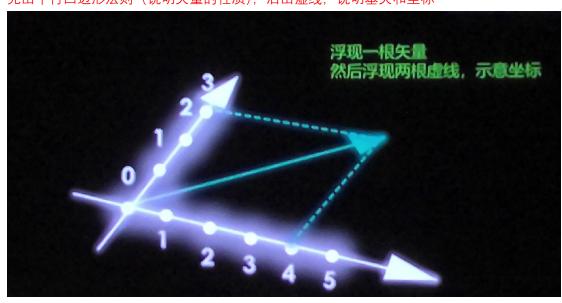
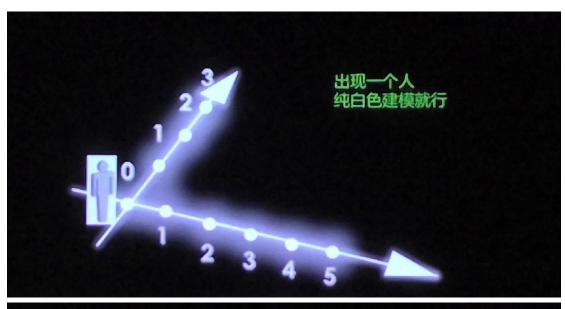
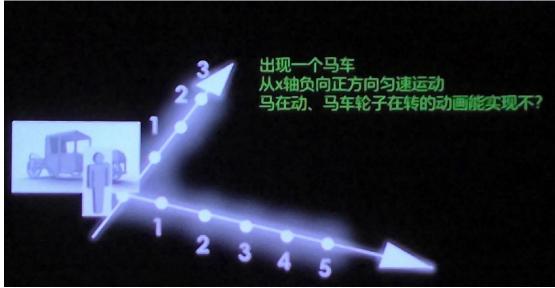


