

Vortrag im Hauptseminar SoSe 2025

Marvin Henke - 10. Mai 2025

Betreuer: Dr. Nikodem Szpak





Offen im Denken

• Metrik und Geodäten



- Metrik und Geodäten
- Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen



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- Gravitoelektromagnetismus



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- Rotierende Kugelmasse



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- Gravity Probe B

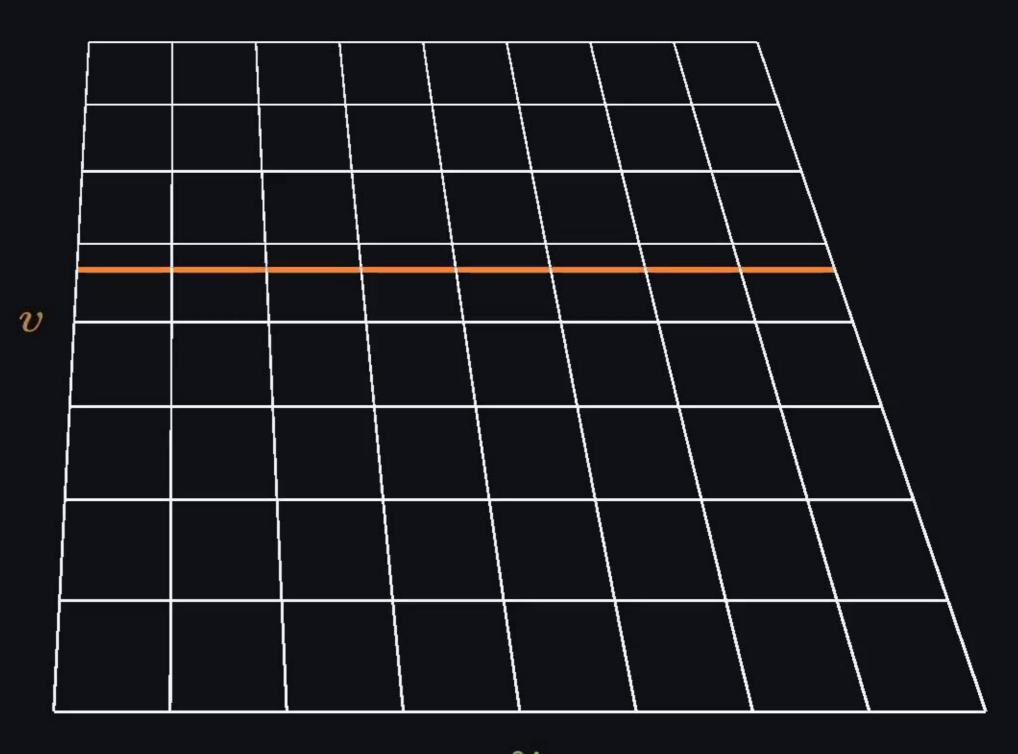


- Metrik und Geodäten
- Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen
- Gravitoelektromagnetismus
- Rotierende Kugelmasse
- EM-Felder
- Gravity Probe B
- Paper





