{1}^{(k,s)} = p_{1}^{(k,s)} + \chi_{k} \left( \sigma_{z}^{+(s)} - \sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)} \left( \xi, \eta, \varsigma_{1} \right) \right)$$

$$\overline{p}_{2}^{(k,s)} = p_{2}^{(k,s)} + \chi_{k} \left( \sigma_{z}^{+(s)} - \sigma_{z}^{*(1,s)} \left( \xi, \eta, \varsigma_{1} \right) \right)$$
(2.5)

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 $s \ge 2 \, [13].$ 

1. , 1957. 463 . . .: . .

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. .: , 1987. 360 . 2. . . . ., . . .// . 3. 1972. .8. .6. .3-17. 4. . . . // . 1962. .26. .4. . 668-686. 5. . .: , . . 1997.414 . 6. . .- .: , 1948. 211 . . . . .: . 7. • •, . . , 1988. . ., 8. • •, . . // . 9. · ., . : . « » , 2005. 468 . 10. . ., . . // . • . 1993. . 46. 3-4. . 3-11 11. • •, . . // .: « ». : 1999. .23-29. 12. . ., . . .// . . 2010. .63. 1. .42-49. . 13. . . . ., 1. .64-73. : - . .- . ., . , 5. **.:** (+37499) 211949. • , . : , **E-mail:** alexkhach49@yandex.ru

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1.

 $( , ), \qquad I, \qquad V_{r}, \Theta_{r}, \gamma_{mn}, \chi_{mn}, \sigma_{mn}, \mu_{mn}$   $(r = 1.2,3, m, n = 1,2,3), \qquad I, \qquad V_{r}, \Theta_{r}, \gamma_{mn}, \chi_{mn}, \sigma_{mn}, \mu_{mn}$   $(r = 1.2,3, m, n = 1,2,3), \qquad I = \iiint_{(V)} \langle (W - K_{r}V_{r} - c_{r}\omega_{r}) - \left\{ \sigma_{11} \left[ \gamma_{11} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{1}} \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial a_{1}} + \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{1}}{\partial a_{2}} V_{2} + \frac{1}{H_{1}} \frac{\partial H_{1}}{\partial z} V_{3} \right) \right] +$   $+ \sigma_{22} \left[ \gamma_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{2}} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial a_{1}} + \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial a_{1}} V_{1} + \frac{1}{H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial z} V_{3} \right) \right] + \sigma_{33} \left( \gamma_{33} - \frac{\partial V_{3}}{\partial z} \right) +$   $+ \sigma_{12} \left[ \gamma_{12} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{1}} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial a_{1}} - \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{1}}{\partial a_{2}} V_{1} - \omega_{3} \right) \right] + \sigma_{21} \left[ \gamma_{21} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{2}} \frac{\partial V_{1}}{\partial a_{2}} - \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial a_{1}} V_{2} + \omega_{3} \right) \right] -$   $+ \sigma_{13} \left[ \gamma_{13} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{1}} \frac{\partial V_{3}}{\partial a_{1}} - \frac{1}{H_{1}} \frac{\partial H_{1}}{\partial z} V_{1} - \omega_{2} \right) \right] + \sigma_{31} \left[ \gamma_{31} - \left( \frac{\partial V_{1}}{\partial z} + \omega_{2} \right) \right] -$   $+ \sigma_{22} \left[ \gamma_{23} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{2}} \frac{\partial V_{3}}{\partial a_{2}} - \frac{1}{H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial z} V_{2} - \omega_{1} \right) \right] + \sigma_{32} \left[ \gamma_{32} - \left( \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial z} + \omega_{1} \right) \right] -$   $+ \mu_{11} \left[ \chi_{11} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{1}} \frac{\partial \omega_{1}}{\partial a_{1}} + \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial a_{2}} V_{2} - \omega_{1} \right) \right] + \sigma_{32} \left[ \gamma_{32} - \left( \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial z} + \omega_{1} \right) \right] -$   $+ \mu_{12} \left[ \chi_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{2}} \frac{\partial \omega_{2}}{\partial a_{2}} + \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial a_{2}} V_{2} - \omega_{1} \right) \right] + \sigma_{32} \left[ \gamma_{32} - \left( \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial z} + \omega_{1} \right) \right] -$   $+ \mu_{12} \left[ \chi_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{2}} \frac{\partial \omega_{2}}{\partial a_{2}} + \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial a_{2}} W_{2} + \frac{1}{H_{1}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial a_{2}} W_{2} + \frac{1}{H_{1}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial a_{2}} W_{2} \right) \right] + \mu_{33} \left( \chi_{33} - \frac{\partial \omega_{3}}{\partial z} \right) -$   $+ \mu_{12} \left[ \chi_{12} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{2}} \frac{\partial \omega_{2}}{\partial a_{1}} + \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial a_{2}} W_{2} \right) \right] + \mu_{31} \left( \chi_{33} - \frac{\partial \omega_{3}}{\partial a_{2}} - \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2}}{\partial a_{2}} W_{2} \right) \right] + \mu_{33} \left( \chi_{33} - \frac{\partial \omega_{3}}{\partial a_{2}} \right) -$   $+ \mu_{13} \left[ \chi_{13} - \left( \frac{1}{H_{2}} \frac{\partial \omega_{3}}{\partial a_{1}} + \frac{1}{H_{1}H_{2}} \frac{\partial H_{2$ 

$$\begin{split} &- \iint_{S^{+}} \left( q_{1}^{+}V_{1} + q_{2}^{+}V_{2} + q_{3}^{+}V_{3} + m_{1}^{+}\omega_{1} + m_{2}^{+}\omega_{2} + m_{3}^{+}\omega_{3} \right)_{z=h} dS_{z} - \\ &- \iint_{S^{-}} \left( q_{1}^{-}V_{1} + q_{2}^{-}V_{2} + q_{3}^{-}V_{3} + m_{1}^{-}\omega_{1} + m_{2}^{-}\omega_{2} + m_{3}^{-}\omega_{3} \right) dS_{z} - \\ &- \iint_{S^{+}} \left( \sigma_{21}^{0}V_{1} + \sigma_{22}^{0}V_{2} + \sigma_{23}^{0}V_{3} + \mu_{21}^{0}\omega_{1} + \mu_{22}^{0}\omega_{2} + \mu_{23}^{0}\omega_{3} \right) dS_{1} - \\ &- \iint_{(\Sigma_{1}^{+})} \left[ \sigma_{21} \left( V_{1} - \tilde{V}_{1}^{0} \right) + \sigma_{22} \left( V_{2} - \tilde{V}_{2}^{0} \right) + \sigma_{23} \left( V_{3} - \tilde{V}_{3}^{0} \right) + \mu_{21} \left( \omega_{1} - \tilde{\omega}_{1}^{0} \right) + \mu_{22} \left( \omega_{2} - \tilde{\omega}_{2}^{0} \right) + \mu_{23} \left( \omega_{3} - \tilde{\omega}_{3}^{0} \right) \right] dS_{1} - \\ &- \iint_{(\Sigma_{1}^{+})} \left[ \sigma_{11}^{0}V_{1} + \sigma_{12}^{0}V_{2} + \sigma_{13}^{0}V_{3} + \mu_{11}^{0}\omega_{1} + \mu_{12}^{0}\omega_{2} + \mu_{13}^{0}\omega_{3} \right) dS_{2} - \\ &- \iint_{(\Sigma_{2}^{+})} \left[ \sigma_{11} \left( V_{1} - \tilde{V}_{1}^{0} \right) + \sigma_{12} \left( V_{2} - \tilde{V}_{2}^{0} \right) + \sigma_{13} \left( V_{3} - \tilde{V}_{3}^{0} \right) + \mu_{11} \left( \omega_{1} - \tilde{\omega}_{1}^{0} \right) + \mu_{12} \left( \omega_{2} - \tilde{\omega}_{2}^{0} \right) + \mu_{13} \left( \omega_{3} - \tilde{\omega}_{3}^{0} \right) \right] dS_{2}. \end{split}$$

$$\hat{\gamma}, \hat{\chi}$$
 - ;  $\vec{V}, \vec{\omega}$  - ;  $\vec{V}, \vec{\omega}$  -

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$$z = \pm h$$
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 $\delta I = 0$ ,

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(1)

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[4,5]

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(1), (2)

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(1), (2)

 $\Sigma_1'' \quad \Sigma_2'',$ 

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(1), (2) **2.** 

[4,5]

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(3)

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$$V_{i} = u_{i}(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) + z\psi_{i}(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}), \qquad \omega_{3} = \Omega_{3}(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) + z\iota(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}), \quad i = 1, 2,$$

$$V_{3} = w(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}), \qquad \omega_{i} = \Omega_{1}(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}), \quad i = 1, 2.$$

$$\gamma_{ii} = \Gamma_{ii}(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) + zK_{ii}(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}), \qquad \gamma_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) + zK_{ij}(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}),$$
(4)

$$I_{0} = \iint_{(S)} W_{0} - \left\{ T_{11} \left[ 1_{11} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} + \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{2} + \frac{w}{R_{1}} \right) \right] + T_{22} \left[ 2_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{2}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} + \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} u_{1} + \frac{w}{R_{2}} \right) - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right] - S_{12} \left[ 1_{22} - \left( \frac{1}{A_{1}} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} - \frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{2}} u_{1} - \Omega_{3} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{split} -S_{21} \left[ 2_{21} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial a_2} - \frac{1}{A_2A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_1} u_2 + \Omega_3\right) \right] - N_{13} \left[ 1_{13} - \left(\frac{1}{A_1} \frac{\partial w}{\partial a_1} - \frac{u_1}{R_1} + \Omega_2\right) \right] + \\ +N_{21} \left[ 2_{23} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial a_2} - \frac{u_2}{R_2} - \Omega_1\right) \right] + N_{13} \left[ 3_{11} - \left(\psi_1 - \Omega_2\right) \right] + \\ +N_{22} \left[ X_{22} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial a_2} + \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_1} w_1\right) \right] + H_{12} \left[ K_{12} - \left(\frac{1}{A_1} \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial a_1} - \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial a_2} \right) w_2 \right] + \\ +M_{21} \left[ K_{22} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial a_2} + \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_1} w_1\right) \right] + H_{12} \left[ K_{12} - \left(\frac{1}{A_1} \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial a_1} - \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_1} w_1 - \frac{1}{B_1} \right) \right] + \\ +H_{21} \left[ K_{22} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial a_2} - \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_1} w_2 + 1 \right) \right] + \\ L_{11} \left[ k_{11} - \left(\frac{1}{A_1} \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial a_1} - \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_1} w_2 + 1 \right) \right] + \\ L_{12} \left[ k_{22} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial a_2} - \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_1} u_1 + \frac{2}{B_2} \right) \right] + \\ L_{22} \left[ k_{22} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial a_2} - \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_1} u_1 + \frac{2}{B_2} \right) \right] + \\ L_{21} \left[ k_{12} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial a_1} - \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_2} u_1 \right) \right] + \\ L_{21} \left[ k_{23} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial a_1} - \frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_2} u_1 \right) \right] + \\ L_{21} \left[ k_{23} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial a_2} - \frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_1} u_2 \right) \right] \right] + \\ + \\ L_{3} \left[ k_{13} - \left(\frac{1}{A_1} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial a_1} - \frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_2} u_1 \right) \right] + \\ L_{21} \left[ k_{23} - \frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_2} u_2 \right] \right] \right] + \\ + \\ L_{13} \left[ k_{13} - \frac{1}{A_1} \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial a_1} + \frac{1}{A_2} \left[ k_{23} - \left(\frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial a_2} - \frac{\Omega_2}{B_2} \right) \right] \right] + \\ + \\ \frac{1}{(5)} \left[ \left( u_1 + u_1^* \right) + \left( u_2^* + u_1^* \right) + \\ L_{12} \left[ u_2 - \frac{1}{A_2} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial a_2} u_2 \right] \right] \right] + \\ \\ + \\ \frac{1}{(5)} \left[ \left( u_1 - u_1^* \right) + \\ L_{12} \left[ u_2 - u_2^* \right] + \\ L_{13} \left[ u_1 - u_1^* \right] + \\ \\ \frac{1}{(5)} \left[ \left( u_1 - u_1^* \right) + \\ L_{12} \left[ u_2 - u_2^* \right] + \\ L_{13} \left[ u_1 - \frac{1}{u_1} + \\ L_{13} \left[ u_1 - \frac{1}{u_1} \frac{\partial U_1}{u_1} + \\ \\ \frac{1}{(5)} \left[ \left( u_1 - \frac{1}{A_1} \frac{\partial U_1}{u_2} + \frac{1}{A_1A_2} \left( u_$$

 $\delta I_0 = 0,$ 

[4,5].

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[3–5].

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 $\begin{aligned} z: \ \sigma_i &= \sigma_i(z), \ q_i = q_i(z), \ i = x, y, z, \ 0 \leq z \leq H, \\ H &- & & \\ & & (& , & & \\ \varepsilon_x(z) &= 0, & \varepsilon_y(z) = 0, & & (1) \\ & & \varepsilon_x(z) & \varepsilon_y(z) &- & & \\ & & & q_x \quad q_y \\ q_x(z) &= \alpha q_y(z), & & (2) \\ & & \alpha &- & (& & , & [6]). \end{aligned}$ 

( , . [6]).  $q_x + q_y + q_z = 0$  (2)

 $q_{z}(z) = -(1+\alpha)q_{y}(z).$  (3)

$$\epsilon_{i}(z) = e_{i}(z) + q_{i}(z), \quad i = x, y, z, \qquad e_{i}(z) - (1) \qquad (1)$$

[7] 
$$\sigma_z \equiv 0.$$
 , (2) (4) : (100-200)

$$\sigma_{y} = \frac{1 + \alpha \mu}{\alpha + \mu} \sigma_{x}.$$
(5)
(2)-(5)
:

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$$q_{x} = -\frac{\alpha(1-\mu^{2})}{E(\alpha+\mu)}\sigma_{x}, \quad q_{y} = -\frac{1-\mu^{2}}{E(\alpha+\mu)}\sigma_{x}, \quad q_{z} = -\frac{(1+\alpha)(1-\mu^{2})}{E(\alpha+\mu)}\sigma_{x}.$$
(6)

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_x(z), \ 0 \le z \le H, \qquad \alpha, \qquad -$$

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y, \quad q_x = q_y = -\frac{1-\mu}{E}\sigma_x, \quad q_z = \frac{2(1-\mu)}{E}\sigma_x.$$
 (5), (6) :

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_x(z),$$
 [8],  
, , [7]. -

, 
$$\sigma_0, \sigma_1, l = b$$
, [7],  $z = z_* -$ 

$$T = T_1 \quad ( \qquad E_1),$$

$$- \quad T = T_2 \qquad E = E_2 \cdot , \qquad T = T_2$$

$$t = 0 - 0 \quad , \qquad (5) - (7),$$

$$(6) \quad E = E_1 \cdot$$

$$\sigma_x(z) = -\frac{E_2 \alpha}{1 - \mu^{\frac{1+\mu\alpha}{\mu+\alpha}}} q_y(z), \quad \sigma_y(z) = \frac{1 + \mu\alpha}{\mu + 1} \sigma_x(z).$$

$$t \in [0, t_*]$$

$$T = T_2 \cdot T_2 \cdot T_1$$

$$p_{i} = p_{i}(z), \ i = x, y, z.$$

$$\varepsilon_{x}(z,t) = \frac{1}{E_{2}} \Big[ \sigma_{x}(z,t) - \mu \sigma_{y}(z,t) \Big] + q_{x}(z) + p_{x}(z,t) = 0,$$

$$\varepsilon_{y}(z,t) = \frac{1}{E_{2}} \Big[ \sigma_{y}(z,t) - \mu \sigma_{x}(z,t) \Big] + q_{y}(z) + p_{y}(z,t) = 0.$$
(1)

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$$0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n = t_* .$$
  
$$t = t_* + 0 \qquad \qquad T = T_1 ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{x}(z,t_{*}) &= \frac{E_{1}}{\mu^{2}-1} \Big[ \mu q_{y}(z) + q_{x}(z) + \mu p_{y}(z,t) + p_{x}(z,t) \Big], \\ \sigma_{y}(z,t_{*}) &= \frac{E_{1}}{\mu^{2}-1} \Big[ \mu q_{x}(z) + q_{y}(z) + p_{y}(z,t) + \mu p_{x}(z,t) \Big]. \\ & 10 \times 10 \qquad 742 \qquad T_{1} = 20 \ ^{\circ}\text{C}, \ T_{2} = 650 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ t_{*} = 100 \qquad [7]. \\ (1, \sigma_{x} = \sigma_{x}(z) \qquad 20 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ (t = 0 - 0); 2 \qquad 0 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \qquad 650 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (t = 0 + 0); \qquad 3 - \sigma_{x} = \sigma_{x}(z, t_{*} - 0) \\ t_{*} = 100 \qquad 650 \ ^{\circ}\text{C}; \qquad 4 - T_{2} = 650 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ t = t_{*} + 0 \ (1 - \gamma_{x}) \qquad (1 - \gamma_{x}), \qquad (1 - \gamma_{x}) = 0 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ t = t_{*} + 0 \ (1 - \gamma_{x}) \qquad (1 - \gamma_{x}) = 0 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$



 $\sigma_x = \sigma_x(z,t)$ 

742

650 °C

	Н	-
$1 \le H \le 10$		$\sigma_x = \sigma_x(z, t_*)$

$$\alpha$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\sigma_{x} = \sigma_{x}(z)$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \sigma_{y}(z)$$

$$\sigma_{x} = \sigma_{x}(z)$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \sigma_{y}(z)$$

$$\sigma_{x} = \sigma_{x}(z)$$

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha =$$

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; .: +7(846) 337 04 43; e-mail: <u>tanechka.bochkova@mail.ru</u>
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[1] ([2], [3])

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$$i = 1, 3, \dots$$

$$U(\xi_{i}) = \frac{8\xi_{i}^{2}}{\pi \psi(\xi_{i})} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{m}{(\xi_{i}^{2} + m^{2})^{2}} < 1 - \delta, \quad i = 1, 3, \dots,$$
(1.1)

 $0 < \delta < 1, \, \xi_i = i \, h \, / \, l \,, \, \xi_i \in (0, \infty), \, h \quad l \,,$  например, в [1] – ,  $\psi\left(\xi_{i}\right)=tanh(\pi\xi_{i}\ /\ 2)+\pi\xi_{i}\ /\ (2\cosh^{2}\left(\pi\xi_{i}\ /\ 2\right)).$ (1.2) [1]

h / l 1,

$$\sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{m}{(\xi_{i}^{2}+m^{2})^{2}} \leq S_{1}(\xi_{i}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1+\xi_{i}^{2})^{2}} + \frac{21+\xi_{i}^{2}}{4(9+\xi_{i}^{2})^{2}} & \xi_{i} \leq 3 \\ \frac{3+\xi_{i}^{2}}{4(1+\xi_{i}^{2})^{2}} + \frac{1}{8\xi_{i}^{3}} & \xi_{i} > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$, \qquad f_{2}(\xi_{i}) = 8\xi_{i}^{2}S_{1}(\xi_{i})/(\pi\psi(\xi_{i})), \qquad [1],$$

$$\vdots \ll \qquad , \qquad , \qquad f_{2}(\xi^{*}) = 0.770.$$

Mathematica-6,

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$$f_{2}(\xi^{*}) = 0.703, f_{2}(3.001) = 0.793, ,$$

$$f_{2}(\xi_{i}) = 0.703, f_{2}(\xi_{i}) = 0.793, ,$$

$$f_{2}(\xi_{i}) = 0.793, f_{2}(\xi_{i}) = 0.793,$$

$$f_{2}(\xi_{i}) = 0.793,$$

$$\cosh^{2}(t) - t^{4} > \cosh(2t)/2 - t^{4} > 2t^{4}/3(t^{2}/15 - 1) > 0$$
  $t = \pi\xi_{i}/2 > 3\pi/2 > \sqrt{15}$ ,

$$\frac{d}{d_{i}} \frac{(3+\frac{2}{i})\frac{2}{i}}{(1+\frac{2}{i})^{2}(\frac{1}{i})} = \left[ 2 \frac{(3-\frac{2}{i})}{(1+\frac{2}{i})^{3}} \left( \tanh(\pi\xi_{i}/2) + \frac{\pi\xi_{i}/2}{\cosh^{2}(\pi\xi_{i}/2)} \right) - \frac{(\frac{2}{i}+3)\frac{2}{i}}{(1+\frac{2}{i})^{2}} \frac{\pi}{\cosh^{2}(\pi_{i}/2)} \left( 1 - \frac{\pi\xi_{i}/2}{\cosh^{2}(\pi\xi_{i}/2)} \right) \right]$$

1 ([4], **373**): ([4], **322**). 2  $f_2(*) = 0.770$ [2] !

$$\begin{split} &-\frac{\pi}{2}\xi_{i} \tanh(\pi\xi_{i}/2)\Big)\Big] -\frac{1}{2}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big) < \Big[2 + \frac{(3-\frac{7}{i})}{(1+\frac{7}{i})^{3}} \tanh(\pi\xi_{i}/2) + \frac{8(\frac{7}{i}+3)}{\pi^{2}(1+\frac{7}{i})^{3}} \tanh(\pi\xi_{i}/2)\Big] -\frac{1}{2}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big) = \\ &= \frac{2}{(1+\frac{7}{i})^{3}} - \frac{\tanh(\pi\xi_{i}/2)}{2}\Big[3 - \frac{1}{i} + 4 + \frac{4}{\pi^{2}} + \frac{3}{\pi^{2}}\Big] < \frac{2}{(1+\frac{7}{i})^{3}} - \frac{\tanh(\pi\xi_{i}/2)}{\pi^{2}(1+\frac{7}{i})^{3}}\Big[3 + \left(\frac{4}{9}-1\right) + \frac{1}{i} + \frac{4}{9}\Big(4 + \frac{3}{i}\Big)\Big]\Big|_{r=3} = \\ &= -\frac{4}{27}(1+\frac{1}{i})^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\Big[1 + \frac{1}{i}\Big(\frac{5}{i}\Big)\Big] < 0 \quad i > 3 \quad (1.4) \\ &= t = t + \frac{1}{27}(1+\frac{7}{i})^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\Big[t + \frac{2}{i}\Big(\frac{7}{i}\Big)\Big] + \frac{3t^{2}}{(1+\frac{7}{i})^{3}}\Big] \\ &= t = t + \frac{4}{27}(1+\frac{7}{i}\Big)^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\Big[t + \frac{2}{i}\Big(\frac{7}{i}\Big)\Big] + \frac{3t^{2}}{(1+\frac{7}{i})^{3}}\Big] \\ &= t + \frac{2}{27}(1+\frac{7}{i}\Big)^{3}\Big[t + \frac{1}{i}\Big(\frac{5}{i}\Big)\Big] \\ &= t + \frac{2}{i}\Big(\frac{7}{i}\Big)\Big] = \frac{1}{2}\Big[t + \frac{1}{i}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big)\Big] \\ &= t + \frac{2}{i}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big)\Big] \\ \\ &= t + \frac{2}{i}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big)\Big] \\ \\ &= t + \frac{2}{i}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big)\Big] \\ \\ &= t + \frac{2}{i}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big)\Big] \\ \\ &= t + \frac{1}{i}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big)\Big] \\ \\ &= t + \frac{2}{i}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big)\Big] \\ \\ &= t + \frac{2}{i}\Big(\frac{1}{i}\Big)\Big]$$

(1.9)

. ,

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} s_{k} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [-f'(m_{*} + 2k)] \ge -\int_{2}^{\infty} f'(m_{*} + 2t) dt = -\frac{1}{2} f(m_{*} + 2t) \Big|_{t=2}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_{*} + 4}{[(m_{*} + 4)^{2} + \xi_{i}^{2}]^{2}} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{m_{*}}{(m_{*}^{2} + \xi_{i}^{2})^{2}} - s \le \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{m_{*}}{(m_{*}^{2} + \xi_{i}^{2})^{2}} - \frac{m_{*} + 4}{((m_{*} + 4)^{2} + \xi_{i}^{2})^{2}} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} f'(m_{*} + 4\theta) 4 \le 2 \max_{m_{*} \le t \le m_{*} + 4} [-f'(t)] =$$

$$= 2[-f'(\xi_{i})] = 1/(2\xi_{i}^{4}), \quad 0 \le \theta \le 1. \quad (1.11)$$

$$(1.11) \quad , \quad (1.11)$$

$$m_{*} / [2(m_{*}^{2} + \xi_{i}^{2})^{2}] - s \le 1 / (2\xi_{i}^{4}) < 1 / (8\xi_{i}^{3}) \qquad \xi_{i} > 4.$$

$$(1.12)$$

$$3 \le \xi_{i} \le 4. \qquad m_{*} = 3. \qquad (1.11) \qquad ,$$

$$1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \qquad (1.12)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{(9+\xi_i^2)^2} - s \Big|_{\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{s}}=3} \right) \le \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{3}{(9+\xi_i^2)^2} - \frac{7}{(49+\xi_i^2)^2} \right] = \frac{6636 + 168 \frac{2}{i} - 4 \frac{4}{i}}{2(9+\frac{2}{i})^2(49+\frac{2}{i})^2} < \frac{1}{8\xi_i^3}$$
(1.13)

$$F(\tau,\zeta) = (6636/\zeta^4 + 168/\zeta^2 - 4)/[\zeta(9/\tau^2 + 1)^2(49/\tau^2 + 1)^2]$$
(1.14)  
(1.13)

$$F(\xi_i, \xi_i) < 0.25$$
  $3 \le \xi_i \le 4.$  (1.15)

$$[3,4] \qquad [3,4] \qquad [3,4] \qquad [3,4], \qquad k=1,2,...,10,$$

$$, \qquad F(_{i},_{i}) \qquad F(3+0.1k,3+0.1(k-1)) < 0.236 \qquad i \in {}^{(k)}, \qquad [1.13),$$

$$, \qquad (1.15), \qquad , \qquad (1.12), (1.13) \qquad (1.3) \qquad \xi_{i} > 3.$$

$$2. \qquad 0 < \xi_{i} \le 3. \qquad \Lambda(\xi_{i},t) = (\xi_{i} / \sqrt{3} - t) \le \sqrt{3} - t < 0 \qquad t \ge 3.$$

$$f(t) \qquad t \ge 3. \qquad - \qquad ([4], 373)$$

(1.3), , (1.3) 
$$0 < \xi_i \le 3$$
.  
**2.1**  $U(\xi_i)$  (1.1)  $1 \le \xi_i \le 3$ .  
(1.3)  $\xi_i^2$  , ; ;

$$\left(\xi_{i}^{2}/(\xi_{i}^{2}+1)^{2}\right)'_{\prime} = 2\xi_{i}(1-\xi_{i})(1+\xi_{i})/(\xi_{i}^{2}+1)^{3}$$
(2.1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi_{i}^{2}(21+\xi_{i}^{2})\\ 4(\xi_{i}^{2}+9)^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3\xi_{i}(63-\xi_{i}^{2})}{2(\xi_{i}^{2}+9)^{3}} = \frac{3\xi_{i}(3\sqrt{7}-\xi_{i})(3\sqrt{7}+\xi_{i})}{2(\xi_{i}^{2}+9)^{3}} > 0 \qquad 1 \le \xi_{i} < 3\sqrt{7}$$

$$(2.2) \qquad , \qquad (2.1), (2.2) \qquad 1 \le \xi_{i} \le 3 -$$

$$( \qquad ) \qquad ([4], 132).$$

$$[1,3] = \bigcup_{j=1}^{10} \ j, \qquad j = [\ j,\ j+1], \ j = 1 + 0.2 \ (j-1)$$

$$(2.1), (2.2)) - (2.1), (2.2)) - (2.1), (2.2) - (2.1), (2.2) - (2.1), (2.2) - (2.1), (2.2) - (2.1), (2.2) - (2.1), (2.2) - (2.1), (2.2) - (2.1), (2.2) - (2.2), (2.2), (2.2) - (2.2), (2.2), (2.2), (2.2), (2.2), (2.2), (2.2), (2.2), (2.2$$

$$\frac{1}{\psi(\xi_{i})} = \frac{1}{\psi(\xi_{i})} \leq \frac{1}{\psi(\xi_{i})} \leq \frac{1}{\psi(\xi_{i})} \left[ \frac{1}{\psi(\xi_{i})} + \frac{$$

(1.8), 
$$_{i}=1, t _{i},$$
  
 $\left(\xi_{i}/(\xi_{i}^{2}+1)^{2}\right)'=3\left(1/\sqrt{3}-\xi_{i}\right)\left(1/\sqrt{3}+\xi_{i}\right)/(\xi_{i}^{2}+1)^{3}.$  (2.6)  
,  $0 < \xi_{i} \le 1$  -

$$0 < \xi_i = 1/\sqrt{3} ([4], \mathbf{134}).$$
 (1.3) <sub>i</sub> -

i

$$\left(\xi_{i}(21+\xi_{i}^{2})/(\xi_{i}^{2}+9)^{2}\right)' = (189-36\xi_{i}^{2}-\xi_{i}^{4})/(\xi_{i}^{2}+9)^{3} > 0 \qquad 0 < \xi_{i} \le 1$$

$$(2.7)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\xi_{i}}{\psi(\xi_{i})} \end{pmatrix}' = \frac{1}{\psi^{2}(\xi_{i})} \begin{bmatrix} \tanh(\pi\xi_{i}/2) - \frac{\pi\xi_{i}}{2\cosh^{2}(\pi\xi_{i}/2)} + \frac{\pi^{2}\xi_{i}^{2}\sinh(\pi\xi_{i}/2)}{2\cosh^{3}(\pi\xi_{i}/2)} \end{bmatrix} > 0 \qquad 0 < \xi_{i} \le 1$$
(2.8)  

$$a \qquad g(t) = \tanh(t) - t/\cosh^{2}(t) > 0 \qquad t > 0, \qquad - \frac{g(t)}{2} = 2t\sinh(t)/\cosh^{3}(t) > 0 \qquad t > 0, \qquad - \frac{g(0)}{2} = 0, g'(t) = 2t\sinh(t)/\cosh^{3}(t) > 0 \qquad t > 0$$
([4], 132).  

$$(2.7) \quad (2.8), \qquad , \qquad - \frac{g(1)}{2} = 2t\sinh(t) - \frac{g(1)}{2} = 2th(t) - \frac{g(1)}{2} = 2th(t$$

.

$$\begin{split} \xi_{i} = 1, & , \\ U(\xi_{i}) \leq f_{2}(\xi_{i}) \leq \frac{8}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\xi_{i}}{\psi(\xi_{i})} \right] \bigg|_{\xi_{i}=1} \left[ \frac{\xi_{i}}{(\xi_{i}^{2}+1)^{2}} \bigg|_{\xi_{i}=1/\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\xi_{i}(21+\xi_{i}^{2})}{4(\xi_{i}^{2}+9)^{2}} \bigg|_{\xi_{i}=1} \right] < 0.829 < 1 \quad 0 < \xi_{i} \leq 1 \quad (2.9) \\ \mathbf{3.} & (1.1). & _{0}=(0,1], & _{11}=[3,\infty). & (0,\infty) = & _{0}\mathbf{U} \ _{1}\mathbf{U}...\mathbf{U} \ _{11}. \\ \Lambda_{0}=0.826, \ \Lambda_{11}=0.829. & \forall \ \xi_{i} = & _{i}^{*} \in (0,\infty). & _{i}^{*} \in & & - \\ & & , \ \mathbf{U}( \begin{array}{c} * \\ i \end{array}) < \max_{0 \leq j \leq 11} & _{j} = & _{11} = 0.829. & _{i}^{*}, & , \forall. \\ \xi_{i} \in (0,\infty). & \delta = 1 - & _{11} = 0.171, & . \\ \end{split}$$

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(1 ), (130 ), ( 20%) [1,2]









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# Нормальная артерия

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# Постепенное развитие атеросклеротической бляшки, с полным закрытием сосуда

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Рис 1. Слоистый пакет из ортотропных пластин

$$z = 0 ( ):$$
  

$$\sigma_{jz}^{(1)}(x, y, 0, t) = 0, \quad j = x, y, z,$$
(1.1)

$$u^{(2)}(x, y, \mathbf{H}_{2}, t) = u^{(+)}(x, y) \exp(i\Omega t), \ (u, v, w)$$
(1.2)
(k)-

$$\sigma_{jz}^{(k)}(z = H_k) = \sigma_{jz}^{(k+1)}(z = H_k), \qquad j = x, y, z, \qquad H_k = \sum_{j=1}^k h_j, \quad k = 1, 2, ..., N - 1$$
$$u^{(k)}(z = H_k) = u^{(k+1)}(z = H_k), \qquad (u, v, w) \qquad (1.3)$$

 $h_k$ 

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[8]

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(1.1)-(1.3),

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[4]



GPS.

$$\sigma_{jz}(x, y, 0, t) = 0, \quad j = x, y, z \qquad \zeta = 0,$$
 (1.4)

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{jz}^{(2)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{1}) = \sigma_{jz}^{(1)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{1}), \ j = x, y, z \\ u^{(2)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{1}) = u^{(1)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{1}), (u,v,w) \end{cases} \qquad \qquad \zeta = \zeta_{1} = \frac{h_{1}}{h}.$$
(1.5)

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{jz}^{(3)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{2}) = \sigma_{jz}^{(2)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{2}), \ j = x, y, z, \\ u^{(2)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{2}) = u^{(3)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{2}) = u^{+} = \text{const}, (u,v,w) \end{cases} \qquad \qquad \zeta = \zeta_{2} = \frac{h_{1} + h_{2}}{h}, \tag{1.6}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{jz}^{(4)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{3}) = \sigma_{jz}^{(3)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{3}), j = x, y, z \\ u^{(4)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{3}) = u^{(3)}(\xi,\eta,\zeta_{3}), (u,v,w) \end{cases} \qquad \qquad \zeta = \zeta_{3} = \frac{h_{1} + h_{2} + h_{3}}{h}.$$

$$(1.7)$$

$$(0 \le \zeta \le \zeta_{1}):$$

:

$$(0 \leq \zeta \leq \zeta_1):$$

(1.2)

