

张量分析简明教程知识点

2015.6.23

1.1. ① $\underline{p} = p^i \underline{g}_i + p_j \underline{g}^j = \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 p^\alpha \underline{g}_\alpha = p^\alpha \underline{g}_\alpha$ (约定求和爱因斯坦约定) α : 哑指标

② \underline{g}_i 协变基矢量 (沿坐标线) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{g}_j = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$ (Kronecker delta)
 \underline{g}^i 逆变基矢量 (新引入) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{g}^i \cdot \underline{g}_j = \delta^i_j = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$ (Kronecker delta)
 两者满足正交归一关系。
 逆变基矢量的确定方法

③ $\underline{p} = p^i \underline{g}_i = p_j \underline{g}^j$, p^i 称为逆变分量, p_j 称为协变分量

$\underline{p} \cdot \underline{g}^i = (p^j \underline{g}_j) \cdot \underline{g}^i = p^j (\underline{g}_j \cdot \underline{g}^i) = p^j \delta_j^i \stackrel{j=i}{=} p^i \Rightarrow p^i = \underline{p} \cdot \underline{g}^i$ $p_j = \underline{p} \cdot \underline{g}_j$

④ $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = u_i \underline{g}^i \cdot v_j \underline{g}^j = u_i v_j \delta_j^i \stackrel{j=i}{=} u_i v_i$ 同理 $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = u^i v_i$

⑤ $|\underline{p}| = \sqrt{\underline{p} \cdot \underline{p}} = \sqrt{p^i \underline{g}_i \cdot p_j \underline{g}^j} = \sqrt{p^i p_j \delta_j^i} = \sqrt{p^i p_i}$ (逆变分量·协变分量)

1.2 ① \underline{R} 矢径 \star 协变基矢量 $\underline{g}_i = \frac{\partial \underline{R}}{\partial x^i}$, ($\underline{g}^i = \frac{\partial \underline{R}}{\partial x_i}$ 错误) 协变基矢量的确定方法

② 曲线坐标系是局部坐标系, 每一点基矢量都不同。基矢量是点的函数。

1.3 $\underline{g}_i = \beta_i^j \underline{g}_j$, β_i^j : 协变变换系数 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{新基在老坐标系中的分解式: 系数由九个数组成} \\ \text{新基在老坐标系中的分解式: 系数由九个数组成} \end{array} \right.$
 ① $\underline{g}^i = \beta_j^i \underline{g}^j$, β_j^i : 逆变变换系数 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \text{ 自由标, 表三个式子} \\ j \text{ 哑标, 表求和} \end{array} \right.$

② $\delta_{ij}^k = \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{g}^k = \beta_i^j \underline{g}_j \cdot \underline{g}^k = \beta_i^j \beta_j^k \delta_j^k = \beta_i^j \beta_j^k = \delta_i^k$
 $\delta_{ij}^k = \beta_i^j \beta_j^k = \delta_i^k$

β_k^i i 在上, 逆变
 β_i^k i 在下, 协变

③ $\underline{g}_k = \beta_k^i \underline{g}_i$, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{老基在新坐标系中的分解式} \\ \text{下指标表示行, 上下指标表示列} \end{array} \right.$
 $\underline{g}^k = \beta_i^k \underline{g}^i$, $\delta_k^j = \beta_k^i \beta_i^j = \delta_k^j$

④ \star 如何求 β_i^j 与 β_j^i ? $\underline{g}_i = \frac{\partial \underline{R}}{\partial x^i}$, $\underline{g}^i = \frac{\partial \underline{R}}{\partial x_i}$ $\therefore \underline{g}^i = \frac{\partial \underline{R}}{\partial x^i} = \frac{\partial \underline{R}}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x^i} = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x^i} \underline{g}_j = \beta_i^j \underline{g}_j$

$\therefore \beta_i^j = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x^i}$ 同理 $\beta_j^i = \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial x^j}$

⑤ $\underline{v}_j = \beta_j^i \underline{v}_i$, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{同一矢量在不同坐标系中的协(逆)变分量之间的变换关系} \\ \text{下指标表示行, 上下指标表示列} \end{array} \right.$
 $\underline{v}^j = \beta_i^j \underline{v}^i$

