

Title: PSI 2017/2018 - Cosmology - Lecture 10

Date: Apr 20, 2018 10:15 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/18040022>

Abstract:

ADM  $ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$   $N \quad N^i \quad g_{ij}^{(3)}$

ADM  $ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$   $N \quad N^i \quad g_{ij}^{(3)}$

$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} R^{(4)}$$

$$S_{ADM} = \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int dt d^3x \sqrt{g^{(3)}} N \left( R^{(3)} + K^j K_{,j} - (K^e_e)^2 \right)$$

$$K_{,j}^j = \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}^{(3)}}{\partial t} - g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_i^{(3)} N^k - g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

ADM  $ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$   $N \quad N^i \quad g_{ij}^{(3)}$

$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} R^{(4)}$$

$$S_{ADM} = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int dt d^3x \sqrt{g^{(3)}} N \left( R^{(3)} + K^j K_{,j} - (K^e_e)^2 \right) \quad \varepsilon^M = (0, \varepsilon^i)$$

$$K_{ij} = \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}^{(3)}}{\partial t} - g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_i^{(3)} N^k - g_{jk}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

$$g_{ij} (dx^i + N^i dt) (dx^j + N^j dt)$$

$$N \quad N^i \quad g_{ij}^{(3)}$$

$$N \left( R^{(3)} + K^j{}_i K^i{}_j - (K^a{}_a)^2 \right)$$

$$\xi^\mu = (0, \xi^i)$$

$$(\xi^0, 0)$$

$$\delta N =$$

$$\delta N^i =$$

$$\delta g_{ij} =$$

$$\nabla_j^{(3)} N^k - g_{ij}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k$$

$$ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$$

$$N \quad N^i \quad g_{ij}^{(3)}$$

$$= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} d^4x$$

$$= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int dt \int d^3x \left( N \left( \sqrt{g_{ij}^{(3)}} + K^j K_{,j} - (K^e_e)^2 \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \left( g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

$$e^\mu = (0, e^i)$$

$$(e^0, 0)$$

$$\delta N =$$

$$\delta N^i =$$

$$\delta g^{ij} =$$

$$\delta \phi = 0$$

$$ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$$

$$\underbrace{N \quad N^i}_{\text{4 NONDYNAMICAL}} \quad g_{ij}^{(3)}$$

4 NONDYNAMICAL

$$= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} R^{(4)}$$

$$S_{ADM} = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int dt d^3x \sqrt{g^{(3)}} N \left( R^{(3)} + K^j K_{,j} - (K^e_e)^2 \right)$$

$$\xi^\mu = (0, \xi^i)$$

$$(\xi^0, 0)$$

$$\delta N =$$

$$\delta N^i =$$

$$\delta g^{ij} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}^{(3)}}{\partial t} - g_{jk}^{(3)} \nabla_i^{(3)} N^k - g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

$$\delta \phi = 0$$

$$ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$$

$\underbrace{N \quad N^i}_{4 \text{ NONDYNAMICAL}} \quad \underbrace{g_{ij}^{(3)}}_{\text{DYNAMICAL}}$

$$= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} R^{(4)}$$

$$= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int dt d^3x \sqrt{g^{(3)}} N \left( R^{(3)} + K^j K_{,j} - (K^e_e)^2 \right)$$

$$\xi^\mu = (0, \xi^i)$$

$$(\xi^0, 0)$$

$$\delta N =$$

$$\delta N^i =$$

$$\delta g^{ij} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}^{(3)}}{\partial t} - g_{ijk}^{(3)} \nabla_i^{(3)} N^k - g_{jik}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

$$\delta \phi = 0$$



$$(dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$$

$$\underbrace{N \quad N^i}_{4 \text{ NONDYNAMICAL}} \quad \underbrace{g_{ij}^{(3)}}_{6 \text{ DYNAMICAL}}$$

4 NONDYNAMICAL 6 DYNAMICAL

$$\left( R^{(3)} + K^j_k K^k_j - (K^l_l)^2 \right)$$

$$\xi^\mu = (0, \xi^i)$$

$$(\xi^0, 0)$$

$$\delta N =$$

$$\delta N^i =$$

$$\delta g^{ij} =$$

$$\left( N^k - g^{(3)ik} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^j \right)$$

$$\delta \phi = 0$$

ADM  $ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$

$\underbrace{N \quad N^i}_{\text{4 NONDYNAMICAL}} \quad \underbrace{g_{ij}^{(3)}}_{\text{DYNAMICAL}}$

$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} R^{(4)}$$

$$S_{ADM} = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int dt d^3x \sqrt{g^{(3)}} N \left( R^{(3)} + K^j K_{,j} - (K^e_e)^2 \right)$$

$\varepsilon^M = (0, \varepsilon^i)$   
 $(\varepsilon^0, 0)$

$$K_{ij} = \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}^{(3)}}{\partial t} - g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k - g_{jk}^{(3)} \nabla_i^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

$\delta\phi = 0$

$$\pi_{ij} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_{ij}^{(3)}} = [-] K_{ij}$$

ADM  $ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$

$N$   $N^i$   $g_{ij}^{(3)}$   
 4 NON-DYNAMICAL  $\odot$  DYNAMICAL

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} S_{EH} &= \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} R^{(4)} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} S_{ADM} &= \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int dt d^3x \sqrt{g^{(3)}} N \left( R^{(3)} + K^j K_{,j} - (K^e_e)^2 \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$e^\mu = (0, e^i)$$

$$(E^a, 0)$$

$\delta N$   
 $\delta N^i$   
 $\delta g_{ij}$

$$\rightarrow K_{ij} = \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}^{(3)}}{\partial t} - g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_i^{(3)} N^k - g_{jk}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

$$S_d = 0$$

$$\pi_{ij} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_{ij}^{(3)}} = [-] K_{ij}$$

ADM  $ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$

$N$   $N^i$   $g_{ij}^{(3)}$   
 4 NON-DYNAMICAL  $\rightarrow$  DYNAMICAL

$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} R^{(4)}$$

$$S_{ADM} = \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int dt d^3x \sqrt{g^{(3)}} N \left( R^{(3)} + K^j K_{,j} - (K^e_e)^2 \right)$$

