

1. Let \mathbf{v} denote the Eulerian velocity field. Show that

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\text{rot } \mathbf{v}) \times \mathbf{v} + \nabla \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{v} \bullet \mathbf{v} \right),$$

where $\frac{d}{dt}$ in the material time derivative.

2. Let \mathbb{T} denote the Cauchy stress tensor in \mathbb{R}^2 , $\mathbb{T} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{\hat{x}\hat{x}} & T_{\hat{x}\hat{y}} \\ T_{\hat{y}\hat{x}} & T_{\hat{y}\hat{y}} \end{bmatrix}$, and let \mathbf{n} denotes the normal to a given surface element, and let \mathbf{t} be any vector such that $\mathbf{t} \bullet \mathbf{n}$. If the surface element is oriented in such a way that $\mathbb{T}\mathbf{n} = \tau\mathbf{n}$, then we say that the surface element with orientation \mathbf{n} experiences a *pure tension/compression*. (The direction of *traction* is parallel to the normal to the surface element.) If the surface element is oriented in such a way that $\mathbb{T}\mathbf{n} \bullet \mathbf{t} \neq 0$, then we say that the surface element with the orientation \mathbf{n} experiences a *shear stress*.

- Show that it is always possible to find a surface element with normal \mathbf{n} oriented in such a way that the element experiences the *pure tension/compression*.
- Find the orientation \mathbf{n} of the surface that is subject to the *maximal shear stress*. In other words, what is the value of \mathbf{n} that maximises

$$|\mathbb{T}\mathbf{n} - ((\mathbb{T}\mathbf{n}) \bullet \mathbf{n})\mathbf{n}|.$$

(Try to guess what is the solution before you make the formal computation.)

- What is the relation between the maximal achievable tension/compression and the maximal achievable shear stress? (Try to guess what is the solution before you make the formal computation.)

It would be nice to get the answers in a coordinate free form, say by referring only to the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the Cauchy stress tensor \mathbb{T} .