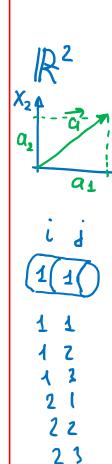


Правило динштей на
$$\vec{Q} = [a_1] = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$$
 $a_1 > \text{ Hemoir}$ $\frac{(i=1...1)}{(j=1...3)}$ согр. $Pa_1 l$. $a_1 = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$ $a_2 = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$ $a_3 = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$ $a_4 = [a_1$





$$C_{3} = \alpha_{11} \delta_{1} + \alpha_{12} \delta_{2} + \alpha_{13} \delta_{3}$$

$$C_{2} = \alpha_{21} \delta_{1} + \alpha_{22} \delta_{2} + \alpha_{23} \delta_{3},$$

$$C_{3} = \alpha_{31} \delta_{1} + \alpha_{32} \delta_{2} + \alpha_{33} \delta_{3},$$

$$C_{11} = \alpha_{11} \beta_{11} + \alpha_{12} \beta_{21} + \alpha_{13} \beta_{31},$$

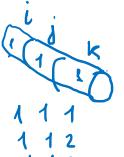
$$c_{12} = \alpha_{13} \beta_{11} + \alpha_{14} \beta_{21} + \alpha_{15} \beta_{31},$$

$$C_{13} = C_{21} = C_{22}$$

$$C_0 = \epsilon_{011} \alpha_1 \delta_1 + \epsilon_{112} \alpha_1 \delta_2 + \epsilon_{113} \alpha_1 \delta_3 + \epsilon_{121} \alpha_2 \delta_1 + \dots$$

$$C_2 = \epsilon_{011} \alpha_1 \delta_1 + \epsilon_{112} \alpha_1 \delta_2 + \epsilon_{113} \alpha_1 \delta_3 + \epsilon_{121} \alpha_2 \delta_1 + \dots$$

Te Jj



Тензор n-го ранга это матем вел-на, харашогријугмая в N-мерном пространстве N° кол-вом компонент, катдая из которих при повороте коорд. изменлется позакону:

Т-р Огоронга

$$Q_i = d_{ik}Q_k$$

11. TPancnohupobanne Ta > Ta

$$T_{\alpha}^{T} = ((\alpha_{ij}^{T}))$$
 $\alpha_{ij}^{T} = \alpha_{ji}$ $\alpha_{ii}^{T} = \alpha_{ii}$, $\alpha_{12}^{T} = \alpha_{21}$.

1.2. Cummerpupolanue To u antrepunpolanue To Tenjopa Ta

$$T_{\delta} = \frac{1}{2} \left(T_{\alpha} + T_{\alpha}^{T} \right) \qquad \delta_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_{ij} + a_{ji} \right);$$

$$T_c = \frac{1}{2} \left(T_a - T_a^T \right)$$
 $C_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(Q_{ij} - Q_{ji} \right);$

13 Cromerine

$$T_c = T_a + T_b$$

$$C_{ij} = a_{ij} + \delta_{ij}$$

$$T_{c} = T_{\alpha} P T_{\delta}$$

$$C_{i..jr..s} = Q_{i...jk...l}$$

$$P_{c} = P_{c} P T_{\delta}$$

$$P_{c} = P_{c} P T_{\delta}$$

$$7.c.$$
 $M = N = P = 0$

$$m=n=p=1$$

$$\frac{1+1-2\cdot 1}{T_c} = \frac{1}{T_c} \cdot \frac{1}{T_c}$$

$$\frac{m}{T_c} = \frac{0}{T_a} \otimes \frac{m}{T_b}$$

$$p = 0 \quad 0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$M=N=1$$
, $P=0$
 $T_c = T_a \otimes T_i$
 $C_{ir} = \alpha_i \delta_r$

8.c.
$$M = N = p = 1$$

 $\frac{1+1-1}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \times \frac{1}{2}$

