

Old

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3$

$x'_1 \quad a_{11} \quad a_{12} \quad a_{13}$

New

$x'_2 \quad a_{21} \quad a_{22} \quad a_{23}$

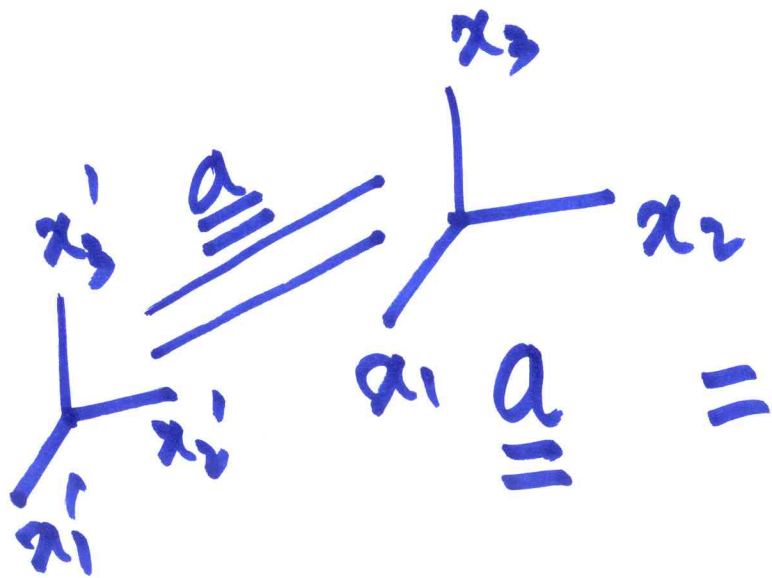
$x'_3 \quad a_{31} \quad a_{32} \quad a_{33}$

$a_{ij} \Rightarrow \hat{x}'_i \cdot x_j$ If $J'_i = a_{ij} J_j$, then \underline{J} is a vector.

$D_{ij} = \underline{\underline{D}}$ Property tensor

Property

$$= \begin{pmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{13} \\ D_{21} & D_{22} & D_{23} \\ D_{31} & D_{32} & D_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$J'_i = a_{ij} J_j \Rightarrow J_i = a_{ji} J'_j$$

