

$$ds^2 = \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{2m}{r}\right)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ r}} \left(\frac{dt}{ds}\right)^2 - \frac{dr^2}{1 - \frac{2m}{r}} - r^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$\left(\frac{du}{d\phi}\right)^2 = \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{2m}{r}\right)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ r}} \left(\frac{\frac{E^2/l^2}{1 - \frac{2m}{r}}}{\substack{\uparrow \\ r}}\right) - u^2 - \frac{1}{l^2}$$

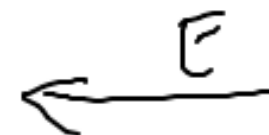
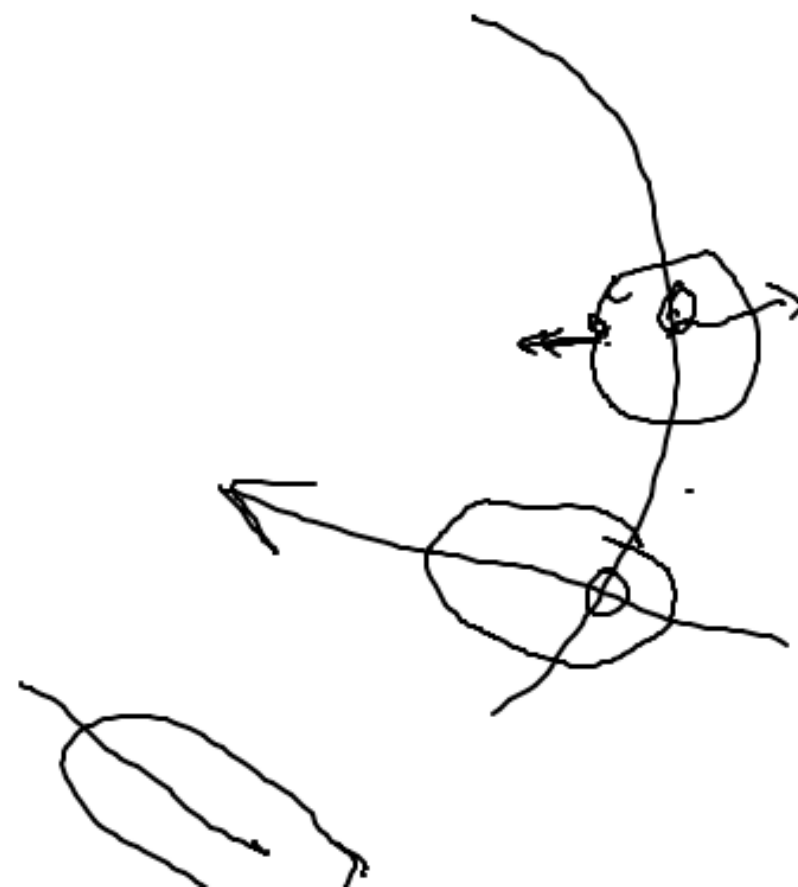
Nordtvedt Effect.

Does Gravity Gravitate?

