Title: General Relativity for Cosmology - Lecture 10

Date: Oct 13, 2017 04:00 PM

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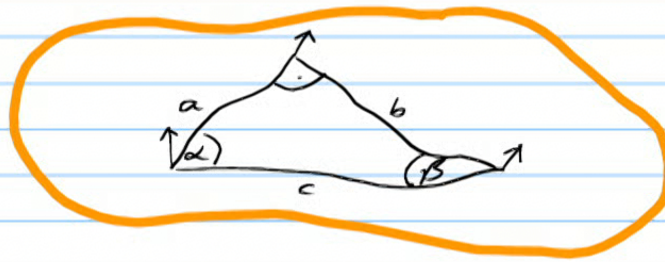
Abstract:

Note Title

GR for Cosmology, Achim Kempf, Fall 2017, Lecture 11

Recall: The nontrivial shape of a manifold reveals itself in several ways:

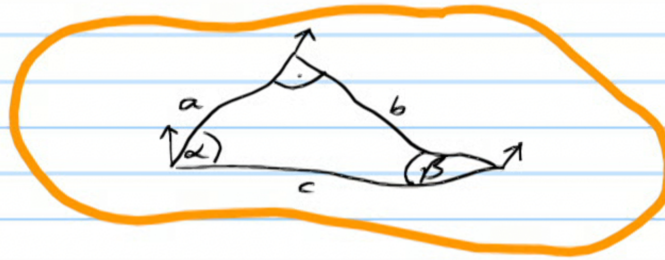


1. Violation of angle sum law, $\alpha + \beta + 90^\circ \neq 180^\circ$.

   ⇝ Can encode shape through deficit angles (used in some quantum gravity approaches)

2. Violation of Pythagoras' law, $a^2 + b^2 \neq c^2$.

   ⇝ Can encode shape through metric distances: $(\mathcal{M}, g)$



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Observe: Such local descriptions carry redundant information!

(This makes it hard to identify the true degrees of freedom, so that they can be quantized.)

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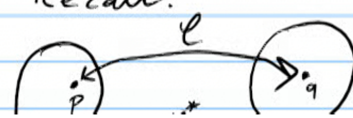
Why? Two (pseudo-)Riemannian mflds $(\mathcal{M},g)$, $(\mathcal{M},g')$ must be considered equivalent, i.e., they are describing the same space(-time), if there exists an isometric, i.e., metric-preserving, isomorphism:

$$\boxed{\varphi : (\mathcal{M},g) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M},g')}$$

Here: φ is called metric-preserving if, under the pull-back map

$$T\varphi^* : T_p(\mathcal{M})_2 \rightarrow T_p(\mathcal{M})_2$$

Recall:



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the metric obeys:

$$T\varphi_*(g) = g'$$

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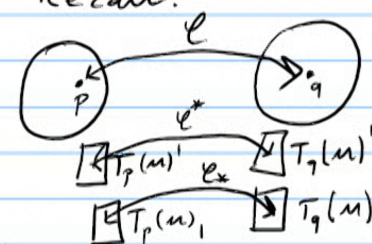

⇝ φ can then be considered to be a mere change of chart.

Problem: These equiv. classes are hard to handle because absence or existence of φ is hard to check!

⇒ One would like to be able to reliably identify exactly one representative (M, g) per class Ξ.

- This would be called a "fixing of gauge".
- Why would this be useful?

A key example of when gauge fixing needed: Quantum gravity

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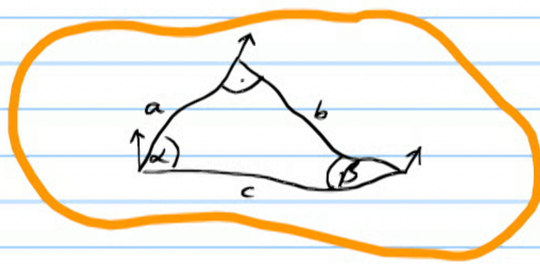
We discussed detecting and describing shape through



- deficiency angles
- nontrivial metric distances (M, g)
- nontrivial parallel transport (M, Γ)

Applied to gravity:

Expect to have to handle path integrals of the type:

$$\int_{\text{"all Riemannian structures } \Xi \text{"}} e^{iS'(\Xi)} \, D\Xi$$

But what we initially have is, roughly of the form:

$$\int_{\text{"all } g\text{"}} e^{iS'(g)} \delta(?) \, Dg \quad \text{or} \quad \int_{\text{"all } \Gamma\text{"}} e^{iS'(\Xi)} \delta(?) \, D\Gamma$$

Here, $\delta(?)$ should be such that from each equivalence class of the g's or the Γ's only exactly one contributes to the path integral.

⇝ Much of Quantum Gravity research is concerned with working out suitable $\delta(?)$ for g's or Γ's or other variables formed from them, such as the frame fields (see "Loop quantum gravity").

Q: Can one detect and describe a (pseudo-) Riemannian structure Ξ directly?

A: Possibly yes, using "Spectral Geometry":

Idea: A manifold's vibration spectrum $\{\lambda_n\}$ depends only on Ξ! (Independent of coordinate systems!)

Key question of the field of spectral geometry: (Weyl 1911) from them, such as the frame fields (see "Loop quantum gravity").

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Idea: A manifold's vibration spectrum $\{\lambda_n\}$ depends only on Ξ! (Independent of coordinate systems!)

Key question of the field of spectral geometry: (Weyl 1911)

> Does the spectrum $\{\lambda_n\}$ encode **all** about the shape, i.e., Ξ?

Remarks:

- It cannot, if $\mathcal{M}$ has infinite volume, because then the spectrum of Δ will become (almost) completely continuous.

- The spectral geometry of pseudo-Riemannian manifolds is still very little developed.

Theorem:

- Assume $(\mathcal{M}, g)$ is a compact (implies finite volume) Riemannian manifold without boundary, $\partial\mathcal{M} = \phi$.

