

Γενική Εξισωτική:

von Haakey

R. Inverno Introduction

Einstein's Relativity

Βασική Στοιχεία

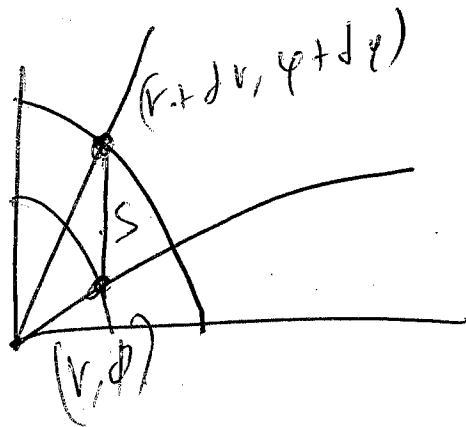
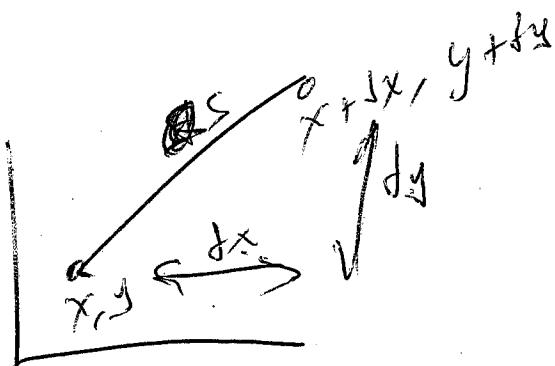
1905 Εισ. Θεωρ.

$$F \propto G \times \frac{Mm}{r^2}$$

Μηχανική φορτίο = $\frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$

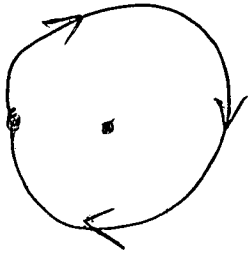
Ηλεκτρ. φορτίο = $q_1 q_2$

1915: Γενική Θεωρ. Εξετ.



$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{dr^2 + r^2 d\phi^2}$$



$$C = \oint \delta s = \int (\delta x^2 + \delta y^2)^{1/2} =$$

$$= 2 \int_{-R}^R dx \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{R^2 - x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 2 \int_{-R}^R dx \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2}} = 2R \int_{-R}^R \frac{d\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} = 2\pi R$$

$$x = R \xi$$

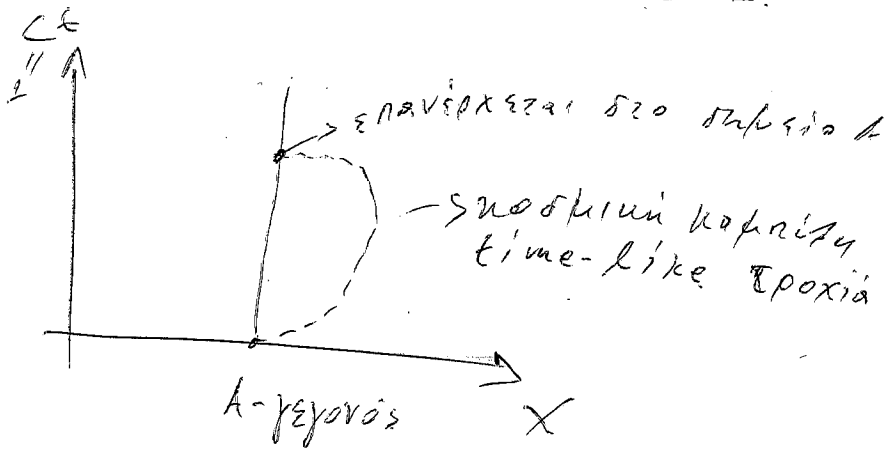
$$dx = R d\xi$$

Γενική Σχέση.