$$\delta^{\mu\nu} = (0, \delta^i)$$

$$(\delta^{\nu\mu}, 0)$$

$\delta N$   
 $\delta N^i$   
 $\delta g_{ij}$

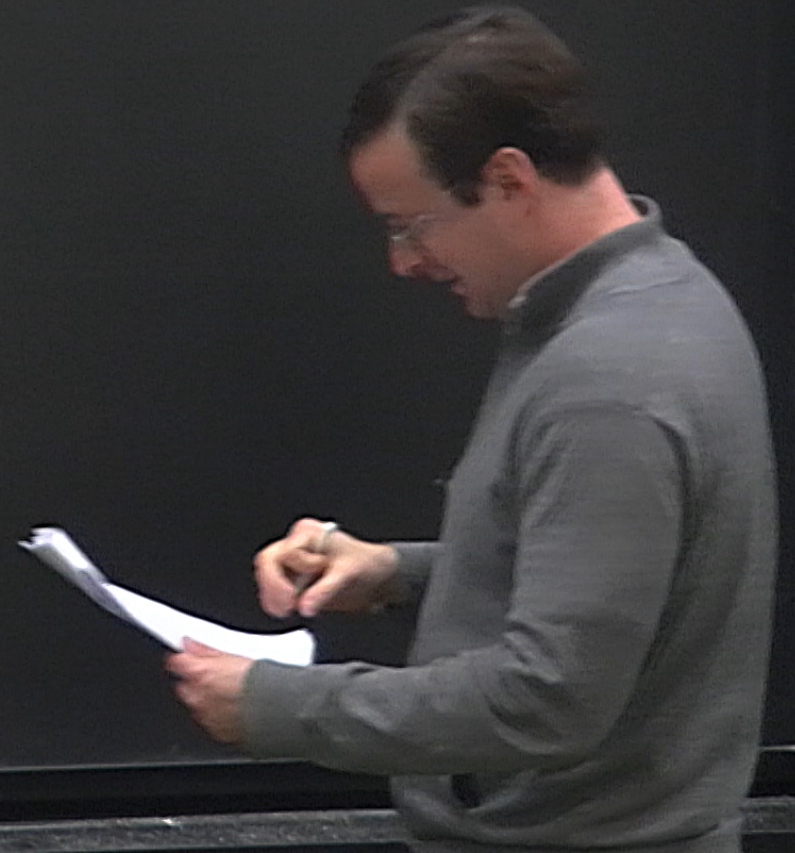
$$\rightarrow K_{ij} = \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}^{(3)}}{\partial t} - g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_i^{(3)} N^k - g_{jk}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

$$\delta \phi = 0$$

$$\pi_{ij} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_{ij}^{(3)}} = [-] K_{ij}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} N^i N^j & g_{i3}^{(3)} N^i \\ g_{ij}^{(3)} N^j & g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}$$

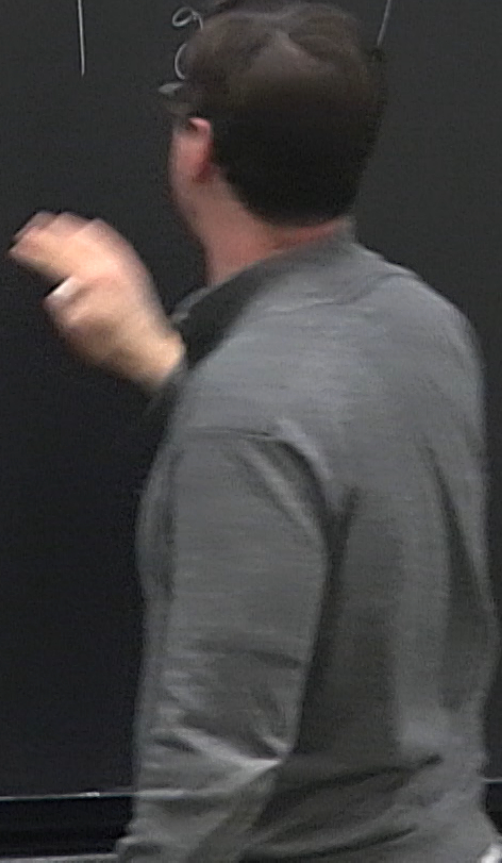
$$g^{(4)\mu\nu} = ?$$



$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} N^i N^j & g_{ij}^{(3)} N^i \\ g_{ij}^{(3)} N^j & g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -N^2 & 0 \\ 0 & g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -N^{-2} & \\ & g^{(3)ij} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g^{(4)\mu\nu} = ?$$



$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} -N^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} N^i N^j & g_{i3}^{(3)} N^i \\ \hline g_{i3}^{(3)} N^i & g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} -N^2 & 0 \\ 0 & g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{c} -N^{-2} \\ g^{(5)ij} \end{array} \right)$$

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & N_j \\ 0 & \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -N^2 \\ g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ N^i & \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right)$$

ADM  $ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$

$N$   $N^i$   $g_{ij}^{(3)}$   
 4 NON-DYNAMICAL  $\rightarrow$  DYN

$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} R^{(4)}$$

$$S_{ADM} = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int dt d^3x \sqrt{g^{(3)}} N \left( R^{(3)} + K^j{}_i K^i{}_j - (K^e{}_e)^2 \right)$$

$\xi^M = (0, \xi^i)$   
 $(\xi^0, 0)$

$$\rightarrow K^i{}_j = \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}^{(3)}}{\partial t} - g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_i^{(3)} N^k - g_{jk}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

$\delta\phi = 0$

$\delta N$   
 $\delta N^i$   
 $\delta g_{ij}^{(3)}$

$$\pi^i{}_j = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial_t g_{ij}^{(3)}} = [-] K^i{}_j$$



$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} -N^2 + g_{ij}^{(3)} N^i N^j & g_{ij}^{(3)} N^i \\ \hline g_{ij}^{(3)} N^j & g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} -N^2 & 0 \\ 0 & g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} -N^{-2} \\ g^{(3)ij} \end{array} \right)$$

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & N_j \\ 0 & \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -N^2 \\ g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ N^i & \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right)$$

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ N_i & \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -N^2 \\ g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & N_j \\ 0 & \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ -N_i & \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -N^2 \\ g_{ij}^{(3)} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & -N_j \\ 0 & \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -N^i & \delta_{ij} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -N \\ g^{(3)ij} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g^{(4)_{\mu\nu}} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^{-2} & N^{-2} N^j \\ N^{-2} N^i & g^{(3)ij} - N^{-2} N^i N^j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}(g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)})$$

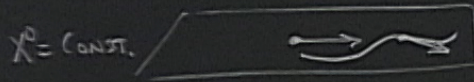
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -N^i & \delta_{ij} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -N^{-2} & \\ & g^{(3)ij} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -N^j \\ 0 & \delta_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g^{(4)\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^{-2} & N^{-2} N^j \\ N^{-2} N^i & g^{(3)ij} - N^{-2} N^i N^j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}(g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)}) = -N^2 \text{Det}(g_{ij}^{(3)})$$

$$\sqrt{-g^{(4)}} = N \sqrt{g^{(3)}}$$

A VECTOR FIELD  $X^M$  IS TRANSVERSE IF IT IS TANGENT TO  
CONSTANT-TIME HYPERSURFACES



$$X^0 = 0$$

$$X_0 \neq 0$$

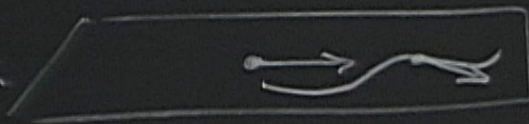
A VECTOR FIELD  $X^M$  IS TRANSVERSE

CONSTANT-TIME SURFACES

$$X^0 = \dots X_0$$

A VECTOR  $Y^M$  IS NORMAL

$$X^0 = \text{CONST.}$$



$$X^0(t) = \text{CONST.}, X^i(t) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dX^M}{d\tau} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \text{NONZERO} \end{pmatrix}$$