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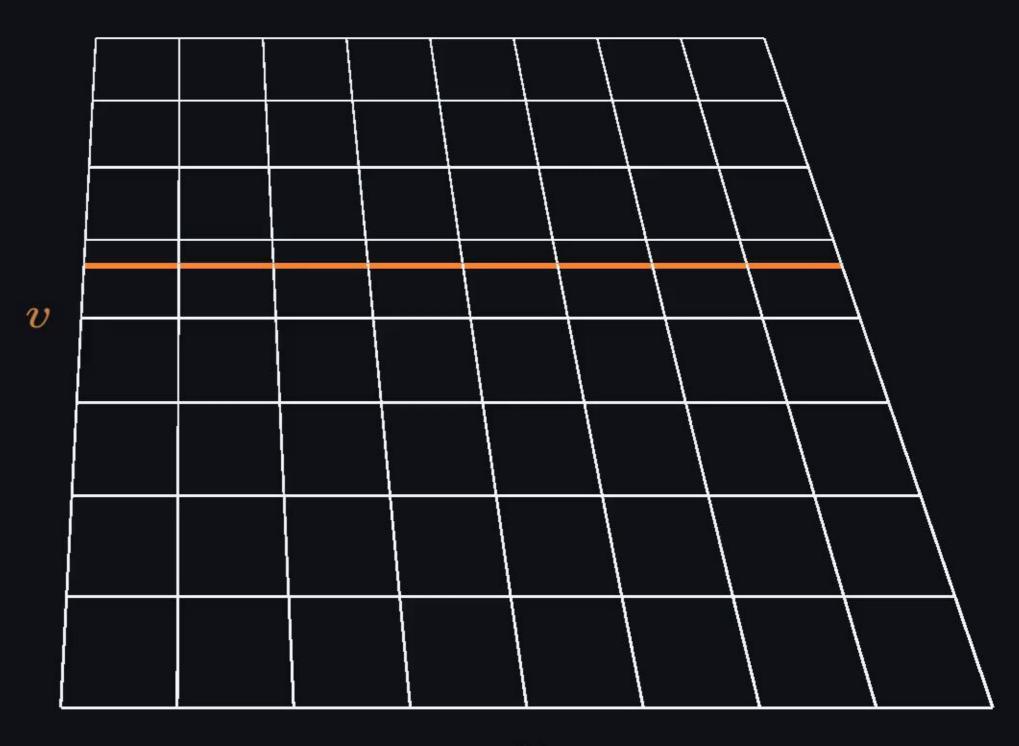




Offen im Denken

Fläche

$$\vec{x}(u, v) = (u, v, 0)$$



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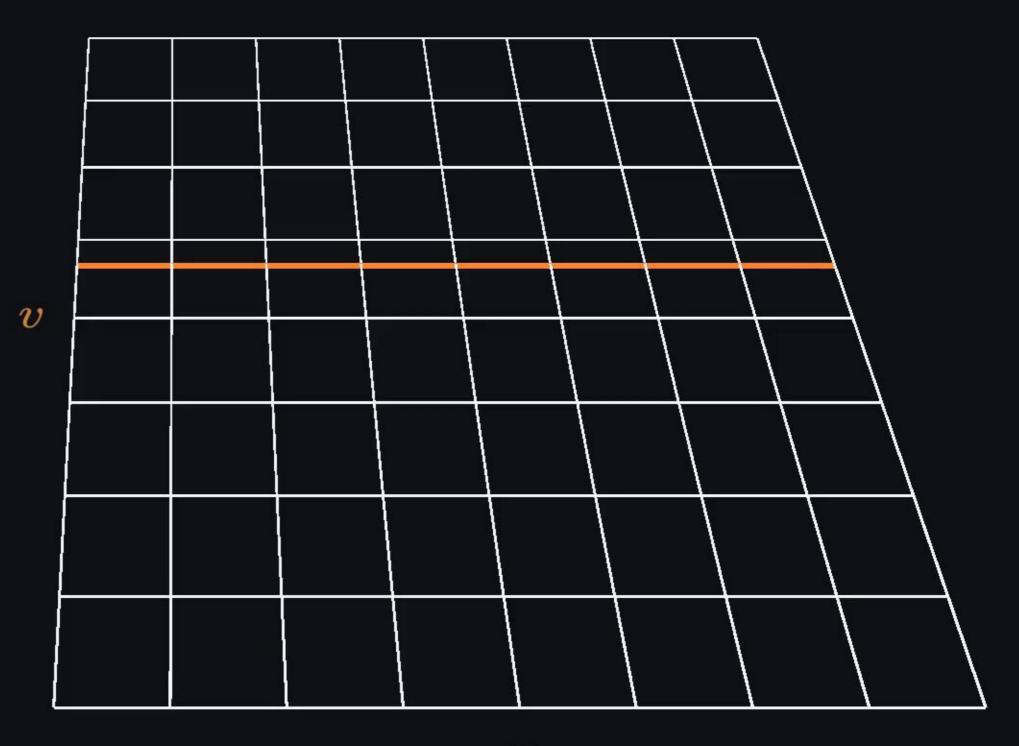
Fläche

