$$\tilde{v} = Q \cdot v = v \cdot Q^T$$

$$\tilde{f} = e^{\tilde{v}^2} = e^{(Q \cdot v)^2} = e^{(v \cdot Q^T) \cdot (Q \cdot v)} = e^{v \cdot E \cdot v} = e^{v^2}$$

函数值保持不变

所以为各向同性函数。

3.2 已知 : T 为二阶张量。

求:下列函数是否为T的各向同性标量函数,并说明理由。

(1) 在某一特定的笛卡尔坐标系中

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} (T_{ij})$$

(2)
$$f = T^T : T$$

解答: (1) 是 $f = T^T : T \in T$ 的不变量

(2)
$$\notin f = T^i_{\bullet,i} T^i_{\bullet,i} = \lambda^*_2$$

3.3 求证: $H = T^n$ 是二阶张量T的各向同性二阶张量函数。

证明:设Q为任意正交张量, $Q \bullet Q^T = E$

$$(\widetilde{T})^{n} = (Q \bullet T \bullet Q^{T})^{n}$$

$$= Q \bullet T \bullet Q^{T} \bullet Q \bullet T \bullet Q^{T} ... Q \bullet T \bullet Q^{T} \bullet Q \bullet T \bullet Q^{T}$$

$$= Q \bullet T^{n} \bullet Q^{T}$$

根据各向同性函数的定义,即证得 $H=T^n$ 是二阶张量T的各向同性二阶张量函数。

3.4 (1)
$$H = (\widetilde{T})^T = (QTQ^T)^T = Q^TT^TQ = T^T$$

(2)
$$H = \widetilde{T} \cdot A \cdot \widetilde{T} = QTQ^T \cdot A \cdot QTQ^T$$
 其中 $Q^T AQ \neq A$,所以其不为 T 各向同性张量函数

3.5 已知:二阶张量 T的张量函数 $H = A \cdot T$ (A 为二阶常张量)。

求: A满足什么条件时, H是 T的各向同性函数。

解: 当 A 是球形张量时, $H = A \cdot T$ 是 T 的各向同性函数。

$$H = A \cdot T$$
 是 T 的各向同性函数即 $H = A \cdot T = (Q \cdot A \cdot Q^T) \cdot T$, 所以 $Q \cdot A \cdot Q^T = A$

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

$$A = A_{11}\mathbf{e}_{1}\mathbf{e}_{1} + A_{12}\mathbf{e}_{1}\mathbf{e}_{2} + A_{13}\mathbf{e}_{1}\mathbf{e}_{3} + A_{21}\mathbf{e}_{2}\mathbf{e}_{1} + A_{22}\mathbf{e}_{2}\mathbf{e}_{2} + A_{23}\mathbf{e}_{2}\mathbf{e}_{3} + A_{31}\mathbf{e}_{3}\mathbf{e}_{1} + A_{32}\mathbf{e}_{3}\mathbf{e}_{2} + A_{33}\mathbf{e}_{3}\mathbf{e}_{3}$$

先证 \mathbf{A} 是对称张量。若取正交张量 $\mathbf{Q} = -\mathbf{e}_1\mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2\mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3\mathbf{e}_3$ (为关于 x^2 , x^3 平面的镜面反射),则

$$\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^{T} = A_{11} \mathbf{e}_{1} \mathbf{e}_{1} - A_{12} \mathbf{e}_{1} \mathbf{e}_{2} - A_{13} \mathbf{e}_{1} \mathbf{e}_{3} - A_{21} \mathbf{e}_{2} \mathbf{e}_{1} + A_{22} \mathbf{e}_{2} \mathbf{e}_{2} + A_{23} \mathbf{e}_{2} \mathbf{e}_{3} - A_{31} \mathbf{e}_{3} \mathbf{e}_{1} + A_{32} \mathbf{e}_{3} \mathbf{e}_{2} + A_{33} \mathbf{e}_{3} \mathbf{e}_{3} \qquad \text{if} \qquad \mathbf{F} \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^{T} = \mathbf{A}$$

故可证得,
$$A_{12} = -A_{12} = 0$$
, $A_{13} = -A_{13} = 0$, $A_{21} = -A_{21} = 0$, $A_{31} = -A_{31} = 0$

同理若设
$$Q = e_1e_1 - e_2e_2 + e_3e_3$$

可证得
$$A_{23} = A_{32} = 0$$

故
$$A = A_{11}e_1e_1 + A_{22}e_2e_2 + A_{33}e_3e_3$$
是对称张量。

再证
$$A$$
 是球形张量。即证 $A_{11} = A_{22} = A_{33}$

若取
$$Q = e_2 e_1 - e_1 e_2 + e_3 e_3$$
 (即绕 x^3 转动 90°)

$$\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^T = A_{11} \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3 + A_{22} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + A_{33} \mathbf{e}_3 \mathbf{e}_3$$

由于
$$\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{A}$$
,故可证得, $A_{11} = A_{22}$

同理, 若设
$$Q = e_1e_1 + e_3e_2 - e_2e_3$$
, 可证得 $A_{22} = A_{33}$

故
$$A = A_{11}(e_1e_1 + e_2e_2 + e_3e_3) = A_{11}G$$
是球形张量。

3.7 设反对称张量 Ω 的轴方向为 e_3 , 在正交标准化基 e_1 , e_2 , e_3 中

$$\left[\mathbf{\Omega} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\varphi & 0 \\ \varphi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

