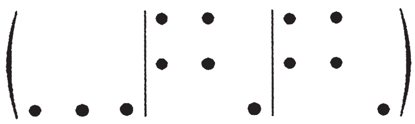
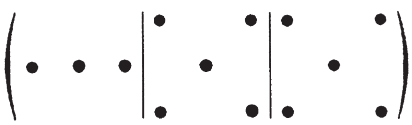
1.1.4.8.2. *Monoclinic system*

1.1.4.8.2.1. *Group* 2

Choosing the twofold axis parallel to Ox_3 and applying the direct inspection method, one finds

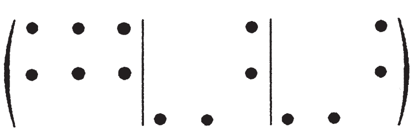


There are 13 independent components. If the twofold axis is parallel to Ox_2, one finds

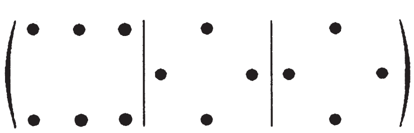


1.1.4.8.2.2. *Group m*

One obtains the matrix representing the operator m by multiplying by −1 the coefficients of the matrix representing a twofold axis. The result of the reduction will then be exactly complementary: the components of the tensor which include an odd number of 3's are now equal to zero. One writes the result as follows:



There are 14 independent components. If the mirror axis is normal to Ox_2, one finds



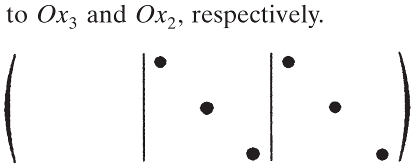
1.1.4.8.2.3. *Group* 2/*m*

All the components are equal to zero.

1.1.4.8.3. *Orthorhombic system*

1.1.4.8.3.1. *Group* 222

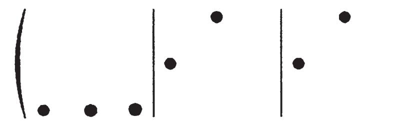
There are three orthonormal twofold axes. The reduction is obtained by combining the results associated with two twofold axes, parallel to Ox_3 and Ox_2, respectively.



There are 6 independent components.

1.1.4.8.3.2. *Group mm*2

The reduction is obtained by combining the results associated with a twofold axis parallel to Ox_3 and with a mirror normal to Ox_2:



There are 7 independent components.

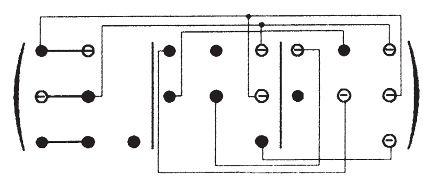
1.1.4.8.3.3. *Group mmm*

All the components are equal to zero.

1.1.4.8.4. *Trigonal system*

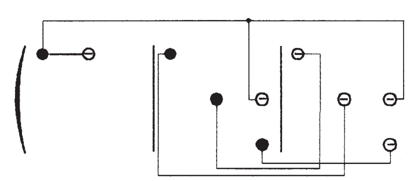
1.1.4.8.4.1. *Group* 3

The threefold axis is parallel to Ox_3. The matrix method should be used here. One finds



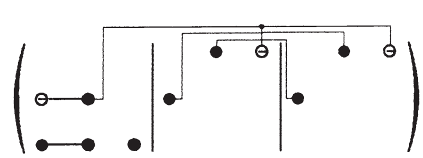
There are 9 independent components.

1.1.4.8.4.2. *Group* 32 *with a twofold axis parallel to* Ox_1



There are 4 independent components.

1.1.4.8.4.3. *Group* 3*m with a mirror normal to* Ox_1



There are 4 independent components.

1.1.4.8.4.4. *Groups* $\bar{3}$ *and* $\bar{3}m$

All the components are equal to zero.

1.1.4.8.5. *Tetragonal system*

1.1.4.8.5.1. *Group* 4

The method of direct inspection can be applied for a fourfold axis. One finds