

# IC 242 – Assignment 1 (due date: 23 March 2017)

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**Problem 1.** Simplify:

- (i)  $\delta_{ij}\delta_{ji}$
- (ii)  $\delta_{ij}\delta_{jk}\delta_{ki}$
- (iii)  $\epsilon_{j k q}\epsilon_{j k q}$

**Problem 2.**

- (i) Demonstrate that the tensor  $B_{ij} = \epsilon_{ipj}a_p$  is anti-symmetric.
- (ii) If  $v_i$  is the *dual vector* of the above tensor  $B$ , show that  $B_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{kij}v_k$ . (Note: dual vector of a tensor is defined as  $v_i = \epsilon_{ijk}B_{jk}$ )

**Problem 3.** Show that  $(A_{ijk} + A_{jki} + A_{jik})x_ix_jx_k = 3A_{ijk}x_ix_jx_k$ .

**Problem 4.**

- (i) If  $A_{ij}$  is symmetric and  $B_{ij}$  is anti-symmetric, then show that  $A_{ij}B_{ij} = 0$ .
- (ii) Using indicial notation show that  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = 0$ .

**Problem 5.** Show that the triple cross product  $\mathbf{u} \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w})$  simplifies to  $(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w})\mathbf{v} - (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v})\mathbf{w}$  (*hint*: use indicial notation).

**Problem 6.** Show that  $\epsilon_{qmn}\det(A) = \epsilon_{ijk}A_{iq}A_{jm}A_{kn}$ .

**Problem 7.** For a second order tensor  $\sigma$ , show that  $\sigma_{ii}$  is invariant.

**Problem 8.** Find the transformation matrix  $A$  for the following transformations:

- (i) 90° clockwise rotation about the  $x_1$  axis,
- (ii) reflection about the  $x_1 - x_2$  plane.

Apply the above two transformations to the vector  $\mathbf{v}$  and tensor  $\sigma$ , which are given as:

$$\mathbf{v} = (1, 2, 0), \text{ and } \sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

**Problem 9.** Find the principal directions and principal values of the 2nd-order tensor  $\sigma$  given as:  $\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**Problem 10.** For a scalar field  $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ , show that:

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla^2 \phi d\Omega = \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} d\Gamma,$$

where  $\Gamma$  is the surface enclosing the volume  $\Omega$ , and  $n$  is the normal coordinate (to the surface).