



Examen Parcial – 3/5/13

Apellido y nombre:

DNI:

1. Hallar los valores principales y direcciones principales correspondientes para el tensor \mathbf{T} cuyas componentes, en algún sistema coordenado, son:

$$T_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Verificar que todas las direcciones principales son mutuamente ortogonales. Dar la matriz de rotación de ejes que llevaría la matriz de componentes de \mathbf{T} a tener forma diagonal. Justificar.

2. Mostrar, usando álgebra indicial, que

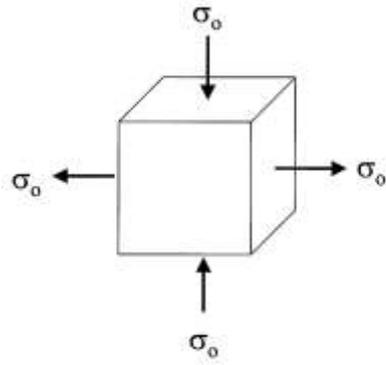
$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{u}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{v}$$

3. Sea un cuerpo para el cual el estado de tensiones en un punto P tiene componentes, en algún sistema coordenado, dadas por

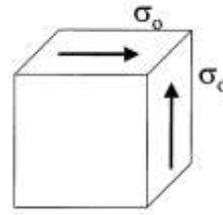
$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

donde σ_{11} es desconocido. Determinar la dirección \mathbf{n} para la cual el vector de tensiones $\overset{\mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{T}}$ actuando en P sobre un plano perpendicular a \mathbf{n} , es nulo (o sea, $\overset{\mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{T}} = \mathbf{0}$). Determinar además el valor que debe tener σ_{11} para que esta condición pueda verificarse.

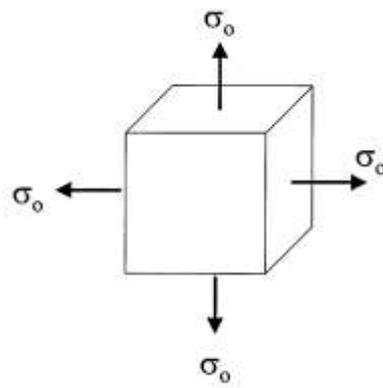
4. Sea un cubo orientado según los ejes coordenados, sometido a los estados de tensiones graficados abajo.



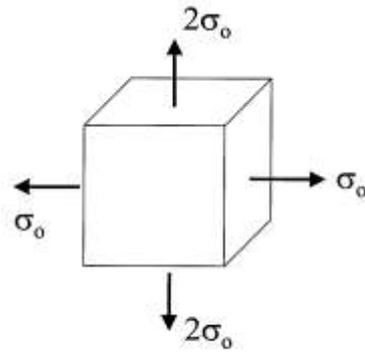
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Para cada uno de los casos indicados,

- Graficar el círculo de Mohr correspondiente.
- Calcular las tensiones y direcciones principales.
- Calcular dirección y magnitud de la máxima tensión de corte.

①

i)

$$\det(T - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{5}{2} - \lambda\right) & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \left(\frac{5}{2} - \lambda\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (4 - \lambda) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{5}{2} - \lambda\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right] (4 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 4$$

$$\frac{25}{4} - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2$$

ii)

$$\left(\frac{5}{2} - 4\right) v_1' - \frac{1}{2} v_2' = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} v_1' + \left(\frac{5}{2} - 4\right) v_2' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1' = 0 \\ v_2' = 0 \\ v_3' = 1 \end{cases}$$

iii)

$$\left(\frac{5}{2}-3\right) v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} v_2^2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} v_1^2 + \left(\frac{5}{2}-3\right) v_2^2 = 0$$

$$v_3^2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} v_2^2 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1^2 = -v_2^2$$

$$v_1^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad v_2^2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{iii) } \left(\frac{5}{2}-2\right) v_1^3 - \frac{1}{2} v_2^3 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} v_1^3 + \left(\frac{5}{2}-2\right) v_2^3 = 0$$

$$v_3^3 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_1^3 - \frac{1}{2} v_2^3 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1^3 = v_2^3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\left(\lambda_1, \underline{v}^1\right) = \left(4, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \quad \left(\lambda_2, \underline{v}^2\right) = \left(3, \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$\left(\lambda_3, \underline{v}^3\right) = \left(2, \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$\underline{v}^1 \cdot \underline{v}^2 = 0$$