 $u^{(1)} = u^{+} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{55}^{(1)}\rho_{1}}\zeta}{\sqrt{\frac{a_{55}^{(2)}\rho_{1}}{a_{55}^{(1)}\rho_{2}}}} D_{u}^{-} \sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{55}^{(1)}\rho_{1}}\zeta_{1} + D_{u}^{+} \cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{55}^{(1)}\rho_{1}}\zeta_{1}} \exp(i\Omega t), \quad (u, v; a_{55}, a_{44})$  $w^{(1)} = w^{+} \frac{\cos \Omega_{*} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(1)}}} \zeta}{\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(1)}\rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(2)}\rho_{2}}} D_{w}^{-} \sin \Omega_{*} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(1)}}} \zeta_{1} + D_{w}^{+} \cos \Omega_{*} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(1)}}} \zeta_{1}} \exp(i\Omega t),$ (1.8) $\sigma_{13}^{(1)} = -\Omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{a_{55}^{(1)}}} u^+ \frac{\sin \Omega_* \sqrt{a_{55}^{(1)} \rho_1} \zeta}{\sqrt{\frac{a_{55}^{(2)} \rho_1}{a_{55}^{(1)} \rho_2}}} D_u^- \sin \Omega_* \sqrt{a_{55}^{(1)} \rho_1} \zeta_1 + D_u^+ \cos \Omega_* \sqrt{a_{55}^{(1)} \rho_1} \zeta_1} \exp(i\Omega t), (u, v; a_{55}, a_{44})$  $\sigma_{33}^{(1)} = -\Omega \sqrt{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_1} w^+ \frac{\sin \Omega_* \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{A_{11}^{(1)}}} \zeta}{\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_1}{A_{12}^{(2)} \rho_2}} D_w^- \sin \Omega_* \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{A_{11}^{(1)}}} \zeta_1 + D_w^+ \cos \Omega_* \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{A_{11}^{(1)}}} \zeta_1} \exp(i\Omega t),$  $(\zeta_1 \leq \zeta \leq \zeta_2)$ :

$$\begin{split} u^{(2)} = & \left[ \left( u^{+} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{2}\zeta_{1}}}{D_{*}^{+}} - C_{u^{(1)}}^{(1)}\sqrt{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{1}} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{1}\zeta_{1}}}{D_{*}^{+}} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{2}\zeta_{2}}}{D_{*}^{+}} \right) \sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{2}\zeta_{2}} \\ + \left( u^{+} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{2}\zeta_{1}}}{D_{*}^{+}} + C_{u^{(2)}}^{(1)}\sqrt{\frac{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{1}}{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{2}\zeta_{2}}}{D_{*}^{+}} \right) \cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{a_{33}^{(2)} \rho_{2}\zeta_{2}} \\ (u,v;a_{33},a_{44}) \\ & (1.9) \\ w^{(2)} = \left[ \left( w^{+} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)}\zeta_{1}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} - C_{u^{(2)}}^{(10)}\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_{1}}} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(1)} \zeta_{1}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} - C_{u^{(2)}}^{(10)}\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_{2}}} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(1)} \zeta_{2}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} \right) \\ & + \left( w^{+} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \zeta_{1}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} + C_{u^{(2)}}^{(10)}\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_{2}}} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_{2}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} \right) \\ & + \left( w^{+} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \zeta_{1}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} + C_{u^{(2)}}^{(10)}\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}}{D_{*}^{+}}} \right) \\ & \cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \zeta_{2}}} \\ & + \left( w^{+} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \zeta_{1}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} + C_{u^{(2)}}^{(10)}\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(1)} \rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}}{D_{*}^{+}}} \right) \\ & - \left( n\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \zeta_{1}}} \right) \left( w^{+} \frac{\sin\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} - C_{u^{(2)}}^{(10)}\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{1}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} - C_{u^{(2)}}\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}}}{D_{*}^{+}}} \right) \\ & - \left( n\sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{12}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}} \right) \\ & w^{(2)} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} - C_{u^{(2)}}\sqrt{\frac{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}} \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}}{D_{*}^{+}}} \right) \\ & \frac{\cos\Omega_{*}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{2}}{A_{11}^{(2)} \rho_{2}}}}}{D_{*}^{+}} - C_{u^{(2)}}\sqrt{\frac{A_{1$$

$$D_{u}^{-} = \sin \Omega_{*} \sqrt{a_{55}^{(2)} \rho_{2}} \zeta_{1} \cos \Omega_{*} \sqrt{a_{55}^{(2)} \rho_{2}} \zeta_{2} - \cos \Omega_{*} \sqrt{a_{55}^{(2)} \rho_{2}} \zeta_{1} \sin \Omega_{*} \sqrt{a_{55}^{(2)} \rho_{2}} \zeta_{2},$$
  
$$\left(u, v, w; a_{55}, a_{44}, \frac{1}{A_{11}}\right)$$

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(1.6) (1.7),

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$$\frac{1}{r_0}N - \frac{1}{r_0}\frac{dQ_1}{d\phi} = 2q, \quad \frac{1}{r_0}Q_1 + \frac{1}{r_0}\frac{dN}{d\phi} = -2q_1,$$

$$Q_2 - \frac{1}{r_0}\frac{dM_{11}}{d\phi} = 2hq_2, \quad Q_2 - Q_1 - \frac{1}{r_0}\frac{dL_{13}}{d\phi} = -2m.$$
(1.1)

$$N = 2Eh\Gamma_{11}, Q_1 = 2h(\mu + \alpha)\Gamma_{12} + 2h(\mu - \alpha)\Gamma_{21}, Q_2 = 2h(\mu + \alpha)\Gamma_{21} + 2h(\mu - \alpha)\Gamma_{12},$$
  

$$M_{11} = \frac{2Eh^3}{3}K_{11}, L_{13} = 2Bhk_{13}.$$
(1.2)

$$\Gamma_{11} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{du}{d\phi} + \frac{1}{r_0} w, \quad \Gamma_{12} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{dw}{d\phi} - \frac{1}{r_0} u - \Omega_3, \quad \Gamma_{21} = \psi + \Omega_3, \quad (1.3)$$

$$K_{11} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{d\psi}{d\phi}, \quad k_{13} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{d\Omega_3}{d\phi}. \quad (1.3)$$

$$E \quad \mu - , \quad \alpha \quad B - , \quad (1].$$

:  

$$U = \int_{0}^{a} \left( W_{0} - 2hq_{2}\psi - 2qw - 2q_{1}u - 2m\Omega_{3} \right) ds - \left( \left( Q_{1}w + Nu + M_{11}\psi + L_{13}\Omega_{3} \right) \Big|_{s=a} - \left( Q_{1}w + Nu + M_{11}\psi + L_{13}\Omega_{3} \right) \Big|_{s=0} \right),$$
(1.4)

$$W_{0} = Eh\Gamma_{11}^{2} + E\frac{h^{3}}{3}K_{11}^{2} + h(\mu + \alpha)(\Gamma_{12}^{2} + \Gamma_{21}^{2}) + 2h(\mu - \alpha)\Gamma_{12}\Gamma_{21} + Bhk_{13}^{2}, \qquad (1.5)$$
  
$$W_{0} - \qquad .$$

): 
$$q_1 = 0$$
,  $q_2 = 0$ ,  $m = 0$ ,  $q = \text{const} \neq 0$ .  
(1.2) (1.1), (1.3),

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$$\begin{cases} E\frac{d^{2}u}{ds^{2}} + \frac{1}{r_{0}}(E + \mu + \alpha)\frac{dw}{ds} - \frac{1}{r_{0}^{2}}(\mu + \alpha)u - \frac{1}{r_{0}}2\alpha\Omega_{3} + \frac{1}{r_{0}}(\mu - \alpha)\psi = 0\\ \frac{Eh^{2}}{3}\frac{d^{2}\psi}{ds^{2}} - (\mu + \alpha)\psi - 2\alpha\Omega_{3} - (\mu - \alpha)\frac{dw}{ds} + \frac{1}{r_{0}}(\mu - \alpha)u = 0\\ (\mu + \alpha)\frac{d^{2}w}{ds^{2}} - \frac{1}{r_{0}}(E + \mu + \alpha)\frac{du}{ds} - \frac{1}{r_{0}^{2}}Ew + (\mu - \alpha)\frac{d\psi}{ds} - 2\alpha\frac{d\Omega_{3}}{ds} = -\frac{q}{h}\\ \alpha\frac{dw}{ds} - \frac{1}{r_{0}}\alpha u - 2\alpha\Omega_{3} - \alpha\psi + \frac{B}{2}\frac{d^{2}\Omega_{3}}{ds^{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(1.6)

) :  

$$w = 0, u = 0, \psi = 0, \Omega_3 = 0$$
  $s = 0;$   
 $Q_1 = 0, N = 0, M_{11} = 0, L_{13} = 0$   $s = a.$   
(1.6) -

$$\psi$$
. , (1.6)<sub>2</sub>

$$u := -\frac{1}{\mu - \alpha} \frac{Eh^2 r_0}{3} \frac{d^2 \psi}{ds^2} + \frac{\mu + \alpha}{\mu - \alpha} r_0 \psi + \frac{2\alpha}{\mu - \alpha} r_0 \Omega_3 + r_0 \frac{dw}{ds}.$$
(1.8)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{Eh^{2}r_{0}^{2}}{3}\frac{\mu+\alpha}{\mu-\alpha}\frac{d^{4}\psi}{ds^{4}} + \frac{Eh^{2}(\mu+\alpha)-12\alpha\mu r_{0}^{2}}{3(\mu-\alpha)}\frac{d^{2}\psi}{ds^{2}} - \frac{4\alpha\mu r_{0}^{2}}{\mu-\alpha}\frac{d^{2}\Omega_{3}}{ds^{2}} - \frac{4\alpha\mu}{\mu-\alpha}\frac{d^{2}\omega}{ds^{2}} - \frac{4\alpha\mu}{\mu-\alpha}\frac{d^{2}\omega}{ds^{2}}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}\Omega_{3}}{ds^{2}} = \frac{Eh^{2}r_{0}^{2}(\mu+\alpha)}{3(4\alpha\mu r_{0}^{2}+B(\mu-\alpha))}\frac{d^{4}\psi}{ds^{4}} + \frac{Eh^{2}(\mu-\alpha)-12\alpha\mu r_{0}^{2}}{3(4\alpha\mu r_{0}^{2}+B(\mu-\alpha))}\frac{d^{2}\psi}{ds^{2}}.$$
(1.10)
(1.10)
(1.10),
 $\psi$ 
:

$$\frac{d^{6}\psi}{ds^{6}} + \frac{4\alpha\mu r_{0}^{2}(Eh^{2} + 3B) - BEh^{2}(\mu + \alpha)}{r_{0}^{2}BEh^{2}(\mu + \alpha)} \frac{d^{4}\psi}{ds^{4}} - \frac{4\alpha\mu(Eh^{2} + 3B)}{r_{0}^{2}BEh^{2}(\mu + \alpha)} \frac{d^{2}\psi}{ds^{2}} = 0$$
(1.11)  
(1.11) :

$$\Psi = C_1 + C_2 s + C_3 \sin \beta s + C_4 \cos \beta s + C_5 e^{k_5 s} + C_6 e^{k_6 s},$$

$$C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6 -$$
(1.12)

(1.12) (1.10), 
$$\Omega_3$$
:

$$\Omega_3 = A \Big( -C_3 \sin\beta s - C_4 \cos\beta s \Big) + \frac{Eh^2}{3B} \Big( C_5 e^{k_5 s} + C_6 e^{k_6 s} \Big) + C_7^* s + C_8^*.$$
(1.13)

$$C_7^* = -C_2, C_8^* = -C_1$$
 (1.12) (1.13) (1.9)<sub>1</sub>,  $\Omega_3$ :

$$\Omega_3 = A \Big( -C_3 \sin\beta s - C_4 \cos\beta s \Big) + \frac{Eh^2}{3B} \Big( C_5 e^{k_5 s} + C_6 e^{k_6 s} \Big) - C_2 s - C_1.$$
(1.14)

$$\frac{d^2 w}{ds^2} + \frac{1}{r_0^2} \quad w = D_1 \beta \left( -C_3 \cos\beta s + C_4 \sin\beta s \right) + D_2 \left( k_5 e^{k_5 s} + k_6 e^{k_6 s} \right) - EC_2 + \frac{q}{h}.$$
(1.15)
(1.15)

$$w = D_1 \left( -C_3 \sin\beta s - C_4 \cos\beta s \right) s + D_2 \left( C_5 k_5 e^{k_5 s} + C_6 k_6 e^{k_6 s} \right) + C_7 \cos\beta s + C_8 \sin\beta s - r_0^2 C_2 + \frac{q}{Eh\beta^2}.$$
(1.16)

$$(1.12), (1.14) \quad (1.16) \quad (1.8), \qquad u:$$

$$u = D_3 (C_3 \sin\beta s + C_4 \cos\beta s) + D_1 \frac{1}{\beta} [(C_4\beta s - C_3) \sin\beta s - (C_3\beta s + C_4) \cos\beta s] +$$

$$+ D_4 (C_5 e^{k_5 s} + C_6 e^{k_6 s}) + \frac{1}{\beta} C_1 + \frac{1}{\beta} C_2 s - C_7 \sin\beta s + C_8 \cos\beta s,$$

$$(1.17)$$

$$= \frac{2\alpha(Eh^{2}\beta^{2} + 6\mu)}{3(4\alpha\mu + B\beta^{2}(\mu - \alpha))}; \quad \beta = \frac{1}{r_{0}}; \quad k_{5,6} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\alpha\mu(Eh^{2} + 3B)}{BEh^{2}(\mu + \alpha)}}$$

$$D_{1} = \frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \frac{E + \mu + \alpha}{2E(\mu - \alpha)}\beta^{2} + \frac{E(\mu + \alpha) + 4\mu\alpha}{2E(\mu - \alpha)} - \frac{\alpha(E + 2\mu)}{E(\mu - \alpha)}A$$

$$D_{2} = \frac{1}{E(k_{5}^{2} + \beta^{2})} \left(\frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \frac{E + \mu + \alpha}{\mu - \alpha}k_{5}^{2} - \frac{E(\mu + \alpha) + 4\mu\alpha}{\mu - \alpha} - \frac{2\alpha(E + 2\mu)}{\mu - \alpha}\frac{Eh^{2}}{3B}\right)$$

$$D_{3} = \frac{1}{\beta} \left(\frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \frac{1}{\mu - \alpha}\beta^{2} + \frac{\mu + \alpha}{\mu - \alpha} - \frac{2\alpha}{(\mu - \alpha)}A\right)$$

$$D_{4} = \frac{1}{\beta} \left(-\frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \frac{1}{\mu - \alpha}k_{5}^{2} + \frac{\mu + \alpha}{\mu - \alpha} + \frac{2\alpha}{\mu - \alpha}\frac{Eh^{2}}{3B} + D_{2}k_{5}^{2}\right)$$
(1.18)

$$w = 0, u = 0, \psi = 0, \Omega_3 = 0 \qquad s = 0;$$

$$Q_1 = P, N = 0, M_{11} = 0, L_{13} = 0 \qquad s = a.$$
(1.19), (1.2), (1.3)
(1.2)

(1.11) 
$$\Psi$$
. (1.12), (1.14) (1.17),  $W$  :  
 $w = D_1 (-C_3 \sin\beta s - C_4 \cos\beta s) s - D_2 (C_5 k_5 e^{k_5 s} + C_6 k_6 e^{k_6 s}) + C_7 \cos\beta s + C_8 \sin\beta s - r_0^2 C_2 + C_7 \cos\beta s + C_8 \sin\beta s - r_0^2 C_2.$ 
(1.21)

 $C_{1} - C_{8}$ 

•

(1.20),

2.

•

,

(2.3)

$$-w(s);$$
  $-u(s);$   
 $-\psi(s), \quad \Omega_3(s)-$ 

•

$$w(s) = a_0 + a_1 s + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s^3, \quad u(s) = b_0 + b_1 s + b_2 s^2 + b_3 s^3,$$
  

$$\psi(s) = c_0 + c_1 s + c_2 s^2 + c_3 s^3, \quad \Omega_3(s) = d_0 + d_1 s + d_2 s^2 + d_3 s^3, \quad s = r_0 \varphi$$
  

$$a_i, b_i, c_i - , \qquad (2.1)$$

:

$$w(0) = \delta_{1}, \quad w'(0) = \delta_{2}, \quad u(0) = \delta_{3}, \quad u'(0) = \delta_{4}, \quad \psi(0) = \delta_{5}, \quad \psi'(0) = \delta_{6}, \\ \Omega_{3}(0) = \delta_{7}, \quad \Omega_{3}'(0) = \delta_{8}, \quad w(a) = \delta_{9}, \quad w'(a) = \delta_{10}, \quad u(a) = \delta_{11}, \quad u'(a) = \delta_{12}, \\ \psi(a) = \delta_{13}, \quad \psi'(a) = \delta_{14}, \quad \Omega_{3}(a) = \delta_{15}, \quad \Omega_{3}'(a) = \delta_{16}.$$

$$(2.2)$$

(2.1) (2.2), 
$$a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i$$
  
 $\delta_k$ .  $a_i, b_i, c_i$  (2.1),  
:

$$N_{1} = N_{3} = N_{5} = N_{7} = 1 - \frac{3}{a^{2}}s^{2} + \frac{2}{a^{3}}s^{3}, N_{2} = N_{4} = N_{6} = N_{8} = s - \frac{2}{a}s^{2} + \frac{1}{a^{2}}s^{3},$$

$$N_{9} = N_{11} = N_{13} = N_{15} = \frac{3}{a^{2}}s^{2} - \frac{2}{a^{3}}s^{3}, N_{10} = N_{12} = N_{14} = N_{16} = -\frac{1}{a}s^{2} + \frac{1}{a^{2}}s^{3}.$$
(2.4)

$$[K] \cdot \{\delta\} = [P].$$

$$K -$$

$$K -$$

$$\{\delta\}^{T} = \delta_{1}, \delta_{2}, \delta_{3}, \delta_{4}, \dots, \delta_{16} -$$

$$; [P] -$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$(16 \times 16, \dots, 6)$$

: 
$$\mu = 7 \cdot 10^{10}$$
,  $= 1.8 \cdot 10^{11}$ ,  $P = 1000$ ,  $a = 15 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ,  $r_0 = 9.6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ,  
 $h = 3.75 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ,  $\alpha = 7 \cdot 10^{8}$ ,  $B = 3 \cdot 10^{6}$ ,  $q = 1000$ .

<b>1.</b> ).							
	<i>w</i> x10 <sup>5</sup> ()		$u  x 10^{6} ($ )		$\Psi x 10^4$		$\Omega_3  x 10^4$
1	0.2606	0.6819	-1.7738	-4.5126	-0.3246	-0.8748	0.3001
2	0.3152	1.2884	-2.3519	-9.0424	-0.3586	-1.5592	0.3426
4	0.3170	1.3216	-2.3856	-9.3567	-0.3545	-1.5741	0.3428
8	0.3171	1.3224	-2.3869	-9.3648	-0.3539	-1.5731	0.3428
	0.3171	1.3224	-2.3869	-9.3651	-0.3538	-1.5729	0.3428

2.

).							
	<i>w</i> x10 <sup>4</sup> ()		$u  \mathrm{x10^4}  ($ )		$\Psi x 10^3$		$\Omega_3  x 10^3$
			•	•			
1	0.21117	0.5511	-0.13510	-0.35462	-0.27666	-0.7232	0.24964
2	0.25934	1.0619	-0.16349	-0.67038	-0.34262	-1.4107	0.30756
4	0.26088	1.0878	-0.16443	-0.68764	-0.34485	-1.4436	0.30918
8	0.26091	1.0884	-0.16445	-0.68805	-0.34487	-1.4442	0.30921
	0.26091	1.0884	-0.16445	-0.68805	-0.34487	-1.4442	0.30921

3.

-	α.					
r	w x10 <sup>5</sup> ( )		<i>w</i> x10	) <sup>5</sup> ( )	w <sub>max</sub> w <sub>max</sub>	
	)	)	)	)	)	)
$7 \times 10^{5}$	1.28	1.05	1.32	1.08	0.97	0.97
$7 \times 10^{6}$	1.03	0.85	1.32	1.08	0.78	0.78
$14 \times 10^{6}$	0.87	0.72	1.32	1.08	0.65	0.66
$7 \times 10^{7}$	0.51	0.42	1.32	1.08	0.38	0.38
$7 \times 10^{8}$	0.31	0.26	1.32	1.08	0.23	0.24

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α([2].

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1. // 14. .258-271. 2018. . .1. 2. •• // .: ». ~ . 2017. .125-126.

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# ОБ ОДНОЙ ЗАДАЧЕ ОПТИМАЛЬНОЙ СТАБИЛИЗАЦИИ ВРАЩАТЕЛЬНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ ТВЁРДОГО ТЕЛА, ИМЕЮЩЕГО НЕПОДВИЖНУЮ ТОЧКУ

#### Шагинян С.Г., Аветисян Л.М.

В работе рассматриваются задачи устойчивости и стабилизации вращательного движения абсолютно твёрдого тела вокруг неподвижной точки в случае Софьи Ковалевской.

Показано, что тело допускает вращение вокруг главной центральной оси симметрии тела с постоянной угловой скоростью. Принимая, что это движение является невозмущённым движением, составлена система дифференциальных уравнений возмущённого движения и показано, что рассматриваемое движение является неустойчивым.

По направлениям соответствующих обобщённых координат введены управляющие воздействия, проверена полная управляемость линейного приближения полученной управляемой системы. Поставлена и решена задача оптимальной стабилизации рассматриваемого движения.

Построена оптимальная функция Ляпунова, получены оптимальные управляющие воздействия, уравнения оптимальных движений и минимальные значения функционалов, зависящих от угловой скорости невозмущённого движения тела. Для различных значений угловой скорости невозмущённого движения построены графики оптимальных движений.

1. Дифференциальные уравнения движения твёрдого тела. Рассмотрим абсолютное твёрдое тело, вращающееся вокруг неподвижной точки O. Предполагаем, что на тело действует только сила тяжести  $\vec{P}$ , эллипсоид инерции тела для неподвижной точки есть вытянутый эллипсоид вращения, т.е. A = B = 2C, а центр тяжести тела лежит в экваториальной плоскости эллипсоида инерции (случай С.В.Ковалевской) [1].

Для исследования движения тела выбираем основные оси  $O\xi\eta\zeta$ , связанные с Землей так, чтобы ось  $O\zeta$  была направлена по вертикали. Оси подвижной системы Oxyz направляем по главным осям инерции тела. Ось Oz совпадает с осью динамической симметрии, ось Oxпроводим через центр тяжести C, тогда ось Oy определяется однозначно. Обозначим радиусвектор центра тяжести C относительно неподвижной точки O через  $\overrightarrow{OC} = \vec{a}(a, 0, 0)$ , а направляющие косинусы вертикали  $O\xi$  – относительно подвижных осей – через  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ . Динамические уравнения Эйлера в этом случае будут [1]:

$$2C \frac{dp}{dt} - Cqr = 0,$$
  

$$2C \frac{dq}{dt} + Cpr = Pa\gamma_3, или$$
  

$$C \frac{dr}{dt} = -Pa\gamma_2,$$
  

$$2 \frac{dp}{dt} - qr = 0,$$
  

$$2 \frac{dq}{dt} + rp = n\gamma_3,$$
  

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -n\gamma_2,$$
  
пде  $n = \frac{Pa}{C}.$   
Присоединим к системе (1) уравнения Пуассона:  

$$\frac{d\gamma_1}{dt} = r\gamma_2 - q\gamma_3$$
  

$$\frac{d\gamma_2}{dt} = p\gamma_3 - r\gamma_1$$
(2)

$$\frac{d\gamma_3}{dt} = q\gamma_1 - p\gamma$$

Уравнения (1) и (2) представляют систему шести обыкновенных дифференциальных уравнений первого порядка с шестью неизвестными  $p, q, r, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ .

Системы (1) и (2) допускают решение  $p = \omega = const, \ q = r = 0, \ \gamma_1 = 1, \ \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = 0,$ (3)

т.е. тело может вращаться около оси 0x с постоянной угловой скоростью  $\omega$ .

2. Исследование устойчивости движения. Сначала исследуем устойчивость движения (3)

тела. Составим уравнения возмущенного движения тела, соответствующие решению (3). Введем следующие обозначения:

$$x_1 = p - \omega, \ x_2 = q, \ x_3 = r, \ x_4 = \gamma_1 - 1, \ x_5 = \gamma_2, \ x_6 = \gamma_3.$$
 (4)

Тогда систему (1), (2) можно привести к виду:

$$2\frac{d(x_{1}+\omega)}{dt} - x_{2}x_{3} = 0$$

$$2\frac{dx_{2}}{dt} + x_{3}(x_{1}+\omega) = 0$$

$$2\frac{dx_{3}}{dt} = -nx_{5}$$

$$\frac{d(x_{4}+1)}{dt} = x_{3}x_{5} - x_{2}x_{6}$$

$$\frac{dx_{5}}{dt} = (x_{1}+\omega)x_{6} - (x_{4}+1)x_{3}$$

$$\frac{dx_{6}}{dt} = (x_{4}+1)x_{2} - (x_{1}+\omega)x_{5}$$
(5)

Ограничивая только линейным приложением, получим:

Составим характеристическое уравнение системы (6)

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & -\frac{1}{2}\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & 0 & -n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -\lambda & \omega \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$
(7)

или

$$\lambda^2 \left( \lambda^4 + \lambda^2 \left( \omega^2 - n \right) - \frac{1}{2} n \omega^2 \right) = \mathbf{0}.$$
(8)

Для того, чтобы система (6) была устойчивой, необходимо и достаточно, что выполнялись следующие условия:

$$D = (\omega^{2} - n)^{2} + 2n\omega^{2} = \omega^{2} + n^{2} > 0,$$
  

$$\omega^{2} - n > 0,$$
  

$$-\frac{1}{2}n\omega^{2} > 0,$$
(9)

но последние условия (9) не выполняются, так как n > 0,  $\omega^2 > 0$ . Следовательно, уравнение (8) имеет корень с положительной действительной частью, что означает, что решение (3) систем (1), (2) неустойчиво [2].

**3.** Задача оптимальной стабилизации. В системе (6) по направлениям обобщённых координат  $x_1, x_2$  и  $x_4$  присоединим управления так, чтобы движение (3) абсолютного твёрдого тела стало асимптотически устойчивым. Тогда, уравнения движения (6) примут вид:

Полная управляемость [3] системы (10) легко проверяется и получается, что она вполне управляема.

Сформулируем следующую задачу:

**Задача.** Требуется определить такие оптимальные управляющие воздействия  $u_1^o$ ,  $u_2^o$ ,  $u_3^o$ , для которых решение  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 0, ..., x_6 = 0$  системы (10) стало бы асимптотически устойчивым и минимизируется функционал

$$J[\cdot] = \int_0^\infty \left( \sum_{i=1}^6 x_i^2 + u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 \right) dt.$$
(11)

Задачу решаем методом Ляпунова-Беллмана [4,5]. Так как в системе (10) вводятся параметры *n* и  $\omega$ , то оптимальная функция Ляпунова  $V^0(x_1, x_2, ..., x_6)$  и оптимальные управляющие воздействия будут функциями от *n* и  $\omega$ . Из  $n = \frac{Pa}{C}$  видно, что значение *n* зависит от формы тела. А при движении тела  $\omega$  может принимать разные значения.

Фиксируя значение параметра *n*, решена задача оптимальной стабилизации для разных значений *n*. Для оптимальной функции Ляпунова получено

$$V^{0}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{6}) = \frac{1}{2} \left( c_{11}x_{1}^{2} + c_{22}x_{2}^{2} + c_{33}x_{3}^{2} + c_{44}x_{4}^{2} + c_{55}x_{5}^{2} + c_{66}x_{6}^{2} + 2c_{23}x_{2}x_{3} + 2c_{25}x_{2}x_{5} + 2c_{26}x_{2}x_{6} + 2c_{35}x_{5}x_{3} + 2c_{36}x_{3}x_{6} + 2c_{56}x_{5}x_{6} \right),$$

а для оптимальных управляющих воздействий –

$$u_1^o = -x_1, \quad u_2^o = -(c_{22}x_2 + c_{23}x_3 + c_{25}x_5 + c_{11}x_6), \quad u_3 = -x_4$$
 (12).  
Минимальное значение функционала будет

$$J[\cdot] = \frac{1}{2} \left( c_{11} x_{10}^2 + c_{22} x_{20}^2 + c_{33} x_{30}^2 + c_{44} x_{40}^2 + c_{55} x_{50}^2 + c_{66} x_{60}^2 + 2 c_{23} x_{20} x_{30} + 2 c_{25} x_{20} x_{50} + 2 c_{25} x_{20} x_{50} + 2 c_{26} x_{20} x_{60} + 2 c_{35} x_{50} x_{30} + 2 c_{36} x_{30} x_{60} + 2 c_{56} x_{50} x_{60} \right)$$

где  $x_{i0} = x_i(0), i = 1, \dots, 6$ , а при n = 50,

$$c_{11} = c_{44} = 2,$$
  
 $c_{22} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}\omega^6 - 5 \cdot 10^{-5}\omega^5 + 0,0019\omega^4 - 0,0337\omega^3 + 0,2625\omega^2 - 0,9003\omega + 25,528$   
 $c_{33} = 3 \cdot 10^{-5}\omega^6 - 0,0032\omega^5 + 0,1599\omega^4 - 4,0373\omega^3 + 54,298\omega^2 - 375,6\omega + 1152,7$   
 $c_{55} = 0,0012\omega^6 - 0,1535\omega^5 + 7,7596\omega^4 - 197,85\omega^3 + 2683,8\omega^2 - 18680\omega + 55996$   
 $c_{66} = 8 \cdot 10^{-5}\omega^6 - 0,0088\omega^5 + 0,3441\omega^4 - 6,0166\omega^3 + 47,389\omega^2 - 158,57\omega + 934,19$   
 $c_{23} = -3 \cdot 10^{-6}\omega^6 + 0,0003\omega^5 - 0,015\omega^4 + 0,3728\omega^3 - 5,1356\omega^2 + 40,132\omega - 189,11$   
 $c_{25} = 10^{-5}\omega^6 - 0,0019\omega^5 + 0,093\omega^4 - 2,3969\omega^3 + 34,393\omega^2 - 281,85\omega + 1318$   
 $c_{26} = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}\omega^6 - 0,0005\omega^5 + 0,019\omega^4 - 0,2941\omega^3 + 1,7179\omega^2 - 2,9522\omega + 151,95$   
 $c_{35} = -0,0002\omega^6 + 0,022\omega^5 - 1,1077\omega^4 + 28,149\omega^3 - 380,74\omega^2 + 2646\omega - 8031,1$   
 $c_{36} = -2 \cdot 10^{-5}\omega^6 + 0,0026\omega^5 - 0,1183\omega^4 + 2,6507\omega^3 - 32,637\omega^2 + 231,45\omega - 1022$   
 $c_{56} = 0,0001\omega^6 - 0,0145\omega^5 + 0,6741\omega^4 - 15,853\omega^3 + 207,61\omega^2 - 1586,6\omega + 7077,8$   
**4.** Построение оптимальных решений. Для построения оптимальных решений системы

(10) достаточно подставить значения оптимальных управляющих воздействий из (12) в (10) и решить полученную систему. Например, при  $n = 1 c^{-2}$ ,  $\omega = 10 c^{-1}$  система принимает вид  $\dot{x}_1 = -x_1$ ,  $\dot{x}_2 = -1.8827x_2 + 5.2278x_3 + 1.3083x_5 - 1.2722x_6$ ,  $\dot{x}_3 = -x_5$ ,  $\dot{x}_4 = -x_4$ ,  $\dot{x}_5 = 10x_6 - x_3$ ,  $\dot{x}_6 = x_2 - 10x_5$ . (13) 308

Решим систему (13) с начальными условиями 
$$x_1(0) = x_2(0) = x_3(0) = 0.2; x_4(0) = x_5(0) = x_6(0) = 0.1.$$
 Тогда, оптимальное решение системы (13) будет  
 $x_1(t) = 0.2e^{-t}, x_2(t) = -0.6875e^{-1.8117t}(e^{0.4463t} - 1.3119e^{1.4364t} + 0.0211e^{1.7408t}\cos(9.9753t) - 0.0104e^{1.7408t}\sin(9.9753t)),$   
 $x_3(t) = -0.0499e^{-1.8117t}(e^{0.4463t} - 4.8551e^{1.4364t} - 0.1514e^{1.7408t}\cos(9.9753t) + 0.1539e^{1.7408t}\sin(9.9753t)),$   
 $x_4(t) = 0.1e^{-t},$   
 $x_5(t) = -0.0682e^{-1.8117t}(e^{0.4463t} - 1.3348e^{1.4364t} - 1.1323e^{1.7408t}\cos(9.9753t) - 1.0979e^{1.7408t}\sin(9.9753t)),$   
 $x_6(t) = 0.0043e^{-1.8117t}(e^{0.446t} + 4.8254e^{1.4364t} + 17.35034e^{1.7408t}\cos(9.9753t))$ 

 $-18.1445e^{1.7408t}\sin(9.9753t)).$ 

На рис. 1-6 приведены графики оптимальных движений.





Рис.1. График функции  $x_1(t)$ .

Рис.2. График функции  $x_2(t)$ .

0.10

0.08

0.06

0.04



Рис.3. График функции  $\mathbf{x}_3(\mathbf{t})$ .

Рис.4. График функции  $\mathbf{x}_4(\mathbf{t})$ .

2

3

4





Рис.5. График функции  $\mathbf{x}_5(\mathbf{t})$ .

Рис.6. График функции  $\mathbf{x}_6(\mathbf{t})$ .

Построенные графики показывают, что возмущённое движение стремится к нулю, т.е. оптимальное движение стремится к движению (3).

#### Заключение

В работе рассматриваются задачи устойчивости и стабилизации вращательного движения абсолютно твёрдого тела вокруг неподвижной точки в случае Софьи Ковалевской.

Приведены дифференциальные уравнения движения тела, показано, что тело допускает вращение вокруг главной центральной оси симметрии тела Ox с постоянной угловой скоростью. Принимая, что это движение является невозмущённым движением, составлена система дифференциальных уравнений возмущённого движения и показано, что рассматриваемое движение является неустойчивым.

По направлениям соответствующих обобщённых координат введены управляющие воздействия, проверена полная управляемость линейного приближения полученной управляемой системы. Поставлена и решена задача оптимальной стабилизации рассматриваемого движения.

Построена оптимальная функция Ляпунова, получены оптимальные управляющие воздействия, уравнения оптимальных движений и минимальные значения функционалов, зависящих от угловой скорости невозмущённого движения тела. Для различных значений угловой скорости невозмущённого движения построены графики оптимальных движений.

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2.

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$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - d_1 \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial x} - d_2 \frac{\partial n_2}{\partial x},\tag{1}$$

$$-\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t} + q_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + D_1 \frac{\partial^2 n_1}{\partial x^2} - \beta_1 n_1 - \beta_{12} n_2 + \alpha_1 n_1^2 + \alpha_2 n_2^2 + \alpha_3 n_1 n_2 = 0,$$
(2)

$$-\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial t} + q_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + D_2 \frac{\partial^2 n_2}{\partial x^2} - \beta_2 n_2 - \beta_{21} n_1 + \alpha_1 n_1^2 + \alpha_2 n_2^2 + \alpha_3 n_1 n_2 = 0,$$

$$(3)$$

$$u - \qquad , n_1 \quad n_2 -$$

, 
$$n_1 \quad n_2 -$$
  
,  $\rho -$ ,  $\rho_1 \quad D_2 -$ ,  $\beta_{12} \quad \beta_{21} -$ 

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[6].

