a)

b)

$$\bar{v}_{xy} = 1.1658$$

c) Very high effective Poisson's ratio, strain in the transverse direction will be much higher than in the axial direction. This is the benefit of composites since most base materials have an upper limit of .5 for their Poisson's ratio.

Source for common values: https://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/poissons-ratio-d 1224.html

d)

```
[[[ 92798.759]
                 [ 30066.954]
                 [ 46706.313]]
                [[ 92798.759]
                 [ 30066.954]
                 [ -46706.313]]
                [[ 155747.789]
                     3015.277]
                 [
sigma_xyz = e *
                 [
                        0. ]]
                [[ 155747.789]
                 [ 3015.277]
                      0. ]]
                [[ 92798.759]
                 [ 30066.954]
                 [ -46706.313]]
                [[ 92798.759]
                 [ 30066.954]
                 [ 46706.313]]]
```

$$egin{array}{c} \hat{N}_x^T \ \hat{N}_y^T \ \hat{N}_{xy}^T \ \end{array} = egin{array}{c} rac{1.85778247e+02}{2.53256191e+02} \ rac{2.53256191e+02}{-1.98294846e-14} \ \end{array} \end{bmatrix} extit{N}_{
ho_{ extsf{C}}}^{/\circ}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{M}_{x}^{T} \\ \hat{M}_{y}^{T} \\ \hat{M}_{y}^{T} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-5.20417043e-18}{-3.46944695e-18} \\ \frac{-3.46944695e-18}{-1.64208032e-18} \end{bmatrix} \frac{N}{m \circ C}$$

```
hw3_1.py
import numpy as np
def Transform(theta):
    m = np.cos( np.deg2rad(theta) )
    n = np.sin( np.deg2rad(theta) )
    return np.array([
        [m**2, n**2, 2*m*n],
        [n**2, m**2, -2*m*n],
        [-m*n, m*n, m**2 - n**2]], np.float64)
theta = np.array([30, -30, 0, 0, -30, 30])
N = theta.size
h = .15*10**-3
H = N*h
Z = np.arange(N+1)*h - .5*H
E1 = 155 * 10**9
E2 = 12.1 * 10**9
v12 = .248
G12 = 4.4 * 10**9
S = np.array([
    [1/E1, -v12/E1, 0],
    [-v12/E1, 1/E2, 0],
                 , 1/G12]], np.float64)
    [0, 0
T = Transform(theta)
T_{-} = np.rollaxis(T, 2)
Sbar = np.einsum('...jk,kl,...lm->...jm', T.T, S, T_)
Qbar = np.linalg.inv(Sbar)
A = np.sum( np.diff(Z)[:, None, None] * Qbar, axis=0)
B = (1/2)*np.sum(np.diff(Z**2)[:, None, None] * Qbar, axis=0)
D = (1/3)*np.sum(np.diff(Z**3)[:, None, None] * Qbar, axis=0)
ABD = np.vstack( (np.hstack((A,B)), np.hstack((B,D))) )
ABD[np.abs(ABD) < 10**-8] = 0
abd = np.linalg.inv(ABD)
nu_bar_xy = -(abd[0,1]/abd[0,0])
strain = np.array([[10**-6, 0, 0]]).T
stress = np.matmul(Qbar, strain)
```

```
hw3_3.py
import numpy as np
#np.set_printoptions(precision=4)
def Transform(theta):
    m = np.cos( np.deg2rad(theta) )
    n = np.sin( np.deg2rad(theta) )
    return np.array([
        [m**2, n**2, 2*m*n],
        [n**2, m**2, -2*m*n],
        [-m*n, m*n, m**2 - n**2]], np.float64)
theta = np.array([0,90,+30,-30,-30,+30,90,0])
N = theta.size
h = 150*10**-6
H = N*h
Z = np.arange(N+1)*h - .5*H
alpha1 = -.018*10**-6
alpha2 = 24.3*10**-6
alpha3 = alpha2
alpha = np.array([[alpha1, alpha2, 0]]).T
E1 = 155 * 10**9
E2 = 12.1 * 10**9
v12 = .248
G12 = 4.4 * 10**9
S = np.array([
    [1/E1, -v12/E1, 0],
    [-v12/E1, 1/E2, 0],
    [0, 0
                 , 1/G12]], np.float64)
T = Transform(theta)
T_{-} = np.rollaxis(T, 2)
alpha_bar = np.matmul(T.T, alpha)
Sbar = np.einsum('...jk,kl,...lm->...jm', T.T, S, T_)
Qbar = np.linalg.inv(Sbar)
N_t = np.sum( np.diff(Z)[:, None, None] * np.matmul(Qbar, alpha_bar), axis=0 )
M_t = (1/2)*np.sum(np.diff(Z**2)[:, None, None] * np.matmul(Qbar, alpha_bar),
axis=0 )
```