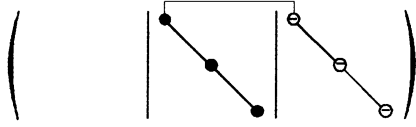


1. TENSORIAL ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

1.1.4.8.7.2. Groups 432 and $\infty A_{\infty}/M$

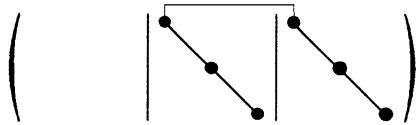
One combines the reductions corresponding to groups 422 and 23:



There is 1 independent component.

1.1.4.8.7.3. Group $\bar{4}3m$

One combines the reductions corresponding to groups $\bar{4}2m$ and 23:



There is 1 independent component.

1.1.4.8.7.4. Groups $m\bar{3}$, $m\bar{3}m$ and $\infty(A_{\infty}/M)C$

All the components are equal to zero.

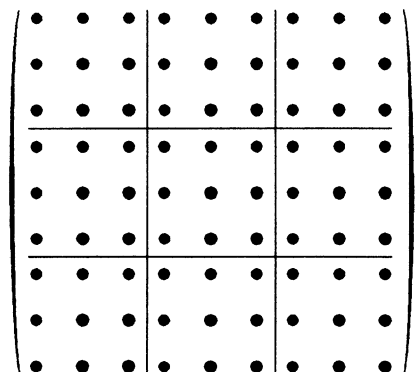
1.1.4.9. Reduction of the components of a tensor of rank 4

1.1.4.9.1. Triclinic system (groups $\bar{1}$, 1)

There is no reduction; all the components are independent. Their number is equal to 81. They are usually represented as a 9×9 matrix, where components t_{ijkl} are replaced by $ijkl$, for brevity:

<i>kl</i>	11	22	33	23	31	12	32	13	21
<i>ij</i>									
11	1111	1122	1133	1123	1131	1112	1132	1113	1121
22	2211	2222	2233	2223	2231	2212	2232	2213	2221
33	3311	3322	3333	3323	3331	3312	3332	3313	3321
23	2311	2322	2333	2323	2331	2312	2332	2313	2321
31	3111	3122	3133	3123	3131	3112	3132	3113	3121
12	1211	1222	1233	1223	1231	1212	1232	1213	1221
32	3211	3222	3233	3223	3231	3212	3232	3213	3221
13	1311	1322	1333	1323	1331	1312	1332	1313	1321
21	2111	2122	2133	2123	2131	2112	2132	2113	2121

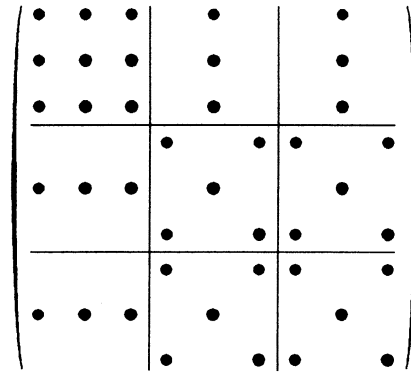
This matrix can be represented symbolically by



where the 9×9 matrix has been subdivided for clarity in to nine 3×3 submatrices.

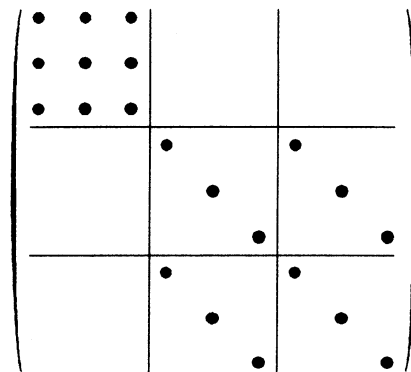
1.1.4.9.2. Monoclinic system (groups $2/m$, 2 , m)

The reduction is obtained by the method of direct inspection. For a twofold axis parallel to Ox_2 , one finds



There are 41 independent components.

1.1.4.9.3. Orthorhombic system (groups mmm , $2mm$, 222)



There are 21 independent components.