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[6]. (1)–(3) , :

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + t_1 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial \tau^4} + t_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} + t_3 \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial \tau^2} + t_4 u^2 + t_5 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \tau^2 \partial x} &= 0, \end{aligned} \tag{4} \\ t_1 &= \frac{q_2 D_1}{2av^5 Q'_n} \Big( D_2 d_2 m - \beta_2 D_1 d_1^2 \Big), \quad t_2 &= -\frac{\beta_{21} D_1 q_2 m}{2av^3 Q'_n}, \end{aligned} \\ t_3 &= -\frac{q_2 \Big( D_2 d_2 m - \beta_2 D_1 d_1^2 \Big)}{2av^2 Q'_n m}, \quad t_4 &= \frac{q_n d_1 m \Big[ 1 - (\beta_{21} d_2 - \beta_2 d_1) m^{-1} \Big]}{2aQ'_n}, \end{aligned} \\ t_5 &= \frac{1}{v^2 Q'_n} \Bigg[ D_2 m - \beta_1 d_1 \Bigg( \frac{D_2 d_2}{d_1} - \frac{\beta_2 D_1 d_1}{m} \Bigg) \Bigg], \quad m = d_2 \beta_1 + \beta_{12} d_1, \quad q_n = \frac{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)}{v^2}, \end{aligned} \\ Q'_n &= d_1 \Big( \beta_1 \beta_2 - \beta_{12} \beta_{21} \Big) - 2\beta_{21} \alpha_1 \beta_1. \end{aligned} \\ (4) \qquad , \qquad t_4 \qquad . \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \qquad : 
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + t_4 u^2 = 0. \tag{5}$$

$$(5) \qquad :$$

$$u = \frac{u_0}{1 + t_4 u_0 x},$$
(6)

$$u = u_0$$
  $x = 0$ . (6),  $x = -(t_4 u_0)^1$  (6)

4.

$$\alpha = 2v \frac{t_1 \omega_0^4 - t_2 \omega_0^2}{1 - t_5 \omega_0^2}, \quad \omega_2 = 0.$$
(8)  

$$\omega_2 = 0 , \qquad , \qquad (8)$$





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$$F(q) = 0; \quad \frac{dF_0(q)}{dq} >, \quad (q > 0), \qquad (1)$$

$$q - ( ).$$

$$q = 0.$$

$$T = m \cdot q^{2}/2; \quad \Pi = k \cdot q^{n+1}/n + 1, \qquad (2)$$
  

$$m - , \quad (n \ge 2). \qquad , \quad n -$$

			(e=0),			
			,			,
$\frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} =$	$-rac{\partial\Pi}{\partial q}-\mu\cdot\dot{q},$	·				
$\mu$ –		, <i>ġ</i> –		q	•	
	$T  \Pi$ ,	:				

 $m\ddot{q} + \mu\dot{q} + kq^n = 0 \tag{3}$  $\dot{q} = x_1, \quad q = x_2, \qquad \qquad :$ 

$$m\dot{x}_1 + \mu x_1 + k x_2^n = 0; (4)$$

$$L = T + \Pi = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{q}^{2} + \frac{k}{n+1}q^{n+1},$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}_{1}^{2} + \frac{k}{n+1}x_{2}^{n+1},$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}L$$
(5)

$$\dot{L} = x_1 \cdot \dot{x}_1 \cdot m + k x_2^n \cdot \dot{x}_2; \qquad \dot{x}_2 = x_1.$$
  

$$\dot{x}_1 \quad \dot{x}_2 \qquad :$$
  

$$\dot{L} = x_1 \left( -\mu x_1 - k x_2^n \right) + k x_2^n \cdot x_1 \qquad \dot{L} = -\mu x_1^2;$$
  
.  
(6)

**1.** 
$$k$$
  $(k>0),$   $n-$  .  $L-$   
-  $x_1 x_2 (n+1-),$   
 $\dot{L} x_1 x_2.$  -

$$-k\ddot{x}_{2} = 0; \quad \dot{x}_{2} = 0,$$

$$(k - x_{2} = 0).$$

$$, \quad k \qquad \dot{L} = 0, \qquad k \qquad , \qquad ,$$

$$x_{1} = 0, x_{2} = 0$$

$$z, k \quad (k > 0), n - L$$

$$L = -\left(\frac{1}{2}mx_{1}^{2} + \frac{k}{n+1}x_{2}^{n+1}\right), L = \mu x_{1}^{2}.$$

$$k > 0 \quad n \quad L$$

$$k = \mu x_{1}^{2}.$$

$$k = 0, x_{2} \neq 0$$

$$L > 0, k \quad L = 0 \quad k,$$

$$k - L = 0, k,$$

$$k - L = 0, k,$$

$$k - L = 0, x_{1} = \dot{q} = 0, x_{2} = q = 0$$

$$x_{1} = \dot{q} = 0, x_{2} = q = 0$$

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$$x_{1} = \dot{q} = 0, x_{2} = q = 0$$

$$x_{2} = \dot{q} = 0, x_{3} = q = 0$$

$$x_{4} = \dot{q} = \lambda > 0 \quad n - \lambda$$

$$x_{1} = \dot{q} = 0, x_{2} = q = 0$$

$$x_{2} = \dot{q} = 0, x_{3} = q = 0$$

$$x_{4} = \dot{q} = \lambda > 0 \quad n - \lambda$$

$$x_{1} = \dot{q} = 0, x_{2} < 0.$$

$$x_{1} = \dot{q} = 0, x_{2} < 0.$$

$$x_{2} = \dot{q} = \dot{q} = \lambda > 0$$

$$x_{1} = \dot{q} = 0, x_{2} < 0.$$

$$x_{2} = \dot{q} = \dot{q} = \lambda > 0$$

$$x_{3} = \dot{q} + bq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{4} = \dot{q} + bq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{4} = \dot{q} + bq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{5} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{5} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

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$$x_{5} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

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$$x_{5} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{5} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{6} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{7} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{7} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{7} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + \cdots, \qquad (\dot{q} = 0, q = 0) - \lambda$$

$$x_{7} = \dot{q} + dq^{3} + dq^$$

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# ON A MORE POWERFUL THAN IN NEWTON CENTRAL INTERACTION OF BODIES AND THE PROBLEM OF A BLACK HOLE

#### Lenser Aghalovyan

Demonstrated such a central interaction of bodies which at short distances is more powerful than Newtonian interaction. Bodies' new central interaction which is potential with more powerful than Newtonian one's potential is described. It is shown that under such interaction the Second cosmic (escape) velocity is essentially more than the Second cosmic (escape) velocity by Newton theory. The connection of the new central interaction with the gravitational radius of the Black Hole is found. It is shown that the gravitational radius of the Black Hole may be arbitrarily big. All the Black Holes differ from each other with the gravitation center intensity index.

#### On more powerful central interaction of bodies

The central force of the interaction will be given in the form of

$$\vec{F} = -GmM \frac{e^{k/r}}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|},$$
(1)

or

$$F = -GmM \frac{e^{k/r}}{r^2}.$$
(2)

where G is the gravitational constant in Newton's law of gravitation ( $G = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} m^3 / (kg \cdot s^2)$ ). Index k will characterize the power (intensity) of the gravity center. At k = 0 the interaction (1) coincides with Newtonian one (coefficient *GmM* is chosen for it). And if k > 0, it will be more powerful than Newtonian interaction. It is obvious that k has dimensionality of the length.

The field made by force 
$$F$$
, given in formula (1) is potential with potential

$$U = -\frac{GmMe^{k/r}}{k} + \text{const},\tag{3}$$

which is essentially stronger than the potential of Newton field (U = -GmM / r). As force F is central, the trajectory of the material point is plane curve and the law of the squares takes place:

$$r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = C , \qquad (4)$$

where C is equal to the initial velocity moment relatively to the center of gravity.

$$r = \frac{1/k_1}{1 + (k_2/k_1)\cos\sqrt{\delta_1}(\theta - \theta_0)}$$
(5)

i.e., the trajectory is conic section with parameters [6]

$$p = \frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{C^2}{GM} - k ,$$
 (6)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{C^2}{MGk} - 1\right)\left(2 + \frac{hk}{MG}\right)}$$

$$v_0^2 < \frac{2GM}{r_0} \left( \frac{e^{k/r_0} - 1}{k/r_0} \right) = v_*^2$$
(7)

Therefore, at  $v_0 < v_*$  the trajectory is an ellipse, at  $v_0 = v_*$  it is a parabola, and at  $v_0 > v_*$  it is a

hyperbola.  $\lim_{k\to 0} v_*^2 = 2GM / r_0 = v_{*0}^2$ ,  $v_{*0} = \sqrt{2GM / r_0}$  is the second cosmic (escape) velocity by Newton theory, i.e. the initial velocity under which the body overcomes the gravitation of the body with mass M. And if k > 0, according to (7)  $v_* > v_{*0}$ , i.e. the second cosmic (escape) velocity under the interaction (1) is greater than the classic one which was to be expected.

#### On gravitational radius of a Black Hole

The body with mass M will be dark (invisible or "Black Hole") if any body (particle) with mass m and initial velocity, even equal to the speed of light c, cannot overcome the field of gravitation of the mass M. A natural question rises – what is the gravitational radius  $R_g$  under the interaction (1). For the determination of the gravitational radius  $R_g$  in formula (7) the initial conditions will be: at  $r_0 = R_g$ ,  $v_* = c$ . We have

$$\frac{2GM}{R_g} \left( \frac{e^{k/R_g} - 1}{k/R_g} \right) = c^2, \tag{8}$$

Noting  $\lim_{k\to 0} R_g = r_g$  and passing in (24) to the limit at  $k \to 0$  we have

$$\frac{2GM}{r_g} = c^2, \text{ or } \frac{2GM}{c^2} = r_g \tag{9}$$

i.e. radius  $r_g$  is the well-known gravitational radius under Newton classic central interaction.



Note  $\gamma = k / R_g$ , then from (8) taking into account (9) it follows

$$R_g = r_g \frac{e^{\gamma} - 1}{\gamma} \tag{10}$$
 or

$$\frac{R_g}{r_g} = \frac{e^{\gamma} - 1}{\gamma} \tag{11}$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0} R_g / r_g = 1$  at  $\gamma > 0$ ,  $R_g > r_g$  and from the graph of the function  $R_g / r_g$  (see Figure 1) it follows that the gravitational radius  $R_g$  under the interaction (1) compared with Newtonian gravitational radius  $r_g$  can be arbitrarily large. From formulae (8), (10) it follows that parameter k is proportional to the gravitational radius  $R_g (k = \gamma R_g)$ . Setting the value  $\gamma$  from graph (Figure 1) or by formulae (11)

 $R_g / r_g$  will be determined, i.e. the gravitational radius  $R_g$  itself. Then  $k = X R_g$ . In Table1 for some values  $\gamma$  the corresponding values  $R_g / r_g$  are brought.

Х	1	2	3	5	10	
$R_g/r_g$	1.71	8 3	3.194	6.362	29.483	2202.546
	50	100	)	200	1000	
	1.037x1	$0^{20}$	2.6892	$x10^{41}$	$3.61 \times 10^{84}$	$1.97 \times 10^{431}$

**Table 1.** he values of  $R_g/r_g$  corresponding to the given values of  $\gamma$ .

It is possible to do the opposite: to give the values  $R_g / r_g$  and from equation (11) or Fig. 1 determine  $\gamma$  (Table2), and hence the values k ( $k = \gamma R_g$ ).

**Table 2.** he values of  $\gamma$  corresponding to the given values of  $R_g/r_g$ .

$R_g/r_g$	1	2	3	5 10	)
γ	0	1.256	1.904	2.66	3.615
	50	100	200	500	1000
	5.647	6.475	7.285	8.335	9.118

The results obtained above permit us to draw a conclusion that Black Hole (Dark Body) may exist with arbitrarily large gravitational radius  $R_g$ ; gravitation of the Black Hole (Dark Body) is not submitted to the classical (Newtonian) law of gravitation, but is submitted to the essentially powerful central gravitation (1). A lot of Black Hole (Dark Body) may exist. The last fact has long been confirmed by the astronomers (Greighton et al (2008) ; Ellis (1999) ; Genzel et al (2003) ; Harms et al (1994) ; Hehl et al (1998) ; Kormendy et al (1995) ; McConnell et al (2011); Mitra (2012) ).

All the Black Hole (Dark Body) will differ in power of the created by them gravitational field, i.e. by the value of the index k of gravitational intensity. Using formula (11) they can be renumbered according to the values increase of the index k.

Thus, Black Hole creates near to itself a stronger central force field of attraction than Newtonian, and submit the law.

$$\vec{F} = -GmM \frac{e^{\frac{x^{\frac{K_g}{r}}}{r}} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\xrightarrow{r}}}{|\vec{r}|}$$
(12)

The Newtonian theory of gravitation is also capable of describing Black Hole, if the law of central attraction is taken in the form (12).

#### **Discussion and Conclusions**

A new version of the central interaction of bodies is established:  $F = -GmM e^{k/r} / r^2$  which at short distances describes more powerful, comparing with Newtonian one, gravitational interaction. Conditions, under which the movement trajectory is a conical section, are derived. The connection

between the gravitational radius  $R_g$  of the Black Hole and the gravitation intensity index "k" of the gravitation center is found. It is shown that the gravitational radius of the Black Hole may be arbitrarily big. A lot of Black Holes may exist. The gravitation of the Black Hole (Dark Body) does not obey the classical (Newtonian) law of Gravitation, it obeys the law of the essentially powerful central gravitation (1) or (12).

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## JOINT PROPAGATION OF ELASTIC SHEAR AND PLANE DEFORMATION ELECTROACOUSTIC WAVES IN PERIODICALLY-INHOMOGENEOUS PIEZOELECTRIC WAVEGUIDE

## Avetisyan A.S., Khachatryan V.M., Kamalyan A.A.

In some piezoelectric crystals, the anisotropy of the material allows the separated distribution of elastic SH electro-active wave signal. In addition, for some piezoelectric crystals, the anisotropy of the material allows the separated propagation of the electro-active wave signal of PV plane deformation. During the propagation, the electro-elastic wave signal transforms and passes from one band to the other by penetrating through the vacuum gap by means of the accompanying electrical oscillations. It is possible if the adjacent piezoelectric bands have a non-acoustic contact.

In the case of a high-frequency electro-elastic wave signal (short waves, when  $\}(S) \ll h$ ), in piezoelectric rectangles the shapes of the electro-elastic surface waves of Gulyaev-Bleustain and Rayleigh are formed. In fact, in alternating layers of the composite waveguide, heterogeneous wave fields are formed, that carry different "information". In the high-frequency mode, the wave energy is localized at the edges of the interlayers. The determination of the bands of permissible frequencies is made, taking into account the longitudinal periodicity of the modeled inhomogeneous waveguide. We use the Floquet-Lyapunov theory for periodic structures. From the filtering equation for different combinations of selected pairs of piezoelectric materials the zones of admissible frequencies for localized and non-localized electro-elastic waves propagating along the composite waveguide are determined. Based on this an electromechanical resonator of certain type can be created. The equation of frequency filtering also gives forbidden frequency bands on which the composite waveguide of certain piezoelectric materials and linear dimensions does not allow the propagation of localized electro-elastic waves or any propagation of waves in general.

**Introduction.** n modern high-precision technologies, composite periodically heterogeneous waveguides of piezoelectric crystals are widely used as converters, filters or resonators of an electroacoustic wave signal. A review of the prospects, the current state and future directions for the development of studies of wave processes in periodic structures is given in [1]. In studies on the propagation of elastic waves in elastic periodic waveguides, the Floquet-Lyapunov theory is successfully applied in [3] etc. The dispersion relations of SH-waves propagating in periodic piezoelectric composite layered structures were obtained and investigated in the paper [4]. In the mentioned works, the wave field is homogeneous, and when propagating in a periodically inhomogeneous waveguide, the nature of the original normal wave does not change. However, it is known that in anisotropic piezoelectric materials, depending on the crystallographic symmetry of the piezoelectric, it is possible to excite a pure shear electroelastic wave, or an electroelastic wave of plane deformation [5]. In another paper [6], the possibility of joint propagation of electroelastic waves of dissimilar physicomechanical characteristics in a composite waveguide from the corresponding piezoelectric crystals was demonstrated.

In this work we propose a simple waveguide circuit that allows for multiple mutual transformation and joint propagation of localized electroactive normal waves of anti-plane deformation and plane deformation.

**1. Formulation of the problem.** Consider the propagation of electroelastic waves in a periodically longitudinally inhomogeneous layer, which is referred to the orthogonal coordinate system 0xyz (Fig. 1). The waveguide is constructed from alternating, without acoustic contact, unlimited bands of piezoelectric crystals with rectangular cross sections

$$\Omega_{1}(x, y, z) \triangleq \left\{ x \in [0; a_{1}]; \ y \in [-h; h]; \ \left| z \right| < \infty \right\}; \ \Omega_{2}(x, y, z) \triangleq \left\{ x \in [-a_{2}; 0]; \ y \in [-h; h]; \ \left| z \right| < \infty \right\}$$
(1.1)

The crystallographic sections and orientations of the crystallographic axes of the band materials are assigned to the Cartesian coordinate system 0xyz so that in separate alternating bands there exist separate electroactive waves of antiplane and plane deformations, respectively. The material of the bands  $\Omega_1(x, y, z)$  belongs to the crystallographic class of 6mm of hexagonal symmetry, and the axis  $\vec{p}$  of symmetry of the piezoelectric crystal is parallel to the axis  $0\vec{z}$ .

Then in the plane x0y, the quasistatic equations of the electroactive antiplane deformation {0; 0; w<sub>1</sub>(x, y, t); {<sub>1</sub>(x, y, t)} have the following form

$$\mathbf{w}_{1,xx}(x;y) + \mathbf{w}_{1,yy}(x;y) = -\check{\mathbf{S}}^{2} C_{1t}^{-2} \cdot \mathbf{w}_{1}(x;y) ,$$
  
$$\{_{1,xx}(x;y) + \{_{1,yy}(x;y) = \left(e_{15}^{(1)} / \mathsf{V}_{11}^{(1)}\right) \cdot \left[\mathbf{w}_{1,xx}(x;y) + \mathbf{w}_{1,yy}(x;y)\right]$$
(1.2)

where  $C_{1t} = \sqrt{\tilde{c}_{44}^{(1)}/..._1}$ ,  $\tilde{c}_{44}^{(1)} = c_{44}^{(1)} \left(1 + t_1^2\right)$ ,  $c_{44}^{(1)}$ ,  $t_1^2 = e_{15}^{(1)}/(c_{44}^{(1)}V_{11}^{(1)})$ ,  $e_{15}^{(1)}$ ,  $V_{11}^{(1)}$  and  $..._1$  are the known physical parameters of the first piezocrystalline material.



Fig.1 Periodically longitudinally-inhomogeneous composite waveguide without acoustic contact between piezoelectric interlayers

The conditions of mechanically free surfaces  $y = \pm h$  of rectangular sections of the bands  $\Omega_{10}(x, y)$  will be written in the form

$$\left[c_{44}^{(1)}\mathbf{W}_{1,y}(x;y;t) + e_{15}^{(1)}\left\{_{1,y}(x;y;t)\right]_{y=\pm h} = 0$$
(1.3)

The conditions for the conjugation of an electric field with an external field on the surfaces  $y = \pm h$  of rectangular sections of the bands  $\Omega_{10}(x, y)$  are written in the form

$$\left[e_{15}^{(1)}\mathbf{w}_{1,y}(x;y;t) - \mathsf{V}_{11}^{(1)}\left\{_{1,y}(x;y;t) + \mathsf{V}_{0}\left\{_{,y}^{(e)}(x;y;t)\right\}_{y=\pm h} = 0 ; \left[\left\{_{1}(x;y;t) - \left\{_{(e)}^{(e)}(x;y;t)\right\}_{y=\pm h}\right]_{y=\pm h} = 0 \right]$$
(1.4)

Accordingly, on the electrically open y = h and electrically closed y = -h surfaces of the piezoelectric layer, the conditions of transparency and screening of the electric field acquire the forms  $\begin{bmatrix} e_{15}^{(1)} w_{1,y}(x;y;t) - V_{11}^{(1)} \{_{1,y}(x;y;t) \end{bmatrix}_{y=h} = 0; \qquad (1.5)$ 

During the propagation of an electroelastic wave signal, the wave field is repeatedly transformed  $\{0; 0; w_1(x, y, t); \{_1(x, y, t)\} \rightleftharpoons \{u_2(x, y, t); v_2(x, y, t); 0; \{_2(x, y, t)\} by$  penetrating the accompanying electrical oscillations through the vacuum slit. This is possible if the neighboring piezoelectric strips are not in acoustic contact with each another.

The material of the composite bands  $\Omega_2(x; y; z)$  belongs to the class  $6m^2$  of hexagonal symmetry, and the inversion axis  $\vec{p}_6$  of symmetry of the piezoelectric crystal is combined with the axis 0y. In the plane x0y, the quasistatic equations of the electroactive plane deformation are written in the form [9]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_{2,xx}(x;y) + (1 - \mathbf{w}_{61})\mathbf{v}_{2,xy}(x;y) + \mathbf{w}_{61}\mathbf{u}_{2,yy}(x;y) + (e_{11}/c_{11})\{_{2,yy}(x;y) = -\tilde{S}^{2}C_{2l}^{-2}\mathbf{u}_{2}(x;y) ,\\ \mathbf{v}_{2,xx}(x;y) + (\mathbf{w}_{16} - 1)\mathbf{u}_{2,xy}(x;y) + \mathbf{w}_{16}\mathbf{v}_{2,yy}(x;y) + (e_{11}/c_{66})\{_{2,xy}(x;y) = -\tilde{S}^{2}C_{2l}^{-2}\mathbf{v}_{2}(x;y) ,\\ \{_{2,xx}(x;y) + \{_{2,yy}(x;y) = (e_{11}/V_{11}) \cdot \left[\mathbf{u}_{2,xx}(x;y) + \mathbf{u}_{2,yy}(x;y)\right] \end{aligned}$$
(1.6)

In the equations (1.6)  $c_{11}^{(2)}$ ,  $c_{66}^{(2)} = (c_{11}^{(2)} - c_{12}^{(2)})/2$ ,  $C_{2l} = \sqrt{c_{11}^{(2)}/..._2}$ ,  $C_{2l} = \sqrt{c_{66}^{(2)}/..._2}$ ,  $e_{11}^{(2)}$ ,  $V_{11}^{(2)}$  and  $..._2$  are the known physical parameters of the second piezocrystalline material, and  $_{n_{16}} = \frac{-1}{n_{61}} = \frac{-1}{c_{11}^{(2)}}/c_{66}^{(2)}$ 

is the dimensionless coefficient of relative stiffness. The conditions of mechanically free surfaces  $y = \pm h$  of rectangular sections of the bands  $\Omega_{20}(x, y)$  are written in the form

$$\left[\mathbf{u}_{2,y}(x;y) + \mathbf{v}_{2,x}(x;y) + \left(\frac{e_{11}^{(2)}}{c_{66}^{(2)}}\right) \left\{_{2,y}(x;y)\right]_{y=\pm h} = 0; \quad \left(c_{12}^{(2)}\mathbf{u}_{2,x}(x;y) + c_{11}^{(2)}\mathbf{v}_{2,y}(x;y;t)\right)_{y=\pm h} = 0 \quad (1.7)$$

The conditions for the conjugation of an electric field with the external field on the surfaces  $y = \pm h$  of rectangular sections of the bands  $\Omega_{2n}(x, y)$  are written in the form

$$\left[\left\{_{2}(x;y) - \left\{^{(e)}(x;y)\right\}_{y=\pm h} = 0; \left[e_{11}^{(2)}\left(u_{2,y}(x;y) + v_{2,x}(x;y)\right) - V_{11}^{(2)}\left\{_{2,y}(x;y) + V_{0}\left\{^{(e)}_{,y}(x;y)\right\}_{y=\pm h} = 0\right]$$
(1.8)

Accordingly, on the electrically open surface y = h and on the electrically closed surface y = -h of the piezoelectric layer, the conditions of transparency and screening of the electric field acquire the forms, respectively

$$\left[ u_{2,y}(x;y) + v_{2,x}(x;y) - \left( v_{11}^{(2)} / e_{11}^{(2)} \right) \left\{ _{2,y}(x;y) \right]_{y=h} = 0; \qquad \left\{ _{2}(x;y) \right|_{y=-h} = 0$$
(1.9)

In the case of non-acoustic contact at the inner ends  $x_{-1n} = -a_2 \pm n(a_1 + a_2)$ ,  $x_{0n} = \pm n(a_1 + a_2)$  and  $x_{1n} = a_1 \pm n(a_1 + a_2)$  of the interlayers  $\Omega_{1n}(x, y)$  and  $\Omega_{2n}(x, y)$ , the surface conditions of mechanically free surfaces and the conjugation conditions of the electric field are satisfied.

On the inner face surface x=0, the conditions of mechanically free surfaces will be written in the form

$$\left[c_{44}^{(1)}\mathbf{W}_{1,x}(x;y) + e_{15}^{(1)}\left\{_{1,x}(x;y)\right]_{x=0} = 0$$
(1.10)

$$\left[\mathbf{u}_{2,y}(x;y) + \mathbf{v}_{2,x}(x;y) + \left(\frac{e_{11}^{(2)}}{c_{66}^{(2)}}\right) \left\{_{2,y}(x;y)\right]_{x=0} = 0 \quad ; \quad \left[c_{11}^{(2)}\mathbf{u}_{2,x}(x;y) + c_{12}^{(2)}\mathbf{v}_{2,y}(x;y)\right]_{x=0} = 0 \quad (1.11)$$

and the conjugacy conditions for the electric field are written in the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_{15}^{(1)} \mathbf{w}_{1,x}(x;y) - \mathbf{V}_{11}^{(1)} \{_{1,x}(x;y) \end{bmatrix}_{x=0} = \\ = \begin{bmatrix} e_{11}^{(2)} \mathbf{u}_{2,x}(x;y) - e_{11}^{(2)} \mathbf{v}_{2,y}(x;y) - \mathbf{V}_{11}^{(2)} \{_{2,x}(x;y) \end{bmatrix}_{x=0} ; \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \{_1(x;y) - \{_2(x;y) \}_{x=0} = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(1.12)

According to the Floquet-Lyapunov theory, the periodicity of the longitudinal inhomogeneity of the composite waveguide makes it possible to write down the conjugation conditions of the electric field on the face surfaces  $x = -a_2$  and  $x = a_1$  in the following form

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_{15}^{(1)} \mathbf{w}_{1,x}(x;y) - \mathbf{V}_{11}^{(1)} \{_{1,x}(x;y) \end{bmatrix}_{x=a_{1}} = \\ = \sim \cdot \begin{bmatrix} e_{11}^{(2)} \mathbf{u}_{2,x}(x;y) - e_{11}^{(2)} \mathbf{v}_{2,y}(x;y) - \mathbf{V}_{11}^{(2)} \{_{2,x}(x;y) \end{bmatrix}_{x=-a_{2}} ; \qquad \{_{1}(x;y) \Big|_{x=a_{1}} = \sim^{-1} \cdot \{_{2}(x;y) \Big|_{x=-a_{2}}$$
(1.13)

Taking into account the non-acoustic contact in the periodically inhomogeneous waveguide structure, the conditions of mechanically free surfaces on the face areas  $x = -a_2$  and  $x = a_1$  according to the Floquet-Lyapunov theory are simplified and written in the form

$$\left[c_{44}^{(1)}\mathbf{w}_{1,x}(x;y) + e_{15}^{(1)}\left\{_{1,x}(x;y)\right]_{x=-a_{2}} = 0; \quad \left[c_{11}^{(2)}\mathbf{u}_{2,x}(x;y) + c_{12}^{(2)}\mathbf{v}_{2,y}(x;y)\right]_{x=-a_{1}} = 0; \quad (1.14)$$

$$\left[\mathbf{u}_{2,y}(x;y) + \mathbf{v}_{2,x}(x;y) + \left(e_{11}^{(2)}/c_{66}^{(2)}\right) \left\{_{2,y}(x;y;t)\right]_{x=-a_{1}} = 0; \left[c_{11}^{(2)}\mathbf{u}_{2,x}(x;y) + c_{12}^{(2)}\mathbf{v}_{2,y}(x;y)\right]_{x=-a_{1}} = 0$$
(1.15)

In the boundary conditions (1.13) ~ =  $\exp(Lk)$  is the Floquet multiplier (the periodicity factor) and  $L = a_1 + a_2$  is the linear periodicity parameter.  $k(\check{S}) = 2f/{\check{S}}$  is the wave number of the formed wave (Floquet wave number).

**2.1 Shaping along the thickness of the composite layer.** Let us represent the normal waves propagating along an infinite, periodically inhomogeneous waveguide in the form of functions  $f(x, y, t) = F(y) \cdot \exp i(k_j x - \tilde{S}t)$ . Then, the normal electroelastic shear waves induced in the interlayers  $\Omega_{1n}(x, y)$  as solutions of the formulated mathematical mixed boundary value problem (1.2), (1.3) and (1.5) will be written in the form

$$w_{1}(x, y, t) = \left[A_{1} \exp(k_{1} \Gamma_{1t} y) + B_{1} \exp(-k_{1} \Gamma_{1t} y)\right] \cdot \exp[i(k_{1}x - \check{S}t)]$$

$$\{_{1}(x, y, t) = \begin{cases}C_{1} \exp(k_{1}y) + D_{1} \exp(-k_{1}y) + \\+(e_{15}^{(1)} / V_{11}^{(1)})[A_{1} \exp(k_{1} \Gamma_{1t} y) + B_{1} \exp(-k_{1} \Gamma_{1t} y)]\end{cases} \cdot \exp[i(k_{1}x - \check{S}t)]$$
(2.1)

In the obtained solutions (2.1)  $\Gamma_{1t} = \sqrt{1 - (\tilde{S}^2/k_1^2(\tilde{S}))C_{1t}^{-2}}$  is the wave coefficient of antiplane deformation waves.

In the case of a high-frequency electroelastic wave signal (short waves, when  $\}(\check{S}) \ll h$  or  $k(\check{S}) \cdot h \gg 1$ ), on the surface y = -h of piezoelectric rectangles  $\Omega_{1n}(x, y)$  electroelastic surface waves of Gulyaev-Bleustein type are formed. On the surfaces y = h of piezoelectric rectangles  $\Omega_{1n}(x, y)$ , the localization of electroelastic waves of the Gulyaev-Bleustein type does not occur. Each of the formed forms has its own phase dependence  $k_1^-(\check{S}) = k_{GB}(\check{S})$  or  $k_1^+(\check{S}) = k_{0*}(\check{S})$  with its own phase

velocity  $V_{GB}^{-}(\check{S}) = \check{S}/k_{GB}(\check{S})$  or  $V_{0^{*}}^{+}(\check{S}) = \check{S}/k_{0^{*}}(\check{S})$ . From (2.1) it is obvious that only short waves of length  $\frac{1}{(\check{S})} < 2f C_{1t}/\check{S}$  can be fading.

The wave number  $k_1(\check{S})$  in the interlayer  $\Omega_{1n}(x, y)$  is determined from the shaping equation

$$\Gamma_{1t} \Big[ \Gamma_{1t} th (2\Gamma_{1t} k_1 h) - t_1^2 th (2k_1 h) \Big] = 0$$
(2.2)

From (2.2) it follows that in a layer of limited thickness, waves of the Gulyaev-Bleustein type become strongly dispersive.

In consequence of the conjugation of electric fields on the face surfaces of contiguous interlayers  $\Omega_{ln}(x, y)$  and  $\Omega_{2n}(x, y)$ , in the interlayer  $\Omega_{2n}(x, y)$ , an electroelastic plane deformation wave is generated [6, 7]

$$\mathbf{u}_{2}(x, y, t) = \begin{bmatrix} A_{u+}e^{p_{u}y} + A_{u-}e^{-p_{u}y} + \\ +a_{v+}B_{v+}e^{p_{v}y} + a_{v-}B_{v-}e^{-p_{v}y} + a_{\{+}D_{\{+}e^{p_{\{+}y} + a_{\{-}D_{\{-}e^{-p_{\{+}y}\}} \end{bmatrix}} \cdot \exp[i(k_{2}x - \check{\mathsf{S}}t)]$$
(2.3)

$$\mathbf{v}_{2}(x, y, t) = \begin{bmatrix} B_{v+}e^{p_{v}y} + B_{v-}e^{-p_{v}y} + \\ +b_{u+}A_{u+}e^{p_{u}y} + b_{u-}A_{u-}e^{-p_{u}y} + b_{\{+}D_{\{+}e^{p_{\{+}y} + b_{\{-}D_{\{-}e^{-p_{\{-}y}\}} \end{bmatrix}} \cdot \exp[i(k_{2}x - \check{S}t)]$$
(2.4)

$$\{ {}_{2}(x, y, t) = \begin{bmatrix} D_{\{+}e^{p_{\{y\}}} + D_{\{-}e^{-p_{\{y\}}} + \\ + d_{u+}A_{u+}e^{p_{u}y} + d_{u-}A_{u-}e^{-p_{u}y} + d_{v+}B_{v+}e^{p_{v}y} + d_{v-}B_{v-}e^{-p_{v}y} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \exp[i(k_{2}x - \tilde{S}t)]$$

$$(2.5)$$

The indexes of the eigenmodes of the oscillations  $p_{u-}(\check{S}/k_2) = -p_{u+}(\check{S}/k_2)$ ,  $p_{v-}(\check{S}/k_2) = -p_{v+}(\check{S}/k_2)$ ,  $p_{\{-}(\check{S}/k_2) = -p_{\{+}(\check{S}/k_2) = k_2$  are the solutions of the characteristic equation of the system (1.6). The matching coefficients  $a_{v+}; a_{v-}; a_{\{+\}}; b_{u+}; b_{u-}; b_{\{+\}}; b_{\{-\}}; d_{u+}; d_{v-}; d_{v+}; d_{v-}$  are also defined from the same system.

In the characteristic equation  $\Gamma_{2l} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{61}}{\sigma_{61}} - (\tilde{S}^2/k_2^2(\tilde{S}))C_{2l}^{-2}}$  and  $\Gamma_{2t}(\tilde{S}) = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{61}}{\sigma_{61}} - (\tilde{S}^2/k_2^2(\tilde{S}))C_{2t}^{-2}}$  are the wave coefficients of the plane deformation and  $t_{16}^2 = \frac{e_{11}^{(2)}}{c_{66}^{(2)}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{61}}{11}}$  is the electromechanical coupling coefficient of the second piezoelectric.

In order to have damped electroelastic waves of Rayleigh type in the interlayer  $\Omega_{2n}(x, y)$ , it is necessary that the truncated characteristic biquadratic equation

$$(1 + t_{16}^2) p^4 - \left[ (1 + t_{16}^2) r_{2l}^2 + r_{2l}^2 + t_{11}^2 - t_{16}^2 - (r_{16} + r_{61} - 2) \right] k_2^2 p^2 + r_{2l}^2 r_{2l}^2 k_2^4 = 0$$
(2.6)  
has two positive roots:  $p_{u\pm}^2 (\check{S}/k_2) > 0$  and  $p_{v\pm}^2 (\check{S}/k_2) > 0$ .

Substituting the solutions (2.3)÷(2.5) into the boundary conditions (1.11), (1.13) and (1.14), we obtain the shaping equation in the interlayer  $\Omega_{ln}(x, y)$  in the form

$$\det \left\| g_{ij}[k_1(\check{S}); \Gamma_{2i}(\check{S}); \Gamma_{2i}(\check{S}); \tau_{1i}^2; \tau_{16}^2; \pi_{16} \right\|_{6\times 6} = 0$$
(2.7)

Hence, the wave number  $k_2(\check{S})$  in the interlayers  $\Omega_{2n}(x, y)$  is determined.

In the case of propagation of a high-frequency electroelastic wave signal (short waves, when  $\{(\check{S}) \ll h \text{ or } k(\check{S}) \cdot h \gg 1\}$ , at each boundary  $y = \pm h$  of the piezoelectric rectangle  $\Omega_{2n}(x, y)$ , electroelastic surface waves of Rayleigh type are formed. Each of them has its own phase dependence  $k_2^{\pm}(\check{S}) = k_R^{\pm}(\check{S})$ , with its phase velocity  $V_R^{\pm}(\check{S}) = \check{S}/k_R^{\pm}(\check{S})$  [6, 7].

In this case, Eq. (2.7) decays into two more simplified equations characterizing the electroelastic waves of Rayleigh type localized at the free surfaces of the interlayer  $\Omega_{2n}(x, y)$ .

$$\det \left\| g_{ij}^{(-)}[k_1(\check{S}); \mathsf{r}_{2l}(\check{S}); \mathsf{r}_{2l}$$

Naturally, for different electromechanical conditions on external surfaces  $y = \pm h$ , the localization of wave energy occurs in different modes. The regions for determining the phase velocities of slow surface waves in the interlayers are different. In these interlayers for permissible frequencies the lengths  $\mathcal{J}_{GB}(\check{S})$  or  $\mathcal{J}_R(\check{S})$  of propagating waves are also different. In fact, in alternating layers of the composite waveguide heterogeneous wave fields carrying the given wave information are formed.2.2

**Propagation of the formed forms in a periodically longitudinally inhomogeneous composite layer.** Taking into account the periodicity of the modeled longitudinally inhomogeneous waveguide, in order to determine the patterns of propagation of the formed forms of electroelastic waves, we use the Floquet-Lyapunov theory for periodic structures.

Formally representing the solutions of (2.1) and  $(2.3) \div (2.5)$  in the form of normal waves

 $f_{nm}(x, y, t) = F_{nm}(y) \cdot \left[C_{nm} \sin[k_m(\check{S})x] + D_{nm} \cos[k_m(\check{S})x]\right] \cdot \exp(-i\check{S}t)$ 

and substituting into the boundary conditions of the conjugacy of the electromechanical field at the inner ends  $x_{-1n} = -a_2 \pm n(a_1 + a_2)$ ,  $x_{0n} = \pm n(a_1 + a_2)$ ,  $x_{1n} = a_1 \pm n(a_1 + a_2)$  and the interlayers  $\Omega_{1n}(x, y)$  and  $\Omega_{2n}(x, y)$  without acoustic contact (1.10)÷(1.15), we obtain the dispersion equation of propagation (dispersion equation of frequency filtration) of electroelastic waves

 $\cos^{2}(Lk) + f\left(k_{c_{R}}^{\pm}(\check{\mathbf{S}});k_{k}^{\pm}(\check{\mathbf{S}})\right) \cdot \cos(Lk_{n}) + 4g\left(k_{c_{R}}^{\pm}(\check{\mathbf{S}});k_{k}^{\pm}(\check{\mathbf{S}})\right) - 8 = 0$ 

From the filtration equation, for different combinations of selected pairs of piezoelectric materials, zones of admissible frequencies for localized and non-localized electroelastic waves propagating along the composite waveguide are determined. By proper choice of materials and linear dimensions of the interlayers, the optimal transfer of wave energy from one layer to another can be achieved, or vice versa.

Based on this an original electromechanical resonator can be created.

The filtration equation also gives forbidden frequency bands for which the composite waveguide of certain piezoelectrics and linear dimensions does not allow the propagation of localized electroelastic waves, or waves in general. This will allow to mute unnecessary frequencies in a device with a composite waveguide.

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## ON THE BENDING VIBRATIONS OF ORTHOTROPIC ELASTIC FASTENING STRIPS AND BEAMS WITH TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE TRANSVERSE SHEAR AND CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE

#### Gevorgyan G.Z, Kirakosyan R.M.

The problem of bending vibrations of orthotropic elastic fastening strips and beams of variable thickness is considered taking into account the transverse shear and temperature changes. The equations obtained make it possible to determine the frequencies of the natural oscillations as a function of the axial force due to the change in temperature. The problems are solved by the collocation method for various values of the geometric and physical parameters.

