

# Agujeros Negros Cuánticos

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## 1 Campos sobre variedades curvas

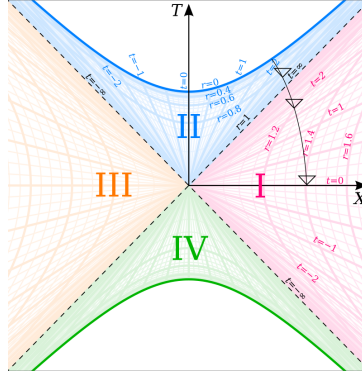
Para un oscilador armónico:

$$\frac{L}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \rho \dot{A}_n^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega_n^2 A_n^2 \right]$$

$$\hat{H} |n\rangle = E_n |n\rangle$$

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left( n_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega$$

**Coordenadas de Kruskal**



$$(\square - m^2)\phi = 0$$

$$\square = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ (-\eta)^{\frac{1}{2}} \eta^{00} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^a} \left[ (-\eta)^{\frac{1}{2}} \eta^{ab} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^b} \right] \quad \eta = \det(\eta_{\mu\nu})$$

De forma general

$$\square = (-g)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ (-g)^{\frac{1}{2}} g^{00} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right] + (-g)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^a} \left[ (-g)^{\frac{1}{2}} g^{ab} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^b} \right]$$