

## Exercises for Sect. 1.2.2

**Ex 1.7** Show that (8) is equivalent to LAMÉ's system of PDEs: (isotrop)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\mu \Delta u(x) - (\lambda + \mu) \nabla \operatorname{div} u(x) = f(x), \quad x \in \Omega, \\
 & + \text{BC: } u = \bar{u} \text{ on } \Gamma_1 \text{ and } G \cdot n = t \text{ on } \Gamma_2, \\
 & \text{with given } f = (f_1, f_2, f_3)^T, t = (t_1, t_2, t_3)^T \text{ and} \\
 & \Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Delta \end{bmatrix} - \text{vector Laplace,} \\
 & \nabla = \text{grad} = \text{gradient, } \operatorname{div} = \text{divergence}
 \end{aligned}$$

after  
T04d

**Ex 1.8** = Exercise 07 of Tutorial 2

Show that, for the first linear elasticity BVP, the following properties hold: ( $\Gamma = \Gamma_1, \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ )

- 1)  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  is symmetric, i.e.  $a(u, v) = a(v, u) \quad \forall u, v \in \bar{V}$ ,
- 2)  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  is non-negative, i.e.  $a(v, v) \geq 0 \quad \forall v \in \bar{V}$ ,
- 3)  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  is positive on  $V_0 = \{v \in \bar{V} = [H^1(\Omega)]^3 : v = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_1\}$ ,  
i.e.  $a(v, v) > 0 \quad \forall v \in V_0 : v \neq 0$ ,

Properties 1) and 2) yield the equivalence of the VF (9)<sub>VF</sub> and the MP (9)<sub>MP</sub>.

**Ex 1.9** = Exercise 08 of Tutorial 2

Show that, for the first linear elasticity BVP ( $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma$ ), in the case of isotropic and homogeneous materials, the assumptions of Lax-Milgram's theorem are fulfilled! Compute  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$ !

Hints for proving the  $\bar{V}_0$ -ellipticity:

- ✓ 1)  $a(v, v) \geq 2\mu \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (\varepsilon_{ij}(v))^2 dx$  (?)
- 2) KOENIG's inequality:  $\int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (\varepsilon_{ij}(v))^2 dx \geq c \|v\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \quad \forall v \in \bar{V}_0$
- ✓ 3) Friedrich's inequality.