

Exercise 5

Problem 1

How does the strain tensor \mathbf{E} ,

$$\mathbf{E}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_j} \right),$$

change under an orthogonal change of coordinates $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$? How is the case for the infinitesimal strain tensor $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right).$$

Problem 2 (home exercise)

- a) Show that the physical meaning of $\sum_{k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{kk} = \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})$ is the relative change in volume.
 b) Assume that body is under hydrostatic pressure

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = -p\mathbf{I}, \quad p = \text{constant} > 0$$

and show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{kk} = -\frac{1}{\kappa} p, \quad \kappa = \lambda + \frac{2}{3}\mu = \text{bulk modulus}.$$

- c) Hence, the condition $\kappa > 0$ is natural. Present κ in terms of Youngs modulus E and the Poisson ratio ν . What is the condition for ν ?

Problem 3

Let the characteristic polynomial for $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ be

$$\det(\boldsymbol{\sigma} - \alpha\mathbf{I}) = -\alpha^3 + I_1\alpha^2 - I_2\alpha + I_3.$$

Show that the invariants are

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \sum_{k=1}^3 \sigma_{kk} = \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}), \\ I_2 &= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{ii}\sigma_{jj} - \sigma_{ij}\sigma_{ij}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(\text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}))^2 - \text{tr}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}^2)] \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \\ I_3 &= \det(\boldsymbol{\sigma}). \end{aligned}$$

Show that the invariants do not change under orthogonal coordinate transformations.

Problem 4

Let the strain state be a "pure shear", e.g.

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma_{12} & 0 \\ \sigma_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Compute the principal stresses and directions.