

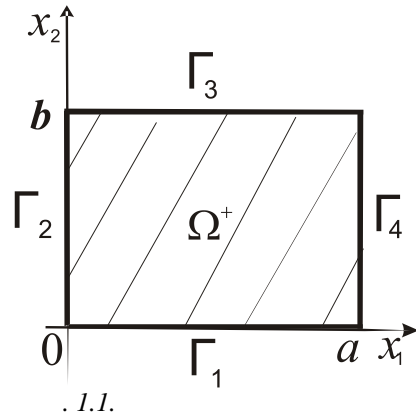
517.968+517.956

A mathematical model of the dynamics of thin elastic plates in the Kirchhoff model was built. The model is based on representing the solution as the double-layer potential. It consists of a system of integral equations. Numerical experiment was carried out which showed the possibility of solving these equations with the discrete singularities method and without using finite differences or finite elements.

Key words: thin elastic plate, non-stationary system of boundary equations.

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots h \partial_t^2 u(x, t) + \hat{D} \Delta^2 u(x, t) = 0, \quad (x, t) \in \Omega^\pm \times \mathbb{R}_+, \\
 & u(x, 0) = 0, \quad \partial_t u(x, 0) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega^\pm, \\
 & u(x, t) = f_1(x, t), \quad \partial_n u(x, t) = f_2(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in \Sigma^+,
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$



(1.1)

$$\vec{S}(x, t) = (S_1(x, t), S_2(x, t)) \quad [1].$$

$$(W\vec{S})(x, t) = \int_{\Sigma} \left\{ Q_y \Phi(x - y, t - \dagger) S_1(y, \dagger) - M_y \Phi(x - y, t - \dagger) S_2(y, \dagger) \right\} ds_y d\dagger, \quad (1.2)$$

$$\Phi(x, t) = -\frac{u(x, t)}{4f\sqrt{D}} \int_{\frac{|x|^2}{4\sqrt{Dt}}}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \sim}{\sim} d\sim -$$

$$u(x, t) = (W\vec{S})(x, t),$$

$$\Gamma = \bigcup_{i=1}^4 \Gamma_i, \quad \Gamma_1 = \{0 \leq x_1 \leq a, x_2 = 0\}, \quad \Gamma_2 = \{x_1 = 0, 0 \leq x_2 \leq b\},$$

$$\Gamma_3 = \{0 \leq x_1 \leq a, x_2 = b\}, \quad \Gamma_4 = \{x_1 = a, 0 \leq x_2 \leq b\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \mp \frac{1}{2} S_1(x, t) + \sum_{k=1}^2 \left[\int_{\Gamma} S_k(y, t) P_k(x - y, t) ds_y + \right. \\ & \left. + \int_0^{\infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{S_k(y, t) - S_k(y, \dagger)}{(t - \dagger)^2} \tilde{P}_k(x - y, t - \dagger) ds_y d\dagger \right] = f_1(x, t), \quad x \in \Gamma; \\ & \mp \frac{1}{2} S_2(x, t) + \sum_{k=1}^2 \left[\int_{\Gamma} S_k(y, t) \Pi_k(x - y, t) ds_y + \right. \\ & \left. + \int_0^{\infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{S_k(y, t) - S_k(y, \dagger)}{(t - \dagger)^2} \tilde{\Pi}_k(x - y, t - \dagger) ds_y d\dagger \right] = f_2(x, t), \quad x \in \Gamma; \end{aligned} \right. \quad (1.3)$$

$$x = (x_1; 0) \in \Gamma_1, \quad 0 \leq x_1 \leq a, \quad y = (s, 0) \in \Gamma_1, \quad 0 \leq s \leq a$$

