

, 64, 69063, ; -mail: antfas@ukr.net

Attention focuses on the study of a dynamic stressed-strained state of the linear-elastic isotropic homogeneous half-space, which contains the cylindrical cavity reinforced by a thin elastic shell, under the action of dynamic axisymmetric surface loads. The case, when the shell axis is perpendicular to the plane, which limits the half-space, is considered. The work goal is to study cross coupling the shell and a free surface of the half-space affected by non-stationary surface loads. The action of two types of axisymmetric surface loads is studied: the first load acts along the inner surface portion of the shell and the second load acts along the half-space surface portion. In both cases, loads depend on time as the unit Heaviside function. Up to now, the dynamic problems for shells in an elastic space have been considered only for an unlimited space, and in the dynamic problems for half-space the effects of a vertical cavity reinforced by the shell have been omitted. Novelty in science is the consideration of cross coupling the shell and the free surface of the elastic half-space affected by dynamic surface loads. The finite element method has been applied to the study of the stressed-strained state of the mechanical system under consideration. The results obtained are graphically illustrated and analyzed.

[2, 3]

[1].
[2 - 5],

[4, 5]

[6, 7]

[8],

$\{r, \dots, x\}$,

$b,$

$- a.$
 $x=0$ (1).

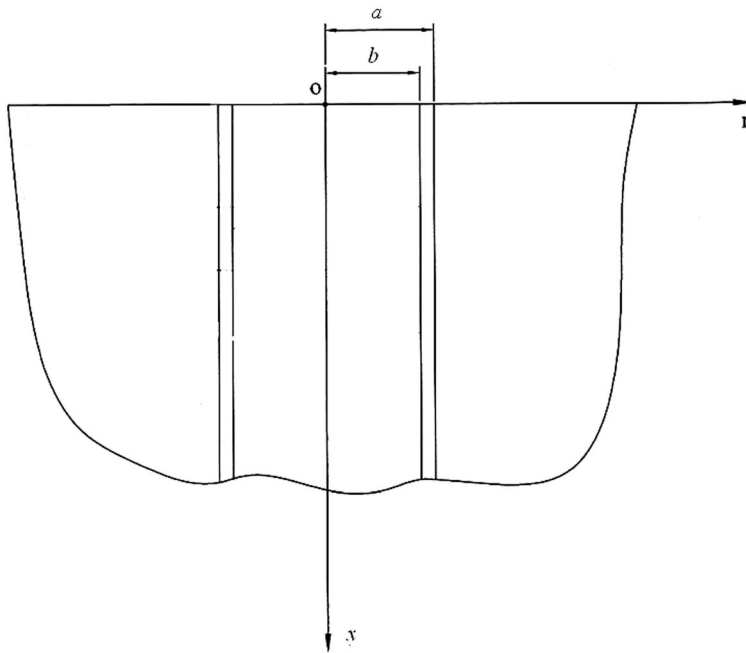
$t < 0$

$t = 0$

$|x-l| \leq d, r=b$ (
 $r_1 \leq r \leq r_2, x=0$ (
)

$F_0,$

$t = 0$



. 1 -

$$\begin{aligned} \{U_r^{(k)}, U_x^{(k)}\} &= \frac{1}{a} \{u_r^{(k)}, u_x^{(k)}\}; \\ \{\ddagger_{rr}^{(k)}, \ddagger_{xx}^{(k)}, \ddagger_{rx}^{(k)}, \ddagger_{\dots}^{(k)}\} &= \frac{1}{G_2} \{\ddagger_{rr}^{(k)}, \ddagger_{xx}^{(k)}, \ddagger_{rx}^{(k)}, \ddagger_{\dots}^{(k)}\}; F = \frac{f}{G_2}; \\ \{r_*, x_*\} &= \frac{1}{a} \{r, x\}; \ddagger = \frac{c_s}{a} t; | = \frac{h}{a}; x = \frac{G_1}{G_2}; \dots * = \frac{\dots 1}{\dots 2}; \\ d_1 &= 1 - |; c_s = \frac{\sqrt{G_2}}{\sqrt{\dots 2}}; L = \frac{l}{a}, R_{1,2} = \frac{r_{1,2}}{a}, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_r^{(k)}, u_x^{(k)} &- & (k=1) \\ (k=2); \ddagger_{rr}^{(k)}, \ddagger_{xx}^{(k)}, \ddagger_{rx}^{(k)}, \ddagger_{\dots}^{(k)} &- & , & , & - \\ ; G_{k, \dots k} &- & ; F &- & \\ & & (&) . & - \end{aligned}$$

$$u U^{(k)} = \left(u U_{r_*}^{(k)}, u U_{x_*}^{(k)} \right) - \Omega.$$

$$u v^{(k)} = \left(u v_{r_* r_*}^{(k)}, u v_{x_* x_*}^{(k)}, u v_{r_* x_*}^{(k)}, u v_{x_* r_*}^{(k)} \right) -$$

