

§0.

<Text book>

(標準)

1. Essential Relativistic Celestial Mechanics ,  
1991 ~~1991~~ , V.A. Brumberg , Adam Hilgar, Bristol.
2. Theory and Experiments in Gravitational Physics  
1981 , C.M. Will, Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge  
yac
3. Gravitation  
1973 , Misner, Thorne & Wheeler , W.H. Freeman & Co. New York
- 4 邦 The Theory of Fields  
1962 Landau & Lifshitz, Phys. Math. Publ., Moscow
- 5 邦 The Theory of Relativity 場の理論, 量子論  
「相対性理論, 必ず読む」  
1952 , C. Møller, Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford

読物

1. 邦 Was Einstein Right?

o 1986 , C.M. Will Basic Books, New York  
(邦) 「アインシュタインは正しかったか」, TBSフジテレビ 1989  
← 2013.11. (25日放送)

難解

1. Relativity : the special theory 1955
2. : the general theory 1960

o J.L. Synge , North-Holland Publ. Co., Netherlands

<レポート>

3回

3 → A

2 → B

1 → C

0 → D

~~11月末, 12月末, 学期末~~

提示

10月末

11月末

年末

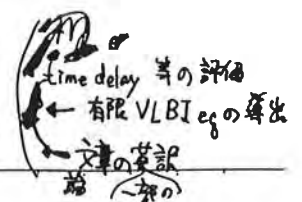
~~11月末~~

締切

11月末

年年初

学期末



宛先:

# 一般相對論的 位置天文学・天体力学

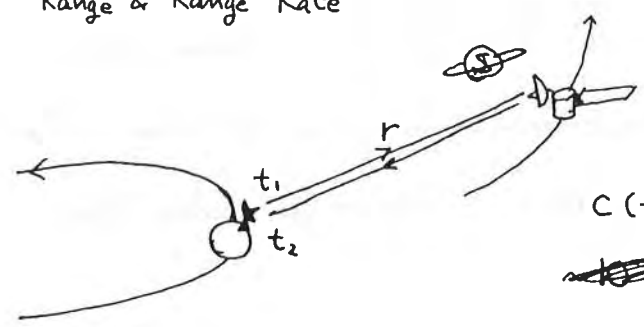
## §1 Why General Relativity?

< New Obs. Tech. >

1) R & RR  
Range & Range Rate

Viking, Voyager, (Magellan, Galileo, Cassini, ...)

0) 時計  
H-maser, Rb, Cs, Pulsar(?)  $10^{-15}$

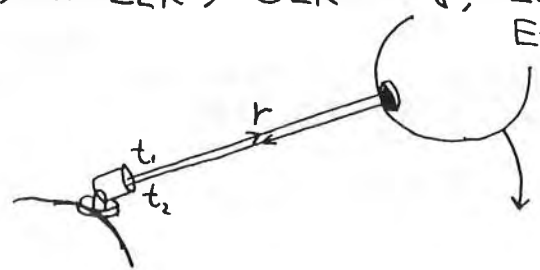


$$c(t_2 - t_1) = r + \dots$$

~~10^-11~~  $6m / 0.7AU \sim 6m / 10^{11}m \sim 10^{-10}$

2) LLR / SLR

(Lageos I, (II), Ajisai, Starlette, Etalon I, II, GONEOIK 1, 2, 3, ...)



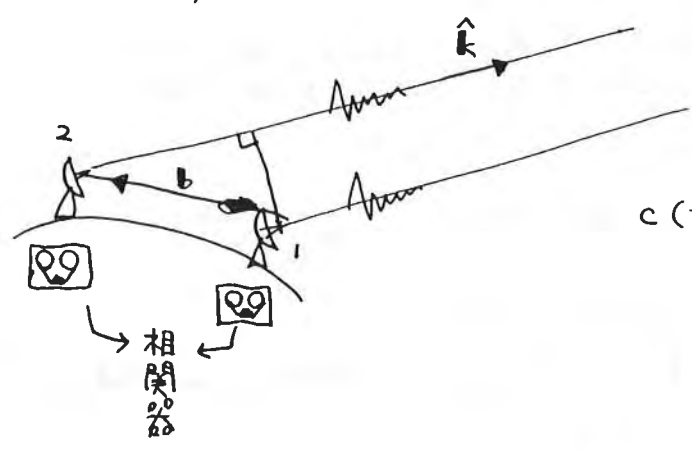
$$c(t_2 - t_1) = r + \dots$$

~~10^-11~~  $1mm / 10^4 km \sim 10^{-10}$

3) VLBI

Very Long Baseline Interferometry

\* quasars, AGN, radio\*, ...



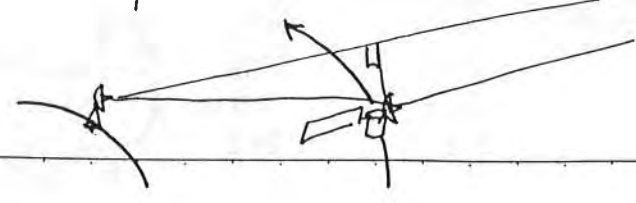
$$c(t_2 - t_1) = -b \cdot \hat{k} + \dots$$

$$1cm / 10^4 km \sim 10^{-9}$$

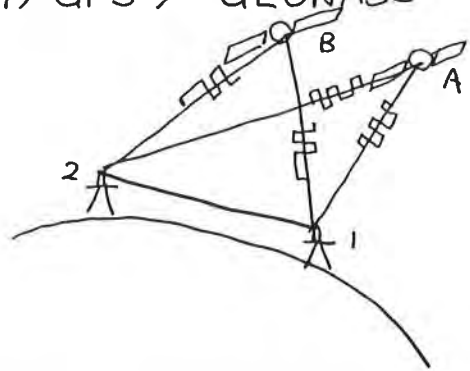
3.5) Space VLBI

VSOP (1995?)

$$1cm / 10^5 km \sim 10^{-10}$$



4) GPS / GLONASS

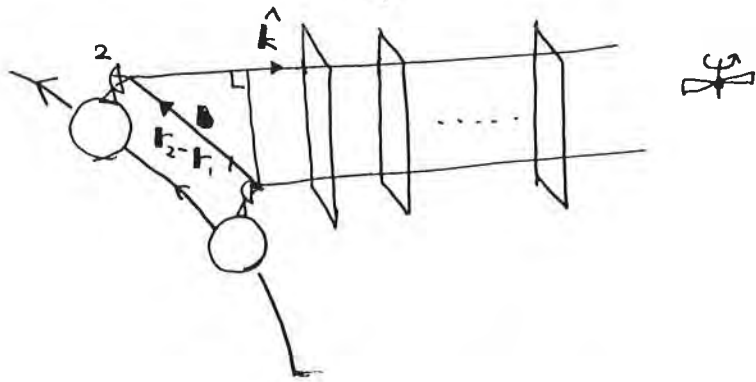
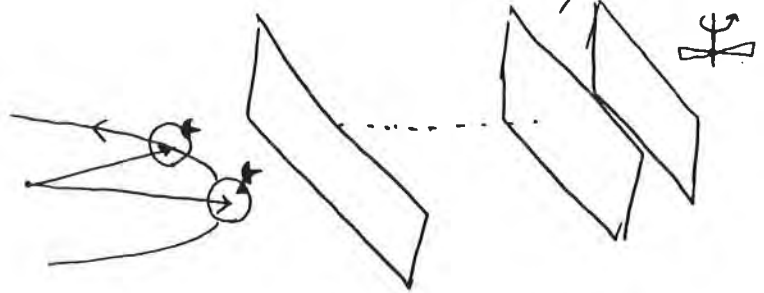


2重差

$$c(t_{2A} - t_{1A} - t_{2B} + t_{1B}) = r_{2A} - r_{1A} - r_{2B} + r_{1B} + \dots$$

$$10^{-7} \sim 10^{-8} \text{ m} / 10^5 \text{ km} \sim 100 \text{ km}$$

5) Pulsar Arrival Time Analysis



$$c(t_2 - t_1) = -(\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_1) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}} + \dots$$

$$? \frac{10^{-6}}{10^8 \text{ sec}} \sim 10^{-14}$$

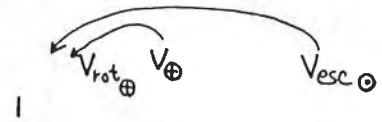
6) 逆LR, SSLR  
Sat-Sat-LR

7) SCG  
Super Conducting Gravimeter



< Order of Mag. >

ニュートン力学



特殊相対論

光行差  
ドップラー 偏位

$\frac{v}{c}$   $10^{-16}$   $10^{-4}$   $3 \times 10^{-3}$

一般相対論

光の曲がり  
" 遅れ  
近点移動

$(\frac{v}{c})^2$   $10^{-12}$   $10^{-8}$   $10^{-5}$

$(\frac{v}{c})^3$   $10^{-12}$   $3 \times 10^{-9}$

$(\frac{v}{c})^4$   $10^{-16}$   $10^{-10}$

重力波

$(\frac{v}{c})^5$   $10^{-20}$   $3 \times 10^{-13}$

< 方法論 >

弱い重力場の近似

ポスト・ニュートン

(一部 ホスト・ホスト・ニュートン)

< 手法 >

1次摂動論 (まれに 2次)

§ 2 一般相対論以前 (質点の力学の範囲)

1) ニュートン力学

質量  $m = \int \rho(x) d^3x$

時空  $(t, \mathbf{x})$

運動量  $\mathbf{p} = m\mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt}$

速度  $(d\mathbf{x})^2 = (dx)^2$  一定

運動の法則 I

$F = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{v}_0 t$

II

$\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = \mathbf{F}$

III

$F_{12} = -F_{21}$

全回転 3

or 鏡映  $M_x \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & +1 & & \\ & & +1 & \\ & & & +1 \end{pmatrix}, M_y, M_z$   
& 回転  $R_x \begin{pmatrix} +1 & & & \\ & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & \\ & \sin\theta & \cos\theta & \\ & & & +1 \end{pmatrix}, R_y(\theta), R_z(\theta)$

3次元直交変換

3 + 31<sup>2</sup>

$R_i^{\alpha} \delta_{\alpha\beta} R_j^{\beta} = \delta_{ij}$

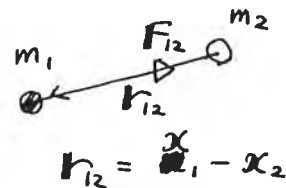
$(d\mathbf{x})^2 = (dx)^2$

$R^T = R^{-1}$

2) 万有引力 (ニュートンの重力理論)

2質点

$F_{12} = -\frac{G m_1 m_2}{r_{12}^3} \mathbf{r}_{12}$



$r_{12} = \mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1$

場

$F = m \frac{\partial U}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$

U: 力関数 force function = -(ポテンシャル)

場の方程式 Poisson

$\Delta U = 4\pi G \rho(\mathbf{x})$  .... linear

$U(\mathbf{x}) = \int \frac{G \rho(\mathbf{x}')}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} d^3x'$

単連結有限体



$\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow$  (球面)調和展開

基底:  $r^{-(n+1)} (C_{nm} \cos m\phi + S_{nm} \sin m\phi) P_n^m(\cos\theta)$

$U = \frac{GM}{r} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^n \sum_{m=0}^n P_n^m(\cos\beta) (C_{nm} \cos m\lambda + S_{nm} \sin m\lambda)$

3) 特殊相対論

時空 spacetime  $x^\mu = (x^0 \equiv ct, \overbrace{x^1, x^2, x^3}^x)$

肩つき添字    キリシヤ文字    0 → 3  
ラテン                                    1 → 3

不変量

$$(\Delta S)^2 = -c^2(\Delta t)^2 + (\Delta x)^2 \quad (\Delta t = t_1 - t_0 \text{ etc.})$$

$$= \eta_{\mu\nu} \Delta x^\mu \Delta x^\nu \quad (\Delta x = x - x_0 \text{ etc.})$$

$$\eta = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & +1 & & \\ & & +1 & \\ & & & +1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Einstein の規約  $\sum_{\mu, \nu} \eta_{\mu\nu} \Delta x^\mu \Delta x^\nu$   
↑ 落とす

repeated indices (pair of)    ..... (implicit) summation over 0 → 3  $\mu, \nu, \dots$   
1 → 3  $i, j, \dots$

$$A^{ij} \neq \sum_{j=1}^3 A^{ij}$$

$$A^i_j = \sum_{j=1}^3 A^i_j$$

対応する座標変換がローレンツ変換  
 $x^{\alpha'} = X^{\alpha'} + L_{\mu}^{\alpha'} x^\mu$

この不変量 → 座標差の変換

つまり  $\Delta x^\mu \xrightarrow{L_{\mu}^{\alpha'}} \Delta x^{\alpha'}$  □ - ロレンツ変換 という。

このとき

$$(\Delta S)^2 = \eta_{\mu\nu} \Delta x^\mu \Delta x^\nu$$

$$= \eta_{\alpha'\beta'} \Delta x^{\alpha'} \Delta x^{\beta'}$$

座標系が違っても  
違う添字で表す。  
 $\mu, \alpha, \beta, \sigma$  など

となるような変換

$$\Delta x^{\alpha'} = L_{\mu}^{\alpha'} \Delta x^\mu$$

一般に  $L_{\mu}^{\alpha'} : 4 \times 4$  行列

▷  $L_\mu^{\tilde{\alpha}}$  はどんな行列か?

$$(\Delta S)^2 = \eta_{\mu\nu} \Delta x^\mu \Delta x^\nu = \eta_{\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}} \Delta x^{\tilde{\alpha}} \Delta x^{\tilde{\beta}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x^{\tilde{\alpha}} &= L_\mu^{\tilde{\alpha}} \Delta x^\mu \\ \Delta x^{\tilde{\beta}} &= L_\nu^{\tilde{\beta}} \Delta x^\nu \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} \Delta x^\mu \Delta x^\nu = \eta_{\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}} L_\mu^{\tilde{\alpha}} L_\nu^{\tilde{\beta}} \Delta x^\mu \Delta x^\nu$$

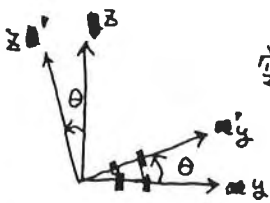
$$\Delta x^\mu \text{ は任意} \Rightarrow \eta_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}} L_\mu^{\tilde{\alpha}} L_\nu^{\tilde{\beta}}$$

$L_\mu^{\tilde{\alpha}}$  は <sup>一種の</sup> 4次元直交行列 (群) <sup>ロ-レンツ群</sup> 10成分 or 10-113x-9-

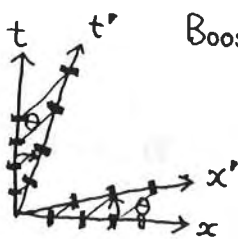
$$10 = 4 + 3 + 3$$

$\uparrow$  反転     $\uparrow$  空間回転    Boost

反転  $M_{0t} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & +1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 \end{pmatrix}, M_x = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots$



空間回転  $R_x(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & +1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}, \dots$



Boost  $L_x(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\alpha & \sinh\alpha & 0 \\ \sinh\alpha & \cosh\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots$

対称

$$\tan\theta = \tanh\alpha = \beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

$\uparrow$   
ある種の回転角

$$\cosh\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \gamma$$

$$\sinh\alpha = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \gamma\beta$$

$\gamma$  PPNとは異

- 同 任意方向の Boost 行列を導く
- i)  $S'$  系の原点は  $S$  系で速度  $\mathbf{v}$  (II)  $x$  方向の Boost を回転する。  
( $\Delta x' = 0$  で  $\mathbf{v} = \frac{\Delta \mathbf{x}}{\Delta t}$ )
  - ii)  $\Delta t'$  は 不変
  - iii)  $L$  は場所に依存しない
  - iv)  $L^{-1}(\mathbf{v}) = L(-\mathbf{v})$

$S'$  系の原点を  $S$  系から見ると  
( $\Delta x' = 0$ ) で  $\frac{\Delta \mathbf{x}}{\Delta t} = \mathbf{v}$

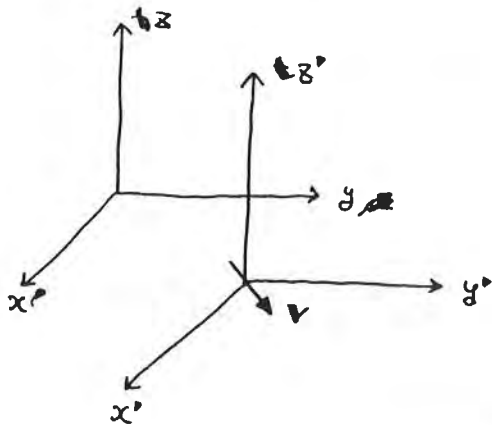
2-4

No.

Date

(ヒント  $\Delta x' = 0$  は  $x$  方向の Boost に)  $\rightarrow L$  を  $t$  軸に投影 (ビュワー) して詳しく書いています

### ▷ Boost (任意方向)



$S'$  系が  $S$  系に対して速度  $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{n}$  で動いている。

$$L_{\mu}^{\alpha'} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma \frac{v^i}{c} \\ -\gamma \frac{v_j}{c} & \delta_{ij} + (\gamma - 1) n_i n_j \end{pmatrix}$$

ただし

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}} \quad \mathbf{n} = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{v}$$

$$\otimes \text{ は } \text{テンソル積} \quad (a \otimes b)_{ij} = a_i b_j$$

逆変換:  $\mathbf{v} \rightarrow -\mathbf{v}$

$$L_{\mu}^{\alpha'}(\mathbf{v}) = L_{\alpha}^{\mu'}(-\mathbf{v})$$

$$\Delta x^{\alpha'} = L_{\mu}^{\alpha'} \Delta x^{\mu}$$

$$\begin{cases} c\Delta t' = \gamma (c\Delta t - \mathbf{v} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x}) \\ \Delta t' = \gamma (\Delta t - \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x}}{c^2}) \\ \Delta \mathbf{x}' = -\gamma \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \cdot c\Delta t + \Delta \mathbf{x} + (\gamma - 1)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x})\mathbf{n} \\ = \Delta \mathbf{x} - \gamma \mathbf{v} \Delta t + (\gamma - 1)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x})\mathbf{n} \end{cases}$$

逆

$$\begin{cases} \Delta t = \gamma (\Delta t' + \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x}'}{c^2}) \\ \Delta \mathbf{x} = \Delta \mathbf{x}' + \gamma \mathbf{v} \Delta t' + (\gamma - 1)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x}')\mathbf{n} \end{cases}$$

★  $S'$  の原点の運動  $\Delta x' = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta t = \gamma \Delta t' \\ \Delta \mathbf{x} = \gamma \mathbf{v} \Delta t' = \mathbf{v} \Delta t \end{cases}$

ゆえに  $S$  系で  $S'$  系の原点は  $\frac{\Delta \mathbf{x}}{\Delta t} = \mathbf{v}$  で動いている。 O.K.

★ 合成則

~~$$L_{\mu}^{\alpha'}(\mathbf{v}_1) L_{\alpha'}^{\beta''}(\mathbf{v}_2) = L_{\mu}^{\beta''}(\mathbf{v})$$~~

~~$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2}{1 + \frac{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2}{c^2}}$$~~

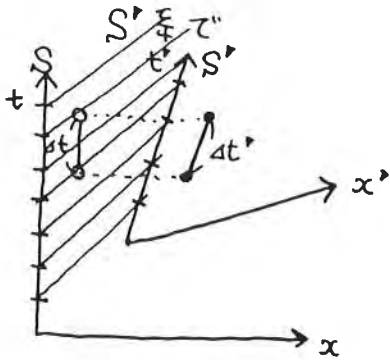
(問) 示せ

$\rightarrow L$  を  $t$  軸に投影 (ビュワー) して



▷ 時計の遅れ (Lorentz) Time Dilatation

• S系で静止している時計をS'系で見ると。(どうやって??)



静止 →  $\Delta x' = 0$

$\Delta t = \gamma \Delta t'$

$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}} > 1$

S'系で1秒 → S系でγ秒

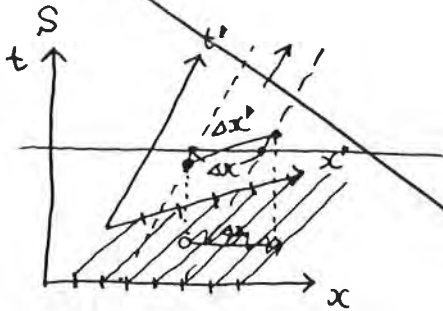


S'系の時計は、ゆっくり進むようにS系では見える。

※ ▷ □-L > 収縮 Lorentz Contraction (Expansion of Scales) of Moving Bodies

S'系で静止している物指をS系で計る。(どうやって??)

答 S系で同時に計る



~~Δt = 0~~ Δt = 0

$\Delta x' = \Delta x + (\gamma - 1)(n \cdot \Delta x)n$

▲ n 方向

$\Delta x'_{||} = \Delta x \cdot n$

$= \gamma(\Delta x \cdot n) = \gamma \Delta x'_{||}$

n ⊥ 方向

$\Delta x'_{\perp} = \Delta x_{\perp}$

運動方向成分

S'系で 1m → S系で γm

直交方向成分

S'系で 1cm → S系で 1cm

S'系の物指はS系でちぎれて見える

$$\omega \Delta t - k \cdot \Delta x$$

▷ Doppler Effect

~~波数~~ ~~波数~~  $\omega \Delta t$  は <sup>(810)</sup> 不変量 (~~波数~~)  
(位相  $\phi$ )

$$\begin{aligned} c \Delta t' &= L_0' c \Delta t + L_0' \Delta x^2 \\ &= \gamma c \Delta t - \gamma \frac{v}{c} \cdot \Delta x \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\Delta x}{c \Delta t} = k$  : 光方向

$$\Delta t' = \Delta t \gamma \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cdot k\right)$$

$$\omega' \Delta t' = \omega \Delta t$$

$$\omega' = \omega \gamma \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cdot k\right)$$

- $\omega'$  : 光源 静止系 に対する 振動数
- $\omega$  : 観測者 " (観測振動数)
- $v$  : 光源の 観測者 から 見た 速度
- $k$  : 光方向 (観測者 から 見た)

$$\left( \begin{aligned} \gamma &\sim 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 + O\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^4 \\ \therefore \omega &= \omega' \left[ 1 - \frac{v \cdot k}{c} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \right] + \dots \\ \frac{\omega - \omega'}{\omega'} &= - \frac{v \cdot k}{c} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 + \dots \\ v \cdot k > 0 & \quad \text{遠ざかる} \Rightarrow \omega - \omega' < 0 \quad \text{red shift} \end{aligned} \right)$$

正確には

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\omega - \omega'}{\omega'} &= \gamma \left(1 - \frac{v \cdot k}{c}\right) - 1 \\ &= \frac{\gamma^2 \left(1 - \frac{v \cdot k}{c}\right)^2 - 1}{\gamma^0 \left(1 - \frac{v \cdot k}{c}\right) + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\cancel{\gamma} - 2 \frac{v \cdot k}{c} + \left(\frac{v \cdot k}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \frac{v \cdot k}{c}\right) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2} + 1} = - \frac{\frac{v \cdot k}{c} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \left(\frac{v \cdot k}{c}\right)^2 \right\}}{\left\{ \left(1 - \frac{v \cdot k}{c}\right) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2} + 1 \right\} / 2} \end{aligned}$$

▷ 固有時 proper time

$$(\Delta s)^2 = -c^2(\Delta \tau)^2$$

運動物体と共に動く  
静止して時計

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta \tau)^2 &= (\Delta t)^2 - \frac{1}{c^2}(\Delta x)^2 \\ &= (\Delta t)^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$v \equiv \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \tau}{\Delta t} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \leq 1$$

$\tau$ : 固有時 proper time

$$(\Delta t = \gamma \Delta \tau)$$

▷ 4元速度 4-velocity

4次元化.

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

時間の特殊化

$$u^\mu = \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau}$$

$$u^0 = \frac{dx^0}{d\tau} = c \frac{dt}{d\tau} = c\gamma$$

$$u^i (= u) = \frac{dx^i}{d\tau} = \frac{dx}{d\tau} = \frac{dt}{d\tau} \frac{dx}{dt} = \gamma v$$

$$u^0 \gg u^i$$

: timelike

$v$ : 3-velocity or 座標速度 coordinate velocity

独立3成分

4元運動量, 運動方程式

$$\|u^\mu\| = \sqrt{-\eta_{\mu\nu} u^\mu u^\nu} = \sqrt{c^2 \gamma^2 - \gamma^2 v^2} = c$$

絶対値は光速

▷ 4元加速度 4-acceleration

$$a^\mu = \frac{du^\mu}{d\tau}$$

$$\frac{d\gamma^2}{dt} = -\frac{-2 \frac{v \cdot a}{c^2}}{(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})^2} = 2\gamma^4 \frac{v \cdot a}{c^2}$$

$$a^0 = \frac{du^0}{d\tau} = c \frac{d\gamma}{d\tau} = c \frac{dt}{d\tau} \frac{d\gamma}{dt} = c\gamma \frac{d\gamma}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} c \frac{d\gamma^2}{dt} = \gamma^4 \frac{v \cdot a}{c}$$

$$a \equiv \frac{dv}{dt} \text{ 座標加速度}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^{\dot{i}} &= \frac{d u^{\dot{i}}}{d\tau} = \frac{d(\gamma v)}{d\tau} = \frac{d\gamma}{d\tau} v + \gamma \frac{dv}{d\tau} \\
 &= \frac{\gamma^3}{c} v + \gamma^2 \frac{dv}{dt} \\
 &= \gamma^4 \frac{v \cdot a}{c^2} v + \gamma^2 a
 \end{aligned}$$



明らか =  $a^{\dot{i}} \gg a^0$

$a^{\mu}$ : spacelike

実は  $a^{\mu} \perp u^{\mu} \leftarrow \|u^{\mu}\| = c = \text{一定}$

$$e^2 = -\eta_{\mu\nu} u^{\mu} u^{\nu}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{d\tau} \quad 0 &= -\eta_{\mu\nu} a^{\mu} u^{\nu} - \eta_{\mu\nu} u^{\mu} a^{\nu} \\
 &= -2\eta_{\mu\nu} u^{\mu} a^{\nu} = -2u^{\mu} a_{\mu}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \blacktriangleright u^{\mu} a_{\mu} = 0$  拘束  $\rightarrow$  独立3成分

4元運動量

$$p^{\mu} = m u^{\mu}$$

$$\|p^{\mu}\| = m \|u^{\mu}\| = mc$$

$$p^0 = m u^0 = mc\gamma = \frac{E}{c}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & \left. \begin{aligned}
 m^2 c^2 &= -\frac{E^2}{c^2} + p^2 \\
 \therefore E^2 &= m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned}
 & \text{ただし} \\
 & p = m u \\
 & = m \gamma v
 \end{aligned} \\
 & \text{有名公式}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E = mc^2 \gamma = mc^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(v/c)^2}} = \underbrace{mc^2}_{E_0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m v^2}_{T} + \dots$$

運動方程式

$$\frac{d p^{\mu}}{d\tau} = f^{\mu}$$

$f^{\mu}$ : 4元力 4-force

同じように 拘束

$$0 = p_{\mu} \frac{d p^{\mu}}{d\tau} = \eta_{\mu\nu} p^{\mu} f^{\nu}$$

質点のとき  $\frac{dp^\mu}{d\tau} = m \frac{du^\mu}{d\tau} = f^\mu$   
 $\frac{f^\mu}{m} = a^\mu$  とおいて

電磁気 (荷電粒子) の場合  
 ~~$f^\mu = \frac{e}{mc} F_{\nu\lambda} u^\nu$~~

4元加速度  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} F^\mu_\nu = \eta^{\mu\lambda} F_{\lambda\nu} \\ F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E \\ +E & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} B_3 & -B_2 \\ B_1 & 0 \end{matrix} \\ F_{\mu\nu} = -F_{\nu\mu} \\ (\alpha = \frac{dV}{dt}) \end{array} \right]$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{v} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{c}{\gamma^4} a^0 \\ \gamma^2 \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} + \frac{a^0}{c} \mathbf{v} = a^i \end{array} \right.$

$\therefore \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \left[ a^i - \frac{a^0}{c} \mathbf{v} \right] \Rightarrow$  座標加速度は座標力 ( $a^i$ ) と平行でない!!