1.4 在三维空间中, 九个数的集合称为张量, 只要它们在两个不同坐标系中的值满足由

式 $T_{i_1 \dots i_n}^{j_1 \dots j_n} = \beta_{i_1}^{j_1} \dots \beta_{i_n}^{j_n} \beta_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots \beta_{j_n}^{i_n} T_{i_1 \dots i_n}^{j_1 \dots j_n}$ 给出的变换关系。张量的定义。
 定义式 证明关键在满足变换

1.5 ① 张量实体表示: N 阶张量分量配以 N 个相应的基矢量构成 N 阶张量实体 (不变性代法)

以 3 阶张量为例: $\underline{T} = T^{ijk} \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}_k = T_i^{jk} \underline{g}^i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}_k = T_{ijk} \underline{g}^i \underline{g}^j \underline{g}^k$

② 并乘 (并矢 张量积) $\underline{a} \underline{b} (\underline{a} \otimes \underline{b}) = a^i \underline{g}_i b^j \underline{g}_j = a^i b^j \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j$ (并 4 种表达式) 基矢量次序不能随意变动。
 ③ 对于张量分量, N 个自由标 = N 阶张量; 对于张量实体, N 个并基 = N 阶张量。

1.6 ① $\underline{g}_i = g_{ij} \underline{g}^j, \underline{g}^i = g^{ij} \underline{g}_j$

② $\underline{g}_{ij} = \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{g}_j, \underline{g}^{ij} = \underline{g}^i \cdot \underline{g}^j$ ($g_{ij} = g_{ji}, g^{ij} = g^{ji}$) 求解式

③ $g_{ik} g^{kj} = \delta_i^j$ 证明: $\delta_i^j = \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{g}^j = (g_{ik} \underline{g}^k) \cdot \underline{g}^j = g_{ik} (\underline{g}^k \cdot \underline{g}^j) = g_{ik} g^{kj}$

④ 度量张量 G $G = g_{ij} \underline{g}^i \underline{g}^j = g^{ij} \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j = \delta_i^j \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j = \delta_j^i \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j$ (实体形式)

如何证明 g_{ij} 与 g^{ij} 是同一个张量的协、逆变分量?

1. 先证明 g_{ij}, g^{ij} 是张量的协、逆变分量。

补充: 两个向量点积

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = a^i g_{ij} b^j = a^i b_j \delta_j^i = a^i b_i = a \cdot b$$

$$g_{ij}' = \underline{g}_i' \cdot \underline{g}_j', \quad g^{ij'} = \underline{g}^{i'} \cdot \underline{g}^{j'}$$

$$g_{ij}' = \underline{g}_i' \cdot \underline{g}_j' = (\beta_i^{\bar{i}} \underline{g}_{\bar{i}}) \cdot (\beta_j^{\bar{j}} \underline{g}_{\bar{j}}) = \beta_i^{\bar{i}} \beta_j^{\bar{j}} \underline{g}_{\bar{i}} \cdot \underline{g}_{\bar{j}} = \beta_i^{\bar{i}} \beta_j^{\bar{j}} g_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} \quad \text{同理} \quad g^{ij'} = \beta_i^{\bar{i}} \beta_j^{\bar{j}} g^{\bar{i}\bar{j}}$$

满足张量的定义式, 故得证。

2. 设 g_{ij} 是某张量 G 的协变分量, 即 $G = g_{ij} \underline{g}^i \underline{g}^j$, 可改写为

$$G = g_{kl} g^k g^l = g_{kl} (g^{ki} \underline{g}_i) (\underline{g}^j g_j) = g_{kl} g^{ki} g^j \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j = \delta_i^j g^j \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \stackrel{!}{=} g^{ij} \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j$$

得证。

⑤ 线元长度 ds : $(ds)^2 = d\underline{r} \cdot d\underline{r} = (g_i dx^i) \cdot (g_j dx^j) = g_{ij} dx^i dx^j$

⑥ 利用 g^{ij} 与 g_{ij} 可以升降指标。例: $u_i \cdot g^{ij} = u^j, u^i \cdot g_{ij} = u_j$

$$T_i^{\cdot j} \cdot g^{ik} = T^k_j, T^{\cdot i} \cdot g_{jk} = T^i_k, T_{ij} \cdot g^{ik} g^{jl} = T^{kl}$$

