

On Universal Deformations and Material Preferred Directions in Anisotropic Cauchy Elasticity

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Abstract

In this paper we study universal deformations in anisotropic Cauchy elasticity. We show that the universality constraints of hyperelasticity and Cauchy elasticity for transversely isotropic, orthotropic, and monoclinic solids are equivalent. This implies that for each of these symmetry classes the universal deformations and the corresponding universal material preferred directions of hyperelastic and Cauchy elastic solids are identical. This is consistent with previous findings for isotropic solids. Universal deformations and material preferred directions are therefore independent of the existence or absence of a strain energy function.

Keywords: Universal deformations, universal material preferred directions, Cauchy elasticity, hyperelasticity, anisotropic elasticity.

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1 Introduction

A *universal deformation* is a deformation that can be maintained in the absence of body forces for every material in a given class. Equivalently, such a deformation can be supported by boundary tractions alone, independently of the specific constitutive equations within that class—for instance, homogeneous compressible isotropic solids or homogeneous anisotropic solids with prescribed symmetry. In nonlinear elasticity, universal deformations have long played an important role both experimentally [Rivlin and Saunders, 1951] and theoretically [Tadmor et al., 2012, Goriely, 2017].

The concept of universal deformations was introduced by Jerry Ericksen in two seminal papers [Ericksen, 1954, 1955]. In [Ericksen, 1955], he proved that in homogeneous compressible isotropic solids, all universal deformations must necessarily be homogeneous. His earlier study of incompressible isotropic solids [Ericksen, 1954] was motivated by Rivlin’s pioneering work on special classes of deformations [Rivlin, 1948, 1949a,b]. Ericksen also conjectured that deformations with constant principal invariants must be homogeneous, a conjecture later shown to be false by Fosdick [1966]. In fact, the fifth universal family discovered by Singh and Pipkin [1965] and Klingbeil and Shield [1966] provides examples of inhomogeneous universal deformations with constant principal invariants. Whether further inhomogeneous universal deformations with constant invariants exist remains unknown.

Since Ericksen’s original contributions, the study of universal deformations has been extended to more general settings, including inhomogeneous isotropic elasticity [Yavari, 2021], anisotropic elasticity [Yavari and Goriely, 2021, 2023], and anelasticity [Yavari and Goriely, 2016, Goodbrake et al., 2020]. In the linear theory, the analogue of universal deformations is that of *universal displacements* [Truesdell, 1966, Gurtin, 1972, Yavari et al., 2020, Yavari and Goriely, 2022b]. In compressible anisotropic linear elasticity, these were classified for all eight symmetry classes in [Yavari et al., 2020], where it was shown that the higher the material symmetry, the larger the space of universal displacements. Thus, isotropic solids admit the largest set of universal displacements, while triclinic solids admit the smallest. This classification was later extended to inhomogeneous solids [Yavari and Goriely, 2022b] and to linear anelasticity [Yavari and Goriely, 2022a].

More recently, universal deformations have been studied in Cauchy elasticity, a broader framework that contains hyperelasticity as a special case but does not presuppose the existence of an energy function [Cauchy, 1828, Truesdell, 1952, Yavari and Goriely, 2025]. For inhomogeneous isotropic Cauchy elastic solids, it was shown that the sets of universal deformations and universal inhomogeneities coincide with those of Green elasticity [Yavari, 2024]. The universal displacements of anisotropic linear Cauchy elastic solids have also been systematically analyzed [Yavari and Sfyris, 2025]. Interestingly, despite the greater generality of Cauchy elasticity, for each of the eight symmetry classes the resulting set of universal displacements is identical to that of linear hyperelasticity.

Universal deformations have also been examined in the setting of implicit elasticity, where constitutive relations take the form $\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{0}$, with $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ the Cauchy stress and \mathbf{b} the Finger tensor [Morgan, 1966, Rajagopal, 2003, 2007]. It has been shown that in compressible isotropic implicit elasticity all universal deformations are homogeneous [Yavari and Goriely, 2024]. However, unlike in Green or Cauchy elasticity, not every homogeneous deformation is admissible. The resulting set of universal deformations is therefore material-dependent, though always contained in the class of homogeneous deformations. This distinction underscores how the constitutive structure influences universality.

A frequently encountered class of solids with internal constraints in engineering applications is that of compressible materials reinforced by inextensible fibers [Pipkin and Rogers, 1971, Pipkin, 1974, 1979, Erdemir and Carroll, 2007]. This idealization captures many natural and engineered materials consisting of a soft matrix reinforced by stiff fibers. The literature on universal deformations in such solids is limited. Beskos [1972] studied homogeneous compressible isotropic solids with inextensible fibers and showed that

certain subsets of Families 1–4 of universal deformations remain universal for specific fiber distributions; all are homogeneous except for the shearing of a circular tube with circumferential fibers. A similar study for incompressible isotropic hyperelastic solids was presented in [Beskos, 1973], and universal relations for both classes were discussed in [Saccomandi and Beatty, 2002]. Beatty [1978, 1989] identified all fiber distributions in homogeneous compressible isotropic solids with a single family of inextensible fibers for which homogeneous deformations are universal, proving that only three such distributions exist and that in each case the fibers remain straight in both the deformed and reference configurations. In a recent study, universal deformations in compressible isotropic Cauchy elastic solids reinforced with a single family of inextensible fibers were systematically characterized [Yavari, 2025]. This work established the first systematic classification of such deformations, thereby extending the classical results of Beskos and Beatty to the broader framework of Cauchy elasticity.

The purpose of the present work is to study universal deformations and universal material-preferred directions in anisotropic Cauchy elasticity. We show that for transverse isotropy, orthotropy, and monoclinic elasticity in both compressible and incompressible cases, the sets of universal deformations and universal material preferred directions coincide exactly with those of the corresponding anisotropic hyperelasticity. This shows that, even within the more general framework of Cauchy elasticity, universality in these classes is governed entirely by material symmetry.

This paper is organized as follows. A concise overview of nonlinear elasticity is presented in §2. In §3, the equivalence between the universality constraints in hyperelasticity and those in Cauchy elasticity for homogeneous compressible and incompressible isotropic solids is examined. The same problem is addressed for homogeneous compressible and incompressible transversely isotropic solids in §4, for orthotropic solids in §5, and for monoclinic solids in §6. Conclusions are given in §7.

2 Nonlinear elasticity

Within the framework of nonlinear anelasticity, an undeformed body \mathcal{B} is identified with a Riemannian manifold $(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{G})$, where \mathbf{G} is the material metric tensor. A deformation of this body is defined by mapping \mathcal{B} to $(\mathcal{S}, \mathbf{g})$, i.e., $\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, where \mathcal{S} is also a Riemannian manifold. We assume that $(\mathcal{S}, \mathbf{g})$ is the Euclidean three-dimensional space (or \mathbb{R}^3). In nonlinear elasticity, $(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{G})$ is an embedded submanifold of \mathbb{R}^3 . The tangent map of φ is the deformation gradient, $\mathbf{F} = T\varphi$, which is a linear map $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}) : T_{\mathbf{X}}\mathcal{B} \rightarrow T_{\varphi(\mathbf{X})}\mathcal{S}$ at each material point $\mathbf{X} \in \mathcal{B}$. The deformation gradient tensor and its transpose \mathbf{F}^T are expressed in components as

$$F^a{}_A = \frac{\partial \varphi^a}{\partial \mathbf{X}^A}(\mathbf{X}), \quad (2.1)$$

and

$$(F^T(\mathbf{X}))^A{}_a = g_{ab}(\mathbf{X}) F^b{}_B(\mathbf{X}) G^{AB}(\mathbf{X}), \quad (2.2)$$

where $\{X^A\}$ and $\{x^a\}$ are coordinate charts on \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{S} , respectively. The right Cauchy-Green deformation tensor is defined as $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{F}^T(\mathbf{X}) \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})$. The associated tensor \mathbf{C}^b , where b denotes the flat operator induced by the metric tensor (index lowering), is the pull-back of the metric \mathbf{g} by the deformation, i.e., $\mathbf{C}^b = \varphi^* \mathbf{g}$. In components, it reads

$$C_{AB} = g_{ab} F^a{}_A F^b{}_B. \quad (2.3)$$

The Eulerian representation of \mathbf{C}^b is $\mathbf{c}^b = \varphi_* \mathbf{G}$ which is the push-forward of the metric \mathbf{G} by φ and has components $c_{ab} = F^{-A}{}_a F^{-B}{}_b G_{AB}$, where $F^{-A}{}_a$ are components of \mathbf{F}^{-1} . The left Cauchy-Green deformation tensor is defined as the pull-back of the associated tensor \mathbf{g}^\sharp to the reference configuration, i.e., $\mathbf{B}^\sharp = \varphi^*(\mathbf{g}^\sharp)$, where \sharp is the sharp operator induced from the metric tensor (index raising). In components, it is written as $B^{AB} = F^{-A}{}_a F^{-B}{}_b g^{ab}$. Equivalently, the spatial representation of \mathbf{B}^\sharp is $\mathbf{b}^\sharp = \varphi_*(\mathbf{G}^\sharp)$, which is called the Finger deformation tensor and is expressed in components as

$$b^{ab} = F^a{}_A F^b{}_B G^{AB}. \quad (2.4)$$

Note that $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b}^{-1}$. The principal invariants of \mathbf{b} or \mathbf{C} (the two tensors have the same principal invariants), denoted by I_1 , I_2 , and I_3 , are defined as

$$I_1 = \text{tr } \mathbf{b} = b^{ab} g_{ab}, \quad I_2 = \frac{1}{2} (I_1^2 - \text{tr } \mathbf{b}^2) = \frac{1}{2} (I_1^2 - b^{ab} b^{cd} g_{ac} g_{bd}), \quad I_3 = \det \mathbf{b}. \quad (2.5)$$

The first and second Piola-Kirchhoff stresses are defined by

$$\mathbf{P} = J \boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{F}^{-*}, \quad \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{F}^{-1} \mathbf{P} = J \mathbf{F}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{F}^{-*}, \quad (2.6)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ is the Cauchy stress, \mathbf{P} is the first Piola-Kirchhoff stress, and \mathbf{S} is the second Piola-Kirchhoff stress. The volume elements dv and dV in the deformed and undeformed configurations, respectively, are related as $dv = J dV$, where J is the Jacobian of deformation and is defined as

$$J = \sqrt{\frac{\det \mathbf{g}}{\det \mathbf{G}}} \det \mathbf{F}. \quad (2.7)$$

In components these read

$$P^{aA} = J \sigma^{ab} F^{-A}_b, \quad (2.8)$$

and

$$S^{AB} = F^{-A}_a P^{aB} = J F^{-A}_a \sigma^{ab} F^{-B}_b. \quad (2.9)$$

In the absence of body forces, the equilibrium equations in the current configuration are expressed in terms of the Cauchy stress as

$$\sigma^{ab}|_b = 0, \quad (2.10)$$

where $(\cdot)|_a$ denotes covariant derivative with respect to the Levi-Civita connection of the ambient space metric \mathbf{g} .

An anisotropic hyperelastic solid is characterized by an energy function (per unit undeformed volume) that takes the following functional form

$$W = \hat{W}(\mathbf{C}^b, \mathbf{G}, \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_n), \quad (2.11)$$

where ζ_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$ are the structural tensors that describe the material symmetry group of the solid. By Hilbert's theorem, one can write $W = W(X, I_1, \dots, I_m)$, where I_1, \dots, I_m are basic invariants that form an integrity basis for the set of tensors given in (2.11). However, a Cauchy elastic solid does not necessarily have a strain-energy function. For Cauchy elastic solids, the stress at any given material point depends explicitly on the strain at that point [Cauchy, 1828, Truesdell, 1952, Truesdell and Noll, 2004]. Material-frame indifference in Cauchy elasticity implies that the second Piola-Kirchhoff stress is expressed in the following functional form [Truesdell and Noll, 2004]

$$\mathbf{S} = \hat{\mathbf{S}}(X, \mathbf{C}^b, \mathbf{G}, \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_n), \quad (2.12)$$

or

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{S}(X, I_1, \dots, I_m). \quad (2.13)$$

3 Universality Constraints in Isotropic Elasticity

This section serves as a prelude to the subsequent developments. Its purpose is to fix notation and clarify conventions by revisiting and reproving known results for isotropic Cauchy elasticity and hyperelasticity. No new results are claimed here; rather, the presentation is intended to provide a consistent foundation for the analysis that follows.

3.1 Compressible isotropic solids

The Cauchy stress for a compressible isotropic Cauchy elastic solid is represented as [Yavari, 2024]

$$\sigma^{ab} = \alpha_1(I_1, I_2, I_3) g^{ab} + \alpha_2(I_1, I_2, I_3) b^{ab} + \alpha_3(I_1, I_2, I_3) c^{ab}, \quad (3.1)$$

where α_1 , α_2 and α_3 are response functions. Substituting (3.1) into the equilibrium equations (2.10) and using metric compatibility ($g_{ab|c} = 0$) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_2 b^{ab} |_b + \alpha_3 c^{ab} |_b + \alpha_{1,1} I_{1,b} g^{ab} + \alpha_{1,2} I_{2,b} g^{ab} + \alpha_{1,3} I_{3,b} g^{ab} + \alpha_{2,1} I_{1,b} b^{ab} + \alpha_{2,2} I_{2,b} b^{ab} \\ + \alpha_{2,3} I_{3,b} b^{ab} + \alpha_{3,1} I_{1,b} c^{ab} + \alpha_{3,2} I_{2,b} c^{ab} + \alpha_{3,3} I_{3,b} c^{ab} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

in which the following relations have been used

$$\alpha_{i,b} = \alpha_{i,j} I_{j,b}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3; j = 1, 2, 3), \quad (3.3)$$

and $\alpha_{i,j} = \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial I_j}$ and $I_{j,b} = \frac{\partial I_j}{\partial x_b}$. Since α_i are arbitrary functions, (3.2) holds only if the coefficients of α_i and $\alpha_{i,j}$ vanish, and hence,

$$\begin{aligned} b^{ab} |_b &= c^{ab} |_b = 0, \\ I_{1,b} g^{ab} &= I_{2,b} g^{ab} = I_{3,b} g^{ab} = 0, \\ I_{1,b} b^{ab} &= I_{2,b} b^{ab} = I_{3,b} b^{ab} = 0, \\ I_{1,b} c^{ab} &= I_{2,b} c^{ab} = I_{3,b} c^{ab} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

From (3.4)₂, it follows that I_1 , I_2 , and I_3 are constant. Consequently, the constraints (3.4)₃ and (3.4)₄ hold trivially. Taken together with (3.4)₁ and the compatibility equations, this result implies that the universal deformations are homogeneous. In conclusion, the universality constraints for homogeneous compressible isotropic Cauchy elastic solids are the same as those in hyperelasticity as was shown in [Yavari, 2024].

3.2 Incompressible isotropic solids

As a prelude to our discussion of anisotropic solids, this section examines the equivalence of the universality constraints in Cauchy elasticity and hyperelasticity for homogeneous incompressible isotropic solids. In [Yavari, 2024], it was shown that the universal deformations and inhomogeneities of compressible and incompressible isotropic Cauchy elasticity are identical to those of hyperelasticity. Following the same notation defined in [Yavari, 2024, Yavari and Goriely, 2023], we aim to provide an alternative proof of this result in this section.

For incompressible isotropic hyperelastic and Cauchy elastic solids, the Cauchy stress tensor σ has the following representations [Yavari, 2024]

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^\sharp &= -p \mathbf{g}^\sharp + 2 W_1(I_1, I_2) \mathbf{b}^\sharp - 2 W_2(I_1, I_2) \mathbf{c}^\sharp, \\ \sigma^\sharp &= -p \mathbf{g}^\sharp + \alpha_1(I_1, I_2) \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \alpha_2(I_1, I_2) \mathbf{c}^\sharp, \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

where p is the Lagrange multiplier corresponding to the incompressibility constraint ($I_3 = 1$), $W_i = \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_i}$, and α_1 and α_2 are arbitrary response functions in Cauchy elasticity.

The process of deriving the universality constraints and material preferred directions in hyperelasticity as well as in Cauchy elasticity may be briefly explained as follows. We first substitute the corresponding Cauchy stress into the equilibrium equations (2.10) to obtain $p|_a$ as

$$p|_b g^{ab} = 2 [W_1 b^{ab} - W_2 c^{ab}]|_b, \quad (3.6)$$

in hyperelasticity, and

$$p|_b g^{ab} = [\alpha_1 b^{ab} + \alpha_2 c^{ab}]|_b, \quad (3.7)$$

in Cauchy elasticity. The integrability conditions for the existence of p are $p_{|ab} = p_{|ba}$. The resulting expression in hyperelasticity is written as

$$p_{|ab} = \sum_{\kappa} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa} W_{\kappa}, \quad (3.8)$$

while in Cauchy elasticity it takes the following form

$$p_{|ab} = \sum_{\kappa} (\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa} \alpha_{1\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa} \alpha_{2\kappa}), \quad (3.9)$$

where $W_{\kappa} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_{\kappa}}$ and $\alpha_{i\kappa} = \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial I_{\kappa}}$, where κ is a multi-index. The symmetries of the matrices of the coefficients of W_{κ} and $\alpha_{i\kappa}$, namely $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{i\kappa}$ are called universality constraints of hyperelasticity and Cauchy elasticity, respectively. In fact, to ensure the symmetry of $p_{|ab}$, it is necessary that $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa} = \mathcal{A}_{ba}^{\kappa}$ in hyperelasticity, and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{i\kappa} = \mathcal{B}_{ba}^{i\kappa}$ in Cauchy elasticity (for more details, see [Yavari, 2024, Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]).