$$\underline{v}^1 \cdot \underline{v}^3 = 0$$

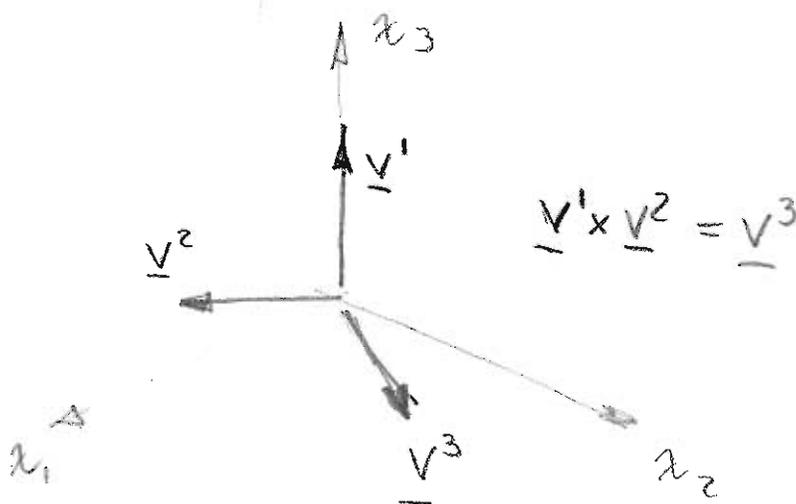
$$\underline{v}^2 \cdot \underline{v}^3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$$

Verif ok!

$$\underline{A} = [\underline{v}^1 \ \underline{v}^2 \ \underline{v}^3] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

VERIF:

			$5/2$	$-1/2$	0	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
			$-1/2$	$5/2$	0	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
			0	0	4	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	0
$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$	0	0	3	0
$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$	0	0	0	2



Verif este
mas dreapta
(rotatie)

2)

$$\nabla \times (\underline{u} \times \underline{v}) = \underline{u} (\nabla \cdot \underline{v}) + (\underline{v} \cdot \nabla) \underline{u} - \underline{v} (\nabla \cdot \underline{u}) - (\underline{u} \cdot \nabla) \underline{v} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\epsilon_{klm} u_l v_m) &= \epsilon_{kij} \epsilon_{klm} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_l v_m) = \\ &= (\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_l v_m) = \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} (u_i v_m) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l} (u_l v_i) = \\ &= \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_m} v_m + u_i \frac{\partial v_m}{\partial x_m} - \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_l} v_i - u_l \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_l} \\ &= (\underline{v} \cdot \nabla) \underline{u} + \underline{u} (\nabla \cdot \underline{v}) - \underline{v} (\nabla \cdot \underline{u}) - (\underline{u} \cdot \nabla) \underline{v} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\underline{T} = \underline{G} \underline{n} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} G_{11} & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

∴

$$G_{11} n_1 + 2 n_2 + n_3 = 0$$

$$2 n_1 + 2 n_3 = 0 \Rightarrow n_3 = -n_1$$

$$n_1 + 2 n_2 = 0 \Rightarrow n_2 = -\frac{n_1}{2}$$

$$n_1^2 + \left(-\frac{n_1}{2}\right)^2 + (-n_1)^2 = 1$$

$$n_1^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} + 1\right) = 1$$

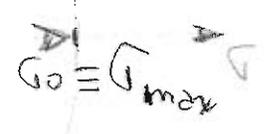
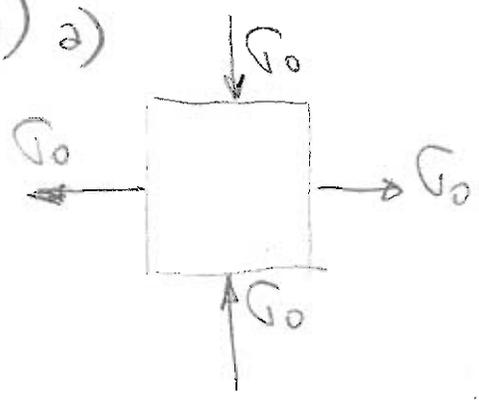
$$n_1 = \sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\underline{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_{11} \frac{2}{3} + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0$$

$$G_{11} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 2$$

4) a)

