

Solutions Manual for Elasticity in Engineering Mechanics, Third Edition

Arthur P. Boresi and Ken P. Chong, and James D. Lee



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Solution Manual Foreword

This solution manual is intended to serve as an aid to the busy instructor. Because of the nature of the theory and the applications of elasticity, some problem solutions are lengthy and detailed. The instructor should examine the solutions before assigning problems, so that excessively long assignments may be avoided. Some of the problems may serve as part of the take home examinations or supervised final and midterm examinations. The solutions to certain problems that involve derivations and/or verification of material presented in the text are not given, either because of their length or because the problem statement outlines the method of solutions.

The authors would appreciate receiving notification of any errors that the reader may discover in the text and the solution manual. Corrections will be incorporated in future printings and editions.

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2-4.1

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 1-k & k & 0 \\ k & 1-k & 0 \\ kx_3 & 0 & 1+kx_1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-2k)(1+kx_1) > 0$$

For admissible deformation, we take

$$1 > 2k \quad \therefore k < \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad kx_1 > -1$$

2-4.2

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ax_3 & ax_2 \\ bx_3 & 1 & bx_1 \\ cx_2 & cx_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$\therefore 1 > bcx_1^2 + acx_2^2 + abx_3^2 - 2abcx_1x_2x_3$$

For finite x_1, x_2, x_3 this is possible for sufficiently small a, b, c .

2-4.3

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{(c-y)}{c} \sin \frac{x}{c} & -\cos \frac{x}{c} & 0 \\ \frac{c-y}{c} \cos \frac{x}{c} & -\sin \frac{x}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$\therefore c \neq 0$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{y}{c} > 0. \quad \text{For } c > 0, \quad c > y.$$

$$\therefore c > h. \quad \text{For } c < 0, \quad c < -h.$$

2-4.4

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - k_1 x_2 & -k_1 x_1 & 0 \\ 2\nu k_2 x_1 & 1 + 2k_2 \nu x_2 & -2\nu k_2 x_3 \\ 0 & k_3 \nu x_3 & 1 + k_3 \nu x_2 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

Or

$$J = 1 + x_2(\quad) + x_1^2(\quad) + x_1^2(\quad) + x_1^2 x_2(\quad) + x_2^3(\quad) > 0$$

The terms () all contain combinations of k_1, k_2, k_3 and $\nu (< \frac{1}{2})$. Hence, if k_1, k_2, k_3 are sufficiently small, $J > 0$ for finite x_1, x_2 .

2-4.5

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\Theta x_3 & -\Theta x_2 \\ \Theta x_3 & 1 & \Theta x_1 \\ \Theta x_2 \left(\frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2 + a^2} \right) & \Theta x_1 \left(\frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2 + a^2} \right) & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

Or

$$J = 1 - \left(\frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2 + a^2} \right) [2\Theta^3 x_1 x_2 x_3 + \Theta^2 x_1^2 - \Theta^2 x_2^2] + \Theta^2 x_3^2 > 0$$

$$\therefore (a^2 + b^2)(1 + \Theta^2 x_3^2) > (a^2 - b^2) [\Theta^2 (x_2^2 - x_1^2) - 2\Theta^3 x_1 x_2 x_3]$$

since $a^2 - b^2 > 0$, $J > 0$ provided

$$\frac{(a^2 + b^2)(1 + \Theta^2 x_3^2)}{a^2 - b^2} > \Theta^2 [x_2^2 - x_1^2 - 2\Theta x_1 x_2 x_3]$$

This condition is satisfied for the usual torsion problem $\Theta \ll 1$ and x_1, x_2, x_3 of typical range.

2-4.6

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2(\bar{C}) &= \bar{C}_{ij} \bar{C}_{ji} \\
 &= a_{i\alpha} a_{j\beta} a_{j\gamma} a_{i\kappa} C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\gamma\kappa} \\
 &= a_{\kappa\alpha} a_{\gamma\beta} C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\gamma\kappa} \\
 &= C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\alpha\beta} = I_2(C)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_3(\bar{C}) &= \bar{C}_{ij} \bar{C}_{jk} \bar{C}_{ki} \\
 &= a_{i\alpha} a_{j\beta} a_{j\gamma} a_{k\kappa} a_{k\chi} a_{i\eta} C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\gamma\kappa} C_{\chi\eta} \\
 &= a_{\alpha\eta} a_{\gamma\beta} a_{\chi\kappa} C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\gamma\kappa} C_{\chi\eta} \\
 &= C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\beta\chi} C_{\chi\alpha} = I_3(C)
 \end{aligned}$$

2-4.7

By expanding the matrix and finding the determinant, it is straightforward to prove that

$$I_A = A_{11} + A_{22} + A_{33} = A_{kk}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 II_A &= \begin{vmatrix} A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{32} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{13} \\ A_{31} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (A_{kk})^2 - (A_{ij} A_{ji}) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 III_A &= \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ 2(A_{ij} A_{jk} A_{ki}) - 3(A_{kk} A_{ij} A_{ji}) + (A_{kk})^3 \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