οχι Μαντιν
του Hart+DeGroot
με

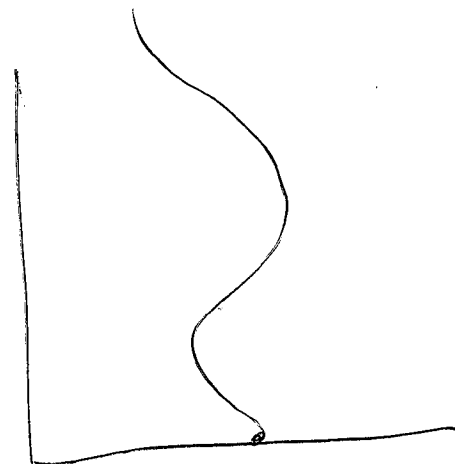
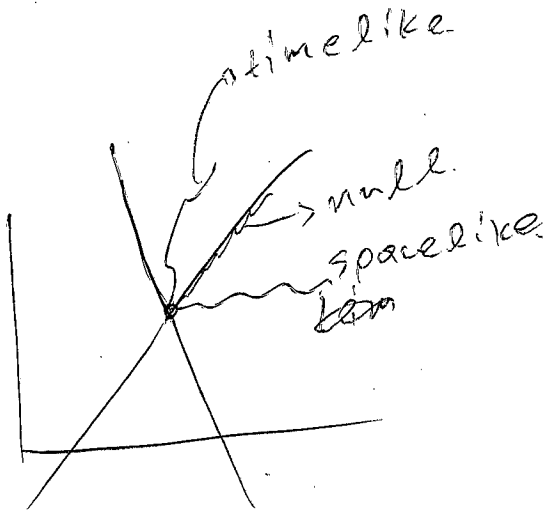
3, 4, 5

Χωροχρονικό Σιγάροφ αλληλ.
 $c=1$.



$$ds^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

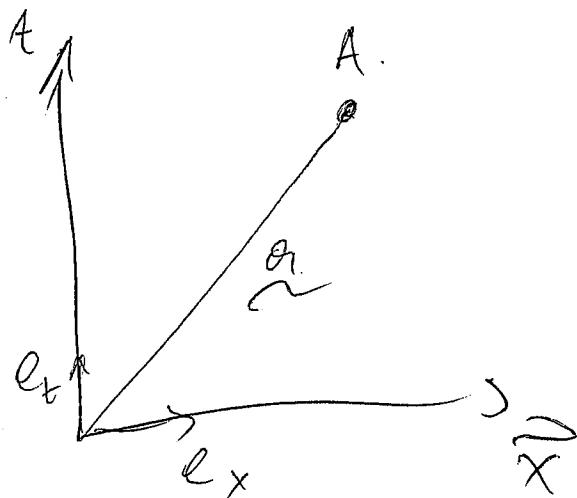
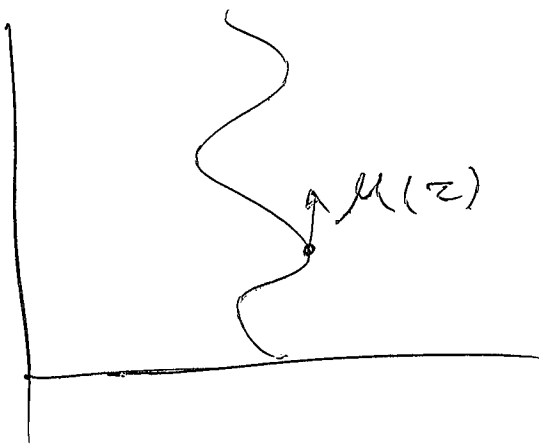
- $ds^2 > 0$ spacelike
- $ds^2 = 0$ null
- $ds^2 < 0$ timelike



Ορίσω ως ιδιότροπο Σ

$$dz^2 = -\frac{ds^2}{c^2} \Rightarrow dt = \sqrt{-\frac{ds^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\star dz = \sqrt{dt^2 - \frac{(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2)}{c^2}}$$



Ορίσω βάση: e_t, e_x, e_y, e_z

$$\tilde{a} = a^t e_t + a^x e_x + a^y e_y + a^z e_z$$

$(a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z) \rightarrow$ συνιστώσες \tilde{a} 4. διαστάσεων

