

张量

一、指标记法

Einstein's summation convention 爱因斯坦求和约定；dummy index 哑指标；free index 自由指标；*a*_i = **a** · **e**_i；**a** = *a*_i**e**_i

Kronecker delta 克罗内克 δ 函数；δ_{ij} =

{

1

if
i
=
j
,

0

if
i
≠
j
,

{\displaystyle \delta _{im}a_{i}=\delta _{im}T_{mj}=T_{ij};\;\;\mathbf {e} _{i}\cdot \mathbf {e} _{j}=\delta _{ij}}

permutation symbol 置换符号；ε₁₂₃ = ε₂₃₁ = ε₃₁₂ =+ 1, ε₂₁₃ = ε₃₂₁ = ε₁₃₂ =− 1, ε₁₁₁ = ε₁₁₂ = ε₂₂₂ = ... = 0.; ε_{ijk} = ε_{jki} = −ε_{kij} = −ε_{jik} = −ε_{kji} = −ε_{ikj}; **e**₁ × **e**_j = ε_{ijk}**e**_k; **a** × **b** = (a_i**e**_i) ×

(*b*_j**e**_j) = *a*_i*b*_j(**e**_i × **e**_j) = *a*_i*b*_jε_{ijk}**e**_k; [**a** × **b**]_k = *a*_i*b*_jε_{ijk}; [**a** × **b**] =

[

0

−

a

3

a

2

a

3

0

−

a

1

0

−

a

2

a

1

0

]

[

b

]

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}_{ikl}m=\delta _{ik}\delta _{jl}-\delta _{il}\delta _{jk}}

二、张量：线性变换

T**e**_i = *T*_{ji}**e**_j; *T*_{ij} = **e**_j · **T****e**_j; (TS)_{ij} = *T*_{im}*S*_{mj}; **a** · **T****b** = **b** · **T**^T**a**

dyadic product 并矢积；(**ab**)**c** = **a**(**b** · **c**)；(**ab**)_{ij} = *a*_i*b*_j; **T** = *T*_{ij}**e**_i**e**_j

trace of a tensor 张量的迹；tr**T** = *T*_{ii}; tr(**ab**) = **a** · **b**; tr(**AB**) = tr(**BA**)

identity tensor 单位张量；**I****a** = **a**; *I*_{ij} = δ_{ij}

inverse of a tensor 张量的逆；(**T**^{−1})^{−1} = (**T**^{−1})^T; (TS)^{−1} = **S**^{−1}**T**^{−1}

orthogonal tensor 正交张量；定义：|**Q****a**| = |**a**|, cos(**a**,**b**) = cos(**Q****a**,**Q****b**)；**Q****a** · **Q****b** = **a** · **b**; **Q**^{−1} = **Q**^T; det[**Q**] = ±1; proper/improper 正（行列式+1）/反（行列式-1）正交张量，反正交张量包含反射或旋转-反射。

transformation matrix 变换矩阵；{**e**_i} 和 {**e**_i'} are unit vectors corresponding to two rectangular Cartesian coordinate systems, related by an orthogonal tensor **Q** through the equations below.: **e**_i' = **Q****e**_i = *Q*_{mi}**e**_m; *Q*_{ij} = **e**_i · **Q****e**_j = cos(**e**_i,**e**_j); The transformation law relating components of the same vector with respect to different rectangular Cartesian unit bases: *a*_i = **a** · **e**_i, *a*_i' = **a** · **e**_i'; *a*_i' = *Q*_{mi}*a*_m; [**a**]' = [**Q**]^T[**a**]; *a*_i' = *Q*_{im}*a*_m; [**a**] = [**Q**][**a**]'；上式描述同一向量在不同直角笛卡尔单位基下分量之间的转换定律。需要特别注意的是，[**a**]' 表示向量**a**在带撇基{**e**_i'}下的矩阵，而[**a**]表示同一向量在不带撇基{**e**_i}下的矩阵。上式与**a**' = **Q**^T**a**并不相同。关键区别在于[**a**]'和[**a**]是同一向量的不同矩阵表示，而**a**'是**a**经过变换后的向量。

