

Problem 1.

1. (a)

$$\psi = c_1(\text{tr}(\mathbf{B}) - 3), \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}^T \quad (1)$$

$$(2)$$

Suppose \mathbf{T} is of the form:

$$\mathbf{T} = -p\mathbf{I} + \square \quad (3)$$

The First Piola-Kirchhoff stress tensor, where $J = \det \mathbf{F}$ is:

$$\mathbf{P} = J\mathbf{T}\mathbf{F}^{-T} \quad (4)$$

Another form of the Piola-Kirchhoff stress tensor, where $\hat{\mathbf{W}} = \rho_0\psi$ is computed by the following:

$$\mathbf{P}^e = \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{W}}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F})}{\partial \mathbf{F}} \quad (5)$$

Converting Eq 1 to indicial notation:

$$\psi = c_1(\text{tr}(\mathbf{F}_{iJ}\mathbf{F}_{Ji}) - 3) \quad (6)$$

$$= c_1(\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{F} - 3) \quad (7)$$

$$c_1((\mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}^T)_{ii} - 3) \quad (8)$$

$$= c_1(\mathbf{F}_{iJ}\mathbf{F}_{iJ} - 3) \quad (9)$$

$$(10)$$

Applying Eq 4 to the above:

$$\mathbf{P}^e = \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{W}}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F})}{\partial \mathbf{F}} \quad (11)$$

$$= c_1 \left(\mathbf{F}_{iJ} \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_{iJ}}{\partial \mathbf{F}_{kL}} + \mathbf{F}_{iJ} \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_{iJ}}{\partial \mathbf{F}_{kL}} \right) \quad (12)$$

$$= c_1 (\mathbf{F}_{iJ} \delta_{ik} \delta_{JL} + \mathbf{F}_{iJ} \delta_{ik} \delta_{JL}) \quad (13)$$

$$c_1 \rho_0 2 \mathbf{F}_{kL} \quad (14)$$

Substituting the above into the Cauchy Stress tensor:

$$\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{J} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{F}^T \quad (15)$$

$$= c_1 \rho_0 2 \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^T \quad (16)$$

$$= \underbrace{c_1 \rho_0 2}_{\mu} \mathbf{B} \quad (17)$$

$$= \mu \mathbf{B} \quad (18)$$

Therefore, we have shown that \mathbf{T} is of the form:

$$\mathbf{T} = -p \mathbf{I} + \mu \mathbf{B} \quad (19)$$

(b) The Cauchy stress due to the imposed simple shear is the following:

$$\mathbf{T} = -p \mathbf{I} + \mu \mathbf{B} \quad (20)$$

$$= -p \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{I}} + \mu \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \gamma(t) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{B}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \gamma(t) & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mu^2(\gamma^2(t) + 1) - p & \mu^2\gamma(t) & 0 \\ \mu^2\gamma(t) & \mu^2 - p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu^2 - p \end{bmatrix} \quad (22)$$

2. The Cauchy stress tensor due to the imposed simple shear motion is given as the following:

Computing the deformation map:

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_2 \gamma(t) \\ \mathbf{X}_2 \\ \mathbf{X}_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (23)$$

Computing \mathbf{v} :

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_2 \dot{\gamma} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (24)$$

Converting the above into the spatial description:

$$\mathbf{v}_s = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_2 \dot{\gamma} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (25)$$

Computing the gradient of \mathbf{v}_s :

$$\text{grad} \mathbf{v}_s = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dot{\gamma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

The stretch rate tensor is given by:

$$\mathbf{D}_s = \frac{1}{2} \text{grad} \mathbf{v}_s + \text{grad} \mathbf{v}_s^T \quad (27)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dot{\gamma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \dot{\gamma} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad (28)$$

Substituting the above into the definition of the Cauchy stress for a Newtonian fluid:

$$\mathbf{T} = -p\mathbf{I} + 2\mu\mathbf{D}_s \quad (29)$$

$$= -p \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2\mu \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{grad} \mathbf{v}_s + \text{grad} \mathbf{v}_s^T \right) \quad (30)$$

$$= -p \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2\mu \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dot{\gamma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \dot{\gamma} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad (31)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -p & \mu\dot{\gamma} & 0 \\ \mu\dot{\gamma} & -p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -p \end{bmatrix} \quad (32)$$