

**ON PHYSICAL PROPERTY TENSORS INVARIANT UNDER
LINE GROUPS**

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Supporting information

Table 5: Rank two tensors invariant under line point groups

For each line point group family, the form of the twelve rank two physical property tensors listed in Equation (9) are tabulated. (Subsets of these tabulations can be found in the work of Milošević (1995), Dmitriev (2003), and Sirotnin & Shaskolskaya (1982).) On the left-hand-side is the symbol of the line point group family followed by the form of the twelve tensors invariant under a representative line point group of the line point group types of index $n = 1$, 2 , and $n = \infty$ of that family. For each line point group, the twelve tensor forms are given in an array corresponding, respectively, to the array of tensor symbols in Equation (9). Families of line groups **G1'** are not explicitly listed as for these groups, the form of tensors types not containing a are the same as for corresponding groups **G**, and for tensor types containing a , the form has only zero entries.

Appendix A:

We first show that for a tensor V^m and a group C_n that the components which satisfy the 3^m conditions

$$m\text{-product}_s = C_n (m\text{-product}_s) \quad (\text{A1})$$

$s = 1, 2, \dots, 3^m$, also satisfy, the $3^m (n - 1)$ conditions

$$m\text{-product}_s = (C_n)^j (m\text{-product}_s) \quad (\text{A2})$$

$s = 1, 2, \dots, 3^m$ and $j = 2, 3, \dots, n$:

Substitute equation (A1) into the right-hand-side of equation (A1):

$$\begin{aligned} m\text{-product}_s &= C_n (C_n (m\text{-product}_s)) \\ &= (C_n)^2 (m\text{-product}_s) \end{aligned}$$

Repeat an additional $j-2$ times to obtain equation (A2).

To show that for a tensor V^m and a group C_n that the components which satisfy the 3^m conditions

$$n(m\text{-product}_s) = \sum_{j=1}^n (C_n)^j (m\text{-product}_s) \quad (\text{A3})$$

satisfy each of the equations (A1) and (A2), we operate on both sides of (A3) with $(C_n)^t$

where "t" is an integer:

$$(C_n)^t n(m\text{-product}_s) = (C_n)^t \sum_{j=1}^n (C_n)^j (m\text{-product}_s)$$

$$n(C_n)^t (m\text{-product}_s) = \sum_{j=1}^n (C_n)^{j+t} (m\text{-product}_s)$$

$(C_n)^{j+t}$ can be replaced with $(C_n)^{(j+t)\text{mod}(n)}$, and as j runs from 1 to n , $(j+t)\text{mod}(n)$ also runs from 1 to n . Therefore:

$$n(C_n)^t (m\text{-product}_s) = \sum_{j=1}^n (C_n)^j (m\text{-product}_s) = n(m\text{-product}_s)$$

and finally:

$$(m\text{-product}_s) = (C_n)^t (m\text{-product}_s)$$

Taking $t = 1, 2, \dots, n$ we have equations (A1) and (A2).

Appendix B: Form of V^2 invariant under C_n

For $n = 1$, we have invariant under C_1 , the general form of the tensor is

$$V^2 = \begin{pmatrix} xx & xy & xz \\ yx & yy & yz \\ zx & zy & zz \end{pmatrix}. \text{ For } n \geq 2, \text{ applying equation (5) to each of the components, one}$$

has using equations (6a,b):

$$nxz = \sum_{j=1}^n (x \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) - y \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j))z; \quad (B1)$$

$$nzx = \sum_{j=1}^n z(x \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) - y \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j)); \quad (B2)$$

$$nyz = \sum_{j=1}^n (x \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) + y \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j))z; \quad (B3)$$

$$nzy = \sum_{j=1}^n z(x \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) + y \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j)); \quad (B4)$$

$$nzz = nzz; \quad (B5)$$

$$nxx = \sum_{j=1}^n (x \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) - y \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j))^2; \quad (B6)$$

$$nyy = \sum_{j=1}^n (x \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) + y \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j))^2; \quad (B7)$$

$$nxy = \sum_{j=1}^n (x \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) - y \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j))(x \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) + y \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j)); \quad (B8)$$

$$nyx = \sum_{j=1}^n (x \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) + y \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j))(x \cos(\frac{2\pi}{n}j) - y \sin(\frac{2\pi}{n}j)); \quad (B9)$$

Since $\sum_{j=1}^n \sin aj = \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} a \sin \frac{na}{2}}{\sin \frac{a}{2}}$ and $\sum_{j=1}^n \cos aj = \frac{\cos \frac{n+1}{2} a \sin \frac{na}{2}}{\sin \frac{a}{2}}$ (Gradshteyn and

Ryshik, 2007), we have for $n \geq 2$ that $\sum_{j=1}^n \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0$ and $\sum_{j=1}^n \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0$ and from

equations (B1-B4) we have:

$$xz = zx = yz = zy = 0. \quad (\text{B10})$$

From equation (B5) we have the trivial $zz = zz$, i.e. no condition on component zz .

