

例题部分1 张量分析基础

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$$\begin{aligned}\vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) &= u_i \vec{e}_i \cdot (v_j \vec{e}_j \times w_k \vec{e}_k) \\ &= u_i \vec{e}_i \cdot (v_j w_k \vec{e}_{jkl}) \\ &= u_i v_j w_k \delta_{il} \epsilon_{jkl} = u_i v_j w_k \epsilon_{jkl}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) &= u_i \vec{e}_i \times (v_j \vec{e}_j \times w_k \vec{e}_k) \\ &= u_i \vec{e}_i \times (v_j w_k \vec{e}_{jk}) \\ &= u_i \vec{e}_i v_j w_k \epsilon_{jkm} \vec{e}_m \\ &= u_i v_j w_k \epsilon_{jkm} \vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_m \\ &= u_i v_j w_k \epsilon_{jkm} \epsilon_{imn} \vec{e}_n\end{aligned}$$

若: $\epsilon_{mjk} \neq 0$, 则有 $m \rightarrow j$ 2种, k 1种, $= 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6$

将上式进行简化

$$\epsilon_{jkm} \cdot \epsilon_{imn} = \epsilon_{mjk} \cdot \epsilon_{mni}$$

我们可以如下求解为例:

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

$$\Lambda^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & \dots & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

若想从 A 代为 $|\Lambda|^{(1)}$

则显然从行列式表示有:

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

$$\Rightarrow \det |\Lambda|^{(1)} = \det A \epsilon_{mnl}$$

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

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

对于

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

则在 $m=1, n=2, k=3$ 时, $\Lambda^{(2)}$ 即为 $\Lambda^{(1)}$

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

$|A| \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{mnl}$ (行 ijk 列 lmn)

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

由于

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

我们取 $|A| = 1$, 即: A 取单位阵

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:

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

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

此时说明降中特殊情况:

①: $i=1$ 时: 有:

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

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

$$= 3(\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn}) + (\delta_{km} \delta_{jn} - \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn}) + (\delta_{jn} \delta_{km} - \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn}) \\ = 3(\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn}) - (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn}) - (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn}) \\ = \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}$$

$\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_{jk \quad mn} - \underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_{jk \quad mn}$

②: 取: $i=1, j=m$,

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

③: 当 $i=1, j=m, k=n$ 时:

$$E_{ijk} E_{ijk} = 2\delta_{kk} = 6 = 3!$$

其原理: 对 $E_{ijk} E_{ijk}$
↑ ↑
3种 2种 1种

可推广到: $E_{ijk \dots m} E_{ijk \dots m} = m!$

$$\text{规律: } E_{2143} = \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{21} & \delta_{24} \\ \delta_{14} & \delta_{13} \end{vmatrix} \text{ 偶数交点 (换标偶数次)} = 1$$

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

$$= u_i v_j \times (v_j v_k \epsilon_{jkm} u_m)$$

$$= u_i v_j w_k \epsilon_{jkm} \cdot \epsilon_{imn} \vec{e}_n$$

$$= u_i v_j w_k \epsilon_{mjk} \cdot \epsilon_{mni} \vec{e}_n$$

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

$$= u_i v_j w_k [\delta_{jn} \delta_{ki} - \delta_{kn} \delta_{ji}] \vec{e}_n, \text{使用 } \delta \text{ 进行换标, 有:}$$

$$= (u_i w_i v_n \vec{e}_n - \underline{w_n} u_i v_i \vec{e}_n) = (u_i w_i v_n - u_i v_i w_n) \vec{e}_n$$

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

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

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