

Title: Relativity Lecture - 102723

Speakers: David Kubiznak

Collection: Relativity 2023/24

Date: October 27, 2023 - 9:00 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/23100043>

c) VARIATIONAL PRINCIPLE FOR GRAVITY

EINSTEIN-HILBERT ACTION

$$S_{\text{EH}}[g] = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} R(g, \partial g, \partial^2 g)$$

$$\delta S = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int d^d x \delta(\sqrt{-g} g^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu}) = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int d^d x \left(\underbrace{\delta(\sqrt{-g} g^{\mu\nu})}_{\downarrow} R_{\mu\nu} + \underbrace{\sqrt{-g} g^{\mu\nu} \delta R_{\mu\nu}}_{\text{BOUNDARY TERM "WEIRD"}}$$

\Rightarrow VACUUM EE: $G_{\mu\nu} = 0 \stackrel{d=2}{\Leftrightarrow} R_{\mu\nu} = 0$

$$G_{\mu\nu} \delta g^{\mu\nu}$$

BOUNDARY TERM
"WEIRD"
 $\nabla \delta g^{\mu\nu}$

• DIRICHLET BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM:

$$S = S_{EH} + \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int d^3x \sqrt{h} K + \text{COUNTER TERMS}$$

$$\delta S = EE - \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \sqrt{h} \overset{\uparrow}{\text{HOLOGRAPHIC ENERGY MOM TENSOR}} T_{ab} \delta h^{ab} \dots \text{IMPOSING } \delta h^{ab} / \partial n = 0,$$

REMARKS:

1) $S_{EH}(g)$

"2ND-ORDER FORMALISM"

" $\partial^2 g$ ARE PRESENT"

$\partial S_{g_{\mu\nu}}$

INSTEAD ONE CAN CONSIDER 1ST-ORDER FORMALISM

$$S_{\text{PALATIN}}[g, \nabla] = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} g^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu}(\nabla)$$

DEP ON g
DEP ON ∇

"0TH-ORDER"
"1ST-ORDER IN ∇ "

$\delta g^{\mu\nu}$: "IMMEDIATELY GIVES EE"

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

□

$\delta \nabla_{\mu}$

FIXES CONNECTION TO BE CHRISTOFFEL:

$$\nabla = (\partial g + \partial g - \partial g)$$

□

2) UNIQUENESS:

LOVE-LOCK THEOREM (1971): IN 4D

$$S = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int \sqrt{g} d^4x (R - 2\Lambda)$$

IS THE ONLY ACTION
(UP TO TOTAL DERIVATIVES) THAT YIELDS 2ND-ORDER
EOM FOR THE METRIC

SPEC: $R^2, R_{\mu\nu}R^{\mu\nu}, \nabla_\alpha R \nabla^\alpha R, \dots \Rightarrow$ HIGHER-ORDER EOM.

IN HIGHER d WE CAN HAVE

d) EINSTEIN

LOVELOCK GRAVITIES

EX: 5D: $R + \alpha (R^2 - 4R_{\mu\nu}R^{\mu\nu} + R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta})$

!! 2ND-ORDER EQS. (SEE DESER REALL)

NOTE:

$$\sqrt{-g} R(g, \partial g) = \underbrace{\sqrt{-g} \tilde{R}(g, \partial g)}_{\text{NOT TENSOR}} + \underbrace{\partial_{\mu} \hat{R}^{\mu}(g, \partial g)}_{\text{BOUNDARY TERM}}$$

\tilde{R} is the Einstein-Hilbert term, \hat{R}^{μ} is the boundary term.

$$\delta S_{g^{\mu\nu}}$$

d) EINSTEIN EQUATIONS

$$S = S_{EH}(g) + \alpha_m \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \alpha_m$$

$$\delta_g S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{16\pi G} G_{\mu\nu} \delta g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\alpha_m}{2} T_{\mu\nu} \delta g^{\mu\nu} \right)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G \alpha_m T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 4\pi G \rho \quad | \text{ (NEWTONIAN LIMIT) }$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}$$

• BUT THIS IS AN EOM FOR THE MATTER⁰
EE PLAY A "DOUBLE AGENT ROLE"
" MATTER TELLS SPACETIME HOW
TO CURVE (EE FIELD EQ FOR $g_{\mu\nu}$)
AT THE SAME TIME SPACETIME
TELLS MATTER HOW TO MOVE.)