The remaining four conditions can be rewritten as:

$$\begin{aligned} nxx &= xx \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j + yy \sum_{j=1}^n \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j - (xy + yx) \sum_{j=1}^n \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ nyy &= yy \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j + xx \sum_{j=1}^n \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j + (xy + yx) \sum_{j=1}^n \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ nxy &= xy \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j - yx \sum_{j=1}^n \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j + (xx - yy) \sum_{j=1}^n \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ nyx &= yx \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j - xy \sum_{j=1}^n \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j + (xx - yy) \sum_{j=1}^n \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} j \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B11})$$

The values of the summations in these conditions are for $n=2$

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 \cos^2 \pi j = 2, \quad \sum_{j=1}^2 \sin^2 \pi j = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{j=1}^2 \cos \pi j \sin \pi j = 0$$

and consequently equations (B11) give no conditions on the components xx , yy , xy , and

yx . For $n > 2$, using (Gradshteyn and Ryshik, 2007)

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \cos^2 kx = \frac{n}{2} + \frac{\cos(n+1)x \sin nx}{2 \sin x}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \sin^2 kx = \frac{n}{2} - \frac{\cos(n+1)x \sin nx}{2 \sin x}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx \sin kx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin 2kx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(n+1)x \sin nx}{\sin x}, \quad \text{we have:}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j = \sum_{j=1}^n \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} j = \frac{n}{2} \text{ and } \sum_{j=1}^n \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0. \text{ Using these summations}$$

and equations (B11) we have no conditions on components xx and xy and the condition $yx = -xy$.

Using these summations and conditions we obtain that the form of the physical

property tensor V^2 invariant under \mathbf{C}_2 is $V^2 = \begin{pmatrix} xx & xy & 0 \\ yx & yy & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & zz \end{pmatrix}$ and that the form invariant

under \mathbf{C}_n , for $n > 2$, is $V^2 = \begin{pmatrix} xx & xy & 0 \\ -xy & xx & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & zz \end{pmatrix}$. These results agree with form of the

physical property tensor V^2 invariant under \mathbf{C}_n for $n=2,3,4$, and 6 given by Sirotn & Shaskolskaya (1982).

Appendix C: Form of V^2 invariant under C_θ

The tensor V^2 in terms of the m-products of its components is $\begin{pmatrix} xx & xy & xz \\ yx & yy & yz \\ zx & zy & zz \end{pmatrix}$.

Applying equation (9) to each of the m-products:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi xx &= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} (x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= xx \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta + yy \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta - (xy + yx) \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (C1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi yy &= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} (x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= yy \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta + xx \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta + (xy + yx) \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (C2)$$

$$2\pi zz = zz \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} d\theta \quad (C3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi xy &= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} (x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta)(x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= xy \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta - yx \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta + (xx - yy) \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (C4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi yx &= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} (x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta)(x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= yx \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta - xy \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta + (xx - yy) \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (C5)$$

$$2\pi xz = \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} (x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta)z d\theta = xz \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta - yz \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \quad (C6)$$

$$2\pi zx = \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} z(x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta) d\theta = zx \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta - zy \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \quad (C7)$$

$$2\pi yz = \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} (x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta)z d\theta = yz \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta + xz \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \quad (C8)$$

$$2\pi zy = \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} z(x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta) d\theta = zy \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta + zx \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \quad (\text{C9})$$

Using $\int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \pi$, $\int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \pi$, and $\int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = 0$, we have $xx = yy$

from Equations (C1,C2), no condition on zz from Equation (C3), $yx = -xy$ from Equations

(C4, C5), and $xz = zx = yz = zy = 0$ from equations (C6 – C9). Therefore, the form of

tensor V^2 invariant under \mathbf{C}_∞ is
$$\begin{pmatrix} xx & xy & 0 \\ -xy & xx & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & zz \end{pmatrix}.$$