A VECTOR FIELD  $X^M$  IS TRANSVERSE IF IT IS TANGENT TO  
 CONSTANT-TIME HYPERSURFACES

$$X^0 = 0$$

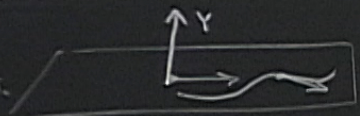
$$X_0 \neq 0$$

A VECTOR  $Y^M$  IS NORMAL TO THE HYPERSURFACE IF

$$Y^0 \neq 0$$

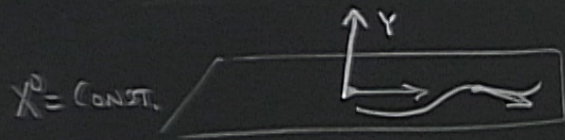
$$Y_0 = 0$$

$t = \text{const.}$



$X^0(t) = \text{const.}, X^i(t) \neq 0$

$$\frac{dX^M}{d\tau} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \text{NONZERO} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$X^0(t) = \text{const.}, X^i(t) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dX^M}{d\tau} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \text{NONZERO} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} X^\mu Y^\nu$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} X^0 & Y^0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y^0 \\ Y^i \end{pmatrix}$$

$X$  IS TRANSVERSE

A VECTOR FIELD  $X^M$  IS TRANSVERSE IF IT IS TANGENT TO CONSTANT-TIME HYPERSURFACES

$$X^0 = 0$$

$$X_0 \neq 0$$

A VECTOR  $Y^M$  IS NORMAL TO THE HYPERSURFACE

$$Y^i \neq 0$$

$$Y_0 = 0$$

UNIT NORMAL  $\eta$  IS A NORMAL VECTOR SUCH THAT

A VECTOR FIELD  $X^M$  IS TRANSVERSE IF IT IS TANGENT TO  
CONSTANT-TIME HYPERSURFACES

$$\boxed{X^0 = 0} \quad X_0 \neq 0$$

A VECTOR  $Y^M$  IS NORMAL TO THE HYPERSURFACE IF

$$Y^i \neq 0 \quad \boxed{Y_i = 0}$$

UNIT NORMAL  $\eta$  IS A NORMAL VECTOR SUCH THAT  $\eta^M \eta_M = -1$  AND



VECTOR FIELD  $X^\mu$  IS TRANSVERSE IF IT IS TANGENT TO  
CONSTANT-TIME HYPERSURFACES

$$\boxed{X^0 = 0} \quad X_0 \neq 0$$

A VECTOR  $Y^\mu$  IS NORMAL TO THE HYPERSURFACE IF

$$Y^i \neq 0 \quad \boxed{Y_0 = 0}$$

UNIT NORMAL  $\eta$  IS A NORMAL VECTOR SUCH THAT  $\eta^\mu \eta_\mu = -1$ , AND  $\eta^0 > 0$

$$\eta_\mu = (-, 0)$$

$$\underbrace{g^{(\mu\nu)}}_{\eta_\mu \eta_\nu}$$

VECTOR FIELD  $X^M$  IS TRANSVERSE IF IT IS TANGENT TO  
CONSTANT-TIME HYPERSURFACES

$$\boxed{X^0 = 0} \quad X_0 \neq 0$$

A VECTOR  $Y^M$  IS NORMAL TO THE HYPERSURFACE IF

$$Y^i \neq 0 \quad \boxed{Y_i = 0}$$

UNIT NORMAL  $\eta$  IS A NORMAL VECTOR SUCH THAT  $\eta^m \eta_m = -1$ , AND  $\eta^0 > 0$

$$\eta_\mu = (-N, 0)$$

$$\eta^\mu = (N^{-1}, -N^{-1}N^i)$$

$$\underbrace{g^{(4)00}}_{\eta_0 \eta_0}$$

VECTOR FIELD  $X^\mu$  IS TRANSVERSE IF IT IS TANGENT TO  
CONSTANT-TIME HYPERSURFACES

$$\boxed{X^0 = 0} \quad X_0 \neq 0$$

A VECTOR  $Y^\mu$  IS NORMAL TO THE HYPERSURFACE IF

$$Y^i \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{Y_0 = 0}$$

UNIT NORMAL  $\eta$  IS A NORMAL VECTOR SUCH THAT  $\eta^\mu \eta_\mu = -1$ , AND  $\eta^0 > 0$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \eta_\mu &= (-N, 0) \\ \eta^\mu &= (N^{-1}, -N^{-1}N^i) \end{aligned}}$$

$$\underbrace{g^{(\mu\nu)}}_{\eta^\mu \eta_\nu}$$

$$g^{(4)\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^{-2} & N^{-2} N^i_j \\ N^{-2} N^i_j & g^{(3)ij} - N^{-2} N^i N^j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}(g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)}) = -N^2 \text{Det}(g_{ij}^{(3)})$$

$$\sqrt{-g^{(4)}} = N \sqrt{g^{(3)}}$$

$$g^{(4)\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g^{(3)ij} \end{pmatrix} - \eta^\mu \eta^\nu$$

$$g^{(4)\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^{-2} & N^{-2} N^i \\ N^{-2} N^i & g^{(3)ij} - N^{-2} N^i N^j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}(g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)}) = -N^2 \text{Det}(g_{ij}^{(3)})$$

$$\sqrt{-g^{(4)}} = N \sqrt{g^{(3)}}$$

$$g^{(4)\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g^{(3)ij} \end{pmatrix} - \eta^{\mu\nu} \quad (\star)$$

$$g^{(4)}_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^{-2} & N^{-2} N^i_j \\ N^{-2} N^i_j & g^{(3)}_{ij} - N^{-2} N^i_k N^k_j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}(g^{(4)}_{\mu\nu}) = -N^2 \text{Det}(g^{(3)}_{ij})$$

$$\sqrt{-g^{(4)}} = N \sqrt{g^{(3)}}$$

$$g^{(4)}_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g^{(3)}_{ij} \end{pmatrix} - \eta^M \eta^N \quad (*)$$

$$= \delta^M_i \delta^N_j g^{(3)}_{ij} - \eta^M \eta^N$$

$$g^{(4)}_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^{-2} & N^{-2} N^i_j \\ N^{-2} N^i & g^{(3)}_{ij} - N^{-2} N^i N^j \end{pmatrix}$$

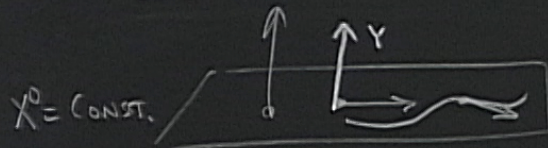
$$\text{Det}(g^{(4)}_{\mu\nu}) = -N^2 \text{Det}(g^{(3)}_{ij})$$

$$\sqrt{-g^{(4)}} = N \sqrt{g^{(3)}}$$

$$g^{(4)}_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g^{(3)}_{ij} \end{pmatrix} - \eta^M \eta^N \quad (*)$$

$$= \underbrace{\delta^M_i \delta^N_j}_{\text{matrix}} g^{(3)}_{ij} - \eta^M \eta^N$$

$$X^M = \frac{dx^M(\tau)}{d\tau}$$



$X^0 = \text{CONST.}$

$$X^0(+)=\text{const.}, X^i(+)\neq 0$$

$$\frac{dX^M}{d\tau} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \text{NONZERO} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = g^{(4)}_{\mu\nu} X^\mu Y^\nu$$

