

✓

የሚጠቀሙት ስርዓት 310' ደረጃ/N

$$(x) ds^2 = - dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

አጠቃላይ የሚጠቀሙት ስርዓት ስለሆነው ስርዓት

$$P^2 = -P_0^2 + P_1^2 + P_2^2 + P_3^2$$

2/

right hand side of the equation

$$| ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

of course
of course

right hand side of the equation: $g_{\mu\nu}$

2/ (*)

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^0 = t$$

$$x^1 = r$$

$$x^2 = \theta$$

$$x^3 = \varphi$$

under $\{g_{\mu\nu}\}$ \rightarrow $\eta_{\mu\nu}$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & r^2 & \\ & & & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4/ \quad d\tilde{s}^2 = ds^2$$

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} d\tilde{x}^\mu d\tilde{x}^\nu = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$\Rightarrow C \approx 1/c \int C - g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\boxed{g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\nu\mu}}$$

$$S / \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} \leftrightarrow g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$d\tilde{x}^\mu = \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^\mu}{\partial x^\alpha} dx^\alpha$$

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^\mu}{\partial x^\alpha} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^\nu}{\partial x^\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta = g_{\alpha\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta$$

$\rho(x)$

$$6 / \prod_{\alpha} \frac{\beta_{\alpha}}{\alpha_{\alpha}} = \prod_{\mu} \frac{\nu_{\mu}}{\mu_{\mu}} \times$$

$$\times \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{\beta_1}}{\partial X^{\alpha_1}} \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^{\beta_2}}{\partial X^{\alpha_2}} \dots \frac{\partial X^{\mu_1}}{\partial \tilde{X}^{\alpha_1}} \frac{\partial X^{\mu_2}}{\partial \tilde{X}^{\alpha_2}}$$

כאן נרשם $\frac{\partial X^{\mu_1}}{\partial \tilde{X}^{\alpha_1}}$ ונרשם $\frac{\partial X^{\mu_2}}{\partial \tilde{X}^{\alpha_2}}$.
 קואורדינטות μ_1, μ_2 - אלו הן קואורדינטות של המרחב הישן.
 כאן נרשם $\frac{\partial X^{\mu_1}}{\partial \tilde{X}^{\alpha_1}}$ ונרשם $\frac{\partial X^{\mu_2}}{\partial \tilde{X}^{\alpha_2}}$.

$$7/ \quad T_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\lambda} T^{\lambda\nu} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} g^{\mu\lambda} = \delta_{\nu}^{\lambda}$$

