

4. 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!

4.1 Levi-Civita Symbol (II)

- a) i) Wenn $i = j$: $\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{klm} = 0$. $\delta_{il}\delta_{jm} - \delta_{im}\delta_{jl} = \delta_{il}\delta_{im} - \delta_{im}\delta_{il}$ (ohne Summe über i)
Wenn $l = m = i$, $\delta_{il}\delta_{im} - \delta_{im}\delta_{il} = 1 - 1 = 0$ und sonst, $\delta_{il}\delta_{im} - \delta_{im}\delta_{il} = 0 - 0 = 0$
- ii) Wenn $i \neq j$: In der Summe über k trägt $\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{klm}$ nur 1 Term ($k \neq i$ und $k \neq j$) bei.
- ii-a) Wenn $l = i$ und $m = j$ (z.B. $i = l = 1, j = m = 2, k = 3$): $\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{klm} = \varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{kij} = \varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{ijk} = 1$
 $\delta_{il}\delta_{jm} - \delta_{im}\delta_{jl} = \delta_{ii}\delta_{jj} - \delta_{ij}\delta_{ji} = 1$ (ohne Einsteinsche Summenkonvention)
 - ii-b) Wenn $l = j$ und $m = i$ (z.B. $i = m = 1, j = l = 2, k = 3$): $\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{klm} = \varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{kji} = -\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{ijk} = -1$
 $\delta_{il}\delta_{jm} - \delta_{im}\delta_{jl} = \delta_{ij}\delta_{ji} - \delta_{ii}\delta_{jj} = -1$ (ohne Einsteinsche Summenkonvention)
 - ii-c) Sonst ($l = m$ und/oder $l = k$ und/oder $m = k$): $\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{klm} = 0$ und $\delta_{il}\delta_{jm} - \delta_{im}\delta_{jl} = 0$

Alternative Lösung:

Mit einer orthonormalen Basis $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3\}$, $\varepsilon_{ijk}\mathbf{e}_k = \mathbf{e}_i \times \mathbf{e}_j$ und $\varepsilon_{n\ell m}\mathbf{e}_n = \mathbf{e}_\ell \times \mathbf{e}_m$

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} = (\varepsilon_{ijk'} \mathbf{e}_{k'}) \cdot \mathbf{e}_k = (\mathbf{e}_i \times \mathbf{e}_j) \cdot \mathbf{e}_k = \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_i & \mathbf{e}_j & \mathbf{e}_k \end{pmatrix}$$

Auf die gleiche Weise $\varepsilon_{n\ell m} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_n & \mathbf{e}_\ell & \mathbf{e}_m \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Basistransformation } \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_i & \mathbf{e}_j & \mathbf{e}_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_n & \mathbf{e}_\ell & \mathbf{e}_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{ni} & \delta_{nj} & \delta_{nk} \\ \delta_{\ell i} & \delta_{\ell j} & \delta_{\ell k} \\ \delta_{mi} & \delta_{mj} & \delta_{mk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{n\ell m} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_i & \mathbf{e}_j & \mathbf{e}_k \end{pmatrix} \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_n & \mathbf{e}_\ell & \mathbf{e}_m \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{ni} & \delta_{nj} & \delta_{nk} \\ \delta_{\ell i} & \delta_{\ell j} & \delta_{\ell k} \\ \delta_{mi} & \delta_{mj} & \delta_{mk} \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{[\det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_n & \mathbf{e}_\ell & \mathbf{e}_m \end{pmatrix}]^2}_{=(\varepsilon_{n\ell m})^2=1}$$

$$= \delta_{ni}(\delta_{\ell j}\delta_{mk} - \delta_{mj}\delta_{\ell k}) + \delta_{nj}(\delta_{\ell k}\delta_{mi} - \delta_{mk}\delta_{\ell i}) + \delta_{nk}(\delta_{\ell i}\delta_{mj} - \delta_{mi}\delta_{\ell j})$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{k\ell m} = \delta_{ki}(\delta_{\ell j}\delta_{mk} - \delta_{mj}\delta_{\ell k}) + \delta_{kj}(\delta_{\ell k}\delta_{mi} - \delta_{mk}\delta_{\ell i}) + \delta_{kk}(\delta_{\ell i}\delta_{mj} - \delta_{mi}\delta_{\ell j})$$