さて この後?

(電磁気もそう)

1) 電磁気力  $\Rightarrow$  相対論的電磁気学

2) 質点  $\rightarrow$  有限体

◦ 剛体 .....  $\times$  困難

◦ 連続体  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{流体 (液体)} \dots \text{相対論的流体力学} \\ \text{一般連続体} \dots ? \end{array} \right.$

3) 万有引力 ??

★ 疑問

特殊相対性原理 ... 慣性系間 (だから特殊)

加速度運動は特殊相対論では扱えない??

↑ 以上の議論は一般... を特殊化したものと考えないといけない。

例) Thomas Precession

自転粒子 (スピ)

$\Omega \cong -\frac{1}{2c^2} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{a}$  で歳差運動する。

なぜか?

↑ 電磁気力による加速度

逐次 Lorentz 変換  $\leftarrow$  正当か?

▷ 荷電粒子の運動 eq.

$$\frac{d\mathbf{P}}{dt} = e (\mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \\ \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \end{array} \right.$$

Lorentz力

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = e \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

$$p_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{E}{c} \\ \mathbf{P} \end{pmatrix} u_\mu^0 \text{ と考える}$$

$$A_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} \text{ とおく}$$

$$p^\mu = m u^\mu = m \frac{dt}{d\tau} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ \mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= m u^0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} - \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} \text{ とおくと}$$

~~$$F_{0j} = \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x^0} - \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial x^j}$$~~

~~$$= \left( \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial t} + \nabla \phi \right)_j = -E_j$$~~

$$F_{ij} = \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x^j} = \epsilon_{ijk} B_k$$

$$F_{j0} = \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x^0}$$

$$= \left( -\nabla \phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right)_j = (\mathbf{E})_j$$

$$F^\mu_\nu p^{\nu\lambda} = \eta^{\mu\alpha\lambda} F_{\alpha\nu} p^\nu$$

$$F^0_\nu p^{\nu\lambda} = \eta^{0\alpha\lambda} F_{\alpha\nu} p^\nu = -F_{0\nu} p^\nu = -F_{0j} p^j = F_{j0} p^j = \frac{E \cdot \mathbf{P}}{c} u^0$$

$$= \frac{m u^0}{c} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

$$F^j_\nu p^{\nu\lambda} = \eta^{j\alpha\lambda} F_{\alpha\nu} p^\nu = +F_{j\nu} p^\nu = F_{j0} p^0 + F_{jk} p^k$$

$$= p^0 \mathbf{E} + \epsilon_{jkl} p^k B_l$$

$$= \frac{m u^0}{c} \mathbf{E} + \frac{u^0}{c} \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B} = m u^0 \left( \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} \right)$$

$$m u^0$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{E}{c} \right) = \frac{e}{m u_0} \left( \frac{m u_0}{c} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{E} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{P} = \frac{e}{m u_0} (m u_0 \mathbf{u} \left[ \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} \right])$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{p^\mu}{u_0} \right) = \frac{e}{m u_0} F^\mu{}_\nu p^\nu$$

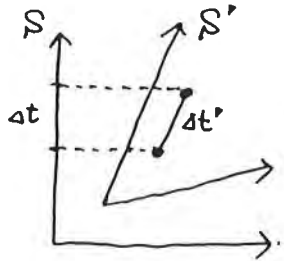
$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \left( \frac{p^\mu}{u_0} \right) = f^\mu = \frac{e}{m} F^\mu{}_\nu p^\nu$$

1991/10/30

M2  
(西田君の指摘)

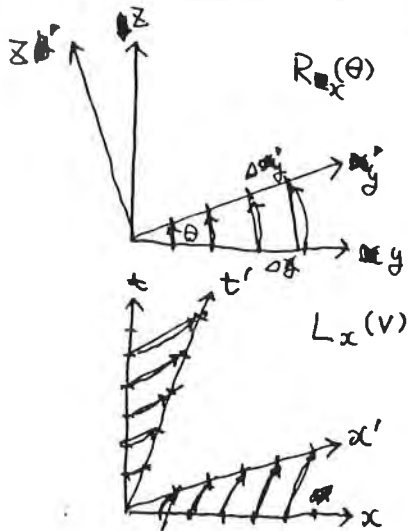
「光の伝播は関係ない」 (Lorentz変換; Lorentz収縮, ~~時間~~時間の遅れ)

これは正しい → 前回(10/30)の説明は misleading



$$\begin{cases} c\Delta t = \gamma c\Delta t' + \gamma\beta\Delta x' \\ \Delta x = \gamma\beta c\Delta t' + \gamma\Delta x' \end{cases} \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

直ちに S系1の射影 区々 (Δx' = 0 ⇒ Δt = γΔt')



図では縮んでいるように見えるがこれは目盛りの違いによる。

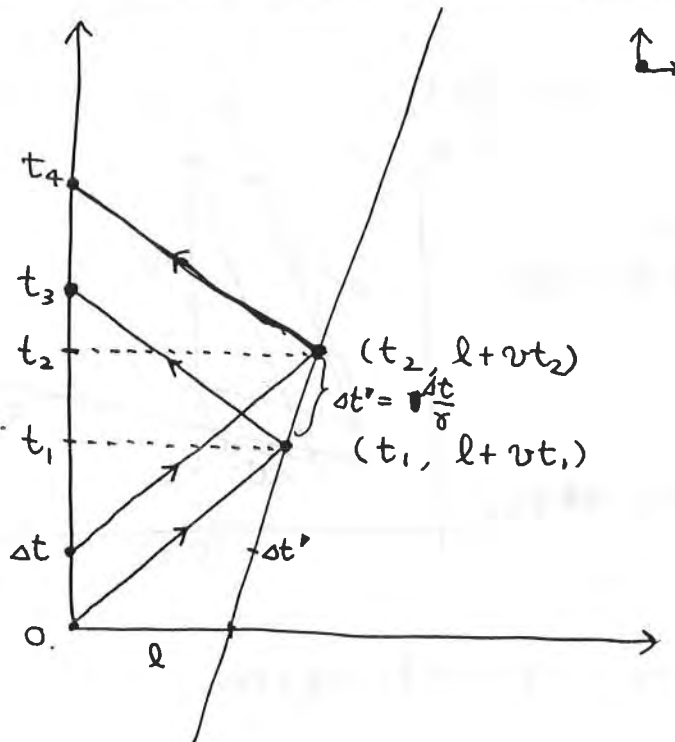
$$\begin{cases} \Delta y = \cos\theta \Delta y' - \sin\theta \Delta z' \\ \Delta z = \sin\theta \Delta y' + \cos\theta \Delta z' \end{cases}$$

$\Delta z' = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta y = \cos\theta \Delta y' < \Delta y'$

$$\begin{cases} c\Delta t = \cosh\alpha \cdot c\Delta t' + \sinh\alpha \cdot \Delta x' \\ \Delta x = \sinh\alpha \cdot c\Delta t' + \cosh\alpha \cdot \Delta x' \end{cases}$$

$\Delta x' = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta t = \cosh\alpha \Delta t' > \Delta t'$





$$c(t_2 - \Delta t) = l + vt_2$$

$$ct_1 = l + vt_1$$

$$t_1 = \frac{l}{c-v}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{l + c\Delta t}{c-v}$$

$$t_2 - t_1 = \frac{c}{c-v} \Delta t = \frac{\Delta t}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}$$

$$t_3 = 2t_1 \quad t_4 - t_2 = t_2 - \Delta t$$

$$t_4 = 2t_2 - \Delta t$$

$$t_4 - t_3 = 2(t_2 - t_1) - \Delta t$$

$$= \frac{2\Delta t}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} - \Delta t = \left( \frac{2}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} - 1 \right) \Delta t$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \Delta t$$

---


$$\Delta t' = \gamma \Delta t$$

▷ ローレンツ収縮

運

S'系で静止している物指を S系で測る。

どうやって?

物指

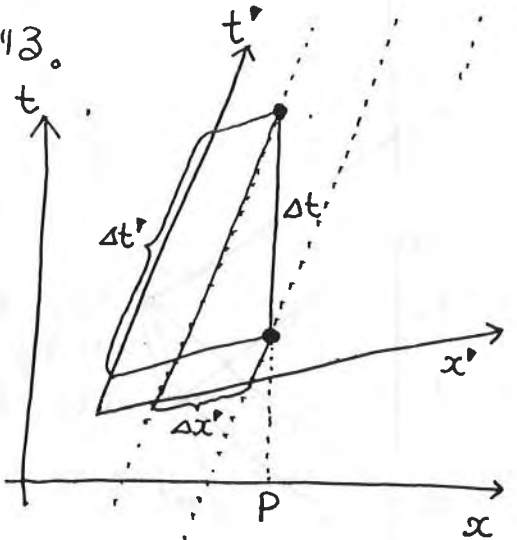
~~物指~~

(すなわち  $\Delta x = 0$ )

(その1) S系の静止した1点で物指の通過  
時間差を測り  $v$  をかける

$$L = -v \Delta t$$

↑  
(- 符号は 時間差と物指の  
向きが逆のため)



ローレンツ変換の式で

$$\Delta x' = \Delta x - \gamma v \Delta t + (\gamma - 1)(n \cdot \Delta x) n$$

だから

$$\Delta x = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$\Delta x' = -\gamma v \Delta t$$

$$L' = |\Delta x'| \text{ とすると}$$

$$L' = \gamma L$$

$$L = \frac{L'}{\gamma}$$

$\frac{1}{\gamma}$  倍に

S'系で  $1m$  の物指は (この測り方だと) S系で  $\frac{1}{\gamma}$  縮んでみえる。

## ▷ ローレンツ収縮 (その2)

(その2)

S系の静止状態で同時に  
物指の両端を測り、  
その差から長さを求める。

$$L = \Delta x$$

ローレンツ変換の式で

$$\Delta x = \Delta x' + \gamma v \Delta t' + (\gamma - 1)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x}') \mathbf{n}$$

↓

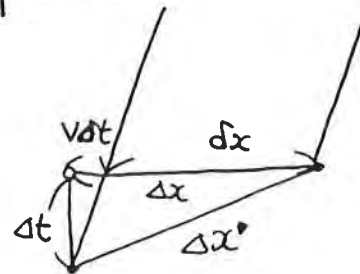
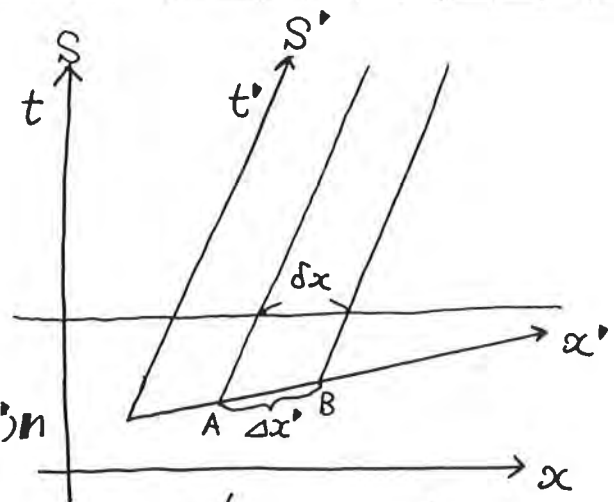
$$\Delta x = \gamma \Delta x'$$

一方

$$\Delta t = \gamma \left( \Delta t' + \frac{v \cdot \Delta x'}{c^2} \right)$$

↓

$$\Delta t = \gamma \frac{v \Delta x'}{c^2}$$



右図より

$$\Delta x = \Delta x' - v \Delta t$$

$$= \Delta x' - \gamma \frac{v^2}{c^2} \Delta x'$$

$$= \Delta x' \left( 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\Delta x'}{\gamma}$$

$$L = \frac{L'}{\gamma}$$



## ▷ 速度の合成則

 $u = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$  の変換

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^{i'} &= c \frac{\Delta x^{i'}}{\Delta x^{0'}} = c \frac{L^{i'0'} \Delta x^0 + L^{i'c'} \Delta x^c}{L^{0'0'} \Delta x^0 + L^{0'c'} \Delta x^c} \\
 &= c \frac{cL^{i'0'} + L^{i'c'} u^c}{cL^{0'0'} + L^{0'c'} u^c} \\
 \frac{u^{i'}}{c} &= \frac{-\gamma \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u} + (\gamma - 1)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{u})\mathbf{n}}{c\gamma - \gamma \mathbf{v} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{u}}{c}} \\
 \therefore \mathbf{u}' &= \frac{\mathbf{u} - \gamma \mathbf{v} + (\gamma - 1) \frac{(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{v}}{v^2}}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}}{c^2}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

特に  $\mathbf{u} \perp \mathbf{v}$  のとき

$$\mathbf{u}' = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{\gamma} - \mathbf{v}$$

 $\mathbf{u} \parallel \mathbf{v}$  のとき

$$\mathbf{u}' = \frac{\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}}{1 - \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{c^2}}$$

成分に分けると

$$u_{\parallel}' = \frac{u_{\parallel} - \mathbf{v}}{1 - \frac{u_{\parallel} \mathbf{v}}{c^2}}, \quad u_{\perp}' = \frac{u_{\perp}}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{u_{\parallel} \mathbf{v}}{c^2}\right)}$$

展開すると

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \cong 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \quad \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$u_{\parallel}' \cong \left(1 + \frac{u_{\parallel} \mathbf{v}}{c^2}\right)(u_{\parallel} - \mathbf{v}) = u_{\parallel} - \mathbf{v} + \frac{u_{\parallel} \mathbf{v}}{c^2} (u_{\parallel} - \mathbf{v})$$

$$u_{\perp}' \cong \left[1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(-\frac{v^2}{2} + u_{\parallel} \mathbf{v}\right)\right] u_{\perp}$$

$$= u_{\perp} + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[-\frac{v^2}{2} + u_{\parallel} \mathbf{v}\right] u_{\perp}$$

▷ 光行差

$$k = \frac{\Delta x}{c \Delta t} \text{ の変換}$$

 $u$  の変換式を用いて ( $u = ck$  と代入して)

$$ck' = \frac{ck - \gamma v + (\gamma - 1) \frac{(v \cdot ck)v}{v^2}}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{v \cdot k}{c}\right)}$$

$$\therefore k' = \frac{k - \gamma \frac{v}{c} + (\gamma - 1) \frac{(v \cdot k)v}{v^2}}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{v \cdot k}{c}\right)} \quad (|k'| = 1)$$

特に

 $k \perp v$  のとき

$$k' = \frac{k}{\gamma} - \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}} \sim 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2$$

 $k \parallel v$  のとき

$$k' = k$$

成分に分けると

$$k'_{\parallel} = \frac{k_{\parallel} - \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{k_{\parallel} v}{c}}, \quad k'_{\perp} = \frac{k_{\perp}}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{k_{\parallel} v}{c}\right)}$$

展開すると

$$\begin{aligned} k'_{\parallel} &\approx \left[1 + \frac{k_{\parallel} v}{c} + \left(\frac{k_{\parallel} v}{c}\right)^2\right] \left(k_{\parallel} - \frac{v}{c}\right) \\ &= k_{\parallel} - \frac{v}{c} (1 - k_{\parallel}^2) - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 k_{\parallel} (1 - k_{\parallel}^2) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k'_{\perp} &\approx \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{2c^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{k_{\parallel} v}{c} + \left(\frac{k_{\parallel} v}{c}\right)^2 + \dots\right) k_{\perp} \\ &= k_{\perp} + \frac{v}{c} k_{\parallel} k_{\perp} + \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \left(k_{\parallel}^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) k_{\perp} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

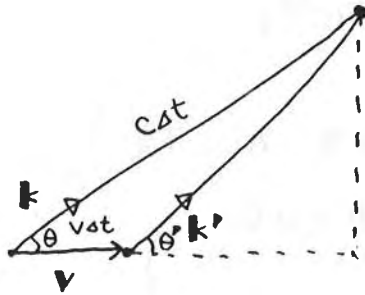
$$\begin{aligned} \text{一般には } k' &= k - \frac{1}{c} [v - (v \cdot k)k] + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \left\{ (v \cdot k)^2 - \frac{v^2}{2} \right\} k - \frac{1}{2} (v \cdot k) v \right] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \Delta\theta' &= \frac{\tan \theta' - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta' \tan \theta} = \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \frac{v}{c}} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \frac{v}{c}} \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{v}{c} \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta - \frac{v}{c}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{v}{c} \sin^2 \theta}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta} \end{aligned}$$

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▷ 光行差 (Newtonの考え方)



$$k' = \frac{k - \frac{v}{c}}{|k - \frac{v}{c}|}$$

$$\Delta\theta' = \theta' - \theta$$

$$\tan \theta' = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \frac{v}{c}} \quad \text{or} \quad \tan \Delta\theta' = \frac{\frac{v}{c} \sin^2 \theta}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta}$$

$k \perp v$  のとき  
( $\theta = 90^\circ$ )

$$|k - \frac{v}{c}| = \sqrt{k^2 + (\frac{v}{c})^2} = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{v}{c})^2}$$

$$\Delta\theta' = \tan^{-1} \frac{v}{c}$$

$k \parallel v$  のとき

$$k' = k$$

展開すると

$$|k - \frac{v}{c}| = \sqrt{1 - 2k \cdot \frac{v}{c} + (\frac{v}{c})^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon + \frac{3}{8}\epsilon^2 + \dots \quad \text{より}$$

$$\frac{1}{|k - \frac{v}{c}|} = 1 + k \cdot \frac{v}{c} + \frac{3}{2}(k \cdot \frac{v}{c})^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{v}{c})^2 + \dots$$

$$\therefore k' = (k - \frac{v}{c}) \left( 1 + k \cdot \frac{v}{c} + \frac{3}{2}(k \cdot \frac{v}{c})^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{v}{c})^2 + \dots \right)$$

$$= k$$

$$+ \frac{1}{c} [v - (v \cdot k)k]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \left\{ \frac{3}{2}(v \cdot k)^2 - \frac{v^2}{2} \right\} k - (v \cdot k)v \right] + \dots$$

$$\left( k'_N - k'_{SR} \approx \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (v \cdot k)^2 k - (v \cdot k)v \right\} + \dots \right)$$

§3 一般相対論への招待

アインシュタイン 1915

(特殊 → 1907)

<指導原理>

1. 一般相対性原理

物理法則は一般座標変換に対して不変

2. 等価原理

重力は力ではない  
force

(3. 対応原理)

$U \rightarrow 0$

特殊相対論

$C \rightarrow \infty$

ニュートン力学 + 万有引力

「一般相対論的天体力学とは歪んだ時空における自由運動を議論する学問」  
(ポアンカレ 「天体力学とは万有引力だけが働いている運動」)

▷ 曲がった時空の導入

(不変量) 線素

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

↑  
計量(テンソル) metric (tensor)  
contravariant

2次形式 2-form  
対称 2階共変テンソル

変位

$dx^\mu$  : (反変)ベクトル  
 $\partial^\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$  (共変)偏微分ベクトル  
covariant

アインパラメータ

$\lambda$  : 世界線に固有

アイン速度

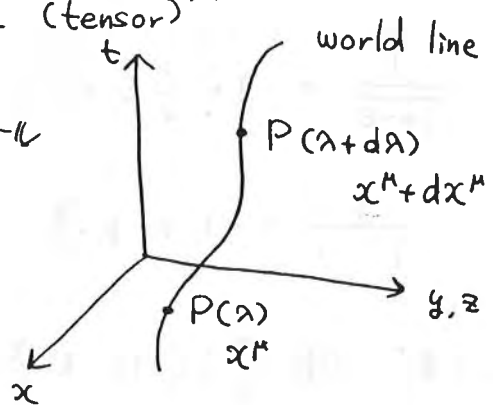
$$\frac{dx^\mu}{d\lambda}$$

4元速度

$\lambda \leftarrow \tau$  : 固有時

$$u = \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau}$$

⇒ 時間的 ~~な~~ 世界線  
timelike  $cdt \geq dx^i$



( 4元方向余弦 )

$\lambda \leftarrow s$  : 固有長

⇒ 空間的世界線  
spacelike

$$cdt \lesssim dx^i$$

$$w = \frac{dx^\mu}{ds}$$

$\lambda \leftarrow s$  のまま

⇒ 長±0世界線

null

$$cdt \sim dx^i$$



▷ なぜ座標系が必要か

1) 方程式 ← 共変 covariant

2) 独立でない → 拘束あり

~~単一~~ 単一粒子なら それで OK

But

~~多体系~~ 多体系

固有時 → 世界線に固有

重力多体系

particle  
1... i... N

$\tau$   
 $\tau_i \rightarrow N$  存在

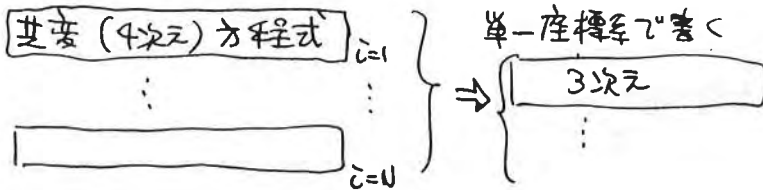
⇒ (individual time step) ITS 法

みたいになってる

よって 1つのものとして (gauge) 座標系 (coord. sys.) を導入し、全ての現象をこれで記述

多時間理論は複雑

(手順)



▷ 絶対微分

~~4次元~~ 4次元の速度

~~$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \frac{dx^\mu}{d\lambda} \right)$~~  ?

⇒ これは 反変ベクトルでない!

(実際)

(一般) 座標変換

$$x^{\alpha'} = x^{\alpha'}(x^\mu)$$

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x^{\alpha'}$$

$$dx^{\alpha'} = E^{\alpha'}_{\mu} dx^\mu$$

$$E^{\alpha'}_{\mu} = \frac{\partial x^{\alpha'}}{\partial x^\mu}$$

変換の Jacobian

このとき

~~$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \frac{dx^\mu}{d\lambda} \right)$~~   $u^\mu (= \frac{dx^\mu}{d\lambda})$  の全微分  $du^\mu$  の変換は

$$u^{\alpha'} = E^{\alpha'}_{\mu} u^\mu$$

を微分して

$$du^{\alpha'} = \left( dE^{\alpha'}_{\mu} \right) u^\mu + E^{\alpha'}_{\mu} du^\mu$$

$$\therefore du^{\alpha'} \neq E^{\alpha'}_{\mu} du^\mu$$

34の考え方

10/3/20 λ

$$U^M = U^M(x^M, \lambda)$$

$$U^M + dU^M = U^M(x^M + dx^M, \lambda + d\lambda)$$

$$U^M + \delta U^M = U^M(x^M + dx^M, \lambda)$$

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$$DU^M \equiv \frac{\partial U^M}{\partial \lambda} d\lambda = dU^M - \delta U^M$$

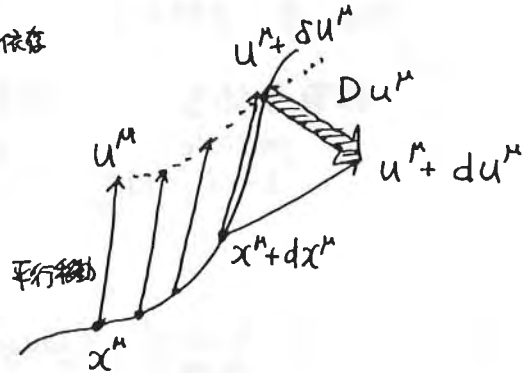
テンソルの性質を保存する微分は何か?

← 絶対微分 D  
absolute derivative

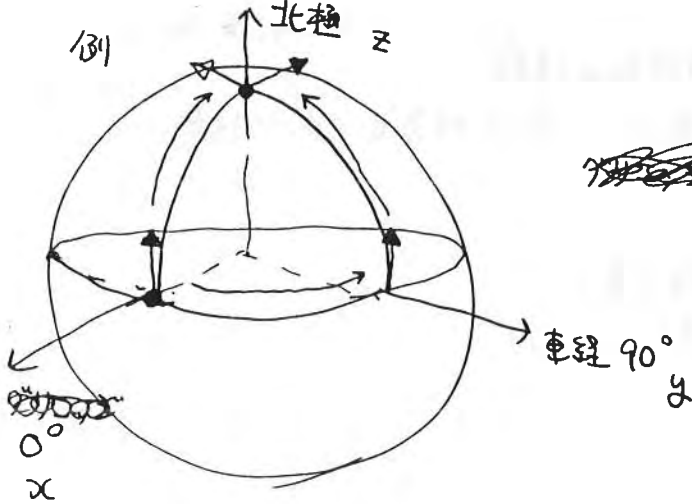
$$D = d - \delta$$

↑ pathに依存  
↑ 平行移動による差  
parallel

曲がった線に沿って平行移動すると  $\delta \neq 0$



例



~~平行移動~~

一般に

$$\delta U^M \propto dx^M$$

$$\delta U^M \propto U^M$$

変位が小 → 平行移動差も小  
元の量が小 → 平行移動差も小

$$\therefore \delta U^M(x^P) = C^M_{\nu\lambda}(x^P) U^\nu dx^\lambda$$

↑ 接続係数 connection coeff.