For isotropic hyperelastic solids [Yavari, 2024, Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^1 &= b_a^n |_{bn}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^2 &= c_a^n |_{bn}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{11} &= b_a^n |_n I_{1,b} + (b_a^n I_{1,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{22} &= -c_a^n |_n I_{2,b} - (c_a^n I_{2,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{12} &= b_a^n |_n I_{2,b} + (b_a^n I_{2,n})_{|b} - c_a^n |_n I_{1,b} - (c_a^n I_{1,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{111} &= b_a^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{222} &= -c_a^n I_{2,n} I_{2,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{112} &= b_a^n (I_{1,b} I_{2,n} + I_{1,n} I_{2,b}) - c_a^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{122} &= b_a^n I_{2,n} I_{2,b} - c_a^n (I_{1,b} I_{2,n} + I_{1,n} I_{2,b}), \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

where $f_{,a} = f_{|a} = \partial f / \partial x^a$ when f is a scalar field.

We know that $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa}$ is the matrix of the coefficient of $\alpha_{1\kappa}$, and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa}$ is the matrix of the coefficient of $\alpha_{2\kappa}$. We omit κ when it is zero, so that \mathcal{B}_{ab}^i corresponds to the coefficients of α_i . A total of twelve universality constraints for Cauchy elasticity are obtained from the symmetry conditions of the following terms [Yavari, 2024]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_{ab}^1 &= b_a^n |_{bn}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^2 &= c_a^n |_{bn}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{11} &= b_a^n |_n I_{1,b} + (b_a^n I_{1,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{22} &= -c_a^n |_n I_{2,b} - (c_a^n I_{2,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{12} &= b_a^n |_n I_{2,b} + (b_a^n I_{2,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{21} &= -c_a^n |_n I_{1,b} - (c_a^n I_{1,n})_{|b}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{111} &= b_a^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{222} &= -c_a^n I_{2,n} I_{2,b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{112} &= b_a^n (I_{1,b} I_{2,n} + I_{1,n} I_{2,b}), \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{211} &= -c_a^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{122} &= b_a^n I_{2,n} I_{2,b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{221} &= -c_a^n (I_{1,b} I_{2,n} + I_{1,n} I_{2,b}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

Concerning the nine terms in hyperelasticity, we clearly have the following relations

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^1 &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^1, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^2 &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^2, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{11} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{11}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{22} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{22}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{12} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{12} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{21}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{111} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{111}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{222} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{222}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{112} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{112} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{211}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{122} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{122} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{221}.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

Ericksen [1954] showed that if I_1 and I_2 are not constant, the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{111} , \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{222} , \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{112} and \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{122} are symmetric only when ∇I_1 and ∇I_2 are parallel, with both being eigenvectors of \mathbf{b} as well as \mathbf{c} , or

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{1,a} &= c_{12} I_{2,a}, \\
b_a^n I_{1,n} &= \lambda_1 I_{1,a}, \\
b_a^n I_{2,n} &= \lambda_1 I_{2,a}, \\
c_a^n I_{1,n} &= \frac{1}{\lambda_1} I_{1,a}, \\
c_a^n I_{2,n} &= \frac{1}{\lambda_1} I_{2,a},
\end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

where c_{12} and λ_1 are scalar functions.

Now consider \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{111} . We know that if I_1 is not constant, this term is symmetric only if $b_a^n I_{1,n} = \lambda_1 I_{1,a}$. If I_2 is not constant, the term \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{122} is likewise symmetric only when $b_a^n I_{2,n} = \lambda_2 I_{2,a}$ (λ_2 is a scalar function). Using these two results, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{112} is written as

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{112} = \lambda_2 I_{2,a} I_{1,b} + \lambda_1 I_{1,a} I_{2,b}. \tag{3.15}$$

The right-hand side of (3.15) is symmetric either when $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$, or when ∇I_1 and ∇I_2 are parallel, which are equivalent. Since the eigenvectors of \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{c} are the same, the symmetries of the terms \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{222} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{211} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{221} lead to the same result. Therefore, the symmetries of $\{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{111}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{222}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{112}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{122}\}$ are equivalent to those of $\{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{111}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{222}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{112}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{211}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{122}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{221}\}$, since the symmetries of both sets are described by the same condition. This condition indicates that ∇I_1 and ∇I_2 are parallel and are eigenvectors of \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{c} . Let us introduce the notation $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^\kappa = \mathcal{A}_{ab}^\kappa - \mathcal{A}_{ba}^\kappa$ and $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^\kappa = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^\kappa - \mathcal{B}_{ba}^\kappa$. The corresponding universality constraints are then $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]} = 0$ and $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]} = 0$, which are equivalent to the symmetries of the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ , respectively. From this definition, we have

$$\left\{ \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{111} = \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{222} = \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{112} = \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{122} = 0 \right\} \text{ is equivalent to } \left\{ \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{111} = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{222} = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{112} = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{211} = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{122} = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{221} = 0 \right\}, \tag{3.16}$$

or

$$\{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{111}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{222}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{112}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{122}\} \equiv \{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{111}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{222}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{112}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{211}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{122}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{221}\}, \tag{3.17}$$

where \equiv indicates the symmetry equivalence between the two terms which is defined as follows:

Definition 3.1 (Symmetry equivalence). Two sets of symmetry constraints are equivalent if they impose exactly the same conditions on the admissible deformations—that is, an admissible deformation satisfies the symmetries of one set if and only if it satisfies those of the other set.

With respect to (3.14)₁ and (3.14)₃, the term \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{12} can be rewritten as

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{12} = c_{12} b_a^n I_{1,b} + \lambda_{1,b} I_{2,a} + \lambda_1 I_{2|ab}. \tag{3.18}$$

Since I_2 is a scalar field, $I_{2|ab}$ is symmetric and the symmetry of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{12} becomes equivalent to

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{12} \equiv c_{12} (b_{a|n}^n I_{1,b} + \lambda_{1,b} I_{1,a}). \quad (3.19)$$

Using the same procedure, one can represent the symmetry of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{11} as

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{11} \equiv b_{a|n}^n I_{1,b} + \lambda_{1,b} I_{1,a}. \quad (3.20)$$

Thus,

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{12} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{11}, \quad (3.21)$$

which means that at least one of the six symmetry constraints of the terms (3.11) depends on the others. Hence, we have at most five independent symmetry constraints in Cauchy elasticity ($\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^1 = 0$, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^2 = 0$, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{11} = 0$, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{22} = 0$ and $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{21} = 0$) and at most five independent symmetry constraints in hyperelasticity ($\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^1 = 0$, $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^2 = 0$, $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{11} = 0$, $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{22} = 0$ and $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{12} = 0$) which are related as (see (3.13)₁–(3.13)₅)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^1 &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^1 = 0, \\ \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^2 &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^2 = 0, \\ \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{11} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{11} = 0, \\ \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{22} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{22} = 0, \\ \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{12} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{12} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{21} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

Consequently, these two sets of five universality constraints are equivalent. In conclusion, the universality constraints for homogeneous incompressible isotropic Cauchy elastic solids are the same as those in hyperelasticity as was shown in [Yavari, 2024].

It is worth noting that the relations (3.22) follow directly from (3.13)₁–(3.13)₅. This is simply because if $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^i = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^j + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^k$ (i, j and k are multi-indices), then $\mathcal{A}_{ba}^i = \mathcal{B}_{ba}^j + \mathcal{B}_{ba}^k$, and thus $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^i - \mathcal{A}_{ba}^i = (\mathcal{B}_{ab}^j - \mathcal{B}_{ba}^j) + (\mathcal{B}_{ab}^k - \mathcal{B}_{ba}^k)$. Hence, $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^i = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^j + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^k = 0$. In other words, any relation that holds for a set of terms must also hold for the corresponding symmetry constraints.

4 Universality Constraints in Transversely Isotropic Elasticity

A transversely isotropic solid is characterized at each point by a single material preferred direction, oriented normal to the local plane of isotropy. The material preferred direction is defined by a unit vector $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{X})$. The strain energy function in hyperelasticity and the stress in Cauchy elasticity are then described by five independent invariants I_1, \dots, I_5 . The additional invariants I_4 and I_5 are defined as

$$I_4 = \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}, \quad I_5 = \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}. \quad (4.1)$$

For homogeneous transversely isotropic hyperelastic solids, the second Piola-Kirchhoff stress is given by [Yavari and Goriely, 2023]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} = & 2W_1 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + 2W_2 (I_2 \mathbf{C}^{-1} - I_3 \mathbf{C}^{-2}) + 2W_3 I_3 \mathbf{C}^{-1} + 2W_4 (\mathbf{N} \otimes \mathbf{N}) \\ & + 2W_5 [\mathbf{N} \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}) \otimes \mathbf{N}]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

The Cauchy stress is written as [Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\sigma} = & \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} (I_2 W_2 + I_3 W_3) \mathbf{g}^\sharp - 2\sqrt{I_3} W_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_4 (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n}) \\ & + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_5 [\mathbf{n} \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \otimes \mathbf{n}], \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

where $W_i = \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_i}$ ($i = 1, \dots, 5$), $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N}$. Thus, the components of the Cauchy stress tensor are

$$\sigma^{ab} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} [W_1 b^{ab} + (I_2 W_2 + I_3 W_3) g^{ab} - I_3 W_2 c^{ab} + W_4 n^a n^b + W_5 \ell^{ab}], \quad (4.4)$$

where $n^a = F^a{}_A N^A$ and $\ell^{ab} = n^a b^{bc} n_c + n^b b^{ac} n_c$.

In transversely isotropic Cauchy elasticity, the second Piola–Kirchhoff stress is represented by [Spencer, 1970, Boehler, 1979, 1987, Yavari and Goriely, 2025]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} = & a_0 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + a_1 \mathbf{C}^\sharp + a_2 \mathbf{C}^{2\sharp} + a_3 [\mathbf{N} \otimes \mathbf{N}] + a_4 [\mathbf{N} \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}) \otimes \mathbf{N}] \\ & + a_5 [\mathbf{N} \otimes (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}) + (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}) \otimes \mathbf{N}], \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

and thus the Cauchy stress is written as

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\sigma} = & \tilde{a}_0 \mathbf{g}^\sharp + \tilde{a}_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \tilde{a}_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + \tilde{a}_3 [\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n}] + \tilde{a}_4 [\mathbf{n} \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \otimes \mathbf{n}] \\ & + \tilde{a}_5 [\mathbf{n} \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \otimes \mathbf{n}], \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

where $a_i(I_1, \dots, I_5)$ and $\tilde{a}_i(I_1, \dots, I_5)$, $i = 0, \dots, 5$ are the response functions.

For homogeneous incompressible transversely isotropic solids $I_3 = 1$, and therefore the second Piola–Kirchhoff stress in hyperelasticity is represented by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} = & -p \mathbf{C}^{-1} + 2 W_1 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + 2 W_2 (I_2 \mathbf{C}^{-1} - \mathbf{C}^{-2}) + 2 W_4 (\mathbf{N} \otimes \mathbf{N}) \\ & + 2 W_5 [\mathbf{N} \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}) \otimes \mathbf{N}], \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

where $W = W(I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5)$ and p is the Lagrange multiplier corresponding to the incompressibility constraint $I_3 = 1$. Hence, the Cauchy stress reads

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = -p \mathbf{g}^\sharp + 2 W_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp - 2 W_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + 2 W_4 (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n}) + 2 W_5 [\mathbf{n} \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \otimes \mathbf{n}], \quad (4.8)$$

which has components

$$\sigma^{ab} = -p g^{ab} + 2 W_1 b^{ab} - 2 W_2 c^{ab} + 2 W_4 n^a n^b + 2 W_5 (n^a b^{bc} n^d g_{cd} + n^b b^{ac} n^d g_{cd}). \quad (4.9)$$

Similarly, by taking $I_3 = 1$ and using the Cayley–Hamilton theorem, the second Piola–Kirchhoff stress for incompressible transversely isotropic Cauchy elastic solids can be derived from (4.5) as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} = & -p \mathbf{C}^{-1} + \bar{a}_0 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + \bar{a}_1 \mathbf{C}^\sharp + \bar{a}_2 (\mathbf{N} \otimes \mathbf{N}) + \bar{a}_4 [\mathbf{N} \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}) \otimes \mathbf{N}] \\ & + \bar{a}_5 [\mathbf{N} \otimes (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}) + (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}) \otimes \mathbf{N}], \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

where $\bar{a}_i(I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5)$, $i = 0, 1, 2, 4, 5$ are the response functions. We can use the Cayley–Hamilton theorem again to write the Cauchy stress for incompressible solids as

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\sigma} = & -p \mathbf{g}^\sharp + \alpha_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \alpha_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + \alpha_4 (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n}) + \alpha_5 [\mathbf{n} \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \otimes \mathbf{n}] \\ & + \alpha_6 [\mathbf{n} \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \otimes \mathbf{n}], \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

where $\alpha_i = \alpha_i(I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5)$, $i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6$ are arbitrary response functions. In the following sections, the equivalence of the universality constraints in hyperelasticity and those in Cauchy elasticity is investigated separately for compressible and incompressible cases.

4.1 Compressible transversely isotropic solids

For homogeneous compressible transversely isotropic Cauchy elastic solids, the Cauchy stress (4.6) in components reads

$$\sigma^{ab} = \alpha_1 g^{ab} + \alpha_2 b^{ab} + \alpha_3 c^{ab} + \alpha_4 n^a n^b + \alpha_5 \ell^{ab} + \alpha_6 \bar{\ell}^{ab}, \quad (4.12)$$

where $\bar{\ell}^{ab} = n^a c^{bc} n_c + n^b c^{ac} n_c$, and $\alpha_i = \alpha_i(I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5)$, $i = 1, \dots, 6$ are arbitrary response functions. Substituting (4.12) into the equilibrium equations (2.10) and using metric compatibility, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_2 b^{ab}{}_{|b} + \alpha_3 c^{ab}{}_{|b} + \alpha_4 (n^a n^b)_{|b} + \alpha_5 \ell^{ab}{}_{|b} + \alpha_6 \bar{\ell}^{ab}{}_{|b} + \alpha_{1,1} I_{1,b} g^{ab} + \alpha_{1,2} I_{2,b} g^{ab} + \alpha_{1,3} I_{3,b} g^{ab} \\ & + \alpha_{1,4} I_{4,b} g^{ab} + \alpha_{1,5} I_{5,b} g^{ab} + \alpha_{2,1} I_{1,b} b^{ab} + \alpha_{2,2} I_{2,b} b^{ab} + \alpha_{2,3} I_{3,b} b^{ab} + \alpha_{2,4} I_{4,b} b^{ab} + \alpha_{2,5} I_{5,b} b^{ab} \\ & + \alpha_{3,1} I_{1,b} c^{ab} + \alpha_{3,2} I_{2,b} c^{ab} + \alpha_{3,3} I_{3,b} c^{ab} + \alpha_{3,4} I_{4,b} c^{ab} + \alpha_{3,5} I_{5,b} c^{ab} + \alpha_{4,1} I_{1,b} (n^a n^b) + \alpha_{4,2} I_{2,b} (n^a n^b) \\ & + \alpha_{4,3} I_{3,b} (n^a n^b) + \alpha_{4,4} I_{4,b} (n^a n^b) + \alpha_{4,5} I_{5,b} (n^a n^b) + \alpha_{5,1} I_{1,b} \ell^{ab} + \alpha_{5,2} I_{2,b} \ell^{ab} + \alpha_{5,3} I_{3,b} \ell^{ab} \\ & + \alpha_{5,4} I_{4,b} \ell^{ab} + \alpha_{5,5} I_{5,b} \ell^{ab} + \alpha_{6,1} I_{1,b} \bar{\ell}^{ab} + \alpha_{6,2} I_{2,b} \bar{\ell}^{ab} + \alpha_{6,3} I_{3,b} \bar{\ell}^{ab} + \alpha_{6,4} I_{4,b} \bar{\ell}^{ab} + \alpha_{6,5} I_{5,b} \bar{\ell}^{ab} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

Since α_i and its derivatives are independent functions, (4.13) can be satisfied only if the coefficients of α_i and $\alpha_{i,j}$ vanish. This leads to the following universality constraints

$$\begin{aligned} b^{ab}{}_{|b} &= c^{ab}{}_{|b} = 0, \\ (n^a n^b)_{|b} &= 0, \\ \ell^{ab}{}_{|b} &= 0, \\ \bar{\ell}^{ab}{}_{|b} &= 0, \\ I_{i,b} g^{ab} &= 0, \\ I_{i,b} b^{ab} &= 0, \\ I_{i,b} c^{ab} &= 0, \\ I_{i,b} n^a n^b &= 0, \\ I_{i,b} \ell^{ab} &= 0, \\ I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}^{ab} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

where $i = 1, \dots, 5$. Except for (4.14)₄ and (4.14)₁₀, the remaining constraints in (4.14) are identical to those of compressible transversely isotropic hyperelastic solids (see [Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]). Therefore, the following results are obtained. First, by comparing with (3.4), one finds that (4.14)₁, (4.14)₅, (4.14)₆, and (4.14)₇, for $i = 1, 2, 3$, are the universality constraints for compressible isotropic solids. Thus, the universal deformations for transversely isotropic solids must be homogeneous. Second, the constraints (4.14)₅ imply that I_i ($i = 1, \dots, 5$) are constant (note that since $I_{i,a} = F^{-A}{}_a I_{i,A} = 0$, then $I_{i,A} = 0$). With this result, (4.14)₆, (4.14)₇, (4.14)₈, and (4.14)₉ are trivially satisfied. Third, from (4.14)₂ and (4.14)₃, it follows that \mathbf{N} is a constant unit vector [Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021].