主不变量为 $\mathcal{J}_1^{\alpha} = 0$, $\mathcal{J}_2^{\alpha} = \varphi^2$, $\mathcal{J}_3^{\alpha} = 0$

已知: 张量函数

$$\mathbf{R} = e^{\mathbf{\Omega}} = \mathbf{G} + \frac{1}{1!}\mathbf{\Omega} + \frac{1}{2!}\mathbf{\Omega}^2 + \cdots$$
 (设级数收敛)

求证:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\emph{\textbf{R}}$ 是正交张量,其主不变量为 $\emph{\textbf{y}}_1^{\emph{\textbf{R}}} = 1 + 2\cos\varphi$, $\emph{\textbf{y}}_2^{\emph{\textbf{R}}} = 1 + 2\cos\varphi$, $\emph{\textbf{y}}_3^{\emph{\textbf{R}}} = 1$

$$\mathfrak{M}: \ \mathbf{R} = e^{\mathbf{\Omega}} = \mathbf{G} + \frac{1}{1!}\mathbf{\Omega} + \frac{1}{2!}\mathbf{\Omega}^2 + \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\varphi - \frac{1}{3!}\varphi^3 + \dots\right) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+\left(-\frac{1}{2!}\varphi^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}\varphi^{4} - \cdots\right)\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\0 & 1 & 0\\0 & 0 & 0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2!}\varphi^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}\varphi^{4} - \cdots\right) & -\left(\varphi - \frac{1}{3!}\varphi^{3} + \cdots\right) & 0\\\left(\varphi - \frac{1}{3!}\varphi^{3} + \cdots\right) & \left(1 - \frac{1}{2!}\varphi^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}\varphi^{4} - \cdots\right) & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

由于 $\cos \varphi = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \varphi^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \varphi^4 - \cdots$, $\sin \varphi = \varphi - \frac{1}{3!} \varphi^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \varphi^5 - \cdots$, 则

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

又因为 $\left[\mathbf{\mathit{R}} \right] \left\lceil \mathbf{\mathit{R}}^{\mathsf{T}} \right\rceil = \mathbf{\mathit{G}}$,则 $\mathbf{\mathit{R}}$ 为正交张量。

$$\mathcal{J}_{1}^{R} == \cos \varphi + \cos \varphi + 1 = 1 + 2 \cos \varphi , \quad \mathcal{J}_{2}^{R} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 2 \cos \varphi , \quad \mathcal{J}_{3}^{R} = \det \mathbf{R} = 1$$

3.8 求证: 前题中

(1)
$$\mathbf{R} = e^{\mathbf{\Omega}} = \mathbf{G} + \frac{\sin \varphi}{\varphi} \mathbf{\Omega} + \frac{2\sin^2\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}{\varphi^2} \mathbf{\Omega}^2$$

(2)
$$\mathbf{\Omega} = \ln \mathbf{R} = \frac{\varphi}{2\sin\varphi} (\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}) \bullet [(1 + 2\cos\varphi)\mathbf{G} - \mathbf{R}]$$

解: (1) 注意到 \boldsymbol{R} 和 $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ 均有三个不同的特征根, \boldsymbol{R} 和 $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ 可以同时化为对角型标准形。现设 $\boldsymbol{R}=\boldsymbol{e^{\Omega}}=k_{0}\boldsymbol{G}+k_{1}\boldsymbol{\Omega}+k_{2}\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{2}$,则 有 $\boldsymbol{\Omega}=i\varphi\boldsymbol{g}_{1}\boldsymbol{g}^{1}-i\varphi\boldsymbol{g}_{2}\boldsymbol{g}^{2}$, $\boldsymbol{R}=e^{i\varphi}\boldsymbol{g}_{1}\boldsymbol{g}^{1}+e^{-i\varphi}\boldsymbol{g}_{2}\boldsymbol{g}^{2}+\boldsymbol{g}_{3}\boldsymbol{g}^{3}$;

$$\begin{cases} k_0 + k_1 i \varphi + k_2 \left(i \varphi \right)^2 = e^{i \varphi} \\ k_0 - k_1 i \varphi + k_2 \left(-i \varphi \right)^2 = e^{-i \varphi} \\ k_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

解以上方程组可得

$$k_{0} = 1, \quad k_{1} = \frac{e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}}{2i\varphi} = \frac{\sin\varphi}{\varphi}, \quad k_{2} = \frac{e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi} - 2}{2\varphi^{2}} = \frac{\cos\varphi - 1}{\varphi^{2}} = \frac{2\sin^{2}\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}{\varphi^{2}}$$
则 $\mathbf{R} = e^{\mathbf{\Omega}} = \mathbf{G} + \frac{\sin\varphi}{\varphi}\mathbf{\Omega} + \frac{2\sin^{2}\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}{\varphi^{2}}\mathbf{\Omega}^{2}$ 。
$$(2) \quad \mathbf{\mathcal{Q}} = \ln\mathbf{R} = k_{0}\mathbf{G} + k_{1}\mathbf{R} + k_{2}\mathbf{R}^{2},$$
则 $\mathbf{\mathcal{Q}} = i\varphi\mathbf{g}_{1}\mathbf{g}^{1} - i\varphi\mathbf{g}_{2}\mathbf{g}^{2}, \quad \mathbf{R} = e^{i\varphi}\mathbf{g}_{1}\mathbf{g}^{1} + e^{-i\varphi}\mathbf{g}_{2}\mathbf{g}^{2} + \mathbf{g}_{3}\mathbf{g}^{3}, \quad \mathbf{d} \mathbf{\mathcal{A}} \quad (3.4.17)$ 得到