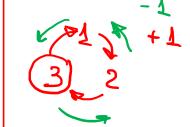
$$C_1 = \alpha_2 \delta_1 - \alpha_3 \delta_2$$

$$C_2 = \alpha_3 \delta_1 - \alpha_1 \delta_3$$

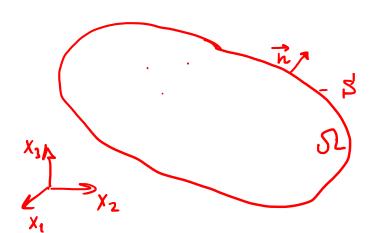
$$C_3 = \alpha_1 \delta_2 - \alpha_2 \delta_1$$

$$C = \begin{vmatrix} e_{1}e_{2}e_{3} \\ e_{1}e_{2}e_{3} \end{vmatrix} = \vec{e}_{1}(a_{2}b_{3} - a_{3}b_{2}) + \vec{e}_{2}(a_{3}b_{1} - a_{1}b_{3}) + \vec{e}_{3}(a_{1}b_{2} - a_{2}b_{3})$$

(4m801 10 - 4m84TH Efyg= {-1-Heret 1 - eet. 0 - 000T



?Анализ тензорных полей.



Pacem. Obnaet JZ c nob-no S, xapantepazyenon' eg. bremmen ropmano n'.

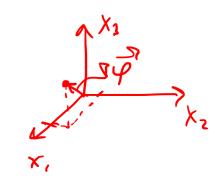
Em 8 kamo. m. npocif Il jadan Tenjop,
70 2080pa7, 270 jadano menjopkoe none

2.1
$$\nabla y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \end{bmatrix}$$
 - 2 padue HT $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \end{bmatrix}$ - one patop Parmetona (Hanp. Hanch. poeta)

$$\varphi = 5 x_1 x_2 + 10 x_1 x_3$$

$$\nabla \varphi = \sqrt{5 x_2 + 10 x_3}, 5 x_1, 10 x_2 \sqrt{3}$$

$$\nabla \varphi(x_7 = 5, x_2 = 5, x_3 = 10) = [105 25 50]$$



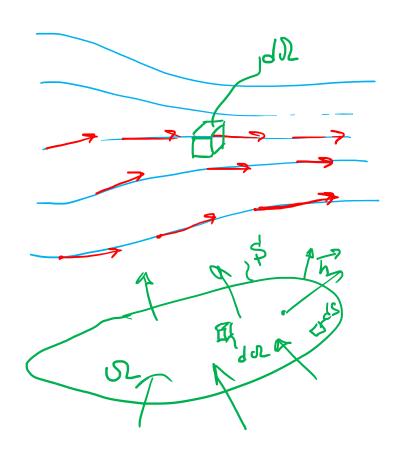
Koyuy HE.
Augnut Elok.

u Har herzop.

aremza.

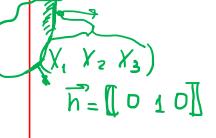
Анализ тензорных полей.

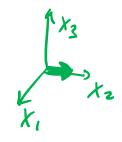
2.2
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\alpha} = \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial x_i} \cdot \vec{\alpha}_i \cdot \vec{\alpha}$$



$$\begin{cases} 8x = 8nx \rightarrow 7. \vec{Q} = 0 \\ 8x > 8nx \rightarrow 7. \vec{Q} < 0 \\ 8x < 8nx \rightarrow 7. \vec{Q} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{S} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = \int_{S} \nabla \cdot \vec{q} \, dS$$







Анализ тензорных полей.

$$\nabla \cdot T_{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \alpha_{ik}}{\partial x_{i}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1+2-2}{1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{8}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{8}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{G} \neq 0$$

Анализ тензорных полей.

2.4.
$$P$$
 paduent tens. nonen
$$\nabla \otimes \vec{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \otimes T_a = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial a_{ik}}{\partial x_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{d}^{-20} = T_{s} \otimes T_{c}$$

$$d_{ij} = \delta_{i} c_{j}$$

$$T_{a} = [a_{ij}] \quad i_{i,j=13}$$

$$T_{b} = [a_{ij}]$$

