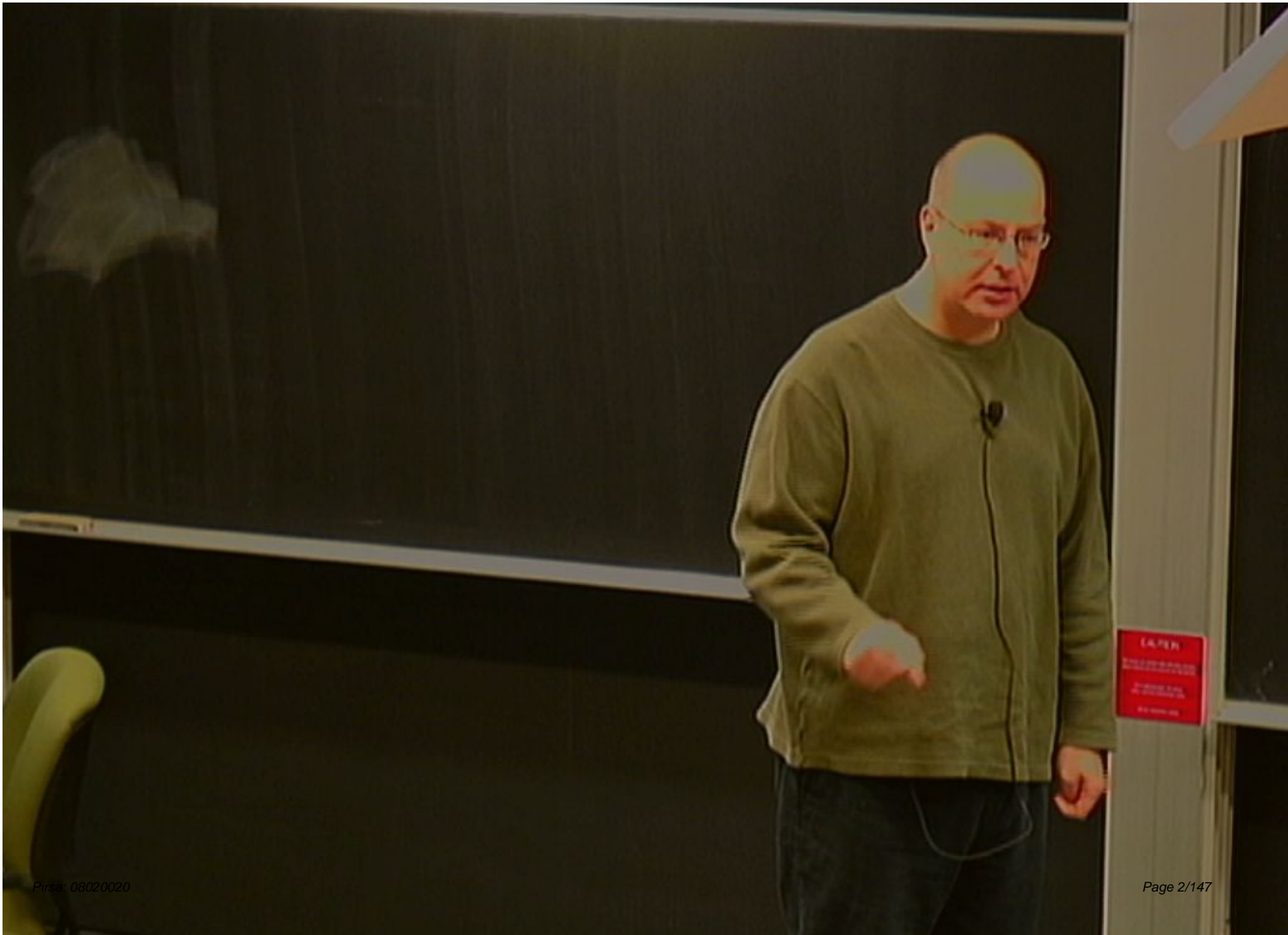


Title: Advanced General Relativity - Lecture 5B

Date: Feb 06, 2008 04:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/08020020>

Abstract: Advanced General Relativity

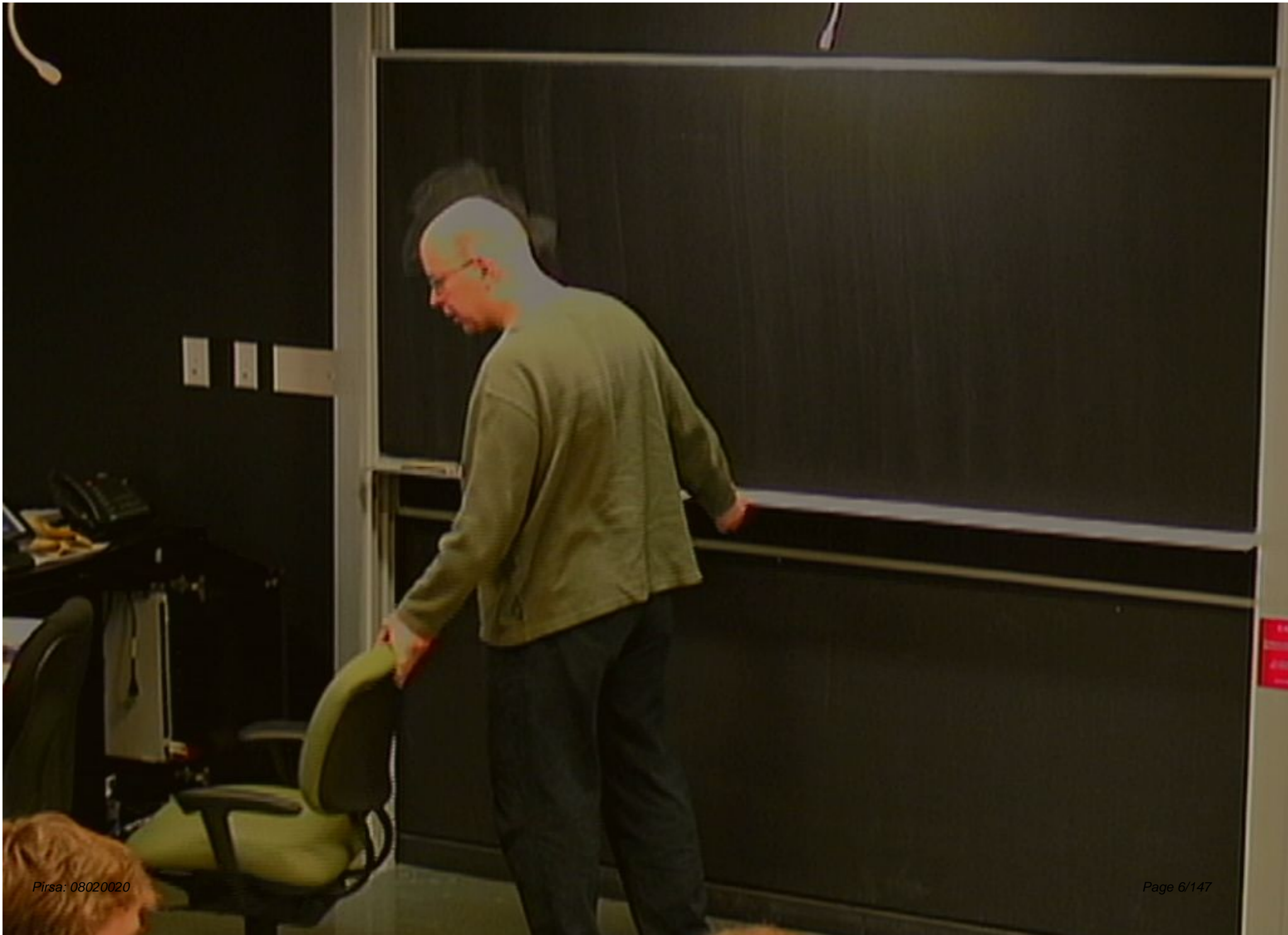


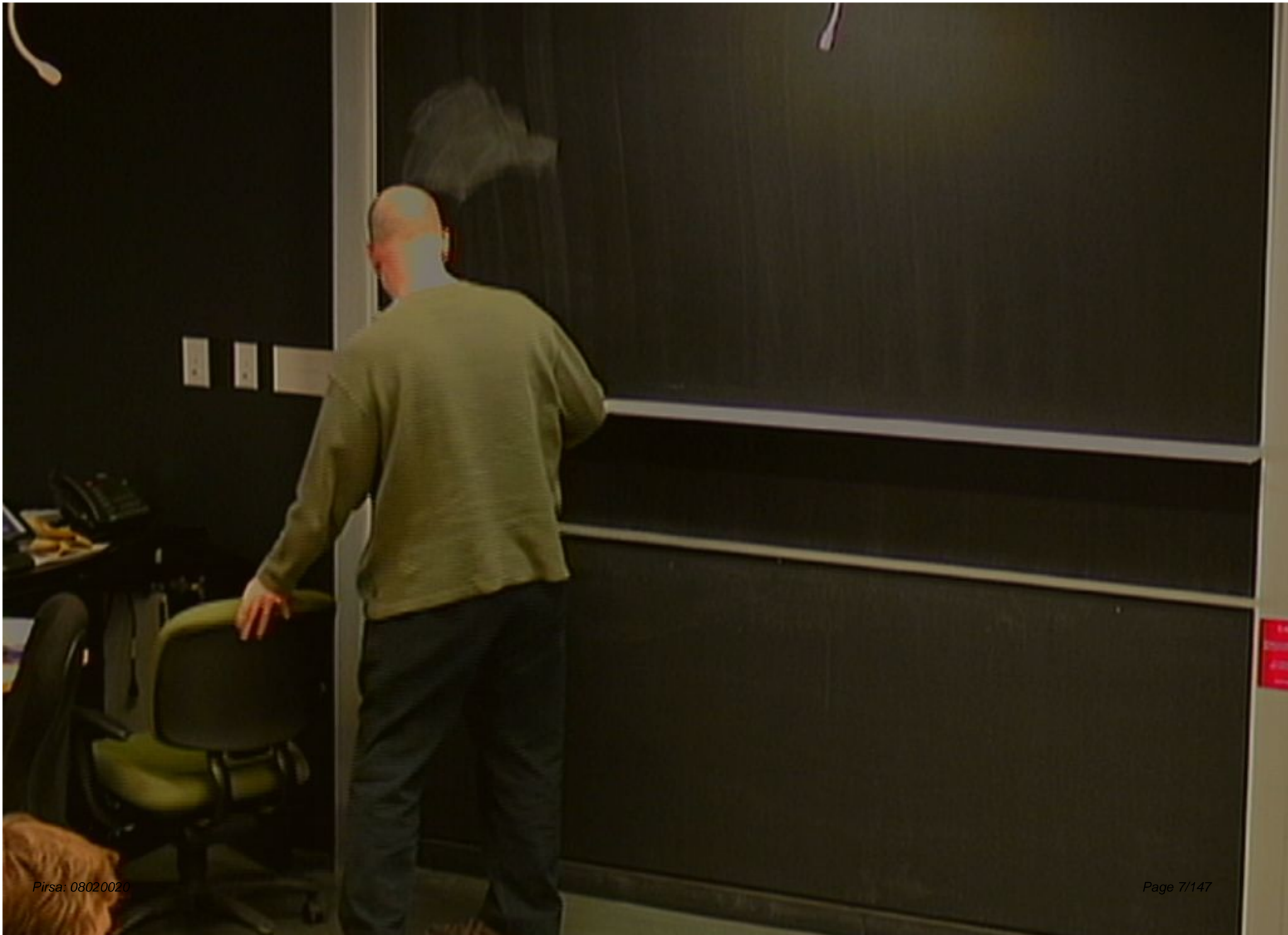


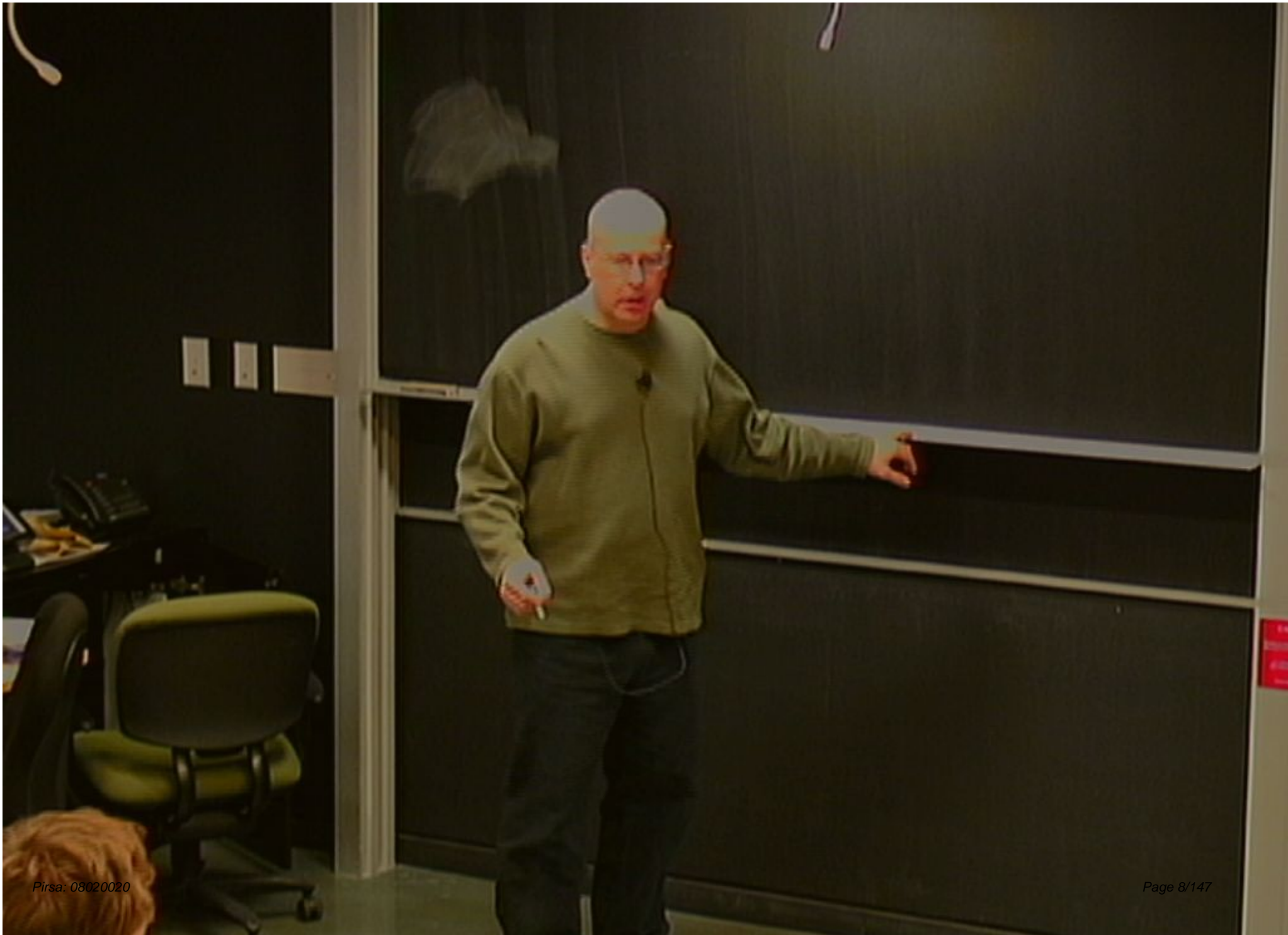


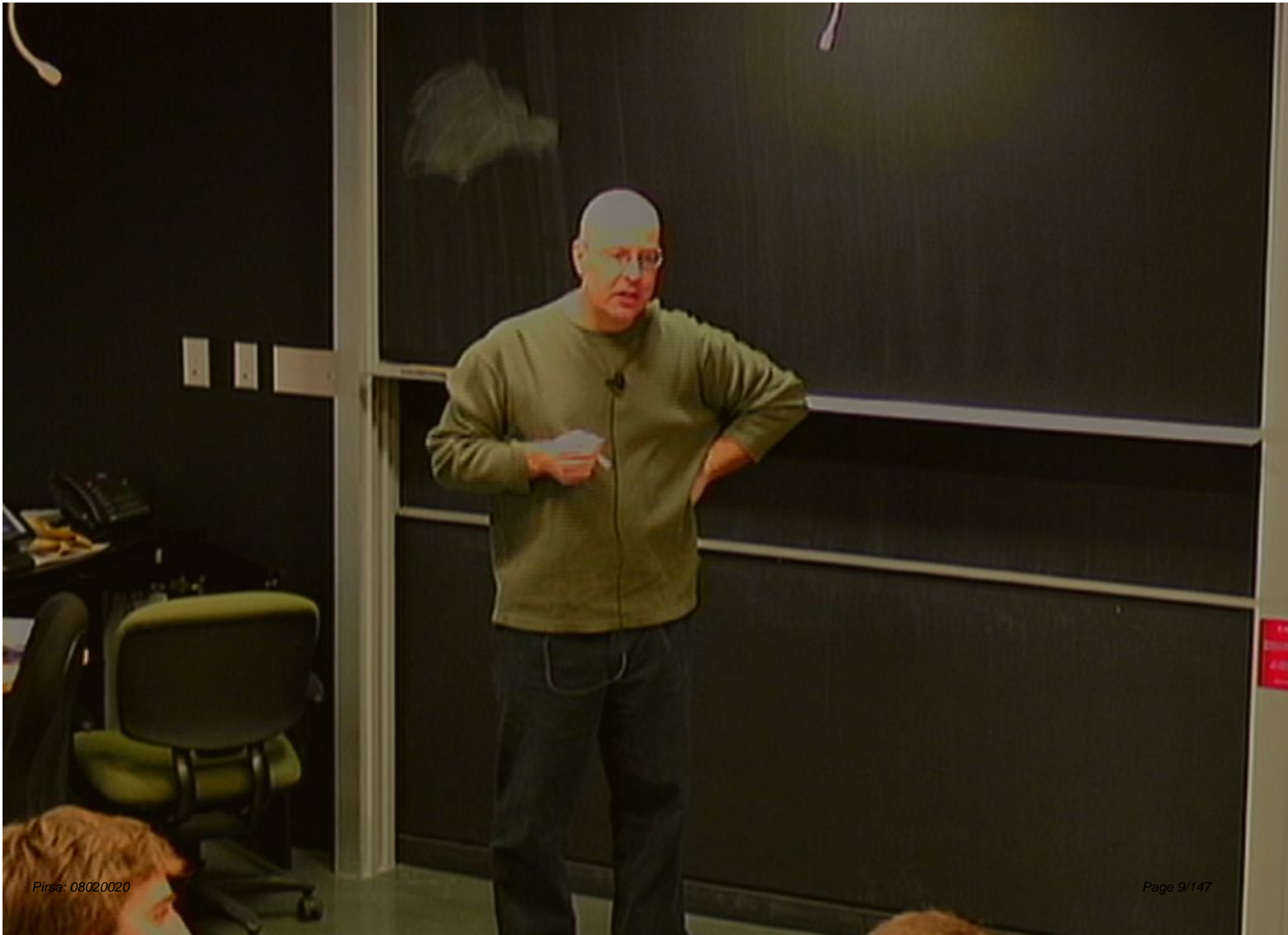
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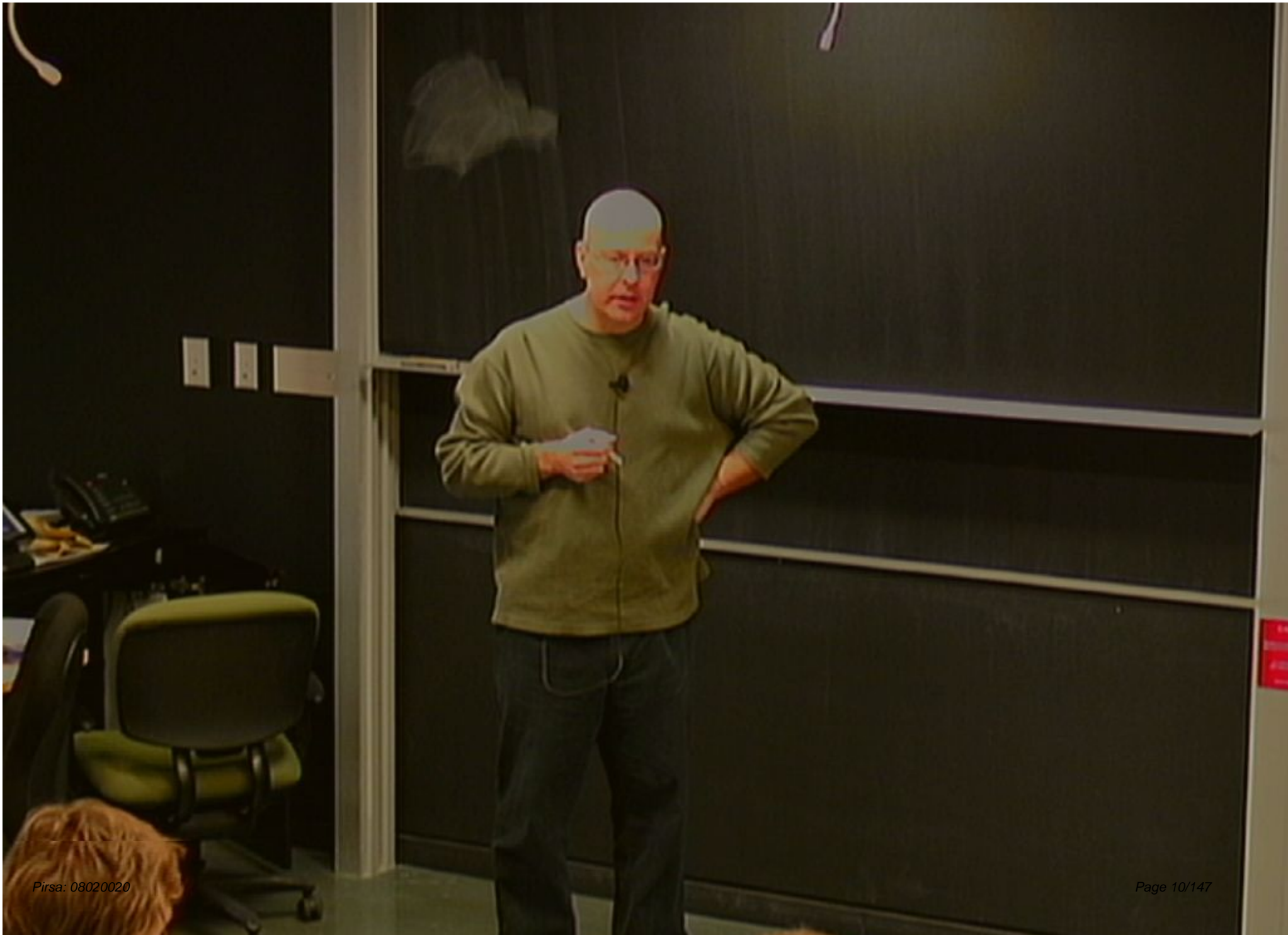


