

Title: Advanced General Relativity - Lecture 11A

Date: Apr 02, 2008 10:30 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/08040009>

Abstract: Advanced General Relativity

HW 4: Sec 5.7
#1, 2, 9

Presentations:

Th April 17
Fr " 18 ?
Mo " 21

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#1, 2, 9

Presentations:

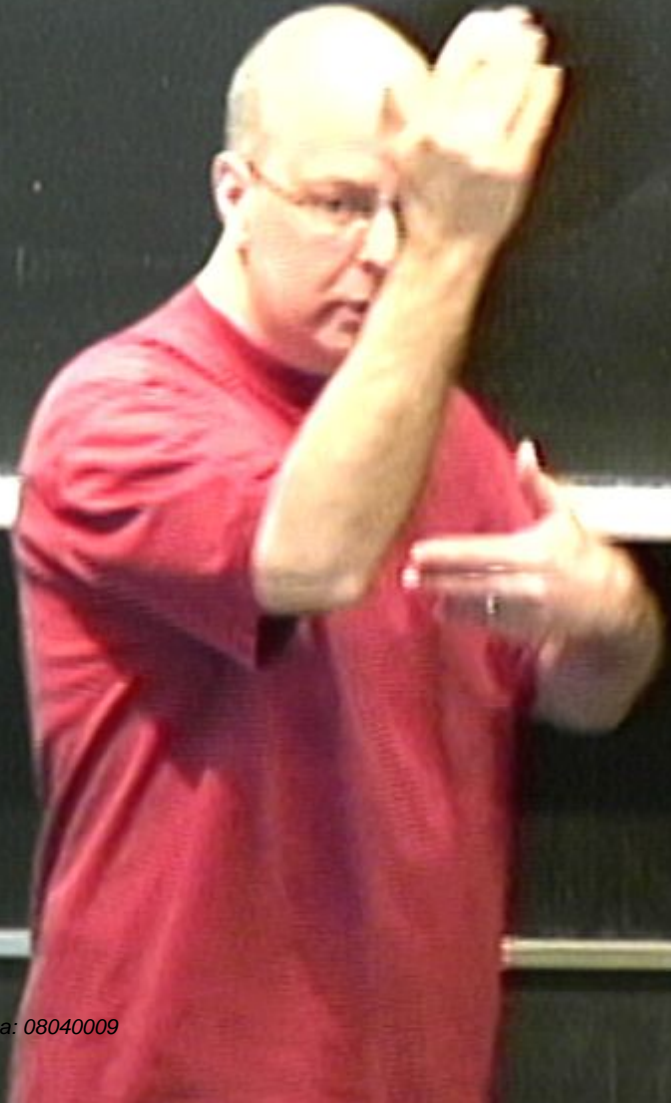
~~Th April 17~~ ?
~~Fr " 18~~ ?
* Mo " 21



CAUTION
UNIVERSITY
PROPERTY
DO NOT REMOVE

~~Th April 17~~
~~Fr " 18~~?
* Mo " 21

Please submit a short
title and abstract
before April 9



HW 4: Sec 5.7
#1, 2, 9

Presentations:

~~Th April 17~~ ?

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SCHWARZSCHILD

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

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$f(r)$ such that $f(r_0) = 0$

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$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} f &= 1 - \frac{2M}{r} \\ r_0 &= 2M \end{aligned}}$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} U &= t - r^* \\ V &= t + r^* \end{aligned} \right\} r^* = \int \frac{dr}{f(r)}$$

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Kruskal: $U = -e^{-\kappa U}$

$$V = e^{\kappa V}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)$$

$$\boxed{f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}} \\ r_0 = 2M$$

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Kruskal: $U = -e^{-kU}$
 $V = e^{kV}$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0) \\ = \frac{2M}{r_0^2}$$

$$\boxed{f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}} \\ r_0 = 2M$$

SCHWARZSCHILD

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

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Kruskal:
$$U = -e^{-kU}$$
$$V = e^{kV}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)$$
$$= \frac{M}{r_0^2} = \frac{1}{4M}$$

= surface gravity

$$\boxed{f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}}$$
$$r_0 = 2M$$

SCHWARZSCHILD

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

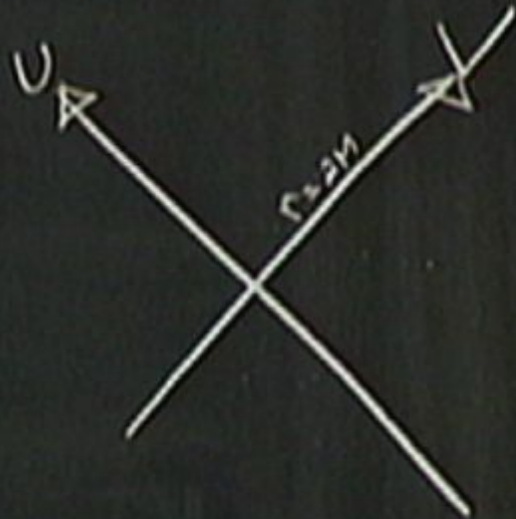
$f(r)$ such that $f(r_0) = 0$

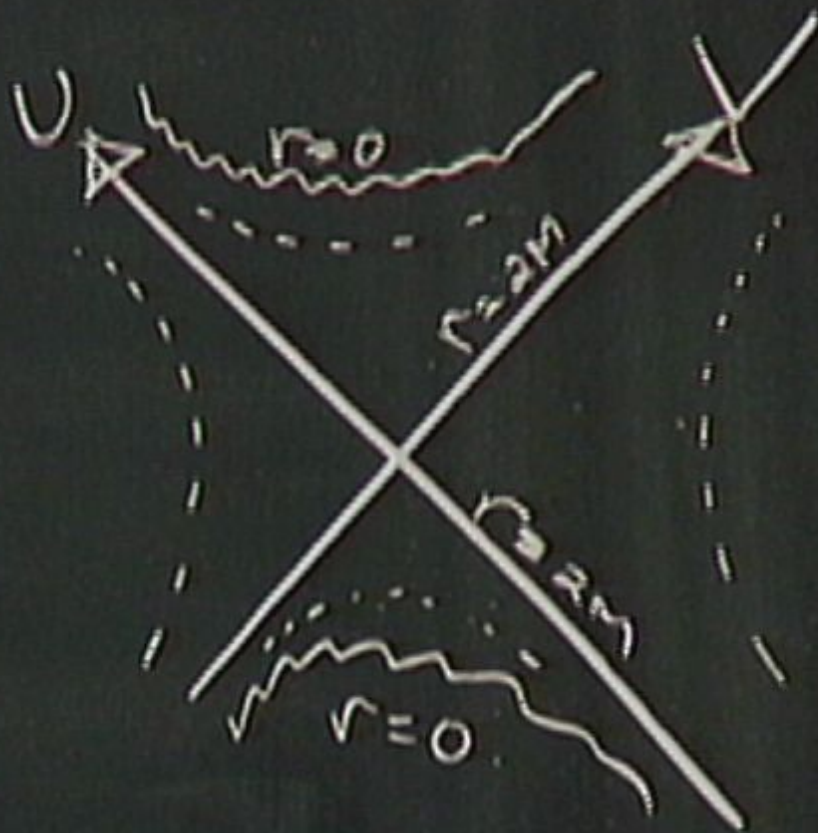
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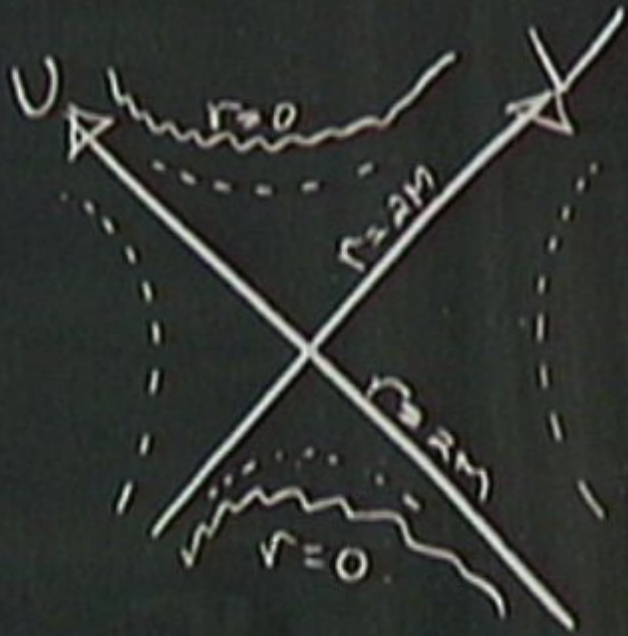
$$\boxed{f = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}} \\ r_0 = 2M$$

Kruskal: $U = -e^{-kV}$
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$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \kappa &= \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0) \\ &= \frac{M}{r_0^2} = \frac{1}{4M} \\ &= \text{surface gravity} \end{aligned}} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \kappa &= \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0) \\ &= \frac{M}{r_0^2} = \frac{1}{4M} \\ &= \text{surface gravity} \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{shw}$$



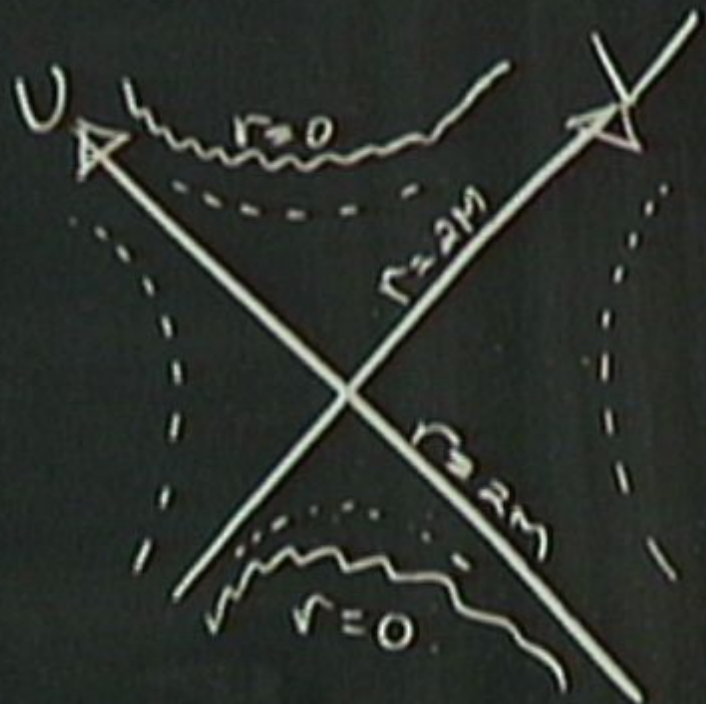




Penrose-Carter diagram:

$$\tilde{U} = \text{region } U$$



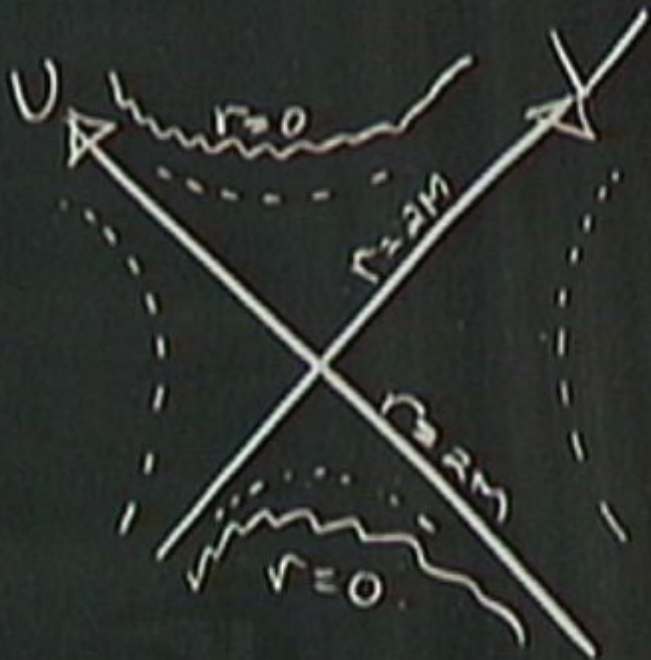


Penrose-Carter diagram:

$$\tilde{U} = \text{orctan } U$$

$$\tilde{V} = \text{orctan } V$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < (\tilde{U}, \tilde{V}) < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

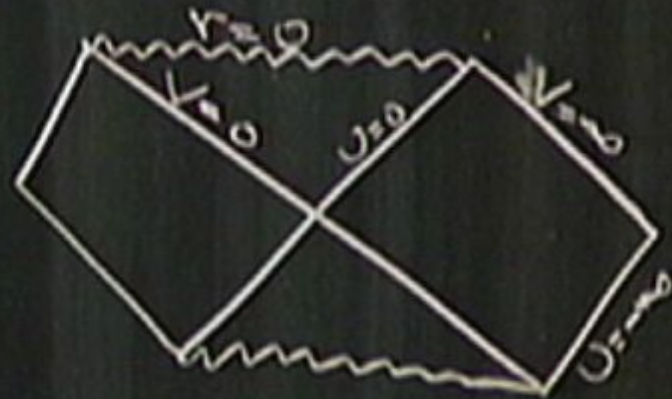


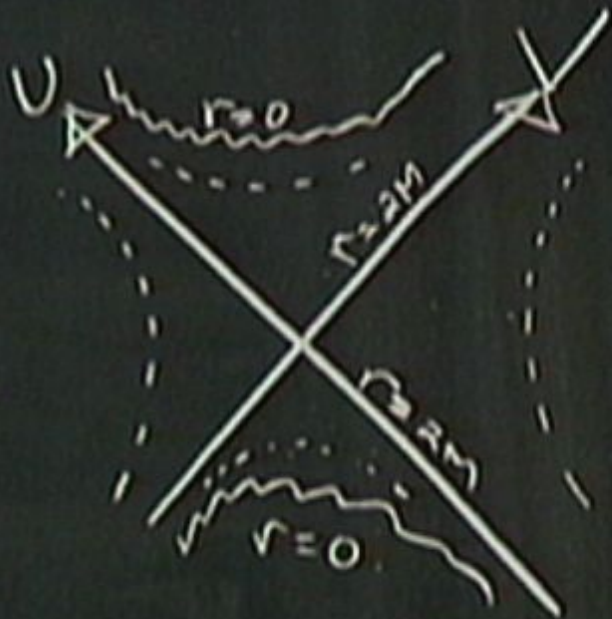
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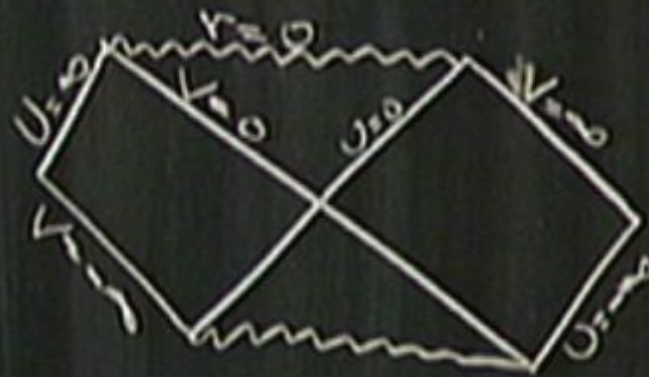


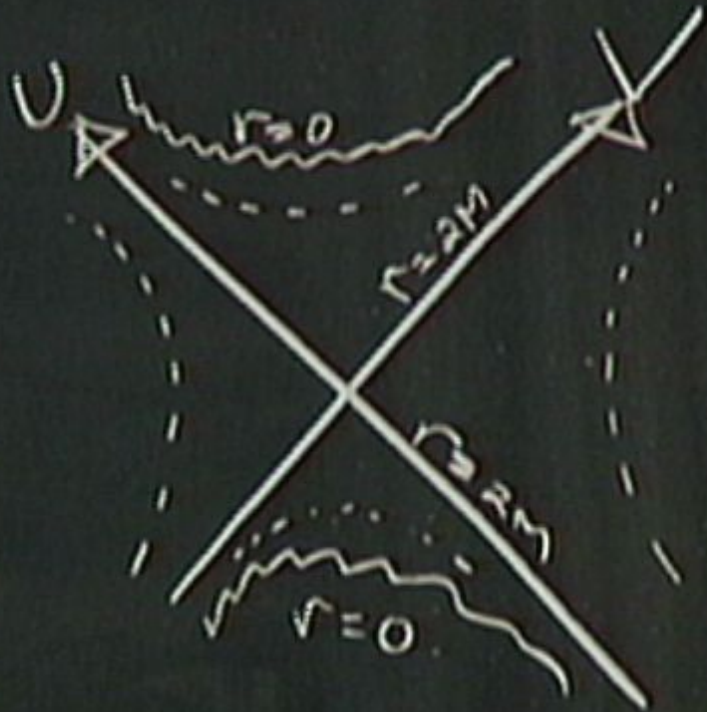
Penrose-Carter diagram:

$$\tilde{U} = \text{orcton } U$$

$$\tilde{V} = \text{orcton } V$$

$$-\frac{H}{2} < (\tilde{U}, \tilde{V}) < \frac{H}{2}$$



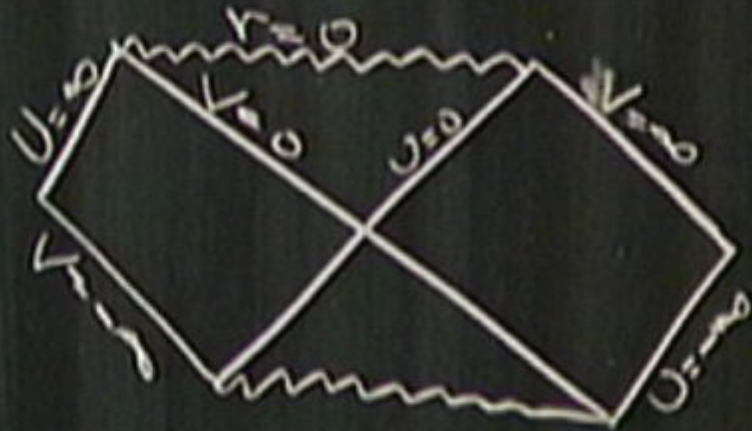


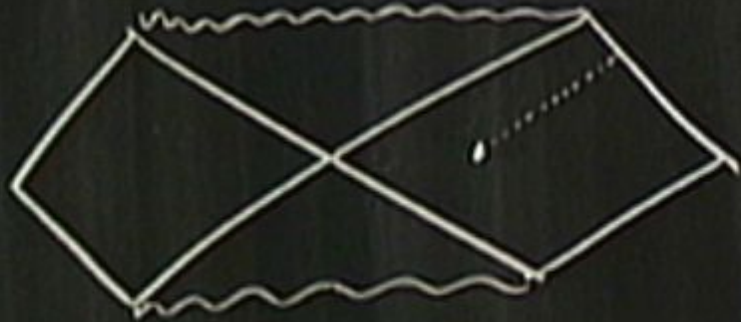
Penrose-Carter diagram:

