

# 引力理论专题汇报

冯振华 202221140015

2023 年 06 月 20 日

最开始决定学习广义相对论是自学朗道的《理论物理学教程-场论（第二卷）》<sup>1</sup>。来到北师大后，发现引力是按照梁灿彬老师的教材讲的，两个教材体系最大的区别是朗道尽量避开了抽象指标，而梁老师的书和我们在引力理论专题课上都使用的是抽象指标来论述广义相对论。当这门课结束后，我结合张若京的《张量分析简明教程》中关于曲线坐标系的理论，给出了抽象指标表示的直观理解，所以现在可以掌握两种方法。朗道书在描述爱因斯坦方程的标架表示时使用了抽象指标，这也是朗道唯一一处使用抽象指标的地方，同时朗道书第 328 页的 (98.14) 式书中没有给出详细的推导过程，所以决定详细推导式 (98.14) 作为我的引力理论专题汇报内容。

## 1 矢量的协变和逆变表示

此处有别于引力专题中使用的符号，我采用张若京《张量分析简明教程》中的约定，以一个字母下面画一条横线表示一个矢量。则任意一个矢量  $\underline{A}$  可以用上指标的逆变基  $\underline{g}^i$  展开，也可以用下指标的协变基  $\underline{g}_i$  展开，即

$$\underline{A} = A_i \underline{g}^i = A^i \underline{g}_i \quad (1)$$

其中  $A_i$  称为协变分量， $A^i$  称为逆变分量，同时两组基满足  $\underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{g}^j = \delta_i^j$  于是可得

$$A_i = \underline{A} \cdot \underline{g}_i \quad A^i = \underline{A} \cdot \underline{g}^i \quad (2)$$

## 2 抽象指标

本小节通过分析新旧基的转换关系，明确抽象指标表示的意义，建立一种关于抽象指标的直观的物理图像。

### 2.1 旧基和新基的相互表示

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{e}_a &= \underline{g}^i \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{e}_a = \underline{g}^i e_{i(a)} \\ \underline{e}_a &= \underline{g}_i \underline{g}^i \cdot \underline{e}_a = \underline{g}_i e_{(a)}^i \\ \underline{e}^a &= \underline{g}_i \underline{g}^i \cdot \underline{e}^a = \underline{g}_i e^{i(a)} \\ \underline{e}^a &= \underline{g}^i \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{e}^a = \underline{g}^i e_i^{(a)} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

于是可得

$$e_{i(a)} = \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{e}_a, \quad e_{(a)}^i = \underline{g}^i \cdot \underline{e}_a, \quad e_i^{(a)} = \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{e}^a, \quad e^{i(a)} = \underline{g}^i \cdot \underline{e}^a \quad (4)$$

<sup>1</sup>朗道，栗弗席兹著；鲁欣，任朗，袁炳南译。—北京：高等教育出版社，2012.8

同理可得逆变换

$$\underline{g}_i = \underline{e}_a \underline{e}^a \cdot \underline{g}_i = e_i^{(a)} \underline{e}_a = e_{i(a)} \underline{e}^a \quad \underline{g}^i = \underline{e}_a \underline{e}^a \cdot \underline{g}^i = e^{i(a)} \underline{e}_a = e_{(a)}^i \underline{e}^a \quad (5)$$

## 2.2 旧度规和新度规的相互表示

按度规的定义可得

$$g_{ik} = \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{g}_k \quad g^{ik} = \underline{g}^i \cdot \underline{g}^k \quad (6)$$

式(6)中的协变基和逆变基分别用新基表达出来, 即

$$g_{ik} = \underline{g}_i \cdot \underline{e}_a e_k^{(a)} = e_{i(a)} e_k^{(a)} \quad (7)$$

同理可得

$$g^{ik} = \underline{g}^i \cdot \underline{e}_a e^{k(a)} = e_{(a)}^i e^{k(a)} \quad (8)$$

式(7)和式(8)也可以认为是新基下的坐标求内积, 新基下的度规如下表示

$$\eta_{ab} = \underline{e}_a \cdot \underline{e}_b = e_{(a)i} e_{(b)}^i \quad \eta^{ab} = \underline{e}^a \cdot \underline{e}^b = e_i^{(a)} e^{i(b)} \quad (9)$$

式(9)也可以视为新度规在旧基下的坐标表示。

## 2.3 间隔的标架表示

$$ds^2 = g_{ik} dx^i dx^k = e_i^{(a)} e_{(a)k} dx^i dx^k = \eta_{ab} \left[ e_i^{(a)} dx^i \right] \left[ e_k^{(b)} dx^k \right] \quad (10)$$

