

# Tensors In 10 Minutes Or Less

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JHU Math Directed Reading Program

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# What tensors look like

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## Example

Einstein's field equations govern general relativity,

$$\underbrace{G_{\mu\nu}}_{\binom{0}{2} \text{ tensor}} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \underbrace{T_{\mu\nu}}_{\binom{0}{2} \text{ tensor}}$$

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Covectors form the *dual space*  $V^*$

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We've already seen multilinear maps:

Covectors,  $\alpha : V \mapsto \mathbb{R}$

$$u \rightarrow \langle \alpha, u \rangle$$

Vectors,  $v : V^* \mapsto \mathbb{R}$

$$\alpha \rightarrow \langle \alpha, v \rangle$$

(Think of scalars like  $a : \emptyset \mapsto \mathbb{R}$

$$\rightarrow a)$$

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A *tensor* of type  $\binom{p}{q}$  is a multilinear map

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- a  $\binom{0}{0}$  tensor  $t : \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a scalar

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These values are called *components*

$$t_{a,\dots,b}^{c,\dots,d} := t(e_a, \dots, e_b; e^c, \dots, e^d)$$

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# Tensor fields

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A *tensor field* of type  $\binom{p}{q}$  assigns a tensor of type  $\binom{p}{q}$  to every point in a manifold (more general kind of mathematical space than Euclidean space)<sup>1</sup>

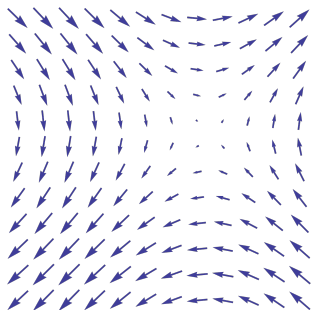
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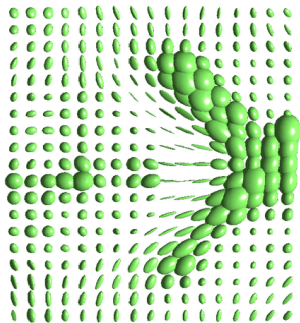
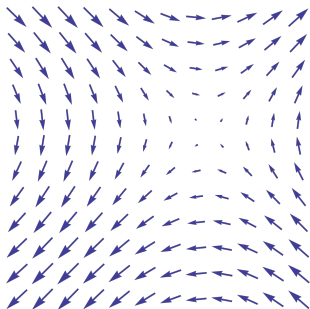


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# References

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