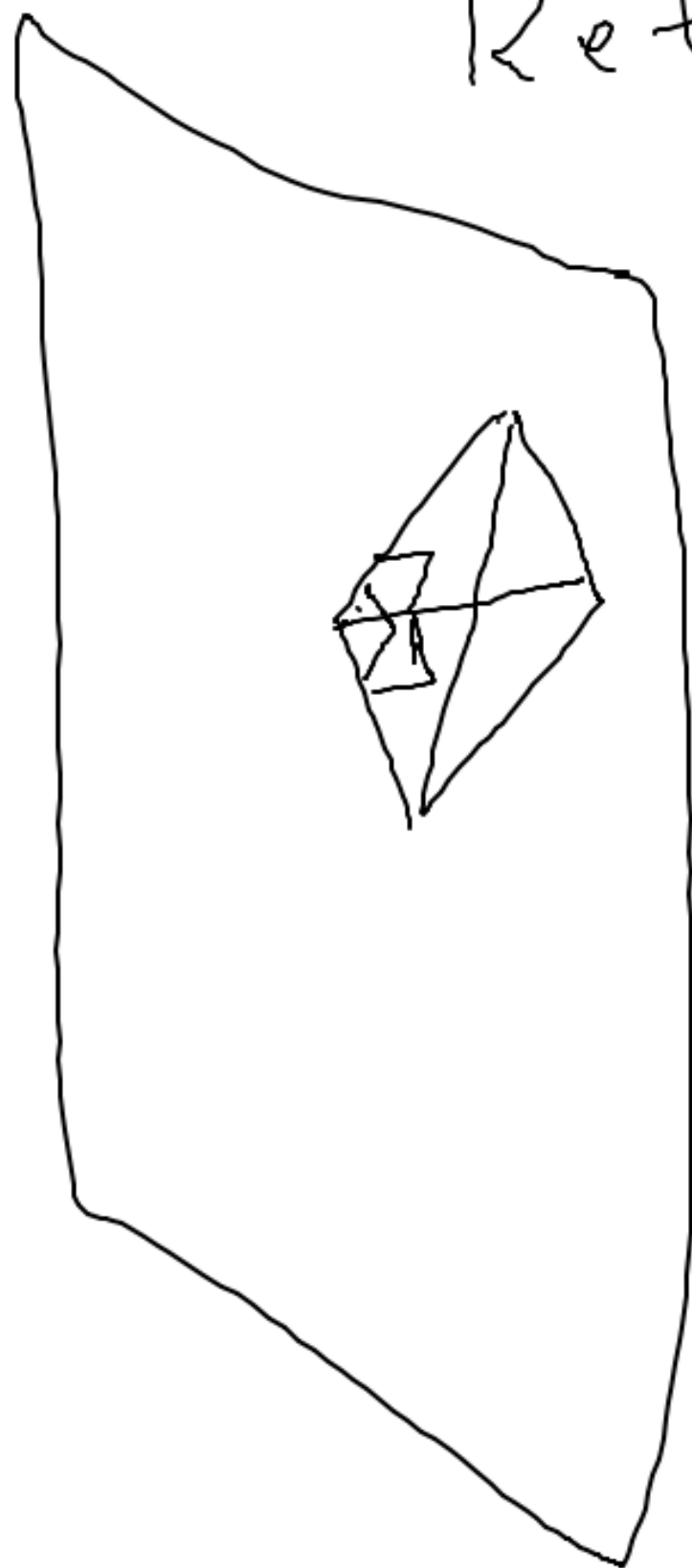
Does Grav. potential energy
gravitate?

Earth, Moon.