$(b, 0)$

A VECTOR FIELD  $X^M$  IS TRANSVERSE IF CONSTANT-TIME HYPERSURFACES

$$X^0 = 0$$

$$X_0 \neq 0$$

A VECTOR  $Y^M$  IS NORMAL TO THE

$$Y^i \neq 0$$

$$Y_0 = 0$$

$X$  IS TRANSVERSE

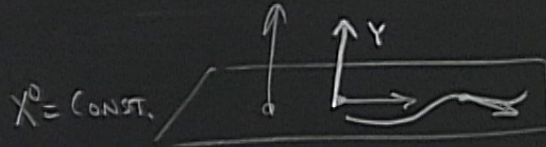
UNIT NORMAL  $\eta$  IS A NORMAL VEC

$$\eta_\mu = (-N, 0)$$

$$\eta^\mu = (N^{-1}, -N^{-1}N^i)$$



$$X^M = \frac{dx^M(\tau)}{d\tau}$$



$$x^0(+)=\text{const.}, \quad x^i(+)\neq 0$$

$$X^M = \frac{dx^M}{d\tau} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \text{NONZERO} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} X^\mu Y^\nu = X^\mu Y_\mu = (0, -) \quad (b, 0)$$

$X$  IS TRANSVERSE

A VECTOR FIELD  $X^M$  IS TRANSVERSE IF  
CONSTANT-TIME HYPERSURFACES

$$X^0 = 0$$

$$X_0 \neq 0$$

A VECTOR  $Y^M$  IS NORMAL TO THE

$$Y^i \neq 0$$

$$Y_0 = 0$$

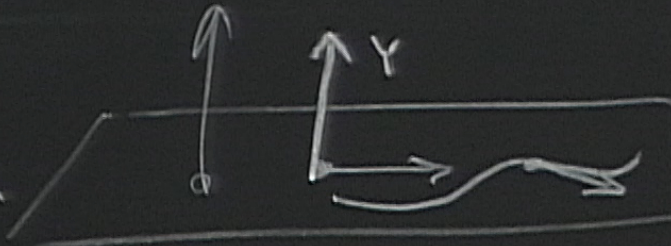
UNIT NORMAL  $\eta$  IS A NORMAL VEC

$$\eta_\mu = (-N, 0)$$

$$\eta^M = (N^{-1}, -N^{-1}N^i)$$

$$\dot{x}^M = \frac{dx^M(\tau)}{d\tau}$$

$$\dot{x}^0 = \text{CONST.}$$



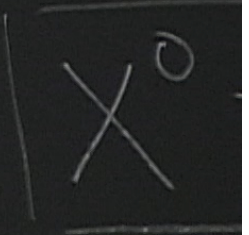
$$\dot{x}^0(t) = \text{const.}, \dot{x}^i(t) \neq 0$$

$$\dot{x}^M = \frac{d \cdot x^M}{d\tau} =$$

NONZERO

A VECTOR FIELD

CONSTANT

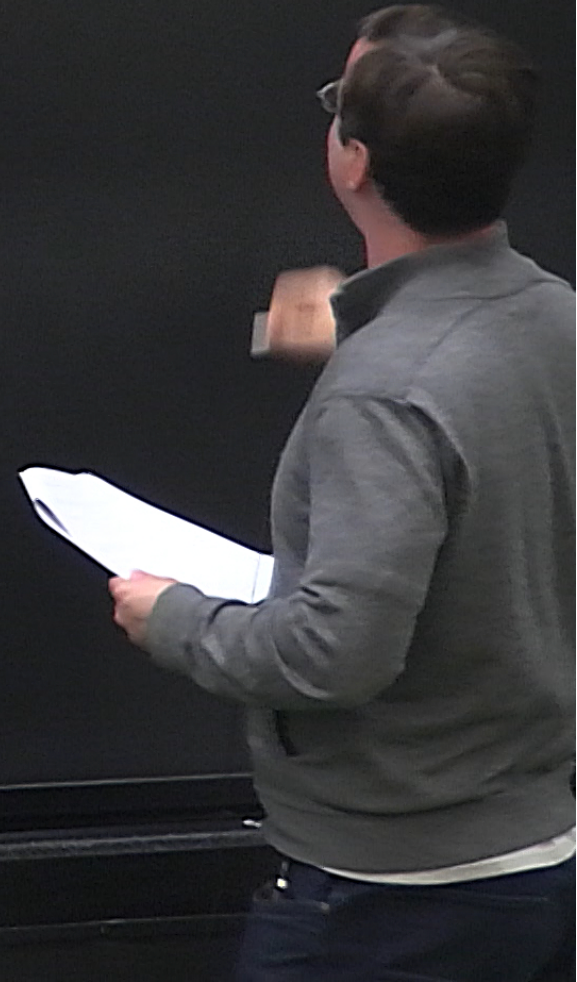


A VECTOR

$$K_{ij} = \nabla_i^{(4)} \eta_j$$
$$= \delta_i^m \delta_j^u \nabla_m^{(4)} \eta_u$$

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EXPLICIT FORMULA FOR  $K_{ij}$



$$K_{ij} = \nabla_i^{(4)} \eta_j$$
$$= \delta_i^u \delta_j^v \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta_\nu$$

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EXPLICIT FORMULA FOR  $K_{ij}$

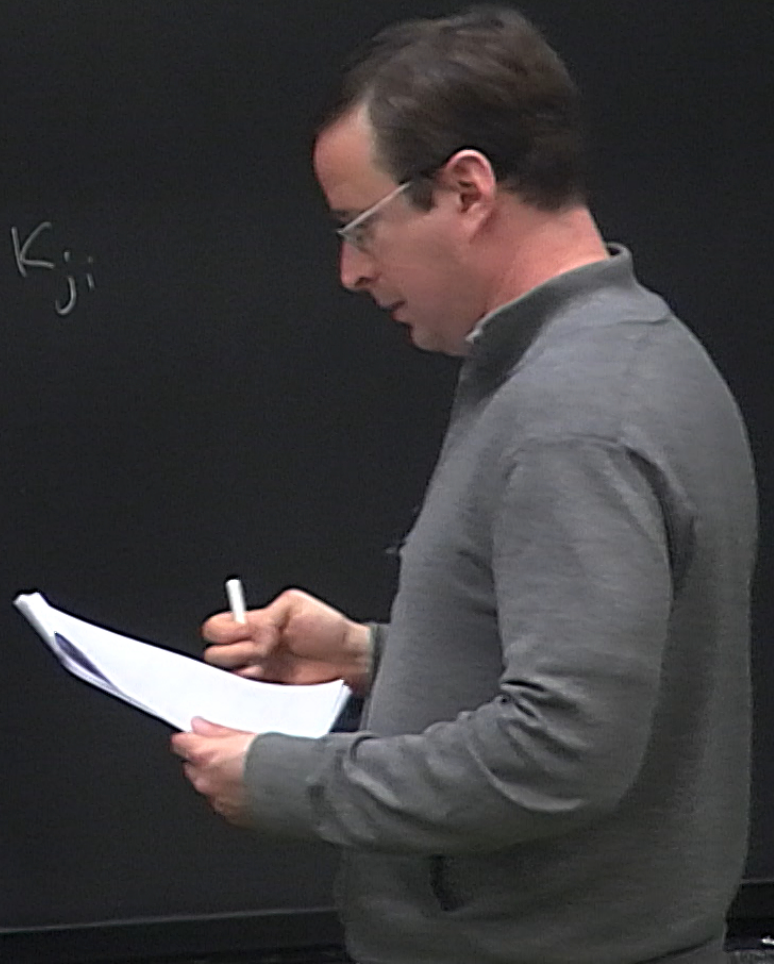
$$K_{ij} = \partial_i \eta_j - \Gamma_{ij}^{(4)p} \eta_p$$