$$= \delta_{\ell j}\delta_{mi} - \delta_{mj}\delta_{\ell i} + \delta_{\ell j}\delta_{mi} - \delta_{mj}\delta_{\ell i} + 3(\delta_{\ell i}\delta_{mj} - \delta_{mi}\delta_{\ell j}) = \delta_{\ell i}\delta_{mj} - \delta_{mi}\delta_{\ell j}$$

Bemerkung: Für die Matrizen **A** und **B**

$$\det(\mathbf{AB}) = \varepsilon_{ijk}a_{1\ell}b_{\ell i}a_{2m}b_{mj}a_{3n}b_{nk} = a_{1\ell}a_{2m}a_{3n}(\varepsilon_{ijk}b_{\ell i}b_{mj}b_{nk}) = a_{1\ell}a_{2m}a_{3n}\varepsilon_{\ell mn}\det\mathbf{B} = \det\mathbf{A}\det\mathbf{B}$$

b)

$$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 + |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = a_i b_i a_j b_j + \varepsilon_{ijk} a_j b_k \varepsilon_{ilm} a_l b_m$$

$$= a_i b_i a_j b_j + (\delta_{jl}\delta_{km} - \delta_{jm}\delta_{kl}) a_j b_k a_l b_m = a_i b_i a_j b_j + a_j a_j b_k b_k - a_j b_k a_k b_j = a_j a_j b_k b_k = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2.$$

4.2 Metrischer Tensor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \det(\mathbf{f}_1 \mathbf{f}_2 \mathbf{f}_3) &= \det\left(\left(\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3\right)\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array}\right)\right) \\ &= \underbrace{\det(\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3)}_{=1} \det\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array}\right) = -1 \text{ (linear unabhängig)} \end{aligned}$$

b) $\mathbf{f}_1 \cdot \mathbf{f}_1 = 3 \rightarrow$ nicht normiert
 $\mathbf{f}_1 \cdot \mathbf{f}_2 = 2 \rightarrow$ nicht orthogonal

duale Basis: Da \mathbf{f}^1 ist orthogonal zu \mathbf{f}_2 und \mathbf{f}_3 , $\mathbf{f}^1 = c_1 \mathbf{f}_2 \times \mathbf{f}_3 = c_1 (-1 \ 1 \ 1)$.

Normierung $\mathbf{f}^1 \cdot \mathbf{f}_1 = 1 \rightarrow c_1 = 1/(\mathbf{f}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{f}_2 \times \mathbf{f}_3)) = -1$ und $\mathbf{f}^1 = (1 \ -1 \ -1)$.

Auf die gleiche Weise, $\mathbf{f}^2 = c_2 \mathbf{f}_3 \times \mathbf{f}_1 = (0 \ 1 \ 1)$ und $\mathbf{f}^3 = c_3 \mathbf{f}_1 \times \mathbf{f}_2 = (-1 \ 1 \ 0)$

Hinweis: $\mathbf{f}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{f}_2 \times \mathbf{f}_3) = \mathbf{f}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{f}_3 \times \mathbf{f}_1) = \mathbf{f}_3 \cdot (\mathbf{f}_1 \times \mathbf{f}_2) = \varepsilon_{ijk} f_i^1 f_j^2 f_k^3 \rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = -1$

Mit $V = \mathbf{f}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{f}_2 \times \mathbf{f}_3)$ sind die dualen Basisvektoren $\mathbf{f}^i = V^{-1} \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{f}_j \times \mathbf{f}_k$.

