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[2]

1.

2.

[2]

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = k^2 u, \quad k^2 \geq 0. \quad (1)$$

(1)

u

$$\Delta u = k^2 u, \quad k^2 \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

$\Omega \subset R^3$.
 $T \subset \Omega$

R

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}$$

v

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \mathbf{v} = 0 \\ \mathbf{v}|_{\Gamma(T)} = \mathbf{u} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

w

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \mathbf{w} = k^2 \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{w}|_{\Gamma(T)} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, x .

$M(x, y, z)$:

$x = x_0 + \rho_0 \sin \theta_0 \cos \varphi_0, y = y_0 + \rho_0 \sin \theta_0 \sin \varphi_0, z = z_0 + \rho_0 \cos \theta_0$.

v

$$\mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = \frac{R}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \mathbf{u} \frac{(R^2 - \rho_0^2) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi}{[R^2 - 2R\rho_0 \cos \lambda + \rho_0^2]^{3/2}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \cos \theta \cos \theta_0 + \sin \theta \sin \theta_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0),$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(x_0 + R \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y_0 + R \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z_0 + R \cos \theta).$$

(2)

$$\mathbf{w}(x, y, z) = -\iiint_T G(M, P) k^2(P) \mathbf{u}(P) d\tau_P,$$

$$G(M, P) = \frac{1}{4\pi R_{MP}} - \frac{1}{4\pi R_{MP}^*} \frac{R_{MP}}{\rho},$$

ρ

R_{MP}

R_{MP}^*

*

$$\mathbf{u}(x, y, z)$$

$$\mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = \frac{R}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot (R^2 - \rho_0^2) \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{[R^2 - 2R\rho_0 \cos\lambda + \rho_0^2]^{3/2}} - \iiint_T G(M, P) \cdot k^2 \mathbf{u} d\tau_p, \quad (5)$$

$$(5), \quad [2], \quad (2)$$

k

$z > \bar{z}, \quad z < \bar{z}$

$$\Omega_1 = \{(x, y, z) | z < \bar{z}\}$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{(x, y, z) | z > \bar{z} - h, h > 0\}$$

\mathbf{E}^a ,

\mathbf{F}

\mathbf{E}^a

Ω_1 ,

\mathbf{F}_{1j}

$$\Delta \mathbf{F}_{1j} = k_j^2 \mathbf{F}_{1j}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq m, \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{1j}|_{z=\bar{z}} = \bar{\varphi}(x, y).$$

$$\Omega_2 \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{F}_{1j} \\ \mathbf{F}_{2j} \\ \mathbf{L}\mathbf{F}_2 = \mathbf{f}, \\ \mathbf{F}_2|_{z=\bar{z}-h} = \bar{\psi}(x, y), \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$L := \text{rot} \frac{1}{\mu} \text{rot} + \frac{k^2}{\mu}$$

$$L := \text{rot} \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}} \text{rot} + \frac{k^2}{\bar{\sigma}}$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \sigma - i\omega\varepsilon, \quad k^2 = -i\omega\mu\bar{\sigma}.$$

$\bar{\varphi}$

$$\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2 \quad \mathbf{F}_{1j} = \mathbf{F}_2.$$

$(\quad, \bar{\varphi}(x, y),$

$$(\quad (x, y) = \mathbf{F}_{1j}(x, y, \bar{z})).$$

$\tilde{\sim}(x, y)$

(7)

