





The causal structure of spacetime is determined by its metrical structure. A TERIDO KAUBALIS SZERKEZETET TENAT METRIKUS TENZOR MATAROZZA MEG. 12 MAJONEM IGAZ FORDITUR IS: Causal structure determines the metrical one, up too a scalar factor. A KAUZALIS SZERKEZET, ECT SZORZO FARTOR ERE JELG MEGNATARDZEA A METRIKUS TEUBORT The properties of the causal relations: A KAUZALIS RELACIÓK TULABOONSAGAI: a. L. a. An a < b & b < c c => a < c a < b & b < a => a=b 3. a. K. a. 4. a. K. b. => a. < c. b. 5. a. < b. & b. « c => a. « c a & b & b < c => a << c Sometimes we also use: SZOKAS DEFINIALUI (KAUZALIS MULT) causal future/past (A) = { x | J aEA olyAV, HOGY a < c × } × < a a << × ATISS



A TERIDO EGY RESCHALMAZANAK LOGIKAT The logical meaning of a subset of spacetime JELENTESE : Ž (č č č č a 2 (ZUV) (=> Z ES V (ZNV) (ZVAGY V the lattice of subsets of Boolean lattice of physical A TERIDO EVENTS FIZIKAL ESEMENYEK A RESTHALMAZAIUM BOOLE - HALOJA BOOLE - HALOJA DUALIS HALG- 120MORFIEMUS SAK A KLASSEIKOS dual lattice homomorphism FIZIKABAN! this "Boolean" is true only in classical physics! ATISZ GMOVH

ACau	KAUZALIS TER = (X, <c, <<)<="" th=""></c,>
	ALAPHALMA2 (ELEMEI AS SLEMI ESEMENTER
	<pre>causal KAUCALIS chronological</pre>
Ke	Axioms:
n.	UNTEINER - PENNUSE ANIONAN
1,	X < c ×
2,	$x <_{c} y \ \ y <_{c} \neq \Rightarrow x <_{c} \neq$
3.,	x < c y & y < c × => x=y
4,	× k ×
5.	$\times \ll y \Rightarrow \times <_{C} y$
6.)	× < c y & y << z => × << z
~	a constant and a constant

Important!

FONTOS! The causal structure on X determines a natural topology on X. A KAUZALIS SZERKEZET X-EN EGY TERMESZETES TOPOLOGIAT TUNTET KI

topology

EMLEKEETETO.

Closure operation LEZARASI OPERACIÓ:

 $-: \mathfrak{I}(X) \rightarrow \mathfrak{I}(X)$

D. ALEXANDRON - TOPOLOGIA.

AHA OLYAN, HOGY $A < \overline{A}$ 2, (AVB) = AVB 3, $\overline{\phi} = \phi$ 4, A= A

P(X) = X RES2-

HALMAZAINAK BOOLE - KALOJA the Boolean lattice of

subsets of X

(X,-): TOPOLOGIKUS TER.

TOVEBBI DEFINICIÓK: further definitions: a, $A \in \mathcal{P}(x)$ and $\overline{A} = A$. L, AG P(X) NYILT MA AL EART The complement of A KOMPLEMENTERE A- NAK c) lur(A) = A? A LEGBOVERS RESEMALMARA X-NEK which is smaller than ABB A. The boudary of A: d, A KATARA : Tr(A) = A A A¹ Def. LIS TER. NEVE2202 Let Let Let LEGTEN Alexandrov topology is the ALEXANDEOU AZT A LEGOURVACE TOPOLOGIANAIC coarsest topology on X, in which DEFINICIO : X-EN, MELYBEN MINDEN I (A) & and I-(A) are open LT ~ I+(x)









ANGENS - TEK Π, Tangent space Tangent vector of a manifold at point A SOKASAC EGY ERINTO - VEKTORA EGY DE M is the following: Xp= X' - Duile That is, a tangent vector is a differential operator over the real functions on the TENAT EGT ERINTO VERTOR DIFF. OPERATORKENT HAT SOKASAGON BETELMEZETT VALOS FÜGGUENYEREN. $X_{p}(f) \xrightarrow{2} X^{i} \xrightarrow{2f}_{2u_{i}}$ (Following the usual notation in physics, the sum over the indexes will be omitted) FRENTUL AR ISMETLODO INDEXRE OSSPECEZEST KELL GONDOLN!!) Obviously, the tangent vectors at a given point constitute a linear space: VILAGOS, 466Y EGY PONTBAN AS FRINTO-VERTOROK LINEARIS TERET ALKOTNAK: $(\times X_{p} + \beta Y_{p})(f) = \times X_{p}(f) + \beta Y_{p}(f)$ A SOMASAC TANCENS-TERE A DEM PONTBAN: $T_{p}(M) := \begin{cases} X_{p} = X^{i} \stackrel{\text{obviously, it is an n-dimensional}}{\Im u_{i}} \end{cases}$





