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> restart;
> with(Riemann):with(Canon):
> with(TensorPack) : CDF(0) : CDS(index) :
```

## Chapter XX

Tensor analysis using indices - Senovilla et al. - Shearfree for dust  
page 2

if  $\sigma_{ab} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_{\Theta} = 0$

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file 2b: eqs 15-19

```
> read "EFE" : read "SFE" : read "fids" : read "Seneqs2a" :
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Equation 15 - relation between the antisymmetric omponents of the covariant derivative of velocity, acceleration and vorticity

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The following is an important identity that follows from the antisymmetry of eq 6:

```
> eq[15] := antisymm(u[-b,-A],-b,-A) = antisymm(du[-a]·u[-b],-a,-b) + omega[a,b] :
T(eq[15]);
```

$$\frac{1}{2} u_{b;a} - \frac{1}{2} u_{a;b} = \frac{1}{2} du_a u_b - \frac{1}{2} du_b u_a + \omega^{ab} \quad (1.1)$$

```
> eq[16 a] := antisymm(u[-c]·u[-b,-A],-c,-A) = 0 : T(eq[15]);
```

$$\frac{1}{2} u_{b;a} - \frac{1}{2} u_{a;b} = \frac{1}{2} du_a u_b - \frac{1}{2} du_b u_a + \omega^{ab} \quad (1.2)$$

```
> eq[16 b] := omega[-a,-b] = 0 : T(%);
```

$$\omega_{ab} = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

if eq 15a  $\Leftrightarrow$  eq15b

or, written in text:

$$u_{[c} u_{b;a]} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega_{ab} = 0$$

Proof: . This equation is used by Senovilla, but not in our current proof.

The full version of eq 6,

```
> eq[6] := u[-a,-B] = (1/3) · theta·P[-a,-b] + sigma[-a,-b] + omega[-a,-b] - du[-a]
·u[-b] : T(%);
```

$$u_{a;b} = \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{ab} + \sigma_{ab} + \omega_{ab} - du_a u_b \quad (1.4)$$

reduces with  $\sigma=0$  to:

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{proof}[15] := u[-a,-B] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \text{theta} \cdot P[-a,-b] + \text{omega}[-a,-b] - du[-a] \cdot u[-b] : \\ & T(\%); \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{a;b} = \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{ab} + \omega_{ab} - du_a u_b \quad (1.5)$$

The antisymmetric component is

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{proof}[15] := \text{antisymm}(u[-a,-B], -a, -B) = \text{expand}\left(\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \text{theta} \cdot \text{antisymm}(P[-a,-b], -a, \right. \\ & \left. -b) + \text{omega}[-a,-b] - \text{antisymm}(du[-a] \cdot u[-b], -a, -b)\right) : T(\%); \\ \frac{1}{2} u_{a;b} - \frac{1}{2} u_{b;a} = \frac{1}{6} \theta P_{ab} - \frac{1}{6} \theta P_{ba} + \omega_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} du_a u_b + \frac{1}{2} du_b u_a \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

since  $P_{ab}$  is symmetrical:

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{proof}[15] := \text{expand}(\text{TEDS}(P[-a,-b] = P[-b,-a], \text{proof}[15])) : T(\%); \\ \frac{1}{2} u_{a;b} - \frac{1}{2} u_{b;a} = \omega_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} du_a u_b + \frac{1}{2} du_b u_a \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

which is eq15.

