

**ВЫСОКОТОЧНЫЕ МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЕ  
НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ В ЗАДАЧЕ  
О ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИИ УПРУГИХ ВОЛН  
С НЕПОДВИЖНЫМ ВКЛЮЧЕНИЕМ  
В УСЛОВИЯХ ПЛОСКОЙ ДЕФОРМАЦИИ**

[1 – 8].

[3].

[3, 10 – 15].

[12]

[14, 16, 17].

*OZ*

[12 – 15],

*L*

$$U_0 = 0, V_0 = \operatorname{Re}\{\tau e^{-i\gamma_1 y - i\omega t}\},$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\omega}{c_1}, c_1^2 = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho} \quad (1)$$

(SV- )

$$U_0 = \text{Re}\{\tau e^{-i\gamma_2 y - i\omega t}\}, V_0 = 0, \gamma_2 = \frac{\omega}{c_2}, c_2^2 = \frac{\mu}{\rho}. \tag{2}$$

-, , 1, 2- , t -, μ -, (i² = -1).

$$u = \text{Re}\{\tau e^{-i\omega t} U_1(x, y)\} \quad v = \text{Re}\{\tau e^{-i\omega t} V_1(x, y)\} -$$

$$U = U_0 + U_1, V = V_0 + V_1. \tag{3}$$

L,

[12].

$$U|_L = V|_L = 0. \tag{4}$$

e<sup>-iωt</sup>)

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial y} + \rho \omega^2 U &= 0, \\ \mu \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial y} + \rho \omega^2 V &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

U V

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_x + \tau_y &= 2(\lambda + \mu) \left( \frac{\partial(U + iV)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(U - iV)}{\partial \bar{z}} \right), \\ \tau_y - \tau_x + 2i\tau_{xy} &= -4\mu \frac{\partial(U - iV)}{\partial z}, \\ \tau_y - \tau_x - 2i\tau_{xy} &= -4\mu \frac{\partial(U + iV)}{\partial \bar{z}}. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

[12],

1- S<sub>1</sub> S<sub>2</sub> L-

$$\zeta_0 = \xi_0 + i\eta_0 \in L$$

$$2i(S_1 + iS_2) = (\tau_x + \tau_y)e^{i\phi_0} + (\tau_y - \tau_x - 2i\tau_{xy})e^{-i\phi_0},$$

$$-2i(S_1 - iS_2) = (\tau_x + \tau_y)e^{-i\varphi_0} + (\tau_y - \tau_x + 2i\tau_{xy})e^{i\varphi_0}, \quad (7)$$

$$\varphi_0 = \dots \quad L \quad \zeta_0 \in L \quad \dots$$

$$\tau_{s_0}, \tau_{n_0}, \tau_{n_0s_0}, \dots$$

$$\tau_{n_0} = S_1 \sin \varphi_0 - S_2 \cos \varphi_0, \quad \tau_{n_0s_0} = S_1 \cos \varphi_0 + S_2 \sin \varphi_0, \quad \tau_{s_0} = (\tau_x + \tau_y) - \tau_{n_0}. \quad (8)$$

$$U_1 \quad V_1$$

$$(5) \quad -$$

$$[12], \quad U_1 \quad V_1$$

$$U_1(x, y) = \int_L \{f_1(s)G_{11}(s, s_0) + f_2G_{12}(s, s_0)\} ds,$$

$$V_1(x, y) = \int_L \{f_1(s)G_{21}(s, s_0) + f_2G_{22}(s, s_0)\} ds,$$

$$z = x + iy, \quad \zeta = \xi + i\eta \in L. \quad (9)$$

$$(m, n = 1, 2), \quad f_1(s) \quad f_2(s) - \dots, \quad G_{mn} - [12]$$

$$G_{11} + iG_{21} = d \left( \frac{k}{4} \Phi_{20} - c\Phi_{00} \right), \quad G_{11} - iG_{21} = \frac{d}{4} e^{-2i\alpha} \Phi_{22},$$

$$G_{12} + iG_{22} = \frac{d}{4} e^{2i\alpha} \Phi_{22}, \quad G_{12} - iG_{22} = d \left( \frac{k}{4} \Phi_{20} - c\Phi_{00} \right),$$

$$d = \frac{i}{4\mu(1-\nu)}, \quad k = 3 - 4\nu, \quad c = \left( \frac{1}{2} - \nu \right) \gamma_2^2,$$

$$z - \zeta = re^{i\alpha}, \quad \Phi_{kj} = \frac{\gamma_1^k H_j^{(1)}(\gamma_1 r) - \gamma_2^k H_j^{(1)}(\gamma_2 r)}{\gamma_1^2 - \gamma_2^2}, \quad (10)$$

$$H_j^{(1)}(x) - \dots \quad 1- \quad j- \dots$$

$$(10) \quad \dots \quad G_{11} - iG_{21} \quad G_{12} + iG_{22} \quad -$$

$$G_{11} + iG_{21} \quad G_{12} - iG_{22}$$

$$G_{11} + iG_{21} = G_{12} - iG_{22} = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{4\pi} \ln r + \dots \quad (9) \quad (4)$$

$$[10 - 12] \quad (9)$$

$s_0$ .