2-6.1

By Eq. 2-6.14, given data yields
 $0.004 = 0.002\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + 0.002(0) + (-.002)\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) +$
 $+ 2\epsilon_{12}(0) + 2\epsilon_{13}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) + 2\epsilon_{23}(0)$

$$\therefore \boxed{\epsilon_{13} = 0.0035}$$

$$0.003 = 0.002\left(\frac{9}{10}\right) + 0.002\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + 2\epsilon_{12}\left(-\frac{3}{10}\right)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\epsilon_{12} = -0.00166\bar{6}}$$

$$0.001 = .002\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + .002\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + (-.002)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) +$$

$$+ 2\epsilon_{12}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 2\epsilon_{13}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 2\epsilon_{23}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\epsilon_{23} = -0.00133\bar{3}}$$

2-6.2

$$L^2 = x^2 + y^2 ; L^{*2} = (x + u_1 - u_0)^2 + (y + v_1 - v_0)^2$$

Then

$$\frac{L^* - L}{L} = \frac{\sqrt{(x + u_1 - u_0)^2 + (y + v_1 - v_0)^2} - L}{L}$$

Let $y=0$, $x=L$. Then

$$\frac{L^* - L}{L} = \frac{\sqrt{(L + u_1 - u_0)^2 + (v_1 - v_0)^2} - L}{L}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \frac{2(u_1 - u_0)}{L} + \left(\frac{u_1 - u_0}{L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{v_1 - v_0}{L}\right)^2} - 1$$

If $u_1 - u_0 \ll L$, $v_1 - v_0 \ll L$, binomial expansion yields to first degree terms in u, v

$$\frac{L^* - L}{L} \approx \frac{u_1 - u_0}{L}$$

2-6.3

By Eq. 2-6.7, and given data

$$d\xi_1 = (1+6kx_1)dx_1 + kdx_2$$

$$d\xi_2 = (1+4kx_2)dx_2 + kdx_3$$

$$d\xi_3 = kdx_1 + (1+8kx_3)dx_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d\Delta)^2 &= d\xi_1^2 + d\xi_2^2 + d\xi_3^2 \\ &= [(1+6kx_1)dx_1 + kdx_2]^2 + [(1+4kx_2)dx_2 + kdx_3]^2 \\ &\quad + [kdx_1 + (1+8kx_3)dx_3]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MF &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{d\Delta}{ds} \right)^2 - 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ [(1+6kx_1)n_1 + kn_2]^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + [(1+4kx_2)n_2 + kn_3]^2 + [(1+8kx_3)n_3 + kn_1]^2 - 1 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Or

$$MF = \frac{1}{6} [42k + 155k^2] = 7k + \frac{155}{6} k^2$$

2-8.1

$$a) J = \det \left(\delta_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_\beta} \right) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & -b \\ -a & 1 & c \\ b & -c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > 0$$

$$b) \text{ By Eq. (2-8.1), } \eta_\alpha \sqrt{1+2MF_i} = (\delta_{\alpha\beta} + u_{\alpha,\beta}) n_\beta \text{ and}$$

Discarding quadratic terms in $E_{\alpha\beta}$, $MF_i = 0$

$$\therefore \left. \begin{aligned} n_1 &= n_1 + an_2 - bn_3 \\ n_2 &= -an_1 + n_2 + cn_3 \\ n_3 &= bn_1 - cn_2 + n_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ Also, } n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2 = 1$$

2-8.1 cont.

Hence,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} an_2 &= bn_3 \\ an_1 &= cn_3 \\ bn_1 &= cn_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} n_2 &= \frac{b}{c} n_1 \\ n_3 &= \frac{a}{c} n_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore n_1^2 + \frac{b^2}{c^2} n_1^2 + \frac{a^2}{c^2} n_1^2 = 1$$

$$\text{Or } n_1^2 = \frac{c^2}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}, \quad n_2^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}, \quad n_3^2 = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

$$\text{When } a=b=c, \quad n_1^2 = n_2^2 = n_3^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

2-8.2

$$a) \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(2+1) = 9 > 0$$

$$b) \quad \text{strain} \equiv MF = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} N_{\alpha} N_{\beta}$$

$$(N_1, N_2, N_3) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\epsilon_{11} = 4, \quad \epsilon_{22} = 1, \quad \epsilon_{33} = 2, \quad \epsilon_{12} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \epsilon_{23} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \epsilon_{13} = 0$$

$$\therefore MF = (4 + 1 + 2 + 3 - 1) \frac{1}{3} = 3$$

$$\left(\frac{d\Delta}{ds} \right)^2 = 1 + 2MF = 7; \quad d\Delta \approx 2.65 ds$$

$$\text{Relative elongation } e_i = \frac{d\Delta - ds}{ds} \approx 1.65$$

$$c) \quad \eta_1 = \eta_2 = 0, \quad \eta_3 = 1 \quad \text{Hence, by Eq. (2-8.1)}$$