DUALIS BARIS Dual basis

basis in [E.] BAZIS TO(M)-BEN. {E*i} the dual of {E:} DUALISA TOMin BEN: A DEFINICIONA a basis satisfying: $E^{*i}(E_i) = \delta_{ii}$ Home work: Show that this really defines a basis in TO(M) - BEN! The dual of the natural basis: A NATURALIS BAZIS DUALISA: {dui}. dui (3)= Sij. A 1-form can be given, for example, by means of the components: EGY 1-FORMA-MEZOT UGY ADHATUNK MEG PL:

K = K; du' T FUGGUENYEK functions RIEMANN - SOKASAG.

Scalar product (metric): SKALARIS SZORZAT (METRIKA):

 $\langle , \rangle : \Gamma'(T(M)) \times \Gamma(T(M)) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{F}(M)$ $(X,Y) \mapsto \langle X,Y \rangle$

SZIMMETRIKUS symmetric 1, BILINEARIS bilinear 2.) NEM-ELFAJULO non-degenerate

3, LORENTZ - SZIGNATURAJU. of Lorentz signature

A TERIDO PSZEUDO-RIEMANN SOKASAC Spacetime is a pseudo-Riemannian manifold

3. ELÖADAS

(8,8><0

Identifying the distincts - connection A KÜLÖNBÖZÖK AZONOSÍTÁSA

(8,8)=0

time-like curve

GORBE

B,

light-like curve FENYSZERU GORBE

space-like curve

TERSEERO GORBE

2

TELIDO KULONBOZO PONTALBAN LEVÓ A

The things in different spacetime points are ab ovo different.

At the same time, physics uses such phrases as A FIZIKA TELE VAN OLYAN KIJELEUTESEKKEL MINJ:

P

something is constant , changes he gradient of ...
GRADIENSE = ... etc. ∂, A = ... * , * L(4, 3, 4,) STB.

> space-like TERSZEROEU separated SEEPARALTAK

GVARI ATISZ NYOMDA



Geodesics GEODETIKUS GÖRBER In Minkowski spacetime, a straight line between two pints is the curve of Extremal length. REREN AZ EGYENES KET PONT KÖZOTT INHOSSZÓSAKU GÓRBE. EXTREMALIS A2 Similaly, in a pseudo-Riemannian spacetime, a "straight line" is defined as a curve of exremal length: TERIDOBEN A? EGTENES LEGYEN A GEODEFIKUS GORBE, ARAR AB EXTREMALLIS JUHOSSZUSAGU GERBE. $S_{A2} = \int \langle \dot{x}(\tau), \dot{x}(\tau) \rangle d\tau =$ = Slandridride $=\gamma(z_{1})$ 9:;= < - 2: - 2u; > AHOL From the Euler-Lagrange equations: LULER - LAGRANGE EGTENLETEK: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x^{*}} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}^{*}} \right) = 0$ L(x, x) = g ;; x · x ;



The close relationship between the concepts of directional derivative

In Minkowski spacetime

Obviously, a vector field is parallel along a curve \gamma if

V. V = 0

 $(\nabla_{\underline{u}} \underline{v})(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} dv A(\underline{x} + \underline{u}) \\ dt \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$

Also, a curve is a straight line if

TRIVIALISAN KIOLVASKATOK AZ IRANYMENTI DERIVALA BIZONYOS ELEMI TULAZDONSAGAI.



Abstract definition of covariant derivative: A KOVARIANS DERIVALT ABSETEART G DEFINICIOTA: $\nabla : \Gamma(TM) \times \Gamma(TM) \rightarrow \Gamma(TM)$ geodesic V: Y = O \iff Y GEODET! KUS 1, ~ (fY) = X(F) ~ + f. ~ Y 2., $\nabla (Y+Z) = \nabla Y + \nabla Z$ 3, 4, S, $\nabla_{x} Z = f \nabla_{x} Z$ the components of a connenction KONNERCIO ROMPONENSEI. $I = \nabla_{X^2} (Y^{m} \widehat{f}_{m}) = X^2 \nabla_2 (Y^{m} \widehat{f}_{m})$ × (34 3 V. J. Ym) =