$$\vec{U} = \text{orctan } U$$

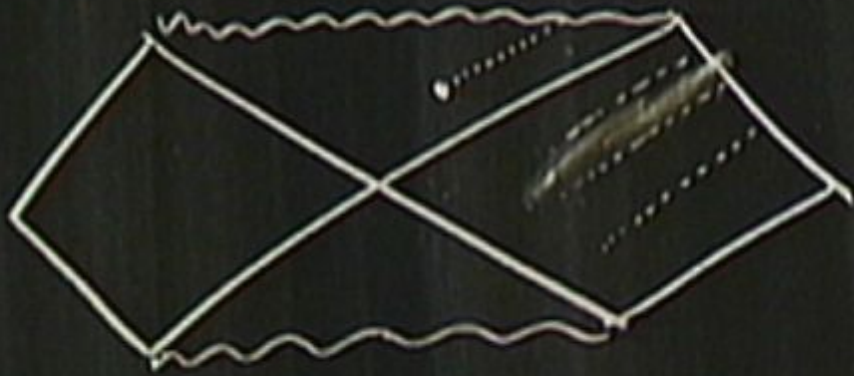
$$\vec{V} = \text{orctan } V$$

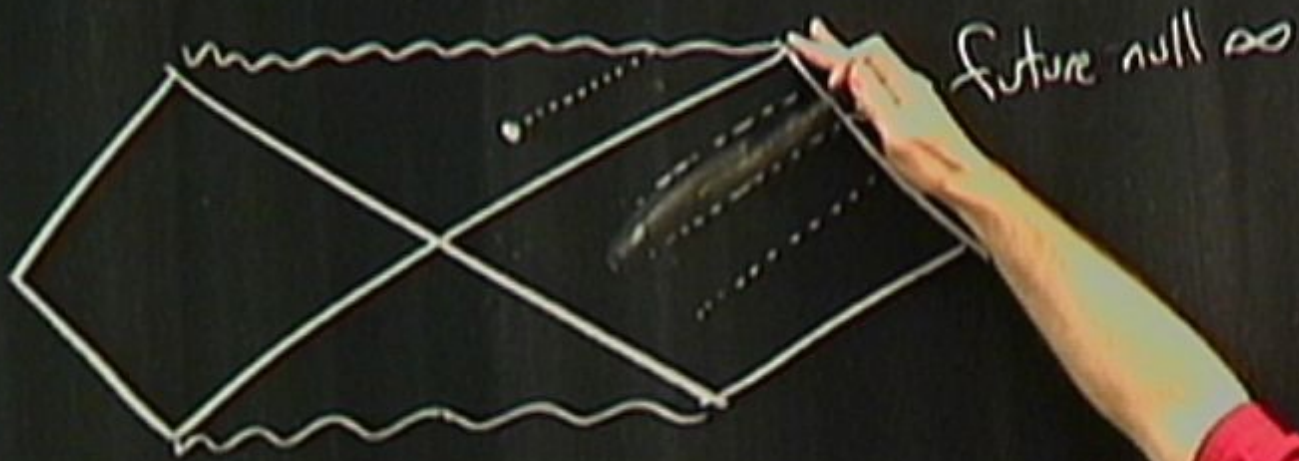
$$-\frac{F}{R} < (\vec{U}, \vec{V}) < \frac{F}{R}$$

