

54020, . , . , 9
Vjacheslav Shebanin, Larisa Vakhonina
 Nikolaev National Agrarian University
 54020, Nikolaev, st. Paris Commune, 9

$$z = 0 \quad 0 \leq r \leq a \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi,$$

[8]:

$$\varphi_0(z) = \frac{A}{\kappa_1} e^{i\kappa_1 z};$$

$$u_z^0 = iAe^{i\kappa_1 z}; \quad u_r^0 \equiv 0 \quad (1)$$

[8]:

$$\varphi_0(r, z) = \frac{A_0}{\beta_1} J_0(\beta_1 r) e^{i\gamma z},$$

[1 - 4].

$$u_z^0 = \frac{i\gamma A}{\beta_1} J_0(\beta_1 r) e^{i\gamma z},$$

$$u_r^0 = -A_0 J_1(\beta_1 r) e^{i\gamma z} \quad (2)$$

[8]

[5 - 7].

$$\Psi_0(r, z) = \frac{B_0}{\beta_2^2} J_0(\beta_2 r) e^{i\gamma z};$$

$$u_z^0(r, z) = B_0 J_0(\beta_2 r) e^{i\gamma z},$$

$$u_r^0(r, z) = -B_0 \frac{i\gamma}{\beta_2} J_1(\beta_2 r) e^{i\gamma z} \quad (3)$$

$$u_r^1, u_z^1$$

$$z = 0$$

$$(4).$$

[10]:

$$\langle \tau_{rz} \rangle = \tau_{rz}(r, +0) - \tau_{rz}(r, -0) = \chi_2(r), \quad 0 < r < a; \quad (4)$$

$$u_r^1 = \int_0^a \eta \frac{\chi_2(\eta)}{\mu_1} g_{42}(\eta, r, z) d\eta; \quad (10)$$

$$u_r(r, \pm 0) = u(r), \quad 0 \leq r \leq a \quad (5)$$

$$(5) \quad u(r)$$

$$g_{42}(\eta, r, z) = -\frac{1}{2\pi\kappa_2^2} \int_0^\infty \left[\frac{\lambda^2}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - \kappa_1^2}} \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - \kappa_1^2}|z|} - \sqrt{\lambda^2 - \kappa_2^2} \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - \kappa_1^2}|z|} \right] \lambda J_1(\lambda r) J_1(\lambda \eta) d\lambda.$$

[9]:

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} u \right) + q^2 u = -\frac{P}{D_0 h} - \frac{\chi_2(r)}{D_0 h}, \quad q^2 = \frac{\rho_2 \omega^2}{D_0}$$

$$(6), (8).$$

$$D_0 = \frac{E_0}{1 - \nu_0^2}; \quad (6)$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{D_0 h} \int_0^a (P(\eta) + \chi_2(\eta)) \cdot G_1(\eta, r) d\eta + a \frac{NB_0}{hD_0} J_1(qr), \quad (11)$$

$$\rho_0, \nu_0, E_0$$

$$G_1(\eta, r) \quad (7).$$

$$N = N_0 + N_1, N_k = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_{rr}^{(k)}(a+0, z) dz; \quad (7)$$

$$(10), (11) \quad (5) \quad \chi_2(r), \quad (9),$$

$$\sigma_{rr}^{(0)}, \sigma_{rr}^{(1)}$$

[11,12]

$$\frac{1+\xi^2}{2} g_2(y) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 g_2(\zeta) \left[-\frac{2m_0}{\varepsilon} \ln|\zeta - y| + F(\zeta, y) \right] d\zeta = f(y); \quad (12)$$

$$N_r(0) = D_0 \left(\frac{du}{dr} + \nu_0 \frac{u}{r} \right)_{r=a} = N;$$

$$F(\zeta, y) = W(\zeta - y) + Q(\zeta - y) - \frac{4\pi m_0}{\varepsilon} B_0 B(\zeta) \sin q_0 y;$$

$$u(0) = 0. \quad (8)$$

$$W(z) = \frac{2m_0}{\varepsilon} (D(z) - B_1 \cos q_0(z));$$

$$D(z) = (\ln|z| - \alpha(q_0|z|)) + 2\sin^2 \frac{q_0|z|}{2} \alpha(q_0|z|) - \sin(q_0|z|) \text{si}(q_0|z|) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$Q(z) \quad [13]$$

$$u_r = u_r^0 + u_r^1, u_z = u_z^0 + u_z^1; \quad (9)$$

$$g_2(\zeta)$$

$$u_r^0, u_z^0$$

$$\chi_2(\zeta)$$

$$u_r^1, u_z^1$$

$$\varphi(\tau) = \int_\tau^a \frac{\tau \chi_2(r)}{\sqrt{r^2 - \tau^2}} dr; \quad g_2(\zeta) = -\frac{\Phi_2(a\zeta)}{\mu_1 a}; \quad (13)$$

$$g_2(-\zeta) = -g_2(\zeta);$$

$$\chi_2(r) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_r^a \varphi_2(\tau) \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau^2 - r^2}} \right) d\tau$$

$$g_2(\zeta) \in [-1, 1].$$

(12),

$$K = \lim_{r \rightarrow a-0} \sqrt{a-r} \chi_2(r)$$

(15),

$\chi_2(r)$

N_1
 σ_r^1

(7).

$$K = -\sqrt{2a\mu_1} k, \quad k = \frac{g_2(1)}{\pi}; \quad (17)$$

(4)
[14 - 16].

