

EX. 2

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Green Lagrange def tensor:

$$E = \frac{1}{2}(C - I) = \frac{1}{2}(F^T F - I); J = \det F = 0,25$$

$$F^T F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,25 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0,75 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -0,75 \end{pmatrix}; \operatorname{tr} E = -\frac{1,5}{2}$$

2nd Piola Kirchhoff stress

$$S = C E = I \lambda \operatorname{tr} E + 2 \mu E = -\frac{1,5}{2} \cdot 1,15 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot 0,77 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0,75 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -0,75 \end{pmatrix}$$

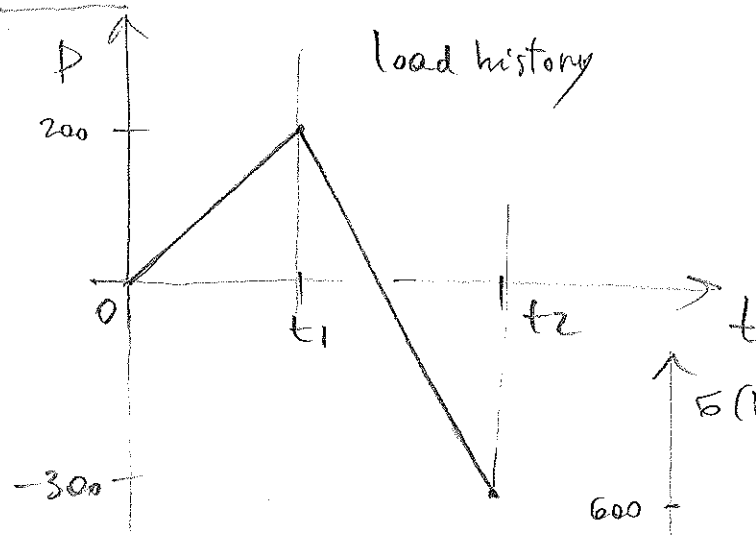
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} -1,725 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1,725 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1,725 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0,5775 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -0,5775 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,862 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1,144 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1,144 \end{pmatrix} \text{ MPa}$$

Cauchy stress

$$P = F S \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -0,862 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1,144 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1,144 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,862 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0,572 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -0,572 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = J^{-1} P F^T = \frac{1}{0,25} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -0,862 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0,572 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -0,572 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3,448 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1,144 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1,144 \end{pmatrix}$$