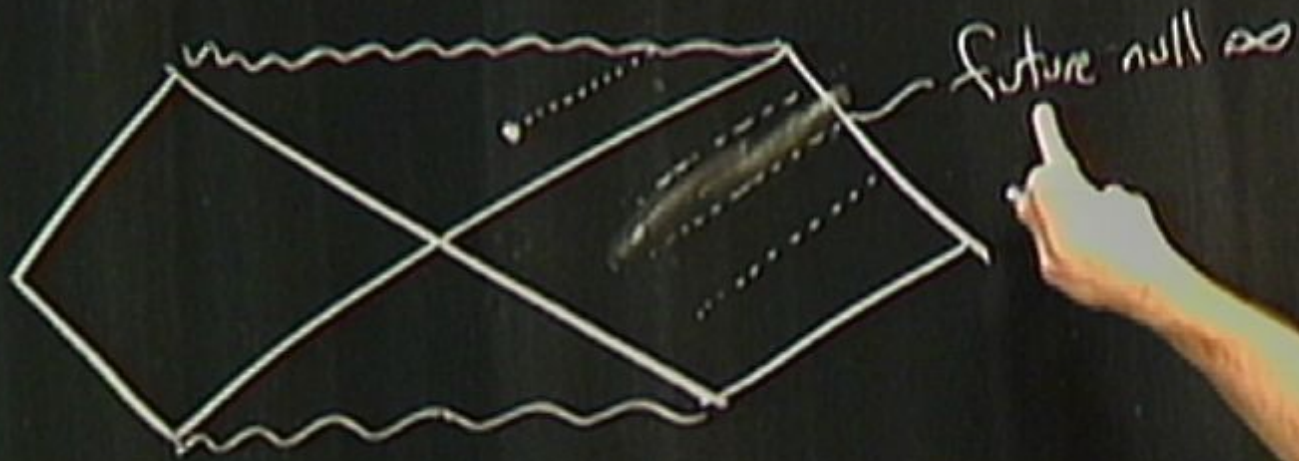




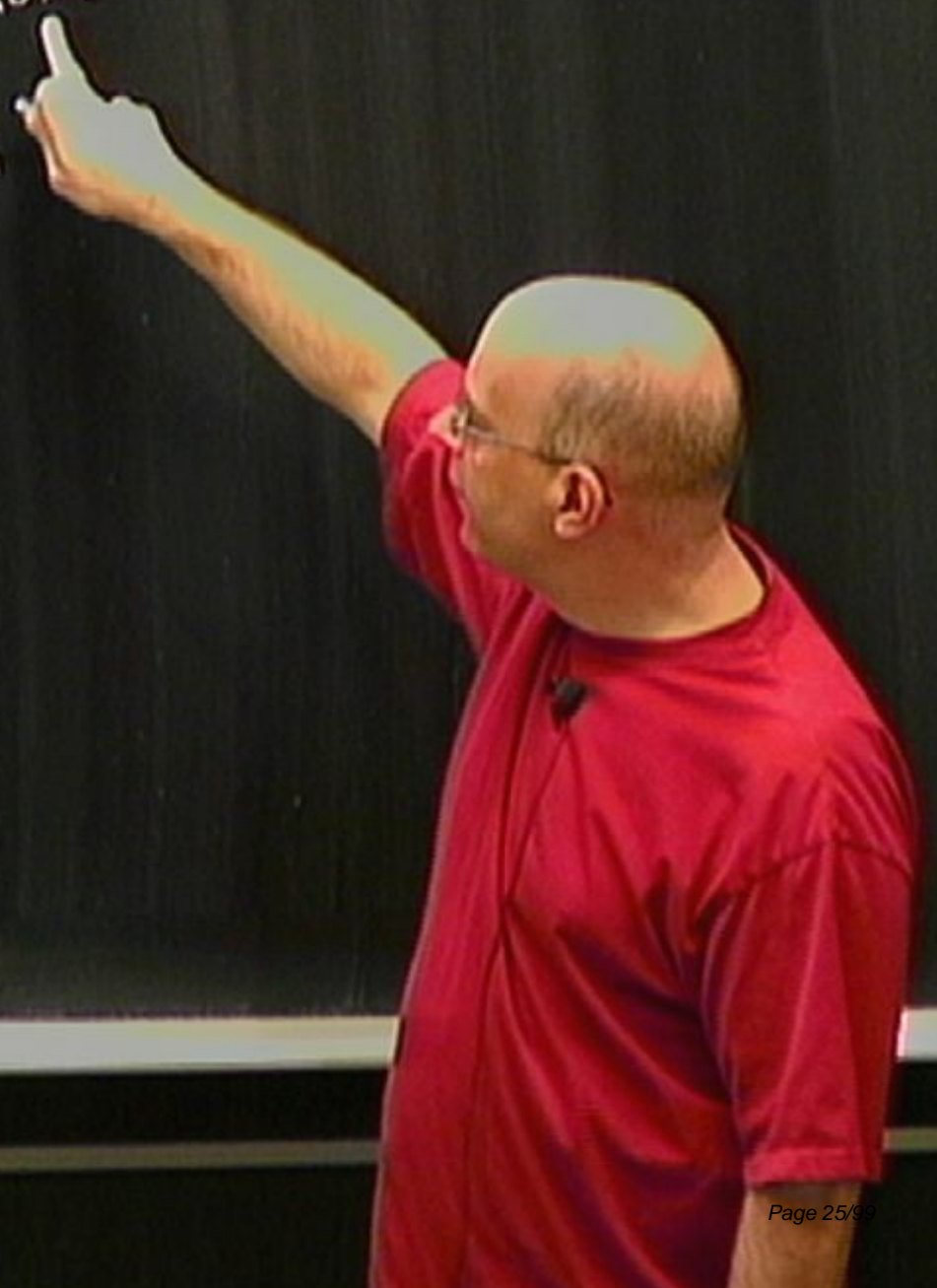


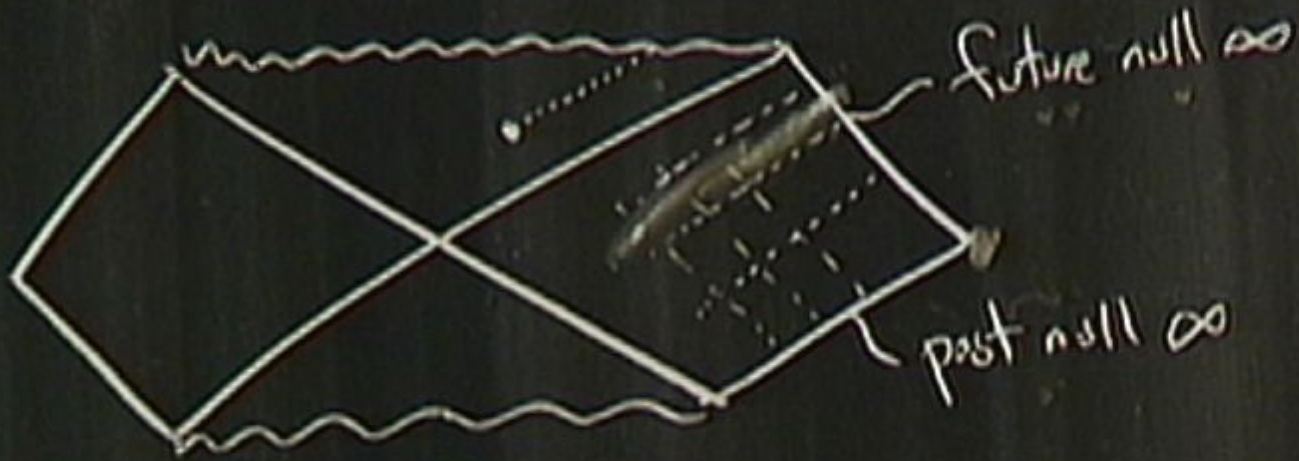


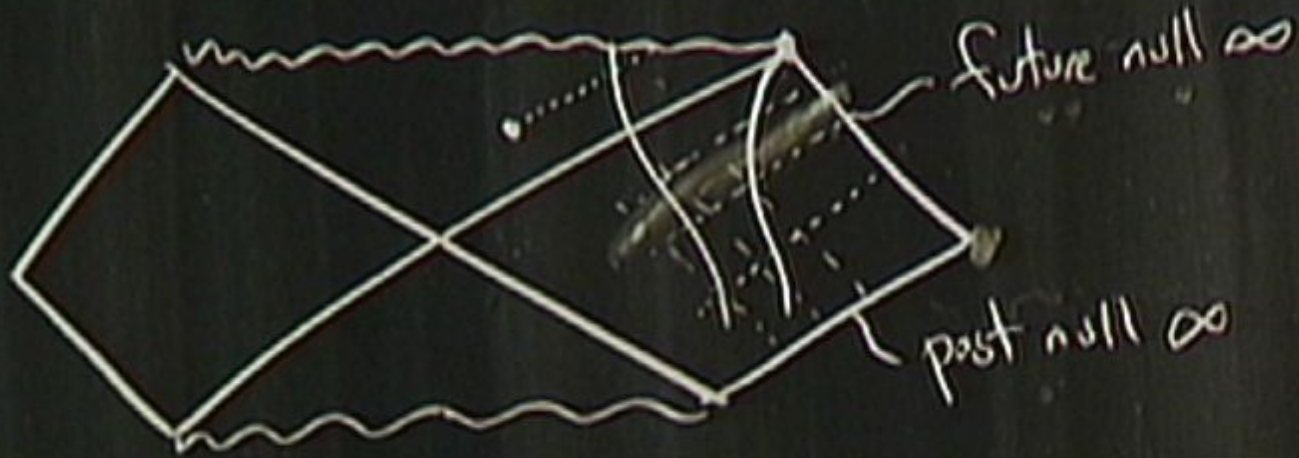


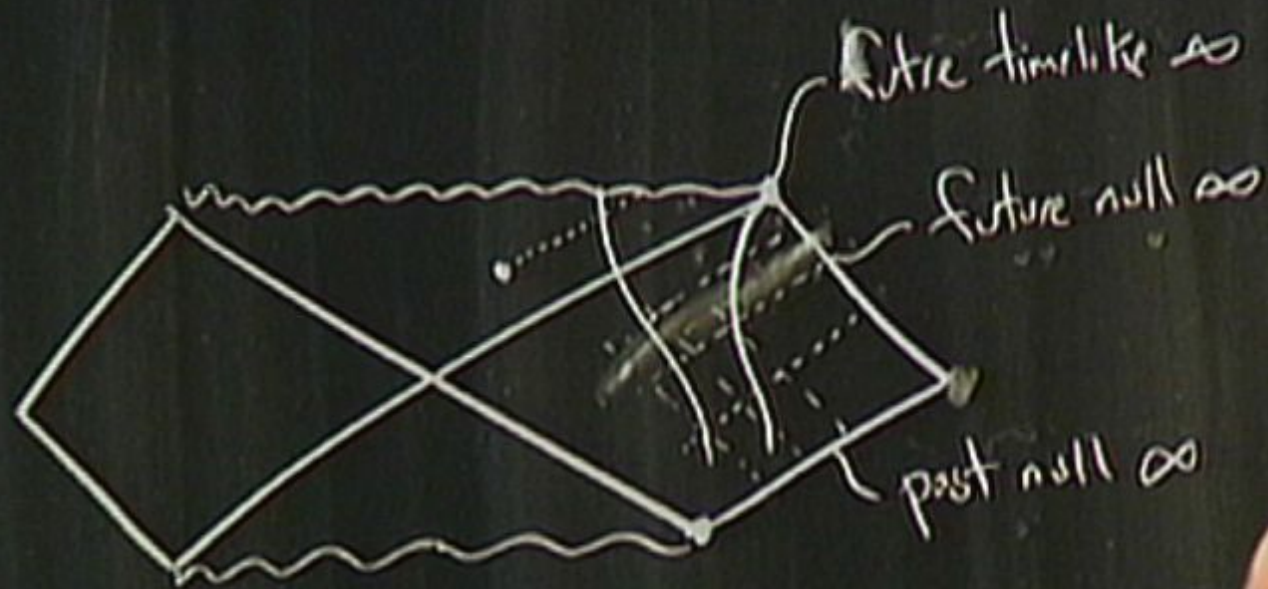


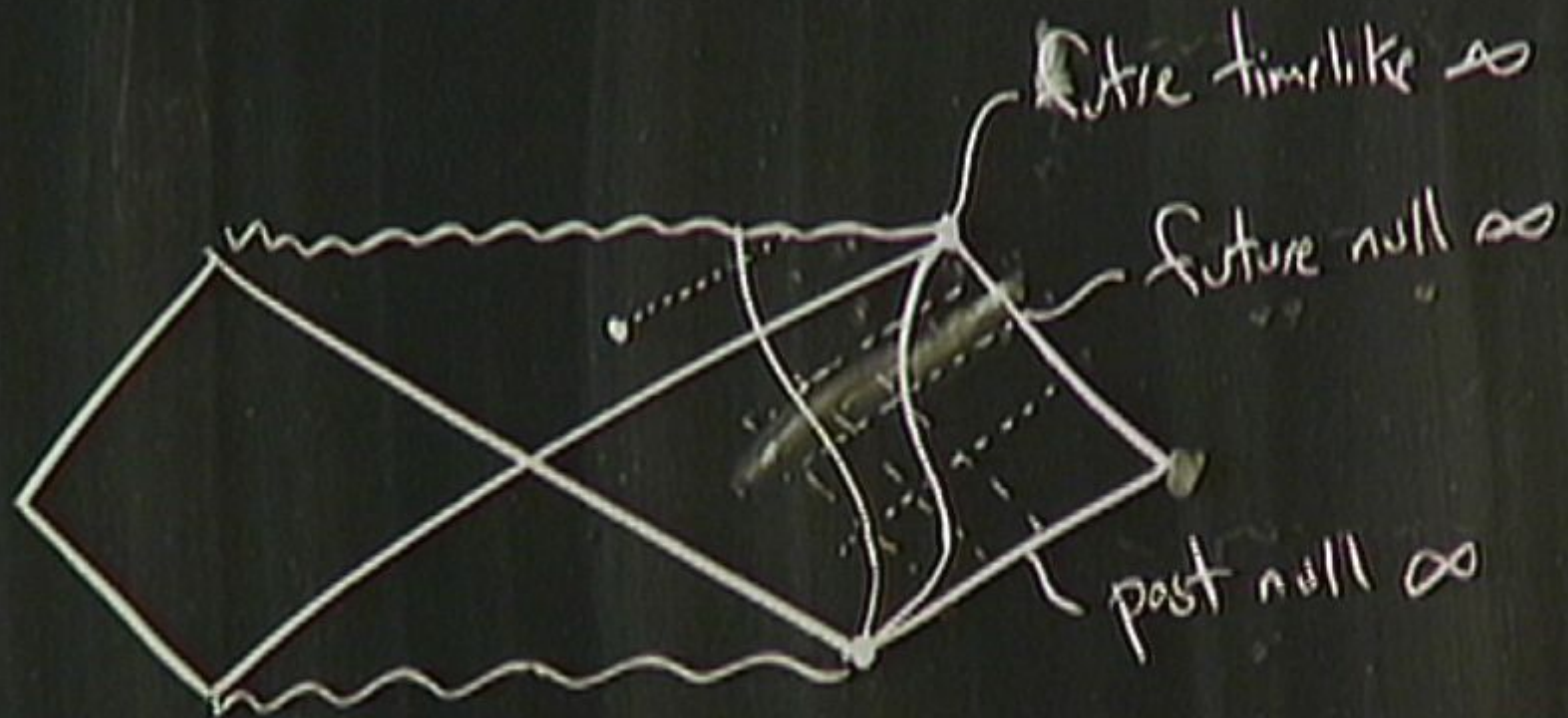
future null ∞

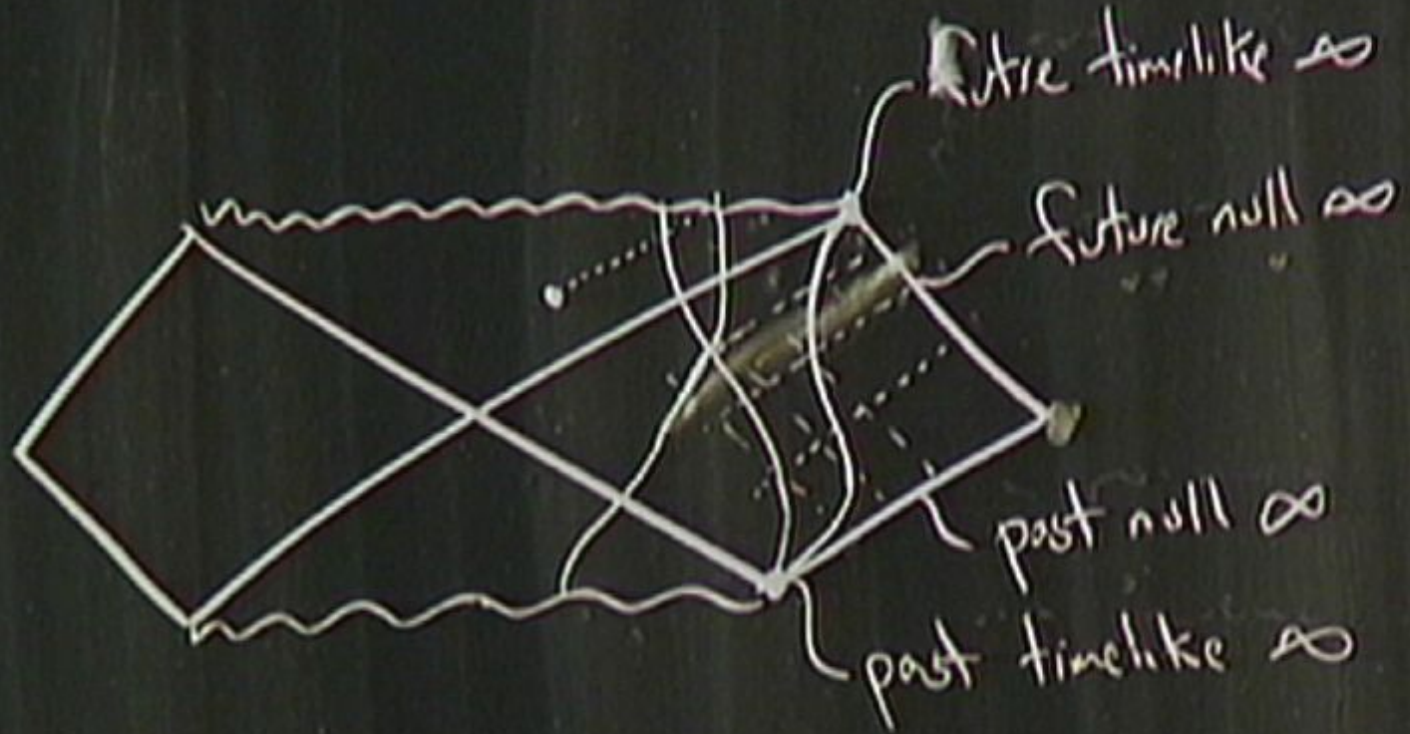


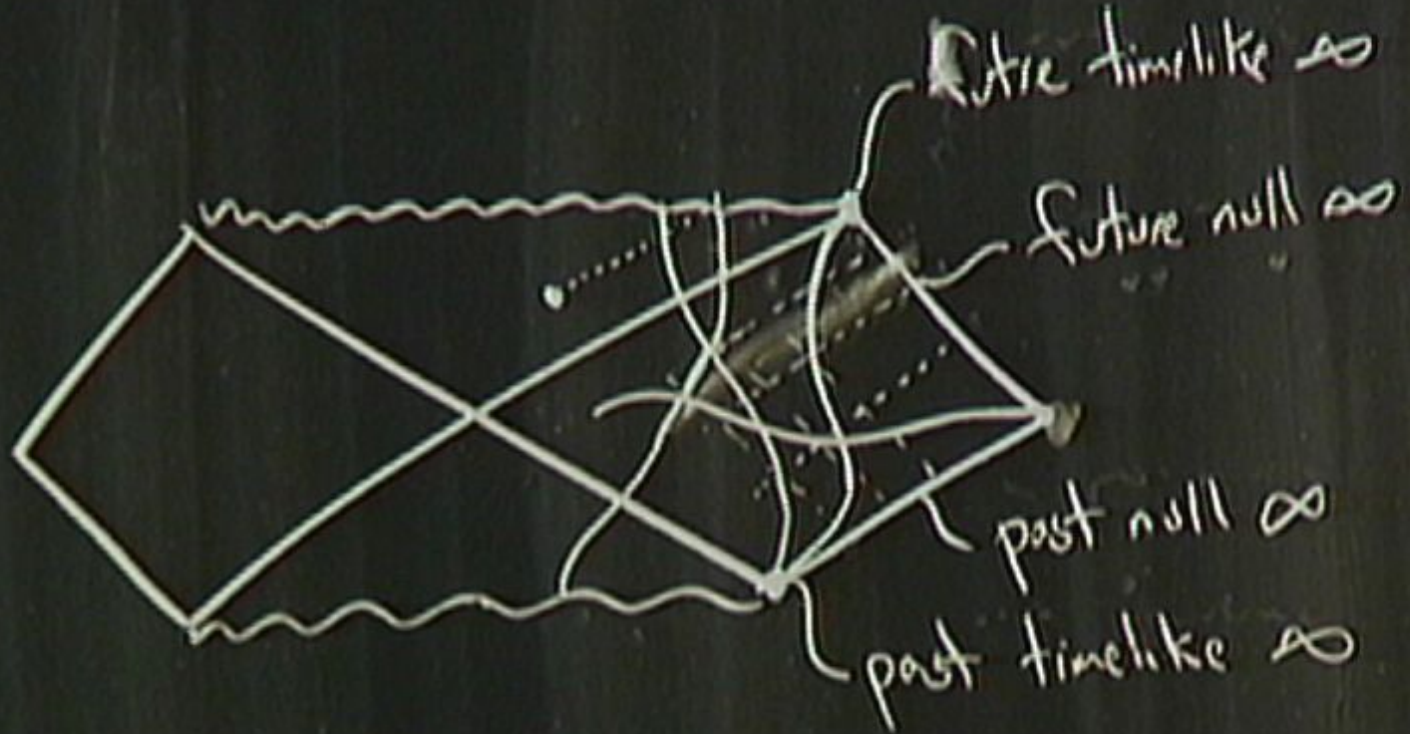


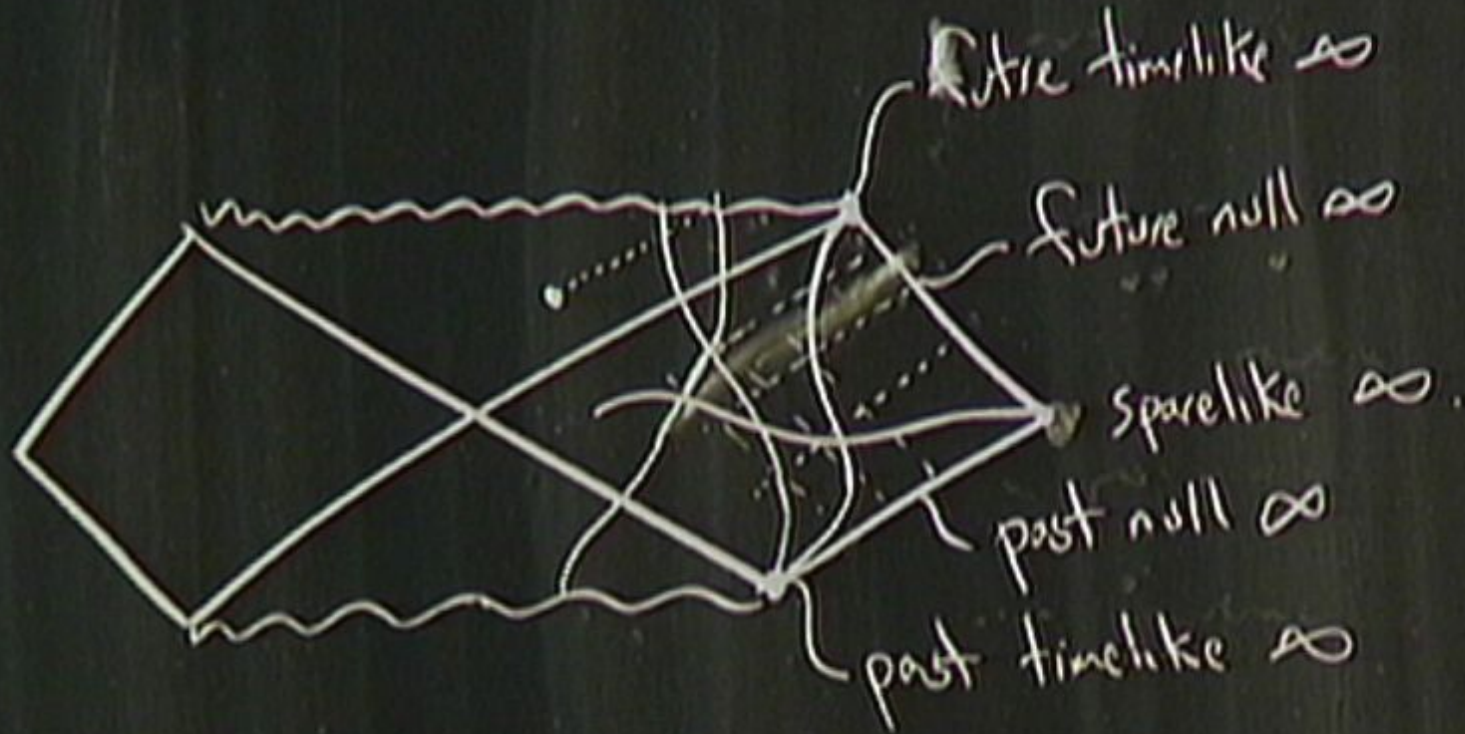


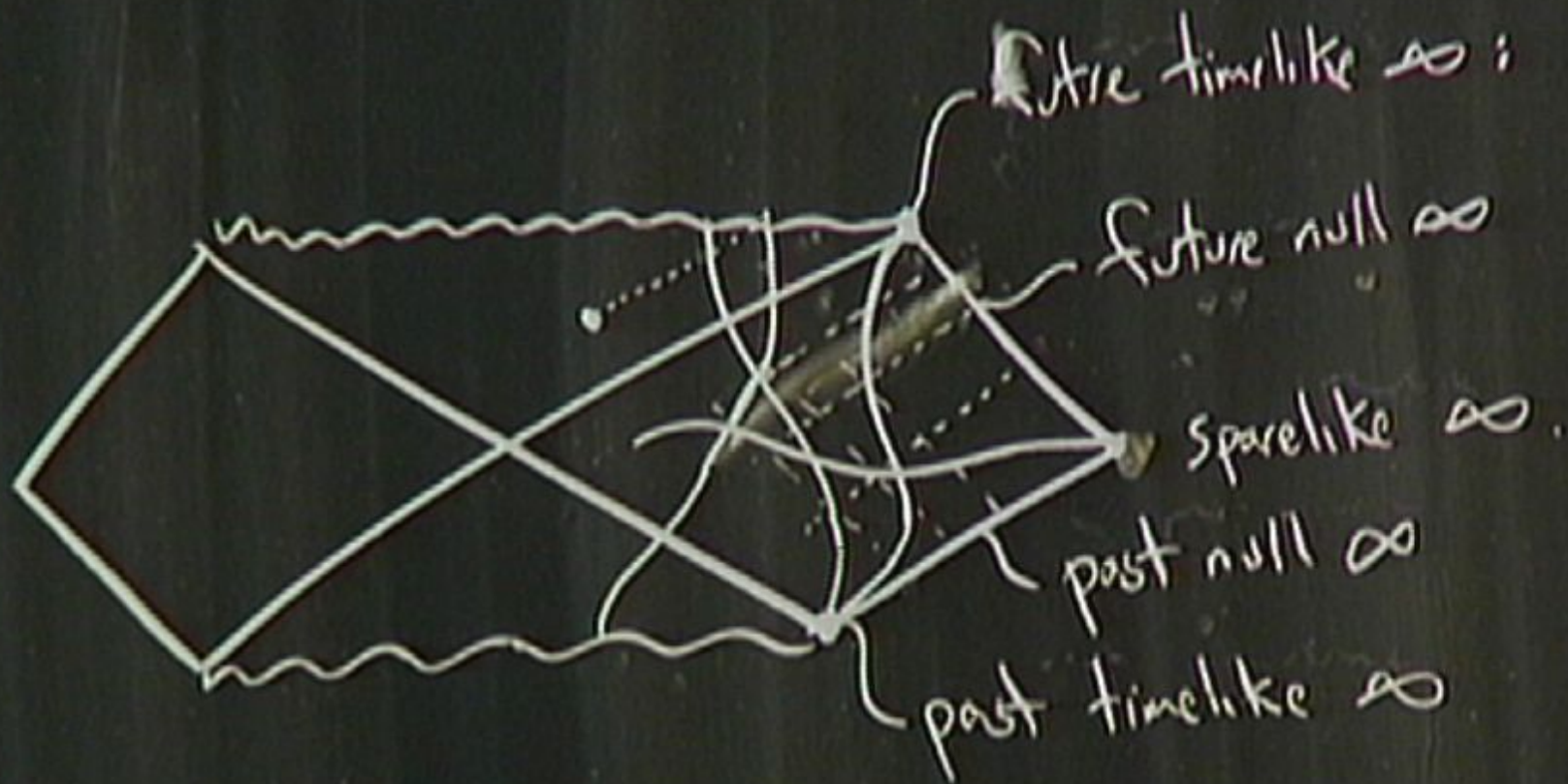


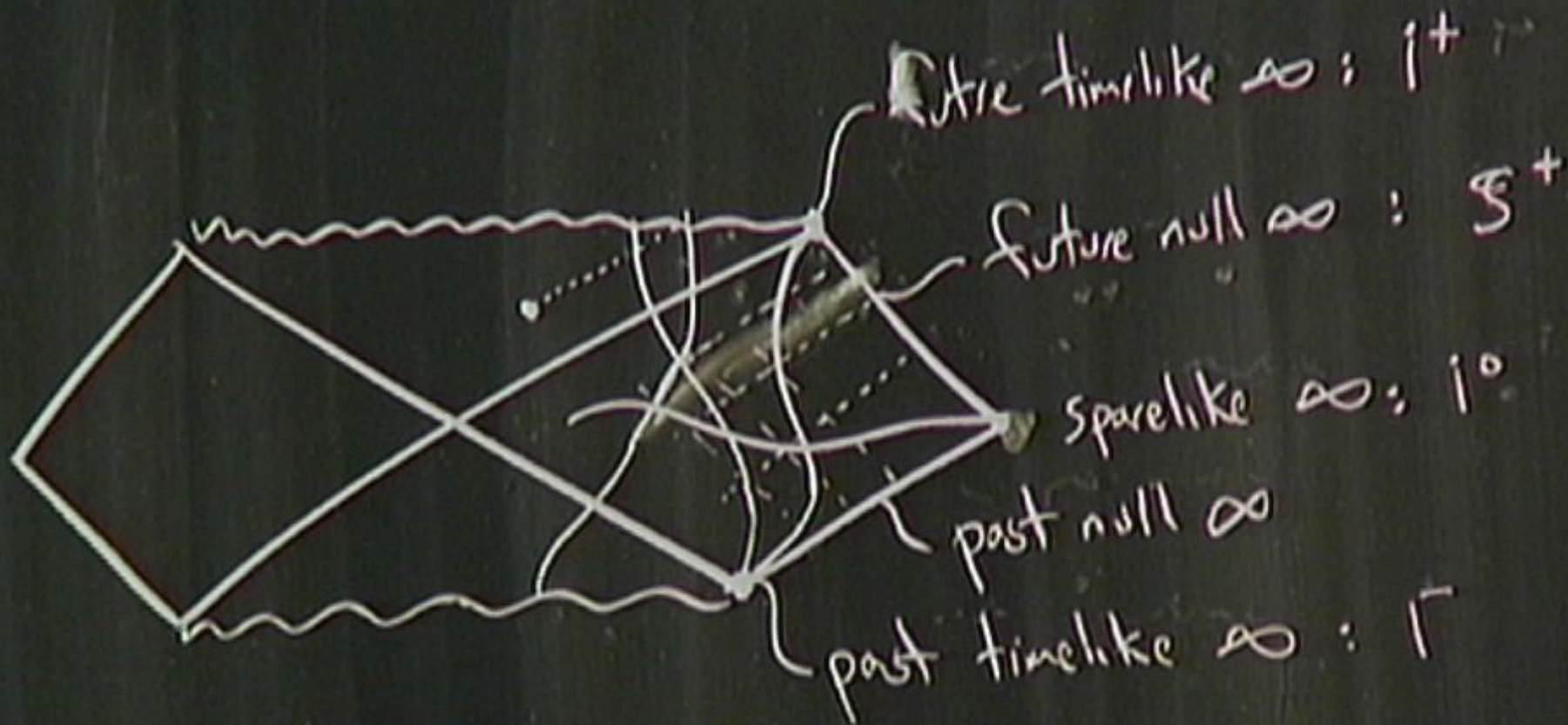


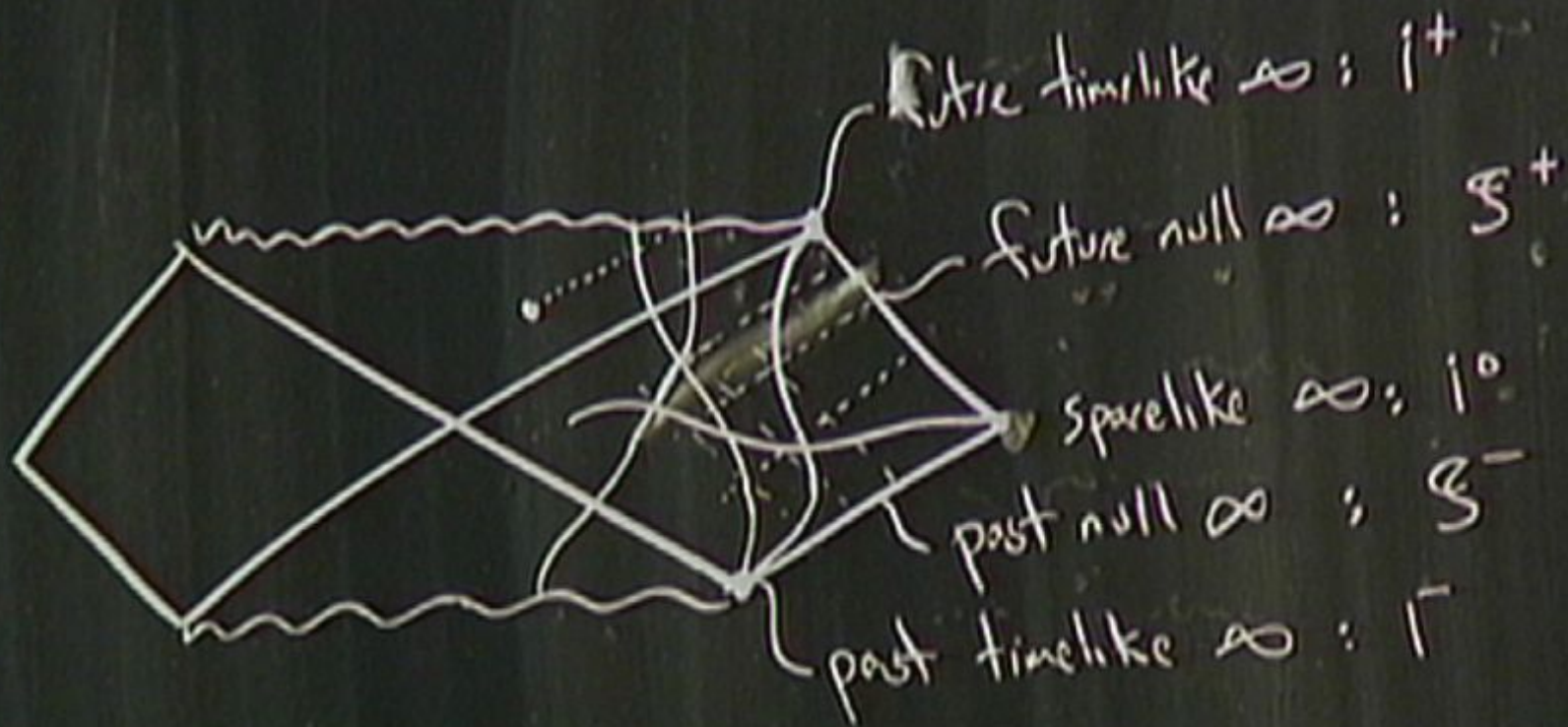


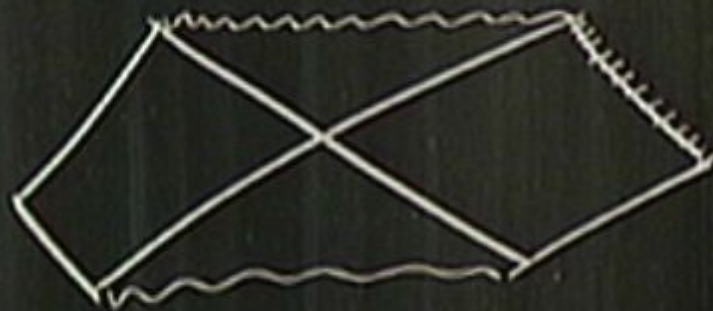
