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The mathematical model is resulted is intense-deformed condition of a file of mountain breeds allowing to predict physical and mechanical properties separated of mountain weight with the help of energy of explosion.

[1] , (σ_s)

[2] ,

[3]

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial \sigma_i}{\partial x}$$

$u_i -$

, / ³;
; \bar{t}^2 ;
, H/ \bar{t}^2 .

$R = \frac{R}{\sqrt[3]{Q}}$,
; $Q -$ BB, .

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial x} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_x}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c_l^2} \frac{\partial^2 U_x}{\partial t^2} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_Y}{\partial Y^2} - \frac{1}{c_t^2} \frac{\partial^2 U_Y}{\partial t^2} = f(Y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_Z}{\partial Z^2} - \frac{1}{c_t^2} \frac{\partial^2 U_Z}{\partial t^2} = f(Z)$$

$$U_x = h(t) - f(x) \quad 0 \leq x < \infty$$

$$U_x = 0 \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$t=0.$$

$$h(x)$$

(C₁)

$$\text{div} \mathbf{U} = 0.$$

$$D_B = \frac{\partial^2 \rho'}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t}, \quad (3)$$

$$(c_l) - \text{div} \mathbf{U} \neq 0.$$

$$D_B -$$

BB.

(3)

$$\left. \frac{\partial \rho'(x,t)}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0}^{t=0}; \quad \rho'(\infty; t) = 0.$$

$$c_l = \frac{E(1-\mu)}{\rho(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}; \quad (2)$$

$$c_t = \frac{E}{2\rho(1+\mu)}$$

$$\rho'(x'; 0) = \beta \delta(x), \quad \rho'(x', 0) - t_0$$

$$(x_1)$$

$$\text{BB}; \quad \delta(x) -$$

$$; \quad \beta -$$

$$\frac{\partial U_x}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c_l^2} \frac{\partial^2 U_x}{\partial t^2} = f(x),$$

$$S \int_0^\infty \rho'(x, 0) dx = Q \rho_0 b,$$

$$\rho_0 -$$

$$, \quad / \quad ^3; \quad Q -$$

$$U_x = f_1(x - c_l t) + f_2(x + c_l t),$$

$$- \quad ^3/; \quad S -$$

$$\text{BB}, \quad ; \quad b$$

$$\text{BB}, \quad ^2.$$

$Qb\rho_0 -$, ... BB ; $t -$
 " $\delta -$ " , ; $v -$
 , / ; $\eta -$
 (3)

$$\rho(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi D_b t_0}} \int_0^\infty \rho_0(x';0) \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{(x-x')^2}{4D_b t_0}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(x+x')^2}{4D_b t_0}\right] \right\} dx$$

[4] $\eta =$
 0,7 - 0,9 $K \approx 1,$
 $x = vt_0$
 $U_{\max}(x,t) = \frac{Qb}{\sqrt{\pi K t_0 St}}$
 $t_0 = l / D ; t = z / C_1,$
 $l - , ; z -$

$$\rho'(x',0), \quad (4)$$

$$\rho'(x,t_0) = \frac{Qb\rho_0}{s\sqrt{\pi D_b t_0}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4D_b b_0}\right)$$

$U_{\max}(L) = \frac{QbC_1}{\sqrt{\pi Kl / DSL}}$ (5)
 K

$$P = \frac{1}{8} K_1 \rho_{BB} D^2,$$

$K = \frac{E_b t}{m}, \quad E_b -$
 $K_1 - ,$
 ; $D -$
 , / .
 • ; $t -$
 , ; $m -$
 ,

$$U(x,t) = \eta \frac{Qb}{\sqrt{\pi K t_0 St}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-vt_0)^2}{4Kt_0}\right]$$

(5)

$Q = \text{const},$

$\dot{E}_b,$

(),

(2).

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y};$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y};$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial t} = \rho \left[c_l^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (c_l^2 - 2c_t^2) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right]; \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{2\sigma_{xy}}{\partial t} = \rho c_t^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right);$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial t} = \rho \left[(c_l^2 - 2c_t^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + c_l^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right],$$

$\sigma_{xx}; \sigma_{xy}; \sigma_{yy}$

; u, v –

$x,$

$y.$

$$|y| < h, 0 < x < \infty.$$

(6)

$= 0$

$$x = 0, |y| \leq h$$

()

[6].

$t > 0$