$$3N_1 + N_2 = 0 \implies N_1 = -\frac{N_2}{3}$$

$$N_2 + N_3 = 0 \implies N_3 = -N_2$$

$$-N_2 + 2N_3 = \sqrt{1 + 2MF} \quad \text{MF Not Known}$$

$$\text{From } N_1^2 + N_2^2 + N_3^2 = 1; \quad N_2^2 = \frac{9}{19} \quad \text{Hence,}$$

$$N_1^2 = \frac{1}{19}; \quad N_3^2 = \frac{9}{19} \quad \text{Then, } \sqrt{1 + 2MF} = -N_2 + 2N_3$$

$$= \mp \frac{3}{\sqrt{19}} \mp \frac{6}{\sqrt{19}} = \mp \frac{9}{\sqrt{19}} \quad \therefore 1 + 2MF = \frac{81}{19}$$

$$\text{Or } MF \approx 1.63$$

2-8.2 continued pg 6.

2-8.2 cont.

d) Initial angle θ given by $\cos \theta = m_\alpha n_\alpha$
 $= (1)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + (0)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + (0)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \theta = 54.74^\circ$

By Eq. 2-8.3, final angle θ given

by $\sqrt{(1+2MF_1)(1+2MF_2)}$ $\cos \theta = \cos \theta + 2E_{\alpha\beta} m_\alpha n_\beta$

By Eq 2-6.13, $MF_1 = E_{11} n_1^2 = 4$ and $MF_2 = 3$

from part b. Therefore,

$$\sqrt{63} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 2[4 + \frac{3}{2}]\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{11}{\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}} = 0.871; \quad \theta = 29.21^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta - \theta = 29.21^\circ - 54.74^\circ = -25.53^\circ$$

2-8.3

a) $J = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(8+1) = 27 > 0$

b) $E_{11} = 4, E_{22} = 8, E_{33} = 2, E_{23} = 1, E_{12} = E_{13} = 0$

$$MF = E_{\alpha\beta} N_\alpha N_\beta = (4+8+2+2)\frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\Gamma = \cos \theta + 2E_{\alpha\beta} M_\alpha N_\beta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(0) = 0$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \Gamma = 2E_{\alpha\beta} M_\alpha N_\beta$$

$$\Gamma = 2[(4)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) + (8)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) + 2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})(0) + (1)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})(0) + (1)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})]$$

$$= \frac{10}{\sqrt{6}} = 4.0825$$

c) $\eta_1 = \eta_3 = 0 \quad \eta_2 = 1$

$$\eta_2 = \sqrt{1+2MF} = (\delta_{\alpha\beta} + u_{\alpha\beta}) N_\beta$$

$$0 = 3N_1 \quad \therefore N_1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{1+2MF} = 4N_2 + N_3$$

$$0 = -N_2 + 2N_3 \implies N_2 = 2N_3$$

$$\therefore N_1^2 + N_2^2 + N_3^2 = 5N_3^2 = 1; \quad N_3^2 = \frac{1}{5}, \quad N_2^2 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore 1+2MF = \frac{81}{5}, \quad MF = 7.6$$

2-11.1

$$E_{11} = 0.002, E_{12} = -0.00166, E_{13} = 0.0035$$

$$E_{22} = 0.002, E_{23} = -0.00133, E_{33} = -0.002$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{500} - L & -\frac{1}{600} & \frac{7}{2000} \\ -\frac{1}{600} & \frac{1}{500} - L & -\frac{1}{750} \\ \frac{7}{2000} & -\frac{1}{750} & -\frac{1}{500} - L \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$216 \times 10^9 L^3 - 432 \times 10^6 L^2 - 4494 \times 10^3 L + 3228 = 0$$

$$L_1 = 0.00536095$$

$$L_2 = 0.00068842$$

$$L_3 = -0.00404937$$

2-11.2

$$l = N_1, m = N_2, n = N_3$$

By the theory of Art. 1-23, let

$$H = MF_A - L(N_1^2 + N_2^2 + N_3^2 - 1)$$

where L is Lagrange Multiplier and $MF_A = E_{\alpha\beta} N_\alpha N_\beta$

Hence,

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial N_\alpha} = 2E_{\alpha\beta} N_\beta - 2LN_\alpha = 0 \quad (a)$$

where

$\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ with $N_\alpha N_\alpha = 1$, Eq(a) yields after multiplication by N_α

$$L = E_{\alpha\beta} N_\alpha N_\beta = \text{Extreme value of } MF_A$$

where, by Eq(a), necessary and sufficient conditions for nontrivial solution for N_α is

$$\det(E_{\alpha\beta} - \delta_{\alpha\beta} L) = \begin{vmatrix} E_{11} - L & E_{12} & E_{13} \\ E_{12} & (E_{22} - L) & E_{23} \\ E_{13} & E_{23} & (E_{33} - L) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

or $L^3 - J_1 L^2 + J_2 L - J_3 = 0$ yields three extreme values of MF_A (see theory of Art. 2-11)