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### Equation 16 - extension of eq15

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$$\begin{aligned} > \text{eq}[16] := \text{antisymm}(u[-c] \cdot u[-b,-A], -c, -A) = 0 : T(\%); \\ -\frac{1}{6} u_c u_{a;b} + \frac{1}{6} u_c u_{b;a} + \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{a;c} - \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{c;a} - \frac{1}{6} u_a u_{b;c} + \frac{1}{6} u_a u_{c;b} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{proof}[16] := \text{antisymm}(u[-c] \cdot u[-b,-A], -c, -A) = 0 : T(\%); \\ -\frac{1}{6} u_c u_{a;b} + \frac{1}{6} u_c u_{b;a} + \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{a;c} - \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{c;a} - \frac{1}{6} u_a u_{b;c} + \frac{1}{6} u_a u_{c;b} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} > \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{proof}[15] : T(\%); \\ \frac{1}{6} u_{a;b} - \frac{1}{6} u_{b;a} = \frac{1}{3} \omega_{ab} - \frac{1}{6} du_a u_b + \frac{1}{6} du_b u_a \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{proof}[16] := \text{expand}\left(\text{TEDS}\left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{proof}[15], \text{proof}[16]\right)\right) : T(\%); \\ -\frac{1}{3} u_c \omega_{ab} + \frac{1}{6} u_c du_a u_b - \frac{1}{6} u_c du_b u_a + \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{a;c} - \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{c;a} - \frac{1}{6} u_a u_{b;c} \\ + \frac{1}{6} u_a u_{c;b} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{subs}\left(-a=-d, -A=-D, -b=-c, -B=-C, -d=-b, -D=-B, \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{proof}[15]\right) : T(\%); \\ &\quad \frac{1}{6} u_{b;c} - \frac{1}{6} u_{c;b} = \frac{1}{3} \omega_{bc} - \frac{1}{6} du_b u_c + \frac{1}{6} du_c u_b \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{proof}[16] := \text{expand}\left(\text{TEDS}\left(\text{subs}\left(-a=-d, -A=-D, -b=-c, -B=-C, -d=-b, -D=-B, \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{proof}[15]\right), \text{proof}[16]\right)\right) : T(\%); \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{3} u_c \omega_{ab} + \frac{1}{6} u_c du_a u_b + \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{a;c} - \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{c;a} - \frac{1}{3} u_a \omega_{bc} - \frac{1}{6} u_a du_c u_b \\ &\quad = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{subs}\left(-b=-c, -B=-C, \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{proof}[15]\right) : T(\%); \\ &\quad \frac{1}{6} u_{a;c} - \frac{1}{6} u_{c;a} = \frac{1}{3} \omega_{ac} - \frac{1}{6} du_a u_c + \frac{1}{6} du_c u_a \end{aligned} \quad (1.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{proof}[16] := \text{expand}\left(\text{TEDS}\left(\text{subs}\left(-b=-c, -B=-C, \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{proof}[15]\right), \text{proof}[16]\right)\right) : T(\%); \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{3} u_c \omega_{ab} + \frac{1}{3} u_b \omega_{ac} - \frac{1}{3} u_a \omega_{bc} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{proof}[16] := \text{expand}(u[a] \cdot \text{proof}[16]) : T(\%); \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{3} u^a u_c \omega_{ab} + \frac{1}{3} u^a u_b \omega_{ac} - \frac{1}{3} u^a u_a \omega_{bc} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{proof}[16] := \text{expand}(\text{TEDS}(\text{id}[1], \text{proof}[16])) : T(\%); \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{3} u^a u_c \omega_{ab} + \frac{1}{3} u^a u_b \omega_{ac} + \frac{1}{3} \omega_{bc} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{proof}[16] := \text{expand}(\text{TEDS}(\text{omega}[-a, -b] \cdot u[a] = 0, \text{proof}[16])) : T(\%); \\ &\quad \frac{1}{3} u^a u_b \omega_{ac} + \frac{1}{3} \omega_{bc} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{proof}[16] := \text{expand}(\text{TEDS}(\text{omega}[-a, -c] \cdot u[a] = 0, \text{proof}[16])) : T(\%); \\ &\quad \frac{1}{3} \omega_{bc} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.19)$$

thus proving eqs 15 and 16\*\*\*\*\*

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### Equation Frobenius theorem

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According to Frobenius theorem, there exist locally functions f and h such that

$$u_a = h \cdot f_{;a}$$

if and only if the rotation vanishes

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### Equation 17 absence of shear

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> eq[17] := sigma[-a,-b]=0 : T(%);

$$\sigma_{ab} = 0$$

(1.20)

This assumption is made for the remaining paper.