EXPLICIT FORMULA FOR  $K_{ij}$

$$K_{ij} = \partial_i \eta_j - \Gamma_{ij}^{(4)p} \eta_p$$
$$= N \Gamma_{ij}^{(4)0}$$

EXPLICIT FORMULA FOR  $K_{ij}$

$$K_{ij} = \frac{\partial \eta_j}{\partial \eta_i} - \Gamma_{ij}^{(4)p} \eta_p$$
$$= N \Gamma_{ij}^{(4)0} \Rightarrow K_{ij} = K_{ji}$$



EXPLICIT FORMULA FOR  $K_{ij}$

$$K_{ij} = \partial_i \eta_j - \Gamma_{ij}^{(4)p} \eta_p$$

$$= N \Gamma_{ij}^{(4)0} \Rightarrow K_{ij} = K_{ji}$$

= ... (HW)

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}^{(3)}}{\partial t} - g_{jk}^{(3)} \nabla_i^{(3)} N^k - g_{ik}^{(3)} \nabla_j^{(3)} N^k \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma_{ij}^{(4)p} &= \frac{1}{2} g^{(4)p\sigma} \left( \partial_i g_{j\sigma}^{(4)} + \partial_j g_{i\sigma}^{(4)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(4)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \delta_k^p \delta_l^\sigma g^{(3)kl} - \eta^p \eta^\sigma \right) \left( \partial_i g_{j\sigma}^{(4)} + \partial_j g_{i\sigma}^{(4)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(4)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \delta_k^p g^{(3)kl} \left( \partial_i g_{j\sigma}^{(3)} + \partial_j g_{i\sigma}^{(3)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(3)} \right) + [X_{ij}] \eta^p
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{ij}^{(4)p} &= \frac{1}{2} g^{(4)p\sigma} \left( \partial_i g_{j\sigma}^{(4)} + \partial_j g_{i\sigma}^{(4)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(4)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \delta_k^p \delta_\ell^\sigma g^{(3)k\ell} - \eta^p \eta^\sigma \right) \left( \partial_i g_{j\sigma}^{(4)} + \partial_j g_{i\sigma}^{(4)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(4)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \delta_k^p g^{(3)k\ell} \left( \partial_i g_{j\ell}^{(3)} + \partial_j g_{i\ell}^{(3)} - \partial_\ell g_{ij}^{(3)} \right) + [X_{ij}] \eta^p \\
&= \delta_k^p \Gamma_{ij}^{(3)k} + X_{ij} \eta^p
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{5} &= \frac{1}{2} g^{(4)\rho\sigma} \left( \partial_i g_{j\sigma}^{(4)} + \partial_j g_{i\sigma}^{(4)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(4)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \delta_k^\rho \delta_l^\sigma g^{(3)kl} - \eta^\rho \eta^\sigma \right) \left( \partial_i g_{j\sigma}^{(4)} + \partial_j g_{i\sigma}^{(4)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(4)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \delta_k^\rho g^{(3)kl} \left( \partial_i g_{j\sigma}^{(3)} + \partial_j g_{i\sigma}^{(3)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(3)} \right) + [X_{ij}] \eta^\rho \\
&= \delta_k^\rho \Gamma_{ij}^{(3)k} + K_{ij} \eta^\rho
\end{aligned}$$

$X_{ij} = K_{ij}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{7} &= \frac{1}{2} g^{(4) \rho \sigma} \left( \partial_i g_{j \sigma}^{(4)} + \partial_j g_{i \sigma}^{(4)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(4)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \delta_k^\rho \delta_\ell^\sigma g^{(3) k \ell} - \eta^\rho \eta^\sigma \right) \left( \partial_i g_{j \sigma}^{(4)} + \partial_j g_{i \sigma}^{(4)} - \partial_\sigma g_{ij}^{(4)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \delta_k^\rho g^{(3) k \ell} \left( \partial_i g_{j \ell}^{(3)} + \partial_j g_{i \ell}^{(3)} - \partial_\ell g_{ij}^{(3)} \right) + [X_{ij}] \eta^\rho \\
&= \delta_k^\rho \Gamma_{ij}^{(3) k} + K_{ij} \eta^\rho
\end{aligned}$$

$X_{ij} = K_{ij}$   
(O.M.T.E.D)

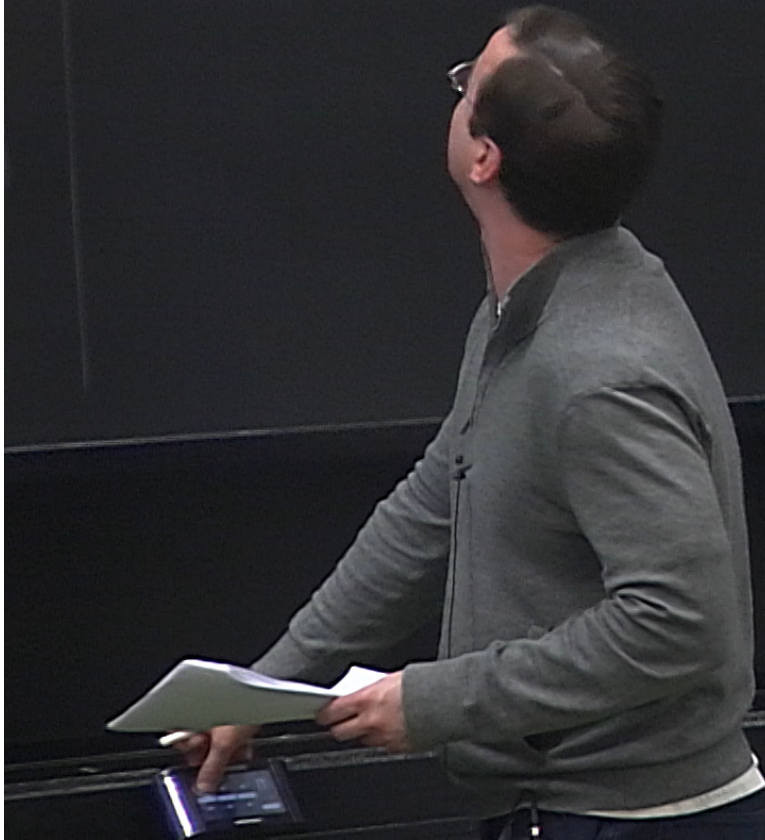
$$= \frac{1}{2} (\partial_k \partial_l g - \underbrace{\gamma^m m}) / (\partial_i \partial_j g)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \delta_k^p g^{(3)kl} (\partial_i g_{je}^{(3)} + \partial_j g_{ie}^{(3)} - \partial_l g)$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^{(4)p} = \delta_k^p \Gamma_{ij}^{(3)k} + K_{ij} \eta^p$$