Earth $\sim 10^{-8} M_{\odot}$
Moon $\sim 10^{-12} M_{\odot}$

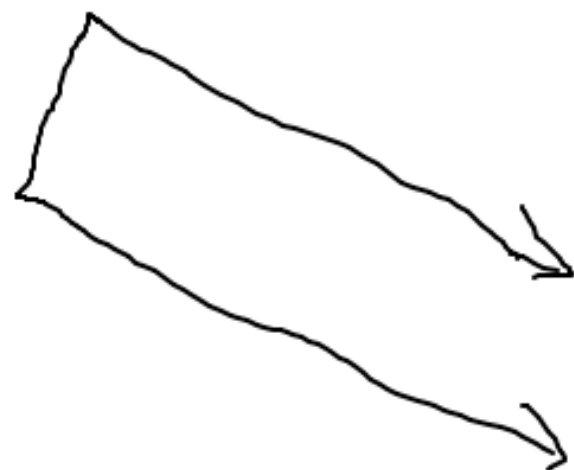
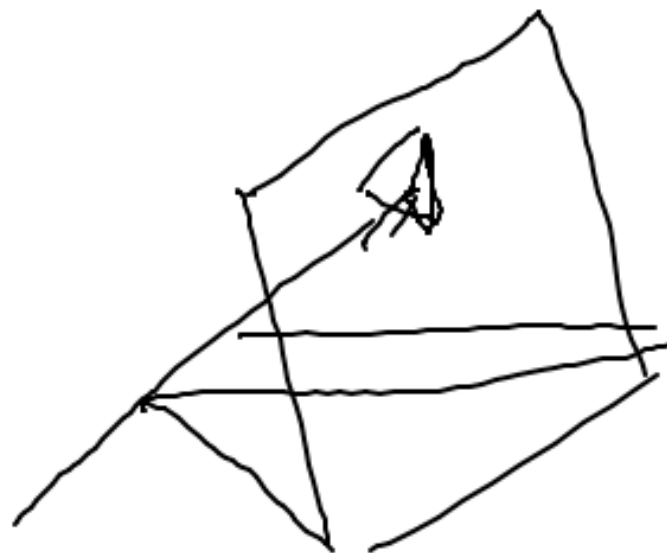
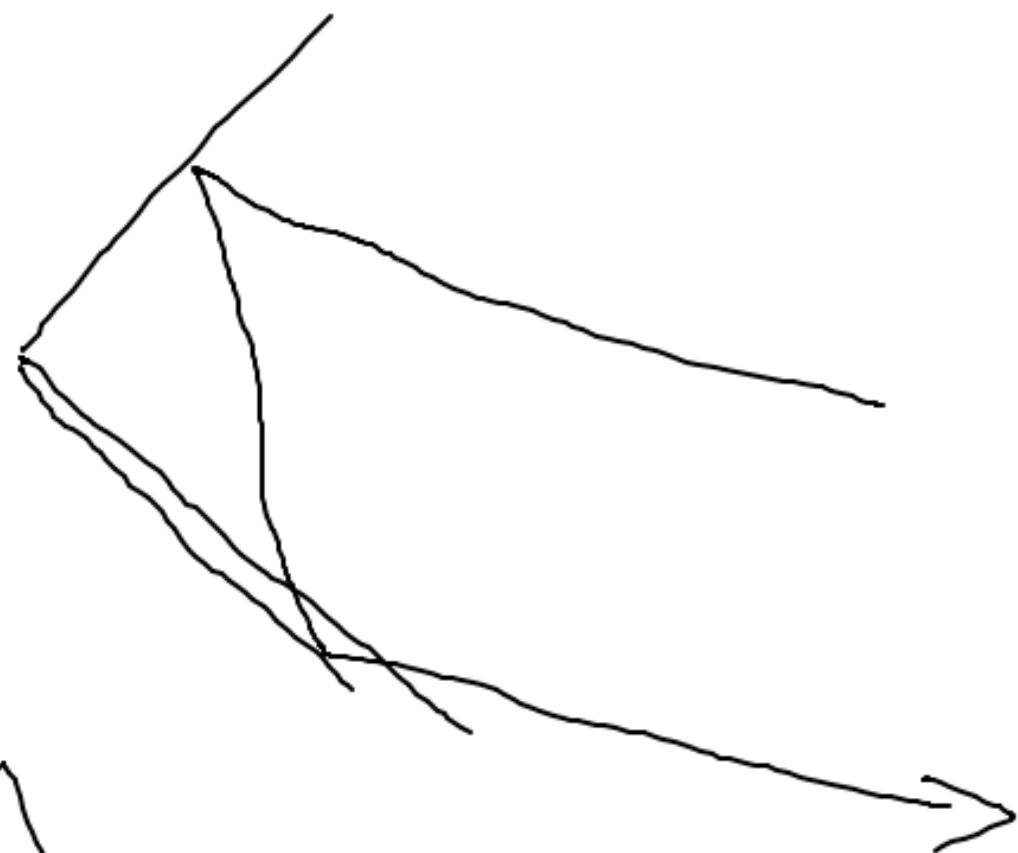


Retro reflectors.