Appendix D: Proof of the Theorem: *The form of the physical property tensor V^m invariant under a group C_n , with $n > m$, is independent of n .*

The proof is by showing that when $n > m$ all conditions on the components of the tensor, which determine the form of the tensor, are independent of n . This is done, as

explained in the text, by showing that for $s \leq m$, $0 \leq b \leq s$, and $n > m$ $\sum_{j=1}^n \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin^b \frac{2\pi}{n} j =$

0 or ∞n . The proof is divided into eight parts depending on the value and parity of the exponents of the trigonometric functions:

We use the following formulae each specialized from general trigonometric summations given in Gradshteyn & Ryshik (2007). The A, B, C, and D's are real numbers, and a, b, and N are integers.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b even: } \sin^b \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= A_{00} + \sum_{k=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \cos(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= B_{00} + \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b odd: } \sin^b \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= \sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b-1)/2} D_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin N \frac{2\pi}{n} j = \frac{\sin[N\pi + (\frac{N}{n})\pi] \sin N\pi}{\sin(\frac{N}{n})\pi}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos N \frac{2\pi}{n} j = \frac{\cos[N\pi + (\frac{N}{n})\pi] \sin N\pi}{\sin(\frac{N}{n})\pi}$$

Proof:

1) b=0 s even

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^s \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= nB_{00} + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{s/2-1} B_k \cos(s-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ &= nB_{00} + \sum_{k=0}^{s/2-1} B_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \\ &= nB_{00} + \sum_{k=0}^{s/2-1} B_k \frac{\cos[(s-2k)\pi + (\frac{s-2k}{n})\pi] \sin(s-2k)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2k}{n})\pi} \end{aligned}$$

and since the cosine function is periodic with $\cos(\theta+2\pi) = \cos\theta$, we have:

$$= nB_{00} + \sum_{k=0}^{s/2-1} B_k \frac{\cos[(\frac{s-2k}{n})\pi] \sin(s-2k)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2k}{n})\pi}$$

Since $n > m > s > s-2k$, $\frac{s-2k}{n}\pi < \pi$ and the denominator in the second term is not zero.

The numerator is zero since $s-2k$ is even and then $\sin(s-2k)\pi=0$. Therefore:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos^s \frac{2\pi}{n} j \propto n .$$

2) b=0 s odd

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^s \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{(s-1)/2} D_k \cos(s-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{(s-1)/2} D_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{(s-1)/2} D_k \frac{\cos[(s-2k)\pi + (\frac{s-2k}{n})\pi] \sin(s-2k)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2k}{n})\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$s-2k = s, s-2, s-4, \dots, 1$ are all odd, $(s-2k)\pi$ is $\pi + a$ multiple of 2π . since \cos is periodic in

2π and $\cos(\theta+\pi) = -\cos\theta$ we have:

$$= - \sum_{k=0}^{(s-1)/2} D_k \frac{\cos\left(\frac{s-2k}{n}\right)\pi \sin(s-2k)\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{s-2k}{n}\right)\pi}$$

Since the denominator is never zero and $\sin(s-2k)\pi=0$:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos^s \frac{2\pi j}{n} = 0$$

3) $b=s$ s even

$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin^s \frac{2\pi j}{n} = nA_{00} + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{s/2-1} A_k \cos(s-2k) \frac{2\pi j}{n} = nA_{00}$ using the analogous argument as in the case of $b=0$ and s even, we have:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin^s \frac{2\pi j}{n} \propto n$$

4) $b=s$ s odd

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \sin^s \frac{2\pi j}{n} &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{(s-1)/2} C_k \sin(s-2k) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{(s-1)/2} C_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2k) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{(s-1)/2} C_k \frac{\sin\left[(s-2k)\pi + \left(\frac{s-2k}{n}\right)\pi\right] \sin(s-2k)\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{s-2k}{n}\right)\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$s-2k = s, s-2, s-4, \dots, 1$ all odd, $(s-2k)\pi$ is $\pi +$ a multiple of 2π , since \sin is periodic in 2π and $\sin(\theta+\pi) = -\sin\theta$ we have:

$$= - \sum_{k=0}^{(s-1)/2} C_k \frac{\sin\left(\frac{s-2k}{n}\right)\pi \sin(s-2k)\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{s-2k}{n}\right)\pi}$$

Since denominator is never zero and $\sin(s-2k)\pi=0$ we have:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin^s \frac{2\pi j}{n} = 0$$

