

```

> restart;
> with(Riemann):with(Canon):
> with(TensorPack) : CDF(0) : CDS(index);
> read "EFE" : read "SFE" :read "fids" :read "Seneqs1a" : read "deqs1a" :

```

Chapter XX

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

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

Author: Peter Huf

file 1b: equations 7-10

The expansion tensor is defined as:

Equation 7 Definition of the expansion scalar

```
> eq[7] := theta = u[a, -A] : T(%);
```

$$\theta = u^a{}_{;a} \quad (1.1)$$

Equation 8 Definition of the shear tensor

The shear tensor is defined as:

```
> eq[8] := sigma[-a, -b] = (1/2) * P[-a, c] * P[-b, d] * u[-c, -D] + (1/2) * P[-b, c] * P[-a, d]
      * u[-c, -D] - (1/3) * theta * P[-a, -b] : T(%);
```

$$\sigma_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} P_a{}^c P_b{}^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_b{}^c P_a{}^d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{ab} \quad (1.2)$$

Equations 8abc Properties of the shear tensor

We show the following identities of the shear tensor:

```
> deq[8 b] := contract(raise(eq[8], a), a, b) : T(%);
```

$$\sigma^a{}_a = \frac{1}{2} P^a{}^c P_a{}^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a{}^c P^a{}^d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a{}_a \quad (1.3)$$

using the identity:

```
> id[3] := u[-a, -B] * u[a] = 0 : T(%);
```

(1.4)

$$u_{a;b} u^a = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

> *deq[1 b] : T(%)*;

$$P^a_b = u^a u_b + g^a_b \quad (1.5)$$

> *deq[1 b1] := raise(deq[1], b) : T(%)*;

$$P_a^b = u^b u_a + g_a^b \quad (1.6)$$

> *deq[1 e] : T(%)*;

$$P^b_b = 3 \quad (1.7)$$

> *deq[8 b1] := deq[8 b] : T(%)*;

$$\sigma^a_a = \frac{1}{2} P^a_c P_a^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P^a_d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.8)$$

> *deq[8 b1] := (TEDS(deq[1 e], deq[8 b1])) : T(%)*;

$$\sigma^a_a = \frac{1}{2} P^a_c P_a^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P^a_d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.9)$$

> *deq[8 b1] := (TEDS(deq[1 b1], deq[8 b1])) : T(%)*;

$$\sigma^a_a = \frac{1}{2} P^a_c P_a^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P^a_d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.10)$$

> *deq[1 b1] := subs(b=c, raise(raise(deq[1], a), b)) : T(%)*;

$$P^a^c = u^a u^c + g^a^c \quad (1.11)$$

>

> *deq[8 b1] := TEDS(deq[1 b1], deq[8 b1]) : T(%)*;

$$\sigma^a_a = \frac{1}{2} P_a^d u^a u^c u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^d g^a^c u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P^a_d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.12)$$

> *deq[1 b2] := subs(b=d, raise(deq[1], b)) : T(%)*;

$$P_a^d = u^d u_a + g_a^d \quad (1.13)$$

> *deq[8 b1] := TEDS(deq[1 b2], deq[8 b1]) : T(%)*;

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^a_a = & \frac{1}{2} u^a u^c u^d u_a u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} g_a^d u^a u^c u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} g^a^c u^d u_a u_{c;d} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} g^a^c g_a^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P^a_d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \end{aligned} \quad (1.14)$$

> *deq[8 b2] := Absorbg(deq[8 b1]) : T(%)*;

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^a_a = & \frac{1}{2} u^a u^c u^d u_a u_{c;d} + u^d u^c u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} g^c^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P^a_d u_{c;d} \\ & - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

> *deq[8 b3] := Absorbg(deq[8 b2]) : T(%)*;

$$\sigma^a_a = \frac{1}{2} u^a u^c u^d u_a u_{c;d} + u^d u^c u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} u^d_{;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P^a d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.16)$$