*T*_{ij}' = *Q*_{mi}*Q*_{nj}*T*_{mn}; [**T**]' = [**Q**]^T[**T**][**Q**]; *T*_{ij} = *Q*_{im}*Q*_{jn}*T*_{mn}; [**T**] = [**Q**][**T**]'[**Q**]^T; *T*_{ii} = *T*_{ii}'; *T*_{ij}' = [**e**_j]^T[**T**][**e**_i]; 张量是一个独立于坐标系的物理或几何实体（一个线性映射），矩阵[**T**]或[**e**_j]^T[**T**][**e**_i]; 张量是一个独立在特定坐标系下的分量表示，张量变换公式是物理关系在不同坐标系下保持形式不变而必须满足的协调条件。

*S*_{ijk} = *Q*_{mi}*Q*_{nj}*Q*_{rk}*S*_{mnr}; *C*_{ijkl} = *Q*_{mi}*Q*_{nj}*Q*_{rk}*Q*_{sl}*C*_{mnrsl}

symmetric 对称的 *T*_{ij} = *T*_{ji}; antisymmetric 反对称 *T*_{ij} = −*T*_{ji}; **T** = **T**^S + **T**^A; **T**^S =

T

+

T

T

2

,

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {T} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}} =-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

t^A =

T

+

T

T

2

; dual vector of the antisymmetric tensor 反对称张量的对偶向量；**Ta** = **t**^A × **a**;

t^A = −

1

(

T

23

e

1

+

T

31

e

2

+

T

12

e

3

)

=

T

32

e

1

+

T

13

e

2

+

T

21

e

3

;

2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

; **a** is an eigenvector and λ is the corresponding eigenvalue: **Ta** = λ**a**; 为明确起见，我们**约定所求的所有特征向量均为单位长度**。任何实对称张量的特征值都是实数。对于一个实对称张量（real symmetric tensor），至少存在三个实特征向量，我们也将其称为主方向（principal directions）。相应的特征值称为主值（principal values）。如果对称张量的特征值互不相同（all distinct），则这三个主方向相互垂直（mutually perpendicular）。对于每一个实对称张量，至少存在一组相互垂直的主方向三重系。**T** 的主值的最大值是 **T** 的所有矩阵的对角元素的最大值，而 **T** 的主值的最小值是 **T** 的所有矩阵的对角元素的最小值。**The principal scalar invariants 主标量不变量**：λ³ − *I*₁λ² + *I*₂λ − *I*₃ = 0; *I*₁ = *T*_{ii} = tr**T**; *I*₂ =

1

2

(

T

ii

T

jj

−

T

ij

T

ji

)

=

1

2

[(tr**T**)² −tr(**T**²)]

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {T} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

; *I*₃ = λ₁λ₂λ₃

三、张量微积分

Tensor-valued functions of a scalar 标量的张量值函数 **T**(*t*);

d
T

d
t

=

lim
Δ
t
→
0

T
(
t
+
Δ
t
)
−
T
(
t
)

Δ
t

;

{\displaystyle {\frac {d{\boldsymbol {\mathrm {T} }}}{dt}}={\frac {\mathbf {T} (\mathbf {t} +\Delta \mathbf {t})-\mathbf {T} (\mathbf {t})}{\Delta t}};}

d

α
(
t
)

d
t

=

d
α
d
t

T
+
α

d
T

d
t

;

d

α
d
t

(
T
S
)
=

d
T

d
t

S
+
T

d
S

d
t

;

d

α
d
t

(
T
a
)
=

d
T

d
t

a
+
T

d
a

d
t

;

d

α
d
t

(

T

T

)
=

(

d
T

d
t

)

T

;

