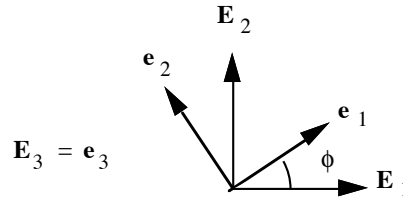


The deformation of a continuous medium is defined by the equations

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2)\alpha + \frac{1}{2}(X_1 - X_2)\beta \\x_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2)\alpha - \frac{1}{2}(X_1 - X_2)\beta \\x_3 &= X_3\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

in which α and β are constants and the bases \mathbf{e}_i and \mathbf{E}_A are related as follows:



1. Obtain the transformation matrices for the two bases.
2. Obtain $\mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial X_j} \mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{E}_j$; i.e., obtain $\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial X_j}$.
3. Invert this expression to obtain $\mathbf{F}^{-1} = F_{ij}^{-1} \mathbf{E}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_j$, i.e., obtain F_{ij}^{-1} .
4. Use your transformation matrices to obtain F_{ij}^{E-E} and F_{ij}^{E-e} . Then obtain $F_{ij}^{E-E} F_{jk}^{-1}$.
5. Invert the deformation of (1) to obtain $X_i(x_j)$. What condition (if any) must be met for such an inversion to exist? Use this result to obtain $\mathbf{F}^{-1} = \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{E}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_j$, i.e., find $\frac{\partial X_i}{\partial x_j}$. Does this agree with your result for problem 3?
6. How would you obtain components of \mathbf{F} and \mathbf{F}^{-1} with respect to the $\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_j$ basis?
7. Suppose a line element in the original configuration is $d\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_2$. Find (i) the unit tangent vector \mathbf{t}_0 , (ii) the corresponding element length, dS_0 , (iii) the deformed line element $d\mathbf{r}$, (iv) the “deformed unit tangent vector \mathbf{t} , and (v) the length of the deformed line element ds . Do your element lengths ds and dS_0 satisfy the relation $ds = \{\mathbf{t}_0 \cdot \mathbf{F}^T \cdot \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{t}_0\}^{1/2} dS_0$?
8. Use Nanson’s relation to relate area elements between the two configurations for an area element originally in the $X_1 - X_2$ plane.
9. What is the relation between volume elements for the two configurations.