

## Second Exercise Sheet on Relativity and Cosmology I Summer term 2009

**Delivery:** Wednesday, May 6, 2009

### **Exercise 4** (6 points): *Motion in the gravitational field*

The equation of motion for a test particle in the gravitational field is given by

$$\ddot{x}^i + \Gamma^i_{kl} \dot{x}^k \dot{x}^l = 0, \quad (1)$$

where  $\dot{x}^i = dx^i/ds$  and  $\Gamma^i_{kl} = \frac{1}{2}g^{ij}(\partial_l g_{jk} + \partial_k g_{jl} - \partial_j g_{kl})$ . 1. Repeat briefly the derivation of (1) from the variational principle  $\delta \int ds = 0$  as presented in the lecture course. Why can the derivation not be used for photons? 2. Derive (1) from the alternative variational principle

$$\delta \int g_{ik} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^k d\lambda \equiv \delta \int \mathcal{L} d\lambda = 0,$$

where  $\lambda$  is an affine parameter, and  $\dot{x}^i = dx^i/d\lambda$ . Show that the derivation holds also for photons and determine  $\mathcal{L}$  for the solution of (1).

### **Exercise 5** (6 points): *Christoffel symbols*

Derive the transformation property of the Christoffel symbols

$$\Gamma_{ikl} = \frac{1}{2}(g_{ik,l} + g_{li,k} - g_{kl,i})$$

under a coordinate transformation  $x^i(x^a)$ . The result shows that they do not form a tensor.

### **Exercise 6** (4 points): *Rotating reference frame*

Calculate in the Newtonian approximation the Christoffel symbols for a system which rotates with constant angular velocity  $\omega$  around the  $z$ -axis and formulate the geodesic equation (1) for this case. Identify the centrifugal and the Coriolis force in the resulting equation of motion.

### **Exercise 7** (4 points): *Freely falling observer*

The equation of motion of a mass point in a (flat) 1+1-dimensional Minkowski space be given by the example  $m\ddot{x} - mg = 0$ . In analogy to the equation of motion (1) we set  $\Gamma^1_{00} = -g$  and  $\Gamma^i_{kl} = 0$  otherwise. On physical grounds it is obvious that there should exist a reference frame in which the Christoffel symbols vanish and the equation of motion for a free mass point therefore reads  $m\ddot{x} = 0$ . Find such a coordinate system by "integrating" the Christoffel symbol.