Appulu

prug





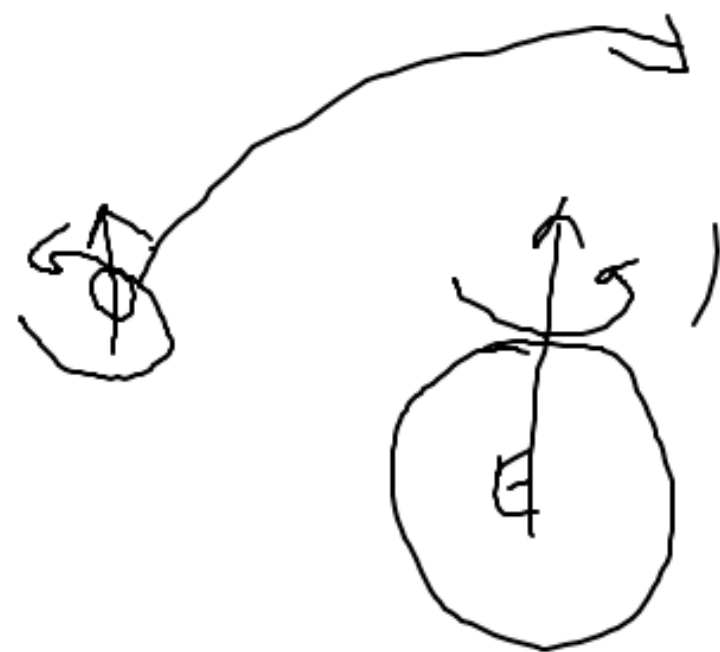
~ 10 photons/
burst

5 missions.

3 U.S.

2 Soviet

~ 1 cm.
1 mm



GRAVITY WAVES.

GRAVITATIONAL WAVES.

1916 EINSTEIN



LINEARIZED Eqs.

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \underbrace{h_{\mu\nu}}_{\text{small.}}$$

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h^2 \text{ and higher} = 0$$

$$\mu, \nu = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$h^{\mu}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu\rho} h_{\rho\nu}$$

$$h^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda} h_{\rho\lambda}$$

$$g^{\mu}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$$

$$g^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} - h^{\mu\nu}$$

Einstein's Eqs. (Free).

$$\bar{h}_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} h^\rho{}_\rho \eta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\square \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} - \partial_\mu \partial_\rho \bar{h}^\rho{}_\nu - \partial_\nu \partial_\rho \bar{h}^\rho{}_\mu + \partial_\rho \partial_\lambda \bar{h}^{\rho\lambda} \eta_{\mu\nu} \right)$$

$$x^\mu \mapsto x^\mu + \xi^\mu \quad \xi_\mu = \eta_{\mu\nu} \xi^\nu$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\mu\nu} &\rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} + \partial_\mu \xi_\nu + \partial_\nu \xi_\mu \\ \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} &\rightarrow \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} + \partial_\mu \xi_\nu + \partial_\nu \xi_\mu - \partial_\lambda \xi^\lambda \eta_{\mu\nu} \end{aligned}$$

We can choose ξ^μ so that

$$\partial_\rho \bar{h}^\rho_\nu = 0$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \square \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} \quad (\partial_t^2 - \nabla \cdot \nabla) = \square$$

$$\square \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

waves with
vel. light

$$\underline{\partial_\alpha \bar{h}^\alpha_\nu = 0}$$

$$\square A_\mu = 0$$

$$\underline{\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0}$$

$$\partial_\mu \bar{h}^\mu_\nu \rightarrow \partial_\mu \bar{h}^\mu_\nu + 2\Box \xi_\mu$$

$\Box \xi^\mu = 0$ then the coord condition remains satisfied.

Use coord freedom to get

$$\text{rid of, } \bar{h}^\mu_\mu = 0 \quad h_{0i} = 0$$

$$h_{00} = 0$$

Via various coord transf.

