Departamento de Informática Mecánica del Continuo

Universidad Nacional del Litoral Facultad de Ingeniería y Ciencias Hídricas

Examen 13 de febrero de 2014

1. El potencial de campo eléctrico $\,\lambda\,$ para una región por la cual fluye un fluido está dada por

$$\lambda = \frac{5A t^2}{r} + 8t$$

donde A es una constante arbitraria y $r^2={x_1}^2+{x_2}^2$. El campo de velocidad del fluido está dado por:

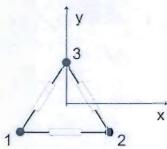
$$v_1 = x_1^2 x_2; \quad v_2 = -x_1^4 - x_1 x_2^2; \quad v_3 = 0$$

a. Calcular la derivada de λ en un punto P de coordenadas $\left(x_1, x_2, x_3\right)$.

b. Calcular la derivada material de λ en un punto P de coordenadas (x_1,x_2,x_3) .

c. Explique la significación física de cada una de las cantidades anteriores.

2. Sea un dispositivo que permita medir experimentalmente la variación de distancia entre dos puntos. Se disponen tres de estos dispositivos en forma de triángulo equilátero como en la figura. Dé la expresión del tensor de deformación en la zona, a partir de las medidas de los tres valores de elongación $\left(\Delta\ell_{12},\Delta\ell_{23},\Delta\ell_{31}\right)$ y de la longitud del lado del triángulo ℓ .

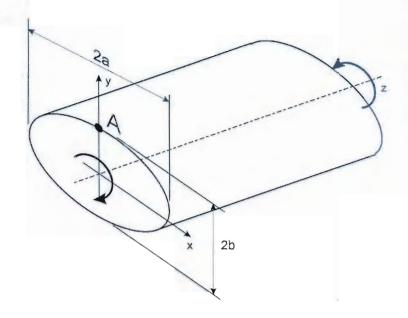


 En una barra cilíndrica en torsión de sección elíptica, de material isótropo, se encuentra que el campo de desplazamientos puede describirse por

$$u = -\alpha zy$$
, $v = \alpha zx$, $w = -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \alpha xy$

donde α es el ángulo de giro en radianes por unidad de longitud de la barra. Sean $a=2~{\rm cm}$, $b=1~{\rm cm}$. Calcular las tensiones que actúan en el punto A, ubicado en el extremo del eje menor de la sección transversal elíptica. Cuál es la máxima tensión principal en A? Cuál es el máximo corte en A?

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Ayuda: para un material îsótropo,

$$\sigma_{ij} = \lambda e_{kk} \delta_{ij} + 2Ge_{ij}$$

- 4. Usando notación indicial probar que:

 - a. $a \cdot b \times c = b \cdot c \times a = c \cdot a \times b$ b. $[a \cdot b \times c]_r = (a \cdot r)b \times c + (b \cdot r)c \times a + (c \cdot r)a \times b$

$$\lambda = \frac{5At^2}{5} + 8t$$

A = cile
$$(z = x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

$$V = \begin{cases} x_1^2 x_2 \\ -x_1^1 - x_1 x_2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3\lambda}{3\lambda} = \frac{10 \text{ At}}{6} + 8$$

$$\frac{Df}{Dy} = \frac{9f}{3y} + \tilde{\Lambda} \circ \tilde{\Delta} y$$

$$\frac{\nabla \lambda}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{5At^2}{r^2} \frac{(2x_1)}{2x_2} = \frac{5At^2}{r^2} \frac{(2x_1)}{2x_2} = \frac{5At^2}{r^2} \frac{(2x_1)}{2x_2} = \frac{5At^2}{r^2} \frac{(2x_1)}{2x_2} = \frac{5At^2}{r^2} \frac{(2x_1)}{r^2} = \frac{5At^2}{r^2}$$

$$V \cdot \nabla \lambda = -5 A t^{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}^{2} x_{2} \\ -x_{1}^{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{1} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{1} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{1} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{1} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{1} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{5}{3} \left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} - x_{1} x_{2}$$

$$= -\frac{5At^{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\chi_{1}^{3} \chi_{2} - \chi_{1}^{1} \chi_{2} - \chi_{1} \chi_{2}^{3} \right) = 0$$

$$= -\frac{5At}{\sqrt{3}} \chi_{1} \chi_{2} \left(\chi_{1}^{2} - \chi_{1}^{3} \chi_{2} - \chi_{2}^{2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{5At}{\sqrt{3}} \chi_{1} \chi_{2} \left(\chi_{1}^{2} - \chi_{1}^{3} \chi_{2} - \chi_{2}^{2} \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{10At}{5} + 8 - \frac{5At^{2}}{5} \chi_{1} \chi_{2} \left(\chi_{1}^{2} - \chi_{1}^{3} - \chi_{2}^{2} \right)$$

c) (I) Veloudad de cabio de la prop de un pto de voord (2,22,23)