$$u U^k = \left(u U_{r_*}^{(k)}, u U_{x_*}^{(k)} \right) -$$

:

$$u v_{r_* r_*}^{(k)} = \frac{\partial \left(u U_{r_*}^{(k)} \right)}{\partial r_*}, u v_{x_* x_*}^{(k)} = \frac{\partial \left(u U_{x_*}^{(k)} \right)}{\partial x_*},$$

$$u v_{r_* x_*}^{(k)} = \frac{u U_{r_*}^{(k)}}{r_*}, u v_{x_* r_*}^{(k)} = \frac{\partial \left(u U_{r_*}^{(k)} \right)}{\partial x_*} + \frac{\partial \left(u U_{x_*}^{(k)} \right)}{\partial r_*}.$$

$$F \quad R, \quad \Omega = \left\{ (r_*, x_*) \in R^3 \mid x_* = 0 \vee r_* = d_1 \right\}, \quad [9]:$$

$$u \bar{V}^{(k)} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{V}^{(k)} = \bar{U}^{(k)} + \quad (k) - \quad (2)$$

:

$$u \bar{V}^{(k)} = u \left(\bar{U}^{(k)} + \quad (k) \right) = u \bar{U}^{(k)} + u \quad (k),$$

$$u \bar{U}^{(k)} = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\bar{r}_{r_* r_*} u v_{r_* r_*} + \bar{r}_{x_* x_*} u v_{x_* x_*} + \bar{r}_{r_* x_*} u v_{r_* x_*} + \bar{r}_{x_* r_*} u v_{x_* r_*} \right) d\Omega, \quad (3)$$

$$u \quad (k) = - \iint_{\bar{S}} \left(u U^{(k)} \right)^T F d\bar{S} - \iint_{\Omega} \left(u U^{(k)} \right)^T R d\Omega_*. \quad (4)$$

(3)

$$(4) - \quad [9],$$

$$u U^{(k)}, \quad (2).$$

Ox [10].

[11].

[r]

[10]:

$$[K^e] = \int_V [s]^T [D] [s] dV = 2f \int_S r_* [s]^T [D] [s] dS, \quad (5)$$

$V = \dots$, $S = \dots$, $Ox; \dots$
 $[s] \quad [D]$ [10]:

$$[s] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial [r]}{\partial r_*} \\ \frac{\partial [r]}{\partial x_*} \\ [r] \\ \frac{\partial [r]}{\partial x_*} + \frac{\partial [r]}{\partial r_*} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

$$[D] = g_k \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2(1-\hat{k})}{1-2\hat{k}} & \frac{2\hat{k}}{1-2\hat{k}} & \frac{2\hat{k}}{1-2\hat{k}} & 0 \\ \frac{2\hat{k}}{1-2\hat{k}} & \frac{2(1-\hat{k})}{1-2\hat{k}} & \frac{2\hat{k}}{1-2\hat{k}} & 0 \\ \frac{2\hat{k}}{1-2\hat{k}} & \frac{2\hat{k}}{1-2\hat{k}} & \frac{2(1-\hat{k})}{1-2\hat{k}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

$g_k = \begin{cases} \chi, & k=1; \\ 1, & k=2; \end{cases}$, $g_k = \chi$,
 $g_k = 1$,

[10]:

$$[M^e] = \int_V \dots^* [r]^T [r] dV = 2f \dots^* \int_S r_* [r]^T [r] dS, \quad (8)$$

$\dots^* = 4$,
 $\dots^* = 1$,
 (5) (8)

[11].

[11].

