ENTROPÍA DE ENTRECAZAMIENTO EN ADS/CFT

0. NOTACIÓN: $a_1b_1c_1d...=0.112.7$; signativa (-+++); c=t=1; "D" = dun. espacio-tienpo yeav. "d=D-1" = dún. CFT.

1. ESPACIO DE ANTI DE SITTER. $X = \frac{F}{M}$ con $X \leftarrow y = 0.25$

Rab - $\frac{1}{2}$ Jab R + Λ Jab = 8π G Tab $\approx \nabla^2 \phi = 4\pi$ Fin $\leftrightarrow \nabla^2 \phi$ tensor de Einstein Transtante Translate de tensor evergion-membrate = Gab cosmológica Newton "materia".

- Solvaioner de vació = tab=0 -> Gab + 1 gab=0.

+ solvaioner maximolneuk sinétriar \iff admiten $\frac{D(D+1)}{2}$ rec. Killing $\stackrel{D=4}{\Longrightarrow}$ 10. (e.g. Pointoné, Orlies...); Rabod = K (gao gbd - gad gbc)

- · N=0 Minkowski.
- · N > 0 De sitter.

· [Neo 1 Anti De sitter] = arrativa vegativa; Def. $K = -\frac{1}{L^2}$ radio de AS

Robed = - 1/L2 (gac gbd - god gbc) = Rac = gbd Rabed = -1/L2 (gbd gac gbd - gbd gad gbc)

$$= -\frac{1}{L^2} \left(D g_{ac} - g_{ac} \right) = -\frac{(D-1)}{L^2} g_{ac} \Rightarrow Rac = -\frac{(D-1)}{L^2} g_{ac}; R = -\frac{D(D-1)}{L^2};$$

Et. de Einstein $\rightarrow -\frac{(0-1)}{L^2}$ gac $+\frac{1}{2}$ gac $\frac{D(0-1)}{L^2}$ $+ \Lambda$ gac = 0 \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow

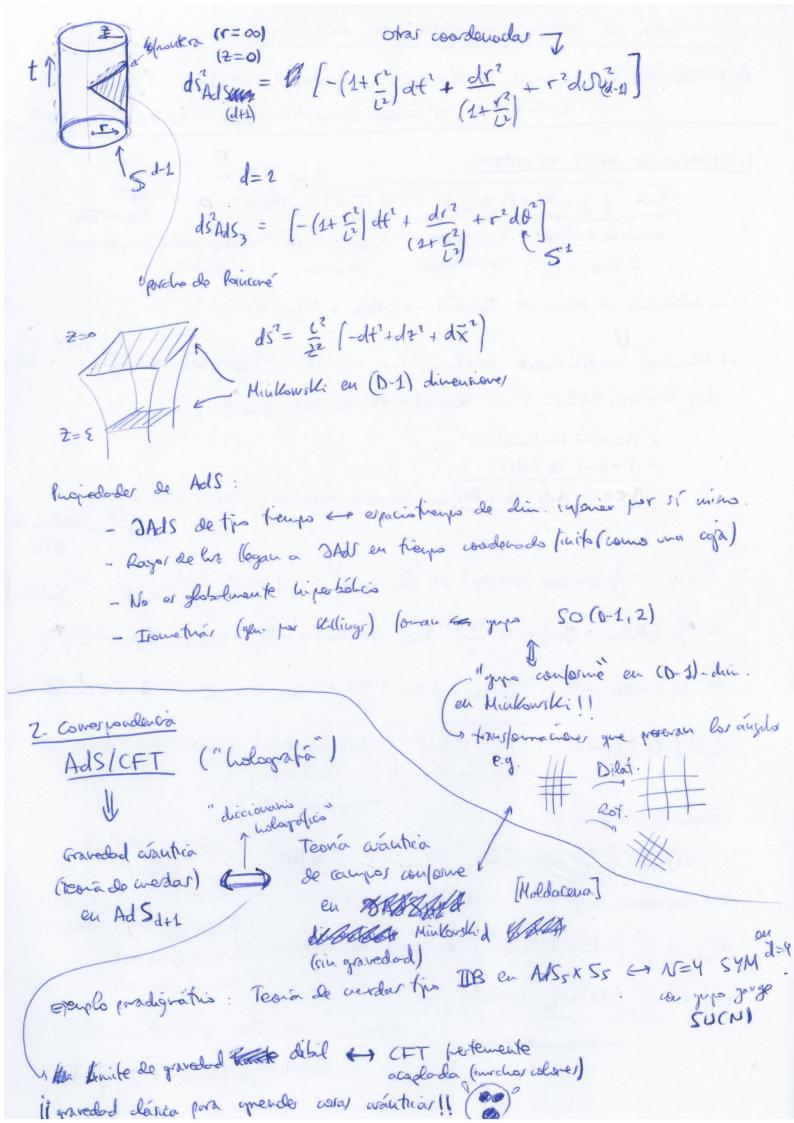
 $(D-1)(-1+\frac{D}{2})=-\Lambda \rightarrow [\Lambda=-\frac{(D-1)(D-2)}{2L^2}]$ AdS contradio L soluciona Ec. Einst.

