

PROBLEMA GUÍA II / #16

a) $a_{ij} = \epsilon_{ijk} M_k$

Sea

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

Para $i=j$ $a_{ii}=0$ (debido al valor de ϵ_{iik})

Obs. $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ (debido a la propiedad de antisimetría del símbolo de Levi-Civita ante permutación de dos índices)

luego

$$\begin{aligned} a_{21} &= \epsilon_{21k} M_k = \cancel{\epsilon_{211}^0 M_1} + \cancel{\epsilon_{212}^0 M_2} + \epsilon_{213} M_3 \\ &= \epsilon_{213} M_3 = -M_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a_{21} = -M_3 \Rightarrow a_{12} = M_3$$

análogamente

$$a_{13} = \epsilon_{13k} M_k = \epsilon_{132} M_2 = -M_2$$

$$a_{31} = M_2$$

$$\gamma \quad a_{23} = \epsilon_{23k} M_k = \epsilon_{231} M_1 = M_1$$

$$a_{32} = -M_1$$

Finalmente

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mu_3 & -\mu_2 \\ -\mu_3 & 0 & \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 - \mu_1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} //$$

b) $\vec{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{pmatrix}$; del resultado anterior, si conocemos

la matriz A , entonces:

$$\vec{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{23} \\ a_{31} \\ a_{12} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= a_{23} \\ \mu_2 &= a_{31} \\ \mu_3 &= a_{12} \end{aligned} //$$