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### Equation 18 Identity of eq6

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We commence with the identity:

> EFE[1] : T(%);

$$u_{b;a} = -u_a u_{b;c} u^c + \frac{1}{3} \theta h_{ab} + \sigma_{ab} + \omega_{ab}$$

(1.21)

which reduces to (with the dust assumptions):

> eq[18] := SFE[1] : T(%);

$$u_{b;a} = -u_a u_{b;c} u^c + \frac{1}{3} \theta h_{ab} + \omega_{ab}$$

(1.22)

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### Equation 19 Ricci identities for velocity

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Using the Ricci identities for velocity:

> eq[19] := u[a,-C,-D] - u[a,-D,-C] = R[a,-b,-c,-d]·u[b] : T(%);

$$u^a_{;c;d} - u^a_{;d;c} = R^a_{bcd} u^b$$

(1.23)

the time propagation along **u** produces eqs 20, 21, 22 - see next file.

> save eq, "Seneqs2b" :

go to page 3

> read "Seneqs2b";

eq := table( [ 14 a = (  $\omega_{-a,c} \omega_{-c,b} = -\omega^2 P_{-a,b} + \omega_b \omega_{-a}$  ), 1 = ( *TensorPack*:-T<sub>-a, -b</sub>

(1.24)

=  $\rho u_{-a} u_{-b}$  ), 12 b = (  $\omega^2 = \omega_a \omega_{-a}$  ), 2 = (  $P_{-a, -b} = u_{-a} u_{-b} + g_{-a, -b}$  ), 3 = (  $P_{a, -b} u_b$

= 0 ), 4 = (  $dX_a = u_b X_{a, -B}$  ), 5 = (  $du_a = u_b u_{a, -B}$  ), 6 = (  $u_{-a, -B} = \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{-a, -b} + \sigma_{-a, -b}$

+  $\omega_{-a, -b} - du_{-a} u_{-b}$  ), 7 = (  $\theta = u_{a, -A}$  ), 9 = (  $\omega_{-a, -b} = \frac{1}{2} P_{-a, c} P_{-b, d} u_{-c, -D}$

-  $\frac{1}{2} P_{-b, c} P_{-a, d} u_{-c, -D}$  ), 8 = (  $\sigma_{-a, -b} = \frac{1}{2} P_{-a, c} P_{-b, d} u_{-c, -D}$