- Then, each $spec(\Delta_p)$ is discrete, with finite degeneracies

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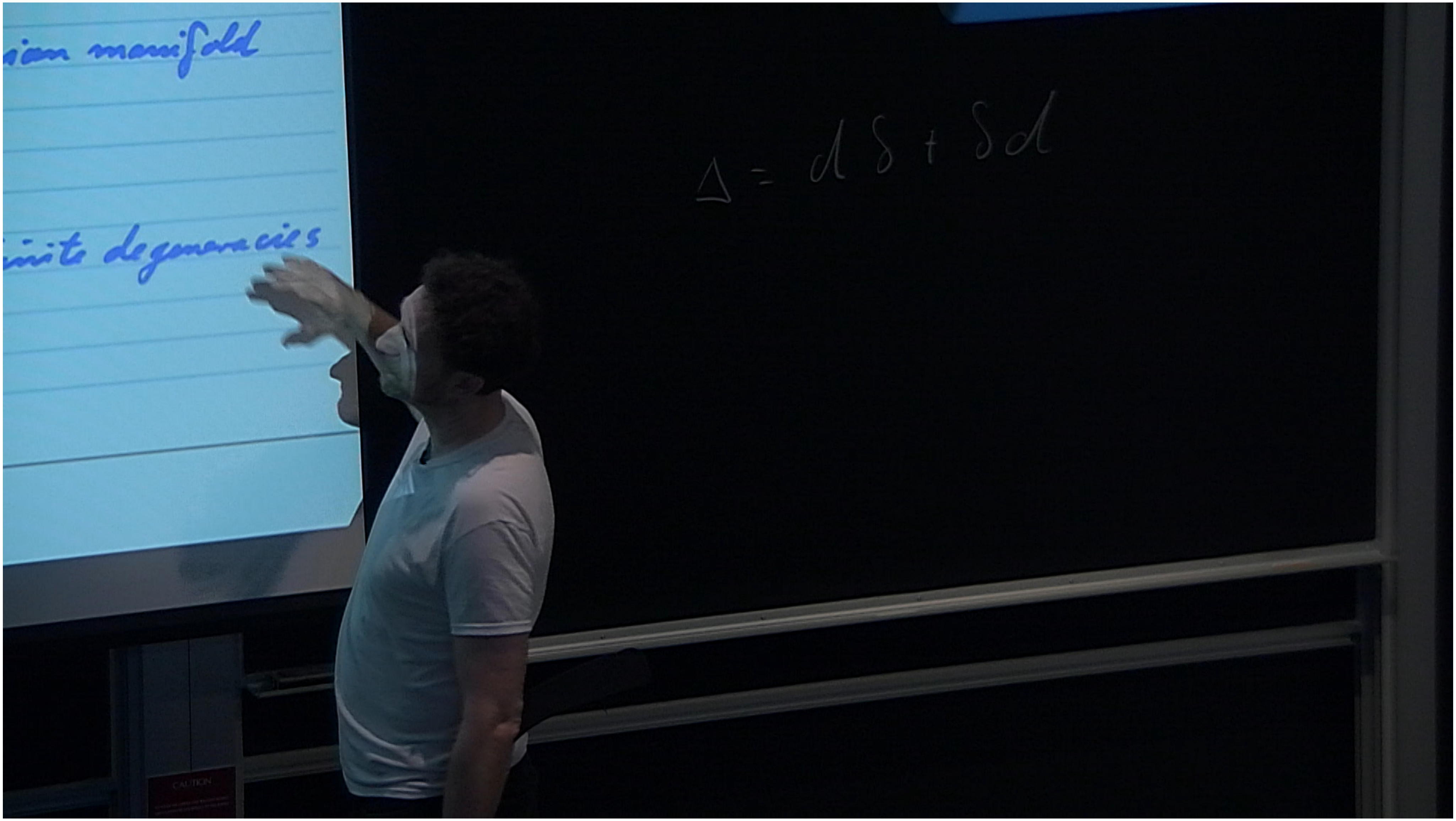
Theorem:

- Assume $(\mathcal{M}, g)$ is a compact Riemannian manifold without boundary, $\partial\mathcal{M} = \phi$. (compact implies finite volume)

- Then, each $spec(\Delta_p)$ is discrete, with finite degeneracies and without accumulation points.


manifold
degeneracies
Δ = dδ + δd

In practice:

We can describe any arbitrarily large part of the universe by a compact Riemannian manifold, $(\mathcal{M}, g)$.

This allows us to describe, e.g., 3-dim. space at any fixed time (or also 4-dim. spacetime after so-called Wick rotation).

Types of waves (incl. sounds) on $\mathcal{M}$:

assumed compact, no boundary

Consider p-form fields $\omega(x)$ on $\mathcal{M}$, with time evolution, e.g.,:

1. Schrödinger equation: $i\hbar\partial_t \omega(x,t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\Delta_p \omega(x,t)$

2. Heat equation: $\partial_t \omega(x,t) = -\alpha \Delta_p \omega(x,t)$

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3. Klein Gordon (and acoustic) eqn: $-\partial_t^2 \omega(x,t) = \beta \Delta_p \omega(x,t)$

□ Each of them can be solved via separation of variables:

□ Assume we find an eigenform $\tilde{\omega}(x)$ of Δ on $\mathcal{M}$:

$$\boxed{\Delta_p \tilde{\omega}(x) = \lambda \tilde{\omega}(x)}$$

□ **They exist:** Each Δ is self-adjoint, w.r.t. the inner product $(\omega, \nu) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \omega \wedge * \nu$.

Then: Schrödinger eqn solved by: $\omega(x,t) := e^{\frac{i\hbar}{2m}\lambda t}\, \tilde{\omega}(x)$

Heat eqn solved by: $\omega(x,t) := e^{-\alpha \lambda t}\, \tilde{\omega}(x)$

Klein Gordon eqn solved by: $\omega_{\pm}(x,t) := e^{\pm i \sqrt{\beta \lambda}\, t}\, \tilde{\omega}(x)$

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$\Rightarrow$ The spectrum $spec(\Delta_p)$ is the overtone spectrum of p-form type waves on the manifold M.

⇒ The spectrum spec(Δ_p) is the overtone spectrum of p-form type waves on the manifold $\mathcal{M}$.

Properties of spec(Δ_p):

- **Expectation:**

  The spectra spec(Δ_p) for different p carry different information about $\mathcal{M}$:

  E.g., scalar and vector seismic waves travel (and reflect) differently.

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b) $[\Delta, d] = 0$

c) $[\Delta, \delta] = 0$

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This will relate spec(Δ_p) to spec(Δ_{n-p}), spec(Δ_{p+1}) and spec(Δ_{p-1}):

Use $[\Delta, *] = 0$:

Assume: $\omega \in \Lambda_p$ and $\Delta\omega = \lambda\omega$.

Define: $v := *\omega \in \Lambda_{n-p}$

Then :

$$\Delta v = \Delta * \omega = * \Delta \omega = * \lambda \omega = \lambda v$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\mathrm{spec}(\Delta_p) = \mathrm{spec}(\Delta_{n-p})}$$

Next:

Careful utilization of $[\Delta, d] = 0$ and $[\Delta, \delta] = 0$ yields

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Next:

Careful utilization of $[\Delta, d] = 0$ and $[\Delta, \delta] = 0$ yields much more information about these spectra!