$$J_i = -D_{ij} \nabla_j c \quad \nabla_k c = a_{lk} (\nabla'_l c)$$

$$J'_i = -a_{ij} D_{jk} \nabla_k c$$

$$= -a_{ij} D_{jk} a_{lk} (\nabla'_l c)$$

$$J'_i = -D_{il} (\nabla'_l c)$$

$$D_{il} = +a_{ij} D_{jk} a_{kl}$$

$$J_j' = a_{ji} J_i$$

If $D_{ij}' = a_{ik} D_{kl} a_{jl}$, then D is
a I rank tensor

$$\epsilon_{ijk} = a_{il} a_{jm} a_{kn} \epsilon_{lmn} :$$

$$\epsilon_{ijkl} = a_{ip} a_{jq} a_{kr} a_{ls} \epsilon_{pqrs}$$

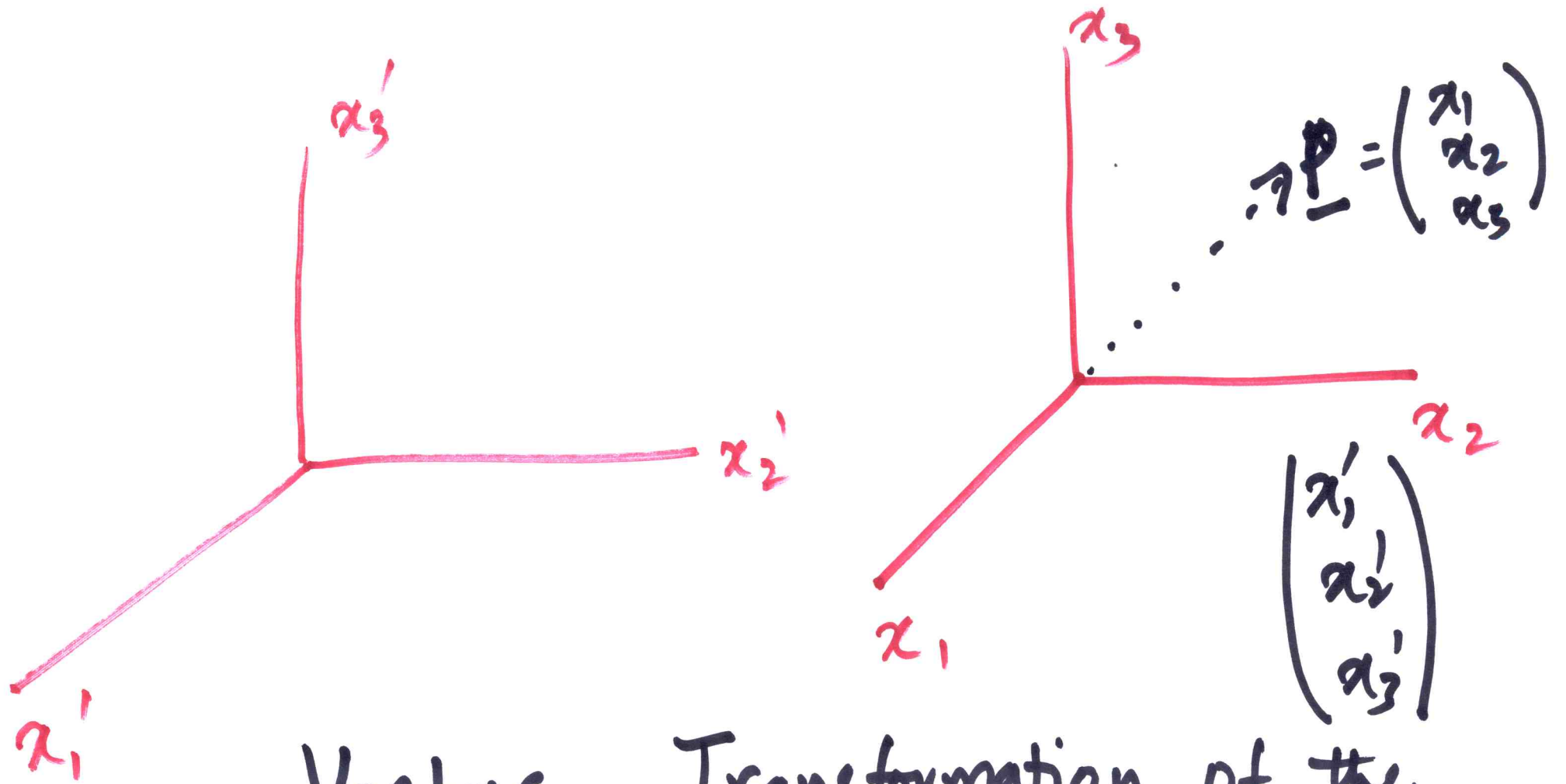
⋮

If $D_{ij} = D_{ji}$, then D is symmetric

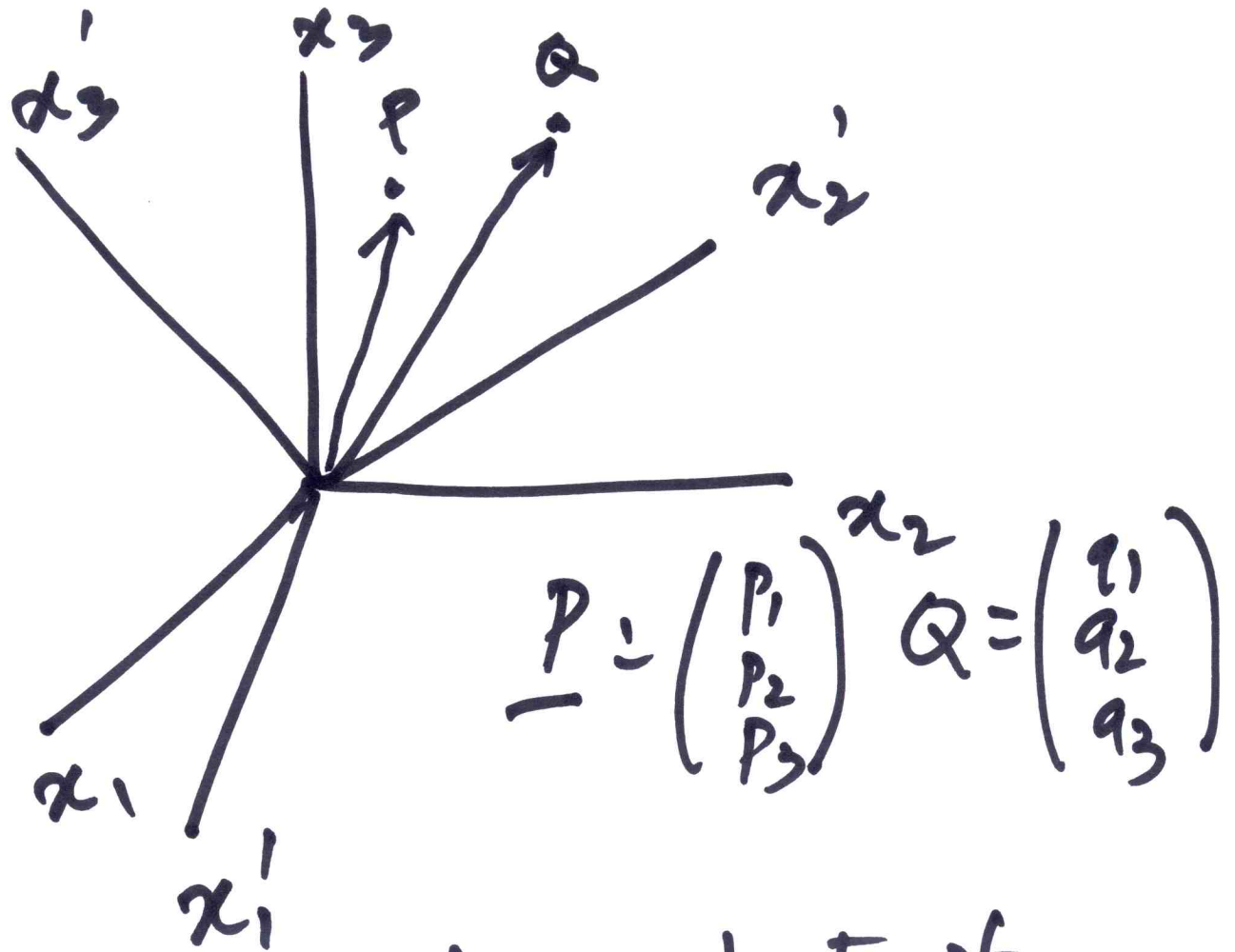
$$D_{12} = D_{21}; \quad D_{13} = D_{31}; \quad D_{23} = D_{32}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{13} \\ D_{12} & D_{22} & D_{23} \\ D_{13} & D_{23} & D_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

If $D_{ij} = -D_{ji}$, then D is anti-symmetric



Vectors — Transformation of the coordinates of a point



\bar{I} rank tensor - Transformation of products of coordinates

Neumann's principle.

The symmetry elements of any physical property of a crystal.

must include the symmetry elements of the point group of the crystal

Symmetric tensor $\Rightarrow D_{ij} = D_{ji}$