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The question of influence of a heatstroke on destruction of breeds in to a zone of a layer is considered{examined}. The equation of growth of cracks is received at a heatstroke and expression for an estimation of the maximal depth of penetration of cracks in its{her} comparison with depth of plastic deformation.

[1, 2],

[3].

$$\sigma = \frac{\beta_\ell ET}{1 - \mu}, \quad (1)$$

[4].

$$T = \frac{a^{1/2} F_0}{\lambda \pi^{1/2}} \int_0^\tau e^{-\frac{(r-r_c)^2}{4a(t-\tau)}} \cdot \frac{d\tau}{(t-\tau)^{1/2}}, \quad (2)$$

$a -$

$;\lambda -$

$t \gg$

$$T = \frac{a^{1/2} F_0 \tau}{\lambda \pi^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{(r-r_c)^2}{4a(t-\tau)}}}{t^{1/2}}. \quad (3)$$

$$(r - r_c)^2 = 2at. \quad (4)$$

(4) (3)

$$T_m = \frac{2Q}{c\rho(r - r_c)\sqrt{2\pi e}}, \quad (5)$$

$Q = F_0$  ; ;  $c$  -

(3)  $t \gg$  .  $t = 10 = 10^{-5} c$  -  
 $t > 10^4$  .  
 (4), (5)  $(r - r_c)z > 50$  .

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} = 0.$$

$$(r - r_c) = \text{const} \quad r=0 \quad r \quad dr$$

$x'y'$  [5, 6]

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon'_x &= a'_{11}\sigma'_x + a'_{12}\sigma'_y + a'_{16}\tau'_{xy} + \alpha T \\ \varepsilon'_y &= a'_{21}\sigma'_x + a'_{22}\sigma'_y + a'_{26}\tau'_{xy} + \alpha T \\ \gamma'_{xy} &= a'_{61}\sigma'_x + a'_{62}\sigma'_y + a'_{66}\tau'_{xy} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$a'_{11}, a'_{12}, a'_{16}, a'_{22}, a'_{26}, a'_{61}, a'_{62}, a'_{66}$  -

(6)

:

$$\tau_{ik} = \sigma'_x \alpha_2 \alpha_3 + \sigma'_y \beta_2 \beta_3 + \tau'_{xy} (\alpha_2 \beta_3 + \alpha_3 \beta_2), \quad (7)$$

$i -$  ;  $k -$  ;

$$\alpha_2 = \cos\left(\hat{x}, i\right); \quad \alpha_3 = \cos\left(\hat{x}, k\right); \quad \beta_2 = \cos\left(\hat{y}, i\right); \quad \beta_3 = \cos\left(\hat{y}, k\right).$$

$$\varepsilon'_x = \varepsilon'_y = \tau'_{xy} = 0.$$

(6) (7)

$$ik = T ( T -$$

). (5)  $r_m$   
( )

$$r_m = \frac{2aQ}{c\rho\tau \sqrt{2\pi e}} \cdot \frac{(a'_{22} - a'_{12})\alpha_2\alpha_3 + (a'_{11} - a'_{12})\beta_2\beta_3}{(a'_{12})^2 - a'_{11}a'_{22}}, \quad (8)$$

( ),  $r = r_c$   
 $t$  [4]:

$$T = \frac{2T}{\pi} \arcsin\left(\frac{\tau}{t}\right)^{1/2}. \quad (9)$$

$$= 100^\circ \quad = 10^{-5} \quad = 800^\circ, \quad v = T/t = 10^{-9} / , \quad - = v = 3,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ c}^{-1}.$$

$x'y'$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} a'_{11} (\sigma'_x)^2 + a'_{12} \sigma'_x \sigma'_y + a'_{16} \sigma'_x \tau'_{xy} + \frac{1}{2} a'_{22} (\sigma'_y)^2 + a'_{26} \sigma'_y \tau'_{xy} + \frac{1}{2} a'_{66} (\tau'_{xy})^2. \quad (10)$$

$$W \Delta V = 2\Pi \ell \frac{\Delta \ell}{\sin \varphi}, \quad (11)$$

$V -$

$$\ell_0 = \frac{W}{2\Pi} \sin \varphi. \quad (12)$$

$$\sigma'_x, \sigma'_y, \tau'_{xy} \quad (6)$$

$$\sigma'_x + \sigma'_y = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z, \quad (13)$$

$\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z -$

(13) –

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_z,$$

$$\sigma'_x = 2\sigma_x \quad \sigma'_y = \sigma_y, \quad \sigma'_z = 0,$$

$$\delta_0 = a \left[ \beta_\ell (T - T_0) - \frac{(1 - \mu)(\sigma_0 + \sigma_T)}{E} \right], \quad (14)$$

$$(5) \quad (3),$$

$$\frac{1}{(r - r_c)} - \frac{\exp\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(r - r_c)^2}{4\alpha t}\right)}{\sqrt{2\alpha t}} - A = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$A = \left[ \delta_0 + (1 - \mu)(\sigma_0 + \sigma_T)/E \right] \frac{c\rho\sqrt{2\pi e}}{2\beta_\ell Q}.$$

$$(15) \quad r - r_c > 50,$$

$$t \gg \frac{(r - r_c)^2}{4\alpha t}$$

1/2.

$$(15) \quad :$$

$$r - r_c = \frac{1}{A - \sqrt{\frac{e}{2\alpha t}}}. \quad (16)$$

(15) (16)

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 ,  
 $I <$   
 .  
 $r_0$   
 $r_m$  (15).  $t \rightarrow \infty$   
 $r - rc = 1/A,$   
 $u_0/$   $(1 - \mu)(\sigma_0 + \sigma_T)/E.$  :

$$r_0 = \frac{2\beta_\ell QE}{(1 - \mu)c\rho\sqrt{2\pi e}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma + \sigma}. \quad (17)$$

(8):

$$\frac{r_m}{r_0} = 1 + \frac{\sigma_0}{2\sigma_T}. \quad (18)$$

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