

2.1、求证二阶张量的主不变量 g_1, g_2, g_3 , (由 (2.3.5) 式定义)与矩 g_1^*, g_2^*, g_3^* (由 (2.3.9) 式定义)的关系式为

$$g_1 = g_1^*, \quad g_2 = \frac{1}{2}[(g_2^*)^2 - g_2^*], \quad g_3 = \frac{1}{6}(g_1^*)^3 - \frac{1}{2}g_1^*g_2^* + \frac{1}{3}g_3^*$$

以及

$$g_1^* = g_1, \quad g_2^* = (g_1)^2 - 2g_2, \quad g_3^* = (g_1)^3 - 3g_1g_2 + 3g_3$$

求证:

由书P56式2.3.5及2.3.8可知:

$$g_1 = T_{.1}^1 + T_{.2}^2 + T_{.3}^3$$

$$g_1 = \begin{bmatrix} T_{.1}^1 & T_{.2}^1 \\ T_{.1}^2 & T_{.2}^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} T_{.2}^2 & T_{.3}^2 \\ T_{.2}^3 & T_{.3}^3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} T_{.3}^3 & T_{.1}^3 \\ T_{.3}^1 & T_{.1}^1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g_3 = \begin{bmatrix} T_{.1}^1 & T_{.2}^1 & T_{.3}^1 \\ T_{.1}^2 & T_{.2}^2 & T_{.3}^2 \\ T_{.1}^3 & T_{.2}^3 & T_{.3}^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g_1^* = tr T = T_{.i}^i$$

$$g_2^* = tr(T \cdot T) = T_{.j}^i T_{.i}^j$$

$$g_3^* = tr(T \cdot T \cdot T) = T_{.j}^i T_{.k}^j T_{.i}^k$$

由以上可得

$$g_1^* = tr T = T_{.i}^i = T_{11} + T_{22} + T_{33} = g_1$$

$$g_2^* = tr(T \cdot T) = T_{.j}^i T_{.i}^j = T_{11}T_{11} + T_{12}T_{21} + T_{21}T_{12} + T_{22}T_{22} + T_{23}T_{32} + T_{31}T_{13} + T_{32}T_{23} + T_{33}T_{33}$$

$$(g_1)^2 = (T_{11} + T_{22} + T_{33})^2 = T_{11}T_{11} + T_{22}T_{22} + T_{33}T_{33} + 2T_{11}T_{22} + 2T_{11}T_{33} + 2T_{22}T_{33}$$

$$2g_2 = 2[T_{11}T_{22} - T_{12}T_{21} + T_{22}T_{33} - T_{23}T_{32} + T_{11}T_{33} - T_{31}T_{13}]$$

$$(g_1)^2 - 2g_2 = T_{11}T_{11} + T_{12}T_{21} + T_{21}T_{12} + T_{22}T_{22} + T_{23}T_{32} + T_{31}T_{13} + T_{32}T_{23} + T_{33}T_{33} = g_2^*$$

$$\text{同理可证 } g_3^* = (g_1)^3 - 3g_1g_2 + 3g_3$$

2.2 已知 \mathbf{T} 与 \mathbf{S} 互为转置。求证：它们有相同的主不变量。

证明： \mathbf{T} ， \mathbf{S} 的矩分别是：

$$tr T = T_{.i}^i$$

$$tr S = S_{.i}^i$$

$$tr(T \bullet T) = T_{.j}^i T_{.i}^j$$

$$tr(S \bullet S) = S_{.j}^i S_{.i}^j$$

$$tr(T \bullet T \bullet T) = T_{.j}^i T_{.k}^j T_{.i}^k$$

$$tr(S \bullet S \bullet S) = S_{.j}^i S_{.k}^j S_{.i}^k$$

又因为 \mathbf{T} 与 \mathbf{S} 互为转置

$$(T_{.i}^j)^T = S_{.i}^j$$

$$(T_{.i}^j)^T = T_{.j}^i$$

$$S_{.i}^j = T_{.j}^i$$

将 \mathbf{S} 用 \mathbf{T} 的分量表示：

$$tr S = S_{.i}^i = T_{.i}^i$$

$$tr(S \bullet S) = S_{.j}^i S_{.i}^j = T_{.i}^j T_{.j}^i$$

$$tr(S \bullet S \bullet S) = S_{.j}^i S_{.k}^j S_{.i}^k = T_{.i}^j T_{.j}^k T_{.k}^i$$

所以 \mathbf{T} 与 \mathbf{S} 有相同的矩，根据 (P56 2.3.9)可知 \mathbf{T} 与 \mathbf{S} 有相同的主变量

2.3已知：任意二阶张量 A, B ，且 $T = A \cdot B, S = B \cdot A$
求证： T 与 S 具有相同的主不变量。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明: } f_1^{T*} &= \text{tr}(T) = T : G = \text{tr}(A \square B) = A \square B : G \\
 &= T_{\cdot j}^i g_i g^j \square T_{\cdot n}^m g_m g^n : g^{ab} g_a g_b \\
 &= T_{\cdot j}^i T_{\cdot n}^m \delta_m^j g_i g^n : g^{ab} g_a g_b \\
 &= T_{\cdot j}^i T_{\cdot n}^m \delta_m^j g^{ab} g_{ia} \delta_b^n \\
 &= T_{\cdot m}^i T_{\cdot b}^m g^{ab} g_{ia} \\
 &= T_{am} T^{ma}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1^{S*} &= \text{tr}(S) = S : G = \text{tr}(B \square A) = B \square A : G \\
 &= T_{\cdot n}^m g_m g^n \square T_{\cdot j}^i g_i g^j : g^{ab} g_a g_b \\
 &= T_{\cdot n}^m T_{\cdot j}^i \delta_i^n g_m g^j : g^{ab} g_a g_b \\
 &= T_{\cdot n}^m T_{\cdot j}^i \delta_i^n g^{ab} g_{am} \delta_b^j \\
 &= T_{\cdot i}^m T_{\cdot b}^i g^{ab} g_{am} \\
 &= T_{ai} T^{ia} \\
 f_1^{T*} &= f_1^{S*} = f_1
 \end{aligned}$$