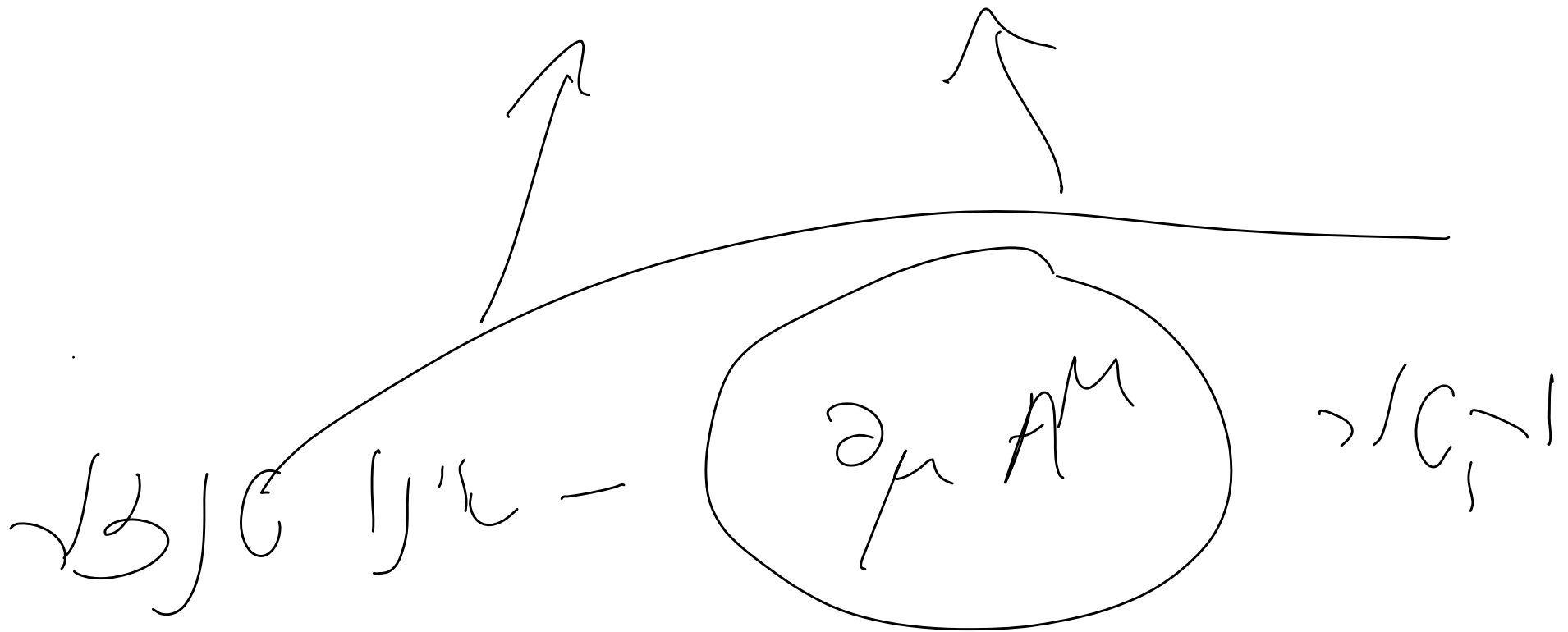
$$T_{\alpha} \dots = 0$$

—

8/

על שרשרת קולומבוסית

אפיון קוסינוס



g) $D_\mu A^\nu = \partial_\mu A^\nu + \underbrace{T^\nu_{\mu\lambda}}_{\text{torsion}} A^\lambda$ e[3]

$D_\mu (X Y) = X D_\mu Y + (D_\mu X) Y$

↑
 (y) klll

fj = j f

for $A^\mu B_\mu$ e d'z' d' p' n l

$\partial_\mu + \overset{\lambda}{\Gamma}(\mu) + \overset{\lambda}{T}[\mu\nu]$
Torsion

$$10/ \quad D_\mu (A^\nu B_\nu) \implies$$

$$D_\mu B_\nu = \partial_\mu B_\nu - \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^\nu B_\lambda$$

$$D_\mu g_{\alpha\lambda} = 0$$

connection - Γ
metric-compatible

11)

עקומת אינטגרל

1. ה ווארטא האלטה'ן עקומה

אינאלינג'ן קאמאטאן

ה עקומה

2. ה ווארטא האלטה'ן עקומה
אין עקומה

12



$X^M(\lambda)$

א - נקודות

א, ב נקודות

א, ב נקודות

א - נקודות

א, ב נקודות

$$u^M = \frac{dx^M}{dx}$$

א, ב נקודות

(3)

על u^μ יתקיים

הנורמליזציה $u^\mu u_\mu = 1$ וכן

התנאי $\partial_\alpha u^\mu = -\Gamma_{\alpha\lambda}^\mu u^\lambda$, נובע

$$D_\alpha u^\mu = (\partial_\alpha + \Gamma_{\alpha\lambda}^\mu) u^\lambda$$

הנורמליזציה $u^\mu u_\mu = 1$

14/

المسألة 58

$$u^\mu \nabla_\mu u^\nu = 0$$

المسألة 58

$$\frac{dx^\mu}{d\lambda} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\lambda} + \Gamma_{\mu\beta}^\nu \frac{dx^\beta}{d\lambda} \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{d^2 x^\nu}{d\lambda^2} + \Gamma_{\mu\beta}^\nu \frac{dx^\mu}{d\lambda} \frac{dx^\beta}{d\lambda} \right) = 0$$