$$R_{i,ne}^{(3)} = R_{i,ke}^{(4)} + K_{i,k}K_{j,e} - K_{i,e}K_{j,k}$$

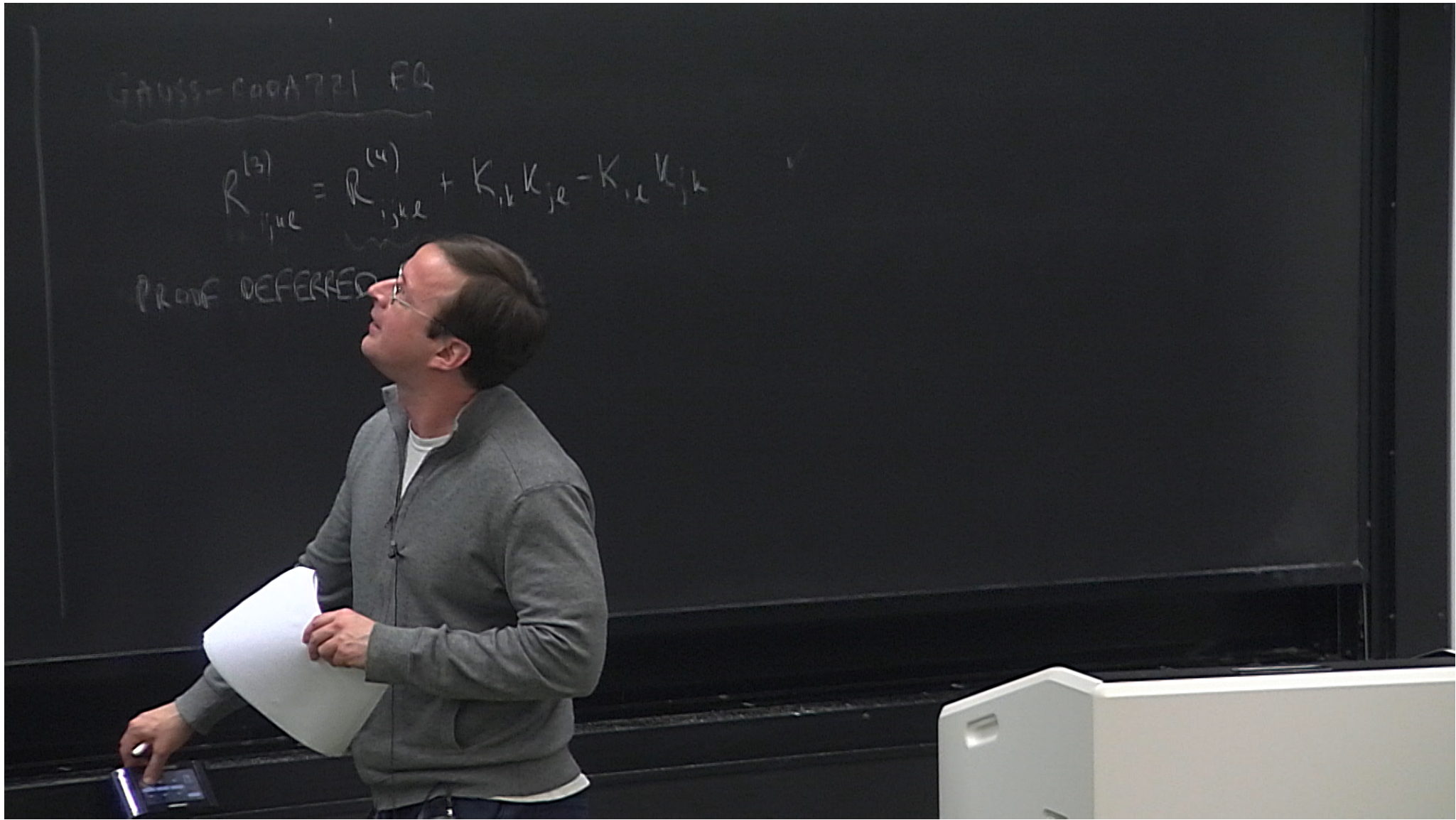
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GAUSS-COORDINATE EQ

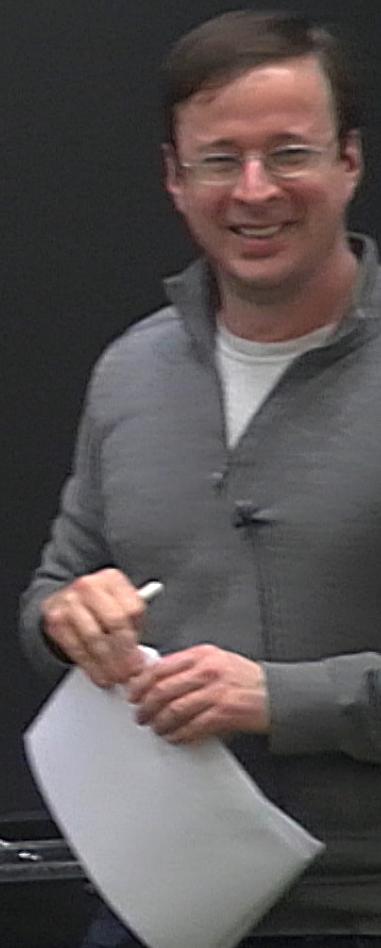
$$R_{i,jl}^{(3)} = R_{i,jkl}^{(4)} + K_{i,k}K_{j,l} - K_{i,l}K_{j,k}$$

PROOF DEFERRED



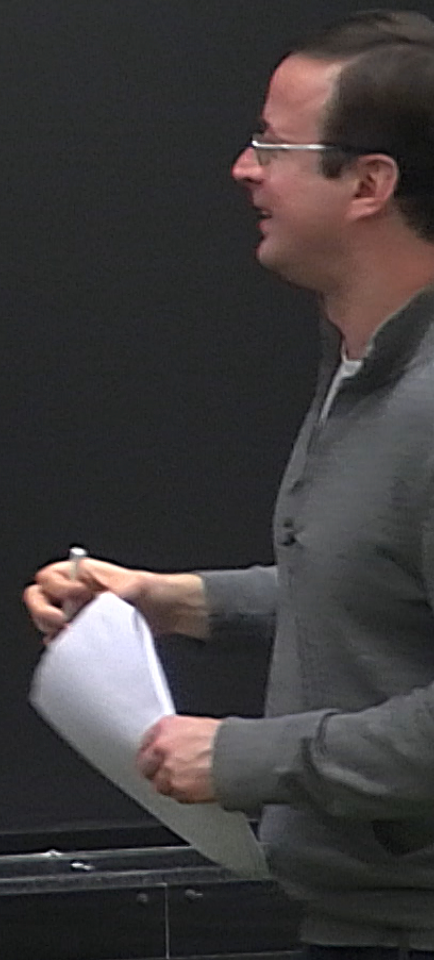
LEMMA 5

$$\eta^\nu \nabla_\mu^{(u)} \eta_\nu = 0$$



LEMMA 5

$$\eta^\nu \nabla_\mu^{(u)} \eta_\nu = \frac{1}{2} \nabla_\mu^{(u)} (\eta^\nu \eta_\nu)$$





LEMMA 5

$$\eta^\nu \nabla_\mu^{(u)} \eta_\nu = \frac{1}{2} \nabla_\mu^{(u)} (\underbrace{\eta^\nu \eta_\nu}_{=-1})$$
$$= 0$$

LEMMA 5

$$(1) \quad \eta^\nu \nabla_{\mu}^{(4)} \eta_\nu = \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\mu}^{(4)} (\underbrace{\eta^\nu \eta_\nu}_{=-1}) = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \nabla_{\mu}^{(4)} \eta^\mu = g^{(4)\mu\nu} \nabla_{\mu}^{(4)} \eta_\nu$$