in \mathbb{R}^4

$$\underline{a} = a^0 e_0 + a^1 e_1 + a^2 e_2 + a^3 e_3$$

$$\underline{a} = \sum_{\mu=0}^3 a^\mu e_\mu = a^\mu e_\mu$$

Hartle

1. Dimension 4 - spacetime

$$a \cdot b = a^0 b^0 - a^1 b^1 - a^2 b^2 - a^3 b^3$$

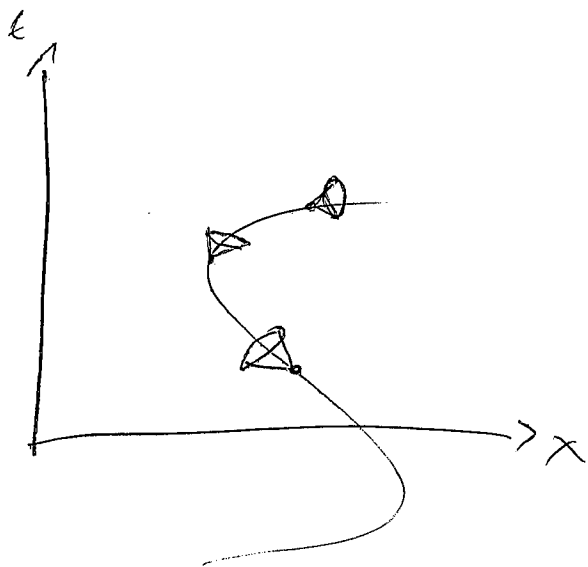
$$\text{A v. } a = a^a e_a, \quad b = b^b e_b$$

$$a \cdot b = e_a \cdot e_b a^a b^b$$

$$\text{or } \eta_{ab} = e_a \cdot e_b$$

$$\text{or } a \cdot b = \eta_{ab} a^a b^b$$

Έστω σωμα κινούμενο σε κοσμήματα
 Για δρομή $x^a = x^a(z)$



$$u^a = \frac{dx^a}{dz}$$

$$u^a = (u^0, \vec{v})$$

$$u^0 = \frac{dx^0}{dz} = \left(\frac{dt}{dz} \right) \quad ?$$

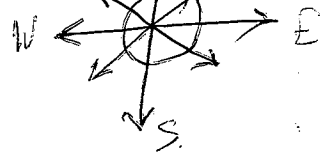
$$dz^2 = - \frac{ds^2}{c^2} = + dt^2 - \frac{d\vec{x}^2}{c^2} \quad \text{---} = dt^2 \left(1 - \frac{d\vec{x}^2}{dt^2 c^2} \right)$$

$$= dt^2 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{dz^2}{dt^2} = 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dt}{dz} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \gamma$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dz} \frac{dz}{dt} = \vec{v} \cdot \gamma$$

$$u^a = (\gamma, \gamma \vec{v})$$



Νορμαλισμός :

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

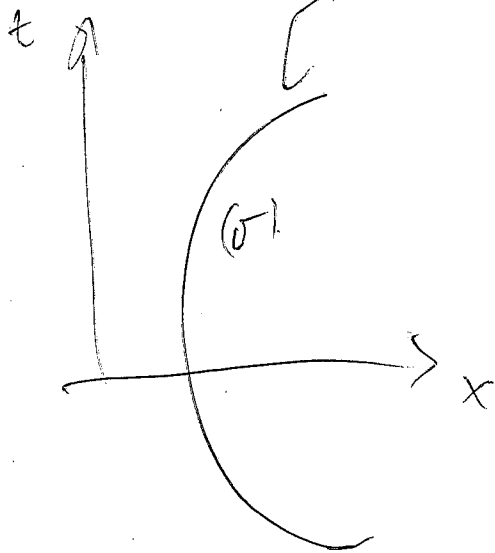
$$\frac{ds^2}{d\tau^2} = \eta_{\alpha\beta} \frac{dx^\alpha}{d\tau} \frac{dx^\beta}{d\tau} = -c^2$$

$$= \eta_{\alpha\beta} u^\alpha u^\beta = -c^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$u \cdot u = -c^2$$

Νορμαλισμός

Πα.



Σημιακινώματα κίνηση στα 4-5.

$$t(\sigma) = a^{-1} \sinh \sigma$$

$$x(\sigma) = a^{-1} \cosh \sigma$$

$$a = \sigma \text{ rad}$$

σ - παράμετρος $\in (-\infty, \infty)$

Η καμπύλη έχει εβ.

$$x^2 - t^2 = a^{-2}$$

$$d\tau^2 = dt^2 - dx^2 \text{ δίνει } d\tau^2 = -ds^2$$

$$dz^2 = (\alpha^{-1} \cosh \alpha z dt)^2 - (\alpha^{-1} \sinh \alpha z dt)^2$$

$$= (\alpha^{-1})^2 (dt)^2 - (\alpha^{-1})^2 (dt)^2 \Rightarrow dz^2 = (\alpha^{-1} dt)^2$$

$$\boxed{dz = \alpha^{-1} dt}$$

$$u^t = \frac{dt}{dz} = \cosh(\alpha z)$$

$$u^x = \frac{dx}{dz} = \sinh(\alpha z)$$

$$u_\mu u^\mu = -1 \Rightarrow -(\cosh^2(\alpha z) + \sinh^2(\alpha z)) = -1$$

$$v^x = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dz} \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{dx/dz}{dt/dz} = \tanh(\alpha z)$$