所以二者具有相同的主不变量。

2.4 求证:

$$\textcircled{1} [T \bullet u \ v \ w] + [u \ T \bullet v \ w] + [u \ v \ T \bullet w] = J_1^T [u \ v \ w]$$

$$\textcircled{2} [T \bullet a \ T \bullet b \ c] + [a \ T \bullet b \ T \bullet c] + [T \bullet a \ b \ T \bullet c] = J_2^T [a \ b \ c]$$

证明: (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[T \bullet u \ v \ w] + [u \ T \bullet v \ w] + [u \ v \ T \bullet w] \\
 &= \epsilon_{ijk} T_{\bullet i}^i u^l \delta_m^j v^m \delta_n^k w^n + \epsilon_{ijk} \delta_l^i u^l T_{\bullet m}^j v^m \delta_n^k w^n + \epsilon_{ijk} \delta_l^i u^l \delta_m^j v^m T_{\bullet n}^k w^n \\
 &= e_{ijk} T_{\bullet i}^i \delta_2^j \delta_3^k \epsilon_{lmn} u^l v^m w^n + e_{ijk} \delta_1^i T_{\bullet 2}^j \delta_3^k \epsilon_{lmn} u^l v^m w^n + e_{ijk} \delta_1^i \delta_2^j T_{\bullet 3}^k \epsilon_{lmn} u^l v^m w^n \\
 &= (e_{i23} T_{\bullet i}^i + e_{1j3} T_{\bullet 2}^j + e_{12k} T_{\bullet 3}^k) \epsilon_{lmn} u^l v^m w^n \\
 &= (T_{\bullet 1}^1 + T_{\bullet 2}^2 + T_{\bullet 3}^3) \epsilon_{lmn} u^l v^m w^n \\
 &= J_1^T [u \ v \ w]
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 式左边

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [T_{\cdot j}^i a^j g_i \quad T_{\cdot b}^a b^b g_a \quad c^c g_c] + [a^d g_d \quad T_{\cdot j}^i b^j g_i \quad T_{\cdot b}^a c^b g_a] + [T_{\cdot j}^i a^j g_i \quad b^e g_e \quad T_{\cdot b}^a c^b g_a] \\
 &= T_{\cdot j}^i T_{\cdot b}^a a^j b^b c^c \varepsilon_{iac} + T_{\cdot j}^i T_{\cdot b}^a a^d b^j c^b \varepsilon_{dia} + T_{\cdot j}^i T_{\cdot b}^a a^j b^e c^b \varepsilon_{iea} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} T_{\cdot j}^i T_{\cdot b}^a (a^j b^b c^c \varepsilon_{iea} \varepsilon_{jbc} \varepsilon^{jbc} + a^d b^j c^b \varepsilon_{dia} \varepsilon_{djb} \varepsilon^{djb} + a^j b^e c^b \varepsilon_{iea} \varepsilon_{jbb} \varepsilon^{jbb}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} T_{\cdot j}^i T_{\cdot b}^a \{ (\delta_j^i \delta_a^b - \delta_a^j \delta_i^b) [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] + (\delta_j^i \delta_a^b - \delta_a^j \delta_i^b) [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] + (\delta_j^i \delta_a^b - \delta_a^j \delta_i^b) [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (T_{\cdot j}^i T_{\cdot b}^a \delta_i^j \delta_a^b - T_{\cdot j}^i T_{\cdot b}^a \delta_a^j \delta_i^b) [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (T_{\cdot i}^i T_{\cdot a}^a - T_{\cdot a}^a T_{\cdot i}^i) [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] = \phi_2^T [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}] \text{ 命题得证。}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.5 已知：实对称张量 N ，其特征方程具有三个不等的实根。
求证： N 所对应的3个主轴方向 $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3$ 是唯一的且互相正交。

证明：

不妨设3个不等实根分别为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$

由 $\mathbf{N} \bullet \mathbf{a}_1 = \lambda_1 \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{N} \bullet \mathbf{a}_2 = \lambda_2 \mathbf{a}_2$ ，两边分别左点积 \mathbf{a}_2 和 \mathbf{a}_1 得：

$$\mathbf{a}_2 \bullet \mathbf{N} \bullet \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_2 \bullet \lambda_1 \mathbf{a}_1, \quad \mathbf{a}_1 \bullet \mathbf{N} \bullet \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_1 \bullet \lambda_2 \mathbf{a}_2$$

$$\because \mathbf{a}_2 \bullet \mathbf{N} \bullet \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_1 \bullet \mathbf{N} \bullet \mathbf{a}_2 \quad (\text{张量}\mathbf{N}\text{为对称张量})$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{a}_2 \bullet \lambda_1 \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_1 \bullet \lambda_2 \mathbf{a}_2$$

$$\text{即：} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \mathbf{a}_1 \bullet \mathbf{a}_2 = 0$$

$$\text{显然：} \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \neq 0, \text{ 且 } \mathbf{a}_1 \bullet \mathbf{a}_2 = 0$$

$$\text{同理可证：} \mathbf{a}_1 \bullet \mathbf{a}_3 = 0, \quad \mathbf{a}_3 \bullet \mathbf{a}_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3 \text{ 相互正交且唯一}$$

