

## Problem 4

Consider the half-plane subjected to the traction shown in figure 4 (as discussed in class). Show that we can obtain a solution to this problem using the Airy potential

$$[\text{Eqn 1}] \quad \phi = \frac{\tau}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x_2^2 \ln(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_1 x_2 \arctan\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) - x_2^2 \right]$$

That is:

1. Verify that  $\phi$  satisfies the biharmonic equation.
2. Compute the corresponding stresses and verify that they satisfy the equilibrium equation. Do you need to check for compatibility of strains? Why?
3. Verify that the stresses satisfy the boundary conditions.

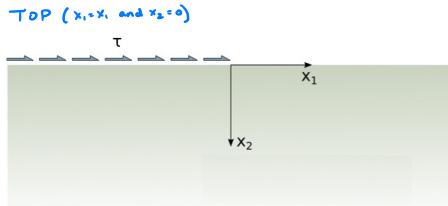


Figure 4: Schematics for problems 3.

1. Verify that  $\phi$  satisfies the biharmonic equation.

$$[\text{Eqn 2}] \quad \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x_1^4} + \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x_2^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2^2} = 0 \quad (\text{biharmonic egn})$$

Attached Matlab Code verifies Eqn 2 with Eqn 1 Substituted in.

$\therefore \phi$  satisfies the biharmonic egn.

Matlab Code:

Hmw6.m

```
1 -wrote symbs x1 x2 tau
2 -%Part 1
3 -f=phi=tau/pi*(1/2*x2^2*log(x1^2+x2^2)+x1*x2*(atan(x2/x1))-x2^2);
4 -%Part 2
5 -phi=simplify(diff(phi,x1,4)+diff(phi,x2,4)+2*diff(diff(phi,x2,2),x1,2));
6 -sigma11=simplify(diff(phi,x2,2));
7 -sigma22=simplify(diff(phi,x1,2));
8 -sigma12=simplify(-3*diff(phi,x1,x2));
9 -sigma21=simplify(diff(sigma11,x1))+simplify(diff(sigma22,x2));
10 -sigma12=simplify(diff(sigma22,x2))+simplify(diff(sigma12,x1))
```

Command Window

```
sigma11 =
(tau*(x1^2*log(x1^2 + x2^2) + x2^2*log(x1^2 + x2^2) + x1*x2))/pi*(x1^2 + x2^2)
sigma22 =
-(tau*x2^2)/(pi*(x1^2 + x2^2))
sigma12 =
-(tau*(x1^2*atan(x2/x1) + x2^2*atan(x2/x1) + x1*x2))/(pi*(x1^2 + x2^2))
ans =
0
ans =
0
ans =
0
fcl
```

✓ 2D stress equilibrium holds  
 $\therefore \phi$  satisfies biharmonic egn.

Lines 6-8: Stress from 4x stress function:  
 $\sigma_{11} = \rho_{11} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2}$   
 $\sigma_{22} = \rho_{22} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2}$

Lines 9-10: Stress Equilibrium Eqs

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{11} = \frac{-\tau(x_1^2 \ln(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_2^2 \ln(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_1 x_2)}{\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} \\ \sigma_{22} = \frac{-\tau x_2^2}{\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} \\ \sigma_{12} = \frac{-\tau(x_1^2 + \tan^{-1}(x_2/x_1) + x_2^2 + \tan^{-1}(x_2/x_1) + x_1 x_2)}{\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} \end{array} \right\}$$

2. Compute the corresponding stresses and verify that they satisfy the equilibrium equation. Do you need to check for compatibility of strains? Why?

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x_1}, \quad \sigma_{yy} = \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x_2}, \quad \sigma_{xy} = -\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x_1 x_2} \quad \text{Egns 3a, 3b, and 3c.}$$

Egn 1 into Egn 3a,3b,3c with Matlab (see code from previous page)

Gives:

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{-x_1^2 \ln(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_2^2 \ln(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_2^2}{\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}$$

$$\sigma_{22} = \frac{-Tx_2^2}{\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \frac{-T(x_1^2 + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) + x_2^2 + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) + x_1 x_2)}{\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}$$

Using Matlab:  $\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_2} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial x_2} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  We do not need to check for compatibility of strains because satisfies biharmonic equation  $\therefore$  satisfies equilibrium equation, so there is already compatibility of strains.

Basically: Biharmonic is satisfied  
 $\therefore$  compatibility is satisfied

3. Verify that the stresses satisfy the boundary conditions.

Using the stresses found in the previous part:

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{-x_1^2 \ln(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_2^2 \ln(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_2^2}{\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}$$

$$\sigma_{22} = \frac{-Tx_2^2}{\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \frac{-T(x_1^2 + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) + x_2^2 + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) + x_1 x_2)}{\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}$$

Top ( $x_1 = x_1$  and  $x_2 = 0$ ):

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{T(x_1^2 \ln(x_1^2))}{\pi x_1^2} = \frac{T \ln(x_1^2)}{\pi}$$

$$\sigma_{22} = \frac{-T(0)}{\pi(x_1^2 + 0)} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \frac{-T(0 + 0 + 0)}{\pi(x_1^2 + 0)} = 0$$

CHECK: could use  $t_i = \underline{\sigma} \cdot \underline{n}$  to confirm

$$t_i = \sigma_{ij} n_j$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} T \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \sigma_{12} = T \quad \checkmark$$

this should be the correct answer for  $\sigma_{12}$   
 $\text{but I got: } \sigma_{11} = \frac{T \ln(x_1^2)}{\pi}$  and  $\sigma_{12} = 0$

$\therefore$  I made a mistake somewhere (possible Matlab code wrong)