2-11.3

$$a) \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 6(6+6) = 72 > 0$$

Hence, displacement is admissible.

$$b) \quad \epsilon_{11} = 6, \quad \epsilon_{22} = 6, \quad \epsilon_{33} = \frac{35}{2}, \quad \epsilon_{12} = \frac{5}{2}, \quad \epsilon_{13} = \epsilon_{23} = 0 \quad (a)$$

$$F(L) = \begin{vmatrix} (6-L) & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} & 6-L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\frac{35}{2}-L) \end{vmatrix} = (\frac{35}{2}-L)(36-12L+L^2-\frac{25}{4}) = 0$$

$$\therefore (\frac{35}{2}-L) = 0 \quad ; \quad 4L^2 - 48L + 119 = 0$$

$$\therefore L_1 = 17.5, \quad L_2 = 8.5, \quad L_3 = 3.5 \quad \text{are principal stress.}$$

c) The direction cosine are the solutions $N_\alpha^{(i)}$ of the equations

$$- (\epsilon_{11} - L_1) N_1^{(i)} + \epsilon_{12} N_2^{(i)} + \epsilon_{13} N_3^{(i)} = 0$$

$$\epsilon_{12} N_1^{(i)} + (\epsilon_{22} - L_i) N_2^{(i)} + \epsilon_{23} N_3^{(i)} = 0 \quad (b)$$

$$- \epsilon_{13} N_1^{(i)} + \epsilon_{23} N_2^{(i)} + (\epsilon_{33} - L_i) N_3^{(i)} = 0$$

$$[N_1^{(i)}]^2 + [N_2^{(i)}]^2 + [N_3^{(i)}]^2 = 1 \quad (c)$$

For $i=1$, $L_1 = 17.5$, Eq (a) and (b) yield

$$-11.5 N_1^{(1)} + 2.5 N_2^{(1)} + 0 = 0$$

$$2.5 N_1^{(1)} + (-11.5) N_2^{(1)} + 0 = 0$$

$$0 + 0 + (\frac{35}{2} - \frac{35}{2}) N_3^{(1)} = 0$$

The first two of these equations are consistent if and only if $N_1^{(1)} = N_2^{(1)} = 0$

$$\therefore N_3^{(1)} = 1 \quad \text{from Eq (c)}$$

For $i=2$, $L_2 = 8.5$

$$-2.5 N_1^{(2)} + 2.5 N_2^{(2)} = 0$$

$$2.5 N_1^{(2)} - 2.5 N_2^{(2)} = 0$$

$$9 N_3^{(2)} = 0$$

$$\therefore N_3^{(2)} = 0$$

$$N_1^{(2)} = N_2^{(2)} \quad \text{and} \quad [N_1^{(2)}]^2 + [N_2^{(2)}]^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore N_1^{(2)} = N_2^{(2)} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

For $i=3$, $L_3 = 3.5$

$$2.5 N_1^{(3)} + 2.5 N_2^{(3)} = 0$$

$$2.5 N_1^{(3)} + 2.5 N_2^{(3)} = 0$$

$$14 N_3^{(3)} = 0$$

$$\therefore N_1^{(3)} = -N_2^{(3)}$$

$$\therefore N_3^{(3)} = 0$$

2-11.3 cont.

$$\text{Hence } N_1^{(3)} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad N_2^{(3)} = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

For right-handed coordinates system the principal axes in the undeformed medium are

$$\begin{aligned} N_1^{(1)} &= 0, & N_2^{(1)} &= 0, & N_3^{(1)} &= 1 \\ N_1^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, & N_2^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, & N_3^{(2)} &= 0 \\ N_1^{(3)} &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, & N_2^{(3)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, & N_3^{(3)} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (d)$$

(d) In the undeformed medium, the principal axes are given by $\eta_{\alpha}^{(i)} \sqrt{1+2MF_i} = (\delta_{\alpha\beta} + u_{\alpha,\beta}) N_{\beta}^{(i)}$ (e)

with the given displacements and with $MF_i = L_i$ we obtain, with Eqs (d) and (e), the principal axes in the deformed medium.