Consider an orthotropic plate-strip of variable thickness h(x), length a. The coordinate plane xOy is compatible with the middle plane of the plate. The coordinate axes are parallel to the main directions of anisotropy of the plate-strip material. The equations of flexural vibrations of a plate-strip, taking into account the effect of transverse shear and the presence of an axial force, can be represented in the form [1], [2]:

$$\frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} = -P \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} - N_x = -\frac{\rho h^3}{12} \left( \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial t^2} - a_{55} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial t^2} \right)$$
(1)

Where

$$N_{x} = \frac{2}{3}h\phi_{1} - \frac{h^{2}B_{11}}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}} - a_{55}\frac{\partial\phi_{1}}{\partial x}\right)\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \quad M_{x} = -\frac{h^{3}B_{11}}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}} - a_{55}\frac{\partial\phi_{1}}{\partial x}\right)$$
(2)

Here  $a_{ij}$  and  $B_{ij}$  are the elastic parameters of the material,  $\varphi_1$ -a function characterizing the distribution of tangential stresses  $\tau_{xz}$ , w the deflection of the middle plane of the plate-strip, t-time, and  $\rho$ -the density of the material. The remaining notations are generally accepted [3]. In the case of a beam,  $B_{11}$  replace it with E. Let us assume that there are no stresses in the plate at the initial time. At the final moment, the temperature of the plate changes by an amount  $\theta$ . For deformation in the axial direction, we can write

$$\varepsilon_x = \alpha \theta + \frac{P_0}{B_{11}h} \tag{3}$$

where is the coefficient of thermal expansion. If the plate is fixed in the axial direction, from the condition of invariance of the length, we obtain:

$$P_0 = -\frac{\alpha \theta B_{11}l}{\int_0^l \frac{dx}{h}}$$
(4)

In the case of resilient fastening  $P = \beta P_0$ ,  $0 \le \beta \le 1$ . In the case of rigid fixation  $\beta = 1$ . We introduce dimensionless quantities

$$x = a\overline{x}, \ h = h_0 H, \ s = h_0 / a, \ N_x = \overline{N}_x B_{11} h_0 e^{i\omega t}, \ M_x = \overline{M}_x B_{11} h_0^2 e^{i\omega t}, \ \alpha \theta = \overline{\theta}$$

$$P = T B_{11} h_0, \ w = \overline{w} h_0 e^{i\omega t}, \ u = \overline{u} h_0 e^{i\omega t}, \ \phi_1 = \phi B_{11} e^{i\omega t}, \ \omega^2 = \Omega^2 B_{11} / \rho a^2, \ \chi = a_{55} B_{11},$$
(5)

Substituting (2) in (1), proceeding to the problem of oscillations and using dimensionless notation, we obtain

$$(12sT - s^{3}H^{2}H'')\overline{w}'' + \Omega^{2}s^{2}H^{2}\overline{w}' + 12\Omega^{2}sH\overline{w} + + (8H + \chi s^{2}H^{2}H'')\varphi' + (16H' - \chi\Omega^{2}s^{2}H^{2}H')\varphi = 0$$
(6)

$$s^{3}H^{2}\overline{w}''' + 2s^{3}HH'\overline{w}'' + \Omega^{2}s^{3}H^{2}\overline{w}' - -\chi s^{2}H^{2}\phi'' - 2\chi s^{2}HH'\phi' + \phi(8 - \chi\Omega^{2}s^{2}H^{2}) = 0$$

Typically, the boundary conditions of embedding, hinged support or free end are used. Closer to real conditions are the elastic sealing conditions [4]. Which, after some changes, we present in the form:

1. The angle of rotation of the middle line or the end of the plate is proportional to the bending moment, which in the dimensionless form is represented by:

1. ) 
$$l_1 \frac{d\overline{w}}{dx} \pm (1 - l_1)\overline{M}_x = 0$$
 or 1.b)  $l_1 \frac{d\overline{u}}{dz} \pm (1 - l_1)\overline{M}_x = 0$  if  $\chi = 0$  they

coincide

2. The shear force is proportional to the displacement w (Fig. 1).  $l_2\overline{w} + (1-l_2)\overline{N} = 0$ 

From these conditions for different  $l_1$ ,  $l_2$ , the following boundary conditions can be obtained:

a)  $l_1 = 0$ ,  $l_2 = 0$  ( $\overline{M} = 0$ ,  $\overline{N} = 0$ ) - free end

b)  $l_1 = 0$ ,  $l_2 = 1$  ( $\overline{M} = 0$ ,  $\overline{w} = 0$ ) - hinged support

c)  $l_1 = 1$ ,  $l_2 = 0$  ( $d\overline{w} / d\overline{x} = 0$ ,  $\overline{N} = 0$ ) the symmetry conditions or can be

Fig. 1

called a sliding seal (Fig. 1b).

d)  $l_1 = 1$ ,  $l_2 = 1$  ( $d\overline{w} / d\overline{x} = 0$ ,  $\overline{w} = 0$ ) - a rigid fit.

In [6] for the elastic sealing conditions, a slightly different approach.

The dimensionless displacement, lateral force and moment have the form:

$$u_{x} = z \left( s \frac{d\overline{w}}{d\overline{x}} - \chi \phi \right), \ \overline{N} = s^{3} H \frac{dH}{d\overline{x}} - \chi s^{2} H \frac{dH}{d\overline{x}} \frac{d\phi}{d\overline{x}} - 8\phi, \ \overline{M}_{x} = s \frac{d^{2} \overline{w}}{d\overline{x}^{2}} - \chi \frac{d\phi}{d\overline{x}}$$
(7)

Equations (6) make it possible to solve both the stability problem and the vibration problem taking into account the temperature change. If we put  $\Omega = 0$ , then we can determine the critical value of the force, and the temperature at which the plate-strip loses stability.

Let us consider strip-plates of variable thickness, for which the dimensionless thickness varies according to the laws (Fig 2):

 $)H(\overline{x}) = 1, b)H(\overline{x}) = 2(1+\overline{x})/3, c)H(\overline{x}) = 3(\overline{x}-0.5)^{2}+0.75$  $d)H(\overline{x}) = 1.2[1-2(\overline{x}-0.5)^{2}], e)H(\overline{x}) = 0.6(2-\overline{x}^{2}), f)H(x) = 0.75[1+(\overline{x}-1)^{2}]$ 

They all have the same cross-sectional area and thickness of the thickest part of the variability in the fine twice.

The problem will be solved by a modified collocation method. The functions  $\overline{w}$  and  $\varphi$  take in the form

$$\overline{w} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i \overline{x}^i, \quad \varphi = \sum_{i=0}^{n} b_i \overline{x}^i$$
(9)



(8)

As collocation points, we take the zeros of the shifted Chebyshev polynomials  $T_n(2\overline{x}-1)$ ,  $\overline{x}_k = \left[1 + \cos\frac{\pi(k-1/2)}{n}\right]/2$ . Satisfying the equations (6) at the points of collocations, and at the end points to the boundary conditions, we obtain a homogeneous system of 2n + 4 equations with respect

to  $a_i, b_i$ .

After determining the critical values of force or frequencies of natural oscillations, one can determine both the form of the functions and those corresponding to these values. To do this, we must divide the resulting equations by one of the coefficients and, convert the corresponding column to the right side and discard one of the equations. Solving these equations, we can determine the functions  $\overline{w}$  and  $\varphi$ . with an accuracy of a constant factor.

In Table. 1-3 shows the dimensionless values of *Tcr* for three types of boundary conditions.

					-	Table 1
rig rig.	a	b	C	d	E	f
$\chi = 0$	-0,0337	-0,0273	-0.0442	-0.0272	-0.0273	-0.0290
$\chi = 3$	-0,0290	-0,0243	-0.0323	-0.0240	-0.0241	-0.0252
$\chi = 10$	-0,0221	-0,0189	-0.0228	-0.0187	-0.0188	-0.0195

						Table 2
righinge.	а	b	С	d	E	f
hinge- rig						
•						
$\chi = 0$	-0.0168	-0,0145	-0.0139	-0.0165	-0.0148	-0.0141
		-0.0146			-0.0149	-0.0148
$\chi = 3$	-0.0155	-0.0135	-0.0132	-0.0152	-0.0135	-0.129
		-0.0135			-0.0139	-0.0131
$\chi = 10$	-0.0132	-0.0115	-0.0114	-0.0129	-0.0116	-0.0111
		-0.0115			-0.0118	-0.0112

Table 3

hinge	a	b	С	d	Е	f
hinge.						
$\chi = 0$	-0.00823	-0.00717	-0.00457	-0.0107	-0.00789	-0.00625
$\chi = 3$	-0.00793	-0.00692	-0.00444	-0.0103	-0.00759	-0.00606
$\chi = 10$	-0.00732	-0.00641	-0.00415	-0.0093	-0.00699	-0.00564

In Table. 4-6 are the dimensionless values of the first frequency for three values of T.

							Table 4
rig rig.		а	b	с	d	E	f
	T = 0	0.644	0.626	0.807	0.513	0.595	0.665
$\chi = 0$	=0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.422	0.425	0.441	0.317	0.428	0.478
	=-0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.714	0.753	1.03	0.651	0.719	0.805
	T = 0	0.591	0.578	0.747	0.474	0.549	0.615
$\chi = 3$	=0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.383	0.422	0.509	0.260	0.397	0.446
	=-0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.735	0.694	0.910	0.616	0.662	0.739
	T = 0	0.506	0.498	0.645	0.410	0.473	0.531
χ=10	=0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.365	0.367	0.469	0.332	0.345	0.390
	=-0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.611	0.595	0.765	0.474	0.569	0.632

						Та	able 5
righinge. hinge- rig		a	В	с	d	E	f
	T = 0	0.443	0.390 0.473	0.467	0.403	0.458 0.388	0.393 0.486
$\chi = 0$	=0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.315	0.276 0.341	0.348	0.287	0.329 0.274	0.270 0.342
	=-0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.539	0.477 0.568	0.564	0.491	0.553 0.475	0.485 0.590
	T = 0	0.422	0.374 0.449	0.453	0.384	0.436 0.371	0.377 0.464
$\chi = 3$	=0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.301	0.265 0.326	0.323	0.274	0.314 0.262	0.247 0.315
	=-0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.512	0.457 0.541	0.550	0.467	0.526 0.454	0.471 0.567
	T = 0	0.383	0.343 0.407	0.418	0.349	0.395 0.340	0.346 0.421
$\chi = 10$	=0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.273	0.244 0.298	0.300	0.250	0.289 0.243	0.245 0.308
	=-0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.466	0.419 0.486	0.505	0.424	0.472 0.414	0.423 0.503

							Table 6
hinge-		а	b	С	d	e	f
hinge							
$\chi = 0$	T = 0	0.284	0.273	0.234	0.310	0.282	0.260
	=0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.200	0.193	0.167	0.220	0.201	0.185
	=-0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.348	0.333	0.285	0.379	0.345	0.318
	T = 0	0.279	0.268	0.230	0.304	0.277	0.256
$\chi = 3$	=0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.197	0.191	0.165	0.215	0.222	0.182
	=-0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.341	0.328	0.281	0.372	0.338	0.313
	T = 0	0.268	0.260	0.225	0.290	0.266	0.247
$\chi = 10$	=0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.190	0.184	0.162	0.206	0.190	0.176
	=-0.5 <sub>cr</sub>	0.328	0.316	0.273	0.354	0.325	0.302

In the tables given, it is accepted *s*=0.1 for three values  $\chi = 0$  corresponds to the classical formulation of the problem, when the influence of the transverse shear is not taken into account,  $\chi = 3$  refers to an isotropic plate-strip at  $\nu = 1/3$ , and  $\chi = 10$ -to an orthotropic plate.

From the above tables, as might be expected, it can be concluded that a compressive force or an increase in temperature with an unchanged length of the plate leads to a decrease in the frequency of the flexural vibrations of the plate-strip, and the tensile force or the decrease in temperature, to an increase.

As shown by numerical calculations, the difference between the boundary conditions 1.a and 1.b at not more than 3%.

The critical temperature may be calculated by the formula  $\overline{\theta}_{cr} = T_{cr}s_o^{1}\frac{dx}{H(x)}$ . For other discussed

cases  $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{H(x)}$  is vareed from 1.03-1.05. For constant thickness it equal to 1.

The greatest difference in *Tcr* for classical and refined statements is 48% and occurs when both ends are embedded in plate c) when the thin part is in the middle of the plate-strip.

When both ends are embedded in case c), the value of *Tcr* is 33% greater than for a plate of constant thickness.

In the case of a joint-hinge, the maximum value of *Tcr* assumes a constant thickness for the plate, and the hinge-hinge case for plate d) is 29% larger than for a plate of constant thickness.

For the problem of free oscillations, the greatest difference in the classical and refined formulations is 25% and occurs also in the case when both ends are fixed in case c) at  $\chi = 10$ .

The greatest difference with respect to a plate of constant thickness also occurs when both ends are embedded in case c) and is 25%.

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## PIEZOELECTRIC SHEAR SURFACE WAVES NEAR AN IMPERFECTLY BONDED INTERFACE BETWEEN LAYER AND HALF-SPACE

#### Ghazaryan K.B., Mozharovsky V.V., Papyan A.A., Sarkisyan S.V.

The paper focuses on shear surface wave propagation in layered piezoceramic media (layer and half-space) with imperfect interface. The bonding along interface is considered to be imperfect with the assumption that the imperfect interface is dielectrically weakly conducting one. Dispersion equation was derived analytically. The influence of imperfect interface on surface wave phase speed and some interesting phenomena were discussed.

#### Introduction.

Piezoelectric composites that are made of by using two or more types of piezoceramics are widely studied and discussed in [1-10, 12]. In the analyses [1-5] of wave propagation in these composites the perfect bonding at the interface between two materials is routinely assumed, i.e., the elastic displacement and traction, tangential electric field and normal electric displacement are continuous across the interface. The composite structures consisting of piezoelectric ceramics with several types of partial contacts at the interface between two materials i.e., the electrically (magnetically) shorted or electrically (magnetically) closed, mechanically compliant (sliding) interfaces are considered in [6-10]. A model of boundary contact for electro-magneto-elastic composites with interface roughness is proposed in [11].

In the paper an analytical solution is given for a problem of shear surface wave propagation near imperfectly bonded interface between layer and half-space. The imperfectly bonded interface is considered to be mechanically perfect and dielectrically weakly conducting one, e.g. the tractions and elastic displacements are continuous, while the normal electrical displacement is continuous but the tangential electrical field is discontinuous across the interface [12].

#### Statement and solution.

-2--

Consider piezoceramic layer and piezoceramic semi-space imperfectly bonded at interface x = 0.

The y and z axes are in the interface, where x=0, the region -h < x < 0 is occupied by piezo ceramic (2) and x > 0 by piezo ceramic (1). The ceramics are from of 6mm hexagonal symmetry class and are poled along the z or -z direction.

We consider the anti-plane motion. The displacement vector is given by  $U_x = U_y = 0$ ,  $U_z = U_z(x, y, t)$ .

The governing equation and material relation in quasi static approximation can be cast as (i = 1, 2)

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{i} = \rho \frac{\partial^{2} U_{i}}{\partial t^{2}}, \quad \nabla \times \vec{E}_{i} = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{D}_{i} = 0, \quad \vec{E}_{i} = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \varphi_{i},$$
  

$$\vec{\sigma} = \vec{\nabla} \left( G_{i} U_{i} + e_{15i} \varphi_{i} \right), \qquad \vec{D}_{i} = \vec{\nabla} \left( -\varepsilon_{i} \varphi_{i} + e_{15i} U_{i} \right), \vec{\nabla} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$
  

$$\vec{\sigma} = \left( \sigma_{xz} \left( x, y, t \right), \sigma_{yz} \left( x, y, t \right) \right); \quad \vec{E} = \left( E_{x} \left( x, y, t \right), E_{y} \left( x, y, t \right), 0 \right);$$
  

$$\vec{D} = \left( D_{x} \left( x, y, t \right), D_{y} \left( x, y, t \right), 0 \right),$$
  
(1)

Here,  $\sigma_{xz}$  and  $\sigma_{yz}$  are shear stresses,  $\vec{E}$  is the electric field intensity vector,  $\vec{D}$  is the electrical displacement vector,  $\varphi = \varphi(x, y, t)$  is the electric field potential,  $\rho$  is bulk density, G is the shear modulus,  $\varepsilon$  is electrical permittivity coefficient, e is the piezoelectric modulus. Using (1) we get the following set of equations

$$c_{i}^{2}\Delta U_{i} - \frac{\partial^{2} U_{i}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0; \qquad \Delta \left( U_{i} - \frac{e_{i}}{\varepsilon_{i}} \varphi_{i} \right) = 0, \ i = 1, 2$$

$$\text{where } c_{i} = \sqrt{\left( G_{i} + \varepsilon_{i}^{-1} e_{i}^{2} \right) \rho_{i}^{-1}}, \qquad \Delta \equiv \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \quad .$$

$$(2)$$

At the interface x = -h me take the following boundary conditions  $\sigma_{2xz}(-h, y, t) = 0; \quad \varphi_2(-h, y, t) = 0;$ 

At mechanically perfect and dielectrically weakly conducting interface x=0 we have the following boundary conditions [12].

$$\sigma_{1xz}(0, y, t) = \sigma_{2xz}(0, y, t);$$

$$U_{1}(0, y, t) - U_{2}(0, y, t) = 0;$$

$$\phi_{1}(0, y, t) - \phi_{2}(0, y, t) = 0;$$

$$D_{x1}(0, y, t) - D_{x2}(0, y, t) + \zeta \phi_{1}(0, y, t) = 0;$$
(3)

where dielectric interface parameter is positive  $\zeta \ge 0$ . For instance, if  $\zeta = 0$  conditions (3) corresponds to a perfectly bonded interface;  $\zeta = \rightarrow \infty$  (3) conditions describes a mechanically completely and electrically shorted interface.

For surface wave we require that all fields to vanish at  $x \to \infty$  $\lim_{x \to \infty} U_1(x, y, t) = 0; \lim_{x \to \infty} \varphi_1(x, y, t) = 0;$ 

Presenting the solutions in the form of plane wave propagating along y direction,

$$U_{i}(x, y, t) = U_{0i}(x) \exp(iky - i\omega t), \quad \varphi_{i}(x, y, t) = \varphi_{0i}(x) \exp(iky - i\omega t), \quad (4)$$
we get functions  $U_{0i}(x), \varphi_{0i}(x)$  as
$$U_{01}(x) = C_{12} \exp\left(-kx\sqrt{1-\eta_{1}^{2}}\right), \eta_{1} < 1$$

$$\varphi_{01}(x) = A_{12} \exp\left(-kx\right) + C_{12} \frac{e_{1}}{\varepsilon_{1}} \exp\left(-kx\sqrt{1-\eta_{1}^{2}}\right)$$

$$U_{02}(x) = C_{21} \cos\left(kx\sqrt{\eta_{2}^{2}-1}\right) + C_{22} \sin\left(kx\sqrt{\eta_{2}^{2}-1}\right)$$

$$\varphi_{02}(x) = A_{21} \cosh\left(kx\right) + A_{22} \sinh\left(kx\right) + \frac{e_{2}}{\varepsilon_{2}} \left(C_{21} \cos\left(kx\sqrt{\eta_{2}^{2}-1}\right) + C_{22} \sin\left(kx\sqrt{\eta_{2}^{2}-1}\right)\right)$$
(5)
Here,  $C = C_{12} \exp\left(-kx\right) + A_{12} \sinh\left(kx\right) + \frac{e_{2}}{\varepsilon_{2}} \left(C_{21} \cos\left(kx\sqrt{\eta_{2}^{2}-1}\right) + C_{22} \sin\left(kx\sqrt{\eta_{2}^{2}-1}\right)\right)$ 

Here  $C_{12}, C_{21}, C_{22}, A_{12}, A_{21}, A_{22}$  are the arbitrary constants,  $\eta_i = \omega(c_i k)^{-1}$  is the dimensional phase speed of electro-elastic surface wave, the condition  $\eta_1 < 1$  provides decaying of surface waves from interface. Substituting these solutions into the boundary conditions (3), a homogeneous set of equations, with respect to the arbitrary constants  $C_{12}, C_{21}, C_{22}, A_{12}, A_{21}, A_{22}$  is obtained.

The dispersion equation can be obtained by equating the determinant of the set of equations to zero. This equation is very cumbersome and will be omitted here.

We will now consider two important special cases.

 The layer and semi-space are of the same ceramic and are poled in the same direction;

In this case the dispersion equation can be cast as

$$\theta(f_1 + f_2) - 2K(1 + \chi)f_3 = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{f}_{1} &= (1+\chi)^{2} \left(1-\eta^{2}\right) + \chi^{2} - 2\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} \chi(1+\chi); \\ \mathbf{f}_{2} &= 4e^{-\kappa \left(1+\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}}\right)} \sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} \chi(1+\chi) - e^{-2\kappa \sqrt{1-\eta^{2}}} \chi\left(\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} + \chi + \sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} \chi\right) - \\ &- e^{-2\kappa} (1+\chi) \left( \left(1-\eta^{2}\right) (1+\chi) + \sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} \chi \right); \\ \mathbf{f}_{3} &= \left(\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} \chi - \left(1-\eta^{2}\right) (1+\chi)\right); \end{split}$$
(7)

Here the following notations are used

$$K = kh; \ \chi = \frac{e_{15}^2}{G\varepsilon}; \ \eta = \frac{\omega}{(ck)}; \ \theta = \frac{\zeta h}{\varepsilon}.$$
(8)

Equation (6) determines the wave speed  $\eta(\theta, K)$  regarding dimensionless thickness parameter *K* and dimensionless interface dielectric parameter  $\theta$ . When  $\theta = 0$  we have

$$f_3 = 0$$

(9)

The solution of (6) does not depend from K and coincides with the well-known Bluestein-Gulyaev solution [13].

$$\eta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{1+2\chi}}{1+\chi} = \sqrt{1-\chi_0^4}; \qquad \chi_0^2 = \frac{e^2}{G\epsilon + e^2} = \frac{\chi}{1+\chi}$$
(10)

## Numerical analysis and discussion

Here and later all numerical analysis were realized for ceramic PZT-5H.

The analysis shows that for a fixed value of K with increasing dielectric interface parameter  $\theta$ , the value of the phase velocity decreases, from  $\eta_0 = 0.935$  up to minimal value  $\eta_* = 0.88$  (K = 1.5,  $\theta = 55.2$ ). Further increase of parameter  $\theta$  does not change phase velocity  $\eta$ . For a sufficiently large values of  $\theta$  the dispersion equation (6) may have the two roots caused only by imperfect interface. For example, when K = 5.6 and  $\theta = 95$  we have  $\eta_1 \approx \eta_0 = 0.935$ ,  $\eta_2 = 0.978$ .

2) The layer and semi-space are of the same ceramic and are oppositely poled ;

In this case the dispersion equation can be written as

$$Kg_{1} + \theta g_{2} = 0$$

$$g_{1} = -5\chi(1+\chi)\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} + (1+\chi)^{2}(1-\eta^{2}) + 4\chi(1+\chi)\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} \sec h(K) \sec h(K\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}}) - (\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}}\chi(1+\chi) + (1+\chi)^{2}(1-\eta^{2})) \tanh(K) - (\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}}\chi(1+\chi) + (1+\chi)^{2}(1-\eta^{2})) \tanh(K\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}})$$

$$-((1+\chi)^{2}\eta^{2} - 1 + \chi(\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} - 2 + (\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} - 5)\chi)) \tanh(K) \tanh(K) \tanh(K\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}})$$

$$g_{2} = 2\chi(1+\chi)\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} \sec h(K) \sec h(K\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}}) - (\chi(2\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}}(1+\chi) + (\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} + (\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}} - 1)\chi) \tanh(K\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}})) - (\chi(1+\chi)^{2}(1-\eta^{2} - 1)\chi) \tanh(K\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}}) - (\chi(1+\chi)^{2}(1-\eta^{2} - 1)\chi) \tanh(K\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}}) - (\chi(1+\chi)^{2}(1-\eta^{2} - 1)\chi) - (\chi(1+\chi)^{2}(1-\eta^{2}) + \chi^{2}) \tanh(K\sqrt{1-\eta^{2}})$$

$$(11)$$

On the Fig.1 the dispersion curves are presented for two limiting cases of dielectric interface parameter  $\theta: \theta = 0, \theta \rightarrow \infty$ . Dashed curve corresponds to the roots of equation  $g_1 = 0$ , the thin curve to the roots of equation  $g_2 = 0$ .



Fig.1. Phase speed dispersion curves, dashed curve correspond to the roots of equation  $g_1 = 0$ thin curve to the roots of equation  $g_2 = 0$ 

At K = 0 we have that curves start from  $\eta = \eta_0$  and for sufficiently large values of K $\eta \rightarrow \eta_0$ . Existence of two roots, namely the two different surface waves conditioned only by oppositely polarization of layer. As it follows from analysis of curves presented in Fiq.1 and numerical analysis of dispersion equation (11) for any values of dielectric interface parameter  $\theta$ , the imperfect interface weakly affects the surface wave speed. The speed maximum deviation may reach 1.7 %.

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## ON A CLASS OF BOUNDARY-VALUE PROBLEMS ON INTERACTION OF STRINGERS AND STAMPS WITH MASSIVE ELASTIC BODIES Grigoryan M.S., Hovhannisyan E.K., Mkhitaryan S.M.

This paper considers a class of mixed boundary-value problems of the mathematical theory of elasticity, which is related to the interaction of stringers and stamps with massive bodies in the form of an elastic half-plane and a quarter-plane.

**1. Introduction.** In classical contact problems of the theory of elasticity [1-4], a model of a smooth contact is used, when only normal forces act in the contact zone; while frictional and adhesion forces are neglected. These problems in the ideological and methodological aspects are closely related to the problem of loads transferring from thin-walled elements in the form of stringers to massive deformable bodies [5-8]. Here the Melan-Buffler contact model [5,6] is adopted, when only tangential forces act in the contact zone and normal forces are neglected because of the negligibly small rigidity of the stringer. In this paper a class of mixed boundary-value problems for an elastic half-plane and quarter-plane is discussed, when on one part of the elastic body boundary the stringer is considered to be absolutely rigid to stretching-compression and absolutely flexible to the bending, while on the rest part of the boundary, the condition of indentation of rigid stamps into the foundation or the condition for the elastic stringer fastened on the foundation boundary occurs.

2. Formulation of problems and derivation of basic equations. Let an elastic half-plane  $y \le 0$  have modulus of elasticity E, Poisson's ratio v and its boundary is loaded by normal and tangential forces of intensity p(x) and  $\tau(x)$ , respectively:

$$\sigma_{y}\Big|_{y=-0} = -p(x), \qquad \tau_{xy}\Big|_{y=-0} = \tau(x) \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty),$$

where  $\sigma_y$  and  $\tau_{xy}$  are components of normal and tangential stresses, respectively. Using the known solution of the first boundary-value problem for the lower elastic half-plane [9] (page 408, f-la (2) and page 406, f-la (15)), for the derivatives of horizontal (u'(x)) and vertical (v'(x)) displacements of half-plane boundary points under plane deformation, we find

$$u'(x) = u'(x, -0) = \vartheta_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\tau(s) ds}{s - x} - \vartheta_2 p(x); \quad v'(x) = v'(x, -0) = -\vartheta_2 \tau(x) - \vartheta_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{p(s) ds}{s - x};$$

$$\vartheta_1 = 2(1 - v^2) / \pi E; \qquad \vartheta_2 = (1 + v)(1 - 2v) / E;$$
(1)

where the integrals are understood in the sense of the Cauchy principal value.

Now we consider the following mixed boundary-value problem for the elastic half-plane  $y \le 0$ .

I. Let the elastic half-plane  $y \le 0$  be reinforced by an absolutely rigid to stretching-compression and absolutely flexible to bending stringer on half-plane boundary along the negative semi-axis  $(-\infty, 0]$ , while along the positive semi-axis the half-plane is loaded only by tangential forces of intensity  $\tau(x)$ . For the elastic half-plane  $y \le 0$  this problem is mathematically formulated as

$$\sigma_{y}\Big|_{y=-0} = 0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty); \quad \tau_{xy}\Big|_{y=-0} = \tau(x) \quad (0 < x < \infty), \qquad u(x, y)\Big|_{y=-0} = 0 \quad (-\infty < x \le 0).$$
(2)

To solve the boundary-value problem (2) we set

$$\tau_{xy}\Big|_{y=-0} = T(x) = \begin{cases} \tau(x) & (x>0); \\ \tau_0(x) & (x<0); \end{cases}$$

and using the first equality (1)

$$u'(x) = \vartheta_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{T(s)ds}{s-x} \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty).$$

Whence taking into account the third condition in (2), using the Hilbert inverse formula we arrive at the key equation of the problem

$$T(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi^2 \vartheta_1} \int_0^\infty \frac{u'(s) \, ds}{s - x} \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty).$$
(3)

This equation is considered on the interval  $(0,\infty)$ , we get the following singular integral equation (SIE) for the function u'(x)

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2 \vartheta_1} \int_0^\infty \frac{u'(s)ds}{s-x} = -\tau(x) \quad (0 < x < \infty).$$
(4)

The unique integrable solution of the SIE (4) on the interval  $(0,\infty)$  can be obtained from the known solution of the same SIE in the finite interval [10] by the passage to the limit. As a result, we get

$$u'(x) = \frac{9_1}{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{s} \tau(s) ds}{s - x} \quad (0 < x < \infty).$$
<sup>(5)</sup>

After the function u'(x) is determined by (5), it is possible to find tangential stresses on the interval  $(-\infty, 0)$ . Namely, considering the key equation (3) on the interval  $(-\infty, 0)$ , we find

$$\tau_0(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi^2 \vartheta_1} \int_0^\infty \frac{u'(s) ds}{s-x} \quad (-\infty < x < 0)$$

Further, substituting here the expression u'(x) from (5), after elementary transformations we obtain

$$\tau_0(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{-x}} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{s\tau(s)}\,ds}{s-x} \qquad \qquad (-\infty < x < 0).$$

Here we used the known formula from [11] (p. 176, f-la (28)).

II. We consider the same problem I, when in the boundary conditions (2), instead of the tangential forces  $\tau(x)$  vertical forces p(x) are given, i.e.  $\sigma_y|_{y=-0} = -p(x)$  ( $0 < x < \infty$ ). Based on the equalities (1), the solution of this boundary-value problem is

$$\forall '(x) = -\vartheta_1 \int_0^\infty \frac{p(s)ds}{s-x} \quad (-\infty < x < \infty); \qquad \tau_0(x) = 0 \quad (-\infty < x \le 0).$$
 (6)

Proceeding from the solution of problem I, we consider the problem of the contact interaction of an elastic stringer of finite length with an elastic half-plane. Let the boundary of the elastic half-plane  $y \le 0$  be reinforced by an absolutely rigid stringer on the interval  $(-\infty, 0)$ , as above, and it be reinforced by the stringer of the modulus of elasticity  $E_s$  and height h along the positive semi-axis  $(0,\infty)$  on the interval (b,a). At the end points x=b and x=a of the stringer, the horizontal concentrated forces  $P_b$  and  $P_a$  act, respectively, and on its upper edge tangential forces of intensity  $\tau_+(x)$  act.

Here, as usual, the Melan-Bufler one-dimensional elastic continuum model [5,6] is accepted for the elastic stringer and the elastic half-plane is under the conditions of plane deformation. It is required to determine: the distribution of tangential contact stresses  $\tau_0(x)$  under an absolutely rigid stringer;  $\ddagger_{-}(x)$  under an elastic stringer; axial stresses  $\sigma_x(x)$  in the cross-sections of the elastic stringer.

Turn to the derivation of the governing integral equation (GIE) of the posed problem, we consider, as in [8,12], the equilibrium on the parts [b, x] and [x, a] of the elastic stringer and add the obtained resulting equations. As a result, for the axial stresses  $\sigma_{i}(x)$  we obtain

$$\sigma_{s}(x) = \frac{1}{2h} \left[ P_{a} + P_{b} + \int_{b}^{a} \operatorname{sign}(x-s)\tau_{-}(s)ds - \int_{b}^{a} \operatorname{sign}(x-s)\tau_{+}(s)ds \right] \quad (b \le x \le a).$$

$$(7)$$

Hence, according to the Hooke's law

$$\varepsilon_{s}(x) = \frac{1}{2hE_{s}} \left[ P_{a} + P_{b} + \int_{b}^{a} \operatorname{sign}(x - s) \left[ \tau_{-}(s) - \tau_{+}(s) \right] ds \right] \qquad (x \le b \le a),$$
(8)

where  $\varepsilon_{s}(x)$  is axial deformation of the stringer. In this case, according to (7), the equilibrium condition of the elastic stringer has the form

$$\int_{b}^{a} \tau_{-}(s) ds = Q; \qquad Q = P_{a} - P_{b} + T_{+}; \qquad T_{+} = \int_{b}^{a} \tau_{+}(s) ds.$$
(9)

Next, we write down the contact condition of an elastic stringer with an elastic half-plane:  $u'(x) = \varepsilon_s(x)$  (b < x < a).

Substituting here the expression u'(x) from (5) and  $\varepsilon_s(x)$  from (8), we obtain the following governing SIE of the considered contact problem

$$\int_{b}^{a} \left[ \frac{9_{1}}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\sqrt{s}}{s-x} - \frac{1}{2hE_{s}} \operatorname{sign}(x-s) \right] \tau_{-}(s) ds = \frac{1}{2hE_{s}} \left[ P_{a} + P_{b} - \int_{b}^{a} \operatorname{sign}(x-s) \tau_{+}(s) ds \right] (b < x < a).$$
(10)

The solution of the SIE (10) must satisfy the condition (9).

Now we integrate both parts of the SIE (10) and as a result we obtain the Fredholm GIE of the first kind for  $\tau_{-}(x)$ .

$$\int_{b}^{a} \left[ \vartheta_{1} \ln \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{s}}{\left|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{s}\right|} - \frac{1}{2hE_{s}} \left| x - s \right| \right] \tau_{-}(s) ds = \frac{1}{2hE_{s}} \left[ \left( P_{a} + P_{b} \right) x - \int_{b}^{a} \left| x - s \right| \tau_{+}(s) ds \right] + C \qquad (b < x < a), \tag{11}$$

where *C* is a constant to be determined.

Further, we introduce in the GIE (11) and in the condition (9) the following dimensionless quantities

$$\xi = \sqrt{x/a}, \quad \eta = \sqrt{s/a}; \quad k = \sqrt{b/a}; \quad \lambda = aE/4(1-v^2)hE_s; \quad \varphi(\xi) = 2\xi\tau_-(a\xi^2)/E; \quad h(\xi) = 2\xi\tau_+(a\xi^2)/E;$$

$$C_0 = c/2(1-v^2)a; \quad g(\xi) = \lambda \left[S_0\xi^2 - \int_k^1 |\xi^2 - \eta^2|h(\eta)d\eta\right]; \quad S_0 = (P_a + P_b)/aE; \quad f(\xi) = g(\xi) + C_0.$$
Then CIE (11) is transformed to the form

Then GIE (11) is transformed to the form

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{k}^{1} \left[ \ln \frac{\xi + \eta}{|\xi - \eta|} - \pi \lambda \left| \xi^{2} - \eta^{2} \right| \right] \varphi(\eta) d\eta = f(\xi) \qquad (k < \xi < 1),$$
(12)

and the condition (9) is transformed to the form

$$\int_{k} \phi(\eta) d\eta = Q_{0}; \quad (Q_{0} = Q/aE = (P_{a} - P_{b} + T_{+})/aE).$$
(13)

After solving the IE (12) under the condition (13) according to (7), the dimensionless axial stresses  $\sigma_s^0(\xi)$  in the cross-sections of the elastic stringer will be determined by the formula

$$\sigma_s^0(\xi) = \frac{1}{2h_0} \left[ S_0 + \int_k^1 sign(\xi - \eta)\phi(\eta)d\eta - \int_k^1 sign(\xi - \eta)h(\eta)d\eta \right] (k \le \xi \le 1); \ \sigma_s^0(\xi) = \sigma_s(a\xi^2) / E; \ h_0 = h/a$$

We turn to the boundary-value problem II and based on its solution we consider the contact problem on indentation of system of an arbitrary finite number *n* of rigid stamps into the lower elastic half-plane. In this case, the bases of the stamps are characterized by a function f(x), the central vertical force  $P_p$  acts on the *p*-th stamp and the contact of the stamps with the is carried out along the system of intervals  $L = \bigcup_{p=1}^{n} [a_p, b_p]$  on the abscissas positive semi-axis foundation of the half-plane. In this case, with the help of (6) we obtain the well-known governing SIE of the problem, which admit the exact solution [1].