一般相対論 伝統的に

$$\Gamma^M_{\nu\lambda} = -C^M_{\nu\lambda}$$

クリストッフェルの記号  
Christoffel's symbol  
↑  
テンソルではないから

$$\therefore \underline{DU^M = dU^M + \Gamma^M_{\nu\lambda} U^\nu dx^\lambda}$$

(公式)  $D \circ A = dA$   $A$ : スカラー

$DB^{\mu} = dB^{\mu} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda} B^{\nu} dx^{\lambda}$  種の微分が成る

$DC_{\mu} = dC_{\mu} - \Gamma^{\nu\lambda}_{\mu} C_{\nu} dx^{\lambda}$  (  $A = B^{\mu} C_{\mu}$  とおくと  
すくなくとも  
以下同様 )

~~$DE_{\mu} = dE_{\mu}$~~

~~$DE^{\mu\nu} = dE^{\mu\nu} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\alpha\beta} E^{\alpha} dx^{\beta} + \Gamma^{\nu}_{\alpha\beta} E^{\alpha} dx^{\beta}$~~

$DF^{\mu}_{\nu} = dF^{\mu}_{\nu} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\alpha\beta} F^{\alpha}_{\nu} dx^{\beta} - \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\nu\beta} F^{\mu}_{\alpha} dx^{\beta}$

⋮

~~$\Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda}$~~

アフィン微分  $\rightarrow$  共変微分

$\frac{D}{d\lambda}$

$D$ : 絶対微分

~~$\frac{d}{d\lambda}$~~

アフィン加速度  $\frac{D(dx^{\mu})}{d\lambda} = \frac{d^2 x^{\mu}}{d\lambda^2} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda} \frac{dx^{\nu}}{d\lambda} \frac{dx^{\lambda}}{d\lambda}$

4元加速度  $\frac{D(dx^{\mu})}{d\tau} = \frac{Du^{\mu}}{d\tau}$

共変微分 (絶対偏微分? ~~表示等~~)

~~$\frac{DB^{\mu}}{d\lambda} = \frac{dB^{\mu}}{d\lambda} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda} B^{\nu} \frac{dx^{\lambda}}{d\lambda} = \bigcirc^{\mu}_{\nu} B^{\nu} \equiv B^{\mu}$~~

$DB^{\mu} = dB^{\mu} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda} B^{\nu} dx^{\lambda}$

$DB^{\mu} = \underbrace{B^{\mu}_{;\lambda}}_{\text{共変微分}} dx^{\lambda}$   $\exists \exists \exists \exists$

普通の偏微分  $\frac{dB^{\mu}}{d\lambda}$

$\frac{dB^{\mu}}{d\lambda} = \frac{\partial B^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} dx^{\lambda}$

一般に

$D = dx^{\mu} \nabla_{\mu}$

$\nabla_{\mu} = \frac{D}{dx^{\mu}}$

$\frac{D}{d\tau} = \frac{dx^{\mu}}{d\tau} \nabla_{\mu} = u^{\mu} \nabla_{\mu} (= \nabla_u)$  (参考)

▷ 運動方程式 (質点)

$$\frac{Dp^M}{d\tau} = f^M$$

ただし  $p^M = m u^M$  : 質点の運動量

(ラグランジ形式でもいいが、散逸などがあると drag がかかる)

とて ← 等価原理より

$$f^M = 0 \quad (\text{非重力 force} = 0 \text{ のみ}) \text{ を考える}$$

$$0 = \frac{Dp^M}{d\tau} = m \frac{Du^M}{d\tau}$$

▷ 測地線

$$\frac{Du^M}{d\tau} = 0 \quad (\text{時間的}) \text{ 測地線}$$

書き直すと

$$\frac{du^M}{d\tau} + \Gamma^M_{\nu\lambda} u^\nu u^\lambda = 0$$

( $u^0 \rightarrow c$  特殊相対論)

座標速度への書き換え

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du^0}{d\tau} + \Gamma^0_{\nu\lambda} u^\nu u^\lambda = 0 \\ \frac{du^i}{d\tau} + \Gamma^i_{\nu\lambda} u^\nu u^\lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u^\mu = \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau} = \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\tau}$$

$$= \frac{dt}{d\tau} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ \mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u^i = \frac{u^0}{c} v^i, \quad \frac{d}{d\tau} = \frac{u^0}{c} \frac{d}{dt} \text{ より} \quad (\Gamma^M_{\nu\lambda} = \Gamma^M_{\lambda\nu} \leftarrow \text{後で示す})$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{u^0}{c} \frac{du^0}{dt} + \Gamma^0_{00} (u^0)^2 + 2\Gamma^0_{0i} \frac{u^0}{c} v^i + \Gamma^0_{ij} \frac{u^0}{c} v^i v^j = 0 \\ \frac{u^0}{c} \frac{du^0}{dt} \frac{v^k}{c} + \frac{(u^0)^2}{c^2} \frac{dv^k}{dt} + (u^0)^2 \left[ \Gamma^k_{00} + 2\Gamma^k_{0i} \frac{v^i}{c} + \Gamma^k_{ij} \frac{v^i}{c} \frac{v^j}{c} \right] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dv^k}{dt} = -c^2 \Gamma^k_{00} + c v^k \Gamma^0_{00} - 2c v^i \Gamma^k_{i0} + 2 v^i v^j \Gamma^k_{ij} - v^i v^j \Gamma^k_{ij} + \frac{1}{c} v^k v^i v^j \Gamma^0_{ij}$$

$\Gamma$  は座標だけの関数 (もし  $m \rightarrow 0$  なら  $v^k$  には依存しない) : この極限で  $\mathbf{v}$  は  $\mathbf{v}$  の3次式となる (これは長き測地線についても成り立つ)

▷  $g_{\mu\nu}, \delta^{\mu}_{\nu}, g^{\mu\nu} (\eta_{\mu\nu})$

±  $(ds)^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu} = dx^{\mu} dx_{\mu}$

$g_{\mu\nu}$  は座標に依存した表現

$g_{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} \equiv dx_{\nu}$  と書く

$\delta^{\mu}_{\nu} = \begin{cases} 1 & \mu = \nu \\ 0 & \mu \neq \nu \end{cases}$

「指標の上げ下げ」

$A^{\mu}_{\nu} = g_{\nu\rho} A^{\mu\rho}$  etc.

±  $\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$

$g^{\mu\nu} g_{\nu\lambda} = \delta^{\mu}_{\lambda}$  で定義される  $g^{\mu\nu}$  (逆計量テンソル)  $\uparrow$

▷  $\Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda}$  ?

(要請) I 指標の上げ下げ  $\leftrightarrow$  D (絶対微分) 可換

(II 積の微分法則を \* みたす  $D(A^{\mu} B_{\nu}) = (DA^{\mu}) B_{\nu} + A^{\mu} (DB_{\nu})$  etc.)

ここから直ちに

$D g_{\mu\nu} = D \delta^{\mu}_{\nu} = D g^{\mu\nu} (= D \eta_{\mu\nu}) = 0$

つまり  $g_{\mu\nu}, g^{\mu\nu}$  は定数と同じようにふるまう。

± この要請から

$0 = D g_{\mu\nu} = dg_{\mu\nu} - (\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\rho} g_{\lambda\nu} + \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\nu\rho} g_{\mu\lambda}) dx^{\rho}$

$\therefore \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\rho}} = \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\rho} g_{\lambda\nu} + \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\nu\rho} g_{\mu\lambda}$

±  $\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$

$\Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda} = \Gamma^{\mu}_{\lambda\nu}$

∴)  $\phi$  スカラー場として  $\frac{D}{\partial x^{\lambda}} (\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^{\mu}}) = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\mu}} - \Gamma^{\nu}_{\mu\lambda} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^{\nu}}$

$\mu \leftrightarrow \lambda$   $\frac{D}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^{\lambda}}) = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^{\mu} \partial x^{\lambda}} - \Gamma^{\nu}_{\lambda\mu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^{\nu}}$

$\therefore \frac{D}{\partial x^{\lambda}} (\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^{\mu}}) - \frac{D}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^{\lambda}}) = (\Gamma^{\nu}_{\mu\lambda} - \Gamma^{\nu}_{\lambda\mu}) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^{\nu}}$

テンソル eq. 直交座標系で左辺 = 0 ( $D \rightarrow \partial$ )

$$\therefore 0 = (\Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^{\nu} - \Gamma_{\lambda\mu}^{\nu}) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^{\nu}}$$

座標変換しても  $0 \Rightarrow 0$  一方  $\phi$  は任意

$$\therefore \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^{\nu} = \Gamma_{\lambda\mu}^{\nu}$$

▷  $\Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^{\mu}$  (3.92)

$$\frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\rho}} = \Gamma_{\mu\rho}^{\lambda} g_{\lambda\nu} + \Gamma_{\nu\rho}^{\lambda} g_{\mu\lambda}$$

$(\mu, \nu, \rho) + (\nu, \rho, \mu) - (\rho, \mu, \nu)$  を作ると

$$\frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\rho}} + \frac{\partial g_{\nu\rho}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \frac{\partial g_{\rho\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}} = 2 \Gamma_{\mu\rho}^{\lambda} g_{\lambda\nu} \equiv 2 \Gamma_{\mu\rho}^{\nu, \mu\rho}$$

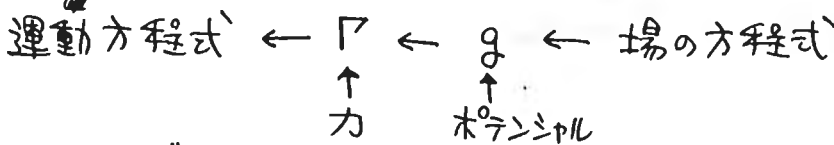
$$\therefore \Gamma_{\mu\rho}^{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\lambda\kappa} \left( \frac{\partial g_{\mu\kappa}}{\partial x^{\rho}} + \frac{\partial g_{\kappa\rho}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \frac{\partial g_{\rho\mu}}{\partial x^{\kappa}} \right)$$

書き直して

$$\Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\kappa} \left( \frac{\partial g_{\nu\kappa}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} + \frac{\partial g_{\kappa\lambda}}{\partial x^{\nu}} - \frac{\partial g_{\lambda\nu}}{\partial x^{\kappa}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\kappa} (g_{\nu\kappa, \lambda} + g_{\kappa\lambda, \nu} - g_{\lambda\nu, \kappa})$$

▷ ~~場の~~ 場の方程式



ただし、は? にいって

普通は (アインシュタインの) 重力場の方程式  $G_{\mu\nu} = -\kappa T_{\mu\nu}$

を弱い場の近似で解いて  $g$  の展開形を求める。

しかし、場の方程式は一意でない (Brans-Dicke 他)

↳ PPN formalism

§4) ~~PPN~~ ~~近似~~  
 Newtonian metric  $\approx$  近似

(対応原理)  $\cdot$  重力  $\downarrow 0$  特殊相対性理論

$$\therefore g_{\mu\nu} \approx \eta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\approx \text{して } g_{\mu\nu}^{(x)} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}^{(x)} \text{ とおく。}$$

さて遅い粒子 ( $v \ll c$ ) だけ考えれば  $\left( \epsilon = \frac{v}{c} \ll 1 \right)$   $\epsilon$  は微小量  $\sim 10^{-3} \sim$

~~$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{\mu\nu}(x^\lambda) \right| \sim \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right| \cdot |g_{\mu\nu}| \sim \frac{v}{c} |g_{\mu\nu}| \sim \epsilon |g_{\mu\nu}|$$~~

~~つまり  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sim \epsilon \rightarrow v \sim \epsilon$~~

運動方程式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV^k}{dt} &= -c^2 \Gamma_{00}^k + c (V^k \Gamma_{00}^0 - 2V^i \Gamma_{i0}^k) \\ &\quad + (2V^k V^i \Gamma_{i0}^0 - V^i V^j \Gamma_{ij}^k) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{c} (V^k V^i V^j \Gamma_{ij}^0) \\ &\approx -c^2 \Gamma_{00}^k \end{aligned}$$

~~重力ポテンシャル~~  $\phi$  とすると  $\approx$  力学では

$$\frac{dV^k}{dt} \approx \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^k}$$

すなわち もう1つの対応原理 から

$$-c^2 \Gamma_{00}^k \sim \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^k}$$

さて

$$\Gamma_{00}^k \sim -\frac{1}{2} h_{00} \frac{\partial h_{00}}{\partial x^k} \quad (\text{後で示す})$$

と仮定してこれは

$$h_{00} = \frac{2\phi}{c^2} \text{ を示唆する。}$$

従,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_{00} \sim -1 + \frac{2\phi}{c^2} + \dots \\ g_{0i} \sim 0 + \dots \\ g_{ij} \sim \delta_{ij} + \dots \end{array} \right.$

この近似を ニュートン近似  
という。

▷ 固有時の方程式

固有時  $\tau$  : ~~静止系に置いて~~ ~~時計の刻む~~ 時計の刻む時系

$$(ds)^2 = -c^2 d\tau^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = -c^2 dt^2 \left( -g_{00} - \frac{2g_{0i}}{c} \frac{dx^i}{dt} - \frac{g_{ij}}{c^2} \frac{dx^i dx^j}{dt^2} \right)$$

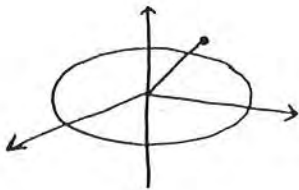
$$d\tau^2 \sim dt^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) \quad v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$\phi$ : 時計の重力ポテンシャル (この座標系における)  
(ポテンシャルとroughにいうこともある)

$$\frac{d\tau}{dt} \approx \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{2\phi}{c^2} + v^2 \right)} \sim 1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \phi + \frac{v^2}{2} \right) + \dots$$

↑ 固有時の方程式 Eq. of Proper time (重力による時計の遅れ Gravitational Time Dilatai)  
↑ Lorentz (剛体回転)  
↑  $O\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^4$

▷ ジオイド上の時計



回転している地球 ~~表面~~ 上に固定された時計  
を考えよ。

地心座標系で

(地球以外の天体を無視)

このとき  $\phi$ : 地球の重力ポテンシャル @ 時計  
 $v$ : 時計の地心速度

すると  $\phi + \frac{v^2}{2}$  ... 回転座標系の有効ポテンシャル  $v = \omega \times r$  (剛体回転)

と3か 回転座標系では

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \phi' = \phi + \frac{v^2}{2} \\ v' = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

ある意味で「つくりもの」

$$\phi' + \frac{v'^2}{2} = \phi + \frac{v^2}{2}$$

固有時は 1次では不変  $\phi$  の



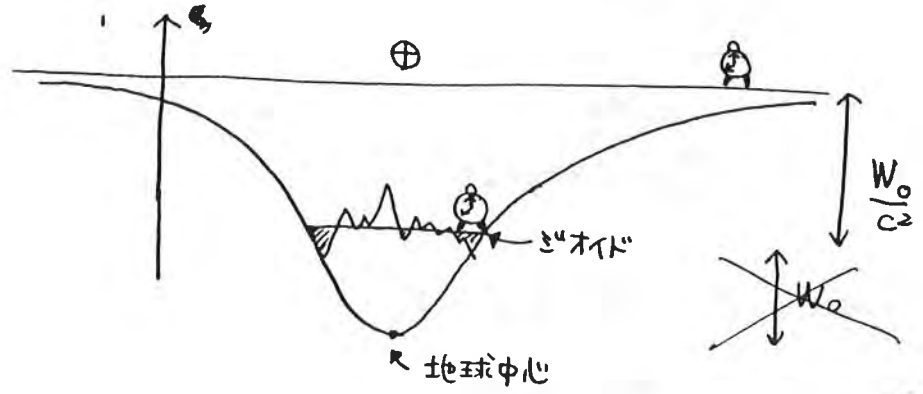
測地学 重力 gravity  $\phi + \frac{v^2}{2}$   
 (万有引力的)重力 gravitation  $\phi$   
 ↓ この意味で  
 重力一定の面 (→ のうち 1つ) を ジオイド geoid と呼ぶ  
 (等ポテンシャル面のうち平均海面)  
 (と一致するもの)  
 → 火星では? 木星では?

つまり 「固有時は ジオイド面 (等重力ポテンシャル面) 上では、  
 $\phi$  の 1次 (  $\frac{v}{c}$  の 2次 ) の 精度で 同等である」  
 ↑ これを利用して 時計の (う)な同期が行われている。

$W_0 \equiv (\phi_E + \frac{v_{rot}^2}{2})$  ジオイド面  $\sim 6.2636860 \times 10^{+7} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$   
 $\pm 30$

$\frac{W_0}{c^2} \sim \frac{6.2636860 \times 10^{+7}}{(2.99792458 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2} \sim 6.969291 \times 10^{-10}$   
 $\uparrow 3$   
 $10^{-15}$

どこのポテンシャル差か?



▷ 地表 (キ ジオイド上) 標高  
 $\Delta W = W - W_0 \approx \Delta(\phi_E + \frac{v^2}{2}) \sim -gh$   
 ↑ 重力加速度 gravity

$g \sim 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$   
 $c^2 \sim 1.00 \times 10^{17} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$   
 ↓  
 $h = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $\frac{gh}{c^2} \sim \frac{9.8}{10^{17}}$   
 $\sim 10^{-16}$   
 つまり  $\sim 10^{-16} \text{ /m}$   
 $9.8 \times 10^{-16} \text{ /m} \sim 10^{-16} \text{ /m}$   
 で 原子時計の rate が 変わる。  
 (1 day =  $8.64 \times 10^4 \text{ sec} \sim 10 \text{ ns/day}$ )

▷ ~~天王衛星の時計 (GPS)~~  
自由運動する

$$\frac{d\tau}{dt} = 1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \phi + \frac{v^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\phi = \frac{\mu}{r} \quad \mu = GM$$

ケプラー-運動 (楕円),  $e < 1$

$$\text{エネルギー-積分} \quad \frac{1}{2} v^2 - \frac{\mu}{r} = -\frac{\mu}{2a} \quad \text{より直ちに}$$

$a$ : semi-major axis

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\tau}{dt} &= 1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \frac{2\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{2a} \right] \\ &= 1 - \frac{\mu}{c^2 a} \left[ 2\frac{a}{r} - \frac{1}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{さて } \frac{r}{a} = 1 - e \cos u \quad u: \text{eccentric anomaly} \quad (E \text{ と書くと})$$

また

$$n a dt = r du \quad \text{より}$$

$$n: \text{mean motion} \quad \mu = n^2 a^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\tau &= \int \left\{ 1 - \frac{\mu}{c^2 a} \left[ 2\frac{a}{r} - \frac{1}{2} \right] \right\} \cancel{r} du dt \\ &= \left[ 1 + \frac{\mu}{2c^2 a} \right] \int dt - \frac{2\mu}{c^2 a} \int \frac{a}{r} dt \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \underbrace{\int \frac{a}{r} dt}_{\frac{1}{n} \int du} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau - \tau_0 = \left( 1 + \frac{\mu}{2c^2 a} \right) (t - t_0) - \frac{2\mu}{c^2 n a} (u - u_0)$$

$$\text{さて (Kepler eq.) } u - e \sin u = l = n(t - t_0) + l_0$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{3\mu}{2c^2 a} \right) (t - t_0) - \frac{2\mu e}{c^2 n a} \sin u$$

$\frac{\mu}{c^2}$ : half of gravitational radius

	$\mu$	$\mu/c^2$
$\odot$	<del><math>1.476 \text{ km}</math></del> $1.327 \times 10^{20} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$	$1.476 \text{ km}$
$\oplus$	<del><math>8.87 \text{ mm}</math></del> $3.99 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$	$4.44 \text{ mm}$

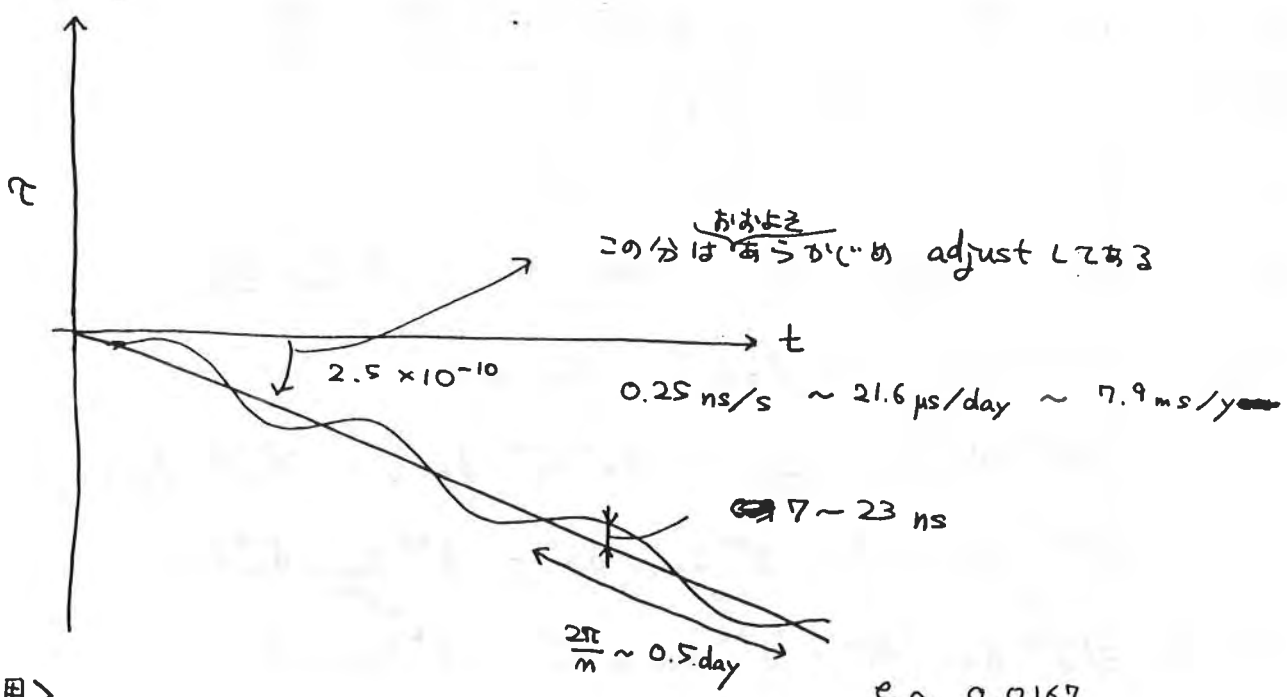
GPS/NAVSTAR

$$a \sim 2.6 \times 10^7 \text{ m} \quad e \sim 0.003 - 0.010$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{\mu}{c^2 a} \sim 1.5 \times \frac{4.44 \times 10^{-3}}{2.66 \times 10^7} \sim 2.7 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} = 1.459 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$2 \frac{\mu}{c^2 a} \cdot \frac{e}{m} \sim 2 \times \frac{4.44 \times 10^{-3}}{2.66 \times 10^7} \cdot \frac{0.003 - 0.010}{1.459 \times 10^{-4}} \sim (6.9 - 22.9) \times 10^{-9}$$



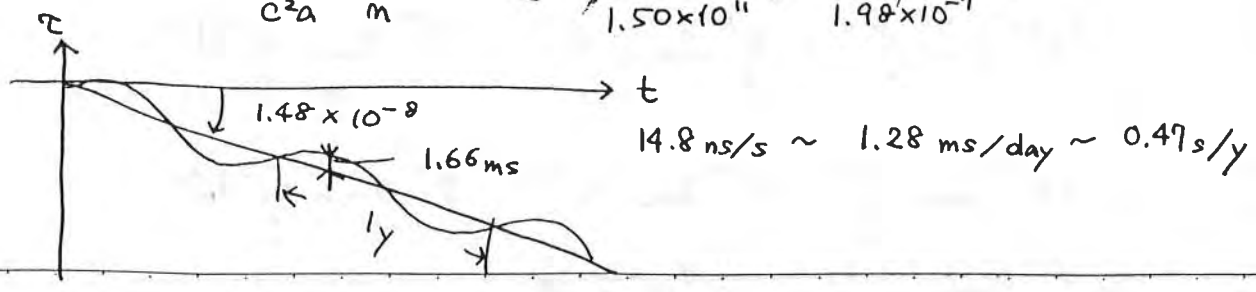
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太陽の 回りの 地球

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{\mu}{c^2 a} \sim 1.5 \times \frac{1.48 \times 10^3}{1.50 \times 10^{11}} \sim 1.48 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$m = \frac{2\pi}{365.2422 \cdot 86400} \sim 1.98 \times 10^{-7} \text{ rad}$$

$$2 \frac{\mu}{c^2 a} \cdot \frac{e}{m} \sim 2 \times \frac{1.48 \times 10^3}{1.50 \times 10^{11}} \times \frac{0.0167}{1.98 \times 10^{-7}} \sim 1.66 \times 10^{-3}$$



## 光の運動

▷ ~~運動方程式~~ 再考

粒子説 or 幾何光学の極限を考へよ。

(考へよ長さ  $d \gg \lambda$  波長を OK.)

↑  
スリット etc.

