

$$\Psi = \Psi(I_1, I_2, I_3)$$

$$I_1 = \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2$$

$$I_2 = \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_1^2 \lambda_3^2 + \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2$$

$$I_3 = \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2$$

$$S_{tV_k} \cdot \Psi = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\lambda} + 2u) I_E^2 - 2u \bar{I}_E$$

$$\bar{I}_E = \frac{1}{2} (I_1 - 3)$$

$$\bar{I}_E = \frac{1}{4} (-2I_1 + I_2 + 3)$$

$$\text{NeoHookean} \quad \Psi = \frac{u}{2} (I_1 - 3)$$

$$+ \frac{\bar{\lambda}}{2} (\ln J)^2 - u \cdot \ln J$$

$$J = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3$$

$$\text{Yeoh} \quad C_1 (I_1 - 3) + C_2 (I_1 - 3)^2 + C_3 (I_1 - 3)^3$$

Mooney-Rivlin

$$C_1 (I_1 - 3) + C_2 (I_2 - 3)$$

通项:

$$\Psi(I_1, I_2, I_3) = \sum_{p, q, r=0}^{\infty} C_{pqr} (I_1 - 3)^p (I_2 - 3)^q (I_3 - 1)^r$$