



# INFORMAL NOTES ON MATHEMATICS 2023.02.09

## A Brief on Tensor

Let's start from vector.

Theorem: (vector triple product)

$$(u \times v) \times w \equiv (u \cdot w)v - (v \cdot w)u$$

Proof:  $u \times v$  之后  $\perp$  于  $v, u$  所在平面, 再  $\times w$  就又回到  $u, v$  所在平面

$$\text{不妨设 } (u \times v) \times w = Au + Bv$$

注意,  $(u \times v) \times w$  应当  $\perp (u \times v)$  和  $\perp w$

$$\therefore Au \cdot w + Bv \cdot w = 0$$

$$\therefore A = -C(v \cdot w), B = C(u \cdot w)$$

这里的  $C$  是和  $v \cdot w \cdot u$  有关的常数, 设为  $C(u, v, w)$

$$\therefore (u \times v) \times w = C(u, v, w)[(u \cdot w)v - (v \cdot w)u] \quad (1)$$

下面只需证明  $C(u, v, w) \equiv 1$  即可。

当  $u = w$  时,

$$(u \times v) \times u = C(u, v, u)[|u|^2 v - (u \cdot v)u]$$

两边同时点乘  $v$

$$(u \times v) \times u \cdot v = (u \times v) \cdot (u \times v) \quad (\text{混合积的轮换性})$$

$$= C(u, v, u)[|u|^2 |v|^2 - (u \cdot v)^2]$$

$$\therefore (u \times v) \cdot (u \times v) = |u|^2 |v|^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= |u|^2 |v|^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= |u|^2 |v|^2 - (u \cdot v)^2$$

$$\therefore C(u, v, u) = 1 \quad \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (2)$$

在 (1) 两端同时点乘  $u$

$$\therefore [u \times (u \times v)] \cdot w = C(u, v, w)[(u \cdot w)(v \cdot u) - (v \cdot w)|u|^2]$$

$$\text{又: 由 (2) 知, } [u \times (u \times v)] \cdot w = -[u \times v] \times u \cdot w$$

$$= [(u \cdot v)u - |u|^2 v] \cdot w$$

$$= (u \cdot w)(v \cdot u) - (v \cdot w)|u|^2$$

$$\therefore C(u, v, w) = 1 \quad \square$$

Note: There's an algebra created by Grassman that gives meaning to  $u \times v$  and  $u \times v \times w$  in high dimensional Euclidean spaces where they're call wedge products

Note: 我真没听说过上面那玩意。我知道的 wedge product 是代拓里面的  $S^1 \vee S^1$ , 感觉完全不是一个东西。

问题保留

### Problem 1-3

找到一个单位向量  $\vec{c}$  使其同时  $\perp \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{a} = (1, -2, 3)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (-1, 0, 1)$ , 不得用叉积。

Solution: 唔, 问题抄错了。分别用叉积和不用叉积做一遍。

用叉积:  $\vec{c} = \pm \frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}}{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|}$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2\vec{i} + (-3)\vec{j} + 0\vec{k} - 0\vec{i} - \vec{j} - 2\vec{k} = (-2, -4, -2)$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{4+16+4} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore \vec{c} = \pm \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\right)$$

不用叉积: 设  $\vec{c} = (x, y, z)$

$$\therefore \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = x - 2y + 3z = 0$$

$$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} = -x + z = 0$$

$$\therefore (x, y, z) = (\lambda, 2\lambda, \lambda)$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \quad \therefore \vec{c} = \pm \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\right)$$

补充另一个看待混合积轮换的角度:

$$(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w} = (\vec{u} \times \vec{v})_x \cdot w_x + (\vec{u} \times \vec{v})_y \cdot w_y + (\vec{u} \times \vec{v})_z \cdot w_z$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} w_x & w_y & w_z \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix}$$

根据行列式两行交换符号改变,  $\therefore$  任意交换两次值不变

$$\therefore \text{易得 } (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w} = (\vec{w} \times \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{v} = (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}) \cdot \vec{u}$$

好, 下面我们进入张量 (Tensor)。我觉得这本书有趣之处在于它引入得很好。

简单地说, 高-阶张量就是对低-阶张量的一个作用, 但是必须线性且 send vectors to vector。  
-阶张量为向量,  $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}$ ,  $\vec{v} \times \vec{w}$  中的  $\vec{v}$ ,  $\vec{w}$  都是作用, 但  $\vec{v} \times$  是二阶张量,  $\vec{v}$  不是。

(物理上的意义即应力和应变。the stress tensor 作用在垂直于平面、穿过某点的单位向量, 把 the force vector per area (作用在平面上的压力) 传递到该点,

цислещной хва умилжай чан, а танбузгое дымай гуи, 见 Exercise 1-20)

另一个简单的 nontrivial 的 2nd tensor 就是投影向量

$$\text{Proj}_u \vec{v} = (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{u}$$

