

TD 2 - MMC

Exercice 1 :

1/

Tenseur gradient :

$$\bar{\bar{F}} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tenseur de cauchy Green :

$$\bar{\bar{C}} = {}^t\bar{\bar{F}} \cdot \bar{\bar{F}} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tenseur des deformations de Green Lagrange :

$$\bar{\bar{E}} = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\bar{C}} - \bar{\bar{I}}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tenseur des deformations d'Euler et Almansi :

$$\bar{\bar{A}} = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\bar{I}} - \bar{\bar{C}}^{-1})$$

$$\bar{\bar{C}}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det \bar{\bar{C}}} \text{com} \bar{\bar{C}}^t = \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1^2 \lambda_3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda_2^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda_3^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{donc } \bar{\bar{A}} = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\bar{I}} - \bar{\bar{C}}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda_2^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda_3^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

2/

$$\overline{A} = (\overline{F}^{-1})^T \otimes \overline{E} \otimes \overline{F}^{-1}, \quad \overline{F}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

3/

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 2 :

1/ calcul de la trace :

$$\text{Trace}(\overline{E}) = 3 + 3 + 1 = 7$$

Déterminant :

$$\det(\overline{E}) = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -27$$

2/

$$\det(\overline{E} - \lambda \overline{I}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 - \lambda & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 7\lambda^2 + 21\lambda - 27$$

$$\det(\overline{E} - \lambda \overline{I}) = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda - 27) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad \lambda_2 - 6\lambda - 27 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 9 \text{ et } \lambda_3 = -3$$

3/ les vecteurs propres :

3 /

$$\overline{\overline{E}} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}_{\text{base principale}}$$

$$\overline{\overline{E}} \vec{b}_2 = \lambda_2 \vec{b}_2 \Rightarrow (\overline{\overline{E}} - \lambda_2) \vec{b}_2 = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y + 4z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y + 4z = 0 \\ 4x + 4y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ z = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ donc } \vec{b}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 3 :

1/

$$\det(\overline{\overline{A}} - \lambda \overline{\overline{I}}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 - \lambda & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = -1 \\ \lambda_3 = -1 \end{cases}$$

2/vecteurs propres :

$$si \quad \lambda = \lambda_1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/3 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 4 :

1/tenseur gradient :

$$\overline{\overline{F}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2/ tenseur des dilatations :

$$\overline{\overline{C}} = {}^t \overline{\overline{F}} \cdot \overline{\overline{F}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 10/9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3/ dilatation selon les trois axes :

$$\lambda(\vec{e}_1) = \sqrt{C_{11}} = 1$$

$$\lambda(\vec{e}_2) = \sqrt{C_{22}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{9}}$$

$$\lambda(\vec{e}_3) = \sqrt{C_{33}} = 1$$

4/ L'angle de glissement entre e1 et e2 :

$$\lambda_{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2} = \text{Arc sin} \left(\frac{C_{12}}{\sqrt{C_{11}} \sqrt{C_{22}}} \right) = 0.32 \text{ rad}$$

5/ Tenseur de Green Lagrange :

$$\bar{\bar{E}} = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\bar{C}} - \bar{\bar{I}}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 10/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/6 & 0 \\ 1/6 & 1/18 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6/ tenseur des petites déformations :

$$\bar{\bar{D}} = \bar{\bar{F}} - \bar{\bar{I}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

7/ tenseur de déformations :

$$\bar{\bar{\epsilon}} = \bar{\bar{E}} - \frac{1}{2} {}^t \bar{\bar{D}} \bar{\bar{D}} = \bar{\bar{F}} - \bar{\bar{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/6 & 0 \\ 1/6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

8/ Vecteur déplacement :

$$\vec{u} = \vec{x} - \vec{X} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - X_1 = \frac{1}{3} X_2 \\ x_2 - X_2 = 0 \\ x_3 - X_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Exercice 5 :

1/ tenseur gradient :

$$\overline{\overline{F}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \beta t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2/ tenseur des dilatations :

$$\overline{\overline{C}} = {}^t \overline{\overline{F}} \overline{\overline{F}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \beta t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3/ la dilatation selon les trois axes :

$$\lambda(\vec{e}_1) = \sqrt{1 + \beta t}$$

$$\lambda(\vec{e}_2) = 1$$

$$\lambda(\vec{e}_3) = 1$$

4/ l'angle entre les axes 1 et 2 après transformation :

$$\gamma_{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2} = \text{Arc sin} \left(\frac{C_{12}}{\sqrt{C_{11}} \sqrt{C_{22}}} \right) = 0$$

5/ tenseur de Green Lagrange :

$$\overline{\overline{E}} = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{\overline{C}} - \overline{\overline{I}}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(\beta t)^2}{2} + \beta t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6/la déformation selon les trois axes :

$$\overline{\overline{D}} = \overline{\overline{F}} - \overline{\overline{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

7/ tenseur gradient des déplacements :

$$\overline{\overline{\varepsilon}} = \overline{\overline{E}} - \frac{1}{2} {}^t \overline{\overline{D}} \overline{\overline{D}} = \overline{\overline{F}} - \overline{\overline{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

8/ vecteur déplacement :

$$\vec{u} = \vec{x} - \vec{X} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - X_1 = \beta t X_1 \\ x_2 - X_2 = 0 \\ x_3 - X_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$