+  $\frac{1}{2} P_{-b, c} P_{-a, d} u_{-c, -D} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{-a, -b}$  ), 11 = (  $\omega_{-a, -b} = \eta_{-a, -b, -e, -f} \omega_e u_f$  ), 10 = (  $\omega_a$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \eta_{a,b,c,d} u_{-b} \omega_{-c,-d}), 13 = \text{"iff(iff(omega[-a,-b] = 0, omega[-a]), omega = 0)", 12} \\
&= \left( \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega_{a,b} \omega_{-a,-b} \right), 15 = \left( \frac{1}{2} u_{-b,-A} - \frac{1}{2} u_{-a,-B} = \frac{1}{2} du_{-a} u_{-b} - \frac{1}{2} du_{-b} u_{-a} \right. \\
&+ \left. \omega_{a,b} \right), 14 = \left( \omega_{-a,c} \omega_{-c,b} = -\omega^2 P_{-a,b} + \omega_b \omega_{-a} \right), 18 = \left( u_{-b,-A} = -u_{-a} u_{-b,-C} u_c \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{1}{3} \theta h_{-a,-b} + \omega_{-a,-b} \right), 19 = \left( u_{a,-C,-D} - u_{a,-D,-C} = R_{a,-b,-c,-d} u_b \right), 16 = \left( \right. \\
&- \frac{1}{6} u_{-c} u_{-a,-B} + \frac{1}{6} u_{-c} u_{-b,-A} + \frac{1}{6} u_{-b} u_{-a,-C} - \frac{1}{6} u_{-b} u_{-c,-A} - \frac{1}{6} u_{-a} u_{-b,-C} \\
&+ \left. \frac{1}{6} u_{-a} u_{-c,-B} = 0 \right), 17 = \left( \sigma_{-a,-b} = 0 \right), 11 m = \left( \omega_{-a,-b} = \eta_{-a,-b,-c,-d} u_d \omega_c \right), 16 b \\
&= \left( \omega_{-a,-b} = 0 \right), 11 m2 = \left( \omega_{a,b} = \eta_{a,b,-e,-f} u_f \omega_e \right), 11 m1 = \left( \omega_{a,-b} \right. \\
&= \left. \eta_{a,-b,-c,-d} u_d \omega_c \right), 16 a = \left( -\frac{1}{6} u_{-c} u_{-a,-B} + \frac{1}{6} u_{-c} u_{-b,-A} + \frac{1}{6} u_{-b} u_{-a,-C} \right. \\
&- \left. \frac{1}{6} u_{-b} u_{-c,-A} - \frac{1}{6} u_{-a} u_{-b,-C} + \frac{1}{6} u_{-a} u_{-c,-B} = 0 \right), 7 a = \left( \theta = u_{d,-D} \right), 12 a = \left( \omega^2 \right. \\
&= \left. \frac{1}{2} \omega_{a,b} \omega_{-a,-b} \right), 10 b = \left( \eta_{-f,-g,-a,-e} \omega_a u_e \right. \\
&= \left. \frac{1}{2} \eta_{-f,-g,-a,-e} \eta_{a,b,c,d} u_{-b} \omega_{-c,-d} u_e \right), 10 a = \left( \omega_b = \frac{1}{2} \eta_{b,e,f,g} u_{-e} \omega_{-f,-g} \right), 14 b \\
&= \left( \omega_{-a,c} \omega_{-c,d} \omega_{-d,b} = -\omega^2 \omega_{-a,b} \right) \left. \right] \left. \right]
\end{aligned}$$

> PrintSubArray(eq, 1, 19, y);

$$1, T_{ab} = \rho u_a u_b$$

$$2, P_{ab} = u u_{ab} + g_{ab}$$

$$3, P^a_b u^b = 0$$

$$4, dX^a = u^b X^a_{;b}$$

$$5, du^a = u^b u^a_{;b}$$

$$6, u_{a;b} = \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{ab} + \sigma_{ab} + \omega_{ab} - du_a u_b$$

$$7, \theta = u^a_{;a}$$

$$8, \sigma_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P_b^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_b^c P_a^d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{ab}$$

$$9, \omega_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P_b^d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{2} P_b^c P_a^d u_{c;d}$$

$$10, \omega^a = \frac{1}{2} \eta^{abcd} u_b \omega_{cd}$$

$$11, \omega_{ab} = \eta_{abef} \omega^e u^f$$

$$12, \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega^{ab} \omega_{ab}$$

$$13, \text{"iff(iff(omega[-a,-b] = 0, omega[-a]), omega = 0)"}$$

$$14, \omega_a^c \omega_c^b = -\omega^2 P_a^b + \omega^b \omega_a$$

$$15, \frac{1}{2} u_{b;a} - \frac{1}{2} u_{a;b} = \frac{1}{2} du_a u_b - \frac{1}{2} du_b u_a + \omega^{ab}$$

$$16, -\frac{1}{6} u_c u_{a;b} + \frac{1}{6} u_c u_{b;a} + \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{a;c} - \frac{1}{6} u_b u_{c;a} - \frac{1}{6} u_a u_{b;c} + \frac{1}{6} u_a u_{c;b} = 0$$

$$17, \sigma_{ab} = 0$$

$$18, u_{b;a} = -u_a u_{b;c} u^c + \frac{1}{3} \theta h_{ab} + \omega_{ab}$$

$$19, u^a_{;c;d} - u^a_{;d;c} = R^a_{bcd} u^b$$

(1.25)

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