X* (34 + 5 Ym) 34where we introduce: BEVEZETTOR V2 Sun= II Sur so called Christoffel symbols CHRISTOFFEL - SZIMBOLUMOK, It follows from the definition that parallel transportation moves CARHOZAMOS ELTOLAS DEFINICIÓNAROL the tangent vector of a geodesic curve into a tangent vector of the KOVETREZIK, HOGY EGY GEODETIKUS curve. ERINTOTENER PARMUZAMOS ELTOLTTA A GEODETIKUS MENTEN ÉRINTÓ VERTORA A GERENER. That is, for a geodesic: $\nabla \cdot \gamma = 0$ GEODETIKUSRA: In components: Vir = Vdr dr Dur = KOMPONENSERBEN! $= \frac{dx^{s}}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{s}} \frac{dx^{m}}{dt} + \int_{x^{m}} \frac{dx^{r}}{dt} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{m}} = 0$

> Su (dr) dr' + I'm dr dr' $\frac{d^2 m}{d^2 2} + \Gamma_{pr} \frac{d^2 T}{d t} \frac{d^2 T}{d t} = 0$ Comparing this with the equation of geodesic, SCREMASONLITVA FRT A KORADDAN LEVEBETETT $\frac{d^2 \gamma^m}{d\pi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g^{-1}}{g^{-1}} \right)^{lm} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\tau \ell}}{\partial u_{\Lambda}} + \frac{\partial g_{\Lambda \ell}}{\partial u_{\Lambda}} - \frac{\partial g_{\tau \Lambda}}{\partial u_{\ell}} \right) \frac{d\gamma^{\tau} d\gamma^{\tau}}{d\tau} \frac{d\gamma^{\tau}}{d\tau}$ we have: EGTENLETTEL AZT KAPJUK, HOGT: $\Gamma_{\text{AT}}^{\text{m}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(g^{-1} \right)^{\text{lm}} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\text{re}}}{\partial \mu} + \frac{\partial g_{\text{se}}}{\partial \mu} - \frac{\partial g_{\text{rs}}}{\partial \mu} \right)$ Notice that VEGYÜR ESZRE, HOGY Therefore, INNEN ABONNAL LÖVETKEZIK, HOGT $\nabla Y - \nabla X = [X, Y]$ In this case we say: it is an affine connection 14

Commutator of vector fields VERTORNEZOK KOMMUTATORA X, Y E P(TH), f E J(M) [X,Y] E F(TM) $[x, \lambda](t) := X(\lambda(t)) - \lambda(x(t))$ In components: KOMPONENSEKBEN: $[X, Y](f) = X^{\times} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{x}} (Y^{pof}) - Y^{\times} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{x}} (X^{pof}) =$ = X × OYP of + X × YP of - Y× OXP of -- $Y^{*}X^{\beta} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{orf}} = (X^{*} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{orf}} - Y^{*} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{orf}}) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{of}}$ $[X,Y] = (X \times \frac{\partial Y^{\beta}}{\partial u_{\beta}} - Y \times \frac{\partial X^{\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}}) = [Y,X]$ Hf: MUTASSUK MEG, MOGY X(Y(...)) NEM V. MEZO! is NOT a vector field. Exercise: Show that 6 ZITA

4. ELÖADAS TENZOROR. Tensors The definition of type-(p,q) tensor (p times covariant, q times contravariant) P-SZER KOVARIANS 9-SZOR KONTRAVARIANS TIPUSU TENZOR DEFINICIÓYA: cotangent space at point x T,*M KOTANGENS . TER AS X GM PONSPAN Tx M TANGENS - TER tangent space at point x type-(p,q) tensor at point x TET (P. 9) M (P.9.) - TIPUSO TENZOR - "- $T: T_*^{*}M \times T_*^{*}M \times ... \times T_*^{*}M \times T_*^{*}M \times ... \times T_*^{*}M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 9 DB DARAB T(X1, ... XX+ + MX+, -Xp, w, ... wa) = T(XA, Xr... Xp, w... wq.)+ MT(XA... X, ... Xp, w, ... cq.) similarly for all arguments HASONLOAN MINDEN VALTOZORA!