> *deq[1 b3] := subs(b=c, raise(deq[1], b)) : T(%);*

$$P_a^c = u^c u_a + g_a^c \quad (1.17)$$

> *deq[8 b4] := TEDS(deq[1 b3], deq[8 b3]) : T(%);*

$$\sigma^a_a = \frac{1}{2} u^a u^c u^d u_a u_{c;d} + u^d u^c u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} u^d_{;d} + \frac{1}{2} P^a d u^c u_a u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P^a d g_a^c u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.18)$$

>

> *deq[1 b4] := subs(c=d, raise(deq[1 b3], a)) : T(%);*

$$P^a d = u^a u^d + g^a d \quad (1.19)$$

> *deq[8 b5] := TEDS(deq[1 b4], deq[8 b4]) : T(%);*

$$\sigma^a_a = u^a u^c u^d u_a u_{c;d} + u^d u^c u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} u^d_{;d} + \frac{1}{2} g^a d u^c u_a u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} g_a^c u^a u^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} g^a d g_a^c u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.20)$$

> *deq[8 b6] := Absorbg(deq[8 b5]) : T(%);*

$$\sigma^a_a = u^a u^c u^d u_a u_{c;d} + 2 u^d u^c u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} u^d_{;d} + \frac{1}{2} g^d c u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.21)$$

> *deq[8 b7] := Absorbg(deq[8 b6]) : T(%);*

$$\sigma^a_a = u^a u^c u^d u_a u_{c;d} + 2 u^d u^c u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} u^d_{;d} + \frac{1}{2} u_c{}^{;c} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.22)$$

> *id[3 a] := subs(a=c, -B=-D, id[3]) : T(%);*

$$u_{c;d} u^c = 0 \quad (1.23)$$

> *deq[8 b8] := TEDS(id[3 a], deq[8 b7]) : T(%);*

$$\sigma^a_a = \frac{1}{2} u^d_{;d} + \frac{1}{2} u_c{}^{;c} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^a_a \quad (1.24)$$

> *eq[7 a] := subs(a=d, A=D, eq[7]) : T(%);*

$$\theta = u^d_{;d} \quad (1.25)$$

> *deq[8 b9] := TEDS(eq[7 a], deq[8 b8]) : T(%);*

$$\sigma^a_a = \frac{1}{2} u^d_{;d} + \frac{1}{2} u_c{}^{;c} - \frac{1}{3} P^a_a u^d_{;d} \quad (1.26)$$

> *deq[8 b10] := TEDS(P[a, -a]=3, deq[8 b9]) : T(%);*

$$\sigma^a_a = -\frac{1}{2} u^d_{;d} + \frac{1}{2} u^c_{;c} \quad (1.27)$$

>

So we can say

> *deq[8 b] := sigma[a, -a] = 0 : T(%);*

$$\sigma^a_a = 0 \quad (1.28)$$

We also want to show that;

> *deq[8 c] := sigma[-a, -b] · u[b] = 0 : T(%);*

$$\sigma_{ab} u^b = 0 \quad (1.29)$$

> *eq[8] : T(%);*

$$\sigma_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P_b^d u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_b^c P_a^d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{ab} \quad (1.30)$$

> *deq[8 c1] := sigma[-a, -b] · u[b] : T(%);*

$$\sigma_{ab} u^b \quad (1.31)$$

> *deq[8 c2] := expand(TEDS(eq[8], deq[8 c1])) : T(%);*

$$\frac{1}{2} P_a^c P_b^d u^b u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^d P_b^c u^b u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{ab} u^b \quad (1.32)$$

> *deq[3 c1] := raise(deq[3 c], a) : T(%);*

$$P_{ab} u^b = 0 \quad (1.33)$$

> *deq[8 c3] := expand(TEDS(deq[3 c1], deq[8 c2])) : T(%);*

$$\frac{1}{2} P_a^c P_b^d u^b u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^d P_b^c u^b u_{c;d} \quad (1.34)$$