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_1^{(1)} &= \eta_2^{(1)} = 0, & \eta_3^{(1)} &= \pm 1 \\ \eta_1^{(2)} &= \eta_3^{(2)} = 0, & \eta_2^{(2)} &= \pm 1 \\ \eta_2^{(3)} &= \eta_3^{(3)} = 0, & \eta_1^{(3)} &= \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

2-11.4

The cubic element in the body whose angles are preserved under the strain has sides with directions parallel to the principal directions. Hence, we must compute principal directions. Thus with given strain, $J_1=0$, $J_2=-8$, $J_3=8$ and $L^3 - J_1 L^2 + J_2 L - J_3 = 0$ becomes $L^3 - 8L - 8 = 0$ where common factor 10^{-3} has been removed from $E_{\alpha\beta}$.

$$\therefore L_1 = (1+\sqrt{5}) \times 10^{-3}, \quad L_2 = (1-\sqrt{5}) \times 10^{-3}, \quad L_3 = -2 \times 10^{-3}$$

Thus Eqs of Art. 2-11 yielded with $L=L_1, L_2, L_3$ respectively.

$$\xi_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2(5+\sqrt{5})}}, \quad \xi_2 = 0, \quad \xi_3 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2(5+\sqrt{5})}}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2(5-\sqrt{5})}}, \quad \eta_2 = 0, \quad \eta_3 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2(5-\sqrt{5})}}$$

$$\zeta_1 = 0, \quad \zeta_2 = 1, \quad \zeta_3 = 0$$

2-11.5

$$a) J = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 > 0$$

$\therefore$ Displacement is admissible.

$$b) \text{ By } \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{\alpha,\beta} + u_{\beta,\alpha} + u_{\theta,\alpha} u_{\theta,\beta})$$

$$\epsilon_{11} = 6, \epsilon_{22} = 2, \epsilon_{33} = 1.5, \epsilon_{12} = -3.5, \epsilon_{13} = 0, \epsilon_{23} = 0$$

$$F(L) = \begin{vmatrix} (6-L) & -\frac{7}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{7}{2} & (2-L) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\frac{3}{2}-L) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore (\frac{3}{2}-L)(2-8L+L^2 - \frac{49}{4}) = 0$$

$$\text{Hence } L_1 = 4 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{65}, L_2 = \frac{3}{2}, L_3 = 4 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{65}$$

$$= 8.031 \quad = 1.5 \quad = -0.0311$$

$$(c) \text{ The maximum principal strain is } L_1 = 4 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{65} = 8.031.$$

The direction cosines (N_1, N_2, N_3) corresponding to L_1 are given by

$$(4 - \sqrt{65})N_1 - 7N_2 = 0$$

$$-7N_1 - (4 + \sqrt{65})N_2 = 0$$

$$N_3 = 0$$

$$N_1^2 + N_2^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore N_1 = \frac{\pm 7}{\sqrt{130 - 8\sqrt{65}}} = 0.8649, \quad N_2 = \frac{\pm (4 - \sqrt{65})}{\sqrt{130 - 8\sqrt{65}}} = -0.5019,$$

$$N_3 = 0$$

2-11.6

The elements 1 and 2 are shown in figure 1.

The normal to the octahedral plane is $\hat{N} : (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$. Since Element 1 is perpendicular to $\hat{N}$,

$$N_1 M_1 + N_2 M_2 + N_3 M_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(M_1 + M_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore M_1 = -M_2$$

Hence, since $M_1^2 + M_2^2 + M_3^2 = M_1^2 + M_2^2 = 1$

$$\therefore M_1 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad M_2 = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Also, since Element 2 is $\perp$ to $\hat{N}$ and to Element 1

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(L_1 + L_2 + L_3) = 0$$

$$M_1 L_1 + M_2 L_2 = 0$$

$$L_1 - L_2 = 0 \Rightarrow L_2 = L_1$$

$$L_1 + L_2 + L_3 = 0 \Rightarrow L_3 = -L_1 - L_2 = -2L_1$$

$$L_1^2 + L_2^2 + L_3^2 = 6L_1^2 = 1$$

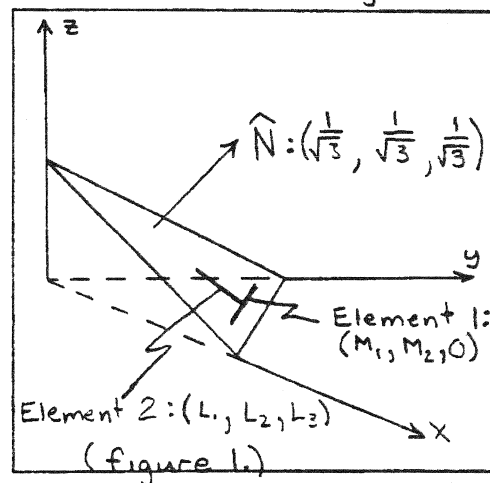
$$\therefore L_1 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad L_2 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad L_3 = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$$

Since Element 1 and 2 are perpendicular and since

$$\epsilon_{11} = \epsilon_1, \quad \epsilon_{22} = \epsilon_2, \quad \epsilon_{33} = \epsilon_3, \quad \epsilon_{12} = \epsilon_{23} = \epsilon_{13} = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{12} = 2\epsilon_{\alpha\beta} M_\alpha L_\beta = 2(\epsilon_1 M_1 L_1 + \epsilon_2 M_2 L_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)$$

$$MF_1 = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} M_\alpha M_\beta = \epsilon_1 M_1^2 + \epsilon_2 M_2^2 + \epsilon_3 M_3^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$$