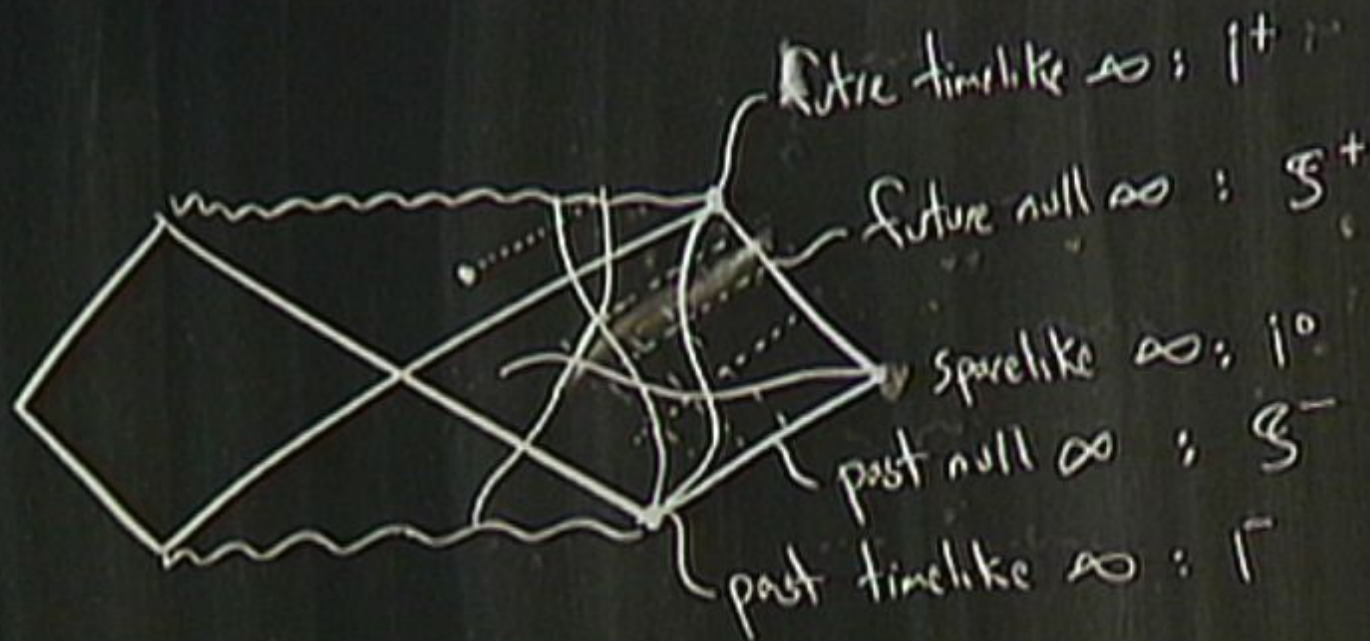




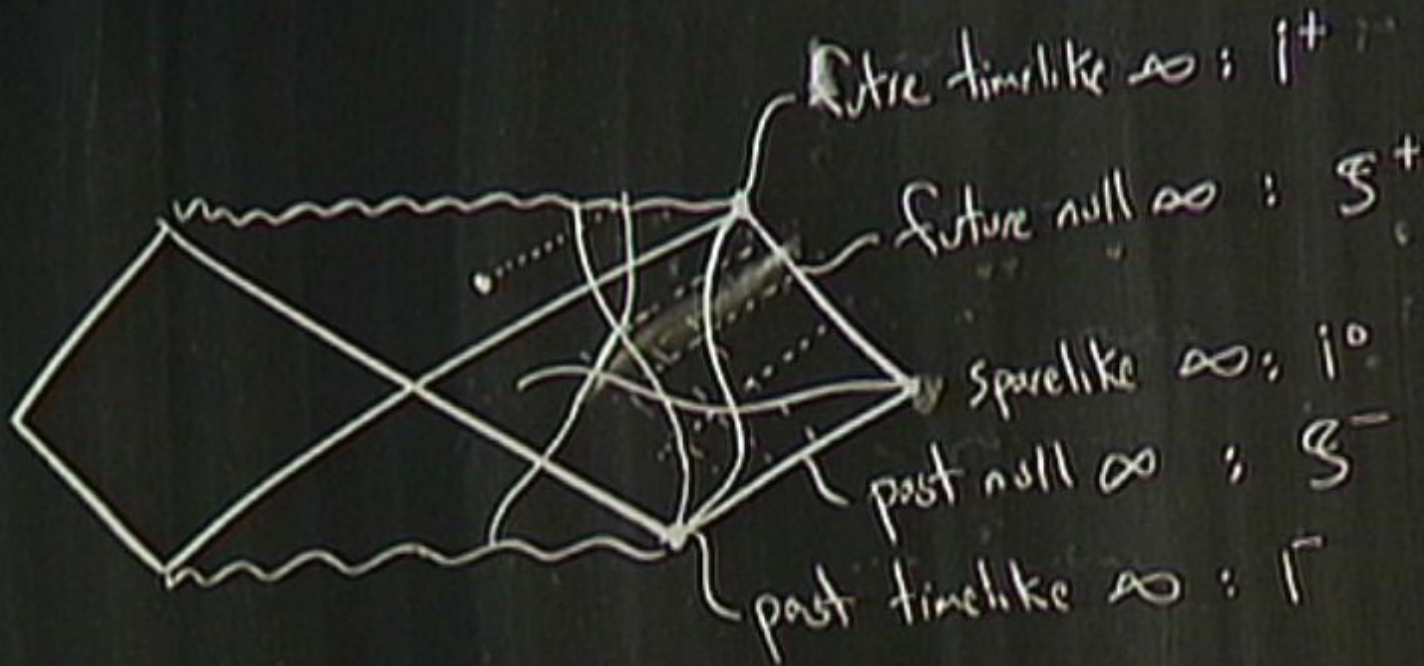






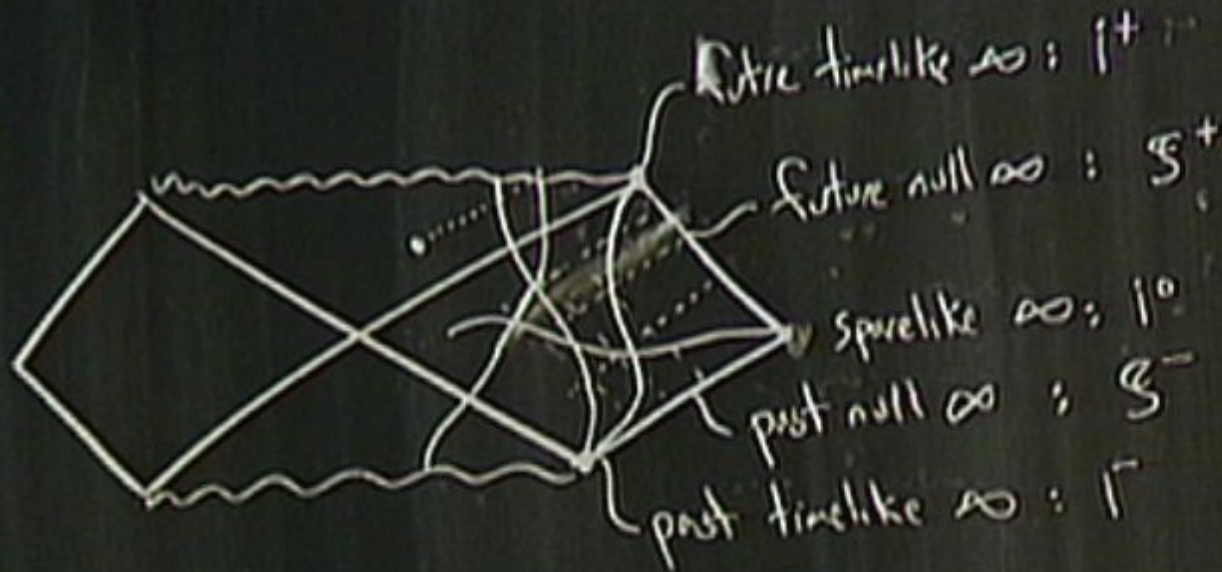


\mathcal{S}^+

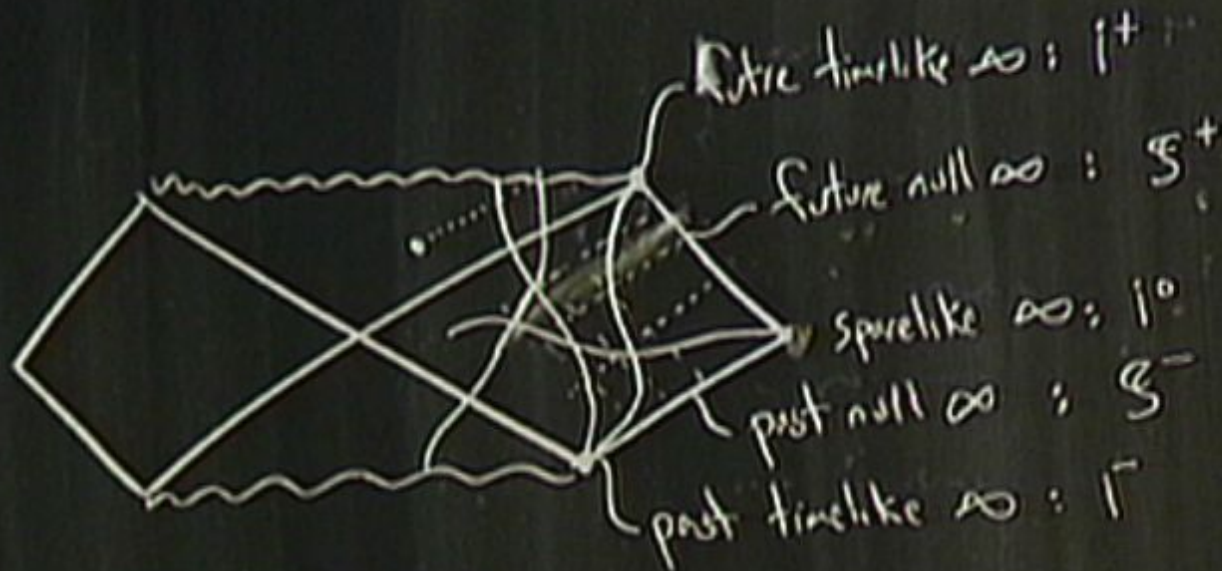


\mathcal{S}^+



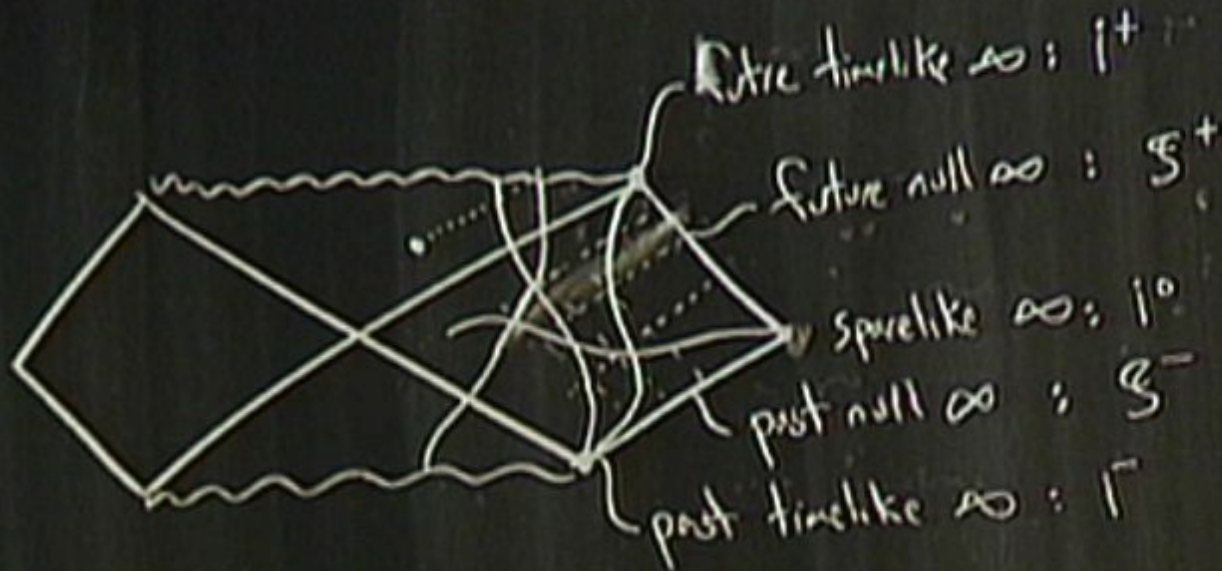


BH exterior \equiv causal past of \mathcal{S}^+
 BH interior \equiv $M -$ BH exterior.



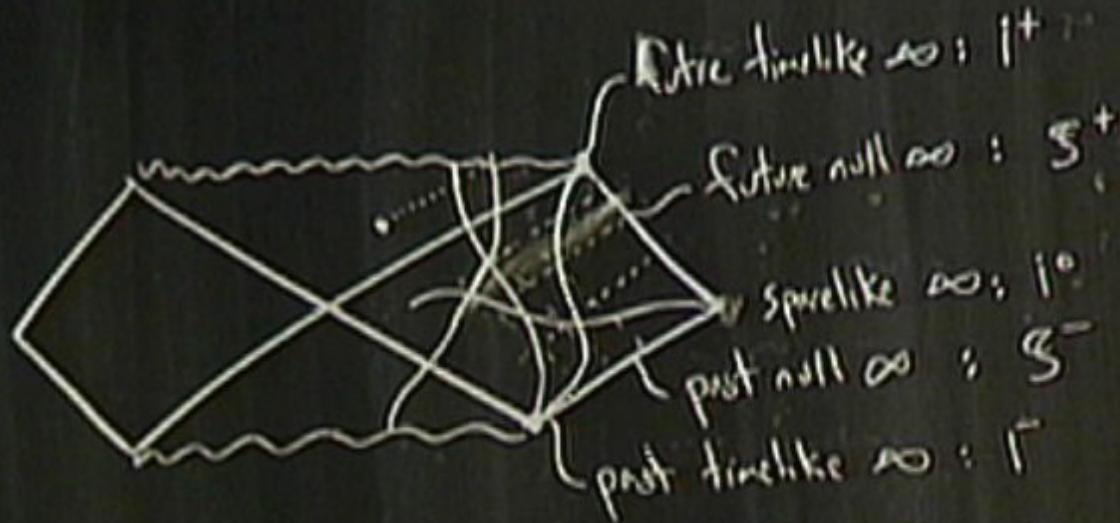
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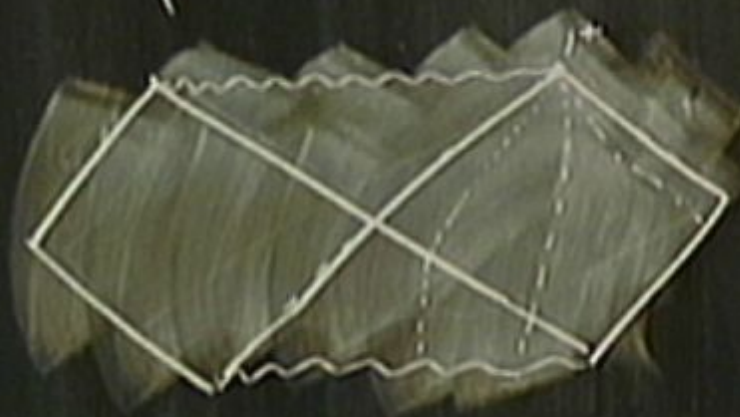
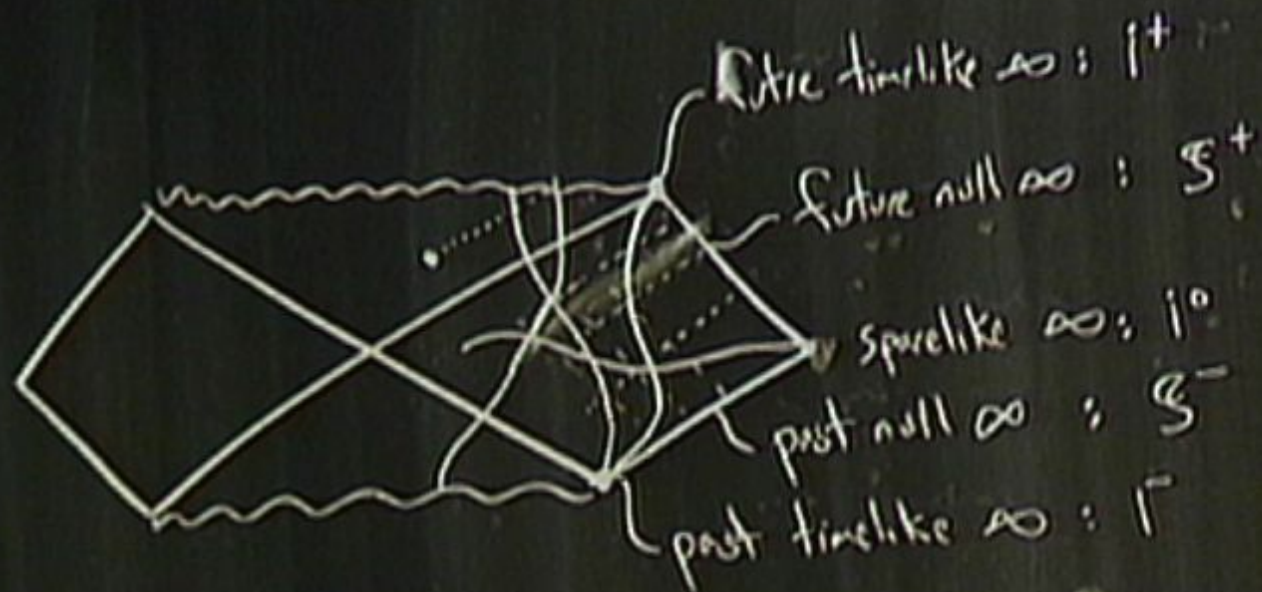
BH exterior \equiv causal past of \mathcal{S}^+

