

Title: Advanced General Relativity - Lecture 2B

Date: Jan 16, 2008 04:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/08010030>

Abstract: Advanced General Relativity

Redshift #1

$$ds^2 = -f dt^2 + f^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$$

Redshift #1

$$ds^2 = -f dt^2 + f^{-1} dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2)$$

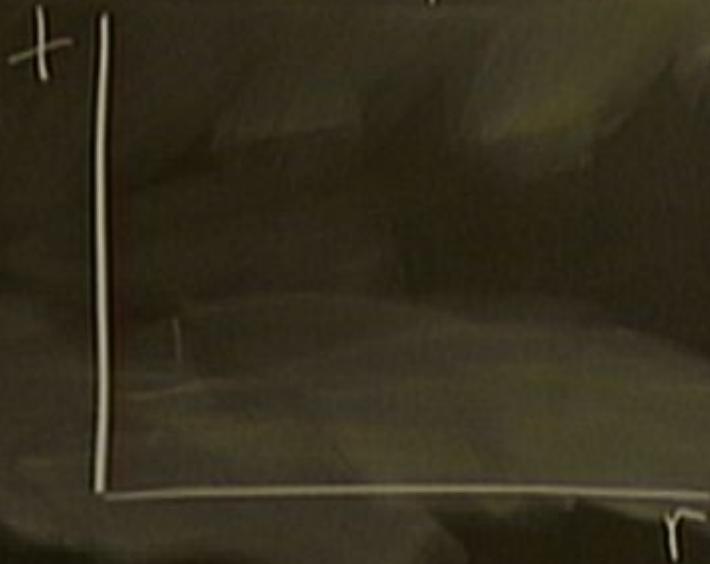
$$f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}$$

+ |

Redshift #1

$$ds^2 = -f dt^2 + f^{-1} dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2)$$

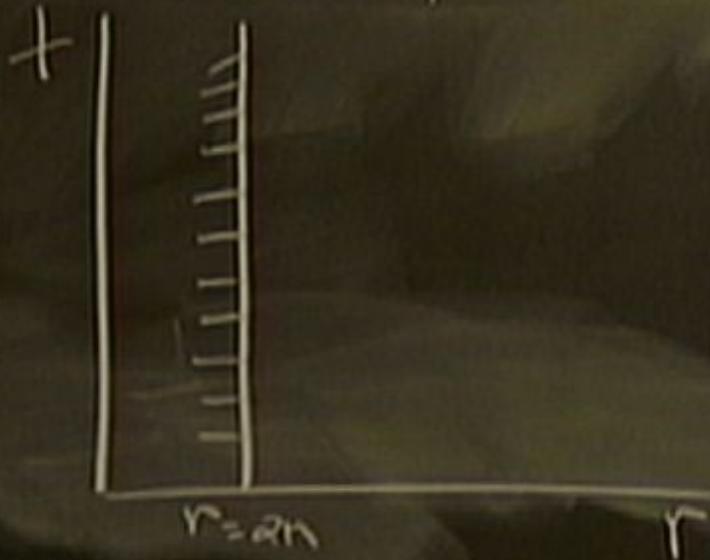
$$f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}$$



Redshift #1

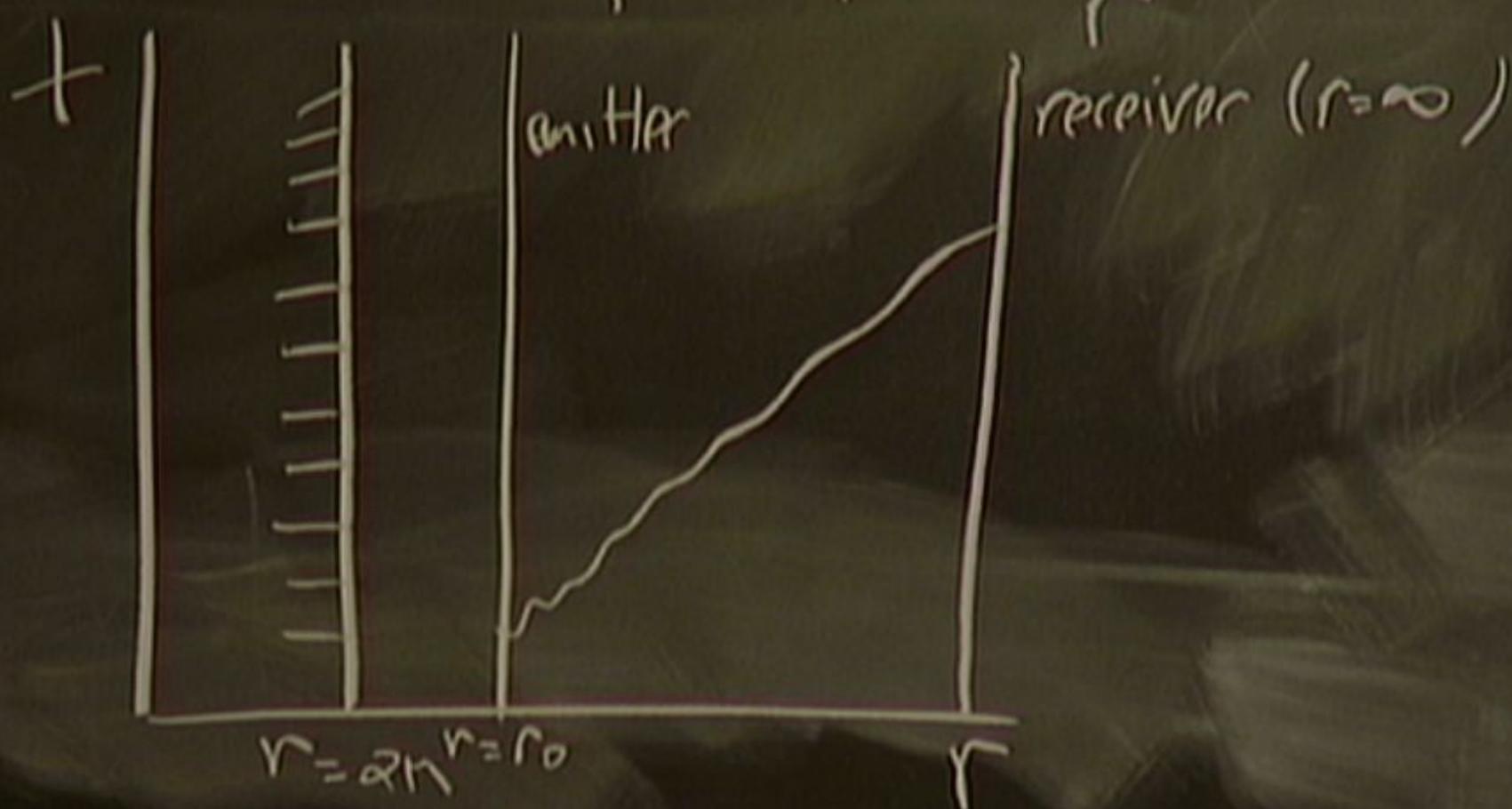
$$ds^2 = -f dt^2 + f^{-1} dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2)$$

$$f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}$$



$$\partial S = - \int \partial t + \int \partial r +$$

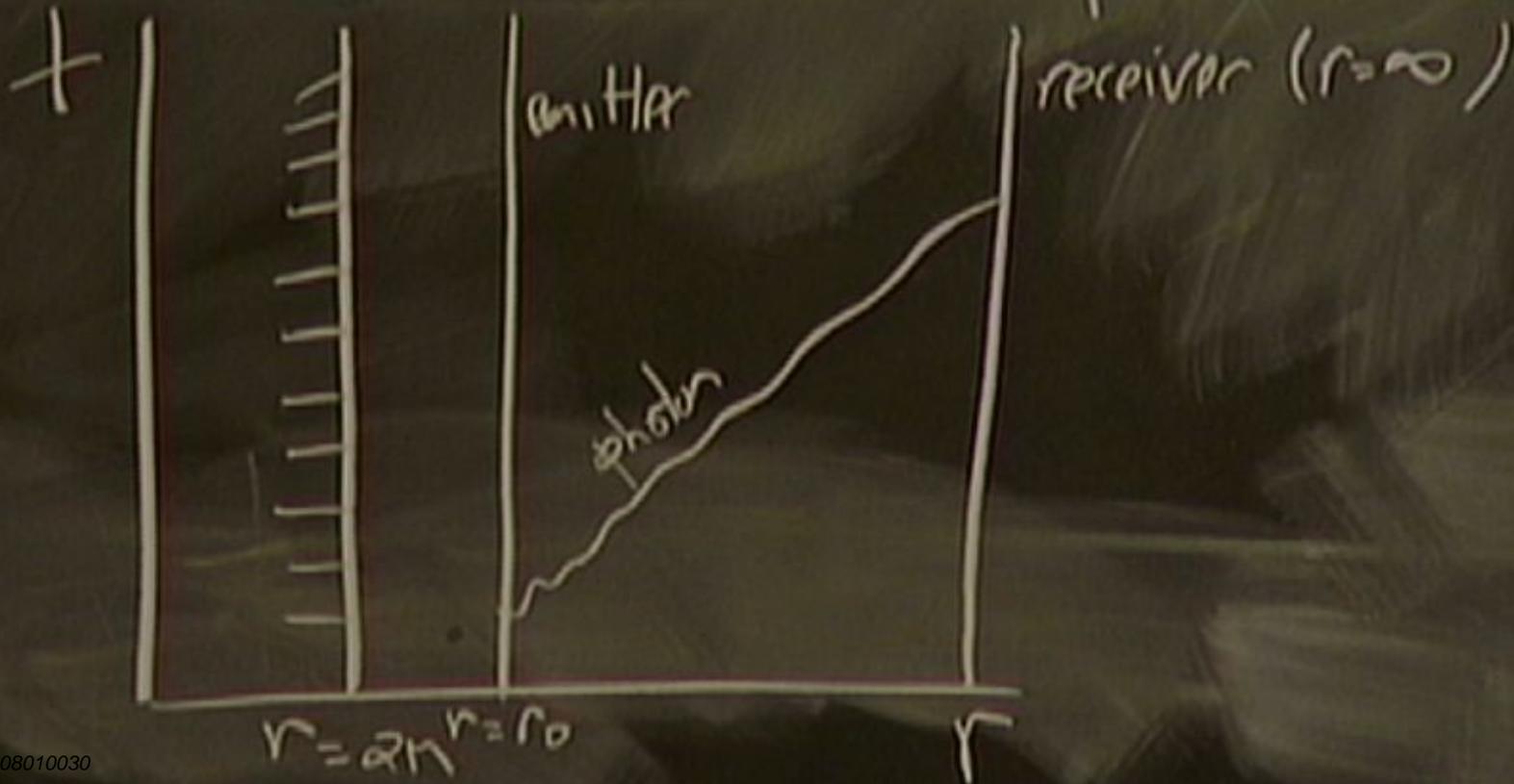
$$f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}$$