$$\vec{x}(u, v) = (u, v, 0)$$

Metrik

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}\vec{x} \cdot \partial_{\nu}\vec{x}$$

$$oldsymbol{g} = \left[egin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \ 0 & 1 \end{array}
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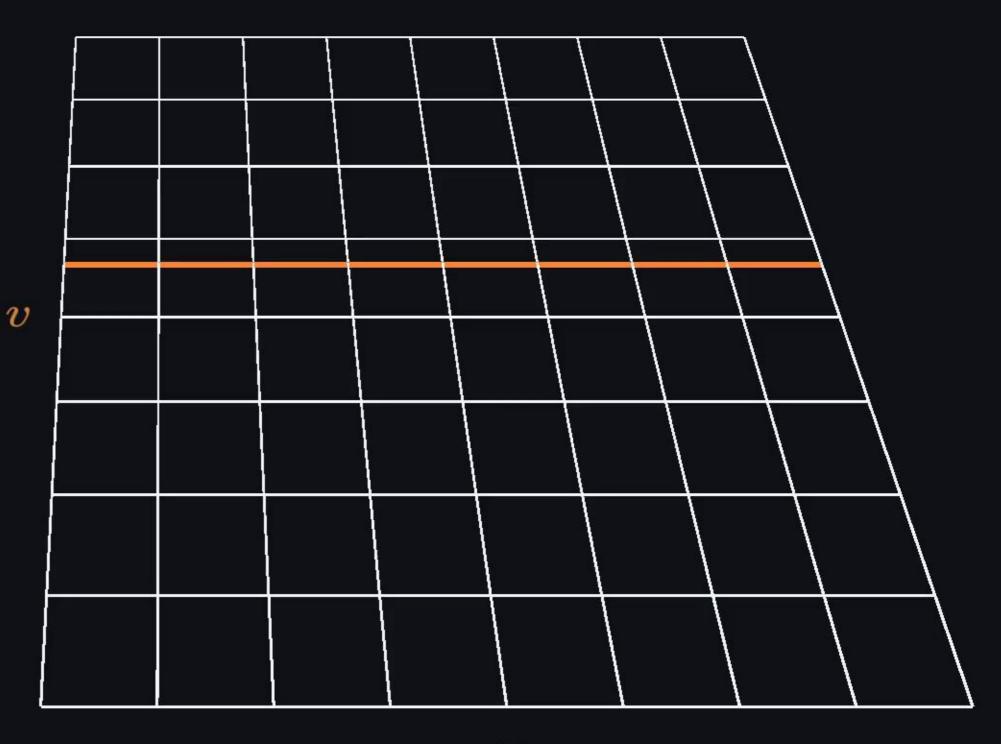
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Geodätengleichung

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x^{\lambda}}{\mathrm{d} \tau^2} = 0$$



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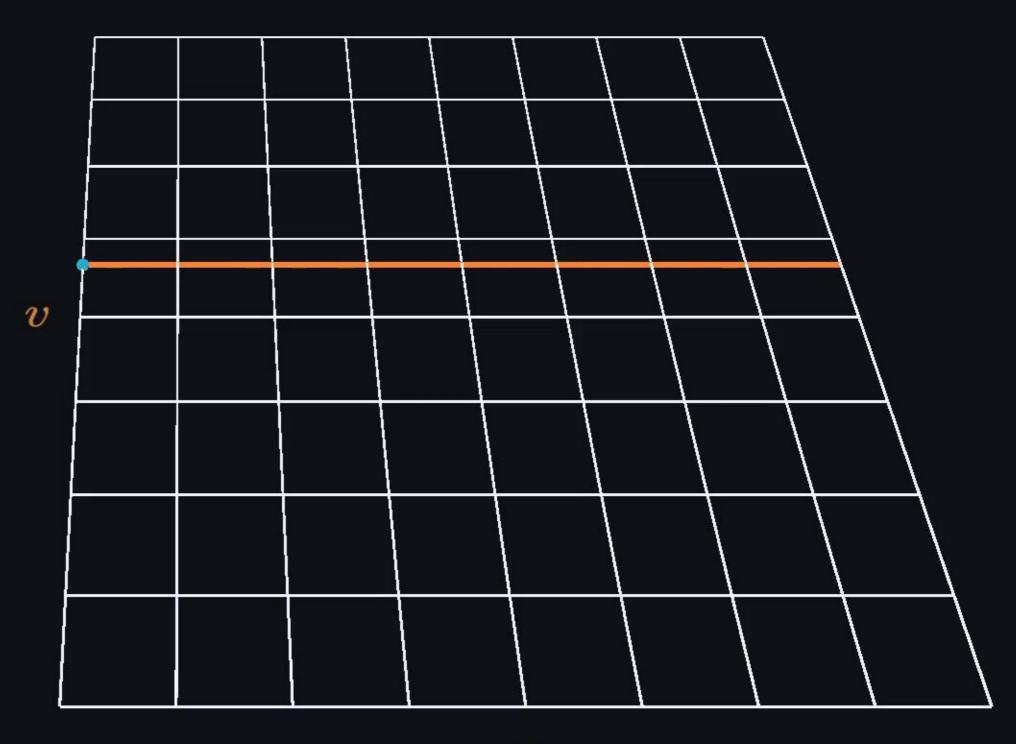
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Offen im Denken