# 3 引力场方程的标架表示

## 3.1 里奇旋度系数

### 3.1.1 里奇旋度系数的定义

$$\gamma_{abc} = e_{(a)i;k} e_{(b)}^i e_{(c)}^k \quad (11)$$

### 3.1.2 里奇旋度系数的反对称性

基于  $e_{(a)i} e^{i(b)} = \delta_a^b$  考虑

$$e_{(a)i;k} e^{i(b)} = -e_{(a)i} e_{;k}^{i(b)} \quad (12)$$

以  $\eta^{bc}$  左乘式(12)将  $e^{i(b)}$  的抽象指标  $(b)$  下移得

$$e_{(a)i;k} e_{(c)}^i = -e_{(a)i} e_{(c);k}^i \quad (13)$$

交换式(13)等号右侧的  $i$  下下标, 得

$$e_{(a)i;k} e_{(c)}^i = -e_{(a)}^i e_{i(c);k} \quad (14)$$

由于  $e_{i(c)} = e_{(c)i}$ , 于是式(14)可以表达为

$$e_{(a)i;k} e_{(c)}^i = -e_{(a)}^i e_{(c)i;k} \quad (15)$$

由定义式(11)可得

$$\gamma_{abc} = -\gamma_{bac} \quad (16)$$

式(16)正是朗道书第 (98.12) 式。

### 3.2 里奇旋度系数的线性组合表达式

为了计算方便, 对里奇系数进行线性组合后表达为  $\lambda_{abc}$  的形式, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_{abc} &= \gamma_{abc} - \gamma_{acb} \\
 &= e_{(a)i;k} e_{(b)}^i e_{(c)}^k - e_{(a)i;k} e_{(c)}^i e_{(b)}^k \\
 &= e_{(a)i;k} e_{(b)}^i e_{(c)}^k - e_{(a)k;i} e_{(c)}^k e_{(b)}^i \\
 &= [e_{(a)i;k} - e_{(a)k;i}] e_{(b)}^i e_{(c)}^k
 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

由  $\lambda_{abc}$  的定义可得, 其指标  $bc$  反对称, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_{abc} &= -\lambda_{acb} \\
 \lambda_{abc} &= \gamma_{abc} - \gamma_{acb}
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

### 3.3 里奇旋度系数的逆线性组合表达式

逆线性组合表达指用  $\lambda_{abc}$  来表示  $\gamma_{abc}$  的方法, 即

$$\lambda_{abc} = \gamma_{abc} - \gamma_{acb} \tag{19}$$

$$\lambda_{cab} = \gamma_{cab} - \gamma_{cba}$$

$$\lambda_{cab} = -\gamma_{acb} + \gamma_{bca} \tag{20}$$

$$\lambda_{bca} = \gamma_{bca} - \gamma_{bac}$$

$$\lambda_{bca} = \gamma_{bca} + \gamma_{abc} \tag{21}$$

令式(19)+(21)-(20), 经简单计算得:

$$\gamma_{abc} = \frac{1}{2} [\lambda_{abc} + \lambda_{bca} - \lambda_{cab}] \tag{22}$$

式(22)正是朗道书第 (98.11) 式。

## 4 曲率张量的标架分量

在朗道书第 (96.1) 式给出

$$A_{i;k;l} - A_{i;l;k} = A_m R^m_{ikl} \tag{23}$$

此处用  $e_{(a)i}$  代  $A_i$  得

$$e_{(a)i;k;l} - e_{(a)i;l;k} = e_{(a)m} R^m_{ikl} \tag{24}$$

以  $e_{(b)}^i e_{(c)}^k e_{(d)}^l$  右乘式(24)得

$$R_{(a)(b)(c)(d)} = e_{(a)m} R^m_{ikl} e_{(b)}^i e_{(c)}^k e_{(d)}^l \tag{25}$$

将式(24)代入式(25)得

$$R_{(a)(b)(c)(d)} = [e_{(a)i;k;l} - e_{(a)i;l;k}] e_{(b)}^i e_{(c)}^k e_{(d)}^l \tag{26}$$