1.7 ① $g = |g_{ij}| = \begin{vmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & g_{13} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & g_{23} \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{g} = |g^{ij}| = \begin{vmatrix} g^{11} & g^{12} & g^{13} \\ g^{21} & g^{22} & g^{23} \\ g^{31} & g^{32} & g^{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad [g_1, g_2, g_3] = \sqrt{g}$

② $\epsilon_{ijk} = [g_i, g_j, g_k] = \begin{cases} \sqrt{g} & i, j, k \text{ 为偶排列} \\ -\sqrt{g} & i, j, k \text{ 为奇排列} \\ 0 & \text{其余情况} \end{cases}$

$\epsilon^{ijk} = [g^i, g^j, g^k] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} & i, j, k \text{ 为偶排列} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} & i, j, k \text{ 为奇排列} \\ 0 & \text{其余情况} \end{cases}$

$\epsilon_{ijk}, \epsilon^{ijk}$ 是置换张量 ϵ 的协变分量及逆变分量。

$\epsilon = \epsilon_{ijk} \underline{g}^i \underline{g}^j \underline{g}^k = \epsilon^{ijk} \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}_k$ (实体形式) 任意交换指标位置, 改变符号, 反对称

③ 叉积: $\underline{u} \times \underline{v} = \epsilon_{ijk} u^i u^k \underline{g}^j = \epsilon^{ijk} u_j u_k \underline{g}_i$

对于协、逆变基向量 $\underline{g}_i \times \underline{g}_j = \epsilon_{ijk} \underline{g}^k, \underline{g}^i \times \underline{g}^j = \epsilon^{ijk} \underline{g}_k$

$$\underline{u} \times \underline{v} = \sqrt{g} \begin{vmatrix} \underline{g}^1 & \underline{g}^2 & \underline{g}^3 \\ u^1 & u^2 & u^3 \\ v^1 & v^2 & v^3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \begin{vmatrix} g_1 & g_2 & g_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

④ 混合积: $[\underline{u}, \underline{v}, \underline{w}] = \epsilon_{ijk} u^i v^j w^k = \epsilon^{ijk} u_i v_j w_k$

$$(\underline{u} \times \underline{v})^k = \epsilon^{ijk} u_i v_j, (\underline{u} \times \underline{v})_k = \epsilon_{ijk} u^i v^j$$

$$[\underline{u}, \underline{v}, \underline{w}] = \sqrt{g} \begin{vmatrix} u^1 & u^2 & u^3 \\ v^1 & v^2 & v^3 \\ w^1 & w^2 & w^3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

⑥ 重要等式 $\epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{rst} = \delta_s^i \delta_t^j \delta_r^k - \delta_s^j \delta_t^i \delta_r^k = \delta^{ijk}_{rst}$

⑦ 三重叉积公式:
 $(\underline{a} \times \underline{b}) \times \underline{c} = (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{c}) \underline{b} - \underline{a} (\underline{b} \cdot \underline{c})$
 $\underline{a} \times (\underline{b} \times \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{c}) \underline{b} - (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}) \underline{c}$

⑤ $\epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{rst} = \delta^{ijk}_{rst}$ 排列相同 = 1, 一奇一偶 = -1, 其余为 0

2.1. $\nabla = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ 哈密顿算子

1. 梯度 $\text{grad} \varphi = (\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}) = \nabla \varphi$ 标量场的梯度是矢量

2. 散度 $\text{div} \underline{v} = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} = \nabla \cdot \underline{v}$ 矢量场的散度是标量 (源的强度) (无源)

3. 旋度 $\text{curl} \underline{v} = (\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z})i + (\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x})j + (\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y})k = \nabla \times \underline{v}$ 矢量场的旋度是矢量 (无旋)

2.2. 为描述基矢量随点的位置而变化的特性, 引入基矢量关于坐标的导数的概念。

逗号记法: $\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x^j} = g_{i,j} = g_{ij}$

引入克氏符号 $\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x^j}$ 也是矢量, 可在该点的基矢量中分解。

令分解式为 $\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x^j} = \Gamma_{ijk} g_k = \Gamma_{ij}^k g_k$ (第一、二类克氏符号)

计算式: $\Gamma_{ijk} = g_{i,j} \cdot g_k$; $\Gamma_{ij}^k = g_{i,j} \cdot g^k$ 解法一

推导: $g_{i,j} \cdot g_k = \Gamma_{ijl} g_l \cdot g_k = \Gamma_{ijl} \delta_l^k \stackrel{l=k}{=} \Gamma_{ijk}$ ($g_{i,j} = \Gamma_{ij}^k g_k = \Gamma_{ijk} g_k$)

