

Excercise Sheet 3 to General Relativity

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Discussion on 9.11.2012 in the exercise classes

1. Coordinate Transformations on the Sphere

Consider the sphere S^2 as a two dimensional differentiable manifold

$$S^2 \equiv \{(x^1, x^2, x^3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1\} .$$

(a) Show that the charts (U_{\pm}, ψ_{\pm}) given by

$$U_+ \equiv S^2 \setminus \{(0, 0, 1)\}; \quad \psi_+ : U_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, (x^1, x^2, x^3) \mapsto (y^1, y^2) = \left(\frac{2x^1}{1-x^3}, \frac{2x^2}{1-x^3} \right),$$
$$U_- \equiv S^2 \setminus \{(0, 0, -1)\}; \quad \psi_- : U_- \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, (x^1, x^2, x^3) \mapsto (z^1, z^2) = \left(\frac{2x^1}{1+x^3}, \frac{2x^2}{1+x^3} \right),$$

represent the Mercator projection from the North and the South pole of the sphere, respectively. Show that they form a differentiable atlas for S^2 .

(b) Show that the coordinate transformation $\psi_- \circ \psi_+^{-1}$ is given by

$$z^i = \frac{4y^i}{(y^1)^2 + (y^2)^2}, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad 0 < (y^1)^2 + (y^2)^2 < \infty.$$

please turn over

2. Transformation Properties of various Tensors

(a) Show that the symmetry and antisymmetry, $T_{\mu\nu} = \pm T_{\nu\mu}$, of an arbitrary $(0, 2)$ -tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$ is invariant under change of coordinates.

(b) Let $y^\mu = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu x^\nu$ be the Lorentz transformation between two inertial observers in special relativity. How do the components $F_{\mu\nu}$ of the electromagnetic field strength tensor change under this transformation?

3. Curves and Tangent Vectors

Given is the parametrized curve $\gamma(t)$ in $M = \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\gamma(t) = [x(t), y(t), z(t)] = (\cos t, \sin t, t).$$

(a) Derive the parametrization of the curve in spherical coordinates

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, \quad z = r \cos \theta$$

(b) What are the components of its tangent vector in cartesian and spherical coordinates?