

RELATIVITÀ GENERALE - SCRITTO 21-9-2011

Sia dato uno spazio-tempo descritto, nel riferimento O di coordinate $\{x^\mu\} = (t, r, \theta, \phi)$, dalla metrica

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

con $M > 0$ costante,

$$-\infty < t < +\infty, \quad 2M < r < +\infty, \quad 0 < \theta < \pi, \quad 0 < \phi < 2\pi.$$

I simboli di Christoffel non nulli sono

$$\Gamma_{tt}^r = \frac{M}{r(r+2M)} \quad \Gamma_{tr}^t = \frac{M}{r(r-2M)} \quad \Gamma_{rr}^r = -\frac{M}{r(r+2M)}$$

$$\Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta = \frac{r+M}{r(r+2M)} \quad \Gamma_{r\phi}^\phi = \frac{r+M}{r(r+2M)} \quad \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = -\frac{r(r+M)}{r+2M}$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\phi = \cot \theta \quad \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r \neq 0 \quad \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta = -\sin \theta \cos \theta.$$

1. Calcolare il simbolo di Christoffel $\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r$.
2. Dato il tensore T , di componenti nel riferimento O

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{r^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

calcolare le componenti $T_{\alpha\beta}$.

3. Calcolare $T^{t\phi}_{;\theta}$ e $T^{rr}_{;r}$.
4. Sia dato il riferimento O' , di coordinate $\{x^{\alpha'}\} = (t', x', y', z')$, definito dalla trasformazione di coordinate $x^{\alpha'} = x^{\alpha'}(x^\mu)$

$$\begin{aligned} t' &= t \\ x' &= r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y' &= r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z' &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

Calcolare le componenti del tensore $T^{\mu'\nu'}$ nel riferimento O' (non è necessario esprimere le componenti nelle nuove coordinate).

Soluzioni

La metrica inversa è

$$\text{diag} \left(- \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} \right)^{-1}, \left(1 + \frac{2M}{r} \right)^{-1}, \left(1 + \frac{2M}{r} \right)^{-1} r^{-2}, \left(1 + \frac{2M}{r} \right)^{-1} r^{-2} \sin^{-2} \theta \right)$$

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r &= \frac{1}{2} g^{r\alpha} (2g_{\alpha\phi,\phi} - g_{\phi\phi,\alpha}) = -\frac{1}{2} g^{rr} g_{\phi\phi,r} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{2M}{r} \right)^{-1} (r^2 + 2Mr)_{,r} \sin^2 \theta = -\frac{r(r+M)}{r+2M} \sin^2 \theta. \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$T_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\alpha} T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} \right)^2 & 0 & 0 & -(r^2 - 4M^2) \sin \theta \\ 0 & \left(1 + \frac{2M}{r} \right)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (r+2M)^2 \sin^4 \theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} T^{t\phi}_{;\theta} &= T^{t\phi}_{,\theta} + \Gamma_{\theta\alpha}^t T^{\alpha\phi} + \Gamma_{\theta\alpha}^{\phi} T^{t\alpha} \\ &= T^{t\phi}_{,\theta} + \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\phi} T^{t\phi} = -\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{\sin \theta} = 0 \\ T^{rr}_{;r} &= T^{rr}_{,r} + \Gamma_{r\alpha}^r (T^{\alpha r} + T^{r\alpha}) = 2\Gamma_{rr}^r T^{rr} = -\frac{2M}{r(r+2M)}. \end{aligned}$$

4. La matrice trasformazione di coordinate è

$$\Lambda = (\Lambda^{\alpha'}_{\mu}) = \left(\frac{\partial x^{\alpha'}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta \cos \phi & r \cos \theta \cos \phi & -r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ 0 & \sin \theta \sin \phi & r \cos \theta \sin \phi & r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Le componenti del tensore nel nuovo frame sono

$$T^{\alpha'\beta'} = \Lambda^{\alpha'}_{\mu} T^{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\beta'}_{\nu}$$

quindi, indicando $T = (T^{\mu\nu})$ e $T' = T^{\alpha'\beta'}$, si ha

$$T' = \Lambda T \Lambda^T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \Lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{r^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta \cos \phi & \sin \theta \sin \phi & \cos \theta \\ 0 & r \cos \theta \cos \phi & r \cos \theta \sin \phi & -r \sin \theta \\ 0 & -r \sin \theta \sin \phi & r \sin \theta \cos \phi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta \cos \phi & r \cos \theta \cos \phi & -r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ 0 & \sin \theta \sin \phi & r \cos \theta \sin \phi & r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -r \sin \phi & r \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta \cos \phi & \sin \theta \sin \phi & \cos \theta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \sin \phi & \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \cos \phi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -r \sin \phi & r \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & \sin^2 \theta & 0 & \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ 0 & 0 & \sin^2 \theta & \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ 0 & \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi & \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi & \cos^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$