

Sp. 09 Healey

- ① Given $\underline{a} = a^i \underline{g}_i$ and $\underline{b} = b^j \underline{g}_j$, use the results of problem ③ of Homework set ② to show that

$$(\underline{a} \otimes \underline{b}) \cdot \underline{T} = \underline{a} \cdot (\underline{T} \underline{b}) \quad \forall \underline{T} \in L(\mathcal{V}), \underline{a}, \underline{b} \in \mathcal{V}.$$

- ② An alternative approach to 4th-order tensors (compared to our approach in class, cf. pp. 34-36) is the following:

Defn. 1. A 4th-order tensor is a mapping

$$\underline{T}: L(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow L(\mathcal{V}) \text{ that is linear, i.e.,}$$

$$\underline{T}(\alpha \underline{A} + \beta \underline{B}) = \alpha \underline{T}(\underline{A}) + \beta \underline{T}(\underline{B})$$

$$\forall \underline{A}, \underline{B} \in L(\mathcal{V}), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Defn. 2. The tensor product of two dyadic products $\underline{a} \otimes \underline{b}$ and $\underline{c} \otimes \underline{d}$ is defined by

$$(\underline{a} \otimes \underline{b} \otimes \underline{c} \otimes \underline{d}) \underline{A} \equiv \underline{a} \otimes \underline{b} ((\underline{c} \otimes \underline{d}) \cdot \underline{A})$$

$$\forall \underline{A} \in L(\mathcal{V}).$$

- (a) Based upon these definitions, show that, e.g.,

$$\underline{T} = T^{ijkl} \underline{g}_i \otimes \underline{g}_j \otimes \underline{g}_k \otimes \underline{g}_l,$$

where $T^{ijkl} = (g^i \otimes g^j) \cdot \frac{(4)}{T} (g^k \otimes g^l)$, for every $\frac{(4)}{T} \in L(L(V), L(V)) = L(V)$.

(b) Show that, e.g.,

$$\frac{(4)}{T} A = T^{ijkl} A_{kl} g^i \otimes g^j \quad \forall \frac{(4)}{T} \in L(V), A \in L(V).$$

③ If $f(\underline{r}) \equiv \exp(|\underline{r}|)$, compute

$\nabla f(\underline{r})$ (no coordinates allowed!)

($\underline{r} \neq \underline{0}$)