A (P.9.)-TIPUSU TENZOROK MAGUK IS LINEARIS TERET ALKOTNAK. The tensors themselve constitute a linear space. TA, TZ ET (P.Q.) M $(\lambda T_1 + \mu T_2)(X_1 \dots X_p, \omega_1 \dots \omega_q) =$ = > T_(X, ... wq) + pT_2(X, ... wq). Let be a basis in and the dual basis. DUALISA. E^{*i} $\otimes ... \otimes E^*$ $\otimes E \otimes E \otimes ... \otimes E$ is a basi BA21S is a basis in $\frac{\Gamma(T^{(P,Q)}M) - REN}{For example}$ PL. $TET(T^{(A,1)}M)$ $T(X, \psi) = T(X^{\flat}E_{\flat}, \omega_{\tau}E^{*\tau}) = X^{\flat}\omega_{\tau}T(E_{\flat}, E^{*\tau})$ = $T(E_{n}, E^{*\tau}) E^{*}(X) \cdot E_{\tau}(\omega) = (T(E_{n}, E^{*\tau}) \cdot E^{*n} \otimes E_{\tau})(X, \omega)$ ALTALABAN TEMAT Thus, in genera: $T = T(E_1 \dots E_{i_p}, E^{*i_1} - E^{*i_p}) \cdot E^{*i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes E^{*i_p} \otimes E_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{j_q}$

Extending covarian derivation for tensors:

KOVARIANS DERIVALAS KITERJESZTESE: $x \in \Gamma(T^*M), X, Y, \in \Gamma(TM)$ $\nabla (\langle \langle \langle Y \rangle \rangle) = \chi (\langle \langle Y \rangle) =$ $= (\nabla \times)(Y) + \times (\nabla Y)$ which implies: **NNEN** $(\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{x})(\mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{Y})) - \mathbf{x}(\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{Y})$ $(\nabla_{\underline{A}} d.u.i)(Y) = \frac{2}{2}u_i(du.i(Y)) - dui(\nabla_{\underline{A}} Y) =$ $= \frac{2Y^{3}}{2u_{i}} - du^{3}\left(\left(\frac{3Y^{2}}{2u_{i}} + \Gamma_{im}^{2}Y^{m}\right)\frac{3}{2u^{2}}\right) =$ $=\frac{3\gamma\gamma}{3u_i}-\frac{3\gamma\gamma}{3u_i}-\frac{\Gamma_i^3}{m}\gamma^m=-\frac{\Gamma_i^3}{m}du^m(\gamma)$ Vy du' = - Pit dum

Service Antomice Anto

TET(TGA)M) $\nabla(T(Y, \omega)) = X(T(Y, \omega)) =$ $(\nabla T)(Y, \omega) + T(\nabla Y, \omega) + T(Y, \nabla \omega)$ Therefore, NNEN $(\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} T)(\mathbf{Y}, \omega) = \mathbf{X}(T(\mathbf{Y}, \omega)) - T(\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{Y}, \omega) - T(\mathbf{Y}, \nabla_{\mathbf{X}} \omega)$ Example: PL. T= X82 $(\nabla, T)(Y, \omega) = X(\kappa(Y)\omega(Z)) - \kappa(\nabla, Y)\omega(Z) - \times (Y)(\nabla_{x} \omega)(z) =$ $X(\chi(Y)) \omega(z) + \chi(Y) X(\omega(z)) - \chi(P_XY) \omega(z)$ $-\kappa(Y)(\chi(\omega(2)) - \omega(\nabla_{\chi} Z)) =$ = $[X(x(y)) - x(v_xy)]\omega(z) + \omega(v_xz), x(y)$ = $(\delta^{X} \times)(A) \cdot m(S) + \times (A) \cdot m(\delta^{X} S) =$ C SÁGVÁRI ISZITAN

 $= \left[(\nabla_{x} \times) \otimes Z + X \otimes \nabla_{x} Z \right] (Y, \omega)$ (EHO'T $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{z}) = (\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{x})\mathbf{e}\mathbf{z} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{e}\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{z}$ Consider an arbitrary type-(p,q) tensor: TE F(TP. M) (P.9.) TIPUSO TEUZORT $\left(\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{T}\right)\left(\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{A}} \cdots \mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{I}}} \omega_{\mathbf{A}} \cdots \omega_{\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{V}}}\right) =$ = X (T(Y, ... Yp, w, ... uq))-- T(RY ----)-T(Y, RY2 ... wa)-- T (Y1 --- R, Wg,) In coordinates: T= Timer EngenExigeEjgen Ejp

VT= X(T, ~~~~~~)=*8---E + Time REALAS E + & Sui = X × T OT in in in the second Hf. Exercise: to continue

S. ELOADAS Curvature -- what remains of gravitational field? GÖRBÜLET, AVAGY HOVA TÜNT A GRAVITÁCIÓS HEZO . Is gravitational force a real force or a pseudo-force? FRO VAGY PSZEUDO-ERO A GRAVITACIO m incre. m grav. Rw sin O . m. is not identical for all HA NEM ABONDS materials, then the "vertical" direction must be different MINDEN ANYA GRA for different materials! AKKOR A FUGGOLEGES IRA'NY IS KOLONBO Eötvös' experiment says: this is not the case LOTVOS 1829