Fläche

$$\vec{x}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$

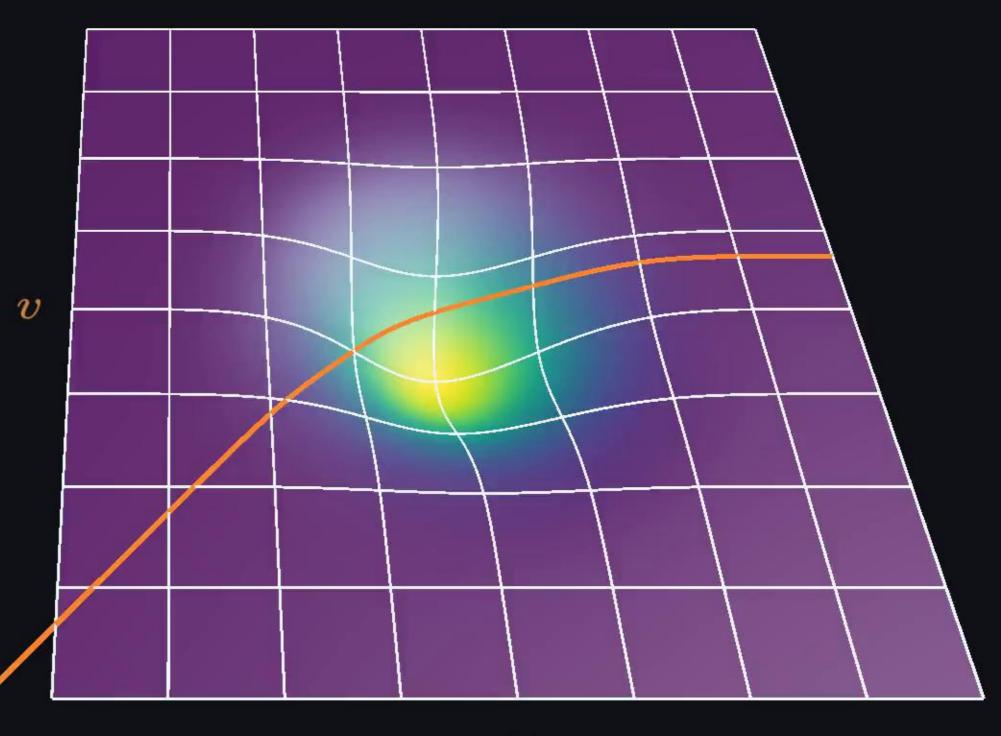
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$$\mathbf{g}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}\vec{x} \cdot \partial_{\nu}\vec{x}$$

$$g = \begin{bmatrix} 1.00 & 0.00 \\ 0.00 & 1.00 \end{bmatrix}$$

Geodätengleichung

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x^{\lambda}}{\mathrm{d}\tau^2} = -\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu} [\boldsymbol{g}(\vec{x})] \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{\mu}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{\nu}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$