⊗ Εξελίξεις

κεφ. 7. → κερμιά, $n_{ab} \rightarrow g_{ab}$

Ασκ. 7.2
7.5

Κόνος φως
ή κόςος

7.10
1.14

Διαμόρφωση σε
καμπύλο χωρόχρονο

r, θ, ϕ

$$\xi, \gamma, \beta = \begin{matrix} \theta & \phi \\ 1, & 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$a = 1$$

P. 2

$$ds^2 = a^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta dy^2)$$

$$\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\delta} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\delta\beta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} + \frac{\partial g_{\delta\gamma}}{\partial x^{\beta}} - \frac{\partial g_{\beta\gamma}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \right)$$

$$g^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\alpha} = 1 : x^1 = \theta, x^2 = \phi$$

$$\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^1 = \frac{1}{2} g^{1\delta} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\delta\beta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} + \frac{\partial g_{\delta\gamma}}{\partial x^{\beta}} - \frac{\partial g_{\beta\gamma}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \right)$$

Apa 20
a=1

To

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g^{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} a^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & (a \sin\theta)^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

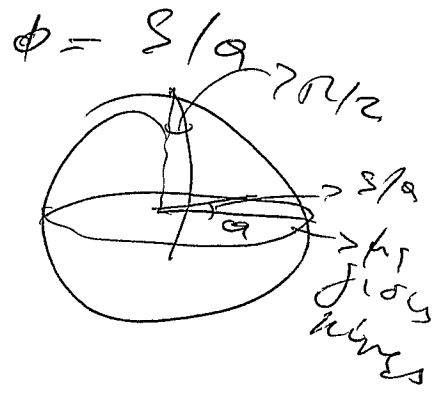
$$= \frac{1}{2} g^{11} \left(-\frac{\partial g_{22}}{\partial x^1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} a^{-2} \left(a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin^2\theta) \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} a^{-2} a^2 \cos\theta \sin\theta = \cos\theta \sin\theta = -\cos\theta \sin\theta$$

$$\text{Eni u : } \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^1 = -\sin\theta \cos\theta, \Gamma_{12}^2 = \cot\theta, \dots$$

$$\frac{dx^1}{ds} = - \sqrt{\frac{dx^2}{ds} \frac{dx^2}{ds}}$$

contracted.



$$\frac{dx^1}{ds} = 0, \quad \frac{dx^2}{ds} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{dx^2}{ds} = - \sqrt{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s}} = - \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{a}$$

$$0 = \frac{dx^1}{ds} = - \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{1}{a^2} \Big|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Αρα ο φερικός
κύβλος
έκκωνοειδής
στη γενική
καρτη

$$2 - \text{Sca} \delta z, \quad a, \theta, \gamma = \theta, \phi$$

$$3 - S, \quad a, \theta, \gamma = r, \theta, \phi$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^t = \frac{1}{2} f^{a\phi} \left(\frac{\partial g_{a\phi}}{\partial x^t} + \frac{\partial g_{a\phi}}{\partial x^a} - \frac{\partial g_{\phi t}}{\partial x^a} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot g^{a\phi} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\phi a}}{\partial x^t} + \frac{\partial g_{\phi t}}{\partial x^a} + \frac{\partial g_{\phi t}}{\partial \phi} \right) =$$

$$\phi = t, r, \phi$$

~~$$\frac{1}{2} g^{a\phi} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\phi a}}{\partial x^t} + \frac{\partial g_{\phi t}}{\partial x^a} - \frac{\partial g_{\phi t}}{\partial \phi} \right)$$~~

η περίπτωση
βιομ. ομοζ. $\phi = \phi$

$$\Gamma_{\phi r}^{\phi} = \frac{1}{2} r^{-2}$$

Αν (r, t, ϕ)