2.6 已知： $N = e_1 e_1 + 2e_2 e_2 - 2(e_1 e_2 + e_2 e_1) - 2(e_1 e_3 + e_3 e_1)$

$$[N_{\cdot j}^i] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求：(1) 主分量 (从大到小排列)。

(2) 主方向对应的正交标准化基 $e_{1'}, e_{2'}, e_{3'}$ (右手系)。

$$\text{解：} \quad \mathcal{J}_1^N = 3, \quad \mathcal{J}_2^N = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6$$

$$\mathcal{J}_3^N = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

$$\Delta(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \mu + 1$$

$$(\mu + 1)^3 - 3(\mu + 1)^2 - 6(\mu + 1) + 8 = 0$$

$$\mu^3 + 3\mu^2 + 3\mu + 1 - 3\mu^2 - 6\mu - 3 - 6\mu - 6 + 8 = 0$$

$$\mu^3 - 9\mu = 0$$

$$\mu(\mu + 3)(\mu - 3) = 0$$

$$\mu_1 = 0, \quad \mu_2 = -3, \quad \mu_3 = 3$$

$$\lambda_1 = \mu_3 + 1 = 4, \quad \lambda_2 = \mu_1 + 1 = 1, \quad \lambda_3 = \mu_2 + 1 = -2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -2/3 \\ -1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ -2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3 = \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{a}_1 \times \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_3 \quad \therefore \mathbf{e}_{i'} = \mathbf{a}_i$$

2.7 已知:

$$N = 10\mathbf{e}_1\mathbf{e}_1 + 4(\mathbf{e}_1\mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_2\mathbf{e}_1) + 5\mathbf{e}_2\mathbf{e}_2 - 2(\mathbf{e}_1\mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3\mathbf{e}_1) + 3(\mathbf{e}_2\mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3\mathbf{e}_2) - \mathbf{e}_3\mathbf{e}_3$$

$$[N_{\bullet j}^i] = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求: (1) 主分量 (从大到小排列)。

(2) 主方向对应的正交标准化基 $\mathbf{e}_{1'}, \mathbf{e}_{2'}, \mathbf{e}_{3'}$ (右手系)。

$$\text{解: } J_1^N = 14, \quad J_2^N = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

$$J_3^N = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -192$$

$$\Delta(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 14\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 192 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \mu + \frac{14}{3}$$

$$\left(\mu + \frac{14}{3}\right)^3 - 14\left(\mu + \frac{14}{3}\right)^2 + 6\left(\mu + \frac{14}{3}\right) + 192 = 0$$

$$\mu^3 + 14\mu^2 + \frac{14^2}{3}\mu + \frac{14^3}{27} - 14\mu^2 - 2 \times \frac{14^2}{3}\mu - \frac{14^3}{9} + 6\mu + 28 + 192 = 0$$

$$\mu^3 - \frac{178}{3}\mu + \frac{452}{27} = 0$$

2.8

$$\textcircled{1} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - T_1^1 & -T_2^1 & -T_3^1 \\ -T_1^2 & \lambda - T_2^2 & -T_3^2 \\ -T_1^3 & -T_2^3 & \lambda - T_3^3 \end{vmatrix}, \textcircled{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - T_1^1 & -T_1^2 & -T_1^3 \\ -T_2^1 & \lambda - T_2^2 & -T_2^3 \\ -T_3^1 & -T_3^2 & \lambda - T_3^3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (2.1.12b)$$

$$\textcircled{1} = T_3^T \quad \textcircled{2} = T_2^T \quad \text{由公式 (2.1.12b) } \det(T_2^T) = \det(T_3^T)$$

2.9 已知：任意二阶张量 \mathbf{T} 及其转置张量 \mathbf{T}^T ，又

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{T}^T, \quad \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{T}^T \cdot \mathbf{T}$$

求证： \mathbf{X} \mathbf{Y} 均为对称张量，且

$$\Delta(\lambda) = \det(\lambda \delta_j^i - X_j^i) = \det(\lambda \delta_j^i - Y_j^i)$$

(两张量的主分量相等，但对应主分量的基矢量并不相等)

证：

$$\mathbf{X}^T = (\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{T}^T)^T = (\mathbf{T}^T)^T \cdot \mathbf{T}^T = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{T}^T = \mathbf{X}$$

$$\mathbf{Y}^T = (\mathbf{T}^T \cdot \mathbf{T})^T = \mathbf{T}^T \cdot (\mathbf{T}^T)^T = \mathbf{T}^T \cdot \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{Y}$$

因此 X ， Y 均为对称张量，两相量分别用分量表示：

$$X = T \cdot T^T = T_j^i T_m^m g^j g_m = X_j^m g^j g_m$$

$$\text{所以：} X_{\cdot j}^i = X_i^{\cdot j} = T_{\cdot j}^i T_m^m = T_{\cdot i}^m T_j^m$$

$$Y = T_m^i T_{\cdot j}^m g_i g^j = Y_{\cdot j}^i g_i g^j = X_i^{\cdot j} g_i g^j$$

则可知 X ， Y 的特征多项式相同，特征值相等，则 $\lambda_X = \lambda_Y = \lambda$

2.10、已知任意二阶张量 \mathbf{T} 及转置张量 \mathbf{T}^T ，任意矢量 \mathbf{u} ，

求证： $\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{T}^T$ 。

$$\text{证：} \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{u} = T_{ij} \mathbf{g}^i \mathbf{g}^j \cdot u^k \mathbf{g}_k = T_{ij} u^k \delta_k^j \mathbf{g}^i = T_{ij} u^j \mathbf{g}^i$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{T}^T = u^k \mathbf{g}_k \cdot T_{ij} \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}^i = T_{ij} u^k \delta_k^j \mathbf{g}^i = T_{ij} u^j \mathbf{g}^i$$