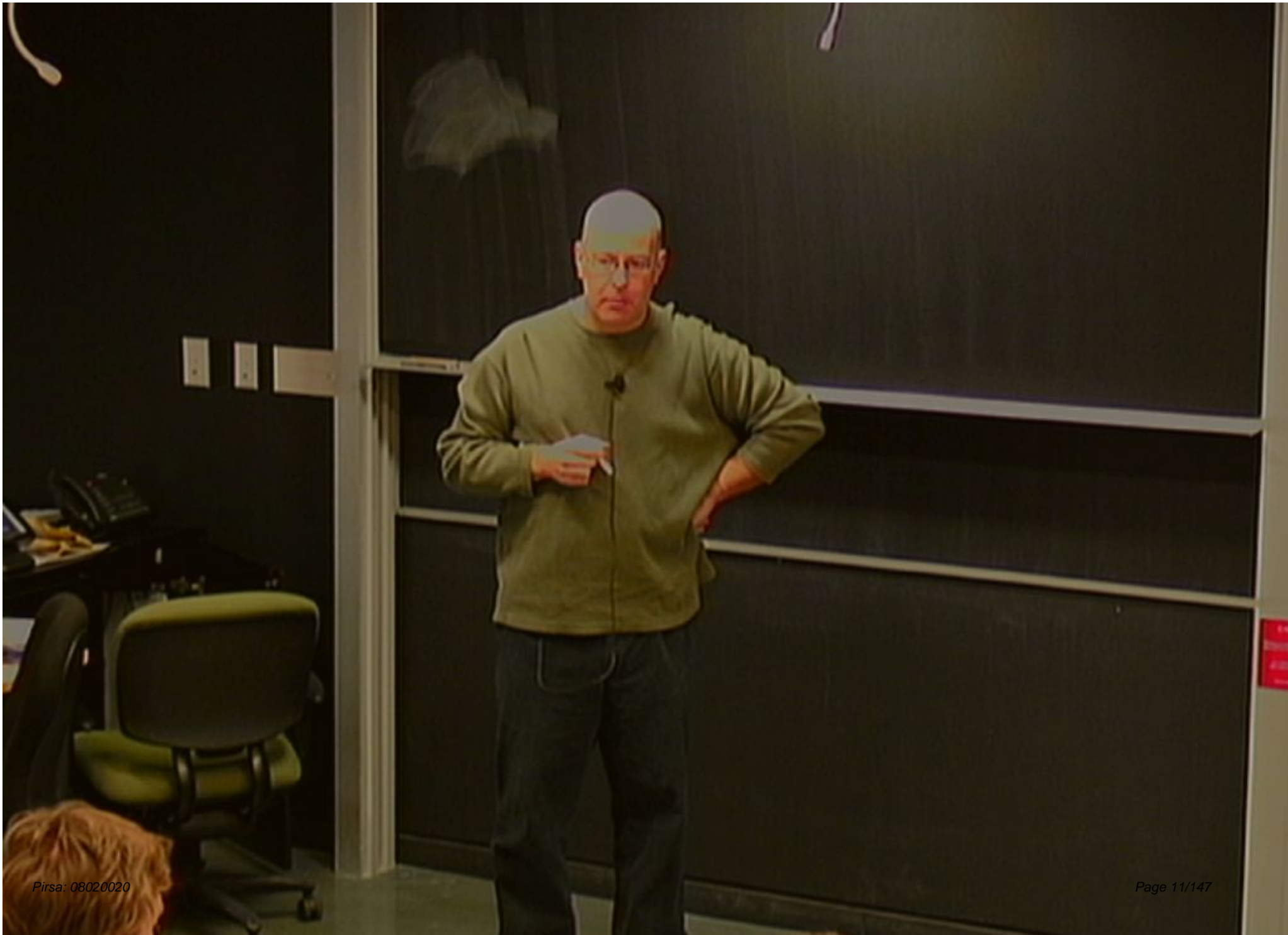


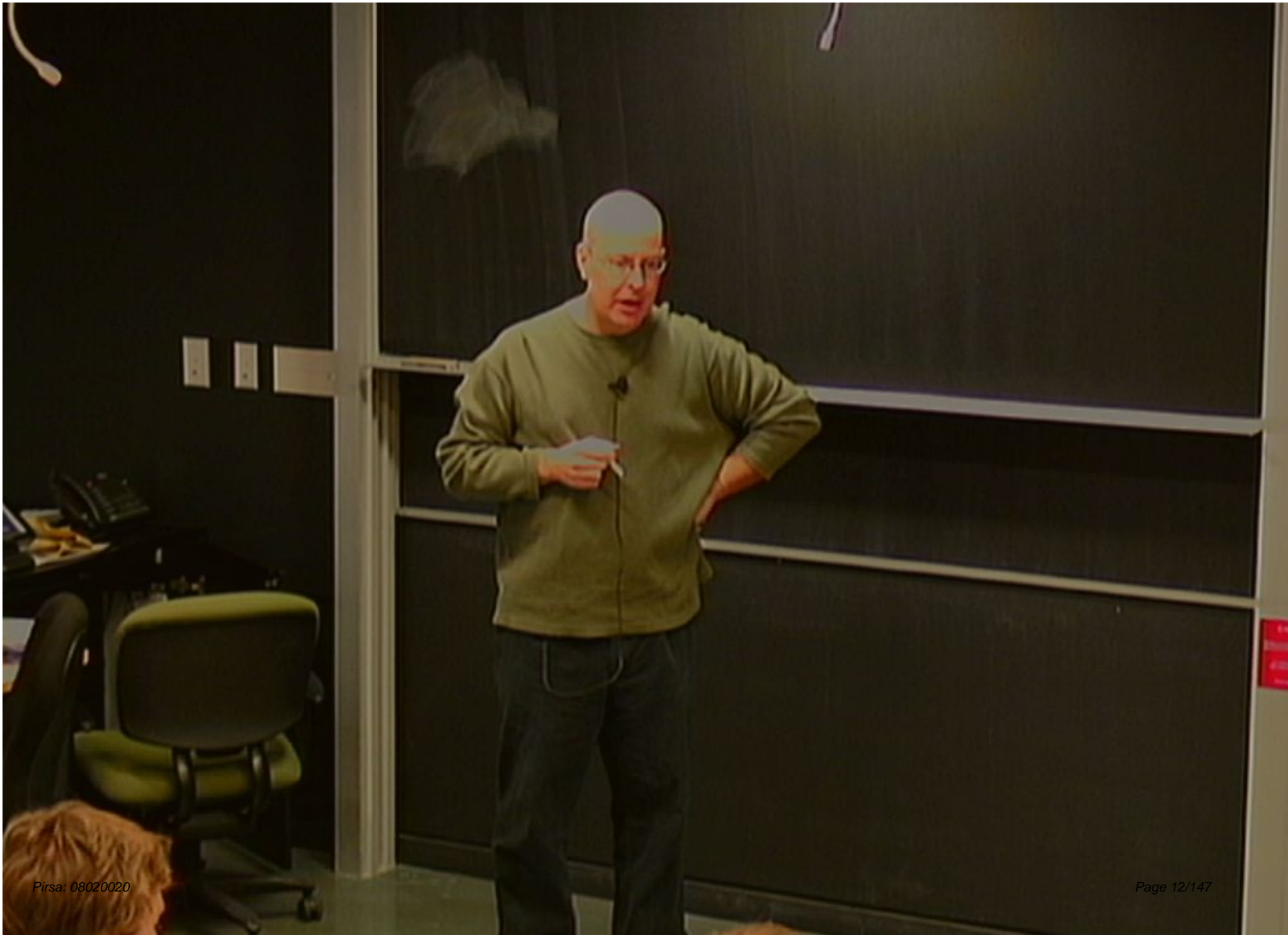


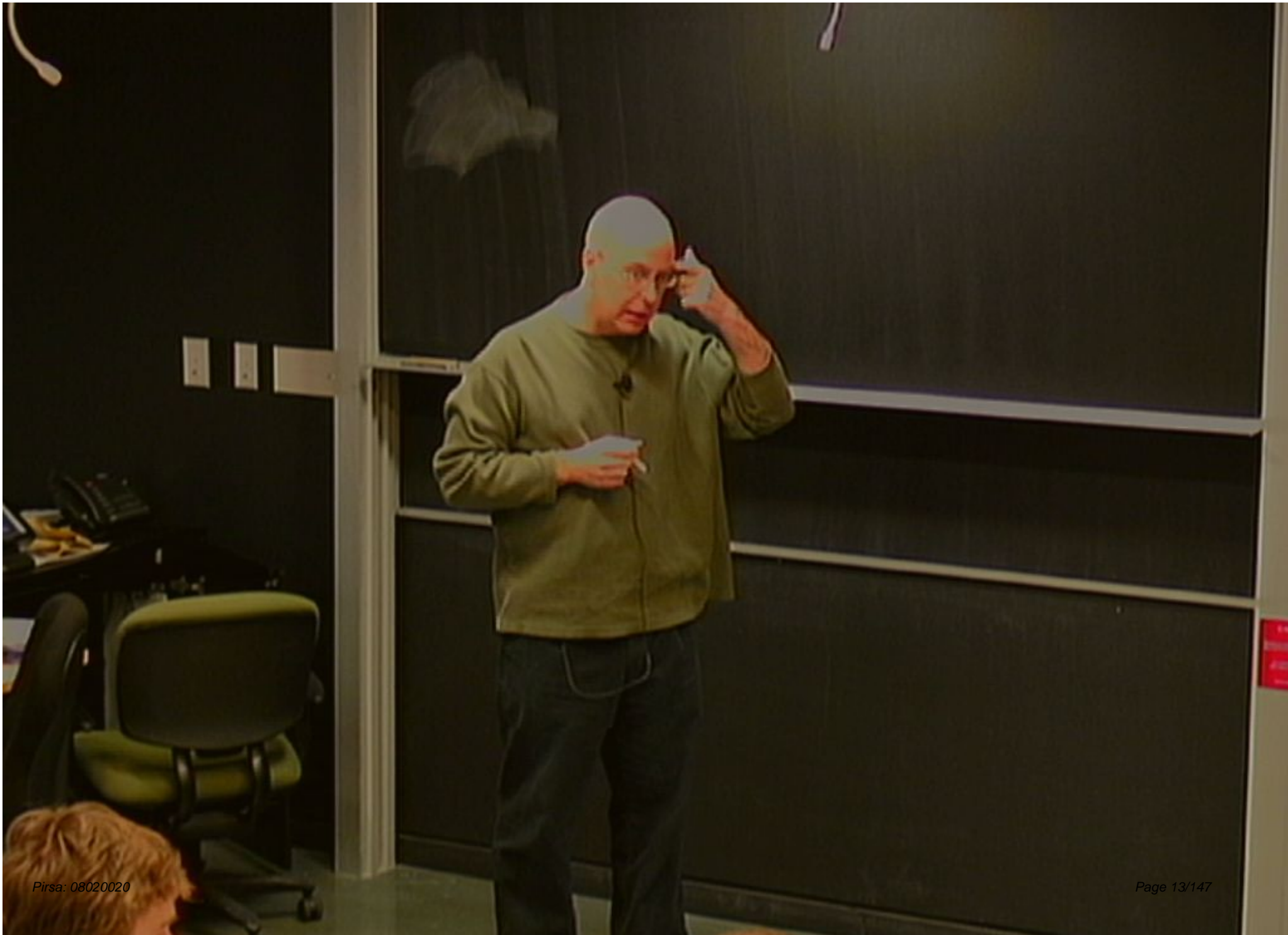


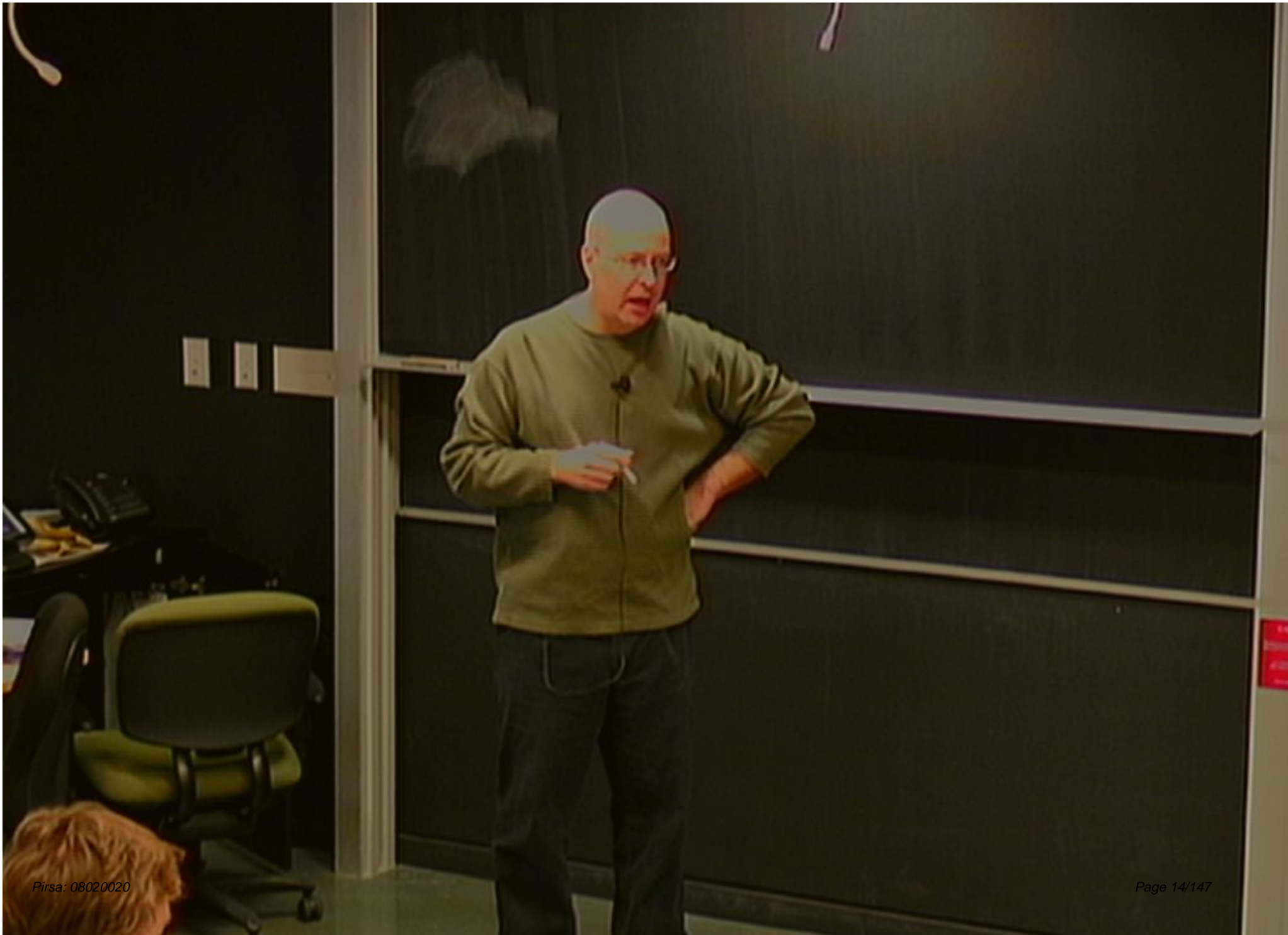


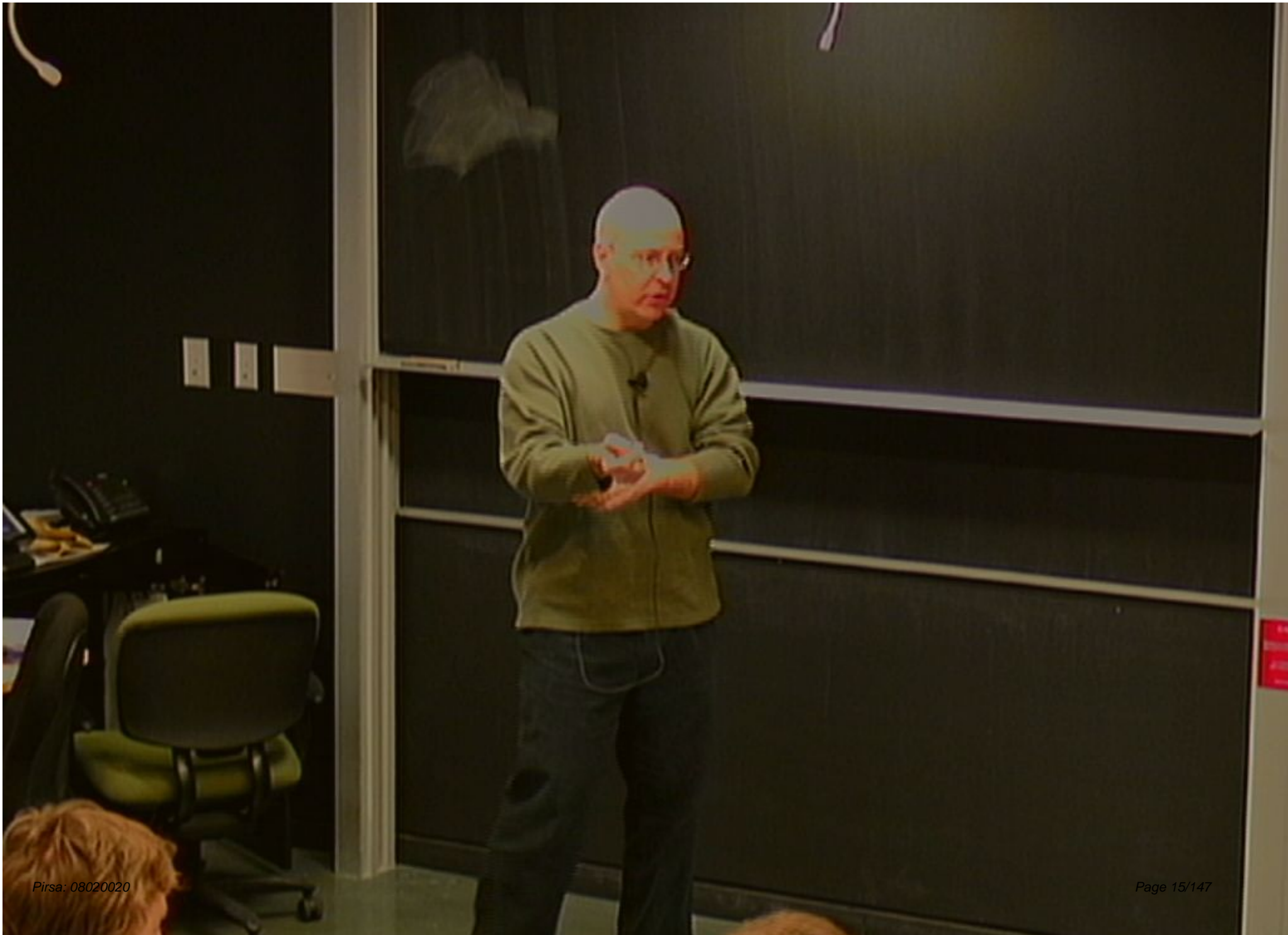


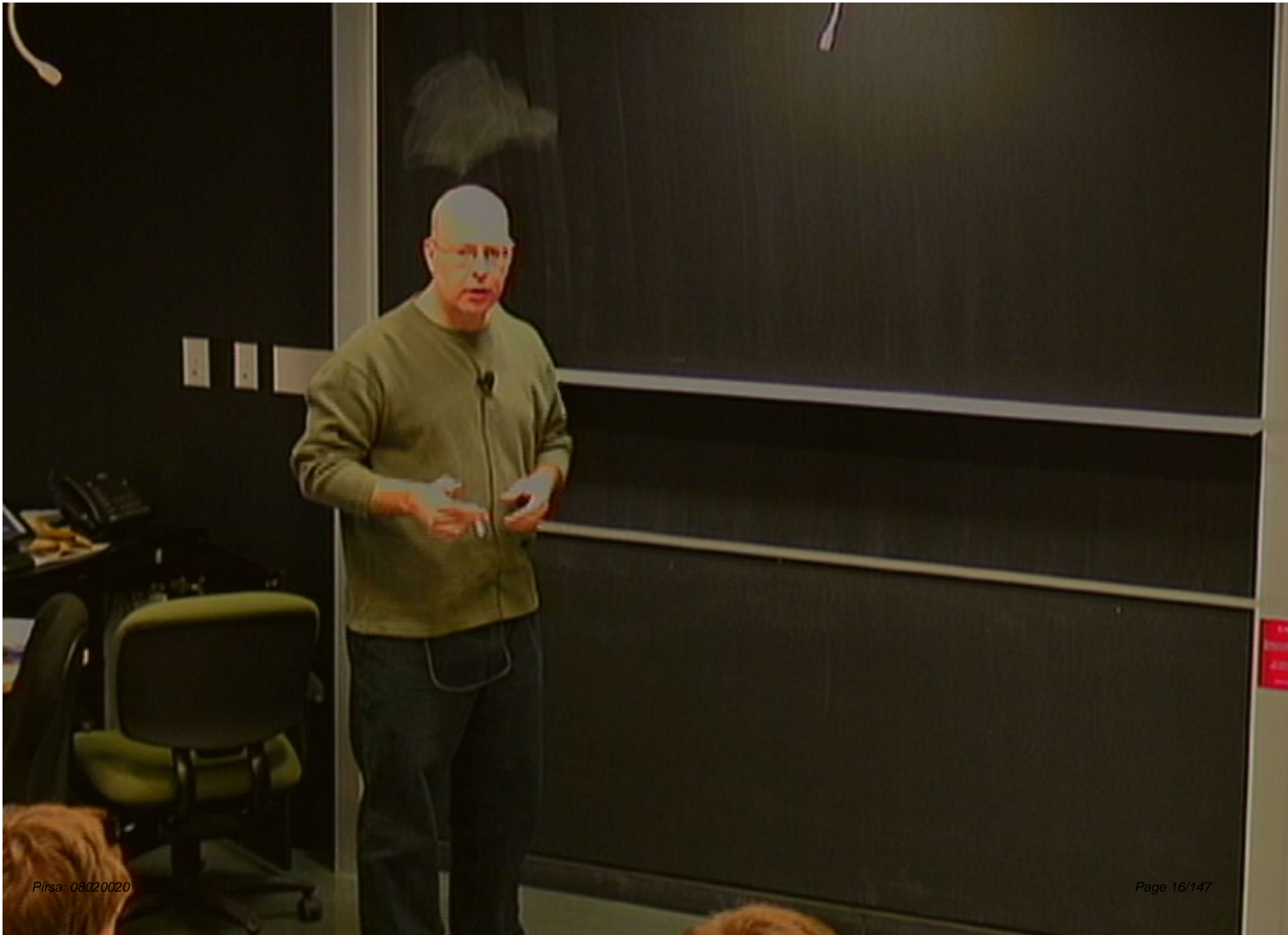


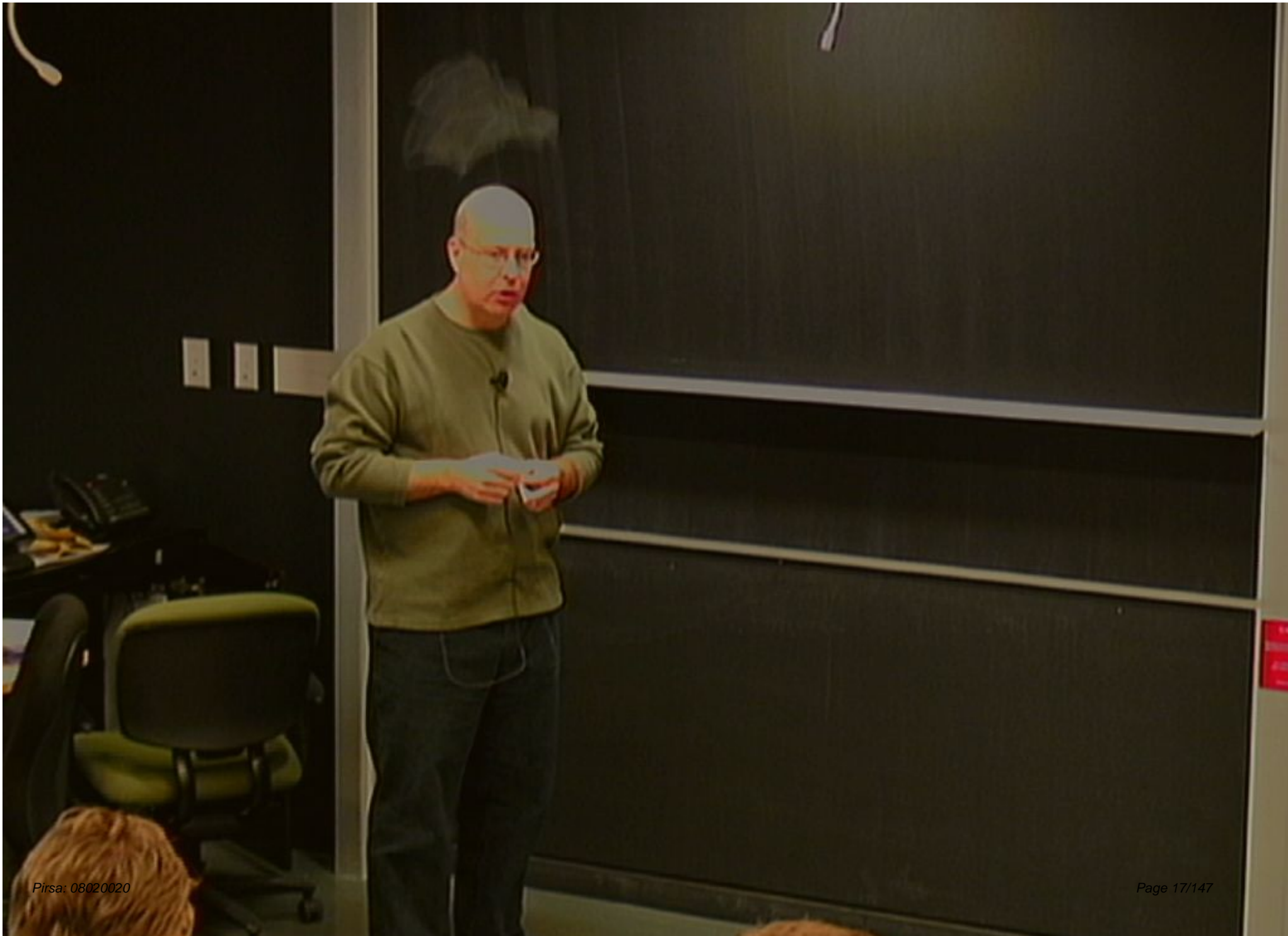


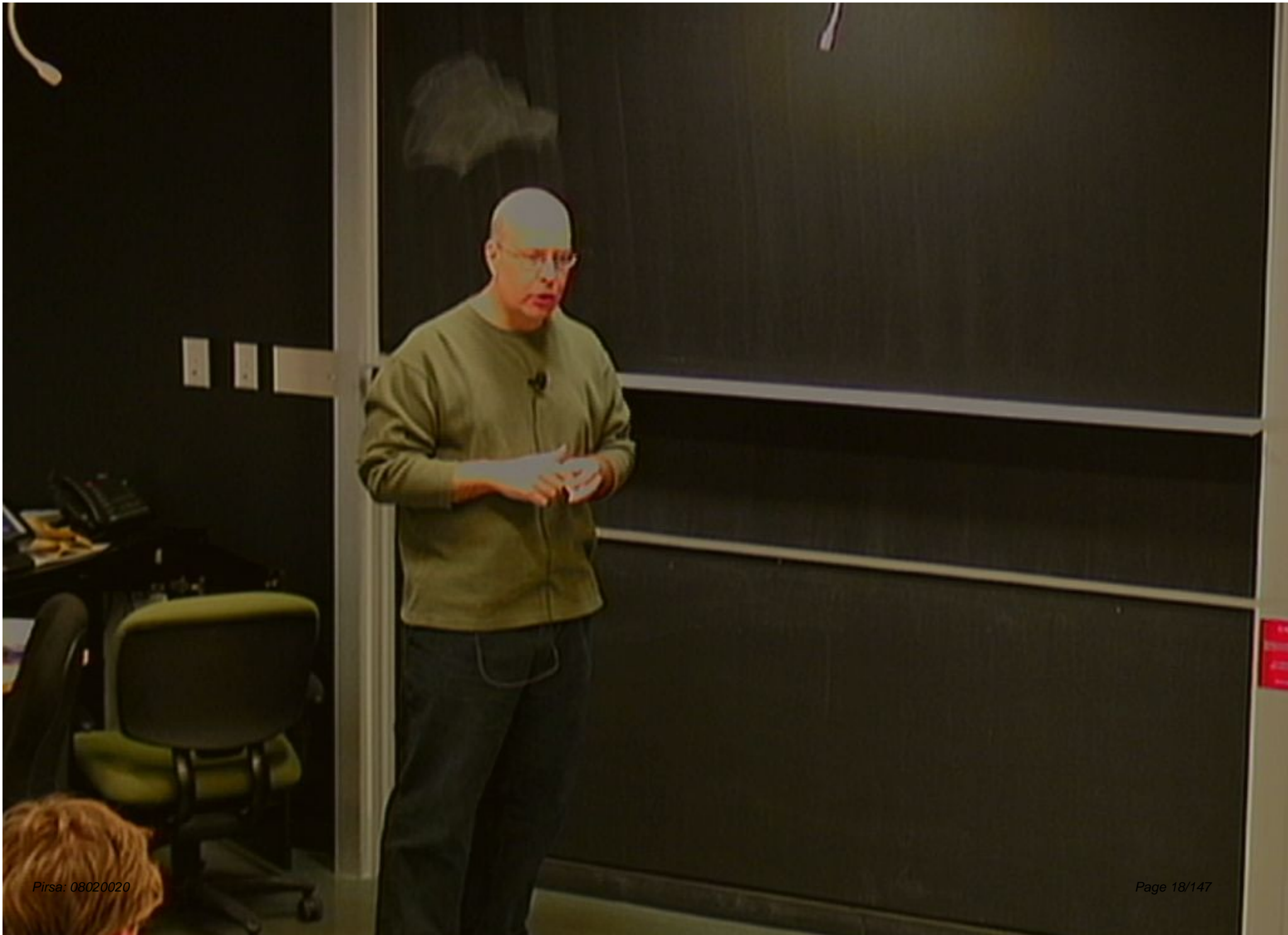


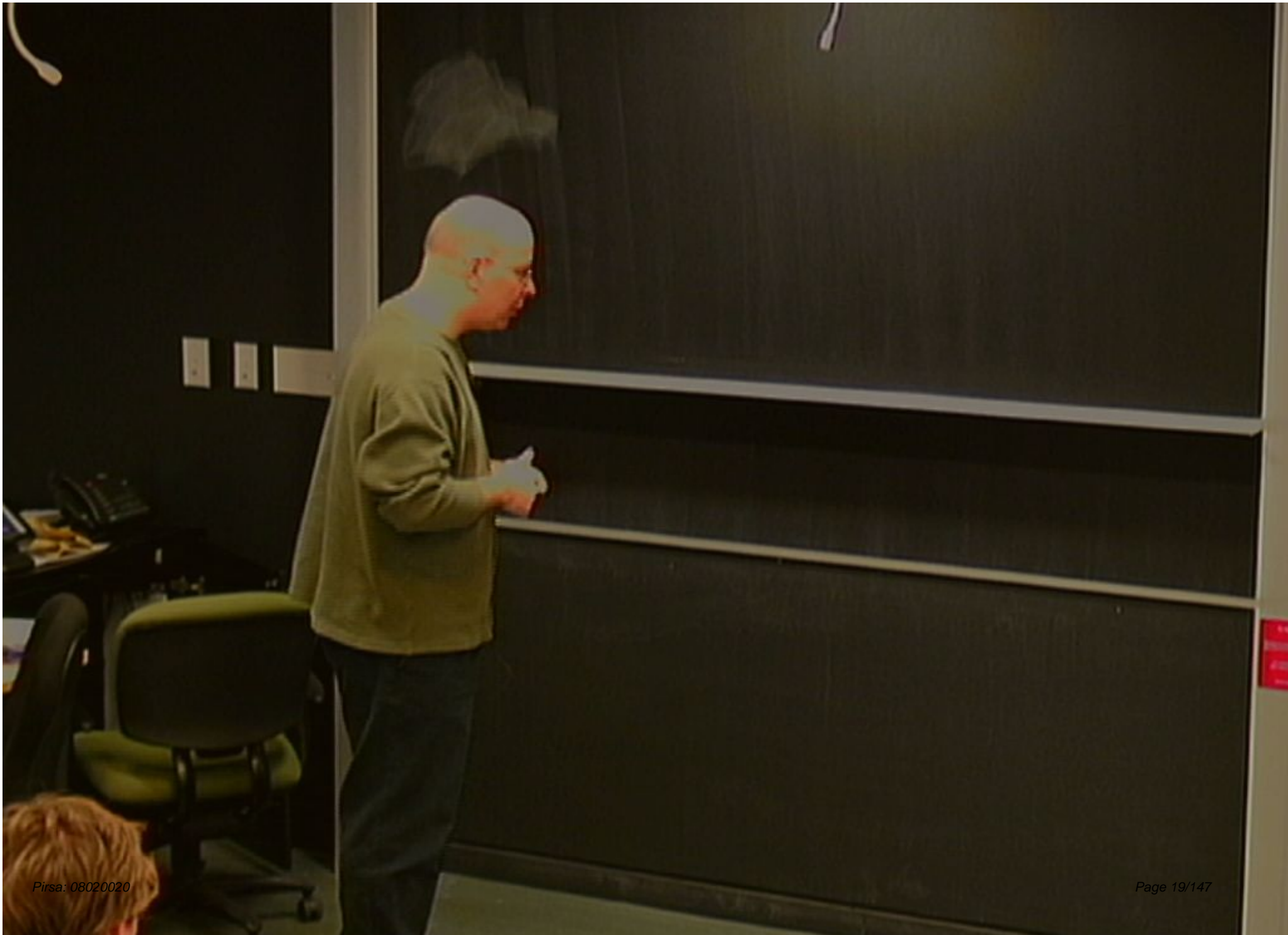


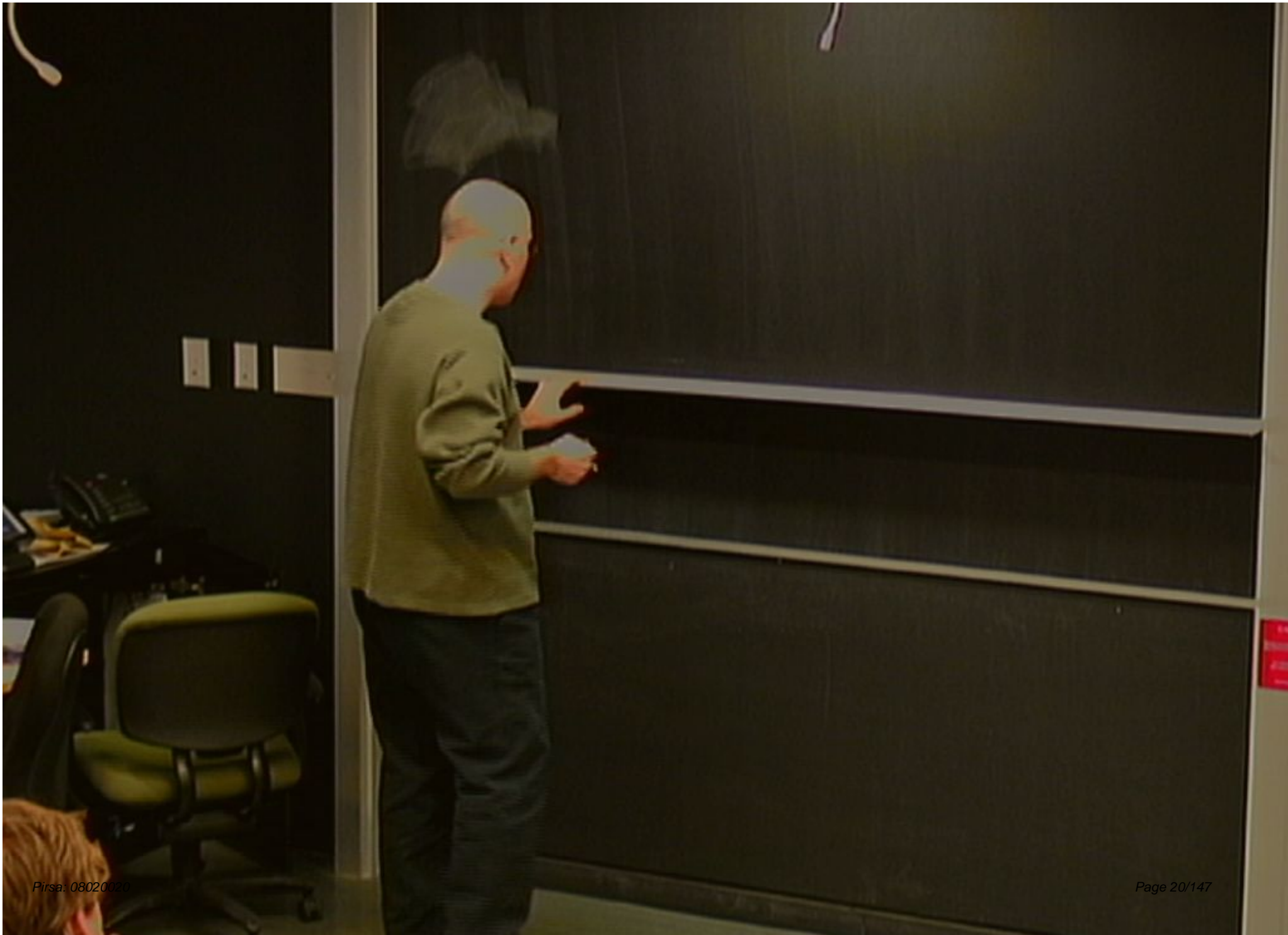


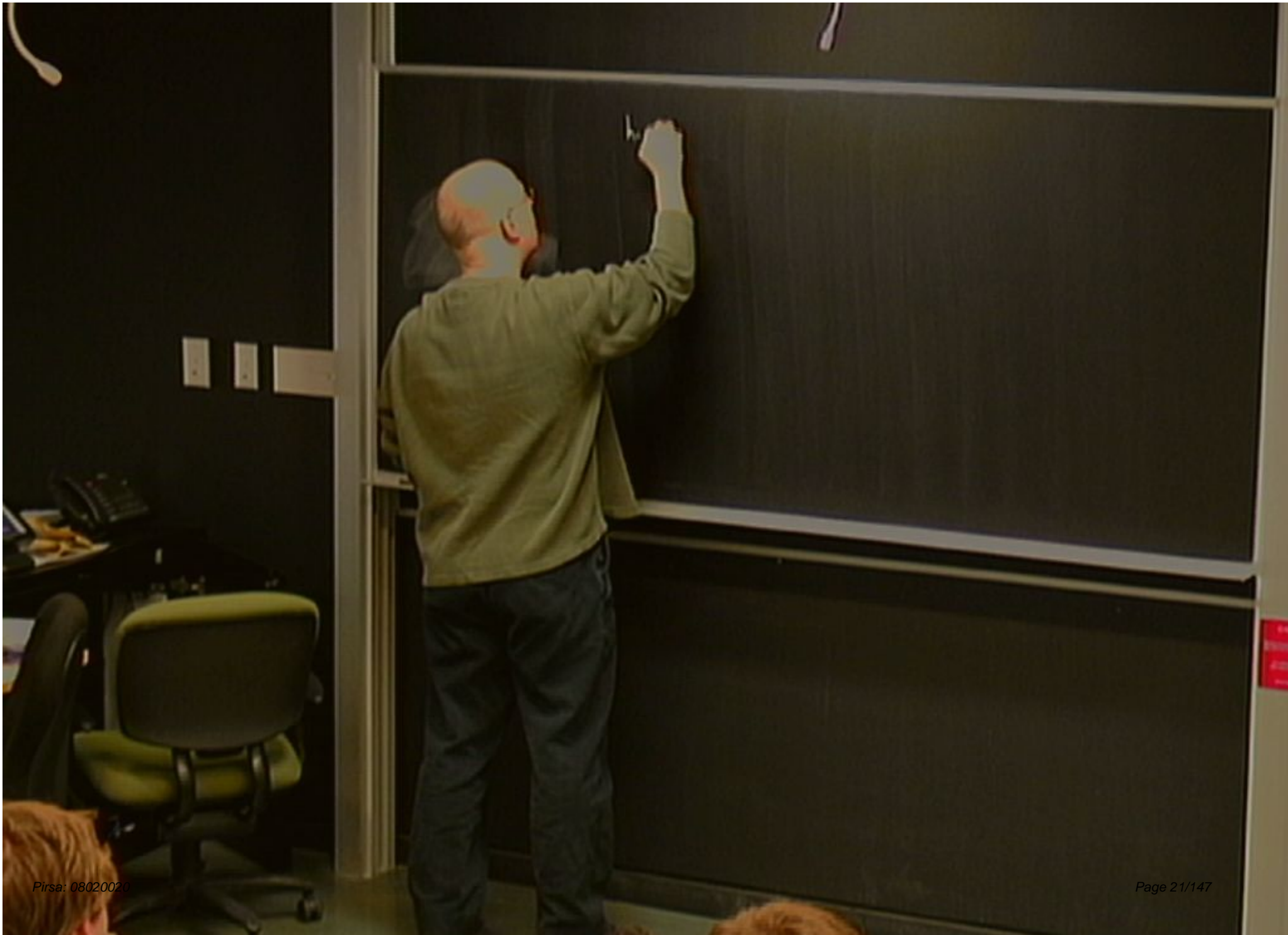


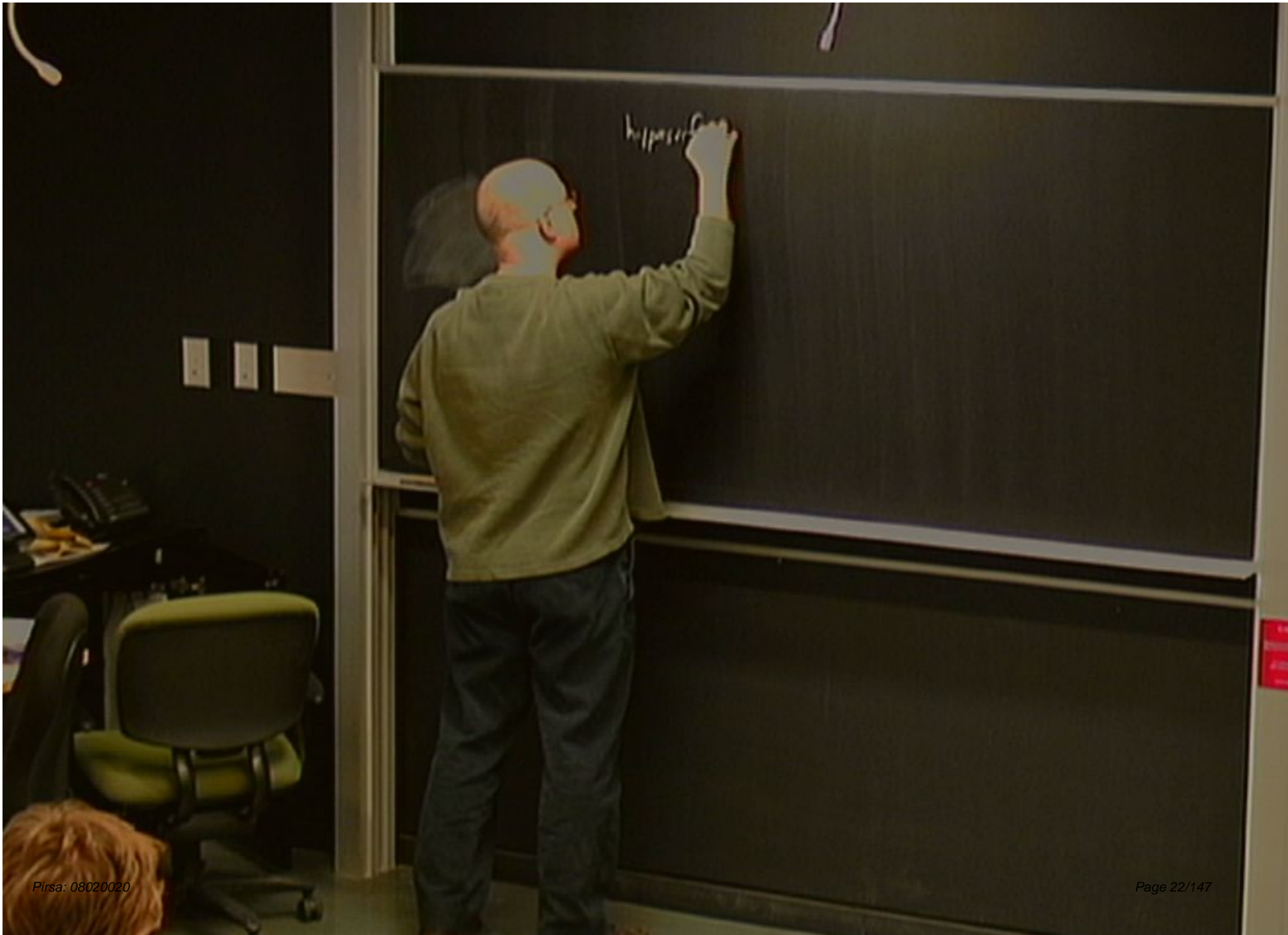


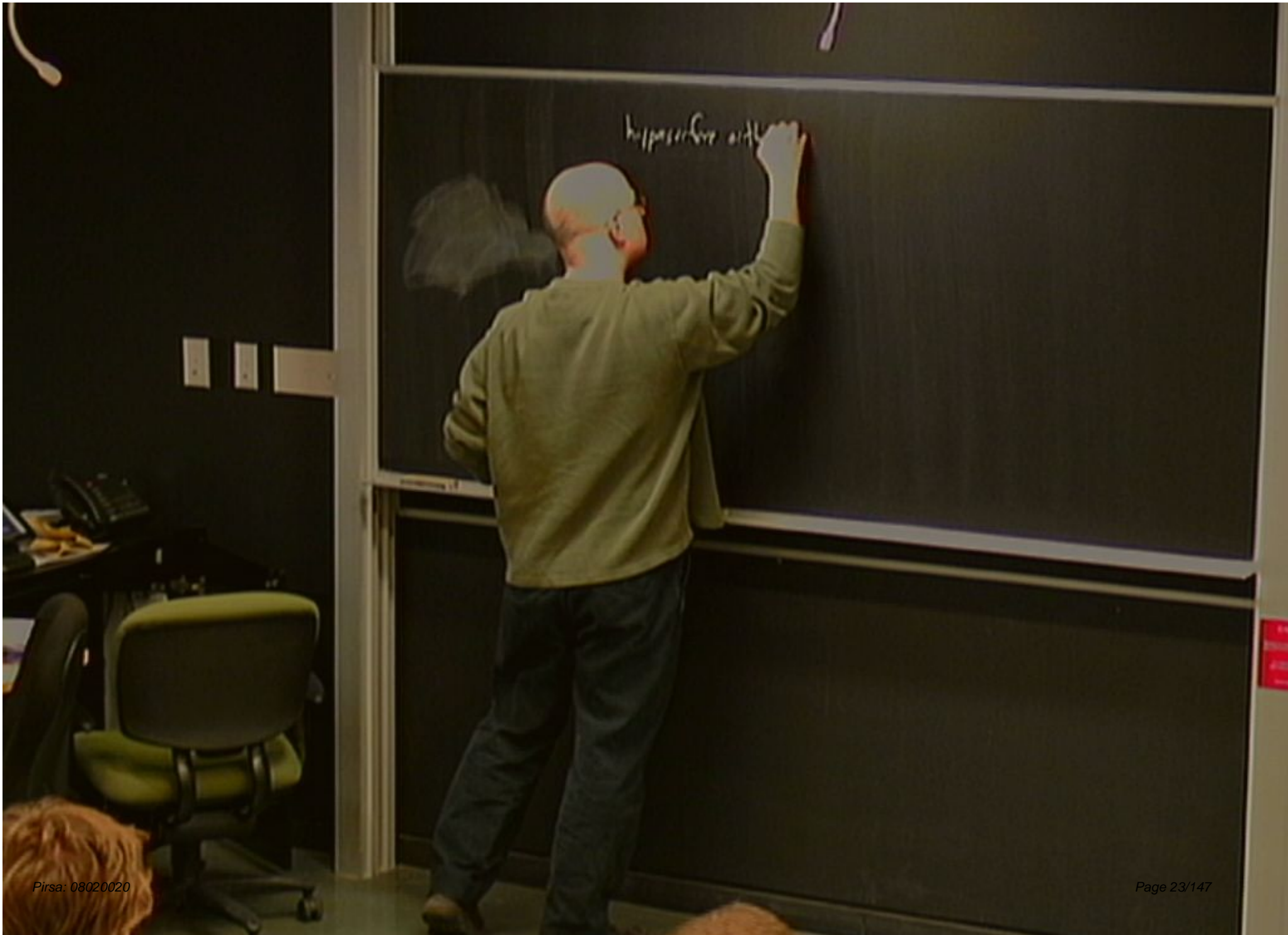






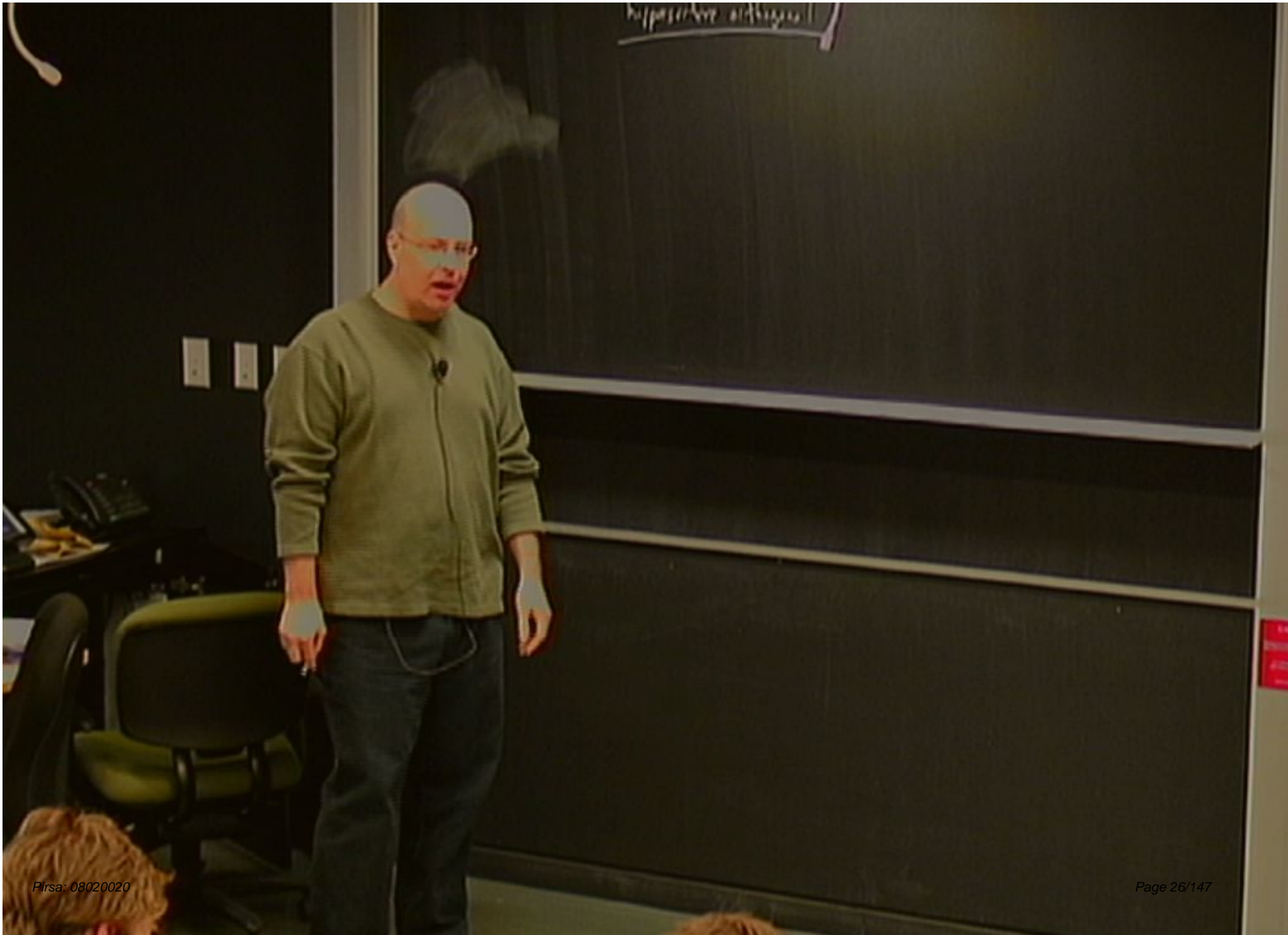


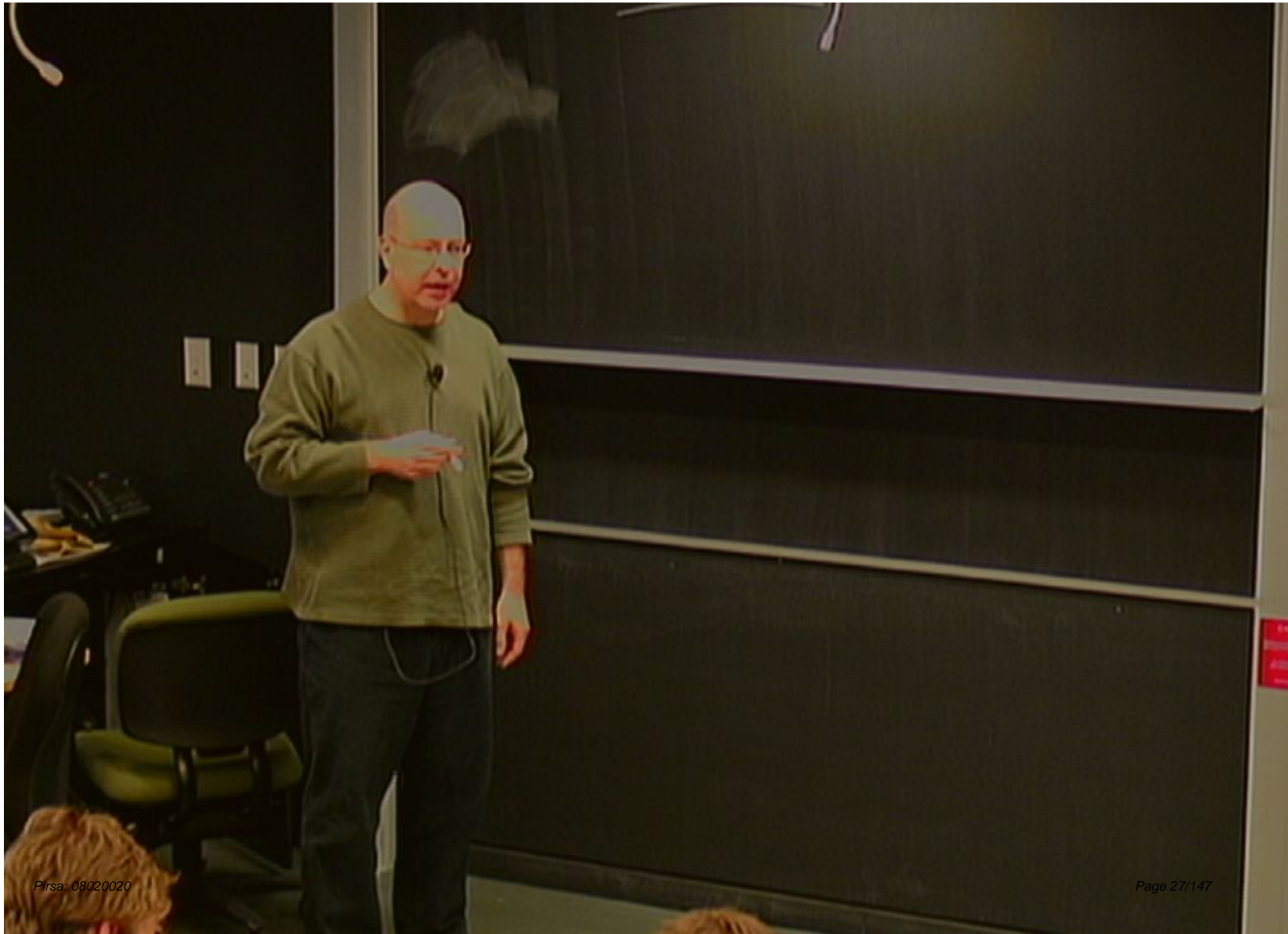


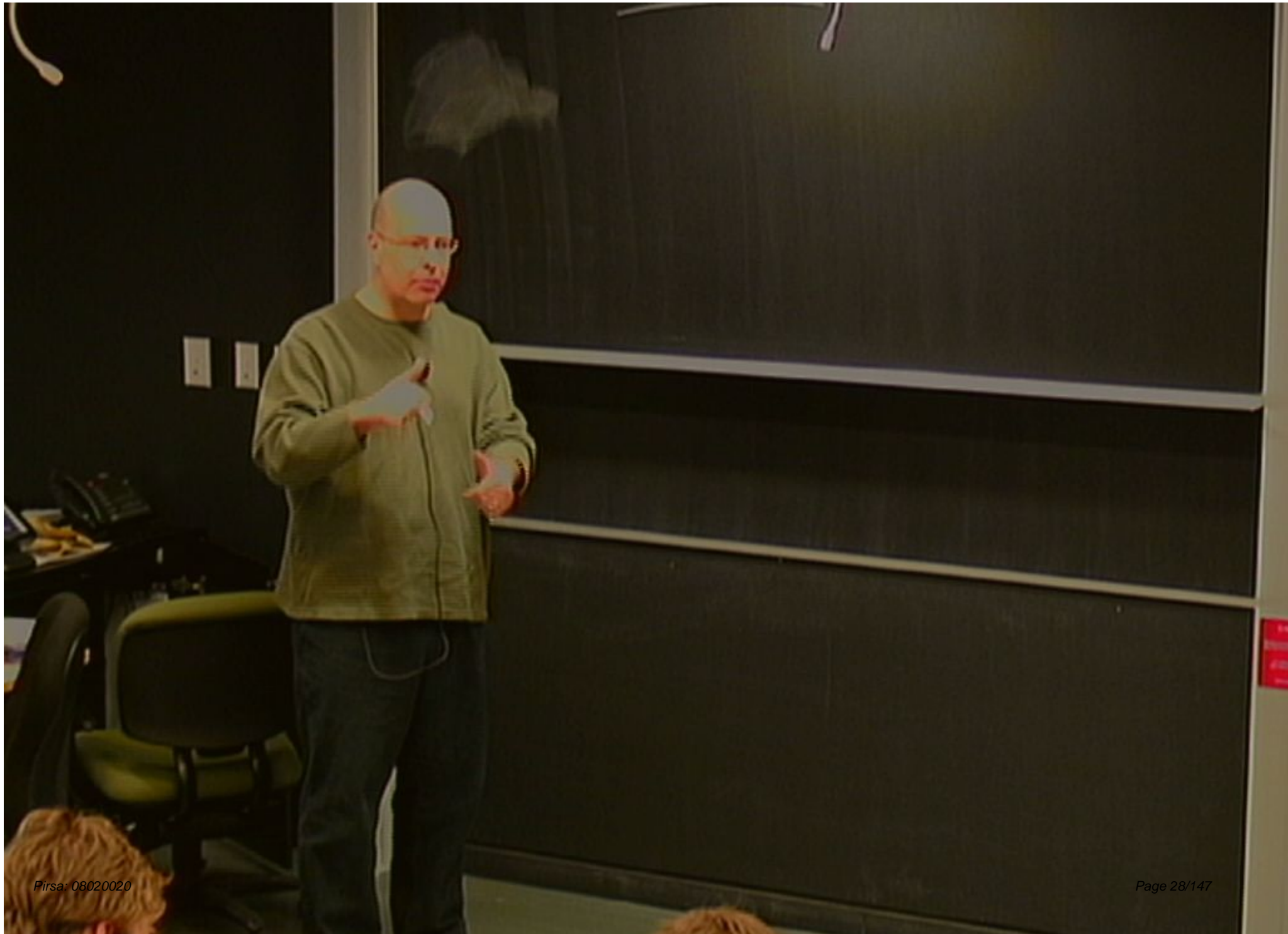


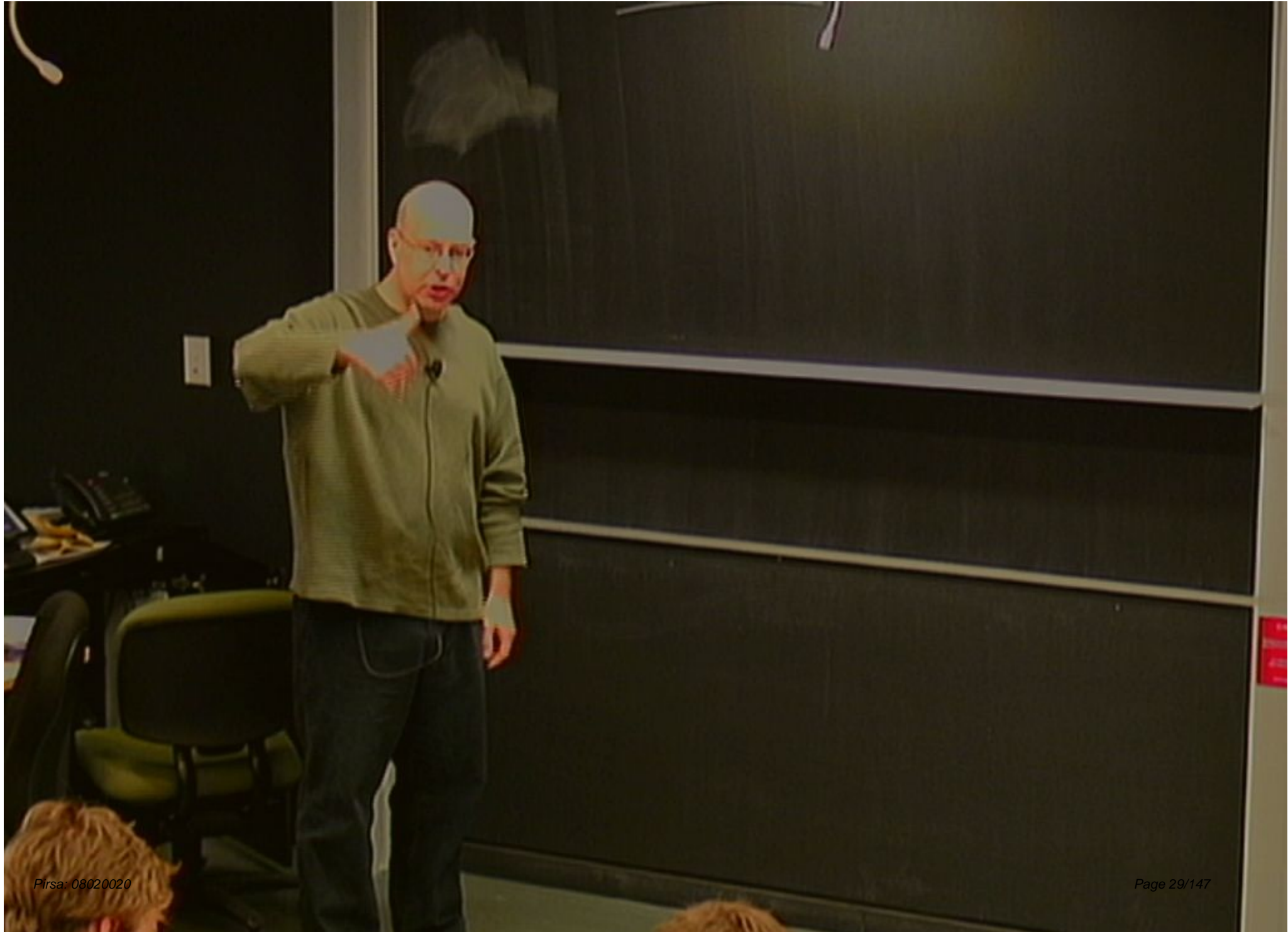
happier for all

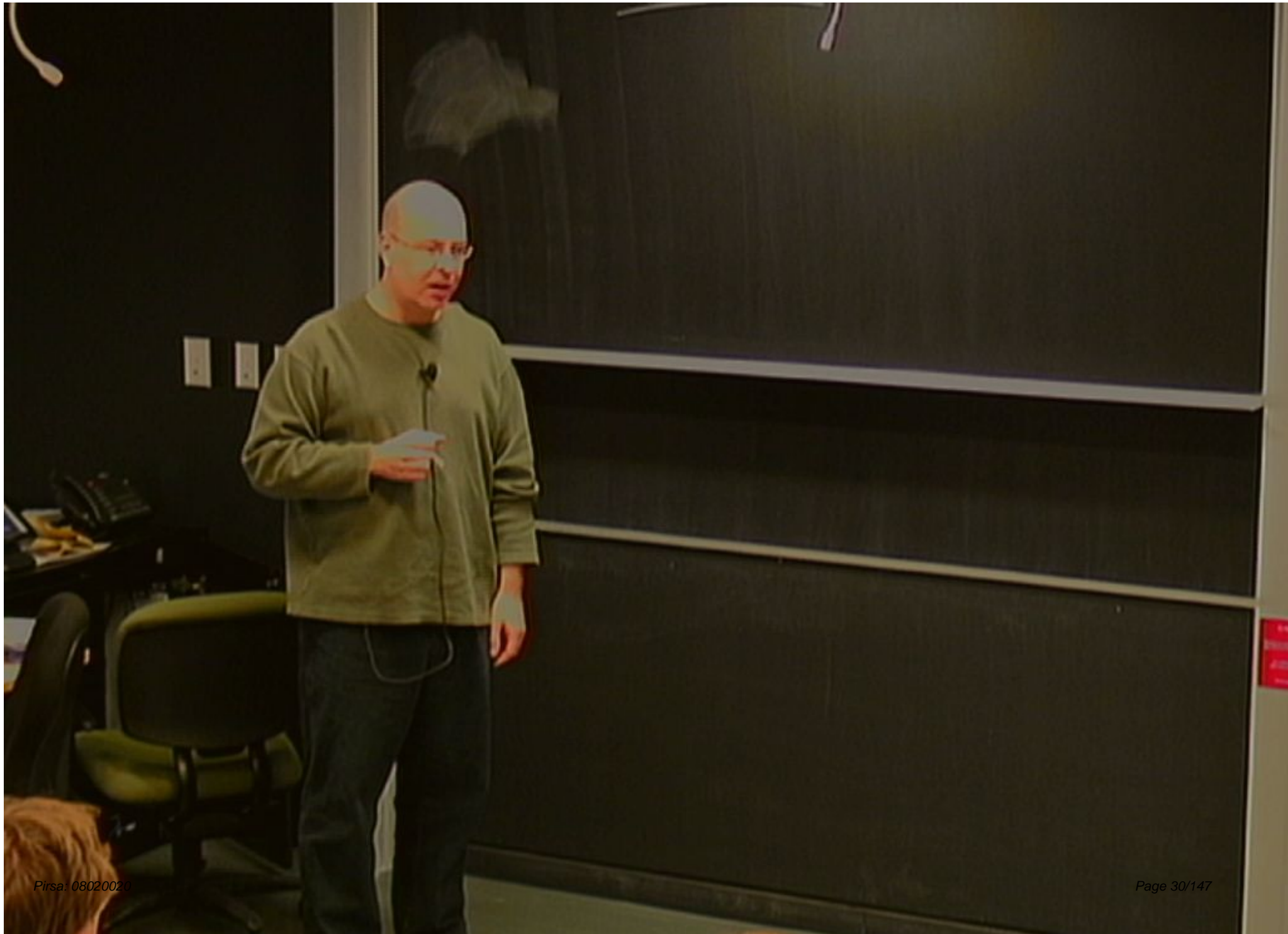
hyperbolic orthogonal

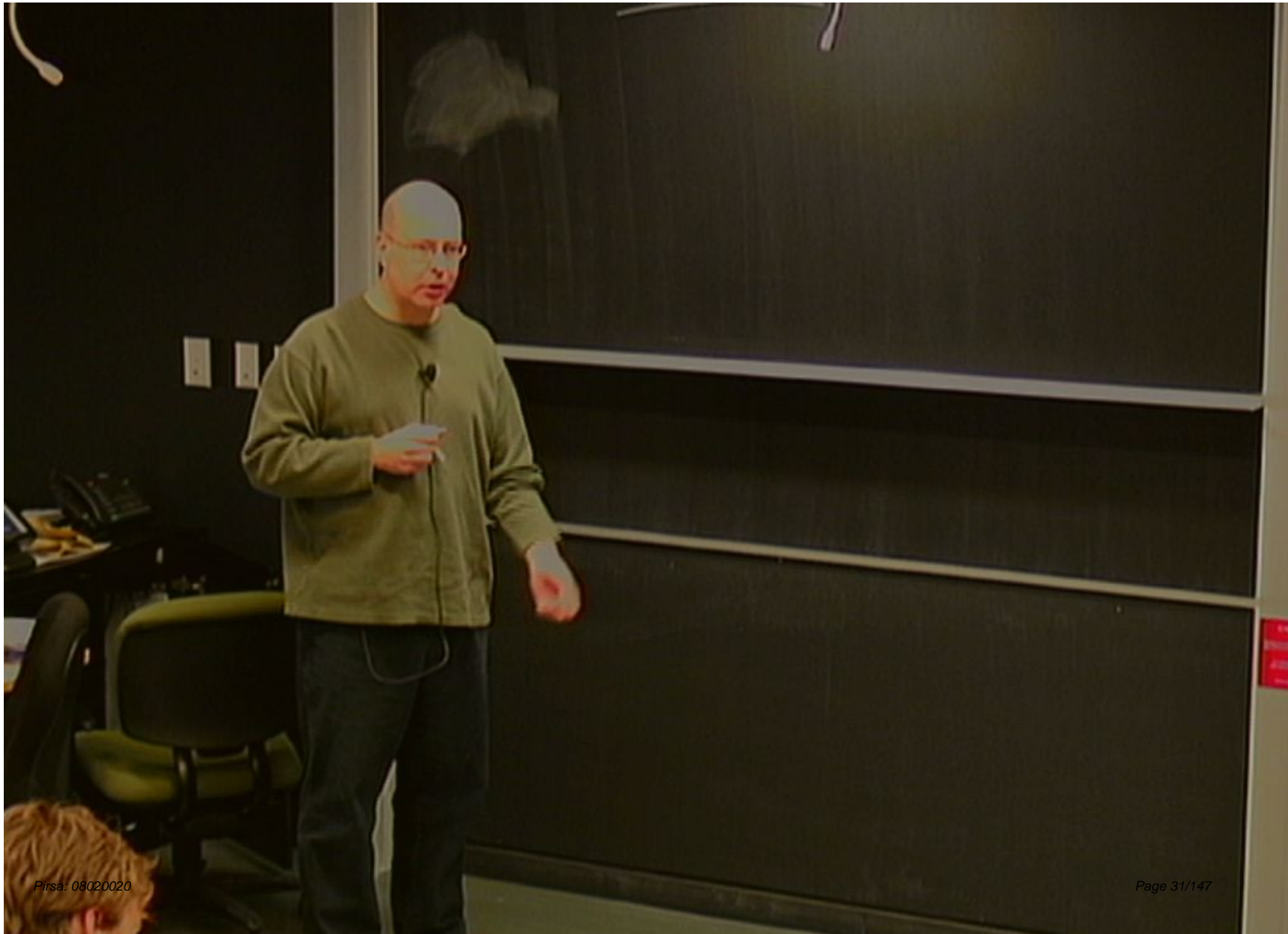


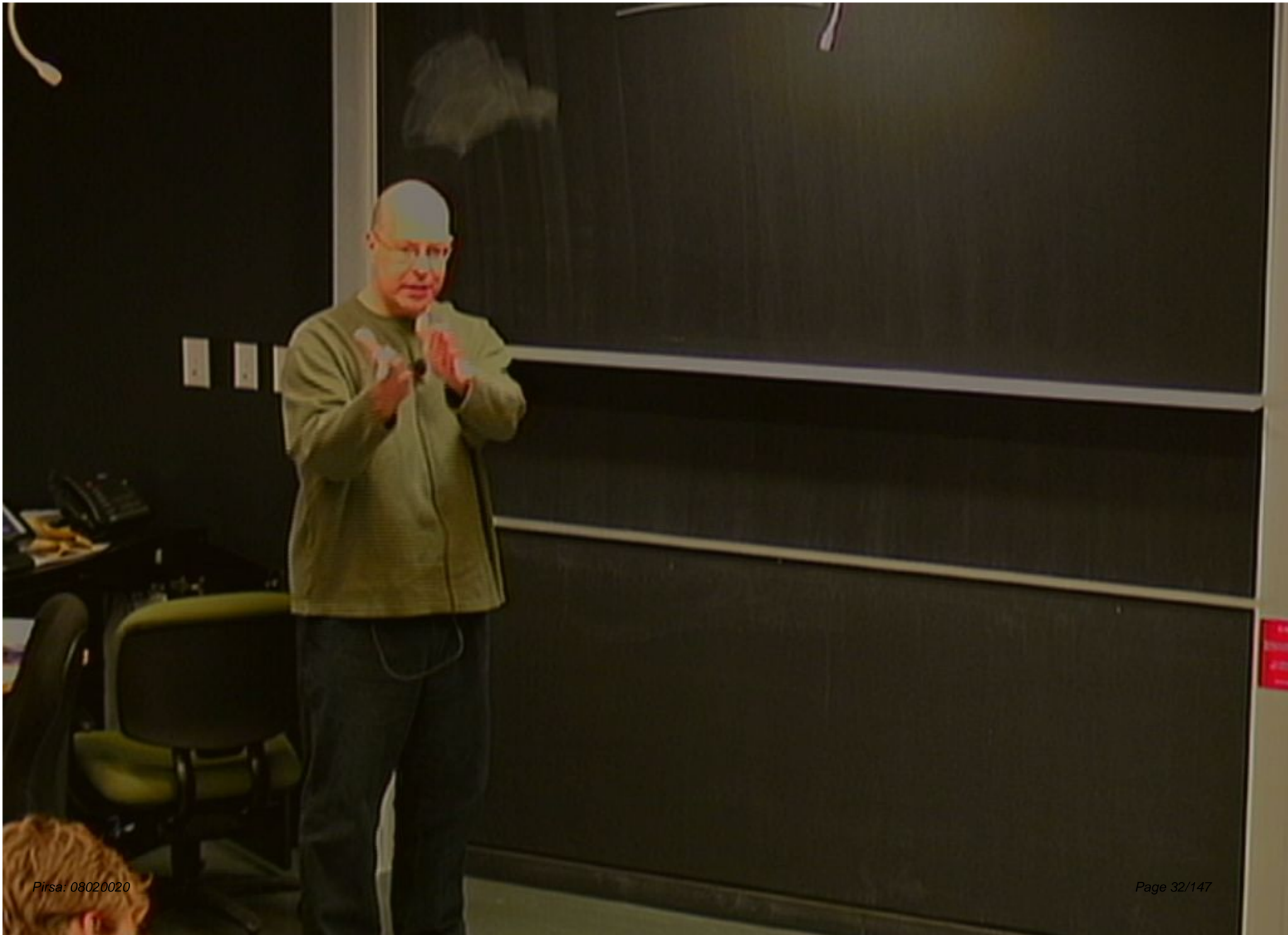


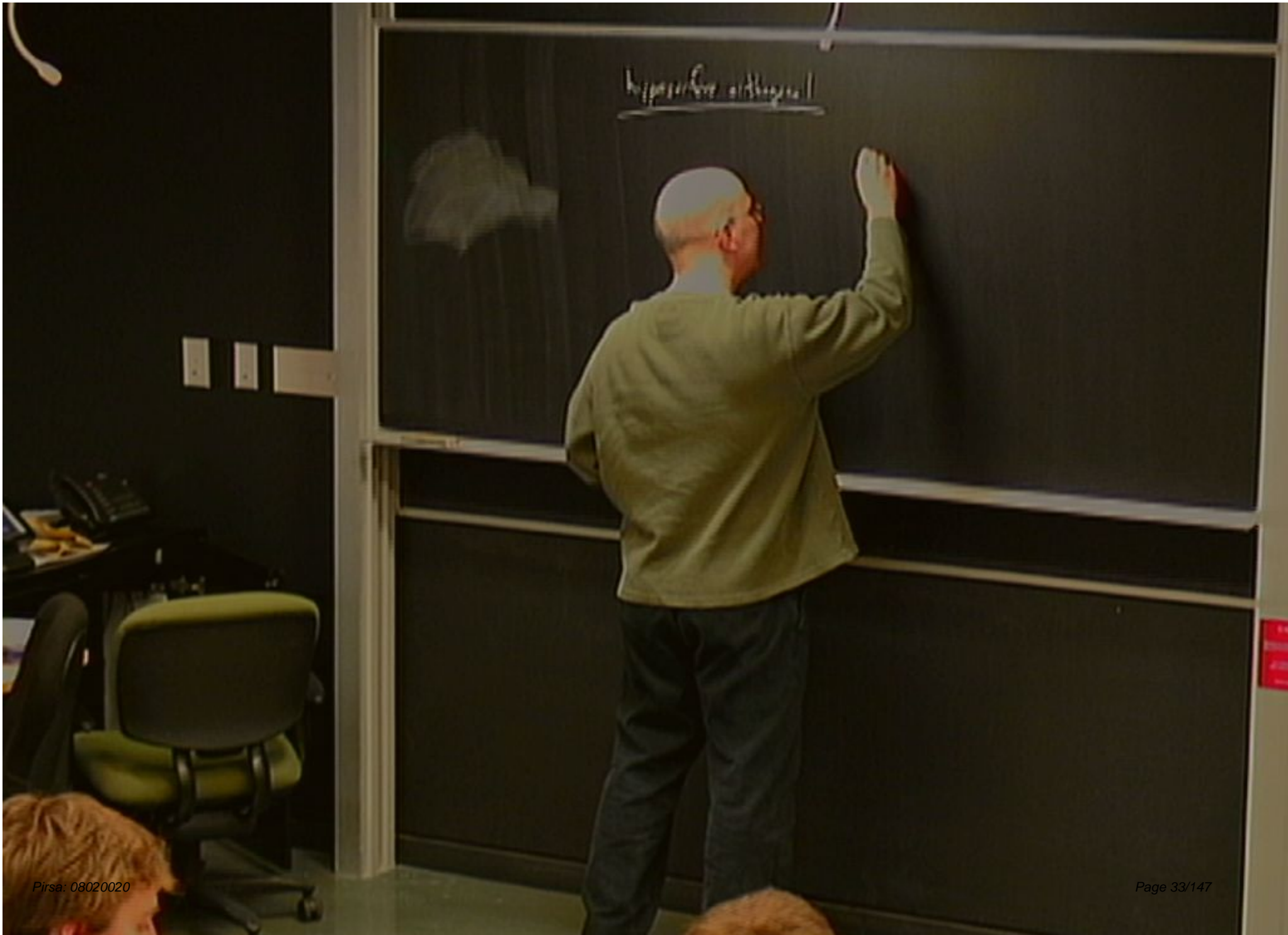




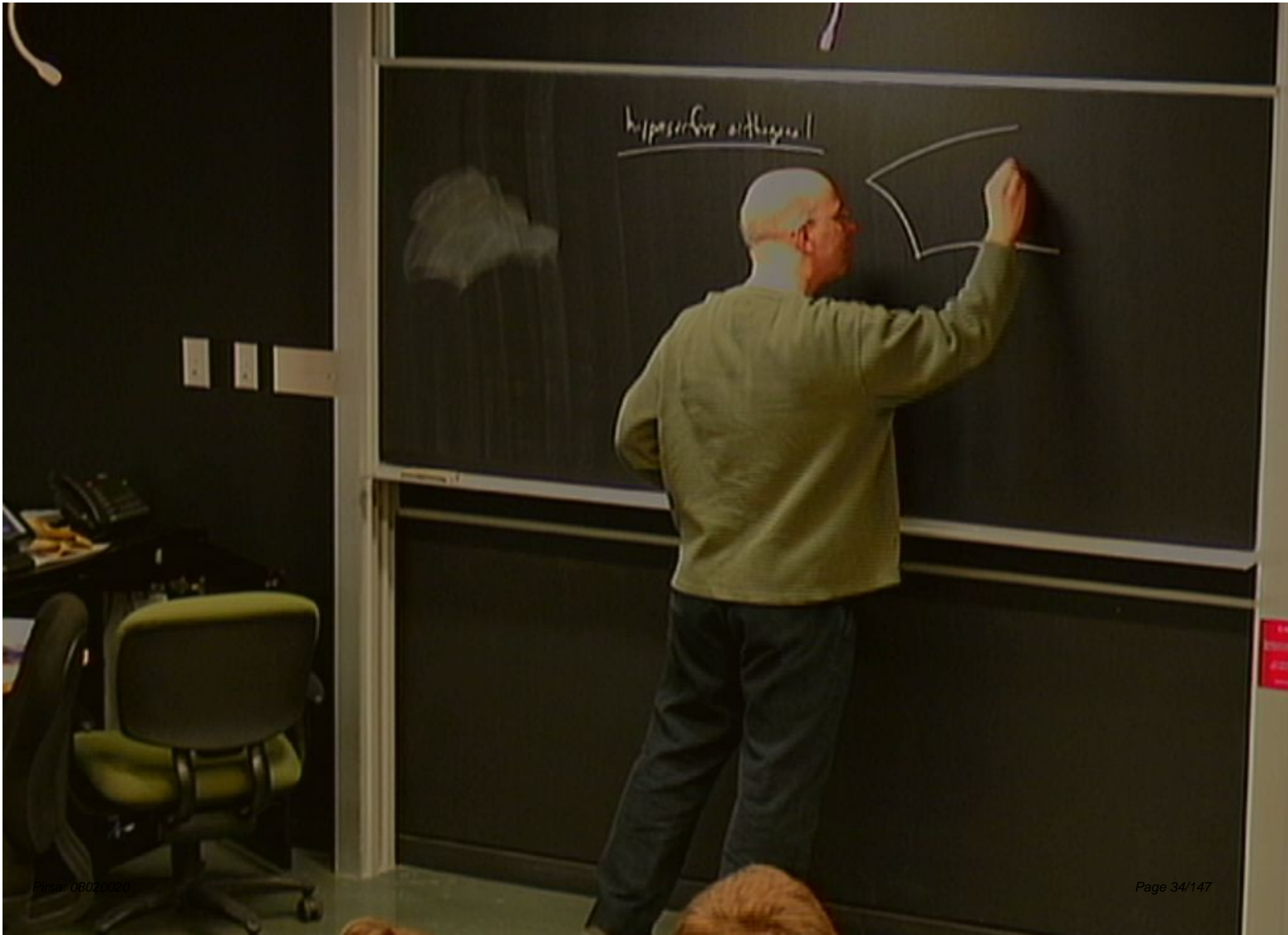








hyperbolic orthogonal



hyperbolic orthogonal



Hypercube orthogonal



hypersurface orthogonal



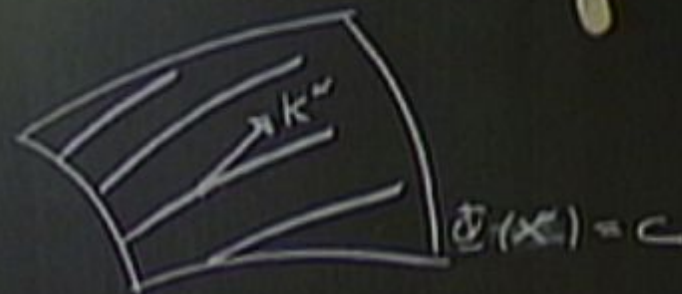
hypersurface orthogonal



hyperbore orthogonal

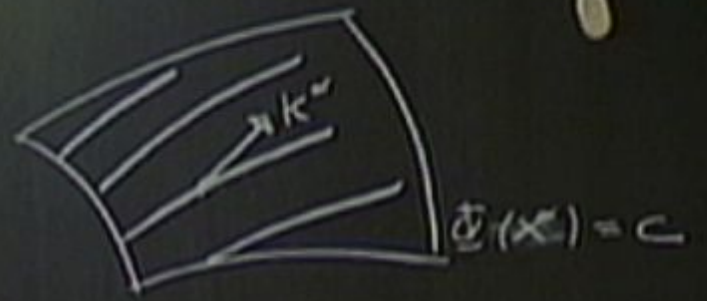


hypersurface orthogonal



hypersurface orthogonal

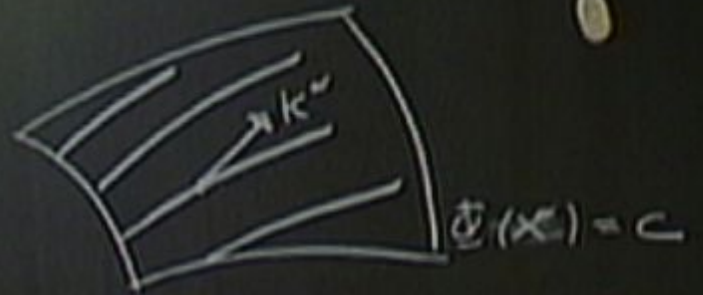
normal: $\partial_x \Phi$



hypersurface orthogonal

normal: $\partial_\alpha \Phi$

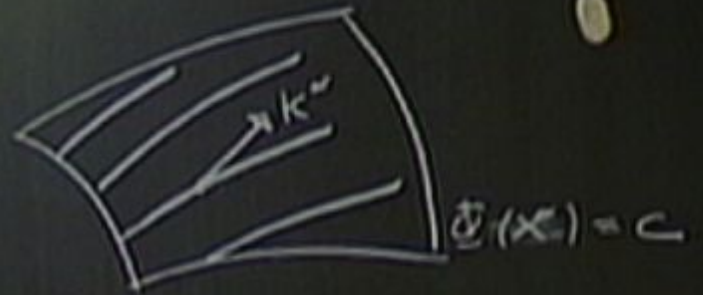
$k_\alpha = \partial_\alpha \Phi$



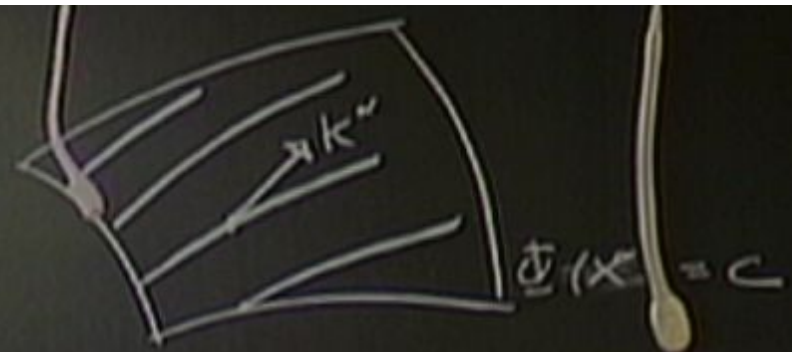
hypersurface orthogonal

normal: $\partial_\alpha \Phi$

$$\boxed{k_\alpha = \partial_\alpha \Phi}$$



hypersurface orthogonal



normal: $\partial_\alpha \Phi$

$$K_\alpha = \partial_\alpha \Phi$$

$$0 = K^\alpha K_\alpha = \partial^\alpha \Phi \partial_\alpha \Phi = 0$$

K

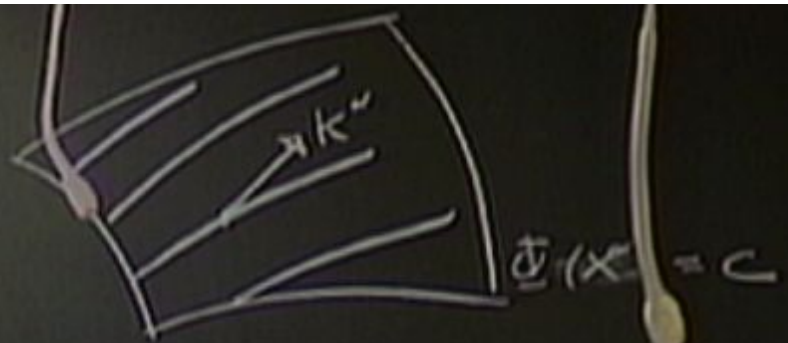


hypersurface orthogonal

normal: $\partial_\alpha \Phi$

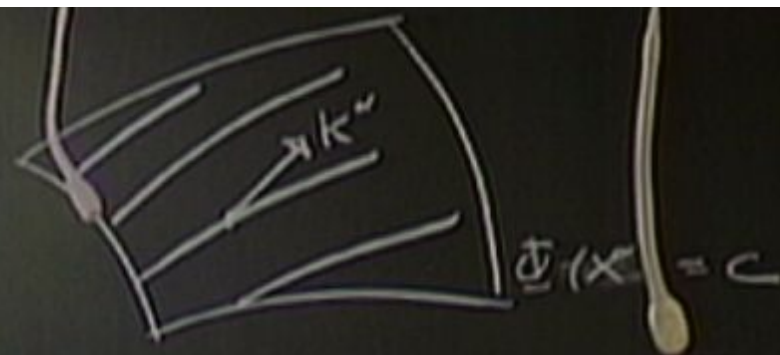
$$\boxed{K_\alpha = \partial_\alpha \Phi}$$

$$K_{\alpha\beta} K^\beta = \Phi_{;\alpha}$$



$$0 = K^\alpha K_\alpha = \partial^\alpha \Phi \partial_\alpha \Phi = 0$$

hypersurface orthogonal



normal: $\partial_\alpha \Phi$

$$K_\alpha = \partial_\alpha \Phi$$

$$0 = K^\alpha K_\alpha = \partial^\alpha \Phi \partial_\alpha \Phi = 0$$

$$K_{\alpha\beta} K^\beta = \Phi_{;\alpha} \partial^\alpha \Phi$$

hypersurface orthogonal

normal: $\partial_\alpha \Phi$

$$\boxed{K_\alpha = \partial_\alpha \Phi}$$



$$\Phi(x) = c$$

$$0 = K^\alpha K_\alpha = \partial^\alpha \Phi \partial_\alpha \Phi = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\alpha;\beta} K^\beta &= \Phi_{;\beta\alpha} \partial^\beta \Phi \\ &= \Phi_{;\beta\alpha} \partial^\beta \Phi \end{aligned}$$

hypersurface orthogonal