Redshift #1

$$ds^2 = -f dt^2 + f^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}$$



$$\frac{d}{dr} + r \left( \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \right) \psi$$

8) Emitlar:  $r = r_0$



$$3) + r (30 + 5110 24)$$

emittlar :  $r = r_0$

$$U_e = \left( \begin{matrix} i \\ t_e \end{matrix} \right)$$

8)

8) Emitlar:  $r = r_0$

$$U_e^v = (\dot{t}_e, 0, 0, 0)$$

emittlar:  $r = r_0$

$$U_e^\alpha = (i_e, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$-1 = \sum_{\alpha\beta} U_e^\alpha U_e^\beta =$$

emittlar:  $r = r_0$

$$U_e^\alpha = (i e, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$-1 = \int_{\text{op}} U_e^\alpha U_e^\beta = \int_{++} (i e)^2$$

emittlar:  $r = r_0$

$$U_e^\alpha = (\dot{i}_e, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$-1 = \mathcal{Z}_{op} U_e^\alpha U_e^\beta = \mathcal{Z}_{++} (\dot{i}_e)^2 = -f_e \dot{i}_e^2$$

$$\dot{i}_e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f_e}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2M}{r_0}}}$$

Receiver  $r$  :  $\hat{r} = \infty$

$$U_r^2 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

Receiver r :  $r = \infty$

$$U_r^2 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

photon :

Receiver  $r$  :  $\hat{r} = \infty$

$$U_r^{\alpha} = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

photon :  $(\dot{\theta} = \dot{\varphi} = 0)$



Receiver :  $r = \infty$

$$U_r^\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

photon :  $(\dot{\theta} = \dot{\varphi} = 0)$        $K^\alpha = (\dot{t}, \dot{r}, 0, 0)$

receiver :  $r = \infty$

$$U_r^\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

photon :  $(\dot{\theta} = \dot{\varphi} = 0)$   $K^\alpha = (\dot{t}, \dot{r}, 0, 0)$

Receiver :  $r = \infty$

$$U_r^\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

photon :  $(\dot{t} = \dot{r} = 0)$

$$E = -$$

receiver :  $r = \infty$

$$U_r^\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

photon :

$$(\dot{\theta} = \dot{\varphi} = 0)$$

$$K^\alpha = \left( \frac{1}{t}, r', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$E = - K_\alpha \sum_{\mathcal{C}}^T (t)$$

Receiver :  $r = \infty$

$$U_r^\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

photon :  $(\dot{\theta} = \dot{\varphi} = 0)$

$$K^\alpha = \left( \frac{1}{t}, r', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$E = - K_\alpha \sum_{\pm} \dot{x}^\alpha =$$

$$\therefore r = \infty$$

$$U_r^\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$= \dot{Q} = 0) \quad K^\alpha = (t, r, 0, 0)$$

$$E = -k_\alpha \xi^\alpha(t) = -k_t = -3H k^t$$

$r = \infty$

$$U_r^\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$= \dot{q} = 0) \quad K^\alpha = (f', r', 0, 0)$$

$$E = -k_\alpha \sum_{\alpha} \dot{q}^\alpha = -k_{t'} = -g_{t't'} k^{t'} = f f'$$

$$K_a = (x', r', 0, 0)$$

$$E = -K_a \cdot \sum^T(A) = -K_{x'} = -g_{x'} K^{x'} = f x'$$

$$x' = \frac{E}{f}$$



$$0 = \sum_{\alpha\beta} k^{\alpha} k^{\beta} = -f (H')^2 + f^{-1} (r')^2$$

$$0 = \mathcal{J}_{\text{opt}}^T K^T K \beta = -f'(H^T)^T + f^{-1}((r^T)^2) = -\frac{1}{f} E^2 + \frac{1}{f^{-1}} (r^T)^2$$
$$r^{T^2} = E^2$$

Neuronal

model

showing

$$U_{\alpha}^{\alpha} = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$= \dot{Q} = 0) \quad k_{\alpha} = (t', r', 0, 0)$$

$$E = -k_{\alpha} \xi^{\alpha} = -k_{+} = -g_{++} k^{+} = f t'$$

$$\circ \quad t' = \frac{E}{f} \quad r' = E$$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter:  $\gamma^0$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e$$

$$N_e$$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -K_\alpha U_e^\alpha$$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter =

$$E_e = -K_\alpha U_e^\alpha$$


Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -K_\alpha U_e^\alpha = -g_{\alpha\beta} K^\alpha U_e^\beta$$



Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -K_{\alpha} U_e^{\alpha} = -\gamma_{\text{app}} K_{\alpha} U_e^{\alpha} = (f)$$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -K_{\alpha} U_e^{\alpha} = -z_{\text{gap}} K_{\alpha} U_e^{\alpha} = (F) \left( \frac{E}{F} \right)$$

as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -K_{\alpha} U_e^{\alpha} = -z_{\alpha p} K^{\alpha} U_e^{\alpha} = (F_e) \left( \frac{E}{F_e} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{F_e}}$$

energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -K_\alpha U_e^\alpha = -g_{\alpha\beta} K^\alpha U_e^\beta = (\cancel{\gamma_e}) \left( \frac{E}{\cancel{\gamma_e}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_e}}$$
$$= \frac{E}{\sqrt{\gamma_e}}$$

$$E_e = -k_\alpha U_e = -\gamma_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$= \frac{E}{\sqrt{f_e}}$$

Photon's energy as measured by receiver =

$$E_r = -k_\alpha U_r^\alpha = E$$

$$E_e = -k_\alpha U_e = -\gamma_{\text{op}} k$$

$$= \frac{E}{\sqrt{f_e}}$$

Photon's energy as measured by receiver =

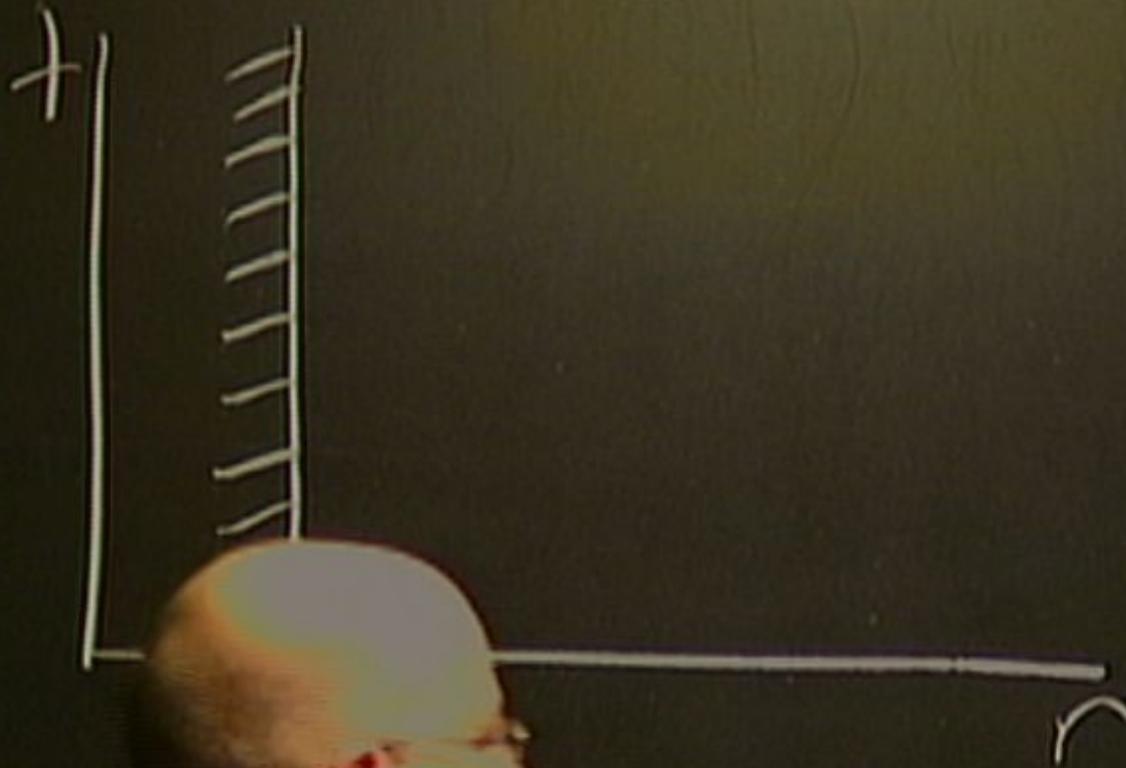
$$E_r = -k_\alpha U_r = E$$

$v_{fe}$   
Energy as measured by receiver:

$$E_r = -k \alpha U_r^{\alpha} = E$$

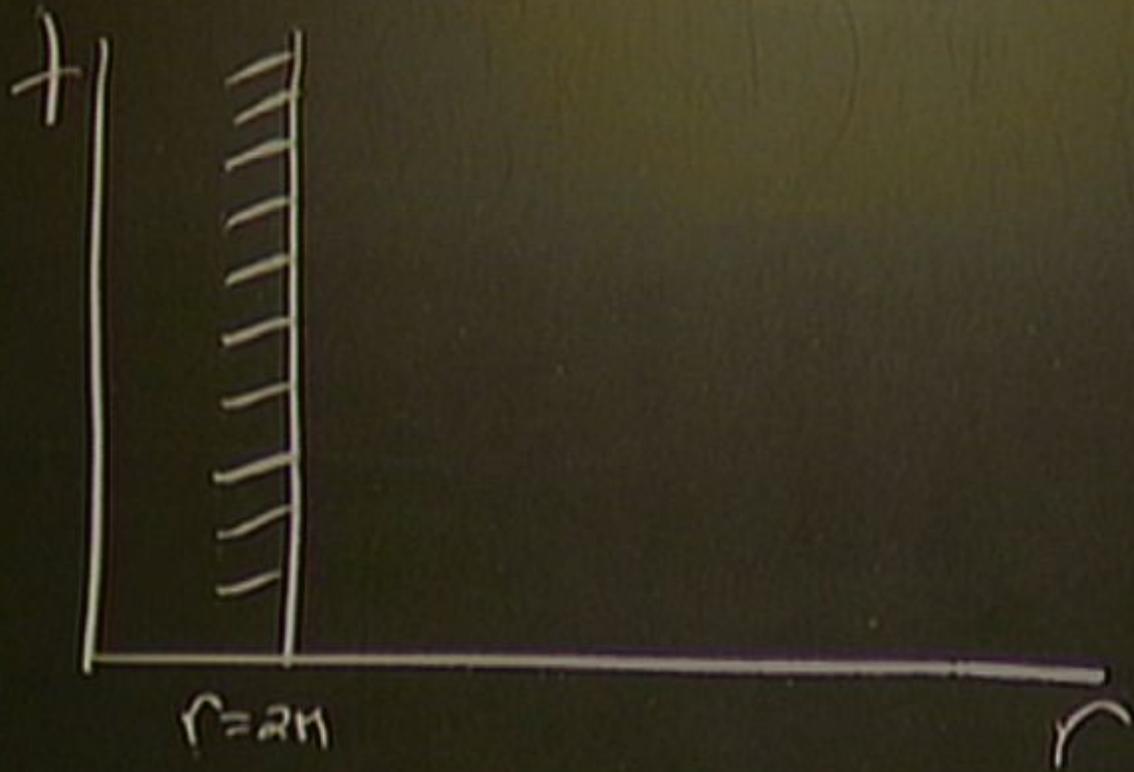
$$\frac{E_r}{E_e} = \sqrt{f_e} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2M}{r_0}}$$

# Redshift #2

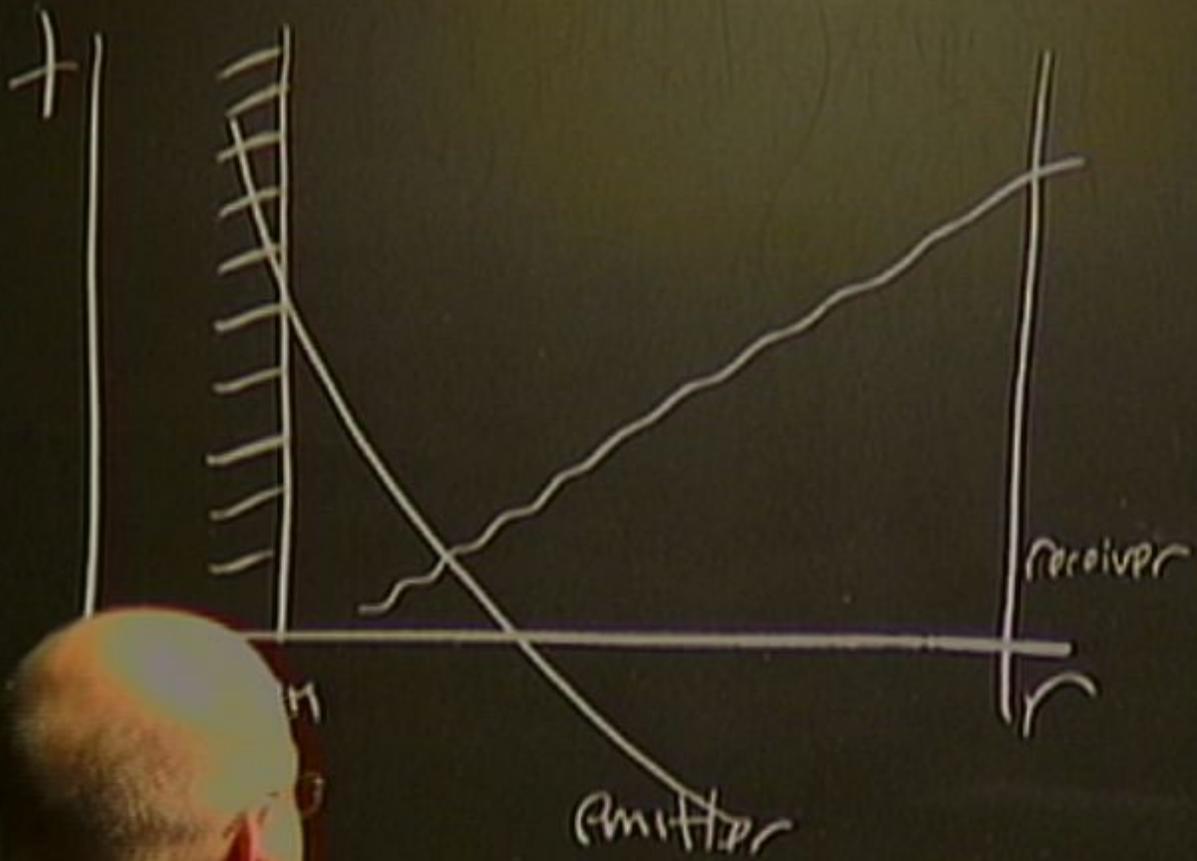




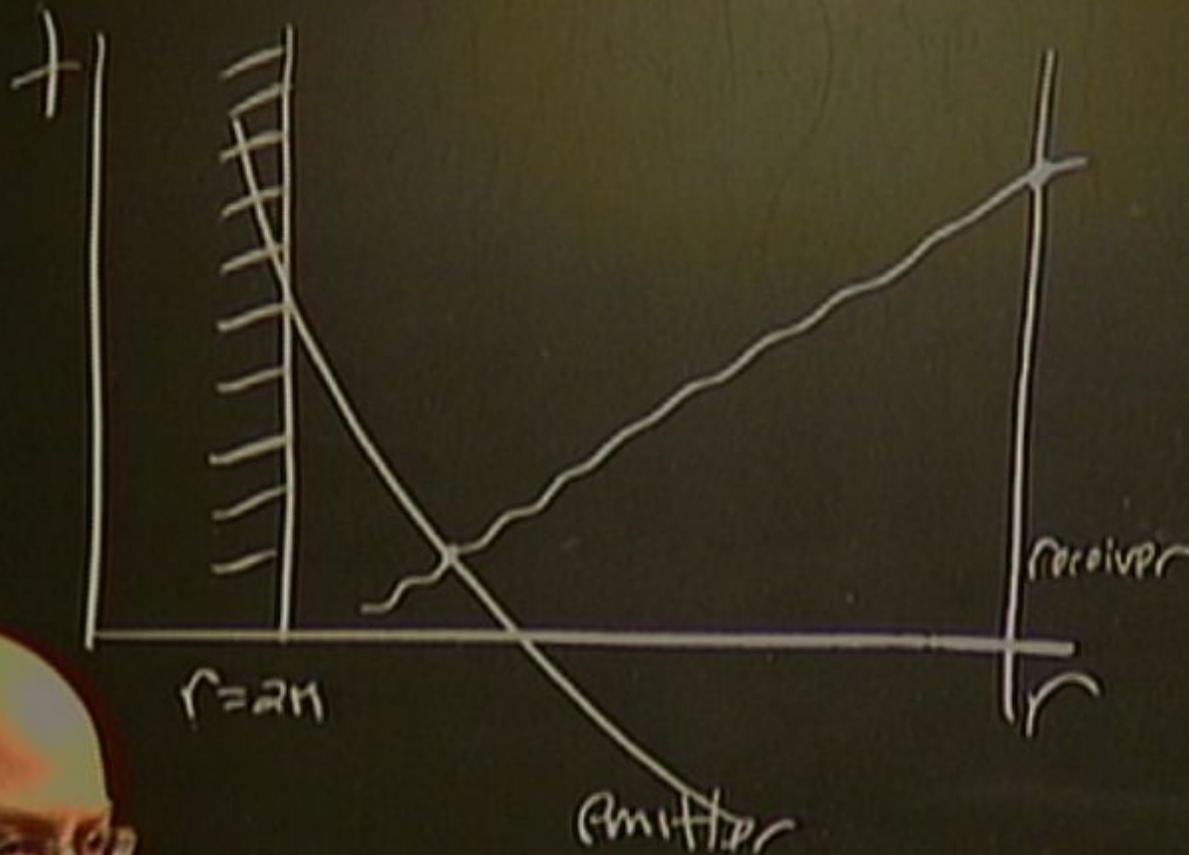
# Reibshift # 2



# Redshift # 2



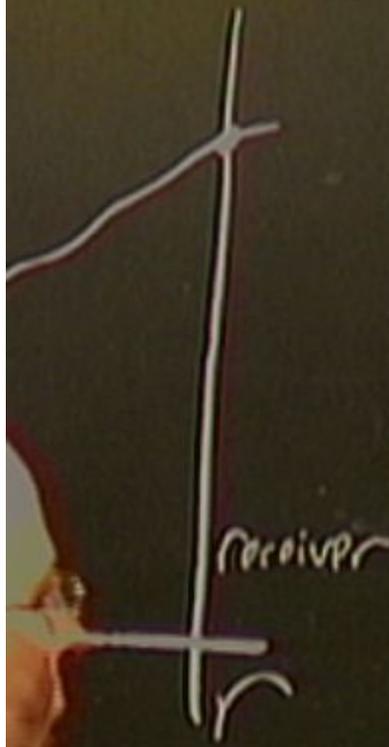
# Redshift # 2



emitter: falling in radially,  
starting from rest  
at infinity.