LEMMA 5

$$(1) \quad \eta^\nu \nabla_M^{(4)} \eta_\nu = \frac{1}{2} \nabla_M^{(4)} (\underbrace{\eta^\nu \eta_\nu}_{=-1}) = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} \nabla_M^{(4)} \eta^M &= g^{(4)\mu\nu} \nabla_M^{(4)} \eta_\nu \\ &= (\delta_{ij}^M \delta_j^\nu g^{(3)ij} - \eta^M \eta^\nu) \nabla_M^{(4)} \eta_\nu \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 5

$$(1) \quad \eta^\nu \nabla_M^{(4)} \eta_\nu = \frac{1}{2} \nabla_M^{(4)} (\underbrace{\eta^\nu \eta_\nu}_{=-1}) \\ = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \nabla_M^{(4)} \eta^M = g^{(4)\mu\nu} \nabla_M^{(4)} \eta_\nu \\ = (\delta_i^M \delta_j^\nu g^{(3)ij} - \eta^M \eta^\nu) \nabla_M^{(4)} \eta_\nu \\ = \boxed{g^{(3)ij} K_{ij}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\mu) (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) &= g^{(4)\mu\sigma} g^{(4)\nu\rho} (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta_\nu) (\nabla_\rho^{(4)} \eta_\sigma) \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= g^{(3)ik} g^{(3)jk} K_{ij} K_{kl}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\mu) (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) &= g^{(4)\mu\sigma} g^{(4)\nu\rho} (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta_\nu) (\nabla_\rho^{(4)} \eta_\sigma) \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= g^{(3)ik} g^{(3)jl} K_{ij} K_{kl}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi_j = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_{ij}} = \dots K_{ij}$$

### ADM ACTION

$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} g^{(\mu)\rho} g^{(\nu)\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(\mu)}$$

## ADM ACTION

$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \underset{\downarrow}{g}^{(4)\mu\rho} \underset{\downarrow}{g}^{(4)\nu\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)}$$

$$1) \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \eta^\mu \eta^\nu \eta^\rho \eta^\sigma R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = 0$$

$$2) \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \eta^\mu \eta^\rho g^{(4)\nu\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}}$$



# ADM ACTION

$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} g^{(4)\mu\rho} g^{(4)\nu\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)}$$

$$1) \quad \eta^\mu \eta^\nu \eta^\rho \eta^\sigma R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{-g} \eta^\mu \eta^\rho g^{(4)\nu\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \eta^\mu \delta_\sigma^\nu R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} \eta^\rho$$

# ACTION

$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} g^{(4)\mu\rho} g^{(4)\nu\sigma} R^{(4)}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \eta^\mu \eta^\nu \eta^\rho \eta^\sigma R^{(4)}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \eta^\mu \eta^\rho g^{(4)\nu\sigma} R^{(4)}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} &= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \delta_\sigma^\nu R^{(4)}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \eta^\rho \\ &= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \delta_\sigma^\nu \left( -\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \nabla_\nu^{(4)} + \nabla_\nu^{(4)} \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \right) \eta^\sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \left( -\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \nabla_\nu^{(4)} + \nabla_\nu^{(4)} \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \right) \eta^\sigma$$

$$= \int d^4x \left[ \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\mu \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \left( -\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \nabla_\nu^{(4)} + \nabla_\nu^{(4)} \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \right) \eta^\nu$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\mu)(\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) - (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\mu)(\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \left( -\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \nabla_\nu^{(4)} + \nabla_\nu^{(4)} \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \right) \eta^\nu$$

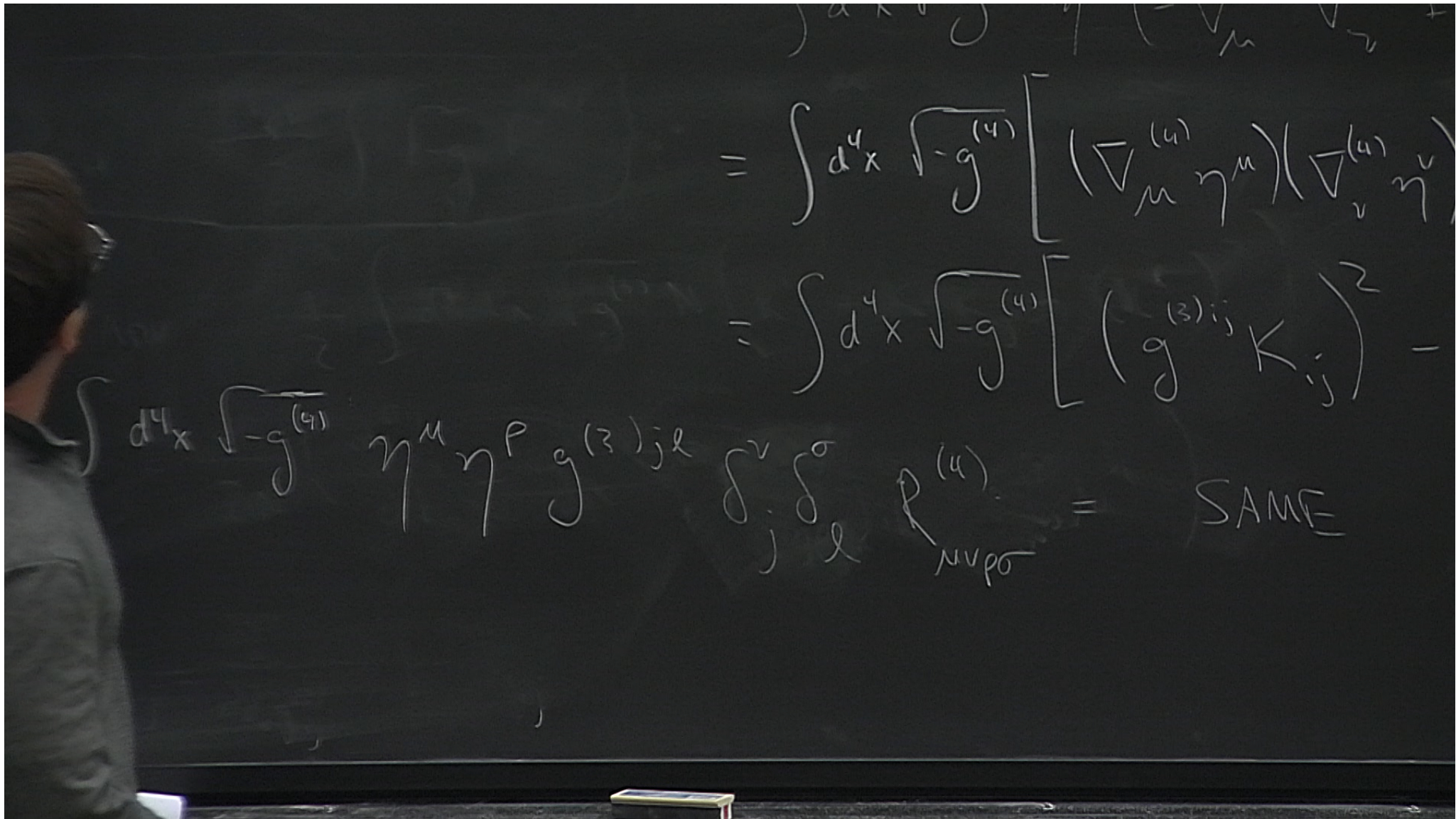
$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\mu)(\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) - (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\mu)(\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \left( -\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \nabla_\nu^{(4)} + \nabla_\nu^{(4)} \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \right) \eta^\nu \\
&= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\mu)(\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) - (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\mu)(\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) \right] \\
&= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (g^{(3)ij} K_{ij})^2 - (g^{(3)ik} g^{(3)jl} K_{ij} K_{kl}) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \eta^\rho g^{(3)j\ell} \delta^v_j \delta^\sigma_\ell \rho_{\mu\nu\rho}^{(4)} =$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\mu) \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (g^{(3)})_{ij} \right]$$