Geodesic deviation GEODETIKUS - DEVIACIO V = h, (t) $h(t, \lambda)$ $h_{\pm}(a)$ R×R > M One parameter family of time-like geodesics 100-SZERU GEODETIKUSON EGYPARAMETERES SEREGE LEGYEN Let (1), k(1))= -1 Consider $Z(\mathcal{R}(t,\lambda)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} |_{t,\lambda} \mathcal{R}(t,\lambda) = \mathcal{R}_{t}(\lambda)$ Notice that ESERE, KOGY GTUR because [2, V] = [2,V] = 0UL. OZ. Vi 3Rt oxi 25 Ri

[2, V] = 0 : because ui. $T(X,Y) = \nabla_{X}Y - \nabla_{Y}X - [X,Y] = 0.$ $\langle \vee, u \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla (\langle \vee, u \rangle) = 0$ $\langle \nabla, v, u \rangle + \langle v, \nabla, u \rangle = 0$ $\langle v, \nabla, u \rangle = 0$ $\perp Z := Z + \langle v, z \rangle V$ V-RE MERO-LEGES RESZ. separation vector SZEPARACIO the part of Z that is orthogonal to V VERTOR

Relative acceleration: RELATIV GYO RSOLAS: $a_R = \perp \nabla_{V} \perp \nabla_{V} \perp Z = \nabla_{V} \nabla_{V} Z$ But, DE [2, v] = [2 + <2, v>v, v] = = [2, v] + V((2, v))v + (2, v)[v, v] $= \langle \nabla_{2} 2, v \rangle V + \langle 2, \nabla_{v} v \rangle \cdot V =$ = $\langle \nabla v, v \rangle \cdot V = \frac{1}{2} Z(\langle v, v \rangle) \cdot V$ Therefore, 12 = V,2V

Thus,

 $a_{R} = \nabla \nabla \nabla V$

We define the curvature operator

BEVEZETJOK A GÖRBÖLETI OPERATORI

$R(x, Y)Z = \nabla_{x}\nabla_{y}Z - \nabla_{y}\nabla_{z}Z - \nabla_{x}Z$

by means of which





EZERT Therefore, 112 Sfdr := Sfour |det g! dx1 ... dxn (N) U.(N) The transformation of this factor ENNEK A TRANSFORMACIO JA against the coordinate changes Kompensates the Jacobian determinant 167 AZ INT. DEFINICIÓZA FÜGGETLEN A KOORDINA-TAL TOL. In this tricky way integral becomes independent of the coordinate system 2 If reagion N is large: N TARTOMANY NAGY (PL. N=M) partition of unity EGYSEGPARTICIO M PARAKOMPAKI M needs to be paracompact $\{\Psi_{\mathbf{x}}\}_{\mathbf{x}=1,2,\dots}$ $\Psi_{\mathbf{x}}: \mathbf{M} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ $0 \leq \Psi_{x} \leq 1$ a) for some VALAMILYEN X -RE. SUPP 4x C U, 6, SUPP YX KOMPAKT is compact C) (VXEM) 3 X-NEK OLYAN KORNYEZETSUCH that d, NOGY A2 it overlaps vices Sok SUPP 9x -VAL only a finite number of ATFEDESSEN. e) $(\forall x \in \Pi) Z \Psi_{x}(x) = 1.$ Sfdr:= Z, S 4x fdr (M)× SUPP 4. HA EZ A Z, VEGES! given that the sum is finite!

EZ A DEFINICIO FUGGETLEN AZ EGTSEGPARTICIO-This definition is independent of the partition of unity TOL. is another partition 2 4 B } B= 1,2, ... Indeed, if EGY MASIK UGYANIS HA ECYSÉGPARTICIO, AKKOR & 4x 43 also is a partition IS AZ. K= 1,2. -. B= 1,2 ... hence GY. $\int f dv = \overline{Z_i} \int \Psi_{x} f dv = \overline{Z_i} \overline{Z_i} \int \Psi_{x} \overline{\Psi_{p}} f dv =$ $M \qquad \times supp \Psi_{x} \qquad \times P \qquad supp (\Psi_{x} \overline{\Psi_{p}})$ = Z. S Frfdr. P Supp Fr