5) $b \neq 0$ or $s - b$ even, b even

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi j}{n} \sin^b \frac{2\pi j}{n} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \left(B_{00} + \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \right) \left(A_{00} + \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \right) \\ &= n B_{00} A_{00} \\ & \quad + \sum_{j=1}^n B_{00} \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \\ & \quad + \sum_{j=1}^n A_{00} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \\ & \quad + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \end{aligned}$$

The second term of the four terms:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^n B_{00} \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \\ &= B_{00} \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi j}{n} \right) \\ &= B_{00} \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \frac{\cos[(b-2t)\pi + (\frac{b-2t}{n})\pi] \sin(b-2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{b-2t}{n})\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$b-2t$ is even, $(b-2t)\pi$ is then a multiple of 2π and cosine is periodic in 2π , so

$$= B_{00} \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \frac{\cos(\frac{b-2t}{n})\pi \sin(b-2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{b-2t}{n})\pi}$$

the denominator is never zero and $\sin(b-2t)\pi=0$, so:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n B_{00} \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi j}{n} = 0$$

The third term is:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n A_{00} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi j}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= A_{oo} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \\
&= A_{oo} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \frac{\cos[(s-b-2k)\pi + (\frac{s-b-2k}{n})\pi] \sin(s-b-2k)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-b-2k}{n})\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

s-b-2k is even, (s-b-2k)\pi is then a multiple of 2\pi and cosine is periodic in 2\pi, so

$$= A_{oo} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \frac{\cos(\frac{s-b-2k}{n})\pi \sin(s-b-2k)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-b-2k}{n})\pi}$$

The denominator is never zero, \sin(b-2k)\pi=0 so

$$\sum_{j=1}^n A_{oo} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0$$

The fourth term:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \sum_{j=1}^n [\cos(s-2b-2k+2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j + \cos(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2b-2k+2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_k \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right)
\end{aligned}$$

In the first half of this:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2b-2k+2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = n \text{ if } s=2b-2k+2t=0. \text{ If } s-2b-2k+2t \neq 0 \text{ then}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2b-2k+2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = \\
&= \frac{\cos[(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi + (\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n})\pi] \sin(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n})\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

s-2b-2k+2t is even so

$$= \frac{\cos\left(\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n}\right)\pi \sin(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n}\right)\pi}$$

and since the denominator not zero, $\sin(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi=0$ we have:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2b-2k+2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 .$$

In the second half of the fourth term:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = n \text{ if } s-2k-2t=0. \text{ If } s-2k-2t \neq 0 \text{ then:}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = \frac{\cos\left[(s-2k-2t)\pi + \left(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n}\right)\pi\right] \sin(s-2k-2t)\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n}\right)\pi}$$

$s-2k-2t$ is even so

$$= \frac{\cos\left(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n}\right)\pi \sin(s-2k-2t)\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n}\right)\pi}$$

The denominator not zero, $\sin(s-2k-2t)\pi=0$ and we have:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0$$

Therefore, for $b \neq 0$ or s , $s-b$ even and b even:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin^b \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 \text{ or is proportional to } n.$$

6) $b \neq 0$ or s $s-b$ even, b odd

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin^b \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= \sum_{j=1}^n (B_{oo} + \sum_{t=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_t \cos(s-b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n B_{oo} \sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{t=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_t \cos(s-b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \end{aligned}$$

In the first term

$$\sum_{j=1}^n B_{oo} \sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = B_{oo} \sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right)$$

we have:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = \frac{\sin[(b-2k)\pi + (\frac{b-2k}{n})\pi] \sin(b-2k)\pi}{\sin(\frac{b-2k}{n})\pi}$$

Since $b-2k$ is odd, $(b-2k)\pi = \pi +$ a multiple of 2π , and $\sin(\theta+\pi) = -\sin\theta$, we have:

$$= - \frac{\sin(\frac{b-2k}{n})\pi \sin(b-2k)\pi}{\sin(\frac{b-2k}{n})\pi}$$

The denominator is not zero and $\sin(b-2k)\pi=0$, so:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n B_{oo} \sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0$$

In the second term

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{t=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_t \cos(s-b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ = \sum_{t=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_t \sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \end{aligned}$$

we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2b-2t+2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \end{aligned}$$

In the first part

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 \text{ if } s-2k-2t=0, \text{ if } s-2k-2t \neq 0 \text{ then:}$$

$$= \frac{\sin[(s-2k-2t)\pi + (\frac{s-2k-2t}{n})\pi] \sin(s-2k-2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n})\pi}$$