さて

ニュートン近似で運動方程式を考へよと

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_{00} = -1 + \frac{2\phi}{c^2} \\ g_{0j} = 0 \\ g_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g^{00} = -1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2} - \frac{4\phi^2}{c^4} - \dots \\ g^{0i} = 0 \\ g^{ij} = \delta^{ij} \end{array} \right.$$

$$g_{00,0} = \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^2} \quad g_{00,k} = \frac{2\phi_{,k}}{c^2} \quad \text{other} = 0 \quad ,_0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^0} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\therefore \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\kappa} (g_{\nu\kappa,\lambda} + g_{\kappa\lambda,\nu} - g_{\lambda\nu,\kappa})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\kappa} (\delta_{\nu}^0 \delta_{\kappa}^0 g_{00,\lambda} + \delta_{\kappa}^0 \delta_{\lambda}^0 g_{00,\nu} - \delta_{\lambda}^0 \delta_{\nu}^0 g_{00,\kappa})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (g^{\mu 0} g_{00,\lambda} \delta_{\nu}^0 + g^{\mu 0} g_{00,\nu} \delta_{\lambda}^0 - g^{\mu\kappa} g_{00,\kappa} \delta_{\lambda}^0 \delta_{\nu}^0)$$

$$\Gamma_{00}^k = \frac{1}{2} (g^{k0} g_{00,0} \delta_0^0 + g^{k0} g_{00,0} \delta_0^0 - g^{k\kappa} g_{00,\kappa})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} g_{00,k} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \phi_{,k}$$

$$\Gamma_{00}^0 = \frac{1}{2} (g^{00} g_{00,0} + g^{00} g_{00,0} - g^{0\kappa} g_{00,\kappa})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g^{00} g_{00,0} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \dot{\phi} \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2})}$$

$$\Gamma_{i0}^k = \frac{1}{2} (g^{k0} g_{00,0} \delta_i^0 + g^{k0} g_{00,i} \delta_0^0 - g^{k\kappa} g_{00,\kappa} \delta_i^0 \delta_0^0)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Gamma_{i0}^0 = \frac{1}{2} (g^{00} g_{00,0} \delta_i^0 + g^{00} g_{00,i} \delta_0^0 - g^{0\kappa} g_{00,\kappa} \delta_i^0 \delta_0^0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g^{00} g_{00,i} = \frac{1}{c^2} \phi_{,k} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2} (g^{k0} g_{00,0i} \underset{\downarrow 0}{d_j^0} + g^{k0} g_{00,0j} \underset{\downarrow 0}{d_i^0} - g^{kk} g_{00,k} \underset{\downarrow 0}{d_i^0} \underset{\downarrow 0}{d_j^0})$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^0 = \frac{1}{2} (g^{00} g_{00,0i} \underset{\downarrow 0}{d_j^0} + g^{00} g_{00,0j} \underset{\downarrow 0}{d_i^0} - g^{0k} g_{00,k} \underset{\downarrow 0}{d_i^0} \underset{\downarrow 0}{d_j^0})$$

$$= 0$$

よ, z

$$\Gamma_{00}^k = -\frac{\phi_{,k}}{c^2}, \quad \Gamma_{00}^0 = -\frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2(1-\frac{2\phi}{c^2})}, \quad \Gamma_{i0}^0 = -\frac{\phi_{,k} v^i}{c^2(1-\frac{2\phi}{c^2})}$$

other = 0

よ, z

$$\frac{dv^k}{dt} = -c^2 \Gamma_{00}^k + c v^k \Gamma_{00}^0 + 2 v^k v^i \Gamma_{i0}^0$$

$$= \phi_{,k} - \frac{v_k}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \frac{1}{1-\frac{2\phi}{c^2}} - \frac{v_k}{c^2} v_i \phi_{,i} \frac{1}{1-\frac{2\phi}{c^2}}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \nabla \phi - \frac{1}{1-\frac{2\phi}{c^2}} \left[ \frac{1}{c} \dot{\phi} + \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \cdot \nabla \phi \right] \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \quad \phi, \dot{\phi} \sim 0, \quad v \sim c$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \nabla \phi - \frac{1}{1-\frac{2\phi}{c^2}} \left( \dot{\phi} + \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \cdot \nabla \phi \right) \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c^2} \sim \nabla \phi - \left( \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \cdot \nabla \phi \right) \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c}$$

ニュートン近似の運動方程式 ← これは間違い

なぜか?

(Einstein も最初まちがえた。  
光の曲がり計算するとき)

最初の仮定と得られた結果が consistent ではない

↑  
ニュートン近似

↑  
上記の eq. of m.  $\frac{v}{c} \sim 1$

↑  
 $\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \nabla \phi$   
 $\frac{v}{c} \ll 1$

⇔ 勝手に拡張... まちがい (教える本) あり



$$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} = \cos \omega t$$

$$R_{\alpha'}^{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\omega y'}{c} & \cos \omega t & -\sin \omega t & 0 \\ +\frac{\omega x'}{c} & \sin \omega t & \cos \omega t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & +1 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_{\alpha'}^{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & \frac{\omega y'}{c} & -\frac{\omega x'}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \omega t & \sin \omega t & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \omega t & \cos \omega t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & +1 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$g_{\alpha'\beta'} = R_{\alpha'}^{\mu} R_{\beta'}^{\nu} g_{\mu\nu}$$~~

$$R_{\alpha'}^{\mu} = R$$

~~$$g_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu}^{\alpha'} R_{\nu}^{\beta'} g_{\alpha'\beta'}$$~~

$$g_{\alpha'\beta'} = \eta_{\alpha'\beta'} \quad \text{L.F.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{00} &= R_0^{\alpha'} R_0^{\beta'} g_{\alpha'\beta'} \\ &= (R_0^{0'})^2 g_{00} + 2(R_0^{0'}) R_0^{i'} g_{0i'} + R_0^{i'} R_0^{j'} g_{i'j'} \\ &= \cancel{g_{00}} + 2 \frac{\omega}{c} [\cancel{x' g_{01'}} - \cancel{y' g_{02'}}] + \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \\ &= g_{00}^{-1} + \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 (y'^2 + x'^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{0j} &= R_0^{\alpha'} R_j^{\beta'} g_{\alpha'\beta'} \\ &= R_0^{0'} R_j^{0'} g_{00} + R_0^{i'} R_j^{0'} g_{0i'j'} + R_0^{i'} R_j^{k'} g_{i'k'} \\ &= R_0^{i'} R_j^{i'} \end{aligned}$$

$$g_{01} = -\frac{\omega}{c} y' \cos \omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} x' \sin \omega t = -\frac{\omega}{c} y'$$

$$g_{02} = +\frac{\omega}{c} y' \sin \omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} x' \cos \omega t = +\frac{\omega}{c} x'$$

$$g_{03} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ij} &= R_i^{\alpha'} R_j^{\beta'} g_{\alpha'\beta'} \\ &= R_i^{0'} R_j^{0'} g_{00} + 2 R_i^{k'} R_j^{0'} g_{0k'} + R_i^{k'} R_j^{l'} g_{k'l'} \\ &= R_i^{k'} R_j^{k'} = \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

回転  $R_z(\omega t)$  を

一般に  $\frac{dR}{dt} = \Omega R$

$$\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\omega_z & \omega_y \\ \omega_z & 0 & -\omega_x \\ \omega_y & \omega_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\eta_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow g_{\mu\nu}$

$$\omega = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} g_{00} = -1 + \frac{\omega^2(x^2+y^2)}{c^2} \\ g_{01} = -\frac{\omega y}{c} \\ g_{02} = +\frac{\omega x}{c} \\ g_{03} = 0 \\ g_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \end{cases}$$

●  $\frac{\omega^2(x^2+y^2)}{c^2}$  ← 遠心力ポテンシャル

$$\begin{cases} g_{,00} = -1 + \frac{V_{rot}^2}{c^2} \\ g_{0j} = \frac{V_{rot}}{c} \\ g_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \end{cases}$$

$$V_{rot} = \omega \times x \quad (= \Omega x)$$

空間(剛体)回転  $\leftrightarrow g$  は 密接に 関係する。

~~そこで 一般に~~

~~$g_{0j} \neq 0$  のとき~~

~~$(g)_{,j} = g_{0j}$  とおいて~~

~~$g = g(t, x)$~~

~~$g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = g_{\alpha\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta$~~

~~また、 $g_{0j}$  が  $O(\frac{v}{c})$  で  $O$  でないとき 適当な座標変換で  $O(\frac{v}{c}) \rightarrow 0$  とすることが出来る。~~

~~(実際) 1)  $g_{0j}$  の  $O(\frac{v}{c})$  の項が 定数 (xによらない) だったとしよう。~~

~~このとき 適当な直交変換 ( $P_\mu^{\alpha\beta}$  は xによらない定数)~~

~~$x^{\mu\alpha\beta} = P_\mu^{\alpha\beta} x^\mu$~~

~~を施せば  $g_{0j}$  の定数部分は 消去できる。~~

~~$(ds)^2 \sim -(dx^0)^2 + (dx^i)^2 + \dots$~~

~~となる。~~

~~2) 次に  $g_{0j}$  の  $O(\frac{v}{c})$  の項が x の関数  $g_j(x)$  だったとしよう~~



$$,0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^0} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

もし

$$g_{0j} = O\left(\frac{v}{c}\right) \text{ だとすると}$$

$$\begin{cases} g_{00} = -1 + \frac{2\phi}{c^2} \\ g_{0j} = g_j = \frac{W_j}{c} \\ g_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g^{00} = \frac{1 - g^{0j}g_{j0}}{g_{00}} \sim -1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2} + \frac{W^2}{c^2} \\ g^{0i} = -\frac{g^{00}g_{0i}}{g_{00}} \sim -g_i = -\frac{W_i}{c} \\ g^{ij} = \delta_{ij} - g^{0i}g_{0j} \sim \delta_{ij} + \frac{g \otimes g}{c^2} \end{cases}$$

$$g_{00,0} = \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^2}, \quad g_{00,k} = \frac{2\phi_{,k}}{c^2}, \quad g_{0j,0} = \frac{\dot{W}_j}{c^2}, \quad g_{0j,k} = \frac{W_{j,k}}{c^2} \quad \text{other} = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\kappa} (g_{\nu\kappa,\lambda} + g_{\kappa\lambda,\nu} - g_{\lambda\nu,\kappa})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{00}^k &= \frac{1}{2} (g_{,0}^{k0} g_{00,0} + g_{,0}^{k0} g_{00,0} - g_{,0}^{k0} g_{00,0} \\ &\quad + g_{,0}^{kl} g_{0l,0} + g_{,0}^{kl} g_{l0,0} - g_{,0}^{kl} g_{00,l}) = \frac{1}{2} (g_{,0}^{k0} g_{00,0} \\ &\quad + 2g_{,0}^{kl} g_{0l,0} - g_{,0}^{kl} g_{00,l}) \\ &\sim \left(\frac{\dot{W}_k}{c^2} - \frac{\phi_{,k}}{c^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_{00}^0 = \frac{1}{2} (g_{,0}^{00} g_{00,0} + 2g_{,0}^{0l} g_{0l,0} - g_{,0}^{0l} g_{00,l})$$

$$\sim O(3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{i0}^k &= \frac{1}{2} (g_{,0}^{k0} g_{i0,0} + g_{,0}^{k0} g_{00,i} - g_{,0}^{k0} g_{0i,0} \\ &\quad + g_{,0}^{kj} g_{ij,0} + g_{,0}^{kj} g_{j0,i} - g_{,0}^{kj} g_{0i,j}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (g_{k0,i} - g_{0i,k}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2c} (W_{k,i} - W_{i,k}) \end{aligned}$$

others  $\sim$  小

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv_k}{dt} &\sim \cancel{W_{k,i}} + \phi_{,k} - c^2 \Gamma_{00}^k - 2c v^i \Gamma_{i0}^k \\ &\sim -\dot{W}_k + \phi_{,k} - v^i (W_{k,i} - W_{i,k}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{dt} &= \nabla\phi - \dot{W} - (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)W + \nabla(\mathbf{v} \cdot W) \\ &= \nabla\phi - \dot{W} + \mathbf{v} \times (\nabla \times W) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} + \\ - \\ + \\ - \\ + \end{matrix} \\ & \begin{matrix} c \times (a \times b) \\ = -(a \cdot c)b + (b \cdot c)a \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

電磁場の Lorentz 力の公式

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{e}{m} \left[ \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{H} \right]$$

where  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{E} = -\nabla\Phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \\ \mathbf{H} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \end{array} \right.$

と比べてみると

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{W}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{W})$$

$$\frac{e}{m} \Phi = -\phi$$

$$\frac{e}{mc} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{W}$$

という対応がっく

回転 --- (コリオリカ) → 磁場

↑<sup>11/2</sup>

ニ-トン力学での経験は

適当な座標系をとれば

さて (慣性系) で  $\dot{\mathbf{W}} = 0, \nabla \times \mathbf{W} = 0$  とできる。

W の定数部分も 2次形式の対角化で OK.

よって  $g_{ij}$  に  $O(\frac{v}{c})$  はないとしてよい。

▷ ポスト・ガリレイ近似 ● のメトリック

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_{00} = -1 + \frac{2\phi}{c^2} \\ g_{0j} = 0 \\ g_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + (?) \end{array} \right.$$

$\frac{2\Phi_{ij}}{c^2}$  と便宜的に書く

$\Phi_{ij}$  ?

前提

- 1) 2階 対称
- 2)  $\infty$  で  $\rightarrow 0$  簡単
- 3)  $\rho, x$  だけの関数 ← 物理学的
- 4) 2階回転に対して不変 →  $|x-x|$

よって

$$\Phi_{ij} = \alpha_1 \phi \delta_{ij} + \alpha_2 \phi_{,ij}$$

一つの可能性

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_{ij} \phi \\ \phi_{,ij} \equiv \int \frac{\rho(x') (x-x')_i (x-x')_j}{|x-x'|^3} dx' \end{array} \right.$$

とあける。

も、と妙ちきりんなものも考えることはできる

$$\left( \infty \int \frac{\rho(x') e^{-\frac{(x-x')^2}{a^2}}}{|x-x'|} dx' \right)$$

$$\frac{\chi}{c^2 r^2} \sim 1$$

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Date

$$x \sim \frac{\chi}{c^2 r} \sim \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x}$$

ゲージ変換  $t \rightarrow \tilde{t}$

$$\left\{ x^i \rightarrow \tilde{x}^i \equiv x^i - \frac{\gamma_2}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \int d^3 x' \rho(x') |x-x'| \right.$$

$\chi$  とおく

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \Delta \chi = -2\phi \\ \text{重ね合わせ} \end{array} \right)$$

すなわち

$$\frac{\partial x^i}{\partial \tilde{x}^k} = \delta_{jk} - \frac{\gamma_2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial x^i \partial x^k}$$

$$= \delta_{jk} - \frac{\gamma_2}{c^2} \int d^3 x' \rho(x') \left[ \frac{\delta_{jk}}{|x-x'|} - \frac{(x-x')_j (x-x')_k}{|x-x'|^3} \right]$$

$$= \delta_{jk} - \gamma_2 \frac{\phi}{c^2} \delta_{jk} + \gamma_2 \frac{\phi_{,jk}}{c^2} \quad \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \tilde{x}^i} = (\delta_{jk} + \frac{\gamma_2 \phi}{c^2} \delta_{jk} - \gamma_2 \frac{\phi_{,jk}}{c^2})$$

$$g_{ij} \rightarrow g_{\tilde{i}\tilde{j}} = \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tilde{x}^i} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \tilde{x}^j} g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tilde{x}^i} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \tilde{x}^j} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$= \left( \delta_{li} + \frac{\gamma_2 \phi}{c^2} \delta_{li} - \frac{\gamma_2 \phi_{,li}}{c^2} \right) \left( \delta_{mj} + \frac{\gamma_2 \phi}{c^2} \delta_{mj} - \frac{\gamma_2 \phi_{,mj}}{c^2} \right) \left( + \delta_{lm} + \frac{2\gamma_2 \phi}{c^2} \delta_{lm} + \frac{2\gamma_2 \phi_{,lm}}{c^2} \right)$$

$$= + \delta_{ij} + 2(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) \frac{\phi}{c^2} \delta_{ij} + \dots$$

$$\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = \gamma \text{ とおす}$$

$\gamma$ : PPN 11<sup>0</sup>  $x-g$

Lorentz 変換の  $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

結局  $\Phi_{ij} = \gamma \phi \delta_{ij}$  とおくとよい

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_{00} = -1 + \frac{2\phi}{c^2} \\ g_{0j} = 0 \\ g_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + \frac{2\gamma\phi}{c^2} \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right.$$

$\gamma_{12} \approx 2 \Rightarrow \gamma_{12} \approx \gamma_{21}$

$$\gamma = 1$$

$\gamma \rightarrow \infty$   $\tilde{t} \rightarrow t + \gamma \lambda$

$$\gamma = \frac{1+\omega}{2+\omega} \quad (\omega \rightarrow \infty \text{ PPN } \gamma_{12} \approx 2)$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + \frac{2\phi}{c^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \left(1 + \frac{2\gamma\phi}{c^2}\right) \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \left(1 - \frac{2\gamma\phi}{c^2}\right) \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

運動方程式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g^{00} = \frac{1}{g_{00}} = \frac{1}{-1 + \frac{2\phi}{c^2}} \\ g^{0i} = - (g_{0i})^{-1} g^{00} g_{0i} = 0 \\ g^{ij} = \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2\gamma\phi}{c^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$g_{00,0} = \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^3}, \quad g_{00,k} = \frac{2\phi_{,k}}{c^2}, \quad g_{0j,\mu} = 0$$

$$g_{ij,0} = \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^3} \delta_{ij}, \quad g_{ij,k} = \frac{2\sigma\phi_{,k}}{c^2} \delta_{ij}$$

これより

$$\Gamma_{00}^{\bullet k} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{k0} g_{00,0} + 2 g^{kj} g_{0j,0} - g^{kj} g_{00,j} \right]$$

$$= - \frac{\phi_{,k}}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2\sigma\phi}{c^2}} \sim - \frac{\phi_{,k}}{c^2}$$

$$\Gamma_{00}^{\bullet 0} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{00} g_{00,0} + 2 g^{0j} g_{0j,0} - g^{0j} g_{00,j} \right]$$

$$= - \frac{\phi}{c^3} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2}} \sim - \frac{\phi}{c^3}$$

$$\Gamma_{j0}^k = \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{k0} g_{00,j} + g^{kl} g_{0l,j} + g^{kl} g_{lj,0} - g^{kl} g_{0j,l} \right]$$

$$= + \frac{\sigma\phi_{,j}}{c^3} \delta_j^k \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2\sigma\phi}{c^2}} \sim + \frac{\sigma\phi_{,j}}{c^3} \delta_j^k$$

$$\Gamma_{j0}^{\bullet 0} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{00} g_{00,j} + g^{0l} g_{0l,j} + g^{0l} g_{lj,0} - g^{0l} g_{0j,l} \right]$$

$$= - \frac{\phi_{,j}}{c^2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2}} \sim - \frac{\phi_{,j}}{c^2}$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{k0} g_{00,j} + g^{k0} g_{0j,i} - g^{k0} g_{ij,0} + g^{kl} g_{li,j} + g^{kl} g_{lj,i} - g^{kl} g_{ij,l} \right]$$

$$= + \frac{\sigma}{c^2} \left[ \phi_{,i} \delta_j^k + \phi_{,j} \delta_i^k - \phi_{,k} \delta_{ij}^i \right] \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2\sigma\phi}{c^2}}$$

$$\sim + \frac{\sigma}{c^2} (\phi_{,i} \delta_j^k + \phi_{,j} \delta_i^k - \phi_{,k} \delta_{ij})$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^{\bullet 0} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{00} g_{00,i} + g^{00} g_{0j,i} - g^{00} g_{ij,0} + g^{0l} g_{li,j} + g^{0l} g_{lj,i} - g^{0l} g_{ij,l} \right]$$

$$= + \frac{\sigma\phi_{,j}}{c^3} \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2}} \sim \frac{\sigma\phi_{,j}}{c^3} \delta_{ij}$$



結局

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = (1+\gamma) \left[ \nabla\phi - 2\left(\frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \cdot \nabla\phi\right) \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \right] - \frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} \mathbf{v}$$

↑ 小さい

これが (ポスト・ガリレイ近似の) 光の運動方程式  
 (もちろん種分  $|\frac{\mathbf{v}}{c}| = 1 \Rightarrow (1+\gamma) \frac{\phi}{c^2}$  があるが...)

§6 光の運動

さて 光に影響する重力場自体の時間変化は小さい  $\dot{\phi} \sim \frac{|\nabla\phi|}{c}$   
 (例えば太陽の運動)

このとき  $\frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} \mathbf{v}$  は次のオーダーになる

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = (1+\gamma) \left[ \nabla\phi - 2\left(\frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \cdot \nabla\phi\right) \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \right]$$

$$\nabla\phi = -\frac{GM_J}{|x-x_J|^3} (x-x_J)$$

$GM_J$ : 天体 J の GM  
 $x_J$ : " 位置

~~修正~~  $\frac{|\nabla\phi|}{c^2} \ll 1$  より 摂動論で解く

0次

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}^{(0)}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

● 解 (直線運動)  
 $\mathbf{v}^{(0)} = \mathbf{v}_0$   
 $x^{(0)} = x_0 + \mathbf{v}_0 (t-t_0)$

1次の補正の解

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 x^{(1)}}{dt^2} &= (1+\gamma) \left[ \nabla\phi(x^{(0)}) - 2\left(\frac{\mathbf{v}^{(0)}}{c} \cdot \nabla\phi(x^{(0)})\right) \frac{\mathbf{v}^{(0)}}{c} \right] \\ \frac{dx^{(1)}}{dt} &= \mathbf{v}^{(1)} \end{aligned} \right.$$

初期条件  $t=t_0$  2"  $\mathbf{v}^{(1)}=0, x^{(1)}=0$

さて

$1+\gamma$  は定数  
 $\frac{v^{(0)}}{c}$  は定ベクトル だから

もし  $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{d\Delta v}{dt} &= \nabla \phi(x^{(0)}) \\ \frac{d\Delta x}{dt} &= \Delta v \end{aligned} \right.$

が 解ければ

$$v^{(1)} = (1+\gamma) \left[ \Delta v - 2 \left( \frac{v^{(0)}}{c} \cdot \Delta v \right) \frac{v^{(0)}}{c} \right]$$

$$x^{(1)} = (1+\gamma) \left[ \Delta x - 2 \left( \frac{v^{(0)}}{c} \cdot \Delta x \right) \frac{v^{(0)}}{c} \right]$$

は元の方程式をみたす解である。

公式

$$\int dt \frac{a+bt}{|a+bt|^3} = \frac{a+bt}{|a+bt|} \times \frac{a \times b}{|a \times b|^2}$$

$a, b$  は定ベクトル

を用いる

参照

数学大公式集 (丸善, 大槻記)  $\leftarrow$  当該より断然良い  
 2.264.5-6 より  $\leftarrow$  捨てる。

$$\int \frac{d+et}{\sqrt{a+2bt+ct^2}} dt = \frac{(db-ae) + (cd-be)t}{(ac-b^2)\sqrt{a+2bt+ct^2}}$$

から

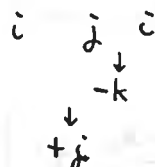
$c \leftarrow b^2, a \leftarrow a^2, b \leftarrow a \cdot b, d \leftarrow a, e \leftarrow b$  のおきかえから

$ac-b^2 \rightarrow a^2b^2 - (a \cdot b)^2 = |a \times b|^2$

$db-ae \rightarrow (a \cdot b)a - a^2b = a \times (a \times b)$

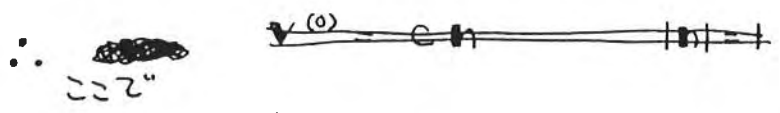
$cd-be \rightarrow b^2a - (a \cdot b)b = b \times (a \times b)$

$a \times (b \times c) = (a \cdot c)b - (a \cdot b)c$



$$\Delta v = - \int_{t_0}^{t-t_0} dt' \frac{GM_J (x_0 - x_J + v_0 t')}{|x_0 - x_J + v_0 t'|^3}$$

$t' = t - t_0$



$$n_0 = \frac{v_0}{c}$$

$$r_{0J} = x_0 - x_J, \quad r_J = x^{(0)} - x_J = r_{0J} + c n_0 \cdot (t - t_0)$$

$$s_{0J} = r_{0J} \times n_0 = \frac{r_{0J} \times v_0}{c}$$

なにかおくと

$$\Delta V = -GM_J \left[ \frac{x_0 - x_J + v_0 t'}{|x_0 - x_J + v_0 t'|} \right]_0^{t-t_0} \times \frac{(x_0 - x_J) \times v_0}{|(x_0 - x_J) \times v_0|^2}$$

$$= -GM_J \left( \frac{r_J}{r_{0J}} - \frac{r_{0J}}{r_{0J}} \right) \times \frac{c s_{0J}}{c^2 s_{0J}^2}$$

$$= -\frac{GM_J}{c} \left( \frac{r_J}{r_J} - \frac{r_{0J}}{r_{0J}} \right) \times \frac{s_{0J}}{s_{0J}^2}$$

もう1回積分しよう

大公式集より 2.261, 2.264, 2.2 #1

$$\int \frac{d+et}{\sqrt{a+2bt+ct^2}} dt = \frac{e\sqrt{a+2bt+ct^2}}{c} + (d - \frac{b}{c}e) \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{a+2bt+ct^2} + ct + b}{\sqrt{c}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \left[ e\sqrt{a+2bt+ct^2} + (d - be) \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \ln \left\{ \sqrt{a+2bt+ct^2} + ct + b \right\} \right]$$

where  $c < b^2, a < a^2, b < a \cdot b, d < a, e < b$

公式

$$\int \frac{a+bt}{|a+bt|} dt = \frac{b}{|b|^2} |a+bt| + \frac{b \times (a \times b)}{|b|^3} \ln \left[ |b| |a+bt| + b \cdot (a+bt) \right]$$

を用いると

$$\Delta x = \frac{-GM_J}{c} \left[ \frac{v_0}{|v_0|^2} |x_0 - x_J + v_0 t'| + \frac{v_0 \times (x_0 - x_J) \times v_0}{|v_0|^3} \ln \left\{ |v_0| |x_0 - x_J + v_0 t'| + v_0 \cdot (x_0 - x_J + v_0 t') \right\} \right]_0^{t-t_0}$$

$$= -\frac{GM_J}{c} \left[ \frac{x_0 - x_J}{|x_0 - x_J|} t' \right]_0^{t-t_0} \times \frac{s_{0J}}{c s_{0J}^2}$$



$$n_0 = |n_0|$$

つまり

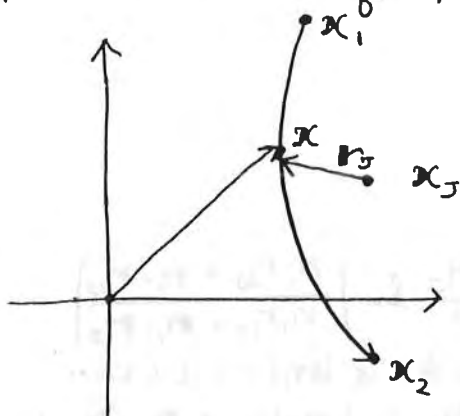
$$\Delta x = \frac{-GM_J}{c} \left[ \frac{n_0}{c} (r_J - r_{0J}) + \frac{n_0 \times s_{0J}}{c} \ln \left| \frac{n_0 r_J + n_0 r_J}{n_0 r_{0J} + n_0 r_{0J}} \right| - \frac{r_{0J}}{r_{0J}} (t - t_0) \right] \times \frac{s_{0J}}{s_{0J}^2}$$

この  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta v$  を用いて

$$\begin{cases} x = x^{(0)} + x^{(1)} = x_0 + \frac{cn_0}{c} (t - t_0) + (1+\gamma) [\Delta x - 2(n_0 \cdot \Delta x) n_0] \\ v = v^{(0)} + v^{(1)} = \frac{cn_0}{c} + (1+\gamma) [\Delta v - 2(n_0 \cdot \Delta v) n_0] \end{cases}$$

これが 1次の解 (2次の解は Richter &amp; Matzner 198? にある)

▷ 光差方程式 eq. of light time (Shapiro's delay)