\therefore 原式得证

2.11 已知任意二阶张量 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 。求证： $(\mathbf{A} \bullet \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \bullet \mathbf{A}^T$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= A_{ij} \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}^i & \mathbf{B} &= B_{rs} \mathbf{g}^r \mathbf{g}^s & \mathbf{B}^T \bullet \mathbf{A}^T &= (B^{sr} \mathbf{g}_r \mathbf{g}_s)^T \bullet (A_{ij} \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}^i)^T \\ (\mathbf{A} \bullet \mathbf{B})^T &= (A_{ij} \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}^i \bullet B^{sr} \mathbf{g}_r \mathbf{g}_s)^T & &= (B^{sr} \mathbf{g}_r \mathbf{g}_s) \bullet (A_{ji} \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}^i) \\ &= (A_{ij} B^{sr} \delta_r^j \mathbf{g}^i \mathbf{g}_s)^T & &= A_{ji} B^{sr} \delta_s^i \mathbf{g}_r \mathbf{g}^j \\ &= (A_{ij} B^{js} \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}_s)^T & &= A_{ji} B^{sr} \mathbf{g}_r \mathbf{g}^j \\ &= (U_i^s \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}_s)^T & &= U_j^r \mathbf{g}_r \mathbf{g}^j \\ &= U_i^s \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}_s & &= U_i^s \mathbf{g}_s \mathbf{g}^j = U_{\cdot i}^s \mathbf{g}_s \mathbf{g}^j \\ & & &\therefore (\mathbf{A} \bullet \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \bullet \mathbf{A}^T \end{aligned}$$

证明：

2-12 已知： T 为正则的二阶张量， \mathbf{u} 为一矢量， $T \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$

求证： $\mathbf{u} = 0$

解： T 为正则的二阶张量

存在 T^{-1} 使 $T \cdot T^{-1} = T^{-1} \cdot T = G$

将等式两边都左乘 T^{-1}

$$\text{左边} = T^{-1} \cdot T \cdot \mathbf{u} = G \cdot \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}$$

$$\text{右边} = T^{-1} \cdot 0 = 0$$

所以 $\mathbf{u} = 0$

2.13 已知 T 为正则 2 阶张量。

求证：其逆张量 T^{-1} 的矩阵等于 T 的逆矩阵， $[T^{-1}] = [T]^{-1}$

$$T = T^{ij} g_i g_j$$

$$T^{-1} = S_{kl} g_k g_l$$

根据定义： $T \bullet T^{-1} = T^{-1} \bullet T = G$

点积缩去 g_j 与 g_k 有：

$$G = T_{ij} S_{kl} \delta_l^i g_i g_l = \delta_l^i g_i g_l$$

矩阵形式为： $[T][T^{-1}] = [E]$

又因为 T 正则，所以行列式不为零，所以矩阵 $[T]$ 可逆。

$[T]^{-1} = [T^{-1}]$ 得证。

2.14 求证： $(T^T)^{-1} = (T^{-1})^T$ (T 为正则的二阶张量)

证明：

$$\text{由 } (T^{-1})^T \bullet T^T = (T^{-1} \bullet T)^T = G^T = G = (T^T)^{-1} \bullet T^T \quad \text{P54公式2.24 } T^{-1} \bullet T = G$$

$[(T^{-1})^T - (T^T)^{-1}] \bullet T^T = 0$ 等式两边均又点积 $(T^T)^{-1}$ 得：

$$[(T^{-1})^T - (T^T)^{-1}] \bullet T^T \bullet (T^T)^{-1} = [(T^{-1})^T - (T^T)^{-1}] \bullet G = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(P70根据度量张量的性质)} \\ G \bullet T = T = T \bullet G \end{matrix}$$

可证： $(T^{-1})^T = (T^T)^{-1}$ (正则张量的转置张量仍是正则张量)

2.16 (1) 已知： T 为任意二阶张量。求证： $T \cdot T^T \geq 0, T^T \cdot T \geq 0$

解：由题意得

设 u 为任一非零矢量，它与二阶张量的点积 $u \cdot T = v$ ， v 也是一矢量，因为 $(T \cdot T^T)^T = T \cdot T^T$ ，所以 $T \cdot T^T$ 为对称二阶张量。

$$u \cdot (T^T \cdot T) \cdot u = (u \cdot T^T) \cdot (T \cdot u) = (T \cdot u) \cdot (T \cdot u) = |v|^2 \geq 0$$