Métrica de AdS:

(distritor coordenados)

Ejercicis: demostrar que d's'ads satisface Robed = 1 (gac ged - god gbe)

1 confouremente plans



3. ENTROPÍA DE ENTRE LAZAMIENTO entelataments - us sproblidad condacioner 1 aauticar Consdevenus sistema Comado por dos sosistemas (e.g. dos electroses) Estado del sistera E fl = fla of fla (estados pinas) Si 14> Eft se prede establic como 14>= 14>A 14>B -> "separable" Si us => 14>= \(\frac{5}{11} \) \(\text{10} no esta ben definids. . Ils el estado del intera como corporto tirene sentas. 147=[107 & 17] + 103 × 103] 12 A 6 (102,112) Ejerplo: BE GOBILDEY = 1074 & (12+107) & sporasle 147= (10)481000 + 11)A8 (10) = leutelatedal. à como medino, el cutrelatamento? Dado 14> E H = Pla & PlB - Orthopia de enteloquento (EE). es to the total S(A) = - Tr (PA log PA) doude PA = TrB 14> <41. Si pademas diagonalitar (= = = = [] []>2] i Diffiel de colador ou general! J SCA|= - ≥ &; en &; Q= TrBIT> CHI= < dB (107AIL7KOBCIB) Ejoupla: * 147 = 10>4 & 11>8 + ZLIB (IOAIDBZOLAZILB) 11>B = 107A < 01/4 = 1.10>01+0/1>01 S(A)=- (1-lu 1+0 lu 0)=0. 4 us hay entelon.

$$R_{A} = Ti_{B} |\Phi\rangle \langle \Phi| = \frac{1}{2} \langle O|_{B} (100) + 1111 \rangle (2001 + 211) (10)_{B}$$

$$t_{2}^{2} \langle 11|_{B} \langle U|) (U) | (11)_{B}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (10)_{A} \langle O|_{A} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} |1_{2} \rangle_{A} \langle 1_{1} \rangle | |1_{2} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} |1_{2} \rangle +$$

12.501 / 1.1000

- X-- X

4. EE ON ADSICET.

Adsicer us permite colorlar EE para las CFTs en la provider de Ads: Addition (t=0)

(CFT) (Ads)

(CFT)

Area (VA) = ITh dety doude h = det hij, hij a métrica indivada en la superficie por embelimiento en espacio ambiente.

Ejemplo: esfera embebida en IR^3 .