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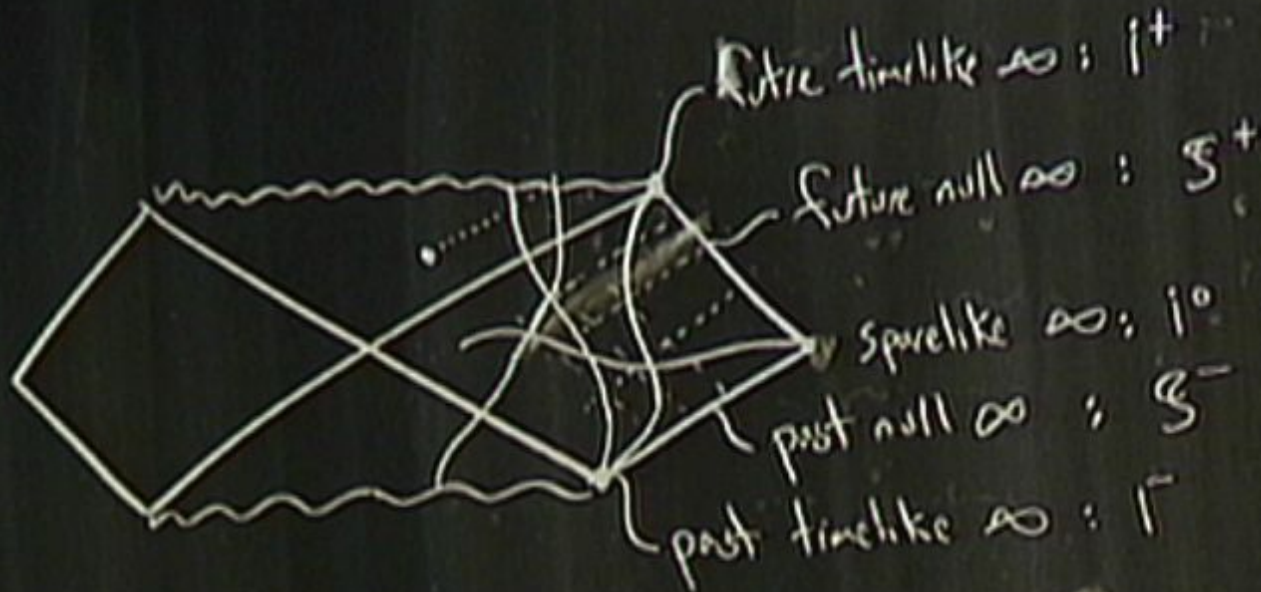


BH exterior \equiv causal pred of S^+
 BH region $\equiv M -$ BH exterior.
 $EH = \partial(\text{BH region})$

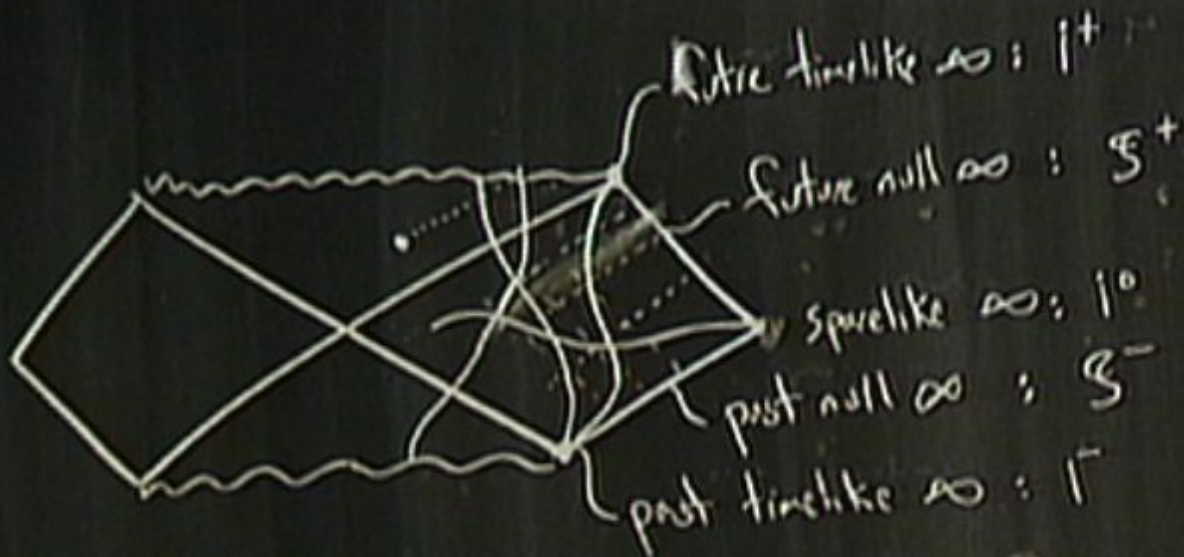




BH exterior \equiv causal past of \mathcal{S}^+
 BH region $\equiv M - \text{BH exterior}$
 $EH = \partial(\text{BH region})$

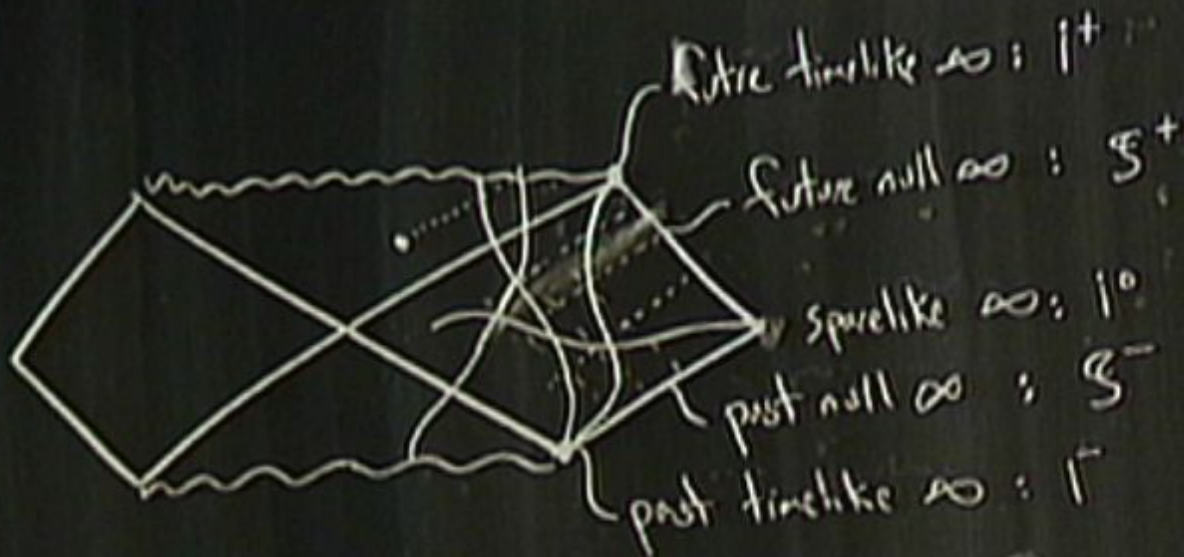


BH exterior \equiv causal past of \mathcal{S}^+
 BH region \equiv $M -$ BH exterior.
 $EH = \partial(\text{BH region})$



BH exterior \equiv causal part of \mathcal{S}^+
 BH region \equiv $M -$ BH exterior.
 $EH = \partial(\text{BH region})$





future timelike ∞ : i^+

future null ∞ : \mathcal{S}^+

spacelike ∞ : i^0

past null ∞ : \mathcal{S}^-

past timelike ∞ : i^-



BH exterior \equiv causal part of \mathcal{S}^+

BH region \equiv $M -$ BH exterior.

$$EH = \partial(\text{BH region})$$



past timelike ∞ : \bar{I}^-

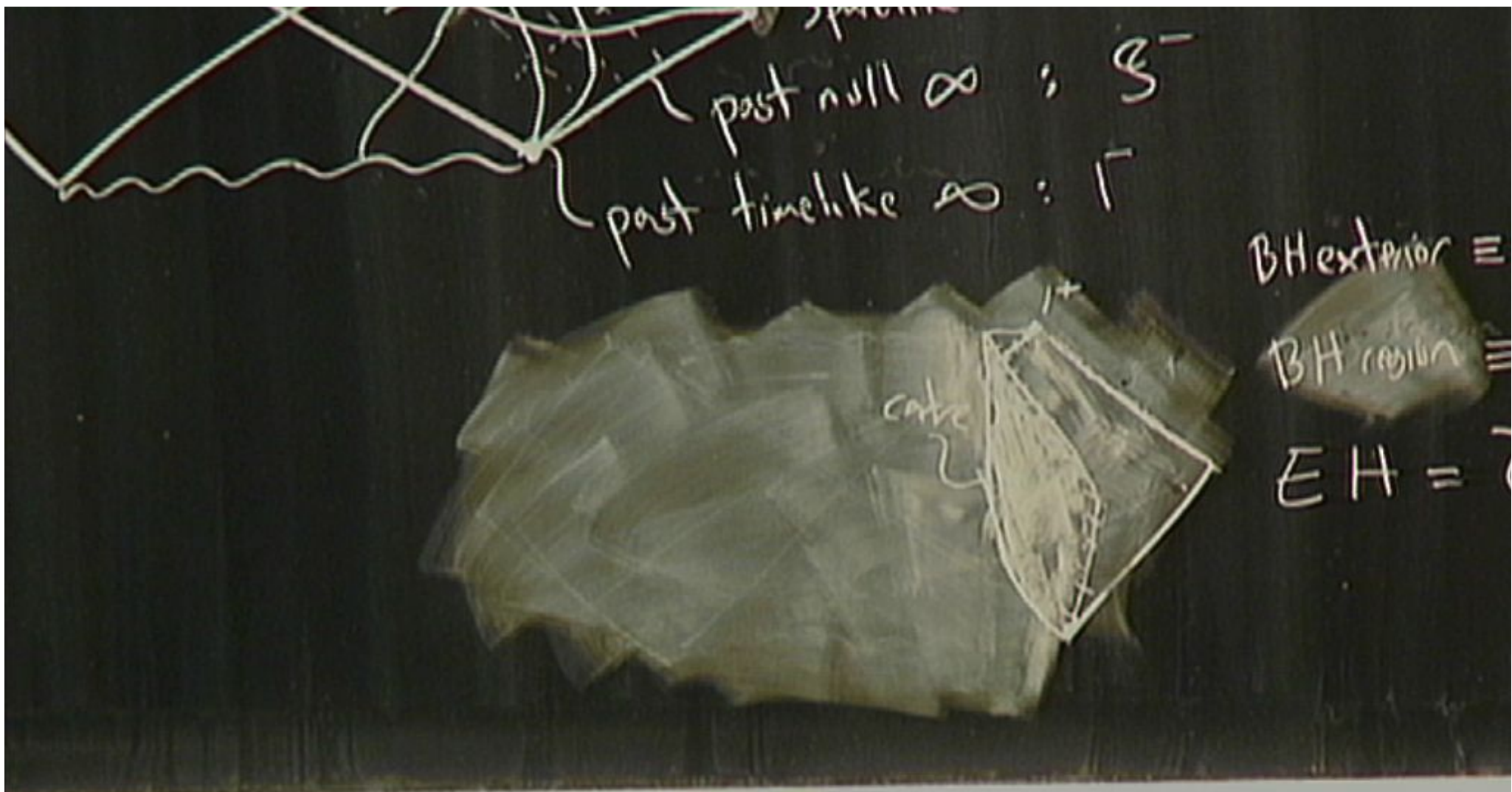
BH exterior =

BH region

$E H =$

centre





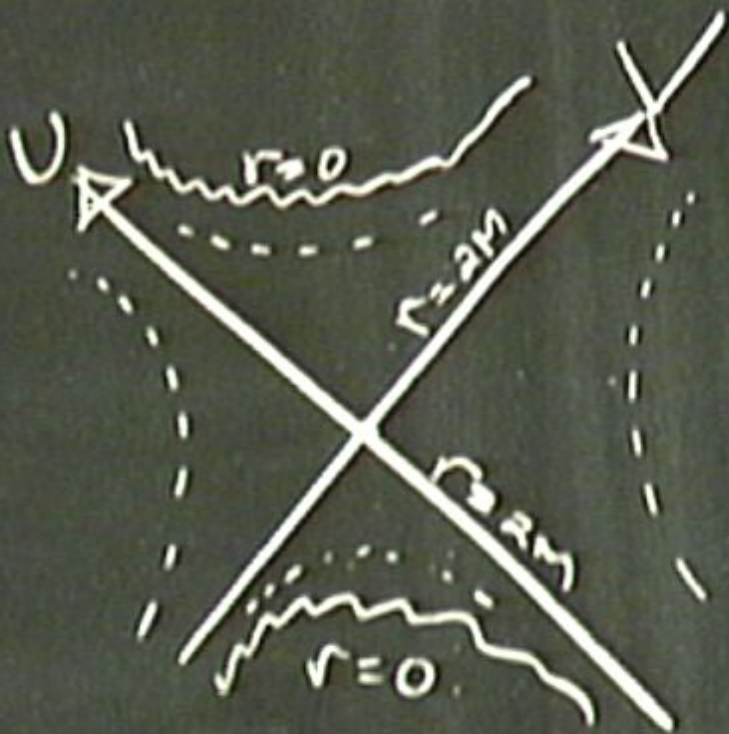
(past timelike ∞ : I



BH exterior \equiv causal

BH region \equiv \mathcal{M}

$EH = \partial(BH)$

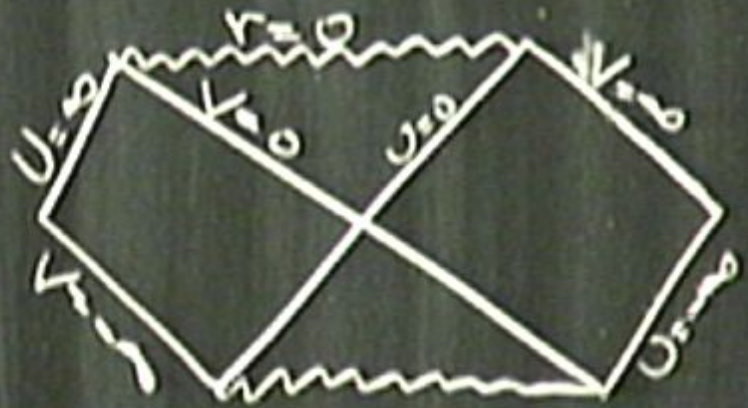


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$$-\frac{1}{2}H < (\tilde{U}, \tilde{V}) < \frac{1}{2}H$$



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 $V = e^{kV}$

$$UV = -e^{k(V-U)}$$
$$= -e^{-2kr^*}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)$$
$$= \frac{M}{r_0^2} = \frac{1}{4M}$$

= surface gravity } skw.