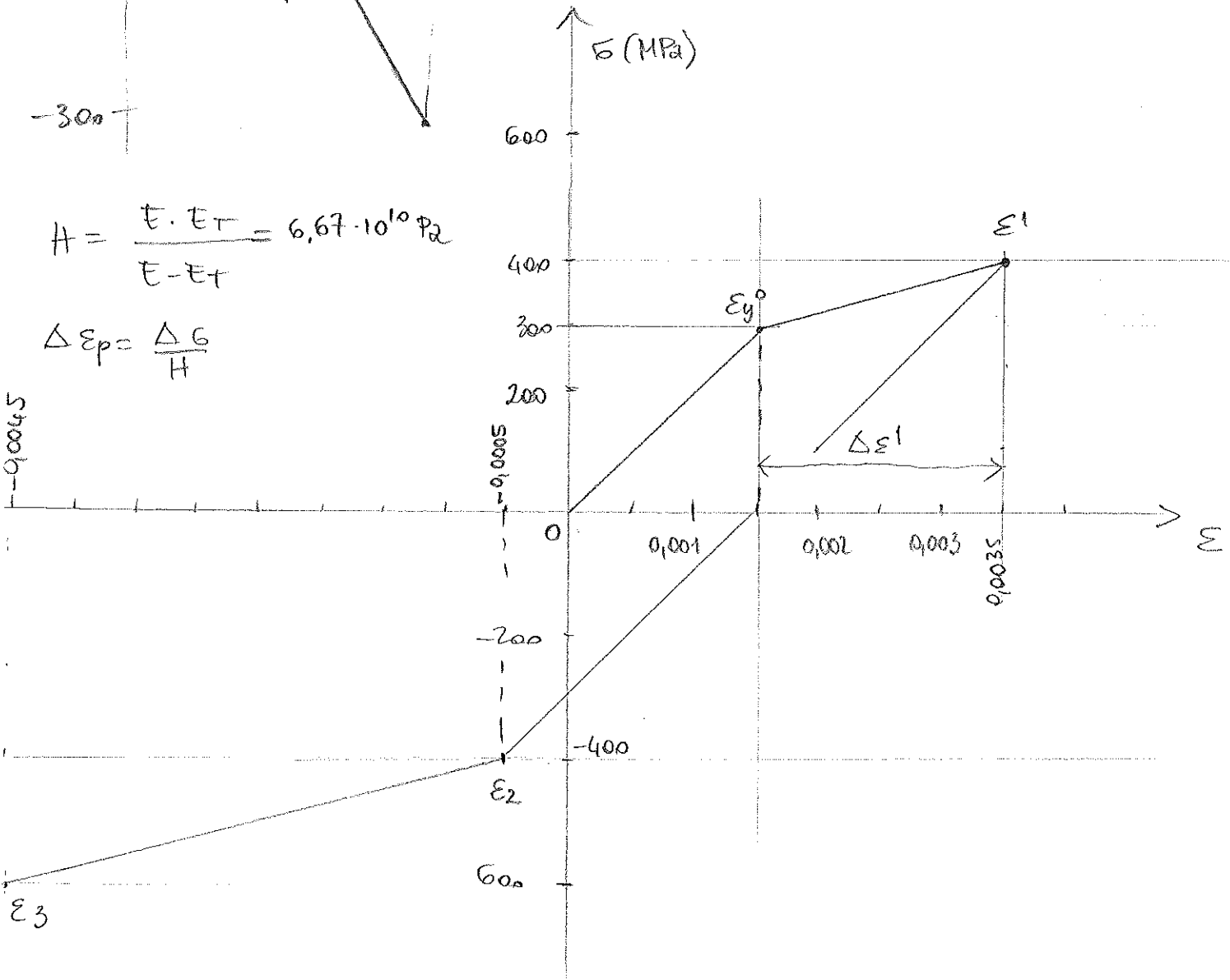
EX.3



$A = 5 \text{ cm}^2$
 $E = 2 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$
 $E_T = 5 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ Pa}$
 $G_{y0} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Pa}$

$H = \frac{E \cdot E_T}{E - E_T} = 6,67 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ Pa}$

$\Delta \epsilon_p = \frac{\Delta G}{H}$



$P_{y0}^0 = A \cdot \epsilon_{y0} = 150 \text{ kN}$

$\epsilon_{y0}^0 = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{2 \cdot 10^{11}} = 0,0015$

$1) \left. \begin{aligned} \Delta \epsilon_p^1 &= \frac{\Delta G^1}{H} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^8}{6,67 \cdot 10^{10}} = 0,0015 \\ \Delta \epsilon_e^1 &= \frac{\Delta G^1}{E} = \frac{10^8}{2 \cdot 10^{11}} = 0,0005 \end{aligned} \right\} \Delta \epsilon^1 = \Delta \epsilon_e^1 + \Delta \epsilon_p^1 = 0,002$

$\sigma_{y1} = 4 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Pa}$

$2) \epsilon_2 = \epsilon^1 - \frac{\Delta G_0^2}{E} = 0,0035 - \frac{8 \cdot 10^8}{2 \cdot 10^{11}} = 0,0035 - 0,004 = -0,0005$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta \varepsilon_p^2 &= \frac{-\Delta \sigma^2}{H} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^8}{6,67 \cdot 10^{10}} = -0,003 \\ \Delta \varepsilon_e^2 &= \frac{-\Delta \sigma^2}{E} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^8}{2 \cdot 10^{11}} = -0,001 \end{aligned} \right\} \Delta \varepsilon^2 = \Delta \varepsilon_e^2 + \Delta \varepsilon_p^2 = -0,004$$

$$\varepsilon^3 = \varepsilon^2 + \Delta \varepsilon^2 = -0,0005 - 0,004 = -0,0045$$

Displacement history

| t | u |
|----------------|---|
| 0 | 0 |
| t ₁ | $\varepsilon^1 \cdot l = 0,0035 \text{ m}$ |
| t ₂ | $\varepsilon^3 \cdot l = -0,0045 \text{ m}$ |