$$\Omega = \ln \mathbf{R} = \frac{i\varphi}{\left(e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi}\right)\left(e^{i\varphi} - 1\right)} \left(\mathbf{R} - e^{-i\varphi}\mathbf{G}\right) \bullet \left(\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}\right) + \frac{-i\varphi}{\left(e^{-i\varphi} - e^{i\varphi}\right)\left(e^{-i\varphi} - 1\right)} \left(\mathbf{R} - e^{i\varphi}\mathbf{G}\right) \bullet \left(\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}\right) + \frac{\varphi}{2\sin\varphi\left(e^{-i\varphi} - 1\right)} \left(\mathbf{R} - e^{i\varphi}\mathbf{G}\right) \bullet \left(\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}\right) \\
= \frac{\varphi}{2\sin\varphi\left(\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}\right)} \bullet \left(\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}\right) \bullet \left(\frac{1}{e^{i\varphi} - 1} + \frac{1}{e^{-i\varphi} - 1}\right) \mathbf{R} - \left(\frac{e^{-i\varphi}}{e^{i\varphi} - 1} + \frac{e^{i\varphi}}{e^{-i\varphi} - 1}\right) \mathbf{G}\right) \\
= \frac{\varphi}{2\sin\varphi} \left(\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}\right) \bullet \left(-\mathbf{R} + \frac{e^{2i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi}}{e^{i\varphi} - 1}\mathbf{G}\right) \\
= \frac{\varphi}{2\sin\varphi} \left(\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}\right) \bullet \left(e^{-i\varphi}\left(e^{2i\varphi} + e^{i\varphi} + 1\right)\mathbf{G} - \mathbf{R}\right) \\
= \frac{\varphi}{2\sin\varphi} \left(\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}\right) \bullet \left(\left(e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi} + 1\right)\mathbf{G} - \mathbf{R}\right)$$

问题得证。

3.9 已知:任一反对称二阶张量 Ω ,其反偶矢量 $\mathcal{P}e_3$ 。

求证:
$$\Omega^3 + \varphi^2 \Omega = 0$$

证明: 易知, 非对称二阶张量的特征方程为

 $= \frac{\varphi}{2\sin\varphi} (\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{G}) \bullet ((2\cos\varphi + 1)\mathbf{G} - \mathbf{R})$

$$\lambda^3 + \delta_2^{\Omega} \lambda = 0$$

又由于 Ω 的反偶矢量的模为 $\varphi=\sqrt{\mathcal{S}_2^\Omega}$,所以 $\varphi^2=\mathcal{S}_2^\Omega$,代入上式得,

$$\lambda^3 + \varphi^2 \lambda = 0$$

又由于矩阵理论 Hamilton-Cayley 等式,可将张量的幂级数定义式化为张量的二次多项式,即

$$\Omega^3 + \varphi^2 \Omega = 0$$

所以,得证。

3.10 已知:二阶反对称张量 Ω 的轴方向单位矢量为 e_3 ,与 e_3 为反偶的张量L为

$$L = - \epsilon \cdot e_3 = \frac{1}{\omega} \Omega$$

求证: (1)
$$\boldsymbol{L}^2 = \boldsymbol{e}_3 \boldsymbol{e}_3 - \boldsymbol{G}$$

(2) 3.8 题中 R 又可写作

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{G} + \sin \mathbf{L} + 2\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2}(\mathbf{e}_3\mathbf{e}_3 - \mathbf{G})$$

证明: (1) 根据已知有 $\boldsymbol{L} = \frac{1}{\varrho} \boldsymbol{\Omega}$, 即需证的式子为

$$(\frac{1}{\omega}\boldsymbol{\Omega})^2 = \boldsymbol{e}_3\boldsymbol{e}_3 - \boldsymbol{G}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi^2} \mathbf{\Omega}^3 = \mathbf{\Omega} \mathbf{e}_3 \mathbf{e}_3 - \mathbf{\Omega} \mathbf{G}$$

$$\varphi'(\mathbf{v})$$

两边同时乘以 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^2$,又因为 \boldsymbol{G} 为度量张量,上式可写成

$$\mathbf{\Omega}^3 = \varphi^2 \mathbf{\Omega} \mathbf{e}_3 \mathbf{e}_3 - \varphi^2 \mathbf{\Omega}$$

二阶反对称张量 $m{\Omega}$ 的轴方向单位矢量 $m{e}_3$ 与 $m{\Omega}$ 满足关系式 $m{\Omega} \cdot m{e}_3 = m{0}$,得到

$$\mathbf{\Omega}^3 + \varphi^2 \mathbf{\Omega} = \mathbf{0}$$

二阶反对称张量 $m{\varOmega}$ 的特征方程为 $m{\lambda}^3+ {}^{\it{\Omega}}_2 m{\lambda}=0$,由 Hamilton-cayley 等式有

$$\mathbf{\Omega}^3 + \mathcal{J}_2^{\Omega} \mathbf{\Omega} = \mathbf{0}$$

又有 $\mathcal{J}_{2}^{\Omega} = \varphi^{2}$, 故得 $\Omega^{3} + \varphi^{2}\Omega = 0$ 成立, 本题得证。

(2)
$$3.8 + \mathbf{R} = e^{\mathbf{\Omega}} = \mathbf{G} + \frac{\sin \varphi}{\varphi} \mathbf{\Omega} + \frac{2\sin^2(\varphi/2)}{\varphi^2} \mathbf{\Omega}^2$$
,由 $\mathbf{L} = \frac{1}{\varphi} \mathbf{\Omega}$ 及 (1) 中证得的

