Aufgabe 3) Die Robertson-Walker-Hetrik

$$ds^{2} = c^{2}dt^{2} - \frac{a(t)^{2}}{1 - kr^{2}}dr^{2} - a(t)^{2}r^{2}d\theta^{2} - a(t)^{2}r^{2}sin^{2}\theta d\phi^{2}$$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a(t)^{2} \\ -1 - kr^{2} & -a(t)^{2}r^{2} \\ -a(t)^{2}r^{2} \sin^{2}\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Die Christoffelsymbole berechnen sich gemäß:

Da die zu betrachtende Metrik nur Elemente auf der Houptdiagonalen hat die ungleich Null sind, werden nur Beiträge für 9=5 geliefert.

Die vierdimensionale Metrik erlaubt 64 ChristoffelSymbole. Davon sind 24 direkt Null, da Symbole
mit drei verschiederen Indiaes aufgrund der
Ableitungen sicher eine Null ergeben. Weitere zehn
Symbole sind direkt Null, nämlich jene, welche
mindestens zwei "t" Indiaes tragen. Demnach sind
noch 30 Christoffelsymbole zu bestimmen, wobei
die Symmetrie in den unteren beiden Indiaes
ausgenutzt werden kann.

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{r=1}^{r} = \frac{1}{2} g^{tt} (\partial_{r} g_{rt} + \partial_{r} g_{rt} - \partial_{t} g_{rr}) = \frac{a(t)a(t)}{1 - kr^{2}} \\ & \prod_{r=1}^{t} = \frac{1}{2} g^{tt} (\partial_{r} g_{rt} + \partial_{r} g_{rt} - \partial_{t} g_{rr}) = a(t)a(t)r^{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{r=1}^{t} = \frac{1}{2} g^{tt} (\partial_{r} g_{rt} + \partial_{r} g_{rt} - \partial_{t} g_{rr}) = a(t)a(t)r^{2} \sin^{2} \sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{r=1}^{r} = \frac{1}{2} g^{rr} (\partial_{t} g_{rr} + \partial_{r} g_{tr} - \partial_{r} g_{rr}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1 - kr^{2}}{a(t)^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{2a(t)a(t)}{1 - kr^{2}} \right) = \frac{a(t)}{a(t)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{r=1}^{r} = \frac{1}{2} g^{rr} (\partial_{r} g_{rr} + \partial_{r} g_{rr} - \partial_{r} g_{rr}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1 - kr^{2}}{a(t)^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{2a(t)^{2}kr}{1 - kr^{2}} \right) = \frac{kr}{1 - kr^{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{r=1}^{r} = \frac{1}{2} g^{rr$$