先来计算式(26)等号右侧第一式, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{(a)i;k;l}e_{(b)}^ie_{(c)}^ke_{(d)}^l &= \left[ \gamma_{apq}e_i^{(p)}e_k^{(q)} \right]_{;k} e_{(b)}^ie_{(c)}^ke_{(d)}^l \\
&= \gamma_{apq;l}e_i^{(p)}e_k^{(q)}e_{(b)}^ie_{(c)}^ke_{(d)}^l + \gamma_{apq}e_{i;l}^{(p)}e_k^{(q)}e_{(b)}^ie_{(c)}^ke_{(d)}^l + \gamma_{apq}e_i^{(p)}e_{k;l}^{(q)}e_{(b)}^ie_{(c)}^ke_{(d)}^l \\
&= \gamma_{abc;l}e_{(d)}^l + \gamma_{apc}e_{i;l}^{(p)}e_{(b)}^ie_{(d)}^l + \gamma_{abq}e_{k;l}^{(q)}e_{(c)}^ke_{(d)}^l \\
&= \gamma_{abc;l}e_{(d)}^l + \gamma_{qpc}\eta^{pf}\gamma_{fmn}e_i^{(m)}e_l^{(n)}e_{(b)}^ie_{(d)}^l + \gamma_{abq}\eta^{qf}\gamma_{fmn}e_k^{(m)}e_l^{(n)}e_{(c)}^ke_{(d)}^l \\
&= \gamma_{abc;l}e_{(d)}^l + \gamma_{apc}\gamma_{bd}^p + \gamma_{abq}\gamma_{cd}^q \\
&= e_{(d)}^l \frac{\partial \gamma_{abc}}{\partial x^l} + \gamma_{apc}\gamma_{bd}^p + \gamma_{abq}\gamma_{cd}^q \\
&= \gamma_{abc,d} + \gamma_{afc}\gamma_{bd}^f + \gamma_{abf}\gamma_{cd}^f
\end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

同时式(26)等号右侧第一式交换  $k, l$  后得

$$e_{(a)i;k;l}e_{(b)}^ie_{(c)}^ke_{(d)}^l = e_{(a)i;k;l}e_{(b)}^ie_{(d)}^le_{(c)}^k \tag{28}$$

式(28)表明, 交换式(27)中的抽象指标  $c, d$  即可得到等号右侧第二项, 即

$$e_{(a)i;l;k}e_{(b)}^ie_{(c)}^ke_{(d)}^l = \gamma_{abd,c} + \gamma_{afd}\gamma_{bc}^f + \gamma_{abf}\gamma_{cd}^f \tag{29}$$

将式(27)和式(29)代入式(26)得

$$R_{(a)(b)(c)(d)} = \gamma_{abc,d} - \gamma_{abd,c} + \gamma_{abf}(\gamma_{cd}^f - \gamma_{dc}^f) + \gamma_{afc}\gamma_{bd}^f - \gamma_{afd}\gamma_{bc}^f \tag{30}$$

式(30)即是朗道书第 (98.13) 式。<sup>2</sup> 考虑到  $\lambda_{abc} = \gamma_{abc} - \gamma_{acb}$ , 于是式(30)可以写为

$$R_{(a)(b)(c)(d)} = \gamma_{abc,d} - \gamma_{abd,c} + \gamma_{abf}\lambda_{cd}^f + \gamma_{afc}\gamma_{bd}^f - \gamma_{afd}\gamma_{bc}^f \tag{31}$$

以  $\eta^{ac}$  作用于式(31)完成缩并, 同时考虑到  $\eta^{ac}\lambda_{abc} = \eta^{ac}\gamma_{abc} - \eta^{ac}\gamma_{acb} = \gamma_{bc}^c$ , 于是简单计算可得

$$\eta^{ac}R_{(a)(b)(c)(d)} = \lambda_{bc,d}^c - \gamma_{bd,c}^c + \gamma_{bf}^c\lambda_{cd}^f + \lambda_{fc}^c\gamma_{bd}^f - \gamma_{fd}^c\gamma_{bc}^f \tag{32}$$

考虑到曲率张量的性质  $R_{(a)(b)(c)(d)} = R_{(c)(d)(a)(b)}$ , 于是得

$$\eta^{ac}R_{(c)(d)(a)(b)} = \lambda_{dc,b}^c - \gamma_{db,c}^c + \gamma_{df}^c\lambda_{cb}^f + \lambda_{fc}^c\gamma_{db}^f - \gamma_{fb}^c\gamma_{dc}^f \tag{33}$$

令式(32)和式(33)相加得

$$2R_{(b)(d)} = \lambda_{bc,d}^c + \lambda_{dc,b}^c - (\gamma_{bd}^c + \gamma_{db}^c)_{,c} + \lambda_{fc}^c(\gamma_{bd}^f + \gamma_{db}^f) + \gamma_{bf}^c\lambda_{cd}^f - \gamma_{fd}^c\gamma_{bc}^f + \gamma_{df}^c\lambda_{cb}^f - \gamma_{fb}^c\gamma_{dc}^f \tag{34}$$