Kruskal :

$$U = -e$$

$$V = e$$

$$UV = -e^{k(v-u)}$$
$$= -e^{-\alpha r^*}$$

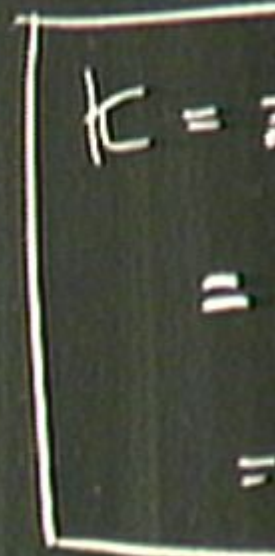


Kruskal: $U = -e^{-kV}$

$V = e^{kU}$

$UV = -e^{k(V-U)}$
 $= -e^{-kr^*}$

$r(UV)$



Kruskal: $U = -e^{-kU}$

$$V = e^{kV}$$

$$UV = -e^{k(V-U)}$$
$$= -e^{-kr^*}$$

$r(UV)$ implicit



$$\left. \begin{aligned} &= + - r^* \\ &= + + r^* \end{aligned} \right\} r^* = \int \frac{dr}{f(r)}$$

$k_01 : U = -e^{-kU}$
 $V = e^{kV}$

$k(V-U)$
 state r^*

$r(U, V)$ implicit

$$k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)$$

$$= \dots$$

Eddington-Finkelstein:

$$v, r, \theta, \varphi$$



Eddington-Finkelstein:
(v, r, θ, ϕ)



Eddington-Finkelstein:

$$(v, r, \theta, \varphi) \quad t = v - r^* \rightarrow dt = dv - \frac{1}{f} dr$$

$$ds^2 = -f dv^2 + 2dvdr + r^2 d\Omega^2$$



entre

BH
E

$$\partial S^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} + 2\partial v \partial r + r^2 \partial \dots$$

Eddington-Finkelstein:

$$(v, r, \theta, \phi) \quad t = v - r^* \rightarrow dt = dv - \frac{1}{f} dr$$

$$\boxed{ds^2 = -f dv^2 + 2dvdr + r^2 d\Omega^2}$$

$$ds^2 = -dv \left(+f dv - 2dr \right) + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

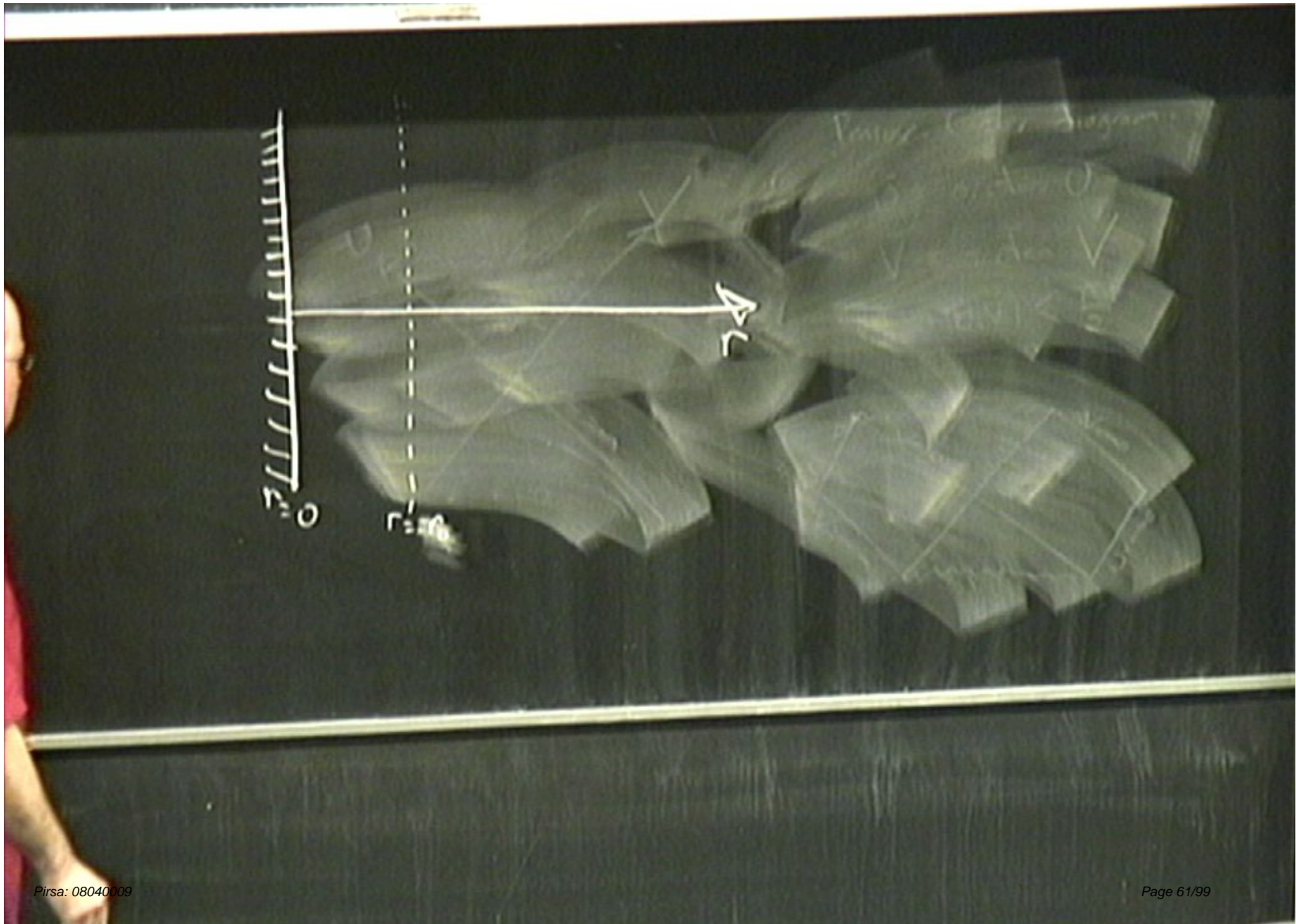
Eddington-Finkelstein:

$$(v, r, \theta, \varphi) \quad t = v - r^* \rightarrow dt = dv - \frac{1}{f} dr$$

$$\boxed{ds^2 = -f dv^2 + 2dvdr + r^2 d\Omega^2}$$

$$ds^2 = -dv \left(+f dv - 2dr \right) + r^2 d\Omega^2$$



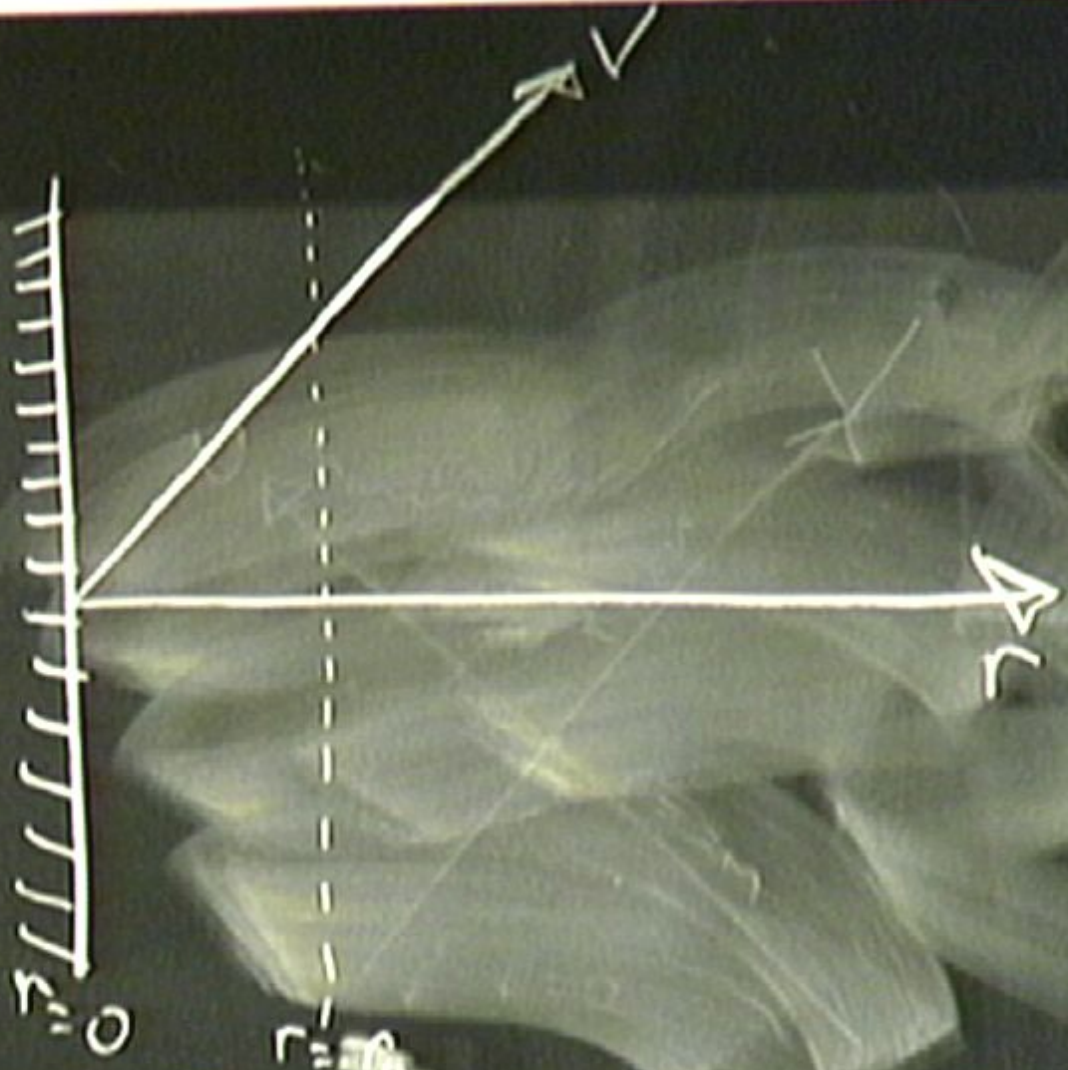


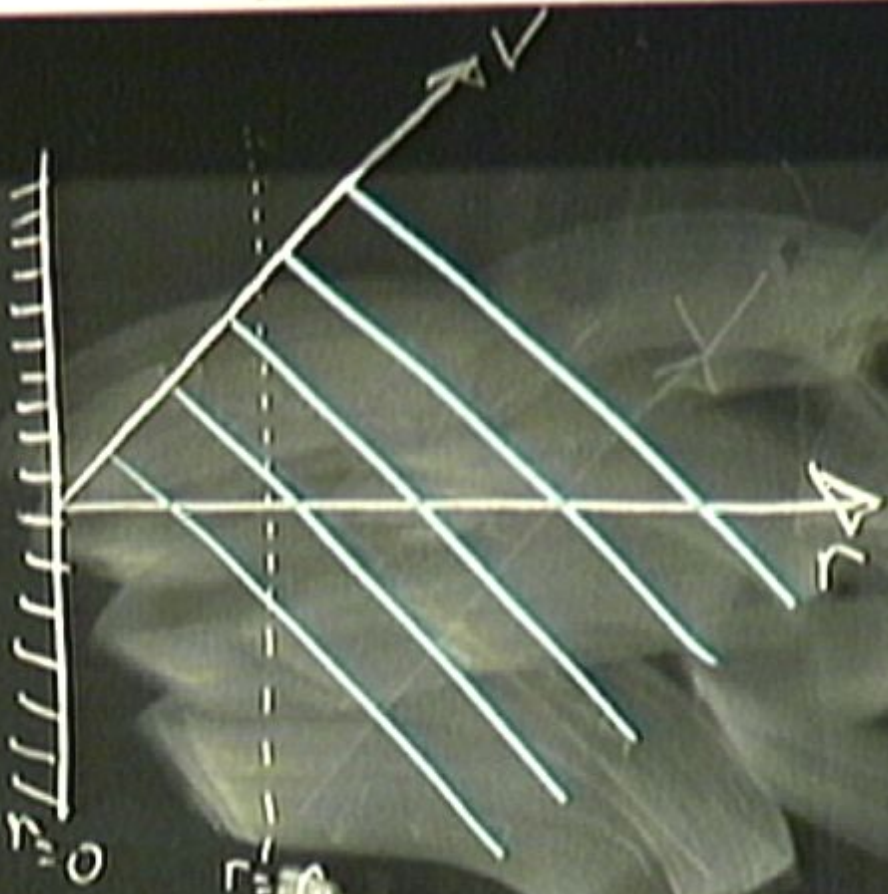
Polar-Center Diagram

Vertical line with diagonal hatching below it, representing a support or boundary.

