

## Departamento de Informática Mecánica del Continuo

Universidad Nacional del Litoral Facultad de Ingeniería y Ciencias Hídricas

## Examen Recuperatorio - 02/07/2016

1. Sea un flujo incompresible de la forma

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 / & x_2 / & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

donde  $r^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$ .

a. Verificar si el flujo satisface continuidad.

b. Verificar si el flujo es irrotacional.

2. Sea el movimiento

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{\chi}(\mathbf{a}, t) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + ta_2 & a_2 - t^2 a_1 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

a. Hallar el mapeo inverso

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{\chi}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

b. Hallar el tensor de deformaciones de Green-Lagrange para t = 1.

c. Hallar la velocidad y la aceleración para una partícula que pasa por  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$  en el instante t = 1.

3. Sabemos que los tensores  $\delta_{ij}$  y  $\varepsilon_{pqr}$  son isotrópicos.

a. Defina tensor isotrópico.

b. Dé la expresión de al menos dos tensores isotrópicos distintos de orden 6. Justifique.

4. Sean :  $\Omega$  una región encerrada por una frontera S ;  $\mathbf{a}$  un vector arbitrario constante;  $\mathbf{x}$  el vector posición; y  $\mathbf{n}$  el versor unitario normal a la frontera. Usando el teorema de Gauss, demostrar que:

a.

$$\int_{S} \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{x}) dS = 2\mathbf{a}V$$

b.

$$\int_{S} \nabla (\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \ dS = 6V$$

donde V es el volumen de la región  $\Omega$  .

1) 
$$V = \begin{cases} x_{1}/z \\ x_{2}/z \\ 0 \end{cases}$$
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z) 
$$\chi = \chi(a,t) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + t a_2 \\ a_2 - t a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & 0 \\ -t^2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = A^{-1}x$$
 $det A = (2+t^3)$ 
 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1+t^3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -t & 0 \\ t^2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t^{3}+1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\partial_{1} = \frac{1}{1+t^{3}} \left( x_{1} - t x_{2} \right)$$

$$\partial_{2} = \frac{1}{1+t^{3}} \left( t^{2} x_{1} + x_{2} \right)$$

$$E_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial a_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial a_i} + \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial a_i} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial a_i} \right)$$

$$u = x - d$$

$$u_1 = t dz$$

$$u_2 = -t^2 dz$$

$$u_3 = Q_3$$

July = 
$$\frac{1}{302}$$
 =  $\frac{1}{302}$  =  $\frac{1}{30$ 

$$Y = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Notes que si se sur protes calcula a portir de (x) la aceleraió usado la desivada moterial:

(a) Untenser isotrópico es un teser eugas compaetes no varian frete a (rotares) tess gensses ortograss abitrarias B de Ej: Sig delte de Kjonculeer Sij = Bim Bjn Smn =

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= Sij (déficie de tes ( pop & Kraved (ortopa stited) Sij = Sij = isatispico (b) Sindo Sij isotropio 7 prede defining por egypto: Eigle isotiopies Cijklmn = Sij ElmaSkn Por le isolopie de § serð: Cijklmn = Cijkl nn Cijhl mn = Eijk Elmn Cijklum = 8mn 8il Sijke etc.

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{s} x (2x^{2}) ds = 22V \\ \sum_{s} x (2x^{2}) ds = 22V$$

 $\int_{S} u \times (3 \times x) dS = 23 V$ 

b)  $\int_{S} \nabla (x \cdot x) \cdot y \, dS = 6V$   $\int_{S} (x \cdot x), \quad y \cdot dS = \int_{V} (x \cdot x), \quad dV = \int_{V} (2x), \quad dV = \int_{V$  $= \int_{V} 2853 dV = 60$