(II) Velocidad de culto de la 1º0 p à le un production de la sa possala coord (x, z, z, z) al instale t.

$$\mathcal{E} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{E}_{11} & \mathcal{E}_{12} \\ \mathcal{E}_{12} & \mathcal{E}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

(1)
$$N_{12}$$
 $\left[\mathcal{E} \right] N_{12} = \frac{\Delta l_{12}}{l}$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{i1}}{\mathcal{E}_{i2}} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{i2}}{\mathcal{E}_{i1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{i1}}{\mathcal{E}_{i2}} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{i2}}{\mathcal{E}_{i1}}$$

$$\frac{(z)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{11} - \sqrt{3} \mathcal{E}_{12} - \sqrt{3} \mathcal{E}_{12} + 3 \mathcal{E}_{22} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{23}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{11} - 2\sqrt{3} \mathcal{E}_{12} + 3 \mathcal{E}_{22} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{23}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{11} - 2\sqrt{3} \mathcal{E}_{12} + 3 \mathcal{E}_{22} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{23}$$

$$-2\sqrt{3} \mathcal{E}_{12} + 3 \mathcal{E}_{22} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{12}$$

$$-2\sqrt{3} \mathcal{E}_{12} + 3 \mathcal{E}_{22} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{12}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{11} - \mathcal{E}_{12} - \mathcal{E}_{12}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{12} + \mathcal{E}_{22}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{13} \mathcal{E}_{12} + \mathcal{E}_{22}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{14} + \mathcal{E}_{3} \mathcal{E}_{12} + \mathcal{E}_{3} \mathcal{E}_{22}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{14} + \mathcal{E}_{3} \mathcal{E}_{12}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{15} + \mathcal{E}_{15}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{16} + \mathcal{E}_{17}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{17} + \mathcal{E}_{17}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{18} + \mathcal{E}_{18}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{18} + \mathcal{E}_{18}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{19} + \mathcal{E}_{19}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{11} + \mathcal{E}_{19}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{11} + \mathcal{E}_{12}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{11} + \mathcal{E}_{12}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{12} + \mathcal{E}_{13}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{12} + \mathcal{E}_{12}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{17} + \mathcal{E}_{17}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{17} + \mathcal{E}_{17}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{18} + \mathcal{E}_{18}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{19} + \mathcal{E}_{19}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{$$

2 53 E12 + 3 E22 = 4 Dl31 - Dl12

(5)

Sumado A+B:

6 Ezz = 4 Dlz3 + 14 Dl31 - 2 Dl12

Ezz= 2 Dlz3+ 2 Dl31 - Dl12

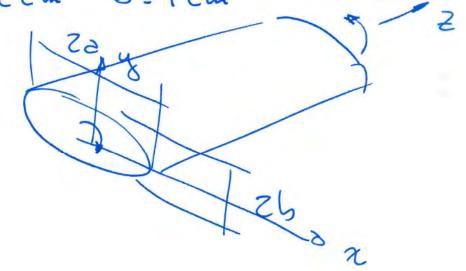
Restado B-A:

4 \\ 3' \(\xi_{12} = \frac{4 \Dl_{31} - \text{ADl}_{23}}{\lambda}

 $\mathcal{E}_{1z} = \frac{\Delta l_{31} - \Delta l_{23}}{\sqrt{3} l}$

$$W = -\frac{3^2 - 6^2}{3^2 + 6^2} \propto x_4$$

d: ang givo[rad] /vind lag



$$\mathcal{E}_{13} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{13} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\alpha y - \frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2} \right) \left(-\alpha y \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2} + \frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2} \right) \left(-\alpha y \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2} + \frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2} \right) \left(-\alpha y \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2} + \frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2} \right) \left(-\alpha y \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 + b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{ZZ} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{Z3} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 - b^2}{\partial x^2 + b^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{33} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{E}$$

d.d)
a.bxc=b.cxd=c.dxb

a. b x c = Eijk di b; c k =

= Ejki di b; c k =

= Ejki b; c k di = b · c x d

Tde la 2° i de di ded

[a.bxc] r = dor (bxc) + bor (cxd) +i

(+ c.r (dxb)

(bxc) + c.r (dxb)

i) Hacemos V & bxc

Luego, tenemos pasando () al les tésminos.
[a.v]r-[a.r]v = b.r(cxa)+c.r(axb)

ax(cxy)

Indicial mente:

Eijk 2; Eklm (2 Vm = Eijk Eklm Emno2; rebe

= Eijh (8 km 8 20 - 8 ko 8 nd) 2, 52 b, c = = Eijk 2; robkco - Eijk 2; rubuck = = (· c (9 × p) + p · c (c × g) = (5)