Example: falling in radially,  
starting from rest  
at infinity.

$$U_e^a = (\dot{t}, \dot{r}, 0, 0)$$



receiver

at infinity.

$$U_e^a = (\dot{t}, \dot{r}, 0, 0)$$

river

emitter: falling in radially,  
starting from rest  
at infinity.

$$U_{\alpha}^e = (\dot{t}, \dot{r}, 0, 0)$$

$$E = - U_{\alpha}^e \sum^{\alpha} \vec{t}$$

receiver

emitter: falling in radially,  
starting from rest  
at infinity.

$$U_e^\alpha = (\dot{t}, \dot{r}, 0, 0)$$

$$E = - U_e^\alpha \xi_\alpha^r = \dot{t} f$$



emitter: falling in radially,  
starting from rest  
at infinity.

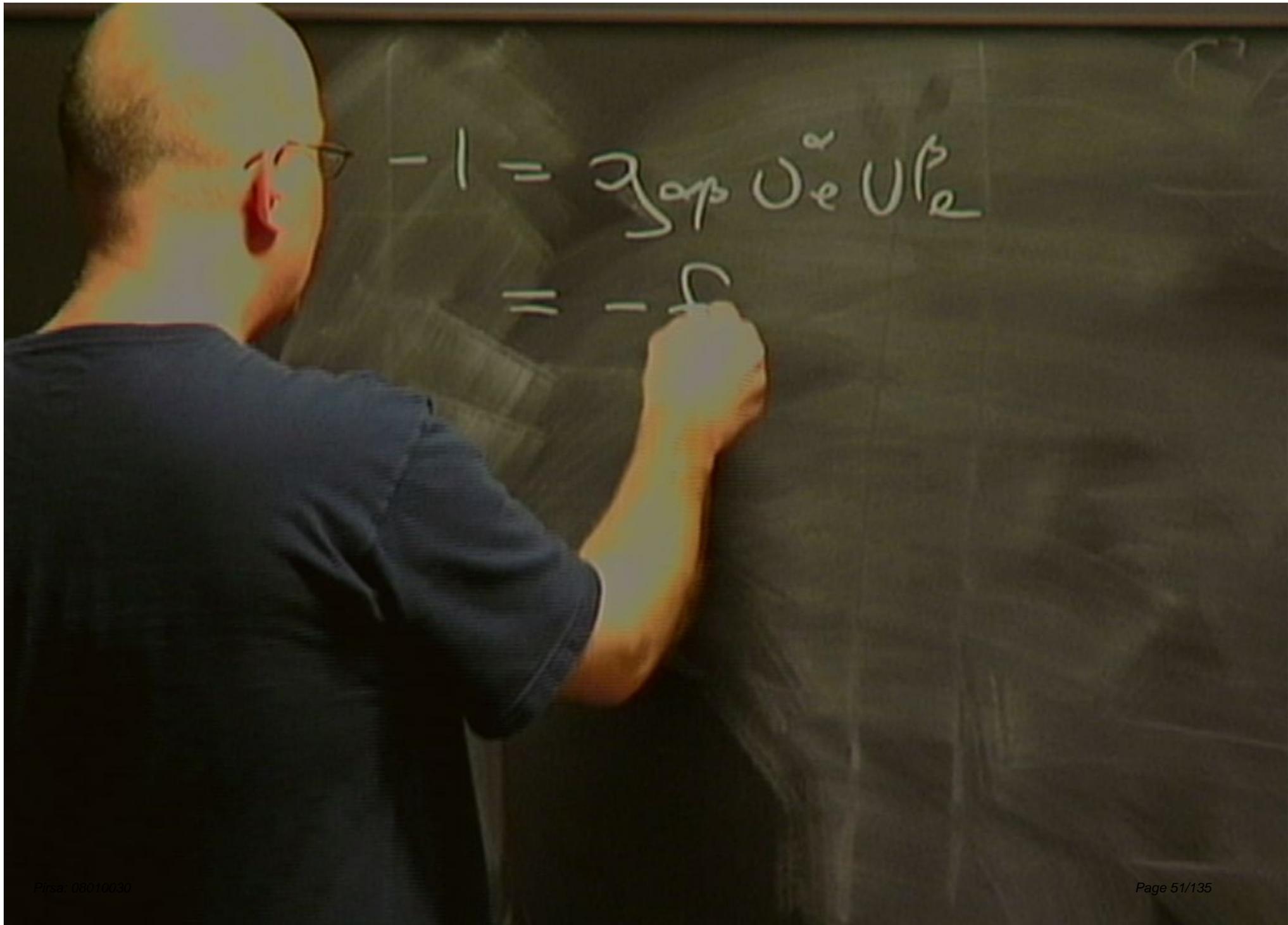
$$U_{\alpha}^e = (\dot{t}, \dot{r}, 0, 0)$$

$$E = - U_{\alpha}^e \sum \vec{e}^{\alpha} = \dot{t} f$$

$$\dot{t} = \omega / c$$

receiver

$$1 = \sum_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}^{\alpha} U_{\alpha}^{\beta}$$



$$-1 = \sum_{\alpha \in U} U_{\alpha}^{\beta}$$

$$= -\beta$$

$$1 = \int_{\mathcal{D}_p} \vec{0}_e \cdot \vec{U}_p$$
$$= -f + i^2$$

$$-1 = \int_{\mathcal{D}_\alpha} \bar{U}_\alpha U_\alpha$$

$$= -f + i^2 + f^{-1} i^2$$

$$-1 = \sum_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}^{\beta} U_{\alpha}^{\gamma}$$

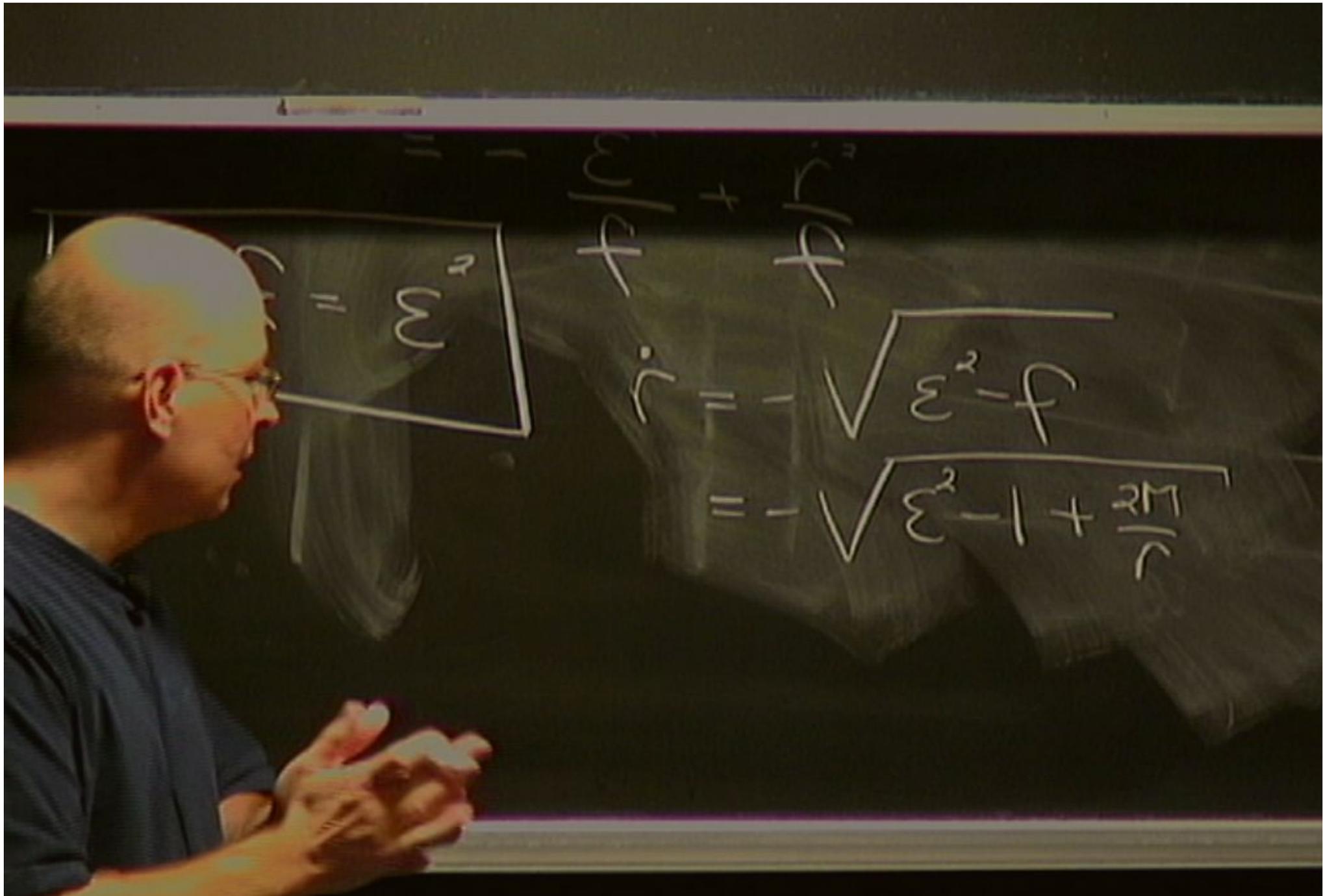
$$= -\sum_{\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\omega_{\alpha}} + i\gamma_{\alpha} \right) \frac{1}{\omega_{\alpha}} + \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{\omega_{\alpha}} \frac{1}{\omega_{\alpha}} + i\gamma_{\alpha}$$

$$= -\sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{\omega_{\alpha}^2} + \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{\omega_{\alpha}^2} + i\gamma_{\alpha}$$

$$-I = \sum_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}^{\dagger} U_{\alpha}$$

$$= -\sum_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}^{\dagger} U_{\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}^{\dagger} U_{\alpha}$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}^{\dagger} U_{\alpha} = I}$$