normal: $\partial_\alpha \Phi$

$$\boxed{K_\alpha = \partial_\alpha \Phi}$$



$$\Phi(x^\mu) = c$$

$$0 = K^\alpha K_\alpha = \partial^\alpha \Phi \partial_\alpha \Phi = 0$$

$$K_{\alpha;\beta} K^\beta = \Phi_{;\alpha\beta} \partial^\beta \Phi$$

$$= \Phi_{;\beta\alpha} \partial^\beta \Phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\alpha \Phi \partial^\alpha \Phi)_{;\beta} \partial^\beta \Phi$$

Note

$$|\Phi(x)| = C$$

$$K_\alpha = \partial_\alpha \Phi$$

$$\Phi = K^\alpha K_\alpha = \partial^\alpha \Phi \partial_\alpha \Phi =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{\alpha\beta} K^\beta &= \Phi_{,\beta\alpha} \partial^\beta \Phi \\
&= \Phi_{,\beta\alpha} \partial^\beta \Phi \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\partial_\alpha \Phi \partial^\alpha \Phi)}_{, \alpha}
\end{aligned}$$



normal: $\partial_x \Phi$

$$\boxed{K_\alpha = \partial_x \Phi}$$

$$\Phi = K^T K_\alpha = \partial^T \Phi \partial_x \Phi =$$

$$K_{\alpha, \mu} K^{\mu} = \Phi_{, \mu \alpha} \partial^{\mu} \Phi$$

$$= \Phi_{, \mu \alpha} \partial^{\mu} \Phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\partial_{\mu} \Phi \partial^{\mu} \Phi}_{0} \right)_{, \alpha}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu}^{\rho} h_{\nu}^{\sigma} K_{\rho\sigma\omega}$$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = h_{\alpha}{}^{\mu} h_{\mu}{}^{\nu} K_{\nu\beta}$$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = h_{\alpha}^{\mu} h_{\beta}^{\nu} K_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\rho} = h_{\alpha}^{\mu} h_{\rho}^{\nu} K_{\mu\nu,0}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} (\partial_{\rho}^{\nu} + K_{\rho} N^{\nu} + N_{\rho} K^{\nu}) K_{\mu,0}$$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = h_{\alpha}^{\mu} h_{\beta}^{\nu} K_{\mu\nu,0}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} (\partial_{\beta}^{\nu} + K_{\beta} N^{\nu} + \cancel{N_{\beta} K^{\nu}}) K_{\mu\nu,0}$$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\mu} = h_{\alpha}^{\rho} h_{\mu}^{\nu} K_{\rho\nu\sigma}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(\partial_{\mu}^{\nu} + K_{\mu}^{\nu} N^{\sigma} + \cancel{N^{\sigma} K_{\mu}^{\nu}} \right) K_{\rho\nu\sigma}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(K_{\mu}^{\nu\sigma} + K_{\mu}^{\nu} K_{\rho\nu\sigma} N^{\rho} \right)$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(\mathcal{J}_{\beta}^{\nu} + k_{\beta} N^{\nu} + \cancel{N_{\beta} k^{\nu}} \right) k_{\mu;\nu}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(k_{\beta;\nu} + k_{\beta} k_{\mu;\nu} N^{\nu} \right)$$

