

1. There are no isotropic, symmetric third order tensors. Proof by contradiction:

hypothesize a tensor, K_{ijk} that is isotropic. Then it is invariant under coordinate rotations (using rotation matrix \underline{S})

$$K_{ijk} = S_{ip} S_{jq} S_{kr} K_{pqr}$$

or equivalently, K_{jik} is also

$$K_{jik} = S_{jp} S_{iq} S_{kr} K_{pqr}$$

Now if K_{ijk} is also symmetric, then $K_{ijk} = K_{jik}$ so, from above

$$(S_{ip} S_{jq}) (S_{kr} K_{pqr}) = (S_{jp} S_{iq}) (S_{kr} K_{pqr})$$

or

$$S_{ip} S_{jq} = S_{jp} S_{iq}$$

now contract indices p and j by multiplying by S_{pj}

$$S_{ip} S_{jq} S_{pj} = S_{jp} S_{iq} S_{pj} \Rightarrow S_{ip} S_{pq} = S_{pp} S_{iq}$$

or in matrix notation

$$\underline{S} \underline{S} = \text{trace}(\underline{S}) \underline{S} \quad \text{or} \quad \underline{S} = \text{trace}(\underline{S}) \underline{I}$$

but then \underline{S} is not a rotation.

note that this proof fails for antisym matrices, since then the inverse of $S_{kr} K_{pqr}$ is

2. There is no piezoelectric effect in isotropic crystals.

Since $\tau_{ij} = K_{ijk} E_k$, and stress τ_{ij} is symmetric, K_{ijk} must be symmetric in (ij) . But no such isotropic tensor exists.