显然满足 send vector to vector. 下面验证其为线性。

$$\text{证明: } \text{Proj}_u (\beta \vec{v} + \gamma \vec{w}) = [(\beta \vec{v} + \gamma \vec{w}) \cdot \vec{u}] \vec{u}$$

$$= (\beta \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} + \gamma \vec{w} \cdot \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$= \beta (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}) \vec{u} + \gamma (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{u}) \vec{u}$$

$$= \beta \text{Proj}_u \vec{v} + \gamma \text{Proj}_u \vec{w} \quad \square$$

下面引入直积:

The direct product  $uv$  is a tensor that sends any vector  $w$  according to:

$$u \cdot (v \cdot w) = u \cdot (v \cdot w)$$

因此, 我们有  $\text{Proj}_u(\vec{r}) = \hat{u}\hat{u}(\vec{r})$

可用直积表示的张量被称为 dyads. 实际上, 任何 2nd tensor 都是 dyads 的线性组合。  
(我更喜欢用  $u \otimes v$  表示直积, 以后就按  $\otimes$  写了)

对于 2nd tensor  $S$  和  $T$ ,

$$S = T \iff S v = T v, \forall v$$

或等价地:

$$S = T \iff u \cdot S v = u \cdot T v, \forall u, v$$

zero tensor:  $0 v = \vec{0}, \forall v$ , identity tensor:  $1 v = v, \forall v$

The transpose of a 2nd order tensor  $T$  is defined as that unique tensor  $T^T$  i.e.

$$u \cdot T v = v \cdot T^T u, \forall u, v$$

A 2nd order tensor  $T$  is said to be:

- (a) symmetric if  $T = T^T$
- (b) skew (or antisymmetric) if  $T = -T^T$
- (c) singular if  $\exists v \neq 0$  such that  $T v = \vec{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Property: } T &= \frac{1}{2}(T + T^T) + \frac{1}{2}(T - T^T), \\ T + T^T &= (T + T^T)^T \text{ (symmetric)} \\ T - T^T &= -(T - T^T)^T \text{ (skew)} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 1.4:

If  $v = (v_x, v_y, v_z)$ ,  $T v = (-2v_x + 3v_z, -v_z, v_x + 2v_y)$ , determine the Cartesian components of  $T^T v$ .

Solution: Let  $T^T v = (a, b, c)$ ,  $u = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$

$$\therefore u \cdot T^T v = v \cdot T u$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c &= v_x(-2\alpha + 3\gamma) + v_y(-\gamma) + v_z(\alpha + 2\beta) \\ &= (-2v_x + v_z)\alpha + 2v_z\beta + (3v_x - v_y)\gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (a, b, c) = (-2v_x + v_z, 2v_z, 3v_x - v_y) = T^T v$$

张量的笛卡尔表达

$$T v = T(v_x \vec{e}_1 + v_y \vec{e}_2 + v_z \vec{e}_3)$$

$$= v_x T \vec{e}_1 + v_y T \vec{e}_2 + v_z T \vec{e}_3 \quad (\text{由 } T \text{ 的线性可知})$$

我们作以下记号

$$T \vec{e}_1 = T_{e1} = T_{11} e_1 + T_{12} e_2 + T_{13} e_3$$

$$T \vec{e}_2 = T_{e2} = T_{21} e_1 + T_{22} e_2 + T_{23} e_3$$

$$T \vec{e}_3 = T_{e3} = T_{31} e_1 + T_{32} e_2 + T_{33} e_3$$

那这样我们就很显然能想到  $T$  的矩阵表达:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} T_{xx} & T_{xy} & T_{xz} \\ T_{yx} & T_{yy} & T_{yz} \\ T_{zx} & T_{zy} & T_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Tv = \begin{bmatrix} T_{xx} & T_{xy} & T_{xz} \\ T_{yx} & T_{yy} & T_{yz} \\ T_{zx} & T_{zy} & T_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= v_x \begin{bmatrix} T_{xx} \\ T_{yx} \\ T_{zx} \end{bmatrix} + v_y \begin{bmatrix} T_{xy} \\ T_{yy} \\ T_{zy} \end{bmatrix} + v_z \begin{bmatrix} T_{xz} \\ T_{yz} \\ T_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= v_x T_{ex} + v_y T_{ey} + v_z T_{ez}$$

例: 设  $Tv = u \times v$ ,  $u = (u_x, u_y, u_z)$ , 写出  $T$  的矩阵表达

$$T_{ex} = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = u_z e_y - u_y e_z = (0, u_z, -u_y)$$

$$T_{ey} = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = u_x e_z - u_z e_x = (-u_z, 0, u_x)$$

$$T_{ez} = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = u_y e_x - u_x e_y = (u_y, -u_x, 0)$$

$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -u_z & u_y \\ u_z & 0 & -u_x \\ -u_y & u_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$