$$= \left(\mathcal{J}_{\alpha}^{\mu} + k_{\alpha} N^{\mu} + N_{\alpha} k^{\mu} \right) \left(k_{\mu;\beta} + k_{\mu} k_{\nu;\beta} N^{\nu} \right)$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(\mathcal{J}_{\beta}^{\nu} + k_{\beta} N^{\nu} + \cancel{N_{\beta}^{\nu}} \right) k_{\mu;\nu}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(k_{\beta;\nu} + k_{\beta} k_{\mu;\nu} N^{\nu} \right)$$

$$= \left(\mathcal{J}_{\alpha}^{\mu} + k_{\alpha} N^{\mu} + \cancel{N_{\alpha}^{\mu}} \right) \left(k_{\mu;\beta} + k_{\mu} k_{\nu;\beta} N^{\nu} \right)$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(g_{\beta}^{\nu} + k_{\beta} N^{\nu} + \cancel{N_{\beta} K^{\nu}} \right) K_{\mu\beta\gamma}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(K_{\beta\gamma\delta} + k_{\beta} K_{\mu\beta\gamma} N^{\delta} \right)$$

$$= \left(g_{\alpha}^{\mu} + k_{\alpha} N^{\mu} + \cancel{N_{\alpha} K^{\mu}} \right) \left(K_{\mu\beta\gamma} + k_{\beta} K_{\mu\beta\gamma} N^{\delta} \right)$$

$$= K_{\alpha\beta\gamma} + k_{\beta} K_{\alpha\beta\gamma} N^{\delta} + k_{\alpha} K_{\mu\beta\gamma} N^{\mu}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(g_{\beta}^{\nu} + k_{\beta} N^{\nu} + N_{\beta} \cancel{k^{\nu}} \right) k_{\mu}{}^{\sigma}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(k_{\mu}{}^{\sigma} + k_{\beta} k_{\mu}{}^{\sigma} N^{\nu} \right)$$

$$= \left(g_{\alpha}^{\mu} + k_{\alpha} N^{\mu} + N_{\alpha} \cancel{k^{\mu}} \right) \left(k_{\mu}{}^{\sigma} + k_{\beta} k_{\mu}{}^{\sigma} N^{\nu} \right)$$

$$= k_{\alpha}{}^{\sigma} + k_{\beta} k_{\alpha}{}^{\sigma} N^{\nu}$$

$$+ k_{\alpha} k_{\mu}{}^{\sigma} N^{\mu}$$

$$+ k_{\alpha} k_{\beta} k_{\mu}{}^{\sigma} N^{\mu} N^{\nu}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(g_{\mu\nu} + k_{\mu} N^{\nu} + N_{\mu} \cancel{k^{\nu}} \right) k_{\mu; \nu}$$

$$= h_{\alpha}^{\mu} \left(k_{\mu; \nu} + k_{\mu} k_{\mu; \nu} N^{\nu} \right)$$

$$= \left(g_{\alpha\mu} + k_{\alpha} N^{\mu} + N_{\alpha} \cancel{k^{\mu}} \right) \left(k_{\mu; \nu} + k_{\mu} k_{\mu; \nu} N^{\nu} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{B}_{\alpha\mu} &= k_{\alpha; \nu} + k_{\mu} k_{\alpha; \nu} N^{\nu} \\ &\quad + k_{\alpha} k_{\mu; \nu} N^{\nu} \\ &\quad + k_{\alpha} k_{\mu} k_{\mu; \nu} N^{\nu} \end{aligned}$$

with $K_\alpha = \Phi_{1,\alpha}$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = \Phi_{1,\alpha\beta}$$

with $K_\alpha = \Phi_{1,\alpha}$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = \Phi_{1,\alpha\beta} + K_\beta$$

with $K_\alpha = \Phi_{1,\alpha}$

$$\tilde{B}_{sp} = \Phi_{1,sp} + K_p \Phi_{1,sp} N^p + K_\alpha$$

with $K_\alpha = \Phi_{,|\alpha}$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = \Phi_{,|\alpha\beta} + K_\beta \Phi_{,|\alpha\mu} N^\mu + K_\alpha \Phi_{,|\mu\beta} N^\mu$$

