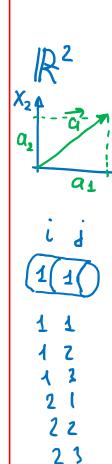


Правило динштей на 
$$\vec{Q} = [a_1] = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$$
  $a_1 > \text{ Hemoir}$   $\frac{(i=1...1)}{(j=1...3)}$  согр.  $Pa_1 l$ .  $a_1 = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$   $a_2 = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$   $a_3 = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$   $a_4 = [a_1$ 





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

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

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

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

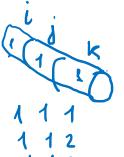
$$c_{12} = \alpha_{13} \beta_{11} + \alpha_{14} \beta_{21} + \alpha_{15} \beta_{31},$$

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

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

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

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

$$T_c = T_a + T_b$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$m=n=p=1$$

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

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

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

$$T_{c} = T_{a} \otimes T_{d}$$

$$C_{ir} = \alpha_{i} \delta_{r}$$

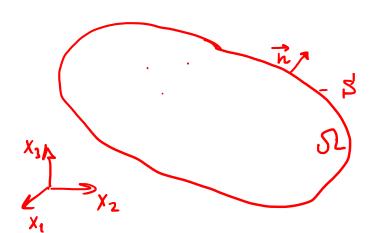
$$T_{c} = T_{a} \otimes T_{d}$$

$$C_{ir} = \alpha_{i} \delta_{r}$$

$$C_{ir} = \alpha_{ir} \delta_$$

Churon

**?**Анализ тензорных полей.



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

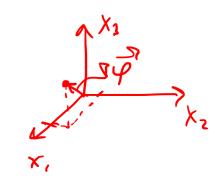
Em 8 kamo. m. npocif Il jadan Tenjop,
70 2080pa7, 270 jadano menjopkoe none

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.