Next, for an elastic quarter-plane  $\Omega_+ = \{0 \le r < \infty; 0 \le \vartheta \le \pi/2\}$  referred to a polar coordinate system  $r, \vartheta$ , we consider the following mixed boundary-value problems.

III. 
$$u_r|_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}+\mathfrak{0}}} = \sigma_\mathfrak{g}|_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}+\mathfrak{0}}} = 0 \quad (0 < r < \infty); \quad \tau_{r\mathfrak{g}}|_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}}\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}}\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}}} = \tau(r), \quad \sigma_\mathfrak{g}|_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}}\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}}\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}}} = 0 \quad (0 < r < \infty).$$
  
IV.  $u_r|_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}+\mathfrak{0}}} = \sigma_\mathfrak{g}|_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}+\mathfrak{0}}} = 0 \quad (0 < r < \infty); \quad \sigma_\mathfrak{g}|_{\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}}\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}}} = -p(r), \quad \tau_{r\mathfrak{g}}|_{\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{g}}} = 0 \quad (0 < r < \infty).$  (14)

Here  $u_r$  are elastic displacements in the radial direction, and  $\tau_{r_9}, \sigma_9$  are components of stresses in the polar coordinate system. According to the boundary conditions of problems III and IV, the edge of the quarter-plane  $\vartheta = 0$  is reinforced by an absolutely rigid stringer and only tangential  $(\tau(r))$  or only normal (p(r)) forces act on the face  $\vartheta = \pi/2$ , respectively. Based on the results of [13], using the Mellin's integral transform, we can construct exact solutions of these problems. As a result, for the problems III and IV, we have, respectively

$$\frac{du_{r}(r,\pi/2)}{dr} = 2\vartheta_{1}r^{2}\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\tau(s)ds}{s^{2}-r^{2}}; \quad u_{\vartheta}(r,\pi/2) = -\vartheta_{1}\int_{0}^{\infty} \ln\frac{r+s}{|r-s|}p(s)ds \qquad (0 < r < \infty);$$
(15)

Here  $u_{\Gamma}$  are elastic displacements in the circumferential direction.

Using the first formula of (15), we can consider the problem of contact interaction between an elastic stringer, which clamped to the face  $\vartheta = \pi/2$  of the quarter-plane and the quarter-plane itself. And using the second formula of (15), we can consider the contact problem of indentation of the system of *n* rigid stamps into the quarter-plane along a system at segments *L* of the face  $\vartheta = \pi/2$  and, thus, we can physically simulate the classical skew-symmetric contact problem of the theory of elasticity [1].

3. The solution of GIE (12)-(13). We use the spectral relationships [14]. To solve (12)-(13)

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{k}^{1} \ln \frac{\xi + \eta}{|\xi - \eta|} \frac{T_{n}(Y) d\eta}{\sqrt{(1 - \eta^{2})(\eta^{2} - k^{2})}} = \lambda_{n} T_{n}(X) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, ...)$$

$$X = \cos \vartheta, \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{K'} \int_{1}^{\xi/k} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(t^{2} - 1)(1 - k^{2}t^{2})}} \quad (k = \sqrt{b/a}); \quad Y = \cos \varphi, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{K'} \int_{1}^{\eta/k} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(t^{2} - 1)(1 - k^{2}t^{2})}} \quad (k < \xi, \eta < 1);$$

$$K(k) = K = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1 - t^{2})(1 - k^{2}t^{2})}}; \quad K' = K(k') \quad (k' = \sqrt{1 - k^{2}}); \lambda_{n} = \begin{cases} (\pi n)^{-1} K' th(\pi nK/K') & (n = 1, 2, ...); \\ K & (n = 0). \end{cases}$$
(16)

Here  $T_n(X)$  are Chebyshev polynomials of the first kind of argument X, while X and Y are incomplete elliptic integrals of the first kind, K(k) is the complete elliptic integral of the first kind, k' is complementary modulus.

Proceeding from (16), the solution of the GIE (12) can be represented in the form of an infinite series

$$\varphi(\xi) = \left(1 / \sqrt{\left(1 - \xi^2\right) \left(\xi^2 - k^2\right)}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Z_n T_n(X) \quad (k < \xi < 1)$$
(17)

with unknown coefficients  $Z_n$ . Further, we substitute (17) in (12) and (13) and interchange the order of summation and integration. As a result, after a simple transformation [8], we obtain the following infinite

system of linear algebraic equations (ISLAE) for  $Z_n$ 

$$\lambda_{m}Z_{m} - \mu \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} K_{mn}Z_{n} = c_{m} \qquad (m = 1, 2, ...)$$

$$\mu = 2\lambda/K'; \quad c_{m} = 2(K'g_{m} + \lambda Q_{0}K_{m0})/K'^{2}; \quad C_{0} = \left(\lambda_{0}Q_{0}K' - g_{0}K' - \lambda Q_{0}K_{00} - \lambda K' \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} K_{0n}Z_{n}\right)/K'^{2};$$

$$K_{mn} = \int_{k}^{1} |\xi^{2} - \eta^{2}| \frac{T_{m}(X)T_{n}(Y)d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{(1 - \xi^{2})(\xi^{2} - k^{2})(1 - \eta^{2})(\eta^{2} - k^{2})}} \qquad (m, n = 0, 1, 2, ...); \quad g_{m} = \int_{k}^{1} g(\xi) \frac{T_{m}(X)d\xi}{\sqrt{(1 - \xi^{2})(\xi^{2} - k^{2})}}$$

$$In \text{ particular, for an shockutally risid stringer } (a = a), \text{ the CIE} (12) \text{ takes the form } (a = b).$$

In particular, for an absolutely rigid stringer  $(\lambda = 0)$ , the GIE (12) takes the form  $(g(\xi) = 0)$ 

$$\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{k}^{1}\ln\frac{\xi+\eta}{|\xi-\eta|}\varphi(\eta)d\eta = C_{0} \qquad (k < \xi < 1)$$

and at the condition (13), according to (18) the equation admits an elementary exact solution  $\varphi(\xi) = KQ_0 / K' \sqrt{(1-\xi^2)(\xi^2-k^2)}$  ( $k < \xi < 1$ ).

We note that during the numerical realization of the ISLAE (18), by transformation of the interval (k,1) into the interval (-1,1) the coefficients  $K_{mn}$  and  $g_m$  can easily be calculated with the help of Gaussian quadrature formulas at Chebyshev nodes.

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# SHORT PACED VIBRATION CREEPING OF A CLAYISH GROUND DURING THE LANDSLIDE

## Hayroyan S.H., Karapetyan K.A., Hayroyan H. S.

The sliding stresses of the slope ground being under static condition as usual are less than the sliding standard resistance. The main task is the determination of slope stability under static stresses, when at the same time additional forces acting on the slope with different dynamic (seismic) vibration [1,2]. In this kind of condition (except of investigation of slope composing soils' sliding resistance) it's important also investigation of a creeping process under the impact of vibration forces .Experiments aimed at determining the clayish soil slip-stress resistance under static and dynamic forces were carried out using the upgraded M-5[3] torsion test tool. There samples of clayish soils with different consistency and humidity properties taken at the Dilijan town International school mountain slope in Armenia were used.Comparing the hydrophysical properties of soils( table1), one can see that the clayish soil samples consequently have .

	a : c	G 11		<b>D</b>	Limits of	fplasticity		<b>a</b>
Types	Specific gravity ρ, g/sm <sup>3</sup>	Soll humidity W	Mineral particles specific gravity $\rho_s$ , g/sm <sup>3</sup>	e Porosity coefficient e	Liquid limit W <sub>L</sub>	Plastic limit W <sub>p</sub>	Plasticity index I <sub>p</sub>	Consistensy index I <sub>L</sub> =(W-W <sub>p</sub> )/ (W <sub>L</sub> -W <sub>p</sub> )
1	1.98	0.155	2.67	0.579				0.045
2	1.95	0.186	2.67	0.644	0.281	0.149	0.132	0.280

Table 1. Experimentally determined hidro-physical indexes of soil samples.

1-half-hard( $I_L$ =0,045), 2-tight-plastic( $I_L$ =0,280)

We need to take in an account that the slope ground being under static condition was exposed to the effects of different relative sliding stresses influence. After stabilization of modification processes the samples have been tested for different frequencies sliding dynamic stresses and the sliding deformation results have been registered after compilation of each 10; 30; 60; 120 and 360 seconds. Experiments are held by using three types of soils of different consistency by this choice.

- Halve-hard and tight plastic consistency samples after influence of  $\tau_0=0.5\tau_{f,st}$  static sliding stresses;
- Halve-hard and tight plastic consistency samples accordingly under  $\tau_0=0.81\tau_{f,st}$  and  $\tau_0=0.77\tau_{f,st}$  stresses set;

Figure N2a and 1b represent halve-hard (I<sub>L</sub>=0,045, and W=0.155) consistency samples experimental family creeping charts of curves registred under influence of compressing  $\sigma$ =0.3MPa stresses and static relative  $\tau/\tau_f$ =0.500 slide in case of scroll deformation () and time (t) dependence under 8; 10; 12 Hz frequency dynamic stresses influences'. Under influence of sliding dynamic stresses different than f=8; 10; 12Hz frequency for registration of creeping vibration curves family (fig.1a) we have used the below given dependence formula:

## $\Upsilon = c(t)xF(f)$

Where the c(t) is the scrolling deformation-timing dependence in case of a unit frequency, and the F(t)- frequency function, which determines in case of t=const time from deformation-frequency dependence.

(1),

For discussion of vibration creeping curves family obtained by using the formula (1) it has been taken a unit of frequency as 10Hz, under influence of which the value of a creeping determines from the deformation ( $\Upsilon$ ) against of timing (t) dependence by using the formula below: c(t, f=10Hz)=0,0034lnt-0,004 (2)

For the purpose of F(f) frequency function determination, first of all it has been determined the dependence of creeping deformation (Y) against of frequency (f) in case, when the t=120 seconds, which is expressed as:

## Υ=0,0008.e<sup>0,273f</sup>

Here, the experimental obtained curve is drawn in a solid line, but the hypothetic curve obtained by the formula (3) is in a dashed lines.

The freuency function F(f) will be determined by the formula: F(f) =0,0008. $e^{0.273f}/c(t=120, f=10Hz)$ 

Where inserting the value of c(t=120,f=10Hz)=0,0125 in the formula (4) will get the following formula for frequency function:

(4)

(5)

(7)

 $F(f)=0,065.e^{0.273f};$ 

Which satisfies the condition of F(f=10Hz) = 1. Having the dependences of c(t) and F(f) the formula (1) will get modified as:



The fig.1a represents the vibration creeping charts families obtained by using the formula (6) of deformation against of timing dependence (solid lines), while the experimental calculated curves are the dashed lines.

The fig.1b represents creeping charts familes obtained by using the scrolling deformation-vibration frequency dependence when t=120 seconds. The dashed lines correspond to experimental calculation data.

By the same way is approximated the tight-plastic (I<sub>L</sub>=0,280) consistency clayish grounds vibration creeping curves family (figure 2a) under compressed normal  $\sigma$ =0,3MPa, and initial considerable static  $\tau_0/\tau_{f,st}$ =0.50 sliding stresses. At this time it has been also considered under 8Hz, 10Hz, and 12Hz frequency dynamic  $\pm \Delta \tau = (\tau_{f,st} - \tau_0)$  MPa stresses influence. The dashed line style curves are obtained by using the formula (7) below.

$$\Upsilon$$
(t, f)= (0.0012lnt-0.00187). e<sup>0,0817f</sup>

The figure 2b chart is obtained when the t=120 sec.



Fig. 2a.



Now, lets discuss the results of vibration-creeping processes obtained when we tested the halve-hard clayish ground made in form of a cylinder and kept under compressed ( $\sigma$ =0.3Mpa) stress and considerable static stresses  $\tau_0/\tau_{f,st}=0.8$ , where locallized sliding zone is formed under f=8; 10; 12 Hz frequency sliding stresses. The results are represented as a family of sliding deformation ( $\Delta$ )-time (t) and frequency dependences in the fig.3a and 3b, in case when the ground consistency value was  $I_L = 0,045.$ 

The ground sliding vibration creeping deformation ( $\Delta$ ) depends on timing (t) and frequency (f) and determines by the following equition:

$$\Delta = (t) \mathbf{x} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{f}) \tag{8}.$$

Where the (t) is the dependence function between sliding vibration creeping deformation () against of timing (t) in case of a unit frequency. The F(f) is the frequency function, that determines by sliding vibration deformation-frequency dependence, where F(f) = 1 condition takes place for some t=const timing.

The sliding vibration creeping () against timing (t) dependence corresponding to f=10Hz frequency determines by the following equition:

$$(t, f=10Hz) = 0,2138t-1,3326 \tag{9}$$

For determination of F(f) frequency function it has been determined the sliding vibration deformation - frequency (f) dependence when t=30 seconds. It is determines by the following equition:





The fig.3a demonstrates the curves obtained until sliding deformation consumption. The experimetal curves are drawn by solid lines, while the dashed lines are obtained by using the formula (13). The fig.3b represents the curves experimental obtained for t=30 sec (the solid line), and by using the formula (10)- dashed line.

The F(f) frequency function will get determined by the following formula:  $F(f) = 0.180e^{0.341f}$ (t=30, f=10Hz)(11)Inserting the value (t=30sec, f=10Hz)=5,200 in the formula (11) we will get the following formula:  $F(f)=0.034 e^{0.341f}$ 

(12),

Which will satisfy the condition, when F(f=10Hz)=1.

As a result the dependence (8) will get expressed as follow:

 $\Delta = (0,0073t-0,0453)e^{0,341f}$ 

(13).The next experiment has been carried out over tight-plastic consistency (I<sub>L</sub>=0,280) clayish ground (figure 4). Under influance of static sliding conciderably  $\tau_0/\tau_{f,st}=0.770$  stresses and f=8; 10; 12Hz frequency sliding  $\pm \Delta \tau = \tau_{f,st} - \tau_0$  stresses it has been registred data for a) sliding vibration creeping deformation ( $\Delta$ ) against timing dependency curves family and b) for some t=30 sec timing period for sliding vibration creeping deformation () against frequency (f) dependences curves. The curves' family will get defined by the formula below:

 $(t,f)=0.000444 f^{3,7145}(0.0306t+0.2524)$ 

Obtained results are illustrated in the figure 5:

The figure represents the experimental data obtained under normal  $\sigma=0,3$ MPa compressed initial static and considerably  $\tau_0/\tau_{f,st}=0.770$  sliding stresses under different 8Hz, 10Hz, and 12Hz frequency dynamic vibration sliding  $\pm \Delta \tau = \tau_{f,st} - \tau_0$  MPa stresses unfluances and sliding vibration creeping curves family calculated by using the formula (14). Fig. 54a. represents sliding deformation against of timing dependency curves family, where the experimental obtained are drawn by solid lines, and dashed lines when the formula (14) is used. Fig.4b. represents the sliding deformation against of fluctuation frequency chart (solid lines) in case, when t=30 sec.



Under initial static sliding considerably  $\tau/\tau_i=0.5$  tension and 8, 10, and 12Hz frequency dynamic tension the halve-hard, and tight-plastic consistency clayish grounds vibration creeping deformation against of timing dependence demonstrates an exponential tendency, while in case of  $\tau_0/\tau_{\rm f,st}>0.7$  the vibration creeping deformation ()-against of timing (t) dependence demonstrates a linear tendency.

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## ON AN APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF THE STRESS STATE OF PIECEWISE-HOMOGENEOUS ELASTIC BODIES WITH CRACKS

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A new approach to the stress state problems of piecewise-homogeneous elastic bodies with cracks on the joint line of dissimilar materials whose characteristics possess oscillatory properties is proposed.

**Introduction.** For their theoretical and practical significance, problems of the stress state of piecewise-homogeneous elastic bodies with cracks located on the joint line of dissimilar materials have become the subject of research by many authors. In this field of fracture mechanics, numerous works have been published, most of which are reflected in handbooks [1, 2]. We also point out the papers [3-6]. A characteristic feature of these problems is the phenomenon of oscillation of breaking stresses and other characteristics near the crack tips. The presence of oscillations makes it very difficult to study regularities of changes in basic characteristics of fracture mechanics, such as the dislocation density on the crack edges, breaking stresses outside the cracks on their lines of location, stress intensity factors (SIFs). In the present paper, an approach for overcoming difficulties caused by oscillation is proposed using the example of the problem on the stress state of a piecewise homogeneous half-plane with cracks. The essence of the method is: ) the oscillatory part of the solution to the governing singular integral equation (SIE) is separated; b)corresponding oscillating integrals are calculated exactly [7]; c) a well-known numerical-analytical method based on Gauss quadrature formulas at Chebyshev nodes is applied to the transformed SIE [8-9]. The methods of the small parameter and Jacobi polynomials are also used for solving the governing SIE.

1. **Problem formulation and the governing SIE.** Let a piecewise homogeneous elastic half-plane consisting of a strip  $\omega_{+} = \{-\infty < x < \infty; 0 \le y \le h\}$  with elastic constants  $(G_{+}, v_{+})$  and a lower half-plane  $\Pi_{-} = \{-\infty < x < \infty; -\infty < y \le 0\}$  with elastic constants  $(G_{-}, v_{-})$ , where  $G_{\pm}$  are the shear moduli,  $v_{\pm}$  are

Poisson's coefficients, contain a collinear system of cracks  $L = \bigcup_{k=1}^{n} (a_k, b_k)$  along the lines of connection of dissimilar materials. Let further normal and tangential forces of intensities  $p_{\pm}(x)$  and  $\tau_{\pm}(x)$ ,

respectively, be applied to the crack edges (the sign "+" refers to the crack upper edge, the sign "-"refers to the lower edge of the crack). It is required to determine problem basic characteristics. The governing SIE of the posed problem is given in [10]. For simplicity, confining ourselves to the case of one crack on (-a, a), this SIE in terms of dimensionless quantities can be written as

$$-i \text{th}(\pi \mu) w(x) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{w(s) ds}{s - x} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} K(x, s) w(s) ds + + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} L(x, s) \overline{w(s)} ds = g(x) \quad (-1 < x < 1); \int_{-1}^{1} w(s) ds = 0.$$
(1)

Here w(x) is a complex combination of dislocation densities on the crack edges; K(x,s), L(x,s) are kernels regular in the square -1 < x, s < 1; g(x) is a known function that takes into account the influence of loads on the crack edges, and

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \left[ \frac{k + 3 - 4\nu_{+}}{1 + k(3 - 4\nu_{-})} \right] \left( k = \frac{G_{+}}{G_{-}} \right).$$
(2)

Based on the solution of the characteristic part of the SIE (1), the solution of this SIE can be represented in the form

$$w(x) = (1-x)^{\gamma} (1+x)^{\overline{\gamma}} \chi(x) \quad \left(\gamma = -\frac{1}{2} - i\mu, -1 < x < 1\right),$$
(3)

where  $\chi(x)$  is the Hölder function on the interval [-1, 1]. It follows from (3) that the quantity w(x) increasing infinitely oscillates as  $x \to \pm 1$ , infinitely many times changing its sign. In order to avoid oscillation, we transform the representation (3) as follows

$$w(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left\{ \left[ \chi(x) - Ax - B \right] (1-x)^{-i\mu} (1+x)^{i\mu} + (Ax+B)(1-x)^{-i\mu} (1+x)^{i\mu} \right\} \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

where A and B are some constants. We determine these constants from conditions  $\varphi(\pm 1) = 0; \ \varphi(x) = \chi(x) - Ax - B,$ whence

$$A = \frac{1}{2} [\chi(1) - \chi(-1)]; B = \frac{1}{2} [\chi(1) + \chi(-1)].$$
<sup>(4)</sup>

As a result, the function W(X) is represented by the formula

$$w(x) = \frac{\psi(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{Ax+B}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1-x)^{-i\mu} (1+x)^{i\mu}; \ \psi(x) = \phi(x)(1-x)^{-i\mu} (1+x)^{i\mu} (\phi(\pm 1) = 0; \ -1 < x < 1),$$
(5)

where the second term takes into account the oscillatory part of the solution of SIE (1). Now we substitute (5) into the SIE (1) and calculate the elementary integrals conditioned by the

solution oscillation part. After simple transformations, we arrive at the following SIE for  $\psi(x)$ :

$$-ith(\pi\mu)\psi(x) + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\psi(s)ds}{(s-x)\sqrt{1-s^2}} + \int_{-1}^{1} K(x,s)\frac{\psi(s)ds}{\sqrt{1-s^2}} + \int_{-1}^{1} L(x,s)\frac{\overline{\psi(s)}ds}{\sqrt{1-s^2}} \right] = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = h_0(x) - Ah_1(x) - Bh_2(x) - \overline{A}h_3(x) - \overline{B}h_4(x); \qquad (-1 < x < 1).$$
(6)

while the condition from (1) becomes

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\psi(s)ds}{\sqrt{1-s^2}} = C; \ C = \frac{\pi}{ch(\pi\mu)} (B + 2i\mu A).$$
(7)

Here  $h_j(x)(j=\overline{0,4})$  are known function free from oscillation properties. We denote the solution to the SIE (6) for right-hand sides  $h_i(x)$  and corresponding constants C chosen according to (7) by  $\psi_i(x)$ . Then the solution of the SIE (6) under the condition (7) is represented by the formula

$$\psi(x) = \psi_0(x) - A\psi_1(x) - B\psi_2(x) - A\psi_3(x) - \overline{B}\psi_4(x) \quad (-1 \le x \le 1).$$
(8)  
As  $\psi(\pm 1) = 0$ , then from (8)

$$\begin{cases} A\psi(1) + B\psi_{2}(1) + \bar{A}\psi_{3}(1) + \bar{B}\psi_{4}(1) = \psi_{0}(1) \\ A\psi(-1) + B\psi_{2}(-1) + \bar{A}\psi_{3}(-1) + \bar{B}\psi_{4}(-1) = \psi_{0}(-1). \end{cases}$$
(9)

These equations, together with their conjugates, constitute a complete system of linear equations for A, B,  $\overline{A}$  and  $\overline{B}$ . Values of  $\psi_i(\pm 1)$  are determined by the Lagrange interpolation polynomials for functions  $\psi_i(x)$  at the Chebyshev nodes [9].

Thus, the initial governing SIE (1) is equivalent to the SIE (6) - (7).

**2.** On the methods of solving (1) or (6) - (7). The solution of this SIE can be constructed using the method already mentioned above [8,9]. Following a well-known procedure, we arrive at the following system of linear algebraic equations (SLAE)

$$\begin{cases} -i\mathrm{th}(\pi\mu)\psi(x_r) + \frac{\sqrt{1-x_r^2}}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{s_m - x_r} + K(x_r, s_m) \right] \psi(s_m) + \\ + L(x_r, s_m)\overline{\psi(s_m)} \right\} = f(x_r) \qquad (r = \overline{1, M - 1}); \\ \frac{\pi}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \psi(s_m) = C; \quad x_r = \cos\left(\frac{\pi r}{M}\right) \left(r = \overline{1, M - 1}\right); \quad s_m = \cos\left(\frac{2m - 1}{2M}\pi\right) \quad (m = \overline{1, M}), \end{cases}$$
(10)

from which the quantities  $\psi(s_m)$  are determined, and, in accordance with the above and (8), we must replace  $\psi(s_m)$  by  $\psi_i(s_m)$   $(j = \overline{0,4})$  and choose constants C, corresponding to  $\psi_i(x)$ .

Note that according to the interpolation Lagrange polynomial for function  $\psi(x)$  at Chebyshev nodes

$$\begin{split} \psi(x_r) &= \frac{2}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi j r}{M}\right) \cos\left(\frac{2m-1}{2M} j \pi\right) \right] \psi(s_m) = \frac{2}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} S_{rm}^M \psi(s_m) \\ &= \frac{2}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left\{ \frac{\cos\left[\pi (2r+2m-1)(M-1)/4M\right] \sin\left[\pi (2r+2m-1)/4M\right]}{\sin\left[\pi (2r+2m-1)/4M\right]} \\ &+ \frac{\cos\left[\pi (2r-2m+1)/4\right] \sin\left[\pi (2r-2m+1)(M-1)/4M\right]}{\sin\left[\pi (2r-2m+1)/4M\right]} \right\} \psi(s_m) \quad \left(r = \overline{1, M-1}, \ M = \overline{1, M}\right). \end{split}$$

we have

Now, taking into account the last SLAE, we can write (10) as

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left\{ \left| \frac{\sqrt{1 - x_r^2}}{s_m - x_r} - 2i \text{th} (\pi \mu) S_{rm}^M + \sqrt{1 - x_r^2} K(x_r, s_m) \right| \psi(s_m) + \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - x_r^2} L(x_r, s_m) \overline{\psi(s_m)} \right\} = f(x_r) \quad (r = \overline{1, M - 1}); \quad \frac{\pi}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \psi(s_m) = C. \end{cases}$$
(11)

The solution of the governing SIE (1) can also be constructed by the method of orthogonal Jacobi polynomials. Namely, proceeding from the known integral relation [11]

$$-i \text{th} (\pi \mu) (1-x)^{\gamma} (1+x)^{\overline{\gamma}} P_n^{(\gamma,\overline{\gamma})} (x) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(1-s)^{\gamma} (1+s)^{\gamma} P_n^{(\gamma,\overline{\gamma})} (s) ds}{s-x} = = \frac{1}{2 \text{ch} (\pi \mu)} P_{n-1}^{(\overline{\gamma}+1,\gamma+1)} (x) \qquad \left(\gamma = -\frac{1}{2} - i\mu; \ n = 0, 1, 2, ..., -1 < x < 1\right),$$
(12)

where  $P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}$  are the Jacobi polynomials  $(P_{-1}^{\overline{\gamma}+1,\gamma+1}(x) \equiv 0)$ , we represent the solution to SIE (1) as

$$w(x) = (1-x)^{\gamma} (1+x)^{\overline{\gamma}} \sum_{n=0}^{N} x_n P_n^{(\gamma,\overline{\gamma})}(x) \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$
(13)

with unknown coefficients  $x_n$ . Substituting (13) into the SIE (1) and using (12), we get

$$\frac{1}{2\mathrm{ch}(\pi\mu)} \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_n P_n^{(\bar{\gamma}+1,\gamma+1)}(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_n K_n^{\gamma}(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \overline{x}_n L_n^{\gamma}(x) = f(x) \qquad (-1 < x < 1); \ x_0 = 0; \tag{14}$$

$$K_n^{\gamma}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} K(x,s) P_n^{(\gamma,\bar{\gamma})}(s) (1-s)^{\gamma} (1+s)^{\overline{\gamma}} ds; L_n^{\gamma}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} L(x,s) P_n^{(\overline{\gamma},\gamma)}(s) (1-s)^{\overline{\gamma}} (1+s)^{\gamma} ds.$$

Hence, using the orthogonality conditions for the Jacobi polynomials, we obtain a finite SLAE for the coefficients  $x_n$ . Here we can also consider the limiting case  $N \rightarrow \infty$  and, as above, separate the oscillating parts.

The SIE (1) can also be solved by the third method – the method of a small parameter. Indeed, assuming  $\lambda = \text{th}(\pi\mu)$ , by an analysis of formula (2), it can be shown that for all real elastic bodies  $-\ln(3/2\pi) < \mu < \ln(3/2\pi) = 0,17485$  and, consequently,  $-1/2 < \lambda < 1/2$ . Therefore, the solution of (1) can be represented by a power series in the small parameter  $\lambda$ 

$$w(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{n} w_{n}(x) \quad (-1 < x < 1).$$
(15)

Substituting (15) in (1) and equating the coefficients of the same powers of  $\lambda$ , we arrive at the recurrent SIEs.

4. A particular case of a piecewise homogeneous plane with one crack. In this particular case, in (1)  $K(x,s) = L(x,s) \equiv 0$  and the governing SIE goes into the characteristic SIE, which admits an elementary exact solution [12]. An exact solution of this equation can also be obtained by the method of orthogonal Jacobi polynomials, using (12). Namely, if we represent the desired solution in the form (13) with  $N = \infty$ , we arrive at (14) for  $N = \infty$ ,  $K_n^{\gamma}(x) = L_n^{\gamma}(x) \equiv 0$ , and hence the coefficients  $x_n$  are determined exactly from the orthogonality condition for the Jacobi polynomials.

In the particular case under consideration, the governing SIE (6) takes the form

$$-i \text{th}(\pi\mu) + \left(\sqrt{1 - x^2}/\pi\right) \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\psi(s) ds}{s - x} = f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \left[g(x) - A/\text{ch}(\pi\mu)\right] \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

and reduces to the SLAE (11) where  $K(x_r, s_m) = L(x_r, s_m) \equiv 0$ ; (8) takes the form  $\psi(x) = \psi_0(x) - A\psi_1(x) - B\psi_2(x)$  (-1  $\leq x \leq 1$ ); the system of equations (9) becomes  $\left[A\psi(1) + B\psi_2(1) = \psi_0(1)\right]$ 

$$\Big[A\psi_1(-1)+B\psi_2(-1)=\psi_0(1).\Big]$$

We note that proceeding from (2)  $\mu = 0$  for a homogeneous plane. From (2), it follows that  $\mu = 0$  also when we have the following relation between the elastic constants:

$$k = G_{+}/G_{-} = (1 - 2\nu_{+})/(1 - 2\nu_{-}).$$

Next, going to the method of small parameter in this particular case, we set  $w(x) = \varphi(x)/\sqrt{1-x^2}$  (-1 < x < 1),

where  $\varphi(x)$  is the Hölder function on the segment [-1,1], and introduce the Cauchy operator S:

$$\omega_n(x) = Sw_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{w_n(s)ds}{s-x} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\varphi_n(s)ds}{(s-x)\sqrt{1-s^2}}$$

From Muskhelishvili's results on the behavior of an integral of Cauchy type at the end points of the integration interval [12] as well as from the results of [13] (p. 28, Theorem 4.1) it follows that the operator S maps the space  $L_{\rho(x)}^2$  (-1, 1)  $\left(\rho(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}\right)$  of functions again upon  $L_{\rho(x)}^2$  (-1, 1), while  $w_n(x) = \varphi_n(x)/\sqrt{1-x^2} \in L_{\rho(x)}^2$  (-1, 1) and  $\varphi_n(x) \in L_{\rho^{-1}(x)}^2$  (-1, 1).

In addition, the subspace of the space  $L^2_{\rho^{-1}(x)}$  (-1, 1) whose elements are orthogonal to unit, that is, satisfy the conditions

$$\int_{-1}^{1} w_n(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_n(x) dx / \sqrt{1 - x^2} = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, ...)$$

is invariant to S. Then, using Parseval's equality, from the theory of Fourier series, it is easy to show that S is a unitary operator in this subspace and on the basis of this fact one can prove the convergence of the method of a small parameter in the space of quadratically summable functions.

5. Problem basic characteristics. After the solution of the SIE (1) is constructed, the complex combination of the tangential  $(\ddagger(x))$  and normal forces (p(x)) outside the crack along the line of its location is determined by the formula [13]:

$$\frac{\tau(x) + p(x)}{G_{+}} = \frac{A_{1}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{w(s)ds}{s-x} - \frac{iA_{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\chi_{0}(s)ds}{s-x} \quad (x \in R) [-1,1],$$

where  $x_0(x)$  is a known function depending on loads on crack edges; the constants  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are given in [10]; SIF at the tips of the crack (-a, a) can be calculated from formulas

$$K_{\pm a} = K_{I}^{\pm a} - iK_{II}^{\pm a} = i\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\operatorname{ch}(\pi\mu)}\lim_{x \to a=0 \atop x \to a=0} \left\{ (x-a)^{1/2+i\mu} \Omega(x) = \mp i\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}A_{I}G_{+}}{\operatorname{ch}^{2}(\pi\mu)}\lim_{x \to a=0 \atop x \to a=0} \left\{ (a-x)^{1/2+i\mu}w(x) \right\},$$

where  $\Omega = \tau(x) + ip(x)$ . We also introduce *J*-integrals – the rates of release of the potential energy accumulated in the vicinity of the crack tips

$$J_{\pm a} = \tilde{\mu} |K_{\pm a}|^2 = \tilde{\mu} \left[ \left( K_I^{\pm a} \right)^2 + \left( K_{II}^{\pm a} \right)^2 \right]; \quad \tilde{\mu} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1 - \nu_+}{G_+} + \frac{1 - \nu_-}{G_-} \right).$$

Eventually, functions  $J_{\pm a}$  can be expressed in terms of the constants A and B defined in (4) or determined from system (9). Once the critical values are reached, the crack begins to spread.

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# PROPAGATION OF AN ELECTROELASTIC SHEAR WAVE SIGNAL IN A CELLULAR COMPOSITE PIEZOCRYSTALLINE LAYER

Khachatryan V.M., Avetisyan A.S.

Possible variants of the shaping and propagation of the modes of the electroelastic shear wave in a cellular composite threelayer waveguide with canonical rectangular cells from various piezoelectric materials of class 6mm of hexagonal symmetry are discussed. The dispersion equations of shape formation in periodic composite interlayers are investigated along the thickness of the waveguide. It is shown that by the appropriate choice of material triplets in vertical interlayers of the periodic structure, it is possible to achieve different schemes of wave formation (waveforms of the Love type or waves of the Gulyaev-Bleustein type) along the thickness of the composite waveguide. The character of the localization of the energy of the electroelastic shear wave at the boundaries of contiguous cells is described by the moduli of physical constants of materials and the ratio of the length of the formed wave to the thicknesses of the composite layers. Dispersion equations of frequency filtration are obtained and investigated during the propagation of formed wave forms along the inhomogeneous waveguide. It is shown that a proper selection of pairs of materials in adjacent interlayers of the periodic structure results in a three-channel waveguide with different frequency ranges. The phonon structure of the composite layers of the waveguide leads to different frequency transmission bands forming a filter along separate layers.

Long-wave (low-frequency) and short-wave (high-frequency) approximations of dispersion equations are investigated.

**Introduction.** With the development of accurate instrumentation, wave phenomena associated with the layering of waveguides have been widely studied in recent years. In the scientific literature one can find many works devoted to wave processes in transversely inhomogeneous or longitudinally inhomogeneous waveguides. An extensive technical overview of the latest advances in the problems of the dynamics of electro-acoustic waves in periodic structures is given in the papers **[1]**.

A review of the most widely used methods for determining the structure of eigenmodes propagating in periodic structures or the features of wave formation in different composite structures are presented in particular in the papers [2], [3], [4] etc.

The proposed article discusses possible variants of mode shaping and the features of the propagation of an electroelastic shear wave in a cellular composite waveguide. The waveguide is modeled as a three-layer, longitudinally inhomogeneous electroelastic layer, consisting of periodically alternating composite inhomogeneous interlayers.

1. Modeling of a composite waveguide and formulation of a mathematical boundary value problem. A three-layer waveguide of thickness  $2H = 2(h_0 + h_1 + h_2)$  is represented as a composite inhomogeneous waveguide of periodically alternating composite interlayers with canonical rectangular cells from different piezoelectric materials of class 6mm of hexagonal symmetry (Fig. 1).

$$\Omega_{n1}(x; y; z) = \left\{ 0 \le x \le a; \ -2h_2 - h_0 \le y \le h_0 + 2h_1; \ |z| < \infty \right\}$$
  
$$\Omega_{n2}(x; y; z) = \left\{ a \le x \le a + b; \ -2h_2 - h_0 \le y \le h_0 + 2h_1; \ |z| < \infty \right\}$$
(1.1)

In a periodic cell, each composite interlayer of (1.1) is formed of three rectangular cells  $\{m_{nm}(x; y)\}$ 

perfectly aligned with each other on the inner surfaces of the layered waveguide  $y = \pm h_0$ , with the numbers n = 0; 1; 2 and m = 1; 2 where n = 0; 1; 2 is the number of periodically inhomogeneous layer in the waveguide and m = 1; 2 is the number of distinguished composite interlayer in periodic cells.

