

## Aufgabe 2

Der metrische Tensor in kartesischen Koord.:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

Zeit?  $x^\mu \rightarrow \xi^\mu$

In Kugelkoord. gilt:

$$x^1 = r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi, \quad x^2 = r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi, \quad x^3 = r \cos \vartheta \quad \checkmark$$

Im neuen System sind

$$\xi^1 = r, \quad \xi^2 = \vartheta, \quad \xi^3 = \varphi \quad \text{mit der Metrik } g'_{\alpha\beta}.$$

Dabei ist

$$g'_{\alpha\beta} = \cancel{\delta_{\alpha\mu} \delta_{\beta\nu}}^{??} g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \xi^\alpha} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \xi^\beta} g_{\mu\nu} \quad \checkmark$$

Es gilt somit für die Metrik in Kugelkoordinaten:

$$g'_{11} = \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial r} = \sin^2 \vartheta \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \vartheta \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \vartheta = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$g'_{22} = \left( \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial \vartheta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial \vartheta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial \vartheta} \right)^2 = r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \vartheta + r^2 \cos^2 \vartheta \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta = r^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$g'_{33} = \left( \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \cos^2 \varphi = r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \quad \checkmark$$

$$g'_{21} = g'_{31} = g'_{32} = 0 \quad \text{Redung}$$

Somit gilt für das ~~Streckenelement~~ <sup>Linsenelement</sup>:

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\vartheta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta d\varphi^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$g'_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left( \frac{3,5}{5} \right)$$