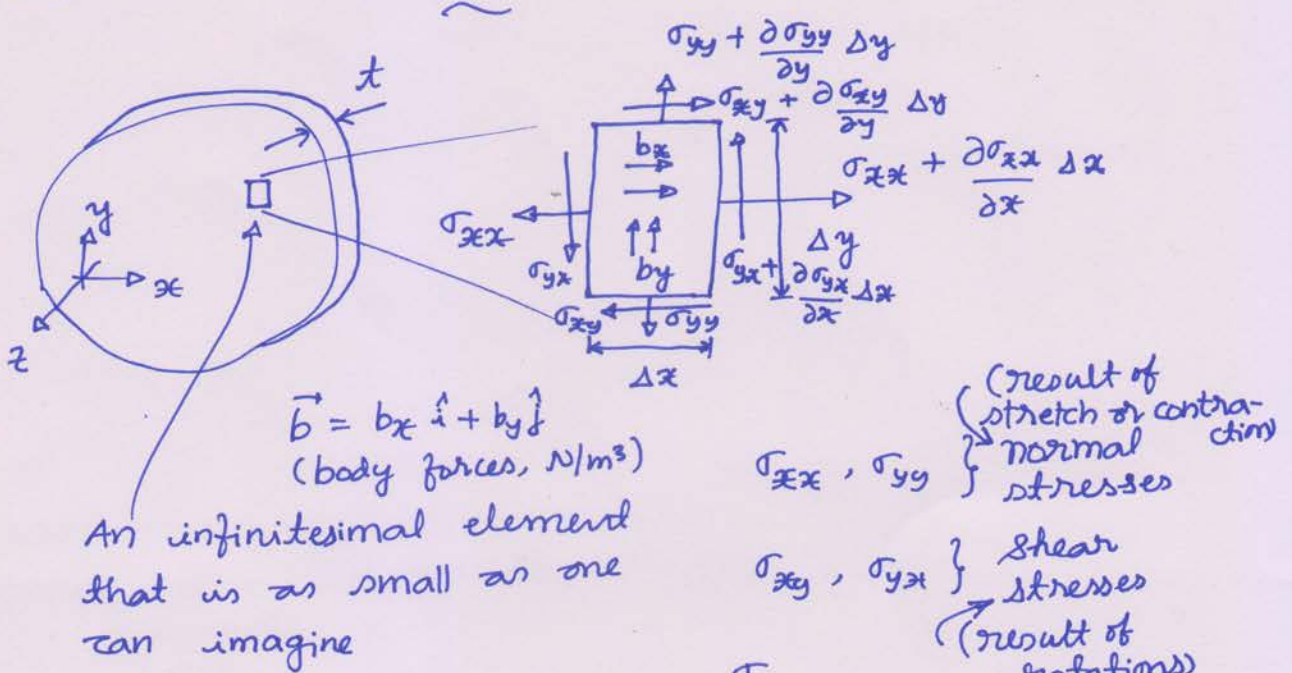
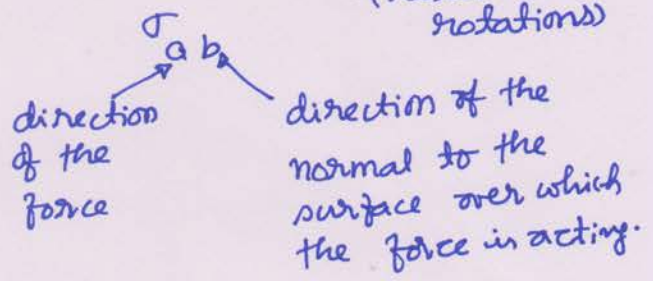


Derivation of the governing differential equations for static equilibrium of 2D elastic continuum.



We now write static equilibrium equations for the infinitesimal element by treating it as a free-body:



$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow -\cancel{\sigma_{xx} \Delta y} + \left(\sigma_{xx} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} \Delta x\right) \Delta y - \cancel{\sigma_{xy} \Delta x} + \left(\sigma_{xy} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} \Delta y\right) \Delta x + b_x \Delta x \Delta y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} + b_x = 0}$$

Similarly, $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \sigma_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + b_y = 0}$$

$$\Sigma M_z = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_{yx} \Delta y \frac{\Delta x}{2} + \left(\sigma_{yx} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yx}}{\partial x} \Delta x\right) \Delta y \frac{\Delta x}{2} - \sigma_{xy} \Delta x \frac{\Delta y}{2} - \left(\sigma_{xy} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} \Delta y\right) \Delta x \frac{\Delta y}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma_{yx} = \sigma_{xy}} \text{ (neglecting moment contributions of } \frac{\partial \sigma_{yx}}{\partial x} \Delta x \text{ and } \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} \Delta y, \text{ because they are small.)}$$

Writing the equations for a 3D elastic continuum is similar. So, we get:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial z} + b_x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}}{\partial z} + b_y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{zx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} + b_z = 0$$

and $\sigma_{xy} = \sigma_{yx}$; $\sigma_{yz} = \sigma_{zy}$; and $\sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{zx}$.

Strain (linear) definition:

Normal strains	{	$\epsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x}$	}	shear strains	$\epsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} \right) = \epsilon_{yx}$
		$\epsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y}$			$\epsilon_{yz} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} \right) = \epsilon_{zy}$
		$\epsilon_{zz} = \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z}$			$\epsilon_{xz} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} \right) = \epsilon_{zx}$

$\vec{u} = (u_x, u_y, u_z)$ = displacements along $x, y,$ and z axes at a point.

Generalized Hooke's law = Hooke's law + Poisson effect

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{xx} &= \frac{\sigma_{xx}}{Y} - \nu \frac{\sigma_{yy}}{Y} - \nu \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{Y} \\ \epsilon_{yy} &= -\nu \frac{\sigma_{xx}}{Y} + \frac{\sigma_{yy}}{Y} - \nu \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{Y} \\ \epsilon_{zz} &= -\nu \frac{\sigma_{xx}}{Y} - \nu \frac{\sigma_{yy}}{Y} + \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{Y} \\ \epsilon_{xy} &= \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{2G}; \quad \epsilon_{yz} = \frac{\sigma_{yz}}{2G} \\ \epsilon_{xz} &= \frac{\sigma_{xz}}{2G} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{By inversion...} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \sigma_{zz} \\ \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{xz} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{Y}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1-\nu & \nu & \nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & 1-\nu & \nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & \nu & 1-\nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-2\nu & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-2\nu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-2\nu \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_{xx} \\ \epsilon_{yy} \\ \epsilon_{zz} \\ \epsilon_{xy} \\ \epsilon_{yz} \\ \epsilon_{xz} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \nu = \text{Poisson's ratio}$$