NEXT TIME

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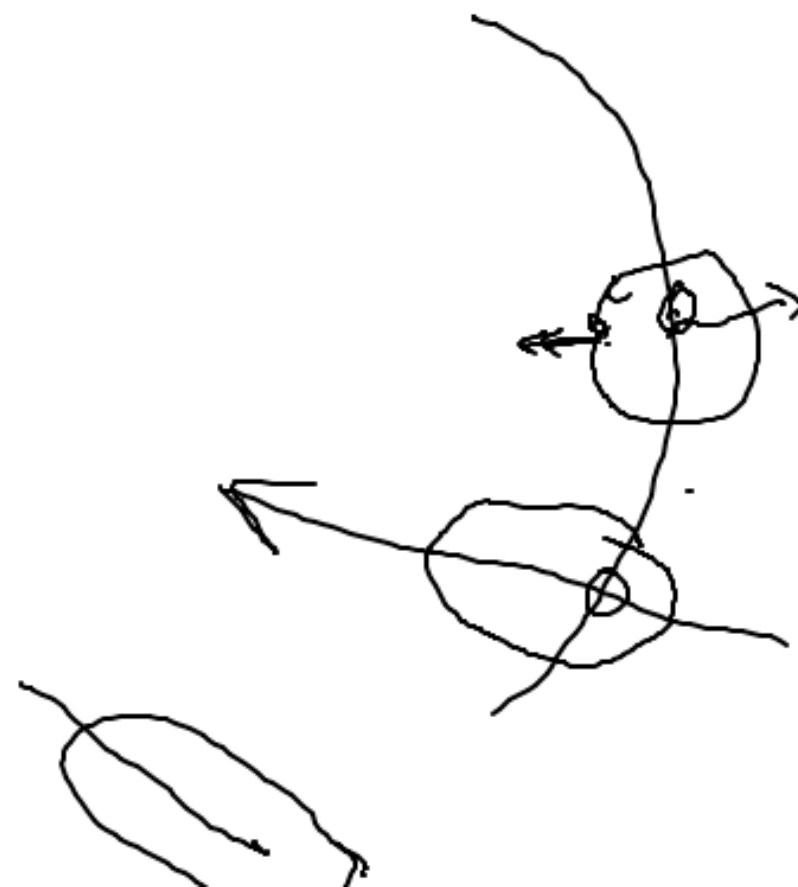
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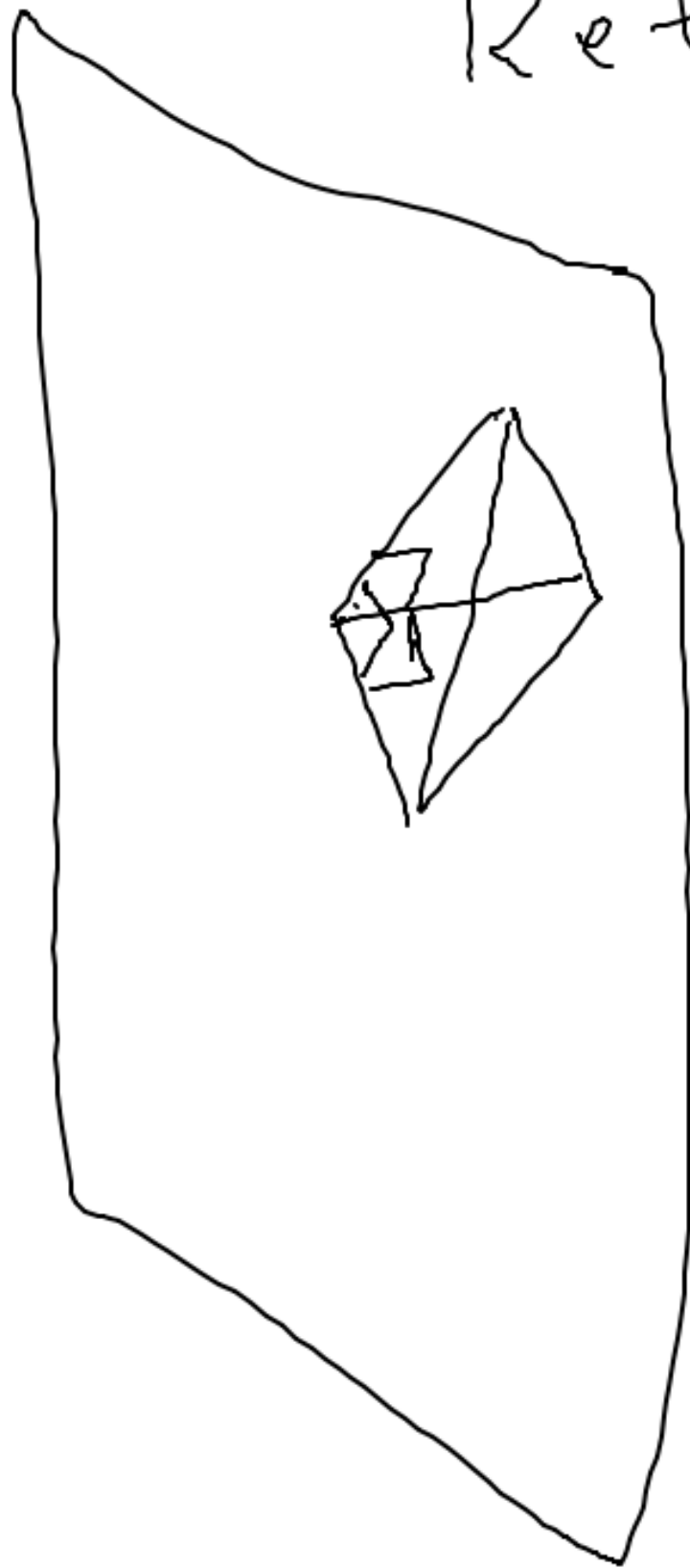