克氏符号的特性: 1. 不是张量的分量。

2. 第三个指标具有张量性 $\Gamma_{ijk} = \Gamma_{ij}^l g_l \cdot g_k = \Gamma_{ij}^l g_l \cdot g_k = \Gamma_{ij}^l g_{lk}$

利用度量张量升降 $\Gamma_{ij}^k = g_{i,j} g^k = \Gamma_{ijl} g^l g^k = \Gamma_{ijl} g^{lk}$ (已知第一类求第二类)

3. 第1、2个指标具有对称性. $R_{ij} = R_{ji} = R_{ji} = g_{ji}$ 求导顺序可变换

$$\Gamma_{ijk} = \Gamma_{jik}; \Gamma_{ij}^k = \Gamma_{ji}^k$$

4. 计算式 (利用度量张量对坐标的导数表示)

推导: $g_{ij} = g_i \cdot g_j \Rightarrow g_{ij,k} = g_{i,k} \cdot g_j + g_i \cdot g_{j,k} = \Gamma_{ikj} + \Gamma_{jki} = \Gamma_{ikj} + \Gamma_{jki}$ (改号为偶排列)

指标轮换 $g_{jk,i} = \Gamma_{ijk} + \Gamma_{kij}$ ②

$g_{kij} = \Gamma_{jki} + \Gamma_{ijk}$ ③ 令②+③-①得: $(g_{jk,i} + g_{kij} - g_{ij,k}) = 2\Gamma_{ijk}$

$\therefore \Gamma_{ijk} = \frac{1}{2}(g_{kij} + g_{jk,i} - g_{ij,k})$ 解法二

$\Gamma_{ij}^l = \frac{1}{2} g^{lk} (g_{kij} + g_{jk,i} - g_{ij,k})$ 注意: i, j, k 轮换, 偶排列, 前2个为正, 后为负

5. 克氏符号与 \sqrt{g} 的关系

$$\Gamma_{ij}^i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \frac{\partial \sqrt{g}}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} (\ln \sqrt{g}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} (\ln g) = \frac{1}{2g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^j}$$

讨论 g^i 的导数: $g^i \cdot g_k = \delta_k^i \Rightarrow g_{j,i} g^k + g^i \cdot g_{k,j} = 0 \Rightarrow g_{j,i} g^k = -\Gamma_{jk}^i$

$$\therefore g_{j,i} = \frac{\partial g^i}{\partial x^j} = g_{j,i} = -\Gamma_{jk}^i g^k$$

2.3 ① 设 $\underline{v} = v^i \underline{g}_i$ 对 x^i 求导

$\underline{v}_{,j} = v^i_{,j} \underline{g}_i$ 或 $\partial_j \underline{v} = \nabla_j v^i \underline{g}_i$; 其中 $v^i_{,j} = v^i_j + v^k \Gamma_{jk}^i$ 或 $\nabla_j v^i = \partial_j v^i + v^k \Gamma_{jk}^i$

协变 设 $\underline{v} = v_i \underline{g}^i$ 对 x^i 求导.

导数 $\underline{v}_{,j} = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^i$ 或 $\partial_j \underline{v} = \nabla_j v_i \underline{g}^i$; 其中 $v_{i,j} = v_{i,j} - v_k \Gamma_{ij}^k$ 或 $\nabla_j v_i = \partial_j v_i - v_k \Gamma_{ij}^k$

$\underline{v}_{,j} \triangleq \partial_j \underline{v}$ $\underline{v}_{i,j} \triangleq \nabla_j v_i$ 两种符号的区别.