 $L^2 = e_3 e_3 - G$ 代入即得到

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{G} + \sin \mathbf{L} + 2\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2}(\mathbf{e}_3\mathbf{e}_3 - \mathbf{G})$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \varphi'(v; u) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [\varphi(v + hu) - \varphi(v)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [v^{2} + h^{2}u^{2} + 2hv \cdot u - v^{2}]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} (hu^{2} + 2v \cdot u)$$

$$= 2v \cdot u$$

 $\varphi'(v;u) = \varphi'(v) \cdot u$

所以
$$\varphi'(v) \cdot u = 2v \cdot u$$

以为u 是任意的,所以 $\varphi'(v)=2v$

3.12 已知: $f(T) = \varphi(T)\psi(T)$, 其中T为二阶张量, f, φ, ψ 均为标量函数。

用定义求 f'(T), 要求用 o(T), $\psi(T)$ 及其导数表示。

分析:函数对于增量C的有限微分为:

$$f'(T;C) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [f(T+hC) - f(T)] = \varphi(v) + w(v)$$

$$\varphi'(v; g_k) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [\varphi(v + hg_k) - \varphi(v)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [\varphi(T+hC)\psi(T+hC) - \varphi(T)\psi(T)] = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [\varphi(T+hC)\psi(T+hC) - \varphi(T+hC)\psi(T) + \varphi(T+hC)\psi(T) - \varphi(T)\psi(T)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [\varphi(T+hC)[\psi(T+hC) - \psi(T)] + \psi(T)[\varphi(T+hC) - \varphi(T)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [\varphi(T+hC) \cdot \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [\psi(T+hC) - \psi(T)] + \psi(T) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [\varphi(T+hC) - \varphi(T)]$$

$$= \varphi(T) \cdot \psi'(T;C) + \psi(T)\varphi'(T;C) = \varphi(T) \cdot \psi'(T) : C + \psi(T) \cdot \varphi'(T) : C = \varphi(T) \cdot \psi'(T) + \psi(T)\varphi'(T) : C = \psi(T) \cdot \psi'(T) + \psi(T)\varphi'(T) : C = \psi(T) \cdot \psi'(T) + \psi(T)\varphi'(T) : C = \psi'(T) \cdot \psi'(T) + \psi'(T)\varphi'(T) : C = \psi'(T) \cdot \psi'(T) + \psi'(T)\varphi'(T) : C = \psi'(T) \cdot \psi'(T) + \psi'(T)\varphi'(T) : C = \psi'(T) \cdot \psi'(T) + \psi'(T)$$

比较①②可知 $f'(T) = \varphi(T)\psi'(T) + \psi(T)\varphi'(T)$ $\varphi'(T) = \varphi(T)\psi'(T) + \psi(T)\varphi'(T) + \psi(T)$

3.13 已知:正交二阶张量Q(t)。

求证: $Q(t) \cdot Q^{T}(t)$ 关于一切时间 t 均为分对称二阶张量。

分析:正交张量的性质 $Q^T = Q^{-1}$ 反对称张量的性质 $Q^T = Q^T$

证明: $\Diamond Q = Q(t)$

 $Q \cdot Q^T = I$ 方程左右求导,有

$$Q \cdot \frac{dQ^{T}}{dt} + \frac{dQ}{dt} \cdot Q^{T} = 0$$

$$Q \cdot \frac{dQ^{T}}{dt} = -\frac{dQ}{dt} \cdot Q^{T}$$

$$Q \cdot \frac{dQ^{T}}{dt} = -\frac{dQ}{dt} \cdot Q^{T}$$

$$Q \cdot \frac{dQ^{T}}{dt} = (\frac{dQ}{dt} \cdot Q^{T})^{T}$$

$$Q \cdot \frac{dQ^{T}}{dt} = (\frac{dQ}{dt} \cdot Q^{T})^{T}$$

原式得证。

14 己知: V 是矢量, W(V)和 U(V)是矢量函数,。求: 要求用 W(V), U(V)及其导数表示。

$$\varphi'(\mathbf{v}; \mathbf{g}_{k}) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\varphi(\mathbf{v} + h\mathbf{g}_{k}) - \varphi(\mathbf{v}) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left\{ U(\mathbf{v} + h\mathbf{g}_{k}) \left[W(\mathbf{v} + h\mathbf{g}_{k}) - W(\mathbf{v}) \right] + \left[U(\mathbf{v} + h\mathbf{g}_{k}) - U(\mathbf{v}) \right] W(\mathbf{v}) \right\}$$

$$= U(\mathbf{v}) \ W'(\mathbf{v}; \mathbf{g}_{k}) + U'(\mathbf{v}; \mathbf{g}_{k}) W(\mathbf{v})$$

$$\varphi'(\mathbf{v}) = W(\mathbf{v}) \cdot u'(\mathbf{v}) + u(\mathbf{v}) \cdot w'(\mathbf{v})$$

