

应力理论证明例题

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例1. 证: $\frac{d}{dt}F^{-1} = -F^{-1}l \Rightarrow$ 重要公式:

证明:

$$\text{由 } l = \dot{F}F^{-1}$$

$$\dot{F}^{-1} = -F^{-1}l$$

* 利用 $FF^{-1} = I$

$$\text{另: } l = \dot{F}F^{-1} \Rightarrow \dot{F} = Fl$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt}(FF^{-1}) = \dot{F}F^{-1} + F \frac{d}{dt}(F^{-1}) = 0 \quad \star$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{d}{dt}F^{-1} = \dot{F}^{-1} = -F^{-1}\dot{F}F^{-1} = -F^{-1}l \quad \checkmark$$

例2. 证: $\frac{d}{dt}(F^{-T}) = -l^TF^{-T}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(F^{-T}) &= \left[\frac{d}{dt}(F^{-1}) \right]^T = (-F^{-1}l)^T \\ &= -l^TF^{-T} \quad \text{得证} \end{aligned}$$

例3. 证: $\dot{E} = F^T d F$ \Rightarrow 其中: d 为 $\frac{1}{2}(l^T + l)$ 为位移的对称分量

而: 由: $E = \frac{1}{2}(F^TF - I)$ 为格林应变

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有: } \dot{E} &= \frac{1}{2}(\dot{F}^TF + F^T\dot{F}) \quad \text{有: } \dot{F} = lF \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(F^Tl^TF + F^TlF) \\ &= F^T \cdot \frac{1}{2}(l^T + l)F = F^T d F \end{aligned}$$

例4. 证: $\dot{e} = d - l^Te - el$

证明有: $e = \frac{1}{2}(I - B^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2}[I - (FF^T)^{-1}]$

则 $e = \frac{1}{2}[I - F^{-T}F^{-1}]$

有:

$$\dot{e} = \frac{1}{2}[-\dot{F}^{-T}F^{-1} - F^{-T}\dot{F}^{-1}] \quad \text{由: } \dot{F}^{-1} = -F^{-1}\dot{F} \\ \dot{F}^{-T} = -\dot{F}^T F^{-T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[\dot{F}^T F^{-T} F^{-1} + F^{-T} F^{-1} \dot{F}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[\dot{F}^T + \dot{F}^T + (F^{-T}F^{-1} - I)(\dot{F}^T + \dot{F}^T)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\dot{F}^T + \dot{F}^T) - \frac{1}{2}(I - (FF^T)^{-1})(\dot{F}^T + \dot{F}^T)$$

$$= d - e\dot{F} - \dot{F}^T e$$

例5: 证: $\dot{B} = LB + BL^T$

解: $B = FF^T$

$\therefore \dot{B} = \dot{F}F^T + F\dot{F}^T$, 有: $\dot{F} = LF$ 即: $\dot{F} = LF$
 $(\dot{F})^T = F^T L^T$

$$\dot{B} = LFF^T + FF^T L^T \\ = LB + BL^T \quad \checkmark$$

例6: $\dot{J} = J \cdot \text{div } v = J \text{tr}(d)$

由于 $JJ = \det F$, 有:

补充结论
(不予证明)

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial F} = J \cdot F^{-T}$$

$$\left[\dot{J} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial F} : \dot{F} \right] = J F^{-T} : \dot{F}$$

结论:

因 $A:BC = B\dot{A}:C$
 $= AC^T:\dot{B}$

$$J : \dot{F} F^{-T} = J : L = \text{tr}(J \cdot L) \\ = J \text{tr}(d/g)$$

$$= AC^T : B$$

→ 由于 g 为反对称
(对角线元素为 0)

$$= J \operatorname{tr}(d+g)$$

$$= J \operatorname{tr}(d)$$

结论
 $\operatorname{tr}(d) = \operatorname{div} v$

例 7. 证 $\frac{d}{dt}(dv) = \operatorname{div}(v) dv$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(dv) = \frac{d}{dt}(J \cdot dV) = \dot{J} dV = J \operatorname{tr}(d) \cdot dV$$

$$= \operatorname{tr}(d) dv = \operatorname{div}(v) dv \quad \checkmark$$