It follows immediately that for homogeneous deformations, with constant invariants I_i and a constant unit vector \mathbf{N} , the additional universality constraints in Cauchy elasticity, namely (4.14)₄ and (4.14)₁₀, are satisfied identically. Therefore, the universality constraints in Cauchy elasticity are equivalent to those of hyperelasticity. In summary, we have proved the following result.

Proposition 4.1. *The universal deformations and material preferred directions of compressible transversely isotropic Cauchy elasticity are identical to those of compressible transversely isotropic hyperelasticity.*

4.2 Incompressible transversely isotropic solids

The method used to obtain the universality constraints for incompressible transversely isotropic solids follows exactly the same steps as those described in §3.2 for incompressible isotropic solids: we first substitute the two expressions for the Cauchy stress, given by (4.8) and (4.11) for hyperelastic and Cauchy elastic solids, respectively, into the equilibrium equations (2.10) to determine $p_{|a}$ as

$$p_{|b} g^{ab} = 2 [W_1 b^{ab} - W_2 c^{ab} + W_4 n^a n^b + W_5 \ell^{ab}]_{|b}, \quad (4.15)$$

in hyperelasticity, and

$$p_{|b} g^{ab} = [\alpha_1 b^{ab} + \alpha_2 c^{ab} + \alpha_4 n^a n^b + \alpha_5 \ell^{ab} + \alpha_6 \bar{\ell}^{ab}]_{|b}, \quad (4.16)$$

in Cauchy elasticity. Recall that in both cases, the integrability condition for the existence of p requires $p_{|ab}$ to be symmetric, that is, $p_{|ab} = p_{|ba}$.

In hyperelasticity, $p_{|ab}$ is written as $p_{|ab} = \sum_{\kappa} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa} W_{\kappa}$, where W_{κ} are independent functions. The symmetry condition $p_{|ab} = p_{|ba}$ is then identical to the symmetries of the terms $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa}$, i.e., $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa} = \mathcal{A}_{ba}^{\kappa}$. **Yavari and Goriely [2023]** demonstrated that there are 34 universality constraints in transversely isotropic hyperelasticity. The first nine constraints are the same as those in isotropic solids, i.e., the symmetries of the terms represented by (3.10). They showed that the remaining 25 constraints are the symmetries of the following terms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} &= (n_a n^n)_{|nb}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55} &= \ell_a^n, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{4,b} + (n_a n^n I_{4,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55} &= \ell_a^n I_{5,b} + (\ell_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{14} &= b_a^n I_{4,b} + (b_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} + (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{1,b} + (n_a n^n I_{1,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{15} &= b_a^n I_{5,b} + (b_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} + \ell_a^n I_{1,b} + (\ell_a^n I_{1,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{24} &= -c_a^n I_{4,b} - (c_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} + (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{2,b} + (n_a n^n I_{2,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{25} &= -c_a^n I_{5,b} - (c_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} + \ell_a^n I_{2,b} + (\ell_a^n I_{2,n})_{|b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{45} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{5,b} + (n_a n^n I_{5,n})_{|b} + \ell_a^n I_{4,b} + (\ell_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{444} &= n_a n^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{555} &= \ell_a^n I_{5,n} I_{5,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{1,b} + I_{4,b} I_{1,n}) + n_a n^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{115} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{1,b} + I_{5,b} I_{1,n}) + \ell_a^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{124} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{2,b} + I_{4,b} I_{2,n}) - c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{1,b} + I_{4,b} I_{1,n}) + n_a n^n (I_{1,n} I_{2,b} + I_{1,b} I_{2,n}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{125} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{2,b} + I_{5,b} I_{2,n}) - c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{1,b} + I_{5,b} I_{1,n}) + \ell_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{2,b} + I_{1,b} I_{2,n}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144} &= b_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b} + n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{1,b} + I_{4,b} I_{1,n}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{145} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{5,b} + I_{4,b} I_{5,n}) + n_a n^n (I_{1,n} I_{5,b} + I_{1,b} I_{5,n}) + \ell_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{4,b} + I_{1,b} I_{4,n}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{155} &= b_a^n I_{5,n} I_{5,b} + \ell_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{5,b} + I_{1,b} I_{5,n}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{234} &= -c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{2,b} + I_{4,b} I_{2,n}) + n_a n^n I_{2,n} I_{2,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{225} &= -c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{2,b} + I_{5,b} I_{2,n}) + \ell_a^n I_{2,n} I_{2,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{244} &= -c_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b} + n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{2,b} + I_{4,b} I_{2,n}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{245} &= -c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{4,b} + I_{5,b} I_{4,n}) + n_a n^n (I_{2,n} I_{5,b} + I_{2,b} I_{5,n}) + \ell_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{4,b} + I_{2,b} I_{4,n}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{255} &= -c_a^n I_{5,n} I_{5,b} + \ell_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{5,b} + I_{2,b} I_{5,n}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{5,b} + I_{4,b} I_{5,n}) + \ell_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} &= n_a n^n I_{5,n} I_{5,b} + \ell_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{5,b} + I_{4,b} I_{5,n}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

In Cauchy elasticity, $p_{|ab}$ can be computed as

$$p_{|ab} = \sum_{\kappa} (\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa} \alpha_{1\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa} \alpha_{2\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{4\kappa} \alpha_{4\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{5\kappa} \alpha_{5\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{6\kappa} \alpha_{6\kappa}), \quad (4.19)$$

where $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{4\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{5\kappa}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{6\kappa}$ are the matrices of the coefficients of $\alpha_{1\kappa}$, $\alpha_{2\kappa}$, $\alpha_{4\kappa}$, $\alpha_{5\kappa}$ and $\alpha_{6\kappa}$, respectively and $\alpha_{i\kappa} = \partial\alpha_i/\partial I_\kappa$ (κ is a multi-index) are independent functions. Therefore, $p_{|ab} = p_{|ba}$ implies that $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{i\kappa}$ must be symmetric, i.e., $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{i\kappa} = \mathcal{B}_{ba}^{i\kappa}$. The first twelve Cauchy elasticity terms \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ are the same as those of isotropic solids given in (3.11) and (3.12). It can be shown that in transversely isotropic Cauchy elasticity the remaining terms are obtained as follows (note that when $\kappa = 0$, we ignore this index in $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{i\kappa}$, and hence, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^i corresponds to the matrix of the coefficient of α_i)

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^4 &= (n_a n^n)_{|nb} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^5 &= \ell_a^n , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{4,b} + (n_a n^n I_{4,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} &= \ell_a^n I_{5,b} + (\ell_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{14} &= b_a^n I_{4,b} + (b_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{15} &= b_a^n I_{5,b} + (b_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{24} &= -c_a^n I_{4,b} - (c_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{25} &= -c_a^n I_{5,b} - (c_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{1,b} + (n_a n^n I_{1,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{42} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{2,b} + (n_a n^n I_{2,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{45} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{5,b} + (n_a n^n I_{5,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} &= \ell_a^n I_{1,b} + (\ell_a^n I_{1,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{52} &= \ell_a^n I_{2,b} + (\ell_a^n I_{2,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{54} &= \ell_a^n I_{4,b} + (\ell_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} ,
\end{aligned} \tag{4.20}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{444} &= n_a n^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{555} &= \ell_a^n I_{5,n} I_{5,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{114} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{1,b} + I_{4,b} I_{1,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{115} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{1,b} + I_{5,b} I_{1,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{124} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{2,b} + I_{4,b} I_{2,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{125} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{2,b} + I_{5,b} I_{2,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{144} &= b_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{145} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{5,b} + I_{4,b} I_{5,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{155} &= b_a^n I_{5,n} I_{5,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{214} &= -c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{1,b} + I_{4,b} I_{1,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{215} &= -c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{1,b} + I_{5,b} I_{1,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{224} &= -c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{2,b} + I_{4,b} I_{2,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{225} &= -c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{2,b} + I_{5,b} I_{2,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{244} &= -c_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{245} &= -c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{4,b} + I_{5,b} I_{4,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{255} &= -c_a^n I_{5,n} I_{5,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{411} &= n_a n^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{412} &= n_a n^n (I_{1,n} I_{2,b} + I_{1,b} I_{2,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{415} &= n_a n^n (I_{1,n} I_{5,b} + I_{1,b} I_{5,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{422} &= n_a n^n I_{2,n} I_{2,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{425} &= n_a n^n (I_{2,n} I_{5,b} + I_{2,b} I_{5,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{441} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{1,b} + I_{4,b} I_{1,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{442} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{2,b} + I_{4,b} I_{2,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{5,b} + I_{4,b} I_{5,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{455} &= n_a n^n I_{5,n} I_{5,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{511} &= \ell_a^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{512} &= \ell_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{2,b} + I_{1,b} I_{2,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{514} &= \ell_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{4,b} + I_{1,b} I_{4,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{515} &= \ell_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{5,b} + I_{1,b} I_{5,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{522} &= \ell_a^n I_{2,n} I_{2,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{524} &= \ell_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{4,b} + I_{2,b} I_{4,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{525} &= \ell_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{5,b} + I_{2,b} I_{5,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{544} &= \ell_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{554} &= \ell_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{5,b} + I_{4,b} I_{5,n}).
\end{aligned} \tag{4.21}$$

Moreover, there are 15 additional terms in Cauchy elasticity which are associated with the coefficients of

$\alpha_{6\kappa}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 &= \bar{\ell}_{a|nb}^n, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{61} &= (\bar{\ell}_a^n I_{1,n})_{|b} + \bar{\ell}_{a|n}^n I_{1,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{62} &= (\bar{\ell}_a^n I_{2,n})_{|b} + \bar{\ell}_{a|n}^n I_{2,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{64} &= (\bar{\ell}_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} + \bar{\ell}_{a|n}^n I_{4,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{65} &= (\bar{\ell}_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} + \bar{\ell}_{a|n}^n I_{5,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{611} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{622} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n I_{2,n} I_{2,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{644} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{655} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n I_{5,n} I_{5,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{612} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{1,b} + I_{2,b} I_{1,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{614} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{1,b} + I_{4,b} I_{1,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{615} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{1,b} + I_{5,b} I_{1,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{624} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{2,b} + I_{4,b} I_{2,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{625} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{2,b} + I_{5,b} I_{2,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{645} &= \bar{\ell}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{4,b} + I_{5,b} I_{4,n}).
\end{aligned} \tag{4.22}$$

Let us write the relations between the symmetry constraints $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^\kappa = 0$ and $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^\kappa = 0$ for transversely isotropic solids. The first nine relations linking the symmetry constraints in hyperelasticity with those in Cauchy elasticity are identical to those derived directly from (3.13) in isotropic solids. According to (4.17), (4.18), (4.20) and (4.21), the remaining constraints are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^4 &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^4 = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^5 &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^5 = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{44} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{44} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{55} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{55} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{14} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{14} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{41} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{15} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{15} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{51} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{24} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{24} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{42} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{25} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{25} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{52} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{45} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{45} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{54} = 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{4.23}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{444} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{444} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{555} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{555} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{114} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{114} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{411} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{115} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{115} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{511} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{124} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{124} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{214} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{412} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{125} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{125} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{215} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{512} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{144} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{144} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{414} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{145} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{145} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{415} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{514} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{155} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{155} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{515} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{224} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{224} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{422} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{225} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{225} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{522} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{244} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{244} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{424} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{245} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{245} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{425} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{524} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{255} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{255} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{525} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{445} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{445} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{544} = 0, \\
\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{455} &= \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{455} + \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{545} = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.24}$$

Therefore, there are a total of 75 universality constraints in Cauchy elasticity, compared to 34 in hyperelasticity. In what follows, we will prove that the universality constraints in transversely isotropic Cauchy elasticity and hyperelasticity are equivalent. Note that $\mathbf{n}, I_1, I_2, I_4$ and I_5 are assumed to be non-constant, although the result remains unchanged even if they are constant. Moreover, note that the twelve constraints of Cauchy elasticity and the nine of hyperelasticity for isotropic solids are equivalent, so the proof is not repeated here.

One of the common constraints is $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{555} = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{555} = 0$, which implies that ∇I_5 is an eigenvector of ℓ_a^n , i.e.,

$$\ell_a^n I_{5,n} = \bar{\lambda}_5 I_{5,a}, \tag{4.25}$$

where $\bar{\lambda}_5$ is the corresponding eigenvalue. The second common constraint is $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{444} = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{444} = 0$, which indicates that either $n_a I_{4,b}$ is symmetric or $n^n I_{4,n} = 0$. The former entails that ∇I_4 and \mathbf{n} are parallel, that is,

$$n_a = c_4 I_{4,a}, \tag{4.26}$$

where c_4 is a scalar function. However, the latter is written as

$$I_{4,n} n^n = \langle\langle \nabla I_4, \mathbf{n} \rangle\rangle_{\mathbf{g}} = 0, \tag{4.27}$$

in which $\langle\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\rangle_{\mathbf{g}}$ designates the inner product with respect to the metric tensor \mathbf{g} , implying that ∇I_4 and \mathbf{n} are orthogonal. As a result, the symmetry constraints in both hyperelasticity and Cauchy elasticity are satisfied if ∇I_4 and \mathbf{n} are either parallel or orthogonal. These cases are discussed separately.

4.2.1 Case 1: $\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})$ and ∇I_4 are parallel

Let us assume that ∇I_4 and \mathbf{n} are parallel. We first consider the terms $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{i\kappa}$, where κ is a three-component multi-index in hyperelasticity, or equivalently, a double index in Cauchy elasticity.

Symmetry equivalence of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ with κ a triple index. Consider the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} and \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} in hyperelasticity. From (4.25) and (4.26), these terms can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} &= c_4 I_{4,a} I_{4,b} n^n I_{5,n} + c_4 I_{4,a} I_{5,b} n^n I_{4,n} + \ell_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} &= \bar{\lambda}_5 I_{5,a} I_{4,b} + \ell_a^n I_{4,n} I_{5,b} + c_4 I_{4,a} I_{5,b} n^n I_{5,n}.\end{aligned}\quad (4.28)$$

If the symmetric term $I_{4,a} I_{4,b}$ on the right-hand side of (4.28)₁ is neglected, one can write the following expression representing the symmetry equivalence of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445}

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} \equiv c_4 I_{4,a} I_{5,b} n^n I_{4,n} + \ell_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b}. \quad (4.29)$$

The symmetry of (4.29) implies that

$$c_4 I_{4,a} I_{5,b} n^n I_{4,n} + \ell_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b} = c_4 I_{4,b} I_{5,a} n^n I_{4,n} + \ell_b^n I_{4,n} I_{4,a}, \quad (4.30)$$

which leads to

$$(c_4 n^n I_{4,n} I_{5,b} - \ell_b^n I_{4,n}) I_{4,a} = (c_4 n^n I_{4,n} I_{5,a} - \ell_a^n I_{4,n}) I_{4,b}. \quad (4.31)$$

Eq. (4.31) holds if either

$$c_4 n^n I_{4,n} I_{5,a} - \ell_a^n I_{4,n} = \bar{c}_1 I_{4,a}, \quad (4.32)$$

or

$$\ell_a^n I_{4,n} = c_4 n^n I_{4,n} I_{5,a} - \bar{c}_1 I_{4,a}, \quad (4.33)$$

where \bar{c}_1 is a scalar function. Substituting (4.33) into (4.28)₂ gives us

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} = \bar{\lambda}_5 I_{5,a} I_{4,b} + (c_4 n^n I_{4,n} I_{5,a} - \bar{c}_1 I_{4,a}) I_{5,b} + c_4 I_{4,a} I_{5,b} n^n I_{5,n}. \quad (4.34)$$

Again, omitting the symmetric term $I_{5,a} I_{5,b}$ in (4.34) yields

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} \equiv \bar{\lambda}_5 I_{5,a} I_{4,b} + (c_4 n^n I_{5,n} - \bar{c}_1) I_{4,a} I_{5,b}. \quad (4.35)$$

Therefore, if $\bar{\lambda}_5 \neq c_4 n^n I_{5,n} - \bar{c}_1$, the term \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} is symmetric if and only if ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are parallel, i.e.,

$$I_{4,a} = c_{45} I_{5,a}, \quad (4.36)$$

where c_{45} is a scalar function. It should be noted that, as given by (4.35), the other condition preserving the symmetry of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} is $\bar{\lambda}_5 = c_4 n^n I_{5,n} - \bar{c}_1$. However, this is a highly specific case that is not satisfied by any class of the universal deformations in hyperelasticity (this can be verified by the results in [Yavari and Goriely, 2021]). Thus, (4.36) is the only solution preserving the symmetries of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} and \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} when \mathbf{n} and ∇I_4 are parallel. We can apply a similar approach to examine \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} and \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144} . From (4.26) we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144} &= b_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b} + c_4 n^n I_{4,n} I_{4,a} I_{1,b} + c_4 n^n I_{1,n} I_{4,a} I_{4,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} &= b_a^n I_{4,n} I_{1,b} + b_a^n I_{1,n} I_{4,b} + c_4 n^n I_{1,n} I_{4,a} I_{1,b}.\end{aligned}\quad (4.37)$$

After ignoring the symmetric term, the symmetry of (4.37)₁ gives the following relation

$$b_a^n I_{4,n} = c_4 n^n I_{4,n} I_{1,a} - \bar{c}_2 I_{4,a}, \quad (4.38)$$

where \bar{c}_2 is a scalar function. Substituting (4.38) into (4.37)₂ and employing (3.14)₂, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} reduces to

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} = c_4 n^n I_{4,n} I_{1,a} I_{1,b} - \bar{c}_2 I_{4,a} I_{1,b} + \lambda_1 I_{1,a} I_{4,b} + c_4 n^n I_{1,n} I_{4,a} I_{1,b}. \quad (4.39)$$

Eq. (4.39) can be rewritten in a simplified form as follows

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} = (c_4 n^n I_{1,n} - \bar{c}_2) I_{4,a} I_{1,b} + \lambda_1 I_{1,a} I_{4,b}. \quad (4.40)$$

Thus, the symmetry of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} indicates that ∇I_1 and ∇I_4 are parallel. This remains the sole solution as the other possibility $\lambda_1 = c_4 n^n I_{1,n} - \bar{c}_2$ is not satisfied by any of the universal deformations.