$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \eta^\rho g^{(3)ij} \int_j^\nu \int_l^\sigma P_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = \text{SAME}$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\mu) (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ \left( g^{(3)ij} K_{ij} \right)^2 \right]$$



$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \eta^\rho g^{(3)j\ell}$$

$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g} g^{(4)\mu\rho} \eta^\nu \eta^\sigma R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = \text{SAME}$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ \right]$$

$$\int \delta_j^\nu \delta_\ell^\sigma R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)}$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \left( -\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \nabla_\nu^{(4)} + \nabla_\nu^{(4)} \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \right)$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\mu) (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) - (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\mu) (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (g^{(3)ij} K_{ij})^2 - (g^{(3)ik} g^{(3)jl} K_{ij} K_{kl}) \right]$$

$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \eta^\rho g^{(3)jl} \int_j^\nu \int_l^\sigma R_{\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = \text{SAME BY (1)}$$

$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g} g^{(4)\mu\rho} \eta^\nu \eta^\sigma R_{\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = \text{SAME } R_{\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = R_{\nu\sigma\rho}^{(4)}$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \left( -\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \nabla_\nu^{(4)} + \nabla_\nu^{(4)} \nabla_\mu^{(4)} \right)$$

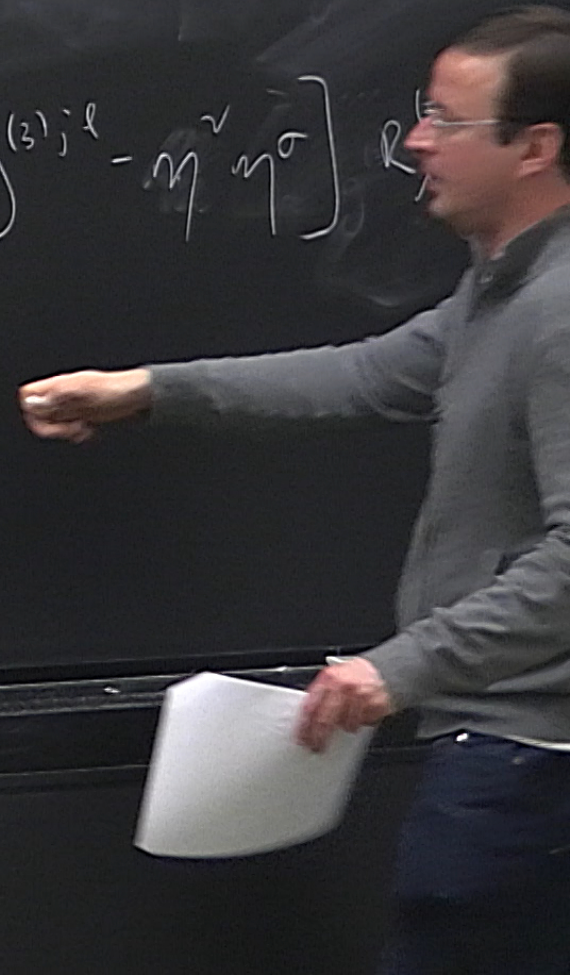
$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\mu) (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) - (\nabla_\nu^{(4)} \eta^\mu) (\nabla_\mu^{(4)} \eta^\nu) \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ (g^{(3)ij} K_{ij})^2 - (g^{(3)ik} g^{(3)jl} K_{ij} K_{kl}) \right]$$

$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \eta^\mu \eta^\rho g^{(3)jl} \int_j^\nu \int_l^\sigma R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = \text{SAME BY (1)}$$

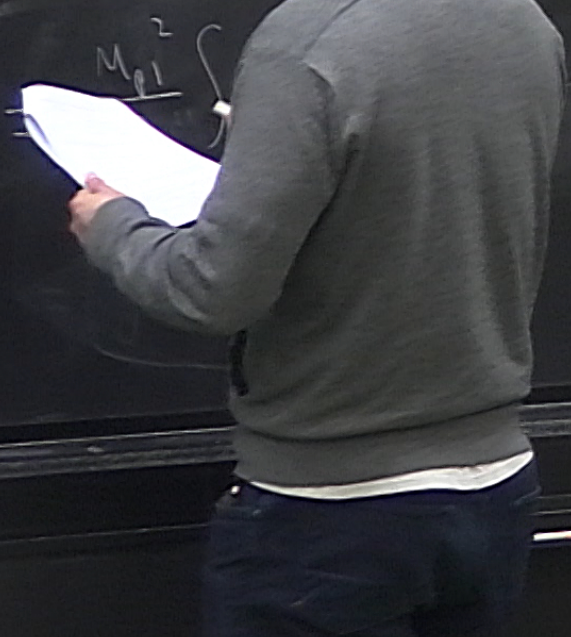
$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g} g^{(4)\mu\rho} \eta^\nu \eta^\sigma R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = \text{SAME SINCE } R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} = R_{\nu\rho\sigma\mu}^{(4)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{EH}} &= \frac{M_{\text{pl}}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} g^{(4)\mu\rho} g^{(4)\nu\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)} \\
 &= \frac{M_{\text{pl}}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ \delta_{ij}^m \delta_{kl}^p g^{(3)ik} - \eta^m \eta^p \right] \left[ \delta_j^{\nu} \delta_l^{\sigma} g^{(3)il} - \eta^{\nu} \eta^{\sigma} \right] R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$S_{EH} = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} g^{(4)\mu\rho} g^{(4)\nu\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)}$$

$$= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \left[ \delta_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\rho\sigma}^{\gamma\delta} g^{(3)\mu\nu} - \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\rho\sigma} \right] \left[ \delta_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma\delta} \delta_{\epsilon\zeta}^{\eta\theta} g^{(3)\alpha\beta} - \eta^{\alpha\beta} \eta^{\gamma\delta} \right] R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)}$$



$$= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} g^{(4)\mu\rho} g^{(4)\nu\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)}$$

$$= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ \delta_{ij}^m \delta_{kl}^p g^{(3)ik} - \eta^m \eta^p \right] \left[ \delta_j^\nu \delta_l^\sigma g^{(3)il} - \eta^\nu \eta^\sigma \right] R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(4)}$$

$$= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ g^{(3)il} g^{(3)jk} R_{ijkl}^{(3)} - \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{EH} &= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} g^{(4)\mu\rho} g^{(4)\nu\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \\
&= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ \delta_{ij}^m \delta_{kl}^p g^{(3)ik} - \eta^m \eta^p \right] \left[ \delta_j^\nu \delta_l^\sigma g^{(3)jl} - \eta^\nu \eta^\sigma \right] R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \\
&= \dots = \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} \left[ g^{(3)il} g^{(3)jl} R_{ijkl} - (g^{(3)ij} k_{ij})^2 + (g^{(3)il} g^{(3)jl} K_{ij} K_{kl}) \right] \\
&= \frac{M_{pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g^{(3)}} N \left[ R^{(3)} + K^{ij} K_{ij} - (K^l_l)^2 \right] \quad \text{ADM}
\end{aligned}$$