The unboundedness of the component layers of the waveguide along coordinate z makes it possible to go over to the two-dimensional formulation of the problem in the isotropic plane x0y of piezoelectrics of class 6mm. Then, along the three longitudinally inhomogeneous channels of the composite waveguide, the interrelated modes of the electroelastic shear wave can propagate

$$\left\{\mathbf{W}_{nm}(x;y;t);\Phi_{nm}(x;y;t)\right\} = \left\{\mathbf{w}_{nm}(x;y);\phi_{nm}(x;y)\right\} \cdot \exp(-i\omega t)$$
(1.2)

In order to study the patterns of wave propagation in a composite waveguide, in each of the rectangular cells  $\{m_{nm}(x; y)\}$ , the wave equations of antiplane deformation relative to the elastic shear  $W_{nm}(x; y; t)$  and the electric potential  $\Phi_{nm}(x; y; t)$  will be solved

$$W_{nm,xx}(x; y) + W_{nm,yy}(x; y) = -\omega^{2} \tilde{C}_{nm}^{-2} \cdot W_{nm}(x; y)$$
$$\mathbb{E}_{nm,xx}(x; y) + \mathbb{E}_{nm,yy}(x; y) = 0$$
(1.3)

Here we introduce the notations of new electromechanical potential functions  $\mathbb{E}_{nm}(x;y) = \{ m(x;y) - (e_{nm}/V_{nm}) \otimes_{nm}(x;y) \}$ , the velocities of volumetric shear waves  $\tilde{C}_{nm} = \sqrt{\tilde{G}_{nm}/\dots},$ shear moduli  $G_{nm}$ , reduced shear moduli  $\tilde{G}_{nm} = G_{nm}(1 + t_{nm}^2) \}$ , densities  $\dots m$ , piezoelectric moduli  $e_{nm} = e_{15}^{nm}$ , permittivity  $V_{nm} = V_{11}^{nm}$  and  $t_{nm}^2 = e_{nm}^2/(V_{nm}G_{nm})$  - electromechanical coupling coefficients of piezoelectric materials in the corresponding cells  $\{m_{nm}(x;y)\}$ .



Fig. 1 The cellular structure of a periodically inhomogeneous three-layer elastic waveguide

On the inner surfaces of the contact  $y = h_0$  and  $y = -h_0$  of the rectangular cells in periodically repeating interlayers  $\Omega_{n1}(x; y; z)$  and  $\Omega_{n2}(x; y; z)$ , the conditions of complete electromechanical contact are satisfied.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{w}_{01}(x;h_{0}) &= \mathbf{w}_{11}(x;h_{0}); \\ \mathbf{E}_{01}(x;h_{0}) + \left(e_{01}/\mathsf{V}_{01}\right) \mathbf{w}_{01}(x;h_{0}) = \mathbf{E}_{11}(x;h_{0}) + \left(e_{11}/\mathsf{V}_{11}\right) \mathbf{w}_{11}(x;h_{0}) \\ \tilde{G}_{01}\mathbf{w}_{01,y}(x;y) + e_{01}\mathbf{E}_{01,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=h_{0}} &= \tilde{G}_{11}\mathbf{w}_{11,y}(x;y) + e_{11}\mathbf{E}_{11,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=h_{0}} \\ -\mathsf{V}_{01}\mathbf{E}_{01,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=h_{0}} &= -\mathsf{V}_{11}\mathbf{E}_{11,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=h_{0}} \\ \mathbf{w}_{01}(x;-h_{0}) &= \mathbf{w}_{21}(x;-h_{0}); \\ \mathbf{E}_{01}(x;-h_{0}) + \left(e_{01}/\mathsf{V}_{01}\right)\mathbf{w}_{01}(x;-h_{0}) = \mathbf{E}_{21}(x;-h_{0}) + \left(e_{21}/\mathsf{V}_{21}\right)\mathbf{w}_{21}(x;-h_{0}) \\ \tilde{G}_{01}\mathbf{w}_{01,y}(x;y) + e_{01}\mathbf{E}_{01,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=-h_{0}} &= \tilde{G}_{21}\mathbf{w}_{21,y}(x;y) + e_{21}\mathbf{E}_{21,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=-h_{0}} \\ -\mathsf{V}_{01}\mathbf{E}_{01,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=-h_{0}} &= -\mathsf{V}_{2}\mathbf{E}_{21,y}(x;y)\Big| \end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{02}(x;h_0) = \mathbf{w}_{12}(x;h_0);$$
  
$$\mathbf{\mathbb{E}}_{02}(x;h_0) + (e_{02}/\mathbf{V}_{02})\mathbf{w}_{02}(x;h_0) = \mathbf{\mathbb{E}}_{12}(x;h_0) + (e_{12}/\mathbf{V}_{12})\mathbf{w}_{12}(x;h_0)$$

$$\tilde{G}_{02} \mathbf{w}_{02,y}(x;y) + e_{02} \mathbb{E}_{02,y}(x;y) \Big|_{y=h_0} = \tilde{G}_{12} \mathbf{w}_{12,y}(x;y) + e_{12} \mathbb{E}_{12,y}(x;y) \Big|_{y=h_0} - \mathbf{v}_{02} \mathbb{E}_{02,y}(x;y) \Big|_{y=h_0} = -\mathbf{v}_{12} \mathbb{E}_{12,y}(x;y) \Big|_{y=h_0}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{02}(x;-h_0) = \mathbf{w}_{22}(x;-h_0);$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{02}(x;-h_0) = (x_1 - h_0) + (x_2 - h_0) + (x_2$$

$$-\mathsf{V}_{02}\mathsf{E}_{02,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=-h_0} = -\mathsf{V}_{22}\mathsf{E}_{22,y}(x;y)\Big|_{y=-h_0}$$
(1.7)

On the external mechanically free shielded surfaces  $y = h_0 + 2h_1$  and  $y = -h_0 - 2h_2$  of the waveguide, the boundary conditions will be written in the following form, respectively  $(f_1 + 2h_2) + (f_2 + 2h_3) = 0$ 

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{E}_{11}(x;h_0 + 2h_1) + (e_{11}/\mathbf{v}_{11}) \mathbf{W}_{11}(x;h_0 + 2h_1) = 0 \\ \tilde{G}_{11}\mathbf{W}_{11,y}(x;y) + e_{11}\mathbf{E}_{11,y}(x;y) \Big|_{y=h_0+2h_1} = 0; \end{split}$$
(1.8)  
$$\begin{split} \mathbf{E}_{11}(x;h_0 + 2h_1) + (e_{11}/\mathbf{v}_{11}) \mathbf{W}_{11}(x;h_0 + 2h_1) = 0 \\ \mathbf{E}_{11}(x;h_0 + 2h_1) + (e_{11}/\mathbf{v}_{11}) \mathbf{W}_{11}(x;h_0 + 2h_1) = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{12}(x;h_0 + 2h_1) + (e_{12}/V_{12}) \mathbb{W}_{12}(x;h_0 + 2h_1) = 0$$

$$\tilde{G}_{12} \mathbb{W}_{12,y}(x;y) + e_{12} \mathbb{E}_{12,y}(x;y) \Big|_{y=h_0+2h_1} = 0 ;$$
(1.9)

$$\mathbb{E}_{21}(x; -h_0 - 2h_2) + (e_{21}/V_{21}) \mathbb{W}_{21}(x; -h_0 - 2h_2) = 0$$
  

$$\tilde{G}_{21} \mathbb{W}_{21,y}(x; y) + e_{21} \mathbb{E}_{21,y}(x; y) \Big|_{y=-h_0 - 2h_2} = 0;$$
(1.10)

$$\mathbb{E}_{22}(x; -h_0 - 2h_2) + (e_{22}/V_{22}) \mathbb{W}_{22}(x; -h_0 - 2h_2) = 0$$
  

$$\tilde{G}_{22} \mathbb{W}_{22,y}(x; y) + e_{22} \mathbb{E}_{22,y}(x; y) \Big|_{y=-h_0 - 2h_2} = 0 ; \qquad (1.11)$$

In each layer  $(n \in \{0; 1; 2\})$ , in all the lateral surfaces of the adjacent interlayers, the conditions for complete mechanical contact are satisfied. In the section x = a, these conditions will be written in the known form

$$\mathbb{E}_{n1}(0; y) + (e_{n1}/V_{n1}) \mathbf{w}_{n1}(0; y) = \mathbb{E}_{n2}(0; y) + (e_{n2}/V_{n2}) \mathbf{w}_{n2}(0; y)$$
  
$$\mathbf{w}_{n1}(0; y) = \mathbf{w}_{n2}(0; y) ; \qquad (1.12)$$

$$\tilde{G}_{n1} \mathbf{w}_{n1,x}(x;y) + e_{n1} \mathbb{E}_{n1,x}(x;y) \Big|_{x=0} = \tilde{G}_{n2} \mathbf{w}_{n2,x}(x;y) + e_{n2} \mathbb{E}_{n2,x}(x;y) \Big|_{x=0}$$
(1.13)

$$-\mathsf{V}_{n!} \mathbb{E}_{n!,x}(x;y)\Big|_{x=0} = -\mathsf{V}_{n2} \mathbb{E}_{n2,x}(x;y)\Big|_{x=0}$$
(1.14)

Taking into account the periodicity of the structure in the direction of wave propagation, the conditions for the conjugation of mechanical fields in the sections x = -b and x = a are written in the form

$$w_{n1}(a; y) = - w_{n2}(-b; y) ; \qquad (1.15)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{n1}(a; y) + (e_{n1}/\mathsf{V}_{n1}) w_{n1}(a; y) = \sim \left[ \mathbb{E}_{n2}(-b; y) + (e_{n2}/\mathsf{V}_{n2}) w_{n2}(-b; y) \right]$$
(1.16)

$$\sim^{-1} \cdot \left[ G_{n1} w_{n1,x}(a; y) + e_{n1} \mathbb{E}_{n1,x}(a; y) \right] = G_{n2} w_{n2,x}(-b; y) + e_{n2} \mathbb{E}_{n2,x}(-b; y)$$
(1.17)

$$\sim^{-1} \cdot \mathsf{V}_{n!} \mathbb{E}_{n!,x}(a; y) = \mathsf{V}_{n2} \mathbb{E}_{n2,x}(-b; y)$$
(1.18)

In the boundary conditions  $(1.15) \div (1.17) \sim = \exp(Lk)$  is the Floquet multiplier (coefficient of periodicity) and L = a + b is the linear periodicity parameter.  $k(\check{S}) = 2f/\{\check{S}\}$  is the wave number of the formed wave (Floquet wave number) corresponding to the permitted wavelengths  $\{\check{S}\}$ .

The canonicity of the cellular structure of the waveguide leads to the same geometric periodicity in all three inhomogeneous layers  $n \in \{0; 1; 2\}$ , so the Floquet multiplier is the same.

**2.** Solution of the mathematical boundary value problem. Taking into account the invariance of the systems of equations (1.3) in all cells of the cellular waveguide and the same structural periodicity of all three layers (channels) of the waveguide, we construct the solution of the boundary value problem by the method of separation of variables.

$$\left\{\mathbf{W}_{nm}(x; y); \mathbb{E}_{nm}(x; y)\right\} = \left\{X_{nm}^{\mathsf{w}}(x) \cdot Y_{nm}^{\mathsf{w}}(y); X_{nm}^{\mathbb{E}}(x) \cdot Y_{nm}^{\mathbb{E}}(y)\right\}.$$

Then the solutions of the systems of equations (1.3) are represented by functions  $Y_{nm}^{w}(y)$  and  $Y_{nm}^{U}(y)$  describing the waveforms along the thickness of the composite layer

$$Y_{nm}^{W}(y) = A_{nm}^{W} \cdot sh(k_{m}\tilde{r}_{nm}y) + B_{nm}^{W} \cdot ch(k_{m}\tilde{r}_{nm}y) Y_{nm}^{E}(y) = A_{nm}^{E} \cdot sh(k_{m}y) + B_{nm}^{E} \cdot ch(k_{m}y)$$
; for both interlayers  $m = 1; 2$  (2.1)
and by functions  $X_{nm}^{w}(x)$  and  $X_{nm}^{\text{(E)}}(x)$ , describing the pattern of wave propagation along the composite layer

$$X_{n1}^{w}(x) = X_{n1}^{\mathbb{E}}(x) = C_{n1}\sin(k_{1}x) + D_{n1}\cos(k_{1}x)$$
  

$$X_{n2}^{w}(x) = X_{n2}^{\mathbb{E}}(x) = C_{n2}\sin(k_{2}x) + D_{n2}\cos(k_{2}x)$$
(2.2)

Satisfying the boundary conditions (1.4)÷(1.11), we obtain two identical dispersion equations for the formation of wave modes along the thickness of each composite interlayer  $\Omega_{n1}(x; y; z)$  and  $\Omega_{n2}(x; y; z)$ 

$$\det \left\| g_{ij} \left[ k_m(\check{S}); h_n; \tilde{C}_{nm}; t_{nm}^2 \right] \right\|_{12 \times 12} = 0; \quad \text{in both interlayers} \quad m = 1; 2$$
(2.3)

At different frequencies of the wave signal  $\check{S} \in [\check{S}_0; \check{S}^*]$  different combinations of geometric and physical parameters of rectangular cells in composite interlayers lead to the formation of different forms of an electroelastic wave (with the corresponding phase function  $k_m^{0^*}(\check{S})$  in the given interval) along the thickness of the composite waveguide.

In the absence of a piezoelectric effect in the materials of cells, equation (2.3) takes the classical form [5]

$$th(2\Gamma_{0m}k_{m}h_{0}) = \frac{\sum_{0m}^{1m} th(2\Gamma_{1m}k_{m}h_{1}) + \sum_{0m}^{2m} th(2\Gamma_{2m}k_{m}h_{2})}{1 + \sum_{0m}^{1m} th(2\Gamma_{1m}k_{m}h_{1}) + \sum_{0m}^{2m} th(2\Gamma_{2m}k_{m}h_{2})}$$
(2.4)

where  $\Gamma_{nm} \triangleq \sqrt{1 - \tilde{S}^2 / (k_m^2(\tilde{S})c_{nm}^2)}$  are the coefficients of attenuation of slow waves in the corresponding waveguide cells  $\{m_{nm}(x; y)\}$ ,  $\sim_{0m}^{1m} \triangleq G_{1m} \Gamma_{1m} / G_{0m} \Gamma_{0m}$  and  $\sim_{0m}^{2m} \triangleq G_{2m} \Gamma_{2m} / G_{0m} \Gamma_{0m}$  are characteristic relative coefficients of slow waves.

Taking into account the same periodicity of all three layers, we use the Floquet-Lyapunov theory.

Substituting the solutions in the cells of a periodic cell (interlayers with numbers m = 1; 2) into conditions of complete mechanical contact on the face surfaces of cells and taking into account the periodicity of the channel structures  $(1.12) \div (1.18)$ , for nontrivial wave distributions in periodic composite layers, we obtain three equations for the frequency filtering for each layer with the number n = 0; 1; 2

$$\cos^{2}(Lk_{n}) + f\left(k_{1}^{0^{*}}(\check{S});k_{2}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})\right) \cdot \cos(Lk_{n}) + 4g\left(k_{1}^{0^{*}}(\check{S});k_{2}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})\right) - 8 = 0, \qquad (2.5)$$

where  $f(k_1^{0^*}(\check{S});k_2^{0^*}(\check{S}))$  and  $g(k_1^{0^*}(\check{S});k_2^{0^*}(\check{S}))$  are rather cumbersome combinations of trigonometric functions  $\sin(a \cdot k_1^{0^*}(\check{S}))$ ,  $\cos(a \cdot k_1^{0^*}(\check{S}))$ ,  $\sin(b \cdot k_2^{0^*}(\check{S}))$  and  $\cos(b \cdot k_2^{0^*}(\check{S}))$ , and also the relative parameters of the geometric and physical characteristics of neighboring cells in periodically inhomogeneous channels n = 0; 1; 2.

In particular cases of a periodically inhomogeneous single-channel waveguide, the simplification of the filtration equations (2.5) is obtained and investigated in [6, 7].

In the case of a three-channel elastic cellular waveguide, when the piezoelectric effect is absent in the cell materials, the filtration equations (2.5) are simplified

$$\cos[Lk_{n}^{*}(\check{S})] = \begin{cases} \cos[ak_{1}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})] \cdot \cos[bk_{2}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})] - \\ -\frac{G_{n1}^{2} \cdot [k_{1}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})]^{2} + G_{n2}^{2} \cdot [k_{2}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})]^{2}}{2G_{n1} \cdot k_{1}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})G_{n2} \cdot k_{2}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})} \sin[ak_{1}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})] \cdot \sin[bk_{2}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})] \end{cases}$$
(2.6)

Each of these equations  $n \in \{0; 1; 2\}$  corresponds to one of the channels in a three-layer waveguide. From each equation (2.6) the permitted wavelengths are determined with the corresponding bands of admissible (or forbidden) frequencies

$$\}_{n}^{*}(\check{S}) = 2f L \cdot \arccos^{-1} \left\{ -\frac{G_{n1}^{2} \cdot [k_{1}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})]^{2} + G_{n2}^{2} \cdot [k_{2}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})]^{2}}{2G_{n1} \cdot k_{1}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})G_{n2} \cdot k_{2}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})} \sin[ak_{1}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})] \cdot \sin[bk_{2}^{0^{*}}(\check{S})] \right\}$$
(2.7)

The permitted wave numbers  $k_0^*(\check{S})$ ,  $k_1^*(\check{S})$  and  $k_2^*(\check{S})$  determined in each channel (layer with the number  $n \in \{0; 1; 2\}$ ) and also the corresponding zones of admissible frequencies must be coordinated by the condition of synchronous propagation over the interlayers.

The wave number  $k(\check{S}) = 2f/{\check{S}}$  (wave number of Floquet) of the formed wave corresponding to the permitted frequencies S is already defined as the cross section of the sets along the entire composite waveguide

$$\left\{k(\check{\mathbf{S}})\right\} = \left\{k_0^*(\check{\mathbf{S}})\right\} \cap \left\{k_1^*(\check{\mathbf{S}})\right\} \cap \left\{k_2^*(\check{\mathbf{S}})\right\}$$
(2.8)

At first glance, from the relations (2.7) and (2.8) it follows that the filtration property of a composite waveguide is mainly determined by the parameters of the longitudinal inhomogeneity  $G_{n1}$ ,  $G_{n2}$ , a and b. But, as it turns out later, the features of filtration in a composite waveguide are determined by the composite character of periodic interlayers. The composition of materials and the linear dimensions of the cells in the interlayers determine the character of the formed waveform  $k_1^{0^*}(\check{S})$  and  $k_2^{0^*}(\check{S})$  in the interlayers. Unlike a single-channel waveguide, the wave numbers  $k_1^{0^*}(\check{S})$  and  $k_2^{0^*}(\check{S})$  of the formed forms in composite interlayers of a composite waveguide are determined from boundary value problems on a certain spectrum of frequencies  $\check{S} \in [\check{S}_0; \check{S}^*]$ . Therefore, in the domain of determining the dispersion equation of the formation, it is necessary to search for the zone of admissible frequencies of propagating waves.

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# **RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CONTROLLABILITY ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC** SYSTEMS: THE GREEN'S FUNCTION APPROACH- I. DERIVATION OF RESOLVING **SYSTEMS**

#### Khurshudyan As. Zh.

We present a two-part thematic review, devoted to the theory and applications of the Green's function approach. In the first part we review the Green's function approach for linear and nonlinear dynamic systems, i.e., systems whose dynamics is described by linear or nonlinear state constraints (governing equations, initial and/or boundary conditions, other possible constraints). We begin with a short introduction into exact and approximate controllability theory and describe the two main approaches usually used to establish whether a particular system is exact or approximate controllable or not. Further, we describe the Green's function approach and the ways of how resolving constraints on the control function can be derived.

## 1. Introduction

Applied control systems may be produced and exploited only after successful tests analyzing some of its properties, such as stability, reliability, flexibility, controllability, etc. In this paper we will focus on the property of controllability. If control regimes developed by our controllers<sup>1</sup> are able to transmit a control system from a given state to a desired state in a given finite amount of time, then the system is called controllable. The development of the controllability theory of systems described by partial differential equations has been carried out in 1960's and are mainly due to Butkovski A. G., Fattorini H. O., Russel D. L., Lions J.-L. Its further development the controllability theory of systems with distributed parameters has been found in works of Zuazua E., Glowinski R., Lasiecka I., Kunisch K., Gugat M. Leugering G., Krabs W., Avdonin S., Agrachev A. and others. For a more thorough list refer to [1-13] and the related references therein.

There are two main types of controllability - exact and approximate. A system is called exactly controllable if by a specific choice of admissible controls it can be transitioned from a given state to a required state exactly in a finite amount of time. It is clear that even though some required states may not be achieved exactly by any choice of admissible controls, there may exist admissible controls transitioning the system to a sufficiently narrow neighborhood of the desired state. In such cases, the system is called *approximately* controllable. Let us put these definitions into a rigorous mathematical fashion. Assume that  $w: \mathcal{U} \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ , characterizes the state of a control system,  $\mathcal{U}$  is the set of admissible controls. At this, w satisfies some state constraints<sup>2</sup>. For controllability analysis, we need to quantify the residue

$$\mathcal{R}_{T}(\boldsymbol{u}) = \left\| \boldsymbol{w}(\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{x}, T) - \boldsymbol{w}_{T}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right\|_{\boldsymbol{W}_{T}}$$
 on  $\mathcal{U}$ 

evaluating the mismatch between the state implemented by an admissible control u at a given finite T and the desired state  $w_T$ , which depends only on the state variable x. Here  $W_T$  is the space of state when t is fixed (appropriate Hilbert space), and  $\|\cdot\|_{W_{T}}$  is its norm. Note that  $\mathcal{R}_{T}(\cdot)$  is a short version of the notation  $\mathcal{R}(T, \cdot)$ .

Thus, if there exists an admissible control  $u \in \mathcal{U}$  such that

$$\mathcal{R}_{T}(\boldsymbol{u})=0$$

(1.1)then the system is called *exactly* controllable. If this does not hold for any choice of admissible

controls, but there exists an admissible control  $u \in \mathcal{U}$  such that

$$\mathcal{R}_{T}(\boldsymbol{u}) \leq \varepsilon$$

with a given accuracy  $\varepsilon$ , then the system is called *approximately* controllable.

Remark 1. Apparently, the exact controllability of a system implies its approximate controllability with arbitrarily small accuracy. However, the opposite is not correct.

Despite the simple mathematical definition of exact and approximate controllabilities, it is far not so simple to establish whether a system with particular state constraints is exact or approximate

(1.2)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Hereinafter, such controls are called *admissible* controls.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For instance, partial differential equations and initial/boundary conditions.

controllable or is not controllable at all. In general, there exist two direction of controllability analysis. One consists in proving that there exist at least one admissible control for which either (1.1) or (1.2) exists leaving the determination of controls to numerical analysis. The other one consists in explicit determination of controls providing either (1.1) or  $(1.2)^3$  and thus ensuring that such a control exists.

One of the most crucial aspects of controllability analysis is the choice of  $\mathcal{U}$ . In most studies, it is chosen as follows:

$$\mathcal{U} \in \{ \boldsymbol{u} \in \boldsymbol{U}, \operatorname{supp}(\boldsymbol{u}) \subseteq [0, T], \text{ o.p.c.} \}.$$

Here  $\operatorname{supp}(\boldsymbol{u}) = \overline{\{t \in \mathbb{R}^+, \boldsymbol{u}(t) \neq 0\}}$ , o.p.c. means other possible constraints<sup>4</sup>,  $\boldsymbol{U}$  is the control functions space (appropriate Hilbert space). In this context, the sets of resolving controls are defined as

$$\mathcal{U}_{res}^{ex} \in \left\{ \boldsymbol{u} \in \mathcal{U}, (1.1) \right\}$$
 and  $\mathcal{U}_{res}^{app} \in \left\{ \boldsymbol{u} \in \mathcal{U}, (1.2) \right\}.$ 

The lack of controllability would mean  $\mathcal{U}_{res}^{ex} = \emptyset$  or  $\mathcal{U}_{res}^{app} = \emptyset$ . Note that  $\mathcal{U}_{res}^{app} = \emptyset$  implies  $\mathcal{U}_{res}^{ex} = \emptyset$ . However, the opposite is not correct.

The main mathematical tool used to prove the existence of resolving controls is the Banach fixedpoint theorem (or its modifications). On the other hand, for explicit determination of resolving controls there exist two methods. The first one uses a constrained minimization algorithm to solve:

$$\mathcal{R}_{T}(\boldsymbol{u}) = \left\|\boldsymbol{w}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{x},T) - \boldsymbol{w}_{T}(\boldsymbol{x})\right\|_{\boldsymbol{w}_{T}} \xrightarrow{}_{\boldsymbol{u}\in\mathcal{U}} \min$$

where w is constrained by the state constraints. This method works fine when the state constraints have simple form, e.g., are linear, but for complicated state constraints, this method may require burdensome computational costs. Then, the resolving controls are determined as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{u} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{v}\in\mathcal{U}} \left\| \boldsymbol{w}\left(\boldsymbol{v},\boldsymbol{x},T\right) - \boldsymbol{w}_{T}\left(\boldsymbol{x}\right) \right\|_{\boldsymbol{W}_{T}}.$$

The advantage of this method is that when we minimize  $\mathcal{R}_T$  on  $\mathcal{U}$ , we are able to figure out if (1.1) holds or not, and if it does not, for which  $\varepsilon$  does (1.2) hold. Indeed, as soon as  $\min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathcal{R}_T(u) = 0$ , then the system is exactly controllable, while if  $\min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathcal{R}_T(u) = \varepsilon_0 \neq 0$ , then the minimizers (resolving controls) ensure the system approximate controllability with any  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ .

The second method uses the system of constraints

$$\boldsymbol{w}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{x},T) - \boldsymbol{w}_T(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{0}, \tag{1.3}$$

which is equivalent to (1.1) in order to reduce a system of equivalent constraints on admissible controls, from which they can be explicitly derived. The advantage of this method is that in some cases the explicit determination of the resolving controls can be much simpler, than by the previous method. On the other hand, this method is applicable only in the case when w, as the solution of the state constraints, is found explicitly.

Being a universal tool of analysis of initial/boundary-value problems for ordinary or partial differential equations, the Green's function approach allows to proceed in both directions. In this paper we will show how the Green's representation formula can be used to determine admissible controls providing (1.1), as well as to prove that there exist admissible controls providing (1.2).

## 2. The Green's Function Approach: The Derivation of Constraints on Admissible Controls

The Green's function approach is applicable for analysis of controllability of dynamic systems the state of which obeys ordinary or partial differential equations. Let the state of a control system be described by the following abstract differential equation:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Hereinafter, such admissible controls are called resolving controls.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In the case, when the state is determined as the solution of an initial/boundary value problem for a differential equations, then these constraints may include compatibility conditions between the boundary and initial conditions.

$$\mathcal{D}_{\boldsymbol{u}_1}[\boldsymbol{w}] = \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{u}_2, \boldsymbol{x}, t), \quad \boldsymbol{u}_1 \in \mathcal{U}_1, \ \boldsymbol{u}_2 \in \mathcal{U}_2, \ \boldsymbol{x} \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, \ t \in \mathbb{R}^+,$$
subject to the following boundary and initial conditions:
$$(2.1)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{u_{h}}[\mathbf{w}] = \mathbf{u}_{h}, \quad \mathbf{u}_{h} \in \mathcal{U}_{h}, \quad \mathbf{u}_{h} \in \mathcal{U}_{h}, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \partial\Omega, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^{+},$$
(2.2)

$$\mathcal{I}[w] = w_0, \quad x \in \Omega, \ t = 0.$$
(2.3)

Here  $\mathcal{D}_{\boldsymbol{u}}[\boldsymbol{\cdot}]$  is the state differential operator,  $\mathcal{B}_{\boldsymbol{u}_b}[\boldsymbol{\cdot}]$  and  $\mathcal{I}[\boldsymbol{\cdot}]$  are the operators of boundary and initial conditions,  $\Omega$  is an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\partial\Omega$  is its boundary,  $\boldsymbol{u}_1$ ,  $\boldsymbol{u}_2$  and  $\boldsymbol{u}_{b_1}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{u}_{b_2}$  are control functions<sup>5</sup>, as above  $\mathcal{U}$  with all indices denotes the set of admissible controls,  $\boldsymbol{w}_0$  is a given function,  $\boldsymbol{F}$  is the resultant of all influences acting on the system.

Let the problem is to establish exact or approximate controllability conditions for (2.1)–(2.3) in the simplest case, when the desired state is given as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{w}_T, \qquad \boldsymbol{x} \in \Omega, \ t = 0. \tag{2.4}$$

Apparently, if the solution of (2.1)–(2.3) is determined, then (1.3) becomes an explicit constraint on  $\boldsymbol{u}_{b}$  or  $\boldsymbol{u}_{b}$  or both.

2.1. Linear Systems

If 
$$\mathcal{D}_{\boldsymbol{u}}[\boldsymbol{\cdot}]$$
,  $\mathcal{B}_{\boldsymbol{u}_{b}}[\boldsymbol{\cdot}]$  and  $\mathcal{I}[\boldsymbol{\cdot}]$  are linear in  $\boldsymbol{w}$ , then [13, 14]  
 $\boldsymbol{w}(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{2},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{2}}\boldsymbol{x},t) = \int_{\Omega} \int_{0}^{t} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t},\tau) \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{u}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\tau},\tau) \,\mathrm{d} \,\mathrm{d}\tau + \int_{\Omega} \int_{0}^{t} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t},\tau) \,\mathrm{u} \,\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{2}}(\tau) \,\mathrm{d} \,\mathrm{d}\tau + \int_{\Omega} \int_{0}^{t} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t},\tau) \,\mathrm{u} \,\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{2}}(\tau) \,\mathrm{d} \,\mathrm{d}\tau + \int_{\Omega} \int_{0}^{t} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t},\tau) \,\mathrm{u} \,\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{2}}(\tau) \,\mathrm{d} \,\mathrm{d}\tau,$ 

$$(2.5)$$

where G is the Green's function of (2.1)–(2.3), U and U<sub> $\tau$ </sub> are generalized functions expressed in terms of the Dirac function and its derivatives. For their specific uses refer to [13].

#### 2.1.1. Exact Controllability

In order to analyze the exact controllability of the system, we need to evaluate the solution (2.5) at t = T and substitute it into (1.3) to arrive at

$$I_{T1}(u_1, u_2, u_{b_1}, x) + I_{T2}(u_1, u_{b_1}, u_{b_2}, x) + I_{T3}(u_1, u_{b_1}, x) = w_T(x), \qquad x \in \Omega,$$
(2.6)

where  $I_{T1}$ ,  $I_{T2}$ , and  $I_{T3}$  are the integrals in (2.5), successively. Apparently, (2.6) is a system of nonlinear equality type constraints on the control functions.

It is hardly possible to resolve (2.6) for all the controls simultaneously. For the sake of simplicity, assume that only  $u_2$  is an acting control. Then, the constraint becomes

$$\int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} G(\mathbf{x}, t, \tau) F(\mathbf{u}, \tau) d d\tau = w_T(\mathbf{x}) - I_{T2}(\mathbf{x}) - I_{T3}(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Omega,$$
(2.7)

where we omit the dependence of G,  $I_{T2}$ , and  $I_{T3}$  on other functions. Thus, (2.7) is equivalent to (1.1), which means that any  $\boldsymbol{u} \in \mathcal{U}$  satisfying (2.7) is a resolving control:  $\mathcal{U}_{res}^{ex} = \{\boldsymbol{u} \in \boldsymbol{U}, (2.7)\} \subseteq \mathcal{U}.$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> In general, controllability of the system with respect to several controls can be considered. However, in practice, only one control is considered.

**Remark 2.** Obviously, both sides of (2.7) depend on  $x \in \Omega$ , which makes the determination of u quite sophisticated. In such cases, both sides of (2.7) is expanded into a series of functions  $\{\{n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}\}$  which are orthogonal (in general, with some weight) in  $\Omega$ . Equating the coefficients of  $\{n\}$  for corresponding n, we derive an infinite system of nonlinear integral constraints on u. This procedure is first proposed by Butkovskiy A. G. in [15].

#### 2.1.2. Approximate Controllability

For the analysis of (1.2), we also use the solution (2.5) evaluated at t = T. Substituted it into (1.2) and making use of the triangle inequality, we arrive at

$$\mathcal{R}_{T}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{2},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{2}}\right) \leq \mathcal{R}_{T1}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{2},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}}\right) + \mathcal{R}_{T2}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{2}}\right) + \mathcal{R}_{T3}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}}\right) + \left\|\boldsymbol{w}_{T}\right\|_{W_{T}},$$
  
$$\mathcal{R}_{T1}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{2},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}}\right) = \left\|\boldsymbol{I}_{T1}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{2},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{x}\right)\right\|_{W_{T}}, \quad \mathcal{R}_{T2}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{2}}\right) = \left\|\boldsymbol{I}_{T2}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{2}},\boldsymbol{x}\right)\right\|_{W_{T}},$$
  
$$\mathcal{R}_{T3}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}}\right) = \left\|\boldsymbol{I}_{T3}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{b_{1}},\boldsymbol{x}\right)\right\|_{W_{T}}.$$

Thus, as soon as for the given accuracy  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\varepsilon_T = \varepsilon - \| \boldsymbol{w}_T \|_{\boldsymbol{w}_T} \ge 0$ , then the inequality

$$\mathcal{R}_{T1}(\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \boldsymbol{u}_{b_1}) + \mathcal{R}_{T2}(\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_{b_1}, \boldsymbol{u}_{b_2}) + \mathcal{R}_{T3}(\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_{b_1}) \leq \varepsilon_T$$
(2.8)

is sufficient for approximate controllability of the (2.1)–(2.3). In other words,  $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} = \{ \boldsymbol{u} \in \mathcal{U}, (2.8) \} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_{res}^{app}.$ 

Even though (2.8) is only a sufficient condition, it is much simpler verifiable, than (2.6).

The case of zero terminal conditions, i.e.,  $w_T \equiv 0$ ,  $w \in \Omega$ , is often referred to as nullcontrollability. In this case, evidently,  $\varepsilon_T = \varepsilon \ge 0$ . The resolving system preserves its form.

#### 2.2. Nonlinear Systems

It has been shown in [16–20] that it is possible to extend the concept of the Green's function to nonlinear (actually quasi-linear) equations of specific form. Let the state of a nonlinear system be characterized by a nonlinear ordinary or partial differential equations which are reduced to the following ordinary differential equation:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}\boldsymbol{w}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + \boldsymbol{N}\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{w}}{\mathrm{d}t}, \boldsymbol{w}, \boldsymbol{u}_{1}, t\right) = \boldsymbol{F}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{2}, t\right), \qquad \boldsymbol{u}_{1} \in \mathcal{U}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{u}_{2} \in \mathcal{U}_{2}, \ t \in \mathbb{R}^{+},$$
(2.9)

subject to some Cauchy conditions, where N is a generic nonlinearity, F is the resultant of all external forces acting on the system. Then, the general solution of (2.9) is reads as follows [16, 17]:

$$\boldsymbol{w}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},\boldsymbol{u}_{2},t\right) = \int_{0}^{t} \hat{\boldsymbol{G}}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},t-\tau\right) \boldsymbol{F}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{2},\tau\right) d\tau, \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{G}}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},t\right) = \boldsymbol{G}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{1},t\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n}t^{n}, \quad (2.10)$$

where **G** satisfies (2.9) with  $F(u_2,t) = U(t)$ , and therefore it is called *nonlinear* Green's function of (2.8),  $a_n$  are determined in terms of the quantities  $w^{(n)}(\cdot, \cdot, 0)$ .

**Remark 4.** Note that there exist various ways to reduce nonlinear *partial* differential equations to (2.8) with ordinary differentials. For specific applications refer to [21]. Note also that [22] contain a huge amount of nonlinear equations of the form (2.9) that are solved explicitly.

Thus, the same steps as in Subsection 2.1 can be applied in this case to derive a corresponding system of restrictions (2.6) and (2.8) on admissible controls. The controllability theory of nonlinear systems described by (2.9) is developed in [23].

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# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CONTROLLABILITY ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC SYSTEMS: THE GREEN'S FUNCTION APPROACH– II. HEURISTIC DETERMINATION OF CONTROLS

#### Khurshudyan AS. ZH.

In the second part of our review, we describe a heuristic method for explicit determination of resolving controls providing exact or approximate controllability for systems with linear and nonlinear constraints. We also provide specific example illustrating how it is applied in the analysis of specific problems.

#### 3. Heuristic Method of Determination of Resolving Controls

In this section we summarize the method of heuristic determination of resolving controls providing (I.1.1) or  $(I.1.2)^1$  developed in [1].