考虑到关系

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_{abc} = \frac{1}{2} [\lambda_{abc} + \lambda_{bca} - \lambda_{cab}] \\ \gamma_{acb} = \frac{1}{2} [\lambda_{acb} + \lambda_{cba} - \lambda_{bac}] \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda_{bca} = -\lambda_{bac} \\ \lambda_{cba} = -\lambda_{cab} \end{cases} \tag{35}$$

由式(35)可得

$$\gamma_{abc} + \gamma_{acb} = \lambda_{bca} + \lambda_{cba} \tag{36}$$

基于式(36)考虑, 则式(34)中括号内的和式, 可以将  $\gamma$  换成  $\lambda$ , 于是得

$$2R_{(b)(d)} = \lambda_{bc,d}^c + \lambda_{dc,b}^c - (\lambda_{bc}^c + \lambda_{db}^c) + \lambda_{fc}^c(\lambda_{bd}^f + \lambda_{db}^f) + [\gamma_{bf}^c\lambda_{cd}^f - \gamma_{fd}^c\gamma_{bc}^f] + [\gamma_{df}^c\lambda_{cb}^f - \gamma_{fb}^c\gamma_{dc}^f] \tag{37}$$

<sup>2</sup>朗道书第 328 页 (98.13) 式下方出现印刷错误  $\gamma_{bc}^a = \eta^{ad}\gamma_{abc}$ , 正确的应当写为  $\gamma_{bc}^a = \eta^{ad}\gamma_{dbc}$

式(37)中等号右侧第一个方括号内,  $f, c$  均为哑指标, 可以交换, 于是可得

$$\gamma^c_{bf}\lambda^f_{cd} - \gamma^c_{fd}\gamma^f_{bc} = \gamma^c_{bf}\lambda^f_{cd} - \gamma^f_{cd}\gamma^c_{bf} = -\gamma^c_{bf}\gamma^f_{dc} \quad (38)$$

同理可得第二个方括号内

$$\gamma^c_{df}\lambda^f_{cb} - \gamma^c_{fb}\gamma^f_{dc} = \gamma^c_{df}\lambda^f_{cb} - \gamma^f_{cb}\gamma^c_{df} = -\gamma^c_{df}\gamma^f_{bc} \quad (39)$$

再考虑到  $\gamma^c_{bf}\gamma^f_{dc} = \gamma^f_{bc}\gamma^c_{df}$  于是式(37)化为

$$2R_{(b)(d)} = \lambda^c_{bc,d} + \lambda^c_{dc,b} - \lambda^{c^c}_{db,c} + \lambda^c_{fc}\lambda_{bd}^f + \lambda^c_{fc}\lambda_{db}^f - 2\gamma^c_{bf}\gamma^f_{dc} \quad (40)$$

下面计算式(40)中的  $2\gamma^c_{bf}\gamma^f_{dc}$  项, 则

$$\begin{aligned} 2\gamma^c_{bf}\gamma^f_{dc} &= \frac{1}{2} [\lambda^c_{bf} + \lambda_{bf}^c - \lambda_f^c{}_b] [\lambda^f_{dc} + \lambda_{dc}^f - \lambda_c^f{}_d] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda^f_{dc} + \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{dc}^f + \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{cd}^f \\ &\quad + \lambda_{bf}^c\lambda^f_{dc} + \lambda_{bf}^c\lambda_{dc}^f + \lambda_{bf}^c\lambda_{cd}^f \\ &\quad + \lambda_{fb}^f\lambda^f_{dc} + \lambda_{fb}^c\lambda_{dc}^f + \lambda_{fb}^c\lambda_{cd}^f \} \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

为了计算式(41)先来考虑如下计算

$$\lambda^c_{bf}\lambda^f_{dc} = \eta^{cm}\eta^{fn}\lambda_{mbf}\lambda_{ndc} = \lambda_{mb}{}^n\lambda_{nd}{}^m = \lambda_{cb}{}^f\lambda_{fd}{}^c \quad (42)$$

式(42)表明, 哑标  $c, f$  除了可以交换外, 也可以交换上下而值不变, 于是在式(41)中

$$\begin{cases} \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda^f_{dc} = \lambda_{cb}{}^f\lambda_{fd}{}^c = \lambda_{fb}{}^c\lambda_{cd}^f \\ \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{cd}^f = \lambda_{cb}{}^f\lambda_{df}^c = \lambda_{fb}{}^c\lambda^f_{dc} \end{cases} \quad (43)$$