Similarly, the symmetries of $\{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{115}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{155}\}$, $\{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{224}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{244}\}$, and $\{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{225}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{255}\}$ imply, respectively, that $I_{1,a} = c_{15} I_{5,a}$, $I_{2,a} = c_{24} I_{4,a}$, and $I_{2,a} = c_{25} I_{5,a}$, where c_{15} , c_{24} and c_{25} are scalar functions. Given these results, the symmetries of the remaining terms $\{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{124}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{125}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{145}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{245}\}$ hold identically. Therefore, the symmetries of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ , where κ is a triple index, hold if and only if \mathbf{n} , ∇I_1 , ∇I_2 , ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are parallel. To prove the symmetry equivalence of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{i\kappa}$, it suffices to show that this condition is the unique solution that satisfies the symmetries of the Cauchy elasticity constraints as well. In what follows, this is discussed in detail.

Recall that \mathbf{n} and ∇I_4 are parallel, and that ∇I_5 is an eigenvector of ℓ_a^n , which together preserve the symmetries of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{444} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{555} in Cauchy elasticity. Based on these relations, one can express \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445} as

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445} = c_4 I_{4,a} I_{4,b} n^n I_{5,n} + c_4 I_{4,a} I_{5,b} n^n I_{4,n}, \quad (4.41)$$

which after neglecting the symmetric term simplifies to

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445} \equiv c_4 I_{4,a} I_{5,b} n^n I_{4,n}. \quad (4.42)$$

Since $n^n I_{4,n} \neq 0$, from the symmetry of (4.42) it follows that ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are parallel. Thus, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{544} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{455} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{554} are also symmetric. Equivalently, this may be written as

$$\{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{544}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{455}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{554}\} \equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455}\}. \quad (4.43)$$

Similarly, we again consider (4.26) to rewrite \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{441} as follows

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{441} = c_4 I_{4,a} I_{4,b} n^n I_{1,n} + c_4 I_{4,a} I_{1,b} n^n I_{4,n}. \quad (4.44)$$

Since the first term on the right-hand side of (4.44) is symmetric and $n^n I_{4,n} \neq 0$, the symmetry of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{441} reduces to that of $c_4 I_{4,a} I_{1,b}$, implying that ∇I_4 and ∇I_1 are parallel. Consequently, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{144} = 0$, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{411} = 0$ and $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{114} = 0$ hold identically, and hence

$$\{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{441}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{144}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{411}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{114}\} \equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144}\}. \quad (4.45)$$

Proceeding with the same approach leads to the following results

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{115}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{511}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{155}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{551}\} &\equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{115}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{155}\}, \\ \{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{224}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{422}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{244}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{442}\} &\equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{224}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{244}\}, \\ \{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{225}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{522}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{255}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{552}\} &\equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{225}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{255}\}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.46)$$

which is equivalent to saying that ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5$) are parallel. The remaining terms \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{124} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{214} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{412} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{125} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{215} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{512} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{145} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{415} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{514} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{245} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{425} , and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{524} can then be shown to be trivially symmetric.

Since \mathbf{n} and ∇I_1 are parallel, \mathbf{n} is an eigenvector of b_a^n , that is, $b_a^n n_a = \lambda_1 n_a$. As a result, we have

$$\ell_a^n = 2 \lambda_1 n_a n^n, \quad (4.47)$$

$$\bar{\ell}_a^n = \frac{2}{\lambda_1} n_a n^n. \quad (4.48)$$

With the given relations, it is straightforward to show that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{611} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{511}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{622} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{522}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{644} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{544}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{655} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{555}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{612} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{512}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{614} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{514}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{615} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{515}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{624} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{524}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{625} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{525}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{645} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{545}.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.49}$$

In conclusion, the symmetry constraints associated with the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ , where κ is a triple index, in hyperelasticity and those corresponding to $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{4\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{5\kappa}$, and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{6\kappa}$, where κ is a double index, in Cauchy elasticity are equivalent in Case 1. Both sets are symmetric if and only if \mathbf{n} , ∇I_1 , ∇I_2 , ∇I_4 , and ∇I_5 are parallel.

Symmetry equivalence of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ with κ a double index. We next turn our attention to the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{i\kappa}$, where κ is a two-component multi-index in hyperelasticity or a single index in Cauchy elasticity. First, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} are expanded as follows

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} = n_{a|n} n^n I_{4,b} + n_a n_{|n}^n I_{4,b} + n_{a|b} n^n I_{4,n} + n_a (n^n I_{4,n})_{|b}. \tag{4.50}$$

Using (4.26), the above expression simplifies to read

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} = n_{a|n} n^n I_{4,b} + c_4 n_{|n}^n I_{4,a} I_{4,b} + c_{4,b} I_{4,a} n^n I_{4,n} + c_4 I_{4|ab} n^n I_{4,n} + c_4 I_{4,a} (n^n I_{4,n})_{|b}. \tag{4.51}$$

Because the terms $I_{4,a} I_{4,b}$ and $I_{4|ab}$ in (4.51) are symmetric, the symmetry equivalence is described by

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} \equiv n_{a|n} n^n I_{4,b} + c_{4,b} I_{4,a} n^n I_{4,n} + c_4 I_{4,a} (n^n I_{4,n})_{|b}. \tag{4.52}$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} \equiv n_{a|n} n^n I_{4,b} + (c_4 I_{4,n} n^n)_{|b} I_{4,a}, \tag{4.53}$$

or

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} \equiv n_{a|n} n^n I_{4,b} + (n_n n^n)_{|b} I_{4,a}. \tag{4.54}$$

The symmetry of (4.54) is represented as follows

$$n_{a|n} n^n I_{4,b} + (n_n n^n)_{|b} I_{4,a} = n_{b|n} n^n I_{4,a} + (n_n n^n)_{|a} I_{4,b}, \tag{4.55}$$

which can be written in a more simplified form as

$$\left[n_{a|n} n^n - (n_n n^n)_{|a} \right] I_{4,b} = \left[n_{b|n} n^n - (n_n n^n)_{|b} \right] I_{4,a}. \tag{4.56}$$

Eq. (4.56) suggests that

$$n_{a|n} n^n - (n_n n^n)_{|a} = \bar{c}_3 I_{4,a}, \tag{4.57}$$

where \bar{c}_3 is a scalar function. Now, consider \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41} . We proceed as in the case of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} , take $n_a = c_1 I_{1,a}$, where c_1 is a scalar function, and neglect the symmetric terms. This yields the following expression

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41} \equiv n_{a|n} n^n I_{1,b} + (n_n n^n)_{|b} I_{1,a}. \tag{4.58}$$

From (4.57), we have

$$n_{a|n} n^n = \bar{c}_3 I_{4,a} + (n_n n^n)_{|a} . \quad (4.59)$$

Substituting (4.59) into (4.58) and taking $I_{4,a} = c_{41} I_{1,a}$ yields

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41} \equiv \bar{c}_3 c_{41} I_{1,a} I_{1,b} + (n_n n^n)_{|a} I_{1,b} + (n_n n^n)_{|b} I_{1,a} , \quad (4.60)$$

which is clearly symmetric. This means that if \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} is symmetric, then \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41} will also be symmetric. Therefore,

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} . \quad (4.61)$$

Similarly

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{42} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} , \quad \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{45} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} . \quad (4.62)$$

Moreover, we may use (4.47) to rewrite $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}$ as follows

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} = (2 \lambda_1 n^n n_a)_{|n} I_{5,b} + (2 \lambda_1 n_a n^n I_{5,n})_{|b} , \quad (4.63)$$

which is simplified as

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} = n_{a|n} (2 \lambda_1 n^n) I_{5,b} + n_a (2 \lambda_1 n^n)_{|n} I_{5,b} + n_{a|b} (2 \lambda_1 n^n I_{5,n}) + n_a (2 \lambda_1 n^n I_{5,n})_{|b} . \quad (4.64)$$

Following an approach similar to that used in (4.51)–(4.56), one can show that the symmetry of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55} or \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} results in

$$n_{a|n} (2 \lambda_1 n^n) = \bar{c}_4 I_{5,a} + (2 \lambda_1 n_n n^n)_{|a} , \quad (4.65)$$

and that the following symmetry equivalence also holds

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} \equiv n_{a|n} (2 \lambda_1 n^n) I_{1,b} + (2 \lambda_1 n_n n^n)_{|b} I_{1,a} , \quad (4.66)$$

where \bar{c}_4 is a scalar function. We substitute (4.65) into (4.66) to get

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} \equiv \bar{c}_4 I_{5,a} I_{1,b} + (2 \lambda_1 n_n n^n)_{|a} I_{1,b} + (2 \lambda_1 n_n n^n)_{|b} I_{1,a} . \quad (4.67)$$

Due to the functional dependence of I_1 and I_5 , the right-hand side of (4.67) is symmetric. As a result, the symmetry of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} is equivalent to the symmetry of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} , i.e.,

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} . \quad (4.68)$$

The following results can be obtained in a similar manner

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{52} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} , \quad \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{54} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} . \quad (4.69)$$

With respect to (4.47), \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} takes the following form

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} = (2 \lambda_1 n^n n_a)_{|n} I_{1,b} + (2 \lambda_1 n_a n^n I_{1,n})_{|b} , \quad (4.70)$$

which can be further simplified to

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} = 2 \lambda_1 \left[(n^n n_a)_{|n} I_{1,b} + (n_a n^n I_{1,n})_{|b} \right] + 2 \lambda_{1,n} n^n n_a I_{1,b} + 2 \lambda_{1,b} n_a n^n I_{1,n} , \quad (4.71)$$

or

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} = 2 \lambda_1 \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41} + 2 \lambda_{1,n} n^n n_a I_{1,b} + 2 \lambda_{1,b} n_a n^n I_{1,n} . \quad (4.72)$$

Given that \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41} is symmetric and \mathbf{n} and ∇I_1 are parallel, the following relation is implied

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} \equiv 2 \lambda_{1,b} n_a n^n I_{1,n} . \quad (4.73)$$

Now, let us use the relation (4.48) to write \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{61} as

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{61} = \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1} n^n n_a \right)_{|n} I_{1,b} + \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1} n_a n^n I_{1,n} \right)_{|b} . \quad (4.74)$$

We can perform a similar manipulation for \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{61} to obtain

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{61} \equiv -\frac{2 \lambda_{1,b}}{\lambda_1^2} n_a n^n I_{1,n} . \quad (4.75)$$

Hence,

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{61} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} , \quad (4.76)$$

and similarly

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{62} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{52} , \quad \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{64} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{54} , \quad \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{65} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} . \quad (4.77)$$

Therefore, although this part involves 16 universality constraints in Cauchy elasticity, only 6 of them, namely those associated with the symmetries of the terms \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{15} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{25} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{14} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{24} are independent, and these correspond to 6 independent universality constraints in hyperelasticity, as given by (4.23)₃–(4.23)₈. Note that the symmetry of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{45} is not an independent constraint in this case because with respect to (4.23)₃, (4.23)₄, (4.23)₉, (4.62)₂ and (4.69)₂, one can show that

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{45} \equiv \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} + \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55} , \quad (4.78)$$

and hence there are 6 independent symmetry constraints in hyperelasticity in this case.

In conclusion, in Case 1 the symmetries of the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ , where κ is a double index, in hyperelasticity are equivalent to the symmetries of $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{4\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{5\kappa}$, and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{6\kappa}$, where κ is a single index, in Cauchy elasticity.

Symmetry equivalence of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ with κ a single index. Finally, we consider \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{i\kappa}$, where κ is a single index in hyperelasticity, or equivalently, $\kappa = 0$ in Cauchy elasticity. Since we have

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^4 = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^4 , \quad \mathcal{A}_{ab}^5 = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^5 , \quad (4.79)$$

we only need to prove that the symmetry of the remaining term in Cauchy elasticity, i.e., \mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 , does not admit an independent constraint. To this end, relation (4.48) is applied to (4.22)₁ to obtain

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 = \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1} n^n n_a \right)_{|nb} , \quad (4.80)$$

which is expanded as

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 = \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1} \right)_{|nb} n^n n_a + \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1} \right)_{|n} (n^n n_a)_{|b} + \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1} \right)_{|b} (n^n n_a)_{|n} + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} (n^n n_a)_{|nb} . \quad (4.81)$$

Because the term $(n^n n_a)_{|nb}$ is symmetric according to the symmetry of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^4 , this term can be ignored. After some simplifications, (4.81) can be expressed as

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 \equiv - \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1^2} \right)_{|b} \lambda_{1,n} n^n n_a - \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} (2 \lambda_1 n_a n^n)_{|nb} . \quad (4.82)$$

Taking (4.47) into account, we know that the term $(2 \lambda_1 n_a n^n)_{|nb}$ is equal to $\ell_a^n|_{nb}$, and hence is symmetric due to the symmetry of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^5 . So, the symmetry equivalence (4.82) takes the form

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 \equiv \frac{4}{\lambda_1^3} \lambda_{1,b} \lambda_{1,n} n^n n_a . \quad (4.83)$$

To prove the symmetry of (4.83), it is enough to show that $\nabla\lambda_1$ and \mathbf{n} are parallel. For this reason, attention is given to (4.73). From this equation, the following term must be symmetric

$$\lambda_{1,b} n_a n^n I_{1,n} . \quad (4.84)$$

Since $n^n I_{1,n} \neq 0$, the symmetry of (4.84) indicates that $\nabla\lambda_1$ and \mathbf{n} are parallel. Accordingly, (4.83) is symmetric and the symmetry condition of the term \mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 is satisfied. Therefore, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^6 = 0$ is not an independent symmetry constraint in Cauchy elasticity in this case. As a result, the symmetries of the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ , where κ is a single index in hyperelasticity, and the symmetries of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^4 , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^5 , and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 in Cauchy elasticity are equivalent.

So far, we have assumed that $\mathbf{n}, I_1, I_2, I_4$ and I_5 are not constant. However, it can be readily shown that if any of them or any combination thereof becomes constant (as in Family 5, where I_i are constant), the equivalence still holds. For example, suppose that I_4 is constant. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} = 0, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{14} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{24} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{54} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{64} = 0, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{444} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{444} = 0, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{144} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{414} = 0, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{244} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{244} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{424} = 0, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{544} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{644} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445} = 0, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{114} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{214} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{154} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{514} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{614} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{224} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{524} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{624} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{545} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{645} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4.85)$$

and accordingly,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{14} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{24} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{42}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{45} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{45}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{411}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{124} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{412}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{145} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{415}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{224} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{422}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{245} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{425}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.86)$$

while the remaining symmetry relations remain valid, thereby preserving the equivalence.

In summary, for incompressible transversely isotropic solids in Case 1 (when $\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})$ and ∇I_4 are parallel), the universality constraints in Cauchy elasticity and those in hyperelasticity are equivalent, and their material preferred directions are identical.

4.2.2 Case 2: $\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})$ and ∇I_4 are orthogonal

As discussed earlier, the symmetries of the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{444} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{444} are also maintained when \mathbf{n} and ∇I_4 are orthogonal. In hyperelasticity, the term \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} is then written as

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} = (n_a n^n I_{5,n} + \ell_a^n I_{4,n}) I_{4,b}, \quad (4.87)$$

which is symmetric only when

$$n_a n^n I_{5,n} + \ell_a^n I_{4,n} = \bar{c}_5 I_{4,a}, \quad (4.88)$$

or

$$\ell_a^n I_{4,n} = \bar{c}_5 I_{4,a} - n_a n^n I_{5,n}, \quad (4.89)$$

where \bar{c}_5 is a scalar function. We first assume that $n^n I_{5,n} \neq 0$ and substitute (4.89) and (4.25) into (4.18)₁₆ to represent \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} as follows

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} = \bar{\lambda}_5 I_{5,b} I_{4,a} + \bar{c}_5 I_{4,b} I_{5,a}, \quad (4.90)$$

which is symmetric when ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are parallel (note that the very special solution in which $\bar{\lambda}_5 = \bar{c}_5$ is excluded because it is not valid for any family of universal deformations). Another solution to the symmetry of (4.87) is obtained when $n^n I_{5,n} = 0$ and $\ell_a^n I_{4,n} = \bar{\lambda}_4 I_{4,a}$, where $\bar{\lambda}_4$ is the associated eigenvalue. In this case, the term \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} reads

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} = \bar{\lambda}_5 I_{5,a} I_{4,b} + \bar{\lambda}_4 I_{4,a} I_{5,b}, \quad (4.91)$$

which tells us that either $\bar{\lambda}_4 = \bar{\lambda}_5$, or ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are parallel. As a result, in hyperelasticity when $\mathbf{n} \perp \nabla I_4$, the symmetries of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} and \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} hold for only two scenarios: 1) when ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are parallel, and 2) when \mathbf{n} is orthogonal to ∇I_5 , with ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 both being independent eigenvectors of ℓ_a^n associated with the same eigenvalue.