> *deq[3 c2] := subs(b = e, deq[3 c1]) : T(%);*

$$P_{ae} u^e = 0 \quad (1.35)$$

> *deq[2 b1] := subs(b = e, deq[2 b]) : T(%);*

$$P_{ae} = P_{ea} \quad (1.36)$$

> *deq[3 c3] := subs(e = b, a = d, raise(TEDS(deq[2 b1], deq[3 c2]), a)) : T(%);*

$$u^b P_b^d = 0 \quad (1.37)$$

> *deq[8 c4] := TEDS(deq[3 c3], deq[8 c3]) : T(%);*

$$\frac{1}{2} P_a^d P_b^c u^b u_{c;d} \quad (1.38)$$

> *deq[3 c4] := subs(d = c, deq[3 c3]) : T(%);*

$$u^b P_b^c = 0 \quad (1.39)$$

> *deq[8 c5] := TEDS(deq[3 c4], deq[8 c4]) : T(%);*

$$0 \quad (1.40)$$

and thus the equation is shown.

Equation 9 Definition of the vorticity tensor

The definition of vorticity tensor is:

$$\begin{aligned} > eq[9] := \omega[-a, -b] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot P[-a, c] \cdot P[-b, d] \cdot u[-c, -D] - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot P[-b, c] \cdot P[-a, d] \\ & \cdot u[-c, -D] : T(\%); \\ & \omega_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P_b^d u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{2} P_b^c P_a^d u_{c;d} \end{aligned} \quad (1.41)$$

Equations 9ab Properties of the vorticity tensor

>
 We can see from observation that omega is antisymmetric:

$$\begin{aligned} > deq[9 a] := \omega[-a, -b] = -\omega[-b, -a] : T(\%); \\ & \omega_{ab} = -\omega_{ba} \end{aligned} \quad (1.42)$$

We also want to show that :

$$\begin{aligned} > deq[9 b] := \omega[-a, -b] \cdot u[b] = 0 : T(\%); \\ & \omega_{ab} u^b = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > deq[9 b1] := \omega[-a, -b] \cdot u[b] : T(\%); \\ & \omega_{ab} u^b \end{aligned} \quad (1.44)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > deq[9 b2] := \text{expand}(\text{TEDS}(eq[9], deq[9 b1])) : T(\%); \\ & \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P_b^d u^b u_{c;d} - \frac{1}{2} P_a^d P_b^c u^b u_{c;d} \end{aligned} \quad (1.45)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > deq[3 c1] := \text{raise}(deq[3 c], a) : T(\%); \\ & P_{ab} u^b = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > deq[8 c3] := \text{expand}(\text{TEDS}(deq[3 c1], deq[8 c2])) : T(\%); \\ & \frac{1}{2} P_a^c P_b^d u^b u_{c;d} + \frac{1}{2} P_a^d P_b^c u^b u_{c;d} \end{aligned} \quad (1.47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > deq[3 c2] := \text{subs}(b=e, deq[3 c1]) : T(\%); \\ & P_{ae} u^e = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.48)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > deq[2 b1] := \text{subs}(b=e, deq[2 b]) : T(\%); \\ & P_{ae} = P_{ea} \end{aligned} \quad (1.49)$$

$$> deq[3c3] := \text{subs}(e=b, a=d, \text{raise}(\text{TEDS}(deq[2 b1], deq[3 c2]), a)) : T(\%);$$

$$u^b P_b^d = 0 \quad (1.50)$$

> *deq[8 c4] := TEDS(deq[3 c3], deq[8 c3]) : T(%);*

$$\frac{1}{2} P_a^d P_b^c u^b u_{c;d} \quad (1.51)$$

> *deq[3 c4] := subs(d=c, deq[3 c3]) : T(%);*

$$u^b P_b^c = 0 \quad (1.52)$$

> *deq[8 c5] := TEDS(deq[3 c4], deq[8 c4]) : T(%);*

$$0 \quad (1.53)$$

and so we have shown:

> *deq[9 c] := omega[-a, -b]·u[b] = 0 : T(%);*

$$\omega_{ab} u^b = 0 \quad (1.54)$$

> *deq[9 a] : T(%);*

$$\omega_{ab} = -\omega_{ba} \quad (1.55)$$

> *deq[9 d] := -1·TEDS(deq[9 a], deq[9 c]) : T(%);*

$$u^b \omega_{ba} = 0 \quad (1.56)$$

Equation 10 Definition of the vorticity vector

We introduce the vorticity vector field:

> *eq[10] := omega[a] = (1/2)·eta[a, b, c, d]·u[-b]·omega[-c, -d] : T(%);*

$$\omega^a = \frac{1}{2} \eta^{abcd} u_b \omega_{cd} \quad (1.57)$$

Equation 10a Property of the vorticity vector

It can immediately be shown that

> *deq[10 a] := omega[-a]·u[a] = 0 : T(%);*

$$\omega_a u^a = 0 \quad (1.58)$$

Proof: since the substitution of eq[10] into deq[10a] gives:

> *deq[10 a1] := TEDS(raise(eq[10], a), deq[10 a]) : T(%);*

$$\frac{1}{2} u^a \eta_a^{bcd} u_b \omega_{cd} = 0 \quad (1.59)$$

which contains symmetric ($u^a u_b$) and antisymmetric (η_a^{bcd}) products with the same indices

. It is known that such a product is always = 0.

>

It is possible to show that this equation can be inverted to achieve

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

We do so as follows. Firstly multiply equation 10 by the velocity u^e :

> eq[10 a] := lhs(eq[10]) · u[e] = rhs(eq[10]) · u[e] : T(%);

$$\omega^a u^e = \frac{1}{2} \eta^{abcd} u_b \omega_{cd} u^e \quad (1.60)$$

Then multiply by η_{fgae} :

> eq[10 b] := eta[-f,-g,-a,-e] · lhs(eq[10 a]) = eta[-f,-g,-a,-e] · rhs(eq[10 a]) : T(%);

$$\eta_{fgae} \omega^a u^e = \frac{1}{2} \eta_{fgae} \eta^{abcd} u_b \omega_{cd} u^e \quad (1.61)$$

At this point we need to look relook at some critical identities of η^{abcd} and δ^a_b

(It might be better to refer to another file for the following identities:)

>

> deltaid[1 a] := delta[a,-b] · u[b] = u[a] : T(%);

$$\delta^a_b u^b = u^a \quad (1.62)$$

> deltaid[1 b] := delta[a,-b] · u[-a] = u[-b] : T(%);

$$\delta^a_b u_a = u_b \quad (1.63)$$

> deltaid[1 c] := delta[a,-b] · omega[-a,-c] = omega[-b,-c] : T(%);

$$\delta^a_b \omega_{ac} = \omega_{bc} \quad (1.64)$$

> deltaid[1 d] := delta[a,-b] · omega[-c,-a] = omega[-c,-b] : T(%);

$$\delta^a_b \omega_{ca} = \omega_{cb} \quad (1.65)$$

> etaid[1] := eta[-f,-g,-a,-e] = eta[-a,-f,-g,-e] : T(%);

$$\eta_{fgae} = \eta_{afge} \quad (1.66)$$

> temp1 := TEDS(etaid[1], eq[10 b]) : T(%);

$$\omega^a u^e \eta_{afge} = \frac{1}{2} \eta^{abcd} u_b \omega_{cd} u^e \eta_{afge} \quad (1.67)$$

> temp2 := eta[-a,-f,-g,-e] · eta[a,b,c,d] = -6 · antisymm(delta[b,-f] · delta[c,-g] · delta[d,-e], b, d) : T(%);

$$\eta_{afge} \eta^{abcd} = -\delta^c_f \delta^d_g \delta^b_e + \delta^d_f \delta^c_g \delta^b_e + \delta^b_f \delta^d_g \delta^c_e - \delta^b_f \delta^c_g \delta^d_e - \delta^d_f \delta^b_g \delta^c_e + \delta^c_f \delta^b_g \delta^d_e \quad (1.68)$$