15/

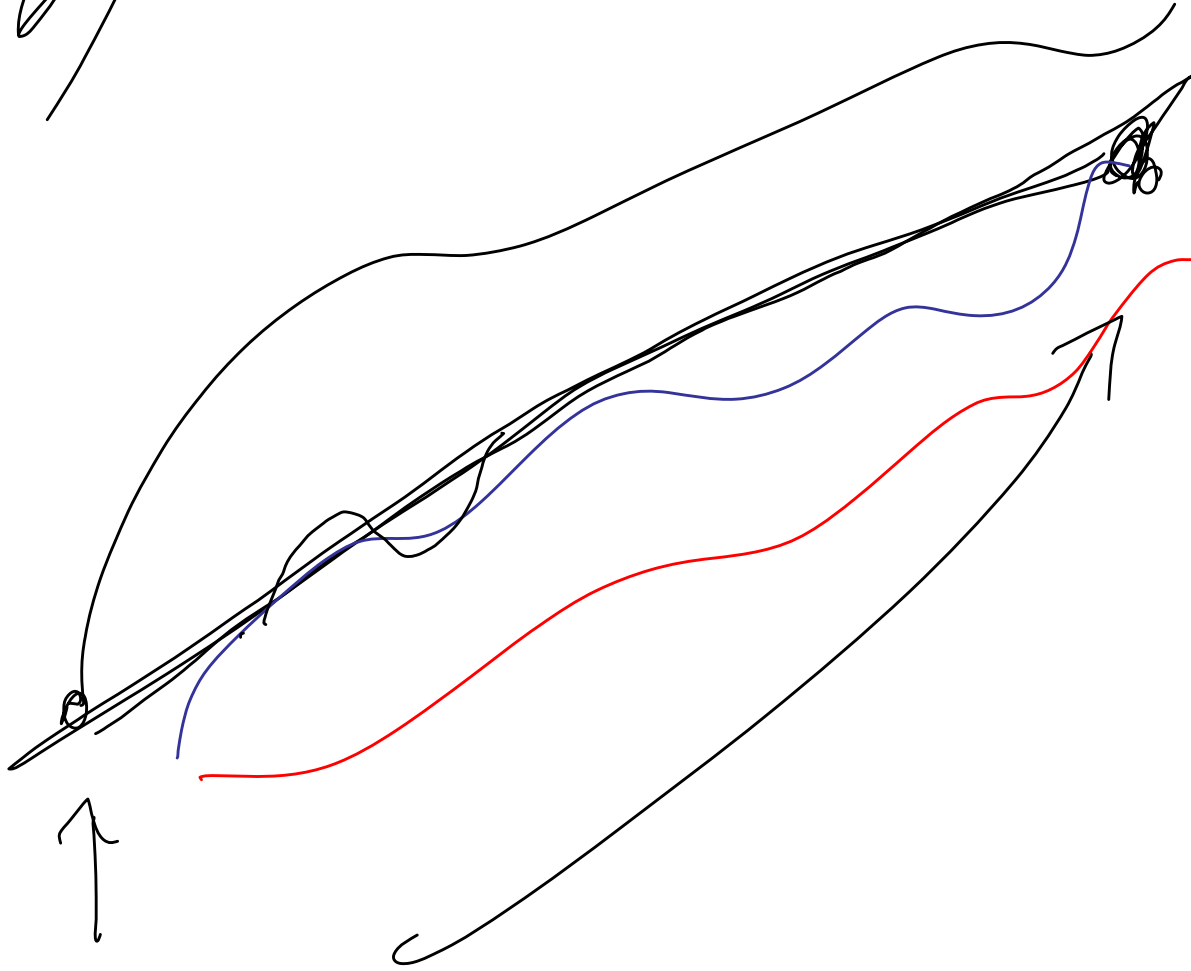
Integral of $\gamma^{-1} \kappa^2$?

$$S = \int ds = \int dx \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu} \frac{dx^\mu}{dx} \frac{dx^\nu}{dx}}$$

$\int dx$
 $\int ds$
 $\int \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu} \frac{dx^\mu}{dx} \frac{dx^\nu}{dx}}$

$$= \int dx \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu}(x) \frac{dx^\mu}{dx} \frac{dx^\nu}{dx}}$$

16/



substitution

17/

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{u}^\mu} \Big|_{x=\vec{r}_1} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x^\mu} \Big|_{\vec{r}_1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \frac{g_{\mu\nu} \dot{u}^\nu}{\sqrt{g_{\alpha\sigma} \dot{u}^\alpha \dot{u}^\sigma}} = \frac{\partial_\mu g_{\nu\kappa} \dot{u}^\nu \dot{u}^\kappa}{2 \sqrt{g_{\alpha\sigma} \dot{u}^\alpha \dot{u}^\sigma}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \dot{u}^k \partial_k \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} u^k \partial_k \left(\frac{g_{\mu\nu} u^\nu}{\sqrt{g_{\alpha\beta} u^\beta u^\alpha}} \right) = \frac{\partial_\mu g_{\alpha\beta} u^\alpha u^\beta}{2 \sqrt{g_{\alpha\beta} u^\beta u^\alpha}}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} u^\mu u^\nu = -1$$

$$\lambda = \tau$$

$$g^{\mu\alpha} \sqrt{g_{\alpha\beta} u^\beta u^\alpha} :$$

$$19) \Rightarrow \frac{d u^\alpha}{d \lambda} + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha u^\beta u^\gamma = 0$$

ההתנהגות והקס'יות של קראטר

המסלול ה"פרי" של
 "אפס" רצ"מ של
 עקבותיהם של

20

"Life is a game" -
 Play it like a game

Energy conservation equation:

$$\frac{dx^2}{dt^2} + \mu g = \frac{dx^2}{dt^2} = f$$

(Left side terms) + (Right side terms) = (Right side terms)
 "Kinetic energy" + "Potential energy" = "Total energy"

