

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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جلہ ۶

## 1.14) Scaler, vector, Tensor Functions:

مسئلہ دیکھ کر:

$$\phi = \phi(y_1, y_2, y_3)$$

a scalar field

$$\vec{u} = \vec{u}(y_1, y_2, y_3)$$

a vector field

$$\phi(\vec{r}), \vec{u}(\vec{r})$$

در اصل بایکلعت

تعریف: مکانیک تنسور اے کہ بھبھے کے باعث تنسور نوئے ہوئے  
ہے۔ مثلاً اگر کو ماں ہائی آئی، تنسوری باشے۔

$\overset{\leftrightarrow}{A}(t, \vec{r}, \overset{\leftrightarrow}{s})$  یعنی تنسور  $A$  بھبھے  $t$  (سالار) دے  $\vec{r}$  (بردار)  
و  $\overset{\leftrightarrow}{s}$  (رتانور) می باشد۔

$\phi(\tilde{B})$ 

scalar-valued  
of one tensor variable  
(tensor) function

 $\vec{U}(\tilde{B})$ 

vector-valued

- - - - -

 $\tilde{A}(\tilde{B})$ 

tensor-valued

- - - - -

آخر تابع تا نور بحسب داده ای را بازگشایی کنید.

$$\vec{U}(t) = U_i(t) \vec{e}_i \rightsquigarrow \overset{\circ}{\vec{U}} = \overset{\circ}{U}_i(t) \vec{e}_i \quad \left( \frac{d \vec{e}_i}{dt} = 0 \right)$$

$$\tilde{A}(t) = A_{ij}(t) \vec{e}_i \otimes \vec{e}_j \rightsquigarrow \overset{\circ}{\tilde{A}} = \overset{\circ}{A}_{ij}(t) \vec{e}_i \otimes \vec{e}_j$$

### useful properties

$$\overset{\circ}{\vec{U} \pm \vec{V}} = \overset{\circ}{\vec{U}} \pm \overset{\circ}{\vec{V}}$$

$\vec{U}, \vec{V}$ : vector-valued --

$A, B$ : tensor-valued --

$\phi$ : scalar-valued --

$$\overset{\circ}{\phi \vec{U}} = \frac{d}{dt} (\phi \vec{U}) = \overset{\circ}{\phi \vec{U}} + \phi \overset{\circ}{\vec{U}}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{\vec{U} \otimes \vec{V}} = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{U} \otimes \vec{V}) = \overset{\circ}{\vec{U} \otimes \vec{V}} + \vec{U} \otimes \overset{\circ}{\vec{V}}$$

$$\overline{\overset{\circ}{A \pm B}} = \overset{\circ}{A} \pm \overset{\circ}{B}$$

$$\overline{\overset{\circ}{\text{tr}(A)}} = \text{tr}(\overset{\circ}{A})$$

problem :  $\overline{\overset{\circ}{A^{-1}}} = -\overset{\circ}{A^{-1} A^{\circ} A^{-1}}$

$$\bar{A}^{-1} \cdot A = I \Rightarrow \overline{\overset{\circ}{\bar{A}^{-1} \cdot A}} = \overset{\circ}{I} \Rightarrow \overline{\overset{\circ}{A^{-1}}} \cdot A + \bar{A} \cdot \overset{\circ}{A^{-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{\overset{\circ}{A^{-1}}} \cdot A = -\bar{A} \cdot \overset{\circ}{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\overset{\circ}{A^{-1}}} = -\bar{A} \cdot \overset{\circ}{A} \cdot \bar{A}^{-1}$$

ظرفیت را در صورتی که  $A'$

## Gradient of a scalar-valued (tensor) function

$A$ : a tensor

$\phi(A)$ : scalar-valued (tensor) function

ماتریس تیلوری توان نویسی :

$$\phi(A+dA) = \phi(A) + d\phi + O(dA)$$

$$O(dA) : \text{ باقیمانده } \sim \lim_{dA \rightarrow 0} \frac{O(dA)}{|dA|} = 0$$

$$d\phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial A_{ij}} dA_{ij} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{صيغة تعرفي} \\ \text{من} - \text{درست} \end{array}$$

$$d\phi = \frac{\partial \phi(A)}{\partial A} : dA = \text{tr}\left[(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial A})^T \cdot dA\right]$$

**تعريف**  $\frac{\partial \phi(A)}{\partial A} = \text{grad } (\phi(A))$  or  $\text{grad}_A (\phi(A))$  or derivative of  $\phi(A)$