Now consider \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{544} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{554} in Cauchy elasticity. Since \mathbf{n} and ∇I_4 are not parallel, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445} = n_a I_{4,b} n^n I_{5,n}$ is symmetric if and only if \mathbf{n} is orthogonal to ∇I_5 ($n^n I_{5,n} = 0$). Moreover, the symmetry of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{544} implies that ∇I_4 is also an eigenvector of ℓ_a^n . Consequently, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{554} becomes

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{554} = \bar{\lambda}_5 I_{5,a} I_{4,b} + \bar{\lambda}_4 I_{4,a} I_{5,b}. \quad (4.92)$$

The symmetry constraint associated with (4.92) has two solutions: 1) ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are parallel, and 2) $\bar{\lambda}_4 = \bar{\lambda}_5$ and ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are not parallel while both are orthogonal to \mathbf{n} . These two solutions are clearly the same as those obtained for the symmetry conditions of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} and \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} . Let us first address the equivalence for the first scenario in which ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are parallel.

Equivalence of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ with κ a triple index. We know that \mathbf{n} is orthogonal to ∇I_4 , and that ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are parallel. It immediately follows that $\mathbf{n} \perp \nabla I_5$ and $\ell_a^n I_{4,n} = \bar{\lambda}_5 I_{4,a}$. Thus $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{455} = 0$, and the terms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{544} = \ell_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b} = \bar{\lambda}_5 I_{4,a} I_{4,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{554} = \ell_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{4,b} + I_{5,b} I_{4,n}) = \bar{\lambda}_5 (I_{5,a} I_{4,b} + I_{4,a} I_{5,b}), \end{aligned} \quad (4.93)$$

are symmetric. Therefore, we have

$$\{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{544}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{455}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{554}\} \equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455}\}. \quad (4.94)$$

Proceeding further and with reference to (3.14)₂, the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144} and \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} take the following form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144} &= b_a^n I_{4,n} I_{4,b} + n_a n^n I_{1,n} I_{4,b}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} &= b_a^n I_{4,n} I_{1,b} + \lambda_1 I_{1,a} I_{4,b} + n_a n^n I_{1,n} I_{1,b}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.95)$$

Regarding (4.95)₁, the constraint $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{144} = 0$ gives $b_a^n I_{4,n} = \bar{c}_6 I_{4,a} - n_a n^n I_{1,n}$ which can be substituted into (4.95)₂ to yield

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} = \bar{c}_6 I_{4,a} I_{1,b} + \lambda_1 I_{1,a} I_{4,b}, \quad (4.96)$$

where \bar{c}_6 is a scalar function. Enforcing the symmetry of (4.96) requires ∇I_1 and ∇I_4 to be parallel, which is the only possible solution. On the other hand, the symmetry of $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{441} = n_a I_{4,b} n^n I_{1,n}$ is preserved if and only if $n^n I_{1,n} = 0$, since \mathbf{n} and ∇I_4 are not parallel. \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{144} is also symmetric only when $b_a^n I_{4,n}$ and $I_{4,a}$ are parallel. We therefore conclude that a functional dependence between I_1 and I_4 constitutes a unique condition ensuring the symmetries of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{144} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{441} . Given this solution, the terms \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{114} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{411} are symmetric as well. Since the symmetries in both sets, $\{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{441}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{144}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{114}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{411}\}$ and $\{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144}\}$, are preserved if and only if ∇I_1 and ∇I_4 are parallel, the corresponding symmetry constraints are equivalent, i.e.,

$$\{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{441}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{144}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{114}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{411}\} \equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144}\}. \quad (4.97)$$

Following the same approach, one can show that

$$\begin{aligned}\{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{224}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{422}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{244}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{442}\} &\equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{224}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{244}\}, \\ \{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{115}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{511}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{155}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{551}\} &\equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{115}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{155}\}, \\ \{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{225}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{522}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{255}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{552}\} &\equiv \{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{225}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{255}\},\end{aligned}\tag{4.98}$$

which are equivalent to the functional dependence of the pairs $\{I_2, I_4\}$, $\{I_1, I_5\}$ and $\{I_2, I_5\}$, respectively. Thus, ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5$) are mutually parallel and orthogonal to \mathbf{n} . The symmetry constraints corresponding to the remaining terms in hyperelasticity, $\{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{124}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{125}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{145}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{245}\}$, as well as those corresponding to the similar ones in Cauchy elasticity including $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{124}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{214}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{412}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{125}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{215}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{512}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{145}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{415}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{514}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{245}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{425}$, and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{524} are then identically satisfied.

To complete this discussion, we need to investigate the additional terms in Cauchy elasticity, i.e., $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{611}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{622}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{644}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{655}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{612}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{614}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{615}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{624}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{625}$ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{645} . Let us use (3.14)₄ to simplify $\bar{\ell}_a^n I_{i,n}$ ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5$) as follows

$$\bar{\ell}_a^n I_{i,n} = n^n c_a^c n_c I_{i,n} + n_a c_a^n n^c I_{i,n} = n^n I_{i,n} c_a^c n_c + n_a \frac{1}{\lambda_1} I_{i,c} n^c,\tag{4.99}$$

which according to the orthogonality of \mathbf{n} and ∇I_i leads to

$$\bar{\ell}_a^n I_{i,n} = 0.\tag{4.100}$$

Consequently, with reference to (4.22)₆–(4.22)₁₅, we see that the additional symmetry constraint terms vanish and do not impose further constraints beyond the existing ones. Therefore, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ , where κ is a triple index, are equivalent.

Finally, it is worth noting that by following the same calculation as used in (4.100), one also obtains $\ell_a^n I_{i,n} = 0$. As a consequence, the symmetry equivalences in (4.94), (4.97) and (4.98) can be written more precisely as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{114} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{114}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{115} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{115}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{144} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{144}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{155} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{155}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{224} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{224}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{225} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{225}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{244} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{244}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{255} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{255}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{445} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{445} = 0, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{455} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{455} = 0.\end{aligned}\tag{4.101}$$

Equivalence of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ with κ a double index. In Case 2, we know that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} &= \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} = (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{4,b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} &= \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55} = \ell_a^n I_{5,b}.\end{aligned}\tag{4.102}$$

Since ∇I_1 and ∇I_4 are parallel, the symmetry of $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{41} = (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{1,b}$ is equivalent to that of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} . Likewise, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{51} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{42} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{52} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{45} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{54} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}.\end{aligned}\tag{4.103}$$

Subsequently, with reference to (4.23)₅–(4.23)₉, the following relations hold between the hyperelasticity and the Cauchy elasticity constraints

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{14} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{14} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{15} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{15} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{24} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{24} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{25} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{25} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{45} &\equiv \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44} + \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}.\end{aligned}\tag{4.104}$$

Thus, in hyperelasticity there are six independent symmetry constraints namely $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{44} = 0$, $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{55} = 0$, $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{14} = 0$, $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{15} = 0$, $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{24} = 0$ and $\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{25} = 0$. These correspond to six independent symmetry constraints in Cauchy elasticity, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{44} = 0$, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{55} = 0$, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{14} = 0$, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{15} = 0$, $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{24} = 0$, and $\mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{25} = 0$, indicating that the two sets are equivalent.

Because $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^4 = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^4$ and $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^5 = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^5$, we conclude that in Case 2, all symmetry constraints in hyperelasticity are equivalent to the corresponding ones in Cauchy elasticity. In other words, the universal deformations and universal material preferred directions in Cauchy elasticity are subsets of those in hyperelasticity. In order to complete the proof, it is necessary to show that the symmetries of the extra terms \mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{61} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{62} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{64} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{65} hold trivially. These terms in Cauchy elasticity, if not trivially symmetric, can only impose further constraints on the existing universal deformations and material preferred directions in hyperelasticity given in [Yavari and Goriely, 2021]. Following [Yavari and Goriely, 2021, 2023], we find that for all families of universal deformations of incompressible transversely isotropic hyperelastic solids in which $\mathbf{n} \perp \nabla I_4$, the following relations hold

$$\bar{\ell}_{a|n}^n = \ell_{a|n}^n = 0.\tag{4.105}$$

Concerning (4.22)₁–(4.22)₅, it follows that $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^6 = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{61} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{62} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{64} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{65} = 0$, and therefore the universality constraints in hyperelasticity and Cauchy elasticity in Case 2 are equivalent.

As outlined previously, in addition to Case 1 and Case 2, there remains one other possibility to be addressed. This possibility indicates that ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 are perpendicular to \mathbf{n} , and that both are eigenvectors of ℓ_a^n associated with the same eigenvalue while they are not parallel. With reference to [Yavari and Goriely, 2021], one observes that I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5$) are functionally dependent for all families of universal deformations, and thus this case is not an admissible solution in hyperelasticity. Thus, let us investigate it for Cauchy elasticity. If a solution satisfies the symmetries of the Cauchy elasticity terms, then the Cauchy elasticity constraints of (4.23) and (4.24) are all satisfied, implying that the hyperelasticity symmetry constraints also hold. Therefore, this solution must also be valid for hyperelasticity, which leads to a contradiction. As a result, this case is inadmissible in both hyperelasticity and Cauchy elasticity.

In summary, we have proved the following result.

Proposition 4.2. *The universal deformations and material preferred directions of incompressible transversely isotropic Cauchy elasticity are identical to those of incompressible transversely isotropic hyperelasticity.*

5 Universality Constraints in Orthotropic Elasticity

At each point in the reference configuration, an orthotropic solid exhibits reflection symmetry with respect to three mutually perpendicular planes. Accordingly, the orthotropic directions at a point \mathbf{X} are defined by a set of three vectors $\mathbf{N}_1(\mathbf{X})$, $\mathbf{N}_2(\mathbf{X})$ and $\mathbf{N}_3(\mathbf{X})$ that are mutually orthonormal with respect to the metric tensor \mathbf{G} . In hyperelasticity, the energy function of an orthotropic solid is described by seven independent invariants, denoted as I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , I_4 , I_5 , I_6 and I_7 . The first three invariants are defined in (2.5). The remaining invariants are introduced as follows

$$I_4 = \mathbf{N}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1, \quad I_5 = \mathbf{N}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_1, \quad I_6 = \mathbf{N}_2 \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2, \quad I_7 = \mathbf{N}_2 \cdot \mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_2.\tag{5.1}$$

For orthotropic hyperelastic solids, the second Piola–Kirchhoff stress and the Cauchy stress are given, respectively, by [Yavari and Goriely, 2021, 2023]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{S} = & 2W_1 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + 2W_2 (I_2 \mathbf{C}^{-1} - I_3 \mathbf{C}^{-2}) + 2W_3 I_3 \mathbf{C}^{-1} \\ & + 2W_4 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1) + 2W_5 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + 2W_6 (\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2) + 2W_7 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2],\end{aligned}\quad (5.2)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\sigma} = & \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} (I_2 W_2 + I_3 W_3) \mathbf{g}^\sharp - 2\sqrt{I_3} W_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp \\ & + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_4 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_5 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] \\ & + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_6 (\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_7 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2],\end{aligned}\quad (5.3)$$

where $W_i = \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_i}$ ($i = 1, \dots, 7$), $\mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1$ and $\mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2$. In components, the Cauchy stress reads

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^{ab} = & \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} [W_1 b^{ab} + (I_2 W_2 + I_3 W_3) g^{ab} - I_3 W_2 c^{ab} \\ & + W_4 n_1^a n_1^b + W_5 (n_1^a b^{bc} n_1^d g_{cd} + n_1^b b^{ac} n_1^d g_{cd}) \\ & + W_6 n_2^a n_2^b + W_7 (n_2^a b^{bc} n_2^d g_{cd} + n_2^b b^{ac} n_2^d g_{cd})],\end{aligned}\quad (5.4)$$

where $n_1^a = F^a{}_A N_1^A$ and $n_2^a = F^a{}_A N_2^A$.

For orthotropic Cauchy elastic solids, we have the following representation for the second Piola–Kirchhoff stress tensor [Yavari and Goriely, 2025]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{S} = & a_0 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + a_1 \mathbf{C}^\sharp + a_2 \mathbf{C}^{2\sharp} + a_3 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1) + a_4 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + a_5 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + a_6 (\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2) + a_7 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2] \\ & + a_8 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2],\end{aligned}\quad (5.5)$$

where a_i (I_1, \dots, I_7), $i = 0, \dots, 8$ are the response functions. The Cauchy stress tensor is written as

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\sigma} = & \tilde{a}_0 \mathbf{g}^\sharp + \tilde{a}_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \tilde{a}_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + \tilde{a}_3 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1) + \tilde{a}_4 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] \\ & + \tilde{a}_5 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] \\ & + \tilde{a}_6 (\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2) + \tilde{a}_7 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2] \\ & + \tilde{a}_8 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2],\end{aligned}\quad (5.6)$$

where \tilde{a}_i (I_1, \dots, I_7), $i = 0, \dots, 8$ are the response functions.

The second Piola–Kirchhoff stress tensor for incompressible orthotropic hyperelastic solids is represented as [Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{S} = & -p \mathbf{C}^{-1} + 2W_1 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + 2W_2 (I_2 \mathbf{C}^{-1} - \mathbf{C}^{-2}) \\ & + 2W_4 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1) + 2W_5 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + 2W_6 (\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2) + 2W_7 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2],\end{aligned}\quad (5.7)$$

where $W = W(I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7)$. Moreover, the Cauchy stress reads

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\sigma} = & -p \mathbf{g}^\sharp + 2W_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp - 2W_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + 2W_4 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1) \\ & + 2W_5 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] + 2W_6 (\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2) \\ & + 2W_7 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2].\end{aligned}\quad (5.8)$$

In components, it is written as

$$\sigma^{ab} = -p g^{ab} + 2W_1 b^{ab} - 2W_2 c^{ab} + 2W_4 n_1^a n_1^b + 2W_5 \ell_1^{ab} + 2W_6 n_2^a n_2^b + 2W_7 \ell_2^{ab}, \quad (5.9)$$

where $\ell_1^{ab} = n_1^a b^{bc} n_1^d g_{cd} + n_1^b b^{ac} n_1^d g_{cd}$ and $\ell_2^{ab} = n_2^a b^{bc} n_2^d g_{cd} + n_2^b b^{ac} n_2^d g_{cd}$. For incompressible orthotropic Cauchy elastic solids, the second Piola–Kirchhoff stress tensor is written as [Spencer, 1970, Boehler, 1979, 1987]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} = & -p \mathbf{C}^{-1} + \bar{a}_0 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + \bar{a}_1 \mathbf{C}^\sharp + \bar{a}_2 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1) + \bar{a}_4 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + \bar{a}_5 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + \bar{a}_6 (\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2) + \bar{a}_7 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2] \\ & + \bar{a}_8 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2], \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

where $\bar{a}_i (I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7)$, $i = 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$ are the response functions. Thus, one can write the Cauchy stress tensor for incompressible Cauchy elastic solids as

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\sigma} = & -p \mathbf{g}^\sharp + \alpha_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \alpha_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + \alpha_4 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1) + \alpha_5 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] \\ & + \alpha_6 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] \\ & + \alpha_7 (\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2) + \alpha_8 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2] \\ & + \alpha_9 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2], \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

where $\alpha_i = \alpha_i (I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7)$, $i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$ are arbitrary response functions.

5.1 Compressible orthotropic solids

Let us write the Cauchy stress (5.6) in components as

$$\sigma^{ab} = \alpha_1 g^{ab} + \alpha_2 b^{ab} + \alpha_3 c^{ab} + \alpha_4 n_1^a n_1^b + \alpha_5 \ell_1^{ab} + \alpha_6 \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} + \alpha_7 n_2^a n_2^b + \alpha_8 \ell_2^{ab} + \alpha_9 \bar{\ell}_2^{ab}, \quad (5.12)$$

where $\bar{\ell}_1^{ab} = n_1^a c^{bc} n_1^d g_{cd} + n_1^b c^{ac} n_1^d g_{cd}$ and $\bar{\ell}_2^{ab} = n_2^a c^{bc} n_2^d g_{cd} + n_2^b c^{ac} n_2^d g_{cd}$, and $\alpha_i (I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7)$, $i = 1, \dots, 9$ are arbitrary response functions. Thus, the equilibrium equations read

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_2 b^{ab}{}_{|b} + \alpha_3 c^{ab}{}_{|b} + \alpha_4 (n_1^a n_1^b)_{|b} + \alpha_5 \ell_1^{ab}{}_{|b} + \alpha_6 \bar{\ell}_1^{ab}{}_{|b} + \alpha_7 (n_2^a n_2^b)_{|b} + \alpha_8 \ell_2^{ab}{}_{|b} + \alpha_9 \bar{\ell}_2^{ab}{}_{|b} \\ & + \alpha_{1,i} I_{i,b} g^{ab} + \alpha_{2,i} I_{i,b} b^{ab} + \alpha_{3,i} I_{i,b} c^{ab} + \alpha_{4,i} I_{i,b} (n_1^a n_1^b) + \alpha_{5,i} I_{i,b} \ell_1^{ab} + \alpha_{6,i} I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} \\ & + \alpha_{7,i} I_{i,b} (n_2^a n_2^b) + \alpha_{8,i} I_{i,b} \ell_2^{ab} + \alpha_{9,i} I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_2^{ab} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

where $i = 1, \dots, 7$. Therefore, the universality constraints are written as

$$\begin{aligned}
b^{ab}|_b &= c^{ab}|_b = 0, \\
(n_1^a n_1^b)|_b &= 0, \\
(n_2^a n_2^b)|_b &= 0, \\
\ell_1^{ab}|_b &= 0, \\
\ell_2^{ab}|_b &= 0, \\
I_{i,b} g^{ab} &= 0, \\
I_{i,b} b^{ab} &= 0, \\
I_{i,b} c^{ab} &= 0, \\
I_{i,b} n_1^a n_1^b &= 0, \\
I_{i,b} n_2^a n_2^b &= 0, \\
I_{i,b} \ell_1^{ab} &= 0, \\
I_{i,b} \ell_2^{ab} &= 0, \\
\bar{\ell}_1^{ab}|_b &= 0, \\
\bar{\ell}_2^{ab}|_b &= 0, \\
I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} &= 0, \\
I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_2^{ab} &= 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{5.14}$$

The constraints (5.14)₁–(5.14)₁₂ coincide with those obtained for homogeneous compressible orthotropic hyperelastic solids [Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]. Thus, to prove that the universality constraints in Cauchy elasticity and hyperelasticity are equivalent, it is sufficient to show that the extra constraints in Cauchy elasticity, i.e., (5.14)₁₃–(5.14)₁₆, are trivially satisfied.

