It is observed from ~~frequency~~ frequent experimentation has shown that ~~drawing~~ pulling identical bars ~~from~~ of steel and rubber by the same axial force, and ~~consequently~~thus the same axial stress, results ~~of stress~~ in different elongations ~~from~~ of these two bars. ~~This material~~ In mechanics, the difference ~~the two bars~~ in ~~mechanical~~ the materials of the two bars is represented by the ~~the~~relation~~ship~~ between the components of stress and ~~the~~ strain. By ~~The writing~~expressing each of these ~~like~~as a column matrix ~~of column~~, i.e.,

$$\{\rho\}^T = [\rho_{12}\ \rho_{22}\ \rho_{33}\ \rho_{32}\ \rho_{31}], \quad (1)$$

$$\{d\}^T = [d_{12}\ d_{22}\ d_{33}\ d_{32}\ d_{31}], \quad (2)$$

~~have us~~

we obtain

$$\{\rho\} = [X]\{d\} \text{ or } \rho_\alpha = X_{\alpha\beta} d_\beta, \alpha, \beta = 1,2,...5. \quad (3)$$

where X is a 5 ~~x~~× 5 matrix that characterizes the material of the body~~,~~ and is generally ~~called~~known as the ~~matrix of~~ elasticity ~~and~~matrix; its components ~~elasticity's~~are called elasticities or elastic constants ~~of elasticity~~ for the material of the body. ~~Note that~~ The shear strains have been multiplied by 2 in ~~eqn.~~Eq. (2); ~~the~~ definitions (1) and (2) ~~make~~ ensure that $\rho_{ij} d_{ij} = \rho_\alpha d_\alpha$.~~-~~ The ~~equation (3), in other words the~~ relation between the stresses and strains shown in ~~, are~~Eq. (3) is ~~called~~ known as the ~~relation~~ constitutive relation for the material of the body. It is assumed in Eq. (3) that the body is stress-~~-~~free in the reference configuration ~~of reference~~ from which the strain d is measured.

Comment [A1]: The verb should agree with the subject of the sentence. Because "experimentation" is singular, the verb form "has" will also be singular.

Comment [A2]: Using the appropriate word often aids clarity and enhances readability.

Comment [A3]: The use of correct preposition "of" conveys the action accurately.

Comment [A4]: Use a multiplication sign (×) instead of the letter x at such instances. Note that a space should be inserted before and after the sign.

Comment [A5]: A semicolon is stronger than a comma and weaker than a period. When two independent sentences are closely connected in meaning and no coordinating conjunction is present, a semicolon can be used.

Comment [A6]: To preserve meaning that might otherwise be lost, some words that have to be hyphenated.

SAMPLE

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