with $k_\alpha = \Phi_{,\alpha}$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = \Phi_{,\alpha\beta} + k_\beta \Phi_{,\alpha\mu} N^\mu + k_\alpha \Phi_{,\beta\mu} N^\mu + k_\alpha k_\beta k_{\mu\nu} N^\mu N^\nu$$

with $k_\alpha = \Phi_{, \alpha}$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = \Phi_{, \alpha\beta} + k_\beta \Phi_{, \alpha\gamma} N^\gamma + k_\alpha \underbrace{\Phi_{, \beta\gamma}}_{\Phi_{, \alpha\gamma}} N^\gamma + k_\alpha k_\beta k_{\gamma\delta} N^\gamma N^\delta$$

with $k_\alpha = \underline{\Phi}_{,\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} &= \underline{\Phi}_{,\alpha\beta} + k_\beta \underline{\Phi}_{,\alpha\mu} N^\mu + k_\alpha \underbrace{\underline{\Phi}_{,\mu\beta}}_{\underline{\Phi}_{,\alpha\beta}} N^\mu + k_\alpha k_\beta k_{\mu\nu} N^\mu N^\nu \\ &= \tilde{B}_{(\alpha\beta)}\end{aligned}$$

with $k_\alpha = \underline{\Phi}_{,\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} &= \underline{\Phi}_{,\alpha\beta} + k_\beta \underline{\Phi}_{,\alpha\mu} N^\mu + k_\alpha \underbrace{\underline{\Phi}_{,\mu\beta}}_{\underline{\Phi}_{,\beta\mu}} N^\mu + k_\alpha k_\beta k_{\mu\nu} N^\mu N^\nu \\ &= \tilde{B}_{(\alpha\beta)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{B}_{[\alpha\beta]} = \omega_{\alpha\beta} = 0$$

with $K_\alpha = \Phi_{, \alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} &= \Phi_{;\alpha\beta} + K_\beta \Phi_{;\alpha\mu} N^\mu + K_\alpha \underbrace{\Phi_{;\mu\beta}}_{\Phi_{;\alpha\beta}} N^\mu + K_\alpha K_\beta K_{\mu\nu} N^\mu N^\nu \\ &= \tilde{B}_{(\alpha\beta)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{B}_{[\alpha\beta]} = \omega_{\alpha\beta} = 0$$

hypersurface orthogonal $\rightarrow \omega_{\alpha\beta} = 0$

with $K_\alpha = \underline{\Phi}_{, \alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} &= \underline{\Phi}_{, \alpha\beta} + K_\beta \underline{\Phi}_{, \alpha\mu} N^\mu + K_\alpha \underbrace{\underline{\Phi}_{, \mu\beta}}_{\underline{\Phi}_{, \alpha\beta}} N^\mu + K_\alpha K_\beta K_{\mu\nu} N^\mu N^\nu \\ &= \tilde{B}_{(\alpha\beta)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{B}_{[\alpha\beta]} = \omega_{\alpha\beta} = 0$$

hypersurface orthogonal $\Leftrightarrow \omega_{\alpha\beta} = 0$

Raychaudhuri equation

Raychaudhuri equation

$$\theta = \tilde{B}^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} = B^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}$$

Raychaudhuri equation

$$\theta = \tilde{B}^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} = B^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} - \kappa^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}$$

Raychaudhuri equation

$$\theta = \tilde{B}^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} = B^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} + \kappa^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} =$$

