

УМНС 14.05.15

За да покажете да имаме гъвкавостта на непрекъснатата среда с член от скоростта $v_i = \frac{x_i}{a+t}$, $i=1,2,3$,
 $a = \text{const}$, масата $\rho_0 x_1 x_2 x_3$ в обема $x_1 x_2 x_3$ са
 запазва, т.е. $\int_0 x_1 x_2 x_3 = \int_0 x_1 x_2 x_3$

Реш. Ще запазваме 33M

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \nabla_k v_k = 0, \text{ заместваме в него } \rho \text{ чрез първите координати на скоростта} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} \right) = 0, \text{ но по } \rho \text{ са}$$

$$v_i = \frac{x_i}{a+t} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{a+t} \text{ т.е. } \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \frac{3}{a+t} = 0$$

$$\text{откъдето } \int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = - \int \frac{3}{a+t} dt \Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \right| = -3 \ln(a+t)$$

Антилогаритмуваме \Rightarrow

$$\rho = C_1 \frac{\rho_0}{(a+t)^3}$$

В момента $t=0$ знаем че $\rho = \rho_0$

$$\rho(0) = C_1 \frac{\rho_0}{(a+0)^3} = \rho_0 \Rightarrow C_1 = \rho_0 a^3 \text{ т.е.}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_0 a^3}{(a+t)^3}$$

Всички параметри ρ остава да запазваме x_1, x_2, x_3
 да докажем $\int_0 x_1 x_2 x_3 = \int_0 x_1 x_2 x_3$

$$v_i = \frac{dx_i}{dt} = \frac{x_i}{a+t} - \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t}$$

$$\int \frac{dx_i}{x_i} = \int \frac{dt}{a+t} \Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{x_i}{c_2} \right| = \ln |a+t|$$

Аналог $\Rightarrow x_i = C_2(a+t), x_i = x_i(0) = C_2(a+0) \Rightarrow$

$$C_2 = \frac{x_i}{a} \Rightarrow x_i = \frac{x_i}{a}(a+t)$$

Заместим в гравитационную стрессовую, т.е.

$$S = C_2 \frac{1}{(a+t)^3}$$

$$S_{x_1 x_2 x_3} = \frac{S_0 a^3}{(a+t)^3} \cdot \frac{x_1}{a}(a+t) \cdot \frac{x_2}{a}(a+t) \cdot \frac{x_3}{a}(a+t) \Rightarrow$$

$$S_{x_1 x_2 x_3} = S_0 x_1 x_2 x_3$$

Этот тензор на геопространстве на невырожденной сфере S^2

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Найдем собственные значения геопространства и типичные инварианты на этом тензоре

Реш $\det(D - \lambda E) =$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & a & b \\ a & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ b & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^3 - b^2 + (1-\lambda)^2 - a^2 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_{2,3} = 1 \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

I инвариант = trace $D = 1+1+1 = 3$

II инвариант = $a_{11}a_{22} + a_{11}a_{33} + a_{22}a_{33} - (a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2 + a_{13}^2) =$
 $= 3 - a^2 - b^2$

III инвариант = $\det D = 1 - a^2 - b^2$

Зад. Налягането по повърхнината на тензора на напрежението за напрежението състоящие, зададено с тензора

$$\Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \text{ или}$$

a, b и c са еднакви змци

Реш

Уравнението на повърхнината на напрежението има вида

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & \chi_2 & \chi_3 \\ \chi_1 & \chi_2 & \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} = a\chi_1^2 + b\chi_2^2 + c\chi_3^2 = \pm k$$

Понеже знаем ~~на~~ тензора е диагонален това е елипсоид

$$\frac{\chi_1^2}{bc} + \frac{\chi_2^2}{ac} + \frac{\chi_3^2}{ba} = \pm \frac{k^2}{abc}$$

Зад. Тензорът на малки деформации на деформираната среда е

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(x_1 + x_3) & x_3^2 + 1 \\ 0 & x_3^2 + 1 & -\sin(x_1 + x_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

а) покажете, че деформациите, зададени с E са съвместими

б) Намерете прости съставяюща $\vec{u}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$, използвайки минимизиращи уравнения

Реш а) използвайки условията (Сен-Венан)