c) $x'^i = \mathbf{f}^i \cdot \mathbf{x} = f^{*i}_j \mathbf{e}^j \cdot \mathbf{x} = f^{*i}_j x^j$

$$\rightarrow (t^i_j) = (f^{*i}_j) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Alternative Lösung: $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{f}_1 \mathbf{f}_2 \mathbf{f}_3) \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{f}_1 \mathbf{f}_2 \mathbf{f}_3)^{-1} (\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} (\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3)^{-1} (\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{f}^1 \\ \mathbf{f}^2 \\ \mathbf{f}^3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

d) $x'_i = \mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{x} = f^j_i \mathbf{e}_j \cdot \mathbf{x} = f^j_i x_j \rightarrow \mathbf{T}^* = (t^{*j}_i) = (f^j_i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}^{-1}$

e) $\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{T}^*)^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ und $\begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}^* \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix}$

Da gilt $x^i = x_i$ im orthonormalen System, $\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{T}^*)^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{T}^*)^T \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{T}^*)^T \mathbf{T}^* \begin{pmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{Q} = (\mathbf{T}^{*T}) \mathbf{T}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{g}' = (\mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{f}_j) = (\mathbf{f}_1 \mathbf{f}_2 \mathbf{f}_3)^T (\mathbf{f}_1 \mathbf{f}_2 \mathbf{f}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T (\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3)^T (\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q}$$

Alternative Lösung: $\mathbf{x} = x'^i \mathbf{f}_i \rightarrow x'_i = \mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{x} = x'^j \mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{f}_j \rightarrow q_{ij} = \mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{f}_j = g'_{ij}$

f) $V = |(\mathbf{f}_1 \times \mathbf{f}_2) \cdot \mathbf{f}_3| = |\det(\mathbf{T}^*)|$

$\mathbf{g}' = (\mathbf{T}^*)^T \mathbf{T}^* \rightarrow \det(\mathbf{g}') = \det((\mathbf{T}^*)^T) \det(\mathbf{T}^*) = [\det(\mathbf{T}^*)]^2 = V^2 \rightarrow V = \sqrt{\det(\mathbf{g}')}$

Alternative Lösung: $\sqrt{\det(\mathbf{g}')} = \sqrt{12 + 4 + 4 - 8 - 8 - 3} = 1$ und $V = |(\mathbf{f}_1 \times \mathbf{f}_2) \cdot \mathbf{f}_3| = 1$.

4.3 Differentialoperatoren

a) $(\partial_i x_k x_k) + \partial_k(x_i x_k) = x_k \delta_{ik} + \delta_{ik} x_k + \delta_{ik} x_k + x_i \delta_{kk} = x_i + x_i + x_i + 3x_i = 6x_i$

b) $\sqrt{x_k x_k} = \sqrt{x_1 x_1 + x_2 x_2 + \dots} \neq \sqrt{x_1 x_1} + \sqrt{x_2 x_2} + \dots$
 $\rightarrow \partial_i \sqrt{x_k x_k} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_j x_j}} \partial_i(x_k x_k) \neq (\partial_i \sqrt{x_k}) \sqrt{x_k} + \sqrt{x_k} (\partial_i \sqrt{x_k})$
 $\partial_i(x_i \sqrt{x_k x_k}) = (\partial_i x_i) \sqrt{x_k x_k} + x_i (\partial_i \sqrt{x_k x_k}) = \delta_{ii} \sqrt{x_k x_k} + x_i \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_j x_j}} \partial_i(x_k x_k)$
 $= 3\sqrt{x_k x_k} + x_i \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_j x_j}} x_i = 4|\mathbf{x}|$

c) $(\text{rot}(\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{x}))_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j(\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{x})_k = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j(p_\ell \mathbf{e}_\ell \times x_m \mathbf{e}_m)_k = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j(p_\ell x_m \varepsilon_{lmn} \mathbf{e}_n)_k = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j \varepsilon_{lmk} p_\ell x_m$
 $= \underbrace{\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmk}}_{\delta_{i\ell} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{j\ell}} \delta_{jm} p_\ell = (\delta_{i\ell} \delta_{jj} - \delta_{ij} \delta_{j\ell}) p_\ell = (3\delta_{i\ell} - \delta_{i\ell}) p_\ell = 2\delta_{i\ell} p_\ell = 2p_i \rightarrow \text{rot}(\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{x}) = 2\mathbf{p}$

