Aufgabe 3 a) Das schwache Aquivalenzprinzip besagt, dass aus de nach Newton formulierten Konstaurz von Verhältnis aus trager und solwers Mane die Moglichteit zu eines Transformation in ein Koordinstensystem due Granitation möglich ist. V Daraus folgert das starte Aqui valeur printip in Gegensotz, dass in einem frei follenden Loordinstensystem alle lorgange so ablanten, als do bein Gravinationsfeld existiente. Demnade ist eine Unterschiebung zwischen Schwere Casigleit and Fallen in Nathe großer Morse von einem abgestulo trever Caborogstern and will mostick.  $\frac{d^2 s^{\mu}}{d \lambda^2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{$  $\frac{d^2 5^{44}}{d x^2} = \frac{d}{d x} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x} \right) = \frac{d}{d x} \left( \frac{d x^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \left( \frac{d \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}} \right) = \frac{3 \xi^{44}}{d x^{44}}$ Ketherreyel Produltegola d'x > 3 g m + dx d (35 m) 9x, 9x, xe xe 9xe9x, 11 C)  $\partial \xi u \frac{d^2x^3}{dx^2} + \frac{\partial x^6}{\partial x^6} \frac{\partial x^9}{\partial x^6} = 0$  $y'' = (t', x', y')^T, x'' = (t, x, y)^T$ (freies Index: u) y=y++gt2/ 3/4

Aufgabe 3 a) Das schwache Aquivalenzprinzip besagt, dass aus de nach Newton formulierten Konstaurz von Verhältnis aus trager und solwers Mane die Möglichkit zu eines Transformation in ein Koordinatensystem due Granitation möglich ist. V Daraus folgert das starte Aqui valeur printip in Gegensott, dass in einem frei Pollenden Loordinstensystem alle lorgange so ablanten, als do bein Gravitationsfeld existiente. Demnade ist eine Unterschijdung zwischen Schwerelasigheit and Fallen in Nathe großer Norse van einem abgestulo sseven Caboragstern and night moglich. b)  $d^2\xi^{\mu}$  =  $\sigma$  ->  $15(x^{\mu})$   $\lambda = p_{7\mu}$ ,  $n_{\nu}$  Stuften.  $\frac{d^2 f^{44}}{d \lambda^2} = \frac{d}{d \lambda} \left( \frac{d f^{44}}{d \lambda^2} \right) = \frac{d}{d \lambda^2} \left( \frac{d \chi^2}{d \chi^2} \right) \sqrt{d f^{44}} = \frac{\partial f^{44}}{\partial \chi^6} d \chi^6$ Produltegels d'x > 3 g " dx d ( 35 m) 9x, 9x, xe 9xe9x, 1j  $= \frac{\partial^2 x^{N}}{\partial \lambda^2} \frac{\partial \xi^{N}}{\partial x^{N}} \frac{\partial x^{N}}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial x^{S}}{\partial \lambda^2} \frac{\partial^2 \xi^{N}}{\partial \lambda^2}$  $\frac{\partial \xi^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}} \frac{d^2 x^{\nu}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial x^{\sigma}}{\partial x^{\sigma}} \frac{\partial x^{\sigma}}{\partial x^{\sigma}} \frac{\partial x^{\sigma}}{\partial x^{\sigma}} \frac{\partial x^{\sigma}}{\partial x^{\sigma}} = 0$  $gu = (t', x', y')^T, x'' = (t, x, 9)^T$ (freies Index: u) 9 = 9 + #gt2 / 3/4

u=0 liefert:  $\frac{\partial t'}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial^2 x'}{\partial \lambda^2} + \frac{\partial x'}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial^2 t'}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 t'}{\partial \lambda^2} = \frac{\partial^2 t'}$ liefert für alle 6 und v o u-1 liefert:  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 x^1}{\partial x^2 \partial x^2} = 0$ 11 × 1 = 0 for V=1 und bel 6 folgt: u=2 liefert: Dy d2x dx dx dx D2y = 5 ergiot ausgeschrieben über 6 and v summierend: 25' d2 t 25' d2x + 25' d2y dt dt 22y' + dt dx 22y 2t dx dx 22 dx dx 2t2 dx dx 2t2 dt dy stoy dh dh sit dx dx sig dx dy sig dy dt 2 2 1 dy ax 2 2 1 dy db 2 2 = 5 -> dx 9 = - 9 dt (x) d) die Gleichung lant sich uber Eweimalige Integration losen, Es folgt: y(t) = - fgt 2 y(x) = 2 annor dix = - g und in ally gilt nicht

08.05.15 Al sielle Abgabe 1099 ds? = c2 dt2 - dx2 - dy2 - d22 = c2 dt2 (1 - 1 (dx)2 + dx)  $= c^{2} dc^{2} = c^{2} dt^{2} \left(1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)$ no And  $J = c^{2} dt^{2}$ in x-Richy.  $= \frac{c^{2}}{3^{2}} dt^{2}$  $ds^{2} = g_{00} dt^{2} - g_{11} dx_{1}^{2} - g_{00} dt^{2} \left(1 - \frac{g_{11}}{g_{00}} v^{2}\right)$ dz=dt2(1-900 v2) 3d) aus c) d<sup>2</sup>g = -9. (dt) line Seite

line of (dy) of (dy dx)

and (dx) of (dx) dy dx + of (dy) = dy dx + of (dy dx) dx dx dx dx dx dx des (dx) + dy d (dx) dx 4(x(t(2)))  $> \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \left( \frac{dx}{dx} \right)$  $-g\left(\frac{dt}{dx}\right)^{2} = \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{dt}{dx}\right)^{2}$ dx - dx dt dr da da + of. nicht- hiv. Cose