3.15 求证二阶张量 T 的各向同性标量函数 $\varphi = f(T)$ 的

导数 f'(T) 为各向同性张量函数。。

相关知识点: 各向同性 导数。

解

因为
$$f'(T) = \frac{\partial f(T)}{\partial T_y} i_i i_j$$
 、 V 为任意二阶张量。

所以 $\frac{df(T)}{dT} : V = \frac{df(Q \cdot T \cdot Q^T)}{dT} : Q \cdot V \cdot Q^T$

$$= \operatorname{tr} \left\{ \left[\frac{df(Q \cdot T \cdot Q^T)}{dT} \right]^T \cdot Q \cdot V \cdot Q^T \right\}$$

$$= \operatorname{tr} \left\{ \left[Q^T \cdot \frac{df(Q \cdot T \cdot Q^T)}{dT} \cdot Q \right]^T \cdot V \right\}$$

$$= \left[Q^T \cdot \frac{df(Q \cdot T \cdot Q^T)}{dT} \cdot Q \right] : V$$

$$= \left[Q^T \cdot \frac{df(Q \cdot T \cdot Q^T)}{dT} \cdot Q \right] : V$$

$$= \left[Q^T \cdot \frac{df(Q \cdot T \cdot Q^T)}{dT} \cdot Q \right] : V$$

得证。

3.16 求证矢量v 的各向同性矢量函数 w = F(v) 的导数 F'(v) 为各向同性二阶张量函数。

解答:设
$$v = v^i g_i = v_i g^i$$

其旋转量
$$v = v^i g_i = v_i g^i$$
 其中 $g_i = Q \cdot g_i$ $g^i = Q \cdot g^i$

因为F(v)是v的各向同性矢量函数,故

$$F\left(\stackrel{\sim}{v}\right) = Q \bullet F(v)$$

设
$$H = F'(v) = \frac{\partial F(v)}{\partial V_i} g_i$$

故 $F'(v) = \frac{\partial F(v)}{\partial v_i} \tilde{g}_i = \frac{\partial [\mathcal{Q} \cdot F(v)]}{\partial v_i} \mathcal{Q} \cdot g_i = \mathcal{Q} \cdot \frac{\partial F(v)}{\partial v_i} g_i \cdot \mathcal{Q}^* = \mathcal{Q} \cdot H \cdot \mathcal{Q}^* = \tilde{H}$

3.17. 试直接对 $\mathcal{I}_1 = G: T = \delta_j^i T_{\bullet_i}^l = T_{\bullet_j}^i$ 求导的方法求 $d\mathcal{I}_k$ /dT 及其分量。

$$\mathcal{I}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \delta_{lm}^{ij} T_{\bullet_i}^l T_{\bullet_j}^m = \frac{1}{2} (T_{\bullet_j}^i T_{\bullet_i}^l - T_{\bullet_j}^i T_{\bullet_i}^j),$$

$$\mathcal{I}_3 = \frac{1}{6} \delta_{lmn}^{ijk} T_{\bullet_i}^l T_{\bullet_j}^m = \det T$$

解: $d\mathcal{I}_1 / \partial T = \frac{d(G:T)}{dT} = G$

$$\partial \mathcal{I}_1 / \partial T_{\bullet_j}^i = \frac{\partial (\delta_j^i T_{\bullet_i}^l)}{\partial T_{\bullet_j}^i} = \delta_j^i$$

$$d\mathcal{I}_2 / \partial T = \frac{d(\frac{1}{2} \delta_{lm}^{ij} T_{\bullet_i}^l T_{\bullet_j}^m)}{dT} = \mathcal{I}_1 G \cdot T^T$$

$$\partial \mathcal{I}_2 / \partial T_{\bullet_j}^i = \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{2} \delta_{lm}^{ij} T_{\bullet_i}^l T_{\bullet_j}^m)}{\partial T_{\bullet_j}^i} = \mathcal{I}_1 \delta_i^j - T_{\bullet_i}^j$$

$$d(\frac{1}{6} \delta_{lmn}^{ijk} T_{\bullet_i}^l T_{\bullet_i}^m T_{\bullet_k}^n)$$

$$d\mathcal{J}_{3}/dT = \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{6} \delta_{lmn}^{ijk} T_{\bullet i}^{l} T_{\bullet j}^{m} T_{\bullet k}^{n}\right)}{dT} = (\mathcal{J}_{2} G - \mathcal{J}_{1} T + T^{2})^{T}$$

$$\partial \mathcal{J}_{3}/\partial T_{\bullet j}^{i} = \frac{\partial (\det T)}{\partial T_{\bullet j}^{i}} = \mathcal{J}_{2} \delta_{i}^{j} - \mathcal{J}_{1} T_{\bullet i}^{j} + T_{\bullet k}^{j} T_{\bullet i}^{k}$$

3.18 求 $\det(T^m)$ 的导数。(T 为二阶张量)

解:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\left[\det\left(\boldsymbol{T}^{m}\right)\right]}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{T}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\left[\left(\det\boldsymbol{T}\right)^{m}\right]}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{T}} = \boldsymbol{m}\left(\det\boldsymbol{T}\right)^{m-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\det\boldsymbol{T}\right)}{\boldsymbol{d}\boldsymbol{T}}$$
$$= \boldsymbol{m}\boldsymbol{J}_{3}^{m-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{J}_{3}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{T}} = \boldsymbol{m}\boldsymbol{J}_{3}^{m-1}\boldsymbol{J}_{3}(\boldsymbol{T}^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}}$$
$$= \boldsymbol{m}\boldsymbol{J}_{3}^{m}(\boldsymbol{T}^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

3.19
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T^T}{\mathrm{d}T} = \frac{T_{ji}}{T_{kl}} g^j g^i g_k g_l = \delta_k^j \delta_l^i g^j g^i g_k g_l = g^j g^i g_j g_i$$

3. 20 求 $\frac{d[(T^T)^2]}{dT}$ (T^T 为二阶张量T的转置张量)