ΔΔΣ πρέπει να βρούμε

$$\left| \Gamma_{\phi r}^r, \Gamma_{\phi r}^t, \Gamma_{\phi r}^{\phi} \right|$$

8.9

8.3

$$ds^2 = -\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\phi^2$$

$$x^\alpha = \frac{dx^\alpha}{ds}, \quad \dot{t}, \dot{r}, \dot{\phi}$$

$$L(x, \dot{x}) = L(\dot{t}, \dot{r}, \dot{\phi}; r) = \left[\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) (\dot{t})^2 \right. \\ \left. - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} \dot{r}^2 - r^2 (\dot{\phi})^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}^\alpha} \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x^\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow t: -\frac{d}{ds} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) \dot{t} \right] = 0$$

$$\phi: -\frac{d}{ds} \left[-r^2 \dot{\phi} \right] = 0$$

$$r: -\frac{d}{ds} \left[-\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} \dot{r} \right] + \frac{M}{r^2} \left(\frac{\dot{t}}{\dot{s}} \right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-2} \times \frac{M}{r} \left[\frac{\dot{r}}{\dot{s}} \right]^2 - \frac{2}{r} \dot{\phi}^2 = 0$$

To ποσάμι Τδγρ

— 11 —

— 11 —

— 11 —

κίνηση

To κοσμοσάμι 2δ1

— 11 —

— 11 —

— 11 —

~~δολιη~~

8.9. $\delta s^2 = -X^2 + T^2 + dx^2$
X(T)



a) $\Psi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$ surfaces

$T \rightarrow T + a$. Killing $\xi = (1, 0)$

$$- \{ u = \delta r \cdot \theta = - (1, 0) \cdot \frac{\delta x}{\delta z} = - \frac{\delta x}{\delta z} \}$$

$$u^A = \frac{\delta T}{\delta z}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{T}{z}$$

$$u_T = \frac{\delta x^A}{\delta z}$$

$$u^x = \dots$$

(1)

$$u \cdot u = -1 \Rightarrow g_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\delta x^\alpha}{\delta z} \frac{\delta x^\beta}{\delta z} = -1$$

$$-1 = \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta x}{\delta z} \right)^2$$

(2)

$$(1) : \frac{\delta T}{\delta z} = \frac{\epsilon}{x^2}$$

$$(2) : \left(\frac{\delta x}{\delta z} \right)^2 = -1 + x^2 \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta z} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\delta x}{\delta z} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon^2}{x^2} - 1}$$

$$\frac{\delta T}{\delta x} = \frac{\delta T / \delta z}{\delta x / \delta z} = \pm \frac{c}{x^2} \left(\frac{e^z}{x^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$T(x) = \pm \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{e}{x} \right) + T_0$$

8. 11.

$$ds^2 = dt^2 + dr^2 + r^2 d\phi^2$$

$$t = \int^x (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\phi = \int^y n(0, 0, 1) = \int^y \phi$$

$$\underbrace{-\int u = e} \quad \text{and we have} \quad \underline{u \cdot u = 1} \quad (1)$$

$$u^a = \frac{dx^a}{ds}$$

$$u \cdot u = 0 \Rightarrow - \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{ds} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{r d\phi}{ds} \right)^2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{ds} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{e^2}{r^2}}$$

Εξετάσματα

Q. Θα διαβάσουμε μόνο Γερμ. Schartz
chill.
von Red shift

Qa Ίσοις 9,3. 9,7

12 κsf: → βαρυτική καθάρση

12,9, 12,5

Διαφομετρικές

timelike Γαυδ-μετρικές:

$$\frac{dx^\alpha}{dz^2} = -\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha \frac{dx^\beta}{dz} \frac{dx^\gamma}{dz} \quad (1)$$

απόπειρα να γραφτεί σε πιο βολικό με τις 4-ταξιμίες
 $u^\alpha = dx^\alpha/dz$ τα οποία είναι παραπροσμετρικά δισκρίβματα
στην timelike worldline

$$(1) \Rightarrow \frac{du^\alpha}{dz} = -\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha u^\beta u^\gamma \quad (2)$$

τα Christoffel σύμβολα δίδονται από τον τύπο:

$$\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial x^\gamma} + \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial x^\beta} - \frac{\partial g_{\beta\gamma}}{\partial x^\alpha} \right) \quad (3)$$

Αύγουστος (1) & (2)