☐ Notice that: Δ maps exact forms $\omega = d\nu$ into exact forms:

$$\Delta \omega = \Delta d \nu = \overbrace{d \Delta \nu}^{\text{an exact form}}$$

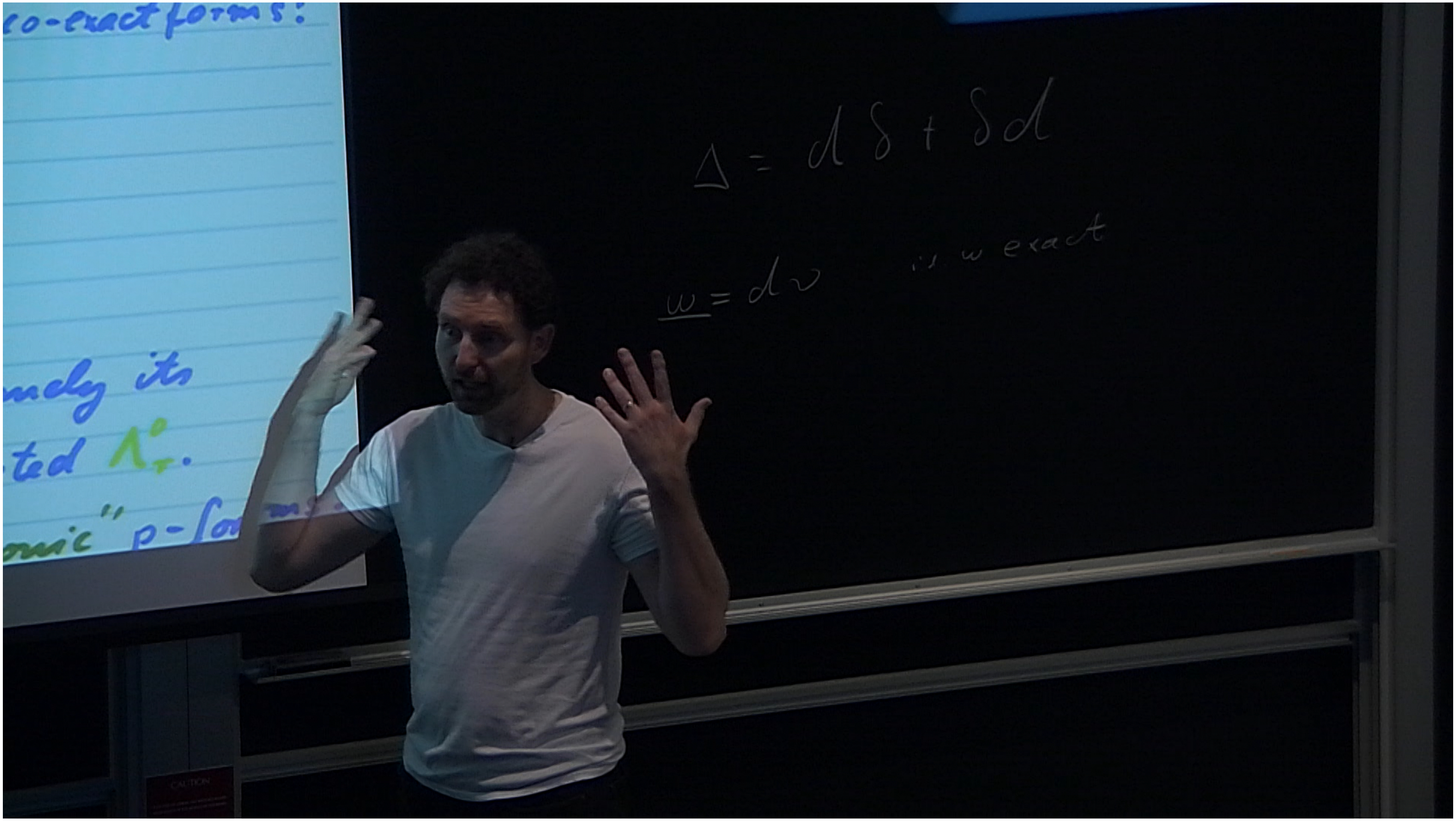
i.e.: $\boxed{\Delta : d\Lambda_r \to d\Lambda_r}$ ← $d\Lambda_r$ = image of Λ_r under d.

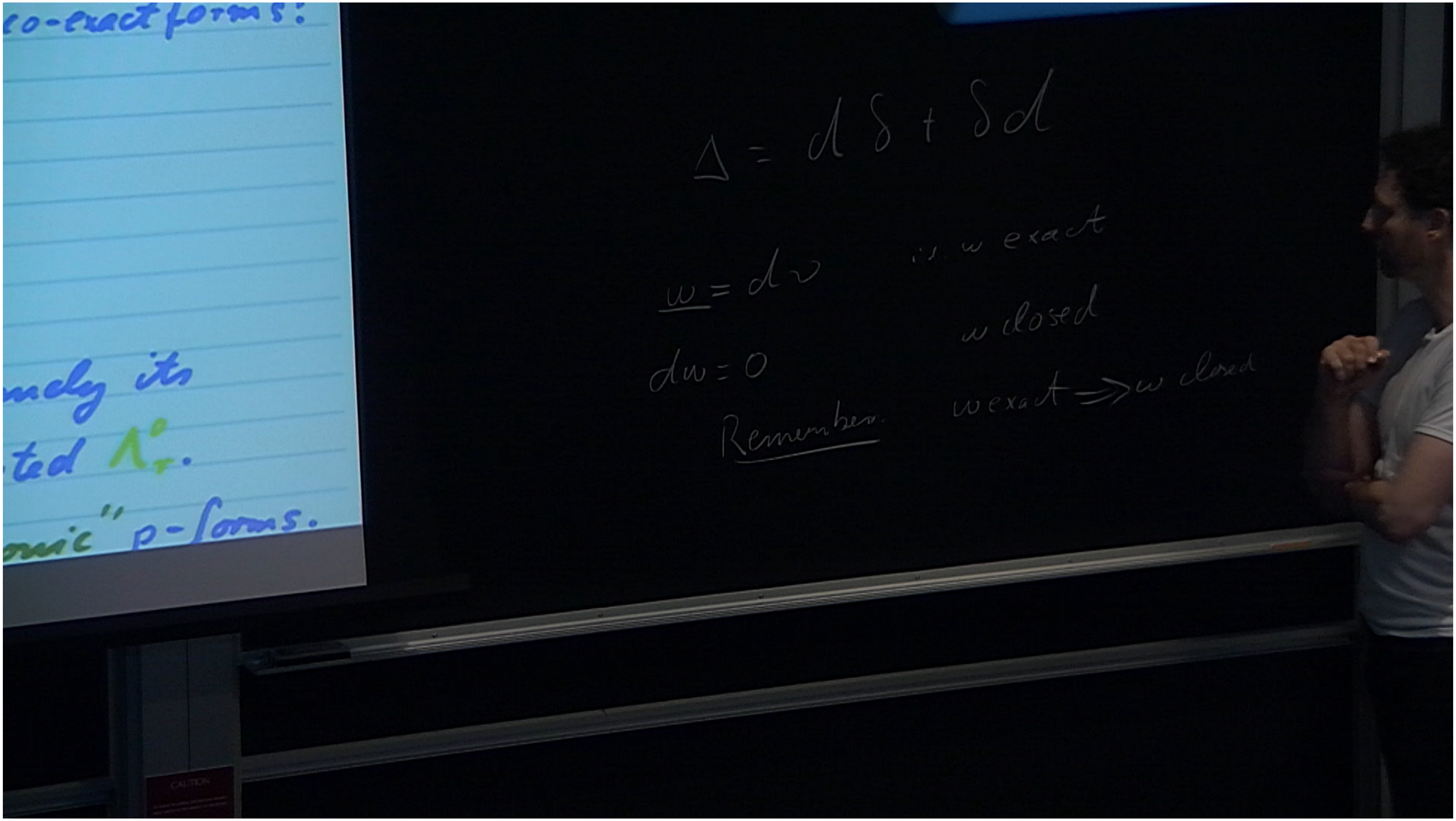
☐ Analogously: Δ maps co-exact forms $\omega = \delta\beta$ into co-exact forms:

$$\Delta \omega = \Delta \delta \beta = \overbrace{\delta \Delta \beta}^{\text{a co-exact form}}$$

i.e.: $\boxed{\Delta : \delta\Lambda_r \to \delta\Lambda_r}$

☐ Also: Δ can map forms into 0, namely its eigenspace with eigenvalue 0, denoted Λ_r^0.
Λ_r^0 is called the space of "harmonic" p-forms.


co-exact forms:
$\Delta = d\delta + \delta d$
$\omega = d\nu$ is ω exact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Δ = dδ + δd
ω = dν
ω exact
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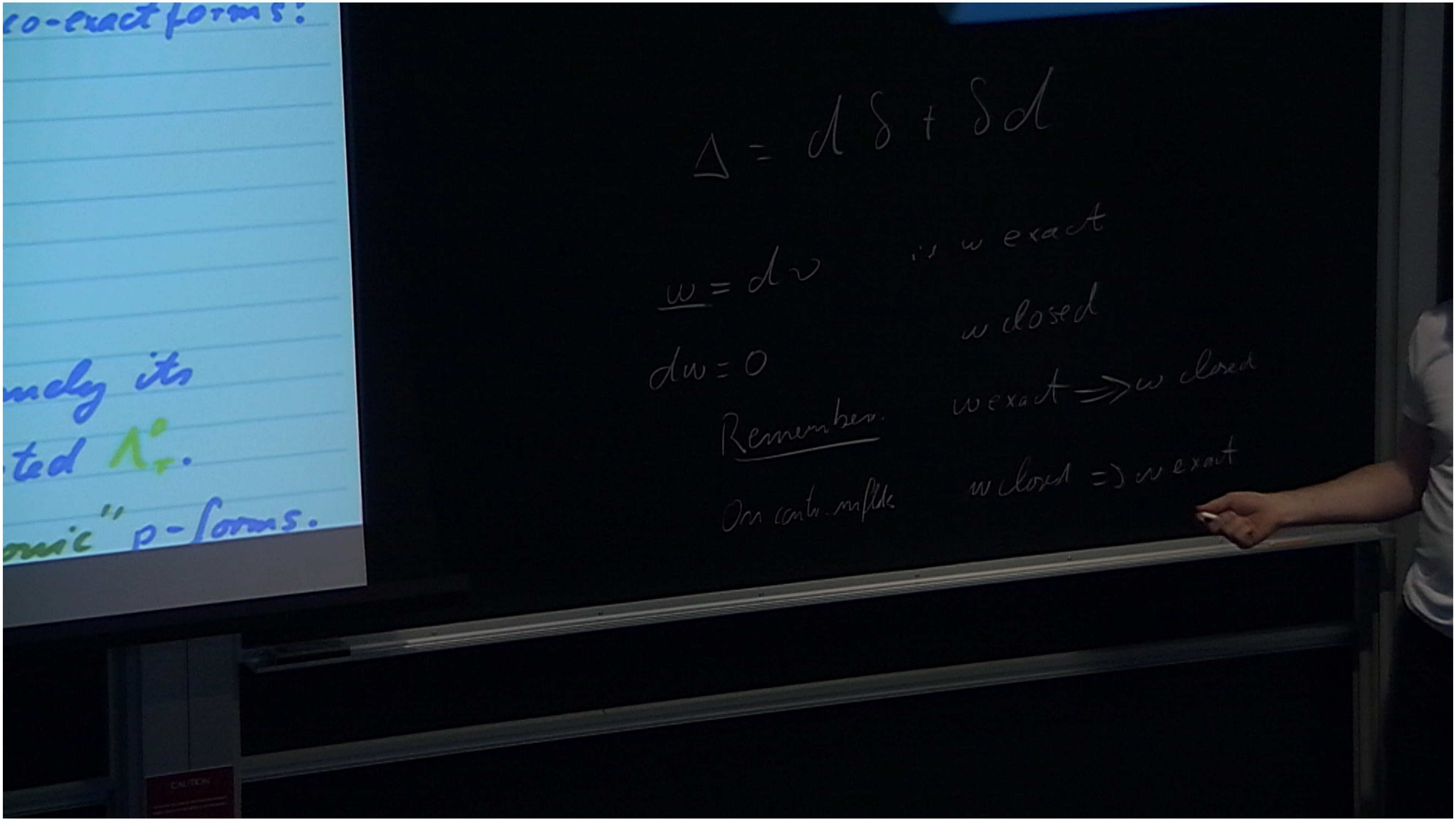
Remember:
ω exact ⟹ ω closed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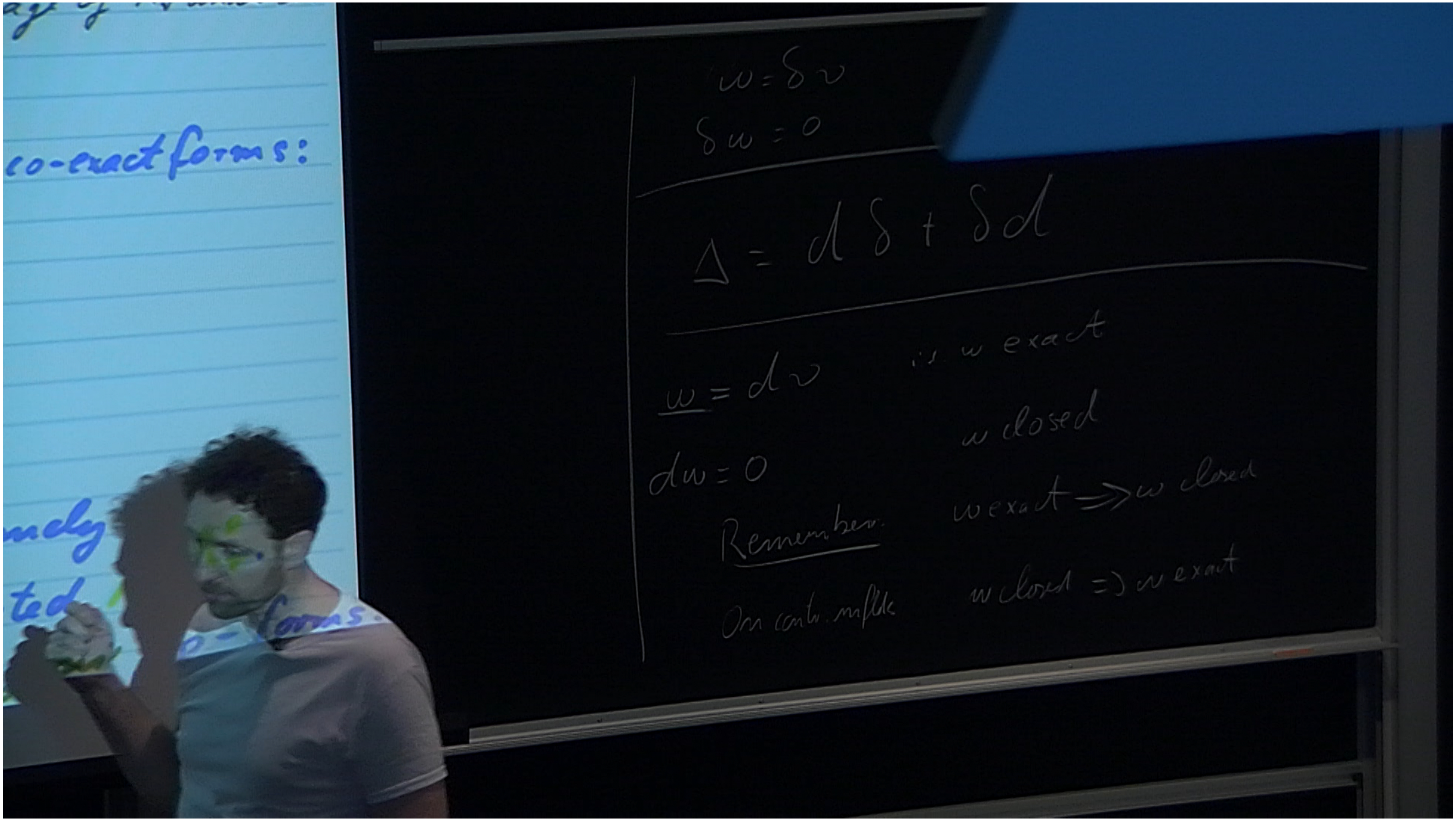
co-exact forms:
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$\omega = \delta \nu$ — ω is co-exact

