

~~Bla bla bla bla~~

(1)

1. Index notation

Various ways of expressing
a vector

$$\underline{a} = a_1 \underline{e}_1 + a_2 \underline{e}_2 + a_3 \underline{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
Symbolic

in components
relative to some
basis $(\underline{e}_1, \underline{e}_2, \underline{e}_3)$
 $= (\underline{i}, \underline{j}, \underline{k})$

in
comp.

Convention:

Simply write down one generic
term of each vector (eqn.)

$$\underline{c} = \underline{a} + \underline{b} \rightarrow c_i = a_i + b_i$$

i is a free index which
takes values 1, 2, 3

Example:

$$\nabla \phi =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

\rightarrow

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}$$

2

Convention 2:

Summation convention.

Rule: ~~at~~ automatically sum over repeated (dummy) indices.

Example:

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 u_i v_i = u_i v_i = u_j v_j$$

Example:

$$\underline{\text{div}} \underline{u} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} = \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}$$

Higher-order "tensors" (3)

So far: index notation to represent components of vectors (one free index)

Higher-order "tensors" arise naturally in many applications:

Example:

$$\frac{\sigma}{\text{vector}} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{stress} \\ \text{tensor} \\ (3 \times 3 \text{ matrix})}}{\tau} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{vector}}}{n}$$

$$\sigma_i = \tau_{ij} n_j = \tau_{ik} n_k$$

Note: free index (i) has to appear on both sides.

One special second order ⁽⁴⁾ tensor is the Kronecker delta:

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i=j \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$[\delta_{ij}] = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} i \rightarrow \\ j \rightarrow \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} i \rightarrow \\ j \rightarrow \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

δ_{ij} has an interesting property in a summation:

$$b_j = \underbrace{a_i \delta_{ij}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \underbrace{a_i \delta_{ij}}_{\text{only } a_j} = a_j$$

" δ_{ij} exchanges indices"
"survives"

Disclaimer: Not every
object with subscripts
is a tensor.