(14)

$g_2(1)$

(7)

(16)

(13)

$$k = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^n c_m g_m; \quad c_m = 1 / ((1 - \zeta_m) P_n'(\zeta_m)); \quad (18)$$

$$N_1 = 2a\mu_1 \int_{-1}^1 g_2(\zeta) B(\zeta) d\zeta,$$

(14)

(18)

$$B(\zeta) = B_1(\zeta) + B_2(\zeta),$$

κ_0

$$B_k(\zeta) = \int_0^\infty R_k(u) \sin(\kappa_0 u \zeta) du; \quad k=1, 2,$$

e_0

$$R_1(u) = \kappa_0 u^2 J_1(u \kappa_0) \left[\frac{(2u^2 - 2\zeta^2 + 1)}{p_1(u)^2} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\kappa_0 p_1(u) \varepsilon}{2}} \right) - 2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\kappa_0 p_2(u) \varepsilon}{2}} \right) \right]$$

. 1

$$R_2(u) = 2u J_1(u \kappa_0) \left[\frac{u^2}{p_1(u)^2} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\kappa_0 p_1(u) \varepsilon}{2}} \right) - 2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\kappa_0 p_2(u) \varepsilon}{2}} \right) \right]$$

κ_0

e_0 ,

(12)

κ_0

[17,18,19],

e_0

(12)

e_0

0,

0,

[4].

.2

$$\frac{1+\zeta^2}{2} g_k + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{m=1}^n A_m g_m \left[\frac{2\eta_0}{\varepsilon} B_{km} + F(\zeta_m - \zeta_k) \right] = f(\zeta_k), k=1,2,\dots,n$$

(15)

κ_0

$$A_m = \frac{2}{(1 - \zeta_m^2) [P_n'(\zeta_m)]^2}; \quad \zeta_m \in (-1, 1)$$

$$P_n(\zeta), \quad g_m = g_2(\zeta_m).$$

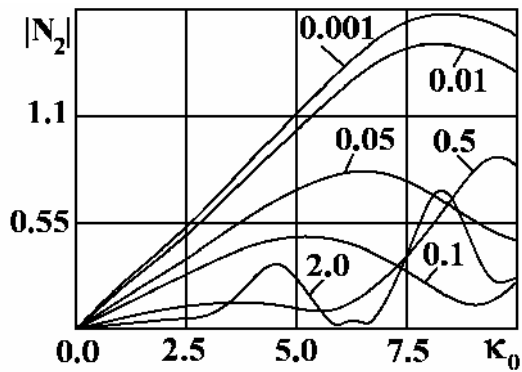
(15)

($e_0 \leq 0,0001$)

e_0

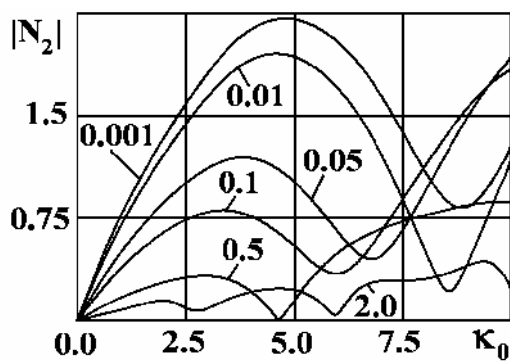
$$g_2(\zeta) = \sum_{m=1}^n g_m \frac{p_n(\zeta)}{(\zeta - \zeta_m) P_n'(\zeta_m)}; \quad (16)$$

e_0



.1.

Fig. 1. The impact of the plane-wave



.2.

Fig. 2. The impact of longitudinal cylindrical waves

.1 .2

[20,21].

1. Popov G.Ja. Koncentracija uprugih naprjazhenij vozle shtampov, razrezov, ploskih vkljuchenij i podkrepjenij.-M.:Nauka,1982.-342 s.
- 2.Aleksandrov V.M., Smetanin B.I., Sobol' B.V. Tonkie koncentratori naprjazhenij v uprugih telah. -M.:Nauka,1993.-224 s.
- 3.Andrejkiw A.E., Stadnik M.M. Rastjazhenie tela s sistemoj tonkih uprugih vkljuchenij.- PM. 1979, 15, 5. – S. 61– 66.
- 4.Vahonina L.V., Popov V.G. Koncentracija naprjazhenij vblizi kruglogo tonkogo absolutno zhestkogo otsloivshegosja vkljuchenija pri vzai-modejstvii s volnoj kruche-

nija//Izvestija RAN. Mehanika deformirovannogo tverdogo tela.-2004.- 4.-S.70-76.