Raychaudhuri equation

$$\theta = \tilde{B}^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} = B^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} - K^{\alpha}{}_{;\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = -B^{\alpha\beta} B_{\beta\alpha} - R_{\alpha\beta} K^{\alpha} K^{\beta}$$

Kaychaudhuri equation

$$\Theta = \tilde{B}^\alpha = B^\alpha - K^\alpha_{\beta\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\delta \Theta}{\delta \lambda} = - B^\alpha{}^\beta B_{\beta\alpha} - R_{\alpha\beta} K^\alpha K^\beta \quad (\text{same as timelike case})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\mathcal{J}_\alpha^\mu + k_\alpha N^\mu + N_\nu \cancel{K^\mu} \right) / \left(k_{\mu\nu\beta} + \right. \\
 \tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} &= k_{\alpha\beta} + k_\beta k_{\alpha\gamma} N^\gamma \\
 &\quad + k_\alpha k_{\mu\beta} N^\mu \\
 &\quad + k_\alpha k_\beta k_{\mu\nu} N^\mu N^\nu
 \end{aligned}$$

Kaychaudhuri equation

$$\Theta = \tilde{B}^\alpha_\alpha = B^\alpha_\alpha - K^\alpha_{j;\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\delta \Theta}{\delta \lambda} = - B^{\alpha\beta} B_{\beta\alpha} - R_{\alpha\beta} K^\alpha K^\beta \quad (\text{same as timelike case})$$

$$= - \tilde{B}^{\alpha\beta} \tilde{B}_{\beta\alpha} - R_{\alpha\beta} K^\alpha K^\beta$$

$$\Theta = B_\alpha = B_\alpha - K_{j\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \lambda} = -B^{\mu\nu} B_{\mu\nu} - R_{\alpha\beta} K^\alpha K^\beta \quad (\text{same as timelike case})$$

$$= -\tilde{B}^{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} - R_{\alpha\beta} K^\alpha K^\beta$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \lambda} = -\frac{1}{2} \Theta^2$$

$$\Theta = B_{\alpha} = B_{\alpha} - K_{j\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\delta \Theta}{\delta \lambda} = - B^{\mu\nu} B_{\beta\alpha} - R_{\alpha\beta} K^{\alpha} K^{\beta} \quad (\text{same as timelike case})$$

$$= - \tilde{B}^{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}_{\beta\alpha} - R_{\alpha\beta} K^{\alpha} K^{\beta}$$

$$\frac{\delta \Theta}{\delta \lambda} = - \frac{1}{2} \Theta^2 - \sigma^{\mu\nu} \sigma_{\mu\nu} + \omega^{\mu\nu} \omega_{\mu\nu} - R_{\alpha\beta} K^{\alpha} K^{\beta}$$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2}\theta h_{\alpha\beta} + t\sigma_{\alpha\beta} + w_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} = \dots$$

$$= -\tilde{B}^{\alpha\beta}\tilde{B}_{\beta\alpha} - R_{\alpha\beta}K^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} = -\frac{1}{2}\theta^2 - \sigma^{\alpha\beta}\sigma_{\alpha\beta} + w^{\alpha\beta}w_{\alpha\beta}$$



