

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مَا نَدِيدُ رُدُّ

حلبہ ۱۱

$$F = R \cdot U$$

تَابُور رَاسُ كَثِيرٍ  
(Material)

تَابُور حَرْجِيٌّ مُعَامِل

$$dx' = U \cdot dx$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R^T \cdot R = I \\ U^T = U \end{array} \right.$$

Symmetric

$$\vec{n}' = R \cdot \vec{n}_0$$

$$dx = R \cdot dx'$$

دُوَار عَلَب

$$F = U \cdot R$$

تَابُور حَدُّ كَثِيرٍ  
(Initial)

$$V^T = V \quad \text{Symmetric}$$

$U, V$  : Unique, positive definite, symmetric tensors

useful properties:

$$G = U^2 \quad \text{متارن} \quad b = V^2 \quad \text{متارن}$$

$$b = R \cdot C \cdot R^T$$

$$\det(U) = \det(V) = J$$

## The rate of strain tensor

$v_i(x, t)$ : The velocity of point  $\overset{\circ}{P}$

$v_i(x+dx, t)$ :  $\overset{\circ}{P} \rightarrow \overset{\circ}{Q}$

$$v_i(x+dx, t) = v_i(x, t) + \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j + \dots$$

$$d v_i = \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j = v_{i,j} dx_j$$

$v_{i,j}$   $\underbrace{\qquad}_{\text{velocity gradient}}$

$$v_{i,j} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(v_{i,j} + v_{j,i})}_{\text{dij (symmetric)}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(v_{i,j} - v_{j,i})}_{w_{ij} \text{ (anti-symmetric)}}$$

$d_{ij}$ : (Eulerian) rate of strain tensor ( $\frac{1}{2}(v_{i,j} + v_{j,i})$ )

$w_{ij}$ : (Eulerian) ispin tensor (مُنْقَط) ( $\frac{1}{2}(v_{i,j} - v_{j,i})$ )

تعريف  $\ell_{ij}$  تأثير تكامل سرعة  $v_i$  على  $x_j$   $\ell_{ij} = \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} = v_{i,j}$   $\rightarrow \ell_{ij} = d_{ij} + w_{ij}$

$$\ell = \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_A} \cdot \frac{\partial x_A}{\partial x_j} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_A} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial x_A}{\partial x_j}$$

$$\ell = F^\circ \cdot F^{-1}$$

$$F^\circ = \ell \cdot F$$

$$F = F_e \cdot F_g$$

$$\underline{I}$$

$$l = F^{\circ} \cdot F^{-1} = (F_e^{\circ} \cdot F_g) \cdot (F_e \cdot F_g)^{-1} = (F_e^{\circ} \cdot F_g + F_e \cdot F_g^{\circ}) (F_g^{-1} \cdot F_e^{-1})$$

$$= F_e^{\circ} \cdot F_g \cdot F_g^{-1} F_e^{-1} + F_e \cdot F_g^{\circ} \cdot F_g^{-1} \cdot F_e^{-1} = F_e^{\circ} \cdot F_e^{-1} + F_e \cdot (F_g^{\circ} \cdot F_g^{-1}) \cdot F_e^{-1}$$

تعريف:  $L = F_e^{-1} \cdot l \cdot F_e$

$$L = F_e^{-1} \cdot \left[ F_e^{\circ} \cdot F_e^{-1} + F_e \cdot (F_g^{\circ} \cdot F_g^{-1}) \cdot F_e^{-1} \right] \cdot F_e$$

$$L = \underbrace{F_e^{-1} \cdot F_e^{\circ}}_{L_e} + \underbrace{F_g^{\circ} \cdot F_g^{-1}}_{L_g}$$

$L = L_e + L_g$

جمع سنبی

$$f_{ij} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j}$$

کاریاں تغیر میں  
راکھوں ج = |F|

$$G = F^T F$$

تا نور تغیر میں کریں  
(تا نور راست تغیر میں کوئی کرس)

$$C = (F')^T \cdot (F')$$

تا نور میں تغیر میں کوئی کرس  
 $b = F \cdot F^T$

$$F = R \cdot U$$

تا نور راست کنیدن: U

تا نور حرفی معامل R:

$$F = V \cdot R$$

تا نور میں کسی میں: V

$$E_{ij} = \text{کرنی لامیز محدود آئریہ} \quad \text{کرنی اولیز محدود آئریہ} : v_{ij}$$

$$2E = G - I$$

$$2e = I - C$$

$$d_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (v_{ij} + v_{ji}) \quad w_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (v_{ij} - v_{ji})$$

حرفی

$$l = F \cdot F^{-1}$$

کاریاں سے

$$l_{ij} = d_{ij} + w_{ij}$$

## 2.3) Jacobian and Continuity equation:

$$J(x, t) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial x_3} \end{vmatrix} = \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial x_k}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(x_i, t)}{\partial t} = \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial x_k} + \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial x_k} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial v_i(x, t)}{\partial x_i} \cdot J(x_i, t)$$

$x_i = x_i(\lambda, t)$

*کسر از زیر*      *کسر از اون*

*کسر از اون*      *کسر از زیر*

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial t} = v_{i,i} \cdot J$$

$x_i = x_i(X, t)$

$$\frac{d j(x, t)}{dt} = \nu_{i,i} j(x, t)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{J} = J \nu_{i,i}$$

صيغة

$$\overset{\circ}{J} = J \operatorname{div}(\vec{v})$$

$$\frac{\partial \det(A)}{\partial A} = \det(A) A^{-T} : \text{جبر تابع}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{J} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial F} : \partial F^o = J \underbrace{F^{-T} : F^o}_{\Gamma} = J \Gamma : \underbrace{(F^o \cdot F^{-1})}_{\Gamma}$$

$$A:B = \operatorname{tr}(A^T \cdot B)$$

جبر تابع

$$\overset{\circ}{J} = \operatorname{tr}(J \Gamma \cdot \ell) = J \operatorname{tr}(\ell)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{J} = J \operatorname{div}(\vec{v}) = J \operatorname{tr}(\ell)$$

دیگر

$$d\mathcal{V} = \int d\mathcal{V}_o$$

$$\int(x, o) = 1$$

$$\Leftarrow d\mathcal{V}(x, o) = d\mathcal{V}_o$$

جواب

$$d\mathcal{V}^o = \int d\mathcal{V}_o = v_{i,i} d\mathcal{V}$$

$$d\mathcal{V}^o = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_{i,i} = \operatorname{div}(\bar{v}) = 0}$$

سرٹ کارم نایڈر

اکر کا نتیجہ مکالمہ نایڈر باشد:

## الف - ناسیشوں عمر زندہ :

$D_0(x_i)$  = Density of a particle  $x_i$  at  $t=0$

$D(x, t) = \dots \dots \dots$  at  $t=t$

حجم ذرات  $D_0 d\tau_0 = D d\tau$

قانون بعثار حجم

$$\frac{\partial (D d\tau)}{\partial t} = 0$$

بیل لکرازدر بعثار حجم

Continuity Eq.

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\rho d\tau) = 0$$

$$f(x, t) = D[x_i(x, t), t]$$

بیان ادیسون حجم حجمی

$$d\tau = d\tau [x_i(x, t), t]$$

بیل ادیسون حجم ایال

$$Dj = D_0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(Dj) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(fj) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt}j + f\frac{dj}{dt} \xrightarrow{j = v_{ii} j} 0, j \neq 0$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} + f v_{ii} = 0$$

incompressible Continuum

$$\frac{df}{dt} = 0$$

homogeneous continuum:  $f = \text{a constant}$