(1.3)

$$\begin{aligned}
P_1(x-y, t) &= \left[\begin{array}{l} x = (x_1, 0) \\ y = (s, 0) \end{array} \right] = \int_0^\infty \frac{n(t-\dagger)}{4f} (g_{0, x_1-s} \sin z_{0, x_1-s} - \langle_{0, x_1-s} \cos z_{0, x_1-s}) d\dagger = 0 \\
P_2(x-y, t) &= \left[\begin{array}{l} x = (x_1, 0) \\ y = (s, 0) \end{array} \right] = \int_0^\infty \frac{n(t-\dagger)}{4f} (y_{0, x_1-s} \cos z_{0, x_1-s} - [_{0, x_1-s} \sin z_{0, x_1-s}) d\dagger = \\
&= \int_0^\infty \frac{n(t-\dagger)}{4f} \left(\frac{\epsilon (x_1-s)^2}{(t-\dagger)(x_1-s)^2} \cos \frac{(x_1-s)^2}{4\sqrt{D}(t-\dagger)} + 2\sqrt{D} \frac{(1-\epsilon)(x_1-s)^2}{(x_1-s)^4} \sin \frac{(x_1-s)^2}{4\sqrt{D}(t-\dagger)} \right) d\dagger = \\
&= -\frac{n(t)\epsilon\sqrt{D}}{f(x_1-s)^2} \sin \frac{(x_1-s)^2}{4\sqrt{D}t} + \int_0^\infty \frac{n(t-\dagger)(1+\epsilon)\sqrt{D}}{2f(x_1-s)^2} \sin \frac{(x_1-s)^2}{4\sqrt{D}(t-\dagger)} d\dagger \approx \\
&\approx \frac{n(t)}{f} \left(-\epsilon + \frac{1+\epsilon}{8} \ln t + \frac{(x_1-s)^4}{1536Dt^2} (1+5\epsilon) \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi_1(x-y, t) &= \left[\begin{array}{l} x = (x_1, 0) \\ y = (s, 0) \end{array} \right] = \\
&= \partial_n \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{n(t-\dagger)}{4f} (g_{0, x_1-s} \sin z_{0, x_1-s} - \langle_{0, x_1-s} \cos z_{0, x_1-s}) d\dagger \right) = \\
&= -\int_0^\infty \frac{n(t-\dagger)}{4f} \left(\left(\frac{2-\epsilon}{2\sqrt{D}(t-\dagger)^2} - \frac{12(1-\epsilon)}{(x_1-s)^4} \right) \sin \frac{(x_1-s)^2}{4\sqrt{D}(t-\dagger)} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{3(1-\epsilon)}{(t-\dagger)(x_1-s)^2} \cos \frac{(x_1-s)^2}{4\sqrt{D}(t-\dagger)} \right) d\dagger = \\
&= \frac{n(t)}{f} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{D}(1-\epsilon)}{(x_1-s)^4} \sin \frac{(x_1-s)^2}{4\sqrt{D}t} - \frac{(2-\epsilon)}{2(x_1-s)^2} \cos \frac{(x_1-s)^2}{4\sqrt{D}t} \right) \approx \\
&\approx \frac{n(t)}{f} \left(\frac{1}{(x_1-s)^2} \left(\frac{3(1-\epsilon)}{4t} - \frac{2-\epsilon}{2} \right) + (x_1-s)^2 \left(\frac{2-\epsilon}{64Dt^2} - \frac{1-\epsilon}{384Dt^3} \right) \right), \\
\Pi_2(x-y, t) &= \left[\begin{array}{l} x = (x_1, 0) \\ y = (s, 0) \end{array} \right] = \\
&= \partial_n \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{n(t-\dagger)}{4f} (y_{0, x_1-s} \cos z_{0, x_1-s} - [_{0, x_1-s} \sin z_{0, x_1-s}) d\dagger \right) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Γ

