

Lecture 14: MEK2500 Summary

$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} \#/\# \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Lecture 2:

- Deformation $x = f(X) \Leftrightarrow X = f^{-1}(x)$
- Displacement $u = f - X \quad u(X) = f(X) - X$
- Euler vs. Lagrange $(\tilde{u}(x) = x - f^{-1}(x))$
- Cauchy's (intuitivemore) Tensionstressor Σ

Lecture 3:

- Σ symmetrisch
- $\Sigma(u) = 0$ wie's u er en "rigid body motion"
- Hovedtensionstressoren (egenvedere til Σ)
- Hovedtensionstressoren (egenvektore til Σ)

$\Sigma \alpha = -\alpha \cdot \nabla u + f$

- $a \cdot b - A \cdot B = a^T B b \approx 2 a^T \Sigma b$
- der $D = \Sigma - \frac{1}{2} \nabla u \nabla u^T$ er Euler-

Almansi tensionstressoren

$(a = A^T \nabla x \quad A = a^T \nabla x)$

- Endring i volum $\frac{\partial V}{\partial v} = \text{div } u$

Lecture 4:

- Spannung er kraft / potentel $\sigma_n = \sigma \cdot n$
- Cauchy's tensionstressor σ , $s_n = \sigma \cdot n$
- Normalspanning $(\sigma \cdot n) \cdot n$ $\{ \sigma_{ij} \}_{i,j=1}^n$
- Skjærspanninger $(\sigma \cdot n) \times n$
- Hovedspanningene (Egenvektore til σ)
- Hovedspanningstressorer (Egenvektore til σ)
- Trykspanning ($\sigma_{ii} < 0$), strekspanning ($\sigma_{ii} > 0$)

Fig er s.komp.
 son under pot
 plate/normale
 i retning!

$\sigma = \sigma^T$

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$$\sigma = \sigma_{II}$$

- Theorie
- gradienter. Euler \approx Lagrange. Lineare approx. gjelder.
- Sætt-varende deformasjons / små forskyvning

Lecture 6:

- mekanisk likevekt $\Leftrightarrow \text{div } \sigma = 0$
- Hvis et legeme som ikke er i mek. lik. fastgøres med en gitt u , så krever dette arbeid W
- $W = - \int_{\Omega} f \cdot u \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \sigma : \epsilon(u) \, dx$ (Nm)

- Momentvingen $f a = \text{div } \sigma$ (N/md)

- Totale kraft (n) $F_{\text{tot}} = \int_{\Omega} f \, dx + \int_{\partial \Omega} \sigma \, dx$