Combined $ds_{IR}^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$; $S^2 \in X^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ Combined $ds_{IR}^2 = dx^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + sen^2\theta d\phi^2)$; $r^2 = R^2$ $ds_{IR}^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu} dx^{\nu$

Vielta a AdSy. Consideremos A es circulo en la prontera de AdSy. $A = \{ (x, 0, z, t) / t = 0, z = \delta, r \leq R \}$ $A \iff \{t = 0, z = f(r, 0)\}$ Circulo & simetria notacional heredoda por VA -> Z= f(rio) = f(r). $ds^{2}_{A} = \frac{L^{2}}{f(r)^{2}} \left[f(r)^{2} dr^{2} + dr^{2} + r^{2} d\theta^{2} \right] = \frac{L^{2}}{f(r)^{2}} \left[(1+f^{2}) dr^{2} + r^{2} d\theta^{2} \right]$ -1 Th= 12 1+ f2 = 1 SEE = 1/6 min. S do Sdr 12 1/1+ flor2 = LT min Sdr Z[r, f(r), f(r)] Para minimison See et Ecr. de Eller Logrange para f(r) de partiale en 1 din! $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial F} - \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{F}} \right) = 0 / \mathcal{L} = r\sqrt{1+\dot{F}^2} ; \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial F} = -2r\sqrt{1+\dot{F}^2} ; \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial F} = -2r$ $\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial \dot{f}} = \frac{1}{f^2 (1+\dot{f}^2)^{3h}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{df} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial \dot{f}} = \frac{1}{f^2 (1+\dot{f}^2)^{3h}} + \frac{1}{f^2 (1+\dot{f}^2)^{3h}} = \frac{2r^4 \dot{f}^2}{f^3 (1+\dot{f}^2)^{3h}} = \frac{2r^4 \dot{f}^2}{f^$ =) (1+f2) {-2r-ff-rff}+r fff=0 + ea df. 2° orden no lived what do we know about f(r)? $f(r=R) \Rightarrow 0$ $f(r) = \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \log R$ Elder Francisco Contract The start of the s $F = \frac{1}{(R^2 - r^2)^3 l}$; $F + 1 = \frac{R^2 - r^2 + r^2}{(R^2 - r^2)^3 l} = \frac{R^2}{(R^2 - r^2)^3 l} = \frac{-R^2}{(R^2 - r^2)^3 l} = \frac{-R^2}{(R^2 - r^2)^3 l}$

$$= \frac{R^{2}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})} \left\{ -2r + r + \frac{rR^{2}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})} \right\} + r \sqrt{\frac{r^{2}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})}} \left\{ \frac{-R^{2}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{R^{2}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})} \left(\frac{-r(R^{2}-r^{2}) + \sqrt{R^{2}}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})^{2}} \right) - \frac{r^{3}R^{2}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{R^{2}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})^{2}} \left[\frac{r^{3}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})^{2}} - \frac{r^{3}R^{2}}{(R^{2}-r^{2})^{2}} \right] = 0 \quad \text{OW [!]} \quad \text{if } f(r) = \sqrt{R^{2}-r^{2}}$$
extremize of Area.

$$\Rightarrow \int_{ee} = \frac{\pi L^2}{2G} \int_{0}^{R} dr \frac{Rr}{(R^2 - r^2)} = \frac{\pi L^2 R}{2G} \int_{0}^{R} dr \frac{r}{(e^2 - r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \int_{eE} = \frac{\pi L^{2}R}{2G} \int_{R^{2}}^{o} - \frac{du}{2u^{3/2}} = \frac{\pi L^{2}R}{4G} \int_{0}^{R^{2}} \frac{du}{u^{3/2}} = \frac{\pi L^{2}R}{4G} \cdot \frac{-2}{u^{2/2}} \Big|_{0}^{R^{2}}$$

$$=\frac{\pi L^{2}R}{2G}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2}-r^{2}}}\right]^{2} = \frac{\pi L^{2}R}{2G}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2}-r^{2}}}\right]_{r=R} - \frac{1}{R} = \frac{\pi L^{2}}{2G} \cdot \frac{R}{S} - \frac{\pi L^{2}}{2G}$$

$$S_{\text{EE}} = \frac{\pi l^2}{26} \frac{R}{8} - F \qquad \text{con} \qquad F = \frac{\pi l^2}{2G}$$

i exactamente la lorma previstal