故由定义 $u \cdot N \cdot u = N:uu \geq 0$ ， $T^T \cdot T \geq 0$ 。

同理可得 $T^T \cdot T \geq 0$

2.17 已知：正交张量 Q 。

求证： $Q^T = Q^{-1}$ 亦为正交张量。

$$\text{解：} \quad [Q^T]^{-1} = [Q^{-1}]^{-1} = Q$$

$$[Q^T]^T = Q$$

$$\text{则有 } [Q^T]^{-1} = [Q^T]^T$$

故 Q^T 亦为正交张量；

$$[Q^{-1}]^{-1} = Q$$

$$[Q^{-1}]^T = [Q^T]^T = Q$$

$$\text{因此有 } [Q^{-1}]^{-1} = [Q^{-1}]^T$$

故 Q^{-1} 亦为正交张量；

综上， $Q^T = Q^{-1}$ 亦为正交张量。

2.18. 已知：对于任意矢量 u, v ，均成立 $(Q \cdot u) \cdot (Q \cdot v) = u \cdot v$

求证： $Q^T = Q^{-1}$ ， Q 为正交张量。

证明：要证 $Q^T = Q^{-1}$ ， Q 为正交张量。考虑到 u, v 的任意性，只需证明 $Q^T \bullet Q = G$ ，

$$\text{即 } Q_i^j \bullet Q_j^i = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathbf{Q} \bullet \mathbf{u}) \bullet (\mathbf{Q} \bullet \mathbf{v}) &= (\mathbf{Q} \bullet \mathbf{v})^T \bullet (\mathbf{Q} \bullet \mathbf{u}) = (\mathbf{v} \bullet \mathbf{Q}^T) \bullet (\mathbf{Q} \bullet \mathbf{u}) = \\
&= (\mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{g}^i \bullet \mathbf{Q}_m^{\bullet i} \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{g}^m) \bullet (\mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet k} \mathbf{g}_n \mathbf{g}^k \bullet \mathbf{u}^j \mathbf{g}_j) = (\mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{Q}_m^{\bullet i} \delta_l^i \mathbf{g}^m) \bullet (\mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet k} \mathbf{u}^j \delta_j^k \mathbf{g}_n) \\
&= \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{Q}_m^{\bullet i} \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet j} \mathbf{u}^j \mathbf{g}^m \bullet \mathbf{g}_n = \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{Q}_m^{\bullet i} \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet j} \mathbf{u}^j \delta_n^m = \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet i} \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet j} \mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet i} \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet j} \delta_n^j \mathbf{u}^i \\
&= \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{Q}_j^{\bullet i} \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet j} \mathbf{u}^n = \mathbf{v}_n \delta_i^n \mathbf{Q}_j^{\bullet i} \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet j} \mathbf{u}^n = \mathbf{v}_n \mathbf{Q}_j^{\bullet n} \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet j} \mathbf{u}^n = \mathbf{u} \bullet \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}^m \mathbf{g}_m \bullet \mathbf{v}_n \mathbf{g}^n \\
&= \mathbf{u}^n \mathbf{v}_n \\
&\Rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_j^{\bullet n} \mathbf{Q}_n^{\bullet j} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

2.19 已知：矢量 $\mathbf{v}, \boldsymbol{\omega}$ ，正交张量 \mathbf{Q}

$$\text{求证: } (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \times (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}) = (\det \mathbf{Q}) \mathbf{Q} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \boldsymbol{\omega})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明: } (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \times (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}) &= \mathcal{Q}_j^i v^j \mathcal{Q}_l^k \omega^l \mathbf{g}_i \times \mathbf{g}_k = \varepsilon_{ikm} \mathcal{Q}_j^i \mathcal{Q}_l^k v^j \omega^l \mathbf{g}^m \\
(\det \mathbf{Q}) \mathbf{Q} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \boldsymbol{\omega}) &= \mathcal{Q}_1^i \mathcal{Q}_2^k \mathcal{Q}_3^m \varepsilon_{ikm} \varepsilon_{jnl} v^j \omega^l \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{g}^n \\
&= \varepsilon_{ikm} \mathcal{Q}_j^i \mathcal{Q}_l^k \mathcal{Q}_n^m v^j \omega^l \mathbf{Q}_s^n \mathbf{g}^s \\
&= \varepsilon_{ikm} \mathcal{Q}_j^i \mathcal{Q}_l^k v^j \omega^l \delta_s^m \mathbf{g}^s \\
&= \varepsilon_{ikm} \mathcal{Q}_j^i \mathcal{Q}_l^k v^j \omega^l \mathbf{g}^m
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故: } (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \times (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}) = (\det \mathbf{Q}) \mathbf{Q} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \boldsymbol{\omega})$$

2.20 已知：矢量 \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} ，正则的二阶张量 \mathbf{B} 。求证：

$$(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \times (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{w}) = (\det \mathbf{B}) (\mathbf{B}^{-1})^T \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w})$$

$$\text{证明: } (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \times (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{w}) = (\det \mathbf{B}) (\mathbf{B}^{-1})^T \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w})$$

$$\text{则可得: } (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \times (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{B}_{\cdot j}^i \mathbf{B}_{\cdot n}^m V^j W^n \mathbf{B}_{\cdot b}^q \varepsilon_{imq} \mathbf{g}^b = \det B \varepsilon_{jnb} V^j W^n \mathbf{g}^b = \det B (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w})$$

即原命题成立。

21. 求证 2.9 题与 2.16 题中的 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{T} \bullet \mathbf{T}^T$ 与 $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{T}^T \bullet \mathbf{T}$ 之间互为正交相似张量。即，存在正交张量 \mathbf{Q} ，使得 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Q} \bullet \mathbf{Y} \bullet \mathbf{Q}^T$

$$\text{证明: } \mathbf{Q} \bullet \mathbf{Y} \bullet \mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{T}^T \mathbf{T} \mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{T}^T (\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{T}^T)^T = (\mathbf{T} \mathbf{Q}^T)^T (\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{T}^T)^T = (\mathbf{T} \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{T}^T)^T$$

$$\text{又 } \mathbf{Q} \text{ 为正交张量, 所以有 } \mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{Q}^{-1}, \text{ 所以 } \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{E}$$

$$\text{故 } \mathbf{Q} \bullet \mathbf{Y} \bullet \mathbf{Q}^T = (\mathbf{T} \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{T}^T)^T = \mathbf{T}^T \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{X}$$