A manifold is connected if any two points can be connected EGY SOKASAG ÖSSZEFÜEGÖ, HA B.MELY KET POUSJA ÖSSZEKÖTHETŐ EQY FOLTTO NOS GORDEVEL. by a smooth curve. A TERIDO OSCEFOGGO, Spacetime is connected! - 1) LEGTEN SCTM be the union of time-like vectors AZ 100-SZERU VEKTOROK UNIOJA. or connected components VACY 2 ÖSSZEFÜGGÖ KOMPONEMS Consists either BOL ALL. B12 Jy := PARALLEL (J*) x=fx Jy := PARALLEL (Jx) t := U Jy t := 1 VILAGOS, NOGY At ÖSSZEFÜGGÖ ES S= ut ut. 5 ATISP

A connected Pseudo-Riemannian manifold is time-oriented EGY ÖSSZEFÜGGÖ P. R. SOKASAG has two connected comonents IDO-ORIENTALT HA J-NER KET OSSEL-FUGEO KOMPONENSE VAN. Spectime is a time-oriented manifold A TÉRIDÓ IDÓ- ORIENTALT. XXX Obviously, if there exist a non-degenerate time-like vector field on the manifold VILAGOS, HOGY HA A SOKASAGON MEGADRATO EGY SENDL EL -NEM -TONO IDOSERO VEKTOR NEZÖ, AKKOR IDÖ-ORIENTALHATÓ Proof: UCYANIS: HA is such a v. field, then V. MEZŐ V: TM -> R $(x, w) \mapsto g(w, x)$ ER CON function, which is a surjective mapping of type $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ RAKÉPEZES therefore J= y-1(-00,0) U y-1(0,00)

MECHOTATRATO, KOGY
One can show that
- MA A SOKASAG EQUEERSEN OSSEPTION
AKLOR 100-ORIENTALT IS.
There exist orientable and not time-orientable
- LETERIK ORIENTALMATO BS NEM 100-ORIENTALMATO
NEM -11- USE time-orientable
NEM -11- DE 100-ORIENTALMATO
PELDA: OPIENTALMATO DE NEM 10000RIENTALMATO
M= S'XR R² (u', u²)
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 (u', u²+T)
 $\omega = \omega S(u^2) du' + Sim (u^2) du^2$
 $\chi = -Sim (u^2) du' + Sim (u') du^2$
 $\hat{g} = \omega \otimes \omega - \chi \otimes \chi$
E2 is invariant for S (u', u²) \rightarrow (u', (u²+T)) - RE =)
TEMAT

<u>u</u> ² = Ti
u ² =0
But, for example, DE PL. M-EN g. du'o du ⁴ - du ² & du ² defines a time-orientable structure 100 - ORIENTALHATO STRUCTURA.
À TÉRIDO TEMAT EQY ÖSSZEFÜGGÖ 4-DIMEN- ZIOS ORIENTALT ÉS IDÖTORIENTALT PSZUDD-
RIEMANN DIFF. SOKASAC AFFIN ÖSSZEFÜGGESSEL
Thus, spacetime is a connected 4-diemsional oriented and time-oriented pseudo-Riemannian differentiable manifold with an affine connection.



Exercise: express it in components

Pull-back of a covector field:

 $(\phi^* \times)(X) = \times (\phi_* X)$

XEP (TM)

KET(T*N)

EGY KOVEKTOR "PULL- BACK"- 38:

In components: KOMPONENSEKBEN:

Ex.

Obviously, VILAGOS, MOGY

 $(X) = (\phi^* \times)(\phi^{-1} X) \times (f' \pi)$

By definition: DEFINICIO SZERINT: p*X = \$% X . \$ K = \$% X Pull-back of a tensor: JGY EGY JENZOR. "PULL-BACK"- JE:

Lonp.

(\$* + (r, *))(X ... Z, X ... Y)= T (nA)(\$ X, \$, 2, 9" x ... 9 x r)

Ex.: in components



EOPPARAMETERES TRANSFORMAZIO CSOPORG:

BI

 $\varphi_{t}: M \rightarrow M$ $\varphi_{o} = id_{M}$ $\varphi_{-t} = (\varphi_{t})^{-1}$ $\varphi_{t+s} = \varphi_{t} \circ \varphi_{t}$

differentiable in "t" t-Tôl AFF KArónn 9566. 9. RxM-2M CO E. P. Q. C. LRUN

T

Integral curve

INTEGRAL -GORBE: XEP(TM)

Y: IR->M

 $X(\mathcal{X}(t)) = \dot{\mathcal{X}}(t)$ Komp.

by the existence and uniqueness theorem ECHINEROCIA ES UNICITAS

Local one-parameter flow, generated by a vector field:

 $X(p) = d_{+}(p)$

EGYPARAMETERES FOLYAM:

 $X \in \Gamma(TM) \implies \varphi_{+}: M \rightarrow M$

LIE - DERIVALAS

TE P(T (T (T (T) M)) XET(TM)

