

179(2) : Energy Equation and Equation of Orbits

These are unaffected by the use of a coordinate independent metric. In a spherical spacetime the methods of note 179(4) can be used. The infinitesimal line element is:

$$ds^2 = c^2 d\tau^2 = m(r, t) c^2 dt^2 - n(r, t) dr^2 - r^2 d\phi^2 \quad - (1)$$

in a plane: $dZ^2 = 0$. - (2)

It follows that the energy equation of the spherical spacetime is

$$E^2 = c^2 p^2 + m^2 c^4 \quad - (3)$$

where $E = m(r, t) m c^2 \frac{dt}{d\tau}$ - (4)

is the total energy, where $p_r = n(r, t) m \frac{dr}{d\tau}$ - (5)

is the linear momentum, and where: $L = m r^2 \frac{d\phi}{d\tau}$ - (6)

is the angular momentum, and where: $p^2 = p_r^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2}$ - (7)

In the limit of flat spacetime:

$$m(r, t) \rightarrow 1 \quad - (8)$$

$$n(r, t) \rightarrow 1 \quad - (9)$$

$$ds^2 = c^2 d\tau^2 = c^2 dt^2 - dr^2 - r^2 d\phi^2 \quad - (10)$$

$$= c^2 dt^2 - dx^2 - dy^2$$

However, the coordinate free metric is:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad - (11)$$

is any coordinate system. It follows from eq. (11) that all elements of torsion and curvature vanish and that

$$\boxed{D_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu}{}_{\mu}{}^{\mu} = 0} \quad - (12)$$

The Einstein identity is obeyed rigorously in the coordinate independent metric system for any system of coordinates.

In the old system, the metric (11) differs from the coordinate system to another, and this can cause problems of interpretation and problems of mathematics. For reasons which are not clear, the Rindowski metric in the cylindrical polar system was altered in the twentieth century as:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix} \quad - (13)$$

and is shown in CEFLE p. 112, non-zero Christoffel conventions are produced by eq. (13):

$$\Gamma^1_{22} = -r \text{ etc.} \quad - (14)$$

This is a self-contradiction in the old theory.