$\sigma_{vm} < \sigma_y$

- Von Mises flyttrikium

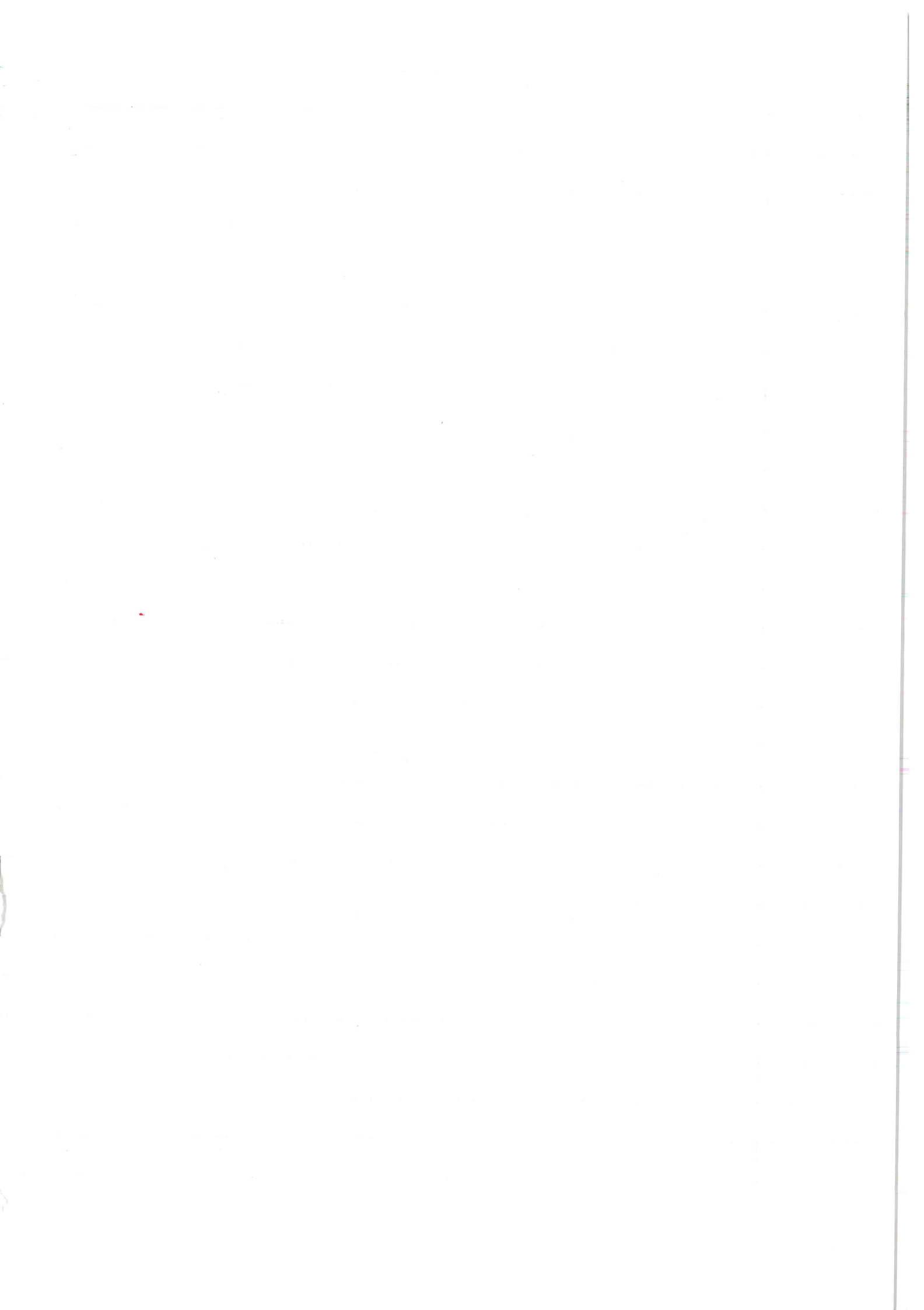
- Von Mises spennings $\frac{\sigma_{vm}^2}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \sigma_{dev} : \sigma_{dev} = \sigma - \frac{1}{3} \text{tr } \sigma$

- Flytstyrke σ_y (max σ_{dev} uten permanent def.)

- Strekkstyrke (max strekspenning uten brudd)

Lecture 5

- Tryk. $\sigma = p I \rightarrow$ isotropt tryk $p = -\frac{1}{3} \text{tr } \sigma$
- Mekanisk tryk $p = -\frac{1}{3} \text{tr } \sigma$
- Trykkomponenter $p_i = -\sigma_{ii}$



NB: Merk fortgnstær i forelesningsnotatene fra L7.

- Navier's ligning (statisk) (homogent)

$$-\mu(\Delta u) + (\lambda + \mu)\Delta(\nabla \cdot u) = f$$

← div σ

- Lineær elastisk likevektsligning:
- (i) $-\text{div } \sigma = f$
 - (ii) $\sigma = 2\mu \varepsilon + \lambda \text{tr } \varepsilon \mathbf{I}$
 - (iii) $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla u + \nabla u^T)$