{\displaystyle {\frac {d}{dt}}(\alpha (t))={\frac {d\alpha }{dt}}T+\alpha {\frac {dT}{dt}};\;{\frac {d}{dt}}(TS)={\frac {dT}{dt}}S+T{\frac {dS}{dt}};\;{\frac {d}{dt}}(Ta)={\frac {dT}{dt}}a+T{\frac {da}{dt}};\;{\frac {d}{dt}}(T^{T})=\left({\frac {dT}{dt}}\right)^{T};}

Scalar field and the gradient of a scalar function 标量场与标量函数的梯度：*d*φ = φ(**r** + *dr*) − φ(**r**) = ∇φ · *dr*; 如果 *dr* 表示 *dr* 的模，**e** 是沿 *dr* 方向的单位矢量（注：**e** = *dr*/*dr*），则有

d
φ

d
r

=
∇
φ
⋅
e
;

d
φ

d

x

i

=
∇
φ
⋅

e

i

;

∇
φ
=

∂
φ

∂

x

i

e

i

{\displaystyle {\frac {d\phi }{dr}}=\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf {e} ;\;{\frac {d\phi }{dx_{i}}}=\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf {e} _{i};\;\nabla \phi ={\frac {\partial \phi }{\partial x_{i}}}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

vector field and gradient of a vector function 向量场与向量函数的梯度：**v**(**r**) 为一个描述位置的矢量值函数，例如位移场或速度场。**v** 的梯度（记作 ∇**v** 或 grad**v**）被定义为二阶张量。

dv = **v**(**r** + *dr*) − **v**(**r**) = (∇**v**)*dr*;

∂
v

∂

x

j

=
(
∇
v

)

e

j

;

(
∇
v

)

i
j

=

e

i

⋅
(
∇
v

)

e

j

=

∂
v

∂

x

j

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

Divergence of a vector field and divergence of a tensor field 向量场的散度与张量场的散度；

divv = tr(∇**v**) =

∂

v

i

∂

x

i

;

(
div
T
)
⋅
a
≡
div
(

T^T
a
)
−
tr
(

T^T
∇
a
)
;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

div **T** = (∂*T*_{ij}/∂*x*_j)**e**_i; div(**αα**) =

αdiv **a** + (∇**α**) · **a**; div (α**T**) = **T**(∇**α**) + α div **T**

Curl of a vector field 向量场的旋度。**v**(**r**) 的旋度被定义为由 ∇**v** 的反对称部分的对偶矢量的

两倍所给出的矢量量。即 curlv ≡ 2**t**^A; 其中 **t**^A 是 (∇**v**)^A 的对偶矢量。curlv = − ε_{ijk}

∂

v

j

∂

x

k

e

i

,

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

e

1

e

2

e

3

{\displaystyle {\begin{bmatrix}\mathbf {e} _{1}\\\mathbf {e} _{2}\\\mathbf {e} _{3}\end{bmatrix}}}

Laplacian 拉普拉斯算子：∇²*f* = div(∇*f*) = tr(∇(∇*f*)); ∇²**v** = ∇(divv) − curl(curlv); 在直角坐标系中 ∇²*f* =

∂

2

f

∂

x

i

∂

x

i

,

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

 ∇²**v** = ∇²*v*_i**e**_i

四、曲线坐标

极坐标（polar coordinates）(*r*, θ)

柱坐标（cylindrical coordinates）(*r*, θ, *z*), *xy* 平面上的一个极坐标 (*r*, θ) 加上一个垂直于 *xy* 平面的坐标 *z*. **de**_r = *d*θ**e**_θ, **de**_θ = −*d*θ**e**_r, **de**_z = 0. 点 *P* 的位置矢量 **R** = *r***e**_r + *z***e**_z; *d***R** = *dr***e**_r + *r**d*θ **e**_θ + *dze*_z. ∇ = **e**_r