Έχουμε:

$$ds^2 = g_{\alpha\beta}(x) dx^\alpha dx^\beta \quad (4)$$

από τον ορισμό του proper time

$$dz^2 = -ds^2 \quad (5)$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow \frac{ds^2}{dz^2} = g_{\alpha\beta} \frac{dx^\alpha}{dz} \frac{dx^\beta}{dz}$$

$$\frac{ds^2}{dz^2} = g_{\alpha\beta} u^\alpha u^\beta$$

$$(5) \Rightarrow g_{\alpha\beta} u^\alpha u^\beta = -1 \quad (6)$$

Έστω μία βάση $\{e_\alpha\}$ τότε

$$\vec{a} = a^\alpha e_\alpha ; \vec{b} = b^\beta e_\beta$$

το εσωτερικό γινόμενο είναι

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= (a^\alpha e_\alpha) \cdot (b^\beta e_\beta) \\ &= (e_\alpha \cdot e_\beta) a^\alpha b^\beta\end{aligned}$$

Στην γενική περίπτωση έχουμε:

$$e_\alpha \cdot e_\beta = g_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = g_{\alpha\beta} a^\alpha b^\beta \quad (7)$$

Εάν $\vec{u} \equiv \vec{a}$ τότε από την (7) χρησιμοποιώντας την (6) παίρνουμε:

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = g_{\alpha\beta} u^\alpha u^\beta = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = -1 \quad (8)$$

Αυτή η σχέση δίνει τον κορυφαίο του \vec{u}

Επομένως μία πρώτη σχέση είναι η (8)

Έστω τώρα ότι ο μετασχηματισμός

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu + \text{const}^\mu$$

αφ' ης εν τριπλή αναφορῃ. Τότε το
 διάνυσμα

$$\xi^{\alpha} = (0, 1, 0, 0) \quad (9)$$

βρίσκεται εἰς διάνυσμα εἰς ἣν ἔχει
 τριπλή αναφορῃ αναφορῃ. Τότε εἰς ἔχει
 τὴν εἰς:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x^i} = 0$$

οἱ Lagrange εἰς εἰς εἰς:

$$-\frac{d}{db} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial (dx^i/db)} \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x^i} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{d}{db} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial (dx^i/db)} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial (dx^i/db)} = \text{const} = \text{Σύμμετρο
 ἔξοδος}$$

εἰς:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial (dx^i/db)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial (dx^i/db)} \left(-g_{\alpha\beta} \frac{dx^{\alpha}}{db} \frac{dx^{\beta}}{db} \right)^{1/2}$$

χρησιμοποιούμεν τὴν

$$z_{AB} = \int_A^B dz = \int_A^B \left[-g_{\alpha\beta}(x) dx^{\alpha} dx^{\beta} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 db \left(-g_{\alpha\beta}(x) \frac{dx^{\alpha}}{db} \frac{dx^{\beta}}{db} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \int_0^L d_6 L$$

$$\text{α) ενήκους } dz = d_6 L \quad (10)$$

Ευναχίφουτ: $-\int_{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{L} \frac{dx^\beta}{d_6} \stackrel{10}{=} -\int_{\alpha\beta} \frac{dx^\beta}{dz}$

$$(9) \quad = -\int_{\alpha\beta} \sum_{\mu} \tilde{u}^\mu = -\sum_{\mu} \tilde{u}^\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{\mu} \tilde{u}^\mu = \text{const.}} \quad (11)$$

Παράδειγμα

Βασισμένοι στο επίπεδο χρησιμοποιούμενες ποσότητες γνωστότητας

$$\frac{d^2 r}{ds^2} = r \left(\frac{d\phi}{ds} \right)^2 \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{ds} \right) = 0 \quad (13)$$

Εστω: $x^1 = r, x^2 = \phi$

Τότε το εφαπτομενικό διάνυσμα $x^A = dx^A/ds$ είναι

$$u^A = \left(\frac{dr}{ds}, \frac{d\phi}{ds} \right)$$

Η τετραμνή είναι

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\phi^2$$

(14)
 \Rightarrow

$$ds^2 = \int_{\alpha\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta = dr^2 + r^2 d\phi^2$$

$$1 - \frac{ds^2}{ds^2} = \frac{dr^2}{ds^2} + r^2 \frac{d\phi^2}{ds^2} \quad (14)$$