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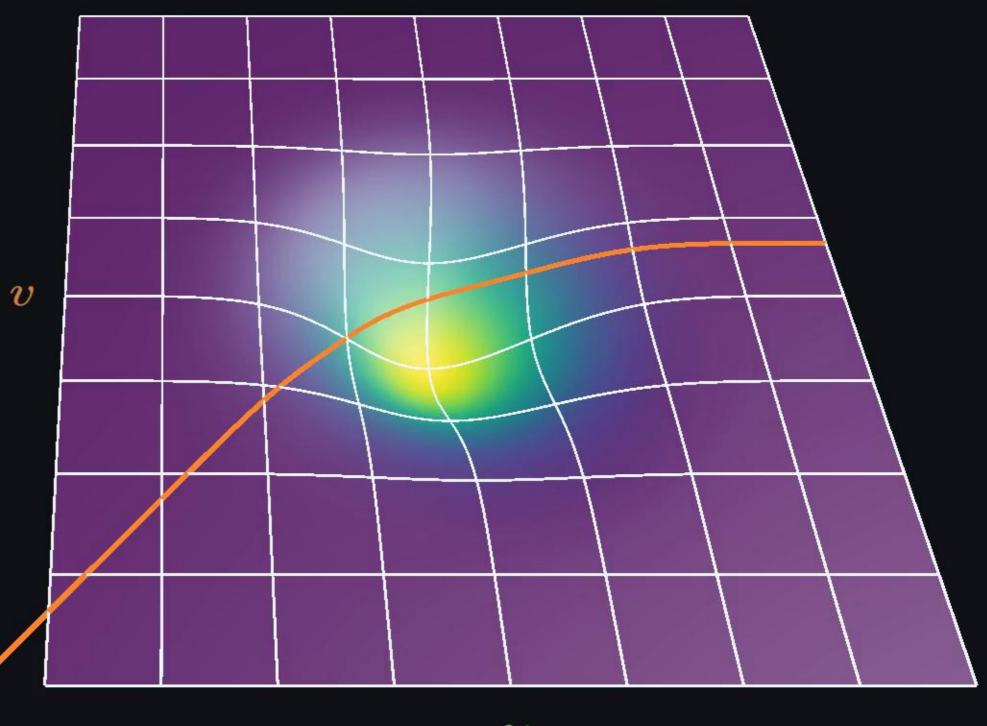
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2D Fläche \rightarrow 4D Mannigfaltigkeit

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Koordinaten $(ct, x, y, z) \Rightarrow \mathbf{g} \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$



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2D Fläche \rightarrow 4D Mannigfaltigkeit

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$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

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Ricci-Tensor: $R_{\mu\nu} [g]$

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Offen im Denken

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Ricci-Tensor: $R_{\mu\nu} [g]$

Krümmungsskalar: R[g]

Energie-Impuls-Tensor: $T_{\mu\nu}$

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Annahmen:
$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}, \, h \ll \eta, \, \tau \approx t$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x^{\lambda}}{\mathrm{d} \tau^2} = -\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu \nu} [\boldsymbol{g}(\vec{x})] \frac{\mathrm{d} x^{\mu}}{\mathrm{d} \tau} \frac{\mathrm{d} x^{\nu}}{\mathrm{d} \tau}$$



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Substitutionen:
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\nabla} h_{00}, B_j = -\varepsilon_{jlm} \frac{\partial h_{0m}}{\partial x^l}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

 $-\Delta h_{00} = 8\pi \rho, -\Delta h_{0i} = 8\pi j_i$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x^{\lambda}}{\mathrm{d} au^2} = -\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu
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$$\vec{
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ho$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0$$

