

例题部分1 张量分析基础

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$$\begin{aligned}\vec{U} \cdot (\vec{V} \times \vec{W}) &= U_i \vec{e}_i \cdot (V_j \vec{e}_j \times W_k \vec{e}_k) \\ &= U_i \vec{e}_i (V_j W_k \vec{e}_{jkl}) \\ &= U_i V_j W_k \delta_{il} \epsilon_{jkl} = U_i V_j W_k \epsilon_{jkl}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{U} \times (\vec{V} \times \vec{W}) &= U_i \vec{e}_i \times (V_j \vec{e}_j \times W_k \vec{e}_k) \\ &= U_i \vec{e}_i \times (V_j W_k \vec{e}_{jkl}) \\ &= U_i \vec{e}_i V_j W_k \epsilon_{jkl} \vec{e}_n \\ &= U_i V_j W_k \epsilon_{jkl} \vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_n \\ &= U_i V_j W_k \epsilon_{jkl} \epsilon_{imn} \vec{e}_i\end{aligned}$$

将上式进行简化
为了求解: $\epsilon_{jkl} \epsilon_{imn} = \epsilon_{mjk} \epsilon_{nli}$
若: $\epsilon_{mjk} \neq 0$, i 有3种 $\rightarrow j, k$ 1种.

我们可以如下求解为例:

求: $\epsilon_{ijk} \cdot \epsilon_{lmn}$ 则[3]阶矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

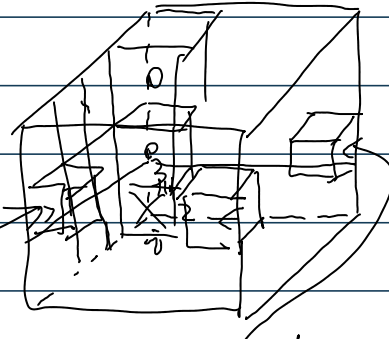
我们可以将 ϵ_{ijk} 想成一个 $3 \times 3 \times 3$ 的张量
其中有元素相同
即为0

$$m=1, n=2, l=3$$

若想从A代为 $|A|^{(1)}$
则显然从约列式来看:

$$\det A = \det |A|^{(1)} \epsilon_{123}$$

$$m=1, n=2, l=3, R_j: \epsilon_{lmn} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1m} & a_{1n} & a_{1l} \\ a_{2m} & a_{2n} & a_{2l} \\ a_{3m} & a_{3n} & a_{3l} \end{vmatrix} / 23 = 1$$



$$\text{对于 } \Lambda^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{im} & A_{in} & A_{il} \\ A_{jm} & A_{jn} & A_{jl} \\ A_{km} & A_{kn} & A_{kl} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则在 } m=1, n=2, l=3 \text{ 时, } \Lambda^{(2)} \text{ 代为 } \Lambda^{(1)}$$

$$\text{有: } \Lambda^{(1)} = \Lambda^{(2)} \cdot \epsilon_{ijk} \quad (\text{换行和换列特性})$$

$$|A| \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{lmn} \quad (\text{行ijk, 列lmn})$$

$$\text{故: } \det \Lambda^{(2)} = \det \Lambda^{(1)} \epsilon_{ijk} = \det(A) \cdot \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{lmn},$$

$$\text{因为 } A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

我们取 $|A|=1$, 即: A 取单位阵

$$\text{有: } \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{lmn} = \det \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{il} & \delta_{im} & \delta_{in} \\ \delta_{jl} & \delta_{jm} & \delta_{jn} \\ \delta_{kl} & \delta_{km} & \delta_{kn} \end{vmatrix}$$

我们计算上式, 则:

$$\epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{lmn} = \delta_{il} \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} + \delta_{im} \delta_{jn} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{in} \delta_{jl} \delta_{km} - \delta_{kl} \delta_{jm} \delta_{in} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn} \delta_{il} - \delta_{kn} \delta_{jl} \delta_{im}$$

此时说明阵中特殊情况:

①: $i=l$ 时: 有:

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{imn} = \delta_{ii} \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} + \delta_{im} \delta_{jn} \delta_{ki} + \delta_{in} \delta_{ji} \delta_{km} \\ - \delta_{ki} \delta_{jm} \delta_{in} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn} \delta_{ii} - \delta_{kn} \delta_{ji} \delta_{im}$$

其中: $\delta_{ii} = 3$ \rightarrow 在连乘中, 进行换标

$$= 3(\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn}) + (\delta_{km} \delta_{jn} - \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn}) + (\delta_{jn} \delta_{km} - \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn}) \\ = 3(\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn}) - (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn}) - (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn}) \\ = \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\overbrace{jk}^{mn} - \overbrace{jk}^{mn}}$$

②: 取: $i=l, j=m$,

$$\text{有: } \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{ijn} = \delta_{jj} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{kj} \delta_{nj} \\ = 3\delta_{kn} - \delta_{kn} = 2\delta_{kn}$$

③: 当 $i=l, j=m, k=n$ 时:

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{ijk} = 2\delta_{kk} = 6 = 3! \quad \text{其原理: 对 } \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{ijk} \text{ 3种 2种 1种,}$$

$$\text{规律: } \varepsilon_{2143} = \left| \begin{matrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \right| \text{ 偶数交叉 (换标偶数次)} = 1$$

$$\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = u_i \vec{e}_i \times (v_j \vec{e}_j \times v_k \vec{e}_k) \\ = u_i \vec{e}_i \times (v_j v_k \varepsilon_{jkm} \vec{e}_m) \\ = u_i v_j v_k \varepsilon_{jkm} \cdot \varepsilon_{imn} \vec{e}_n \\ = u_i v_j v_k \varepsilon_{mjk} \cdot \varepsilon_{mni} \vec{e}_n$$

因: $\varepsilon_{mjk} \cdot \varepsilon_{mni} = \delta_{jn} \delta_{ki} - \delta_{kn} \delta_{ji}$, 代入得到:

$$= u_i v_j v_k [\delta_{jn} \delta_{ki} - \delta_{kn} \delta_{ji}] \vec{e}_n, \text{ 使用 } \delta \text{ 进行换标, 有:} \\ = (u_i v_i v_n \vec{e}_n - \underline{u_n} u_i v_i \vec{e}_n) = (u_i v_i v_n - u_i v_i v_n) \vec{e}_n$$

如果换 n 为 j , 得: $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = \underline{u_i} (v_i v_j - v_i v_j) \vec{e}_j$

$$= u_i v_i \vec{v} - u_i v_i \vec{w}$$

$$\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}) \vec{v} - (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{w}$$