$(x, y).$

$\tilde{\sim}(x, y)$

$\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_2$

7

$$\begin{cases} L\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_2 = \mathbf{f}_2, \\ \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_2|_{z=\bar{z}-h} = \tilde{\psi}(x, y), \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_0 &:= \tilde{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{F}, \\ \mathbf{u}_0 &:= \tilde{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{F}. \end{aligned} \quad (7) \quad (8) \quad \mathbf{u}_0$$

$$\begin{cases} L\mathbf{u}_0 = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}_0|_{z=\bar{z}-h} = \tilde{\epsilon}_0, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$z - h$

$$\mathbf{u}_0(x, y, \bar{z}) = \tilde{\epsilon}_0(x, y) + O(\bar{\zeta}), \bar{\zeta} = (h, h, h).$$

$$\bar{\phi}(x, y) = \mathbf{u}_0(x, y),$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \mathbf{v}_{1,i} = k_i^2 \mathbf{v}_{1,i} \\ \mathbf{v}_{1,i}|_{z=\bar{z}} = \tilde{\epsilon}_0(x, y) \end{cases}, \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \mathbf{V}_{1,i}}{dz^2} = \eta_i^2 \mathbf{V}_{1,i}, \eta_i^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + k_i^2 \\ \mathbf{V}_{1,i}|_{z=\bar{z}} = \tilde{\delta}_0(\alpha, \beta), \mathbf{V}_{1,i} \rightarrow 0, z \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}, \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{1,i} = \mathbf{V}_{1,i} \quad (11)$$

8

$$z = \bar{z} - h \quad V_{1i\gamma} \quad \mathbf{V}_{1,i}(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z} - h)$$

$$V_{1i\gamma}(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z} - h) = \delta_{0\gamma}(\alpha, \beta) \cdot q_\gamma(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z}, h), |q(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z}, h)| < 1, \gamma = x, y, z.$$

$$V_{1i\gamma}(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z} - h) \quad (9), (11)$$

$$V_{2i\gamma}(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z} - h) = \delta_{0\gamma}(\alpha, \beta) \cdot q_\gamma^2(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z}, h).$$

$$V_{1i\gamma}(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z} - h) = \delta_{0\gamma}(\alpha, \beta) \cdot q_\gamma^l(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z}, h).$$

$$V_{i\gamma}(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z} - h) = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{0\gamma}(\alpha, \beta) \cdot q_\gamma^l(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z}, h) = 0.$$

$$V_{i\gamma}(\alpha, \beta, \bar{z} - h),$$

$$(x, y) = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} V_{i\gamma}(x, y) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{u}_0(x, y)$$

$\Omega_1 \quad \Omega_2$

L

$$L := \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{1}{\eta} \operatorname{grad} \right) - \frac{k^2}{\eta}, \quad \eta = \mu, \bar{\sigma}.$$

1.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 U(z)}{dz^2} - k^2(z)U(z) = 0, & z > 0, \\ U|_{z=0} = 1, U(z) \rightarrow 0, & z \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

(0,h)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 U(z)}{dz^2} - k^2(z)U(z) = 0, & z > 0, \\ U|_{z=0} = 1, U|_{z=h} = a \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$(z_1, \infty), z_1 < h$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 V(z)}{dz^2} - k^2(z)V(z) = 0, & z > 0, \\ V|_{z=z_1} = b, U \rightarrow 0, & z \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

$$U(z) = U_1(z) = \frac{\operatorname{sh}[k(h-z)]}{\operatorname{sh}(kh)} + a \frac{\operatorname{sh}(kz)}{\operatorname{sh}(kh)}, \quad (15)$$

$$V(z) = b e^{-k(z-z_1)}. \quad (16)$$

a (13), (14):

$$V(z)|_{z=z_1} = U_1(z_1).$$

(14)

(13) $z = h:$

$$U_2(h) = U_1(z_1) e^{-k(h-z_1)}.$$

$$U_{m+1}(h) = q_1 + U_m(h)q_1, \quad (17)$$

$$q_1 = \frac{\operatorname{sh}[k(h-z_1)]}{\operatorname{sh}(kh)} e^{-k(h-z_1)}, \quad q_2 = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(kz_1)}{\operatorname{sh}(kh)} e^{-k(h-z_1)}. \quad (17)$$

:

$$U_{m+1}(h) = q_1 \sum_{l=0}^m q_2^l + a \cdot q_2^{m+1}.$$

$k \rightarrow \infty$

:

$$U(h) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} U_m(h) = \frac{q_1}{1 - q_2}.$$

,

$$U(h) = e^{-kh},$$

(12) $z =$

h.