Considering (5.14)₆, one concludes that I_i ($i = 1, \dots, 7$) are constant. Consequently, (5.14)₇–(5.14)₁₂ hold identically. Moreover, the forms of the constraints (5.14)₂, (5.14)₃, and (5.14)₄, (5.14)₅ are identical to (4.14)₂ and (4.14)₃, respectively. Therefore, the constraints (5.14)₁–(5.14)₅ are the same as those for transversely isotropic solids. This shows that universal deformations are homogeneous, and \mathbf{N}_1 and \mathbf{N}_2 are constant unit vectors. By combining these results, one can show that

$$\bar{\ell}_1^{ab}|_b = \bar{\ell}_2^{ab}|_b = I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} = I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_2^{ab} = 0. \tag{5.15}$$

Hence, the extra constraints in Cauchy elasticity are satisfied identically. In summary, we have proved the following result.

Proposition 5.1. *The universal deformations and material preferred directions of compressible orthotropic Cauchy elasticity are identical to those of compressible orthotropic hyperelasticity.*

5.2 Incompressible orthotropic solids

The derivation of the universality constraints for incompressible orthotropic solids proceeds in precisely the same manner as that employed for incompressible isotropic solids (see §3.2) and transversely isotropic solids (see §4.2): the corresponding Cauchy stress tensors, given in (5.8) for hyperelastic solids and in (5.11) for Cauchy elastic solids, are substituted into the equilibrium equations (2.10) to determine $p_{|a}$ as

$$p_{|b} g^{ab} = 2 [W_1 b^{ab} - W_2 c^{ab} + W_4 n_1^a n_1^b + W_5 \ell_1^{ab} + W_6 n_2^a n_2^b + W_7 \ell_2^{ab}]|_b, \tag{5.16}$$

for hyperelastic solids, and

$$p_{|b} g^{ab} = [\alpha_1 b^{ab} + \alpha_2 c^{ab} + \alpha_4 n_1^a n_1^b + \alpha_5 \ell_1^{ab} + \alpha_6 \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} + \alpha_7 n_2^a n_2^b + \alpha_8 \ell_2^{ab} + \alpha_9 \bar{\ell}_2^{ab}]|_b, \tag{5.17}$$

for Cauchy elastic solids. Upon imposing the integrability condition $p_{|ab} = p_{|ba}$, the universality constraints are then determined.

In hyperelasticity, we obtain

$$p_{|ab} = \sum_{\kappa} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa} W_{\kappa}. \quad (5.18)$$

Recall that $p_{|ab} = p_{|ba}$ if and only if all the coefficients of partial derivatives of W are symmetric, that is, $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa} = \mathcal{A}_{ba}^{\kappa}$. As discussed in [Yavari and Goriely, 2023] and [Yavari and Goriely, 2021], the matrix $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa}$ contains 83 terms that can be categorized as follows:

i) The nine terms that already appear in the isotropic hyperelastic case:

$$\kappa \in \mathcal{K}_{iso} = \{1, 2, 11, 22, 12, 111, 222, 112, 122\}. \quad (5.19)$$

ii) 25 terms associated with \mathbf{N}_1 :

$$\kappa \in \mathcal{K}_i = \{4, 5, 44, 55, 14, 15, 24, 25, 45, 444, 555, 114, 115, 124, 125, 144, 145, 155, 224, 225, 244, 245, 255, 445, 455\}. \quad (5.20)$$

iii) 25 terms associated with \mathbf{N}_2 :

$$\kappa \in \mathcal{K}_{ii} = \{6, 7, 66, 77, 16, 17, 26, 27, 67, 666, 777, 116, 117, 126, 127, 166, 167, 177, 226, 227, 266, 267, 277, 667, 677\}. \quad (5.21)$$

iv) 24 terms corresponding to coupling of \mathbf{N}_1 and \mathbf{N}_2 :

$$\kappa \in \mathcal{K}_{iii} = \{46, 47, 56, 57, 146, 147, 156, 157, 246, 247, 256, 257, 446, 447, 456, 457, 556, 557, 466, 467, 566, 567, 477, 577\}. \quad (5.22)$$

The terms \mathcal{K}_i and \mathcal{K}_{ii} are equivalent in form to (4.17) and (4.18) in transversely isotropic hyperelasticity. This leads to the following conclusion for orthotropic hyperelastic solids [Yavari and Goriely, 2021, 2023] as well as orthotropic Cauchy elastic solids: the material preferred directions \mathbf{N}_1 , \mathbf{N}_2 and \mathbf{N}_3 are universal for orthotropic solids if each direction is universal for transversely isotropic solids, and if the pairs $(\mathbf{N}_1, \mathbf{N}_2)$, $(\mathbf{N}_1, \mathbf{N}_3)$ and $(\mathbf{N}_2, \mathbf{N}_3)$ satisfy the \mathcal{K}_{iii} constraints in hyperelasticity as well as the corresponding ones in Cauchy elasticity (we can extend this statement to Cauchy elasticity because we have shown that for incompressible transversely isotropic solids, the universality constraints in hyperelasticity and Cauchy elasticity are equivalent).

Let $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}_1$ and $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{n}_2$, and assume that I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$) are not constant. Since \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{m} should satisfy the corresponding constraints of transversely isotropic solids, each of them has the same two possibilities discussed in §4.2 (recall that each set gives 63 universality constraints in Cauchy elasticity). Taken together, these give rise to three distinct cases: 1) \mathbf{n} and ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$) are mutually parallel and orthogonal to \mathbf{m} , 2) ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$) are mutually parallel and orthogonal to both \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{m} , and 3) \mathbf{n} , \mathbf{m} and ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$) are all parallel. From the universal deformations and material preferred directions for orthotropic hyperelasticity reported in [Yavari and Goriely, 2021, 2023], it can be recognized that the third case is not valid in hyperelasticity. Therefore, in order to investigate a possible equivalence between the universality constraints in hyperelasticity and those in Cauchy elasticity, we need to study the terms corresponding to coupling \mathbf{N}_1 and \mathbf{N}_2 , taking only the first two possibilities into account. Furthermore, note that in transversely isotropic solids, the symmetries of the terms related to \mathbf{N}_1 require that ∇I_1 , ∇I_2 , ∇I_4 and ∇I_5 be parallel. A similar argument can be applied to the symmetries of the terms corresponding to \mathbf{N}_2 as well, resulting in the functional dependence of I_1 , I_2 , I_6 and I_7 . As a consequence, ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$) in both cases are functionally dependent.

We first represent the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ associated with \mathcal{K}_{iii} as follows [Yavari and Goriely, 2021, 2023]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{46} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{6,b} + (n_a n^n I_{6,n})_{|b} + (m_a m^n)_{|n} I_{4,b} + (m_a m^n I_{4,n})_{|b} , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{47} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{7,b} + (n_a n^n I_{7,n})_{|b} + \mathfrak{K}_a^n |n I_{4,b} + (\mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{56} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n |n I_{6,b} + (\mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{6,n})_{|b} + (m_a m^n)_{|n} I_{5,b} + (m_a m^n I_{5,n})_{|b} , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{57} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n |n I_{7,b} + (\mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{7,n})_{|b} + \mathfrak{K}_a^n |n I_{5,b} + (\mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} ,\end{aligned}\tag{5.23}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{146} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{147} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{156} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{157} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{246} &= c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{247} &= c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{256} &= c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{257} &= c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{446} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{447} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{456} &= n_a n^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}) + \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{457} &= n_a n^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}) + \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{466} &= m_a m^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{467} &= m_a m^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{477} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{556} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{557} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}) , \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{566} &= m_a m^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}) \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{567} &= m_a m^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}) \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{577} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}) ,\end{aligned}\tag{5.24}$$

where $\mathfrak{L}^{ab} = \ell_1^{ab}$ and $\mathfrak{K}^{ab} = \ell_2^{ab}$.

In Cauchy elasticity, $p_{|ab}$ is expressed as

$$p_{|ab} = \sum_{\kappa} (\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa} \alpha_{1\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa} \alpha_{2\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{4\kappa} \alpha_{4\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{5\kappa} \alpha_{5\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{6\kappa} \alpha_{6\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{7\kappa} \alpha_{7\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{8\kappa} \alpha_{8\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{9\kappa} \alpha_{9\kappa}) ,\tag{5.25}$$

where $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{4\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{5\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{6\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{7\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{8\kappa}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{9\kappa}$ are the matrices of coefficients of $\alpha_{1\kappa}$, $\alpha_{2\kappa}$, $\alpha_{4\kappa}$, $\alpha_{5\kappa}$, $\alpha_{6\kappa}$, $\alpha_{7\kappa}$, $\alpha_{8\kappa}$ and $\alpha_{9\kappa}$, respectively ($\alpha_{i\kappa} = \partial \alpha_i / \partial I_{\kappa}$, where κ is a multi-index). It can be shown that there

are 44 terms in Cauchy elasticity corresponding to coupling of \mathbf{N}_1 and \mathbf{N}_2 , which are

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{46} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{6,b} + (n_a n^n I_{6,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{47} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{7,b} + (n_a n^n I_{7,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{56} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{6,b} + (\mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{6,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{57} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{7,b} + (\mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{7,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{66} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n I_{6,b} + (\bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n I_{6,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{67} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n I_{7,b} + (\bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n I_{7,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{74} &= (m_a m^n)_{|n} I_{4,b} + (m_a m^n I_{4,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{75} &= (m_a m^n)_{|n} I_{5,b} + (m_a m^n I_{5,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{84} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{4,b} + (\mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{85} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{5,b} + (\mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{94} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{4,b} + (\bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} , \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{95} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{5,b} + (\bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} ,
\end{aligned} \tag{5.26}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{146} &= b_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{4,b} + I_{6,b} I_{4,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{147} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{156} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{157} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{246} &= c_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{4,b} + I_{6,b} I_{4,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{247} &= c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{256} &= c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{257} &= c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{446} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{447} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{456} &= n_a n^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{457} &= n_a n^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{546} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{547} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{556} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{557} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{646} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{647} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{656} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{657} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{746} &= m_a m^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{747} &= m_a m^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{756} &= m_a m^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{757} &= m_a m^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{846} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{847} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{856} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{857} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{946} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{6,b} + I_{4,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{947} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{7,b} + I_{4,b} I_{7,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{956} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{6,b} + I_{5,b} I_{6,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{957} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{7,b} + I_{5,b} I_{7,n}),
\end{aligned} \tag{5.27}$$

where $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}^{ab} = \bar{\ell}_1^{ab}$ and $\bar{\mathfrak{K}}^{ab} = \bar{\ell}_2^{ab}$. Consequently, the following relations are established between the two groups of terms

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{46} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{46} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{74}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{47} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{47} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{84}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{56} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{56} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{75}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{57} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{57} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{85},
\end{aligned} \tag{5.28}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{146} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{146}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{147} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{147}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{156} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{156}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{157} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{157}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{246} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{246}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{247} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{247}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{256} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{256}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{257} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{257}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{446} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{446}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{447} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{447}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{456} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{456} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{546}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{457} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{457} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{547}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{466} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{746}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{467} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{747} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{846}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{477} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{847}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{556} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{556}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{557} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{557}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{566} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{756}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{567} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{757} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{856}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{577} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{857}.
\end{aligned} \tag{5.29}$$

In what follows, the symmetry equivalence between the terms in hyperelasticity given in (5.23) and (5.24), and those in Cauchy elasticity represented by (5.26) and (5.27) for the two possible cases is examined separately.

5.2.1 Case 1: $\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})$ and ∇I_i are mutually parallel and orthogonal to $\mathbf{m}(\mathbf{x})$

This section discusses the equivalence between the symmetry constraint terms in hyperelasticity and those in Cauchy elasticity, when \mathbf{n} and ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$) are parallel to each other and orthogonal to \mathbf{m} (because of the existing symmetry, this case is equivalent to that in which \mathbf{m} and ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$) are parallel to each other and orthogonal to \mathbf{n}).

We first investigate the symmetry equivalence between the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ when κ is a three-component index. Regarding the relations (5.29) and (5.27), only the terms appearing in (5.29)₁₁, (5.29)₁₂, (5.29)₁₄ and (5.29)₁₉ need to be examined. Since \mathbf{n} , ∇I_5 , ∇I_6 , and ∇I_7 are parallel, the symmetry conditions for the terms \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{456} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{457} are trivially satisfied, and thus

$$\mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{456} = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{546} = 0, \quad \mathcal{A}_{[ab]}^{457} = \mathcal{B}_{[ab]}^{547} = 0, \tag{5.30}$$

or equivalently

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{456} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{546}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{457} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{547}. \tag{5.31}$$

Besides, owing to the orthogonality of \mathbf{m} to ∇I_4 , ∇I_5 and ∇I_7 , it follows that $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{747} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{757} = 0$, which leads to

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{467} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{846}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{567} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{856}. \tag{5.32}$$

The remaining terms in Cauchy elasticity are in one-to-one correspondence with those in hyperelasticity, as represented in (5.29). It remains to show that the symmetries of the extra terms in Cauchy elasticity, namely

\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{646} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{647} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{656} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{657} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{946} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{947} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{956} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{957} hold identically. Knowing that \mathbf{n} is an eigenvector of \mathbf{c} , one may write $\bar{\mathcal{L}}_a^n = \frac{2}{\lambda_1} n_a n^n$ (see (4.48)), and hence

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{646} &= \frac{2}{\lambda_1} I_{4,n} n^n n_a I_{6,b} + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} I_{6,n} n^n n_a I_{4,b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{647} &= \frac{2}{\lambda_1} I_{4,n} n^n n_a I_{7,b} + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} I_{7,n} n^n n_a I_{4,b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{656} &= \frac{2}{\lambda_1} I_{5,n} n^n n_a I_{6,b} + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} I_{6,n} n^n n_a I_{5,b}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{657} &= \frac{2}{\lambda_1} I_{5,n} n^n n_a I_{7,b} + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} I_{7,n} n^n n_a I_{5,b},\end{aligned}\tag{5.33}$$

which are symmetric because \mathbf{n} and ∇I_i are parallel. In addition, the orthogonality of \mathbf{m} to ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$) together with $c_a^n I_{i,n} = \frac{I_{i,a}}{\lambda_1}$ gives the following relation

$$\bar{\mathcal{R}}_a^n I_{i,n} = m^n c_a^c m_c I_{i,n} + m_a c_c^n m^c I_{i,n} = m^n I_{i,n} c_a^c m_c + m_a \frac{1}{\lambda_1} I_{i,c} m^c = 0.\tag{5.34}$$

It follows that

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{946} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{947} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{956} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{957} = 0,\tag{5.35}$$

and thus the additional Cauchy elasticity terms introduce no new constraints. Consequently, in this case the symmetry of the term \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ is equivalent to that of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ , where κ is a three-component index.

