

一般相対性理論 演習問題 第 8 回

2243117S 佐野博亮

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I.

■方針 計量テンソルが対角型であるから、Riemann テンソルの自由度 20 個の成分を計算すると、残りの成分は簡単に求まる。
例えば、対称性

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

を用いると、ある i, j, k, l を固定したとき

$$R^i{}_{jkl} = g^{i\alpha} R_{\alpha jkl} = g^{i\alpha} R_{kl\alpha j} = g^{i\alpha} g_{k\beta} R^{\beta}{}_{l\alpha j} = g^{ii} g_{kk} R^k{}_{lij}$$

■Riemann テンソル 接続係数は、演習問題第 4 回 II の結果を用いる。

$$\begin{aligned} R^r{}_{trt} &= \Gamma_{tt,r}^r - \Gamma_{tr,t}^r + \Gamma_{\alpha r}^r \Gamma_{tt}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha t}^r \Gamma_{tr}^{\alpha} = \frac{A_{rr} - B_{tt}}{2A} + \frac{B_t^2 - A_r B_r}{4B^2} + \frac{A_t B_t - A_r^2}{4AB} \\ R^{\theta}{}_{t\theta t} &= \Gamma_{tt,\theta}^{\theta} - \Gamma_{t\theta,t}^{\theta} + \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^{\theta} \Gamma_{tt}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha t}^{\theta} \Gamma_{t\theta}^{\alpha} = \frac{A_r}{2rB} \\ R^{\phi}{}_{t\phi t} &= \Gamma_{tt,\phi}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{t\phi,t}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^{\phi} \Gamma_{tt}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha t}^{\phi} \Gamma_{t\phi}^{\alpha} = \frac{A_r}{2rB} \\ R^{\theta}{}_{r\theta r} &= \Gamma_{rr,\theta}^{\theta} - \Gamma_{r\theta,r}^{\theta} + \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^{\theta} \Gamma_{rr}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha r}^{\theta} \Gamma_{r\theta}^{\alpha} = \frac{B_r}{2rB} \\ R^{\phi}{}_{r\phi r} &= \Gamma_{rr,\phi}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{r\phi,r}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^{\phi} \Gamma_{rr}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha r}^{\phi} \Gamma_{r\phi}^{\alpha} = \frac{B_r}{2rB} \\ R^{\phi}{}_{\theta\phi\theta} &= \Gamma_{\theta\theta,\phi}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{\theta\phi,\theta}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^{\phi} \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^{\phi} \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\alpha} = 1 - \frac{1}{B} \\ R^{\theta}{}_{t\theta r} &= \Gamma_{tr,\theta}^{\theta} - \Gamma_{t\theta,r}^{\theta} + \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^{\theta} \Gamma_{tr}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha r}^{\theta} \Gamma_{t\theta}^{\alpha} = \frac{B_t}{2rB} \\ R^{\phi}{}_{t\phi r} &= \Gamma_{tr,\phi}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{t\phi,r}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^{\phi} \Gamma_{tr}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha r}^{\phi} \Gamma_{t\phi}^{\alpha} = \frac{B_t}{2rB} \\ R^r{}_{tr\theta} &= \Gamma_{tr,r}^r - \Gamma_{tr,\theta}^r + \Gamma_{\alpha r}^r \Gamma_{t\theta}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^r \Gamma_{tr}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^{\phi}{}_{t\phi\theta} &= \Gamma_{t\theta,\phi}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{t\phi,\theta}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^{\phi} \Gamma_{t\theta}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^{\phi} \Gamma_{t\phi}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^r{}_{tr\phi} &= \Gamma_{tr,r}^r - \Gamma_{tr,\phi}^r + \Gamma_{\alpha r}^r \Gamma_{t\phi}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^r \Gamma_{tr}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^{\theta}{}_{t\theta\phi} &= \Gamma_{t\phi,\theta}^{\theta} - \Gamma_{t\theta,\phi}^{\theta} + \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^{\theta} \Gamma_{t\phi}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^{\theta} \Gamma_{t\theta}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^t{}_{rt\theta} &= \Gamma_{r\theta,t}^t - \Gamma_{rt,\theta}^t + \Gamma_{\alpha t}^t \Gamma_{r\theta}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^t \Gamma_{rt}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^{\phi}{}_{r\phi\theta} &= \Gamma_{r\theta,\phi}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{r\phi,\theta}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^{\phi} \Gamma_{r\theta}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^{\phi} \Gamma_{r\phi}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^t{}_{rt\phi} &= \Gamma_{r\phi,t}^t - \Gamma_{rt,\phi}^t + \Gamma_{\alpha t}^t \Gamma_{r\phi}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^t \Gamma_{rt}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^{\theta}{}_{r\theta\phi} &= \Gamma_{r\phi,\theta}^{\theta} - \Gamma_{r\theta,\phi}^{\theta} + \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^{\theta} \Gamma_{r\phi}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^{\theta} \Gamma_{r\theta}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^t{}_{\theta t\phi} &= \Gamma_{\theta\phi,t}^t - \Gamma_{\theta t,\phi}^t + \Gamma_{\alpha t}^t \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^t \Gamma_{\theta t}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^r{}_{\theta r\phi} &= \Gamma_{\theta\phi,r}^r - \Gamma_{\theta r,\phi}^r + \Gamma_{\alpha r}^r \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^r \Gamma_{\theta r}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^t{}_{r\theta\phi} &= \Gamma_{r\theta,t}^t - \Gamma_{rt,\phi}^t + \Gamma_{\alpha t}^t \Gamma_{r\theta}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^t \Gamma_{rt}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^t{}_{\theta\phi r} &= \Gamma_{\theta\phi,t}^t - \Gamma_{\theta t,r}^t + \Gamma_{\alpha t}^t \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\alpha\phi}^t \Gamma_{\theta t}^{\alpha} = 0 \\ R^t{}_{\phi r\theta} &= -R^t{}_{r\theta\phi} - R^t{}_{\theta\phi r} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