 $L_{X}T := \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{1}{t} \left\{ (\phi_{t}^{*}T)_{p} - T(p) \right\}$

Obvious properties: NYILVANUALO TULAJOONJAGOK:

 $T = f \in G(M)$

Preserves the type of a tensor MECOLO Linear and preserves the contraction LINEARIS Satisfies the Leibnitz rule: TUDJA A LEIGNIZ - SEADALYT:

 $L_{X}(T \otimes S) = (L_{X}T) \otimes S + T \otimes (L_{X}S).$

In particular cases:

KONKRET ESETEKBEN:

 $L_{x}f = X(f).$

2,3

T=YE F(TM). $(L_X Y)^{\circ} = \frac{d}{dt} (\phi_t^* Y)^{\circ}_{l_x} = \frac{\partial X^{\circ}}{\partial x^{\circ}} Y^{\circ}_{l_x} = \frac{\partial Y^{\circ}}{\partial x^{\circ}} Y^{\circ}_{l_x}$

HA Show that

Lx [Y.2] = [4, Y.2] +

Hf

+ (Y, 1, 2]

 $L_X Y = [X, Y]$

From prop. 3 and 2

3 TUL. +2. TUL. =>

 $L_{\mathbf{x}}(\omega(\mathbf{y})) = L_{\mathbf{x}}\omega(\mathbf{y}) + \omega(\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{y})$

 $(L_{x}\omega)(Y) = X(\omega(Y)) - \omega(L^{x}, Y]).$

L. ECTEN

a local one-parameter transformation gropup LOK. EGT PARAM.

PIFF. CSOF.

and

È.S

X = A

 $\Phi_{\mu}: M \rightarrow M$

Obviously, VILAGOS, MGY $\varphi_{t}^{*}(T) = T \Leftrightarrow L_{X} T = 0$.

 \bigcirc



EINSTEIN - EGTENLETEK "sharp" operator "flat" operator A. # OPERATOR, DOPERATOR $#: \Gamma(T^*M) \rightarrow \Gamma(TM)$ $\langle \# \omega, Y \rangle = \omega(Y)$ $b: \Gamma(TM) \longrightarrow \Gamma(T^*M)$ $(bX)(Y) = \langle X, Y \rangle$ TENZOROKON :

8. ELÖADAS

Einstein equations

Two tensors are physically equivalent if they are connected through sharp of flat operations TENZORT FIZIKAILAG ERVIVALEWS-TAX NER TERINTÜNK HA EGYMASBA # ES 6 GPERAJORDIKKAL AJVIMETOK. Elementari properties of curvature (operator): B, A GORBOLET ELEMI TULABPONSAFAI 1) R(X,Y) = -R(Y,X) =TRIV./ R(4X,Y)Z = 4R(XY)Z /TRIV./ 2, 3, $R(x,y)(y2) = \Psi R(x,y)2$ /HF./ Curvature tensor: GORBULETI TENZOR: R E P(T (3, A) M) $R(X,Y,Z,\omega) = \omega(R(X,Y)Z)$

3 GVÅR SZITA

G = RIC - 2 89

Einstein tensor

S=C#RIC .

S= gui Ricij

Ricci scalar: KICCI SKALAR:

 $R(C(X,Y) = \sum_{A} R(X, E_{A}, Y, E^{A})$

a symmetric type-(2,0) tensor, EGY SZIMMETRIKUS 2-SZER KOVARIA'NS which is a contraction of R: TENZOR: R KONTRAKALTAA

TENZOR

Ricci tensor is

D.

E

F.







A SCHWARZSCHILD - TERIDO Schwarzschild spacetime (S^2, \mathcal{L}) I: S2 -> 1R3 h = I* (Z. dx * @dx*) INDUKALT METRIKA S-N. tCR2 $t = (u_{A})^{-1} [(0, 2\mu) U(2\mu, \infty)]$ M = S2x t P: M > S2 Q: M -> t T = U10Q: M→ (0,2µ) U(2µ,∞) t= u20Q: M-> R SPICY $1 - \frac{2\mu}{2} : M \rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1)$ $g = (1 - \frac{2\pi}{7})^{-1} d\tau \otimes d\tau + \tau^2 P^* k - (1 - \frac{2\pi}{7}) dt \otimes dt$ dood + sin 20 d pod p

