

Summation, Product, Transpose

Dyadic Product, Horizontal / Vertical dot product

Trace, Identity Tensor, Inverse of a Tensor

Summation:

$$\underbrace{(T+S)}_W a = Ta + Sa = Wa$$

$$W_{ij} = e_i \cdot (T+S) e_j = e_i \cdot T e_j + e_i \cdot S e_j = T_{ij} + S_{ij}$$

$$[W] = [T] + [S]$$

Product of two tensor:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (TS)a &= T(Sa) \\ \text{and also } (ST)a &= S(Ta) \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

$$(TS)_{ij} = e_i \cdot (TS) e_j \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} e_i \cdot T(S e_j) \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} e_i \cdot T(S_{nj} e_n)$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} S_{nj} e_i \cdot T e_n$$

$$= S_{nj} e_i \cdot T e_n = S_{nj} T_{in}$$

$$(ST)_{ij} = e_i \cdot (ST) e_j \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} e_i \cdot S(T e_j) \stackrel{\textcircled{3}}{=} e_i \cdot S(T_{nj} e_n)$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{3}}{=} T_{nj} e_i \cdot S e_n$$

$$= T_{nj} e_i \cdot S e_n = T_{nj} S_{in} = S_{in} T_{nj}$$

$$[TS] = [T][S]$$

$$[ST] \neq [TS] \quad , \quad ST \neq TS$$

$$[ST] = [S][T]$$

$$\underbrace{(T(SV))}_A \equiv T(\underbrace{(SV)_a}_A) \equiv T(S(Va))$$

$$T^3 = TTT \quad T^2 = TT \quad T^n = TTT \dots$$

Transpose:

$$a \cdot T b = b \cdot T^T a \quad (4)$$

$$(4): e_i \cdot T e_j = e_j \cdot T^T e_i \Rightarrow T_{ij} = T_{ji}^T$$

$$[T]^T = [T^T]$$

$$(T^T)^T = T$$

$$(AB \dots Z)^T = Z^T \dots B^T A^T$$

Dyadic Product:

$$(a \otimes b) c = a (b \cdot c) \quad (5)$$

$$(a \otimes b) (\alpha c + \beta d) \stackrel{(5)}{=} a (b \cdot (\alpha c + \beta d)) = a (\alpha b \cdot c + \beta b \cdot d)$$

α, β : scalar

$$= \alpha a (b \cdot c) + \beta a (b \cdot d) \stackrel{(5)}{=} \alpha (a \otimes b) c + \beta (a \otimes b) d$$

$$a \otimes b \neq b \otimes a$$

Define a tensor using dyadic product:

$$T_{ij} = e_i \cdot T e_j = e_i \cdot (a \otimes b) e_j \stackrel{(5)}{=} \underbrace{e_i \cdot a}_{a_i} (\underbrace{b \cdot e_j}_{b_j}) = a_i b_j$$

we assume that $T = a \otimes b$ \nearrow

$$T_{ij} = a_i b_j$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & a_1 b_3 \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 & a_2 b_3 \\ a_3 b_1 & a_3 b_2 & a_3 b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e_1 \otimes e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e_1 \otimes e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = T_{11} e_1 \otimes e_1 + T_{12} e_1 \otimes e_2 + \dots = T_{ij} e_i \otimes e_j$$

Trace of a tensor:

$$\begin{cases} \text{tr}(T+S) = \text{tr} T + \text{tr} S \\ \text{tr}(\alpha T) = \alpha \text{tr}(T) \\ \text{tr}(a \otimes b) = a \cdot b \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(T) &= \text{tr}(T_{ij} e_i \otimes e_j) = T_{ij} \text{tr}(e_i \otimes e_j) \stackrel{(6.1)}{=} T_{ij} e_i \cdot e_j \\ &= T_{ij} \delta_{ij} = T_{ii} = T_{jj} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tr}(T) = T_{ii} = T_{jj} = T_{11} + T_{22} + T_{33}$$

$$\text{tr} T^T = \text{tr} T$$

$$\text{tr}(AB) \quad C = AB, \quad C_{ij} = A_{im} B_{mj}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_C$

$$\text{tr}(C) = C_{ii} = A_{im} B_{mi}$$

$$\text{tr}(ABCD) = A_{im} B_{mn} C_{nj} D_{ji}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_E$

$$\text{tr}(E) = E_{ij}$$

Identity Tensor (I) and Inverse of a Tensor:

$$Ia = a \quad (7)$$

$$TI = IT = T$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1. ST = I \quad \text{that means} \quad S = T^{-1}$$

$$2. [T][T]^{-1} = [T]^{-1}[T] = [I]$$

$$3. (T^{-1})^T = (T^T)^{-1}$$

$$4. (TS)^{-1} = S^{-1}T^{-1}, \quad (ABC \dots D)^{-1} = D^{-1} \dots C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$Ta = b \rightarrow \underbrace{T^{-1}T}_I a = T^{-1}b \Rightarrow Ia = T^{-1}b \Rightarrow a = T^{-1}b$$

if T is invertible \therefore there is a one-to-one mapping T that can transform a into b .

$Ta = b$ { if T is not invertible ($\det T = 0$) \therefore there is more than one mapping like T that transform a into b .

Example 2.14.2

$$T = c \otimes d$$

$$(a) T = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} [d_1 \ d_2 \ d_3] = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 d_1 & c_1 d_2 & c_1 d_3 \\ c_2 d_1 & c_2 d_2 & c_2 d_3 \\ c_3 d_1 & c_3 d_2 & c_3 d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(T) = 0$$

(b) if $Ta = b$ then $T(a+h) = b$ where $h \perp d$ ($h \cdot d = 0$)

$$T(a+h) = (c \otimes d)(a+h) \stackrel{(5)}{=} c(d \cdot (a+h)) = c(d \cdot a + d \cdot h)$$

$$\stackrel{d \cdot h = 0}{=} c(d \cdot a) \stackrel{(5)}{=} (c \otimes d)a = Ta = b$$

Horizontal / Vertical dot product:

$$F \cdot G = F_{ij} G_{ji} \quad \text{Horizontal dot product}$$

$$F : G = F_{ij} G_{ij} \quad \text{Vertical " "}$$

$$F : G = F_{11} G_{11} + F_{12} G_{12} + F_{13} G_{13} + F_{21} G_{21} + \dots$$

$$F \cdot G = F_{11} G_{11} + F_{12} G_{21} + F_{13} G_{31} + F_{21} G_{12} + \dots$$