MS,

IS AN EOM FOR THE MATTER⁰

A "DOUBLE AGENT ROLE"

TELLS SPACETIME HOW

E (EE FIELD EQ FOR $g_{\mu\nu}$)

SAFELY TELL SPACETIME

MATTER HOW TO MOVE⁰

• IS ANYTHING CONSERVED WHEN $\nabla_\nu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$?

NO⁰ WE NEED SYMMETRIES!

SYMMETRIES IN GR KILLING VECTORS

$$\nabla_\mu \xi_\nu + \nabla_\nu \xi_\mu = 2 \nabla_{(\mu} \xi_{\nu)} = 0$$

\Rightarrow WE CAN HAVE CONSERVED Q.
BY NOETHER'S TH.

PROPOSAL:

$$J^M = T^{M\nu} \xi_\nu$$

$$D_\mu J^M = \underbrace{(D_\mu T^{M\nu})}_{\ominus} \xi_\nu + T^{M\nu} \underbrace{D_\mu \xi_\nu}_{\ominus} = \ominus$$

→ Q

NOTE IN FLAT SPACE:

WE HAVE LOTS OF KVS.

$$\xi = \{ \partial_t, \partial_x, \partial_y, \partial_z, \dots \}$$

$$J^M_{\partial_t} = T^{Mt} \dots E$$

$$J^M_{\partial_x} = T^{Mx} \dots P_x$$

$$J^M_{\partial_y} = T^{My} \dots \text{4 QUANTITIES} \dots P_y$$

OLS,

BY NOETHER'S TH.

NOTE IN FLAT SPACE:

WE HAVE LOTS OF KVS.

$$\mathcal{S} = \{ \partial_t, \partial_x, \partial_y, \partial_z, \dots \}$$

$$J_{\partial_t}^M = T^{tt} \dots E$$

$$J_{\partial_x}^M = T^{tx} \dots P_x$$

$$J_{\partial_{x^i}}^M = T^{ti} \dots P_i \quad \text{4 QUANTITIES.. } P_i$$

$$\int_{\partial M} J^M = \int_{\Sigma_1} J^M d\Sigma_M = 0 \quad Q = \int_{\Sigma_0} J^M d\Sigma_M$$

BY NOETHER'S TH.

FLAT SPACE.

HAVE LOTS OF KVS.

$\{\partial_t, \partial_x, \partial_y, \partial_z, \dots\}$

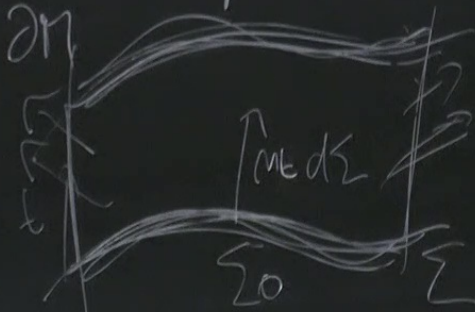
$= T_{\mu\nu}$... E

P_x

P_V 4 QUANTITIES.

$$\int_M \nabla_\mu J^\mu = \int_{\partial M} J^\mu d\Sigma_\mu = 0$$

$$Q = \int_{\Sigma_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \rho d\Sigma_0$$



NECESSARY CONDITION FOR FINDING SOLS,

PROPOSAL:

$$J^M = T^{M\nu} \xi_\nu$$

$$D_\mu J^M = \underbrace{(D_\mu T^{M\nu})}_{0} \xi_\nu + T^{M\nu} \underbrace{D_\mu \xi_\nu}_{0} = 0$$

→ Q

• NOTE IN FLAT SPACE:

WE HAVE LOTS OF KVS.