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_{11}}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_{22}}{\partial x_1^2} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 E_{12}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \rightarrow 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_{11}}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_{33}}{\partial x_1^2} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 E_{13}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \rightarrow 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_{22}}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_{33}}{\partial x_2^2} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 E_{23}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \rightarrow$$

$$- \sin(x_2 + x_3) + \sin(x_2 + x_3) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_{11}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 E_{22}}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2 E_{23}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_{12}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \rightarrow 0 + 0 = 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_{22}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 E_{22}}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{\partial^2 E_{23}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_{12}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_{33}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_{22}}{\partial x_3^2} = \frac{\partial^2 E_{13}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_{23}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3}$$

$$b) E_{11} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad E_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right)$$

$$E_{22} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} = \sin(x_2 + x_3)$$

$$E_{33} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} = -\sin(x_2 + x_3)$$

$$E_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) = 0$$

$$E_{23} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_3^2 - 1)$$

Решаваме системата от шест частни диференциални уравнения

$$1. \text{po } y-e \quad \int \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 = \int 1 dx_1 \Rightarrow u_1 = x_1 + C_1(x_2, x_3)$$

$$2. \text{po } y-e \quad \int \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} dx_2 = \int \sin(x_2 + x_3) dx_2 \Rightarrow u_2 = -\cos(x_2 + x_3) + C_2(x_1, x_3)$$

$$3. \text{po } y-e \quad \int \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} dx_3 = \int -\sin(x_2 + x_3) dx_3 \Rightarrow u_3 = \cos(x_2 + x_3) + C_3(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

$$\sin(x_1 + x_3) + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} - \sin(x_2 + x_3) + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_3^2 + 1)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial u_2(x_2, x_3)}{\partial x_2} dx_2 = - \int \frac{\partial u_3(x_1, x_3)}{\partial x_1} dx_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$C_1(x_2, x_3) = C_2(x_1, x_3) + K_1(x_3) \xrightarrow{\text{po}} \int \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2(x_2, x_3) = -C_1(x_1, x_2) + K_1(x_2)$$

$$-\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + K_1'(x_3) + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

$$\int \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} dx_1 = \int \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} - K_1'(x_3) \right) dx_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$C_3 = C_2 - K_1 + K_3(x_2) \xrightarrow{\text{po}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2(x_1, x_3)}{\partial x_3} + K_3'(x_2) = 2(x_3^2 + 1)$$

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$$\int k_3(x_2) dx_2 = 2 \int (x_3^2 + 1) dx_3 \Rightarrow G(x_1, x_3) + k_4(x_1)$$

$$k_3(x_2) = \frac{2x_2^2}{3} + 2x_3 - G(x_1, x_3) + k_4(x_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial G(x_1, x_3)}{\partial x_2} = - \frac{\partial G(x_1, x_3)}{\partial x_1} = 0 \quad (\text{como como } G \text{ ou } G_2 \text{ const.})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial G(x_1, x_3)}{\partial x_2} = - \frac{\partial G(x_1, x_3)}{\partial x_1} = k_4(x_3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial G(x_1, x_3)}{\partial x_2} = k_4(x_3) \quad \text{r.e. } G(x_1, x_3) = k_4(x_3)x_2 + k_2(x_3)$$

$$\frac{\partial G(x_1, x_3)}{\partial x_1} = k_2(x_3) \quad \text{r.e. } G(x_1, x_3) = k_1(x_3)x_1 + k_3(x_3)$$

$$\frac{\partial G(x_1, x_3)}{\partial x_3} = - \frac{\partial G_3(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} = k_4(x_2) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_3} = k_4(x_2) &\Rightarrow G_1 = k_4(x_2)x_3 + k_5(x_2) \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_1} = -k_4(x_2) &\Rightarrow G_2 = -k_4(x_2)x_1 + k_6(x_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ou seja } G_3 \text{ r.e. } k_1(x_3)x_2 + k_2(x_3) = k_4(x_2)x_3 + k_5(x_2) - k_4'(x_3)x_1 - k_4'(x_2)x_3 + k_6'(x_2) = 2(x_3^2 + 1) - k_4'(x_3) - k_4'(x_2) = 0$$

$$k_1'(x_3) = k_4'(x_2) = N = \text{const} \quad \text{r.e. } k_1(x_3) = N \Rightarrow k_1(x_3) = Nx_3 + N_1$$

$$k_6'(x_2) = 2(x_3^2 + 1) = N$$

$\Rightarrow ?$

Задача Разглеждана е движението на чирковската
 урва задвижено с ширковското
 $x_1 = x_1$, $x_2 = x_2 (1 + \sin^2 t)$, $x_3 = x_3$

Намерете интегралността, като функциите на
 координатите и времето
 изглеждат

а) намериете 33М. Различава се дивергенцията
 на скоростта, като сума от частни
 производни

б) изчислете произвождателите ∂v_i и ∂x_i и ги
 заместете в 33М

$$\text{Реш. } \frac{dS}{dt} = - \int \left(\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} \right)$$

$$v_1 = v_3 = 0, \quad v_2 = \frac{x_2}{2} \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2x_2}{1 + \sin^2 t} \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{2x_2}{1 + \sin^2 t} \sin t \cos t$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = - \int \left(\frac{2 \cos t \sin t}{1 + \sin^2 t} \right) \partial x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{S}{c} \right| = -2 \int \frac{\sin t \cos t}{1 + \sin^2 t} dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{S}{c} \right| = \ln (1 + \sin^2 t)^{-1} \Rightarrow S = S_0 (1 + \sin^2 t)^{-1}$$

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