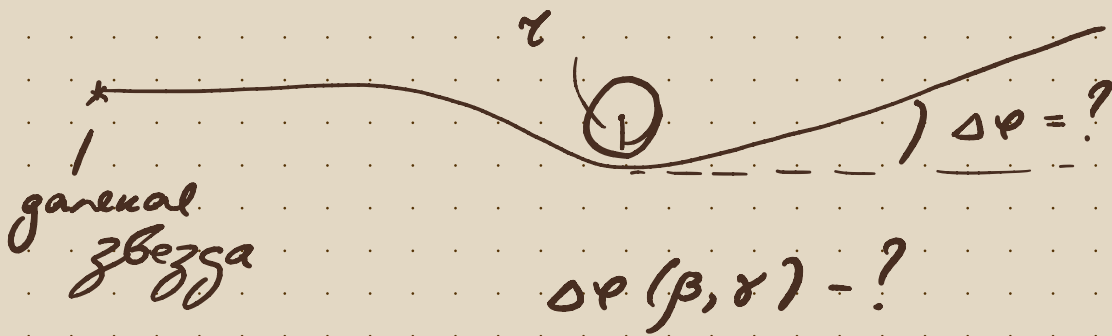


2/3 N12

Отклонение лучей света в поле Солнца

 $r \in (-\infty, r_{\min})$ Можно считать
для полупериода
 $u \times 2$ Законно написать ЗСЭ, ЗСУ, и М
и взять акт-1

$$\triangleright ds^2 = -B(r)dt^2 + A(r)dr^2 + r^2 d\omega^2$$

$$A(r) = 1 + \gamma \frac{r\delta}{r} \quad B(r) = 1 - \frac{r\delta}{r} + \frac{1}{2}(-\gamma + \beta) \frac{r\delta}{r^2}$$

$$\text{В-ры Киллинга: } \xi_1^\mu = \delta_0^\mu \quad \xi_2^\mu = \delta_\phi^\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \xi_1^\mu u_\mu = B u^0 = \text{const}$$

$$L = \xi_2^\mu u_\mu = r^2 u^\phi = \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{движ. в пл-ти} \Rightarrow \text{выберем такую с.о.:}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad u^\theta = 0$$

$$u_\mu u^\mu = 0 \Rightarrow -B(u^0)^2 + A(u^r)^2 + r^2(u^\phi)^2 = 0$$

$$u^0 = \frac{E}{B} \quad u^\phi = \frac{L}{r^2} \Rightarrow -B - \frac{E^2}{B^2} + A(u^r)^2 + r^2 \frac{L^2}{r^4} = 0$$

$$A(u^r)^2 = \frac{E^2}{B} - \frac{L^2}{r^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{ds} = \pm \left(\frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{E^2}{B} - \frac{L^2}{r^2} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dr} = \frac{d\varphi}{ds} \frac{ds}{dr} = \pm \frac{L}{r^2} \left(\frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{E^2}{B} - \frac{L^2}{r^2} \right) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{1}{B} \left(\frac{E}{L} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

r_0 - миним. расст. до Солнца на траектор.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E^2}{B(r_0)} - \frac{L^2}{r_0^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{E}{L} \right)^2 = \frac{B(r_0)}{r_0^2}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dr} = \pm \frac{1}{r^2} A^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{B(r_0)}{B(r)} \frac{1}{r_0^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\delta\varphi = \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{A^{\frac{1}{2}}(r)}{\left(\frac{B(r_0)}{B(r)} \frac{1}{r_0^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Delta\varphi = 2\delta\varphi$$

$$\int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \delta \frac{r_S}{r} + \dots \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r \left(\frac{r^2}{r_0^2} \frac{B(r_0)}{B(r)} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr = ?$$

$$\frac{r^2}{r_0^2} \frac{B(r_0)}{B(r)} - 1 = \frac{r^2}{r_0^2} \left(1 - \frac{r_S}{r_0} + \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \delta) \frac{r_S^2}{r_0^2} \right) \cdot$$

$$\times \left(1 + \frac{r_S}{r} + \frac{1}{2}(2 - \beta + \delta) \frac{r_S^2}{r^2} \right) - 1 =$$

$$= -1 + \frac{r_S^2(2 - \beta + \delta)}{2r_0^2} \frac{B(r_0)}{B(r)} + \frac{r_S B(r_0)}{r_0^2} \frac{1}{r} +$$

$$+ r^2 \left(\frac{r_S^2(\beta - \delta)}{2r_0^4} + \frac{1}{r_0^2} - \frac{r_S}{r_0^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{r^2}{r_0^2} \frac{B(r_0)}{B(r)} - 1 = (Cr + D)/(r - r_0) = (r^2 - Cr_0 r + Dr - Dr_0)$$

$$\frac{B(r_0)}{r_0^2 B(r)} - \frac{1}{r^2} = C - \frac{Cr_0}{r} + \frac{D}{r} - \frac{Dr_0}{r^2}$$

$$r \rightarrow 0 : -Dr_0 = -1 + \frac{r_0^2(2-\beta+\sigma)}{2r_0^2} B(r_0)$$

$$D = -\frac{r_0^2(2-\beta+\sigma)}{2r_0^3} B(r_0) + \frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$r \rightarrow \infty : C = \frac{B(r_0)}{r_0^2}$$

$$\left(1 + \sigma \frac{r_0}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{\sigma}{2} \frac{r_0}{r} + \dots$$

$$\int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\sigma}{2} \frac{r_0}{r}}{r(Cr + D)^{\frac{1}{2}}(r - r_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr = \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\sigma}{2} \frac{r_0}{r}}{r^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(C + \frac{D}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (r - r_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr =$$

$$\approx \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{dr}{r^{\frac{3}{2}} (r - r_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} + \left(\frac{r_0 r}{2\sqrt{C}} - \frac{D}{2C^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \frac{1}{r} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(\frac{3D^2}{8C^{\frac{5}{2}}} - \frac{r_0 \sigma D}{4C^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \frac{1}{r^2} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{C} r_0} + \frac{4}{3r_0^2} \times$$

$$\times \left(\frac{r_0 \sigma}{2\sqrt{C}} - \frac{D}{2C^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) + \frac{16}{15r_0^3} \left(\frac{3D^2}{8C^{\frac{5}{2}}} - \frac{r_0 \sigma D}{4C^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right)$$

$$\Delta\varphi = -\pi + \frac{4}{\sqrt{c}\gamma_0} + \frac{\delta}{3\gamma_0^2} \left(\frac{\gamma_0\delta}{2\sqrt{c}} - \frac{D}{2c^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) +$$

$$+ \frac{32}{15\gamma_0^3} \left(\frac{3D^2}{8c^{\frac{5}{2}}} + \frac{\gamma_0\delta D}{4c^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right)$$

/

подставить сюда C и D и получим
ответ