

1 Векторы и базисы в линейном пространстве

Базис (правило Эйнштейна) $\vec{x} \in L, \vec{e}_k \in L$

$$(\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{x} = x^1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x^n \vec{e}_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x^i \vec{e}_i = x^i \vec{e}_i \quad (2)$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{x} = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^n \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) X \quad (3)$$

Новый базис:

$$(\vec{e}'_1 \dots \vec{e}'_n) = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) S \quad (4)$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} e_1^1 & e_2^1 & \dots & e_n^1 \\ e_1^2 & e_2^2 & \dots & e_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e_1^n & e_2^n & \dots & e_n^n \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$SS^{-1} = S^{-1}S = E, \quad e_k^i (e^{-1})_j^k = (e^{-1})_k^i e_j^k = \delta_j^i \quad (6)$$

Смена базиса для вектора:

$$\vec{x} = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) X = (\vec{e}'_1 \dots \vec{e}'_n) X' = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) SX' \quad (7)$$

$$(\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) (X - SX') = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\vec{e}_i (x^i - e_k^i x'^k) = 0 \quad \implies \quad \boxed{x^i = e_k^i x'^k} \quad (9)$$

$$X - SX' = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$X = SX', \quad X' = S^{-1}X \quad (11)$$

$$\boxed{x'^i = (e^{-1})_k^i x^k} \quad (12)$$

2 Ковекторы и дуальные базисы в дуальном пространстве

Лин. форма (ковектор)

$$\varphi : L \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \varphi(\vec{x}) = \varkappa \quad (13)$$

$$\varphi(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha \varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta \varphi(\vec{y}) \quad (14)$$

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = \varphi(x^1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x^n \vec{e}_n) = x^1 \varphi(\vec{e}_1) + \dots + x^n \varphi(\vec{e}_n) \quad (15)$$

$$\varphi(\vec{e}_k) \equiv \varphi_k, \quad \varphi(\vec{x}) = x^k \varphi_k \quad (16)$$

Сумма форм

$$(\varphi + \psi)(\vec{x}) = \varphi(\vec{x}) + \psi(\vec{x}) = x^k (\varphi_k + \psi_k) \quad (17)$$

Умножение формы на число

$$\alpha \varphi(\vec{x}) = \alpha x^k \varphi_k = x^k (\alpha \varphi_k) \quad (18)$$

$\varphi \in L^*$ - дуальное пространство к L , φ - ковекторы.

Базисные формы:

$$\epsilon^1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0), \quad \epsilon^2 = (0, 1, \dots, 0), \quad \dots \quad \epsilon^n = (0, 0, \dots, 1) \quad (19)$$

$$\epsilon^i(\vec{e}_k) = \delta_k^i \quad (20)$$

$$\varphi_i \epsilon^i(\vec{x}) = \varphi_i \epsilon^i(x^k \vec{e}_k) = x^k \varphi_i \epsilon^i(\vec{e}_k) = x^k \varphi_i \delta_k^i = x^k \varphi_k = \varphi(\vec{x}) \quad (21)$$

$\epsilon^1 \dots \epsilon^n$ - базис в L^* , дуальный к $(\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n)$.

Смена базиса для ковектора:

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = x'^k \varphi'_k = x^i \varphi_i = e_k^i x'^k \varphi_i \quad (22)$$

$$x'^k (\varphi'_k - e_k^i \varphi_i) = 0, \quad \forall \vec{x} \quad (23)$$

$$x'^k = \delta_1^k \implies \varphi'_1 - e_1^i \varphi_i = 0, \quad (24)$$

$$x'^k = \delta_2^k \implies \varphi'_2 - e_2^i \varphi_i = 0, \quad (25)$$

и т.д.

$$\boxed{\varphi'_k = e_k^i \varphi_i, \quad \varphi_i = (e^{-1})_i^k \varphi'_k} \quad (26)$$

