

2.32 in Baumgarte

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I. RICCI TENSOR FOR CONFORMAL METRIC

A. Problem statement

Compute Ricci tensor:

$$R_{ij} = \partial_k \Gamma_{ij}^k - \partial_j \Gamma_{ik}^k + \Gamma_{ij}^k \Gamma_{kl}^l - \Gamma_{il}^k \Gamma_{jk}^l \quad (1)$$

for the metric

$$\gamma_{ij} = \psi^4(r) \text{diag} (1, r^2, r^2 \sin^2 \theta), \quad (2)$$

where Christoffel Symbol is defined as:

$$\Gamma_{jk}^i = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{il} (\gamma_{lj,k} + \gamma_{lk,j} - \gamma_{jk,l}) \quad (3)$$

and ψ is an arbitrary function of the radial coordinate r .

B. Preparations

The inverse of the diagonal metric is obviously:

$$\gamma^{ij} = \frac{1}{\psi^4(r)} \text{diag} \left(1, \frac{1}{r^2}, \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right). \quad (4)$$

C. Christoffel Symbols

Let's start by meticulously computing all Christoffel symbols. With upper index “ r ” they are:

$$\Gamma_{rr}^r = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{rr} (\gamma_{rr,r} + \gamma_{rr,r} - \gamma_{rr,r}) = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{rr} \gamma_{rr,r} = \frac{1}{2\psi^4} \partial_r (\psi^4) = \frac{2\partial_r \psi}{\psi}, \quad (5)$$

$$\Gamma_{r\theta}^r = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{rr} (\gamma_{rr,\theta} + \gamma_{r\theta,r} - \gamma_{r\theta,r}) = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\Gamma_{r\phi}^r = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{rr} (\gamma_{rr,\phi} + \gamma_{r\phi,r} - \gamma_{r\phi,r}) = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{rr} (\gamma_{r\theta,\theta} + \gamma_{r\theta,\theta} - \gamma_{\theta\theta,r}) = -\frac{1}{2\psi^4} \partial_r (\psi^4 r^2) = -\frac{2r^2 \partial_r \psi}{\psi} - r, \quad (8)$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^r = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{rr} (\gamma_{r\theta,\phi} + \gamma_{r\phi,\theta} - \gamma_{\theta\phi,r}) = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{rr} (\gamma_{r\phi,\phi} + \gamma_{r\phi,\phi} - \gamma_{\phi\phi,r}) = -\frac{1}{2\psi^4} \partial_r (\psi^4 r^2 \sin^2 \theta) = \sin^2 \theta \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r. \quad (10)$$

With upper index “ θ ”:

$$\Gamma_{rr}^\theta = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\theta\theta}(\gamma_{\theta r,r} + \gamma_{\theta r,r} - \gamma_{rr,\theta}) = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\theta\theta}(\gamma_{\theta r,\theta} + \gamma_{\theta\theta,r} - \gamma_{r\theta,\theta}) = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\theta\theta}\gamma_{\theta\theta,r} = \frac{1}{2\psi^4 r^2}\partial_r(\psi^4 r^2) = -\frac{1}{r^2}\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r, \quad (12)$$

$$\Gamma_{r\phi}^\theta = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\theta\theta}(\gamma_{\theta r,\phi} + \gamma_{\theta\phi,r} - \gamma_{r\phi,\theta}) = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\theta = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\theta\theta}(\gamma_{\theta\theta,\theta} + \gamma_{\theta\theta,\theta} - \gamma_{\theta\theta,\theta}) = -\frac{1}{2r^2\psi^4}\partial_\theta(\psi^4 r^2) = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\theta = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\theta\theta}(\gamma_{\theta\theta,\phi} + \gamma_{\theta\phi,\theta} - \gamma_{\theta\phi,\theta}) = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\theta\theta}(\gamma_{\theta\phi,\phi} + \gamma_{\theta\phi,\phi} - \gamma_{\phi\phi,\theta}) = -\frac{1}{2r^2\psi^4}\partial_\theta(\psi^4 r^2 \sin^2 \theta) = -\sin \theta \cos \theta. \quad (16)$$

With upper index “ ϕ ”:

$$\Gamma_{rr}^\phi = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\phi\phi}(\gamma_{\phi r,r} + \gamma_{\phi r,r} - \gamma_{rr,\phi}) = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\Gamma_{r\theta}^\phi = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\phi\phi}(\gamma_{\phi r,\theta} + \gamma_{\phi\theta,r} - \gamma_{r\theta,\phi}) = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$\Gamma_{r\phi}^\phi = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\phi\phi}(\gamma_{\phi r,\phi} + \gamma_{\phi\phi,r} - \gamma_{r\phi,\phi}) = \frac{1}{2\psi^4 r^2 \sin^2 \theta}\partial_r(\psi^4 r^2 \sin^2 \theta) = \Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta, \quad (19)$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\phi = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\phi\phi}(\gamma_{\phi\theta,\theta} + \gamma_{\phi\theta,\theta} - \gamma_{\theta\theta,\phi}) = 0, \quad (20)$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\phi = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\phi\phi}(\gamma_{\phi\theta,\phi} + \gamma_{\phi\phi,\theta} - \gamma_{\theta\phi,\phi}) = \frac{1}{2\psi^4 r^2 \sin^2 \theta}\partial_\theta(\psi^4 r^2 \sin^2 \theta) = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}, \quad (21)$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\phi = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\phi\phi}(\gamma_{\phi\phi,\phi} + \gamma_{\phi\phi,\phi} - \gamma_{\phi\phi,\phi}) = 0. \quad (22)$$

Let's summarize the above computation by writing down non-zero components of Γ_{jk}^i :

$$\Gamma_{rr}^r = \frac{2\partial_r \psi}{\psi}, \quad \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = -\frac{2r^2 \partial_r \psi}{\psi} - r, \quad \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r = \sin^2 \theta \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r, \quad (23)$$

$$\Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta = -\frac{1}{r^2}\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r, \quad \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta = -\sin \theta \cos \theta, \quad (24)$$

$$\Gamma_{r\phi}^\phi = \Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta, \quad \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\phi = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}. \quad (25)$$

D. Ricci Tensor