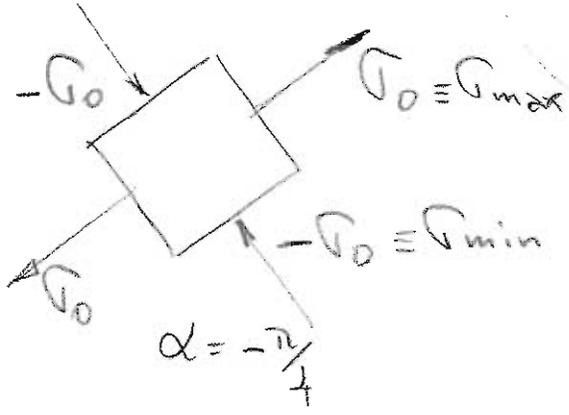
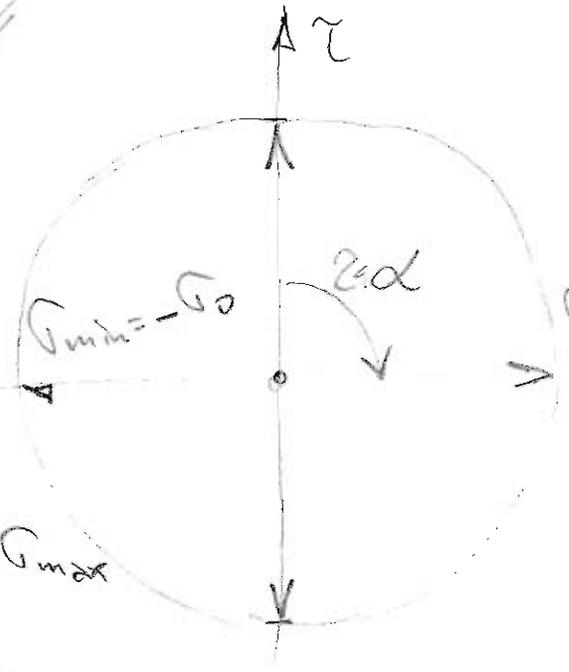
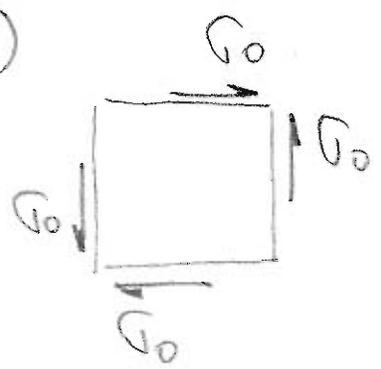


$\alpha = 0$

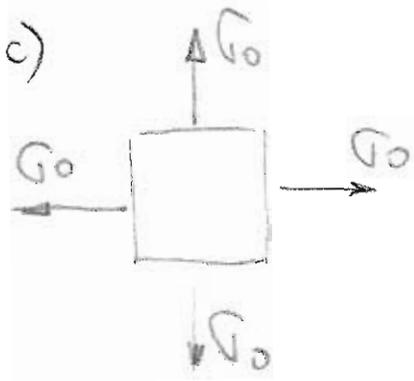
$\tau_{max} = \sigma_0$
 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$



b)

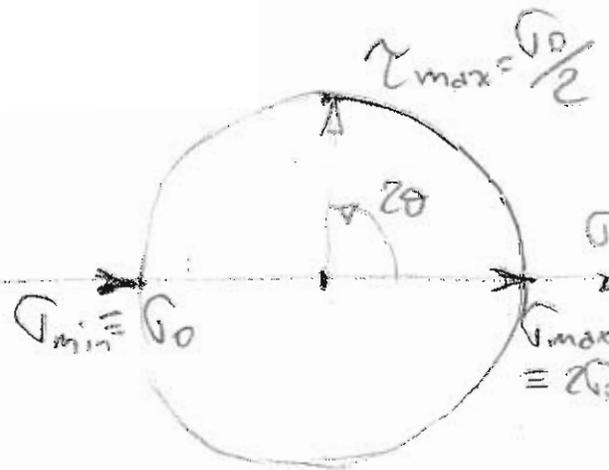
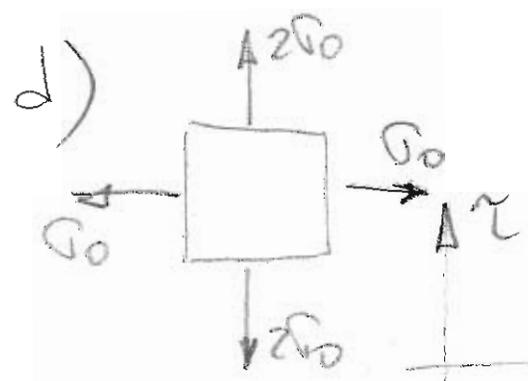


$\tau_{max} = \sigma_0$
 $\alpha = 0$



$\sigma_0 \equiv \sigma_{max} = \sigma_{min}$

$\tau_{max} = 0$



$\tau_{max} = \frac{\sigma_0}{2}$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