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$$egin{aligned} rac{\mathrm{d}^2 x^\lambda}{\mathrm{d} au^2} &= -\Gamma^\lambda_{\mu
u} [m{g}(m{ec{x}})] rac{\mathrm{d} x^\mu}{\mathrm{d} au} rac{\mathrm{d} x^
u}{\mathrm{d} au} \ &= -rac{1}{2} rac{\partial h_{00}}{\partial x^i} + arepsilon_{ijk} arepsilon_{jlm} rac{\partial h_{0m}}{\partial x^l} rac{dx^k}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = -4\pi \rho$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = -8\pi \vec{j}$$

$$ec{F}=m\left(ec{E}+ec{v} imesec{B}
ight)$$

EM-Felder

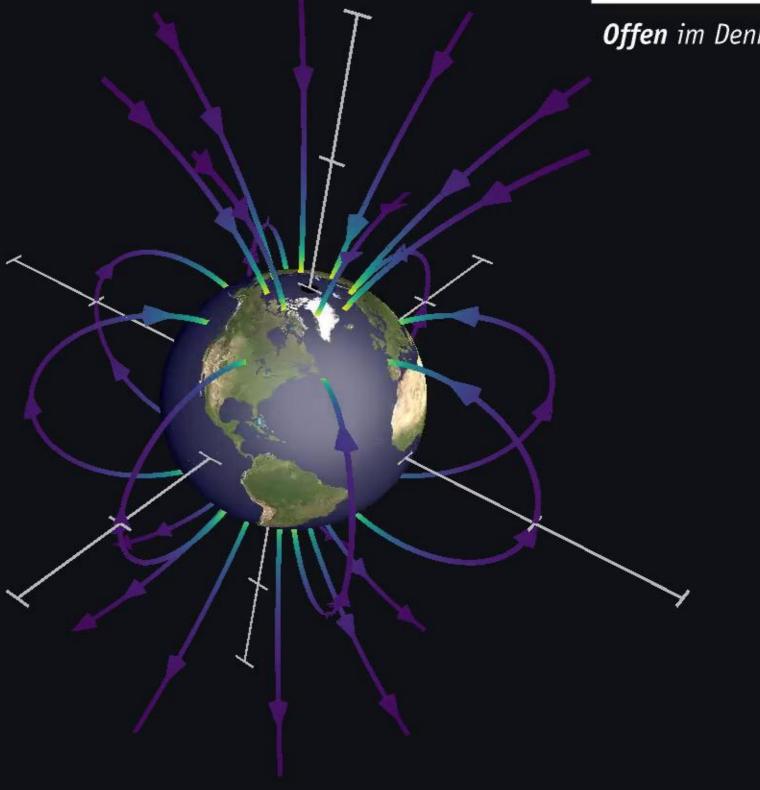
$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{r^3} \left[\vec{S} - \frac{3(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{r})}{r^2} \vec{r} \right]$$

$$ec{E}=-rac{Mar{r}}{r^3}$$

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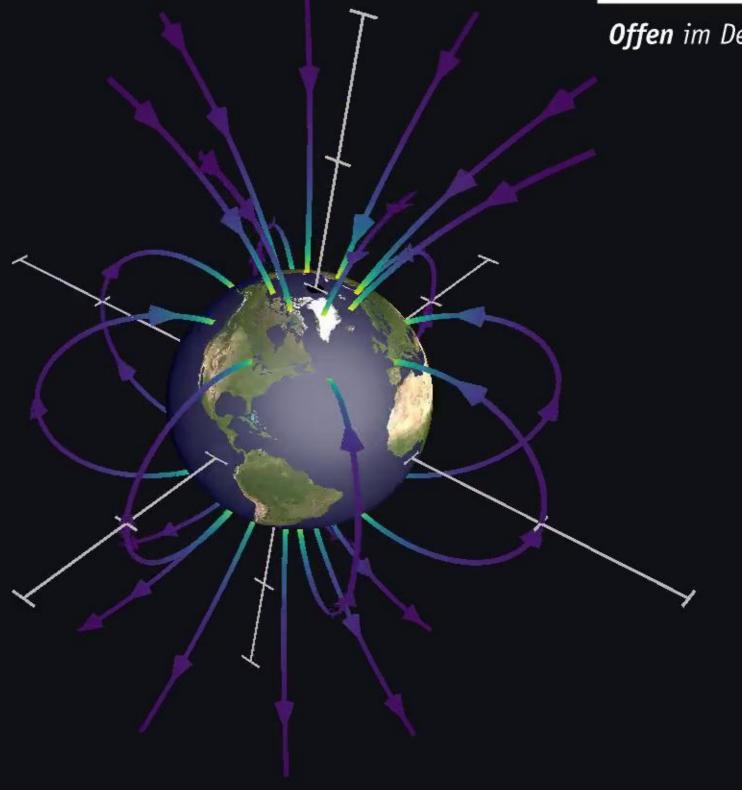