#### **3.1. Exact controllability**

For the sake of simplicity, hereinafter we deal with one-dimensional case, i.e., when n = 1. The Green's function approach allows to derive the following nonlinear constraint on the control function:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} K_{T}(u, x, \tau) d\tau = M_{T}(x), \quad x \in [a, b],$$

where  $K_T$  and  $M_T$  are given functions with expansion coefficients  $K_{Tn}$  and  $M_{Tn}$  into series of functions  $\{\varphi_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  orthogonal (with some weight) in [a,b]. At this,  $-\infty \le a < b \le \infty$ . Eventually, we derive the following infinite system of nonlinear equations:

$$\int_{0}^{T} K_{Tn}(u,\tau) d\tau = M_{Tn}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$
(3.1)

When  $K_{Tn}$  is linear in u, (3.1) is usually treated as a linear problem of moments and solved by the methods of functional analysis [I.15]. In the general case, the solution of (3.1) is quite complicated. In [24] we develop a method of heuristic construction of controls satisfying (3.1). The peculiarity of the method consists in the fact that the constructed controls contain a set of free parameters which may be chosen to turn (3.1) into an equality, as well as to minimize some cost functional.

The most intuitive way of resolving controls representation is in terms of the Fourier expansion

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k \sin(\omega_k t + \phi_k), & t \in [0, T], \\ 0, & \text{else}, \end{cases}$$
(3.2)

where  $u_k$ ,  $\omega_k$  and  $\phi_k$  are real parameters. Substituting (3.2) into (3.1), we will obtain an infinite system of nonlinear algebraic equations for  $u_k$ ,  $\omega_k$  and  $\phi_k$ . At this, if  $\omega_k$  and  $\phi_k$  are given, then (3.1) is an infinite system of linear algebraic equations. If for the given data, that system is regular (alternatively, fully regular), then its bounded solution exists, i.e., the system is exact controllable.

Because of the dimension, the solvability of (3.1) in this case can be quite sophisticated. Usually, since the expansion of  $K_T$  and  $M_T$  must converge, then  $K_{Tn}$  and  $M_{Tn}$  must satisfy decay conditions as  $n \to \infty$ . This allows to truncate (3.1) (similarly, (3.2)) with a finite  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  and resolve it. Consider

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} K_{Tn}(u,\tau) d\tau = M_{Tn}, \quad n = 1, 2, ..., N.$$
(3.3)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Formulas and references from part I begin with a notion I.

Then,  $u_k$ ,  $\omega_k$  and  $\phi_k$  are determined from

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{K}}_{T}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{k},\,\boldsymbol{\omega}_{k},\boldsymbol{\phi}_{k}\right) = \boldsymbol{M}_{T},$$
  
where

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{K}}_{T} = \left(\hat{K}_{Tn}\right)_{n=1}^{N}, \quad \hat{K}_{Tn}\left(u_{k}, \omega_{k}, \phi_{k}\right) = \int_{0}^{T} K_{Tn}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} u_{k} \sin\left(\omega_{k}\tau + \phi_{k}\right), \tau\right) d\tau, \quad \boldsymbol{M}_{T} = \left(\boldsymbol{M}_{Tn}\right)_{n=1}^{N}$$

Similar systems of nonlinear algebraic equations can be derived also for the piecewise-continuous control regime

$$u(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} u_m(t) \chi_{\left[t_m, t_{m+1}\right]}(t),$$

where  $u_m$  are continuous regimes that are given or unknown,  $\chi_{[t_1,t_2]}$  is the characteristic function of the interval  $[t_1,t_2]$ . Here  $0 \le t_1 < t_2 < ... < t_{M+1} \le T$  are the switching points that can be fixed or unknown. In this case the resulting system is formed by

$$\hat{K}_{Tn}\left(u_{m}, t_{m}\right) = \int_{0}^{t} K_{Tn}\left(\sum_{m=1}^{M} u_{m}(\tau)\chi_{\left[t_{m}, t_{m+1}\right]}(\tau), \tau\right) d\tau$$

The following piecewise-constant regime is used in switching systems like heating control:

$$u(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} u_m \theta(t-t_m),$$

where  $u_m$  are real parameters and  $0 \le t_1 < t_2 < ... < t_M \le T$  are the switching points,  $\theta$  is the Heaviside function. Note that in this case, M can also be considered as a parameter.

In some applications, impulsive impacts described by shifts of Dirac function are used:

$$u(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} u_m \delta(t-t_m).$$

Here, as above, the control parameters are  $u_m$ ,  $t_m$ , and M.

A continuous regime of the form

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{m,k} u_{mk} t^m (T-t)^k, & t \in [0,T], \\ 0, & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

where  $u_{mk}$ , m and k are the control parameters. Note that here  $m, k \in \mathbb{R}$  provided that the integrals in (3.3) make sense.

The following periodic regime also can be useful for fast computations:

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k} u_{mk} \left[ 1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi m}{T}t\right) \right]^{k}, & t \in [0,T], \\ 0, & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

where  $u_{mk}$ , m, M, and k are the control parameters. In this case,  $k \in \mathbb{R}$  is such that the integrals in (3.3) make sense.

#### **1.1.Approximate Controllability**

In the case of approximate controllability, instead of the infinite dimensional system (3.1), we derive a single inequality type constraint on the control function:

$$\int_{0}^{T} k_{T}(u,\tau) d\tau \leq m_{T},$$
(3.4)

where  $k_T$  and  $m_T$  are expressed in terms of the norms of Green's function, boundary function, initial/terminal states, etc. From computational aspects, the inequality (3.4) is much easier to provide, compared with (3.3). As a matter of fact, using the controls heuristically determined above, from (3.4) it is possible to reduce inequality type constraints on the control parameters.

Note that control regimes with a few number of parameters can also be used in this case. As an example, consider the function

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} u_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi), & t \in [0, T], \\ 0, & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

where  $u_0$ ,  $\omega$ , and  $\phi$  are the control parameters.

Consider also the stopping regime

$$u(t) = u_0(t) \Theta(t-t_0),$$

where  $u_0$  can be any of the control regimes above (even a constant), and  $0 < t_0 \le T$  is the stopping time.

Thus, indeed, substituting these regimes into (3.4), it is, in principle, possible to reduce inequality type of constraints on control parameters.

**Remark 5.** In [1], it is shown that, under proper assumptions, some of the heuristic solutions above resolve the corresponding *linear* problem of moments.

## 2. Applications

In the analysis of particular linear and nonlinear systems, the Green's function approach turns to be a very efficient tool. In view of validity for both linear and nonlinear systems, the Green's function approach gives a unified approach in controllability analysis. In this section we briefly outline some linear and nonlinear systems analyzed by the Green's function approach.

#### 2.1. A Finite Elastic Seam Subjected to a Load with Uncertainty

The problem is in characterization of the set  $\mathcal{U}_{res}^{app}$  for the following control system [I.13]:

$$EJ \frac{\partial^{*} w}{\partial x^{4}} + \rho S \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} = P(t) \chi_{[0,T_{0}]}(t) \delta(x - x_{0}), \quad 0 < x < l, t > 0,$$
  

$$w(0,t) = u(t), \quad w(l,t) = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\Big|_{x = 0,l} \equiv 0, \quad t \ge 0,$$
  

$$w(x,0) = w_{0}(x), \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}\Big|_{t = 0} = w_{1}(x), \quad 0 \le x \le l,$$

providing (cf. (1.2))

$$\left\|w(x,T) - w_{T0}(x)\right\|_{L^{\infty}[0,l]} \leq \varepsilon_{0}, \quad \left\|\frac{\partial w(x,t)}{\partial t}\right\|_{t=T} - w_{T1}(x)\right\|_{L^{\infty}[0,l]} \leq \varepsilon_{1}, \tag{4.1}$$

for given  $w_{T0}, w_{T1} \in L^{\infty}[0, l]$ . The above system describes the bending vibrations of a thin elastic beam with finite length l, subject to a dynamic load of intensity P,  $|P| \leq P_0 = \text{const}$ , vanishing at a given  $0 < T_0 < T$  and concentrated at an uncertain point  $0 < x_0 < l$  of the beam. It is additionally known that  $l_0 < x_0 < l_1$  for some given  $l_0$  and  $l_1$ . Here E, J,  $\rho$ , S are the mechanical and geometric characteristics of the beam.

## Considering

 $\mathcal{U} \in \left\{ \boldsymbol{u} \in L^2[0,T], \operatorname{supp}(\boldsymbol{u}) \subseteq [0,T], \text{ c.c.} \right\}$ 

as the set of admissible controls where c.c. means compatibility conditions between the boundary and initial data<sup>2</sup>, the following inclusion is derived:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{U}} = \left\{ u \in \mathcal{U}, \left| u \right| \le \min \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon_{T0}}{\varsigma_{T0}}, \frac{\varepsilon_{T1}}{\varsigma_{T1}} \right\} \right\} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_{res}^{app} \text{ as soon as } \varepsilon_{T0} \ge 0, \ \varepsilon_{T1} \ge 0,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varsigma_{T0} &= \int_{0}^{T} g_{0} \left( T - \tau \right) \mathrm{d} \tau, \ \varsigma_{T1} &= \int_{0}^{T} g_{1} \left( T - \tau \right) \mathrm{d} \tau, \\ g_{0} \left( t \right) &= \sqrt{2} \pi \alpha \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{2} \psi_{n}^{2} \left( t \right)}, \ g_{1} \left( t \right) &= \sqrt{2} \pi^{3} \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{6} \psi_{1n}^{2} \left( t \right)}, \\ \psi_{n} \left( t \right) &= \sin \left( \frac{\pi^{2} n^{2}}{\alpha} t \right), \ \psi_{1n} \left( t \right) &= \cos \left( \frac{\pi^{2} n^{2}}{\alpha} t \right), \\ \varepsilon_{T0} &= \varepsilon_{0} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{T0n}^{2} + \beta_{0} \alpha^{4} P_{0}^{2}}, \ \varepsilon_{T1} &= \varepsilon_{1} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{T1n}^{2} + \beta_{1} \alpha^{2} P_{0}^{2}}, \ \alpha^{2} &= 12 \frac{l^{2}}{h^{2}}, \\ A_{T0n} &= 2 w_{0n} \psi_{1n} \left( T \right) + \frac{2 \alpha}{\pi^{2} n^{2}} w_{1n} \psi_{n} \left( T \right), \ A_{T1n} &= -\frac{\pi^{2} n^{2}}{2 \alpha} w_{0n} \psi_{n} \left( T \right) + 2 w_{1n} \psi_{1n} \left( T \right). \end{aligned}$$

Analysis shows that the norms (4.1) do not depends on  $l_0, l_1$  significantly, unless  $l_0 < \frac{l}{2} < l_1$ , as it

is expected. Numerical simulation of the beam bending shows that if  $P_0$  causes infinitesimal deformations, so that the Euler-Bernoulli beam model is valid,  $w \ll 1$ . This means that in (4.1) a significantly high accuracy should be required. Nevertheless, in practice, instead of (4.1), we can use the residue [13]

$$\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{T}\left(u\right) = \left\| E \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} - \sigma_{0} \right\|_{L^{\infty}\left[0,T\right]}$$

where the first term inside the norm characterizes the axial stress arising in the beam, while  $\sigma_0$  is a given threshold value for the axial stress.

# 2.2. Controllability of the Burgers' Equation Controlled by a Distributed Control Acting on Linear Heat Equation

The Green's function approach developed in [13, 14] can be efficiently applied for studying exact and approximate controllabilities of exactly linearizable nonlinear differential equations. Such an example provide the Burgers' equation

 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = d \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < d = \text{const},$ 

which is reduced to the linear heat equation

 $\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial t} = d \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x^2},$ 

by means of the Hopf-Cole transformation

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Since we consider an approximate controllability problem, it is not necessary to require the compatibility of the boundary and terminal conditions. Nevertheless, it is advised to choose functions of compatible amplitudes.

$$w = -2d \frac{1}{\Theta} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x}.$$
(4.2)

Consider the controllability of the Burgers' equation which is reduced by (4.2) to the following controlled linear heat equation [13, 25, 26]:

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial t} = d \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x^2} + u(t)v(x), \qquad (4.3)$$

where v is a given function describing the distribution of controls.

In [2] it is proved that, if for given boundary and initial conditions, (4.3) is *exactly* controllable by an admissible control  $u \in U$ , then the associated Burgers' equation is also exactly controllable. Moreover, the determination of the resolving controls is reduced to an infinite system of linear algebraic equations. It is shown that the system can be truncated and solved for a finite N.

Apparently, the equivalency between the exact controllabilities does not hold for the approximate controllability. Moreover, it is proved in [2] that for the approximate controllability of the Burgers' equation it is sufficient that

$$\int_{0}^{T} \left[ g_{1} \left( T - \tau \right) - \frac{\varepsilon_{T}}{2d} g_{0} \left( T - \tau \right) \right] \left| u \left( \tau \right) \right| d\tau \leq \frac{\varepsilon_{T}}{2d} c_{0} - c_{1},$$
as soon as
$$\varepsilon_{T} = \varepsilon - \left\| w_{T} \right\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R})} \geq 0,$$
(4.4)

where  $w_T \in L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$  is the desired terminal state. Here

$$g_{0}(t) = \left\| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(x-\xi,t)v(\xi)d\xi \right\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})}, \quad g_{1}(t) = \left\| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial G(x-\xi,t)}{\partial x}v(\xi)d\xi \right\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})},$$

$$G(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi d t}} \exp\left[ -\frac{x^{2}}{4d t} \right], \quad c_{0} = \left\| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(x-\xi,T) \exp\left[ -\frac{1}{2d} \int_{-\infty}^{\xi} w_{0}(\zeta)d\zeta \right] d\xi \right\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})},$$

$$c_{1} = \left\| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial G(x-\xi,T)}{\partial x} \exp\left[ -\frac{1}{2d} \int_{-\infty}^{\xi} w_{0}(\zeta)d\zeta \right] d\xi \right\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})},$$

and  $w_0 \in L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$  is the given initial state.

In other words, as soon as, together with (4.4), the following inequality holds:  $\tilde{\varepsilon}_{T} = \frac{\varepsilon_{T}}{2d}c_{0} - c_{1} \ge 0, \text{ then}$   $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} = \left\{ u \in \mathcal{U}, \left| u \right| \le \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}_{T}}{\zeta_{T}} \right\} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_{res}^{app}, \text{ where } \zeta_{T} = \int_{0}^{T} \left[ g_{1}(T - \tau) - \frac{\varepsilon_{T}}{2d} g_{0}(T - \tau) \right] \mathrm{d}\tau.$ 

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## MECHANICS OF ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING AND SURFACE GROWTH PROCESSES

## Alexander V. Manzhirov

Additive manufacturing technologies is a special case of growth processes. Mathematical modeling of additive manufacturing technologies is aimed at improving the performance of device, machine, and mechanism parts. The fundamentally new mathematical models considered in the paper describe the evolution of the final product stress-strain state in additive manufacturing and are of general interest for modern technologies in engineering, medicine, electronics industry, aerospace industry, and other fields

**1. Preliminary remarks.** Mechanics of additive manufacturing technologies is aimed at improving the quality of the final geometry and mechanical properties of the structures, devices, and parts of fabricated in such a way. Modern research demonstrates significant differences in the mechanical characteristics of solids formed in the result of growth processes as compared with traditional properties of solids obtained using classical approach of continuum mechanics. Moreover, the classical approach for adequate modeling of additive manufacturing solids fails. For this reason, it should be replaced by new ideas and methods of modern mechanics, mathematics, physics and engineering. The approach considered here gives the opportunity for the construction of a new effective model for the description of additive manufacturing processes (see, e.g., [1-5]).

The description of the additive manufacturing process involves three characteristic instants: the instant  $\tau_1^*(\mathbf{x})$  when the element with the position vector  $\mathbf{x}$  is formed, the instant  $\tau_0(\mathbf{x})$  when a load is applied to this element, and the instant  $\tau^*(\mathbf{x})$  when the element is deposited on the additive manufacturing fabricated solid.

The deposition process is determined by specifying these three instants. One can suppose usually that for the additive manufacturing process  $\tau_1^*(\mathbf{x}) = \tau_0(\mathbf{x}) = \tau^*(\mathbf{x})$ , i.e. the elements are deposited at the same instant as they are formed and a load is applied to them. This is not the only case and one can consider the cases when  $\tau_0(\mathbf{x}) = \tau^*(\mathbf{x})$  but the instant  $\tau_1^*(\mathbf{x})$  differs from them and when the deformation of elements begins as soon as they are formed and they are being added to the basic solid only over some time interval, i.e.,  $\tau_1^*(\mathbf{x}) = \tau_0(\mathbf{x}) \neq \tau^*(\mathbf{x})$ . Hereunder we consider the first case and the function  $\sigma_1^*(\mathbf{x})$ 

the function  $\tau^*(\mathbf{x})$ .

We suggest an approach to modeling surface growth processes in solids on the basis of the following postulates:

- Material (not reference description) is utilized.
- The additive manufacturing of a solid is modeled by the motion of its boundary due to the influx of new material to the surface of the solid.
- The stress rate tensor, the strain rate tensor (or the stretch rate tensor), and the velocity vector to be the main variables in the system of equations describing the additive manufacturing.
- We use new kinematic and quasistatic conditions on the moving boundary (the growth or deposition surface) which determine the conservation law for an additive manufacturing solid composition and specific contact interaction between 3D solid and 2D deposited surfaces.

To simplify the problem the noninertial cases of boundary value problems with zeros volumetric force is considered.

The material description of the mechanics of additive manufacturing and surface growth processes which differs from knows approaches in continuum mechanics is proposed. Existing approaches of material description (see, e.g., [6]) use stress tensor, strain tensor and displacement vector as basic variables of boundary value problems. We use stress rates tensor, stretch tensor and velocity vector. The relations between classical and new variables have the form

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x},t) = G(t) \left[ \frac{\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x},\tau^{*}(\mathbf{x}))}{G(\tau^{*}(\mathbf{x}))} + \int_{\tau^{*}(\mathbf{x})}^{t} \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x},\tau) d\tau \right],$$

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x},t) = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x},\tau^{*}(\mathbf{x})) + \int_{\tau^{*}(\mathbf{x})}^{t} \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x},\tau) d\tau.$$
(1)

In all relations below we will use (1) to change old variables by new ones. We note that all necessary initial conditions for desired values are given and loadings change with time as the parts and structures grow.

**2. The general nonlinear theory.** We now consider the general nonlinear theory of the additive manufacturing process for a solid from hyperelastic material. For a growing solid we have the equilibrium equation

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{0}.$$

(2)

the boundary conditions on the stationary part of the surface

$$\mathbf{x} \in S_1 : \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{S} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}_0}{\partial t}, \qquad \mathbf{x} \in S_2 : \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_0}{\partial t},$$
(3)

the quasistatic condition on the surface of growth which can be obtained from the solution of the contact interaction problem between a 3D solid and 2D surface (see, e.g., [7–9]).

$$\mathbf{x} \in S^*(t): \quad \mathbf{n} \cdot S = -\frac{s_n}{G} (\mathcal{T}_s: \mathbf{L}) \mathbf{n}, \quad s_n = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v},$$
(4)

the kinematic boundary condition on the growth surface (the conservation law for an additive manufacturing fabricated solid composition)

$$\mathbf{x} \in S^*(t): \quad \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_{def} + \mathbf{v}_{gr},\tag{5}$$

the relation between the strain rates and velocities

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{2} [\nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T], \tag{6}$$

and the constitutive equation in the form

$$\mathbf{S} = 2\mathcal{F}_t(\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{v}),\tag{7}$$

the equation of the unknown growth surface  $S^{*}(t)$  for an additive manufacturing solid has the form

$$t = \tau^*(\mathbf{X}),\tag{8}$$

where *S* is the stress rate tensor,  $\nabla$  is the Hamilton operator, where  $\mathbf{p}_0$ ,  $\mathbf{u}_0$  are given vectors of surface forces and strains, **n** is the unit vector normal to the solid surface, **v** is the velocity vector,  $\mathcal{T}_s$  is the 2D tensor of the deposited elastic surface tension, **L** is the 2D tensor of this surface curvature, **D** is the stretch tensor,  $\mathbf{v}_{def}$  is the unknown velocity of the boundary due to deformation of a solid,

 $\mathbf{v}_{gr} = -\mathbf{v}_{dep}$  is the prescribed velocity of growth which is opposite to the velocity of deposition of a new material to the surface of a solid.

Relations (2) - (8) form the general nonlinear boundary value problem for a growing solid. It should be noted the general boundary value problem for additive manufacturing fabricated solid contains three sets of controlled values, namely, the loadings, the stresses on the deposited surfaces and the velocity of deposition.

**3.** Additive manufacturing of thin-walled parts. Under thin-walled parts we mean such solids which are subjected to large displacements but small strains in the process of their additive manufacturing fabrication and loading. In this case we can use linear constitutive relations (Hook's law) while boundary conditions still nonlinear and surface of deposition or growth is unknown. In this case we obtain the boundary value problem in the form

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{0},$$
  

$$\mathbf{x} \in S_{1}: \quad \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{S} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}_{0}}{\partial t}, \qquad \mathbf{x} \in S_{2}: \quad \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_{0}}{\partial t},$$
  

$$\mathbf{x} \in S^{*}(t): \quad \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{S} = -\frac{S_{n}}{G}(\mathcal{T}_{s}:\mathbf{L})\mathbf{n}, \quad s_{n} = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v},$$
  

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_{def} + \mathbf{v}_{gr}, \quad t = \mathbf{1}^{*}(\mathbf{x}),$$
  

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{2} [\nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^{T}],$$
  

$$\mathbf{S} = 2\mathbf{D} + (K - 1)I_{1}(\mathbf{D})\mathbf{1},$$
  
(9)

where G is the elastic shear modulus,  $\in$  is Poisson's ratio,  $K = (1 - 2\nu)^{-1}$ . Here we propose the 3D theory for additive manufacturing fabricated thin-walled solids. Using equations (9) one can construct an approximate theory of additive manufacturing fabricated plates and shells with specific equations bases on known hypotheses.

**4.** Additive manufacturing of thick-walled parts. Consider a theory of mechanical behavior of additive manufacturing fabricated solids for small strains. It is quite clear that one deals with thick-walled structures which deformation for classical structural materials in the processes of growth and loading is small. In this case the velocity of deformation can be neglected as compared with the known velocity of the growth surface motion and the boundary value problem has the form

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{0},$$
  

$$\mathbf{x} \in S_{1}: \quad \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{S} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}_{0}}{\partial t}, \qquad \mathbf{x} \in S_{2}: \quad \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_{0}}{\partial t},$$
  

$$\mathbf{x} \in S^{*}(t): \quad \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{S} = -\frac{s_{n}}{G}(\mathcal{T}_{s}: \mathbf{L})\mathbf{n}, \qquad s_{n} = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v},$$
  

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_{gr}, \quad t = \ddagger^{*}(\mathbf{x}),$$
  

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{2} [\nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^{T}],$$
  

$$\mathbf{S} = 2\mathbf{D} + (K-1)I_{1}(\mathbf{D})\mathbf{1},$$
  
(10)

Relations (10) form the general boundary value problem for thick-walled solids. This boundary value problem is mathematically identical to the boundary value problem of the theory of elasticity for small deformations and most adequate results have been obtained in the framework of this version of the theory (see, e.g., [10–27]).

Both approximate theories for thin- and thick-walled additive manufacturing fabricated parts and structures give adequate mathematical models of additive manufacturing processes for almost all application. Nevertheless, the development of the general nonlinear theory is very important especially prom the point of view of new constitutive relations for material description of a continuum.

## 5. Conclusions.

- New approach for the material description of mechanical properties of additive manufacturing fabricated parts and structures is proposed.
- Equations of the general nonlinear theory for additive manufacturing fabricated parts and structures is obtained.
- Approximate versions of the general theory for thin- and thick-walled parts and structures are presented.
- As a result, the classification of additive manufacturing processes is given and conditions for applying of approximate theories for the solution of various problems are discussed.

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## CONTROL OF DEFECT MODES FOR SHEAR WAVES IN MULTILAYERED PIEZOELECTRIC STRUCTURES WITH ELECTRICALLY SHORTED INTERFACES

#### Piliposyan D.

Properties of shear waves in a piezoelectric stratified periodic structure with electrically shorted interfaces and a defect layer are studied. Due to the electro-mechanical coupling in piezoelectric materials the structure exhibits defect modes in the structure with full transmission peaks. The results show an existence of one or two transmission peaks depending on the material properties .

## 1. Introduction

Recently the problem of elastic wave propagation in piezoelectric periodic structures has been attracting increasing attention due to extensive applications in smart materials and structures, particularly those made of two or more different constituents arranged periodically. For example, thin film piezoelectric layered structures have been widely used in high frequency, high performance, small size, low cost, low energy consumption technologies.

For a piezoelectric crystal of 6 mm symmetry the dynamic setting of the problem does not make the problem technically more complicated compared to the quasistatic approximation [1]. Within elastoelectrodynamic theory the propagation of SH Bloch waves in a piezoelectric waveguide with full contact interfacial conditions is considered in [2]. The obtained analytical solutions describe both the propagation of acoustic waves and the effect of the internal resonance of electromagnetic and acoustic waves (phonon–polariton coupling), which cannot not be revealed within the quasistatic approximation. It is also of particular interest to consider piezoelectric structures with a defect layer which can be introduced into the structure, and, by changing the geometry and altering the elastic characteristics of these inclusions, design tunable periodic struc tures [3].

#### 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.

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  $u_z$ ,  $E_x$ ,  $E_y$ ,  $H_z$ 

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}}{\partial y} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial t^2}, \ \sigma_{xz} = c_{44} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} - e_{15} E_x, \ \sigma_{yz} = c_{44} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} - e_{15} E_y,$$
(2.1)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}_{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}_{x}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} = -\mu_{33} \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}_{z}}{\partial t}, \quad -\frac{\partial \mathbf{H}_{z}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial D_{y}}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}_{z}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial D_{x}}{\partial t}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$D_{x} = e_{15} \frac{\partial u_{z}}{\partial x} + {}_{11}E_{x}, \quad D_{y} = e_{15} \frac{\partial u_{z}}{\partial y} + {}_{11}E_{y}, \quad (2.3)$$

where  $u_z$  is the displacement,  $\sigma_{ik}$  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,  $\rho$ ,  $c_{44}$ ,  $e_{15}$ ,  $\varepsilon_{11}$  and  $\mu_{33}$  are the mass density, the elastic, piezoelectric, dielectric and magnetic constants respectively. The mass density  $\rho$ , the elastic, piezoelectric and dielectric constants  $c_{jk}$ ,  $e_{jk}$  and  $\varepsilon_{jk}$  are piecewise continuous functions with a period  $\beta$ . Harmonic time dependence,  $\exp(i\omega t)$  for the all physical variables with  $\omega$  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)

$$\frac{d^2 u(x)}{dx^2} - p^2 u(x) + \omega^2 \frac{\rho}{G} u(x) = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 H(x)}{dx^2} - p^2 H(x) + \omega^2 \varepsilon_{11} \mu_{33} H(x) = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\sigma_{xz}(x) = Gu'(x) + \frac{e_{15}p}{\varepsilon_{11}}H(x), \quad \sigma_{yz}(x) = Gpu(x) + \frac{e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11}}H'(x), \tag{2.5}$$

$$E_{x} = -i\frac{e_{15}u'(x) + pH(x)}{\varepsilon_{11}}, \quad E_{y}(x) = -i\frac{e_{15}pu(x) + H'(x)}{\varepsilon_{11}}.$$
(2.6)

The solutions of u(x), H(x) and  $\sigma_{xz}(x)$ ,  $E_{y}(x)$  in the  $n^{\text{th}}$  cell have the following form

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_{(n)}(x) \\ \sigma_{xz(n)}(x) \\ H_{(n)}(x) \\ E_{y(n)}(x) \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ iGq \\ 0 \\ ep/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} e^{iq(x-n\beta)} + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -iGq \\ 0 \\ ep/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} e^{-iq(x-n\beta)} + C \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -e^2p/\varepsilon \\ 1 \\ -ie^2s/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} e^{is(x-n\beta)} + D \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -e^2p/\varepsilon \\ 1 \\ ie^2s/\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} e^{-is(x-n\beta)}.$$

$$(2.7)$$

It has been demonstrated that due to such interfaces phononic bandgaps can be achieved in an otherwise homogeneous superlattice [2]. Here due to electrically shorted interfaces the homogeneous structure becomes a periodic system of interfaces where the electric field intensity experiences discontinuity. Thus the interfacial conditions are continuity conditions for the acoustic fields and electrically shorted boundary condition for the electrical field:

$$\begin{pmatrix} u(x) \\ \dagger (x) \end{pmatrix}^{(n,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} u(x) \\ \dagger (x) \end{pmatrix}^{(n,2)}$$
(2.8)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0\\E(x) \end{pmatrix}^{(n,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} E(x)\\0 \end{pmatrix}^{(n,2)}$$
(2.9)

For electrically shorted interfaces the transfer matrix cannot be obtained as a particular case from the transfer matrix [4] of perfectly bonded interfaces since the amplitudes at interfaces become connected via degenerate matrices which cannot be inverted. To get around this problem electrically shorted boundary conditions at the interfaces between two layers (n,1) and (n,2) (the same at the interface (n,2)/ (n+1,1) can be incorporated into the continuity boundary conditions for displacements and stresses. From (2.7) and (2.8) the amplitudes  $C_n^{(j)}$  and  $D_n^{(j)}$  can be expressed via the amplitudes  $A_n^{(j)}$  and  $B_n^{(j)}$  in the following way

$$(\mathbf{C}^{(j)}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{m}^{(j)} e^{ia_j(\mathbf{q}^{(j)} - \mathbf{s}^{(j)})} & \mathbf{m}^{(j)} e^{ia_j(\mathbf{q}^{(j)} + \mathbf{s}^{(j)})} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{A}^{(j)})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_n^{(j)} \\ D_n^{(j)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_+^{(j)} e^{-j(1-j)} & \eta_-^{(j)} e^{-i(a_j+d_j)(q^{(j)}-s^{(j)})} \\ -\eta_-^{(j)} e^{i(a_j+d_j)(q^{(j)}-s^{(j)})} & -\eta_+^{(j)} e^{-i(a_j+d_j)(q^{(j)}-s^{(j)})} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_n^{(j)} \\ B_n^{(j)} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(2.10)$$

$$\eta_{\pm}^{(j)} = \frac{ie^{(j)}p(1 - e^{id_j(s^{(j)} \pm q^{(j)}})}{s^{(j)}(1 - e^{2ia_js^{(j)}})}.$$
(2.11)

The amplitudes  $C_n^{(j)}$  and  $D_n^{(j)}$  are eliminated by substituting (2.10) into the expression (2.7). Then the problem will have only the incident and reflected amplitudes of an elastic wave. Using the remaining boundary conditions in (2.8) a unimodular transfer matrix coupling the amplitudes of forward and backward travelling elastic waves in the layers of the two neighboring cells (n) and (n+1) can be constructed as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_n^{(1)} \\ B_n^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{S}} \begin{pmatrix} A_{n+1}^{(1)} \\ B_{n+1}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix},$$
 (2.12)

where 
$$\hat{\mathbf{S}} = \hat{\mathbf{S}}^{(1)} \hat{\mathbf{S}}^{(2)}$$
 and the elements of matrices  $\hat{\mathbf{S}}^{(1)}$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{S}}^{(2)}$  are  
 $S_{11}^{(j)} = S_{22}^{(j)*} = \frac{\Psi_{+}^{(j)} + \Psi_{+}^{(l)}}{\Psi_{-}^{(j)} + \Psi_{+}^{(j)}} e^{i(a_l q^{(l)} - (a_j + d_j)q^{(j)})}, \quad S_{12}^{(j)} = S_{21}^{(j)*} = \frac{\Psi_{+}^{(j)} + \Psi_{-}^{(l)}}{\Psi_{-}^{(j)} + \Psi_{-}^{(j)}} e^{-i(a_l q^{(l)} - (a_j + d_j)q^{(j)})}.$ 
(2.13)

$$\Psi_{\pm}^{(j)} = iG^{(j)}q^{(j)} \pm \frac{pe^{(j)}}{\varepsilon^{(j)}} \left( \eta_{\pm}^{(j)} - e^{id_j \left( q^{(j)} + s^{(j)} \right)} \eta_{\mp} \right), \quad j, l = 1, 2, \quad j \neq l.$$
(2.14)

and \* in the superscript denotes the complex conjugate.

The amplitudes of the incident, reflected and transmitted acoustic waves in the entrance and the exit thus have the following relation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_I \\ B_R \end{pmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{S}}^n \begin{pmatrix} A_T \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (2.15)

Formula for the two by two unimodular matrix in (2.15) can be written as

$$\hat{S}^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{12}^{*} & S_{11}^{*} \end{pmatrix}^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11}U_{n-1} - U_{n-2} & S_{12}U_{n-1} \\ S_{12}^{*}U_{n-1} & S_{11}^{*}U_{n-1} - U_{n-2} \end{pmatrix},$$
(2.16)

where

$$U_n = \frac{\sin\left(\left(n+1\right)k\beta\right)}{\sin(k\beta)}$$

and where the Bloch wave number k is defined by the following dispersion equation [4]:

$$\cos(k\beta) = \frac{\left(S_{11} + S_{11}^*\right)}{2} = \frac{\cos(aq)\sin(as) + \gamma^2\theta^2\cos(as)\sin(aq)}{\sin(as) + \gamma^2\theta^2\sin(aq)}.$$
(2.17)

It is clear from formula (2.17) that for periodic piezoelectric structure with unit cells constructed of identical piezoelectric elements the propagation of Bloch-Floquet waves at acoustic frequencies is possible. However at optic frequencies due to metallised interfaces there is no propagating electromagnetic wave.

Using (2.16)

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{I} \\ B_{R} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11}U_{n-1} - U_{n-2} & S_{12}U_{n-1} \\ S_{12}^{*}U_{n-1} & S_{11}^{*}U_{n-1} - U_{n-2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{T} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2.18)$$

From (2.18) we find the reflection coefficient

$$R = \frac{B_R}{A_I} = \frac{S_{12}^* U_{M-1}}{S_{11} U_{n-1} - U_{n-2}},$$
(2.19)

and

$$|R|^{2} = \frac{|S_{12}^{2}|}{|S_{12}| + (\sin(k\beta) / \sin((M-1)k\beta))^{2}}$$

At the band edges, where  $k\beta = \pi n$ , the reflectivity will be given by

$$\left|R\right|^{2} = \frac{\left|S_{12}\right|^{2}}{\left|S_{12}\right| + (1/n)^{2}},$$
(2.20)

and the transitivity by  $\left|T\right|^{2} = 1 - \left|R\right|^{2}$ .

Within the band gaps where is complex,  $k\beta = \pi n + i\delta$ , formula (2.20) takes the form

$$|\mathbf{R}|^{2} = \frac{|S_{12}|^{2}}{|S_{12}| + (\sinh(k\beta) / \sinh((n-1)k\beta))^{2}}.$$
(2.21)

It follows that the reflection coefficient will approach unity as the number of cells increases and the total reflection regions will precisely coincide with the stop band for Bloch waves.

Analogously to (2.21) the relationship between the amplitudes of forward and backward travelling wave fields at the first and last layers and can be written as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_I \\ B_R \end{pmatrix} = \hat{S}^n \hat{Z} \hat{S}^m \begin{pmatrix} A_T \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(2.22)

From (2.18)-(2.20) the following analytical formula can be written for the transmission coefficient:

$$T = \frac{A_T}{A_I} = \frac{1}{\zeta_1 U_{n-2}^2 - \zeta_2 U_{n-2} U_{n-1} + \zeta_3 U_{n-1}^2},$$
(2.23)

with

$$\zeta_{1} = Z_{11}, \zeta_{2} = 2S_{11}Z_{11} + S_{12}^{*}Z_{12} + S_{12}Z_{12}^{*}, \quad \zeta_{3} = \left|S_{12}\right|^{2}Z_{11}^{*} + S_{11}\left(\zeta_{2} - S_{11}Z_{11}\right).$$
(2.24)

We now use the transmission coefficient (45) to investigate the transmission properties of SH waves in a superlattice with an identical element PZT-4 in the unit cell and a defect layer. The reflection of an electro-elastic wave is caused by the equipotential condition on the interfaces. The opposite polarisation here does not affect the band structure. The transmission spectrum shows (Fig.1) that the presence of a defect layer, which has material parameters of PZT-4 without the piezoelectric effect, does not affect the width of the forbidden band. It creates a passband with a transmission peak of 100% within the bandgap. Increasing the thickness of the defect layer from  $\Delta = 0.3\beta$  to shifts the passband towards a lower frequency. The width of the band gap is narrower here compared to the superlattice with perfectly bonded interfaces and interestingly there is no appearance of a second transmission peak within the bandgap.