■Ricci テンソル

$$\begin{aligned} R_{tt} &= R^r{}_{trt} + R^{\theta}{}_{t\theta t} + R^{\phi}{}_{t\phi t} = \frac{A_{rr} - B_{tt}}{2A} + \frac{B_t^2 - A_r B_r}{4B^2} + \frac{A_t B_t - A_r^2}{4AB} + \frac{A_r}{rB} \\ R_{rr} &= g^{tt} g_{rr} R^r{}_{trt} + R^{\theta}{}_{r\theta r} + R^{\phi}{}_{r\phi r} = \frac{B_{tt} - A_{rr}}{2A} + \frac{A_r B_r - B_t^2}{4AB} + \frac{A_r^2 - A_t B_t}{4A^2} + \frac{B_r}{rB} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{\theta\theta} &= g^{tt}g_{\theta\theta}R^{\theta}_{t\theta} + g^{rr}g_{\theta\theta}R^{\theta}_{r\theta} + R^{\phi}_{\theta\phi\theta} = 1 - \frac{1}{B} + \frac{rB_r}{2B^2} - \frac{rA_r}{2AB} \\
R_{\phi\phi} &= g^{tt}g_{\phi\phi}R^{\phi}_{t\phi} + g^{rr}g_{\phi\phi}R^{\phi}_{r\phi} + g^{\theta\theta}g_{\phi\phi}R^{\phi}_{\theta\phi} = \sin^2\theta R_{\theta\theta} \\
R_{tr} &= R^{\theta}_{t\theta r} + R^{\phi}_{t\phi r} = \frac{B_t}{rB} \\
R_{t\theta} &= R^r_{tr\theta} + R^{\phi}_{t\phi\theta} = 0 \\
R_{t\phi} &= R^r_{tr\phi} + R^{\theta}_{t\theta\phi} = 0 \\
R_{r\theta} &= R^t_{rt\theta} + R^{\phi}_{r\phi\theta} = 0 \\
R_{r\phi} &= R^t_{rt\phi} + R^{\theta}_{r\theta\phi} = 0 \\
R_{\theta\phi} &= R^t_{\theta t\phi} + R^r_{\theta r\phi} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

■Ricci スカラー

$$R = g^{tt}R_{tt} + g^{rr}R_{rr} + g^{\theta\theta}R_{\theta\theta} + g^{\phi\phi}R_{\phi\phi} = \frac{B_{tt} - A_{rr}}{AB} + \frac{A_r B_r - B_t^2}{2AB^2} + \frac{A_r^2 - A_t B_t}{2A^2 B} + \frac{2}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2 B} + \frac{2B_r}{rB^2} - \frac{2A_r}{rAB}$$

