1. The stress tensor at the origin in a fluid is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & -3\sqrt{3} & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let the unit vector \boldsymbol{n} have components:

$$\boldsymbol{n} = (\sin\theta\cos\phi, \sin\theta\sin\phi, \cos\theta).$$

Show that the normal component of stress on a surface whose outer normal is n is given by:

$$\tau_n = 4 - 3(\sin\theta\sin\phi + \sqrt{3}\cos\theta)^2.$$

Hence find the directions of the normals to surfaces such that the normal stress is a maximum or a minimum. Compare these results with those obtained by solving the eigenvalue problem.

2. Show that the integral form of the mechanical energy balance in the reference configuration can be written as

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{V_0}\rho_0\frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}}\cdot\dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}}}{2}\,dV = \int_{S_0}\dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}}\cdot(\boldsymbol{T}\boldsymbol{n}^0)\,dS + \int_{V_0}\rho_0\dot{\boldsymbol{\chi}}\cdot\boldsymbol{b}^0\,dV - \int_{V_0}\boldsymbol{T}:\dot{\boldsymbol{F}}\,dV.$$

3. The traction vectors on three planes at a point are

$$egin{aligned} t(m{n}) &= m{e}_1 + 2m{e}_2 + 3m{e}_3 & ext{for } m{n} &= m{e}_1, \ t(m{n}) &= 2\sqrt{3}m{e}_1 + 2\sqrt{3}m{e}_2 & ext{for } m{n} &= rac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(m{e}_1 + m{e}_2 + m{e}_3), \ t(m{n}) &= 2(m{e}_1 + m{e}_2 + m{e}_3) & ext{for } m{n} &= m{e}_2. \end{aligned}$$

Find the stress tensor components with respect to the canonical basis.

- 4. Let t(n) and t(n') be the traction vectors at a point on two plane elements with unit normals n and n'. Find the traction vector on the plane containing t(n) and t(n').
- 5. The nonzero stress components in a cylindrical bar of radius R and axis x_3 are given by $\tau_{13} = \tau_{31} = -\mu \alpha x_2$, $\tau_{23} = \tau_{32} = \mu \alpha x_1$, where μ and α are constants. Find the surface tractions on the surface of the cylinder.