Lecture 7

og elastisk energi

$$\mathcal{E} = \int_{\Omega} \tau + dx$$

- Elastisk energi tethet

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \sigma(\varepsilon) : \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} C(\mu) : \varepsilon(\mu)$$

lin. elastisk

- Hooke (isotrop) invers:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2\mu} [\sigma - \frac{\lambda}{2\mu + 3\lambda} \text{tr } \sigma \mathbf{I}] = \frac{1+\nu}{E} \sigma - \frac{\nu}{E} \text{tr } \sigma \mathbf{I}$$

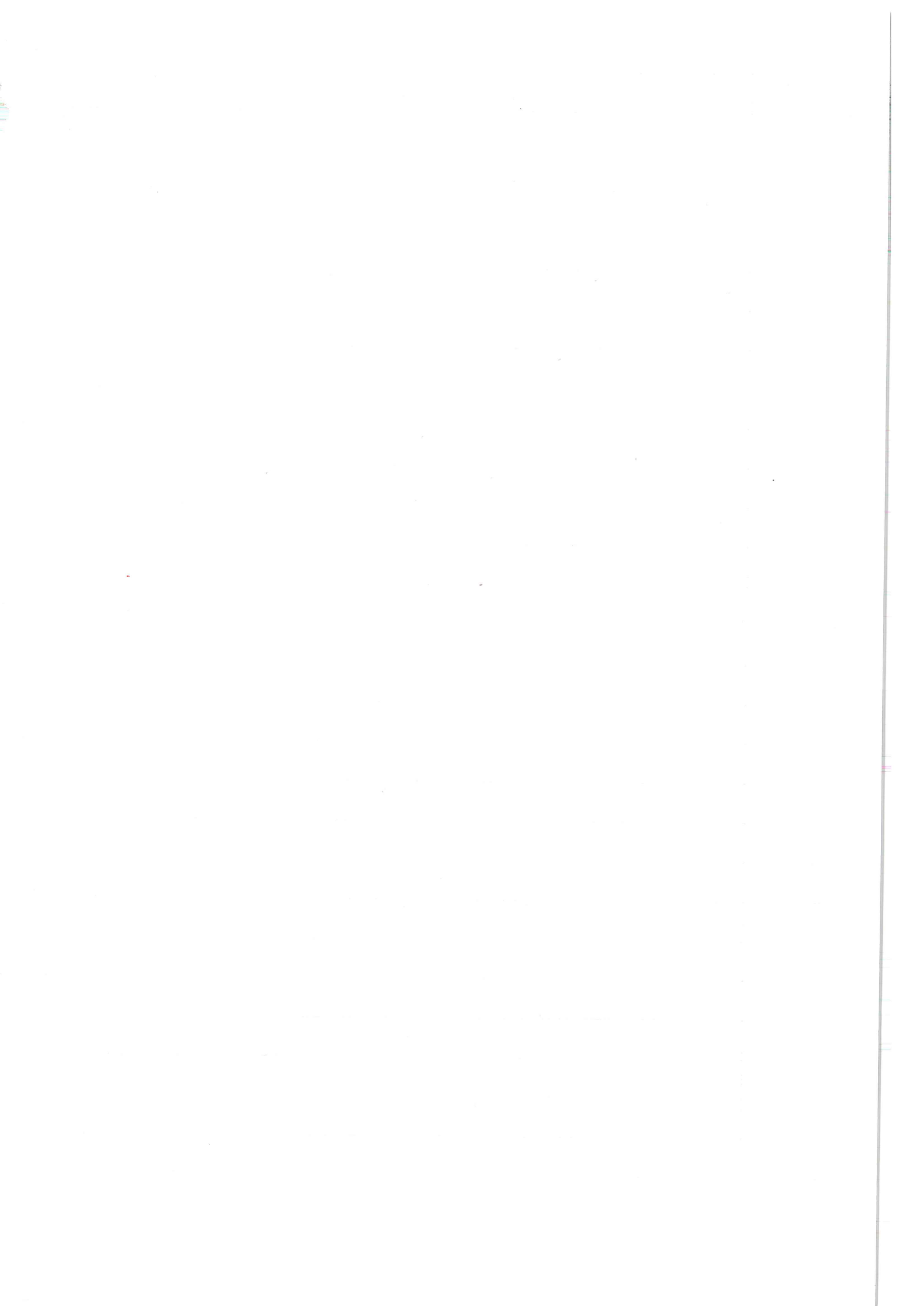
- Young's modulus

$$\mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}, \lambda = \frac{E\nu}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)}$$