- Properties TULA700NSAGOK (a)DO-SZERU. Gravitation becomes more and more strong with $r \rightarrow 0$ 2 ECTRE EROSSEBB. GRAVIFACIO 7-70 Rijhe Rijhe ~ 16 it is a vacuum solution but not flat 3 VARUUM DE NEM LAPOS No escape! NINCS MENERVES. HF. MUTASSUR MEG, 2 += 2 / ROOT ENT GRAATO A SCHW. BEDUTUA GO'MB AL SAJATIDO 2 5 ALATT BEESUL AZ 1=0 SZINGULARUTASBA. FOGGETLENUL HATCL MEKKORA A RAKETA TOLOERE DE. 2. 10. 12) - (1- 2M) $A = - \langle u, u \rangle = \left(1 - \frac{2\pi}{r} \right) \left(1 - \frac{2\pi}{r} \right)$ < 0

Further properties

TULA3DONSAGOK

constant are space-like 2-dimensional spheres t, T KONSTANS J TERSZERU 2-DIM. GOMBOR of surface

2

3

4

5

6

of surface 477 ~ A FELOLETUK.

it is asymptotically flat

A SZIMPTOTIKUSAN LAPO'S.

r?~ g= 3+0(=)

In Newtonian limit: UEWTONI LIMESZBEN: $\mu = GRAV. TOMEG$

from far distance TAVOLROL NEZVE.

UNTQUE : BARMELY GOMBSZIMMET RIKUS

VA'KUUM MEGOLDAS LOKALISAN IZOMETRIKUS

A SCHW. MEGOLPASSAL.

static, that is

is a time-like Killing v. field

VALUOM DE NEM LAPOS.





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Extension of a specetime

TERIDO KITERFESSESE:

(M,g) TEIDO

spacetime

(M',g') spacetime TEIDO

is an extension of (M'g') (Mg) KITERJESZIËSE, HA LETEEIK such that

embedding OLYAN 9: M-M' BEAGTAZNS, 1667

T#= 5 dr = + 2 plog(T-2 p)

4*g'=9

 $w = \pm - \tau^*$ I. (1, T, O, 4,) Eddington - Finkelstein.

V= t++*

g= - (1- 2/) doodo+ 2 doodx +

+ $\tau^2(d\theta \otimes d\theta + \sin^2\theta d \varphi \otimes d\varphi)$

(04~ < 00)!

N)XT(N) 2 += 2 pt \$ P(M) x r(M). LORMAL += 0 \$ P(M) × r(M) . SCHW ·2 P(B) × r(B) BLACK HOLE . \$ P(M) x r(M) TERINTSÜK MOST BCM; B= T -1 (0, 2M) SCHWARZ SCHLLD BLACK KOLE . (B, g/2) TERIDO

TERINTSUR A dt ES dT BAZIS KOUERFORM DUALISAIT. $P_{\mathbf{x}}\left(\frac{2}{2t}\right) = P_{\mathbf{x}}\left(\frac{2}{2t}\right) = 0$ $Q\left(\frac{2}{2t}\right) = \frac{2}{2u_2} \qquad Q_R\left(\frac{2}{2r}\right) = \frac{2}{2u_3}$ N= +-1 (2 m, 00) NCM J EGY LORENTZ- METRIKA N-EN. (N, g|,) NORMALIS SCHWARZSCHILD-TERIDÖ 3t 1 100- SZERU 3T N TER-SZERU GOMBSZIMMETRIKUS VARUUM JERIDO ECT GÖMBSZIMMETRUKUS JE TÖMEGÜ TEST KÖRÜL.

Ser, 1 (v-w)= +2fl log (r-2n) v'= e 0/4p w'= -e - w/4p $F^{2} = e^{-\frac{T}{2\mu}} \cdot 16\mu \frac{1}{T}$ x'= 2 (0'-w') t'= 1 (v'+ w') $(z')^{2} - (x')^{2} < 2\mu$ (±', x', 0, 4) 12* g*= F2(+;x')(-dt'odt' + dx'odx') + + 2(t', x') (dood0 + sin 20 dyode) (4*, g*) KRUSKAL - SEKERES TERIDO

The maximal analytic Schwarzschild extension N= Lonst (singularity) t= 00 < 2 m r=2m = const t= const I Y= const >2m >x' t=0 T=0 (scingularity N= const £ = ∞ < 2m

t= (u1) [(0, 0)] M= S'x t (Mig") TERIDÓ. KITERJESZTÉSE (N, g/N) ES (B g/B) - NEK EGYSZERRE. V=2m C. (MIIgI) FENY-SZERÜ FELÜLEF. HASONLOAN (W, T, O, 4) t = (u1)-1 [(0,∞)] MI = S2×t (MI, gII) AROL 9"= (1-2")dwodw-2dwodr + r"p*h. (d. 0000 + 120 d. 4 adre