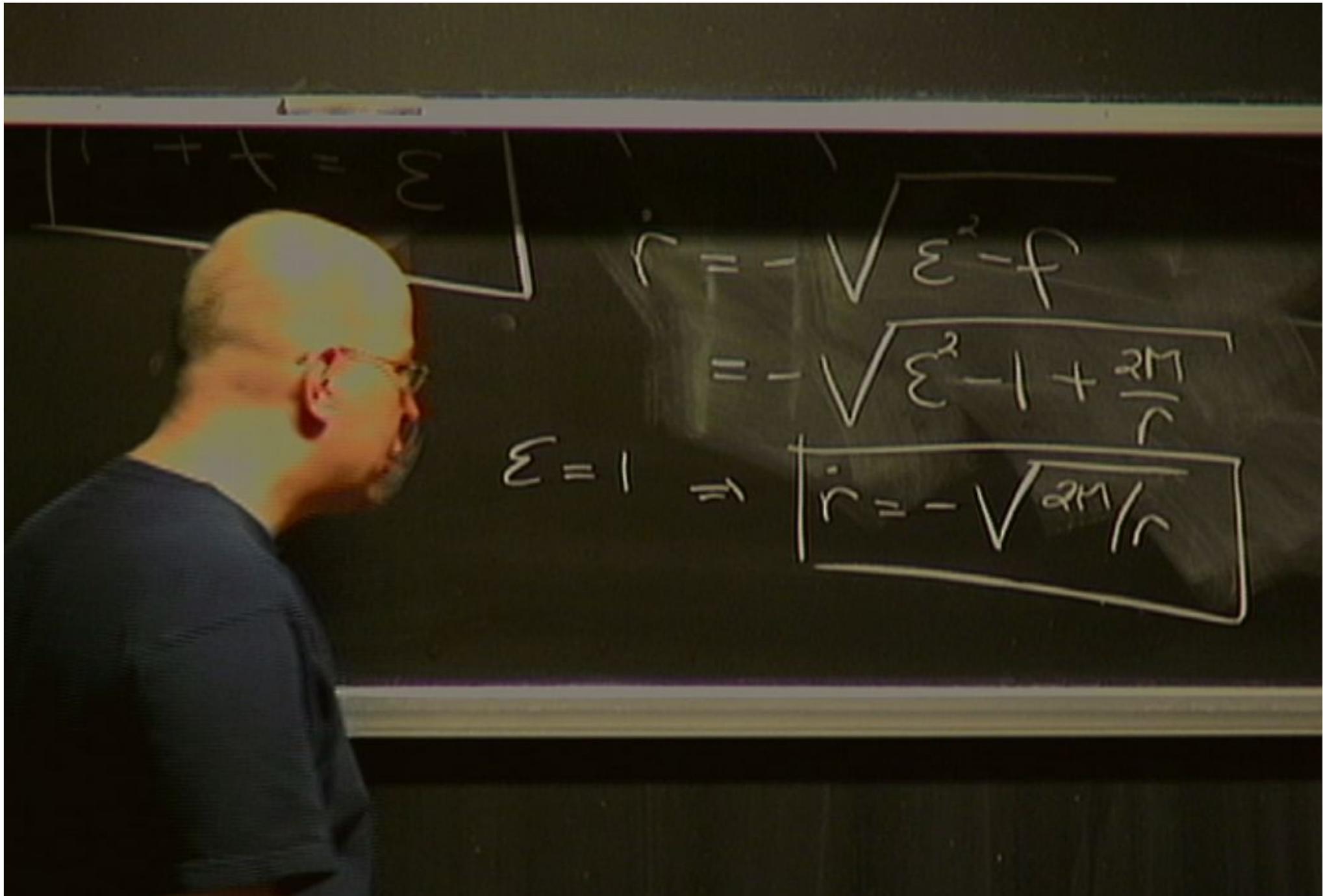
$$\omega^2 = \omega^2 + \omega^2$$

$$\omega^2$$

$$\omega^2$$

$$\sqrt{\omega^2 - 1}$$

$$\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}$$



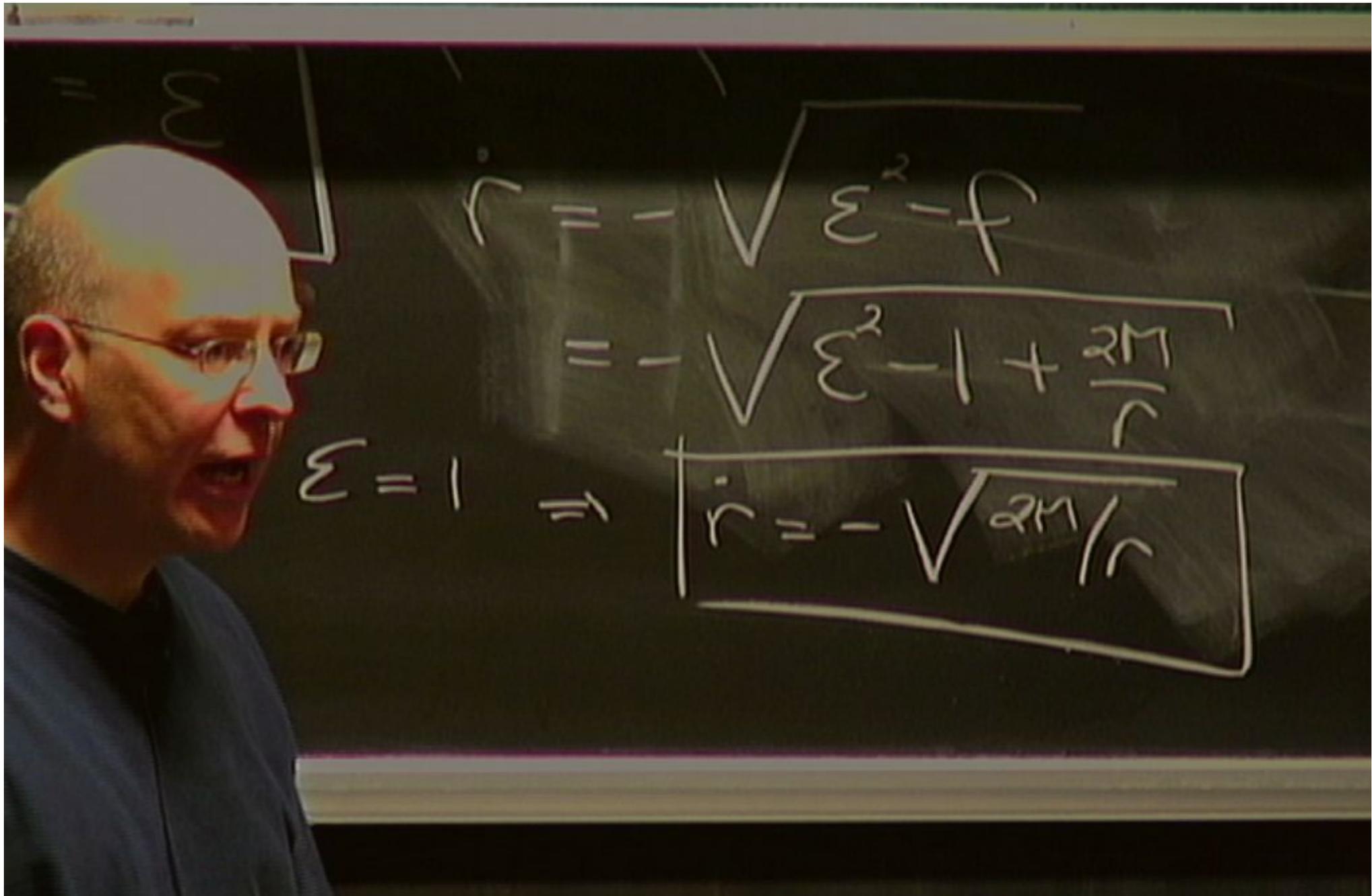
$$\dot{r} = -\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - f}$$

$$\dot{r} = -\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - 1 + \frac{2M}{r}}$$

$$\dot{r} = -\sqrt{\frac{2M}{r}}$$

$$\epsilon = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$



$$\dot{r} = -\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - f}$$

$$= -\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - 1 + \frac{2M}{r}}$$

$$\epsilon = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{r} = -\sqrt{\frac{2M}{r}}$$

$$C = -\sqrt{\epsilon - 1}$$

$$= -\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - 1 + \frac{2M}{r}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{r} =$$

$$\dot{r} = -\sqrt{2M/r}$$
$$\dot{t} = 1/f$$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

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$$E_e = -k_a U_e^\alpha$$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -k_a U_e^\alpha = -\gamma_{ap} k^\alpha U_e^p$$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -k_a U_e^\alpha = -\gamma_{ap} k^\alpha U_e^p \\ = (F) \left( \frac{E}{F} \right)$$



Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -k_a U_e^\alpha = -\gamma_{ap} k^\alpha U_e^\beta$$

$$= (F) \left( \frac{E}{F} \right) \left( \frac{1}{F} \right)$$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$E_e = -k_a U_e^\alpha = -\gamma_{\text{app}} k^\alpha U_e^\alpha$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \left(\frac{E}{\hbar}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) (E) \left(-\sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar}}\right)$$

Photon's energy as measured by emitter:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_e &= -k_a U_e^\alpha = -\gamma_{\text{app}} k^\alpha U_e^\alpha \\
 &= \cancel{\left(\frac{1}{A}\right)} \left(\frac{E}{c}\right) \cancel{\left(\frac{1}{A}\right)} - \left(\frac{1}{A}\right) (E) \left(-\sqrt{\frac{2m}{r}}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{A} c \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{2m}{r}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{E_r}{E_e} = \frac{f}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\tau}}}$$

$$E_e = -k_a V_e = -\alpha$$

$$= \cancel{\left( \frac{1}{\tau} \right)} \left( \frac{2m}{\tau} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\tau} \right)$$

$$\frac{E_r}{E_e} = \frac{f}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2M}{r}}}$$

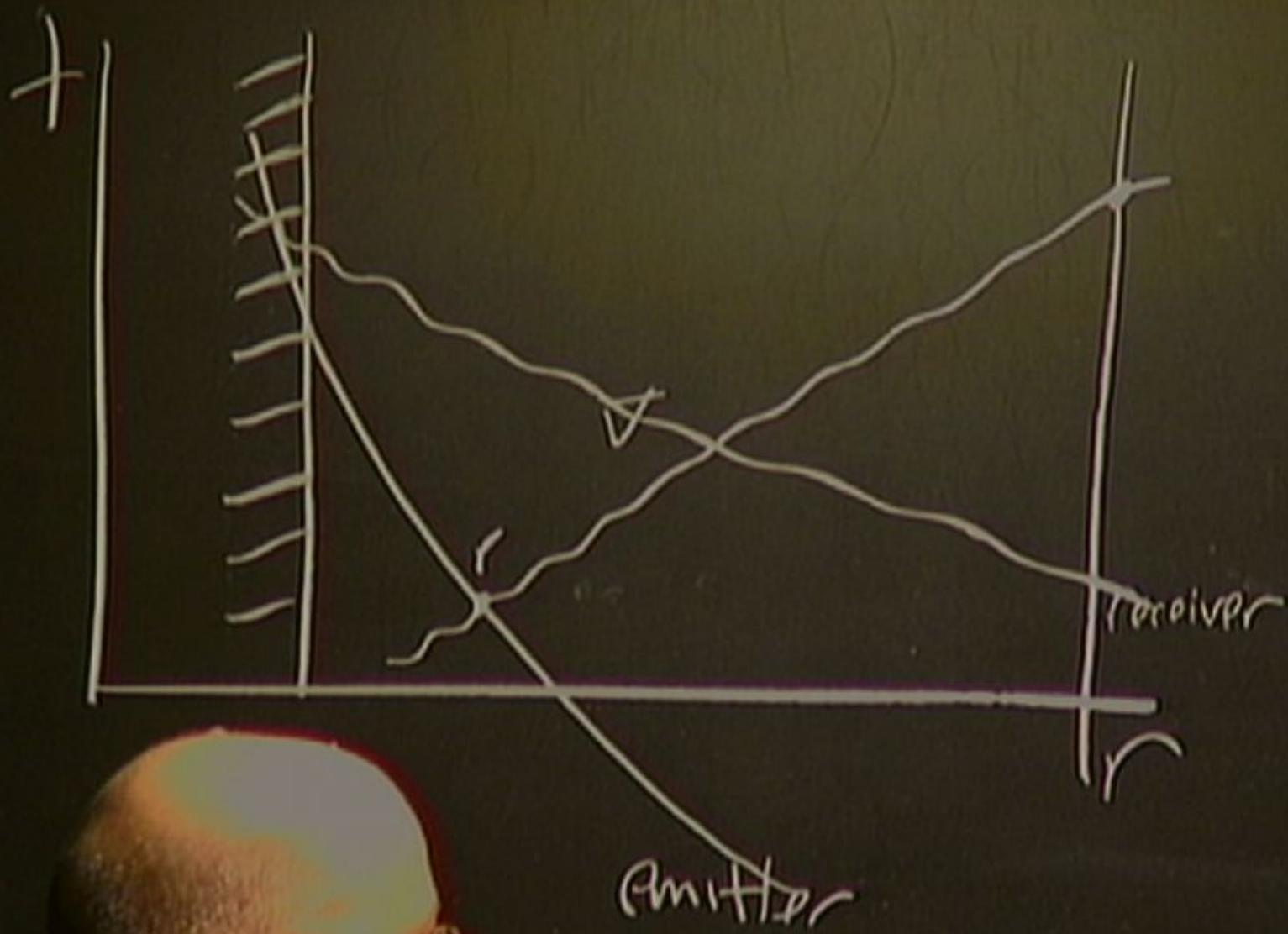
$$F_e = -K_a U_e^\alpha$$

$$\frac{E_r}{E_e} = \frac{f}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2M}{\gamma}}} = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{\frac{2M}{\gamma}})(1 + \sqrt{\frac{2M}{\gamma}})}{(1 + \sqrt{\frac{2M}{\gamma}})} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{2M}{\gamma}}$$

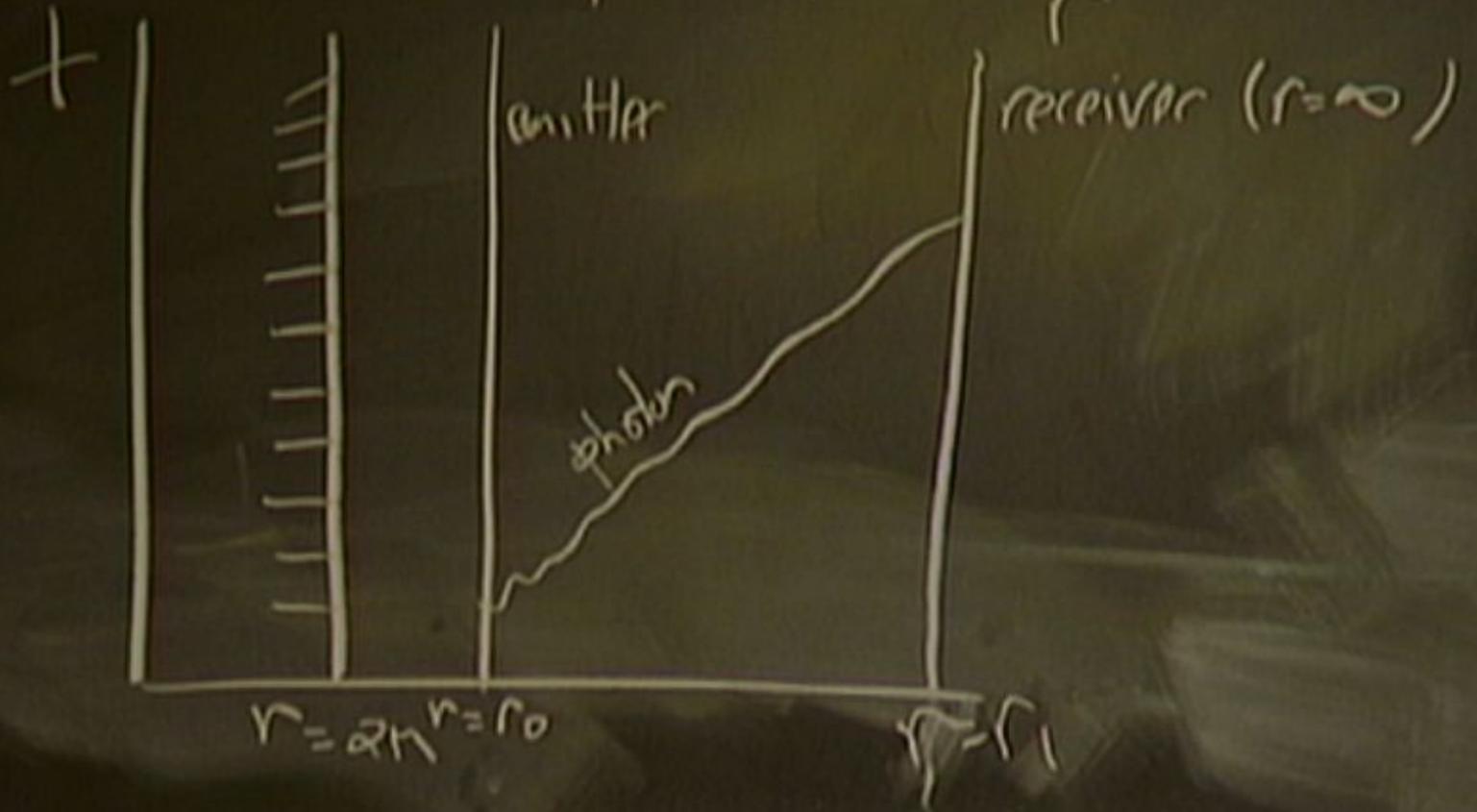
Photon's energy as measured by emitter

$$\begin{aligned} E_e &= -K_a U_e^\alpha = -\gamma_{op} K^\alpha U_e^\alpha \\ &= \cancel{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}\right)} \left(\frac{E}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}\right) \cancel{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}\right)} - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}\right) (E) \left(-\sqrt{\frac{2M}{\gamma}}\right) \\ &= \frac{E}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{2M}{\gamma}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