анализируем $\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_i = 1$

Example: \vec{e}_i in polar coordinates ϕ and r
 $\Rightarrow \vec{e} = (\vec{e}^r, \vec{e}^\phi) = (0, 1)$

$$(11) \Rightarrow \vec{e} = \sum \vec{e}_i = \sum_{AB} g_{AB} \vec{e}^A \vec{e}^B$$

$$= g_{rr} \sum^r \vec{e}^r + g_{\phi\phi} \sum^\phi \vec{e}^\phi$$

$$= 0 + r^2 \frac{d\phi}{ds}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 \frac{d\phi}{ds} = \vec{e} \quad (15)$$

$$(14) \Rightarrow \frac{dr^2}{ds^2} + r^2 \frac{d\phi^2}{ds^2}$$

$$(14) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dr}{ds}\right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\phi}{ds}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dr}{ds} = \sqrt{1 - r^2 \left(\frac{d\phi}{ds}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{ds} \stackrel{(15)}{=} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\vec{e}^2}{r^2}} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{differ: } \frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{d\phi/ds}{dr/ds} \stackrel{(15)}{(16)} \frac{\frac{\vec{e}}{r^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vec{e}^2}{r^2}}} = \frac{\vec{e}}{r^2} \left(1 - \frac{\vec{e}^2}{r^2}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = \phi_c + \cos^{-1} \frac{\vec{e}}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow r \cos(\phi - \phi_c) = l$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cos \phi_c + y \sin \phi_c = l$$

όπου $x = r \cos \phi$, $y = r \sin \phi$

\Rightarrow εξίσωση ευθείας

$$\hbar \omega = -\varphi^a \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2M}{R}\right)^{-1/2} \zeta^a \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{or } \hbar \omega = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{R}\right)^{-1/2} \underbrace{\left(-\zeta^a p^a\right)}_{\text{συμμετρικό μέγεθος}}$$

Ο δείκτης R υποδηλώνει ότι οι ποσότητες υπολογίζονται σε απόσταση R . Όπως επίσης η ποσότητα $\zeta^a p^a$ είναι συμμετρικός παραμένει σταθερή στο ∞

Επομένως ~~κατά~~ αλλαγή συχνότητας στο ∞ είναι.

$$\omega_\infty = \omega_{\text{αρχ}} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{R}\right)^{-1/2}$$

Διαμρούμενες ποσότητες:

$\zeta^a = (1, 0, 0, 0)$ δίνει Sch. μερική αν εξάρτημα του χρόνου

$u^a = (0, 0, 1, 0)$ δίνει Sch. μερική αν εξάρτημα του φ . \rightarrow Διατ. ενέργ.

$$\text{Αρα } \mathcal{E} = -\zeta^a u^a = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) \frac{dt}{dt}, \quad \mathcal{L} = u \cdot u = r^2 \sin^2 \theta \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$ds^2 = -\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 + \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{2M}{r}}\right) dr^2 + r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\varphi^2) \quad //$$

Μετατόπιση προς το Ερυθρό:

Ενέργεια φωτονίου ω στο παρατηρητή με ταχύτητα $u_{\text{παρ}}$

$$E = -p \cdot u_{\text{παρ}}, \quad E = \hbar\omega \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \hbar\omega = -p^\alpha u_{\text{παρ}\alpha} \quad //$$

$$\rightarrow \text{παιδί} : \quad u_{\text{παρ}}^t(r) \cdot u_{\text{παρ}}^t(t) = g_{\alpha\beta} u_{\text{παρ}}^\alpha(r) u_{\text{παρ}}^\beta(t) = -1$$

$$u^i(r) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{tt} g_{tt} u_{\text{παρ}}^t(r) u_{\text{παρ}}^t(t) = -1 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{u_{\text{παρ}}^t(r) = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1/2}}$$

Επομένως: $u_{\text{παρ}}^\alpha = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1/2} \xi^\alpha$

όπου $\xi = (1, 0, 0, 0)$

~~.....~~ Γ, Θ, Σ

9.2] Λόγω αλληλίσχυσης

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} = (-1, 1, 1, 1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Theta \text{ vs } \Sigma$$

$$c^2 = \rho^2 + m^2.$$

b) $\epsilon = -\rho e_0, \quad \rho = \rho \cdot e_i$

$$e_a^i e_b^j = \eta_{ab} \Rightarrow e_t^i e_t^j = g_{tt} e_t^2 = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{1/2} e_t^2 = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e_t = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1/2}$$