解:设
$$T = T^{ij}g_ig_j = T_{ii}g^ig^j = T_{\bullet j}^ig_ig^j = T_i^{\bullet j}g^ig_j$$

故
$$\mathbf{T}^T = T^{ij} \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{g}_i = T_{ii} \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}^i = T^i_{\bullet i} \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}_i = T^{\bullet j}_{\bullet j} \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{g}^i$$

$$\overline{m} \frac{d[(T^T)^2]}{dT} = 2(T^T) \frac{dT^T}{dT} = (T^T + T^T) \frac{d(T^T)}{dT}$$

由于
$$\frac{dT^T}{dT} = g^i g_i g^j g_i$$
 (3.19 题已证明)

故
$$\mathbf{T}^{\mathsf{T}} \frac{dT^{\mathsf{T}}}{dT} = T_{\bullet i}^{i} \mathbf{g}^{j} \mathbf{g}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{g}^{n} \mathbf{g}_{s} \mathbf{g}^{s} \mathbf{g}_{n} = T_{\bullet i}^{i} \mathbf{g}^{j} \mathbf{g}_{s} \mathbf{g}^{s} \mathbf{g}_{n}$$

又
$$\mathbf{g}^{\mathbf{j}}\mathbf{g}_{s}\mathbf{g}^{s}\mathbf{g}_{i}$$
作偶数次(2次)置换可得 $\mathbf{g}^{s}\mathbf{g}_{i}\mathbf{g}^{j}\mathbf{g}_{s}$

于是
$$g^j g_s g^s g_i = g^s g_i g^j g_s$$

故
$$\frac{d[(T^T)^2]}{dT} = T^i_{\bullet j}(g^s g_i g^j g_s + g^j g_s g^s g_i)$$

3.21 求 $det(\lambda G - T)$ 对 λ 及对 T 的一阶、二阶导数 (T 为二阶张量)。

$$\mathbf{M}: \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left[\det(\lambda \mathbf{G} - \mathbf{T}) \right] = 3\lambda^2 - 2\lambda \delta_1^T + \delta_2^T,$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\lambda^2} \left[\det(\lambda \mathbf{G} - \mathbf{T}) \right] = 6\lambda - 2\delta_1^T,$$

$$\frac{d}{d\mathbf{T}} \left[\det(\lambda \mathbf{G} - \mathbf{T}) \right] = (-\lambda^2 + \lambda \delta_1^T - \delta_2^T) \mathbf{G} + (-\lambda + \delta_1^T) \mathbf{T}^* - (\mathbf{T}^2)^*$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\mathbf{T}^2} \left[\det(\lambda \mathbf{G} - \mathbf{T}) \right] = (\lambda - \delta_1^T) \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{G} \mathbf{T}^* + \mathbf{T}^* \mathbf{G} + (\delta_1^T - \lambda) \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{d\mathbf{T}^*} - \frac{d(\mathbf{T}^*)^2}{d\mathbf{T}} \right]$$

3.22已知: 矢量 ν 的标量函数 φ^{ν^2}

 $(1) \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{d\nu}$

(2) $\frac{d\varphi}{dv}$ 是否为各向同性函数, 并说明理由。

$$(1)\varphi'(v;u) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [(v+hu)-v] = [e^{v^2} \cdot 2v \cdot v'] \cdot u$$

$$u 为任意值。$$

$$\varphi'(v) = e^{v^2} \cdot 2v \cdot v'$$

$$d\varphi = e^{v^2} \cdot 2v \cdot dv$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dv} = e^{v^2} \cdot 2v$$

$$(2) \diamondsuit \widetilde{v} = Qv = vQ^{T}$$
则有 $\varphi'(\widetilde{v}) = e^{(Qv \bullet vQ^{T})} \bullet 2Qv = Q \bullet \varphi'(v)$

3. 23 已知线弹性材料应变能密度 $w(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} \left[a_0 \left(\mathcal{J}_1^* \right)^2 + a_1 \left(\mathcal{J}_2^* \right) \right]$ 。

求(1)利用格林公式 $\sigma = \frac{dw}{d\varepsilon}$,求 $\sigma 与 \varepsilon$ 的关系;

(2) 弹性常数 C_{iikl} , 要求满足Voigt对称性。

解: (1)
$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[2a_0 \mathcal{J}_1^* \left(\mathrm{d}\mathcal{J}_1^* / \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \right) + a_1 \mathrm{d}\mathcal{J}_2^* / \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \right] = a_0 \mathcal{J}_1 \boldsymbol{G} + a_1 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{ij} = a_0 g_{ij} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\bullet k}^k + a_1 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{ij}$$

(2) 应力张量与应变张量都是对称二阶张量,应当利用应变张量的对称性,将以上式改为对称形式 $\sigma = a_0 \int_1 G + \frac{1}{2} a_1 \left(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathsf{T}} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \right)$

$$C = \frac{d\boldsymbol{\sigma}}{d\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = a_0 \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\bullet i}^l}{\partial \varepsilon_{\bullet l}^k} \boldsymbol{g}_j \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}^k \boldsymbol{g}_l + \frac{1}{2} a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_{\bullet l}^k} \left(\varepsilon_{\bullet j}^l \boldsymbol{g}_i \boldsymbol{g}^j + \varepsilon_{\bullet j}^l \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}_i \right) \boldsymbol{g}^k \boldsymbol{g}_l$$