# ERBSHITT #2



$$f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}$$



$$U_{\mu}^{\nu} = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$



Emitter:  $r = r_0$

$$U_e = (\dot{t}_e, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$-1 = g_{\mu\nu} U_e^\mu U_e^\nu = g_{tt} (\dot{t}_e)^2 = -f_e \dot{t}_e^2$$

$$\dot{t}_e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f_e}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2M}{r_0}}}$$

$$\frac{E_r}{E_e} = \frac{f}{1 + \sqrt{f}}$$

$$= (\dot{t}', r', 0, 0)$$

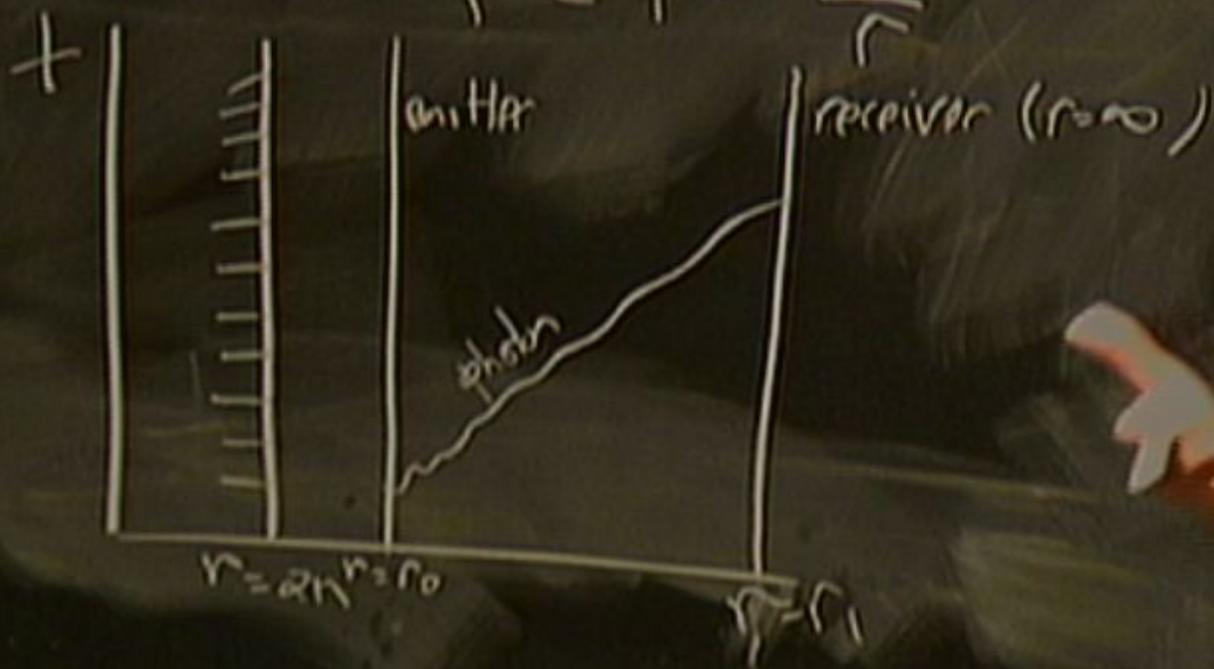
$$-1 = -k_t^2 = -g_{tt} k^t = f \dot{t}'^2$$

$$\dot{t}' = \frac{E}{f} \quad r' = E$$

redshift #1

$$ds^2 = - \left( f dt^2 \right) + f^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 (d\theta^2 + d\phi^2)$$

$$f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}$$

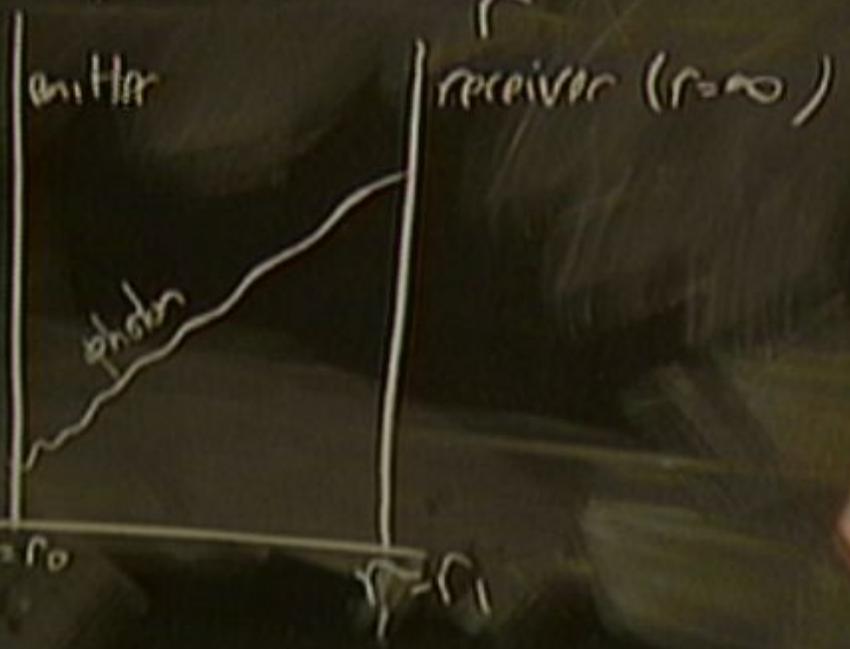


emitter:  $r$

#1

$$s^2 = - \left( f \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left( f^{-1} \right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial t}^2 + r^2 \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}$$



emitter :

$$\rightarrow ds^2 = g_{\alpha\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\alpha\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta$$

$$ds^2 = \underbrace{g_{\alpha\beta}}_{\text{metric}} dx^\alpha dx^\beta$$

$$\sqrt{-g}$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\alpha\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta$$

$$\sqrt{-g}$$

$$g = \det [g_{\alpha\beta}]$$

$$ds^2 = (g_{\alpha\beta}) dx^\alpha dx^\beta$$

$$\sqrt{-g}$$

$$g = \det [g_{\alpha\beta}]$$



$$ds^2 = g_{\alpha\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta$$

$$\sqrt{-g}$$

$$g = \det [g_{\alpha\beta}]$$

$$dV = \sqrt{-g} d^4X$$

$$ds^2 = (g_{\alpha\beta}) dx^\alpha dx^\beta$$

$$\sqrt{-g}$$

$$g = \det [g_{\alpha\beta}]$$

$$dV = \sqrt{-g} d^4X$$

= invariant volume element

$$ds^2 = (g_{\alpha\beta}) dx^\alpha dx^\beta$$

$$\sqrt{-g}$$

$$g = \det [g_{\alpha\beta}]$$

$$\Gamma^\mu$$

$$\boxed{dV = \sqrt{-g} d^4X}$$

= invariant volume element

$\{g_{op}\}$

$$\Gamma_{\mu}^{\nu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\alpha}(\sqrt{-g} g^{\mu\nu})$$

$$\Gamma_{\mu}^{\mu} p_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\alpha} (\sqrt{-g})$$

$$A^{\alpha}_{\ ;\alpha}$$

$$g = \det [g_{\alpha\beta}]$$

$$\Gamma_{\mu\alpha}^{\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\alpha} (\sqrt{-g})$$

diverge:

$$A^{\alpha}_{;\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\alpha} (\sqrt{-g} A^{\alpha})$$

$$\Gamma_{\rho\alpha}^{\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\alpha}(\sqrt{-g})$$

diverge:

$$A^{\alpha}_{;\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\alpha}(\sqrt{-g} A^{\alpha})$$

$B^{\alpha\beta}$  = antisymmetric

$$B^{\beta\alpha} = -B^{\alpha\beta}$$



$B^{\alpha\beta}$  = antisymmetric

$$B^{\beta\alpha} = -B^{\alpha\beta}$$

$B^{\alpha\beta}$   
 $\beta$

$B^{\alpha\beta}$  = antisymmetric

$$B^{\beta\alpha} = -B^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\beta} (\sqrt{-g} B^{\alpha\beta})$$

$B^{\alpha\beta}$  = antisymmetric

$$B^{\beta\alpha} = -B^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\left( B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\beta} (\sqrt{-g} B^{\alpha\beta}) \right)$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}_{;\gamma} = B^{\alpha\beta}_{;\gamma} \text{ (symmetrisch)}$$

$$E_{\alpha} = K_{\alpha} \quad \text{oder} \quad K_{\alpha} = E_{\alpha}$$

Wird

Wird

$$P_{\alpha} = (V_{\alpha}^{\beta}) (H_{\beta}^{\gamma})$$

$$(H_{\alpha}^{\beta})$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}_{;\gamma} = B^{\alpha\beta}_{,\gamma} + \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\gamma\rho} B^{\rho\beta} - \Gamma^{\beta}_{\gamma\rho} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}_{;\gamma} = B^{\alpha\beta}_{,\gamma} + \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\delta\rho} B^{\rho\beta} + \Gamma^{\beta}_{\delta\rho} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\gamma} = B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{,\gamma} + \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\beta} + \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\beta} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{,\beta} + \Gamma_{\beta\rho}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\rho} + \Gamma_{\beta\rho}^{\rho} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\gamma} = B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{,\gamma} + \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\beta} + \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\beta} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{,\beta} + \Gamma_{\rho\beta}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\beta} + \underbrace{\Gamma_{\rho\beta}^{\beta}}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} D_{\rho}(\sqrt{-g})} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} D_{\rho}(\sqrt{-g})$$



$$+ \Gamma_{\delta\rho}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\rho} + \Gamma_{\delta\rho}^{\beta} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$\Gamma_{\rho\rho}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\rho} + \underbrace{\Gamma_{\rho\rho}^{\beta} B^{\alpha\rho}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\rho}(\sqrt{-g})$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\gamma} = B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\gamma} + \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\beta} + \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\beta} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} + \underbrace{\Gamma_{\rho\rho}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\rho}}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} D_{\rho}(\sqrt{-g})} + \Gamma_{\rho\rho}^{\rho} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\gamma} = B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\gamma} + \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\beta} + \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\beta} B^{\alpha\rho}$$

$$B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = B^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} + \underbrace{\Gamma_{\rho\rho}^{\alpha} B^{\rho\rho}}_0 + \underbrace{\Gamma_{\rho\rho}^{\beta} B^{\alpha\rho}}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\rho}(\sqrt{-g})}$$