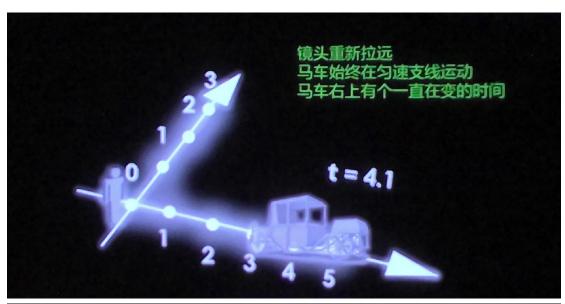
先出平行四边形法则(说明矢量的性质),后出虚线,说明基矢和坐标

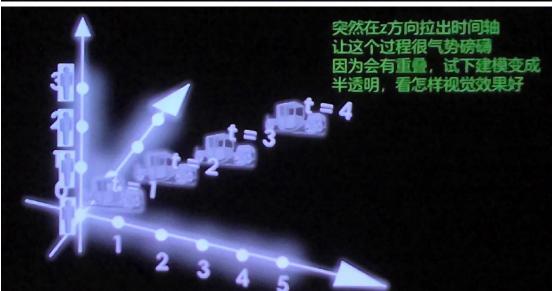


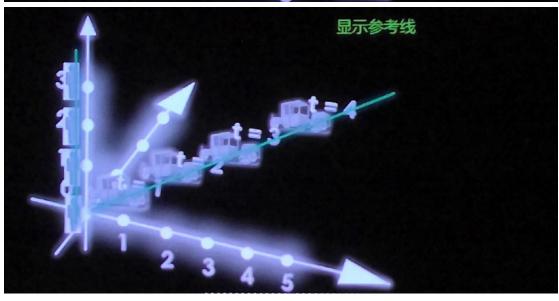


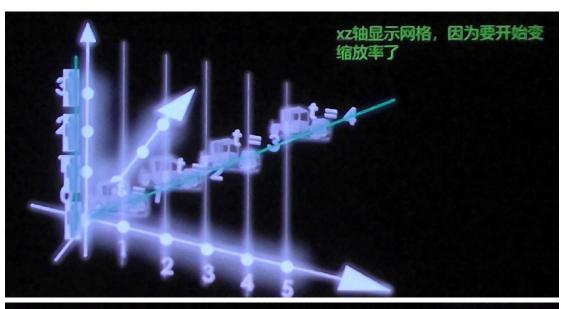


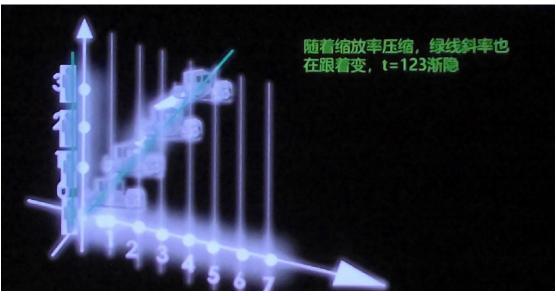


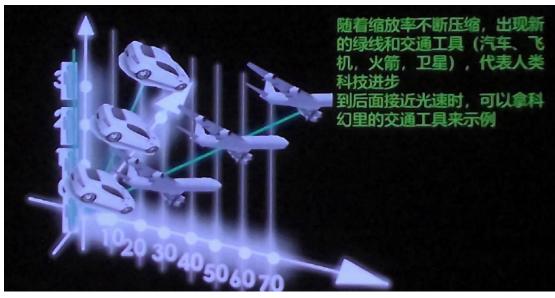


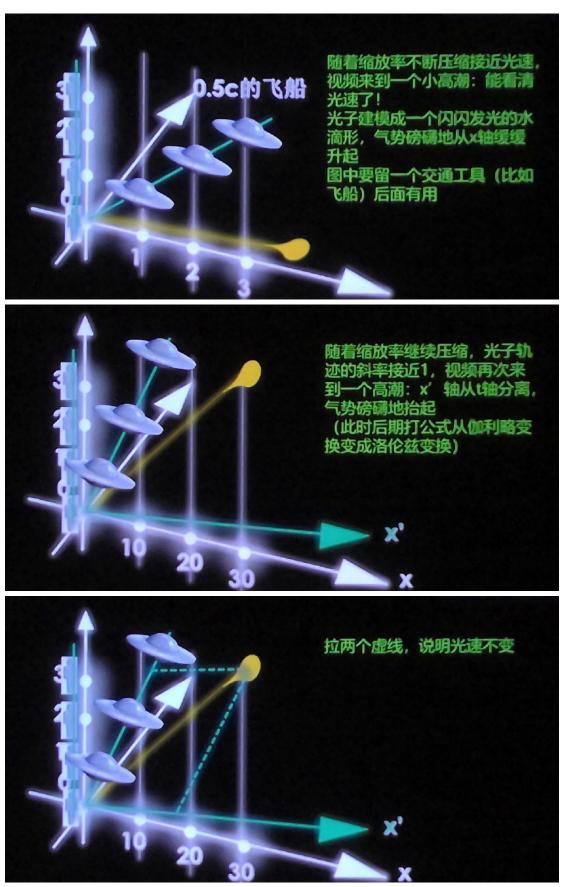




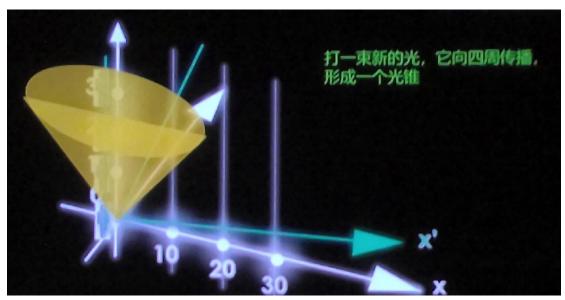


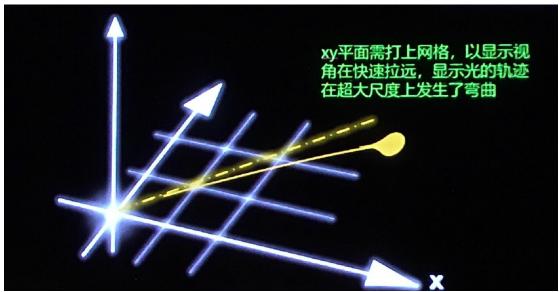






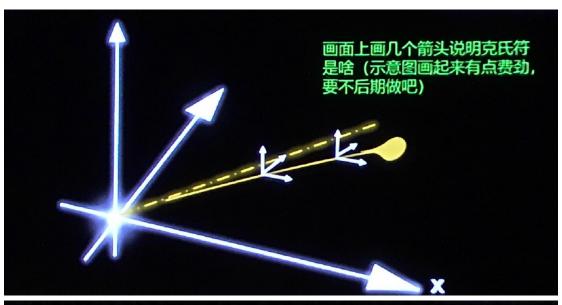
也是为了演示斜坐标系,然后后期公式里洛伦兹变换的形式往指标表示上转化

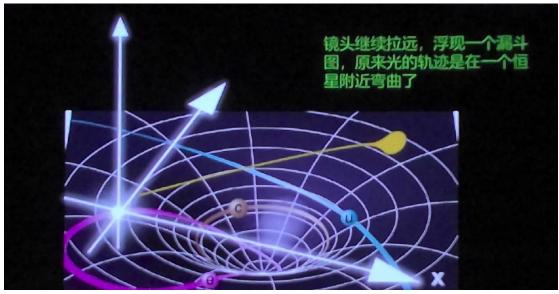




平直网格是大尺度弯曲网格的一小片(为了适配漏斗可视化,可能要去掉 t 轴?)路径弯曲→基矢的平行移动→克氏符→从 dv=0 推导到测地线方程→图中出现多条公转轨道动画。

平直的那一小片→ds²表达式→闵氏空间的 g→球坐标系形态→加入质量项变成史瓦西度规 曲率张量→爱因斯坦场方程





最后光线渐隐,坐标系渐隐, 画面中只剩那个恒星,和视频 开头首尾呼应 并非完全按照科学史的发展顺序推导,而是一套适合可视化的推导顺序