(12)

a (13).

q_2

$a = 1, z_1 = h/2 \quad |kh| = 1$

1% 5

$z_1. \quad h \quad q_2$

$= 9h/10$, z_1
18

2.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2U(z)}{dz^2} = 0, & z > 0, \\ U|_{z=0} = 1, \frac{dU(z)}{dz}|_{z=0} = -k. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

$(-\infty, z_1)$,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2U(z)}{dz^2} = 0, & z > 0, \\ U|_{z=z_1} = b, \frac{dU(z)}{dz}|_{z=z_1} = -k, \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

$(-h, 0), z_1 > -h$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2V(z)}{dz^2} = 0, & z > 0, \\ V|_{z=0} = 1, \\ V|_{z=-h} = a. \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

(19)

$U(z) = -k(z - z_1) + b, z \in (-\infty, z_1)$,

(20) -

$V(z) = -\frac{a-1}{h}z + 1, z \in (-h, 0)$.

$$U_{m+1}(h) = \left(1 + \frac{z_1}{h}\right) (kh+1) \sum_{l=0}^m \left(-\frac{z_1}{h}\right)^l + a \left(-\frac{z_1}{h}\right)^{m+1}.$$

$m \rightarrow \infty$

$U(-h) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} U_m(-h) = kh+1.$

$q = |z_1|/h.$

$q,$

$U_m(-h).$

$k).$

3.

$1, 20, \infty, [0, 1.1]$

$(13) \quad h = 1.1$

$16, 50, 23$

$, -2$

$1.0 \quad 1.9 \quad 0.1$

$$V(z) = b \left(1 - \frac{z-1}{20} \right), \quad (14) \quad z > 1$$

$$V|_{z=1} = b, V|_{z=z_1} = 0.$$

0.4%.

a	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
0.0	748	631	531	446	371	304	244	189	137	87
0.1	729	615	518	435	362	297	239	185	134	85
0.2	707	597	503	423	352	290	233	180	131	83
0.3	682	576	487	409	341	281	226	175	127	81
0.4	654	553	468	394	329	271	218	169	123	79
0.5	622	527	446	376	314	259	209	163	119	75
0.6	584	495	420	355	297	246	199	155	114	73
0.7	541	459	390	331	278	230	187	147	108	70
0.8	494	422	360	306	258	215	176	139	4	69
0.9	463	396	339	289	245	206	169	135	102	69

$$\Omega_1 = \{(y, z) \in R^2 \mid z < z_1\},$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{(y, z) \in R^2 \mid z_1 - h < z < z_2 + h, h > 0\},$$

$$\Omega_3 = \{(y, z) \in R^2 \mid z > z_2\}.$$

$$k_n, \quad z = z_1 - h, \quad \Omega_2, \quad \varepsilon_0(y), \quad z = z_2 + h, \quad \varepsilon_0^H(y)$$

$$u_l, \quad l, \quad E_x^a, \quad (9):$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u_l}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_l}{\partial z^2} = k^2 u_l \\ u_l|_{z_1-h} = \varepsilon_{l-1}^B \\ u_l|_{z_2+h} = \varepsilon_{l-1}^H, \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$\varepsilon_{l-1}^B, \quad \varepsilon_{l-1}^H,$$

$$(21)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_l}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_l}{\partial z^2} = k_n^2 u_l + (k^2 - k_n^2) u_l.$$

$$\varepsilon_{l-1}^B, \varepsilon_{l-1}^H \quad y$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 U_l}{dz^2} - \eta^2 U_l = \varphi_l(\alpha, z) \\ U_l|_{z_1-h} = \delta_{l-1}^B(\alpha) \\ U_l|_{z_2+h} = \delta_{l-1}^H(\alpha), \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

$$U_l(\alpha, z) = F[u_l(y, z)], \varphi_l(\alpha, z) = F[(k^2 - k_n^2)u_l],$$

$$\delta_{l-1}^B(\alpha) = F[\varepsilon_{l-1}^B(y)], \delta_{l-1}^H(\alpha) = F[\varepsilon_{l-1}^H(y)],$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + k_n^2}, z \in [z_1 - h, z_2 - h], \quad \alpha -$$