今  $t = t_1$  に  $x = x_1$  を発した光が  $t = t_2$  に  $x = x_2$  に到着したとすると

$$v_1 = cn_1$$

$$x_2 - x_1 = v_1 (t_2 - t_1) + (1+\gamma) [\Delta x_{21} - 2(n_1 \cdot \Delta x_{21}) n_1]$$

$$\Delta x_{21} = \frac{-GM_J}{c^2} \left[ n_1 (r_{2J} - r_{1J}) + n_1 \times s_{1J} \ln \left| \frac{n_1 r_{2J} + n_1 r_{2J}}{n_1 r_{1J} + n_1 r_{1J}} \right| - c \frac{r_{1J}}{r_{1J}} (t_2 - t_1) \right] \times \frac{s_{0J}}{s_{0J}^2}$$

2乗を

~~計算~~ とすると

$$r_{21}^2 = |x_2 - x_1|^2 = \cancel{c^2 n_1^2 (t_2 - t_1)^2} - 2(1+\gamma) \cancel{c^2 n_1^2 (t_2 - t_1)^2}$$

$$= c^2 n_1^2 (t_2 - t_1)^2 + 2(1+\gamma) \cdot 2(\Delta x_{21} \cdot cn_1)(t_2 - t_1) - 2(1+\gamma)(n_1 \cdot \Delta x_{21})(n_1 \cdot cn_1)(t_2 - t_1) + o(|x_{21}|^2)$$

 $n_1^2 \sim 1$  (よ)

$$\cong c^2 n_1^2 (t_2 - t_1)^2 - 2(1+\gamma)(\Delta x_{21} \cdot cn_1)(t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\therefore r_{21} = cn_1(t_2 - t_1) - (1+\gamma) n_1 \cdot \Delta x_{21}$$

$$(b \times c) \times a = (a \cdot b)c - (a \cdot c)b$$

$$(n \cdot s_{12}) \times s = (s \cdot n)s - s^2 n$$

さ2

$$s_{12} = r_{12} \times n_1$$

$$n_1 \cdot (n_1 \times s_{12}) = 0$$

$$n_1 \cdot \{ (n_1 \times s_{12}) \times s_{12} \} = (s_{12} \cdot n_1)^2 - s_{12}^2 n_1^2 \quad (n_1^2 \sim 1)$$

$$\sim -s_{12}^2$$

$$n_1 \cdot (r_{12} \times s_{12}) = -s_{12}^2$$

よ)

$$n_1 \cdot \Delta x_{21} = \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \left[ + \ln \left| \frac{r_{21}}{r_{12}} \right| + c \frac{t_2 - t_1}{r_{12}} \right]$$

$$\therefore r_{21} = c n_1 (t_2 - t_1) + (1 + \gamma) \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{r_{21}}{r_{12}} \right| + (1 + \gamma) \frac{GM_J}{c} \frac{t_2 - t_1}{r_{12}}$$

$$= c \left\{ n_1 + (1 + \gamma) \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right\} (t_2 - t_1) + (1 + \gamma) \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{r_{21}}{r_{12}} \right|$$

さ2 拘束よ)

$$n_1 = 1 - (1 + \gamma) \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r_{12}} \quad \text{よ)}$$

$$\{ \quad \quad \quad \} = 1$$

$$\therefore c(t_2 - t_1) = r_{21} + (1 + \gamma) \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{n_1 r_{21} + n_1 \cdot r_{21}}{n_1 r_{12} + n_1 \cdot r_{12}} \right|$$

今までの議論  $\Delta x$  は  $GM_J$  による linear |  $|a \phi z|$  は  $|n_1| \sim 1$  と  $c \neq 1$

$$= r_{21} + (1 + \gamma) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{r_{21} + n_1 \cdot r_{21}}{r_{12} + n_1 \cdot r_{12}} \right|$$

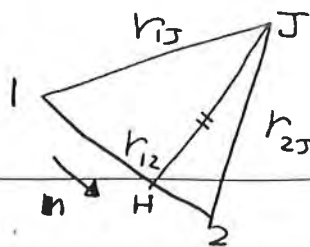
$$c(t_2 - t_1) = r_{21} + (1 + \gamma) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{r_{21} + n_1 \cdot r_{21}}{r_{12} + n_1 \cdot r_{12}} \right|$$

光の遅れ  
gravitational  
delay of  
light time

$$r_{21} = |x_2(t_2) - x_1(t_1)|$$

$$r_{2J} = |x_2(t_2) - x_J(t_1)|, \quad n_1 = \frac{v_1}{c} \sim \frac{r_{21}}{r_{21}}$$

$$r_{1J} = |x_1(t_1) - x_J(t_1)|$$



$$JH^2 = r_{2J}^2 - (r_{2J} \cdot n)^2 = r_{1J}^2 - (r_{1J} \cdot n)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{r_{2J} + r_{2J} \cdot n}{r_{1J} + r_{1J} \cdot n} = \frac{r_{1J} - r_{1J} \cdot n}{r_{2J} - r_{2J} \cdot n}$$

加比の理 分子分母 加えても 比は同じになる  
両辺加

$$= \frac{r_{1J} + r_{2J} + r_{2J} \cdot n - r_{1J} \cdot n}{r_{1J} + r_{2J} + r_{1J} \cdot n - r_{2J} \cdot n}$$

$$r_{2J} \cdot n - r_{1J} \cdot n = r_{21} \cdot n = r_{21}$$

$$\therefore = \frac{r_{1J} + r_{2J} + r_{12}}{r_{1J} + r_{2J} - r_{12}}$$

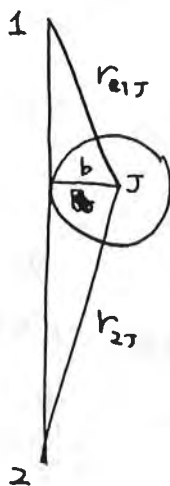
$$\therefore c(t_2 - t_1) = r_{21} + (1 + \gamma) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{r_{1J} + r_{2J} + r_{12}}{r_{1J} + r_{2J} - r_{12}} \right|$$

$$r_{1J} + r_{2J} \sim r_{12}$$

のときは 1/4 delay ↑

### 光差方程式 Shapiro delay (Shapiro 1964)

天体の縁



~~grazing ray opt~~  $r_{12}$  までの距離 (impact parameter  $b$  とする)

$$r_{21} = \sqrt{r_{1J}^2 - b^2} + \sqrt{r_{2J}^2 - b^2}$$

lnの中味

$$\frac{r_{1J} + r_{2J} + \sqrt{\quad} + \sqrt{\quad}}{r_{1J} + r_{2J} - \sqrt{\quad} - \sqrt{\quad}}$$

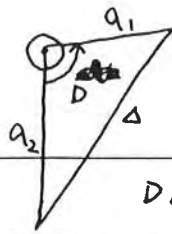
$$= \frac{(r_{1J} + r_{2J}) + \sqrt{r_{1J}^2 - b^2} + \sqrt{r_{2J}^2 - b^2}}{(r_{1J} + r_{2J}) - \sqrt{r_{1J}^2 - b^2} - \sqrt{r_{2J}^2 - b^2}}$$

$r_{2J}, r_{1J} \gg b$  とする

$$\sqrt{r_{1J}^2 - b^2} = r_{1J} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b}{r_{1J}}\right)^2} \sim r_{1J} - \frac{b^2}{2r_{1J}} + \dots$$

$$\therefore \ln \text{の中味} \approx \frac{2(r_{1J} + r_{2J})}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{2r_{1J}^2} + \frac{b^2}{2r_{2J}^2} \sim \frac{4r_{1J}r_{2J}}{b^2}$$





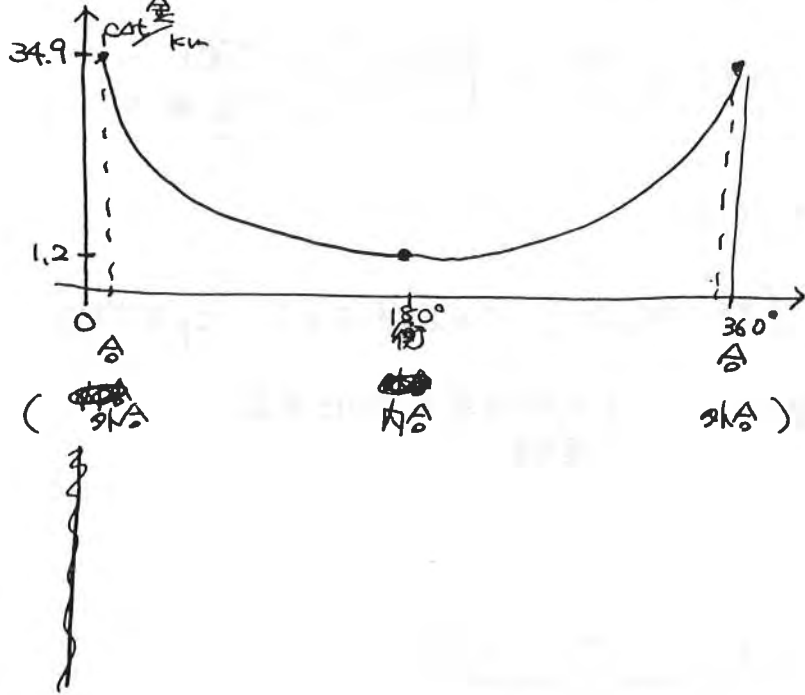
$$\Delta = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 - 2a_1a_2 \cos D}$$

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$$D \propto (m_1 - m_2)t$$

示すと



$$\ln \left| \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 - 2a_1a_2 \cos D}}{a_1 + a_2 - \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 - 2a_1a_2 \cos D}} \right|$$

$$\sim \ln \left| \frac{1 + \alpha + \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha \cos D}}{1 + \alpha - \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha \cos D}} \right|$$

$\psi$  elongation

▷ 光差方程式の解法

$$c(t_2 - t_1) = r_{21} + (1+\gamma) \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{r_{1j} + r_{2j} + r_{21}}{r_{1j} + r_{2j} - r_{21}} \right|$$

$$r_{21} = |x_2(t_2) - x_1(t_1)|$$

$t_2, x_1(t), x_2(t),$  (及び  $x_j(t)$ ) が与えられたとき  $t_1$  を求める

↓  
光差方程式を解く (光方向を求めるのに必要)  
視位置

Newton-Raphson 法

$$t_1^{(0)} = t_2$$

$$t_1^{(1)} = t_1^{(0)} - \frac{c(t_2 - t_1^{(0)}) - r_{12}^{(0)}}{c + \mathbf{v}_1^{(0)} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{12}^{(0)}}$$

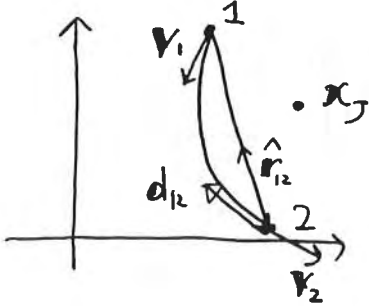
$$= t_2 + \frac{|x_2(t_2) - x_1(t_2)|}{c + \mathbf{v}_1(t_2) \cdot \frac{x_1(t_2) - x_2(t_2)}{|x_2(t_2) - x_1(t_2)|}}$$

$$= t_2 + \frac{r_{12}^{(0)2}}{c r_{12}^{(0)} + \mathbf{v}_1(t_2) \cdot \{x_1(t_2) - x_2(t_2)\}}$$

$$t_2^{(2)} = t_1^{(1)} - \frac{c(t_2 - t_1^{(1)}) - r_{12}^{(1)} - (1+\gamma) \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{r_{1j} + r_{2j} + r_{21}}{r_{1j} + r_{2j} - r_{21}} \right|}{c + \mathbf{v}_1^{(1)}(t_1^{(1)}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{12}^{(1)}}$$

↑  
ホースト・~~ガリレイ~~ ガリレイ の order 2 正しい

▷ 光の ~~進行~~ 方向



$x_2$  での光の到達方向  $d$

$$d_{12} = -\frac{v_2}{|v_2|}$$

$$v_i = c n_i$$

$$v_2 = v_1 + (1+\gamma) [\Delta v - 2(n_1 \cdot \Delta v) n_1]$$

$$\Delta v = \sum \frac{GM_j}{c} \frac{s_{1j}}{|s_{1j}|^2} \times \left( \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} - \frac{r_{1j}}{r_{1j}} \right)$$

これより

$$-d_{12} = \frac{v_2}{|v_2|}$$

$$|v_2|^2 = v_1^2 + 2v_1 \cdot (1+\gamma) [\Delta v - 2(n_1 \cdot \Delta v) n_1] + (1+\gamma)^2 [\Delta v - 2(n_1 \cdot \Delta v) n_1]^2$$

$$= v_1^2 + 2(1+\gamma) \left\{ v_1 \cdot \Delta v - 2(v_1 \cdot n_1)(n_1 \cdot \Delta v) \right\}$$

$$\approx v_1^2 - 2(1+\gamma) v_1 \cdot \Delta v$$

$$v_2 \approx v_1 - (1+\gamma) n_1 \cdot \Delta v$$

$$-d_{12} = \frac{v_2}{|v_2|} = \frac{v_1 + (1+\gamma) [\Delta v - 2(n_1 \cdot \Delta v) n_1]}{v_1 - (1+\gamma) n_1 \cdot \Delta v}$$

$$\approx \frac{v_1}{v_1} + (1+\gamma) \left\{ \frac{\Delta v}{v_1} - 2(n_1 \cdot \frac{\Delta v}{v_1}) n_1 \right\} + (1+\gamma) \frac{n_1 \cdot \Delta v}{v_1^2} \cdot v_1$$

$$\approx \frac{v_1}{v_1} + (1+\gamma) \left[ \frac{\Delta v}{c} - (n_1 \cdot \frac{\Delta v}{c}) n_1 \right] \quad v_1 \sim c \quad \frac{v_1}{v_1} \sim n_1$$

$$\approx 0 \frac{v_1}{v_1} + (1+\gamma) n_1 \times \left( \frac{\Delta v}{c} \right) \times n_1 \quad (a \times b) \times c = (a \cdot c)b - (b \cdot c)a = c \times (b \times a)$$

$$-\lambda r_{12} = r_{21} = x_2 - x_1 = v_1 (t_2 - t_1) + (1+\gamma) [\Delta x - 2(n_1 \cdot \Delta x) n_1]$$

同様にして

$$-\frac{r_{21}}{r_{21}} = \frac{v_1}{v_1} + (1+\gamma) n_1 \times \left( \frac{\Delta x}{r_{21}} \times n_1 \right)$$

$$(a \times b) \times c = (a \cdot c)b - (b \cdot c)a$$

両辺を比較して

$$d_{12} = \frac{r_{12}}{r_{12}} + (1+\delta) n_1 \times \left\{ \left( \frac{\Delta x}{r_{12}} - \frac{\Delta v}{c} \right) \times n_1 \right\}$$

→

$$\Delta v = \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{c} \frac{s_{1j}}{|s_{1j}|^2} \times \left( \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} - \frac{r_{1j}}{r_{1j}} \right)$$

$$\Delta x = \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{c^2} \frac{s_{1j}}{|s_{1j}|^2} \times \left[ (r_{2j} - r_{1j}) n_1 + n_1 \times s_{1j} \ln \left| \frac{r_{2j} - r_{1j}}{r_{1j}} \right| - \frac{r_{1j}}{r_{1j}} c(t_2 - t_1) \right]$$

↑

$$\left( \frac{\Delta x}{r_{12}} - \frac{\Delta v}{c} \right) \times n_1 = \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{c^2} \left\{ \frac{s_{1j}}{|s_{1j}|^2} \times \left[ \frac{r_{2j} - r_{1j}}{r_{12}} n_1 + \frac{n_1 \times s_{1j} \ln \left| \frac{r_{2j} - r_{1j}}{r_{1j}} \right|}{r_{12}} - \frac{r_{1j}}{r_{1j}} \frac{c(t_2 - t_1)}{r_{12}} - \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} + \frac{r_{1j}}{r_{1j}} \right] \right\} \times n_1$$

~~より~~  $c(t_2 - t_1) = r_{12} + O\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 r_{12}$  より

$$s_{1j} = r_{1j} \times n_1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (s_{1j} \times n_1) \times n_1 &\equiv -s_{1j} \\ (r_{1j} \cdot n_1) n_1 - r_{1j} \\ \{ s_{1j} \times (n_1 \times s_{1j}) \} \times n_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

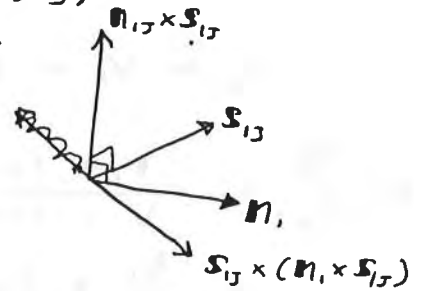
$$\parallel$$

$$s_{1j}^2 n_1 - (n_1 \cdot s_{1j}) s_{1j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (s_{1j} \times r_{2j}) \times n_1 &= ((r_{1j} \times n_1) \times r_{2j}) \times n_1 \\ &= ((r_{1j} \cdot r_{2j}) n_1 - (r_{2j} \cdot n_1) r_{1j}) \times n_1 \\ &= -(r_{2j} \cdot n_1) s_{1j} \end{aligned}$$

などより

$$= \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{c^2} \left[ \frac{r_{2j} - r_{1j}}{r_{12}} - \frac{r_{2j} \cdot n_1}{r_{2j}} \right] \cdot \left( -\frac{s_{1j}}{|s_{1j}|^2} \right)$$





$$r_{12} = V(x_2 - x_1) = (1+r) \frac{GM}{c^2} \Delta x_1$$

$$h_{12} = x_1 - x_2 = V(x_2 - x_1) + (1+r) [\Delta x_1 - 2(\dots) \Delta x_1]$$

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$$n_1 \sim -\frac{r_{12}}{r_{12}} + \dots$$

$$S_{13} = r_{13} \times n_1 \approx -r_{13} \times \frac{r_{12}}{r_{12}} \approx -\frac{r_{13} \times r_{23}}{r_{12}}$$

$$\therefore S_{13}^2 \approx \frac{1}{r_{12}^2} (r_{13} \times r_{23})^2 = \frac{r_{13}^2 \cdot r_{23}^2 - (r_{13} \cdot r_{23})^2}{r_{12}^2}$$

つまり

$$-\frac{S_{13}}{S_{13}^2} \left[ \frac{r_{23} - r_{13}}{r_{12}} + \frac{r_{12} \cdot r_{23}}{r_{12} r_{23}} \right]$$

$$\sim \frac{-r_{13} \times r_{23}}{r_{12}^2} \left( \frac{r_{23} - r_{13}}{r_{12}} + \frac{r_{12} \cdot r_{23}}{r_{12} r_{23}} \right)$$

$$\sim \frac{-r_{13} \times r_{23}}{r_{12}^3} \left( r_{23} - r_{13} + \frac{r_{13} \cdot r_{23}}{r_{23}} \right)$$

$$\sim \frac{r_{13} r_{23}}{r_{12}^3} \times \frac{r_{23}}{r_{23}} \left( 1 - \frac{r_{13} \cdot r_{23}}{r_{13} r_{23}} \right)$$

$$\sim \frac{r_{13}}{r_{12}^3} \times \frac{r_{23}}{r_{23}} \left( r_{13} r_{23} - r_{13} \cdot r_{23} \right)$$

$$\sim \frac{r_{13}}{r_{12}^3} \times \frac{r_{23}}{r_{23}} \frac{(r_{13} r_{23})^2 - (r_{13} \cdot r_{23})^2}{r_{13} r_{23} + r_{13} \cdot r_{23}} \frac{r_{13}}{r_{12}^3}$$

$$\sim \frac{r_{12}^2}{r_{13}^2 r_{23}^2 - (r_{13} \cdot r_{23})^2} \left[ \frac{r_{23} - r_{13}}{r_{12}} + \frac{r_{12} \cdot r_{23}}{r_{12} r_{23}} \right] \left( -\frac{r_{13} \times r_{23}}{r_{12}} \right)$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{r_{13}^2 r_{23}^2 - (r_{13} \cdot r_{23})^2} \left[ r_{23} - r_{13} + \frac{r_{13} \cdot r_{23}}{r_{23}} \right] \left( -r_{13} \times r_{23} \right)$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{r_{23}} \frac{r_{13} r_{23} - r_{13} \cdot r_{23}}{r_{13}^2 r_{23}^2 - (r_{13} \cdot r_{23})^2} (r_{13} \times r_{23})$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{r_{23}} \frac{r_{13} \times r_{23}}{r_{13} r_{23} + r_{13} \cdot r_{23}}$$

$$(a \times b) \times c = (b \cdot c) a + (a \cdot c) b$$

結果

$$d_{12} = \frac{r_{12}}{r_{12}} + (1+\gamma) \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{c^2} \frac{1}{r_{2j}} \frac{\frac{r_{1j}}{r_{1j}} \times \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}}}{1 + \frac{r_{1j}}{r_{1j}} \cdot \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}}} \times \frac{r_{12}}{r_{12}}$$

Eg. of light deflection

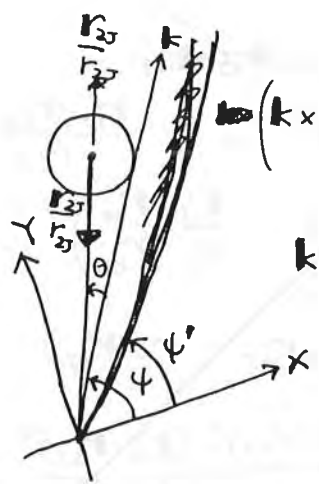
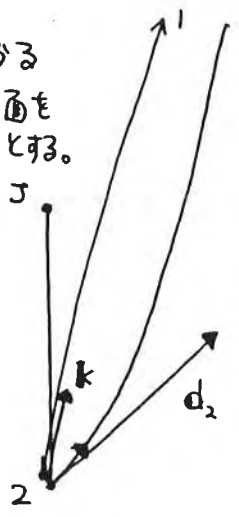
12/11  
↑

これは有限距離 (e.g. 太陽系天体) の場合

もし十分遠方なら  $k = \frac{r_{12}}{r_{12}} = \frac{r_{1j}}{r_{1j}}$  とおいて

$$d_2 = k + (1+\gamma) \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{c^2} \frac{1}{r_{2j}} \frac{k \times \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}}}{1 + k \cdot \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}}} \times k$$

△図でわかる  
△1-2-jの面も  
x-y平面とする。



$$\left( k \times \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} \right) \times k = + \left( \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} \cdot k \right) k - \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}}$$

$$k \cdot \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} = -\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{2k \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\cot \frac{\theta}{2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_x \\ d_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \end{pmatrix} + (1+\gamma) \frac{GM_j}{c^2} \frac{1}{r_{2j}} \frac{\sin\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \begin{pmatrix} -k_y \\ k_x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\psi \\ \sin\psi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\phi \\ \sin\phi \end{pmatrix} + \frac{(1+\gamma)}{2} \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} \frac{\cot \frac{\theta}{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\phi \\ \cos\phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \psi = \phi - \frac{1+\gamma}{2} \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} \frac{\cot \frac{\theta}{2}}{2}$$

$$= \phi - \frac{1+\gamma}{2} \frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} \frac{\phi - \theta}{2}$$

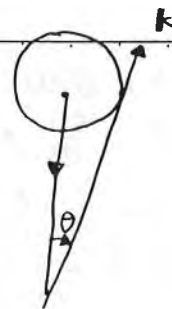
$$\psi + \theta = \phi$$

$$\frac{r_{2j}}{r_{2j}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\phi \\ \sin\phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_g = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

太陽のとき 無限遠の★に対して

$$\Delta\theta = + \frac{1+\gamma}{2} \frac{r_{gJ}}{r_{2J}} \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$



実体  $\theta$   
見かけ  $\theta + \Delta\theta$

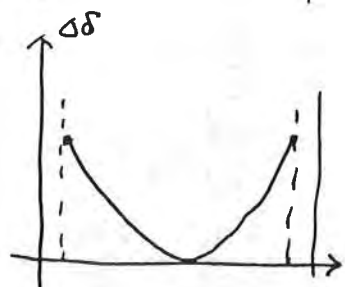
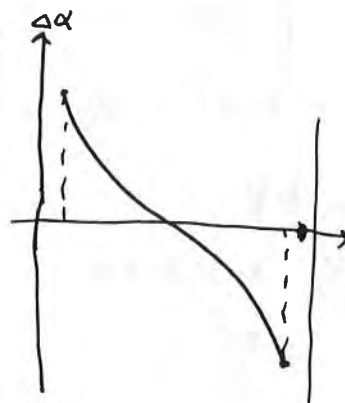
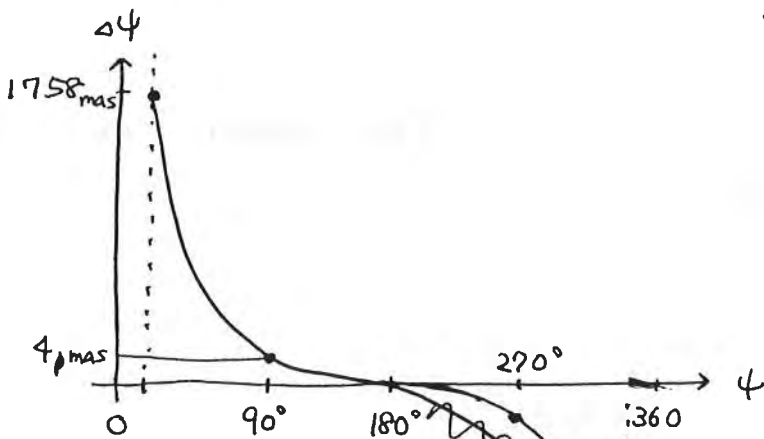
$$\sin \theta_{\min} = \frac{R_{\odot}}{r_{2J}} \approx \frac{6.96 \times 10^8}{1.50 \times 10^{11}} \approx 4.64 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$(\therefore \theta_{\min} = 15' 58'')$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta_{\min}}{2} \sim \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta_{\min} \sim 2.32 \times 10^{-3} \Rightarrow \cot \frac{\theta_{\min}}{2} \sim 4.31 \times 10^2$$

$$\frac{r_{gJ}}{r_{2J}} \sim \frac{2.96}{1.50 \times 10^{11}} \sim \frac{1.96}{9.46 \times 10^{10}} \sim 2.08 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mas} \left( \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mas} \\ = 0.001 \\ = 10^{-3} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \Delta\psi_{\max} = \frac{1+\gamma}{2} \frac{r_{gJ}}{r_{2J}} \cot \frac{\theta_{\min}}{2} \approx \frac{4.08 \text{ mas}}{2.08} \times 4.31 \times 10^2 \approx 1.758 \text{ mas}$$



重力レンズの公式

$$\Delta\theta \propto \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

§7 ホスト・コート近似

$$\begin{cases} g_{00} = -1 + \frac{2\phi}{c^2} + \frac{2\psi}{c^4} \\ g_{0j} = 0 + \frac{g_j}{c^3} \\ g_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + \frac{2\gamma\phi}{c^2} \delta_{ij} \end{cases}$$