1.1.4.9.4. Trigonal system

1.1.4.9.4.1. Groups 3 and $\bar{3}$

The reduction is first applied in the system of axes tied to the eigenvectors of the operator representing a threefold axis. The system of axes is then changed to a system of orthonormal axes with Ox_3 parallel to the threefold axis:

<i>kl</i>	11	22	33	23	31	12	32	13	21
<i>ij</i>									
11	1111	1122	1133	1123	-2231	1112	1132	-2213	1121
22	1122	1111	1133	-1123	2231	-1121	-1132	2213	-1121
33	3311	3311	3333			3312			-3312
23	2311	-2311		2323	2331	1322	2332	2313	1322
31	-3122	3122		3123	3131	3211	3132	3113	3211
12	1211	-2111	1233	2213	1132	1212	2231	1123	1221
32	3211	-3211		3113	-3132	3122	3131	-3123	3122
13	-1322	1322		-2313	2332	2311	-2331	2323	2311
21	2111	-121	-1233	2213	1132	1221	2231	1123	1212

with

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_{1111} - t_{1122} &= t_{1212} + t_{1221} \\ t_{1112} + t_{1121} &= -(t_{1211} + t_{2111}). \end{aligned} \right\}$$

There are 27 independent components.

1.1. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPERTIES OF TENSORS

1.1.4.9.4.2. Groups $\bar{3}m$, 32 , $3m$, with the twofold axis parallel to Ox_1

kl	11	22	33	23	31	12	32	13	21
ij									
11	1111	1122	1133	1123			1132		
22	1122	1111	1133	-1123			-1132		
33	3311	3311	3333						
23	2311 -2311			2323			2332		
31				3131 3211			3113 3211		
12				1132 1212			1123 1221		
32	3211 -3211			3113			3131		
13				2332 2311			2323 2311		
21				1132 1221			1123 1212		

with

$$t_{1111} - t_{1122} = t_{1212} + t_{1221}.$$

There are 14 independent components.

1.1.4.9.5. Tetragonal system

1.1.4.9.5.1. Groups $4/m$, $4, \bar{4}$

kl	11	22	33	23	31	12	32	13	21
ij									
11	1111	1122	1133	1112			-2212		
22	1122	1111	1133	2212			-1112		
33	3311	3311	3333	3312			-3312		
23				2323 2331			2332 2313		
31				3123 3131			3132 3113		
12	1211	1222	1233	1212			1221		
32				3113 -3132			3131 -3123		
13				-2313 2332			-2331 2323		
21	-1222	-1211	-1233				1212		

There are 21 independent components.

1.1.4.9.5.2. Groups $4/m\bar{m}2$, 422 , $4mm$, $\bar{4}2m$

kl	11	22	33	23	31	12	32	13	21
ij									
11	1111	1122	1133						
22	1122	1111	1133						
33	3311	3311	3333						
23				2323			2332		
31				3131			3113		
12				1212			1221		
32				3113			3131		
13				2332			2323		
21				1221			1212		

There are 11 independent components.

1.1.4.9.6. Hexagonal and cylindrical systems

1.1.4.9.6.1. Groups $6/m$, $\bar{6}$, 6 ; $(A_\infty/M)C$, A_∞

kl	11	22	33	23	31	12	32	13	21
ij									
11	1111	1122	1133				1112		
22	1122	1111	1133				-1121		
33	3311	3311	3333				3312		
23				2323 2331			2332 2313		
31				3123 3131			3132 3113		
12	1211	-2111	1233				1212		
32				3113 -3132			3131 -3123		
13				-2313 2332			-2331 2323		
21	2111	-1211	-1233				1132 1221		

with

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_{1111} - t_{1122} &= t_{1212} + t_{1221} \\ t_{1112} + t_{1121} &= -(t_{1211} + t_{2111}). \end{aligned} \right\}$$

There are 19 independent components.

1.1.4.9.6.2. Groups $6/m\bar{m}2$, 622 , $6mm$, $\bar{6}2m$; $(A_\infty/M)\infty$; $(A_2/M)C$, $A_\infty \infty A_2$

kl	11	22	33	23	31	12	32	13	21
ij									
11	1111	1122	1133						
22	1122	1111	1133						
33	3311	3311	3333						
23				2323			2332		
31				3131			3113		
12				1212			1221		
32				3113			3131		
13				2332			2323		
21				1221			1212		

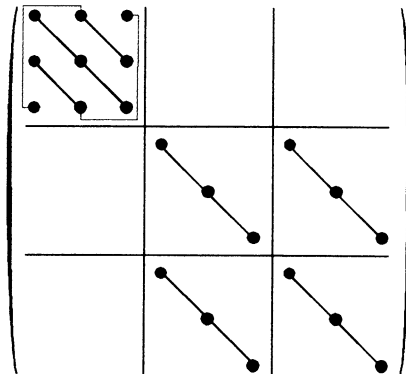
with

$$t_{1111} - t_{1122} = t_{1212} + t_{1221}.$$

There are 11 independent components.

1.1.4.9.7. Cubic system

1.1.4.9.7.1. Groups 23 , $\bar{3}m$



There are 7 independent components.