We next discuss the symmetry equivalence between the terms (5.23) and (5.26) (i.e., \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ , where κ is a two-component index). Given that \mathbf{n} and ∇I_6 are parallel, we have $n_a I_{6,n} = n_n I_{6,a}$ and the term \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{46} becomes

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{46} = (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{6,b} + (I_{6,a} n^n n_n)_{|b}.\tag{5.36}$$

Expanding the right-hand side of (5.36) and omitting the symmetric terms $n_a I_{6,b}$ and $I_{6|ab}$, one has the following representation

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{46} = n_{a|n} n^n I_{6,b} + I_{6,a} (n^n n_n)_{|b}.\tag{5.37}$$

Referring to (4.54), which provides an equivalent expression for \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} when \mathbf{n} and ∇I_4 are parallel in transversely isotropic solids, and with respect to the functional dependence of I_4 and I_6 , it is inferred that

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{46} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44}.\tag{5.38}$$

Similarly, we have

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{47} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44}.\tag{5.39}$$

We can also use (4.47) and $n_a I_{6,n} = n_n I_{6,a}$ to rewrite \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{56} as

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{56} = (2 \lambda_1 n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{6,b} + (2 \lambda_1 n_n n^n I_{6,a})_{|b},\tag{5.40}$$

which is further simplified to read

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{56} \equiv n_{a|n} (2 \lambda_1 n^n) I_{6,b} + (2 \lambda_1 n_n n^n)_{|b} I_{6,a}.\tag{5.41}$$

By applying (4.65) which is obtained from the symmetry of \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} for transversely isotropic solids, (5.41) can be expressed in the following form

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{56} \equiv \bar{c}_4 I_{5,a} I_{6,b} + (2 \lambda_1 n_n n^n)_{|b} I_{6,a} + (2 \lambda_1 n_n n^n)_{|a} I_{6,b},\tag{5.42}$$

which is evidently symmetric. Thus

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{56} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}.\tag{5.43}$$

Using the same approach, the following symmetry equivalences are established:

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{57} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}, \quad \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{66} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}, \quad \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{67} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55}. \quad (5.44)$$

From (5.28), (5.38), (5.39), (5.43) and (5.44)₁, one deduces that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{46} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{74}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{47} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{84}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{56} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{75}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{57} &\equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{85}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.45)$$

We know that the terms $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} = \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{44}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{55} = \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{55}$ are already symmetric, since each direction must be universal for transversely isotropic solids. As a consequence, (5.45) becomes

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{46} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{74}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{47} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{84}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{56} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{75}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{57} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{85}. \quad (5.46)$$

To complete the proof of the symmetry equivalence between the Cauchy elasticity terms and the hyperelasticity terms in this case, we need to show that the remaining terms in Cauchy elasticity, including \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{94} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{95} , are trivially symmetric. Following [Yavari and Goriely, 2021, 2023], a direct computation shows that for all universal deformations of incompressible orthotropic hyperelastic solids, when $\mathbf{m} \perp \nabla I_i$, the expression $\bar{\mathfrak{R}}_a^n|_n$ vanishes identically. This, along with (5.34), leads to $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{94} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{95} = 0$. It follows that there are at most four independent terms in hyperelasticity (\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{46} , \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{47} , \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{56} and \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{57}) and at most four independent terms in Cauchy elasticity (\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{74} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{84} , \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{75} and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{85}), which are related by (5.46). Hence, the two groups of symmetry constraints are equivalent. This conclusion completes the proof of the symmetry equivalence in this case.

5.2.2 Case 2: $\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})$ and $\mathbf{m}(\mathbf{x})$ are orthogonal to ∇I_i

In this case, both \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{m} are orthogonal to ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$), and accordingly

$$\begin{aligned} n^n I_{i,n} &= m^n I_{i,n} = 0, \\ \mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{i,n} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n I_{i,n} = \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{i,n} = \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{i,n} = 0, \\ \mathfrak{L}_a^n|_n &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n|_n = \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n|_n = \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n|_n = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (5.47)$$

In view of the above relations, most of the hyperelasticity and Cauchy elasticity terms in (5.23), (5.24), (5.26) and (5.27) are identically zero. The remaining terms are related as follows (see (5.28) and (5.29))

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{46} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{46} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{74}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{47} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{47}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{56} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{75}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{146} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{146}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{147} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{147}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{156} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{156}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{157} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{157}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{246} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{246}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{247} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{247}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{256} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{256}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{257} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{257}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.48)$$

In this case $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{46} = (n_a n^n)|_n I_{6,b}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} = (n_a n^n)|_n I_{4,b}$. Due to the functional dependence of I_4 and I_6 , we have $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{46} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44}$. Since \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{44} is symmetric, it follows from (5.48)₁ that

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{46} \equiv \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{74}. \quad (5.49)$$

Thus, the symmetry constraint terms in Cauchy elasticity correspond one to one with those in hyperelasticity in this case, showing that the two sets of constraints are equivalent.

We showed that for incompressible orthotropic solids, the symmetries of the terms corresponding to the coupling of \mathbf{N}_1 and \mathbf{N}_2 in hyperelasticity and those in Cauchy elasticity are equivalent for the two possible cases. Since each direction must be universal for transversely isotropic solids, the symmetry equivalence between the corresponding terms in hyperelasticity and Cauchy elasticity holds as demonstrated in §4.2. In summary, we have proved the following result.

Proposition 5.2. *The universal deformations and material preferred directions of incompressible orthotropic Cauchy elasticity are identical to those of incompressible orthotropic hyperelasticity.*

6 Universality Constraints in Monoclinic Elasticity

The material symmetry of a monoclinic solid is characterized by three unit vectors \mathbf{N}_1 , \mathbf{N}_2 and \mathbf{N}_3 [Merodio and Ogden, 2020]. The first two vectors, \mathbf{N}_1 and \mathbf{N}_2 , are not mutually perpendicular, whereas \mathbf{N}_3 is oriented normal to the plane they span, i.e., $\mathbf{N}_1 \neq \mathbf{N}_2$, and $\mathbf{N}_3 \perp \text{span}\{\mathbf{N}_1, \mathbf{N}_2\}$. The strain energy density function of monoclinic hyperelastic solids is defined in terms of nine invariants, i.e., $W = W(I_1, \dots, I_9)$. The first seven invariants are the same as those introduced for orthotropic solids, while the two additional invariants are defined as [Spencer, 1986]

$$I_8 = g \mathbf{N}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2, \quad I_9 = g^2, \quad (6.1)$$

where $g = \mathbf{N}_1 \cdot \mathbf{N}_2$. The second Piola–Kirchhoff stress tensor for monoclinic solids is written as [Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} = & 2W_1 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + 2W_2 (I_2 \mathbf{C}^{-1} - I_3 \mathbf{C}^{-2}) + 2W_3 I_3 \mathbf{C}^{-1} \\ & + 2W_4 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1) + 2W_5 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + 2W_6 (\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2) + 2W_7 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2] + g W_8 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2 + \mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1). \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

Note that W_9 does not contribute to the above equation because $\frac{\partial I_9}{\partial \mathbf{C}^\flat} = 0$. The Cauchy stress is then written as

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\sigma} = & \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} (I_2 W_2 + I_3 W_3) \mathbf{g}^\sharp - 2\sqrt{I_3} W_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp \\ & + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_4 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_5 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] \\ & + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_6 (\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} W_7 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_3}} g W_8 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2 + \mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1), \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

where $W_i = \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_i}$ ($i = 1, \dots, 9$), $\mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1$ and $\mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2$. In components, it takes the following form

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{ab} = & \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_3}} [W_1 b^{ab} + (I_2 W_2 + I_3 W_3) g^{ab} - I_3 W_2 c^{ab} \\ & + W_4 n_1^a n_1^b + W_5 (n_1^a b^{bc} n_1^d g_{cd} + n_1^b b^{ac} n_1^d g_{cd}) \\ & + W_6 n_2^a n_2^b + W_7 (n_2^a b^{bc} n_2^d g_{cd} + n_2^b b^{ac} n_2^d g_{cd}) + \frac{1}{2} g W_8 (n_1^a n_2^b + n_2^a n_1^b)], \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

where $n_1^a = F^a{}_A N_1^A$ and $n_2^a = F^a{}_A N_2^A$.

Referring to [Yavari and Goriely, 2025], the second Piola–Kirchhoff stress tensor for monoclinic Cauchy elastic solids has the following representation

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} = & a_0 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + a_1 \mathbf{C}^\sharp + a_2 \mathbf{C}^{2\sharp} + a_3 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1) + a_4 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + a_5 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + a_6 (\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2) + a_7 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2] \\ & + a_8 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C}^2 \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2] + g a_9 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2 + \mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1), \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

where $a_i (I_1, \dots, I_9)$, $i = 0, \dots, 9$ are the response functions. The Cauchy stress tensor is similarly written as

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\sigma} = & \tilde{a}_0 \mathbf{g}^\sharp + \tilde{a}_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \tilde{a}_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + \tilde{a}_3 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1) + \tilde{a}_4 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] \\ & + \tilde{a}_5 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] + \tilde{a}_6 (\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2) + \tilde{a}_7 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2] \\ & + \tilde{a}_8 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2] + g \tilde{a}_9 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2 + \mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1),\end{aligned}\quad (6.6)$$

where $\tilde{a}_i (I_1, \dots, I_9)$, $i = 0, \dots, 9$ are the response functions.

Taking $I_3 = 1$, we have the following expression for the second Piola–Kirchhoff stress tensor of incompressible monoclinic hyperelastic solids [Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{S} = & -p \mathbf{C}^{-1} + 2W_1 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + 2W_2 (\mathbf{I}_2 \mathbf{C}^{-1} - \mathbf{C}^{-2}) \\ & + 2W_4 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1) + 2W_5 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + 2W_6 (\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2) + 2W_7 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2] + gW_8 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2 + \mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1),\end{aligned}\quad (6.7)$$

where $W = W (I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7, I_8, I_9)$. The Cauchy stress is similarly written as [Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\sigma} = & -p \mathbf{g}^\sharp + 2W_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp - 2W_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + 2W_4 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1) \\ & + 2W_5 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] + 2W_6 (\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2) \\ & + 2W_7 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2] + gW_8 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2 + \mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1).\end{aligned}\quad (6.8)$$

Hence, the Cauchy stress can be represented in components as

$$\sigma^{ab} = -pg^{ab} + 2W_1 b^{ab} - 2W_2 c^{ab} + 2W_4 n_1^a n_1^b + 2W_5 \ell_1^{ab} + 2W_6 n_2^a n_2^b + 2W_7 \ell_2^{ab} + W_8 \ell_3^{ab}, \quad (6.9)$$

where $\ell_1^{ab} = n_1^a b^{bc} n_1^d g_{cd} + n_1^b b^{ac} n_1^d g_{cd}$, $\ell_2^{ab} = n_2^a b^{bc} n_2^d g_{cd} + n_2^b b^{ac} n_2^d g_{cd}$, and $\ell_3^{ab} = g (n_1^a n_2^b + n_1^b n_2^a)$.

In the case of incompressible monoclinic Cauchy elastic solids, the second Piola–Kirchhoff stress tensor is written as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{S} = & -p \mathbf{C}^{-1} + \bar{a}_0 \mathbf{G}^\sharp + \bar{a}_1 \mathbf{C}^\sharp + \bar{a}_2 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1) + \bar{a}_4 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + \bar{a}_5 [\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) + (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}_1) \otimes \mathbf{N}_1] \\ & + \bar{a}_6 (\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2) + \bar{a}_7 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2] \\ & + \bar{a}_8 [\mathbf{N}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) + (\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{N}_2) \otimes \mathbf{N}_2] + g \bar{a}_9 (\mathbf{N}_1 \otimes \mathbf{N}_2 + \mathbf{N}_2 \otimes \mathbf{N}_1),\end{aligned}\quad (6.10)$$

where $\bar{a}_i (I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7, I_8, I_9)$, $i = 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$ are the response functions. Thus, the Cauchy stress tensor for incompressible monoclinic Cauchy elastic solids is represented as

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\sigma} = & -p \mathbf{g}^\sharp + \alpha_1 \mathbf{b}^\sharp + \alpha_2 \mathbf{c}^\sharp + \alpha_4 (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1) + \alpha_5 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] \\ & + \alpha_6 [\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1) \otimes \mathbf{n}_1] + \alpha_7 (\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2) + \alpha_8 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2] \\ & + \alpha_9 [\mathbf{n}_2 \otimes (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2) \otimes \mathbf{n}_2] + g \alpha_{10} (\mathbf{n}_1 \otimes \mathbf{n}_2 + \mathbf{n}_2 \otimes \mathbf{n}_1),\end{aligned}\quad (6.11)$$

where $\alpha_i = \alpha_i (I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7, I_8, I_9)$, $i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$ are arbitrary response functions.

6.1 Compressible monoclinic solids

The Cauchy stress for compressible monoclinic Cauchy elastic solids is given in components as (see (6.6))

$$\sigma^{ab} = \alpha_1 g^{ab} + \alpha_2 b^{ab} + \alpha_3 c^{ab} + \alpha_4 n_1^a n_1^b + \alpha_5 \ell_1^{ab} + \alpha_6 \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} + \alpha_7 n_2^a n_2^b + \alpha_8 \ell_2^{ab} + \alpha_9 \bar{\ell}_2^{ab} + \alpha_{10} \ell_3^{ab}, \quad (6.12)$$

where $\bar{\ell}_1^{ab} = n_1^a c^{bc} n_1^d g_{cd} + n_1^b c^{ac} n_1^d g_{cd}$, $\bar{\ell}_2^{ab} = n_2^a c^{bc} n_2^d g_{cd} + n_2^b c^{ac} n_2^d g_{cd}$, and $\alpha_i (I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7, I_8, I_9)$, $i = 1, \dots, 10$ are arbitrary response functions. Substituting (6.12) into the equilibrium equations (2.10) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_2 b^{ab} {}_{|b} + \alpha_3 c^{ab} {}_{|b} + \alpha_4 (n_1^a n_1^b) {}_{|b} + \alpha_5 \ell_1^{ab} {}_{|b} + \alpha_6 \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} {}_{|b} + \alpha_7 (n_2^a n_2^b) {}_{|b} + \alpha_8 \ell_2^{ab} {}_{|b} + \alpha_9 \bar{\ell}_2^{ab} {}_{|b} \\ + \alpha_{10} \ell_3^{ab} {}_{|b} + \alpha_{1,i} I_{i,b} g^{ab} + \alpha_{2,i} I_{i,b} b^{ab} + \alpha_{3,i} I_{i,b} c^{ab} + \alpha_{4,i} I_{i,b} (n_1^a n_1^b) + \alpha_{5,i} I_{i,b} \ell_1^{ab} \\ + \alpha_{6,i} I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} + \alpha_{7,i} I_{i,b} (n_2^a n_2^b) + \alpha_{8,i} I_{i,b} \ell_2^{ab} + \alpha_{9,i} I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_2^{ab} + \alpha_{10,i} I_{i,b} \ell_3^{ab} = 0,\end{aligned}\quad (6.13)$$

where $i = 1, \dots, 9$. Therefore, the following universality constraints are obtained

$$\begin{aligned}
& b^{ab}{}_{|b} = c^{ab}{}_{|b} = 0, \\
& (n_1^a n_1^b)_{|b} = 0, \\
& (n_2^a n_2^b)_{|b} = 0, \\
& \ell_1^{ab}{}_{|b} = 0, \\
& \ell_2^{ab}{}_{|b} = 0, \\
& \ell_3^{ab}{}_{|b} = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} g^{ab} = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} b^{ab} = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} c^{ab} = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} n_1^a n_1^b = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} n_2^a n_2^b = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} \ell_1^{ab} = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} \ell_2^{ab} = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} \ell_3^{ab} = 0, \\
& \bar{\ell}_1^{ab}{}_{|b} = 0, \\
& \bar{\ell}_2^{ab}{}_{|b} = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} = 0, \\
& I_{i,b} \bar{\ell}_2^{ab} = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.14}$$

The constraints (6.14)₁–(6.14)₁₄ are identical to those for hyperelastic solids [Yavari and Goriely, 2023, 2021]. Thus, similar to orthotropic solids, (6.14)₁₅–(6.14)₁₈ are the extra constraints in Cauchy elasticity.

Except for (6.14)₆ and (6.14)₁₄, the remaining constraints (for $i = 1, \dots, 7$) are the same as those for orthotropic solids. Consequently, universal deformations are homogeneous, I_i ($i = 1, \dots, 7$) are constant, and \mathbf{N}_1 and \mathbf{N}_2 are constant unit vectors. The constraints $\ell_3^{ab}{}_{|b} = 0$ and $I_{i,b} g^{ab} = 0$ (for $i = 8, 9$) imply that \mathbf{N}_3 is also a constant vector and that I_8 and I_9 are constant (note that (6.14)₁₄ is then trivially satisfied). Given these results, it can be shown that the additional constraints in Cauchy elasticity, i.e., (6.14)₁₅–(6.14)₁₈, are trivially satisfied. In summary, we have proved the following result.