② \underline{v} 的左梯度 $\nabla \underline{v} = \underline{g}^j \frac{\partial \underline{v}}{\partial x^j} = \underline{g}^j v_{i,j} \underline{g}^i = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^j \underline{g}^i = \nabla_j v_i \underline{g}^i \underline{g}^j$; $\nabla(\) = \underline{g}^l \partial_l(\) = \underline{g}^l \frac{\partial(\)}{\partial x^l}$
右梯度 $\underline{v} \nabla = \frac{\partial \underline{v}}{\partial x^j} \underline{g}^j = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^j \underline{g}^i = v_{i,j} \underline{g}_j \underline{g}^i = \nabla_j v^i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}^i$; $(\) \nabla = \partial_l(\) \underline{g}^l = \frac{\partial(\)}{\partial x^l} \underline{g}^l$

2.4 ① 张量对坐标的导数. $\underline{T} = T^{ij}_{,k} \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}^k$

$$\frac{\partial \underline{T}}{\partial x^l} = T^{ij}_{,l} \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}^k, \text{ 其中 } T^{ij}_{,l} = T^{ij}_{,l} + T^{mj} \Gamma_{ml}^i + T^{im} \Gamma_{ml}^j = T^{ij}_{,m} \Gamma_{lk}^m$$

$$1. \nabla \underline{T} = \underline{g}^l \frac{\partial \underline{T}}{\partial x^l} = T^{ij}_{,l} \underline{g}^l \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}^k = \nabla_j T^{ij}_{,l} \underline{g}^l \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}^k \quad (\text{一般 } \nabla \underline{T} \neq \underline{T} \nabla)$$

$$\underline{T} \nabla = \frac{\partial \underline{T}}{\partial x^l} \underline{g}^l = T^{ij}_{,l} \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}^k \underline{g}^l = \nabla_j T^{ij}_{,l} \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}^k \underline{g}^l$$

2. \underline{g} 与 $\underline{\varepsilon}$ 是常张量, 其分量可任意移动, 移出协变导数号内外

3. 求协变导数遵循莱布尼兹法则.

2.5 散度 $\nabla \cdot \underline{T} = \underline{g}^l \cdot \frac{\partial \underline{T}}{\partial x^l}$ 一般 $\nabla \underline{T} \neq \underline{T} \nabla$ 对矢量 \underline{v} $\nabla \underline{v} = \underline{g}^j \cdot (v_{i,j} \underline{g}^i) = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^j \underline{g}^i = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^i = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^i = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^i + v_{i,j} \Gamma_{lk}^i \underline{g}^k$
 $\underline{T} \cdot \nabla = \frac{\partial \underline{T}}{\partial x^l} \cdot \underline{g}^l$ 矢量左右散度相等 $\underline{v} \cdot \nabla = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^i \underline{g}^j = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^j \underline{g}^i = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^j = v_{i,j} \underline{g}^j$

$$\text{旋度 } \nabla \times \underline{T} = \underline{g}^i \times \frac{\partial \underline{T}}{\partial x^i}$$

$$\underline{T} \times \nabla = \frac{\partial \underline{T}}{\partial x^i} \times \underline{g}^i$$

$$\nabla \underline{T} \neq \underline{T} \nabla, \text{ 对矢量 } \underline{v} = v_j \underline{g}^j \quad \text{curl } \underline{v} = \nabla \times \underline{v} = \underline{g}^i \times \frac{\partial \underline{v}}{\partial x^i} = \underline{g}^i \times \nabla_i v_j \underline{g}^j = \nabla_i v_j \underline{g}^i \times \underline{g}^j = \varepsilon^{ijk} \nabla_i v_j \underline{g}^k$$

$$\therefore \text{curl } \underline{v} = \nabla \times \underline{v} = \varepsilon^{ijk} \nabla_i v_j \underline{g}^k$$

$$\text{其中 } \varepsilon^{ijk} \nabla_i v_j = \varepsilon^{ijk} (\partial_i v_j - v_m \Gamma_{ij}^m) = \varepsilon^{ijk} \partial_i v_j - v_m \varepsilon^{ijk} \Gamma_{ij}^m = 0 \quad (\text{对称+反对称})$$

$$\therefore \text{化简为 } \text{curl } \underline{v} = \nabla \times \underline{v} = \varepsilon^{ijk} \partial_i v_j \underline{g}^k = \varepsilon^{ijk} v_{j,i} \underline{g}^k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \begin{vmatrix} \underline{g}_1 & \underline{g}_2 & \underline{g}_3 \\ \partial_1 & \partial_2 & \partial_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \times \underline{v} = -\underline{v} \times \nabla$$

2.6 1. $\nabla \cdot \underline{T} = \nabla \cdot \nabla \underline{T} = \underline{g}^r \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x^r} (\underline{g}^s \frac{\partial \underline{T}}{\partial x^s}) = \underline{g}^{rs} \nabla_r \nabla_s T^{ij}_{,k} \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_j \underline{g}^k$ (梯度的散度) Laplace算子
仍得到张量, 阶数相同.