Photo

$\left[ \alpha \beta \gamma \delta \right]$

$$E_c = -k \cdot \phi_c$$

$\{\alpha \beta \gamma \delta\} = \text{permutation symbol}$

$\epsilon = \begin{cases} +1 \\ -1 \end{cases}$

$[\alpha \beta \gamma \delta] =$  permutation symbol

$=$   $\begin{cases} +1 & \text{even perm} \\ -1 & \text{odd} \\ 0 & \end{cases}$  of  $0123$

$\{\alpha \beta \gamma \delta\} =$  permutation symbol

$= \begin{cases} +1 & \text{even perm of } 0123 \\ -1 & \text{odd} \\ 0 & \text{if any indices agree} \end{cases}$

$[\alpha \beta \gamma \delta] =$  permutation symbol

$= \begin{cases} +1 & \text{even perm of } 0, 1, 2, 3 \\ -1 & \text{odd} \\ 0 & \text{if any indices agree} \end{cases}$

$$[0123] = 1$$

$$[1023] = -1$$

$$[0213] = -1$$

$$[2013] = +1$$



$[\alpha \beta \gamma \delta] =$  permutation symbol

$= \begin{cases} +1 & \text{even perm of } 0123 \\ -1 & \text{odd} \\ 0 & \text{if any indices agree} \end{cases}$

$$[0123] = 1$$

$$[1023] = -1$$

$$[0213] = -1$$

$$[2013] = +1$$

$$[1123] = 0$$

Levi-Civita tensor:

$$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} =$$

Levi-Civita tensor:

$$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \sqrt{-g}$$

Levi-Civita tensor =

$$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \sqrt{-g} [\alpha\beta\gamma\delta]$$

Levi-Civita tensor =

$$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \sqrt{-g} [\alpha\beta\gamma\delta]$$

completely antisymmetric

# Curvature

$$A^{\mu}_{;\alpha\beta} - A^{\mu}_{;\beta\alpha}$$

## Curvature

$$A^{\mu}_{;\alpha\beta} - A^{\mu}_{;\beta\alpha} = -R^{\mu}{}_{\nu\alpha\beta} A^{\nu}$$

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$$A^{\mu}_{;\alpha\beta} - A^{\mu}_{;\beta\alpha} = -R^{\mu}{}_{\nu\alpha\beta} A^{\nu}$$



$$A^\mu_{;\alpha\beta} - A^\mu_{;\beta\alpha} = -R^\mu{}_{\nu\alpha\beta} A^\nu$$

$$R = \partial\Gamma - \partial\Gamma + \Gamma\Gamma - \Gamma\Gamma$$

$$P^\mu_{;\alpha\beta} - P^\mu_{;\beta\alpha} =$$

$$A^\mu{}_{;\alpha\beta} - A^\mu{}_{;\beta\alpha} = -R^\mu{}_{\nu\alpha\beta} A^\nu$$

$$R = \partial\Gamma - \partial\Gamma + \Gamma\Gamma - \Gamma\Gamma$$

$$P^\mu{}_{;\alpha\beta} - P^\mu{}_{;\beta\alpha} = R$$

$$A^\mu{}_{;\alpha\beta} - A^\mu{}_{;\beta\alpha} = -R^\mu{}_{\nu\alpha\beta} A^\nu$$

$$R = \partial\Gamma - \partial\Gamma + \Gamma\Gamma - \Gamma\Gamma$$

$$P^\mu{}_{;\alpha\beta} - P^\mu{}_{;\beta\alpha} = R^\mu{}_{\nu\alpha\beta} P^\nu$$

$$R_{\mu\nu\rho\alpha} = -R_{\mu\alpha\rho\nu}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu\rho\alpha} = -R_{\nu\mu\alpha\rho}$$

$$R_{\nu\mu\rho\alpha} = -R_{\nu\mu\alpha\rho}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu\rho\alpha} = -R_{\nu\mu\alpha\rho}$$

$$R_{\nu\mu\rho\alpha} = -R_{\mu\nu\alpha\rho}$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu\rho\alpha} = -R_{\nu\mu\alpha\rho}$$

$$R_{\nu\mu\rho\alpha} = -R_{\mu\nu\alpha\rho}$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta\rho\nu} = R_{\mu\omega\alpha\rho}$$

$$R_{\mu\alpha\rho\gamma} + R_{\mu\gamma\alpha\rho} + R_{\mu\rho\gamma\alpha}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu\alpha} = -R_{\mu\alpha\nu}$$

$$R_{\nu\mu\alpha\beta} = -R_{\nu\mu\alpha\beta}$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}$$

$$R_{\mu\alpha\beta\gamma} + R_{\mu\gamma\alpha\beta} + R_{\mu\beta\gamma\alpha} = 0$$



$$A^\mu{}_{;\alpha\beta} - A^\mu{}_{;\beta\alpha} = -R^\mu{}_{\nu\alpha\beta} A^\nu$$

$$R = \partial\Gamma - \partial\Gamma + \Gamma\Gamma - \Gamma\Gamma$$

$$P^\mu{}_{;\alpha\beta} - P^\mu{}_{;\beta\alpha} = R^\mu{}_{\nu\alpha\beta} P^\nu$$

$$R_{\mu\nu\rho\alpha} = -R_{\mu\alpha\rho\nu}$$

$$R_{\nu\mu\rho\alpha} = -R_{\nu\alpha\rho\mu}$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta\rho\nu} = R_{\nu\alpha\rho\beta}$$

$$R_{\mu\alpha\rho\sigma} + R_{\mu\sigma\rho\alpha} + R_{\mu\rho\sigma\alpha} = 0$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta} = -R^{\mu}{}_{\alpha\mu\beta}$$

$$\Gamma^{\alpha}{}_{\mu\nu} = \Gamma^{\alpha}{}_{\nu\mu}$$



$$R_{\alpha\beta} = R^{\mu}{}_{\alpha\mu\beta}$$

$\Gamma^{\alpha}{}_{\beta\gamma}$   
Ricci tensor

$$R_{\alpha\beta} = R^{\mu}{}_{\alpha\mu\beta}$$

$$R_{\beta\alpha} = R_{\alpha\beta}$$

Ricci tensor  
(symmetric)

$$R_{\alpha\beta} = -R^{\mu}{}_{\alpha\mu\beta}$$

$$R_{\beta\alpha} = R_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$R = R^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$$

Ricci tensor

(symmetric)



$$R_{\alpha\beta} = -R^{\mu}{}_{\alpha\mu\beta}$$

Ricci tensor

$$R_{\beta\alpha} = R_{\alpha\beta}$$

(symmetric)

$$R = R^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = \int^{\alpha} R_{\alpha\alpha}$$

(Ricci scalar)

$$R_{\alpha\beta} = R^{\mu}{}_{\alpha\mu\beta} \quad \text{Ricci tensor}$$

$$R_{\beta\alpha} = R_{\alpha\beta} \quad (\text{symmetric})$$

$$R = R^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = g^{\alpha\beta} R_{\alpha\beta} \quad (\text{Ricci scalar})$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = R_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\alpha\beta} R$$

$$G_{\beta\alpha} = G_{\alpha\beta}$$



$$R_{\alpha\beta} = R^{\mu}{}_{\alpha\mu\beta}$$

$$R_{\beta\alpha} = R_{\alpha\beta} \quad (\text{symmetric})$$

$$R = R^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = \sum^{\alpha} R_{\alpha\alpha} \quad (\text{Ricci scalar})$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = R_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\alpha\beta} R \quad (\text{Einstein})$$

$$G_{\beta\alpha} = G_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$R_{\beta\alpha} = R_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$R = R^{\mu}_{\mu} = \sum^{\alpha} R_{\alpha\alpha} \quad (\text{Ricci scalar})$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = R_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\alpha\beta} R \quad (\text{Einstein})$$

$$G_{\beta\alpha} = G_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta}$$

$= \begin{cases} +1 & \text{even perm of } 0123 \\ -1 & \text{odd} \\ 0 & \text{if any indices agree} \end{cases}$

$$[0123] = 1 \quad [1123] = 0$$

$\mathbb{Z}_p \curvearrowright$

(Einstein)

$$C_{ap} = 8\pi T_{ap}$$

even prim  $\alpha$  0 1 2 3

odd

if only indices agree

$$\{1, 2, 3\} = 0$$

(Einspin)

$$C_{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta} \quad EFE$$

prim of 0123

indices agree

$$\{1, 2, 3\} = 0$$

$$= G_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta}$$

Bianchi identity :

$$G^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = 0$$

+1  
-1  
0

even perm of 0 1 2 3  
odd  
if any indices agree

$$[0123] = 1$$

$$[1123] = 0$$

$$[1023] = -1$$

$-\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}_{\text{op}} K$  (Einstein)

$G_{\alpha\beta}$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta} \quad \text{EFE}$$

Bianchi identity :

$$G^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = 0$$

$$T^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = 0$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} +1 \text{ even perm of } 0123 \\ -1 \text{ odd} \\ 0 \text{ if any indices agree} \end{array} \right.$

$$[23] = 1 \quad [1123] = 0$$

$$[123] = -1$$

$$[213] = -1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta} K \quad (\text{Einstein})$$

$G_{\alpha\beta}$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta} \quad \text{EFE}$$

Bianchi identity :

$$G^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = 0$$

$$T^{\alpha\beta}{}_{;\beta} = 0$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} +1 \text{ even perm of } 0123 \\ -1 \text{ odd} \\ 0 \text{ if any indices agree} \end{array} \right.$

$$[23] = 1$$

$$[1123] = 0$$

$$[023] = -1$$

$$[213] = -1$$

