

NUMERICS OF COMPONENT MANIPULATIONS

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References: Kip S. Thorne & Roger D. Blandford, *Modern Classical Physics*, Princeton University Press (2017). Exercise 2.6.

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Here is a numerical example of using tensor components in 4-d space-time. We are given a vector whose only non-zero components are

$$\begin{aligned}A^0 &= 1 \\A^1 &= 2\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

and a rank-2 tensor T whose only non-zero components are

$$\begin{aligned}T^{00} &= 3 \\T^{10} &= T^{01} = 2 \\T^{11} &= -1\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

We have

$$T(\vec{A}, \vec{A}) = T^{\alpha\beta} A_\alpha A_\beta\tag{3}$$

Remember that raising or lowering a 0 index changes the sign, so we have

$$\begin{aligned}A_0 &= -1 \\A_1 &= 2\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

and

$$T^{\alpha\beta} A_\alpha A_\beta = T^{00} A_0 A_0 + T^{10} A_1 A_0 + T^{01} A_0 A_1 + T^{11} A_1 A_1\tag{5}$$

$$= 3 - 4 - 4 - 4\tag{6}$$

$$= -9\tag{7}$$

If we insert a vector into T 's first slot and leave the second slot vacant, we get a vector $T(\vec{A}, -)$. The components are

$$\mathbb{T}(\vec{A}, -)^\alpha = T^{\gamma\alpha} A_\gamma \quad (8)$$

so we have

$$T^{\gamma 0} A_\gamma = T^{00} A_0 + T^{10} A_1 \quad (9)$$

$$= -3 + 4 \quad (10)$$

$$= 1 \quad (11)$$

$$T^{\gamma 1} A_\gamma = T^{01} A_0 + T^{11} A_1 \quad (12)$$

$$= -2 - 2 \quad (13)$$

$$= -4 \quad (14)$$

Finally, we have

$$(\vec{A} \otimes \mathbb{T})^{\alpha\beta\gamma} = A^\alpha T^{\beta\gamma} \quad (15)$$

In this case, there is no sum over indices and we want the contravariant components so we use the contravariant components of \vec{A} in 1. The non-zero components of the tensor product are

$$A^0 T^{00} = 3$$

$$A^0 T^{01} = A^0 T^{10} = 2$$

$$A^0 T^{11} = -1$$

$$A^1 T^{00} = 6 \quad (16)$$

$$A^1 T^{01} = A^1 T^{10} = 4$$

$$A^1 T^{11} = -2$$