

7a)

$$C = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{ds^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{g_{tt} dt^2 + g_{\phi\phi} d\phi^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dt = \sqrt{\left(\frac{r^3}{n}\right)} \cdot d\phi \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left(g_{tt} \frac{r^3}{n} + g_{\phi\phi}\right) d\phi^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left(g_{tt} \frac{r^3}{n} + g_{\phi\phi}\right)} d\phi$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{-\frac{4}{5} \cdot 10^3 M^2 + 10^3 M^2}$$

$$= 2\pi M \cdot \sqrt{1000 \cdot -\frac{4}{5} + 1000}$$

$$= 2\pi M \cdot \sqrt{700}$$

$$= 20\sqrt{7}\pi M$$

7b)

$$t = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{n}} = 20\sqrt{10}\pi M$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \Delta \phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{g_{tt} \frac{r^2}{n}} \cdot d\phi^2$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 10 \cdot \sqrt{4} M$$

$$= 40\pi \sqrt{2} M$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad t = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(6M)^2}{n}}$$

$$= 12\pi M \sqrt{6}$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r^2(1-3M/r)}{n}}}{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{n}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{3M}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{40\sqrt{2}}$$

(20a)

follow the first derivative of metric tensor.  
only non vanished are:

1.  $g_{tt,r}$  2.  $g_{rr,r}$  3.  $g_{\theta\theta,r}$  4.  $g_{\phi\phi,r}$  5.  $g_{\phi\phi,\theta}$

So only non vanish Christoffel symbols are

$\Gamma^0_{01}$   $\Gamma^{100}$   $\Gamma^1_{11}$   $\Gamma^1_{22}$   $\Gamma^1_{33}$   $\Gamma^2_{12}$   $\Gamma^2_{33}$   $\Gamma^3_{13}$

$\Gamma^3_{23}$ .

(20b)

for  $R_{\alpha\nu\alpha\beta}$ , 6 pair  $\alpha \neq \nu$ , 6 pair  $\alpha \neq \beta$

So 36 independent component

eliminate off diagonal,  $5 \cdot \frac{6}{2} + 6 = 21$

by cyclic sum, eliminate one, so 20 independent component.

by this metric, only six non zero component.

$R_{trtr}$   $R_{t\theta t\theta}$   $R_{t\phi t\phi}$   $R_{r\theta r\theta}$   $R_{r\phi r\phi}$   $R_{\theta\phi\theta\phi}$

agree with question.