

# Displacement as function of strain and rotation tensors.

## Definitions and positions

- *Coordinate system*: Cartesian
- *Coordinates*:  $\underline{x}$  of which  $\underline{x} = \{x_i; i=1,3\}$ ,  $\underline{x}$  a point of the deformed medium.
- *Coordinate versors*:  $\{\mathbf{v}_i; i=1,3\}$
- *Displacement*:  $\mathbf{s}$  of which  $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}(\underline{x}) = \sum_{i=1,3} (s_i(\underline{x}) \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)$
- *Strain and rotation tensors*:  $\varepsilon_{ij}$  and  $\omega_{ij}$  of which  $\varepsilon_{ij} = \varepsilon_{ij}(\underline{x}) = (\partial s_i(\underline{x}) / \partial x_j + \partial s_j(\underline{x}) / \partial x_i) / 2$   
 $\omega_{ij} = \omega_{ij}(\underline{x}) = (\partial s_i(\underline{x}) / \partial x_j - \partial s_j(\underline{x}) / \partial x_i) / 2$   $\partial s_i(\underline{x}) / \partial x_j = \varepsilon_{ij}(\underline{x}) + \omega_{ij}(\underline{x})$
- *Total differential of  $f(\underline{x})$* :  $df(\underline{x})$  of which  $df(\underline{x}) = \sum_{i=1,3} ((\partial f(\underline{x}) / \partial x_i) \cdot dx_i)$
- *Curvilinear abscissa*:  $\mathbf{c}$  of which  $A \leq \mathbf{c} \leq B$   $\underline{x}(\mathbf{c}) = \{x_i(\mathbf{c}); i=1,3\}$   $\underline{x}_A = \{x_{Ai}; i=1,3\} = \underline{x}(A)$   
 $\underline{x}_B = \{x_{Bi}; i=1,3\} = \underline{x}(B)$   $s_i(\mathbf{c}) = s_i(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c}))$   $\varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) = \varepsilon_{ij}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c}))$   $\omega_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) = \omega_{ij}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c}))$

## Deductions

- $ds_i(\underline{x}) = \sum_{j=1,3} ((\partial s_i(\underline{x}) / \partial x_j) \cdot dx_j) = \sum_{j=1,3} (\varepsilon_{ij}(\underline{x}) \cdot dx_j + \omega_{ij}(\underline{x}) \cdot dx_j)$
- $ds_i(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) = \sum_{j=1,3} (\varepsilon_{ij}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) \cdot dx_j(\mathbf{c}) + \omega_{ij}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) \cdot dx_j(\mathbf{c}))$
- $ds_i(\mathbf{c}) = \sum_{j=1,3} (\varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot dx_j(\mathbf{c}) + \omega_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot dx_j(\mathbf{c})) = \sum_{j=1,3} (\varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot x_j'(\mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{c} + \omega_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot x_j'(\mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{c})$
- $ds_i(\mathbf{c}) = \sum_{j=1,3} (\varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot x_j'(\mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{c} - \omega_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(\mathbf{c}))' \cdot d\mathbf{c})$
- $s_i(B) - s_i(A) = \sum_{j=1,3} (\int_{A,B} (\varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot x_j'(\mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{c}) - \int_{A,B} (\omega_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(\mathbf{c}))' \cdot d\mathbf{c}))$  (1)

- From  $\int_{a,b} (f(x) \cdot g'(x) \cdot dx) = f(b) \cdot g(b) - f(a) \cdot g(a) - \int_{a,b} (g(x) \cdot f'(x) \cdot dx)$  (equation (2.4.4.26) in [Argomentazioni analitiche di probabilità e statistica.](#)) follows

$$\int_{A,B} (\omega_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(\mathbf{c}))' \cdot d\mathbf{c}) = \omega_{ij}(B) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(B)) - \omega_{ij}(A) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(A)) - \int_{A,B} ((x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(\mathbf{c})) \cdot \omega_{ij}'(\mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{c}) = -\omega_{ij}(A) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}) - \int_{A,B} ((x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(\mathbf{c})) \cdot \omega_{ij}'(\mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{c})$$
 (2)

$$\omega_{ij}'(\mathbf{c}) = d\omega_{ij}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) / d\mathbf{c} = \sum_{k=1,3} ((\partial \omega_{ij}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) / \partial x_k) \cdot x_k'(\mathbf{c}))$$
 (3)

$$\partial \omega_{ij}(\underline{x}) / \partial x_k = 0.5 \cdot \partial (\partial s_i(\underline{x}) / \partial x_j - \partial s_j(\underline{x}) / \partial x_i) / \partial x_k = (\partial^2 s_i(\underline{x}) / \partial x_j \partial x_k - \partial^2 s_j(\underline{x}) / \partial x_i \partial x_k) / 2 = (\partial^2 s_i(\underline{x}) / \partial x_j \partial x_k + \partial^2 s_k / \partial x_i \partial x_j - (\partial^2 s_j(\underline{x}) / \partial x_i \partial x_k + \partial^2 s_k / \partial x_i \partial x_j)) / 2 = (\partial (\partial s_i(\underline{x}) / \partial x_k + \partial s_k / \partial x_i) / \partial x_j - \partial (\partial s_j(\underline{x}) / \partial x_k + \partial s_k / \partial x_j) / \partial x_i) / 2 = \partial \varepsilon_{ik}(\underline{x}) / \partial x_j - \partial \varepsilon_{jk}(\underline{x}) / \partial x_i$$
 (4)

- From (4) (3) (2) follows

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{A,B} (\omega_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(\mathbf{c}))' \cdot d\mathbf{c}) &= -\omega_{ij}(A) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}) - \int_{A,B} ((x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(\mathbf{c})) \cdot \sum_{k=1,3} ((\partial \varepsilon_{ik}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) / \partial x_j - \partial \varepsilon_{jk}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) / \partial x_i) \cdot x_k'(\mathbf{c})) \cdot d\mathbf{c}). \text{ From this and (1) follows} \\ s_i(B) &= s_i(A) + \sum_{j=1,3} (\omega_{ij}(A) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}) + \int_{A,B} ((\varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot x_j'(\mathbf{c}) + (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(\mathbf{c})) \cdot \sum_{k=1,3} ((\partial \varepsilon_{ik}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) / \partial x_j - \partial \varepsilon_{jk}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) / \partial x_i) \cdot x_k'(\mathbf{c})) \cdot d\mathbf{c})) \\ s_i(\underline{x}_B) &= s_i(\underline{x}_A) + \sum_{j=1,3} (\omega_{ij}(\underline{x}_A) \cdot (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj})) + \int_{A,B} (\Theta_i(\mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{c}) \\ \Theta_i(\mathbf{c}) &= \sum_{j=1,3} (\varepsilon_{ij}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) \cdot x_j'(\mathbf{c}) + (x_{Bj} - x_{Aj}(\mathbf{c})) \cdot \sum_{k=1,3} ((\partial \varepsilon_{ik}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) / \partial x_j - \partial \varepsilon_{jk}(\underline{x}(\mathbf{c})) / \partial x_i) \cdot x_k'(\mathbf{c}))) \end{aligned}$$
 (5)