3 Тензоры

Понятие тензора

$$T(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_p, \omega^1, \dots, \omega^q) = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \vec{x}_\alpha \in L, \quad \omega^\beta \in L^* \quad (27)$$

$$T(\vec{x}_1, \dots, a\vec{x}_\alpha + b\vec{y}, \dots, \vec{x}_p, \omega^1, \dots, \omega^q) = aT(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_\alpha, \dots, \vec{x}_p, \omega^1, \dots, \omega^q) + bT(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{y}, \dots, \vec{x}_p, \omega^1, \dots, \omega^q) \quad (28)$$

$$\vec{x}_\alpha = x_\alpha^i \vec{e}_i \in L, \quad \omega^j = \omega_j^\beta \epsilon^j \in L^*, \quad \epsilon^j(\vec{e}_i) = \delta_i^j. \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_p, \omega^1, \dots, \omega^q) &= T(x_1^{i_1} \vec{e}_{i_1}, \dots, x_p^{i_p} \vec{e}_{i_p}, \omega_{j_1}^1 \epsilon^{j_1}, \dots, \omega_{j_q}^q \epsilon^{j_q}) = \\ &= x_1^{i_1} \dots x_p^{i_p} \omega_{j_1}^1 \dots \omega_{j_q}^q T(\vec{e}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{i_p}, \epsilon^{j_1}, \dots, \epsilon^{j_q}) = x_1^{i_1} \dots x_p^{i_p} \omega_{j_1}^1 \dots \omega_{j_q}^q T_{i_1 \dots i_p}^{j_1 \dots j_q}, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

где

$$T_{i_1 \dots i_p}^{j_1 \dots j_q} \equiv T(\vec{e}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{i_p}, \epsilon^{j_1}, \dots, \epsilon^{j_q}). \quad (31)$$

Преобразование компонент тензоров при смене базиса

$$x^i = e_{i'}^i x^{i'}, \quad \omega_j = (e^{-1})_j^{j'} \omega_{j'} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= x_1^{i'_1} \dots x_p^{i'_p} \omega_{j'_1}^1 \dots \omega_{j'_q}^q T_{i'_1 \dots i'_p}^{j'_1 \dots j'_q} = x_1^{i_1} \dots x_p^{i_p} \omega_{j_1}^1 \dots \omega_{j_q}^q T_{i_1 \dots i_p}^{j_1 \dots j_q} = \\ &= [e_{i'_1}^{i_1} x_1^{i'_1}] \dots [e_{i'_p}^{i_p} x_p^{i'_p}] \cdot \left\{ (e^{-1})_{j'_1}^{j_1} \omega_{j'_1}^1 \right\} \dots \left\{ (e^{-1})_{j'_q}^{j_q} \omega_{j'_q}^q \right\} \cdot T_{i_1 \dots i_p}^{j_1 \dots j_q} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$x_1^{i'_1} \dots x_p^{i'_p} \omega_{j'_1}^1 \dots \omega_{j'_q}^q T_{i'_1 \dots i'_p}^{j'_1 \dots j'_q} - [e_{i'_1}^{i_1} x_1^{i'_1}] \dots [e_{i'_p}^{i_p} x_p^{i'_p}] \cdot \left\{ (e^{-1})_{j'_1}^{j_1} \omega_{j'_1}^1 \right\} \dots \left\{ (e^{-1})_{j'_q}^{j_q} \omega_{j'_q}^q \right\} \cdot T_{i_1 \dots i_p}^{j_1 \dots j_q} = 0 \quad (34)$$

$$x_1^{i'_1} \dots x_p^{i'_p} \omega_{j'_1}^1 \dots \omega_{j'_q}^q \left(T_{i'_1 \dots i'_p}^{j'_1 \dots j'_q} - e_{i'_1}^{i_1} \dots e_{i'_p}^{i_p} \cdot (e^{-1})_{j'_1}^{j_1} \dots (e^{-1})_{j'_q}^{j_q} \cdot T_{i_1 \dots i_p}^{j_1 \dots j_q} \right) = 0 \quad (35)$$

$\forall x_1^{i'_1} \dots x_p^{i'_p} \omega_{j'_1}^1 \dots \omega_{j'_q}^q$:

$$\boxed{T_{i'_1 \dots i'_p}^{j'_1 \dots j'_q} = e_{i'_1}^{i_1} \dots e_{i'_p}^{i_p} \cdot (e^{-1})_{j'_1}^{j_1} \dots (e^{-1})_{j'_q}^{j_q} \cdot T_{i_1 \dots i_p}^{j_1 \dots j_q}} \quad (36)$$