再来考虑相加为零的项, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{dc}^f + \lambda_{fb}^c\lambda_{dc}^f &= \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{dc}^f + \lambda^c_{bc}\lambda_d^c{}_f \\ &= \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{dc}^f + \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_d^f{}_c \\ &= \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{dc}^f - \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{dc}^f \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{bf}^c\lambda^f_{dc} + \lambda_{bf}^c\lambda_{cd}^f &= \lambda_{bf}^c\lambda^f_{dc} + \lambda_b^f{}_c\lambda_{df}^c \\ &= \lambda_{bf}^c\lambda^f_{dc} + \lambda_b^c{}_f\lambda_{dc}^f \\ &= \lambda_{bf}^c\lambda^f_{dc} - \lambda_{bf}^c\lambda_{dc}^f \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

将式(43)、(44)、(45)代入式(41)得

$$2\gamma^c_{bf}\gamma^f_{dc} = \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda^f_{dc} + \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{cd}^f + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{bf}^c\lambda_{dc}^f \quad (46)$$

将式(46)代入式(40)得

$$2R_{(b)(d)} = \lambda^c_{bc,d} + \lambda^c_{cd,b} - \lambda^{c^c}_{bd,c} - \lambda^{c^c}_{db,c} + \lambda^c_{fc}\lambda_{bd}^f + \lambda^c_{fc}\lambda_{db}^f - \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda^f_{dc} - \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{cd}^f - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{bf}^c\lambda_{dc}^f \quad (47)$$

利用  $\lambda_{abc} = -\lambda_{acb}$  将式(47)所有项全部写成负值得

$$2R_{(b)(d)} = - \left[ \lambda^c_{cb,d} + \lambda^c_{cd,b} + \lambda^{c^c}_{bd,c} + \lambda^c_{cf}\lambda_{bd}^f + \lambda^c_{cf}\lambda_{db}^f + \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda^f_{dc} + \lambda^c_{bf}\lambda_{cd}^f + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{bf}^c\lambda_{dc}^f \right] \quad (48)$$

将式(48) $b, d$  交换, 然后再将  $d$  写为  $a$ , 同时除以 2 得

$$R_{(a)(b)} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \lambda^c_{ca,b} + \lambda^c_{cb,a} + \lambda^c_{ab,c} + \lambda^c_{ba,c} + \lambda^c_{cf}\lambda^{cf}_{ab} + \lambda^c_{cf}\lambda^{cf}_{ba} + \lambda^c_{af}\lambda^{cf}_{bc} + \lambda^c_{af}\lambda^{cf}_{cb} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^{cf}_{af}\lambda^{cf}_{bc} \right\} \quad (49)$$

调整式(49)各项, 写成与朗道书顺序相同的式子得

$$R_{(a)(b)} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \lambda^{cf}_{ab,c} + \lambda^{cf}_{ba,c} + \lambda^c_{ca,b} + \lambda^c_{cb,a} + \lambda^c_{af}\lambda^{cf}_{bc} + \lambda^c_{af}\lambda^{cf}_{cb} + \lambda^c_{cf}\lambda^{cf}_{ab} + \lambda^c_{cf}\lambda^{cf}_{ba} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^{cf}_{af}\lambda^{cf}_{bc} \right\} \quad (50)$$

在式(50)中有

$$\begin{cases} \lambda^c_{af}\lambda^{cf}_{bc} = \lambda^{cf}_{ac}\lambda^c_{bf} = \lambda^c_b{}^d\lambda_{dac} = \lambda^{cd}_b\lambda_{dca} \\ \lambda^c_{af}\lambda^{cf}_{cb} = \lambda^{cd}_{ca}\lambda^c_{bd} = \lambda_{cad}\lambda^c_b{}^d = \lambda^{cd}_b\lambda_{cda} \\ \lambda^{cf}_{af}\lambda_{bc} = \lambda_{afc}\lambda^{cf}_b = -\lambda^{cd}_b\lambda_{acd} \\ \lambda^c_{cf}\lambda^{cf}_{ab} = \lambda^c_{cf}\lambda^{cd}_{ab} \\ \lambda^c_{cf}\lambda^{cf}_{ba} = \lambda^c_{cd}\lambda^{cd}_{ba} \end{cases} \quad (51)$$

将式(51)代入式(50)得

$$R_{(a)(b)} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \lambda^{cf}_{ab,c} + \lambda^{cf}_{ba,c} + \lambda^c_{ca,b} + \lambda^c_{cb,a} + \lambda^{cd}_b\lambda_{dca} + \lambda^{cd}_b\lambda_{cda} + \lambda^c_{cd}\lambda^{cd}_{ab} + \lambda^c_{cd}\lambda^{cd}_{ba} - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^{cd}_b\lambda_{acd} \right) \quad (52)$$

式(52)即是朗道书第 (98.14) 式。