PC

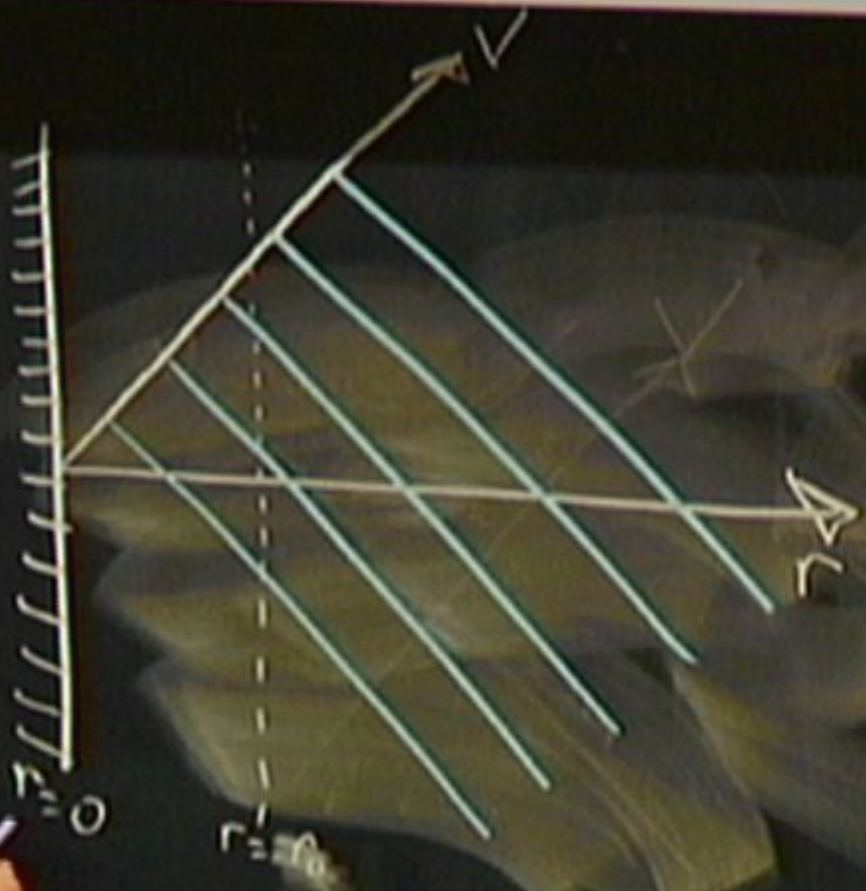
E





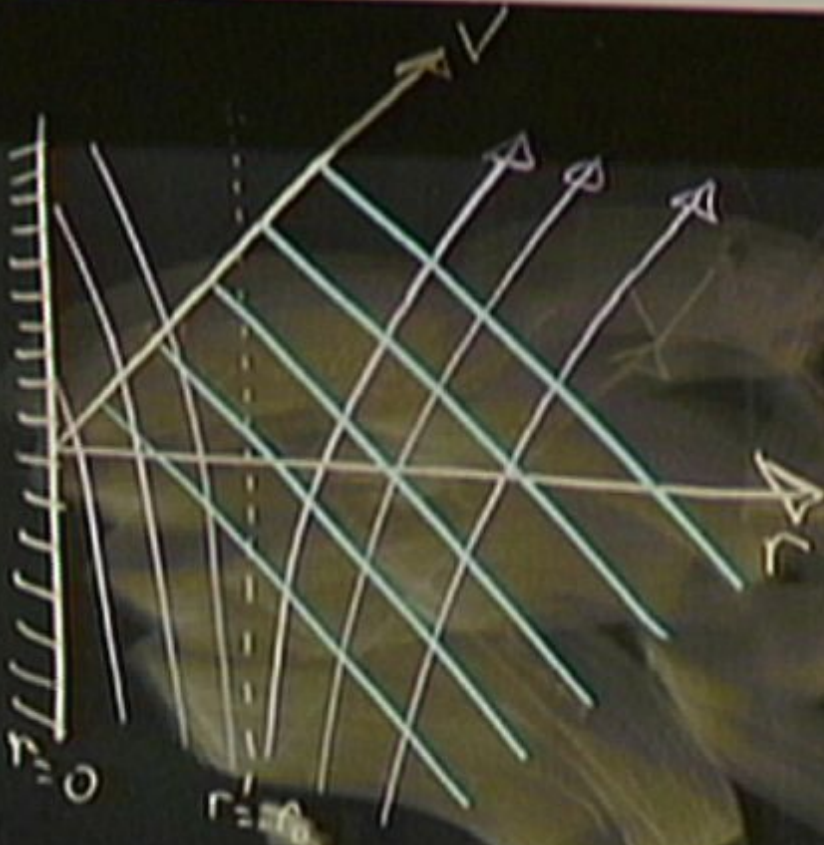
Primer C

CAUTION



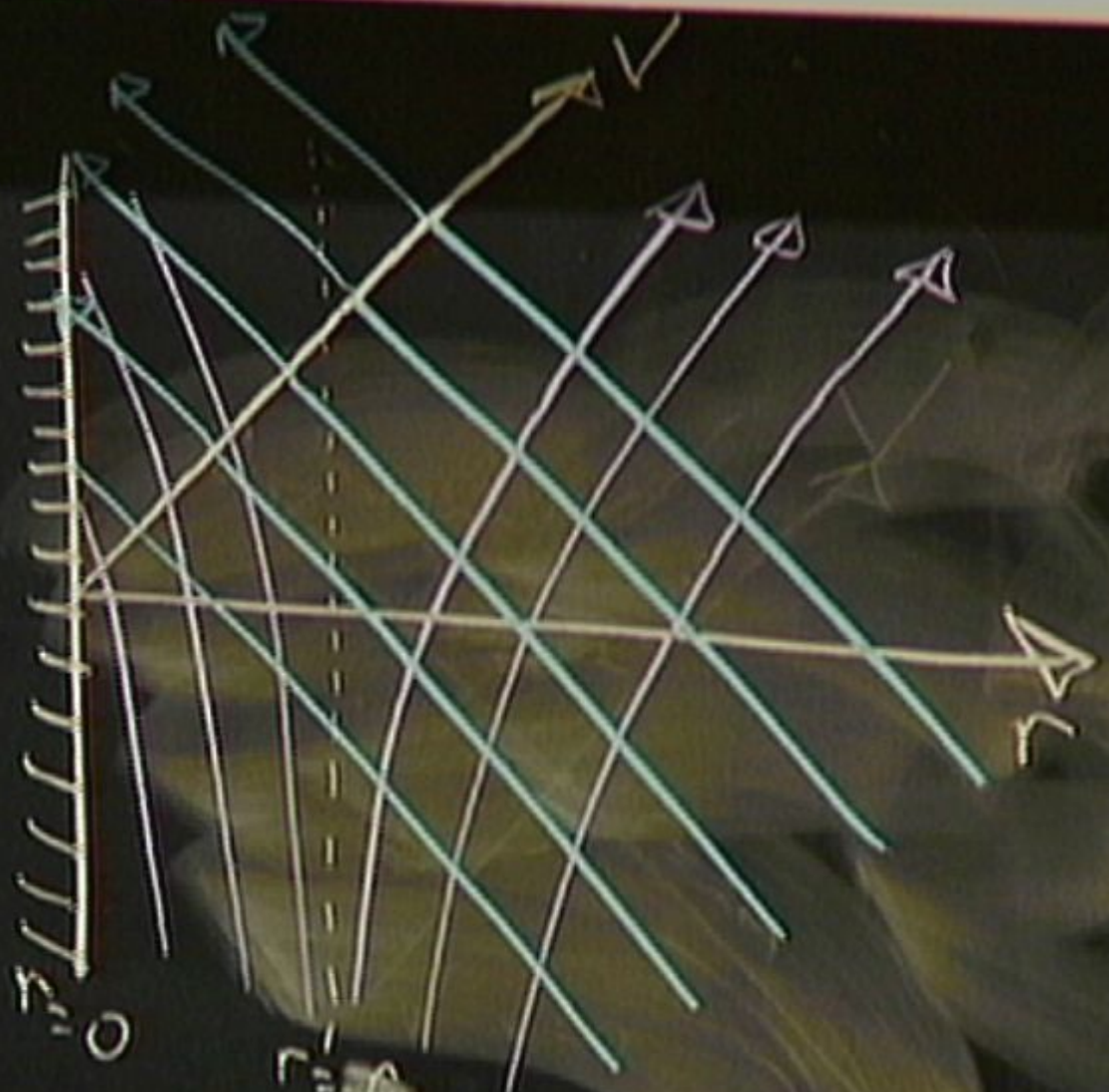
in riving: $\partial V = 0$

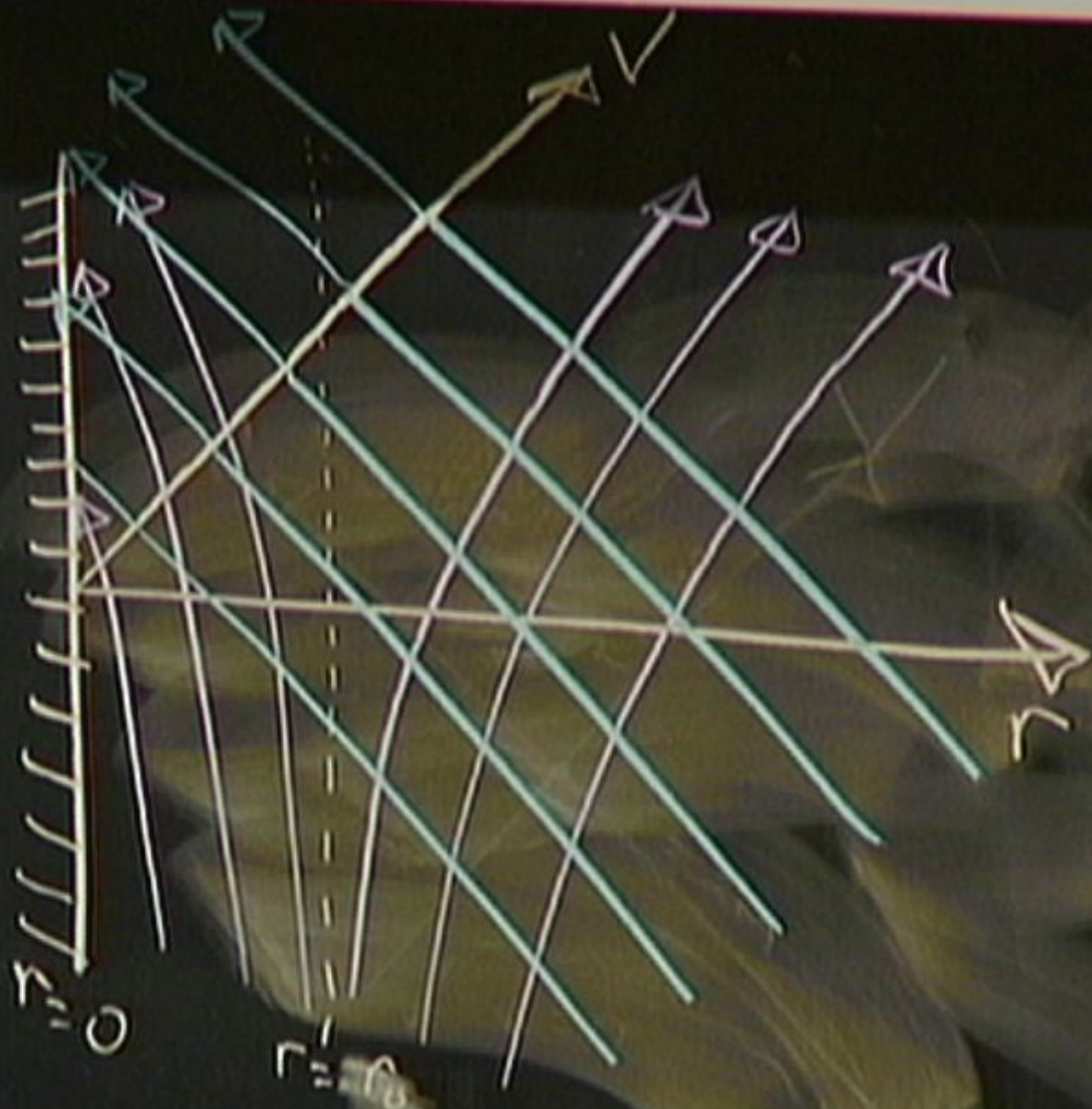
arbitrary: $-f \partial V = 2 \partial r$

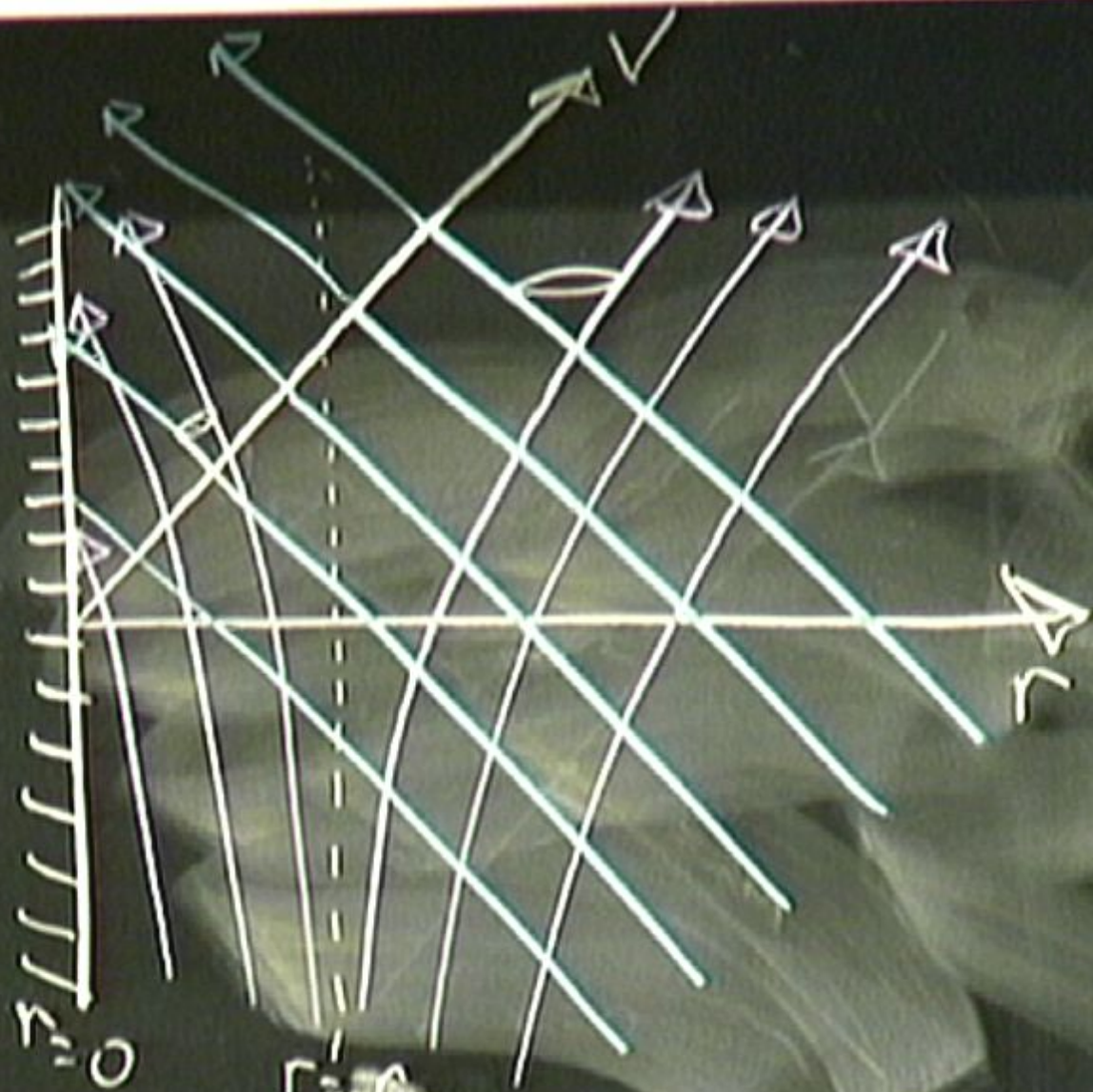


inflowing: $\partial V = 0$

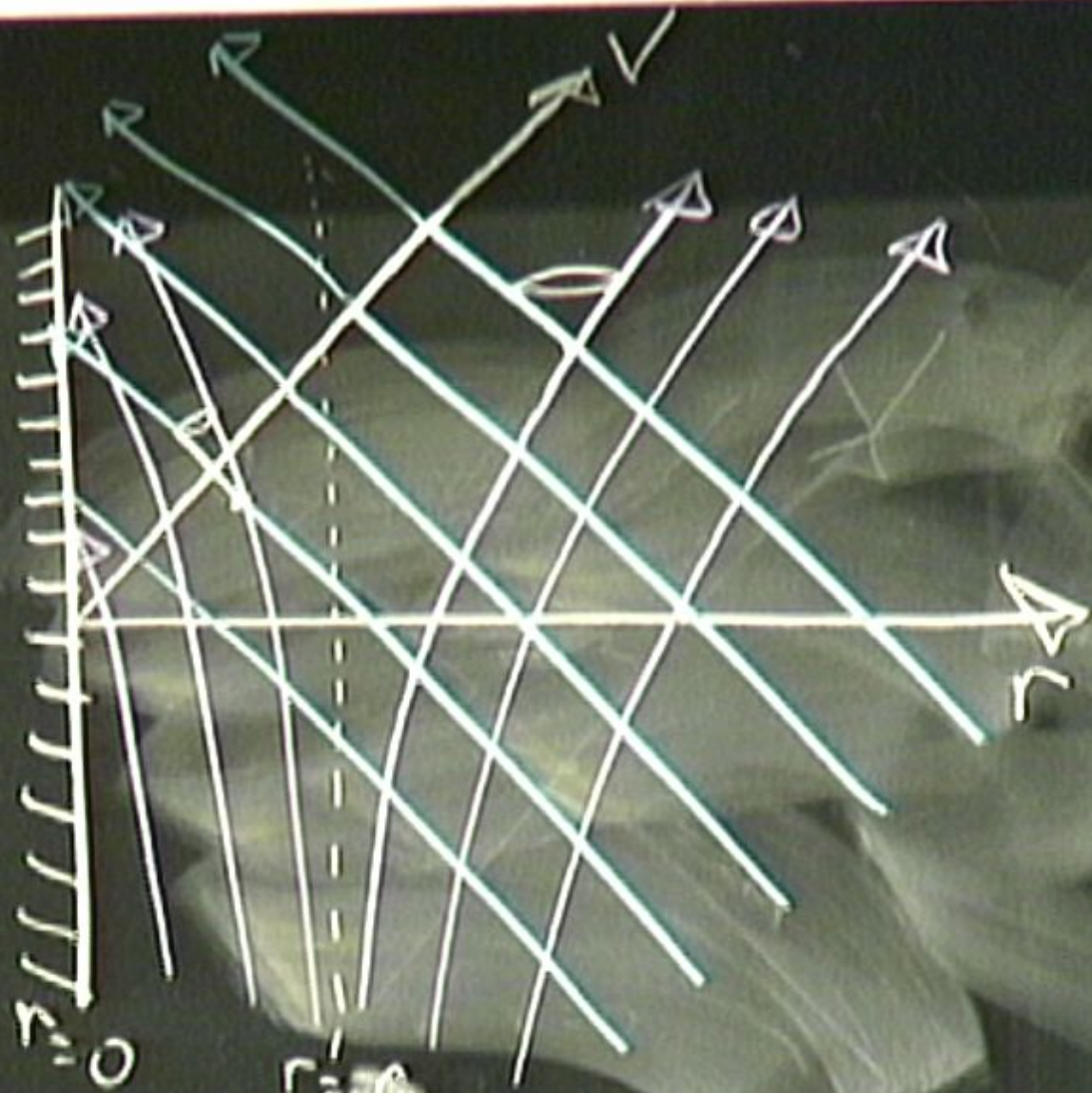
outflowing: $-f \partial V = 2 \partial r$







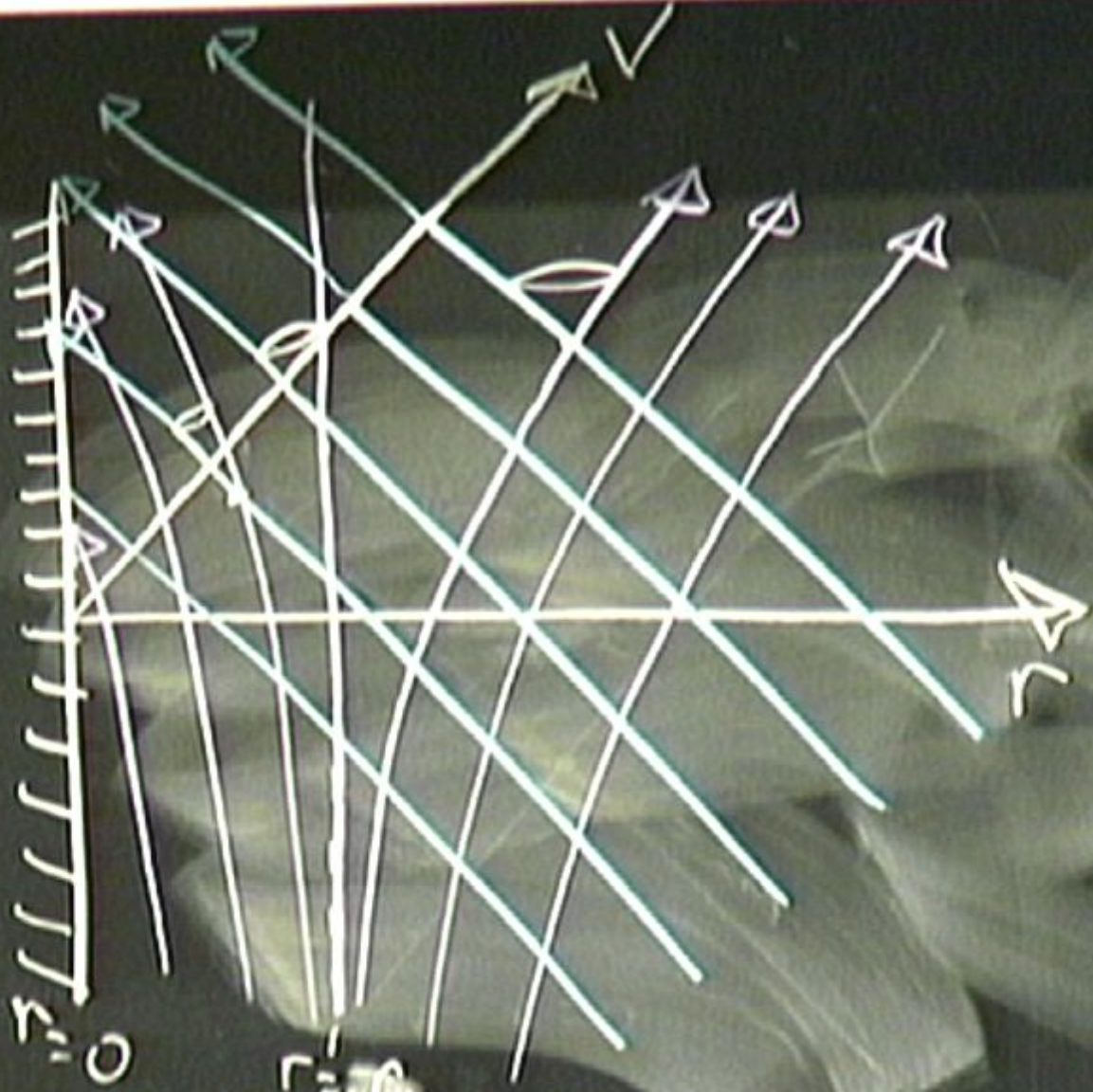
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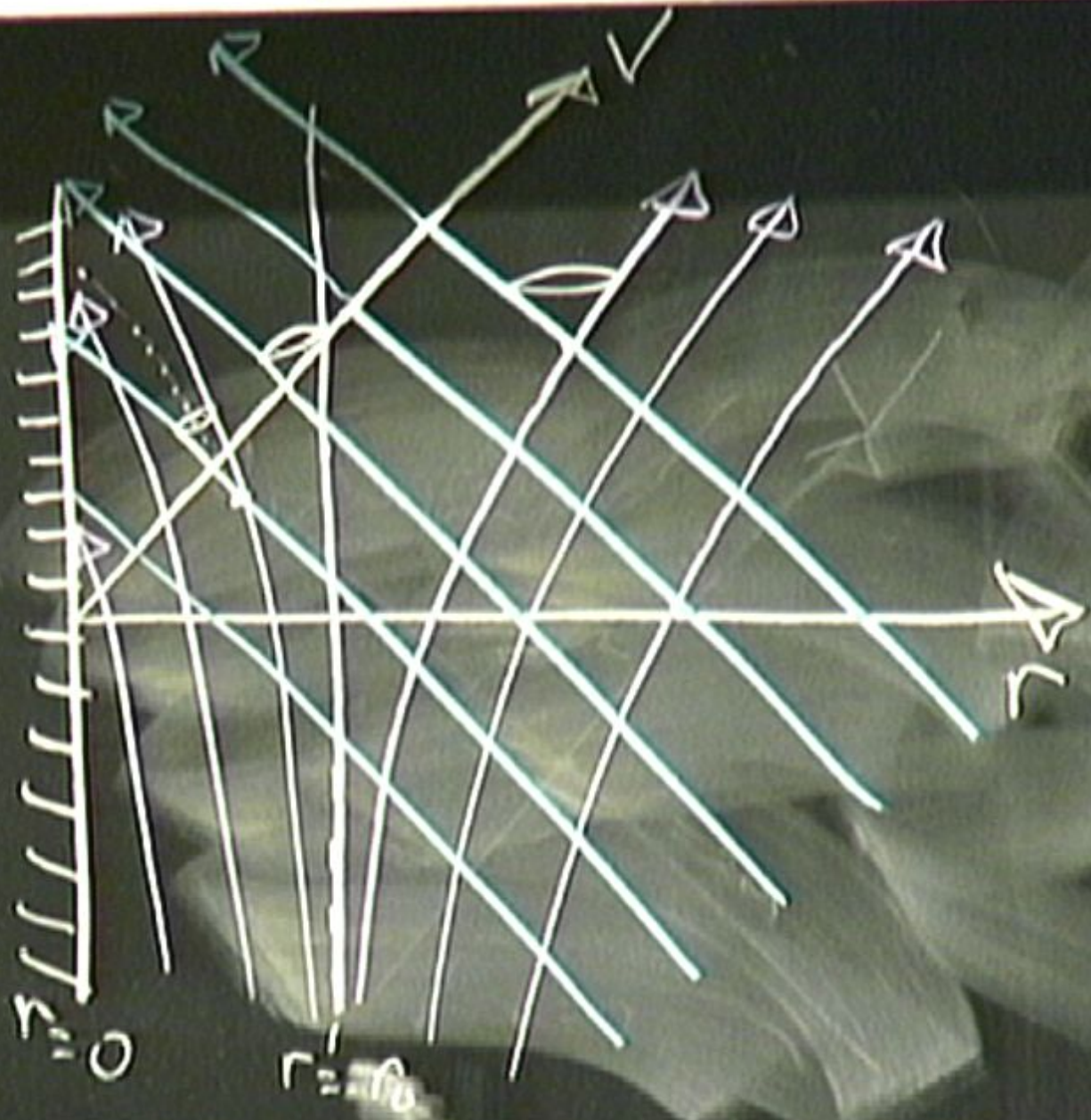
in
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incoming: $dV = 0$

outgoing: $f dV = 2 dr$



in
Part
at



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

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

timelike killing vector : $\xi^\alpha = \begin{matrix} t & r & \theta & \phi \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