(22)

$$U_l(\alpha, z) = \int_{z_1-h}^z G(z, \zeta) \varphi(\alpha, \zeta) d\zeta + A e^{-\eta z} + B e^{\eta z},$$

$$G(z, \zeta) = \frac{1}{\eta} sh[\eta(z - \zeta)], \bar{z} = z - z_1 + h.$$

$$A = \frac{\delta_{l-1}^B(\alpha) e^{\eta H} - (\psi_l + \delta_{l-1}^H(\alpha))}{2sh(\eta H)},$$

$$B = \frac{\psi_l + \delta_{l-1}^H(\alpha) - \delta_{l-1}^B(\alpha) e^{-\eta H}}{2sh(\eta H)}.$$

$$\psi_l = - \int_{z_1-h}^z G(H, \zeta) \varphi(\alpha, \zeta) d\zeta,$$

$$H = z_2 - z_1 + 2h.$$

(22)

$$U_l(\alpha, z) = \delta_{l-1}^B \frac{sh[k(H - z)]}{sh(kh)} + (\psi_l + \delta_{l-1}^H(\alpha)) \frac{sh(kz)}{sh(kh)} + \int_{z_1-h}^z G(z, \zeta) \varphi(\alpha, \zeta) d\zeta$$

$$\Omega_{12} = \Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2.$$

$$(z_1 - h, z_1) \varphi(\alpha, z) \equiv 0. \quad (23) \quad \Omega_{12}$$

$$U_l(\alpha, z) = \delta_{l-1}^B q_1(z) + (\psi_l + \delta_{l-1}^H(\alpha)) q_2(z),$$

$$q_1(z) = \frac{sh[k(H-z)]}{sh(kh)},$$

$$q_2(z) = \frac{sh(kz)}{sh(kh)}.$$

$$U_l(\alpha, z)$$

$$V_l(\alpha, z)$$

$$(11) \quad \Omega_1 \quad [1].$$

z_1

z_1-h .

$$U_l(\alpha, z)$$

$h > 0$

$$V_l(\alpha, z) = U_l(\alpha, z) q_3(\alpha, h).$$

Ω_1

$$, q_3(\alpha, h) = e^{-\eta h}, \text{Re} \eta > 0.$$

$l + 1-$

$$z = z_1 - h$$

Ω_2

$$\delta_l^B(\alpha) = \delta_{l-1}^B(\alpha) \left[q_1 + \frac{\psi_l + \delta_{l-1}^H}{\delta_{l-1}^B} q_2 \right] q_3.$$

$$\psi_l(\alpha)$$

δ_{l-1}^B

δ_{l-1}^H ,

$$|\psi_l(\alpha)| \leq |\delta_{l-1}^B| + |\delta_{l-1}^H|$$

$$\left[q_1 + \frac{\psi_l + \delta_{l-1}^H}{\delta_{l-1}^B} q_2 \right] q_3 \leq q_0 < 1.$$

$$, \dots \delta_0^H(\alpha) = 0.$$

$$\psi_l(\alpha)$$

$$t(\alpha) \leq 1:$$

$$\psi_l(\alpha) = t(\alpha) \delta_l^B(\alpha).$$

$$\delta_l^B(\alpha) = \delta_l^B(\alpha) Q$$

$$Q = [q_1 + t(\alpha) q_2] q_3.$$

q_1, q_2

$$t = 1$$

$|q_3| < 1$

$|Q|$

$$, \dots |\delta_l^B| \leq q_0 |\delta_0^B|$$

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} |\delta_l^B| \leq \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} |\delta_0^B| q_0^l = 0.$$

[3].

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