

4. Rotations

 $R_z(\theta)$
 $R_y(\theta)$

$$a) R(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ +\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & +\sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & -\sin \theta & +\sin \theta \cos \theta \\ +\sin \theta \cos \theta & \cos \theta & \sin^2 \theta \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) R'(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & +\sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ +\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & -\sin \theta \cos \theta & +\sin \theta \\ +\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ +\sin \theta \cos \theta & \sin^2 \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$R'(\theta) \neq R(\theta)$ (généralement)
commute pas, sauf pour $\theta = \{0, \pi, 2\pi\}$

$\leadsto$ groupe de rotation non-abélien ($SO(3)$)
représentation de

$$c) \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad ;$$

$$R_y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & +1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

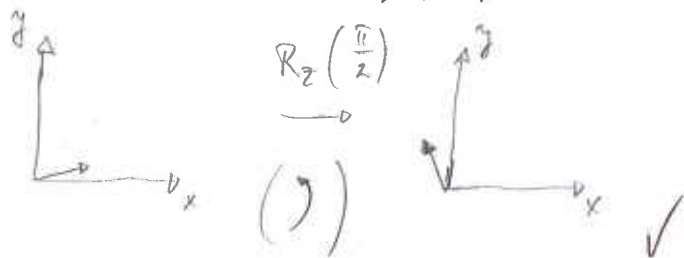
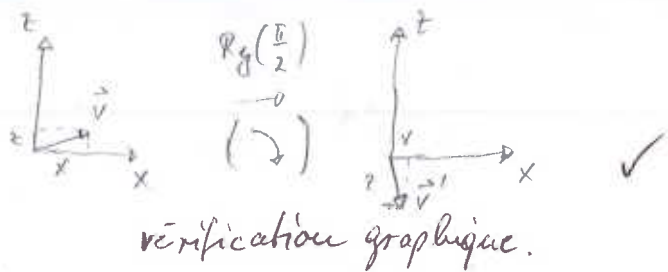
$$R_z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ +1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & +1 \\ +1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +z \\ +y \\ -x \end{pmatrix}$$

par
calcul

$$R_z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ +x \\ +z \end{pmatrix}$$



6. Tenseurs

$$\underline{\underline{\delta}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

alors, comme cette matrice commute avec toute matrice,

$$\underline{\underline{R}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{\delta}} \underline{\underline{R}} = \underline{\underline{\delta}} \underbrace{\underline{\underline{R}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{R}}}_{=1} = \underline{\underline{\delta}} \quad \forall \underline{\underline{R}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (R^{-1})_{ia} \delta_{ab} R_{bj} = \delta_{ij}$$

et δ_{ij} se transforme comme tenseur de rang 2.