$$= a_0 \delta_k^i \delta_i^l \boldsymbol{g}_j \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}^k \boldsymbol{g}_l + \frac{1}{2} a_1 \left(\delta_k^i \delta_j^l \boldsymbol{g}_i \boldsymbol{g}^j + \delta_k^i \delta_j^l \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}_i \right) \boldsymbol{g}^k \boldsymbol{g}_l$$

$$= a_0 \boldsymbol{g}_j \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}^k \boldsymbol{g}_k + \frac{1}{2} a_1 \left(\boldsymbol{g}_k \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}_i \boldsymbol{g}^j + \boldsymbol{g}^l \boldsymbol{g}_k \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}_i \right)$$

$$= \left[a_0 g_{ij} g_{kl} + \frac{1}{2} a_1 \left(g_{ik} g_{jl} + g_{il} g_{jk} \right) \right] \boldsymbol{g}^i \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}^k \boldsymbol{g}^l$$

$$= C_{iikl} \mathbf{g}^i \mathbf{g}^j \mathbf{g}^k \mathbf{g}^l$$

$$C_{ijkl} = a_0 g_{ij} g_{kl} + \frac{1}{2} a_1 (g_{ik} g_{jl} + g_{il} g_{jk})$$

[3.24] 已知:某种各向同性非线性材料,应变能密度为

$$\varphi(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 (\mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon})^3 - a_0 \mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon} \mathcal{F}_2^{\varepsilon}$$

求:(1) σ与€的关系

(2) 切线模量 $\mathbf{C} = \frac{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{\sigma}}{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{s}}$, 写出 \mathbf{C}_{ijkt} 的表达式,要求满足 Voigt 对称性

解: (1)

$$\sigma = \frac{d\varphi(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}a_0(\mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon})^3 \cdot \frac{d\mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon}}{d\varepsilon} - a_0\mathcal{F}_2^{\varepsilon} \frac{d\mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon}}{d\varepsilon} - a_0\mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon} \frac{d\mathcal{F}_2^{\varepsilon}}{d\varepsilon}$$

又因为
$$\frac{d \mathcal{J}_{1}^{\varepsilon}}{d \varepsilon} = \boldsymbol{G}, \ \frac{d \mathcal{J}_{2}^{\varepsilon}}{d \varepsilon} = \mathcal{J}_{1}^{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{G} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathrm{T}}, \ \mathrm{fill}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{\sigma} &= \frac{3}{2} \alpha_0 (\mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon})^2 \; \mathbf{G} - \alpha_0 \mathcal{F}_2^{\varepsilon} \; \mathbf{G} - \alpha_0 (\mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon})^2 \; \mathbf{G} + \alpha_0 \mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_0 (\mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon})^2 \; \mathbf{G} - \alpha_0 \mathcal{F}_2^{\varepsilon} \; \mathbf{G} + \alpha_0 \mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} \left[\left(\mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon} \right)^2 - 2 \mathcal{F}_2^{\varepsilon} \right] \mathbf{G} + \alpha_0 \mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{a_0}{2} \mathcal{F}_2^{\varepsilon *} \mathbf{G} + \alpha_0 \mathcal{F}_1^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{split}$$

所以

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{a_0}{2} \Big\{ \varepsilon_{\cdot k}^k \varepsilon_{\cdot l}^l - 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\varepsilon_{\cdot k}^k \varepsilon_{\cdot l}^l - \varepsilon_{\cdot l}^k \varepsilon_{\cdot k}^l \right) \right] \Big\} g_{ij} + a_0 \varepsilon_{\cdot k}^k \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{a_0}{2} \, \varepsilon_{\cdot l}^k \varepsilon_{\cdot k}^l g_{ij} + a_0 \varepsilon_{\cdot k}^k \varepsilon_{ij}$$

(2)应力张量与应变张量都是对称二阶张量,应当利用应变张量的对称性,将应力张量改写为对称的形式,即

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \frac{a_0}{2} \mathcal{I}_2^{\varepsilon*} \boldsymbol{G} + \frac{a_0}{2} \mathcal{I}_1^{\varepsilon} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon})$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^r} \boldsymbol{g}^i \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}^r \boldsymbol{g}_{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} \frac{\partial \left(\varepsilon_i^k \varepsilon_k^i\right)}{\partial \varepsilon_s^r} g_{ij} \boldsymbol{g}^i \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}^r \boldsymbol{g}_s + \frac{a_0}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_s^r} \left(\varepsilon_k^k \varepsilon_{ij}^i \boldsymbol{g}_i \boldsymbol{g}^j + \varepsilon_k^k \varepsilon_{ij}^i \boldsymbol{g}^j \boldsymbol{g}_i\right) \boldsymbol{g}^r \boldsymbol{g}_s$$

$$=\frac{a_0}{2}(\delta_r^k\delta_l^s\varepsilon_{\cdot k}^l+\delta_r^l\delta_k^s\varepsilon_{\cdot l}^k)\boldsymbol{g}_j\boldsymbol{g}^j\boldsymbol{g}^r\boldsymbol{g}_s+\frac{a_0}{2}[\left(\delta_r^k\delta_k^s\varepsilon_{\cdot j}^l+\delta_r^l\delta_j^s\varepsilon_{\cdot k}^k\right)\boldsymbol{g}_i\boldsymbol{g}^j$$

$$+(\delta_r^k \delta_k^s \varepsilon_{\cdot j}^i + \delta_r^i \delta_j^s \varepsilon_{\cdot k}^k) g^j g_i] g^r g_s$$