$$\frac{d(U+iV)}{ds_0} \Big|_L = \frac{d(U-iV)}{ds_0} \Big|_L = 0,$$

$$\frac{dW}{ds_0} \Big|_L = \left( \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} e^{-i\phi_0} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial \bar{z}} e^{-i\phi_0} \right)_{z \rightarrow \zeta_0}, \quad \bar{z} = x - iy. \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (G_{11} + iG_{21}) = -\frac{d}{8} (k\Phi_{31} - 4c\Phi_{11}) e^{-i\alpha},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} (G_{11} - iG_{21}) = \frac{d}{8} \Phi_{31} e^{-i\alpha},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (G_{12} + iG_{22}) = \frac{d}{8} \Phi_{31} e^{i\alpha},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} (G_{12} - iG_{22}) = -\frac{d}{8} (k\Phi_{31} - 4c\Phi_{11}) e^{i\alpha}. \quad (12)$$

$$\Phi_{11}, \quad (10),$$

$$\Phi_{31} = \left( \Phi_{31} = \frac{2i}{\pi r} + F_{31}, \quad F_{31} = \dots \right). \quad (12)$$

[12 – 15]

$$\int_L f_1(s) B_{11}(s, s_0) + f_2 B_{12}(s, s_0) ds = N_1(s_0),$$

$$\int_L f_1(s) B_{21}(s, s_0) + f_2 B_{22}(s, s_0) ds = N_2(s_0). \quad (13)$$

$$B_{11} = -d \left[ \frac{k}{2\pi i} \frac{\cos(\varphi_0 - \alpha)}{r_0} + \left( \frac{k}{4} F_{31} - c\Phi_{11} \right) \cos(\varphi_0 - \alpha) \right],$$

$$B_{12} = d \left[ \frac{1}{4\pi i} \frac{e^{i\varphi_0} - e^{i(2\alpha - \varphi_0)}}{\zeta - \zeta_0} + \frac{1}{8} (F_{31} e^{i(\varphi_0 + \alpha)} - F_{33} e^{i(3\alpha - \varphi_0)}) \right],$$

$$B_{21} = d \left[ \frac{1}{4\pi i} \frac{e^{-i\varphi_0} - e^{-i(2\alpha - \varphi_0)}}{\zeta - \zeta_0} + \frac{1}{8} (F_{31} e^{-i(\varphi_0 + \alpha)} - F_{33} e^{-i(3\alpha - \varphi_0)}) \right],$$

$$B_{22} = -d \left[ \frac{k}{2\pi i} \frac{\cos(\varphi_0 - \alpha)}{r_0} + \left( \frac{k}{4} F_{31} - c\Phi_{11} \right) \cos(\varphi_0 - \alpha) \right],$$

$$\Phi_{31} = \frac{2i}{\pi r_0} + F_{31}, \quad \Phi_{33} = \frac{2i}{\pi r_0} + F_{33}, \quad \zeta_0 - \zeta = r e^{i\alpha}, \quad e^{i\phi_0} = \frac{d\zeta_0}{ds_0},$$

$$N_1(s_0) = -N_2(s_0) = -\gamma_1 \tau e^{-i\gamma_1 \eta_0} \sin \varphi_0 \quad P-$$

$$N_1(s_0) = N_2(s_0) = i\gamma_2 \tau e^{-i\gamma_2 \eta_0} \sin \varphi_0 \quad SV-$$

$$d, k, c \quad \Phi_{kj} \quad .$$

$$[10, 11], \quad (13)$$

$$L) \quad L. \quad (l - s_*)$$

$$\frac{1}{l} \int_L \int_L \{f_1(s)L_{11}(s, s_0) + f_2L_{12}(s, s_0)\} ds ds_0 = A_1,$$

$$\frac{1}{l} \int_L \int_L \{f_1(s)L_{21}(s, s_0) + f_2L_{22}(s, s_0)\} ds ds_0 = A_2. \quad (14)$$

$$L_{11} = G_{11} + iG_{21}, \quad L_{12} = G_{12} + iG_{22}, \quad L_{21} = G_{11} - iG_{21}, \quad L_{22} = G_{12} - iG_{22},$$

$$A_1 = -A_2 = -\frac{1}{l} \int_L \tau i e^{-i\gamma_1 \eta_0} ds_0 \quad -$$

$$A_1 = A_2 = -\frac{1}{l} \int_L \tau i e^{-i\gamma_2 \eta_0} ds_0 \quad SV-$$

$$[13] \quad [10, 11], \quad [10, 11]$$

$$[10, 11] \quad [3]. \quad [13]$$

$$\xi = a \cos \beta, \quad \eta = b \sin \beta, \quad 0 \leq \beta \leq 2\pi. \quad (15)$$

