## 雷诺传输定理

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Remarks: 雷诺特输资理 (Reynolds transport theorem, RTT) 构物理督

- 1) 我们关心物体B的任一部分 $P \in \mathcal{P}_{k}(B)$ 的广泛量性质图,加度量(H)=m),线材量 $(H)=\bar{h}_{k}$ )
- 2) 过-广度量可写或与其对应的密度(强度量)场函数 Q(F,t) 在当前构型 Qt=Kt(P)上们体积分:

$$[H](\mathcal{P},t) = \int_{\Omega_t} \theta_s(\vec{r},t) dV_{2t}, \quad P \in \mathbb{R}(B)$$

的老物体B在发生连续的运动,由X(·、t)=紅·仁 描述,则广延量图(P, t)在岜-运场过程中们时间度化率是心下时间导数:

$$\frac{d[H](P, t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \int_{\Omega_t} \theta_s(\hat{r}, t) dV_{nt} \right], \quad P \in P_t(B),$$

4)按照导数的发义,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \int_{\Omega_t} \theta_s(\vec{r}, t) \, dV_{\Omega_t} \right] = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t+\Delta t}} \theta_s(\vec{r}, t+\Delta t) \, dV_{\Omega_{t+\Delta t}} - \int_{\Omega_t} \theta_s(\vec{r}, t) \, dV_{\Omega_t} \right]$$

等是不边的增量不仅在于被积函数,还在于被积已城。

5) 而四往的微积分知识仅告诉我们,对国定积分已域上的积分的时间偏导数求法:者

$$F(t) = \int_{\Omega} f(\vec{r}_i t) dV_{\Omega}, |\vec{r}_i|$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} f(\vec{r}, t) dV_{\Omega} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{\Omega} \left[ f(\vec{r}, t + \Delta t) - f(\vec{r}, t) \right] dV_{\Omega}$$

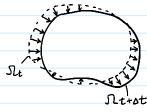
$$= \int_{\Omega} \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left[ f(\vec{r}, t + \Delta t) - f(\vec{r}, t) \right] dV_{\Omega}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(\vec{r}, t) dV_{\Omega}$$

(前提是所有极限和积分都存在。)

6) 雷诺传输定理就是为我们解决的下间题:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega_t} \cdot dV_{\Omega_t} = \int_{\Omega_t} \boxed{?} dV_{\Omega_t}$$



定理(雷诺传输定理): 设物体乃在运动  $\chi(\cdot,t)=K_{t}\circ K_{0}^{*}$ 中, 有性版[刊:  $K_{t}(G_{t}(B)) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ ,记为[刊(P,t),是物体的部分 $P\in G_{t}(B)$  在叶刻t下的值, 可必是标量. 何号或张量,即  $\mathcal{V}$ 可必是  $\mathbb{R}^{n}$  或  $\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$  ,且

$$[H](P,t) = \int_{\Omega_{\tau}} \theta_{s}(\vec{r},t) dV_{\Sigma L} , \quad \Omega_{t} = K_{t}(P) , \quad \theta_{s} : \mathbb{R}^{3+1} \to V$$

划 时在这一运动中的时间度仙率

$$\frac{d \left[H\right]}{dt} \left(= \frac{2}{2t} \int_{\Pi_{t}} \theta_{s}(\vec{r}, t) d V_{\Pi_{t}}\right)$$

$$= \int_{\Pi_{t}} \left[ \dot{\theta}_{s}(\vec{r}, t) + \left(\frac{2}{2t} \theta_{s}\right) \vec{V}_{s} + \theta_{s} div \vec{V}_{s} \right] d V_{\Pi_{t}}, \quad \dot{H}_{s} \dot{H} I$$

$$= \int_{\Omega_t} \left[ \dot{O}_s(\vec{r},t) + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \dot{O}_s \right) \vec{V}_s + O_s \, div \, \vec{V}_s \right] dV_{2L}, \quad \dot{\forall} \dot{\vec{J}} \, I$$

$$= \int_{\Omega_t} \dot{O}_s(\vec{r},t) \, dV_{2L} + \mathcal{L}_{\partial \vec{J}_L} \, \partial_s \left( \vec{V}_s \cdot \vec{n} \right) \, dS_{\partial \vec{J}_L}, \quad \dot{\vec{J}} \dot{\vec{J}} \, \vec{I}$$

其中 vs (r.t)是物体在过一运动过程的速度场.