2.22 已知： \mathbf{D} 为二阶对称张量 \mathbf{N} 的偏斜张量。

$$\wp_1^D = 0, \wp_2^D = \wp_2^N - \frac{1}{3} (\wp_1^N)^2$$

$$\text{求证: } \wp_3^D = \wp_3^N - \frac{1}{3} \wp_1^N \wp_2^N + \frac{2}{27} (\wp_1^N)^3$$

$$\wp_2^D = -\frac{1}{6} \left\{ (N_{\cdot 1}^1 - N_{\cdot 2}^2)^2 + (N_{\cdot 2}^2 - N_{\cdot 3}^3)^2 + (N_{\cdot 3}^3 - N_{\cdot 1}^1)^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. 6(N_{\cdot 2}^1 N_{\cdot 1}^2 + N_{\cdot 3}^2 N_{\cdot 2}^3 + N_{\cdot 1}^3 N_{\cdot 3}^1) \right\}$$

证： $\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{D}$

$$\text{其中, 球形张量为 } \mathbf{P} = P_{\cdot j}^i \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{g}^j = \frac{1}{3} \wp_1^T \mathbf{G} = \frac{1}{3} \wp_1^T \delta_j^i \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{g}^j$$

球形张量只有一个独立的分量

$$P_{\cdot j}^i = \frac{1}{3} \wp_1^T \delta_j^i = \frac{1}{3} \wp_1^N \delta_j^i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} (N_{\cdot 1}^1 + N_{\cdot 2}^2 + N_{\cdot 3}^3), i = j \\ 0, i \neq j \end{cases}$$

球形张量的三个主不变量为

$$\wp_1^P = \wp_1^T = \wp_1^N, \wp_2^P = \frac{1}{3}(\wp_1^N)^2, \wp_3^P = \frac{1}{27}(\wp_1^N)^3$$

偏斜张量 \mathbf{D} 为

$$\mathbf{D} = D_{\bullet j}^i \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{g}^j = (N_{\bullet j}^i - P_{\bullet j}^i) \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{g}^j$$

$$D_{\bullet j}^i = N_{\bullet j}^i - \frac{1}{3} \wp_1^N \delta_j^i$$

$$= \begin{cases} N_{\bullet j}^i - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3), i = j \\ N_{\bullet j}^i, i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\wp_1^D = \mathbf{G} : \mathbf{D} = \delta_l^i D_{\bullet i}^l = D_i^i = N_{\bullet 1}^1 - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3)$$

$$+ N_{\bullet 2}^2 - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3) + N_{\bullet 3}^3 - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3) = 0$$

$$\wp_2^D = \frac{1}{2} \delta_{lm}^{ij} D_{\bullet i}^l D_{\bullet j}^m = \frac{1}{2} (D_{\bullet i}^i D_{\bullet l}^l - D_{\bullet i}^i D_{\bullet i}^l) = \left| \begin{matrix} D_{\bullet 1}^1 & D_{\bullet 2}^1 \\ D_{\bullet 1}^2 & D_{\bullet 2}^2 \end{matrix} \right| +$$

$$\left| \begin{matrix} D_{\bullet 2}^2 & D_{\bullet 3}^2 \\ D_{\bullet 2}^3 & D_{\bullet 3}^3 \end{matrix} \right| + \left| \begin{matrix} D_{\bullet 3}^3 & D_{\bullet 1}^3 \\ D_{\bullet 3}^1 & D_{\bullet 1}^1 \end{matrix} \right| = D_{\bullet 1}^1 D_{\bullet 2}^2 - D_{\bullet 2}^1 D_{\bullet 1}^2 + D_{\bullet 2}^2 D_{\bullet 3}^3 - D_{\bullet 3}^2 D_{\bullet 2}^3 + D_{\bullet 3}^3 D_{\bullet 1}^1 - D_{\bullet 1}^3 D_{\bullet 3}^1$$

$$= \left(N_{\bullet 1}^1 - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3) \right) \left(N_{\bullet 2}^2 - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3) \right) - N_{\bullet 2}^1 N_{\bullet 1}^2 +$$

$$\left(N_{\bullet 2}^2 - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3) \right) \left(N_{\bullet 3}^3 - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3) \right) - N_{\bullet 3}^2 N_{\bullet 2}^3 +$$

$$\left(N_{\bullet 3}^3 - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3) \right) \left(N_{\bullet 1}^1 - \frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3) \right) - N_{\bullet 1}^3 N_{\bullet 3}^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \left\{ (N_{\bullet 1}^1 - N_{\bullet 2}^2)^2 + (N_{\bullet 2}^2 - N_{\bullet 3}^3)^2 + (N_{\bullet 3}^3 - N_{\bullet 1}^1)^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. 6(N_{\bullet 2}^1 N_{\bullet 1}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^2 N_{\bullet 2}^3 + N_{\bullet 1}^3 N_{\bullet 3}^1) \right\}$$

$$= N_{\bullet 1}^1 N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 N_{\bullet 3}^3 + N_{\bullet 3}^3 N_{\bullet 1}^1 - N_{\bullet 2}^1 N_{\bullet 1}^2 - N_{\bullet 3}^2 N_{\bullet 2}^3 - N_{\bullet 1}^3 N_{\bullet 3}^1 -$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(N_{\bullet 1}^1 + N_{\bullet 2}^2 + N_{\bullet 3}^3)^2 = \wp_2^N - \frac{1}{3}(\wp_1^N)$$

