

## Aufgabe 2) Test der ART: Ablenkung von Lichtstrahlen

$$a) \quad ds^2 = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 - r^2 d\vartheta - r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta d\varphi^2$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 - r^2 d\varphi^2, \text{ denn } \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) \frac{dt^2}{d\tau^2} - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} \frac{dr^2}{d\tau^2} - r^2 \frac{d\varphi^2}{d\tau^2} \quad \text{"dt für Licht?"}$$

$$d\tau = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) \frac{dt^2}{d\tau^2} - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} \frac{dr^2}{d\varphi^2} \frac{d\varphi^2}{d\tau^2} - r^2 \frac{d\varphi^2}{d\tau^2} \stackrel{\frac{e^2}{r^2}}{\left| \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) \right|}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = e^2 - \frac{dr^2}{d\varphi^2} \frac{d\varphi^2}{d\tau^2} - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) l^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \quad \text{ff}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = e^2 - \left(\frac{d}{d\varphi} \frac{1}{r^2}\right)^2 l^2 - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) l^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \quad \text{ff}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \frac{e^2}{l^2} - \left(\frac{dv}{d\varphi}\right)^2 - v^2(1 - 2Mv) \quad \text{mit } v = \frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{dv}{d\varphi}\right)^2 = \frac{e^2}{l^2} - v^2(1 - 2Mv) \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

$$b) \quad \left(\frac{dv}{d\varphi}\right)^2 = \frac{e^2}{l^2} - v^2 + 2Mv^3 \quad \left| \frac{d}{dv} \right. \quad \text{f} \frac{d}{dv} \left(\frac{dv}{d\varphi}\right)^2 = 0! \quad \left| \cdot \frac{d}{d\varphi} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \frac{d}{d\varphi^2} v = -2v + 6Mv^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{d\varphi^2} v + v = 3Mv^2 \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$



c)  $\frac{d^2 v}{d\varphi^2} + v = 0$  Harmonischer Oszillator

Folglich löst  $v(\varphi) = \frac{1}{B} \sin \varphi$  die DGL.

Der Vorfaktor  $\frac{1}{B}$  beschreibt dabei eine Stauchung oder Streckung von  $v = \frac{1}{r}$ .  $B = r_{\text{min}}$

d)  $\frac{d^2 v}{d\varphi^2} + v = 3 \frac{M}{B^2} \sin^2 \varphi$

$$\frac{d}{d\varphi^2} \left( \frac{\sin \varphi}{B} + \frac{M}{B^2} (1 - \cos \varphi)^2 \right) + \frac{\sin \varphi}{B} + \frac{M}{B^2} (1 - \cos \varphi)^2$$

$$= -\frac{\sin \varphi}{B} + \frac{2M}{B^2} \cos \varphi - 2 \frac{M}{B^2} \cos(2\varphi) + \frac{\sin \varphi}{B} + \frac{M}{B^2} - 2 \frac{M}{B^2} \cos \varphi + \frac{M}{B^2} \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$= \frac{M}{B^2} (\cos^2 \varphi - 2 \cos(2\varphi) + 1)$$

$$= \frac{M}{B^2} (\cos^2 \varphi - 2 \cos^2 \varphi + 2 \sin^2 \varphi + 1)$$

$$= \frac{M}{B^2} (2 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi + 1)$$

$$= 3 \frac{M}{B^2} \sin^2 \varphi$$

$\left( \frac{3}{6} \right)$