$\delta \omega = 0$ — ω is co-closed

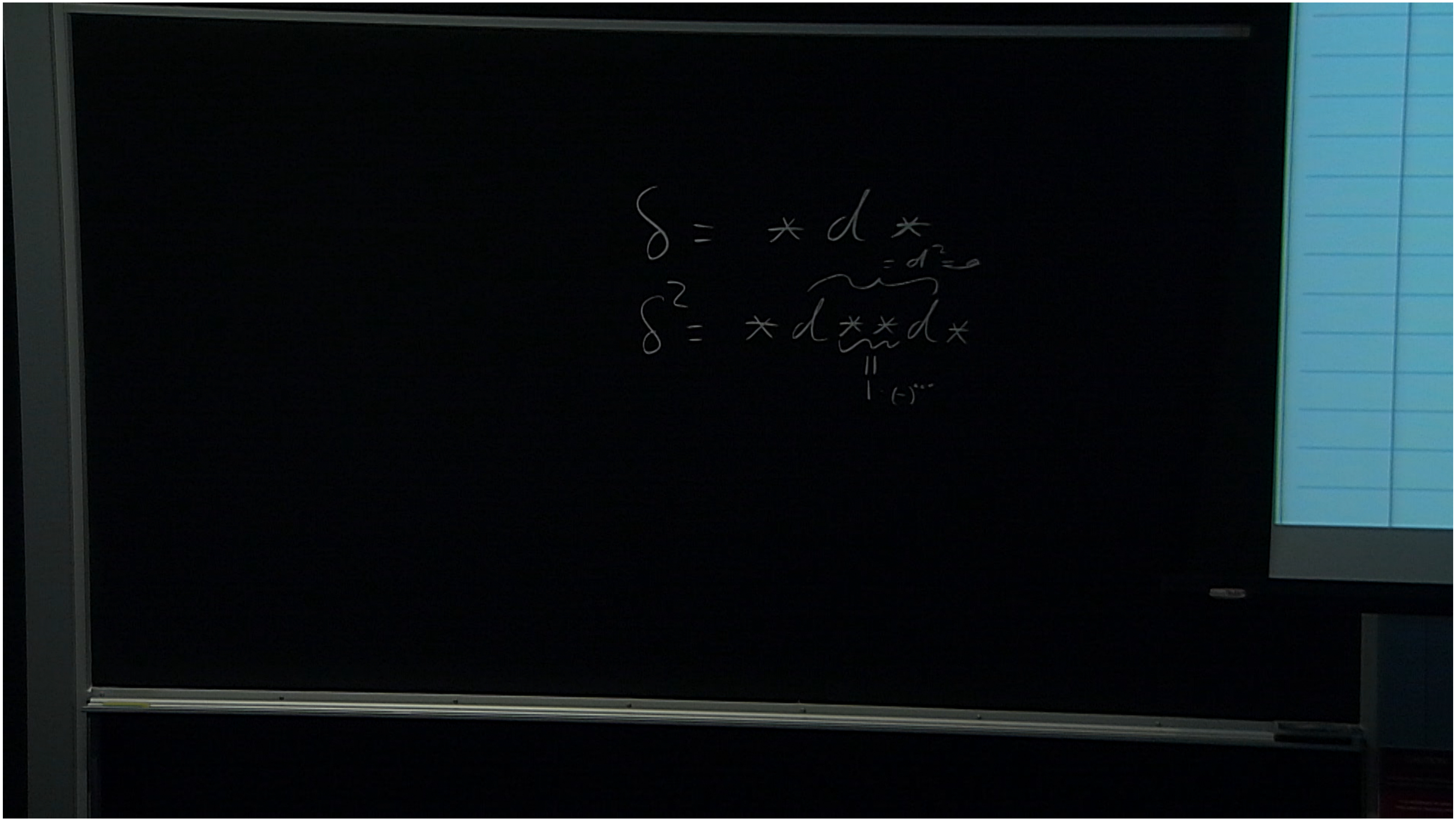
$$\Delta = d\delta + \delta d$$

$\underline{\omega} = d\nu$ — i.e. ω exact

$d\omega = 0$ — ω closed

Remember: ω exact $\Longrightarrow$ ω closed

On contr. mflds: ω closed $\Rightarrow$ ω exact


$\delta = * d *$
$= d^2 = 0$
$\delta^2 = * d * * d *$
$= 1 \cdot (-)^{\cdots}$

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Also: Δ can map forms into 0, namely its eigenspace with eigenvalue 0, denoted Λ_r^0.