[3]:

$$\sigma_n = |\tau_{n_0}| / P, \quad \sigma_{n\beta} = |\tau_{n_0 s_0}| / P,$$

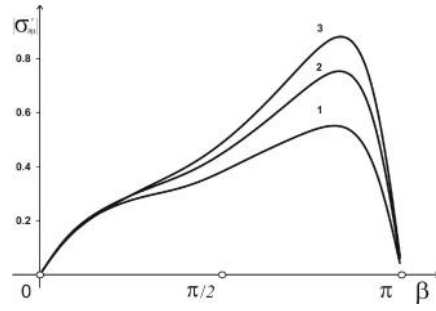
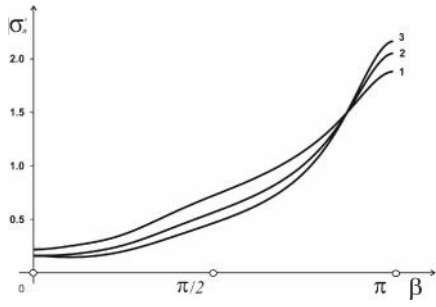
$$\tau_{n_0}, \quad \tau_{n_0 s_0}$$

$$(8), \quad - \quad \gamma_1 \tau (\lambda + 2\mu) \quad - \quad (1) \quad \gamma_2 \tau \mu \quad -$$

$$SV- \quad (2).$$

. 1

$\sigma_n$  ( . 1, )  $\sigma_{n\beta}$  ( . 1, ) P-  
 OX. 1, 2 3  
 $\nu = 0.2; 0.3; 0.4$   $b/a = 2$   $\gamma_1 a = 1.$

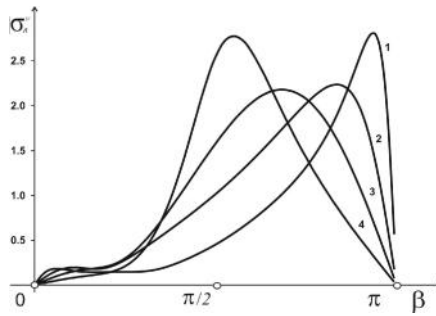
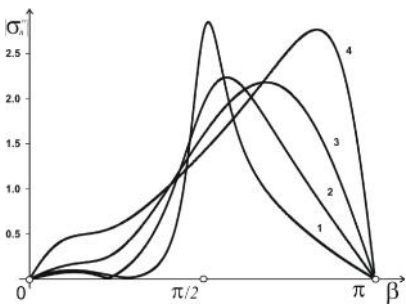


. 1.

. 2

$\sigma_n$  SV- . 1, 2, 3 4  
 $b/a = 5; 2; 1; 0.5$   $\nu = 0.3$   $\gamma_2 a = 1.0.$

OX, . 2, - OY.  
 , « » « » , -  
 3



. 2.

( 10<sup>-9</sup>)

		$b/a$	$1,2a$	$\beta$	
$\sigma_{n\beta}$	<i>SV</i>	2.5	1.0	3.568418043	0.768847265
$\sigma_{n\beta}$	<i>SV</i>	2.5	1.7	3.575753080	0.692199102
$\sigma_{n\beta}$	<i>SV</i>	5.0	1.0	2.936553365	0.892519995
$\sigma_{n\beta}$	<i>SV</i>	5.0	1.7	3.349197404	0.771068955
$\sigma_{n\beta}$	<i>P</i>	2.5	1.0	$\pi$	3.912802208
$\sigma_{n\beta}$	<i>P</i>	2.5	1.7	$\pi$	5.581266807
$\sigma_{n\beta}$	<i>P</i>	5.0	1.0	$\pi$	5.058362558
$\sigma_{n\beta}$	<i>P</i>	5.0	1.7	$\pi$	7.036265048
$\sigma_n$	<i>SV</i>	2.5	1.0	$\pi$	2.108209816
$\sigma_n$	<i>SV</i>	2.5	1.7	$\pi$	2.015249855
$\sigma_n$	<i>SV</i>	5.0	1.0	$\pi$	2.352339483
$\sigma_n$	<i>SV</i>	5.0	1.7	$\pi$	2.157445727
$\sigma_n$	<i>P</i>	2.5	1.0	2.728934906	2.329773281
$\sigma_n$	<i>P</i>	2.5	1.7	3.551254281	3.464610649
$\sigma_n$	<i>P</i>	5.0	1.0	3.344222974	2.812280920
$\sigma_n$	<i>P</i>	5.0	1.7	3.344465718	4.034423103

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#### HIGH-PRECISION MAXIMUM STRESSES IN THE PROBLEM OF THE INTERACTION OF ELASTIC WAVES WITH A RIGID INCLUSION UNDER PLANE STRAIN

The problem of interaction of stationary harmonic plane strain waves with a rigid inclusion of an arbitrary cross-section in an infinite elastic medium is solved using the method of singular integral equations. The values of maximum contour stresses are obtained with extra high precision.