Since $s-2k-2t$ is odd, we have

$$= - \frac{\sin(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n})\pi \sin(s-2k-2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n})\pi}$$

and since $s-2k-2t \neq 0$:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 .$$

In the second part

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2b-2t+2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 \text{ if } s-2b-2t+2k=0$$

if $s-2b-2t+2k \neq 0$ then:

$$= \frac{\sin[(s-2b+2k-2t)\pi + (\frac{s-2b+2k-2t}{n})\pi] \sin(s-2b+2k-2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2b+2k-2t}{n})\pi}$$

Since $s-2b+2k-2t$ is odd

$$= - \frac{\sin(\frac{s-2b+2k-2t}{n})\pi \sin(s-2b+2k-2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2b+2k-2t}{n})\pi} = 0 .$$

Therefore

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{t=0}^{(s-b)/2-1} B_t \cos(s-b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sum_{k=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_k \sin(b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0$$

and

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin^b \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 \text{ for } b \neq 0 \text{ or } s, s-b \text{ even and } b \text{ odd.}$$

7) $b \neq 0$ or s $s-b$ odd, b odd

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin^b \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=0}^{(s-b-1)/2} D_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \left(\sum_{t=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_t \sin(b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b-1)/2} D_k \sum_{t=0}^{(b-1)/2} C_t \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin(b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \end{aligned}$$

Here we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin(b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2b-2k+2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \end{aligned}$$

In the first term

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 \text{ if } s-2k-2t = 0 \text{ and if } s-2k-2t \neq 0 :$$

$$= \frac{\sin[(s-2k-2t)\pi + (\frac{s-2k-2t}{n})\pi] \sin(s-2k-2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n})\pi}$$

Since $s-2k-2t$ is even

$$= \frac{\sin(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n})\pi \sin(s-2k-2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2k-2t}{n})\pi}$$

and since $s-2k-2t \neq 0$:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2k-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 .$$

In the second term

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sin(s-2b-2k+2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 \text{ if } s-2b-2k+2t = 0, \text{ and if } s-2b-2k+2t \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{\sin[(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi + (\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n})\pi] \sin(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n})\pi}$$

Since $s-2b-2k+2t$ is even

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n}\right)\pi \sin(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n}\right)\pi} = 0.$$

Therefore:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin^b \frac{2\pi}{n} j = 0 \text{ when } b \neq 0 \text{ or } s, s-b \text{ odd and } b \text{ odd.}$$

8) $b \neq 0$ or s $s-b$ odd, b even

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos^{s-b} \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sin^b \frac{2\pi}{n} j &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b-1)/2} D_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j (A_{00} + \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_t \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j) \\ &= A_{00} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b-1)/2} D_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b-1)/2} D_k \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_t \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \\ &= A_{00} \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b-1)/2} D_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=0}^{(s-b-1)/2} D_k \sum_{t=0}^{b/2-1} A_t \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \cos(b-2t) \frac{2\pi}{n} j \right) \end{aligned}$$

In the first term

$s-b-2k \neq 0$ because $s-b$ is odd. Therefore:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2k) \frac{2\pi}{n} j = \frac{\cos\left[\left(s-b-2k\right)\pi + \left(\frac{s-b-2k}{n}\right)\pi\right] \sin(s-b-2k)\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{s-b-2k}{n}\right)\pi}$$

Since $s-b-2k$ is odd

$$= - \frac{\cos\left(\frac{s-b-2k}{n}\right)\pi \sin(s-b-2k)\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{s-b-2k}{n}\right)\pi} = 0.$$

In the second term

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-b-2k)\frac{2\pi}{n}j \cos(b-2t)\frac{2\pi}{n} &= \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2b-2k+2t)\frac{2\pi}{n}j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2k-2t)\frac{2\pi}{n}j \end{aligned}$$

In the first part

$s-2b-2k+2t \neq 0$ since s is odd. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \cos(s-2b-2k+2t)\frac{2\pi}{n}j &= \\ &= \frac{\cos[(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi + (\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n})\pi] \sin(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n})\pi} \end{aligned}$$

and since $s-2b-2k+2t$ is odd

$$= - \frac{\cos(\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n})\pi \sin(s-2b-2k+2t)\pi}{\sin(\frac{s-2b-2k+2t}{n})\pi} = 0.$$

Therefore:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \cos^{s-b}\frac{2\pi}{n}j \sin^b\frac{2\pi}{n}j = 0 \text{ when } b \neq 0 \text{ or } s, \text{ } s-b \text{ odd and } b \text{ even.}$$