5.Babeshko V.A. Obobshhennyj metod faktorizacii v prostranstvennyh dinamicheskikh smeshannyh zadachah teorii uprugosti. – M.: Nauka, 1984. – 256s.

6.Grilickij D.V., Sulim G.T. Uprugie naprjazhenija v ploskosti s tonkostennymi vkljuchenijami // Mat. metody i fiz.-meh. polja. – 1975 – vyp. 1. – S. 41 – 48.

7. Kit G.S., Kunec Ja.I., Mihaš'kiv V.V. Vzaimodejstvie stacionarnoj volny s ton-kim diskoobraznym vkljucheniem maloj zhe-stkosti v uprugom tele // Izvestija RAN. Mehanika tverdogo tela. – 2004. – 5. – S. 82–89.

8..Guz' A.N., Kubenko V.D., Cherevko M.A. Difrakcija uprugih voln. -K.:Naukova dumka, 1978.-308 s.

9. Percev A.K., Platonov Je.G. Dinamika oboloček i plastin.-L.: Sudostroenie, 1987.-316 s.

10. Popov G.Ja. Postroenie razryvnyh reshenij differencial'nyh uravnenij teorii uprugosti dlja sloistoj sredy s mezhfaznymi defektami//Doklady RAN.-1999.-T.364.- 6.- S.769-773.

11.Morar' G.A. Metod razryvnyh reshenij v mehanike deformiruemyh tel. – Kishinev: Shtiinca, 1990. –130s.

12. Popov G.Ja. Matematicheskie problemy kontaktnykh zadach. – Odessa, 1976. –115s.

13. L.Vahonina, V.Popov. Krutyl'n kolivannaja neobmezenogo pruzhnogo sredovishha, shho m stit' tonke pruzhne krugove vkljuchen-nja// Mash noznavstvo.-2001.- 7(49).-S.13-16.

14.Popov G.Ja. Ob odnom sposobe reshenija zadach mehaniki dlja oblastej s razrezami ili tonkimi vkljuchenijami // PMM. – 1978. –T.42, vyp.1.– S.122– 136.

15.Ditkin V.A., Prudnikov A.P. Integral'nye preobrazovanija i operacionnoe ischislenie. – M.: Fiz. mat. meh. 1961. – 524s.

16.Kanaun S.K. O singuljarnih modeljah tonkogo vkljuchenija v odnorodnoj uprugoj srede.// Prikladnaja matematika i mehanika. 1984.– T.48, vyp.1. S.81– 91.

17. Belocerkovskij S.M.,Lifanov I.K. Chislennye metody v singuljarnykh integral'nyh uravnenijah i ih primenenie v ajerodinamike, teorii uprugosti, jelektrodinamike. – M.:Nauka,1985. -283 s.

18. Nazarchuk Z.T. Chislennoe issledovanie difrakcii voln na cilindricheskikh struk-turah. – K.: Nauk. dumka, 1989. –256s.
19. Krylov V.I. Priblizhennoe vychislenie integralov. -M.:Nauka, 1967. -500 s.
20. Butakov B. Artjuh V. 2010. Islelovanie fiziko himicheskikh svojstv stal'nih detalej posle obkatyvanija rolikom so stabilizaci-ej rabocheho usilija - MOTROL. – Lublin. — Volume 12A – p. 27-30.
21. Butakov B. Zubechina O. 2011. Modelirovanie processa obkatyvanija igol'chastymi rolikami rez'b s shirokoj vpadinoj i arhimedovyh chervjakov obkatyvaniem konusov i giperboloidov // MOTROL. – Lublin. — Volume 13A – p. 23-24.

**INTERACTION AXISYMMETRIC
WAVES WITH A THIN CIRCULARELASTIC
INCLUSION OF ZERO FLEXURAL
RIGIDITY**

Summary. The problem about axis-symmetric oscillations of the elastic isotropic medium as a result of spreading waves in it is solved. The medium contains the thin elastic circular inclusion. It is assumed, that the bent rigidity of the inclusion is so small that it can be disregarded, and the efforts calculated in the process of the solution act on the lateral edge of the inclusion. The method of the solution is based on the use of the discontinuous solution of harmonic oscillations equations for elastic medium. As a result the initial border problem is reduced to the integral equation concerning the unknown jump of tangent stresses. The integral equation was solved numerically.

Key words: stress concentration, a circular elastic inclusion of axially symmetric wave.