( $\psi$ ) の具体的な関数形については後で考える。

運動方程式を導こう。

▷ まず  $g^{\mu\nu}$  を求める。

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} +2 \\ \frac{dv^k}{dt} = -c^2 \Gamma_{00}^k + c v^k \Gamma_{00}^0 - 2c v^i \Gamma_{0j}^k + 2v^k v^i \Gamma_{0j}^0 - v^i v^j \Gamma_{ij}^k + \frac{v^k v^i v^j}{c} \Gamma_{ij}^k \end{array} \right.$$

$\begin{matrix} O(\frac{1}{c^2}) & (\frac{1}{c^3}) & (\frac{1}{c^3}) & (\frac{1}{c^2}) & (\frac{1}{c^2}) & (\frac{1}{c^2}) & (\frac{1}{c}) \end{matrix}$

$g^{\mu\nu} g_{\nu\lambda} = \delta^\mu_\lambda$  より ※2必要

明らかに

$$\begin{cases} g^{00} = -1 - \frac{2\phi}{c^2} + \dots \\ g^{0i} = -\frac{g_i}{c^3} \\ g^{ij} = \delta_{ij} - \frac{2\gamma\phi}{c^2} \delta_{ij} \end{cases}$$

(実はこの近似※2で十分)

▷  $\Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^\mu$  の計算

まず  $\frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^\lambda}$  を計算する

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^0} = \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^2} + \dots & (x^0 = ct) \\ \frac{\partial g_{0j}}{\partial x^0} = \frac{\dot{g}_j}{c^3} + \dots \\ \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^0} = \frac{2\gamma\dot{\phi}}{c^2} \delta_{ij} + \dots \\ \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^k} = \frac{2a_k}{c^2} + \frac{2b_k}{c^4} + \dots & a_k \equiv \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^k}, \quad b_k \equiv \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x^k} \\ \frac{\partial g_{0j}}{\partial x^k} = \frac{1}{c^3} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x^k} + \dots \\ \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} = \frac{2\gamma a_k}{c^2} \delta_{ij} + \dots \end{cases}$$

これより

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{c^3} : \Gamma_{00}^0 &= \frac{1}{2} g^{0\mu} \left( 2 \frac{\partial g_{0\mu}}{\partial x^0} - \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{00} \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^0} + g^{0j} \left( 2 \frac{\partial g_{0j}}{\partial x^0} - \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^j} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (-1) \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^3} + \left( -\frac{g_j}{c^2} \right) \left( 2 \frac{\dot{g}_j}{c^4} - \frac{2a_k}{c^2} - \frac{2b_k}{c^4} \right) \right] \\
 &= -\frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{c^5}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{c^2} : \Gamma_{0j}^0 &= \frac{1}{2} g^{0\mu} \left( \frac{\partial g_{0\mu}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{j\mu}}{\partial x^0} - \frac{\partial g_{0j}}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{00} \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^j} + g^{0l} \left( \frac{\partial g_{lj}}{\partial x^0} + \frac{\partial g_{0l}}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g_{0j}}{\partial x^l} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (-1) \left( \frac{2a_j}{c^2} \right) + \left( -\frac{g_l}{c^3} \right) \left( \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^3} \delta_{lj} + \frac{1}{c^3} \left( \frac{\partial g_{lj}}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g_{jj}}{\partial x^l} \right) \right) \right] \\
 &= -\frac{a_j}{c^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{c^4}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{c} : \Gamma_{ij}^k &= \frac{1}{2} g^{0\mu} \left( \frac{\partial g_{i\mu}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{\mu j}}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{00} \left( \frac{\partial g_{i0}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{0j}}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^0} \right) + g^{0l} \left( \frac{\partial g_{il}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{lj}}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^l} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (-1) \left( \frac{1}{c^3} \left( \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{ji}}{\partial x^i} \right) - \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^3} \delta_{ij} \right) + \left( -\frac{g_l}{c^3} \right) \left( \frac{2a_j}{c^2} \delta_{il} + \frac{2a_i}{c^2} \delta_{lj} - \frac{2a_l}{c^2} \delta_{ij} \right) \right] \\
 &= O\left(\frac{1}{c^3}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{c^4} : \Gamma_{00}^k &= \frac{1}{2} g^{k\mu} \left( 2 \frac{\partial g_{0\mu}}{\partial x^0} - \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{k0} \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^0} + g^{kj} \left( 2 \frac{\partial g_{0j}}{\partial x^0} - \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^j} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( -\frac{g_k}{c^3} \right) \left( \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^3} \right) + \delta_{kj} \left( 1 - \frac{2\dot{\phi}}{c^2} \right) \left( 2 \frac{\dot{g}_j}{c^4} - \frac{2a_j}{c^2} - \frac{2b_j}{c^4} \right) \right] \\
 &= -\frac{a_k}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c^4} \left[ b_k - 2\dot{\phi} a_k - \dot{g}_k \right] + O\left(\frac{1}{c^6}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{c^3} \Gamma_{0j}^k &= \frac{1}{2} g^{k\mu} \left( \frac{\partial g_{0\mu}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{j\mu}}{\partial x^0} - \frac{\partial g_{0j}}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{k0} \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial x^j} + g^{kl} \left( \frac{\partial g_{lj}}{\partial x^0} + \frac{\partial g_{0l}}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g_{0j}}{\partial x^l} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( -\frac{g_k}{c^3} \right) \frac{2a_j}{c^2} + \delta^{kl} \left( \frac{2\gamma\dot{\phi}}{c^3} \delta_{lj} + \frac{1}{c^3} \left( \frac{\partial g_{lj}}{\partial x^0} - \frac{\partial g_{0l}}{\partial x^j} \right) \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{c^3} \left[ \gamma\dot{\phi} \delta_{kj} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial g_k}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x^k} \right) \right] + o\left(\frac{1}{c^5}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{c^2} \Gamma_{ij}^k &= \frac{1}{2} g^{k\mu} \left( \frac{\partial g_{i\mu}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{j\mu}}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ g^{k0} \left( \frac{\partial g_{i0}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{j0}}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^0} \right) + g^{kl} \left( \frac{\partial g_{il}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{lj}}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^l} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{g_k}{c^3} \left( \frac{1}{c^3} \left( \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x^i} \right) - \frac{2\gamma\dot{\phi}}{c^3} \delta_{ij} \right) + \delta^{kl} \frac{2\gamma}{c^2} (a_j \delta^{il} + a_i \delta^{lj} - a_l \delta^{ij}) \right] \\
&= \frac{\gamma}{c^2} (a_j \delta^{ik} + a_i \delta^{jk} - a_k \delta^{ij})
\end{aligned}$$

(これより)

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dv^k}{dt} &= -c^2 \Gamma_{00}^k + c v^k \Gamma_{00}^0 - 2c v^i \Gamma_{0i}^k + 2v^k v^i \Gamma_{0i}^0 \\
&\quad - v^i v^j \Gamma_{ij}^k + \frac{1}{c} v^k v^i v^j \Gamma_{ij}^0 \\
&= -c^2 \left( -\frac{a_k}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c^4} \{ b_k - 2\gamma\dot{\phi} a_k - \dot{g}_k \} \right) \\
&\quad + c v^k \left( -\frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^3} \right) - 2c v^i \left\{ \frac{1}{c^3} \gamma\dot{\phi} \delta_{ki} + \frac{1}{2c^3} \left( \frac{\partial g_k}{\partial x^{0i}} - \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x^k} \right) \right\} \\
&\quad + 2v^k v^i \left( -\frac{a_i}{c^2} \right) - v^i v^j \frac{\gamma}{c^2} (a_j \delta^{ik} + a_i \delta^{jk} - a_k \delta^{ij}) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{c} v^k v^i v^j \quad \times \\
&= a_k + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ b_k - 2\gamma\dot{\phi} a_k - \dot{g}_k - v^k \dot{\phi} - 2\gamma\dot{\phi} v^k \right. \\
&\quad \left. - v^i \left( \frac{\partial g_k}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x^k} \right) - 2v^k v^i a_i - 2\gamma v^k v^i a_j + \gamma v^i v^i a_k \right] \\
&= a_k + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ b_k + \gamma(v^2 - 2\phi) a_k - \dot{g}_k - (1+2\gamma)\dot{\phi} v^k - 2\gamma(v^i a_i) v^k \right. \\
&\quad \left. - v^i \left( \frac{\partial g_k}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x^k} \right) \right] \quad (1+\gamma)
\end{aligned}$$

$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$ 
 $(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{a})$ 

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \mathbf{b} + \gamma (\mathbf{v}^2 - 2\phi) \mathbf{a} - \dot{\mathbf{g}} - \left\{ (1+2\gamma) \dot{\phi} \mathbf{v} + 2(1+\gamma) \mathbf{v} \dot{\phi} + \mathbf{v} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{g}) \right\} \mathbf{v} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f.t.l} \quad \mathbf{a} &= \nabla \phi \\ \mathbf{b} &= \nabla \psi \\ (\mathbf{g})_i &= c^2 g_{0i} \end{aligned}$$

 $\triangleright \psi? \mathbf{g}?$ 

fully PPN (標準 PPN 4-3)

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &= -\beta \phi^2 + -\xi \Phi_w + \frac{1}{2} (2\gamma + 2 + \alpha_3 + \zeta_1 - 2\xi) \phi_1 \\ &+ (3\gamma - 2\beta + 1 + \zeta_2 + \xi) \phi_2 + (1 + \zeta_3) \phi_3 \\ &+ (3\gamma + 3\zeta_4 - 2\xi) \phi_4 - \frac{1}{2} (\zeta_1 - 2\xi) A \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = -\frac{1}{2} (4\gamma + 3 + \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \zeta_1 - 2\xi) \mathbf{V} - \frac{1}{2} (1 + \alpha_2 - \zeta_1 + 2\xi) \mathbf{W}$$

$$\phi_w \equiv \int \rho' \rho'' \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|^3} \cdot \left( \frac{\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}''}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}''|} - \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}''}{|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}''|} \right) d^3x' d^3x''$$

$$\phi_1 \equiv \int d^3x' \frac{\rho'}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} v'^2$$

$$\phi_2 \equiv \int d^3x' \frac{\rho'}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} \phi'$$

$$\phi' = \phi(\mathbf{x}')$$

$$\phi_3 \equiv \int d^3x' \frac{\rho'}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} \Pi'$$

 $\Pi$ : internal energy

$$\phi_4 \equiv \int d^3x' \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} p'$$

 $p$ : pressure

$$A \equiv \int d^3x' \frac{\rho' \{ \mathbf{v}' \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}') \}^2}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|^3}$$

$$\left( \beta = \int d^3x' \frac{\rho' a' \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{V} \equiv \int d^3x' \frac{\rho'}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} \mathbf{v}'$$

$$a' = \frac{d\mathbf{v}'}{dt}$$

$$\mathbf{W} \equiv \int d^3x' \frac{\rho' \mathbf{v}' \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|^3} \mathbf{v}'(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')$$

major term	notion	meanings	GTR	B-D	
$\gamma$	Whitehead	space curvature	+1	$\frac{1+\omega}{2+\omega}$	
$\beta$		non-linearity	+1	+1	
$\epsilon$		$\phi_w$		0	0
$\alpha_1$		$V$		0	0
$\alpha_2$		$W$		0	0
$\alpha_3$		$\phi_1$		0	0
$\zeta_1$		$\mathcal{A}$		0	0
$\zeta_2$		$\phi_2$		0	0
$\zeta_3$		$\phi_3$		0	0
$\zeta_4$		$\phi_4$		0	0

$\Delta \sqrt{\gamma} \rightarrow \Delta \sqrt{g}$  (  $\gamma, \beta$  のみ残す )

このとき

$$\begin{cases} \psi = -\beta\phi^2 + (2\gamma+2)\phi_1 + (3\gamma-2\beta+1)\phi_2 + \phi_3 + 3\gamma\phi_4 \\ g = -\frac{1}{2}(4\gamma+3)V - \frac{1}{2}W \end{cases}$$

$\mathcal{B} \equiv$

EIH  $4^{\text{th}}$  変換

$$\begin{cases} x_{\mu 0} \rightarrow \tilde{x}_{\mu 0} = x_{\mu 0} + \frac{1}{2c^2} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x^0} \\ x_{\mu i} \rightarrow \tilde{x}_{\mu i} = x_{\mu i} \end{cases}$$

$$\chi = \chi(x) = \int d^3x' \rho' |x - x'|$$

superpotential

すなわち

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^0}{\partial x^0} = 1 + \frac{1}{2c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{(\partial x^0)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x^0} &= \frac{1}{c} \int d^3x' \rho' \frac{d}{dt} |x - x'| \\ &= \frac{1}{c} \int d^3x' \rho' \frac{(x - x') \cdot \mathbf{v}'}{|x - x'|} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2c^2} (\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} - \phi_1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \chi}{(\partial x^0)^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3x' \rho' \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{(x - x') \cdot \mathbf{v}'}{|x - x'|} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^i}{\partial x^i} = \frac{1}{2c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial x^0 \partial x^i}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3x' \rho' \left[ \frac{\{ (x - x') \cdot \mathbf{v}' \}^2}{|x - x'|^3} + \frac{(x - x') \cdot \mathbf{a}'}{|x - x'|} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c^3} \left[ + \int d^3x' \rho' \frac{\mathbf{v}' \cdot \mathbf{v}'}{|x - x'|} - \frac{\mathbf{v}'^2}{|x - x'|} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c^3} \int d^3x' \rho' \frac{(x - x') \cdot \mathbf{v}'}{|x - x'|^2} (x - x')$$

$$= \frac{1}{c^2} (\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} - \phi_1)$$

$$= +\frac{1}{2c^3} V - \frac{1}{2c^3} W \quad (\because \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^0}{\partial x^0} = 1 + \frac{1}{2c^2} V + \frac{1}{2c^2} W)$$



このとき

$$g_{\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}} = g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tilde{x}^\alpha} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \tilde{x}^\beta}$$

$$E^\mu_{\tilde{\alpha}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{2c^2}(\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} - \phi_1) & -\frac{1}{2c^2}V + \frac{1}{2c^2}W \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

より

$$\begin{cases} g_{\tilde{t}\tilde{t}} = g_{tt} \\ g_{\tilde{t}\tilde{i}} = g_{ti} - \frac{1}{2c^2}V + \frac{1}{2c^2}W \\ g_{\tilde{o}\tilde{o}} = g_{oo} - \frac{1}{c^2}(\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} - \phi_1) \end{cases}$$

結局

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\psi} = \psi - \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} - \phi_1) \\ \tilde{g} = g - \frac{1}{2}V + \frac{1}{2}W \end{cases}$$

∴

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\psi} = -\beta\phi^2 + (\sigma + \frac{3}{2})\phi_1 + (3\sigma - 2\beta + 1)\phi_2 + \phi_3 + 3\sigma\phi_4 - \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}) \\ \tilde{g} = -(2\sigma + 2)V \end{cases}$$

静的

静的孤立系

$$\text{static} \Rightarrow v^i = 0, a^i = 0$$

孤立系 &  $v^i = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \phi_1 = \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B} = 0, V = W = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\phi}_1 = \dot{\mathcal{A}} = \dot{\mathcal{B}} = 0, \dot{\phi}^i = \dot{\pi}^i = \dot{\beta}^i = 0$$

よ)  $\phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4$  は  $\phi$  に含まれる。

このとき

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\psi} = -\beta\phi^2 \\ \tilde{g} = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\beta = 1$  なる Schwarzschild の外部解  
(の PPN 近似)

$$b = -2\beta\phi \nabla\phi = -2\beta\phi a$$

また  $\dot{\phi} = 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dV}{dt} &= a + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ -2\beta\phi a + \sigma(v^2 - 2\phi) a - 2(1+\sigma)(v \cdot a) v \right] \\ &= a + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ v^2 - (2\sigma + 2\beta)\phi \right] a - 2(1+\sigma)(v \cdot a) v \end{aligned}$$

質点近似

$$a = -\frac{\mu r}{r^3}, \quad \phi = \frac{\mu}{r}$$

$$\mu = GM$$

$$\underline{x \rightarrow r (= x - x_s)}$$

原点 = 地球

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{\mu r}{r^3} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left\{ \gamma v^2 - (2\gamma + 2\beta) \frac{\mu}{r} \right\} \right] + \frac{2(1+\gamma)\mu}{c^2 r^3} (v \cdot r) v$$

↑  
secular

↑  
periodic  
 $\propto e$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{円運動のとき} \\ (\cos t) \\ (\sin t) \end{array} \left[ 1 + \text{const} \right] + \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

実際、Kepler 運動だとすると

↑  
見かけの mass 減少

Ries

$$\frac{1}{2} v^2 - \frac{\mu}{r} = -\frac{\mu}{2a}$$

$$\therefore v^2 = \frac{2\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{a}$$

$$\left\{ \right\} = \gamma \left( \frac{2\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{a} \right) - (2\gamma + 2\beta) \frac{\mu}{r}$$

$$= -2\beta \frac{\mu}{r} = -\gamma \frac{\mu}{a}$$

$$\text{円運動なら} \quad \sim - (2\beta + \gamma) \frac{\mu}{a} \quad \sim - 3 \frac{\mu}{a}$$

⊙の地球近傍で  $3 \times 10^{-8}$

⊕の地表で  $3 \times 10^{-10}$

▷ 近点の移動

0次  $\frac{dV^{(0)}}{dt} = -\frac{\mu r^{(0)}}{r^{(0)3}} \Rightarrow$  Kepler 運動

1次  $\frac{dV^{(1)}}{dt} = \dots \times$  見通し良くない

定数変化法

△

0次

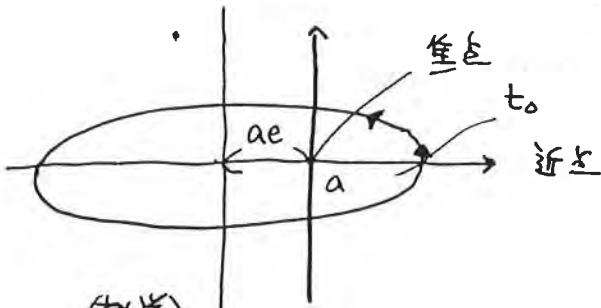
$$\frac{dE^{(0)}}{dt} = 0$$

$$r^{(0)} = r(E^{(0)}; t)$$

1次

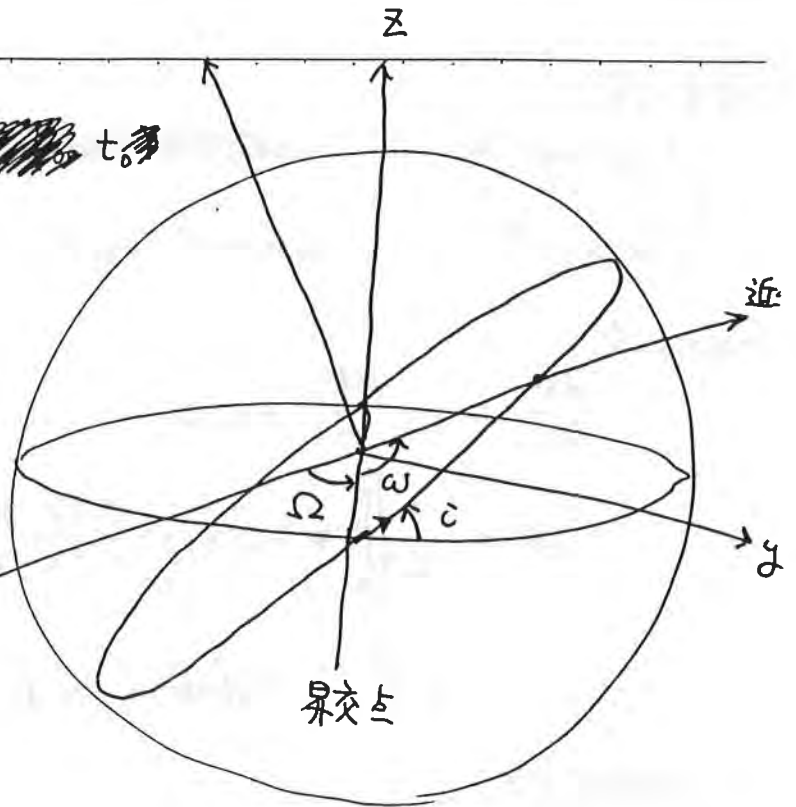
$$\frac{dE^{(1)}}{dt} = f(E^{(0)}; t)$$

▷ Kepler 要素  
 $a, e, i, \Omega, \omega, t_0$



$a$ : (軌道) 長半径  
 semi-major axis

$e$ : 離心率  
 eccentricity

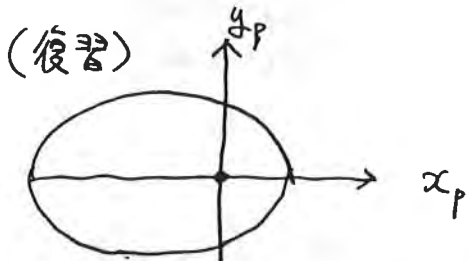


$i$ : (軌道) 傾斜角 inclination  
 $\Omega$ : 昇交点程度 longitude of ascending node  
 $\omega$ : 近点 離心引数 argument of pericenter  
 (-helion 近日点)  
 (-gee 近地点)

遠点 apocenter

軌行-角

$t_0$ : 近点通過時刻 time of pericenter passage



$t, E \rightarrow r, v$  explicit 1=は書けたい  
 1)  $n = \sqrt{\mu/a^3}$ : 平均運動 mean motion  
 2)  $l = n(t - t_0)$ : 平均近点角 mean anomaly  
 3)  $u - e \sin u = l$   
 $\hookrightarrow u$  在解  
 $u$ : 離心近点角 eccentric anomaly

4)  $x_p = a(\cos u - e)$   
 $y_p = a\sqrt{1-e^2} \sin u$   
 5)  $r = a(1 - e \cos u)$   
 6)  $\dot{u} = n/r$   
 7)  $\dot{x}_p = -a \sin u \cdot \dot{u}$   
 $\dot{y}_p = a\sqrt{1-e^2} \cos u \cdot \dot{u}$

8)  $\begin{pmatrix} r \\ v \end{pmatrix} = R_z(-\Omega) R_x(-i) R_z(-\omega) \begin{pmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ 0 \\ \dot{x}_p \\ \dot{y}_p \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

▷ 要素の変化

- { Lagrange 流
- { Gauss 流

~~Δa~~  
 $\Delta a = \Delta a(x, v, t)$  given

Gauss 流

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{\mu r}{r^3} + \Delta a$$

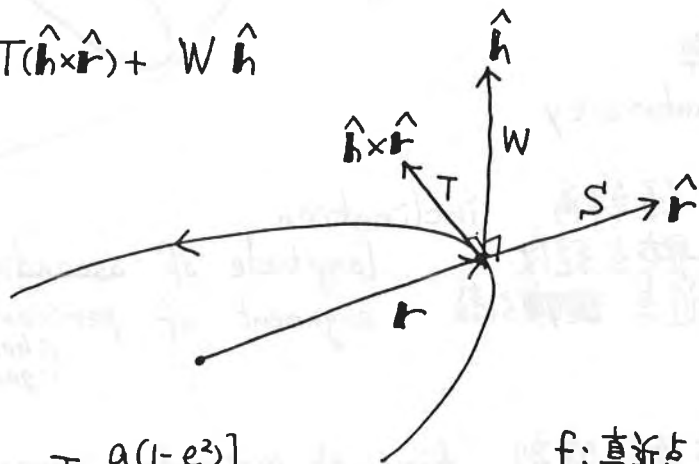
$$\Delta a = \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \left\{ \delta v^2 - 2(\delta + \beta) \frac{\mu}{r} \right\} \left( -\frac{\mu r}{r^3} \right) + 2(1 + \delta) \left( v \cdot \frac{\mu r}{r^3} \right) v \right]$$

$$= S \hat{r} + T(\hat{h} \times \hat{r}) + W \hat{h}$$

S: 動径方向

T: ? 方向 ≠ 接線方向 (v)

W: 軌道面方向



このとき

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} \frac{da}{dt} &= \frac{2}{m\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left[ S e \sin f + T \frac{a(1-e^2)}{r} \right] \\ \frac{de}{dt} &= \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{ma} \left[ S \sin f + T(\cos f + \cos u) \right] \\ \frac{di}{dt} &= \frac{1}{ma\sqrt{1-e^2}} W \frac{r}{a} \cos(\omega + f) \\ \frac{d\omega}{dt} &= -\cos i \frac{d\Omega}{dt} + \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{mae} \left[ -S \cos f + T \left( 1 + \frac{r}{a(1-e^2)} \right) \sin f \right] \\ \frac{d\Omega}{dt} &= \frac{1}{ma\sqrt{1-e^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin i} W \frac{r}{a} \sin(\omega + f) \\ \frac{dL_{\bullet\bullet}}{dt} &= \bullet + \sqrt{1-e^2} \left( \frac{d\omega}{dt} + \cos i \frac{d\Omega}{dt} \right) + S \frac{2h}{ma^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

f: 真近点角

$$\begin{cases} x_p = r \cos f \\ y_p = r \sin f \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S = \Delta a \cdot \hat{r} \\ T = \Delta a \cdot (\hat{h} \times \hat{r}) \\ W = \Delta a \cdot \hat{h} \end{cases} \quad \text{ただし } \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v}$$

まず

$$W = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d\hat{h}}{dt} = \frac{d\Omega}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{軌道面の向きは不変!}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \left\{ \gamma v^2 - 2(\alpha + \beta) \frac{\mu}{r} \right\} \left( -\frac{\mu}{r^2} \right) + 2(1 + \alpha) \frac{\mu}{r^4} (\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 \right]$$

$$T = 2(1 + \alpha) \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{r^3} (\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \cdot \frac{|\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v}|}{r}$$

$$\left( \mathbf{v} \cdot (\hat{h} \times \hat{r}) = \hat{h} \cdot (\hat{r} \times \mathbf{v}) = \frac{1}{r} \hat{h} \cdot \mathbf{h} = \frac{h}{r} \right)$$