$$\wp_3^D = \left| \begin{matrix} D_{\bullet 1}^1 & D_{\bullet 2}^1 & D_{\bullet 3}^1 \\ D_{\bullet 1}^2 & D_{\bullet 2}^2 & D_{\bullet 3}^2 \\ D_{\bullet 1}^3 & D_{\bullet 2}^3 & D_{\bullet 3}^3 \end{matrix} \right| = D_{\bullet 1}^1 D_{\bullet 2}^2 D_{\bullet 3}^3 + D_{\bullet 1}^3 D_{\bullet 1}^2 D_{\bullet 2}^3 + D_{\bullet 1}^3 D_{\bullet 2}^1 D_{\bullet 2}^2 -$$

$$D_{\bullet 1}^3 D_{\bullet 2}^2 D_{\bullet 3}^1 - D_{\bullet 1}^1 D_{\bullet 3}^2 D_{\bullet 2}^3 - D_{\bullet 3}^3 D_{\bullet 2}^1 D_{\bullet 1}^2 = \cdots =$$

$$\wp_3^N - \frac{1}{3} \wp_1^N \wp_2^N + \frac{2}{27}(\wp_1^N)^3$$

得证。

2.23

证明：

$$\mathbf{N} \bullet \mathbf{a} = (\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{P}) \bullet \mathbf{a} = \lambda^N \mathbf{a}$$

$$N_{\bullet j}^i a^j = (D_{\bullet j}^i + P_{\bullet j}^i) a^j = \lambda^N a^j$$

$$N_{\bullet j}^i a^j = \left(D_{\bullet j}^i + \frac{1}{3} f_1^N \delta_j^i \right) a^j = \lambda^N a^j$$

$$D_{\bullet j}^i a^j = (\lambda^N - \frac{1}{3} f_1^N \delta_j^i) a^j = \lambda^D a^j$$

$$\text{也即：} \mathbf{D} \bullet \mathbf{a} = \lambda^D \mathbf{a}$$

\therefore 偏斜张量 \mathbf{D} 与它对应的对称张量 \mathbf{N} 具有相同的主方向

由 $N_{.j}^i = D_{.j}^i + \frac{1}{3} f_1^N \delta_j^i$ 偏斜张量 \mathbf{D} 的主分量为：

$$D_i = N_i - \frac{1}{3} f_1^N$$

[2.24] 已知：二阶张量

$$\mathbf{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 + \sqrt{3} \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + 3 \mathbf{e}_3 \mathbf{e}_3$$

求：(1) 进行加法分解

(2) 进行乘法分解

解：(1) 由二阶张量的表达式知，其二阶张量的分量为

$$[\mathbf{T}] = [T_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

又因为， $\mathbf{T}^T = T_{ji} \mathbf{e}_{ij}$

$$[\mathbf{T}^T] = [T_{ji}] = [T_{ij}]^T = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

对二阶张量进行对称化与反对称化运算， $\mathbf{N} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{T} + \mathbf{T}^T)$; $\mathbf{\Omega} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{T} - \mathbf{T}^T)$

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{N}] = [N_{ij}] &= \frac{1}{2}([T_{ij}] + [T_{ji}]) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ [\mathbf{\Omega}] = [\Omega_{ij}] &= \frac{1}{2}([T_{ij}] - [T_{ji}]) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以，

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T} &= -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 + \sqrt{3} \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + 3 \mathbf{e}_3 \mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{N} + \mathbf{\Omega} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + 3 \mathbf{e}_3 \mathbf{e}_3 \right) + \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 二阶张量作乘法分解：

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{H}_1 \cdot \mathbf{Q}_1$$

$$\text{而 } (\mathbf{H}_1)^2 = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{T}^T$$

$$[\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{T}^T] = [T_{ij}][T_{ji}] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以 } [\mathbf{H}_1] = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{9} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad [\mathbf{H}_1]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{而 } \mathbf{Q}_1 = (\mathbf{H}_1)^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{T}$$

$$\text{又因为 } [(\mathbf{H}_1)^{-1}] = [\mathbf{H}_1]^{-1}$$

$$[\mathbf{Q}_1] = [\mathbf{H}_1]^{-1}[\mathbf{T}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

经验证，

$$[\mathbf{Q}_1 \cdot \mathbf{Q}_1^T] = [\mathbf{Q}_1][\mathbf{Q}_1^T] = [\mathbf{Q}_1][\mathbf{Q}_1]^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [G] \text{ 所以, } Q_1 \text{ 是正交张量, } H_1 \text{ 是正张量。}$$

$$T = -\frac{1}{2}e_1e_1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e_1e_2 + \sqrt{3}e_2e_1 - e_2e_2 + 3e_3e_3 = H_1 \cdot Q_1$$

$$= (1e_1e_1 + 2e_2e_2 + 3e_3e_3) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}e_1e_1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e_1e_2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e_2e_1 - \frac{1}{2}e_2e_2 + 1e_3e_3 \right)$$

2.25 对于以下三种应力状态的应力张量 σ , 将其分解为球形张量与偏斜张量 S 。求 J_1^σ , J_2^S 与 J_3^S , 以及偏斜张量 S 的 ω 角。

- (1) 单向拉伸: $\sigma_1 = \sigma_0$, $\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0$;
 (2) 单向压缩 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 0$, $\sigma_3 = -\sigma_0 < 0$;
 (3) 纯剪切: $\sigma_1 = \tau > 0$, $\sigma_2 = 0$, $\sigma_3 = -\tau$ 。