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

timelike killing vector: $\xi^\alpha = \begin{matrix} v & r & \theta & \phi \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

$$\xi^\alpha \xi_\alpha = -f$$

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

timelike killing vector: $\xi^\alpha = \begin{matrix} t & r & \theta & \phi \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

$$\xi_\alpha \xi^\alpha = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

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

timelike killing vector: $t^\alpha = \begin{matrix} v & r & \theta & \phi \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

$$\partial_\rho t^\alpha t^\rho = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

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

timelike killing vector: $t^\alpha = \begin{matrix} v & r & \theta & \phi \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} t^\alpha t^\beta = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^\alpha = t^\alpha_{; \beta} t^\beta$$

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

timelike killing vector : $t^\alpha = \begin{matrix} v & r & \theta & \phi \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} t^\alpha t^\beta = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^\alpha = t^\alpha_{; \beta} t^\beta$$

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

timelike killing vector: $t^\alpha = \begin{matrix} v & r & \theta & \phi \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} t^\alpha t^\beta = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^\alpha = t^\alpha_{;\beta} t^\beta = \left(\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f f', 0, 0 \right)$$

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

timelike killing vector: $\xi^\alpha = \begin{matrix} v < 0 \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} \xi^\alpha \xi^\beta = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^\alpha = \xi^\alpha_{;\beta} \xi^\beta = (\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f f', 0, 0)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} (\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0)$$

timelike killing vector : $t^{\alpha} = (1, 0, 0, 0)$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} t^{\alpha} t^{\beta} = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^{\alpha} = t^{\alpha}_{; \beta} t^{\beta} = \left(\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f f', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\parallel}{=} \left(\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$t^{\alpha}_{; \beta} t^{\beta} \stackrel{\parallel}{=} \left(\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

timelike killing vector : $t^{\alpha} = (1, 0, 0, 0)$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} t^{\alpha} t^{\beta} = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^{\alpha} = t^{\alpha}_{;\beta} t^{\beta} = \left(\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f f', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\parallel \left(\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$t^{\alpha}_{;\beta} t^{\beta} \parallel k t^{\alpha}$$

timelike killing vector : $t^\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} t^\alpha t^\beta = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^\alpha = t^\alpha_{; \rho} t^\rho = \left(\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f' f', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \left(\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\boxed{t^\alpha_{; \rho} t^\rho \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} k t^\alpha}$$

$$z_{p,r} + x + p = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^x = t_{z,p}^x + p = \left(\frac{1}{2}f', \frac{1}{2}ff', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \left(\frac{1}{2}f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$H_{z,p}^x \stackrel{H}{=} k + a$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2}f'(r_0)$$

quadratic eqn in non-affine parameterization.

$$z_{opt} + \lambda^* = -\lambda^* = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^{\lambda^*} = \lambda^* z_{opt} + \lambda^* = \left(\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f f', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \left(\frac{1}{2} f''(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\lambda^* z_{opt} + \lambda^* \stackrel{H}{=} k + \lambda^*$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} f''(r_0)$$

quadratic eqn in non-affine parameterization.

$$\lambda^* \rightarrow \frac{d^2 X}{dV^2}$$

$$ds^2 = -f dv^2 + 2drdv + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

timelike killing vector: $t^\alpha = \begin{matrix} v & r & \theta & \phi \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

$$\partial_\mu t^\alpha t^\mu = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

Affine parameter:

$$\frac{dX^\alpha}{dv} = \exp \int k dv$$

$$a^\alpha = t^\alpha_{; \rho} t^\rho = \left(\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f f', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\boxed{t^\alpha_{; \rho} t^\rho \equiv k t^\alpha}$$

$$\boxed{k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)}$$

applies eqn in non-affine parameterization.

$$t^\alpha = \frac{dX^\alpha}{dv}$$

$$ds^2 = -f dv^2 + 2drdv + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

timelike killing vector: $\xi^\alpha = \begin{matrix} v & r & \theta & \phi \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{matrix}$

$$\xi^\mu \xi_\mu = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

Affine parameter:

$$\frac{d\lambda^\alpha}{dv} = \exp \int k dv \\ = e^{kv}$$

$$a^\alpha = \xi^\mu \xi_\mu \xi^\alpha = \left(\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f f', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\boxed{\xi^\mu \xi_\mu \xi^\alpha \equiv k \xi^\alpha}$$

$$\boxed{k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)}$$

applies eqn in non-affine parameterization.

$$\xi^\alpha = \frac{dX^\alpha}{dv}$$

$$\exists r^* \text{ s.t. } f(r^*) = -f = \begin{cases} -ve & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r = r_0 \\ +ve & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

Affine param.

$$\frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial v} = \exp \int k \, dv$$

$$= e^{kv}$$

$$\lambda^* = \frac{e^{kv}}{k} = \frac{V}{k}$$

$$a^x = \frac{\partial^2 \lambda^*}{\partial v^2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f f', 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \left(\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 \lambda^*}{\partial v^2} \stackrel{H}{=} k + a^x}$$

$$\boxed{k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)}$$

quadratic eqn in non-affine parameterization.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \lambda^*}{\partial v^2}$$

$$= \exp \int k \, dv$$

$$= e^{kv}$$

$$= \frac{e^{kv}}{k} = \frac{V}{k}$$

$$\frac{H}{H} \left(\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$H^{\alpha} \delta_p + p \frac{H}{H} = (k) + \alpha$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)$$

zousteric na
parameter →

$$+^{\alpha} = \frac{dX^{\alpha}}{dv}$$

$$\lambda^x = \frac{e^{kv}}{k} = \frac{V}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \boxed{H^x_{sp} + f \equiv (k) + \alpha} \\ & \boxed{k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)} \end{aligned}$$

quadratic eqn in non-affine
parameterization.
 $f^x = \frac{dX^x}{dv}$

Killing's eqn: $f_{\alpha sp} + f_{ps\alpha} = 0$

$$\lambda^\alpha = \frac{e^{kV}}{k} = \frac{V}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{t^\alpha_{; \rho} + t^\rho_{; \alpha} &= (k) t^\alpha} \\ \boxed{k &= \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)} \end{aligned}$$

quadratic eqn in non-affine
parameterization.
 $t^\alpha = \frac{dX^\alpha}{dV}$

Killing's eqn: $t^\alpha_{; \rho} + t^\rho_{; \alpha} = 0$

$$t^\alpha_{; \rho} t^\rho = - t^\rho_{; \alpha} t^\alpha = - \frac{1}{2} (t^\rho_{; \rho})_{; \alpha}$$

$$\lambda^{\alpha} = \frac{e^{kV}}{k} = \frac{V}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t^{\alpha}_{sp} + t^{\alpha} &= (k) + \alpha \\ k &= \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0) \end{aligned}$$

quadratic eqn in non-affine parameterization.

$$t^{\alpha} = \frac{dX^{\alpha}}{dV}$$

Killing's eqn $\rightarrow t^{\alpha}_{sp} + t^{\alpha}_{s\alpha} = 0$

$$t^{\alpha}_{sp} + t^{\alpha} = -t^{\alpha}_{s\alpha} + t^{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{2} (t^{\alpha}_{sp} + t^{\alpha})_{s\alpha}$$

$$\nabla_{\alpha} (-t^{\alpha}_{sp} + t^{\alpha}) = 2k t^{\alpha}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)$$

$$f' = \frac{dx}{dv}$$

EH.

$$\Phi = 0$$

$$\Theta = -\frac{1}{r} f = f$$

Killing's eqn: $f_{\alpha\beta} + f_{\beta\alpha} = 0$

$$f_{\alpha\beta} + f_{\beta\alpha} = -f_{\beta\alpha} + f_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{2} (f_{\beta} + f_{\alpha})_{,\beta}$$

$$\nabla_{\alpha} (-\frac{1}{r} f) = 2\kappa f_{,\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} f''(r_0)$$

$$f'' = \frac{d^2 f}{dr^2}$$

EH.

$$\Phi = 0$$

$$\Phi = -\frac{1}{2} f'' = f$$

$$\nabla_\alpha \Phi = \alpha$$

Killing's eqn: $f_{\alpha\beta} + f_{\beta\alpha} = 0$

$$f_{\alpha\beta} + f_{\beta\alpha} = -\frac{1}{2} (f'' + f'')_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{2} (f'' + f'')$$

$$\nabla_\alpha (-\frac{1}{2} f'') = 2k f_\alpha$$

timelike killing vector: $\xi^\alpha = (1, 0, 0, 0)$

$$\xi_\alpha \xi^\alpha = -f = \begin{cases} -ve \\ 0 \\ +ve \end{cases}$$

Affine parameter:
 $\frac{d\lambda^*}{dV} = \exp \int k dV$

$$a^\alpha = \xi^\alpha_{; \rho} \xi^\rho = \left(\frac{1}{2} f', \frac{1}{2} f f', 0, 0 \right)$$

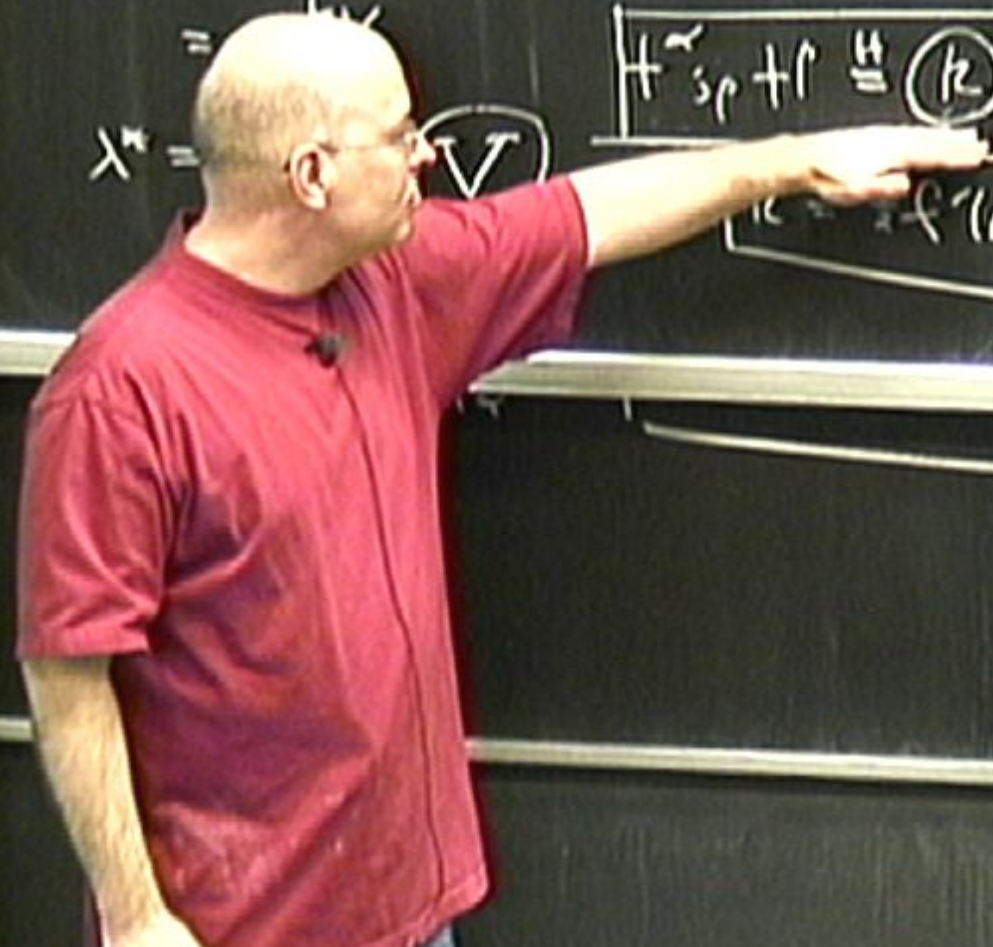
$$\equiv \left(\frac{1}{2} f'(r_0), 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\lambda^* = \int \frac{dV}{f}$$

$$\xi^\alpha_{; \rho} \xi^\rho \equiv (k) \xi^\alpha$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_0)$$

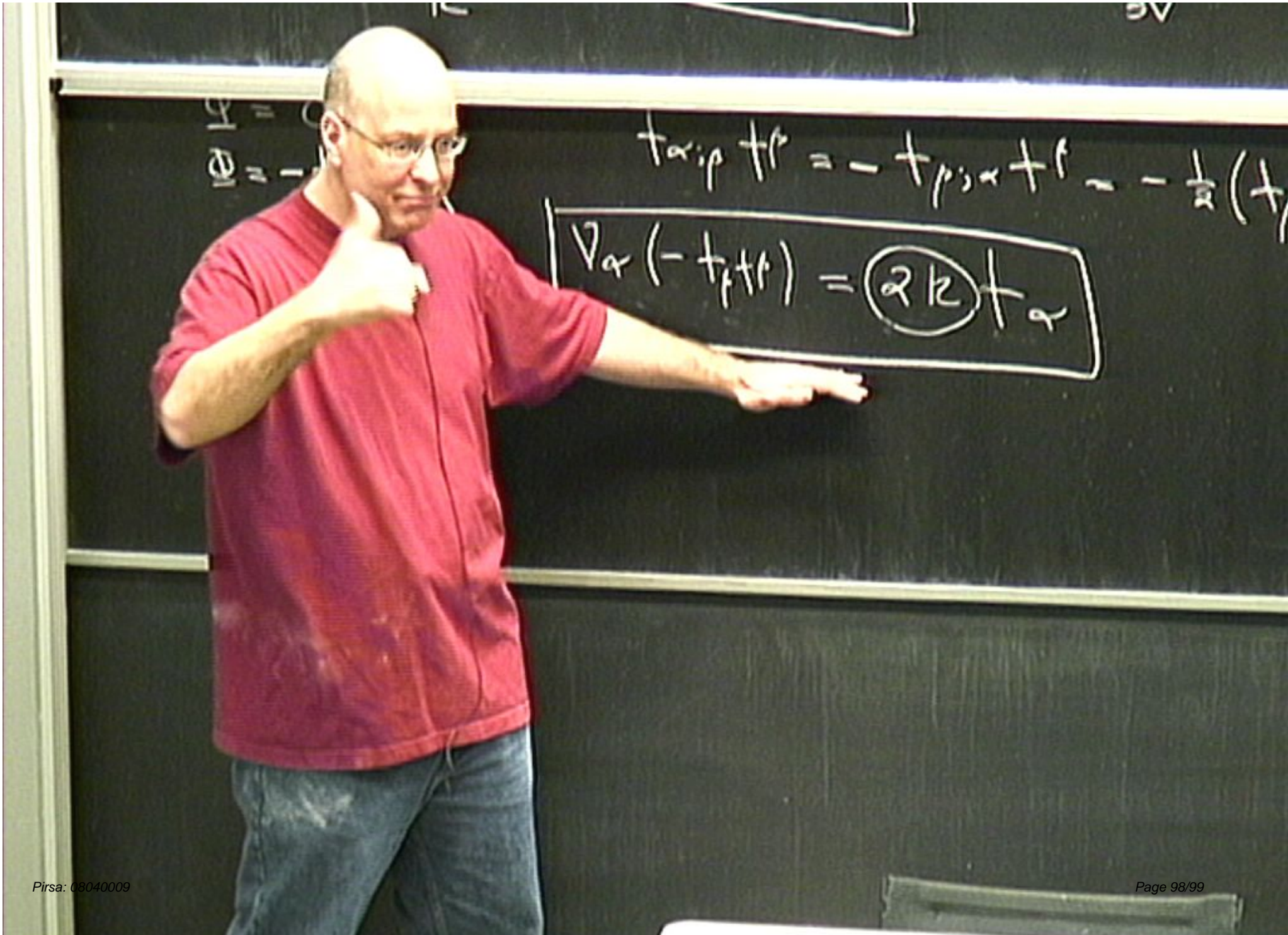
quadratic eqn in parameterization:
 $\xi^\alpha \frac{dX^\alpha}{dV}$

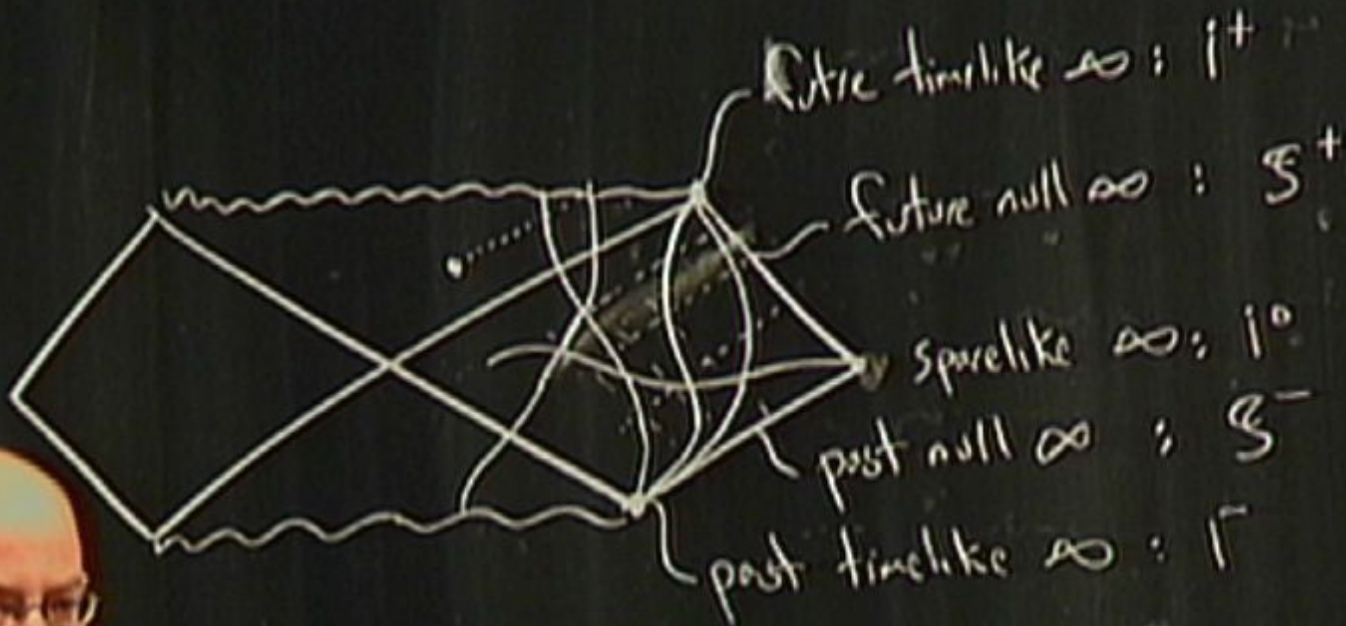


$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = -$
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \beta} = -$

$$t_{\alpha; \rho} + t^{\rho} = -t_{\rho; \alpha} + t^{\rho} = -\frac{1}{2} (t_{\alpha} + t^{\rho})$$

$$\nabla_{\alpha} (-t_{\rho} + t^{\rho}) = (2k) t_{\alpha}$$





BH exterior $\equiv \mathcal{G}$
 BH region \equiv
 EH = \emptyset