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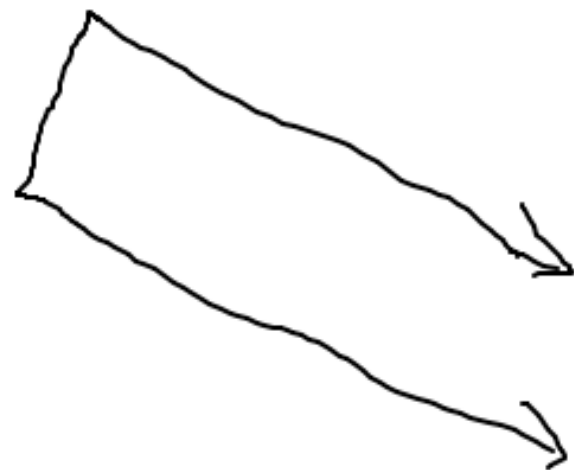
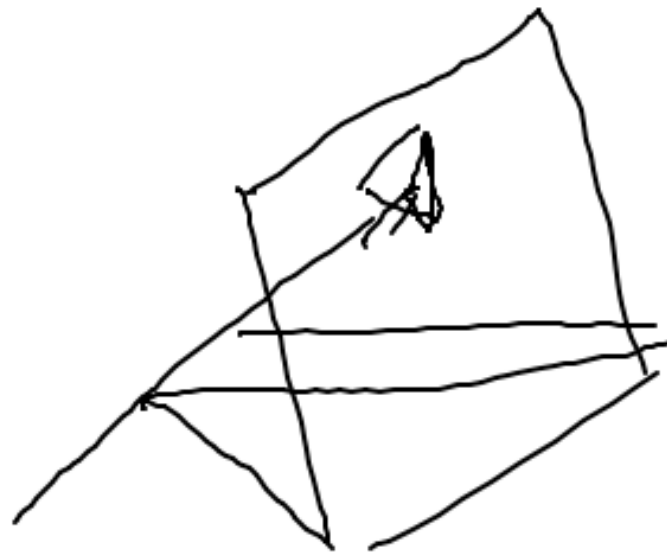
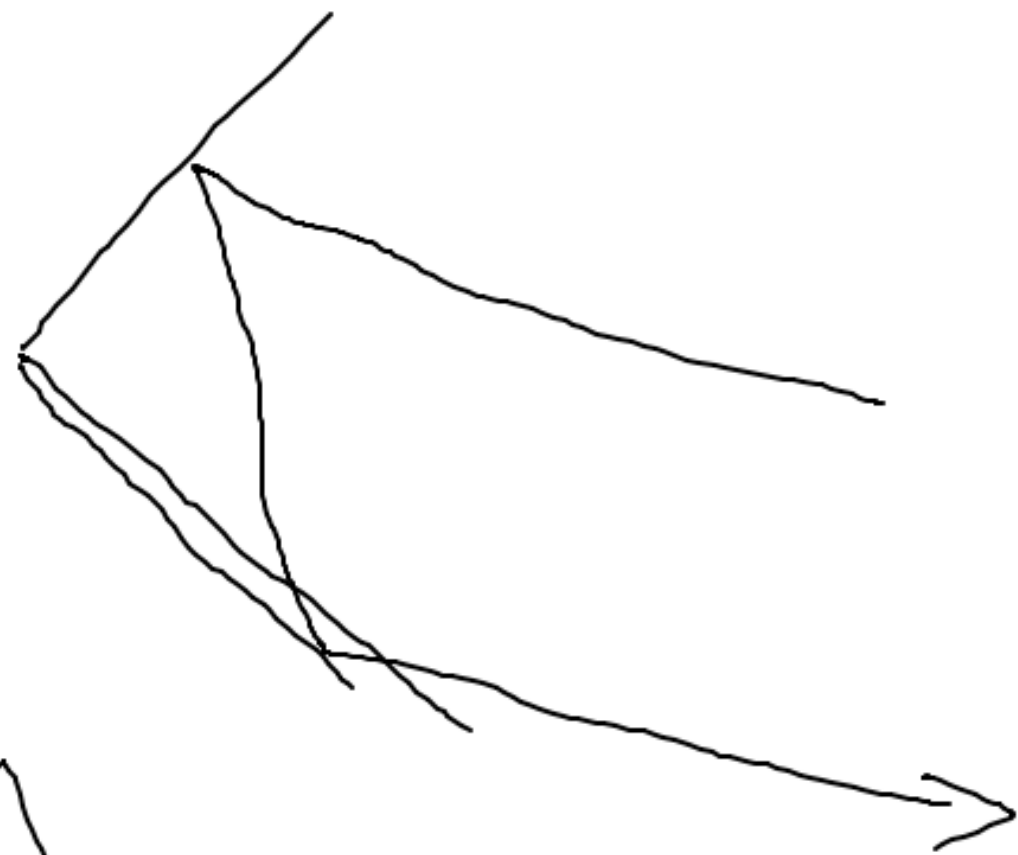


