## Mathematical Tripos Part IA

Vector Calculus, Examples sheet 4

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1 If  $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})$  is a vector field, show that  $\partial u_i / \partial x_j$  transforms as a second-rank tensor. If  $\sigma(\mathbf{x})$  is a second-rank tensor field, show that  $\partial \sigma_{ij} / \partial x_j$  transforms as a vector.

2 Decompose

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{rrrr} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

into the form

$$A\mathbf{x} = \alpha \mathbf{x} + \omega \times \mathbf{x} + B\mathbf{x},$$

where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $\omega$  a vector and B a traceless symmetric second-rank tensor.

**3** The electrical conductivity tensor  $\sigma_{ij}$  has components

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Find the direction(s) (i) along which no current flows and (ii) the current is largest.

4 For any second-rank tensor  $T_{ij}$ , prove using the transformation law for components that the quantities

$$\alpha = T_{ii}, \quad \beta = T_{ij}T_{ji} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma = T_{ij}T_{jk}T_{ki}$$

are the same in all bases.

If  $T_{ij}$  is a symmetric tensor, express these invariants in terms of the eigenvalues. Deduce that the cubic equation for the eigenvalues is

$$\lambda^3 - \alpha \lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^2 - \beta)\lambda - \frac{1}{6}(\alpha^3 - 3\alpha\beta + 2\gamma) = 0.$$

5 Evaluate the following integrals over the whole of  $R^3$  for positive  $\gamma$  and  $r^2 = x_p x_p$ :

(i) 
$$\int r^{-3}e^{-\gamma r^2}x_ix_j \,\mathrm{d}V,$$
 (ii)  $\int r^{-5}e^{-\gamma r^2}x_ix_jx_k \,\mathrm{d}V$ 

6 A body has the symmetry that its shape is unchanged by arbitrary rotations around a single axis,  $e_3$ . Show that any second-rank tensor calculated for the body will take the form

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \alpha & \omega & 0 \\ -\omega & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta \end{array}\right).$$

7 A body has the symmetry that its shape in unchanged by rotations of  $180^{\circ}$  about three perpendicular axes which form a basis *B*. Show that any second-rank tensor calculated for the body will be diagonal in *B*, although the diagonal elements need not be equal.

Evaluate the moments of inertia tensor of a cuboid with sides of length 2a, 2b and 2c about the centre of the cuboid.

8 In the piezoelectric effect, an electric polarisation vector  $P_i$  is induced by a mechanical stress described by a second order symmetric tensor  $\sigma_{jk}$ . There is a linear relation between them of the form

$$P_i = d_{ijk}\sigma_{jk},$$

where  $d_{ijk}$  is a third-rank tensor which depends only on the material. Show that  $P_i$  can be non-zero only in an anisotropic material.

**9** In linear elasticity, the symmetric second-rank stress tensor  $\sigma_{ij}$  is linear in the symmetric second-rank strain tensor  $e_{kl}$ . Show that in an isotropic material

$$\sigma_{ij} = \lambda \delta_{ij} e_{kk} + 2\mu e_{ij},$$

with two material constants  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$ . You may quote the form of the general isotropic fourth-rank tensor.] Solve the above equation to find an expression for  $e_{ij}$  in terms of  $\sigma_{kl}$ . Show that the eigenvectors of  $\sigma$  are parallel to the eigenvectors of e.

10<sup>\*</sup> Plastic flow of a granular medium occurs when the magnitude of the tangential force **F** exceeds the normal force **N** multiplied by the Coulombic friction coefficient  $\mu$ . At a (symmetric second-rank tensor) stress  $\sigma$ , the internal tangential and normal forces acting across a surface with unit normal **n** are calculated as

$$|\mathbf{N}| = n_i \sigma_{ij} n_j$$
, and  $|\mathbf{F}| = t_i \sigma_{ij} n_j$ ,

where **t** is orthogonal to **n**. Consider only the two-dimensional case and take  $\sigma$  in its principal basis, i.e.

$$\sigma = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \sigma_1 & 0\\ 0 & \sigma_2 \end{array}\right).$$

Use  $\mathbf{n} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$  and  $\mathbf{t} = (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$ . Find the maximum value of  $|\mathbf{F}|/|\mathbf{N}|$  as  $\theta$  varies. Deduce there will be plastic flow if

$$|\sigma_1 - \sigma_2| > \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{1 + \mu^2}} |\sigma_1 + \sigma_2|.$$

I would appreciate any comments and corrections from students and supervisors. Please e-mail ejh1@cam.ac.uk.