2-11.7

a) By given relation

$$x_r = (\delta_{rk} + B_{rk}) x_k = \delta_{rk} x_k + B_{rk} x_k = x_r + u_r$$

$$u_r = B_{rk} x_k \quad \text{or} \quad u_r = B_{rL} x_L$$

b) By definition of e_{KL} , ω_{KL}

$$e_{KL} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial u_K}{\partial x_L} + \frac{\partial u_L}{\partial x_K} \right] = \frac{1}{2} [B_{KL} + B_{LK}]$$

$$\omega_{KL} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial u_L}{\partial x_K} - \frac{\partial u_K}{\partial x_L} \right] = \frac{1}{2} [B_{LK} - B_{KL}]$$

c) By definition of E_{KL}

$$E_{KL} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial u_K}{\partial x_L} + \frac{\partial u_L}{\partial x_K} + \frac{\partial u_M}{\partial x_K} \frac{\partial u_M}{\partial x_L} \right]$$

$$\omega_{KL} = \frac{1}{2} [B_{KL} + B_{LK} + B_{MK} B_{ML}]$$

$\therefore$ For $E_{KL} \approx e_{KL}$, sum in quadratic terms in B_{KL} must be negligible compared to linear sum $B_{KL} + B_{LK}$.

d) For $B_{KL} = 1$, $E_{KL} = \frac{1}{2}(1+1+1+1+1) = \frac{5}{2} = e$

and

$$F(L) = \begin{vmatrix} e-L & e & e \\ e & e-L & e \\ e & e & e-L \end{vmatrix}$$

or

$$L^3 - 3eL^2 = 0$$

$\therefore$ The principal strains are $L_1 = 3e$, $L_2 = L_3 = 0$

This result holds for all x_α , since E_{KL} independent of x_α . The principal directions are given by the relations

2-11.7 cont.

$$(e - L_i) N_1^{(i)} + e N_2^{(i)} + e N_3^{(i)} = 0$$

$$e N_1^{(i)} + (e - L_i) N_2^{(i)} + e N_3^{(i)} = 0$$

$$e N_1^{(i)} + e N_2^{(i)} + (e - L_i) N_3^{(i)} = 0$$

$$[N_1^{(i)}]^2 + [N_2^{(i)}]^2 + [N_3^{(i)}]^2 = 1$$

For $L_1 = 3e = \frac{15}{2}$, $N_1 = N_2 = N_3 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$L_2 = 0$, $L_3 = 0$ is satisfied by any two mutually perpendicular axes that are also perpendicular to direction $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$, for example directions $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$, $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}})$.

2-11.8

$$F(L) = \begin{vmatrix} e-L & \frac{1}{2}e & \frac{1}{2}e \\ \frac{1}{2}e & e-L & \frac{1}{2}e \\ \frac{1}{2}e & \frac{1}{2}e & e-L \end{vmatrix}$$

or $L^3 - 3eL^2 + \frac{9}{4}e^2L - \frac{e^3}{2} = 0$

$\therefore$ principal strains are :

$$L_1 = 2e , L_2 = L_3 = 0.5e$$

The equations which determine principal directions $N_\alpha^{(i)}$ are :

$$(e - L_i) N_1^{(i)} + \frac{1}{2}e N_2^{(i)} + \frac{1}{2}e N_3^{(i)} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e N_1^{(i)} + (e - L_i) N_2^{(i)} + \frac{1}{2}e N_3^{(i)} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e N_1^{(i)} + \frac{1}{2}e N_2^{(i)} + (e - L_i) N_3^{(i)} = 0$$

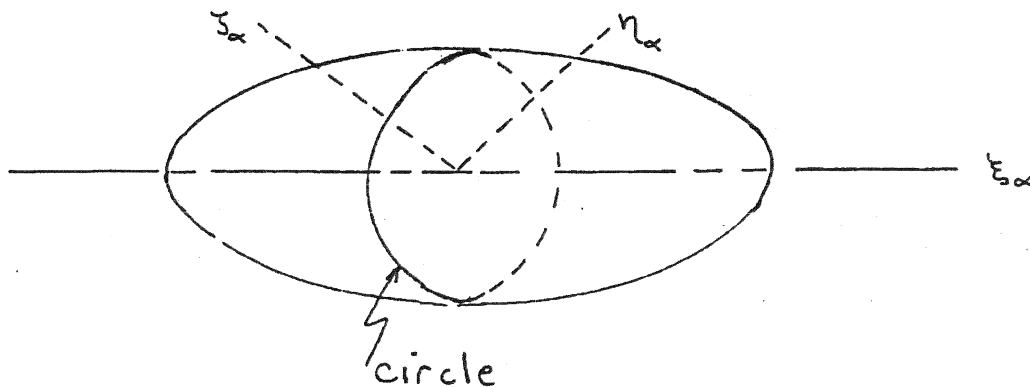
$$(N_1^{(i)})^2 + (N_2^{(i)})^2 + (N_3^{(i)})^2 = 1$$