$$\bar{S}(y, t) = \{S_1(y, t), S_2(y, t)\}$$

$$(S_{1i}(y, t) = const, S_{2i}(y, t) = const,)$$

$$(1.3)$$

$$S_{1i}(y, t), S_{2i}(y, t) \cdot \Gamma_1 \quad (1.3)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} S_2(y, t) P_2(x - y, t) ds_y \approx \sum_{i=1}^n S_{2i} \frac{n(t)}{f} \int_{a_{i-1}}^{a_i} \left(-\epsilon + \frac{1+\epsilon}{8} \ln t + \frac{(x_1 - s)^4}{1536Dt^2} (1 + 5\epsilon) \right) ds =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n S_{2i} \frac{n(t)}{f} \left[\frac{-8\epsilon + (1+\epsilon) \ln t}{8} s + \frac{(1+5\epsilon)(x_1 - s)^5}{7680Dt^2} \right]_{a_{i-1}}^{a_i} \cdot$$

$$(1.3)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} S_1(y, t) \Pi_1(x - y, t) ds_y \approx$$

$$\approx \sum_{i=1}^n S_{1i} \frac{n(t)}{f} \int_{a_{i-1}}^{a_i} \left(\frac{1}{(x_1 - s)^2} \left(\frac{3(1-\epsilon)}{4t} - \frac{2-\epsilon}{2} \right) + (x_1 - s)^2 \left(\frac{2-\epsilon}{64Dt^2} - \frac{1-\epsilon}{384Dt^3} \right) \right) ds =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n S_{1i} \frac{n(t)}{f} \left[\frac{1}{(x_1 - s)} \left(\frac{3(1-\epsilon)}{4t} - \frac{2-\epsilon}{2} \right) - \frac{(x_1 - s)^3}{3} \left(\frac{2-\epsilon}{64Dt^2} - \frac{1-\epsilon}{384Dt^3} \right) \right]_{a_{i-1}}^{a_i} \cdot$$

$$[2]$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \operatorname{Re} \lim_{v \rightarrow 0^+} \int \frac{dy}{(y + iv)^2} = \lim_{v \rightarrow 0^+} \int \frac{y^2 - v^2}{(y^2 + v^2)^2} dy = \lim_{v \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{yv}{v^2 + y^2} = -\frac{1}{y} + c.$$

(1.3),

$S_{1i}(y, t), S_{2i}(y, t),$

(1.2),

(1.1).

(1.1)

[1].

2.

1(),

$h = 0,05$ (),

$\epsilon = 0,3,$

$\dots = 7800$ (/ 3),

$E = 2,1 \cdot 105$ (a).

$$q = \begin{cases} q_0 \sin^2 0,1ft, & t < 10; \\ 0 & , \quad t \geq 10. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

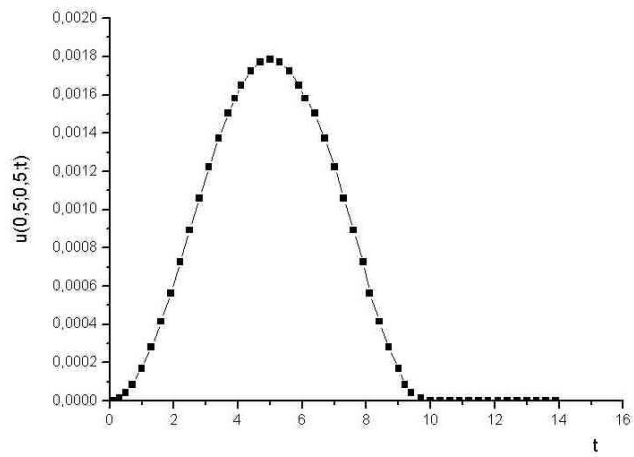
2.1

(1.1)

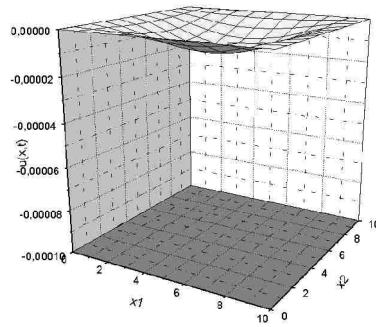
(2.1).

2.2-2.5

(2.1),



. 2.1.



. 2.2.

$t = 2c$