∂

∂
r

+

e

θ

∂

∂
r
θ

+

e

z

∂

∂
z

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

∇
f

=

∂
f

∂
r

e

r

+

1

r

∂
f

∂
θ

e

θ

+

∂
f

∂
z

e

z

;

[
∇
v
]
=

[

∂

v

r

∂
r

+

1

r

(

∂

v

r

∂
θ

+

v

r

)

∂

v

θ

∂
r

+

1

r

(

∂

v

θ

∂
θ

+

v

r

)

∂

v

z

∂
r

+

∂

v

z

∂
z

]

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

; divv = ∇ · **v** =

(

e

r

∂

∂
r

+

e

θ

∂

∂
r
θ

+

e

z

∂

∂
z

)
⋅

(

e

r

∂

∂
r

+

e

θ

∂

∂
r
θ

+

e

z

∂

∂
z

)

.

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

(*v*_r**e**_r + *v*_θ**e**_θ + *v*_z**e**_z) =

∂

v

r

∂
r

+

1

r

(

∂

v

θ

∂
θ

+

v

r

)

∂

v

r

∂
θ

+

∂

v

r

∂
z

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

 curlv =

(

∂

v

z

∂
θ

−

∂

v

r

∂
θ

−

∂

v

θ

∂
z

)

e

r

+
(

∂

v

r

∂
z

−

∂

v

z

∂
r

)

e

θ

+
(

∂

v

r

∂
θ

−

∂

v

θ

∂
r

)

e

z

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

1

r

∂

v

r

∂
θ

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

 (div**T**)_r =

∂

T

rr

∂
r

+

1

r

(

∂

T

rθ

∂
θ

+

T

rr

−

T

θθ

)

∂

T

rθ

∂
r

+

1

r

(

∂

T

rθ

∂
θ

+

T

rθ

−

T

θθ

)

∂

T

θθ

∂
r

+

∂

T

θθ

∂
z

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

 (div**T**)_θ =

∂

T

θr

∂
r

+

1

r

(

∂

T

θr

∂
θ

+

T

rθ

−

T

θθ

)

∂

T

θr

∂
θ

+

1

r

(

∂

T

θr

∂
θ

+

T

rθ

−

T

θθ

)

∂

T

θθ

∂
r

+

∂

T

θθ

∂
z

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

 (div**T**)_z =

∂

T

θr

∂
r

+

1

r

(

∂

T

θr

∂
θ

+

T

rθ

−

T

θθ

)

∂

T

θr

∂
θ

+

1

r

(

∂

T

θr

∂
θ

+

T

rθ

−

T

θθ

)

∂

T

θθ

∂
r

+

∂

T

θθ

∂
z

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

∂

T

θr

∂
z

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

∂

T

θθ

∂
z

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

∂

v

r

∂
r

−

2

r

∂

v

θ

∂
θ

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

 (∇²**v**)_θ =

∂

2

v

θ

∂
r

2

+

1

r

2

∂

2

v

θ

∂
θ

2

+

∂

2

v

θ

∂
z

2

+

1

r

∂

v

θ

∂
r

+

2

r

∂

v

r

∂
θ

−

v

θ

r

2

;

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{21}\mathbf {e} _{3};\;2\mathbf {\hat {\boldsymbol {\epsilon }}}=-\;\epsilon _{ijk}\mathbf {j} _{k}\mathbf {e} _{i}}

 (∇²**v**)_z =

∂

2

v

z

∂
r

2

+

1

r

2

∂

2

v

z

∂
θ

2

+

1

r

∂

2

v

z

∂
z

2

+

∂

2

v

z

∂
z

2

{\displaystyle {\boldsymbol {\mathrm {v} }}^{\mathrm {A} }=-{\frac {1}{2}}(\mathbf {T} _{23}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{31}\mathbf {e} _{2}+\mathbf {T} _{12}\mathbf {e} _{3})=\mathbf {T} _{32}\mathbf {e} _{1}+\mathbf {T} _{13}\math

