# MA 229/MA 235 - Lecture 20

IISc

Tensors

# Recap

• Lie bracket.

Tensors

- Lie bracket.
- One form fields, differential of a function, and pullback.

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• Theorem: Let  $n_i = dim(V_i)$ . The dimension of the space  $Mult(V_1, \ldots, V_k; \mathbb{R})$  is  $n_1 n_2 \ldots$  and a basis is  $(e_1^{i_1}) \otimes (e_2^{i_2}) \ldots$ 

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### A basis for multilinear functionals

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- We need to manage to construct one such space. The idea is to take the free vector space  $F(S = V_1 \times V_2 \times ...)$  defined as the set of all formal linear combinations of elements of S, i.e.,  $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$  such that f(s) = 0 for all but finitely many s. Define a subspace R generated by the set  $(v_1, v_2, ..., av_i, ...) - a(v_1, v_2, ...)$  and  $(v_1, v_2, ..., v_i + v'_i, ...) - (v_1, ..., v_i, ...) - (v_1, ..., v'_i, ...)$ . The quotient space is denoted as  $V_1 \otimes V_2$ ... and the projection map by  $\pi$ .  $\pi(v_1, v_2, ...)$  is denoted by  $v_1 \otimes v_2$ .... One can prove that

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# Tensor product - Basis

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- Example: Given a f.d V, and  $T: V \to V$ , it can be thought of as a mixed (1,1)-tensor, i.e., as an element of  $V \otimes V^*$  as follows: Define  $\mathcal{T}: V^* \times V \to \mathbb{R}$  as  $\mathcal{T}(\omega, v) = \omega(T(v))$ . This is a multilinear map and hence corresponds to a unique linear functional on  $V^* \otimes V$ , i.e., to an element of  $V \otimes V^*$ . In fact, the map  $T \to \mathcal{T}$  is a linear isomorphism from L(V, V) to  $V \otimes V^*$  (why?)
- We will be interested in covariant tensors in this course. In fact, in elements of  $T_p^*M \otimes T_p^*M \dots$

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