Poisson's ratio $\nu \in (0, 1/2]$

- Under antagelse om isotropi:

$$\sigma = 2\mu \varepsilon + \lambda \text{tr } \varepsilon \mathbf{I}$$

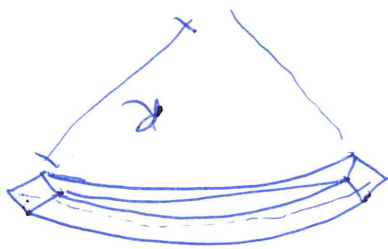
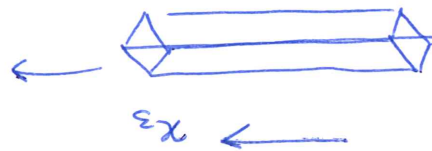


Lecture 8

- Biegelte (homogen, isotrop, dünn und parallel strahlen aus dem Querschnitt erlike)

- Biegemoment $M = \int_A x_2 \sigma_{33} da = -\frac{E}{R} \int_A x_2^2 da$

- Euler-Bernoulli's law $|M| = \frac{E}{R} I$



- EI ~~die~~ Biegesteifigkeit

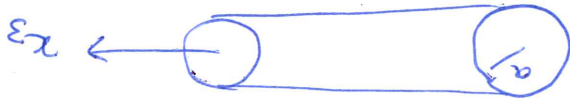
- I Flächenträgheitsmoment

- Fluyradius $R > a$ _{Fluyrad.}

nur R \leftarrow Fluyrad.

Lecture 9:

- Stab (Stabwert Querschnitt dicker)



- Biegemoment: $M_t = \int_A \mu r (x_1^2 + x_2^2) da$

- Coulumb-Saint-Venant's law:

$M_t = \mu r \int$

- r \int drehschicht



Lecture 10

- Begynn av stave- / dekkisjon om matting

- Kan kette i transversalretning (y)

$$EI \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} = K_y$$



- krening - ikke-linea ustabilit



$$EI \frac{d^2 y(z)}{dz^2} = -F_y$$

$$F = \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} EI$$

- For last over Euler grensen

kan krening skje.

Lecture 11: Ikke sammensatt (Fagverk)

Lecture 12:

- Dynamiske elastisitetstilganger for lin. elas. (isomp.

(i) $\text{div } \sigma = f$

(ii) $\sigma = 2\mu \epsilon + \lambda \text{tr } \epsilon \text{ I}$

(iii) $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla u + \nabla u^T)$

- Navier's dynamiske ligning (homogent)
 $\rho \ddot{u} - [\mu (\Delta u) + (\lambda + \mu) \nabla \text{Div } u] = f$

