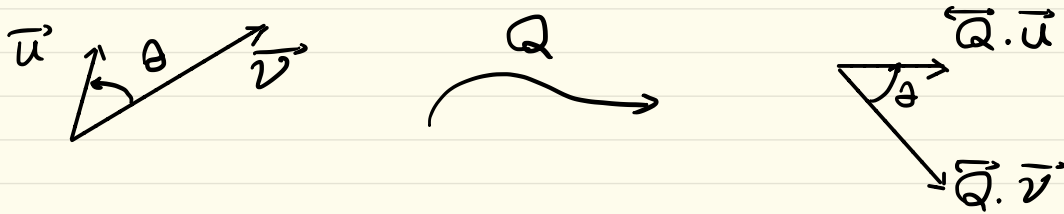


بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

مکانیک رَسَد جلد ۹

## 1-10) orthogonal Tensor

$\vec{Q}$  رَایِد تَاور orthogonal می کونید اگر تبدیل خطی به کونز زیر باند  
تعریف:



$\theta, |\vec{u}|, |\vec{v}|$  : ثابت باند (rotation)

$$(\vec{Q} \cdot \vec{u}) \cdot (\vec{Q} \cdot \vec{v}) = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$$

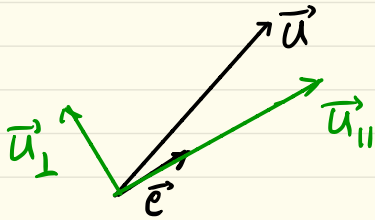
Useful properties:  $Q^T \cdot Q = Q \cdot Q^T = I \Rightarrow \det(Q^T \cdot Q) = 1 \Rightarrow (\det(Q))^2 = 1$

$$Q^{-1} = Q^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(Q) = \pm 1$$

proper/improper orthogonal

# 1-11) Projection, spherical and deviatoric tensors



$$\vec{u} = \vec{u}_{||} + \vec{u}_{\perp}$$

$$\vec{u}_{||} = (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{e}) \vec{e} = \overbrace{(\vec{e} \otimes \vec{e})}^{P_e^{||}} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{P}_e^{||} \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{u}_{\perp} = \vec{u} - \vec{u}_{||} = \overbrace{(\mathbf{I} - \vec{e} \otimes \vec{e})}^{P_e^{\perp}} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{P}_e^{\perp} \cdot \vec{u}$$

**تعریف**  $P_e^{||}$  و  $P_e^{\perp}$  : Projection tensors (Symmetric)

$P_e^{||}$  تانسور اسے کہ اگر دہرہ بردار ضرب شور آزاد رہے  $\vec{e}$  تصویر کی گند.

Useful properties

$$P_e^{\perp} + P_e^{||} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$P_e^{||} \cdot P_e^{||} = P_e^{||} \rightsquigarrow (P_e^{||})^n = P_e^{||}$$

$$P_e^{\perp} \cdot P_e^{\perp} = P_e^{\perp} \rightsquigarrow (P_e^{\perp})^n = P_e^{\perp}$$

$$P_e^{\parallel} \cdot P_e^{\perp} = 0$$

تعریف:

ہر تانور درجہ دو راہی تو اس جینی تہرید کرد:

$$\vec{A} = \alpha \vec{I} + \text{dev}(A)$$

spherical tensor

deviatoric tensor

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \text{tr}(A) = \frac{1}{3} A_{ii}$$

$$\text{dev}(A) = \vec{A} - \frac{1}{3} \text{tr}(A) \vec{I}$$

$$(\text{dev}(\cdot))_{ij} = (\cdot)_{ij} - \frac{1}{3} (\cdot)_{kk} \delta_{ij}$$

Useful properties

$$\text{tr}(\text{dev}(A)) = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ - & - & - \\ - & - & - \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A_{11}+A_{22}+A_{33}}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}-\frac{I_1}{3} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ - & A_{22}-\frac{I_1}{3} & A_{23} \\ - & - & A_{33}-\frac{I_1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 1.12) Eigenvalue, Eigenvectors of Tensor

آکر بتوانیں ہیں کہ تا نور امتداد  $\vec{n}$  را بہ ایی کونہ یافتہ کہ:

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{n} = \lambda \vec{n}$$

در ایی صورت

Eigenvalue of Tensor :  $\lambda$

Eigenvector of Tensor :  $\vec{n}$

$$(A - \lambda I) \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$-\lambda^3 + I_1 \lambda^2 - I_2 \lambda + I_3 = 0$$

characteristic eq. (Polynomial)

عادہ خاصہ

~ جواب:  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$

$$I_1 = \text{tr}(A) = A_{ii}$$

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\text{tr}(A))^2 - \text{tr}(A^2) \right] \quad (= \frac{1}{2} (A_{ii} A_{jj} - A_{ij} A_{ji}))$$
$$= \text{tr}(A') \det(A) \quad (= \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3)$$

$$I_3 = \det(A) \quad (= \varepsilon_{ijk} A_{1i} A_{2j} A_{3k} = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3)$$

invariant:  $I_1(A) = I_1(A')$

$$I_1(A) = I_A, \quad I_2(A) = II_A, \quad I_3(A) = III_A$$

Useful properties:

$$1. A^\alpha \cdot \vec{n}_i = \lambda_i^\alpha \vec{n}_i$$

$\lambda_i, \vec{n}_i$  مقادیر ویژه و بردار ویژه، متناظر ماتریس  $A$  هستند.

$\alpha$ : یک مقدار صحیح مثبت است.

$$2. A^3 - I_1 A^2 + I_2 A - I_3 I = 0$$

Cayley-Hamilton  
equation.

$$3. \quad \vec{A} = A_{ij} \vec{e}_i \otimes \vec{e}_j = A'_{ij} \vec{n}_i \otimes \vec{n}_j$$

$$A'_{ij} = \vec{n}_i \cdot \underbrace{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{n}_j}_{\lambda_j \vec{n}_j} = \vec{n}_i \cdot \lambda_j \vec{n}_j = \lambda_j \delta_{ij}$$

$$[A'] = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

diagonal matrix

$$\vec{e}_i \cdot A_{kl} \vec{e}_k \otimes \vec{e}_l \cdot \vec{e}_j = A_{kl} a_{ik} a_{jl} = A'_{ij}$$

(1-13) چند ایراتور مفید:

$A, B: 2^{\text{nd}}$ -order tensors

قبلاً دیدیم

$$(A \otimes B)_{ijkl} = A_{ij} B_{kl} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \vec{A} \otimes \vec{B} = A_{ij} B_{kl} \vec{e}_i \otimes \vec{e}_j \otimes \vec{e}_k \otimes \vec{e}_l$$

تعریف

$$(A \bar{\otimes} B)_{ijkl} = A_{ik} B_{jl} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \vec{A} \bar{\otimes} \vec{B} = A_{ik} B_{jl} \vec{e}_i \otimes \vec{e}_j \otimes \vec{e}_k \otimes \vec{e}_l$$

تعریف

$$(A \underline{\otimes} B)_{ijkl} = A_{il} B_{jk}$$

$$A \bar{\otimes} B = \overset{\leftrightarrow}{A} = A_{ijkl} \vec{e}_i \otimes \vec{e}_j \otimes \vec{e}_k \otimes \vec{e}_l$$

$$(\overset{\leftrightarrow}{A})_{ijkl} = A_{ik} B_{jl}$$

## useful properties

$A, B, C$ : 2<sup>nd</sup>-order tensors

$$1 - (A \otimes B) \cdot C = A \otimes (B \cdot C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left( (A \otimes B) \cdot C \right)_{ijklm} &= (A \otimes B)_{ijkl} \overbrace{C_{lm}}^{B \cdot C} \\ &= A_{ik} (B \cdot C)_{jm} = \left[ A \otimes (B \cdot C) \right]_{ijklm} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 - C : (A \otimes B) = A^t \cdot C \cdot B$$

$$\begin{aligned} [C : (A \otimes B)]_{kl} &= C_{ij} (A \otimes B)_{ijkl} = C_{ij} (A_{ik} B_{jl}) \\ &= \overbrace{A_{ki}^t} C_{ij} B_{jl} = (A^t \cdot C \cdot B)_{kl} \end{aligned}$$