Λ_r^0 is called the space of "harmonic" p-forms.

$$\boxed{\Delta : \Lambda_r^0 \to 0}$$

Thus: Δ maps $d\Lambda_r$ and $\delta\Lambda_r$ and Λ_r^0 into themselves.

Are there any other forms that Δ could act on? No!

Proposition ("Hodge decomposition"):

$$\Lambda_p = d\Lambda_{p-1} \oplus \delta\Lambda_{p+1} \oplus \Lambda_p^0$$

(Recall that $\oplus$ implies that the three spaces are orthogonal!)

Q: Why useful?

A: It means that every eigenvector of Δ_p is either

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A: It means that every eigenvector of Δ_p is either in $d\Lambda_{p-1}$ or in $\delta\Lambda_{p+1}$ or in Λ_p^0 but is never a linear combination of vectors in these spaces.

Proof: It is clear that $d\Lambda_{p-1} \subset \Lambda_p$ and $\delta\Lambda_{p+1} \subset \Lambda_p$.

We need to show the orthogonalities and completeness:

- Show that $d\Lambda_{p-1} \perp \delta\Lambda_{p+1}$:

Indeed, assume $\omega = d\nu \in \Lambda_p$ and $\alpha = \delta\beta \in \Lambda_p$.

Then: $(\omega, \alpha) = (d\nu, \delta\beta) \underset{-d^+=\delta}{\overset{\text{use}}{=}} (\overset{0}{\widetilde{dd}}\nu, \beta) = 0$ ✓

Exercise: study the remainder of the proof.

- Show that if $\omega \in \Lambda_p$ and $\omega \perp d\Lambda_{p-1}$ and $\omega \perp \delta\Lambda_{p+1}$ then: $\omega \in \Lambda_p^0$.

Indeed, assume $\omega \perp d\Lambda_{p-1}$ and $\omega \perp \delta\Lambda_{p+1}$. Then:

$\forall \alpha: (d\alpha, \omega) = 0$ i.e. $-(\alpha, \delta\omega) = 0 \Rightarrow \delta\omega = 0$

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$\Rightarrow \Delta\omega = (d\delta + \delta d)\,\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \omega \in \Lambda_p^0$ ✓

☐ Show that if $\omega \in \Lambda^\circ_p$ then $\omega \perp d\Lambda_{p-1}$ and $\omega \perp \delta\Lambda_{p+1}$.

Assume $\omega \in \Lambda^\circ_p$, i.e., $\Delta\omega = 0$, i.e., $(\delta d + d\delta)\,\omega = 0$.

$\Rightarrow (\omega, (d\delta + \delta d)\omega) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \overbrace{(\delta\omega, \delta\omega)}^{\geq 0} + \overbrace{(d\omega, d\omega)}^{\geq 0} = 0 \Rightarrow \delta\omega = 0$ and $d\omega = 0$.

(I.e., harmonic forms are closed and co-closed but not exact or co-exact.
Thus, $B_p := \dim(\Lambda^\circ_p)$ measures topological nontriviality.
The B_p are called the "Betti numbers".)

$\Rightarrow \forall \alpha \in \Lambda_{p-1}: \quad (\alpha, \delta\omega) = 0$, i.e., $(d\alpha, \omega) = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \omega \perp d\Lambda_{p-1}$ ✓

Also: $\forall \beta \in \Lambda_{p+1}: (\beta, d\omega) = 0$, i.e., $(\delta\beta, \omega) = 0$

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Conclusion so far:

☐ Show that if $\omega \in \Lambda^0_p$ then $\omega \perp d\Lambda_{p-1}$ and $\omega \perp \delta\Lambda_{p+1}$.

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Conclusion so far:

In the Hodge decomposition, Δ maps every term into itself, i.e., Δ can be diagonalized in each $d\Lambda_r$, $\delta\Lambda_r$, $\mathring{\Lambda}_r$ separately.

$$\begin{cases} \vdots \\ \Lambda_{p-1} = d\Lambda_{p-2} \oplus \delta\Lambda_p \oplus \mathring{\Lambda}_{p-1} \\ \Lambda_p = d\Lambda_{p-1} \oplus \delta\Lambda_{p+1} \oplus \mathring{\Lambda}_p \\ \Lambda_{p+1} = d\Lambda_p \oplus \delta\Lambda_{p+2} \oplus \mathring{\Lambda}_{p+1} \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Δ has eigenvectors and -values on each of these subspaces, for all r:

$$spec\left(\Delta\big|_{d\Lambda_r}\right), \quad spec\left(\Delta\big|_{\delta\Lambda_r}\right), \quad spec\left(\Delta\big|_{\mathring{\Lambda}_r}\right) = \{0\} \ \ldots$$

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These spectra are related!

Proposition: $\mathrm{spec}\left(\Delta\big|_{d\Lambda_r}\right) = \mathrm{spec}\left(\Delta\big|_{\delta\Lambda_{r+1}}\right)$

and for each eigenvector in one there is one in the other.

This means:

$$\vdots$$

$$\Lambda_{p-1} = d\Lambda_{p-2} \oplus \underbrace{\delta\Lambda_p} \oplus \mathring{\Lambda}_{p-1}$$

same spectrum

$$\Lambda_p = \overbrace{d\Lambda_{p-1}} \oplus \underbrace{\delta\Lambda_{p+1}} \oplus \mathring{\Lambda}_p$$

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$$\Lambda_{p+1} = \overbrace{d\Lambda_p} \oplus \underbrace{\delta\Lambda_{p+2}} \oplus \mathring{\Lambda}_{p+1}$$

$$\vdots$$

Proof:

Assume: $\lambda \in \mathrm{spec}\left(\Delta\big|_{d\Lambda_r}\right)$ with eigenvector $w \in d\Lambda_r$.

Define: $v := \delta w \in \delta \Lambda_{r+1}$

Then: $\Delta v = \Delta \delta w = \delta \Delta w = \lambda \delta w = \lambda v$

$\Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathrm{spec}\left(\Delta\big|_{\delta\Lambda_{r+1}}\right)$ and v is the eigenvector.

Conversely:

Assume: $\lambda \in \mathrm{spec}\left(\Delta\big|_{\delta\Lambda_{r+1}}\right)$ with eigenvector $w \in \delta\Lambda_{r+1}$.

