

2. Tutorium - Lösungen

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- ANMERKUNG: Es liegt in der Verantwortung des Einzelnen, sich die Beispiele zunächst alleine und ganz ohne Hilfsmittel anzuschauen. Google, Wolfram Alpha, Lösungssammlungen, etc. helfen nur kurzfristig - leider nicht beim Test!

2.1 Kronecker-Delta und Levi-Civita Symbol

- a) $\delta_{ii} = \delta_{11} + \delta_{22} + \dots + \delta_{dd} = 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = d$, $\delta_{ii}\delta_{jj} = dd = d^2$, $\delta_{ij}\delta_{ji} = \delta_{ii} = d$
 $\rightarrow \delta_{ii} + \delta_{ii}\delta_{jj} - \delta_{ij}\delta_{ji} = d + d^2 - d = d^2$
- b) $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c} = (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})_i c_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_j b_k c_i$
- c) $\underbrace{\varepsilon_{ijk} a_i a_j}_{a_j a_i = a_i a_j} = \varepsilon_{jik} \underbrace{a_j a_i}_{\varepsilon_{jik} = -\varepsilon_{ijk}} = \varepsilon_{jik} a_i a_j = -\varepsilon_{ijk} a_i a_j \rightarrow \varepsilon_{ijk} a_i a_j = 0$
 Umbenennung der Indizes
- Alternative Lösung : $\varepsilon_{ijk} a_i a_j = (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a})_k = 0$
- d) $\det \mathbf{A} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}$
 $= a_{11}(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32}) + a_{12}(a_{23}a_{31} - a_{21}a_{33}) + a_{13}(a_{21}a_{32} - a_{22}a_{31})$
 $= \varepsilon_{1jk} a_{11} a_{2j} a_{3k} + \varepsilon_{2jk} a_{12} a_{2j} a_{3k} + \varepsilon_{3jk} a_{13} a_{2j} a_{3k} = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_{1i} a_{2j} a_{3k}$
- e) $\partial_i x_j x_j = \delta_{ij} x_j + x_j \delta_{ij} = 2\delta_{ij} x_j = 2x_i$
- f) $\partial_i \sqrt{x_j x_j} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_k x_k}} \partial_i x_j x_j = \frac{2x_i}{2\sqrt{x_k x_k}} = \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{x_k x_k}}$

2.2 Orthogonalprojektion

- a) $\mathbf{E}_a = \frac{\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{a}^\dagger}{\mathbf{a}^\dagger \cdot \mathbf{a}} = \frac{1}{|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^* & a_2^* \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2} \begin{pmatrix} |a_1|^2 & a_1 a_2^* \\ a_1^* a_2 & |a_2|^2 \end{pmatrix}$
- b) $\mathbf{E}_a^2 = \frac{1}{(|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} |a_1|^2 & a_1 a_2^* \\ a_1^* a_2 & |a_2|^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |a_1|^2 & a_1 a_2^* \\ a_1^* a_2 & |a_2|^2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \frac{1}{(|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} |a_1|^4 + |a_1|^2 |a_2|^2 & a_1 a_2^* (|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2) \\ a_1^* a_2 (|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2) & |a_1|^2 |a_2|^2 + |a_2|^4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2} \begin{pmatrix} |a_1|^2 & a_1 a_2^* \\ a_1^* a_2 & |a_2|^2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{E}_a$
- (oder $\mathbf{E}_a^2 = \frac{1}{(|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_1^* & a_2^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{=|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^* & a_2^* \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^* & a_2^* \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{E}_a$)

$\mathbf{E}_a^3 = \mathbf{E}_a \mathbf{E}_a^2 = \mathbf{E}_a \mathbf{E}_a = \mathbf{E}_a$
 $\mathbf{E}_a^4 = \mathbf{E}_a \mathbf{E}_a^3 = \mathbf{E}_a \mathbf{E}_a = \mathbf{E}_a$

⋮

$\mathbf{E}_a^n = \mathbf{E}_a$

c) $\mathbf{E}_a \mathbf{x} = \frac{a_1^*}{|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2} \mathbf{a} \rightarrow (1 - \mathbf{E}_a) \frac{a_1^*}{|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2} \mathbf{a} = \frac{a_1^*}{|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2} (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a}) = 0$

Alternative Lösung : $(1 - \mathbf{E}_a) \mathbf{E}_a = \mathbf{E}_a - \mathbf{E}_a^2 = \mathbf{E}_a - \mathbf{E}_a = 0 \rightarrow (1 - \mathbf{E}_a) \mathbf{E}_a \mathbf{x} = 0$

d) Für reellen Einheitsvektoren, $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{e}_i} = \mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{e}_i} = \mathbf{e}_i$.

