GR curvature cal

April 6, 2021

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[10]: from sympy import *
      from numpy import zeros
      from IPython.display import Latex, display
      def inverse metric calc(xmetric):
          Taking the inverse of a metric
          Input: xmetric - the given metric, g_ij
          Output: The inverse of the metric, g^ij
          inverse_metric = MutableSparseNDimArray(zeros((4,)*2))
          for i in range (0, 4):
               inverse_metric[i, i] = 1 / xmetric[i, i]
          return inverse_metric
      def derivative_of_metric(xmetric, i, j, k):
          Taking the derivative of a given metric; \partial_i(g_jk)
          where g_jk is the metric and the \partial_i is the partial derivative with
       \hookrightarrow respect to i'th component
          Input: xmetric - given metric
                   i, j, k - Indices that runs from 0-4
          Output: The partial derivative of a given metric's [j][k] component with \sqcup
       ⇒respect to the [i]'th component
          11 11 11
          expr = xmetric[j][k]
          return diff(expr, syms[i])
      def derivative_of_chris(xchris_symb, i, j, k, l):
          Taking the derivative of a given christoffel symbol; \partial_i
       \hookrightarrow (\Gamma \hat{j}_k l)
          where \lceil Gamma \hat{j}_k l  is the christoffel symbol and the \lceil partial_i  is the
       ⇒partial derivative with respect to i'th component
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Input: xchris_symb - qiven Christoffel Symbol
            i, j, k, l - Indices that runs from 0-4
    Output: The partial derivative of a given Christoffel Symbols's [j] [k][l]
 →component with respect to the [i]'th component
    expr = xchris_symb[j, k, 1]
    return diff(expr, syms[i])
def christoffel_sym_calctr(xmetric):
    Input: The Metric Tensor
    Output: Christoffel Symbols, \Gamma^m_ij
    # creating an empty tensor to fill
    Chris_sym = MutableSparseNDimArray(zeros((4,)*3))
    for m in range(0, 4):
        for i in range(0, 4):
            for j in range(0, 4):
                einstein sum = 0
                for k in range (0, 4):
                    I1 = derivative_of_metric(xmetric, j, k, i)
                    I2 = derivative_of_metric(xmetric, i, k, j)
                    I3 = derivative_of_metric(xmetric, k, i, j)
                    S = I1 + I2 - I3
                    einstein_sum += 1/2 * g_inverse[m, k] * S
                Chris_sym[m, i, j] = einstein_sum
    return Chris_sym
def riemann_tensor_calctr(xchris_symbol):
    Input: Christoffel Symbols
    Output: The Riemann Curvature Tensor, R^(l)_(ijk)
    11 11 11
    # creating an empty tensor to fill
    riemann_curv_tensor = MutableSparseNDimArray(zeros((4,)*4))
    for i in range (0, 4):
        for j in range(0, 4):
            for k in range(0, 4):
                for l in range(0, 4):
                    Q1 = derivative_of_chris(xchris_symbol, j, l, i, k)
                    Q2 = derivative_of_chris(xchris_symbol, i, l, j, k)
                    einstein sum = 0
                    for p in range (0, 4):
                        I1 = xchris_symbol[p, i, k] * xchris_symbol[l, j, p]
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I2 = xchris_symbol[p, j, k] * xchris_symbol[l, i, p]
                        einstein sum += (I1 - I2)
                    riemann_curv_tensor[l, i, j, k] = Q1 - Q2 + einstein_sum
    return riemann_curv_tensor
def ricci_tensor_calctr(xriemann_tensor):
    Input: The Riemann Curvature Tensor, R^(l)_(ijk)
    Output: The Ricci Tensor, R_(ik)
    # creating an empty tensor to fill
    ricci_tensor = MutableSparseNDimArray(zeros((4,)*2))
    einstiem sum = 0
    for i in range(0, 4):
        for k in range(0, 4):
            einstein_sum = 0
            for j in range (0, 4):
                einstein_sum += xriemann_tensor[j, i, j, k]
            ricci_tensor[i, k] = einstein_sum
    return ricci_tensor
def ricci_scalar_calctr(xmetric, xricci_tensor):
    Input: The Ricci Tensor, R (ik)
    Output: The Ricci Scalar, R
    R = 0 # The Ricci Scalar
    for i in range (0, 4):
        for k in range(0, 4):
            R += g_inverse[i, k] * xricci_tensor[i, k]
    return R
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[11]: init_printing()

# defining the symbols
syms = symbols("t r theta phi")

# defining the metric components
metric = MutableSparseNDimArray(zeros((4,)*2))
metric[0, 0] = -1
metric[1, 1] = 1
metric[2, 2] = syms[1]**2
metric[3, 3] = (syms[1]**2)*(sin(syms[2])**2)

# the metric
g = metric
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#Inverse of the metric
       g_inverse = inverse_metric_calc(metric)
[12]: Christoffel_symbol = christoffel_sym_calctr(g)
       Riemann_curv_tensor = riemann_tensor_calctr(Christoffel_symbol)
       Ricci_curv = ricci_tensor_calctr(Riemann_curv_tensor)
       R = ricci_scalar_calctr(g, Ricci_curv)
[13]: #The Metric Tensor
       g.tolist()
[13]: <sub>\( \sum_{-1} \) 0 0</sub>
[14]: #Christoffel Symbols
       Christoffel_symbol.tolist()
       Christoffel_symbol
        0
                                                                                                    0
                                                                                                                 0
                                                                                                    0
                                                                                                                 0
                                                                                                             1.0\cos(\theta)
[15]: #Non-zero Components of the Christoffel Symbols
       for i in range(0, 4):
            for j in range(0, 4):
                 for k in range(0, 4):
                       if Christoffel_symbol[i, j, k] != 0:
                            display(Latex('$\Gamma^{{\{0\}}}_{{\{1\}} {2\}}} = {3}$'.
         →format(latex(syms[i]), latex(syms[j]), latex(syms[k]),
         →latex(Christoffel_symbol[i,j,k]))))
      \Gamma^r_{\theta\theta} = -1.0r
      \Gamma^{r}{}_{\phi\phi} = -1.0r\sin^2\left(\theta\right)
      \Gamma^{\theta}_{r\theta} = \frac{1.0}{r}
      \Gamma^{\theta}_{\theta r} = \frac{1.0}{r}
      \Gamma^{\theta}{}_{\phi\phi} = -1.0\sin\left(\theta\right)\cos\left(\theta\right)
      \Gamma^{\phi}_{r\phi} = \frac{1.0}{r}
      \Gamma^{\phi}_{\theta\phi} = \frac{1.0\cos{(\theta)}}{\sin{(\theta)}}
```

 $0\\\underline{1.0}$

 $1.0\cos\left(\theta\right)$

 $\sin(\theta)$

0

$$\Gamma^{\phi}_{\phi r} = \frac{1.0}{r}$$

$$\Gamma^{\phi}_{\phi \theta} = \frac{1.0 \cos(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)}$$

[16]: #The Riemann Curvature Tensor

Riemann_curv_tensor.tolist()

Riemann_curv_tensor

[16]: [$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 $0 \ 0 \ 0$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 0 0 0 0 $[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$ 0 $[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$ 07 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$

 $\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ [17]: #The Ricci Curvature Tensor

Ricci_curv.tolist()

Ricci_curv

 $\begin{bmatrix}
17] : \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$

[18]: #The Ricci Scalar

R.

[18]: 0

0 0