■Einstein テンソル

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{tt} &= R_{tt} - \frac{1}{2}g_{tt}R = \frac{A}{r^2} - \frac{A}{r^2 B} + \frac{AB_r}{rB^2} \\
G_{rr} &= R_{rr} - \frac{1}{2}g_{rr}R = -\frac{B}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{A_r}{rA} \\
G_{\theta\theta} &= R_{\theta\theta} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\theta\theta}R = -r^2 \frac{B_{tt} - A_{rr}}{2AB} - r^2 \frac{A_r B_r - B_t^2}{4AB^2} - r^2 \frac{A_r^2 - A_t B_t}{4A^2 B} - \frac{rB_r}{2B^2} + \frac{rA_r}{2AB} \\
G_{\phi\phi} &= R_{\phi\phi} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\phi\phi}R = \sin^2\theta G_{\theta\theta} \\
G_{tr} &= R_{tr} - \frac{1}{2}g_{tr}R = \frac{B_t}{rB} \\
G_{t\theta} &= R_{t\theta} - \frac{1}{2}g_{t\theta}R = 0 \\
G_{t\phi} &= R_{t\phi} - \frac{1}{2}g_{t\phi}R = 0 \\
G_{r\theta} &= R_{r\theta} - \frac{1}{2}g_{r\theta}R = 0 \\
G_{r\phi} &= R_{r\phi} - \frac{1}{2}g_{r\phi}R = 0 \\
G_{\theta\phi} &= R_{\theta\phi} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\theta\phi}R = 0
\end{aligned}$$

■Einstein 方程式 真空中の Einstein 方程式は

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

である。

$$G_{rr} \times r^2 A + G_{rr} \times rAB = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$AB_r + A_r B = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(AB) = 0$$

よって

$$AB = C$$

となる。ここで、 C は積分定数で、 t の関数である。

$$G_{tr} \times rB = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$rA + A_r = AB$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{rA}{C} = 1$$

よって

$$\frac{rA}{C} = r + D$$

となる。ここで、 D は積分定数で、 t の関数である。

$$G_{tr} \times rB = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_t &= 0 \\ \therefore -\left(C_t + \frac{D_t}{r}\right) \left(C + \frac{D}{r}\right)^{-2} &= 0 \\ \therefore C_t + \frac{D_t}{r} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

r は任意だから

$$C_t = 0, \quad D_t = 0$$

つまり、 C, D は t に依らない定数である。

以上より

$$A(t, r) = C \left(1 + \frac{D}{r}\right), \quad B(t, r) = \left(1 + \frac{D}{r}\right)^{-1}$$

ここで、Newton 極限では

$$g_{tt} = A(t, r) = 1 + 2\phi_N = 1 - \frac{2GM}{r}$$

であるから、

$$A(t, r) = 1 - \frac{2GM}{r}, \quad B(t, r) = \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r}\right)^{-1}$$

を得る。

II.

対称性より

$$\begin{aligned} R^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} R_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} &= 4g^{tt}g^{tt}(R^r_{trt})^2 + 4g^{tt}g^{tt}(R^\theta_{t\theta t})^2 + 4g^{tt}g^{tt}(R^\phi_{t\phi t})^2 + 4g^{rr}g^{rr}(R^\theta_{r\theta r})^2 + 4g^{rr}g^{rr}(R^\phi_{r\phi r})^2 + 4g^{\theta\theta}g^{\theta\theta}(R^\phi_{\theta\phi\theta})^2 \\ &\quad + 8g^{tt}g^{rr}\{(R^\theta_{t\theta r})^2 + (R^\phi_{t\phi r})^2\} + 8g^{tt}g^{\theta\theta}\{(R^r_{tr\theta})^2 + (R^\phi_{t\phi\theta})^2\} + 8g^{tt}g^{\phi\phi}\{(R^r_{tr\phi})^2 + (R^\theta_{t\theta\phi})^2\} \\ &\quad + 8g^{rr}g^{\theta\theta}\{(R^t_{rt\theta})^2 + (R^\phi_{r\phi\theta})^2\} + 8g^{rr}g^{\phi\phi}\{(R^t_{rt\phi})^2 + (R^\theta_{r\theta\phi})^2\} + 8g^{\theta\theta}g^{\phi\phi}\{(R^t_{\theta t\phi})^2 + (R^r_{\theta r\phi})^2\} \\ &\quad + 8g_{tt}g^{rr}g^{\theta\theta}g^{\phi\phi}\{(R^t_{r\theta\phi})^2 + (R^t_{\theta\phi r})^2 + (R^t_{\phi r\theta})^2\} \end{aligned}$$

が成り立つ。

問Iで計算した Riemann テンソルの成分を代入し、

$$A_t = 0, \quad B_t = 0, \quad B = A^{-1}, \quad B_r = -A^{-2}A_r$$

を用いると、

$$R^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} R_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} = A_{rr}^2 + 4r^{-2}A_r^2 + 4r^{-4}(1 - A)^2$$

を得る。ここで、 $A = 1 - 2GM/r$ であるから、

$$R^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} R_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} = \frac{48G^2M^2}{r^6}$$