さて

$$\text{エネルギー積分} \quad \frac{1}{2} v^2 - \frac{\mu}{r} = -\frac{\mu}{2a} \quad \Rightarrow \quad v^2 = \frac{2\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{a}$$

$$\text{角運動量積分} \quad |\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v}| = h = r^2 \dot{f} = \text{一定} = \sqrt{\mu a (1 - e^2)} = na^2 \sqrt{1 - e^2} \quad \mu = m^2 a^3$$

$$r = \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{1 + e \cos f} \quad \text{よって} \quad \dot{r} = \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{(1 + e \cos f)^2} e \sin f \dot{f} = \frac{r^2 e}{a(1 - e^2)} \sin f \dot{f}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{v} = r \dot{r} = \frac{nae}{\sqrt{1 - e^2}} r \sin f = \frac{nae}{\sqrt{1 - e^2}} \sin f$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \left\{ \gamma \left( \frac{2\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{a} \right) - 2(\gamma + \beta) \frac{\mu}{r} \right\} \left( -\frac{\mu}{r^2} \right) + \frac{2(1+\gamma)\mu}{r^2} \frac{n^2 a^2 \sqrt{1-e^2} e^2 \sin^2 f}{1-e^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{c^2} \left[ 2\beta \frac{\mu}{r^3} + \gamma \frac{\mu}{ar^2} + 2(1+\gamma) \frac{\mu}{ar^2} \frac{e^2}{1-e^2} \sin^2 f \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{a^3} \cdot \left[ 2\beta \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^3 + \gamma \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 + 2(1+\gamma) \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \frac{e^2}{1-e^2} \sin^2 f \right]$$

$$\left( \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1+e \cos f}{1-e^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{a^3(1-e^2)^3} \left\{ (1+e \cos f)^2 \left[ 2\beta(1+e \cos f) + \gamma(1-e^2) + 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \sin^2 f \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{a^3(1-e^2)^3} (1+e \cos f)^2 \left[ (2\beta + \gamma) + (\gamma + 2)e^2 + 2\beta e \cos f - 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \cos^2 f \right]$$

$$\text{また}$$

$$T = \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{2(1+\gamma)}{r^3} \frac{na^2 e}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \sin f \left\{ \frac{na^2 \sqrt{1-e^2}}{r} \right\} = \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{a^3} \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \frac{1}{1-e^2} \left[ \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{r^3} 2(1+\gamma) e \sin f = \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{a^3} \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 \frac{1+e \cos f}{1-e^2} \cdot 2(1+\gamma) e \sin f$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{a^3(1-e^2)^3} (1+e \cos f)^3 \cdot 2(1+\gamma) e \sin f$$

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{2}{a \sqrt{1-e^2}} \left\{ \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{a^3(1-e^2)^3} \left[ (1+e \cos f)^2 \right] e \sin f + (1+e \cos f)^3 \right\}$$

±z

$$r^2 \dot{f} = ma^2 \sqrt{1-e^2} \quad (\text{角運動量})$$

よ)

$$dt = \frac{1}{n\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 df$$

を用いると

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{da}{df} &= \frac{da}{dt} \frac{dt}{df} = \frac{2}{n\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left[ \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 \left\{ \frac{e \sin f}{1-e^2} \left[ (2\beta+\gamma) + \dots \right] + \frac{1+e \cos f}{1-e^2} \cdot 2(1+\gamma) e \sin f \frac{a}{r} \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \frac{1}{n\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2(1-e^2)^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\mu}{a^3} \left[ \frac{1}{1-e^2} \left\{ (2\beta+\gamma) + \dots \right\} e \sin f + 2(1+\gamma) e \sin f (1+e \cos f)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2\mu e}{c^2(1-e^2)^2} \left\{ (2\beta+\gamma) + (\gamma+2)e^2 + 2\beta e \cos f - 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \cos^2 f \right\} e \sin f + 2(1+\gamma)(1+2e \cos f + e^2 \cos^2 f) e \sin f$$

$$= \frac{2\mu e}{c^2(1-e^2)^2} \left[ (2+2\beta+3\gamma) e \sin f + (\gamma+2) e^3 \cos f + (2+2\beta+2\gamma) e \cos f \sin f \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{da}{df} = \frac{2\mu e}{c^2(1-e^2)^2} \left[ (2+2\beta+3\gamma) e \cos f + (\gamma+2) e^2 \sin f + \frac{1}{2}(2+\beta+2\gamma) e \cos 2f \right]$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = \frac{1-e^2}{1+e \cos f}$$

次に

$$\frac{de}{df} = \frac{de}{dt} \frac{dt}{df} = \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{na} \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 \left[ \frac{\sin f}{1-e^2} \left\{ (2\beta+\gamma) + \dots \right\} + \frac{1+e \cos f}{1-e^2} \cdot 2(1+\gamma) e \sin f \right] \times \left\{ \cos f + e + \frac{r}{a} \cos f \right\} \times \frac{1}{n\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2 a} \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \frac{\sin f}{1-e^2} \left[ (2\beta+\gamma) + (\gamma+2)e^2 + 2\beta e \cos f - 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \cos^2 f + 2(1+\gamma)e \left\{ (1+e \cos f)(\cos f + e) + (1-e^2) \right\} \right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\cos f + e \cos^2 f + e + e^2 \cos f + (1-e^2) \cos f$$

$$1 - e^2 + 2e \cos f + e \cos^2 f$$

$$= \frac{1}{a(1-e^2)} \frac{\mu}{c^2} \sin f \left[ (2\beta + \gamma) + (\gamma + 2)e^2 + 2\beta e \cos f - 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \cos^2 f \right. \\ \left. + 2 \cdot (1+\gamma) \cancel{(1+e^2)} + 2(1+\gamma)e \cos f + 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \cos^2 f \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a(1-e^2)} \frac{\mu}{c^2} \left[ \left\{ 2\beta + \gamma + \cancel{2\beta e} (4+3\gamma)e^2 \right\} \sin f + \beta(2+\beta+2\gamma)e \cos 2f \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{de}{df} = \frac{\mu}{c^2 a(1-e^2)} \left[ -\left\{ 2\beta + \gamma + (4+3\gamma)e^2 \right\} \cos f - \frac{1}{2}(2+\beta+2\gamma)e \cos 2f \right]$$

∴

$$\frac{d\omega}{df} = \frac{d\omega}{dt} \frac{dt}{df} = \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{nae} \left[ \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 \left[ \frac{-\cos f}{1-e^2} \left\{ (2\beta + \gamma) + \dots \right\} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+e\cos f}\right) \sin f \frac{1+e\cos f}{1-e^2} \cdot 2(1+\gamma)e \sin f \right] \times \frac{1}{m\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{m^2 a e} \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \frac{1}{1-e^2} \left[ -\cos f \left\{ (2\beta + \gamma) \right\} + 2(1+\gamma)e \sin^2 f (2+e\cos f) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{c^2 a e (1-e^2)} \left[ -\left\{ (2\beta + \gamma) + (\gamma + 2)e^2 + 2\beta e \cos f - 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \cos^2 f \right\} (-\cos f) \right. \\ \left. + 2(1+\gamma) \frac{2e \sin^2 f + e^2 \sin^2 f \cos f}{1 - \cos^2 f} \right]$$

$$[ ] = \left[ -2\beta - \gamma - (\gamma + 2)e^2 + 2 \cdot (1+\gamma)e^2 \right] \cos f$$

$$+ \left[ -2\beta e - 4(1+\gamma)e \right] \frac{\cos^2 f}{2} + \left[ \frac{2(1+\gamma)e^2 - 2(1+\gamma)e^2}{2} \right] \frac{\cos^3 f + 3\cos f}{4} \\ + 4(1+\gamma)e$$

$$= (2+2\gamma-\beta)e + \left[ -2\beta - \gamma + \gamma e^2 \right] \cos f - e(2+2\gamma+\beta) \cos 2f$$



$$\begin{aligned}\cos^3 f &= \cos f \frac{1 + \cos 2f}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 3f + \cos f) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\cos f + \frac{1}{2}\cos f \cos 2f = \frac{1}{4}\cos 3f + \frac{3}{4}\cos f\end{aligned}$$

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よ、  

$$\Delta\omega = \omega' - \omega'' = \frac{\mu}{c^2 a (1-e^2)} e \left[ (2+2\delta-\beta)ef + (2\beta\delta + \delta e^2)\sin f - \frac{1}{2}e(2+2\delta+\beta)\sin 2f \right]$$

1周期平均

$\langle f \rangle = 2\pi$      $\langle \sin f \rangle = 0$  ... よ、

~~$\langle \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega} \rangle$~~   $\langle \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega} \rangle = \frac{\mu}{c^2 a (1-e^2)} (2+2\delta-\beta) \cdot 2\pi.$

$\delta = \beta = 1$  2"

$\frac{6\pi GM}{c^2 a (1-e^2)}$  / 周期すゝ近点が前進(+)する

最後に

~~$$\frac{dl_0}{df} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{dl_0}{df} = \sqrt{1-e^2} \frac{d\omega}{df} + \frac{2r}{ma^2} \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \frac{1}{1-e^2} \left\{ 2\beta\delta + \delta e^2 \right\} \times \frac{1}{m\sqrt{1-e^2}a}$$~~

~~$$\frac{dl_0}{df} (l_0 - \sqrt{1-e^2} \omega) = \frac{1}{m^2 (1-e^2) \sqrt{1-e^2}} \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \frac{2}{a}$$~~

$$\frac{dl_0}{dt} = \sqrt{1-e^2} \frac{d\omega}{dt} + S \frac{2r}{ma^2}$$

$$S \frac{r}{a} = \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \left[ 2\beta \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 + \delta \frac{a}{r} + 2(1+\delta) \frac{a}{r} \frac{e^2}{1-e^2} \sin^2 f \right]$$

$$\frac{dt}{df} = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2, \quad \frac{dt}{du} = \frac{r}{ma}, \quad \sin f = \frac{a}{r} \sqrt{1-e^2} \sin u$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = 1 - e \cos u, \quad \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1 + e \cos f}{1 - e^2}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 dt = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{1-e^2}} \int df = \frac{f}{m\sqrt{1-e^2}}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{a}{r}\right) dt = \frac{1}{m} \int du = \frac{u}{m}, \quad \int \frac{a}{r} \sin^2 f dt = (1-e^2) \int \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^3 \sin^2 u dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{a}{r}\right) \left[ \gamma + 2(1+\gamma) \frac{e^2}{1-e^2} \sin^2 f \right] \\
&= \left(\frac{a}{r}\right) \left[ \gamma + 2(1+\gamma) \frac{e^2}{1-e^2} (1-\cos^2 f) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{1-e^2} \frac{a}{r} \left[ \left\{ \gamma(1-e^2) + 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \right\} - 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \cos^2 f \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{1-e^2} \frac{a}{r} \left[ \gamma + (2+\gamma)e^2 - 2(1+\gamma)e^2 \cos^2 f \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{1-e^2} \frac{a}{r} \left[ -(2+\gamma)(1-e^2) + 2(1+\gamma)(1-e^2 \cos^2 f) \right] \\
&= \frac{a}{r} \left[ -(2+\gamma) + 2(1+\gamma) \frac{1-e^2 \cos^2 f}{1-e^2} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S \frac{r}{a} = \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \left[ 2\beta \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 - (2+\gamma) \frac{a}{r} + 2(1+\gamma) \frac{a}{r} \frac{1-e^2 \cos^2 f}{1-e^2} \right]$$

$$\therefore \int \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 dt = \frac{f}{n\sqrt{1-e^2}}, \quad \int \left(\frac{a}{r}\right) dt = \frac{u}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{a}{r} (1-e^2 \cos^2 f) dt &= \int \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 (1-e \cos f) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{n\sqrt{1-e^2}} \int (1-e \cos f) df \\
&= \frac{1}{n\sqrt{1-e^2}} (f - e \sin f)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int S \frac{r}{a} dt = \frac{\mu}{c^2} \frac{\mu}{a^3} \cdot \frac{2}{na} \left[ \frac{2\beta f}{n\sqrt{1-e^2}} - (2+\gamma) \frac{u}{n} + 2(1+\gamma) \frac{f - e \sin f}{n(1-e^2)\sqrt{1-e^2}} \right]$$

$$\therefore \Delta l_0 = l_0' - l_0 = \sqrt{1-e^2} \Delta \omega$$

$$+ \frac{2\mu}{c^2 a \sqrt{1-e^2}^3} \left[ 2 \{ 1+\gamma + \beta - \beta e^2 \} f - (2+\gamma) \sqrt{1-e^2}^3 u - 2(1+\gamma) e \sin f \right]$$

$$\therefore \langle \Delta l_0 \rangle = \frac{2\mu}{c^2 a \sqrt{1-e^2}^3} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \left[ 2(1+\gamma + \beta - \beta e^2) - (2+\gamma) \sqrt{1-e^2}^3 \right]$$

$$\frac{GM}{c^2 A_0} = \frac{1.476 \times 10^3}{1.496 \times 10^{11}} = 0.987 \times 10^{-8}$$

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▷ 惑星の近日点 (永年) 移動

$$\langle \dot{\omega} \rangle = \frac{GM(2+2\gamma-\beta)}{c^2 a(1-e^2)} n \sim \frac{3GM_\odot}{c^2} \frac{n}{a(1-e^2)}$$

惑星	a	e	n /cy	$\langle \dot{\omega} \rangle$ /cy	$e \langle \dot{\omega} \rangle$ /cy
♀	0.387	0.206	$5.381 \times 10^8$	<del>4</del> 3.00	+ 8.86
♀	0.723	7	2.107	8.63	+ 0.06
⊕	1.000	17	1.296	3.84	+ 0.07
♂	1.524	93	<del>06.89</del>	1.35	+ 0.13
♃	5.203	49	0.109	0.06	+ 0.003
♅	9.555	56	0.044	0.01	
♁	19.22	46	0.015		
♂	30.11	9	0.0789		
♁	39.54	249	0.052		

Newcomb (1885)

	$e \dot{\omega}_{obs}$	Newton	diff
♀	$118.24 \pm 0.40$	$109.76 \pm 0.16$	$+ 8.48 \pm 0.43$
♀	$0.29 \pm 0.20$	$0.34 \pm 0.15$	$- 0.05 \pm 0.25$
⊕	$19.48 \pm 0.12$	$19.38 \pm 0.05$	$+ 0.10 \pm 0.13$
♂	$149.55 \pm 0.35$	$148.80 \pm 0.04$	$+ 0.75 \pm 0.35$

ex. ~~♁~~ ♁

$$\frac{3GM_\oplus}{c^2} \frac{n}{a(1-e^2)} \sim \frac{3 \times 4.44 \times 10^{-3} \times 13.176 \times 3600 \times 36525}{3.844 \times 10^8 \times (1 - 0.055^2)}$$

$$= 0.06 \text{ /cy}$$

$$e \langle \dot{\omega} \rangle = 0.003 \text{ /cy}$$

Duncomb (1956)

	$e \dot{\omega}_{obs}$	Newton	diff
♀	$1151.593 \pm 0.084$	$1142.730 \pm 0.040$	$8.863 \pm 0.093$
♀	$34.529 \pm 0.032$	$34.472 \pm 0.006$	$0.057 \pm 0.033$
⊕	$103.604 \pm 0.020$	$103.520 \pm 0.004$	$0.084 \pm 0.020$

integration of the PPN equations of motion that are presently used to produce the planetary ephemeris. The vectors  $\xi(t)$  and  $\Xi(T)$  are found from the planetocentric coordinates of the station or the spacecraft and from rotation models of the planets. It should be remembered, however, that the spin rate of a planet is approximately constant only as a function of its own proper time, not of coordinate time. For the Earth, this means that the rotation models will be simpler functions of terrestrial time than of coordinate time. [It is, in fact, local atomic time (TAI) that is the independent variable in the detailed rotation models presently maintained by the Bureau Internationale de l'Heure.] For spacecraft ranging to the surface of Mars, the present constant-spin-rate model includes a correction from coordinate time to Mars proper time.

In modeling the time of flight, the position of the receiver is first looked up at the time of reception  $t$  using the ephemeris and rotation model of the Earth. An iterative procedure then uses the ephemeris and the rotation model for the planet to determine simultaneously where the spacecraft was at the moment of the transmission ( $R(T)$ ) and to predict the one-way light time  $t - T$  using Eq. (32). A similar procedure then finds the position of the Earth transmitter at the moment of transmission. The total coordinate time of flight may be found by adding the two results together. In both steps, all terms in Eq. (32) must be used in order to maintain the required 10 ns accuracy.

b) Pulsar Timing

In the fall of 1982, Don Backer and colleagues announced the discovery of a pulsar, PSR 1937 + 21, with a period of 1.6 ms, twenty times shorter than the fastest pulsar previously observed (Backer *et al.* 1982; see also Backer and Hellings 1986). The precision of the pulse arrival times was also without precedent. After 22 months of data, the rms residual between observed arrival times and predicted arrival times is  $\approx 1 \mu\text{s}$ . We will want to eliminate errors in the model as a possible source of these residuals, so we will need a model that gives the terrestrial arrival times to  $< 100$  ns absolute accuracy.

The geometry is as shown in Fig. 2. The pulsar is assumed to be at position  $R_0$  at some fiducial time  $T_0$  and it is assumed to have a constant velocity  $V$ , so that its position at the time of emission of the  $n$ th pulse is

$$\vec{R}_n = \vec{R}_0 + \vec{V}(t_n - t_0). \tag{42}$$

For pulsars in binary systems, the dynamics of the pulsar will be much more complicated. In this paper, however, the emphasis is on the effects of the Earth's movement alone, so we will not consider these complications here.

The position of the receiving station on the Earth is  $\vec{r}_n$  at

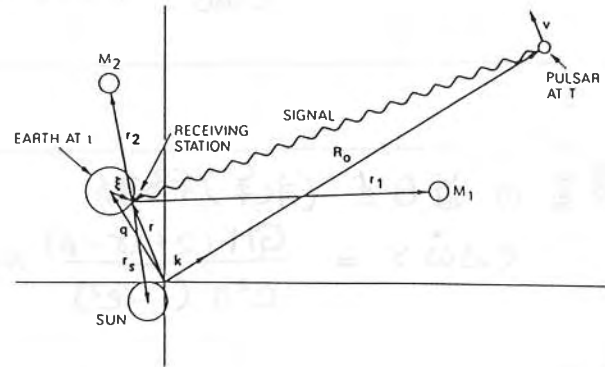


FIG. 2. Geometry of the pulsar-timing derivation. The pulsar source is assumed to be at  $R_0$  at time  $T_0$  and to have constant velocity  $v$ . The receiving station on Earth is defined to have coordinates  $\vec{r} = \vec{q} + \vec{\xi}$ .

time  $t_n$  when the  $n$ th pulse is received. We also define  $\vec{q}_n$  as the position of the center of the Earth at time  $t_n$  and  $\vec{\xi}_n$  as the position of the antenna relative to the center of the Earth at the same time, as in Eq. (40). As before,  $\vec{q}_n$  is found as a function of coordinate time by numerical integration of the PPN equations of motion and the vector  $\vec{\xi}_n$  is found from known station coordinates and the Earth rotation model.

For 100 ns accuracy, it is sufficient to consider only the first two terms in the expression for the coordinate time of flight of the  $n$ th pulse from emission to reception [Eq. (32)]

$$c(t_n - T_n) = |\vec{R}_n - \vec{r}_n| - (1 + \gamma) \sum_p \frac{GM_p}{c^2} \ln \left[ \frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_{pn} + r_{pn}}{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_{pn} + R_{pn}} \right], \tag{43}$$

where  $\vec{r}_{pn}$  is the position of the antenna relative to the  $p$ th solar system body at time  $t_n$  and  $\vec{R}_{pn}$  is the pulsar's position relative to body  $p$  at time  $T_n$ . The vector  $\vec{k}$  is defined, as in Sec. IV, as a unit vector in the direction of the pulsar. In principle, the sum in Eq. (43) should extend over all bodies along the photon path from the pulsar to the Earth, including interstellar objects. However, except in the case of a pulsar whose line of sight lies particularly close to some intervening star, the delay produced by interstellar gravitational fields will be essentially constant over tens of years of data and need not be modeled. The effects produced by the planets, on the other hand, will need to be included (as they must in planetary ranging), since a signal passing by Jupiter, for instance, may be delayed by as much as 200 ns by Jupiter's gravitational field.

Using Eq. (42) to expand the source potential and assuming that the pulsar is very far away so that  $V(T_n - T_0) \ll R_0$  and  $\vec{k} \approx \vec{R}_0/R_0$ , Eq. (43) becomes

$$ct_n = cT_n + R_0 + [(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{V})\Delta t_n - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_n)] + \frac{1}{2R_0} [r_n^2 - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_n)^2] - \frac{1}{R_0} [\vec{V} \cdot \vec{r}_n - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{V})(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_n)] \Delta t_n + \frac{1}{2R_0} [V^2 - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{V})^2] \Delta t_n^2 - (1 + \gamma) \sum_p \frac{GM_p}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_{pn} + r_{pn}}{2R_0} \right|, \tag{44}$$

where we have defined  $\Delta t_n \equiv t_n - t_0 \approx T_n - T_0$ . The combination

$$T_0 + \frac{1}{c} R_0 + (1 + \gamma) \sum_p \frac{GM_p}{c^3} \ln(2R_0) \tag{45}$$

is the zero-order time of arrival of the pulses at the solar system. If we define this time to be the solar system time origin  $t_0$ , then Eq. (44) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(t_n - t_0) = & c(T_n - T_0) + [(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{V})\Delta t_n - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_n)] + \frac{1}{2R_0}[r_n^2 - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_n)^2] \\
 & - \frac{1}{R_0}[\vec{V} \cdot \vec{r}_n - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{V})(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_n)]\Delta t_n + \frac{1}{2R_0}[V^2 - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{V})^2]\Delta t_n^2 \\
 & - (1 + \gamma) \sum_p \frac{GM_p}{c^2} \ln|\vec{k} \cdot \hat{r}_{pn} + r_{pn}|.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{46}$$

The first term involves the model of the inherent dynamics of the pulsar itself. The second term is the first-order Doppler delay. The third term gives the effects of the Earth's motion (parallax). The fourth term, proportional to  $\Delta t_n$ , is due to the pulsar's proper motion. The term proportional to  $\Delta t_n^2$  arises from the increase of distance to the pulsar with time if the pulsar has a transverse motion. The last term gives the additional delay caused by the space-time curvature. Equation (46), or equivalent formulas, have previously been used by the groups involved in pulsar-data analysis, though they have not previously been published in the literature.

Equation (46), of course, only relates coordinates to coordinates. In order to model the observed terrestrial arrival times  $t_n$ , the transformation  $t_n \rightarrow t_n$  must be calculated using a numerically integrated transformation equation.

c) VLBI

Very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) involves the near simultaneous reception of signals from some astrophys-

ical source at two widely separated receiving antennas on the Earth. In order to satisfy current measurement accuracies, the differences in the times of arrival of those signals must be modeled to tenths of a nanosecond.

The geometry of the problem is as shown in Fig. 3. Let us denote by  $t_i$  the coordinate time of the reception of a signal at antenna number  $i$ . This predicted time of arrival will then involve an expression like Eq. (44). However, in differencing two versions of Eq. (44), one for antenna 1 at  $t_1$  and one for antenna 2 at  $t_2$ , several things happen to simplify the expression. The zero-order terms drop out, the terms in  $\Delta t_n$  ( $\approx$  years) become terms in  $\Delta t \equiv t_2 - t_1$  ( $\approx$  milliseconds) and are thus small enough to be neglected, and the parallax term reduces to the parallax over an intercontinental baseline (rather than an interplanetary baseline) and may be neglected. The expression for the coordinate-time difference between the arrival times of signals at two separated Earth-borne antennas is thus

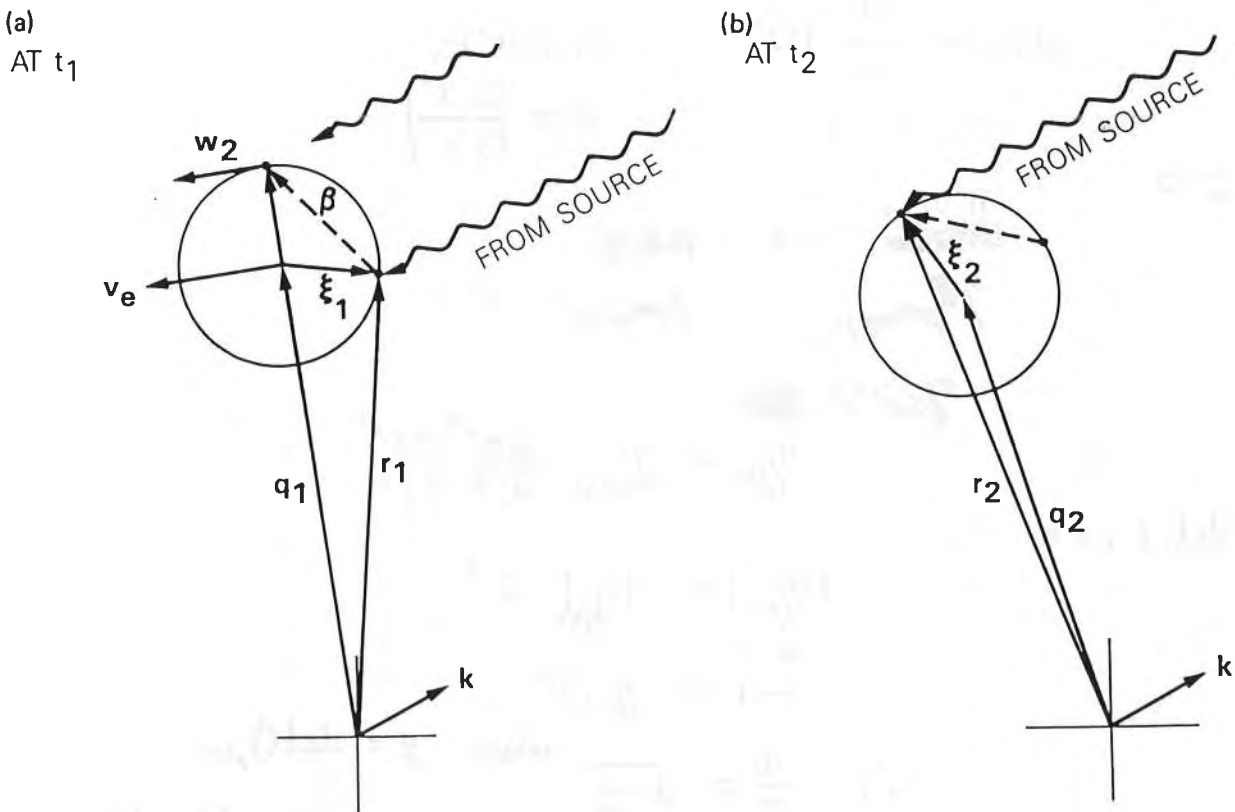


FIG. 3. Geometry of the receiving stations in VLBI. Figure 3(a) shows the orientation at the time of reception of the signal at the first station. Figure 3(b) shows the orientation  $\approx 10$  ms later at the time of reception at the second antenna. The CM of the Earth has moved and the Earth has rotated.

~~有限体~~ Extended Bodies

$N$  の質点系 (ex. 惑星) の運動方程式は?

だが 質点 masspoint とは?