**Fig. 1.** Absolute values of the transmission coefficient for a superlattice with identical element PZT-4 in the unit cell and different thicknesses of the defect layer, n=20.}



Fig. 2. Absolute values of the transmission coefficient for a superlattice made of PZT-4 crystal for different angles of incidence, n=20.}

Figure 2 shows the transmittance spectra for different angles of incidence. The defect mode is very similar to that for the perfectly bonded interfaces between layers. The width of the band gap gets significantly larger shifting towards higher frequencies with the position of the defect mode also shifting towards higher frequencies withing a band gap, demonstrating again that the passband can be tuned by changing the angle of the incident wave.

# 3. Concluction

The propagation of elasto-electromagnetic coupled SH waves in a quasi-one dimensional periodic piezoelectric waveguide with metallized interfaces is considered in this paper. In the case of electrically shorted interface conditions band gaps exist also when the constituent materials in the cells of the waveguide are identical. In this case the periodic system becomes a periodic system of interfaces where the magnetic field intensity experiences discontinuity. There is only one cut-offfrequency and instead of trapping there are evanescent modes propagating below the cut-offfrequency. The reflection of an electro-elastic wave is caused by the equipotential condition on the interfaces. Since the parameter of electromechanical coupling is normally very small, the reflection coefficient experiences a sharp increase near the resonances providing sharpening of certain properties compared to periodic structure made from different piezoelectric layers with both metallized and non-metallized interfaces.

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## AN OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEM WITH ENERGY CONSTRAINT FOR AN UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE

## Shahinyan A.S.

**Abstract.** In this paper we consider a quadrotor Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). Dynamics of the UAV are written using pure theoretical modelling. The state space model is given which includes some parameters. An Optimal Control problem is stated and solved for the linearized model. A numerical example is also given by presenting optimal control inputs calculated analytically and optimal trajectories of the motion. All calculations are done using MATLAB R2017a.

## **Dynamics of a UAV**

To derive the pure theoretical dynamics of a UAV let us fix a coordinate system Oxyz. Let O be the origin. We will also need another coordinate system  $O_B x_B y_B z_B$  fixed in the center of mass  $O_B$  of the UAV (fig. 1). The torques and forces generated by each of the propellers are shown in the Fig. 1. The propellers are numbered 1 to 4 [1].



Fig. 1.

Let  $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \end{pmatrix}^T$  be the coordinates of the center of mass of the UAV with respect to the system Oxyz. As mentioned above, the center of the mass of the UAV coincides with the origin of the coordinate system  $O_B x_B y_B z_B$ . Let us describe the inclined position of the UAV about the point  $O_B$  using yaw, pitch and roll angles. Let  $\Phi$  be the pitch angle,  $\Theta$  be the roll angle and, finally, let  $\Psi$  be the yaw angle. Then we will

(1.1)

have two vectors describing the position of the UAV. Those are the following:  $\xi = (x \quad y \quad z)^T, \eta = (\Phi \quad \Theta \quad \Psi)^T$ 

In the coordinate system the linear velocities 
$$V_B$$
 and the angular velocities  $v$  are the following

$$V_B = \begin{pmatrix} V_{Bx} & V_{By} & V_{Bz} \end{pmatrix}^T, \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} p & q & r \end{pmatrix}^T$$
(1.2)

In this setup we will have the dynamics of the system as given below [1, 2].

$$\begin{split} \ddot{x} &= \frac{T}{m} c_{\Psi} s_{\Theta} c_{\Phi} + \frac{T}{m} s_{\Psi} s_{\Phi} , \qquad \ddot{y} = \frac{T}{m} s_{\Psi} s_{\Theta} c_{\Phi} - \frac{T}{m} c_{\Psi} s_{\Phi} , \qquad \ddot{z} = -g + \frac{T}{m} c_{\Theta} c_{\Phi} , \\ \dot{\Phi} &= p + \frac{s_{\Phi} s_{\Theta}}{c_{\Theta}} q + \frac{c_{\Phi} s_{\Theta}}{c_{\Theta}} r , \qquad \dot{\Theta} = c_{\Phi} q - s_{\Phi} r , \qquad \dot{\Psi} = \frac{s_{\Phi}}{c_{\Theta}} q + \frac{c_{\Phi}}{c_{\Theta}} r , \\ \dot{p} &= \frac{\left(I_{yy} - I_{zz}\right) qr}{I_{xx}} - I_r \frac{q}{I_{xx}} \omega_{\Gamma} + \frac{\tau_{\Phi}}{I_{xx}} , \qquad \dot{q} = \frac{\left(I_{zz} - I_{xx}\right) pr}{I_{yy}} - I_r \frac{p}{I_{yy}} \omega_{\Gamma} + \frac{\tau_{\Theta}}{I_{yy}} , \\ \dot{r} &= \frac{\left(I_{xx} - I_{yy}\right) pq}{I_{zz}} - I_r \frac{q}{I_{zz}} \omega_{\Gamma} + \frac{\tau_{\Psi}}{I_{zz}} . \end{split}$$

$$(1.3)$$

Where the following notations are used:  $C_{\alpha} := \cos \alpha$ ,  $S_{\alpha} := \sin \alpha$ ,  $\tau_{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{\Phi} \\ \tau_{\Theta} \\ \tau_{\Psi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} lk(-\omega_{2}^{2} + \omega_{4}^{2}) \\ lk(-\omega_{1}^{2} + \omega_{3}^{2}) \\ k(-\omega_{1}^{2} + \omega_{3}^{2}) \\ \sum_{i} \tau_{i} \end{pmatrix}$  and  $T = \sum_{i} F_{i} = \sum_{i} k\omega_{i}^{2}$ ,  $\vec{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & T \end{pmatrix}^{T}$ 

Let us do the following notations and linearize the system around the origin  $x_1 = x, x_2 = \dot{x}, x_3 = y, x_4 = \dot{y}, x_5 = z, x_6 = \dot{z},$   $x_7 = \Phi, x_8 = \Theta, x_9 = \Psi, x_{10} = p, x_{11} = q, x_{12} = r$ (1.4) 374 We will have

 $\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \ \dot{x}_2 = gx_8, \ \dot{x}_3 = x_4, \ \dot{x}_4 = -gx_7, \ \dot{x}_5 = x_6, \ \dot{x}_6 = u_1$  $\dot{x}_7 = x_{10}, \ \dot{x}_8 = x_{11}, \ \dot{x}_9 = x_{12}, \ \dot{x}_{10} = \frac{u_2}{I_{vv}}, \ \dot{x}_{11} = \frac{u_3}{I_{vv}}, \ \dot{x}_{12} = \frac{u_4}{I_{zz}}$ (1.5)Where  $u_1 = \frac{T}{m} - g$ ,  $u_2 = \tau_{\Phi}$ ,  $u_3 = \tau_{\Theta}$ ,  $u_4 = \tau_{\Psi}$ Now let  $(0 \ 1 \ 0$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Then we can write the system (1.5) in matrix form as  $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ 

(1.7)

We can check the controllability [3] of the system (1.7) using the controllability matrix K which is  $K = (B, AB, A^{2}B, A^{3}B, A^{4}B, A^{5}B, A^{6}B, A^{7}B, A^{8}B, A^{9}B, A^{10}B, A^{11}B)$ (1.8)

By substituting A and B into K we see that rankK = 12. This means that the system (1.7) is fully controllable.

## **Energy-Optimal Control Problem and Solution**

In general energy-optimal control problem formulation is the following.

**Problem:** Given the system (1.7), the initial position of the system  $x(0) = x_0$  and the desired final position  $x(t_1) = x_d$ . Find control inputs  $u^0 = (u_1^0 \quad u_2^0 \quad u_3^0 \quad u_4^0)^T$  such that it drives the system from the given initial position to the given desired final position while minimizing the energy constraint

$$J[\bullet] = \int_{0}^{1} \|u\|_{L_{2}}^{2} d\tau$$
(1.9)

Here

 $\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} x_{01} & x_{02} & x_{03} & x_{04} & x_{05} & x_{06} & x_{07} & x_{08} & x_{09} & x_{010} & x_{011} & x_{012} \end{pmatrix}^T \\ x_d &= \begin{pmatrix} x_{d1} & x_{d2} & x_{d3} & x_{d4} & x_{d5} & x_{d6} & x_{d7} & x_{d8} & x_{d9} & x_{d10} & x_{d11} & x_{d12} \end{pmatrix}^T \end{aligned}$ 

Solution: It is a well-known fact (see [4]) that the optimal control inputs can be written in the form  $u^{0}(t) = B^{T} X^{T}(t_{1}, t) \eta$ (1.10)

where

$$\eta = \left(W(t_1, 0)\right)^{-1} \times \left(x_1 - X(t_1, 0)x_0\right)$$
(1.11)  
and

$$W(t_1,0) = \int_0^1 X(t_1,\tau) BB^T X^T(t_1,\tau) d\tau$$
(1.12)

is the controllability gramian for the system (1.7). Controllability gramian is used to check the controllability of a system as well.

## **Back to System**

Back to system (1.7) we already know the matrices A and B, so we can get the state transition matrix  $X(t_1, \tau) = e^{A(t_1-\tau)} = \chi_{i,j}$ , where  $i, j = \overline{1, 12}$ . We will have

$$\chi_{i,i} = 1 \left( i = \overline{1,12} \right), \ \chi_{1,2} = \chi_{3,4} = \chi_{5,6} = \chi_{7,10} = \chi_{8,11} = t_1 - \tau, \ \chi_{2,8} = -\chi_{4,7} = g \left( t_1 - \tau \right), \\ -\chi_{3,7} = \chi_{1,8} = -\chi_{4,10} = \chi_{2,11} = \frac{g}{2} \left( t_1 - \tau \right)^2, \ \chi_{1,11} = -\chi_{3,10} = \frac{g}{6} \left( t_1 - \tau \right)^3.$$

All other  $t_{i,j}$  which are not mentioned above are equal to 0.

Then we can simply substitute state transition matrix  $X(t_1,\tau)$  and B into (1.12) and calculate the controllability gramian W(t,0). We will have

It is easy to check that the above matrix is full rank i.e. rank  $W(t_1, 0) = 12$ . This is equivalent to the system being controllable. Now what we need to do, is to invert  $W(t_1, 0)$  and substitute it into (1.11) and get  $\eta$ . Finally, from (1.10) we get the optimal controls using already gained expression for  $\eta$ . Thus, we get the optimal control input vector in the following form:  $u^0 = (u_1^0 \quad u_2^0 \quad u_3^0 \quad u_4^0)^T$ , where

we have each component in the following forms.

$$u_{2}^{0} = -4 \Big[ 210(x_{03} - x_{d3})(20t^{3} - t_{1}^{3}) - 30t_{1}^{4}(4x_{04} - 3x_{d4}) + (30x_{07} + 4t_{1}x_{010} - 15x_{d7} + t_{1}x_{d10})gt_{1}^{5} + \\ + 1260tt_{1}(x_{03} - x_{d3})(2t_{1} - 5t) + 2100t^{3}t_{1}(x_{04} + x_{d4}) + 90tt_{1}^{3}(15x_{04} + 13x_{d4}) - 180t^{2}t_{1}^{2}(18x_{04} + 17x_{d4}) - \\ - 30gtt_{1}^{4}(10x_{07} - 7x_{d7}) - 15gtt_{1}^{5}(2x_{010} + x_{d10}) - 420gt^{3}t_{1}^{2}(x_{07} - x_{d7}) + 45gt^{2}t_{1}^{3}(15x_{07} - 13x_{d7}) + \\ + 15gt^{2}t_{1}^{4}(4x_{010} + 3x_{d10}) - 35gt^{3}t_{1}^{3}(x_{010} + x_{d10}) \Big] \frac{I_{xx}}{gt_{1}^{7}} \Big]$$

$$\begin{split} u_{3}^{0} &= -\frac{4I_{yy}}{gt_{1}^{7}} \Big[ 210 \big( x_{01} - x_{d1} \big) \Big( 20t^{3} - t_{1}^{3} \big) - 30t_{1}^{4} \big( 4x_{02} + 3x_{d2} \big) - \big( 30x_{08} + 4t_{1} x_{011} - 15x_{d8} + t_{1} x_{d11} \big) gt_{1}^{5} + \\ &+ 1260tt_{1} \big( x_{01} - x_{d1} \big) \Big( 2t_{1} - 5t \big) + 2100t^{3}t_{1} \big( x_{02} + x_{d2} \big) + 90tt_{1}^{3} \big( 15x_{02} + 13x_{d2} \big) - 180t^{2}t_{1}^{2} \big( 18x_{02} + 17x_{d2} \big) + \\ &+ 30gtt_{1}^{4} \big( 10x_{08} - 7x_{d8} \big) + 15gtt_{1}^{5} \big( 2x_{011} + x_{d11} \big) + 420gt^{3}t_{1}^{2} \big( x_{08} - x_{d8} \big) - 45gt^{2}t_{1}^{3} \big( 15x_{08} - 13x_{d8} \big) + \\ &- 15gt^{2}t_{1}^{4} \big( 4x_{011} + 3x_{d11} \big) + 35gt^{3}t_{1}^{3} \big( x_{011} + x_{d11} \big) \Big] \\ u_{1}^{0} &= \frac{6 \big( x_{05} - x_{d5} + t_{1}x_{06} \big)}{t_{1}^{2}} + \bigg( \frac{12 \big( x_{05} - x_{d5} + t_{1}x_{06} \big)}{t_{1}^{3}} - \frac{6 \big( x_{06} - x_{d6} \big)}{t_{1}^{2}} \bigg) \big( t - t_{1} \big) - \frac{4 \big( x_{06} - x_{d6} \big)}{t_{1}} \bigg) \\ u_{4}^{0} &= \frac{2I_{zz} \big( 6tx_{09} - 3t_{1}x_{09} - 6tx_{d9} + 3t_{1}x_{d9} - 2t_{1}^{2}x_{012} - t_{1}^{2}x_{d12} + 3tt_{1}x_{012} + 3tt_{1}x_{d12} \big)}{t_{1}^{3}} \end{split}$$

# **Simulation Results**

To simulate the above solved problem, we assume that we have the following values of parameters.

$$\begin{split} I_{xx} &= I_{yy} = 4.856 \times 10^{-3} \ kg \cdot m^{2}, \ I_{zz} = 8.801 \times 10^{-3} \ kg \cdot m^{2}, \ g = 9.81 \ \frac{m}{s^{2}}, \ t_{0} = 0 \ s, \ t_{1} = 15 \\ x(0) &= 0, \ x(15) = \left( 50 \quad 0 \quad 30 \quad 0 \quad 10 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \right)^{T} \\ \text{For these values we will have optimal control inputs as follows.} \\ \begin{pmatrix} u_{1}^{0} \\ u_{2}^{0} \\ u_{3}^{0} \\ u_{4}^{0} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.27 - 0.036t \\ 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \left( t - 15 \right)^{3} + 3.3 \times 10^{-5} \left( t - 15 \right)^{2} + 2 \times 10^{-4} t - 2.7 \times 10^{-3} \\ -2.4 \times 10^{-6} \left( t - 15 \right)^{3} - 5.5 \times 10^{-5} \left( t - 15 \right)^{2} - 3.3 \times 10^{-4} t + 4.5 \times 10^{-3} \\ 3.7 \times 10^{-4} - 4.9 \times 10^{-5} t \end{split}$$

The graphs of optimal control inputs are shown in Fig. 2.



Fig. 2.

The optimal trajectories of states and the optimal path are also shown in Figure 3.





s,



Fig. 3: a) Graphs of optimal motions of X, Y and Z coordinates of the center of mass of the UAV;b) Graphs of components of optimal velocity of the center of mass of the UAV; c) Graphs of Euler's angles of the UA; d) Graphs of Angular velocities of the UAV; e) Optimal path of the center of mass of the UAV.

# Conclusion

In this work an optimal control problem of quadrotor Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) is investigated. Pure theoretical dynamics of motion of the UAV are shown. The state space model is given which includes some parameters. An Optimal Control problem is formulated and solved for the first order approximation of state space model. Optimal control inputs are calculated based on all the parameters of the system. A numerical example is also given using an example of set of values of parameters. Optimal control inputs calculated analytically for the numerical example and optimal trajectories of the states and the optimal path of the UAV in 3D space are presented.

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## EVOLUTION EQUATION BASED CONTINUUM APPROACH FOR FATIGUE

## Tero Frondelius, Terhi Kaarakka, Reijo Kouhia, Heikki Orelma, Joona Vaara

Mechanical fatigue phenomena occurs when a material is subjected to repeated application of stresses or strains which produces changes in the material microstructure, initiation, growth and coalescence of microdefects, thus degrading the material properties. In this paper we review shortly the continuum approach and its recent extensions.

# 1. Introduction

Mechanical fatigue phenomena occurs when a material is subjected to repeated application of stresses or strains which produces changes in the material microstructure, initiation, growth and coalescence of microdefects, thus degrading the material properties, see Bolotin [1], Suresh [2], and Murakami [3]. It is customary to distinguish between high-cycle (HCF) and low-cycle fatigue (LCF). In low-cycle fatigue plastic deformations occur in a macroscopic scale while when the loading is in the high-cycle fatigue regime the macroscopic behavior can be considered primarily as elastic. If the loading consist of well defined cycles, the transition between LCF and HCF regimes is typically considered to occur between  $10^3 - 10^4$  cycles.

Classical methods for HCF-analysis can be broadly classified as stress invariant, critical plane, strain energy and average stress based approaches. Well known examples are the models by Sines [4], Findley [5], Dang Van [6], Carpinteri and Spagnoli [7] and Papadopoulos [8]. These approaches are well defined if the loading consists of well-defined cycles. For arbitrary loading histories they need the definition of an equivalent uniaxial loading cycle. Another deficient is that heuristic damage accumulation rules have to be applied. To remove these shortcomings Ottosen et al. [9] proposed a continuum based model where they postulated a moving endurance surface in the stress space where the movement and damage evolution are governed by properly formulated evolution equations. This evolution equation based continuum approach to HCF is also used by Brighenti et al. [10,11]. In this paper we review shortly the continuum approach and its recent extensions.

# 2. Continuum based fatigue model

Ottosen et al. [9] proposed a continuum based HCF-model which is based on a moving endurance surface and some internal variables characterizing the movement and damage accumulation. Evolution of these internal variables is governed by evolution equations. Such an approach treats multiaxial stress states and arbitrary loading sequences in a unified manner and the cycle-counting techniques are not needed.

The original form of the endurance surface proposed in [9] for isotropic high-cycle fatigue has the following form

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\sigma_{-1}} (\bar{\sigma} + AI_1 - \sigma_{-1}) = 0,$$

where  $I_1$  is the first invariant of the stress tensor  $\sigma$ , i.e.  $I_1 = tr(\sigma)$ , and the effective stress  $\overline{\sigma}$  is defined by the second invariant of the reduced deviatoric stress  $s - \alpha$  as

$$\bar{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}tr(\boldsymbol{s}-\boldsymbol{\alpha})^2}.$$

The deviatoric stress tensor is  $s = \sigma - \frac{1}{3}tr(\sigma)I$ , where *I* stands for the identity tensor.

It is shown in Section 4 in [9] that in the special case of uniaxial cyclic loading where the stress varies between  $\sigma_m - \sigma_a$  and  $\sigma_m + \sigma_a$  a linear relation between the mean stress and amplitude, i.e., a linear

Haigh diagram,  $\sigma_a + A\sigma_m - \sigma_{-1} = 0$ , is obtained. As it can be noticed, the non-dimensional positive parameter A is the opposite value of the slope in the Haigh diagram and can be determined e.g. using the formula  $A = \frac{\sigma_{-1}}{\sigma_0} - 1$ , where  $\sigma_0$  is the fatigue limit amplitude for tensile pulsating loading and the endurance limit at zero mean stress is  $\sigma_{-1}$ .

A back stress like deviatoric tensor  $\alpha$  is a history variable. Its movement determines the movement of the endurance surface  $\beta = 0$  in the stress space. Evolution of the  $\alpha$ -tensor is governed by the evolution equation

$$\dot{\alpha} = C(\boldsymbol{s} - \boldsymbol{\alpha})\dot{\beta}$$

where C is a positive dimensionless material parameter and the superimposed dot denotes time rate. Shape of the endurance surface in the deviatoric plane is circular and the meridian lines are straight as with the case of the Drucker-Prager model in plasticity.

In the model all the stress tensors  $\sigma$ , s and  $\alpha$  are functions of space and time. In practice, however, we are interested in the variation of stress at some fixed point. For this reason we can think of the stress depends only on time, i.e., geometrically they are curves  $\sigma(t)$ , s(t) and  $\alpha(t)$  in a stress space associated to a point of the body.

Fatigue damage is modelled macroscopically using an isotropic damage variable function D taking values in [0,1], for which the evolution is given in the form

 $\dot{D} = K e^{L\beta} \dot{\beta}$ 

where K > 0 and L > 0 are material parameters. Since  $\dot{D} \ge 0$  and damage never decreases, it then follows that for damage evolution only when  $\dot{\beta} \ge 0$ . The life time  $T_f$  is the time when the damage variable attain the value one, i.e.  $D(T_f) = 1$ .

In contrast to plasticity, the stress state can lie outside the endurance surface. When the stress state is outside the endurance surface and moves away from this surface, i.e., the evolution of the  $\alpha$ -tensor and damage takes place when

 $\beta \ge 0$  and  $\dot{\beta} \ge 0$ .

# 3. Extensions of the model

In the preceding section, we gave a short introduction for the continuum based model, introduced by Ottosen at. al. in [9]. Extension to transverse isotropy is given by Holopainen et al. [12]. The stress gradient effects are considered in [13]. In [14] we introduce complete stochastic formulation of the method. In this approach the fundamental difference is that input stress  $\sigma(t)$  and hence s(t),  $\alpha(t)$  and D(t) are stationary stochastic processes. We deduce that then the life time  $T_f$  is a random variable and we explain how to compute an approximation for its distribution. In future we will develop this approach further.

## 4. Example: one dimensional repeated load with noise

Let us briefly demonstrate the case, where we assume the measured stress history to be a stochastic process. The most simplest case is the consider a stress history

 $\sigma(t) = \sigma_a \sin 2\pi t + \sigma_n + \tau W(t)$ 

where the mean stress is perturbed with the white noise W(t). This is of course a situation in practical computations, since the pure sinusoidal stress history exists only theoretically, in reality there is always with some perturbation. In this case t is amount of cycles. From measured sinusoidal type stress history, one can estimate the noise stress parameter  $\tau$  by the maximum likelihood method. As an example, we compute the situation given in Section 6 in [9]. If  $\sigma_m = 400$  MPa and  $\sigma_a = 500$  MPa, we obtain in the deterministic case ( $\tau = 0$ ) the life time

$$N_f = 4.33 \times 10^4$$

cycles. Let us now assume, that there is noise with  $\tau = 50$  MPa in the stress history. Then computing 100 realizations for the process, we obtain the average life time

$$\overline{N}_f = 3.48 \times 10^4$$

cycles and the following approximation of the distribution for the life time random variable:



Distribution for life times

We see that the noise lowers the life time, what is expected. This example demonstrates well, that computing life time using deterministic methods, we get only one point. This is of course not realistic in practice. Life time is always a random variable with the distribution, and this distribution may be explicitly numerically approximates.

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#### CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

of equations is reduced to the system of second-kind Fredholm-type integral equations. The solution of the system is built by the method of mechanical quadratures.

**Arutyunyan L.A., Edoyan V.A.***A plane problem of a compound plane containing an hole......*59 It is considered the plane problem of the theory of elasticity for a compound plane consisting of two half-planes with different elastic characteristics and with a curvilinear hole between them, the contour of which is bounded by arcs of intersecting circles.

asymptotics; the accuracy of the approximation is rather high. The main elements of the ansatz are double branches, points of inflection and intersection (double-crosses), half-loops of group velocity, and also, albeit much less often, higher-order singularities. Transcendental curves are a weakly developed region of geometry and function theory, in comparison with algebraics. Our ansatz also includes the so-called (catchy and in headers) problem of zero and two zeros of group velocity ("double and zero-group-velocity"), very relevant in recent years. And backward waves are the general direction of interdisciplinary theory of waves in mechanics and electrodynamics, which has been revived since 1990 / 2000s. and rich in dozens of vivid effects and application perspectives.

Byrdin V.M., Kosarev O.I., Mamonova M.G., Puzakina A.K. About the diffraction of backward waves Gaussian beam & Divergence of rays and the radiation pattern; dissimilar antidiffraction, The boundary-value problems and the diffraction phenomena of a backward-waves Gaussian beam are considered, which fully correspond to classical diffraction and our concept of different-names antidiffraction in backward-waves (BW) systems; counterexamples are impossible. Diffraction of the BW beam in the "negative medium" is completely adequate to the divergence of the classical Gaussian beam. The problem of passing a beam through a heterogeneous (different-names) joint of ordinary, "positive" and negative media has been solved. The phenomenon of focusing of the transmitted beam and its biinversion, a double reversal of 2\*180°, as well as the refracted field as a whole and beam directional characteristics are described. Biinversion leads to a threefold aggravation of the radiation pattern, albeit local, in the zone of the second turn. The relevance of the backward-waves research in mechanics and electrodynamics, which have been revived since the late 1990s and significantly increased to a multifaceted theory and technology, up to the Nobel and Russian nominations, is discussed. In general, the fundamental backward-waves phenomenology already has several dozen effects.

**Vasilyan N.G.** The bending of isotropic rectangular plate by moments distributed along the boundary 97 In this article is investigated bending problem of the isotropic rectangular plate  $(0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b)$ , when two edges of the plate y = 0, b are hinged, in x = 0 edge are investigated different boundary conditions. The plate is free from distributed loads and x = a side is loaded by moments. Are received generalized cutting forces and investigated condition of equilibrium for cutting forces for each case. This article is dedicated to identify solution difference, which is obtained is due to the transformation of Kirchhoff and Thomson-Tait [7].

results of computational experiments for various laws of inhomogeneity both continuous and strongly graded or discontinuities are presented.

**Grigoreva P.M., Vilchevskaya E.N.** *The choice of the diffusion model and its influence on the chemical reaction front kinetics.* 133 A linear-elastic body with a chemical reaction between gaseous and solid component is considered. The reaction is localised at the chemical reaction front and is supported by the diffusion of the gaseous component through the layer of the new forming solid material. The comparative influence of mechanical stresses on the kinetics of the chemical reaction front is studied. Two approaches of taking into account the contribution of stresses are considered: to the surface reaction rate through the chemical affinity tensor and to the diffusion process through various dependences of the diffusion coefficient model is proposed. As an example, some boundary-value problems are considered and different diffusion models are compared.

The problem of an optimal control as well as the succession conditions in the maintenance problems has also been formulated. In the case when the motion of the manipulator at each maintenance interval is described by linear differential equations with constant coefficients, and the motions of the objects are given, the problems of controllability have been investigated. It has been shown that the maintenance process is completely manageable, if it is controlled at each interval of the maintenance. The controllability matrices have been obtained.
With the application of Fourier integral transform the problem is reduced to solving a finite-difference equation of second order that contains operators with coordinates of time and space. The obtained formulas allow one to determine the required contact stresses and other mechanical characteristics of the problem related to uneven age of contacting layers.

Fulfilled calculations of the deployment allowed to obtain the kinematic parameters and values of equivalent stresses arising in the structure nodes at the appointed time.

**Kyrylova Olga** *The plane dynamic problem for infinity elliptical cylinder with thin rigid inclusion* 191 The problem for determining the state of stress near a tunnels thin rigid inclusion in an infinite elliptic cylinder under vibrations under conditions of plane deformation is solved. Approximate formulas for

calculating the stress intensity factors are obtained and with which the influence of the frequency of the vibrations, the location of the defect on their values and the resonant frequencies are investigated.

The mathematical model of heat propagation in a compound rod is considered in the paper, where on one. A protective coating of a structurally sensitive material is used from the ends. Using the method finite elements are found numerical solutions for the problem with conditions of ideal thermal contact of parts rod. The results and analysis of numerical calculations for various materials are presented

The problem about determining of the dynamic stress intensity factors (SIF) for the cracks that are located at an angle from the ends of the inclusion is solved. The inclusion is located in an unbounded elastic body, under the conditions of deformation of the longitudinal shear, where harmonic oscillations occur due to the shear force applied to the inclusion. The initial problem is reduced to solve the system of singular integral-differential equations with fixed singularities. For the numerical solution of the system the method is developed. It takes into account the real asymptotic of the unknown functions and uses the special quadrature formulas for singular integrals.

received method finite element, assimtotical by formulas it is studied behavior of pressure near to an angular circle. Schedules normal and tangent pressure in studied surfaces are resulted.

**Sargsyan S.H.** *Variation principles of the applied theory of micropolar elastic thin shells......*273 In the present paper on the basis of the hypotheses method, that adequately replace the basic properties of the asymmetric solution of the boundary-value problem of the micropolar theory of elasticity in thin domains, variation principles of the applied theory of micropolar elastic thin shells are obtained from the set of the applied theory of micropolar elastic thin shells are obtained from the set of the applied theory of micropolar elastic thin shells are obtained from the set of the applied theory of micropolar elastic thin shells are obtained from the set of the applied theory of micropolar elastic thin shells are obtained from the set of the applied theory of micropolar elastic thin shells are obtained from the set of the applied theory of micropolar elastic thin shells are obtained from the set of the applied theory of micropolar elastic the set of the set of the applied theory of micropolar elastic the set of the set of the applied theory of micropolar elastic the set of th

the variation principles of the three-dimensional micropolar theory of elasticity. Thus, general variation principle of a stationary nature (of the Hu-Washizu's type) is obtained for the applied theory of micropolar elastic thin shells and, as particular cases, Lagrange and Castigliano's type extreme variation principles are obtained.

Semenov B.N. Models of Mechanical Characteristics of «(Nano)Metal-Graphene» Nanocomposites

288 To evaluate the effect of graphene inclusions on deformation characteristics of nanocomposite "metalgraphene" the finite element analysis of representative volume deformation followed by homogenization of the mechanical properties deformation is performed and the dependence of effective modules and plastic flow on the concentration of graphene inclusions is studied. It is shown that the influence of inclusions on the modulus of elasticity and plasticity limit of the nanocomposite is not significant. Graphene inclusions effect on strength and fracture toughness of the composite "(nano) metal-graphene". The results of finite-element simulations indicate that in the nanocomposite a decrease in stress concentration in the vicinity of the crack tip is observed when approaching to the graphene inclusion enable.

It is shown that the body allows rotation around the main central axis of symmetry of the body with a constant angular velocity. Assuming that this motion is unperturbed, a system of differential equations of the perturbed motion is constructed and it is shown that the motion under consideration is unstable. The control actions are introduced along the directions of the corresponding generalized coordinates, and the complete controllability of the linear approximation of the control system obtained is verified. The problem of optimal stabilization of the motion under consideration has been formulated and solved. An optimal Lyapunov function is constructed, optimal control actions, optimal motion equations and minimum values of functionals that depend on the angular velocity of the unperturbed motion, graphs of optimal control actions and optimal motions are constructed.

**Shekoyan A.V.** *An Ultrasonic Wave In A Strongly Nonequilibriummedium With Point Defects*......311 The propagation of ultrasonic wave in the medium with numerous point defects is investigated. This medium is considered as an opened system i.e. strongly non equilibrium process which as a synergetic, is studied by nonlinear kinetic equations. Moreover, the equation describing the ultrasonic wave is taken nonlinear. The nonlinear evolution equation is introduced and is investigated for the case when diffusion is small. It is shown that this function has a gap and has got a nonlinear resonance. The absorption coefficient of ultrasonic wave has been introduced and it is shown that the nonlinearity does not lead to a nonlinear frequency increment. he Schrödinger equation is derived. The formula of intensity for ultrasonic wave is given. It is shown when it would be possible to observe the nonlinear resonance.

Avetisyan A.S., Khachatryan V.M., Kamalyan A.A. Joint Propagation of Elastic Shear and Plane Deformation Electroacoustic Waves in Periodically-Inhomogeneous Piezoelectric Waveguide ...... 321 In some piezoelectric crystals, the anisotropy of the material allows the separated distribution of elastic SH electro-active wave signal. In addition, for some piezoelectric crystals, the anisotropy of the material allows the separated propagation of the electro-active wave signal of **PV** plane deformation. During the propagation, the electro-elastic wave signal transforms and passes from one band to the other by penetrating through the vacuum gap by means of the accompanying electrical oscillations. It is possible if the adjacent piezoelectric bands have a non-acoustic contact. In the case of a highfrequency electro-elastic wave signal (short waves, when  $j(\tilde{S}) \ll h$ ), in piezoelectric rectangles the shapes of the electro-elastic surface waves of Gulyaev-Bleustain and Rayleigh are formed. In fact, in alternating layers of the composite waveguide, heterogeneous wave fields are formed, that carry different "information". In the high-frequency mode, the wave energy is localized at the edges of the interlayers. The determination of the bands of permissible frequencies is made, taking into account the longitudinal periodicity of the modeled inhomogeneous waveguide. We use the Floquet-Lyapunov theory for periodic structures. From the filtering equation for different combinations of selected pairs of piezoelectric materials the zones of admissible frequencies for localized and non-localized electroelastic waves propagating along the composite waveguide are determined. Based on this an electromechanical resonator of certain type can be created. The equation of frequency filtering also gives forbidden frequency bands on which the composite waveguide of certain piezoelectric materials and linear dimensions does not allow the propagation of localized electro-elastic waves or any propagation of waves in general.

Khachatryan V.M., Avetisyan A.S. Propagation of an Electroelastic Shear Wave Signal in a Possible variants of the shaping and propagation of the modes of the electroelastic shear wave in a cellular composite three-layer waveguide with canonical rectangular cells from various piezoelectric materials of class 6mm of hexagonal symmetry are discussed. The dispersion equations of shape formation in periodic composite interlayers are investigated along the thickness of the waveguide. It is shown that by the appropriate choice of material triplets in vertical interlayers of the periodic structure, it is possible to achieve different schemes of wave formation (waveforms of the Love type or waves of the Gulyaev-Bleustein type) along the thickness of the composite waveguide. The character of the localization of the energy of the electroelastic shear wave at the boundaries of contiguous cells is described by the moduli of physical constants of materials and the ratio of the length of the formed wave to the thicknesses of the composite layers. Dispersion equations of frequency filtration are obtained and investigated during the propagation of formed wave forms along the inhomogeneous waveguide. It is shown that a proper selection of pairs of materials in adjacent interlayers of the periodic structure results in a three-channel waveguide with different frequency ranges. The phonon structure of the composite layers of the waveguide leads to different frequency transmission bands forming a filter along separate layers.

Long-wave (low-frequency) and short-wave (high-frequency) approximations of dispersion equations are investigated.

**Manzhirov Alexander V.** *Mechanics of Additive Manufacturing and Surface Growth Processes....*365 Additive manufacturing technologies is a special case of growth processes. Mathematical modeling of additive manufacturing technologies is aimed at improving the performance of device, machine, and mechanism parts. The fundamentally new mathematical models considered in the paper describe the evolution of the final product stress-strain state in additive manufacturing and are of general interest for modern technologies in engineering, medicine, electronics industry, aerospace industry, and other fields

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Aghalovyan Lenser On a More Powerful than in Newton Central Interaction of Bodies and Avetisyan A.S., Khachatryan V.M., Kamalyan A.A. Joint Propagation of Elastic Shear and Plane Deformation Electroacoustic Waves in Periodically-Inhomogeneous Piezoelectric Gevorgyan G.Z, Kirakosyan R.M. On the Bending Vibrations of Orthotropic Elastic Fastening Plates-Banks and Beems with Regard to the Transverse Shift and Change of Ghazaryan K.B., Mozharovsky V.V., Papyan A.A., Sarkisyan S.V. Piezoelectric Shear Surface Waves Near an Imperfectly Bonded Interface Between Layer and Half-Space...... 331 Grigoryan M.S., Hovhannisyan E.K., Mkhitaryan S.M. On a Class of Boundary-Value Havroyan S.H., Karapetyan K.A., Havroyan H. S. Short Paced Vibration Creeping Of A Kanetsyan E.G., Mkrtchyan M.S., Mkhitaryan S.M. On an Approach to the Problem of Khachatryan V.M., Avetisyan A.S. Propagation of an Electroelastic Shear Wave Signal in a Khurshudyan As. Zh. Recent Developments in Controllability Analysis of Dynamic Khurshudvan AS. ZH. Recent Developments in Controllability Analysis of Dynamic Manzhirov Alexander V. Mechanics of Additive Manufacturing and Surface Growth Piliposyan D. Control Of Defect Modes For Shear Waves In Multilayered Piezoelectric Shahinyan A.S. An Optimal Control Problem with Energy Constraint for an Unmanned Tero Frondelius, Terhi Kaarakka, Reijo Kouhia, Heikki Orelma, Joona Vaara Evolution