For $L_1 = 2e$, $\xi_i : (\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$ are principal directions

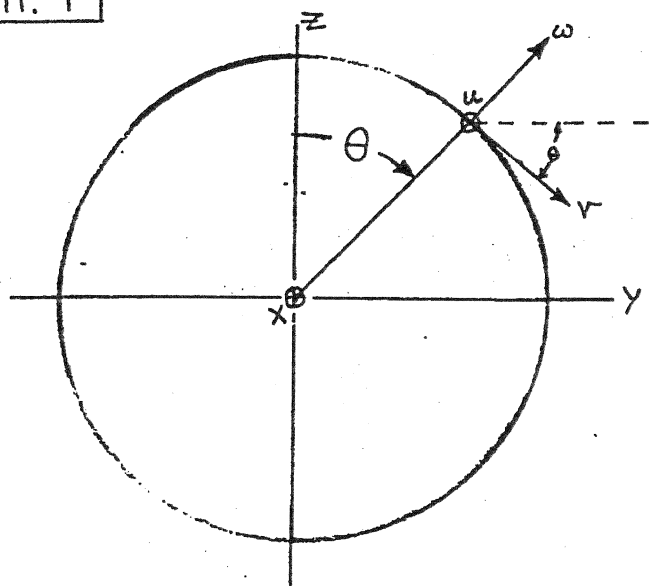
2-11.8 cont.

For $L_2 = L_3 = 0.5e$, we get $\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 = 0$, $\zeta_1 + \zeta_2 + \zeta_3 = 0$.
Also, $\eta_1^2 + \eta_2^2 + \eta_3^2 = 1$, $\zeta_1^2 + \zeta_2^2 + \zeta_3^2 = 1$.

Any direction cosines that satisfy these conditions define principal directions. Any two mutually perpendicular directions $\eta_\alpha, \zeta_\alpha$ which are also perpendicular to the direction ξ_α may be taken as principal directions. In other words, the strain ellipsoid (Art 2-10) is an ellipsoid of revolution about the ξ -axis.



2-11.9



$$\begin{aligned} X^* &= x + u \\ Y^* &= y + r \cos \theta + w \sin \theta \\ Z^* &= z - r \sin \theta + w \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

2-13.1

The displacement components are given as $u = -k_1 xy$, $v = k_2(x^2 + y^2 - yz^2)$, $w = k_3 yz$.

For small displacement theory volume rotations are given by (where $|e_{\alpha\beta}| \ll 1$, $|\omega_{\alpha\beta}| \ll 1$)

$$\bar{\phi}_x \cong \omega_x = \omega_{23} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{yz}{2} (k_3 + 2k_2)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_y \cong \omega_y = \omega_{31} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) = 0$$

$$\bar{\phi}_z \cong \omega_z = \omega_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{x}{2} (2k_2 + k_1)$$

or by (where $|\omega_{\alpha\beta}|$ is sufficiently small to allow a Taylor series expansion of $\bar{\phi} = \arctan[\omega_{\alpha\beta} + F(\theta)]$ to first degree terms in $\omega_{\alpha\beta}$)

$$\bar{\phi}_x = \arctan \omega_x = \arctan \left[\frac{yz}{2} (k_3 + 2k_2) \right]$$

$$\bar{\phi}_y = \arctan \omega_y = 0$$

$$\bar{\phi}_z = \arctan \omega_z = \arctan \left[\frac{x}{2} (2k_2 + k_1) \right]$$

2-13.2

Given $u = -C_1 zx$, $v = -C_1 zy$, $w = \frac{1}{2} C_1 (x^2 + y^2) + C_2 z^2 + C_3$

For $|e_{\alpha\beta}| \ll 1$, $|\omega_{\alpha\beta}| \ll 1$

$$\bar{\phi}_x \cong \omega_x = \omega_{23} = \frac{1}{2} (w_y - v_z) = C_1 y$$

$$\bar{\phi}_y \cong \omega_y = \omega_{31} = \frac{1}{2} (u_z - w_x) = -C_1 x$$

$$\bar{\phi}_z \cong \omega_z = \omega_{12} = \frac{1}{2} (v_x - u_y) = 0$$

2-13.3 Equation of spherical surface of radius (a) is $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ under displacement u, v, w , for a point (p) on sphere $x \Rightarrow X, y \Rightarrow Y, z \Rightarrow Z, a \rightarrow a^*$

where

$$X = x + u, \quad Y = y + v, \quad Z = z + w, \quad a^* = a + \Delta a$$

Since

$$u = a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z, \quad v = b_1 x + b_2 y + b_3 z,$$

