INVERSE METRIC

$$3^{\circ \circ} = -\frac{1}{\Delta} \left[ x^{\circ} + a^{\circ} + \frac{2G(x)M}{\Sigma} x^{\circ} a^{\circ} sm^{\circ} B \right] = -\frac{\left(x^{\circ} + a^{\circ}\right)^{\circ} - \Delta a^{\circ} sm^{\circ} B}{\Delta \Sigma}$$

$$3^{2} = -\frac{ZG(x)Mx}{\Sigma\Delta} \qquad \qquad 3^{11} = \frac{\Delta}{\Sigma} \qquad \qquad 3^{22} = \frac{1}{\Sigma}$$

$$3^{33} = \frac{\Delta - a^2 S m^2 \Theta}{\sum \Delta S m^2 \Theta}$$

INVERSE TETRAD

$$e_{M}^{(0)} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{\Sigma}} \left( dt - a \sin^{2} \theta d\phi \right)$$

$$e_{M}^{(1)} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma}{\Delta}} dr$$

$$\Delta = x^2 + a^2 - 2G(x)Mx$$

$$G(\tau) = \frac{G_0 \tau^3}{\tau^3 + \widetilde{\omega} G_0(\tau + \kappa G_0 M)}$$

$$e(0) = \int_{\overline{\Sigma}} \left[ \frac{1}{\Delta} \left( t^1 + a^1 + \frac{2G(t)Mr}{\Sigma} a^1 \sin^2 \theta \right) - a \sin^2 \theta \frac{2G(t)Mr}{\Sigma \Delta} a \right]$$

$$e'_{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta \Sigma'}} \left[ s' + a' + \frac{2G(r)Mr}{\Sigma} a' s m' \theta - \frac{2G(r)Mr}{\Sigma} a' s m' \theta \right]$$

$$e'_{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta \Sigma'}} (x' + a')$$

$$e^{3}(0) = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{\Sigma}} \left(-9^{\circ 3} + a \sin^{2} \theta \, 9^{33}\right)$$

$$e(a) = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{\Sigma}} \left[ \frac{ZG(r)Mr}{\Sigma\Delta} a + a \sin^2\theta \frac{\Delta - a^2 \sin^2\theta}{\Sigma\Delta \sin^2\theta} \right]$$

$$e^{3}(0) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\Sigma^{5}\Delta}} \left( 2G(r)Mr + r^{2} + a^{2} - 2G(r)Mr - a^{2}Sm^{2}\theta \right)$$

$$e^{3}(s) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\Sigma^{5}\Delta}}(c^{2} + \alpha^{2}C^{3})$$

$$e(0) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\Sigma \Delta'}}$$

$$e^{M}_{(0)} = \frac{(x^{1} + a^{1})}{\sqrt{\Sigma \Delta'}} dt + \frac{a}{\sqrt{\Sigma \Delta'}} d\phi$$

$$e_{11}^{\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma}{\Delta}} g^{11} dr$$

$$e_{1}^{n} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma}{\Delta}} \frac{\Delta}{\Sigma} dr$$

$$e^{(2)} = \eta_{(2)(\beta)} e^{(\beta)} y^{\gamma}$$

$$e_{(2)}^{n} = \sqrt{\Sigma} \frac{1}{\Sigma} dA$$

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$$e^{(3)} = 7_{(3)}(\beta) e^{(\beta)} y^{3}$$
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 $e^{(3)} = -\frac{a \sin \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma}} y^{3}$ 
 $e^{(3)} = -\frac{a \sin \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma}} \left[ -\alpha y^{3} + (x^{1} + \alpha^{1}) y^{3} \right]$ 
 $e^{(3)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma}} \left[ -\alpha y^{3} + (x^{1} + \alpha^{1}) y^{3} \right]$ 

$$e^{2}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} \left[ -\alpha g^{0} + (x^{1} + \alpha^{1}) g^{3} \right]$$

$$e^{2}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} \left[ \frac{\alpha}{\Delta} \left( x^{1} + \alpha^{1} + \frac{2G(x)Mx}{\Sigma} \alpha^{1} \sin^{1}\theta \right) - (x^{1} + \alpha^{1}) \frac{2G(x)Mx}{\Sigma} \alpha \right]$$

$$e^{2}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} \frac{a}{\Delta} \left[ x^{2} + a^{2} + \frac{2G(x)Mx}{\Sigma} a^{2} \sin^{2}\theta - (x^{2} + a^{2}) \frac{2G(x)Mx}{\Sigma} \right]$$

$$e^{2}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} \frac{a}{\Delta} \left[ x^{2} + a^{2} + \frac{2G(x)Mx}{\Sigma} (a^{2} \sin^{2}\theta - x^{2} - a^{2}) \right]$$

$$e'(s) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} \frac{a}{\Delta} \left[ s' + a' - \frac{2G(s)M_{s'}}{\Sigma} (s' + a'Gs'\theta) \right]$$

$$e^{3}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} \left[ a \frac{ZG(r)Mr}{\Sigma \Delta} a + (r^{2} + a^{2}) \frac{\Delta - a^{2} \sin^{2} \theta}{\Sigma \Delta \sin^{2} \theta} \right]$$

$$e^{3}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} \frac{1}{\Sigma \Delta} \left[ 2G(x)Mx a^{3} + \frac{x^{3} + a^{3}}{5 m^{2} \theta} \Delta - a^{3}(x^{3} + a^{3}) \right]$$

$$e^{3}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma}} \frac{1}{\Sigma \Delta} \left[ -a^{1}(x^{2} + a^{2} - 2G(\tau)M\tau) + \frac{x^{2} + a^{2}}{5 m^{2} \theta} \Delta \right]$$

$$e^{3}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} \frac{\Delta}{\Sigma \Delta} \left[ -\alpha^{1} + \frac{\zeta' + \alpha^{1}}{5 \ln^{2} \theta} \right]$$

$$e^{2}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma^{2}}} \frac{1}{\Sigma} \frac{\chi^{2} + \alpha^{2} - \alpha^{2} \sin^{2} \theta}{\sin^{2} \theta}$$

$$e^{\lambda}(3) = \frac{5 \ln \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma}} \frac{1}{\Sigma} \frac{\chi^{1} + \Delta^{1} C_{03}^{1} \theta}{5 \ln^{1} \theta}$$

$$e^{3}(3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Sigma}^{7} \sin A}$$

## RESULTS:

$$e_{(0)}^{M} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Sigma \Delta'}} \left[ (x^{1} + a^{1}) dt + a d\phi \right]$$

$$e_{(1)}^{M} = \int \frac{\Delta}{\Sigma} dx$$

$$e_{(2)}^{M} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} d\theta$$

$$e_{(3)}^{M} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Sigma'}} \int d\theta$$

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$$e_{M}^{(0)} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{\Sigma}} \left( dt - a \sin^{2}\theta \ d\phi \right)$$

$$e_{M}^{(1)} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma}{\Delta}} \ dr$$

$$e_{M}^{(2)} = \sqrt{\Sigma} \ d\theta$$

$$e_{M}^{(3)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{\Sigma}} \left[ -a \ dt + (c^{2} + a^{2}) \ d\phi \right]$$

$$\Delta = x^{1} + \alpha^{1} - 2G(x)Mx$$

$$\Sigma = x^{1} + \alpha^{1}C_{0s}^{1}\Theta$$

$$G(x) = \frac{G_{0}x^{3}}{x^{3} + \widetilde{\omega}G_{0}(x + xG_{0}M)}$$