Ομοίως για e_i :

$$e_r \cdot e_r = g_{rr} e_r^2 = 1 \Rightarrow e_r = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$-p e_0 = -\int_{t_0}^t p e_t = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) p^t \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{E = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{1/2} p^t}$$

Оперируя ~~то~~ ~~ан~~ ~~но~~ ~~то~~ $p = p \cdot e_i$ ~~и~~ ~~уно~~ ~~жен~~
 нес суммируя p^i

$$\boxed{P = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1/2} p^r}$$

9.7



$$E = -p e_0^t = -p u_{obs}^t$$

$$u_{obs}^r = u_{obs}^\theta = u_{obs}^\phi = 0$$

$$e_0^t = u_{obs}^t = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1/2}$$

για light-like

$$E = -p^t u_{obs}^t = -\underbrace{m}_{p^t} (u^t u_{obs}^t) = -m g_{tt} u^t u_{obs}^t =$$

$$= -m \left(-\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)\right) \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1/2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{E = m \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{1/2} u^t}$$

$$E = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) \dot{u} t$$

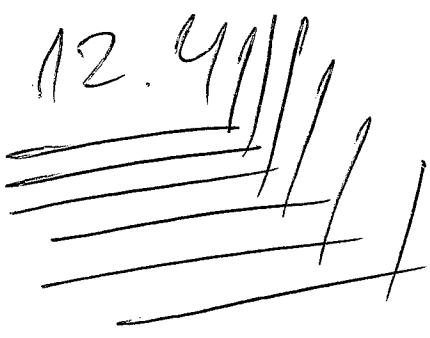
$$\frac{M}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} = m \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{1/2} \dot{u} t \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{\dot{u}} \left(e^{\dot{u} t} - 1 + \frac{2M}{r} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{V(2)}{V(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} //$$

Второй экстрем: $E = -p^t \dot{u} \delta = -p^t \dot{u}_{065} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}$

\downarrow
4-819V



$$\delta s^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^2 dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$t = v - F(r), \quad F(r) = j \text{ где } g_{rv} = 0$$

где v — константа
 и
 условие $g_{rv} = 0$
 $v = M$.

black hole

$$- \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 + 2F' \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^2 dt dr$$

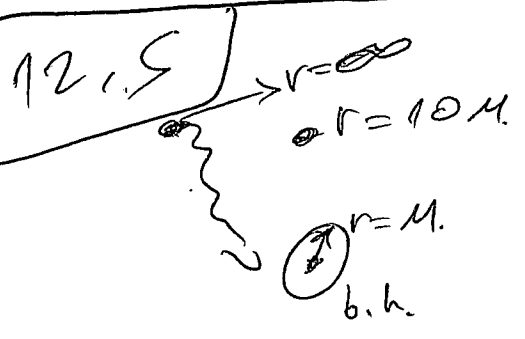
$$+ \left[\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^2 - (F')^2 \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^2 \right] dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

g_{rr}

$$\Rightarrow g_{rr} = 0 \Rightarrow F' = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^2 dt^2 + 2 dt dr + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

\Rightarrow ... , $r=M \rightarrow$...



$l=0, e \neq 0$

$$E = -p_\mu u^\mu = \sqrt{2M^2 + p^2} \Rightarrow \text{quadrado}$$

\Rightarrow ~~...~~

$$u^\mu = \left(\left(1 - \frac{2M}{R}\right)^{-1/2}, 0, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$u^\mu_{t=10M} = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{R}\right)^{-1/2} \Big|_{R=10M} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$e = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) u^t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$u \cdot u = -1 \Rightarrow g_{tt} u^t{}^2 + g_{rr} u^r{}^2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dr}{dz}\right)^2$$

$$g_{rr} \frac{dr}{dz} \frac{dr}{dz} = -1 + g_{tt} u^t{}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dz}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{g_{rr}} \left(-1 + g_{tt} u^t{}^2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dr}{dz}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2M}{r} - \frac{1}{5}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$dz = \frac{dr}{\left(\frac{2M}{r} - \frac{1}{5}\right)^{1/2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{2M}{r} - \frac{1}{5}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \int_0^{10M} dr \left(\frac{2M}{r} - \frac{1}{5}\right)^{-1/2} = \dots$$

ΑΟΚ.

κεφ 18.

Διατάξεις

R-W μερικών

Αποκλεισμός red shift

Εύηκαν με ύψη, αυξινος.
και κενό

18. 2

3

4

7