4.4 Lokale Transformation

a) $d\mathbf{x} = dx^i \mathbf{e}_i = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^j} x^i) dx'^j \mathbf{e}_i \equiv dx'^j \mathbf{e}'_j. \rightarrow \mathbf{e}'_j = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^j} x^i) \mathbf{e}_i$

parabolische Zylinderkoordinaten : $x'^1 = u, x'^2 = v$

Transformation zwischen kartesischen Koordinaten und elliptischen Koordinaten

$x^1 = \cosh u \cos v$ und $x^2 = \sinh u \sin v$.

$$\mathbf{e}'_1 = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} x^i) \mathbf{e}_i = \sinh u \cos v \mathbf{e}_1 + \cosh u \sin v \mathbf{e}_2$$

$$\mathbf{e}'_2 = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} x^i) \mathbf{e}_i = -\cosh u \sin v \mathbf{e}_1 + \sinh u \cos v \mathbf{e}_2$$

$$(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{e}'_1 & \mathbf{e}'_2 \end{array}) = (\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 \end{array}) \left(\begin{array}{cc} \sinh u \cos v & -\cosh u \sin v \\ \cosh u \sin v & \sinh u \cos v \end{array} \right) \equiv (\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 \end{array}) \mathbf{S} \text{ mit } s^i{}_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^j} x^i$$

Anmerkung : Im Skriptum (Sec.2.13) sind die Basisvektoren als Einheitsvektoren definiert (d.h. $\mathbf{x} = \sum_i dx^i h_i \hat{\mathbf{e}}'_i$ mit $h_i = |\mathbf{e}'_i|$ und $\hat{\mathbf{e}}'_i = \mathbf{e}'_i / |\mathbf{e}'_i|$.) Aber in diesem Beispiel sind die Basisvektoren als allgemeine nicht-orthogonale Vektoren behandelt (wie in, z.B. Sec.2.7 im Skriptum).

b) $b'_1 = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{e}'_1 = x \sinh u \cos v + y \cosh u \sin v = \sinh u \cosh u \cos^2 v + \cosh u \sinh u \sin^2 v = \sinh u \cosh u$

$b'_2 = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{e}'_2 = -x \cosh u \sin v + y \sinh u \cos v = -\cosh^2 u \sin v \cos v + \sinh^2 u \sin v \cos v = -\sin v \cos v$

Alternative Lösung :

$\mathbf{b} = b^i \mathbf{e}_i = b'^i \mathbf{e}'_i$ (mit $b^1 = x$ und $b^2 = y$)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} b'^1 \\ b'^2 \end{array} \right) = \mathbf{S}^{-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} b^1 \\ b^2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} b'_1 \\ b'_2 \end{array} \right) = \mathbf{g}' \left(\begin{array}{c} b'^1 \\ b'^2 \end{array} \right) = \mathbf{g}' \mathbf{S}^{-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} b^1 \\ b^2 \end{array} \right)$$

metrischer Tensor $\mathbf{g}' = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{e}'_1 & \mathbf{e}'_2 \end{array} \right) (\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{e}'_1 & \mathbf{e}'_2 \end{array}) = \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} b'_1 \\ b'_2 \end{array} \right) = \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{S}^{-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} b^1 \\ b^2 \end{array} \right) = \mathbf{S}^T \left(\begin{array}{c} b^1 \\ b^2 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \sinh u \cos v & \cosh u \sin v \\ -\cosh u \sin v & \sinh u \cos v \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} b^1 \\ b^2 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \cosh u \sinh u \\ -\sin v \cos v \end{array} \right)$$

c) $\mathbf{b} \cdot d\mathbf{x} = b'_i \mathbf{e}'^i \cdot dx'^j \mathbf{e}'_j = b'_i dx'^j \delta^i_j = b'_i dx'^i = \sinh u \cosh u du - \sin v \cos v dv$

$$\int_C \mathbf{b} \cdot d\mathbf{x} = \int_{u=1} \sinh u \cosh u du - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin v \cos v dv = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2v dv = -\frac{1}{2}$$