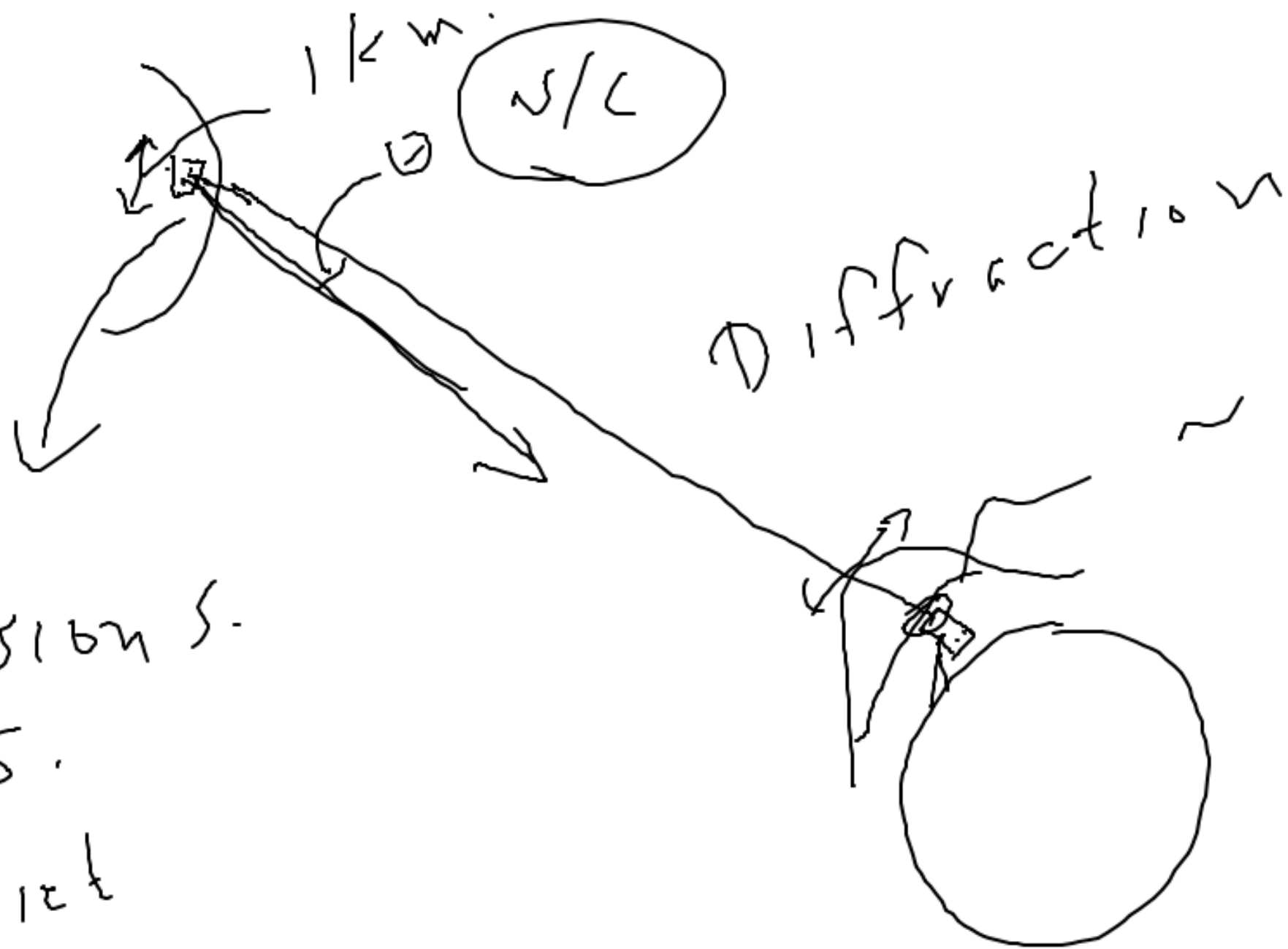
Retro reflectors.



