

General Relativity Formulary

1) Differential geometry

Metric connection (Christoffel symbols)

$$\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha} \equiv \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\delta} (\partial_{\beta} g_{\gamma\delta} + \partial_{\gamma} g_{\beta\delta} - \partial_{\delta} g_{\beta\gamma}) .$$

Covariant derivative

$$\begin{aligned} V^{\alpha}_{;\beta} &= V^{\alpha}_{,\beta} + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha} V^{\gamma} \\ V_{\alpha;\beta} &= V_{\alpha,\beta} - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} V_{\gamma} . \end{aligned}$$

Riemann curvature tensor

$$R^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma\delta} \equiv \partial_{\delta} \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha} - \partial_{\gamma} \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^{\alpha} + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\lambda} \Gamma_{\delta\lambda}^{\alpha} - \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^{\lambda} \Gamma_{\lambda\gamma}^{\alpha} ,$$

or, with the first index lowered

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} &= g_{\alpha\lambda} R^{\lambda}_{\beta\gamma\delta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\alpha\gamma}^2 g_{\beta\delta} + \partial_{\beta\delta}^2 g_{\alpha\gamma} - \partial_{\beta\gamma}^2 g_{\alpha\delta} - \partial_{\alpha\delta}^2 g_{\beta\gamma}) \\ &\quad + g_{\mu\nu} (\Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^{\mu} \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^{\nu} - \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^{\mu} \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\nu}) . \end{aligned}$$

Ricci tensor and Ricci scalar

$$R_{\alpha\beta} \equiv R^{\gamma}_{\alpha\gamma\beta} , \quad R \equiv g^{\alpha\beta} R_{\alpha\beta} .$$

Bianchi identities

$$R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta;\lambda} + R_{\alpha\beta\lambda\gamma;\delta} + R_{\alpha\beta\delta\lambda;\gamma} = 0 .$$

2) General Relativity

Geodesic equations

$$\frac{d^2 x^{\alpha}}{dp^2} + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha} \frac{dx^{\beta}}{dp} \frac{dx^{\gamma}}{dp} = 0 ,$$

where $p = \tau$ for a massive particle and $p = x^0$ for a massless particle.

$T_{\mu\nu}$ is the energy-momentum tensor given by

$$T_{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta S_{\text{matter}}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} .$$

Variation of the determinant of the metric

$$\delta g = g g^{\mu\nu} \delta g_{\mu\nu} = -g g_{\mu\nu} \delta g^{\mu\nu} .$$

3) Energy-momentum tensor of point-particle

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{-g}} \int d\tau \frac{dz^{\mu}}{d\tau} \frac{dz^{\nu}}{d\tau} \delta^4(x - z(\tau)) .$$

4) Static isotropic spacetime

$$ds^2 = B(r) dt^2 - A(r) dr^2 - r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2) .$$

The corresponding Geodesic equations

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{t} + \frac{B'}{B} \dot{t} \dot{r} &= 0 \\ \ddot{r} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{B'}{A} \dot{t}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{A'}{A} \dot{r}^2 - \frac{r}{A} \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{r \sin^2 \theta}{A} \dot{\phi}^2 &= 0 \\ \ddot{\theta} + \frac{2}{r} \dot{r} \dot{\theta} - \sin \theta \cos \theta \dot{\phi}^2 &= 0 \\ \ddot{\phi} + \frac{2}{r} \dot{r} \dot{\phi} + 2 \cot \theta \dot{\theta} \dot{\phi} &= 0 , \end{aligned}$$

4.1) Schwarzschild solution

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

Motion in Schwarzschild solution

$$\begin{aligned} A(r) \left(\frac{dr}{d\phi} \right)^2 \frac{J^2}{E^2 r^4} + \frac{J^2}{E^2 r^2} - \frac{1}{B(r)} &= -\frac{m^2}{E^2} \\ d\tau^2 &= \frac{m^2 B^2(r)}{E^2} dt^2 , \quad r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{J}{E} B(r) \end{aligned}$$

Radial equation for a massive particle

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dr}{d\tau} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r} \right) \left(1 + \frac{J^2/m^2}{r^2} \right) = \frac{E^2}{2m^2}$$

Radial equation for a massless particle ($d\lambda = B(r) dt$)

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dr}{d\lambda} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r} \right) \frac{J^2}{E^2 r^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5) Numerical values

$$G = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$M_{\odot} \simeq 2 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ kg}, \quad r_{\odot} \simeq 7 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}$$

$$M_{\oplus} \simeq 6 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ kg}, \quad r_{\oplus} \simeq 6000 \text{ km}$$

$$M_{NS} \simeq 2M_{\odot}, \quad r_{NS} \simeq 12 \text{ km}$$