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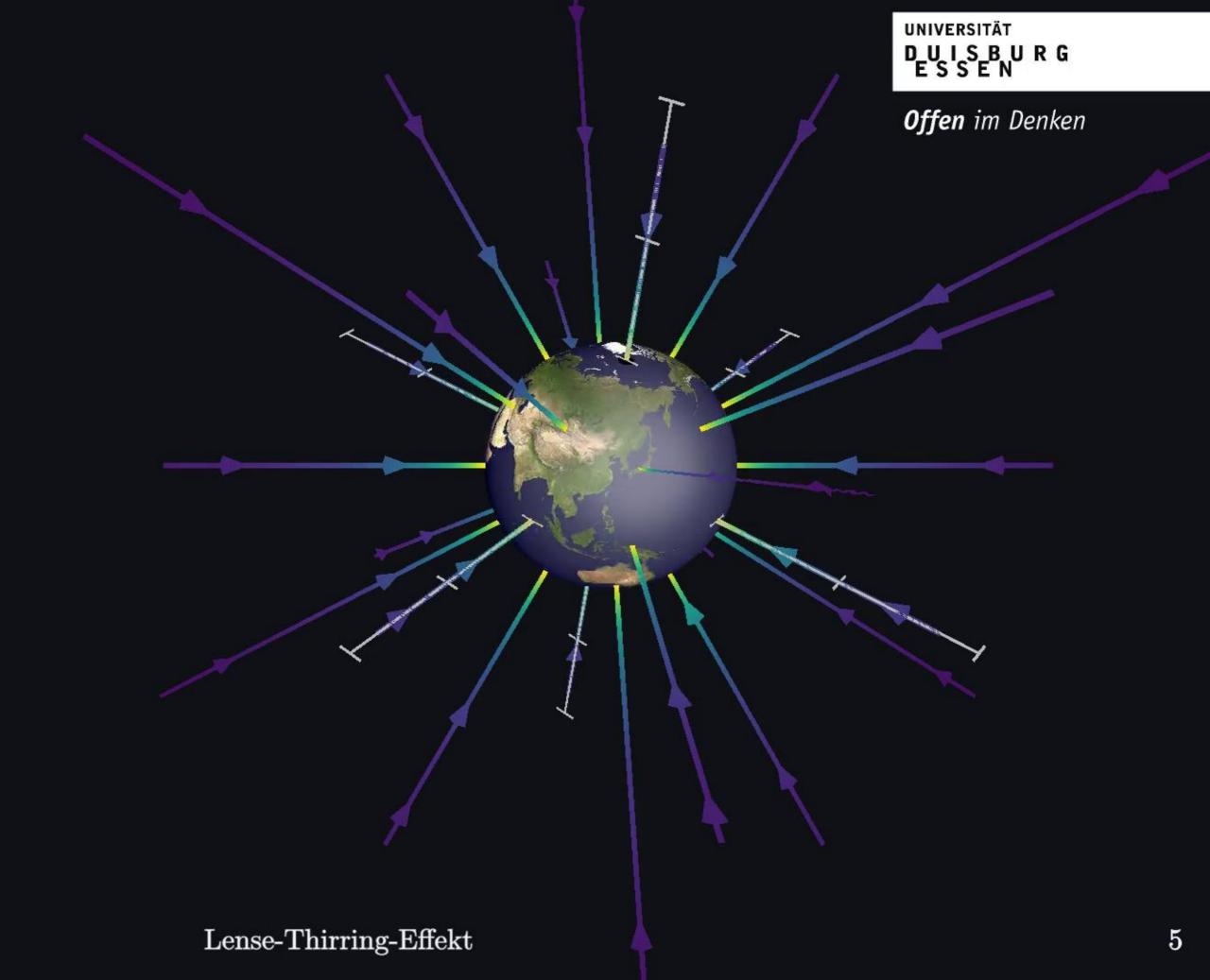




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