Proposition 6.1. *The universal deformations and material preferred directions of compressible monoclinic Cauchy elasticity are identical to those of compressible monoclinic hyperelasticity.*

6.2 Incompressible monoclinic solids

Let us substitute (6.8) into the equilibrium equations to get

$$p_{|b} g^{ab} = 2 \left[W_1 b^{ab} - W_2 c^{ab} + W_4 n_1^a n_1^b + W_5 \ell_1^{ab} + W_6 n_2^a n_2^b + W_7 \ell_2^{ab} + \frac{1}{2} W_8 \ell_3^{ab} \right]_{|b}, \tag{6.15}$$

for hyperelastic solids. Similarly, substituting the Cauchy stress (6.11) into the equilibrium equations (2.10) gives the following equation for Cauchy elastic solids

$$p_{|b} g^{ab} = [\alpha_1 b^{ab} + \alpha_2 c^{ab} + \alpha_4 n_1^a n_1^b + \alpha_5 \ell_1^{ab} + \alpha_6 \bar{\ell}_1^{ab} + \alpha_7 n_2^a n_2^b + \alpha_8 \ell_2^{ab} + \alpha_9 \bar{\ell}_2^{ab} + \alpha_{10} \ell_3^{ab}]_{|b}. \tag{6.16}$$

In hyperelasticity, $p_{|ab} = \sum_{\kappa} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa} W_{\kappa}$, and therefore the condition $p_{|ab} = p_{|ba}$ is identical to $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{\kappa} = \mathcal{A}_{ba}^{\kappa}$. It was found that there are 78 additional terms for monoclinic hyperelastic solids which are [Yavari and

Goriely, 2023, 2021]

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^8 &= \mathfrak{q}_{a|nb}^n, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{18} &= \mathfrak{q}_{a|n}^n I_{1,b} + (\mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{1,n})_{|b} + b_{a|n}^n I_{8,b} + (b_a^n I_{8,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{19} &= b_{a|n}^n I_{9,b} + (b_a^n I_{9,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{28} &= \mathfrak{q}_{a|n}^n I_{2,b} + (\mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{2,n})_{|b} - c_{a|n}^n I_{8,b} - (c_a^n I_{8,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{29} &= -c_{a|n}^n I_{9,b} - (c_a^n I_{9,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{48} &= \mathfrak{q}_{a|n}^n I_{4,b} + (\mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{4,n})_{|b} + (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{8,b} + (n_a n^n I_{8,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{49} &= (n_a n^n)_{|n} I_{9,b} + (n_a n^n I_{9,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{58} &= \mathfrak{q}_{a|n}^n I_{5,b} + (\mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{5,n})_{|b} + \mathfrak{L}_{a|n}^n I_{8,b} + (\mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{8,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{59} &= \mathfrak{L}_{a|n}^n I_{9,b} + (\mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{9,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{68} &= \mathfrak{q}_{a|n}^n I_{6,b} + (\mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{6,n})_{|b} + (m_a m^n)_{|n} I_{8,b} + (m_a m^n I_{8,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{69} &= (m_a m^n)_{|n} I_{9,b} + (m_a m^n I_{9,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{78} &= \mathfrak{q}_{a|n}^n I_{7,b} + (\mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{7,n})_{|b} + \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{8,b} + (\mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{8,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{79} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{9,b} + (\mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{9,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{88} &= \mathfrak{q}_{a|n}^n I_{8,b} + (\mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{8,n})_{|b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{89} &= \mathfrak{q}_{a|n}^n I_{9,b} + (\mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{9,n})_{|b}, \tag{6.17}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{118} &= b_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{119} &= b_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{128} &= b_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}) - c_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{129} &= b_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}) - c_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{148} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}) + n_a n^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{149} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}) + n_a n^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{158} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}) + \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{159} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{168} &= b_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}) + m_a m^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{169} &= b_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}) + m_a m^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{178} &= b_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{179} &= b_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{188} &= b_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b} + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{189} &= b_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{199} &= b_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b}, \tag{6.18}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{228} &= -c_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{229} &= -c_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{248} &= -c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}) + n_a n^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{249} &= -c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}) + n_a n^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{258} &= -c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}) + \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{259} &= -c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{268} &= -c_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}) + m_a m^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{269} &= -c_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}) + m_a m^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{278} &= -c_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{279} &= -c_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{288} &= -c_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b} + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{289} &= -c_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{299} &= -c_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{448} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{449} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}),
\end{aligned} \tag{6.19}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{458} &= n_a n^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}) + \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{459} &= n_a n^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{468} &= n_a n^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}) + m_a m^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{469} &= n_a n^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}) + m_a m^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{478} &= n_a n^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{479} &= n_a n^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{488} &= n_a n^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b} + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{489} &= n_a n^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{499} &= n_a n^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{558} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{559} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{568} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}) + m_a m^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{569} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}) + m_a m^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{578} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{579} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}),
\end{aligned} \tag{6.20}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{588} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b} + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{589} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{599} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{668} &= m_a m^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{669} &= m_a m^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{678} &= m_a m^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{679} &= m_a m^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{688} &= m_a m^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b} + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{689} &= m_a m^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{699} &= m_a m^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{778} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{779} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{788} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b} + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{789} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}) + \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{799} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{888} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{889} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{999} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.21}$$

where $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}_1$, $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{n}_2$, $\mathfrak{L}^{ab} = \ell_1^{ab}$, $\mathfrak{K}^{ab} = \ell_2^{ab}$ and $\mathfrak{q}^{ab} = \ell_3^{ab}$.

Taking (6.16) into account, one may determine $p_{|ab}$ in Cauchy elasticity as

$$\begin{aligned}
p_{|ab} = \sum_{\kappa} & \left(\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa} \alpha_{1\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa} \alpha_{2\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{4\kappa} \alpha_{4\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{5\kappa} \alpha_{5\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{6\kappa} \alpha_{6\kappa} \right. \\
& \left. + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{7\kappa} \alpha_{7\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{8\kappa} \alpha_{8\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{9\kappa} \alpha_{9\kappa} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\kappa} \alpha_{10\kappa} \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{6.22}$$

where $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{2\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{4\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{5\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{6\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{7\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{8\kappa}$, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{9\kappa}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\kappa}$ are the matrices of coefficients of $\alpha_{1\kappa}$, $\alpha_{2\kappa}$, $\alpha_{4\kappa}$, $\alpha_{5\kappa}$, $\alpha_{6\kappa}$, $\alpha_{7\kappa}$, $\alpha_{8\kappa}$, $\alpha_{9\kappa}$ and $\alpha_{10\kappa}$, respectively ($\alpha_{i\kappa} = \partial\alpha_i/\partial I_{\kappa}$, where κ is a multi-index). The extra terms

in Cauchy elasticity are found to be

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10} &= \mathbf{q}_a^n|_{nb}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{18} &= b_a^n|_n I_{8,b} + (b_a^n I_{8,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{19} &= b_a^n|_n I_{9,b} + (b_a^n I_{9,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{28} &= -c_a^n|_n I_{8,b} - (c_a^n I_{8,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{29} &= -c_a^n|_n I_{9,b} - (c_a^n I_{9,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{48} &= (n_a n^n)|_n I_{8,b} + (n_a n^n I_{8,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{49} &= (n_a n^n)|_n I_{9,b} + (n_a n^n I_{9,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{58} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n|_n I_{8,b} + (\mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{8,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{59} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n|_n I_{9,b} + (\mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{9,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{68} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n|_n I_{8,b} + (\bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n I_{8,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{69} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n|_n I_{9,b} + (\bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n I_{9,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{78} &= (m_a m^n)|_n I_{8,b} + (m_a m^n I_{8,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{79} &= (m_a m^n)|_n I_{9,b} + (m_a m^n I_{9,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{88} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n|_n I_{8,b} + (\mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{8,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{89} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n|_n I_{9,b} + (\mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{9,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{98} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n|_n I_{8,b} + (\bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{8,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{99} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n|_n I_{9,b} + (\bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{9,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\,1} &= \mathbf{q}_a^n|_n I_{1,b} + (\mathbf{q}_a^n I_{1,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\,2} &= \mathbf{q}_a^n|_n I_{2,b} + (\mathbf{q}_a^n I_{2,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\,4} &= \mathbf{q}_a^n|_n I_{4,b} + (\mathbf{q}_a^n I_{4,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\,5} &= \mathbf{q}_a^n|_n I_{5,b} + (\mathbf{q}_a^n I_{5,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\,6} &= \mathbf{q}_a^n|_n I_{6,b} + (\mathbf{q}_a^n I_{6,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\,7} &= \mathbf{q}_a^n|_n I_{7,b} + (\mathbf{q}_a^n I_{7,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\,8} &= \mathbf{q}_a^n|_n I_{8,b} + (\mathbf{q}_a^n I_{8,n})|_b, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10\,9} &= \mathbf{q}_a^n|_n I_{9,b} + (\mathbf{q}_a^n I_{9,n})|_b,
\end{aligned} \tag{6.23}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{118} &= b_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{119} &= b_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{128} &= b_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{129} &= b_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{148} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{149} &= b_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{158} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{159} &= b_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{168} &= b_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{169} &= b_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{178} &= b_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{179} &= b_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{188} &= b_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{189} &= b_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{199} &= b_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.24}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{218} &= -c_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{219} &= -c_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{228} &= -c_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{229} &= -c_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{248} &= -c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{249} &= -c_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{258} &= -c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{259} &= -c_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{268} &= -c_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{269} &= -c_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{278} &= -c_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{279} &= -c_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{288} &= -c_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{289} &= -c_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{299} &= -c_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.25}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{418} &= n_a n^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{419} &= n_a n^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{428} &= n_a n^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{429} &= n_a n^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{448} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{449} &= n_a n^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{458} &= n_a n^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{459} &= n_a n^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{468} &= n_a n^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{469} &= n_a n^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{478} &= n_a n^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{479} &= n_a n^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{488} &= n_a n^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{489} &= n_a n^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{499} &= n_a n^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.26}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{518} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{519} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{528} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{529} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{548} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{549} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{558} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{559} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{568} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{569} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{578} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{579} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{588} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{589} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{599} &= \mathfrak{L}_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.27}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{618} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{619} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{628} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{629} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{648} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{649} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{658} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{659} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{668} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{669} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{678} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{679} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{688} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{689} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{699} &= \bar{\mathfrak{L}}_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.28}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{718} &= m_a m^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{719} &= m_a m^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{728} &= m_a m^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{729} &= m_a m^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{748} &= m_a m^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{749} &= m_a m^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{758} &= m_a m^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{759} &= m_a m^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{768} &= m_a m^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{769} &= m_a m^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{778} &= m_a m^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{779} &= m_a m^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{788} &= m_a m^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{789} &= m_a m^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{799} &= m_a m^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.29}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{818} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{819} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{828} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{829} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{848} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{849} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{858} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{859} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{868} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{869} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{878} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{879} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{888} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{889} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{899} &= \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.30}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{918} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{919} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{928} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{929} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{948} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{949} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{958} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{959} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{968} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{969} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{978} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{979} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{988} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{989} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{999} &= \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.31}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1018} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{8,b} + I_{1,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1019} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{1,n} I_{9,b} + I_{1,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1028} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{8,b} + I_{2,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1029} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{2,n} I_{9,b} + I_{2,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1048} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{8,b} + I_{4,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1049} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + I_{4,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1058} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{8,b} + I_{5,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1059} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{5,n} I_{9,b} + I_{5,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1068} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{8,b} + I_{6,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1069} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{6,n} I_{9,b} + I_{6,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1078} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{8,b} + I_{7,b} I_{8,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1079} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{7,n} I_{9,b} + I_{7,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1088} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1089} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n (I_{8,n} I_{9,b} + I_{8,b} I_{9,n}), \\
\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1099} &= \mathfrak{q}_a^n I_{9,n} I_{9,b},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.32}$$

where $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}^{ab} = \bar{\ell}_1^{ab}$ and $\bar{\mathfrak{K}}^{ab} = \bar{\ell}_2^{ab}$. Thus, there are 160 additional universality constraints for incompressible monoclinic Cauchy elastic solids.

First consider the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ , where κ is a three-component index. From (6.18)–(6.21) and (6.24)–(6.32), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{199} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{199}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{119} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{119}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{499} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{499}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{699} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{799}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{489} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{489} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1049}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{689} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{789} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1069}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{188} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{188} + \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1018}, \\
\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{118} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{118}.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.33}$$

The symmetry of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{199} or \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{199} asserts that ∇I_9 is an eigenvector of b_a^n (we assume that $I_i, i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$ are not constant), i.e., $b_a^n I_{9,n} = \lambda_9 I_{9,a}$, where λ_9 is the corresponding eigenvalue. Substituting this expression into \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{119} or \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{119} gives

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{119} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{119} = \lambda_1 I_{1,a} I_{9,b} + \lambda_9 I_{9,a} I_{1,b}, \tag{6.34}$$

which is symmetric only when $\lambda_1 = \lambda_9$, or equivalently, ∇I_1 and ∇I_9 are parallel. Thus, I_9 and I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$) are functionally dependent. Moreover, the symmetry of the term \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{499} or \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{499} is preserved if \mathbf{n} and ∇I_9 are either parallel or orthogonal. Referring to [Yavari and Goriely, 2021], we find that the former case is inadmissible, and thus $\mathbf{n} \perp \nabla I_9$. A similar line of reasoning shows that \mathbf{m} is orthogonal to ∇I_9 , ensuring that the term \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{699} or \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{799} remains symmetric. Let us now consider the term \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1049} . Since $n^n I_{9,n} = m^n I_{9,n} = 0$ and ∇I_9 and ∇I_4 are parallel, it follows that $n^n I_{4,n} = m^n I_{4,n} = 0$. Hence

$$\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1049} = g(n_a m^n I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + n_a m^n I_{9,n} I_{4,b} + m_a n^n I_{4,n} I_{9,b} + m_a n^n I_{9,n} I_{4,b}) = 0, \tag{6.35}$$

in which we used $\mathfrak{q}_a^n = g(n_a m^n + m_a n^n)$. Therefore, (6.33)₅ becomes

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{489} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{489} = n_a n^n I_{8,n} I_{9,b}. \tag{6.36}$$

Because \mathbf{n} and ∇I_9 are not parallel, the term \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{489} or \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{489} is symmetric only if $n^n I_{8,n} = 0$, i.e., $\mathbf{n} \perp \nabla I_8$. Similarly, $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1069} = 0$ and (6.33)₆ is written as

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{689} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{789} = m_a m^n I_{8,n} I_{9,b}. \quad (6.37)$$

The symmetry of \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{689} or \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{789} then gives $\mathbf{m} \perp \nabla I_8$. Therefore, $\mathbf{q}_a^n I_{8,n} = 0$, and consequently $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{1018} = 0$. Hence (6.33)₇ is simplified to read

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{188} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{188} = b_a^n I_{8,n} I_{8,b}, \quad (6.38)$$

which implies that $b_a^n I_{8,n} = \lambda_8 I_{8,a}$, where λ_8 is the corresponding eigenvalue. Given this result, we have

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{118} = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{118} = \lambda_1 I_{1,a} I_{8,b} + \lambda_8 I_{8,a} I_{1,b}, \quad (6.39)$$

which is symmetric only if ∇I_1 and ∇I_8 are parallel.

To summarize, we showed that the symmetries of the terms

$$\{\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{199}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{119}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{499}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{699}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{489}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{689}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{188}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{118}\}, \quad (6.40)$$

in hyperelasticity are equivalent to those of

$$\{\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{199}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{119}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{499}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{799}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{489}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{689}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{188}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{118}\}, \quad (6.41)$$

in Cauchy elasticity. Both sets are symmetric if ∇I_8 and ∇I_9 are parallel to ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7$), and are orthogonal to \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{m} . Therefore, ∇I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$) are mutually parallel and all orthogonal to \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{m} . This conclusion, in turn, leads to

$$\mathcal{L}_a^n I_{i,n} = \bar{\mathcal{L}}_a^n I_{i,n} = \mathfrak{K}_a^n I_{i,n} = \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n I_{i,n} = \mathbf{q}_a^n I_{i,n} = 0, \quad (6.42)$$

where $i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$. With this conclusion, most of the remaining terms in (6.18)–(6.21) and (6.24)–(6.32) are zero. The non-vanishing terms are described by $b_a^n I_{i,n} I_{8,b} = \lambda_1 I_{i,a} I_{8,b}$ (or $b_a^n I_{i,n} I_{9,b} = \lambda_1 I_{i,a} I_{9,b}$), and $c_a^n I_{i,n} I_{8,b} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} I_{i,a} I_{8,b}$ (or $c_a^n I_{i,n} I_{9,b} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} I_{i,a} I_{9,b}$) which are symmetric owing to the functional dependence of I_i ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$). Therefore, the symmetries of the remaining terms trivially hold, and the Cauchy elasticity and hyperelasticity terms are equivalent in this case.

We now turn our attention to the terms \mathcal{A}_{ab}^κ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^κ , where κ is a two-component index, as given by (6.17)₂–(6.17)₁₅ and (6.23)₂–(6.23)₂₅ for hyperelastic and Cauchy elastic solids, respectively. Referring to [Yavari and Goriely, 2021], one may find that

$$\mathcal{L}_a^n|_n = \bar{\mathcal{L}}_a^n|_n = \mathfrak{K}_a^n|_n = \bar{\mathfrak{K}}_a^n|_n = \mathbf{q}_a^n|_n = 0. \quad (6.43)$$

Based on (6.42) and (6.43), the terms $\mathcal{B}_{ab}^{58}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{59}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{68}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{69}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{88}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{89}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{98}, \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{99}$ and \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10i} ($i = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$) in Cauchy elasticity, as well as $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{58}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{59}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{78}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{79}, \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{88}$ and \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{89} in hyperelasticity vanish. Consequently, eight terms remain in Cauchy elasticity and eight in hyperelasticity, with a one-to-one correspondence given by the relations below (see (6.17) and (6.23))

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{18} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{18}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{19} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{19}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{28} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{28}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{29} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{29}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{48} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{48}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{49} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{49}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{68} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{78}, \\ \mathcal{A}_{ab}^{69} &= \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{79}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.44)$$

Regarding $\mathcal{A}_{ab}^8 = \mathcal{B}_{ab}^{10} = 0$, one now concludes that the Cauchy elasticity universality constraints in this case are equivalent to those in hyperelasticity. Therefore, for incompressible monoclinic solids, the additional constraints appearing in hyperelasticity are equivalent to those in Cauchy elasticity.

In summary, we have proved the following result.

Proposition 6.2. *The universal deformations and material preferred directions of incompressible monoclinic Cauchy elasticity are identical to those of incompressible monoclinic hyperelasticity.*

7 Conclusions

In this paper, we analyzed universal deformations in compressible and incompressible anisotropic Cauchy elastic solids. We showed that for transversely isotropic, orthotropic, and monoclinic materials, the sets of universal deformations and universal material preferred directions coincide with those previously obtained in the hyperelastic case. Thus, the existence of an energy function does not affect the form or characterization of universal deformations and material preferred directions in Cauchy elasticity. This result establishes that universal deformations and material preferred directions are independent of whether the constitutive law is derived from a potential. These findings extend and generalize earlier results for isotropic solids to the anisotropic setting. The present analysis provides a foundation for further exploration of universal deformations in more general material frameworks, including non-Cauchy elastic solids, materials with residual stress or microstructure, and generalized continua where additional internal variables appear.

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