

## Spacetime and Geometry by Sean Carroll

### 第四章 重力(Gravitation)

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#### § 4-1 Physics in curved spacetime

1. 重力場如何影響物質的行為？
2. 物質如何決定重力場？

EEP(Einstein Equivalence Principle 等效原理 1915)：重力場與以適當加速度運動的參考系是等價的。

In small enough regions of spacetime, the laws of physics reduce to those of special relativity; it is impossible to detect the existence of a gravitation field by means of local experiments。

Gravity is universal。

#### 牛頓力學

1.  $a = -\nabla\Phi$  其中  $a$  是加速度， $\phi$  重力位能(gravitational potential)。
2. Poisson  $\nabla^2\Phi = 4\pi G\rho$  其中  $\rho$  是物質密度， $G$  是重力常數。

Poisson equation :  $\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial z^2} = 4\pi\rho$

( $\rho = 0$  ,  $\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial z^2} = 0$  稱為 Laplace equation)

In GR, curvature of spacetime acts on matter to manifest itself as gravity, and energy and momentum influence spacetime to create curvature。

例如 在平直(flat)空間沿直線運動，在廣義相對論中，不受力的物質沿測地線運動。

Minimal-coupling principle 最小耦合原理：

1. Take a law of physics, valid in inertial coordinates in flat spacetime.
2. Write it in a coordinate-invariant (tensorial) form.
3. Assert that the resulting law remains true in curved spacetime.

直線方程式  $\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\lambda^2} = 0$  變成測地線方程式  $\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\lambda^2} + \Gamma_{\rho\sigma}^\mu \frac{dx^\rho}{d\lambda} \frac{dx^\sigma}{d\lambda} = 0$

把偏微分  $\partial_\mu$  換成共變微分  $\nabla_\mu$

$$\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\lambda^2} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{chain.rule}} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\lambda} \partial_\nu \frac{dx^\mu}{d\lambda} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dx^\nu}{d\lambda} \nabla_\nu \frac{dx^\mu}{d\lambda} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\lambda^2} + \Gamma_{\rho\sigma}^\mu \frac{dx^\rho}{d\lambda} \frac{dx^\sigma}{d\lambda} = 0 \cdots \text{geodesic equation}$$

Therefore, free particles move along geodesic in GR.

另一個例子：

平直時空的能量-動量守恆(energy-momentum conservation)：

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0, \text{ 推廣到彎曲時空 變成 } \nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0 \rightarrow \nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

牛頓重力

質點慢速運動(相對於光速) 即  $\frac{dx^i}{d\tau} \ll \frac{dt}{d\tau}$ , 所以測地方程變成

$$\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\tau^2} + \Gamma_{00}^\mu \left( \frac{dt}{d\tau} \right)^2 = 0$$

因為場不隨時間改變(the field is static  $\partial_0 g_{\mu\nu} = 0$ ),

$$\Gamma_{00}^\mu = \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\lambda} (\partial_0 g_{\lambda 0} + \partial_0 g_{0\lambda} - \partial_\lambda g_{00}) = -\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\lambda} \partial_\lambda g_{00}$$

因為重力場很弱, 允許我們把 metric 分解成 Minkowski 形式與一個微擾

(perturbation)  $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}, |h_{\mu\nu}| \ll 1$ ,  $h_{\mu\nu}$  是一個小擾動

...以下不懂

§ 4-2 Einstein's equation  $R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi GT_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $T_{\mu\nu}$  is the energy-momentum tensor

愛因斯坦方程式：度量(metric)如何回應能量與動量。

想要找一個方程式來取代牛頓勢中的 Poisson 方程式

$\nabla^2\Phi = 4\pi G\rho$ , where  $\nabla^2 = \delta^{ij}\partial_i\partial_j$  is the Laplacian in space

左式是一個二階微分算子作用在重力勢上，右式是物質分布的度量。

方程式的推廣(相對論式的)必須是張量。

(A relativistic generalization should take the form of an equation between tensors.)

而物質密度  $\rho$  的張量推廣是能量-動量張量  $T_{\mu\nu}$ ，同時重力勢要被度量張量取

代。

$[\nabla^2 g]_{\mu\nu} \propto T_{\mu\nu}$  沿這個思路

左式，黎曼張量  $R_{\sigma\mu\nu}^\rho$  是度量(metric  $g_{\mu\nu}$ )的二階微分、入選。足碼數不相同，所

以縮併、取 Ricci 張量  $R_{\mu\nu}$ ，因此猜想重力場方程式長這樣  $R_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$ ，其中  $\kappa$

是常數。

... 種種思量後(因為  $\nabla^\mu G_{\mu\nu} = 0$ )，考慮愛因斯坦張量  $G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu}$

最後結論：

$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi GT_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $T_{\mu\nu}$  is the energy-momentum tensor

(or  $Ric - \frac{1}{2}Sg = 8\pi E$  where S is the scalar curvature, E is the energy-momentum tensor.)

It can be rewritten as  $Ric = 8\pi T$  where  $T := E - \frac{1}{2}(\sum_{\mu,\nu=0}^3 g^{\mu\nu} E_{\mu\nu})g$  is the reduced energy-momentum tensor

By wiki

Einstein field equation :

$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$  where  $G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $\Lambda$  is the cosmological constant

$\kappa$  is the Einstein gravitational constant,  $T_{\mu\nu}$  is the stress-energy tensor.

[引力波百年漫談]

<https://www.changhai.org/articles/science/physics/gravitationalwave/>

<https://profoundphysics.com/>

### § 4-3 Lagrangian Formulation

通過最小作用量原理得到愛因斯坦方程式。

這裡有提到 D.Hilbert action 還有 Neother 定理：

Every symmetry of a Lagrangian implies the existence of a conservation law。