Remarks:

△两种形式:形式工程于我们取一致的积分已域;形式正则体现3定理的物理意义;物质在运动过程中的广延量的时间度化率是两部分贡献之和。茅一项是该性质场本身的变似(独立于物体运动),对于非字恒量我们允许及促生上的或消失。茅二哌是由于物体构型度似(物质总论重新分布)逆或性质场的度似,表示为构型界面301±上的曲面积分。

△ RTT的证明需要几个引程。

引躍1:设议是 FE いる何量空间,L(V)是以上所有线性算存的定间,则行列式函数 det:  $L(V) \to F$ 对 何量至 $\epsilon L(V)$ 的导数  $\frac{\partial}{\partial E} \det(\underline{\hat{a}}) \Big|_{\underline{\hat{a}} = \underline{I}} = tr(\underline{B})$ 

证明:由对何量10年数的收制,对任- 至6人(V)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{P}} \det(\underline{P}) \Big|_{\underline{A} = \underline{I}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\det(\underline{I} + \varepsilon \underline{P}) - \det(\underline{I})}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\therefore \det(\underline{I} + \varepsilon \underline{B}) = (-\varepsilon)^n [(-\varepsilon)^{-n} + \operatorname{tr}(\underline{B}) (-\varepsilon)^{-n+1} + \cdots]$$

$$= 1 + \mathcal{E} tr(\underline{\mathcal{B}}) + O(\mathcal{E})$$

$$\frac{\text{lim}}{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\det(\underline{\underline{I}} + \varepsilon \underline{\underline{B}}) - \det(\underline{\underline{I}})}{\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left[ tr(\underline{\underline{B}}) + O(\varepsilon) \right] = tr(\underline{\underline{I}}) \quad \square$$

B)理2:接引理1的设定。

$$\left[\frac{d}{d\underline{A}}\det(\underline{A})\Big|_{\underline{A}=\underline{X}}\right]\underline{Y}=\det(\underline{X})\operatorname{tr}(\underline{X}^{1}\underline{Y}),\quad\forall\underline{X},\underline{Y}\in\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{V})$$

$$i$$
  $\mu$   $\mu$ : 
$$\left[ \frac{d}{d\underline{\Delta}} \det(\underline{\Delta}) \Big|_{\underline{A} = \underline{X}} \right] \underbrace{Y}_{\underline{A}} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{\Delta}} \left[ \det(\underline{X}) \det(\underline{X}^{-1}\underline{\Delta}) \right] \Big|_{\underline{A} = \underline{X}} \right) \underbrace{Y}_{\underline{A}}$$

= 
$$det(X)$$
  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial A} det(X^{1}\underline{A}) & A=x \end{bmatrix} Y$ 

$$= \det(\underline{X}) \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \underline{\partial} & \det(\underline{B}) \\ \underline{\partial}\underline{B} & \det(\underline{B}) \end{array} \right] \underbrace{\underline{\partial}}_{\underline{B}} (\underline{X}^{-}\underline{A}) \underbrace{\underline{\partial}}_{\underline{A}} (\underline{X}^{-}\underline{A}) \underbrace{\underline{\partial}}_{\underline{A}} \underline{X}^{-}\underline{A} \right] \underline{Y}$$

$$= \det(\underline{X}) \left( \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{P}} \det(\underline{P}) \middle|_{\underline{P} = \underline{X}^{-1}\underline{A}} \underbrace{X^{-1}} \middle|_{\underline{A} = \underline{X}} \right] \underline{Y} \right) \underline{Y}$$

= 
$$det(\underline{X})$$
  $\begin{bmatrix} \underline{\partial} \\ \underline{\partial} \end{bmatrix} det(\underline{B}) | \underline{P} = \underline{I} \end{bmatrix} \underline{X}^T \underline{Y}$ 

世是全多数作用于一个何意,那对何是的寻教,应用引理1。

$$= \det(\underline{X}) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial(\underline{X}^{1}\underline{Y})} \det(\underline{B}) \Big|_{\underline{B}} = \underline{I}$$

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$$= \det(\underline{X}) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial(\underline{X}^{-1}\underline{Y})} \quad \det(\underline{B}) \Big|_{\underline{B}} = \underline{I}$$

$$= \det(\underline{X}) + r(\underline{X}^{-1}\underline{Y}) \quad \Box$$

邗纶: 拷引理 1 的设定,设立是时间 t 的函数,则  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$  ( $\det[\underline{\Phi}(t)]$ ) =  $\det\underline{\Phi}$  tr ( $\underline{\Phi}$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$   $\underline{\Phi}$ )

Remourks:

△ 在连续介质力管中,形变梯度张量 E 的 雅可Ho 行到式 J=det E,则 J=J tr = = J div v3

## 雷诺传输发醒的证明:

4 我们注意到  $Q(X(\vec{X},t),t) = Q_m(\vec{X},t)$  但可由不必作此转换。

$$=\int_{\Sigma_{o}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) + \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) div \vec{V}_{s} \right] J dV_{\Sigma_{o}}$$

$$\dot{\nabla} \vec{v}_{s} = \int_{\Sigma_{o}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) + \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) div \vec{V}_{s} \right] J dV_{\Sigma_{o}}$$

