

## I ESONERO 2-11-2006 - Compito B

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

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

con  $M > 0$  costante.

I simboli di Christoffel non nulli sono:

$$\begin{array}{llll} \Gamma_{uu}^u & \Gamma_{ur}^r & \Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta = \frac{1}{r} & \Gamma_{r\phi}^\phi = \frac{1}{r} \\ \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^u = r & \Gamma_{uu}^r = \frac{M}{r^3}(r - 2M) & \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta = -\sin\theta \cos\theta & \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\phi = \cot\theta \\ \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^u = r \sin^2 \theta & \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = -r + 2M & & \\ & \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r = -(r - 2M) \sin^2 \theta & & \end{array}$$

---

**1**

Calcolare  $\Gamma_{uu}^u$ .

**2**

Dato il tensore  $T$  di rango  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , di componenti, nel riferimento  $M$ ,

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} r & u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

calcolare la derivata covariante  $T_{uu;u}$ .

**3**

Calcolare le componenti del tensore  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$T_{\mu}^{\nu}.$$

**4**

Dato il riferimento  $M'$  di coordinate  $\{x^{\alpha'}\} = (t', r', \theta', \phi')$ , definito dalla trasformazione di coordinate

$$x^{\mu} = x^{\mu}(x^{\alpha'}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = t' + r' \\ r = r' \\ \theta = \theta' \\ \phi = \phi' \end{cases},$$

calcolare le componenti del tensore  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} T$  nel riferimento  $M'$ :

$$T_{\alpha'\beta'}.$$

## Soluzioni compito B

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{\mu\nu} &= \begin{pmatrix} -\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix} \\
 g^{\mu\nu} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 - \frac{2M}{r} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r^{-2} \sin^{-2} \theta \end{pmatrix} \\
 \Gamma_{uu}^u &= g^{u\alpha} \Gamma_{uu\alpha} = g^{ur} \Gamma_{uur} \\
 \Gamma_{uur} &= \frac{1}{2} (g_{ur,u} + g_{ur,u} - g_{uu,r}) = -\frac{1}{2} g_{uu,r} = \frac{M}{r^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

quindi

$$\Gamma_{uu}^u = g^{ur} \Gamma_{uur} = -\frac{M}{r^2}.$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{uu;u} &= T_{uu,u} - \Gamma_{uu}^\alpha T_{\alpha u} - \Gamma_{uu}^\alpha T_{u\alpha} \\
 &= -2\Gamma_{uu}^u T_{uu} - \Gamma_{uu}^r T_{ur} = \frac{2M}{r} - \frac{Mu}{r^3} (r - 2M).
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$T_\mu^\nu = T_{\mu\alpha} g^{\alpha\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} r & u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 - \frac{2M}{r} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r^{-2} \sin^{-2} \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -u & -r + u - \frac{2Mu}{r} & 0 & 0 \\ -r & r - 2M & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sin^{-2} \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

4.

$$\Lambda = (\Lambda^\mu_{\alpha'}) = \left( \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x^{\alpha'}} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_{\alpha'\beta'} = \Lambda^\mu_{\alpha'} \Lambda^\nu_{\beta'} T_{\mu\nu}.$$

Definendo le matrici  $T, T'$  di componenti

$$T = (T_{\mu\nu}) \quad T' = (T_{\alpha'\beta'})$$

abbiamo l'equazione matriciale

$$\begin{aligned} T' &= \Lambda^T T \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r' & t' + r' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r'^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r'^2 \end{pmatrix} \Lambda \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} r' & t' + r' & 0 & 0 \\ r' & t' + 2r' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r'^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r'^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} r' & t' + 2r' & 0 & 0 \\ r' & t' + 3r' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r'^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r'^2 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$