

What does one mean by analytic continuation  
of coordinates or maps. (2)

What is Fourier transform (2)

Why  $e^{ikx}$  and not a general

function (2)  $f(x)$ . (2)

$$Q(t, \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t, \omega, \eta) e^{i\eta \omega} d\eta$$

Why not

in  
Minkowski  
space  
time

What about II & III. (2)

~~the problem with~~

Maria told that we do this for  
particular initial conditions & evolve this (2)

Why do coef. have to become operators  
& not the basis (2)

What goes wrong in string theory when  
the reg (2)

Conformally connected  $\Rightarrow$  projective angles (2)  
more !!



Physical interpretation  
of everything (2)



Defn : AFT a Unimodal function

①

Fourier transform :

$$f(x) = \int dp (A_p \sin(p) + B_p \cos(p))$$

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

In QFT also we do this. But we should also show that the results are indep 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 (inertial observer). For a non inertial observer  $\nexists$  no unique choice of basis.

moving on timelike Killing vector field

What basis do we choose for Unruh effect ①

How did we choose that ②

(Not using on TKVF)   
 we are

Even the non inertial obs. is moving on TKVF.  $\downarrow$



Gravity is Geometrical  
Do NOT Quantize Gravity

Dated: / /  
Page:

② what is QFT?

③ What are the problems with QFT as curved spacetime?

→ ① only def. for observer moving a TKVF.  
② heavily depends on choice of modes

④ What happens when we vary  $g_{\mu\nu}$  as the particles & antiparticles are produced?

→ ① How to write  $T_{\mu\nu}$  for the particles of QFT.

② Does  $\Lambda$  torsion play a role in this?  
Can it play a role?

③ Like in QFT all the  $n$  order terms do not matter at low energies. Is this also true with GR (classical)?  
④ If not then the coupling constant that I discussed in my summer project should be such that all the  $n$  order terms drop out at low energies.

How about given GRW model, there is not Hawking radiation.

In Hawking rad. <sup>can</sup> all  $e^-$  coming out of black hole be identical & thus solve the paradox (Constant information)?

If the BH all the particles at the center then how can the fermions be at the same state as they become bosons.

Why are we so concerned about the  $N$  number of ~~degrees of freedom~~ acting as (a) giving us some values?