Aggulu

prug

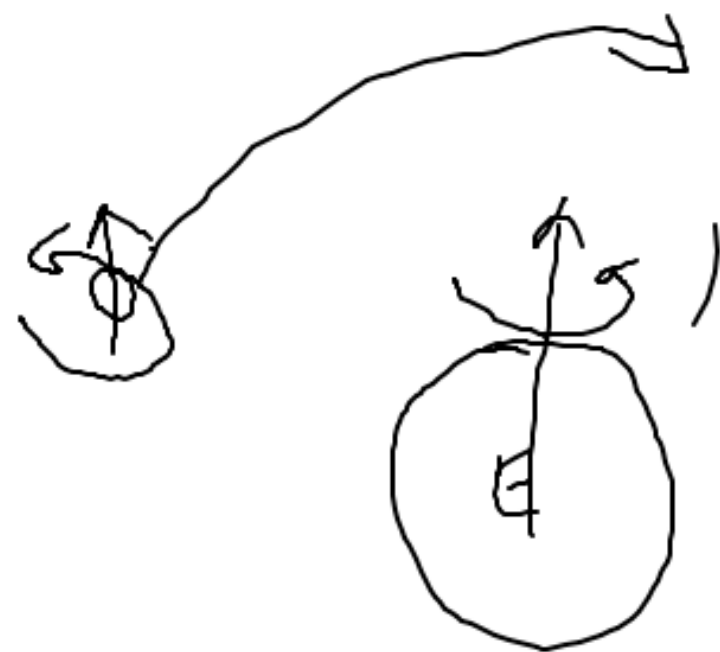




5 missions.

3 U.S.

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GRAVITY WAVES.

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