質量の定義  $M = \int \rho d^3x$       $\rho = \rho_0 + \frac{1}{c^2} \text{○?}$      Newton's density

▷ テンソル密度

~~$d\Omega$~~   $d\Omega \equiv dx^0 dx^1 dx^2 dx^3$      ← テンソル座標系で  
4-dim Volume element

変数変換  $x' = x'(x)$       $d\Omega \rightarrow d\Omega'$

$d\Omega = \frac{1}{J} d\Omega'$       $J: \text{ヤコビ行列}$   
 $J = \left| \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \right|$

J?

~~ガリレイ~~ ~~座標系~~ → 一般曲線  
 $\eta_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow g_{\alpha'\beta'}$

~~$\eta_{\mu\nu}$~~   $\eta_{\mu\nu} = g_{\alpha'\beta'} \frac{\partial x^{\alpha'}}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial x^{\beta'}}{\partial x^\nu}$

det をとると

$|\eta_{\mu\nu}| = |g_{\alpha'\beta'}| J^2$   
 $-1 = g J^2$

$\therefore \frac{1}{J} = \sqrt{-g}$      where  $g = \det(g_{\mu\nu})$

よって  $\frac{1}{J} d\Omega' \rightarrow \sqrt{-g} d^4x$      は不変量      $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{テンソル } A^{\alpha\beta} \text{ に対して} \\ A^{\alpha\beta} \sqrt{-g} \text{ は テンソル密度} \\ \text{といふ!} \end{array} \right)$

ホスト. ~~座標系~~  $\sqrt{-g} = \left( \begin{array}{c} -1+2\phi/c^2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \sim 1 + (3\phi/c^2)$

▷ 質量密度  $\rho$

$\rho$  は?

$$\rho \cong \rho_0 \left( 1 + \frac{\pi}{c^2} \right)$$

↑  
rest mass  
(or baryon number?)

← specific internal energy

$\Delta\phi = -4\pi G \rho_0 r^2$

pressure 0 ときは  
pressure ありときは  
少し話が面倒

結局

$$\rho^+ \cong \rho \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + 3\sigma\phi \right) \right]$$

$$\cong \rho_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \pi + 3\sigma\phi \right) \right]$$

▷ スカラー密度

質量密度  $\rho_0$   $\rho_0 \sqrt{-g}$

質量の 4次元化(?)

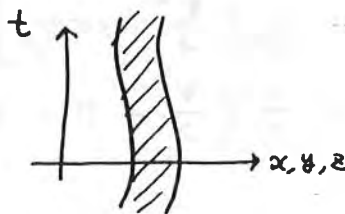
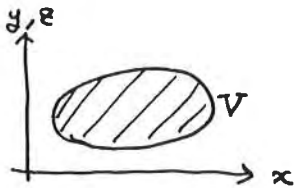
→ 質量は unique ではない。

ニュートン

$M = \int \rho_0 dV$

Newton  $dV = d^3x$

$\int \rho dV?$



☆ 一つの考え方

$\int M dt$  を考える。

ニュートン

$\int_{t_0}^t M dt = M \cdot (t - t_0)$

$\int M dt = \int \rho_0 d\Omega = \int \rho_0 \sqrt{-g} d^4x$

従って

$M = \frac{d}{dt} \int \rho_0 \sqrt{-g} d^4x$

t は何と見なすべきか?

☆ 一つの考え方

t は M と共に動く固有時  $\tau$

従って

$M = \frac{d}{d\tau} \int \rho \sqrt{-g} d^4x = \int \rho \sqrt{-g} \frac{dt}{d\tau} d^3x \equiv \int \rho^\dagger d^3x$

$\rho^\dagger = \rho \sqrt{-g} \frac{dt}{d\tau} = \rho \left( 1 + (3\sigma - 1) \frac{\phi}{c^2} + \dots \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \phi \right) + \dots \right)$

$\rho^\dagger \approx \rho \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + 3\sigma\phi \right) \right]$



22 EIH 7"-3"2"

$$g_{00} = -1 + 2 \frac{\phi}{c^2} + 2 \frac{\psi}{c^4}$$

$$\psi = -\beta \phi^2 + (\gamma + \frac{3}{2}) \phi_1 + (3\gamma - 2\beta + 1) \phi_2 + \phi_3 + 3\gamma \phi_4 - \frac{1}{2}(A + B)$$

$$M = \int \rho_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} v^2 + \pi + 3\gamma \phi \right) \right] d^3x$$

$$\phi_1 = \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} v_J^2 \quad r_J = |r_J|, \quad r_J = x - x_J$$

$$\phi_2 = \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} \sum_{k \neq J} \frac{GM_k}{r_{JK}} \quad r_{JK} = |r_{JK}|, \quad r_{JK} = x_J - x_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \int \frac{G\rho_0}{|x-x'|} d^3x \\ &= \int \frac{G\rho_0}{|x-x'|} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} v^2 + \pi + 3\gamma \phi \right) \right] d^3x \\ &= \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} - \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{\phi_1}{2} + \phi_3 + 3\gamma \phi_2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

pressure 0  $\Rightarrow \phi_4 \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi + \frac{\psi}{c^2} &\rightarrow \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ -\beta \left( \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} \right)^2 + (\gamma + 1) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} v_J^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (2\beta - 1) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} \sum_{k \neq J} \frac{GM_k}{r_{JK}} - \frac{1}{2}(A + B) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \sum_J \frac{GM_J (r_J \cdot v_J)^2}{r_J^3}, \quad B = \sum_J \frac{GM_J a_J \cdot r_J}{r_J} = - \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} r_J \cdot \sum_{k \neq J} \frac{GM_k r_{JK}}{r_{JK}^3}$$

$\therefore \phi \approx \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J}$  23k

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &\Rightarrow -\beta \left( \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} \right)^2 + (\gamma + 1) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} v_J^2 - (2\beta - 1) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} \sum_{k \neq J} \frac{GM_k}{r_{JK}} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \sum_J \frac{GM_J (r_J \cdot v_J)^2}{r_J^3} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} r_J \cdot \left( \sum_{k \neq J} \frac{GM_k r_{JK}}{r_{JK}^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$g = -2(\gamma + 1) V = -2(\gamma + 1) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} v_J$$

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{1}{r_j} = \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{|x-x_j|} \right) = - \frac{x-x_j}{|x-x_j|^3} = - \frac{r_j}{r_j^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{1}{r_j} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{1}{|x-x_j(t)|} \right) = - \frac{(x-x_j) \cdot (-v_j)}{|x-x_j|^3} = \frac{r_j \cdot v_j}{r_j^3}$$

No. 7-20

Date

▷ EIH 方程式

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = a + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ b + \gamma (v^2 - 2\phi) a - \dot{g} - \{ (1+2\gamma)\dot{\phi} + 2(1+\gamma)(v \cdot a) \} v + v \times (v \times g) \right]$$

$$b = \nabla \phi = -2\beta \left( \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j} \right) a + \left( - \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j^3} r_j \right) v_j^2 - \gamma (1+\gamma) \sum_j \frac{GM_j r_j}{r_j^3} v_j^2 + (2\beta-1) \sum_j \frac{GM_j r_j}{r_j^3} \sum_{k \neq j} \frac{GM_k}{r_{jk}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \left( \frac{GM_j v_j (r_j \cdot v_j)}{r_j^3} - \frac{3GM_j (r_j \cdot v_j)^2}{r_j^5} r_j \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \left[ \frac{GM_j}{r_j} \left( \sum_{k \neq j} \frac{GM_k r_{jk}}{r_{jk}^3} \right) - \left\{ \frac{GM_j r_j}{r_j^3} \cdot \left( \sum_{k \neq j} \frac{GM_k r_{jk}}{r_{jk}^3} \right) \right\} r_{j,j} \right]$$

$$\gamma (v^2 - 2\phi) a = -\gamma \sum_j \frac{GM_j r_j}{r_j^3} v_j^2 + 2\gamma \sum_j \frac{GM_j r_j}{r_j^3} \left( \sum_{k \neq j} \frac{GM_k}{r_{jk}} \right)$$

$$-\dot{g} = 2(\gamma+1) \left[ \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j} a_j + \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j^3} (r_j \cdot v_j) v_j \right] = -2(\gamma+1) \left[ \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j} \sum_{k \neq j} \frac{GM_k}{r_{jk}^3} r_{jk} + \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j^3} (r_j \cdot v_j) v_j \right]$$

$$-(1+2\gamma)\dot{\phi} v = -(1+2\gamma) \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j^3} (r_j \cdot v_j) v$$

$$-2(1+\gamma)(v \cdot a) v = -2(1+\gamma) \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j^3} (r_j \cdot v) v$$

$$v \times (v \times g) = -2(\gamma+1) v \times \left( \nabla \times \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j} v_j \right) = -2(\gamma+1) \sum_j v \times \left[ \left( - \frac{GM_j}{r_j^3} r_j \right) \times v_j \right] = 2(\gamma+1) \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j^3} \left\{ v \times (r_j \times v_j) \right\} = 2(\gamma+1) \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{r_j^3} \left\{ (v \cdot v_j) r_j - (v \cdot r_j) v_j \right\}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & k & & -j \\ & \uparrow & & \\ i & i x_j & & \end{matrix}$$

$$a \times (b \times c) = (a \cdot c) b - (a \cdot b) c$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \right] = 2\beta \left( \sum_{\mathbf{I}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{I}}}{r_{\mathbf{I}}} \right) \left( \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \right) - (\gamma+1) \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} v_{\mathbf{J}}^2 \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}}$$

$$+ (2\beta-1) \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} \left( \sum_{\mathbf{K} \neq \mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{K}}}{r_{\mathbf{JK}}} \right) \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}}$$

$$- \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} v_{\mathbf{J}} + \frac{3}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v_{\mathbf{J}})^2 \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} \sum_{\mathbf{K} \neq \mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{K}}}{r_{\mathbf{JK}}} \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{JK}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} \sum_{\mathbf{K} \neq \mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{K}}}{r_{\mathbf{JK}}} (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{JK}}) \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}}$$

$$- \gamma \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} v^2 \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} + 2\gamma \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} \left( \sum_{\mathbf{I}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{I}}}{r_{\mathbf{IJ}}} \right) \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{I}}$$

$$- 2(\gamma+1) \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} \sum_{\mathbf{K} \neq \mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{K}}}{r_{\mathbf{JK}}} \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{JK}} + 2(\gamma+1) \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v_{\mathbf{J}}) v_{\mathbf{J}}$$

$$+ (2\gamma+1) \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v_{\mathbf{J}}) v_{\mathbf{J}} + 2(1+\gamma) \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v) v$$

$$+ 2(\gamma+1) \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} (v \cdot v_{\mathbf{J}}) \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} - 2(\gamma+1) \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v) v_{\mathbf{J}}$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \left[ 2(\beta+\gamma) \left( \sum_{\mathbf{I}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{I}}}{r_{\mathbf{I}}} \right) - (\gamma+1) v_{\mathbf{J}}^2 - \gamma v^2 + 2(\gamma+1) (\mathbf{v} \cdot v_{\mathbf{J}}) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{\mathbf{K} \neq \mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{K}}}{r_{\mathbf{JK}}} \left\{ (2\beta-1) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{JK}}}{r_{\mathbf{JK}}^2} \right\} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{(\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v_{\mathbf{J}})^2}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^2} \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \frac{GM_{\mathbf{J}}}{r_{\mathbf{J}}^3} \left[ -2(\gamma+1) (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v_{\mathbf{J}}) v_{\mathbf{J}} + 2(1+\gamma) (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v) v - 2(1+\gamma) (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v) v_{\mathbf{J}} \right. \\ \left. + (2\gamma+1) (\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot v_{\mathbf{J}}) v_{\mathbf{J}} \right]$$

$$- (2\gamma + \frac{3}{2}) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} \sum_{k \neq J} \frac{GM_k}{r_{JK}^3} r_{JK}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = & - \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J^3} \mathbf{r}_J \\ & + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J} \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{r}_J}{r_J^2} \left[ 2(\beta + \gamma) \sum_I \frac{GM_I}{r_I} - (\gamma + 1) \mathbf{v}_J^2 + 2(\gamma + 1) \mathbf{v}_J \cdot \mathbf{v} - \gamma \mathbf{v}^2 \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}_J \cdot \mathbf{v}_J}{r_J} \right)^2 + \sum_{k \neq J} \frac{GM_k}{r_{JK}} \left\{ (2\beta - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{r}_J \cdot \mathbf{r}_{JK}}{r_{JK}^2} \right\} \right] \right. \\ & \left. + \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}_J}{r_J^2} \cdot \left\{ (2\gamma + 1) \mathbf{v}_J - 2(1 + \gamma) \mathbf{v} \right\} \right) (\mathbf{v}_J - \mathbf{v}) \right. \\ & \left. - (2\gamma + 2) \sum_{k \neq J} \frac{GM_k}{r_{JK}^3} r_{JK} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

これが ~~N<sub>0</sub>~~ N<sub>0</sub> の質点系の作る重力場中の test particle の運動方程式 (のポスト・ニュートン近似) ↑ この重力場が無視

Einstein - Infeld - Hoffmann (流) の運動方程式 といふ。

用途 ... 太陽系内天体 (天然, 人工) の精密軌道計算

△  
➤ それでは 非 test particle の場合は?

ニュートン力学 test particle 質点同士

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = - \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{r_J^3} \mathbf{r}_J \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d\mathbf{v}_L}{dt} = - \sum_{J \neq L} \frac{GM_J}{r_{LJ}^3} \mathbf{r}_{LJ}$$

自己重力場が自分の軌跡に与える影響は無視

測地線仮説 geodesic (motion) hypothesis

このとき

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\mathbf{v}_L}{dt} = & - \sum_{J \neq L} \frac{GM_J}{r_{LJ}^3} \mathbf{r}_{LJ} \\
 & + \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ \sum_{J \neq L} \frac{GM_J}{r_{LJ}} \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{r}_{LJ}}{r_{LJ}^2} \left[ 2(\beta + \gamma) \sum_{I \neq L} \frac{GM_I}{r_{LI}} - (\gamma + 1) \mathbf{v}_J^2 + 2(\gamma + 1) \mathbf{v}_J \cdot \mathbf{v}_L - \gamma \mathbf{v}_L^2 \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \left. + \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}_{LJ} \cdot \mathbf{v}_J}{r_{LJ}} \right)^2 + \sum_{K \neq J} \frac{GM_K}{r_{JK}} \left\{ (2\beta - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{r}_{LJ} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{JK}}{r_{JK}^2} \right\} \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}_{LJ}}{r_{LJ}^2} \cdot \left\{ (2\gamma + 1) \mathbf{v}_J - 2(\gamma + 1) \mathbf{v}_L \right\} \right) (\mathbf{v}_J - \mathbf{v}_L) \right. \\
 & \left. - (2\gamma + 2) \sum_{K \neq J} \frac{GM_K}{r_{JK}^3} \mathbf{r}_{JK} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

これが本率の EIH 方程式 (1938)

これは 現代的な 太陽系天体運動理論の基礎方程式となっている

JPL	DE200	AA
木路部	FE	天体位置表
BdL	VSOP	CdT

## レポート (第1回) 課題

福島

提出期限 : 11月30日

問 座標系  $S$  でみて、速度  $v$  で等速直線運動している座標系  $S'$  がある。両者の空間座標軸は平行、従って両者の間に回転はないものとする。このとき以下の仮定から両者の座標差  $\Delta x^\mu, \Delta x'^\mu$  間の変換 (いわゆる Boost) 行列を導け。(変換行列は講義で示した)

- (仮定) 1:  $S'$  系の原点は  $S$  系で速度  $v$  で運動している。  
2:  $(\Delta s)^2$  は座標変換に対し不変である。  
3: 変換行列は座標に依らず、ただ  $v$  のみの関数である。

(ヒント)

- 1) まず  $v$  の方向に  $x$  軸をとり、 $t-x$  の2変数で議論を行い、しかるのちに任意方向に  $v$  が向くように、空間回転操作を施すと簡単。
- 2) やり気がある人は、初めから4変数で議論してみよ。(かなり面倒くさいよ。)

(ヒントのヒント)

Møller § 17

## レポート (第2回) 課題

福島

提出期限: 1992年1月9日

問 以下の論文のうち一つを選び、そのエッセンスを A4

レポート用紙 1枚程度にまとめよ。

- 1) Shapiro, I.I. (1964) Phys. Rev. Lett. 13, 789-791  
"Fourth test of general relativity"
- 2) Barker, B.M. and O'Connell, R.F. (1975) Ap.J. 199, L25<sup>-26</sup>  
"Relativistic effects in the binary pulsar PSR 1913+16"
- 3) Ries, J.C. et al. (1988) Phys. Rev. Lett. 61, 903-906  
"Effect of General Relativity on a Near-Earth Satellite in the Geocentric and Barycentric Reference Frames"
- 4) Fukushima, T. (1991) A & Ap. 244, L11-12  
"Geodesic nutation"
- 5) Texas Mauritanian Eclipse Team (1976) A.J. 81, 452-4  
"Gravitational Deflection of light: solar eclipse of 30 June 1973. I. Description of procedures and final results."
- 6) Williams, J.G. et al. (1976) Phys. Rev. Lett. 36, 551-554  
"New test of the equivalence principle from lunar laser ranging"
- 7) Robertson, D.S. et al. (1991) Nature 349, 768-770  
"New measurement of solar gravitational deflection of radio signal using VLBI"

## レポート (最終回) 課題

福島

提出期限: 1992年 2月5日(M2  
2月18日(D3))

各人のレポート提出状況に応じて、以下の3つの問の中から一つを選び回答せよ。ただし、問1は通常の(すなわち、第1回、第2回)レポート1回分と評価し、問2は2回分、問3は3回分と各々評価する。

(例えば、えっと、わかりやすく言えば、第1回、第2回のレポートを提出しなかつた者でも 問3に回答すれば、レポート3回分と評価してあげるよ、ということ。)

問1 以下のテーマのうち一つを選び、計算結果をグラフにして提出せよ。プログラムを使用した場合は、言語、計算機環境等を明記し、プログラムを添付せよ。

- 1) GPS/NAVSTAR 衛星に搭載されている原子時計の刻む固有時  $\tau$  と地心座標時  $t$  との関係

GPS/NAVSTAR 衛星としては PRN 符号 13番 ( $\sqrt{a} = 5153.702\sqrt{\text{km}}$ ,  $e = 0.00343$ , 1991年12月13日現在) を用い、 $GM_{\oplus}$  の値としては ~~地球~~ GRS 80 の値  $3.9860044 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$  を使え。

グラフは、linear trend を含んだものと、差し引いたものと2つ書け。

- 2) 火星上のバイキング着陸船と地球上のNASA/JPL 深宇宙ネットワークのアンテナ (~~ゴダードスペースセンターのアンテナ~~) 間の電波伝播における相対論的遅れ  $\Delta t$

火星は、地球と同一平面上を周るものとし、火星・地球の離心率は無視せよ。また火星・地球の大きさも無視せよ。火星・地球の軌道長半径は理科年表を見よ。

相対論効果は太陽のものだけ考えよ。



- 3) 金星の周回軌道上のマゼラン探査体からの電波を地球上の VLBI で測定したときの電波の到達方向における相対論的ズレ角  $\Delta\theta$

マゼランは金星と同一視し、太陽による一般相対論的交差のみ考えよ。金星は、地球と同一平面上を周るものとし、金星・地球の軌道離心率は無視せよ。また、金星・地球の大きさも無視せよ。金星・地球の軌道長半径は理科年表を見よ。

- 4) 月の軌道の近地点移動における一般相対論効果  $\Delta\omega$

月は地球の周りをケプラー運動しているものとし、太陽の摂動は考えないものとする。月の軌道要素は理科年表 にある 平均値を用いよ。

グラフは linear trend を含んだものと、差し引いたものと2つ書け。

問2 以下のテーマのうち一つを選び ■ 解け。

- 1) 光差方程式

$$c(t_2 - t_1) = r_{21} + (1 + \gamma) \sum_j \frac{GM_j}{c^2} \ln \left| \frac{r_{12} + r_{23} + r_{21}}{r_{12} + r_{23} - r_{21}} \right|$$

$$\text{where } r_{21} = |\mathbf{x}_2(t_2) - \mathbf{x}_1(t_1)|$$

$$r_{12} = |\mathbf{x}_1(t_1) - \mathbf{x}_2(t_1)|$$

$$r_{23} = |\mathbf{x}_2(t_1) - \mathbf{x}_3(t_1)|$$

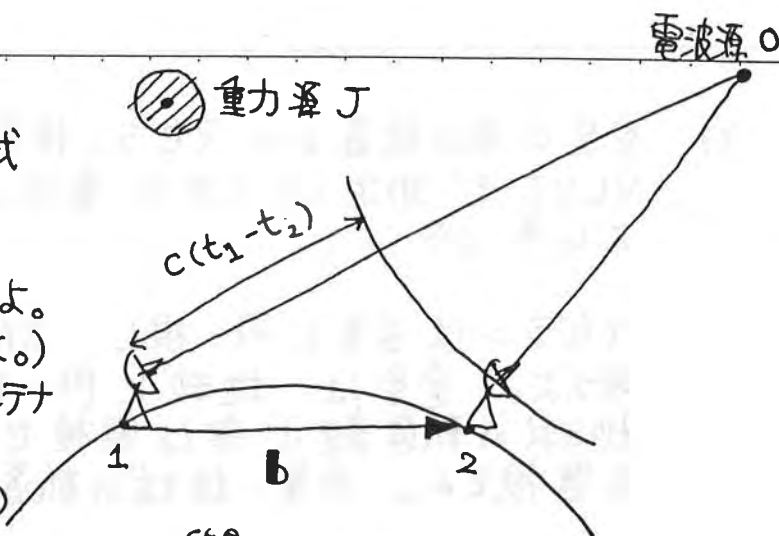
を解く、すなわち、関数  $\mathbf{x}_1(t)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_2(t)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_3(t)$  が与えられているとき  $t_1$  を知って  $t_2$  を求める サブルーチン or プログラムを Fortran, C, BASIC その他の言語で書け。

コンパイル・デバッグも行い、計算結果が正しいこと (例えば手計算との一致等) を示す資料も添付せよ。

2) VLBIの観測方程式を導け。

ただし、以下の仮定を用いよ。  
電波源  $0$  を  $(t_0, \mathcal{X}_0)$  に発した電波が、アンテナ 1 には  $(t_1, \mathcal{X}_1)$  に、アンテナ 2 には  $(t_2, \mathcal{X}_2)$  に到達したとする。

伝播の途中には  $\mathcal{X}_J$  の場所に  $M_J$  の重力源があり、電波伝播を遅らせているものとする。

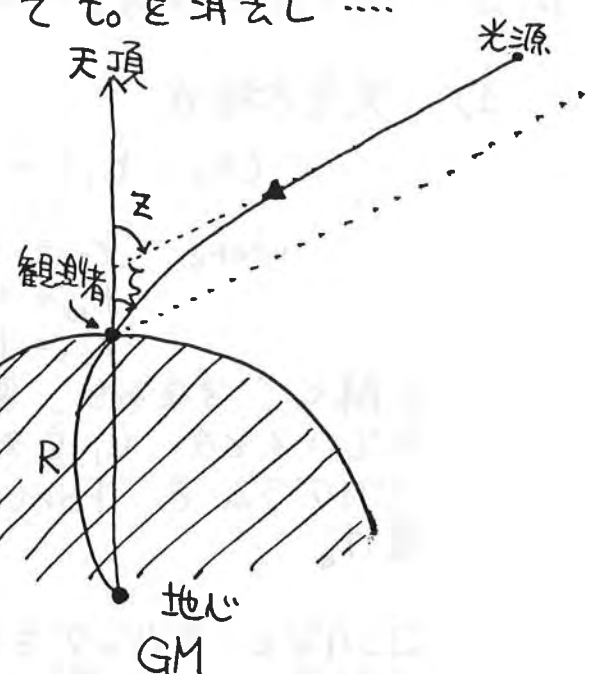


このとき観測方程式とは到達時間差  $t_1 - t_2$  とアンテナ基線ベクトル  $\mathbf{b} \equiv \mathcal{X}_2 - \mathcal{X}_1$  及び電波源  $0$  をアンテナ 1 から見た方向ベクトル  $\mathbf{k} \equiv (\mathcal{X}_0 - \mathcal{X}_1) / |\mathcal{X}_0 - \mathcal{X}_1|$  を結びつける式である。

ヒント:  $0 \rightarrow 1, 0 \rightarrow 2$  の光の各々に対して光差方程式を書き下し、両辺の差をとって  $t_0$  を消去し...

(1)を参照)

3) 地球の重力場によっても星の光は屈折して見える。天頂角  $z$  の方向にある(無限遠の)光源の重力場による見かけの天頂角  $z'$  を  $z, GM, R$  を用いて表わせ。



ヒント: 光方向の式

$$d_{12} = \frac{r_{12}}{r_{12}} + (1+\gamma) \sum_J \frac{GM_J}{c^2} \frac{1}{r_{2J}} \frac{r_{1J} \times r_{2J}}{1 + \frac{r_{1J} \cdot r_{2J}}{r_{1J} r_{2J}}} \times \frac{r_{1J}}{r_{12}}$$

で  $1 \rightarrow$  光源,  $2 \rightarrow$  観測者,  $J \rightarrow$  地心  
と思うと...

問3 最近の宇宙論によれば、宇宙にはひも状の重力源 cosmic string が存在する可能性があるという（もともとの解読はニュートンの12月号にのっているよ。）  
 (雑誌) (1991年)

そこで、「宇宙ひも (cosmic string)」があったときの光の運動を論じよう。

- 1) 直線状の「ひも」で十分細い「宇宙ひも」があったとする。簡単のため、「ひも」は静止しているとする。このとき「宇宙ひも」の周りのニュートンの重力ポテンシャルは、 $r$  を「ひもまでの距離」とすると

$$\phi(x) = -\frac{\mu}{a} \log \frac{r}{a}$$

と書けることを示せ。ただし  $\mu$  は GM の次元を持ち、 $a$  はある種の距離定数である。

- 2) 上記のポテンシャルに対し、光の運動方程式（のポズ・ガリレイ近似）を書き下し、これを解け。（ひもを  $x$  軸にとると簡単!!）

ヒント:  $\int^t \frac{a+bt'}{|a+bt'|^2} dt'$  及び  $\int^t \int^{t'} \frac{a+bt''}{|a+bt''|^2} dt'' dt'$  が必要となる。  
 適当な数学公式集を捜す(か、これ位だったら解けるかな?) こと。

- 3) 講義で  $\phi = \frac{\mu}{r}$  に対して行ったのと同様の手順で

光差方程式  $c(t_2 - t_1) = r_{12} + \dots$  を導け。

- 4) (もし、余裕があれば) 光方向の式  $d_{12} = \frac{r_{12}}{r_{12}} + \dots$  も導け。

(注) 3) と 4) は かなり大変な計算になるよ。