Define: $v := dw \in d\Lambda_r$

Then: $\Delta v = \Delta d w = d \Delta w = \lambda dw = \lambda v$

$\Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathrm{spec}\left(\Delta\big|_{d\Lambda_r}\right)$ and v is the eigenvector.

$\ldots \big|_{d\Lambda_r}\big) \ldots$

Define: $v := \delta w \in \delta \Lambda_{r+1}$

Then: $\Delta v = \Delta \delta w = \delta \Delta w = \lambda \delta w = \lambda v$

$\Rightarrow \lambda \in spec\left(\Delta\big|_{\delta\Lambda_{r+1}}\right)$ and v is the eigenvector.

Conversely:

Assume: $\lambda \in spec\left(\Delta\big|_{\delta\Lambda_{r+1}}\right)$ with eigenvector $w \in \delta\Lambda_{r+1}$.

Define: $v := dw \in d\Lambda_r$

Then: $\Delta v = \Delta d w = d \Delta w = \lambda dw = \lambda v$

$\Rightarrow \lambda \in spec\left(\Delta\big|_{d\Lambda_r}\right)$ and v is the eigenvector. ✓

Re-use $[\Delta, *]=0$:

Proposition: $* : \boxed{d\Lambda_r \to \delta \Lambda_{n-r}}$ (with $d\Lambda_r \subset \Lambda_{r+1}$, $\delta\Lambda_{n-r} \subset \Lambda_{n-r-1}$)

i.e.: $*$: exact $r+1$ forms $\longrightarrow$ co-exact $n-r-1$ forms

Proof: Assume $\omega = d\rho \in d\Lambda_r$

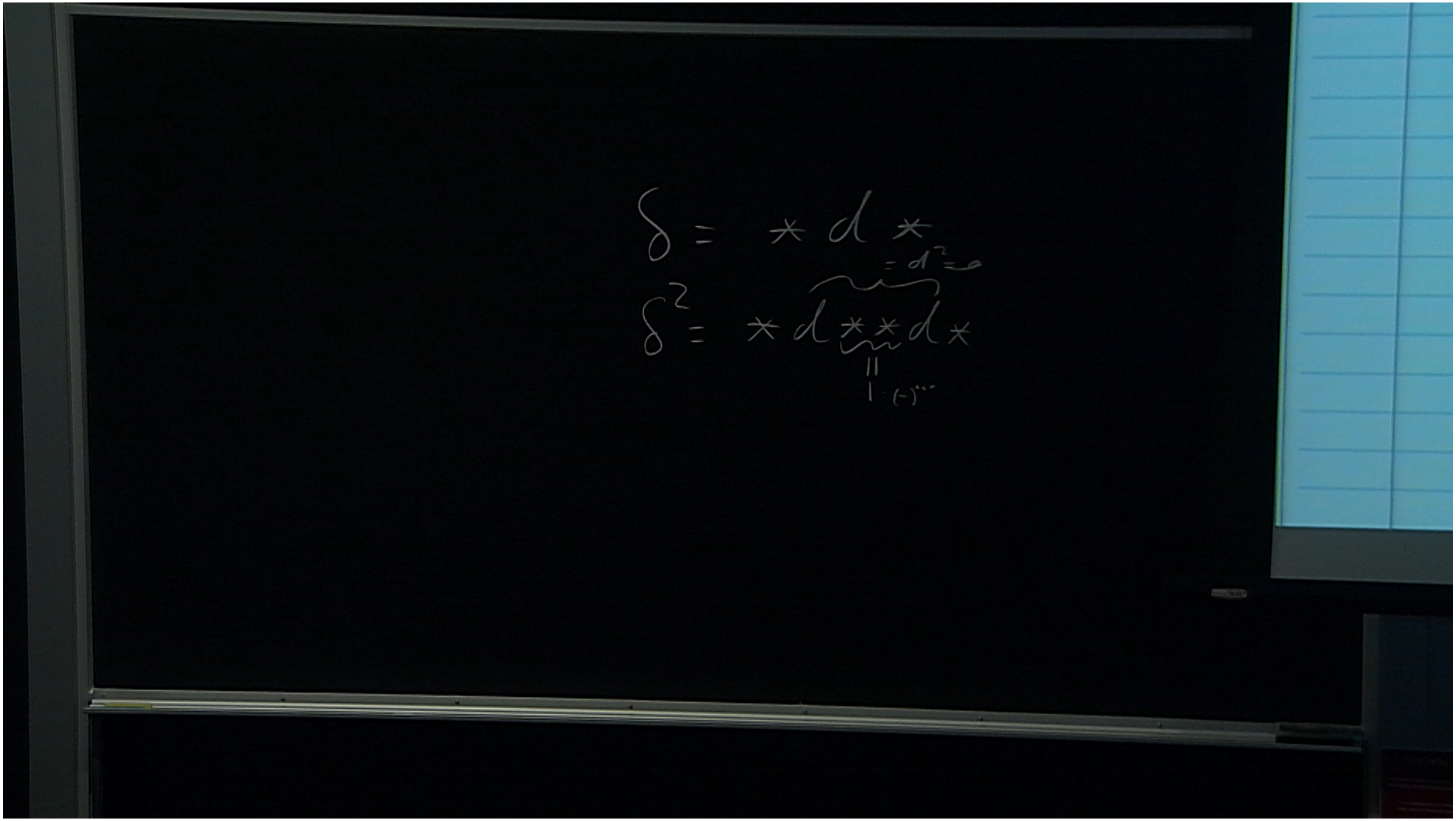
Define $v := *\omega$

$$\Rightarrow v = *d\rho = (-1)^{r(n-r)} \underbrace{*d*}_{=\delta}*\rho$$

$$= \delta\alpha \in \delta\Lambda_{n-r} \text{ for } \alpha = (-1)^{r(n-r)} *\rho$$

Proposition: $* : \boxed{\delta\Lambda_r \to d\Lambda_{n-r}}$

Proof: Exercise.


$\delta = * d *$
$= d^2 = 0$
$\delta^2 = * d * * d *$
$= 1 \cdot (-)^{\cdots}$

i.e.: $*$: exact $r+1$ forms $\longrightarrow$ co-exact $n-r-1$ forms

Proof: Assume $\omega = d\rho \in d\Lambda_r$

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Proposition: $*$: $\boxed{\delta\Lambda_r \rightarrow d\Lambda_{n-r}}$

Proof: Exercise.

Recall: $*$ preserves the spectrum of Δ as we showed already.