解: (1) 单向拉伸

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_0/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_0/3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2\sigma_0/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sigma_0/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_1^\sigma = \sigma_0$$

$$J_2^S = \left| \begin{matrix} 2\sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sigma_0/3 \end{matrix} \right| + \left| \begin{matrix} -\sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sigma_0/3 \end{matrix} \right| + \left| \begin{matrix} -\sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\sigma_0/3 \end{matrix} \right|$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{9} \right) \sigma_0^2 = -\frac{1}{3} \sigma_0^2$$

$$J_3^S = \left| \begin{matrix} 2\sigma_0/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sigma_0/3 \end{matrix} \right| = \frac{2}{27} \sigma_0^3$$

$$\cos 3\omega = -\frac{\sqrt{27} J_3^S}{2 |J_2^S|^{3/2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{27} \cdot 2\sigma_0^3/27}{2 |-\sigma_0^2/3|^{3/2}} = -1$$

$$\omega = 60^\circ$$

(2) 单向压缩

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sigma_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sigma_0/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sigma_0/3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_0/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2\sigma_0/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_1^\sigma = -\sigma_0$$

$$J_2^S = \left| \begin{matrix} \sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_0/3 \end{matrix} \right| + \left| \begin{matrix} \sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2\sigma_0/3 \end{matrix} \right| + \left| \begin{matrix} -2\sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_0/3 \end{matrix} \right|$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{2}{9} \right) \sigma_0^2 = -\frac{1}{3} \sigma_0^2$$

$$J_3^S = \left| \begin{matrix} \sigma_0/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_0/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2\sigma_0/3 \end{matrix} \right| = -\frac{2}{27} \sigma_0^3$$

$$\cos 3\omega = -\frac{\sqrt{27} J_3^S}{2 |J_2^S|^{3/2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{27} \cdot (-2\sigma_0^3/27)}{2 |-\sigma_0^2/3|^{3/2}} = 1$$

$$\omega = 0^\circ$$

(3) 纯剪切

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \tau & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\tau \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_1^\sigma = J_3^S = 0$$

$$J_2^S = \left| \begin{matrix} \tau & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \right| + \left| \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\tau \end{matrix} \right| + \left| \begin{matrix} -\tau & 0 \\ 0 & \tau \end{matrix} \right| = -\tau^2$$

$$\cos 3\omega = -\frac{\sqrt{27}j_3^s}{2|j_2^s|^{3/2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{27} \cdot 0}{2|-\tau^2|^{3/2}} = 0$$

$$\omega = 30^\circ$$

**2.27 已知：对称二阶张量 M 与 N 之间满足： $M^2=N$ 。
求证： M 与 N 具有相同的主方向。**

证明： $M \cdot a = \lambda^M a$

$$N \cdot a = M^2 \cdot a = M \cdot \lambda^M a = (\lambda^M)^2 a = \lambda^N a$$

即， M, N 具有相同的主方向 a 。

2.28、已知： A 为二阶张量， Q 为任意正交张量，对于一切 Q ，均有 $Q \cdot A \cdot Q^T = A$ 。求证： A 为球形张量。

证明：设二阶张量 A 在一组正交标准基 e_1, e_2, e_3 中的并矢展开式为

$$A = A_{11}e_1e_1 + A_{12}e_1e_2 + A_{13}e_1e_3 + A_{21}e_2e_1 + A_{22}e_2e_2 + A_{23}e_2e_3 + A_{31}e_3e_1 + A_{32}e_3e_2 + A_{33}e_3e_3$$

由于 Q 为任意正交张量，取正交张量 $Q = -e_1e_1 + e_2e_2 + e_3e_3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则, } Q \cdot A \cdot Q^T &= A_{11}e_1e_1 - A_{12}e_1e_2 - A_{13}e_1e_3 - A_{21}e_2e_1 + A_{22}e_2e_2 \\ &+ A_{23}e_2e_3 - A_{31}e_3e_1 + A_{32}e_3e_2 + A_{33}e_3e_3 \end{aligned}$$

由题知 $Q \cdot A \cdot Q^T = A$

$$\text{则有: } A_{12} = -A_{12} = 0, \quad A_{13} = -A_{13} = 0, \quad A_{21} = -A_{21} = 0, \quad A_{31} = -A_{21} = 0$$

同理，取正交张量 $Q = e_1e_1 - e_2e_2 + e_3e_3$

$$\text{则有 } A = A_{11}e_1e_1 + A_{22}e_2e_2 + A_{33}e_3e_3$$

可得， $A_{23} = A_{32} = 0$

证得 A 为对称张量

由 $Q \cdot A \cdot Q^T = A$ 得

$$A_{11} = A_{22}$$

同理，取正交张量 $Q = e_1e_1 + e_3e_3 - e_2e_2$

可证： $A_{22} = A_{33}$

故 $A_{11}(e_1e_1 + e_2e_2 + e_3e_3)$ 为球形张量。

2.29 解

$$T = N + \Omega = \begin{bmatrix} N_1 & -\omega_3 & \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 & N_2 & -\omega_1 \\ -\omega_2 & \omega_1 & N_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tr}(T) = T^i_{\cdot j}$$

$$\text{Tr}(T^2) = T^i_{\cdot j} T^j_{\cdot i}$$

$$\text{Tr}(T^3) = T^i_{\cdot j} T^j_{\cdot k} T^k_{\cdot i}$$

因主不变量与坐标的变换无关，因此可以将上式与矩阵中的元素分别对应

$$\text{Tr}(T) = N_1 + N_2 + N_3$$

$$\text{Tr}(T) = N_1^2 + N_2^2 + N_3^2 - 2\omega_1^2 - 2\omega_2^2 - 2\omega_3^2$$

$$\text{Tr}(T) = (N_1)^3 + (N_2)^3 + (N_3)^3 \quad (\text{P83})$$