

Diagrammatic equation showing the multiplication of two tensors:

Left side (Product):

- Tensor 1 (Left): A light blue rounded rectangle containing a vertex x at the bottom. Two legs extend from x : one to the top-left labeled y , and one to the top-right labeled z .
- Tensor 2 (Right): A light blue rounded rectangle containing a vertical line with a vertex α at the bottom and β at the top.

Multiplication symbol (\times) is between the two tensors.

Right side (Result):

A large light blue rounded rectangle containing the result of the multiplication, which is a complex diagram with six vertices and connecting lines:

- Top-left vertex: $\langle z, \beta \rangle$
- Top-right vertex: $\langle y, \beta \rangle$
- Middle-left vertex: $\langle z, \alpha \rangle$
- Middle-right vertex: $\langle y, \alpha \rangle$
- Bottom-left vertex: $\langle x, \beta \rangle$
- Bottom-right vertex: $\langle x, \alpha \rangle$

Connections between vertices:

- A vertical line connects $\langle z, \beta \rangle$ and $\langle z, \alpha \rangle$.
- A vertical line connects $\langle y, \beta \rangle$ and $\langle y, \alpha \rangle$.
- A vertical line connects $\langle x, \beta \rangle$ and $\langle x, \alpha \rangle$.
- A diagonal line connects $\langle z, \beta \rangle$ to $\langle x, \beta \rangle$.
- A diagonal line connects $\langle z, \alpha \rangle$ to $\langle x, \alpha \rangle$.
- A diagonal line connects $\langle y, \beta \rangle$ to $\langle x, \beta \rangle$.
- A diagonal line connects $\langle y, \alpha \rangle$ to $\langle x, \alpha \rangle$.

Equality symbol ($=$) is between the product and the result.