$\Rightarrow$

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Summary:

$$\vdots$$

$$\Lambda_{p-1} = d\Lambda_{p-2} \oplus \delta\Lambda_p \oplus \Lambda^{\circ}_{p-1}$$

same spectrum

$$\Lambda_p = d\Lambda_{p-1} \oplus \delta\Lambda_{p+1} \oplus \Lambda^{\circ}_p$$

same spectrum

$$\Lambda_{p+1} = d\Lambda_p \oplus \delta\Lambda_{p+2} \oplus \Lambda^{\circ}_{p+1}$$

$$\vdots$$

Now we also found:

$$\Lambda_p = d\Lambda_{p-1} \oplus \delta\Lambda_{p+1} \oplus \Lambda_{\circ}{}^{p}$$

$\Rightarrow$ **Summary:**

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same spectrum

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$$\vdots$$

$$\Lambda_{n-p} = d\Lambda_{n-p-1} \oplus \delta\Lambda_{n-p+1} \oplus \mathring{\Lambda}_{n-p}$$

Example: $\dim(\mathcal{M}) = 3$ 		Exercise: do same for $\dim(\mathcal{M}) = 4$

$$\Lambda_0 = \delta\Lambda_1 \oplus \Lambda^\circ_0$$

$$\Lambda_1 = d\Lambda_0 \oplus \delta\Lambda_2 \oplus \Lambda^\circ_1$$

$$\Lambda_2 = d\Lambda_1 \oplus \delta\Lambda_3 \oplus \Lambda^\circ_2$$

$$\Lambda_3 = d\Lambda_2 \oplus \Lambda^\circ_3$$

Same color means same spectrum of Δ.

Conclusion: There is relatively little independent information in the spectra of p-form waves on $\mathcal{M}$!
E.g., when $\dim(\mathcal{M}) = 3$, then the spectrum of co-vector

Literature: (neglecting literature on detecting boundary shapes from spectra)

Indeed: The spectra of Δ do not contain sufficient information in general to uniquely identify the Riemannian structure from the spectra alone:

Examples: Cases have been found of pairs $(\mathcal{M}, g)$, $(\tilde{\mathcal{M}}, \tilde{g})$ that are isospectral for Δ on all Λ_p but that are not diffeomorphically isometric!

Nevertheless: All examples are of limited significance:

- manifolds that are locally if not globally isometric, or

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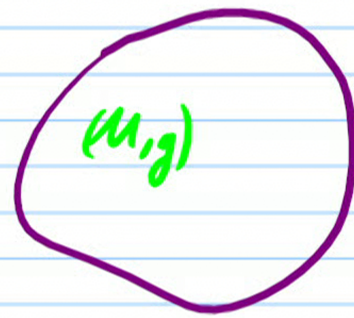
Nevertheless: All examples are of limited significance:

- manifolds that are locally if not globally isometric, or
- manifolds that are isospectral only w. respect to some Δ or
- manifolds that are discrete pairs (e.g. mirror images).

Fresh approach to spectral geometry (AK)

Strategy: Iterate infinitesimal inverse spectral geometry

Assume both, the mfld and its spectra are given:



A compact Riemannian manifold $(\mathcal{M}, g)$ without boundary

The spectra $\{\lambda_n^{(i)}\}$ of Laplacians $\Delta^{(i)}$ on the manifold.

↑

Could be Laplacians not only on forms but also on general tensors.

Perturbation:

Now change the shape of (M, g) slightly, through:

$$g \to g + h$$

This will slightly change the spectra to

$$\{\lambda_n^{(i)}\} \longrightarrow \{\lambda_n^{(i)} + \mu_n^{(i)}\}$$

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Why is this linearization useful?

- One can define a self-adjoint Laplacian $\Delta^{(m)}$ on $T_2(M)$, with Hilbert basis $\{b_n(x)\}$ and eigenvalues $\{\lambda_n^{(m)}\}$:

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- One can define a self-adjoint Laplacian $\Delta^{(m)}$ on $T_2(M)$, with Hilbert basis $\{b_n(x)\}$ and eigenvalues $\{\lambda^{(m)}_n\}$:

$$\Delta^{(m)} b_n(x) = \lambda_n b_n(x)$$

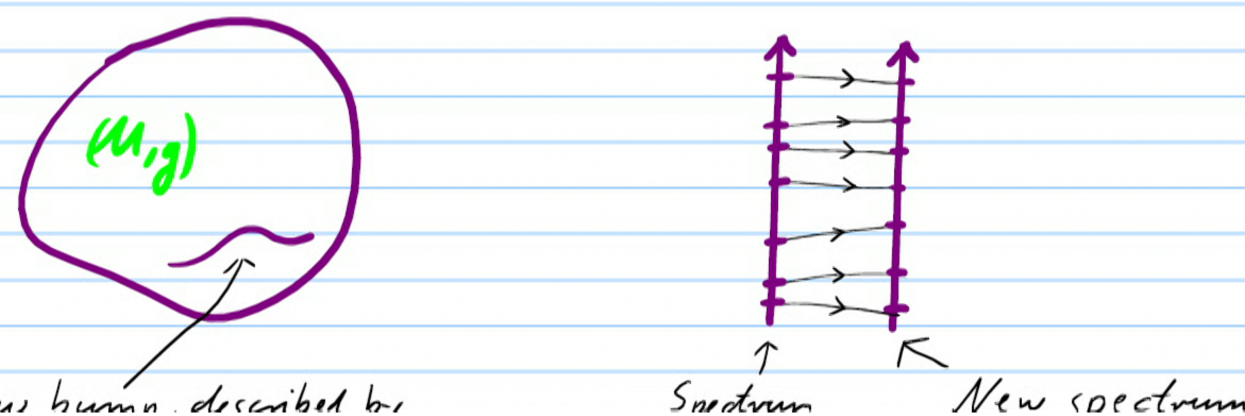
⇒ The metric's perturbation $h \in T_2(\mathcal{M})$ can be expanded:

$$h = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n \, b_n(x)$$

The perturbation of spec$(\Delta^{(m)})$ is:

$$\{\lambda_n^{(m)}\} \to \{\lambda_n^{(m)} + \mu_n^{(m)}\}$$

⇒



$\{\lambda_n\} \to \{\lambda_n + \mu_n\}$

$\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$ We obtain a linear map S:

$$S : \{h_n\} \to \{\mu_n\}$$

⇒ We obtain a linear map S':

$$S' : \{h_n\} \rightarrow \{\mu_n\}$$

$$S' : h_n \rightarrow \mu_n = S_{nm} h_m$$

Notice:

Consider only eigenvectors and eigenvalues up to a cutoff scale.
Then, there are as many parameters $\{h_n\}_{n=1}^{N}$ as $\{\mu_n\}_{n=1}^{N}$.

⇒ S is a square matrix.

If $\det(S') \neq 0$, then S'^{-1} exists.

⇝ should be able to iterate the perturbations?

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$\rightsquigarrow$ should be able to iterate the perturbations?

This is ongoing research.