

NMMO401 CONTINUUM MECHANICS, WINTER SEMESTER 2017/2018
SYLLABUS

VÍT PRŮŠA

Topics/notions printed in *italics* are not a part of the exam. All other topics/notions are expected to be mastered at the level of a reflex action.

- Preliminaries.
 - Linear algebra.
 - * Scalar product, vector product, mixed product, tensor product. Transposed matrix.
 - * Tensors.
 - * Cofactor matrix $\text{cof } \mathbb{A}$ and determinant $\det \mathbb{A}$. Geometrical interpretation.
 - * Cayley–Hamilton theorem, characteristic polynomial, eigenvectors, eigenvalues.
 - * Trace of a matrix.
 - * Invariants of a matrix and their relation to the eigenvalues and the mixed product.
 - * Properties of proper orthogonal matrices, angular velocity.
 - * Polar decomposition. Geometrical interpretation.
 - Elementary calculus.
 - * Matrix functions. Exponential of a matrix. *Skew-symmetric matrices as infinitesimal generators of the group of rotations.*
 - * Representation theorem for scalar valued isotropic tensorial functions and tensor valued isotropic tensorial functions.
 - * Gâteaux derivative, Fréchet derivative. Derivatives of the invariants of a matrix.
 - * Operators ∇ , div and rot for scalar and vector fields. Operator div for tensor fields. Abstract definitions and formulae in Cartesian coordinate system. Identities in tensor calculus.
 - Line, surface and volume integrals.
 - * Line integral of a scalar valued function $\int_{\gamma} \varphi \, d\mathbf{X}$, line integral of a vector valued function $\int_{\gamma} \mathbf{v} \bullet d\mathbf{X}$.
 - * Surface integral of a scalar valued function $\int_S \varphi \, dS$, surface integral of a vector valued function $\int_S \mathbf{v} \bullet d\mathbf{S}$, surface Jacobian.
 - * Volume integral, Jacobian matrix.
 - Stokes theorem and its consequences.
 - * *Green identities.*
 - * *Korn equality.*
 - Elementary concepts in classical physics.
 - * Newton laws.
 - * Galilean invariance, principle of relativity, *non-inertial reference frame.*
 - * *Fictitious forces (Euler, centrifugal, Coriolis).*
- Kinematics of continuous medium.
 - Basic concepts.
 - * Notion of continuous body. Abstract body, place, configuration.
 - * Reference and current configuration. Lagrangian and Eulerian description.
 - * Deformation/motion χ .
 - * Local and *global* invertibility of the motion/deformation, condition $\det \mathbb{F} > 0$.
 - * Deformation gradient \mathbb{F} and its geometrical interpretation. Polar decomposition of the deformation gradient and its geometrical interpretation.
 - * *Deformation gradient and polar decomposition for simple shear.*
 - * Displacement \mathbf{U} .
 - * Deformation of infinitesimal line, surface and volume elements. Concept of isochoric motion.
 - * Lagrangian velocity field \mathbf{V} , Eulerian velocity field \mathbf{v} . Material time derivative $\frac{d}{dt}$ of Eulerian quantities.
 - * Streamlines and pathlines (trajectories).
 - * *Relative deformation/motion. Interpretation of \mathbb{D} and \mathbb{W} via time derivatives of relative deformation gradient.*
 - * Spatial velocity gradient \mathbb{L} , its symmetric \mathbb{D} and skew-symmetric part \mathbb{W} .
 - Strain measures.
 - * Left and right Cauchy–Green tensor, \mathbb{B} and \mathbb{C} .
 - * Green–Saint-Venant strain tensor \mathbb{E} , Euler–Almansi strain tensor \mathbf{e} . Geometrical interpretation.
 - * Linearised strain \mathbf{e} .

- Rate quantities.
 - * Rate of change of Green–Saint-Venant strain, rate of change of Euler–Almansi strain and their relation to the symmetric part of the velocity gradient \mathbb{D} .
 - * Rate of change of infinitesimal line, surface and volume elements. Divergence of the Eulerian velocity field and its relation to the change of volume.
- Kinematics of moving surfaces.
 - * Lagrange criterion for material surfaces.
- Reynolds transport theorem.
- Dynamics of continuous medium.
 - Mechanics.
 - * Balance laws for continuous medium as counterparts of the classical laws of Newtonian physics of point particles.
 - * Concept of contact/surface forces. *Existence of the Cauchy stress tensor \mathbb{T} (tetrahedron argument).*
 - * Pure tension, pure compression, tensile stress, shear stress.
 - * Balance of mass, linear momentum and angular momentum in Eulerian description.
 - * Balance of angular momentum and its implications with respect to the symmetry of the Cauchy stress tensor. *Proof of the symmetry of the Cauchy stress tensor.*
 - * Balance of mass, linear momentum and angular momentum in Lagrangian description.
 - * First Piola–Kirchhoff stress tensor \mathbb{T}_R and its relation to the Cauchy stress tensor \mathbb{T} . Piola transformation.
 - * Formulation of boundary value problems in Eulerian and Lagrangian description, transformation of traction boundary conditions from the current to the reference configuration.
 - Elementary concepts in thermodynamics of continuous medium.
 - * Specific internal energy e , energy/heat flux \mathbf{j}_q .
 - * Balance of total energy in the Eulerian and Lagrangian description.
 - * Balance of internal energy in the Eulerian and Lagrangian description.
 - * Referential heat flux \mathbf{J}_q .
 - * *Specific Helmholtz free energy, specific entropy. Relation between the specific Helmholtz free energy and the Cauchy stress tensor for an elastic solid. Hyperelastic solids.*
 - Boundary conditions.
 - Geometrical linearisation. Incompressibility condition in the linearised setting. Specification of the boundary conditions in the linearised setting.
- Simple constitutive relations.
 - Pressure and thermodynamic pressure. Derivation of compressible and incompressible Navier–Stokes fluid model via the representation theorem for tensor valued isotropic tensorial functions.
 - Cauchy elastic material. Derivation via the representation theorem for tensor valued isotropic tensorial functions.
 - Physical units, dimensionless quantities, Reynolds number.
- *Simple problems in the mechanics of continuous medium.*
 - *Archimedes law.*
 - *Inflation of a hollow cylinder made of an incompressible isotropic elastic solid. (Comparison of the linearised elasticity theory and fully nonlinear theory.)*
 - *Isothermal atmosphere versus swimming pool. (Difference between the notion of the pressure in the case of compressible and incompressible Navier–Stokes fluid model.)*
 - *Waves in the linearised isotropic elastic solid.*
 - *Pressure driven flow of incompressible Navier–Stokes fluid in a pipe of circular cross section.*