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$$\dot{\nabla} \vec{v}_{s} = \int_{\Sigma_{o}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) + \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) div \vec{V}_{s} \right] J dV_{\Sigma_{o}}$$

$$\dot{\nabla} \vec{v}_{s} = \int_{\Sigma_{o}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) + \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) div \vec{V}_{s} \right] J dV_{\Sigma_{o}}$$

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$$\dot{\nabla} \vec{v}_{s} = \int_{\Sigma_{o}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) + \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) div \vec{V}_{s} \right] J dV_{\Sigma_{o}}$$

$$\dot{\nabla} \vec{v}_{s} = \int_{\Sigma_{o}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) + \partial_{s} (\chi(\vec{X},t),t) div \vec{V}_{s} \right] J dV_{\Sigma_{o}}$$

## 当0.是标量值函数对利用已知的求导规则存

$$div(0, \vec{V_s}) = 0, div \vec{V_s} + \vec{J}_s \vec{V_s}$$
此解 书  $\vec{I} = \int_{\Omega_t} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \theta_s(\vec{r}, t) \right] dV_{SZt} + \int_{\Omega_t} div \left[ \theta_s(\vec{r}, t) \vec{V_s}(\vec{r}, t) \right] dV_{SZt}$ 

$$= \int_{\Omega_t} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \theta_s(\vec{r}, t) \right] dV_{\Omega t} + \int_{\partial \Omega_t} \left[ \theta_s(\vec{r}, t) \vec{V_s}(\vec{r}, t) \right] \cdot \vec{n}(\vec{r}, t) dS_{SZt}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega_t} \theta_s dV_{SZt} + \int_{\Omega_t} \theta_s(\vec{V_s} \cdot \vec{n}) dS_{SZt} \left( + \vec{B} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{I} \right)$$

## 当8.是何量值函数时,不妨取标准基下的标矩阵,如

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial F} \overrightarrow{O_{5}}\right) \overrightarrow{V_{5}} + \overrightarrow{O_{5}} \operatorname{div} \overrightarrow{V_{5}} = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial S_{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial S_{21}}{\partial \Gamma_{i}} V_{5i} + \delta_{52} \frac{\partial V_{5i}}{\partial \Gamma_{i}} \\ \frac{\partial S_{22}}{\partial \Gamma_{i}} V_{5i} + \delta_{52} \frac{\partial V_{5i}}{\partial \Gamma_{i}} \\ \frac{\partial S_{23}}{\partial \Gamma_{i}} V_{5i} + \delta_{52} \frac{\partial V_{5i}}{\partial \Gamma_{i}} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Gamma_{i}} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{51} V_{5i} \\ \delta_{52} V_{5i} \\ \delta_{53} V_{5i} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{i} V (\delta_{51} \vec{V}_{5}) \\ d_{i} V (\delta_{52} \vec{V}_{5}) \\ d_{i} V (\delta_{53} \vec{V}_{5}) \end{pmatrix}$$

· (6 (0 t)) to d C ...

$$\frac{\partial S_{23}}{\partial \Gamma_{i}} V_{S}; + \partial_{S3} \frac{\partial V_{i}}{\partial \Gamma_{i}}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega_{t}} \int_{\Omega_{t}} \int_{\Omega_{t}} \left( \partial_{S2} \vec{V}_{S} \right) dV_{\Omega_{t}}$$

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$$= \int_{\Omega_{t}} \int_{\Omega_{t}} \left( \partial_{S3} \vec{V}_{S} \right) dV_{\Omega_{t}}$$

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$$= \int_{\Omega_{t}} \int_{\Omega_{t}} \left( \partial_{S3} \vec{V}_{S} \right) dV_{\Omega_{t}}$$

$$= \oint_{\partial \Omega_t} \hat{\partial}_s (\vec{v}_s \cdot \vec{n}) dS_{\partial \Omega_t}$$

$$\therefore \#\vec{n} = \int_{\Omega_t} \hat{\partial}_s dV_{\Omega_t} + \oint_{\partial \Omega_t} \hat{\partial}_s (\vec{v}_s \cdot \vec{n}) dS_{\partial \Omega_t} (-\#\vec{n}) dS_{\partial \Omega_t}$$

Remarks: 0当0g为钱性算符或更一般的情况,好引王刘好式正涉及到的散度灾殁要用到微沉望的知识。