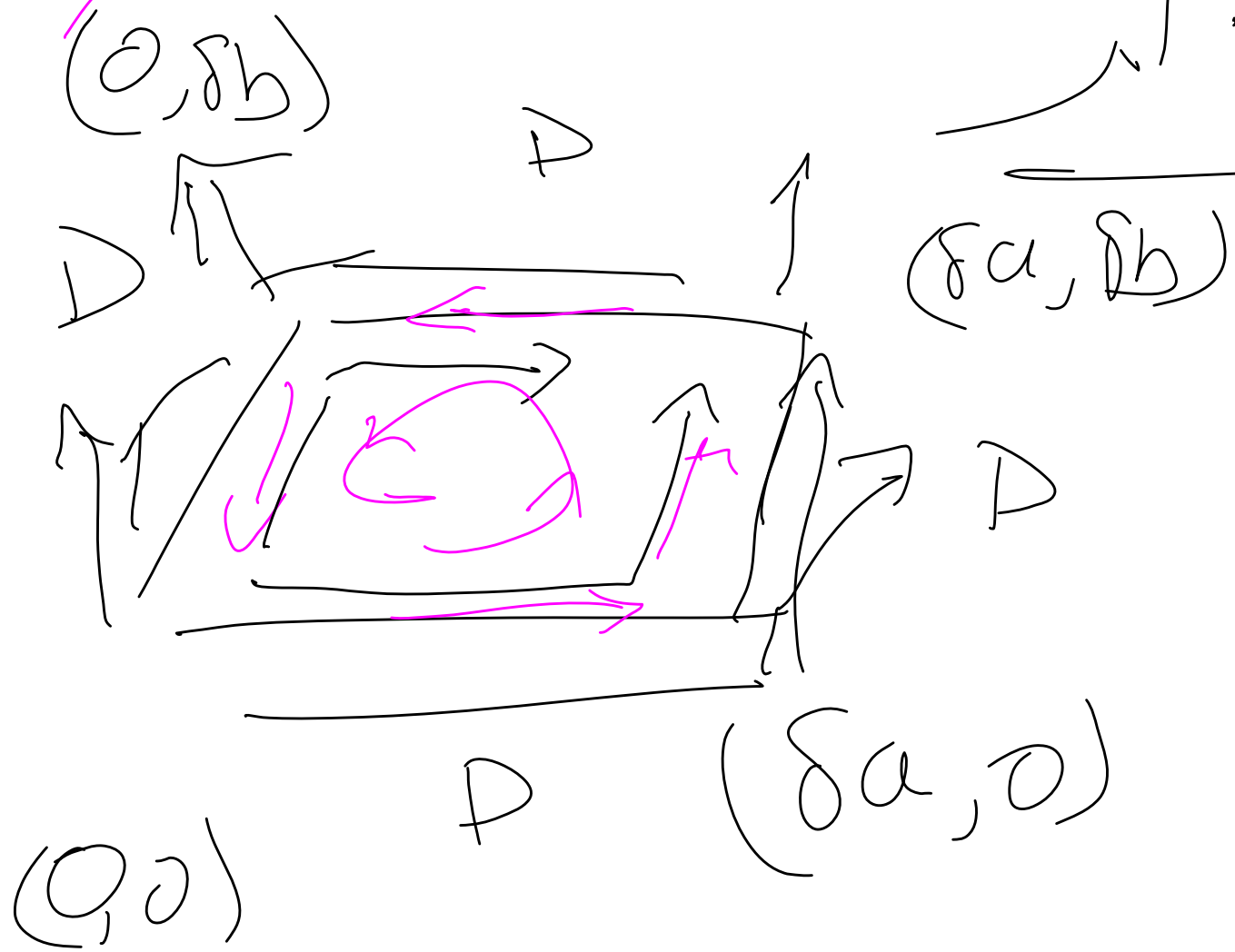
21)



only if ϕ

22/

$\frac{\partial V^M}{\partial x^A}$



$$\delta V^M = \delta a^\alpha \delta b^\beta [D_\alpha, D_\beta] V^M$$

23/

$$[D_\alpha, D_\beta] V^\mu = R^\mu{}_{\nu\alpha\beta} V^\nu$$



(curvature tensor)

$$R^\mu{}_{\nu\lambda\sigma} = \partial_\lambda \Gamma^\mu{}_{\nu\sigma} - \partial_\sigma \Gamma^\mu{}_{\nu\lambda} +$$

$$\Gamma^\mu{}_{\lambda\sigma} \Gamma^\sigma{}_{\nu\lambda} - \Gamma^\mu{}_{\lambda\sigma} \Gamma^\sigma{}_{\nu\lambda}$$

$$24/ \quad R^{\mu}{}_{\nu\lambda\sigma} = 0 \quad \text{for}$$

1. 1325 μ^{ν} : $\mu^{\nu} \text{ Ge } \geq \tau > \text{nd}$

$\tau \tau \sqrt{G_{\mu\nu}} \rightarrow \mu^{\nu}$

$$g = \eta_{\mu\nu}$$

25/

$$R_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = -R_{\sigma\mu\lambda\nu}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = -R_{\mu\sigma\lambda\nu}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = R_{\lambda\sigma\mu\nu}$$

26/ D

$$\frac{1}{2} D (D - 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{12} D^2 (D^2 - 1)$$