$$K_{0}(r, \xi_{m}) = J_{0}(\xi_{m}r) \left(Y_{0}(\xi_{m}b) \right)$$

$$- Y_{0}(\xi_{m}r) \left(J_{0}(\xi_{m}b) \right)$$

$$K_{1}(r, \eta_{n}) = J_{1}(\eta_{n}r) \left(Y_{1}(\eta_{n}b) \right)$$

$$- Y_{1}(\eta_{n}r) \left(J_{1}(\eta_{n}b) \right)$$

$$\begin{split} U_{1} &= -\frac{\int_{a}^{b} r K_{0}(r, \xi_{m}) \left\{ \frac{\partial K_{1}(r, \eta_{n})}{\partial r} + \frac{K_{1}(r, \eta_{n})}{r} \right\} dr}{\int_{a}^{b} r \left[K_{0}(r, \xi_{m}) \right]^{2} dr} \\ U_{2} &= -\frac{\int_{a}^{b} r K_{1}(r, \eta_{n}) \frac{\partial K_{0}(r, \xi_{m})}{\partial r} dr}{\int_{a}^{b} r \left[K_{1}(r, \eta_{n}) \right]^{2} dr} \\ U_{3} &= \frac{\int_{a}^{b} r^{2} \omega^{2} K_{1}(r, \eta_{n}) dr}{\int_{a}^{b} r \left[K_{1}(r, \eta_{n}) \right]^{2} dr} \\ \frac{d^{3}S_{mn}}{dt^{3}} + \xi_{m}^{2} \frac{d^{2}S_{mn}}{dt^{2}} + \left(\eta_{n}^{2} - U_{2}U_{1} \right) \frac{dS_{mn}}{dt} + \xi_{m}^{2} \eta_{n}^{2} S_{mn} \\ &= U_{2}U_{1}a_{n}\dot{u}_{1} + U_{2}b_{m}A_{1}(t) + \xi_{m}^{2}U_{3} \\ \frac{d^{3}Q_{mn}}{dt^{3}} + \xi_{m}^{2} \frac{d^{2}Q_{mn}}{dt^{2}} + \left(\eta_{n}^{2} - U_{1}U_{2} \right) \frac{dQ_{mn}}{dt} + \eta_{n}^{2}\xi_{m}^{2}Q_{mn} \end{split}$$

 $= U_1 U_2 b_m \dot{\overline{T}}_1 + U_1 a_n \dot{A}_2(t)$

Above Eqs are a nonhomogeneous ordinary differential equation with constant coefficients and have general and particular solutions.

The characteristic equation corresponding to either of Eq.

$$s^{3} + \xi_{m}^{2}s^{2} + (\eta_{n}^{2} - U_{2}U_{1})s + \xi_{m}^{2}\eta_{n}^{2} = 0$$

For each m and n, above Eq. has three roots where one is real and negative and two other ones are complex conjugate with a negative real part.