$$w = c_1 x + c_2 y + c_3 z, \quad \text{we note that}$$

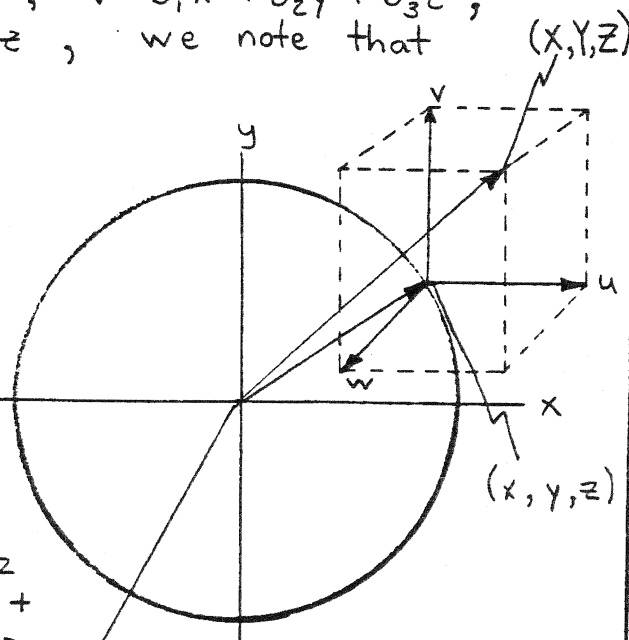
$$X = (1 + a_1)x + a_2 y + a_3 z$$

$$Y = b_1 x + (1 + b_2)y + b_3 z$$

$$Z = c_1 x + c_2 y + (1 + c_3)z$$

Hence, each point p on the spherical surface transforms into a point p^* at distance a^* from origin of coordinate system. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2 &= [(1 + a_1)x + a_2 y + a_3 z]^2 + \\ &+ [b_1 x + (1 + b_2)y + b_3 z]^2 + \\ &+ [c_1 x + c_2 y + (1 + c_3)z]^2 = (a^*)^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } x^2(1 + 2a_1 + a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2) &+ y^2(1 + 2b_2 + a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2) + \\ &+ z^2(1 + 2c_3 + a_3^2 + b_3^2 + c_3^2) + 2xy(a_2 + b_1 + a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2) \\ &+ 2xz(a_3 + c_1 + a_1 a_3 + b_1 b_3 + c_1 c_3) + 2yz(b_3 + c_2 + a_2 a_3 + b_2 b_3 + \\ &+ c_2 c_3) = (a^*)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x^2 E_x + y^2 E_y + z^2 E_z + xy \gamma_{xy} + xz \gamma_{xz} + yz \gamma_{yz} = \frac{(a^*)^2 - a^2}{2}$$

where $E_x, E_y, \dots$ are constants. This is equation of quadratic surface provided strains remain finite.

For $E_x = E_y = E_z = \epsilon$, we obtain

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{\epsilon} + xz \frac{\gamma_{xz}}{\epsilon} + yz \frac{\gamma_{yz}}{\epsilon} = \frac{(a^*)^2 - a^2}{2\epsilon}$$

This is equation of sphere.

2-13.4

We must have

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \epsilon x_3 & 0 & -\epsilon x_1 \\ 0 & 1 - \epsilon x_3 & -\epsilon x_2 \\ \epsilon x_1 & \epsilon x_2 & 1 + \epsilon A x_3 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$\therefore J = (1 - \epsilon x_3) [(1 - \epsilon x_3)(1 + \epsilon A x_3) + (\epsilon x_1)^2 + (\epsilon x_2)^2] > 0 \quad (a)$$

$\therefore$ The condition $\epsilon x_3 = 1$ is excluded.

(a) consider case $1 - \epsilon x_3 > 0$, $0 < \epsilon x_3 < 1$

$$\therefore \epsilon x_3 = 1 - \delta, \quad 0 < \delta < 1$$

Hence, Eq (a) becomes

$$\delta [1 + A(1 - \delta)] > -(\epsilon x_1)^2 - (\epsilon x_2)^2 \quad (b)$$

Since Eq (b) must hold for all (x_1, x_2)

$$\delta [1 + A(1 - \delta)] > 0$$

$$\therefore A > -\frac{1}{1 - \delta} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon x_3}$$

where $0 < \epsilon x_3 < 1$, $\epsilon x_3 \neq 1$. Since $0 < \delta < 1$, $A = -1$ satisfies $J > 0$ for $0 < \epsilon x_3 < 1$.

(b) For case $1 - \epsilon x_3 < 0$, we have $\epsilon x_3 > 1$

Let $\epsilon x_3 = 1 + \delta$, $\delta > 0$. Then $J > 0$

requires $-\delta [1 + A(1 + \delta)] + (\epsilon x_1)^2 + (\epsilon x_2)^2 < 0$

$$\therefore \delta [1 + A(1 + \delta)] > (\epsilon x_1)^2 + (\epsilon x_2)^2 \quad (c)$$

Since Eq (c) must hold for all (x_1, x_2) and for $x_3 > 0$

$$\delta [1 + A(1 + \delta)] > \infty$$

$$\therefore \text{For finite } \delta, \quad 1 + A(1 + \delta) > \infty$$

$$\therefore A > \infty$$

Consequently, we must restrict the problem to case (a).

cont'd