2. 梯度的旋度 $\text{curl grad } \phi = 0$

3. 旋度的散度 $\text{div curl } \underline{v} = 0$ (矢量均为散度)

补充: 利用反交换指标证明. 例: P50

逆变基张量 利用 $\delta^i_j = g^i_k g_j^k$ 求得

协变基张量 $g_i = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x^i}$
 补充: $(a \times b) \times c = (a \cdot c)b - (b \cdot c)a$
 $a \times (b \times c) = (a \cdot c)b - (a \cdot b)c$

基张量
 坐标变换 $\{g_i = \beta^j_i g_j\}$
 $\{g^i = \beta^i_j g^j\}$
 $\{g_i = \beta^j_i g_j\}$
 $\{g^i = \beta^i_j g^j\}$
 $\beta^i_j = \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial x'^j}$
 $\beta^j_i = \frac{\partial x'^j}{\partial x^i}$
 β^i_j 协变变换系数
 β^j_i 逆变变换系数

张量的定义

在三维空间中, 3^N 个数的集合
 称为张量, 只要它们满足: 在两个不同坐标系中的值符合
 式: $T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n} = \beta^{j_1}_{i_1} \dots \beta^{j_m}_{i_m} \beta^{i_1}_{j_1} \dots \beta^{i_n}_{j_n} T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n}$ 给出的变换关系。

张量的实体表示

$$T = T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n} g_{j_1} g_{j_2} \dots g_{j_m} g^{i_1} g^{i_2} \dots g^{i_n} = T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n} g_{j_1} g_{j_2} \dots g_{j_m} g^{i_1} g^{i_2} \dots g^{i_n}$$

T_{ij} 对称性, 度量性质

1. $T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n} = g_{i_1 j_1} g_{i_2 j_2} \dots g_{i_n j_n} T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n}$
2. $T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n} = \frac{1}{2} (g_{i_1 j_1} g_{i_2 j_2} + g_{i_2 j_1} g_{i_1 j_2})$

协变导数

$$\begin{cases} V_{i,j} = V_{i,j} g^j \\ V_{i,j} = V_{i,j} - U_{i,j} T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n} \\ T_{i,j} = T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n} g_{j_1} g_{j_2} \dots g_{j_m} g^{i_1} g^{i_2} \dots g^{i_n} \\ T_{i,j} = T^{j_1 \dots j_m}_{i_1 \dots i_n} g_{j_1} g_{j_2} \dots g_{j_m} g^{i_1} g^{i_2} \dots g^{i_n} \end{cases}$$

克氏符号

协变导数

点积
 度量张量 $g_{ij} = g_i \cdot g_j$
 $(ds)^2 = g_{ij} dx^i dx^j$
 指标升降: $u_i g^{ij} = u^j$
 $u^i g_{ij} = u_j$

叉积
 置换张量 $g = |g_{ij}|$
 $g = |g_{ij}|$
 $\epsilon_{ijk} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{g}, & ijk \text{ 偶排列} \\ -\sqrt{g}, & ijk \text{ 奇排列} \\ 0, & \text{其余} \end{cases}$

$\epsilon^{ijk} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}, & ijk \text{ 偶排列} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}, & ijk \text{ 奇排列} \\ 0, & \text{其余} \end{cases}$

$u \times v = \epsilon^{ijk} u_i v_j g_k$
 $= \epsilon_{ijk} u^i v^j g^k$
 $(u \times v)^k = \epsilon^{ijk} u_i v_j$
 $= \epsilon_{ijk} u^i v^j$
 $\epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{ist} = \delta^j_s \delta^k_t - \delta^j_t \delta^k_s$

旋度
 $\nabla \times u = -u \times \nabla$
 $\nabla \times u = -u \times \nabla$

散度
 $\nabla \cdot T = \nabla_i T^i_j$
 $\nabla \cdot T = \nabla_i T^i_j$

梯度
 $\nabla T = \nabla_i T^i_j$
 $\nabla T = \nabla_i T^i_j$

散度
 $\nabla \cdot T = \nabla_i T^i_j$
 $\nabla \cdot T = \nabla_i T^i_j$