

$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$: some general tensorial linear equation.

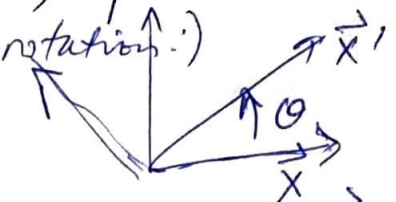
One representation is the basis \vec{x}' :

$$A'\vec{x}' = \vec{b}' \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

Another representation is the basis \vec{x} :

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

The goal is to relate A' and A (The two different matrix representations of A , the tensor) given the mapping $S\vec{x}' = \vec{x}$. (for example a rotation:)



Invert: $\vec{x}' = S^{-1}\vec{x} \quad (3)$

Multiplying (1) by S and noting that $S\vec{b}' = \vec{b}$ gives

$$SA'\vec{x}' = S\vec{b}' = \vec{b}$$

Inverting (3) gives

$$SA'S^{-1}\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

Comparing to eq (2), $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ shows that multiplying by S^{-1} on right & S on left gives equivalently

$$A = SA'S^{-1}$$

$$A' = S^{-1}AS$$

This is what was desired

Alternatively, start with $S^{-1}\vec{x} = \vec{x}'$ and eq. (2).
 $\frac{1}{S}\vec{x} = \vec{x}'$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$AS\vec{x}' = \vec{b}$$

Note that $\vec{b} = S\vec{b}' \rightarrow S^{-1}\vec{b} = \vec{b}'$

$$S^{-1}AS\vec{x}' = S^{-1}\vec{b} = \vec{b}'$$

Comparing to (1) $A'\vec{x}' = \vec{b}'$ shows that

$$S^{-1}AS = A'$$

i.e., the inverse mapping