$$=\frac{a_0}{2}(\varepsilon_{r}^s+\varepsilon_{r}^s)\boldsymbol{g}_{j}\boldsymbol{g}^{j}\boldsymbol{g}^{r}\boldsymbol{g}_{s}+\frac{a_0}{2}\varepsilon_{.j}^{i}\boldsymbol{g}_{i}\boldsymbol{g}^{j}\boldsymbol{g}^{k}\boldsymbol{g}_{k}+\frac{a_0}{2}\varepsilon_{.k}^{k}\boldsymbol{g}_{r}\boldsymbol{g}^{s}\boldsymbol{g}^{r}\boldsymbol{g}_{s}+\frac{a_0}{2}\varepsilon_{.j}^{i}\boldsymbol{g}^{j}\boldsymbol{g}_{i}\boldsymbol{g}^{k}\boldsymbol{g}_{k}+\frac{a_0}{2}\varepsilon_{.k}^{k}\boldsymbol{g}^{s}\boldsymbol{g}_{r}\boldsymbol{g}^{r}\boldsymbol{g}_{s}$$

将上式替换指标整理得

$$\mathbf{C} = a_0 \varepsilon_{\cdot k}^{j} \boldsymbol{g}_{j} \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \boldsymbol{g}^{k} \boldsymbol{g}_{j} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{\cdot j}^{l} \boldsymbol{g}_{l} \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \boldsymbol{g}^{k} \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{\cdot i}^{l} \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \boldsymbol{g}^{k} \boldsymbol{g}_{j} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{\cdot i}^{l} \boldsymbol{g}^{i} \boldsymbol{g}_{l} \boldsymbol{g}^{k} \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{\cdot l}^{l} \boldsymbol{g}^{i} \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \boldsymbol{g}^{k} \boldsymbol{g}_{i}$$

$$= (a_0 \varepsilon_{\cdot k}^j g_{ij} g_{lj} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{\cdot j}^i g_{il} g_{lk} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{\cdot i}^i g_{ik} g_{lj} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{\cdot i}^i g_{jl} g_{lk} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{\cdot l}^i g_{jk} g_{li}) g^i g^j g^k g^l$$

$$= (a_0 \varepsilon_{ik} g_{lj} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{ij} g_{lk} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{ki} g_{lj} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{ji} g_{lk} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{il} g_{jk}) g^i g^j g^k g^l$$

因为利用应变张量的对称性,上式可化简为

$$\mathbf{C} = (\frac{3a_0}{2}\varepsilon_{ik}g_{jl} + a_0\varepsilon_{ij}g_{lk} + \frac{a_0}{2}\varepsilon_{kj}g_{il})\mathbf{g}^i\mathbf{g}^j\mathbf{g}^k\mathbf{g}^l$$

$$C_{ijkl} = \frac{3a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{ik} g_{jl} + a_0 \varepsilon_{ij} g_{lk} + \frac{a_0}{2} \varepsilon_{kj} g_{il}$$

3.25 已知:某种高分子材料为各向同性材料,应力和应变的关系可简化为二次式描述。

求:(1)写出材料应力应变关系的张量表达式,最多有多少独立的弹性常数。

- (2) 由 $C=rac{\mathrm{d} oldsymbol{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d} oldsymbol{arepsilon}}$ 求材料的切线模量 C_{ijkl} ,利用它应满足 Voigt 对称性,确定有多少独立的弹性常数。
- (3) 如何测量这些弹性常数。

解: (1) 各向同性材料的应力应变关系可表示为

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = k_0 \boldsymbol{G} + k_1 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + k_3 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^2$$

其中

$$k_i = k_i \left(\int_1^{\varepsilon}, \int_2^{\varepsilon}, \int_3^{\varepsilon} \right) \qquad (i = 1, 2, 3)$$

是应变张量的三个主不变量的各向同性标量函数, \int_1^{ε} , \int_2^{ε} , \int_3^{ε} 分别为应变分量的一次、二次与三次式。 题中已知该材料的应力和应变的关系可简化为二次式描述,即可设

$$k_0 = \alpha_0 + \beta_0 \mathcal{J}_1^{\varepsilon} + \gamma_0 \mathcal{J}_2^{\varepsilon}$$

$$k_1 = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 \mathcal{J}_1^{\varepsilon}$$

$$k_2 = \alpha_2$$

代入应力应变关系得

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = (\alpha_0 + \beta_0 \mathcal{I}_1^{\varepsilon} + \gamma_0 \mathcal{I}_2^{\varepsilon}) \boldsymbol{G} + (\alpha_1 + \beta_1 \mathcal{I}_1^{\varepsilon}) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^2$$

最多有6个独立的弹性常数。

3. 26、已知: 应力偏量
$$\sigma' = \sigma - \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{g}_{1}^{\sigma} \mathbf{G}$$
, 等效应力 $\sigma_{eq} = (\frac{2}{3} \sigma' : \sigma')^{\frac{1}{2}}$

求: $d\sigma_{eq} / d\sigma$ (规定 $d\sigma_{eq} / d\sigma$ 为对称二阶偏斜张量)。

解:
$$\sigma_{eq} = (\frac{2}{3} \sigma'_{ij} \sigma'_{kl} g^i g^j : g^k g^l)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\frac{2}{3} \sigma'_{ij} \sigma'_{kl} g^{ik} g^{jl})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$d\sigma_{eq} / d\sigma = (d\sigma_{eq} / d\sigma') \cdot (d\sigma' / d\sigma) = \frac{2}{3} \left[g^{m} g^{n} - \frac{1}{3} g_{ij} \varepsilon_{\cdot k}^{k} \right]$$