Example: prove that  $\frac{\partial \det(A)}{\partial A} = \det(A) \bar{A}^T$

$$\det(A+dA) = \det(A(I + \bar{A}^T dA)) = \det(A) \det(I + \bar{A}^T dA) \quad (*)$$

قبل در محض مقدار وبرهان داشتم که

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = -\lambda^3 + I_1 \lambda^2 - I_2 \lambda + I_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda = -1, A = \bar{A}^T dA) \Rightarrow \det(\bar{A}^T dA + I) &= 1 + I_{\bar{A}^T dA} + II_{\bar{A}^T dA} + III_{\bar{A}^T dA} \\ &= 1 + \text{tr}(\bar{A}^T dA) + O(dA) \end{aligned} \quad (***)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \xrightarrow{(*)} \det(A+dA) &= \det(A) \left[ 1 + \text{tr}(A^{-1}dA) \right] + O(dA) \\
 &= \det(A) + \text{tr}(\det(A) A^{-1} dA) + O(dA) \\
 &= \det(A) + (\det(A) A^{-1})^T : dA + O(dA) \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\det(A+dA) - \det(A)}{d(\det(A))} &= (\det(A) A^{-1})^T : dA \quad (I)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\phi &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial A} : dA \quad (II) \\
 (I), (II) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \det(A)}{\partial A} &= \det(A) A^{-T} : \underbrace{dA}_{\text{جواب برای حاتم هابرتر را سه}}
 \end{aligned}$$

از معرفی لغتہ کے:

Gradient of a tensor-valued (tensor) function

$B$ : a tensor

$A(B)$ : a tensor-valued (tensor) function

$$A(B+dB) = A(B) + dA + O(dB)$$

$$dA_{ij} = \frac{\partial A_{ij}}{\partial B_{kl}} dB_{kl} = \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial B} \right)_{ijkl} dB_{kl} = \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial B} : dB \right)_{ij}$$

$$dA = \frac{\partial A}{\partial B} : dB$$

تعريف

$$\frac{\partial A(B)}{\partial B} = \text{grad}(A(B)) = \text{grad}_B A(B)$$

مثال الـ 2 درجات حرارة A

$$\left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial B} \right)_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial A_{ij}}{\partial B_{kl}}$$

problem:  $\frac{\partial A}{\partial A} = ?$

$$\left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial A} \right)_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial A_{ij}}{\partial A_{kl}}$$

$$\partial A_{ij} = \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} \partial A_{kl} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial A_{ij}}{\partial A_{kl}} = \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial A}{\partial A} = \mathbb{I}} = I \otimes I$$

$$(\mathbb{I} = S_{ik} S_{jl} \vec{e}_i \otimes \vec{e}_j \otimes \vec{e}_k \otimes \vec{e}_l)$$

Example: if  $A = A^T$  (symmetric) prove that

$$\left( \frac{\partial A^{-1}}{\partial A} \right)_{ijkl} = -\frac{1}{2} (A_{ik}^{-1} A_{lj}^{-1} + A_{il}^{-1} A_{kj}^{-1})$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = I \Rightarrow \frac{\partial (A^{-1} \cdot A)}{\partial A} = \mathbb{O} \quad (\text{تانياً صفر})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{\partial (A^{-1} \cdot A)}{\partial A} \right)_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial (A^{-1} \cdot A)_{ij}}{\partial A_{kl}} = \frac{\partial (A_{im}^{-1} A_{mj})}{\partial A_{kl}} = \frac{\partial A_{im}^{-1}}{\partial A_{kl}} A_{mj} + A_{im}^{-1} \frac{\partial A_{mj}}{\partial A_{kl}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial A_{im}^{-1}}{\partial A_{kl}} A_{mj} \cdot A_{jn}^{-1} = -A_{im}^{-1} \frac{\overset{\curvearrowleft}{\partial A_{mj}}}{\partial A_{kl}} \cdot A_{jn}^{-1} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}(A_{mj} + A_{jm})}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_{im}^{-1}}{\partial A_{kl}} \delta_{mn} = -\frac{1}{2} (A_{im}^{-1} S_{mk} S_{jl} A_{jn}^{-1} + A_{im}^{-1} S_{ml} S_{jk} A_{jn}^{-1})$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial A_{in}^{-1}}{\partial A_{kl}} = -\frac{1}{2} (A_{ik}^{-1} A_{ln}^{-1} + A_{il}^{-1} A_{kn}^{-1})$$