$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2}\theta h_{\alpha\beta}^{\check{}} + t\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\check{}} + w_{\alpha\beta}^{\check{}}$$

$$\delta\lambda = \dots \nu_{\beta\alpha} - \kappa_{\alpha\beta} \kappa$$

$$= -\tilde{B}^{\alpha\beta} \tilde{B}_{\beta\alpha} - R_{\alpha\beta} \kappa^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\frac{\delta\theta}{\delta\lambda} = -\frac{1}{2}\theta^2 - \sigma^{\alpha\beta} \sigma_{\alpha\beta} + w^{\alpha\beta}$$

Focusing theorem

- hypersurface orthogonal : $\omega_{ap} = 0$

Focusing theorem

- hypersurface orthogonal : $\omega_{ap} = 0$

Focusing theorem

- hypersurface orthogonal : $\omega_{ab} = 0$
- null energy condition : $R_{ab} k^a k^b \geq 0$

Focusing theorem

- hypersurface orthogonal : $\omega_{\alpha\beta} = 0$

- null energy condition : $R_{\alpha\beta} k^\alpha k^\beta \geq 0$

$$(T_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} T g_{\alpha\beta}) k^\alpha k^\beta \geq 0$$

Focusing theorem

- hypersurface orthogonal : $\omega_{ap} = 0$

- null energy condition : $R_{ap} k^a k^p \geq 0$

$$\left(T_{ap} - \frac{1}{2} T g_{ap} \right) k^a k^p \geq 0$$

$$T_{ap} k^a k^p \geq 0$$

Focusing theorem

- hypersurface orthogonal : $\omega_{[ab]} = 0$

- null energy condition : $R_{ab} k^a k^b \geq 0$

$$\left(T_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} T g_{ab} \right) k^a k^b \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{T_{ab} k^a k^b \geq 0}$$

null energy condition

$$K^\alpha K_\beta \geq 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} T_{\alpha\beta} K^\alpha K^\beta \geq 0$$

$$T_{\alpha\beta} K^\alpha K^\beta \geq 0$$

null energy condition

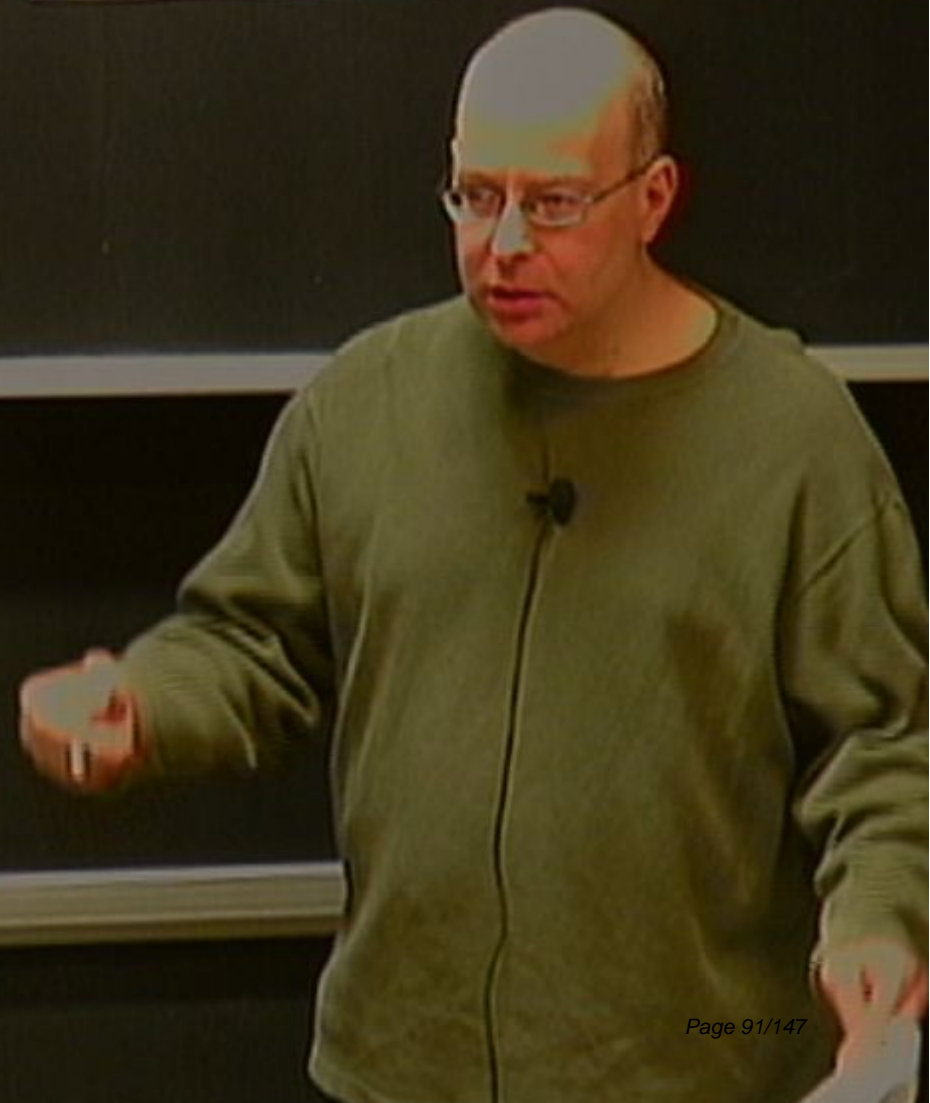
- null mass condition, $K_{op} K_{in}$

$$(T_{op} - \frac{1}{2} I_{op}) K^{\alpha} K^{\beta} \geq 0$$

$$T_{op} K^{\alpha} K^{\beta} \geq 0$$

null mass condition

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} \leq 0$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} \leq 0$$

$$\left(T_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} T g_{\alpha\beta} \right)$$

$$T_{\alpha\beta} k^{\alpha}$$

$$T_{\alpha\beta} k^{\alpha} k^{\beta} > 0 \quad | \quad \text{null}$$

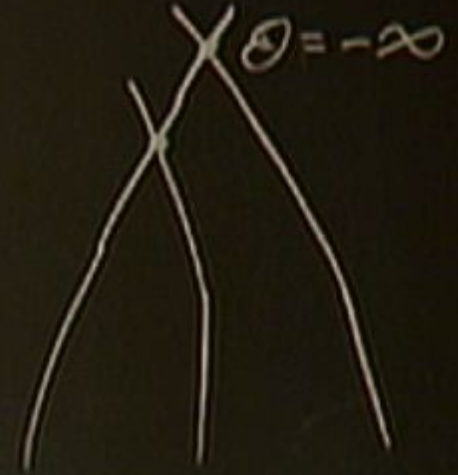
Initially contracting congruence will form caustics.

0

$$T_{\alpha\beta} k^\alpha k^\beta > 0$$

null energy condition

Initially contracting congruence will form caustics.



$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} = \dots - \text{Re} \{ K^* K \} \quad (\text{same as the first})$$

$$= - \tilde{B}^* \tilde{B} - \text{Re} \{ K^* K \}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} = - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 - \sigma^* \sigma + \omega^* \omega + \text{Re} \{ K^* K \}$$

geometric optics

geometric optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

geometric optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

$$\square \Phi = \mathcal{E}^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_\alpha \nabla_\beta \Phi$$



geometric optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

$$\square \Phi = \partial^\alpha \partial_\alpha \Phi = 0$$

geometric optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

$$\square \Phi = \mathcal{O}^{\alpha} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} \bar{\Phi} = 0$$

$$\bar{\Phi} = A$$

geometric optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

$$\square \Phi = \partial^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} \Phi = 0$$

$$\Phi = A e^{iS}$$

Geometric optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

$$\square \Phi = \mathfrak{D}^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_\alpha \nabla_\beta \underline{\Phi} = 0$$

$$\underline{\Phi} = A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

geometric optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

$$\square \bar{\Psi} = \mathfrak{D}^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} \bar{\Psi} = 0$$

$$\bar{\Psi} = A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

amplitude varies slowly
(compared) with phase S

geometric optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

$$\square \Phi = \partial^\alpha \nabla_\alpha \nabla_\beta \Phi = 0$$

$$\Phi = A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla_\alpha \Phi = \frac{i}{\epsilon} \partial_\alpha S A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

amplitude varies slowly
compared with phase S

geometric optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

$$\square \Phi = \partial^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} \Phi = 0$$

$$\Phi = A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla_{\alpha} \Phi = \frac{i}{\epsilon} \partial_{\alpha} S A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla_{\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \Phi =$$

amplitude varies
(compared with phase)

paraxial optics

$\lambda \ll \text{scale}$

$$\square \Phi = \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} \Phi = 0$$

$$\Phi = A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla_{\alpha} \Phi = \frac{i}{\epsilon} \partial_{\alpha} S A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla_{\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \Phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \partial_{\alpha} S \partial_{\beta} S$$

amplitude varies slowly
(compared) with phase S

$$\square \Phi = \partial^\alpha \nabla_\alpha \nabla_\rho \Phi = 0$$

$$\underline{\Phi} = A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

amplitude varies slowly
compared with phase S

$$\nabla_\rho \underline{\Phi} = \frac{i}{\epsilon} \partial_\rho S A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla_\rho \nabla_\alpha \underline{\Phi} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \partial_\alpha S \partial_\rho S A e^{iS/\epsilon} + \dots$$

$$\square \Phi = \partial^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} \Phi = 0$$

$$\Phi = A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

amplitude varies slowly
compared with phase S

$$\nabla_{\alpha} \Phi = \frac{i}{\epsilon} \partial_{\alpha} S A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla_{\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \Phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \partial_{\alpha} S \partial_{\beta} S A e^{iS/\epsilon} + \dots$$

$$\square \Phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left(\partial^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\alpha} S \partial_{\beta} S \right)$$

$$\square \Phi = \partial^\alpha \partial_\alpha \Phi = 0$$

$$\Phi = A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

amplitude varies slowly
compared with phase S

$$\partial_\alpha \Phi = \frac{i}{\epsilon} \partial_\alpha S A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

$$\partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \Phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \partial_\alpha S \partial_\beta S A e^{iS/\epsilon} + \dots$$

$$\square \Phi = \left(\partial^\alpha \partial_\alpha S \right) A e^{iS/\epsilon} + \dots$$

$\square \Psi = \dots$

$$\underline{\Psi} = A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

amplitude varies slowly
compared with phase S

$$\partial_\alpha \underline{\Psi} = \frac{i}{\epsilon} \partial_\alpha S A e^{iS/\epsilon}$$

$$\partial_\rho \partial_\alpha \underline{\Psi} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \partial_\alpha S \partial_\rho S A e^{iS/\epsilon} + \dots$$

$$\square \underline{\Psi} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} (\partial_\alpha \partial_\rho S) A e^{iS/\epsilon} + \dots$$

$$\Delta \bar{\Phi} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left(\partial^\alpha \partial_\alpha \bar{\Phi} \partial_\mu S \right) A e^{iS/\epsilon + \dots}$$

$\Delta \bar{\Phi} = 0 \Rightarrow$ eikonal eqn:

$$\partial^\alpha S \partial_\alpha S = 0$$

$\square \Phi = 0 \Rightarrow$ eikonal eqn:

$$g^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha S \partial_\beta S = 0$$

$k_\alpha \equiv \partial_\alpha S =$ null vector

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

$\square \Phi = 0 \Rightarrow$ eikonal eqn:

$$g^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha S \partial_\beta S = 0$$

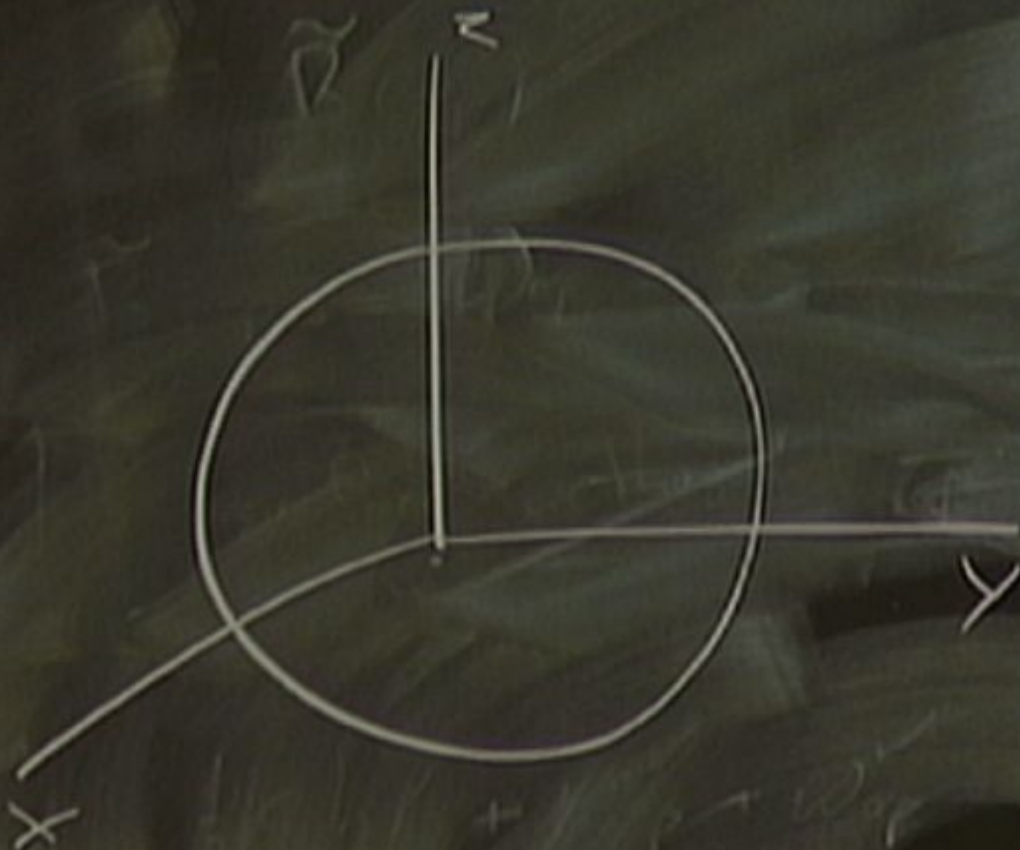
$k_\alpha \equiv \partial_\alpha S =$ null vector

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

\rightarrow hypersurface orthogonal!