$x'_1 = \mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{e}_1} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(x_1 - 2x_2)$ und $x'_2 = \mathbf{e}_2 \cdot \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2x_1 + x_2)$

$x'_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + x'_2 \mathbf{e}_2 = \frac{1}{5}(x_1 - 2x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{5}(2x_1 + x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$

2.3 Duale Basis

a) $\mathbf{e}_i^T \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij} \rightarrow \mathbf{e}^i = \mathbf{e}_i^T$

b) $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 \\ \mathbf{e}_2 \end{pmatrix} \right]^T \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 \\ \mathbf{e}_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^1 \\ \mathbf{e}^2 \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) (\mathbf{f}_1 \ \mathbf{f}_2) = (\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2) \mathbf{S} \text{ mit } \mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ und } \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{f}^1 \\ \mathbf{f}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{S}^* \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^1 \\ \mathbf{e}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(Wenn \mathbf{f}_i ein Spaltenvektor ist, wird der duale Vektor \mathbf{f}^i als ein Zeilenvektor geschrieben (oder umgekehrt).)

Die duale Basis ist orthonormal zur ursprünglichen Basis

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{f}^1 \\ \mathbf{f}^2 \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{f}_1 \ \mathbf{f}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \mathbf{S}^* \mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \mathbf{S}^* = \mathbf{S}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{f}^1 = \mathbf{e}^1 - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^2, \mathbf{f}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^2$$

Alternative Lösung:

$$\mathbf{f}^1 \cdot \mathbf{f}_2 = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^1 = C(-2\mathbf{e}^1 + \mathbf{e}^2) \ (C: \text{Konstante}), \quad \mathbf{f}^1 \cdot \mathbf{f}_1 = 1 \rightarrow C = -1/2 \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^1 = \mathbf{e}^1 - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^2$$

$$\mathbf{f}^2 \cdot \mathbf{f}_1 = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^2 = C\mathbf{e}_2 \ (C: \text{Konstante}), \quad \mathbf{f}^2 \cdot \mathbf{f}_2 = 1 \rightarrow C = 1/2 \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^2 = (1/2)\mathbf{e}^2$$

$$d) \mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{f}_1 \ \mathbf{f}_2) \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2) \mathbf{S} \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{S}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{S}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^1 \\ \mathbf{e}^2 \end{pmatrix} = (x'_1 \ x'_2) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{f}^1 \\ \mathbf{f}^2 \end{pmatrix} = (x'_1 \ x'_2) \mathbf{S}^* \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^1 \\ \mathbf{e}^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (x'_1 \ x'_2) = (\mathbf{S}^*)^{-1} (x_1 \ x_2) = \mathbf{S} (x_1 \ x_2)$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{T}^* = \mathbf{S}$$

$$e) \mathbf{x} = x'_j \mathbf{f}^j \rightarrow \mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{x} = x'_j \mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{f}^j = x'_j \delta_i^j = x'_i$$

$$\mathbf{x} = x'^j \mathbf{f}_j \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^i \cdot \mathbf{x} = x'^j \mathbf{f}^i \cdot \mathbf{f}_j = x'^j \delta^i_j = x'^i$$

oder ohne Indexschreibweise

$$\mathbf{x} = x'_1 \mathbf{f}^1 + x'_2 \mathbf{f}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{f}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x} = x'_1 \text{ und } \mathbf{f}_2 \cdot \mathbf{x} = x'_2$$

$$\mathbf{x} = x'^1 \mathbf{f}_1 + x'^2 \mathbf{f}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^1 \cdot \mathbf{x} = x'^1 \text{ und } \mathbf{f}^2 \cdot \mathbf{x} = x'^2$$

$$f) \mathbf{x} = (1/2)(3\mathbf{f}_1 + \mathbf{f}_2) \rightarrow x'^1 = 3/2 \text{ und } x'^2 = 1/2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{S} \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

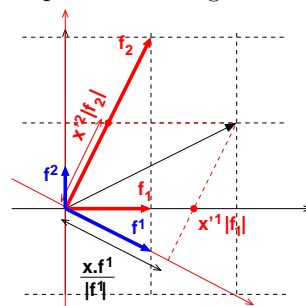
$$x_1 = x^1 \text{ und } x_2 = x^2$$

$$\rightarrow (x'_1 \ x'_2) = (x_1 \ x_2) \mathbf{S} = (2 \ 4)$$

$$g) x'_i x'^i = (x'_1 \ x'_2) \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 \ x_2) \mathbf{T}^* \mathbf{T} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1 \ x_2) \mathbf{S} \mathbf{S}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = x_i x^i$$

Graphische Lösung :



$$x'^1 |f_1| = \frac{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{f}^1}{|\mathbf{f}^1|} \quad \frac{\mathbf{f}_1 \cdot \mathbf{f}^1}{|\mathbf{f}^1|} \rightarrow x'^1 = \frac{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{f}^1}{\mathbf{f}_1 \cdot \mathbf{f}^1} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{f}^1$$