

Příklad

Let Ω be a bounded domain with a smooth boundary. Let \mathbf{v} be a smooth vector field that vanishes on the boundary ($\mathbf{v}|_{\partial\Omega} = \mathbf{0}$). Show that

$$2 \int_{\Omega} \mathbb{D} : \mathbb{D} \, dv = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{v} : \nabla \mathbf{v} \, dv + \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v})^2 \, dv,$$

where \mathbb{D} denotes the symmetric part of the gradient of \mathbf{v} ($\mathbb{D} := \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T)$).

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Řešení

Víme, že $:$ je lineární, tedy

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{D} : \mathbb{D} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} (\nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T) \right] : \left[\frac{1}{2} (\nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T) \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (\nabla \mathbf{v} : \nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T : (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T + \nabla \mathbf{v} : (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T : \nabla \mathbf{v}) = \end{aligned}$$

(Pro matice: $\mathbb{A}^T : \mathbb{B}^T = \operatorname{tr} (\mathbb{A}^T \mathbb{B}) = A_{ji} B_{ij} = \operatorname{tr} (\mathbb{A} \mathbb{B}^T) = \mathbb{A} : \mathbb{B}$)

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \mathbf{v} : \nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T : \nabla \mathbf{v}).$$

Z linearity integrálu (a dosazení toho, co jsme teď spočítali):

$$2 \int_{\Omega} \mathbb{D} : \mathbb{D} \, dv = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{v} : \nabla \mathbf{v} \, dv + \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T : \nabla \mathbf{v} \, dv.$$

Tedy stačí dokázat, že $\int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v})^2 \, dv = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T : \nabla \mathbf{v} \, dv$.

Na jedné z prvních přednášek jsme měli rovnost

$$\int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div} \mathbb{A}) \cdot \mathbf{v} \, dv = \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbb{A}^T \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds - \int_{\Omega} \mathbb{A} : \nabla \mathbf{v} \, dv.$$

Tedy dosadíme $\mathbb{A} = (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T$ a $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$. Navíc víme, že \mathbf{v} je na hranici $\mathbf{0}$, tedy první člen na pravé straně je 0:

$$\int_{\Omega} (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T : \nabla \mathbf{v} \, dv = 0 - \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div}(\nabla \mathbf{v})^T) \cdot \mathbf{v} \, dv.$$

Derivace jsou (předpok. hladkost) záměnné: $(\operatorname{div}(\nabla \mathbf{v})^T)_j = \partial_i \partial_j v_i = \partial_j \partial_i v_i = (\nabla(\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}))_j$. Nakonec použijeme Greenovu větu (a znovu $\mathbf{v}|_{\partial\Omega} = \mathbf{0}$):

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T : \nabla \mathbf{v} \, dv &= - \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div}(\nabla \mathbf{v})^T) \cdot \mathbf{v} \, dv = - \int_{\Omega} \nabla(\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{v} \, dv = \\ &= - \int_{\partial\Omega} (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}) \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds + \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v})(\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}) \, dv = -0 + \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v})^2 \, dv = \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v})^2 \, dv. \end{aligned}$$

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