$$F(x_*, \ddagger) = F(x_*) H(\ddagger)$$

$$x_* \in \left[L - \frac{1}{2}, L + \frac{1}{2} \right], r_* = d_1.$$

$$F(r_*, \dagger) = F(r_*)H(\dagger)$$

$$r_* \in [R_1, R_2], x_* = 0.$$

$$| = 0,02; \chi = 30; \dots^* = 4; d_1 = 1 - | = 0,98; R_1 = 1,5; R_2 = 2.$$

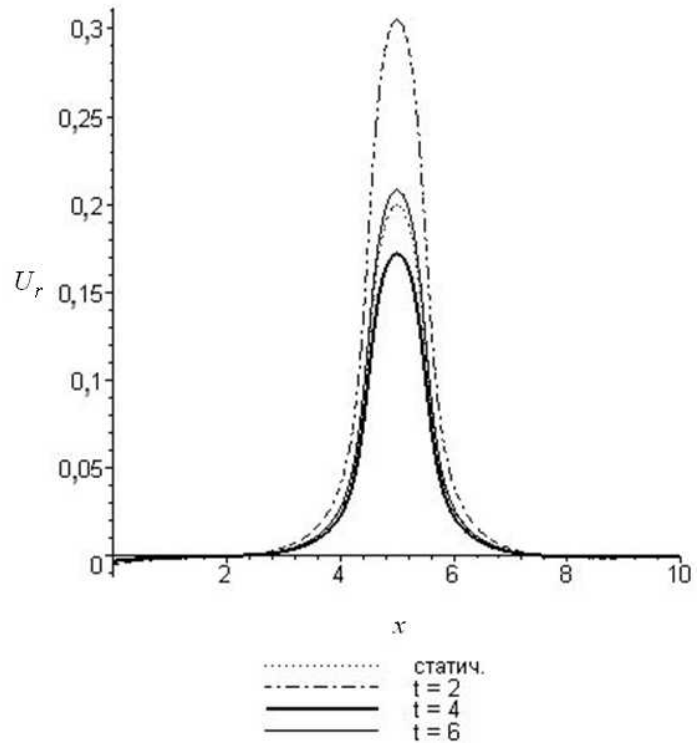
$$r_*, x_*, \dagger, L$$

: $L = 5.$

[5].

12 %.

2 %.



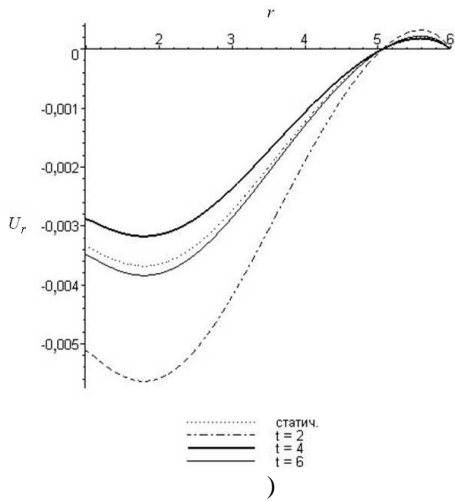
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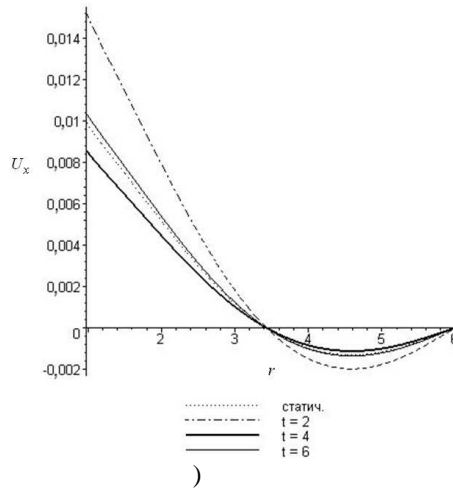
.3,)

.3,) -

[5].



. 3 -



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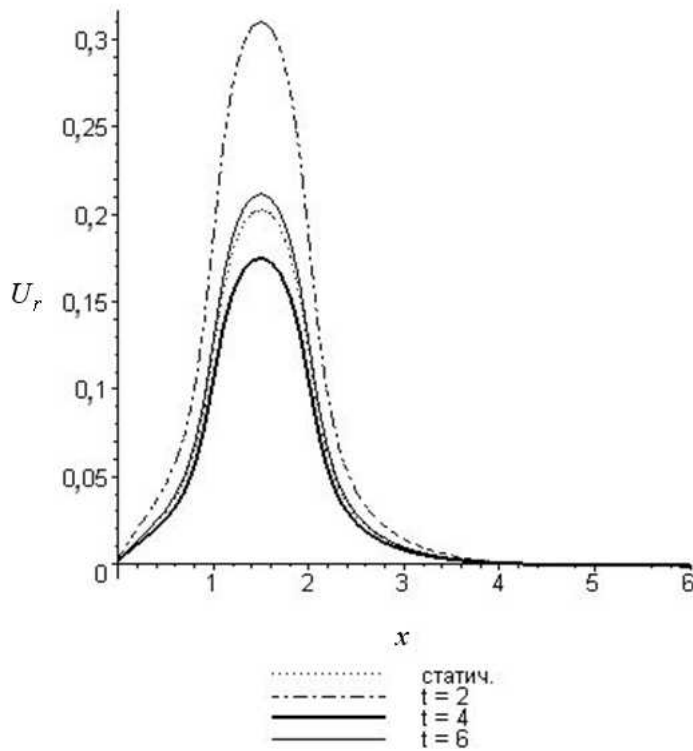
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. 5,),) -

. 3,),),

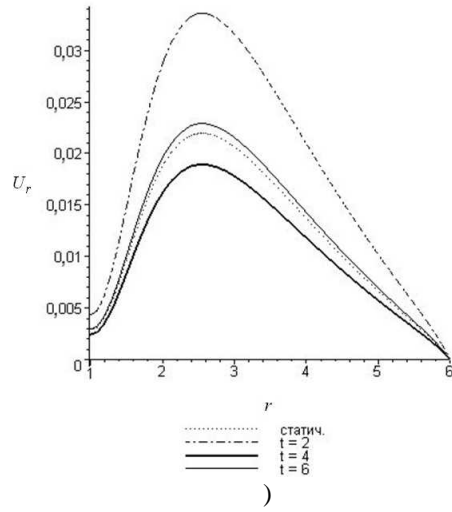
: $L = 1,5$.

