

What does one mean by analytic continuation
of coordinates or maps? (3)

What is Fourier transform (3)

Why e^{ikx} and not a general
function (2) $f(t, n)$. (3) (3)

$$Q(t, n) = \int f(t, n) e^{ikn} d\zeta n.$$

What about II & III. (3)

~~Malam told that we do this for~~

particular initial conditions & evolve flow (3)

Why do coef. have to become symmetric
& not the basis (3)

What goes wrong in straight away finding
the flow (3)

Conformally connected \Rightarrow Poincaré angles (3)
more (3)



Physical interpretation
of everything (3)



Detour: QFT on curved spacetime.

①

Fourier transform:

$$f(u) = \int dp (a_p \sin(p) + b_p \cos(p))$$

Because we find that $\sin p$ & $\cos p$ form a basis to the space of functions.

In QFT also we do this. But we should also show that the results are truly of the choice of basis or,

there is a natural choice of basis and all results are invariant under this natural choice.

② In QFT the results are not invariant under the choice of basis. But there is a natural choice of basis for a (timelike observers). For a non-timelike observer → no unique choice of basis.

What basis do we choose
in Unruh effect?

How did we choose that?

(not moving)
on TKVF

we are

then the
non-timelike obs.
is moving on
TKVF.

Circular is Geometric
Do NOT quantize
Circular

Dated 11/1
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(*) What is QFT (?)

- (1) What are the problems with QFT in curved spacetime (?)
→ (1) only def. for observables using a TKVF.
(2) heavily depends on choice of model.

(*) What happens when we vary $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu}$ also ~~with~~ as the particles?
R antiparticles are produced (?)
→ (1) How to write Torsion for the particles of QFT.
(2) Does torsion play a role in this (?)
Could it play a tiny role (?)
(3) Like in QFT all the η order terms do not matter at low energies. Is this also true with GR (classical). (?) If not then the coupling constant that I chose in my summer project ~~should be such that~~ all the η order terms drop out at low energies. (?)

How about given GRW model, there is no Hawking radiation !!

In Hawking rad. ^{Coin} all e^{ϕ} coming out of black hole will be identical & thus solve the paradox (?)
(Cantin infarcting) (?)

If the BH all the particles at the center then how can the fermions be at the same state (?)
do they become bosons.

Why are we so concerned about the N number of propagators acting as (0) giving us some values (?) (?)