1. Show that the integral form of the mechanical energy balance in the reference configuration for a hyperelastic material can be written as

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{V_0} \left(\rho_0 \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}}}{2} + \hat{W}(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X}, t)) \right) \, dV = \int_{S_0} \dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}} \cdot (\boldsymbol{T} \boldsymbol{n}^0) \, dS + \int_{V_0} \dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}} \cdot \boldsymbol{f}^0 \, dV,$$

where $\hat{W}(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X}, t))$ is the stored energy function. Note that if $\boldsymbol{f}^0 = \boldsymbol{0}$, and if $(\boldsymbol{T}\boldsymbol{n}^0) \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}} = 0$ on S_0 , then the total energy is conserved, i.e.,

$$\int_{V_0} \left(\rho_0 \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}}}{2} + \hat{W}(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{X}, t)) \right) \, dV = \text{constant.}$$

2. Let there be a given a homogeneous, isotropic, hyperelastic material, whose reference configuration is a natural state, and whose stored energy function is given by

$$\check{W}(\boldsymbol{E}) = \frac{\lambda}{2} (\operatorname{tr} \boldsymbol{E})^2 + \mu \operatorname{tr} (\boldsymbol{E}^2) + \alpha_1 (\operatorname{tr} \boldsymbol{E})^3 + \alpha_2 (\operatorname{tr} \boldsymbol{E}) \operatorname{tr} (\boldsymbol{E}^2) + \alpha_3 \operatorname{tr} (\boldsymbol{E}^3),$$

where α_1 , α_2 and α_3 are constants. Find the associated response function $\check{\boldsymbol{S}}(\boldsymbol{E})$. This model which in essence is one step further than a St Venant-Kirchoff material (since it includes second-order terms in the constitutive relation for \boldsymbol{S}).

3. Show that

$$D\hat{T}(F)[WF] = W\hat{T}(F)$$

4. Relate $D\hat{\tau}(I)[U]$ and $D\hat{T}(I)[U]$ when $\hat{\tau}(I) = \hat{T}(I) \neq 0$.