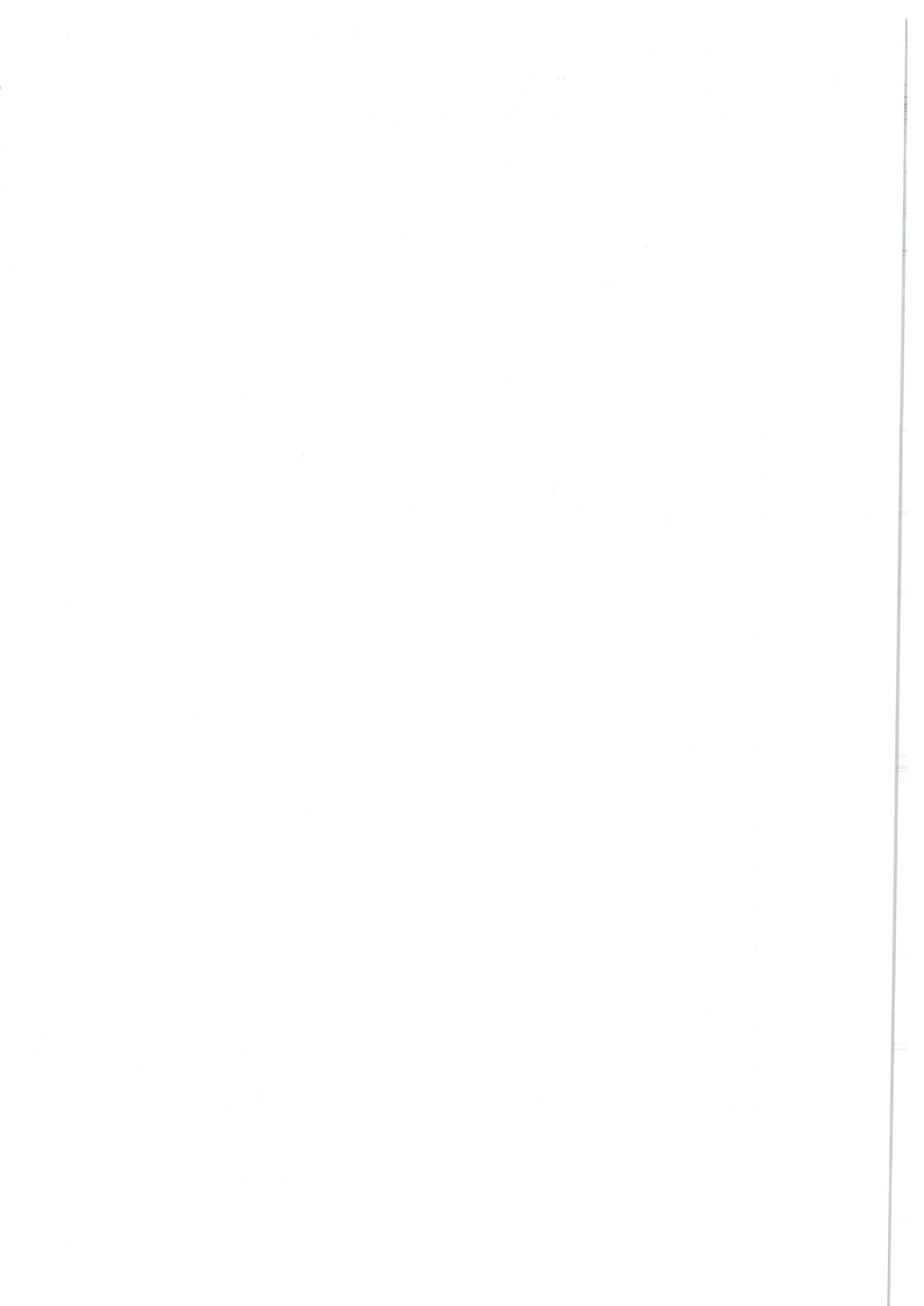
$u = u_L + u_T$ der

- ~~By~~ Trykkrange (Logitudinal) $u_L, \nabla \times u_L = 0$

Skyrkrange (Transversal) $u_T, \text{Div } u = 0$

- Leser her om sin frekvensligning

$$\rho \ddot{u}_T = \alpha_T^2 \Delta u_T \quad \rho \ddot{u}_L = \beta_L^2 \Delta u_L \quad \alpha_L^2 = 2\mu + \lambda$$



Lecture 13

- Plane bølger: Forskyning u for alle x
normet på et plan (det. ved k), etc.
 $u = f(kx - \omega t)$
elastiske
- Harmoniske bølger - løsninger: $(f = \sin)$
 $-\ [\mu \Delta u + (\lambda + \mu) \nabla \nabla \cdot u] = f \omega^2 u$
- Retrosjon