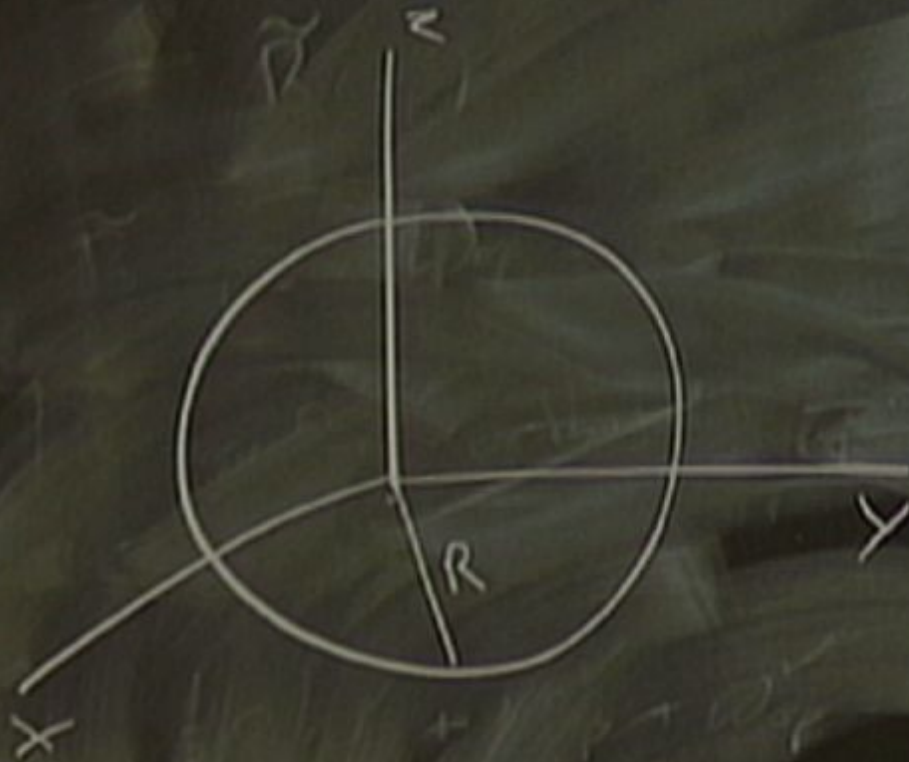
3- HYPERSURFACES

2D sphere in 3D flat space



3- HYPERSURFACES

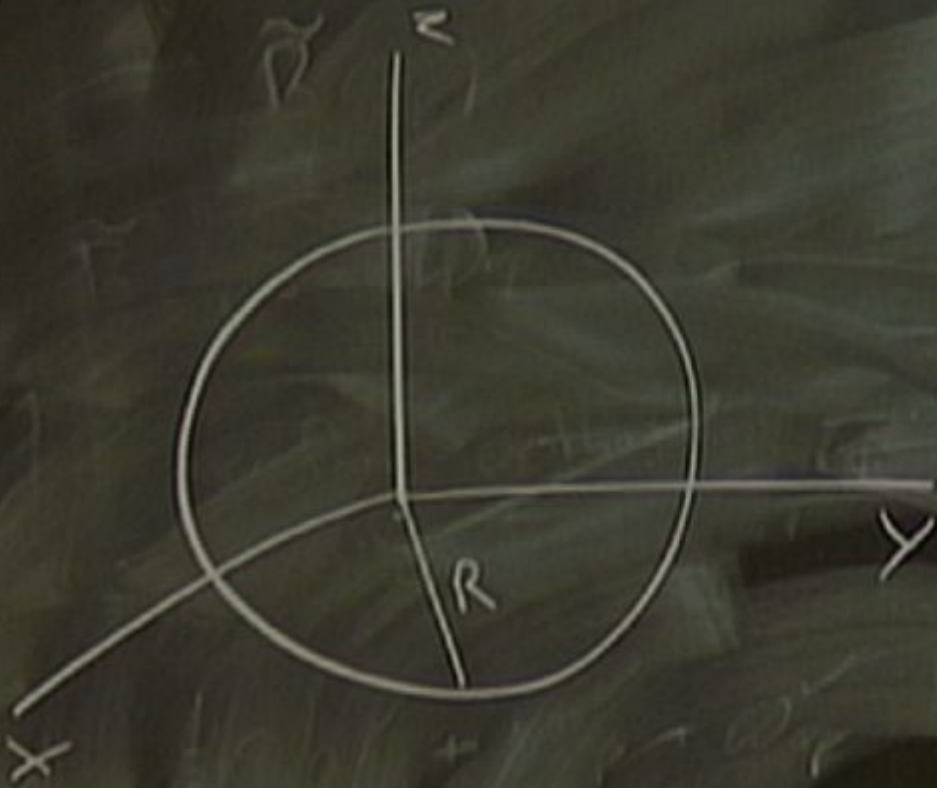
2D sphere in 3D plot space



$$\Phi(x, y, z) = c$$

3- HYPERSURFACES

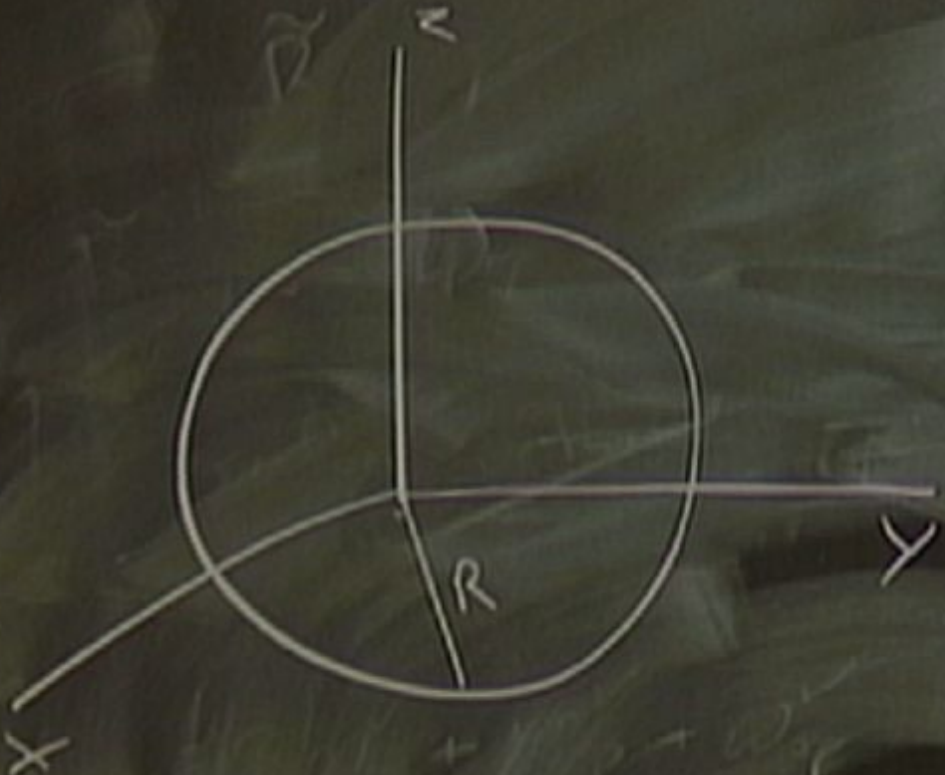
2D sphere in 3D flat space



$$\Phi(x, y, z) = c$$

$$\Phi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

2D space in 3D space

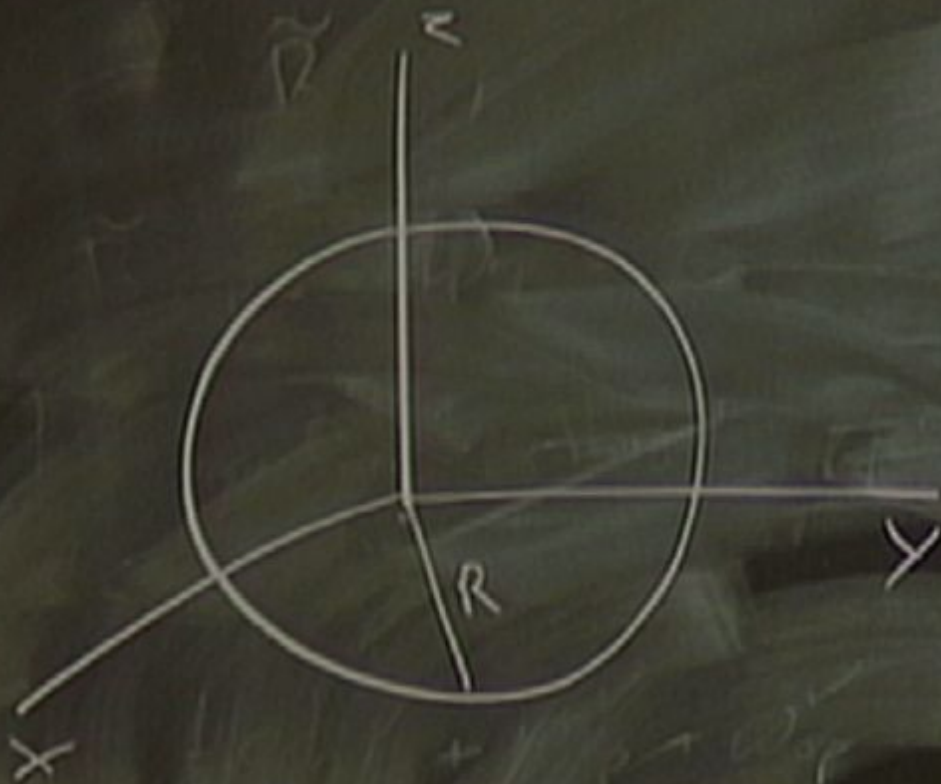


$$\Phi(x, y, z) = c$$

$$\Phi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$n_n \propto \partial_n \Phi$$

2D sphere in 3D flat space

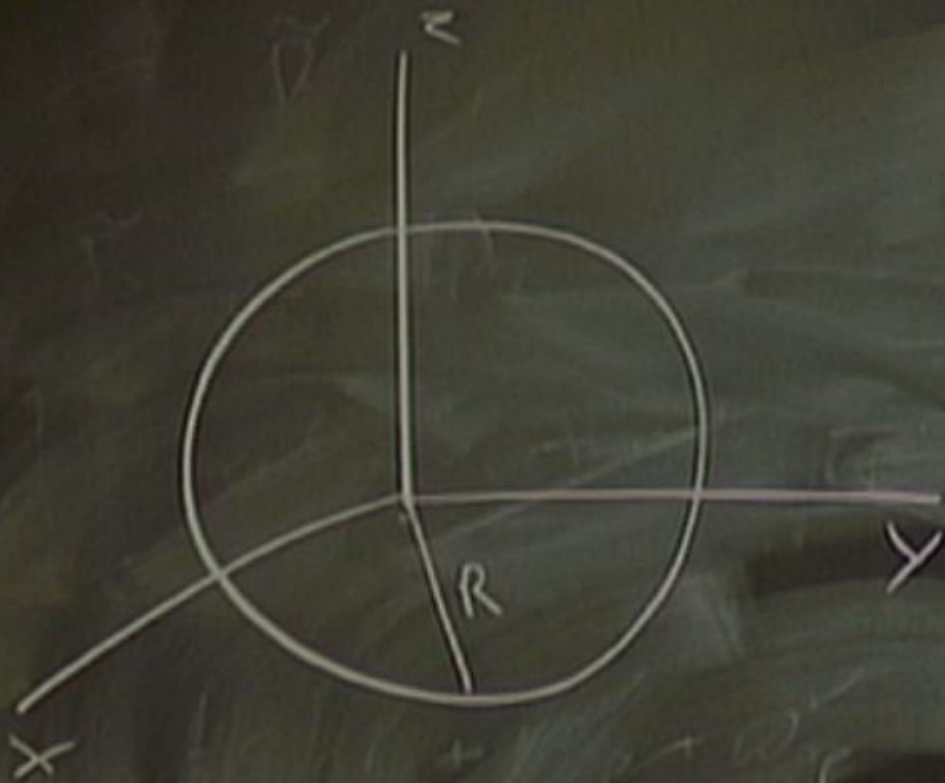


$$\Phi(x, y, z) = c$$

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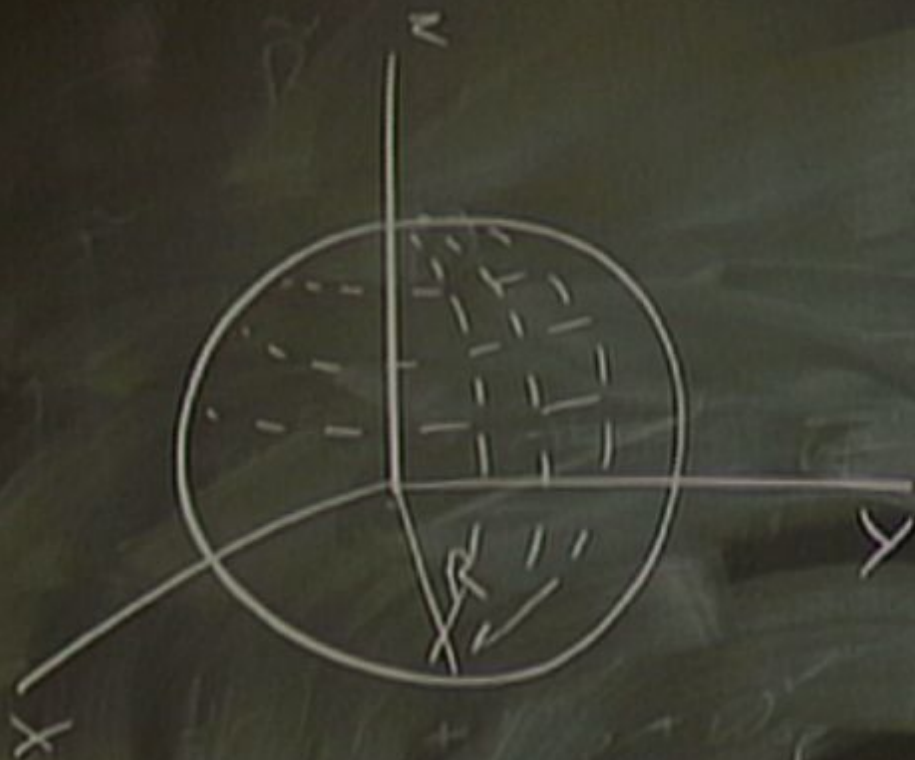
$$n_a \propto \partial_a \Phi \propto (x, y, z)$$

2D sphere in 3D flat space



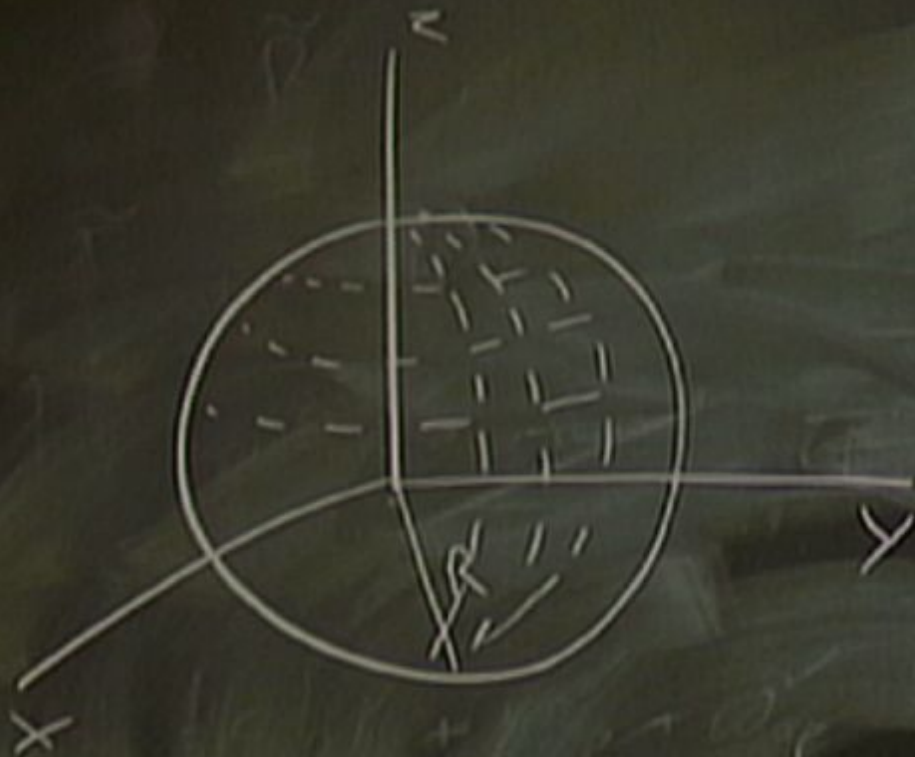
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi(x, y, z) = c \\ \Phi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ n_a \propto \partial_a \Phi \propto (x, y, z) \end{array} \right.$$

2D sphere in 3D flat space



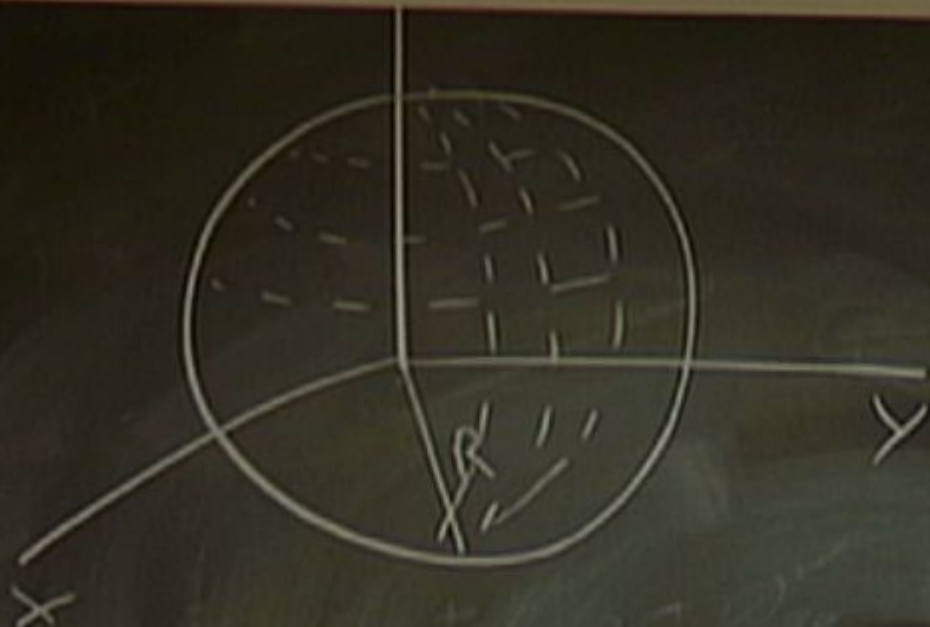
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi(x, y, z) = c \\ \Phi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ n_a \propto \partial_a \Phi \propto (x, y, z) \end{array} \right.$$

2D sphere in 3D flat space



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi(x, y, z) = c \\ \Phi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ n_a \propto \partial_a \Phi \propto (x, y, z) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= R \sin\theta \cos\phi \\ y &= R \sin\theta \sin\phi \\ z &= R \cos\theta \end{aligned}$$



$$\Phi = X, Y, Z = \mathbb{R}^3$$

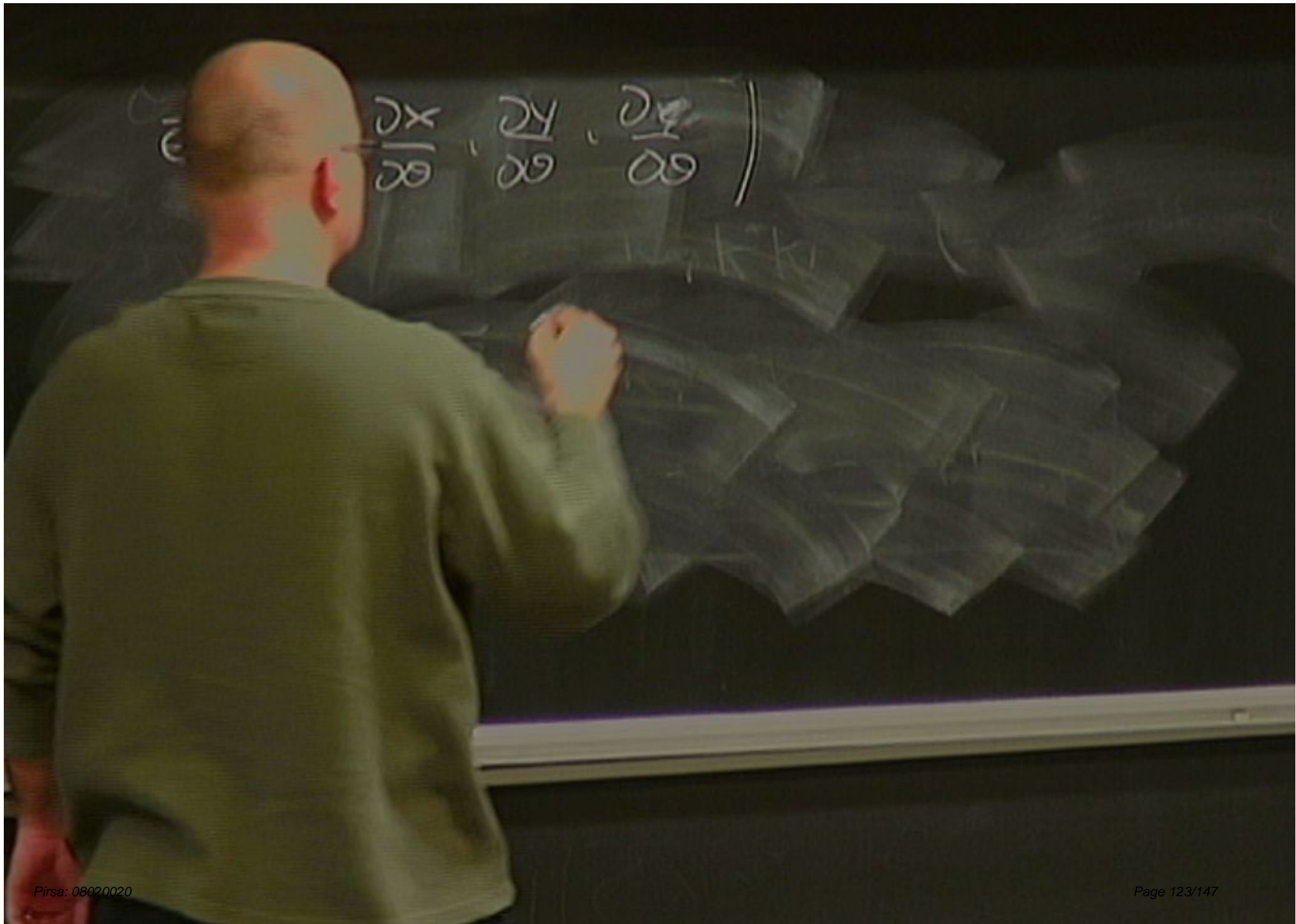
$$n_a \propto \partial_a \Phi \propto (x, y, z)$$

$$x = R \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$y = R \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z = R \cos \theta$$

embedding relations.



$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}$$

θ

$$\vec{e}_\theta = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \right) = \left(R \cos \alpha \sin \theta, R \cos \theta \sin \theta, -R \sin \theta \right)$$

$$\vec{e}_\theta = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \right) = \left(R \cos \theta \sin \phi, R \sin \theta \sin \phi, -R \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\vec{e}_\phi = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \phi} \right) = \left(-R \sin \theta \sin \phi, R \sin \theta \cos \phi, 0 \right)$$

Induced metric on S^2 :

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$$ds^2 = \delta_{ab} dx^a dx^b$$

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$$= \delta_{ab} \left(\frac{\partial x^a}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial x^a}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi \right) \left(\frac{\partial x^b}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial x^b}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi \right)$$

$$= \delta_{ab}$$

Induced metric on S^2 :

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= \delta_{ab} dx^a dx^b \\ &= \delta_{ab} \left(\frac{\partial x^a}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial x^a}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi \right) \left(\frac{\partial x^b}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial x^b}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi \right) \\ &= \delta_{ab} \frac{\partial x^a}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial x^b}{\partial \theta} d\theta^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Induced metric on S^2 :

$$ds^2 = \delta_{ab} dx^a dx^b$$

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$$= \delta_{ab} \frac{\partial x^a}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial x^b}{\partial \theta} d\theta^2 + \dots$$

$$= \delta_{ab} e^a_\theta e^b_\theta$$

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$$g_{\theta\theta}$$

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$$= \underbrace{\delta_{ab} e^a_\theta e^b_\theta}_{g_{\theta\theta}} d\theta^2 + \dots$$

$g_{\theta\theta}$



hypersurface in spacetime:

$$\Phi(x^\alpha) = c$$

$$\rightarrow n_\alpha \propto \partial_\alpha \Phi$$

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embedding relations:



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$$\begin{cases} \Phi(x^\alpha) = c \\ \rightarrow n_\alpha \propto \partial_\alpha \Phi \end{cases}$$

embedding relations:



γ = intrinsic cov. on Σ

$$+ K_\alpha K_\beta \quad K_\mu, \nu \quad \nu \quad \nu$$

hypersurface in spacetime:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi(x^\alpha) = c \\ \rightarrow n_\alpha \propto \partial_\alpha \Phi \end{cases}$$

embedding relations:

$$x^\alpha = x^\alpha(y^a)$$



y^a = intrinsic coordinates on Σ

$$+ k_\alpha k_\beta k_{\mu\nu} N^\mu N^\nu$$

hypersurface in spacetime:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi(x^\alpha) = c \\ \rightarrow n_\alpha \propto \partial_\alpha \Phi \text{ normal} \end{cases}$$

embedding relations:

$$x^\alpha = x^\alpha(y^a)$$

tangent vectors:

$$e_a^\alpha =$$



$y^a =$ intrinsic coordinates
 Σ

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = K_{\alpha\beta\rho} + k_\beta K_{\alpha\beta\rho} N^\rho$$

hypersurface in spacetime:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi(x^\alpha) = c \\ \rightarrow n_\alpha \propto \partial_\alpha \Phi \text{ normal} \end{cases}$$

embedding relations:

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$$e_a^\alpha = \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial y^a}$$



$y^a = \text{intrinsic coordinates on } \Sigma$

$$\tilde{B}_{\alpha\beta} = K_{\alpha\beta} + k_\beta K_{\alpha\beta} N^\mu N_\mu$$

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Induced metric on Σ :

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$$= g_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial y^i} dy^i \right) \left(\frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial y^j} dy^j \right)$$

$$= (g_{\alpha\beta} e_a^\alpha e_b^\beta) dy^a dy^b$$

Induced metric on Σ :

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

$$= g_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial y^a} dy^a \right) \left(\frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial y^b} dy^b \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{(g_{\alpha\beta} e_a^\alpha e_b^\beta)}_{h_{ab}} dy^a dy^b$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds^2 &= h_{ab} dy^a dy^b \\
 h_{ab} &= g_{\alpha\beta} e_a^\alpha e_b^\beta
 \end{aligned}$$

Induced metric on Σ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds^2 &= g_{\alpha\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta \\
 &= g_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial y^a} dy^a \right) \left(\frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial y^b} dy^b \right) \\
 &= \underbrace{(g_{\alpha\beta} e_a^\alpha e_b^\beta)}_{h_{ab}} dy^a dy^b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$ds^2 = h_{ab} dy^a dy^b$$
$$h_{ab} = g_{\alpha\beta} e^\alpha_a e^\beta_b$$