$$\xi = \{ \partial_t, \partial_x, \partial_y, \partial_z, \dots \}$$

$$J^M_{\partial_t} = T^{Mt} \dots E$$

$$J^M_{\partial_x} = T^{Mx} \dots P_x$$

$$J^M_{\partial_y} = T^{My} \dots \text{4 QUANTITIES} \dots P_y$$

2) ENERGY CONDITIONS

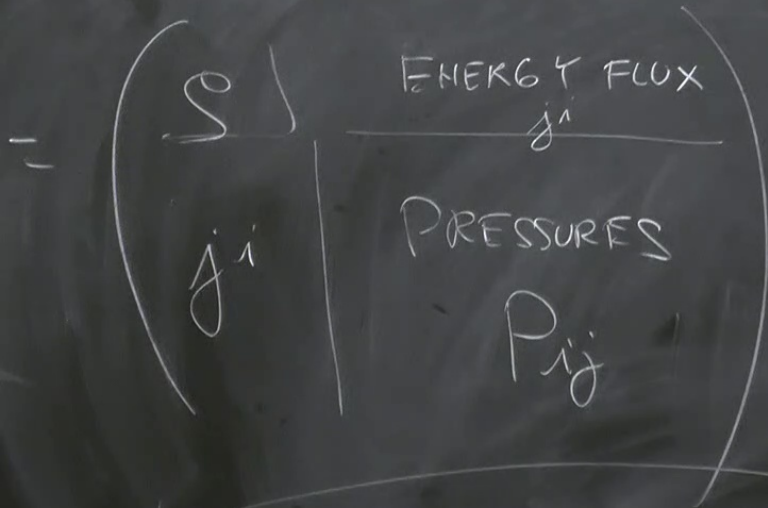
- POOH'S WAY OF SOLVING EE

TAKE ANY $g_{\mu\nu}$ WE LIKE
(WARP DRIVE, WORMHOLE, ...)

PLUG IN & CALCULATE $G_{\mu\nu}$

VICTORY: EXACT SOL OF EE WITH $\bar{T}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{8\pi G} G^{\mu\nu}$

YIELD TMC THAT LOOKS CRAZY:



NATURAL CONDITIONS $\rho \geq 0$

FLUX OF ENERGY PROPAGATES
WITH $v \leq c$

TYPICALLY VIOLATED

ENERGY CONDITIONS (WEAK, STRONG, DOMINANT)

WHERE DO THESE COME FROM? MATTER MUST BEHAVE REASONABLY?

BACK TO HOMEWORK: LINEARIZED GRAVITY

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x^A}{dt^2} + \Gamma^A_{BC} \frac{dx^B}{dt} \frac{dx^C}{dt} = 0$$

WHAT HAPPENS IN "NEWTONIAN APPROX."

• LINEARIZED

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu} + O(h^2)$$

$$\square \bar{h}^{\mu\nu} = -16\pi G T^{\mu\nu}$$

IN SPECIAL GAUGE

$$\partial_\mu \bar{h}^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

LINEARIZED

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu} + O(h^2)$$

$$\square \bar{h}^{\mu\nu} = -16\pi G T^{\mu\nu}$$

IN SPECIAL GAUGE

$$\partial_\mu \bar{h}^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

WHERE

$$\bar{h}^{\mu\nu} = h^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} h \eta^{\mu\nu}$$

WEAK FIELD

NOW!

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \vec{0} \\ \vec{0} & \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{NEWTON!}$$

BEYOND NEWTON:

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & j^i \\ j^i & \sigma \end{pmatrix} \quad \boxed{JM \equiv T^{10}}$$
$$\boxed{h^{\mu 0} \equiv A^\mu}$$

$$\boxed{\square A^\mu = -16\pi G J^\mu}$$
$$\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0$$

GEOD: $\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\tau^2} + 2 \left\langle \begin{matrix} \mu \\ \nu \end{matrix} \right\rangle \frac{dx^\nu}{d\tau} \frac{dt}{d\tau} = 0$

LINEAR IN VEL. TERMS,

$$E_i = -\partial_i A_0 + 0$$

$$F_{ij} = \partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i$$

GEOD: $\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\tau^2} + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\lambda} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\tau} \frac{dx^\lambda}{d\tau} = 0$

LINEAR IN VEL.
TERMS

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 x^i}{dt^2} = E^i - 4F^i_j v^j$$

GRAVITOMAGNETISM

$$E_i = -\partial_i A_0 + 0$$

$$F_{ij} = \partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i \quad \text{B-FIELD}$$

GEOD:

$$\frac{d^2 x^i}{dt^2} + 2$$

$$\left(\gamma^i \right) \vee \frac{dx^i}{dt} = 0$$

LINEAR IN VEL.
TERMS

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 x^i}{dt^2} = E^i - 4 F^i_j v^j$$

GRAVITOMAGNETISM

$$E_i = -\partial_i A_0 + 0$$

$$F_{ij} = \partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i \quad \text{B-FIELD}$$