$L = 1,5$.

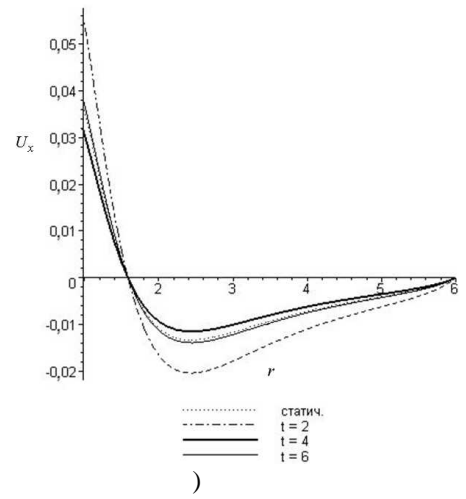


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1,5



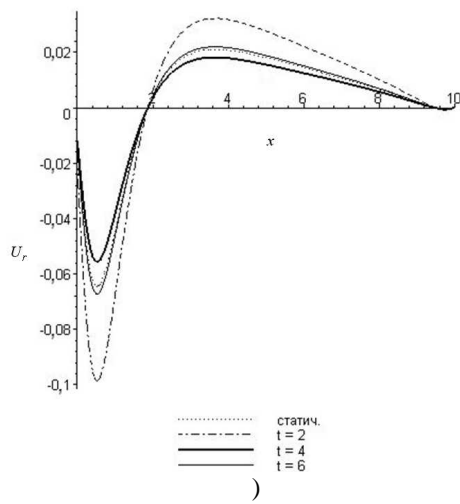
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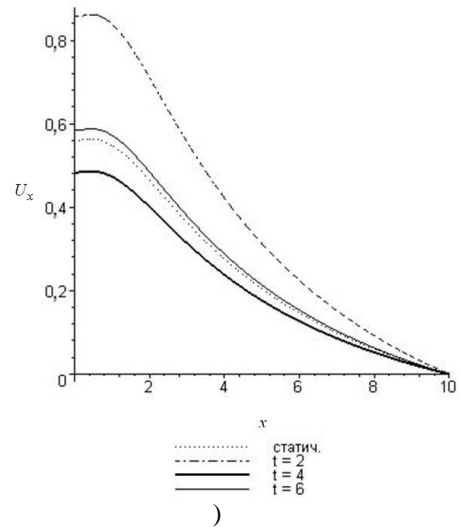
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.6,) -

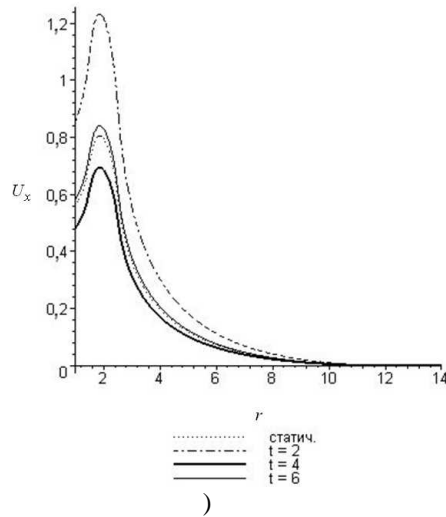
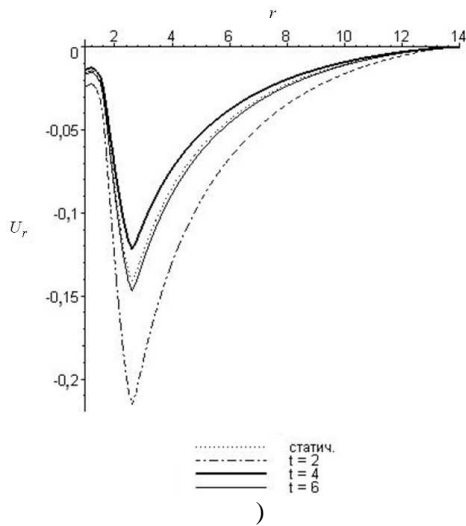


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.7,),)

.6,),),



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