> temp3 := expand(TEDS(temp2, temp1)) : T(%);

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^a u^e \eta_{afge} = & -\frac{1}{2} \delta^b_e \delta^c_f \delta^d_g \omega_{cd} u^e u_b + \frac{1}{2} \delta^b_e \delta^c_g \delta^d_f \omega_{cd} u^e u_b \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \delta^b_f \delta^c_e \delta^d_g \omega_{cd} u^e u_b - \frac{1}{2} \delta^b_f \delta^c_g \delta^d_e \omega_{cd} u^e u_b \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \delta^b_g \delta^c_e \delta^d_f \omega_{cd} u^e u_b + \frac{1}{2} \delta^b_g \delta^c_f \delta^d_e \omega_{cd} u^e u_b \end{aligned} \quad (1.69)$$

> temp4 := Absorbd(Absorbd(Absorbd(temp3))) : T(%);

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^a u^e \eta_{afge} = & -\frac{1}{2} \omega_{fg} u^e u_e + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{gf} u^e u_e + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{eg} u^e u_f - \frac{1}{2} \omega_{ge} u^e u_f \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \omega_{ef} u^e u_g + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{fe} u^e u_g \end{aligned} \quad (1.70)$$

> temp5 := expand(TEDS(u[e]·omega[-e,-f]=0, temp4)) : T(%);

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^a u^e \eta_{afge} = & -\frac{1}{2} \omega_{fg} u^e u_e + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{gf} u^e u_e + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{eg} u^e u_f - \frac{1}{2} \omega_{ge} u^e u_f \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{fe} u^e u_g \end{aligned} \quad (1.71)$$

> temp6 := expand(TEDS(u[e]·omega[-g,-e]=0, temp5)) : T(%);

$$\omega^a u^e \eta_{afge} = -\frac{1}{2} \omega_{fg} u^e u_e + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{gf} u^e u_e + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{eg} u^e u_f + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{fe} u^e u_g \quad (1.72)$$

> temp7 := expand(TEDS(u[e]·omega[-e,-g]=0, temp6)) : T(%);

$$\omega^a u^e \eta_{afge} = -\frac{1}{2} \omega_{fg} u^e u_e + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{gf} u^e u_e + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{fe} u^e u_g \quad (1.73)$$

> temp8 := expand(TEDS(u[e]·omega[-f,-e]=0, temp7)) : T(%);

$$\omega^a u^e \eta_{afge} = -\frac{1}{2} \omega_{fg} u^e u_e + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{gf} u^e u_e \quad (1.74)$$

> temp9 := expand(TEDS(u[e]·u[-e]=-1, temp8)) : T(%);

$$\omega^a u^e \eta_{afge} = \frac{1}{2} \omega_{fg} - \frac{1}{2} \omega_{gf} \quad (1.75)$$

> temp10 := expand(TEDS(omega[-g,-f]=-omega[-f,-g], temp9)) : T(%);

$$\omega^a u^e \eta_{afge} = \omega_{fg} \quad (1.76)$$

> temp11 := expand(TEDS(eta[-a,-f,-g,-e]=eta[-f,-g,-a,-e], temp10)) : T(%);

$$\eta_{fgae} \omega^a u^e = \omega_{fg} \quad (1.77)$$

> temp12 := subs(a=-a, e=-e, f=-f, g=-g, temp11) : T(%);

$$\eta^{fgae} \omega_a u_e = \omega^{fg} \quad (1.78)$$

completing the proof

>

>

End of page 1b - equations 7-10

>

> save deq, "deqs1b";

> save deltaid, "deltaid";

> save eq, "Seneqs1b";

> read "Seneqs1b" :

> show(eq);

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{table}\left(\left[1 = (\text{TensorPack:} -T_{-a, -b} = \rho u_{-a} u_{-b}), 2 = (P_{-a, -b} = u_{-a} u_{-b} + g_{-a, -b}), 3 \right. \right. & (1.79) \\
& = (P_{a, -b} u_b = 0), 4 = (dX_a = u_b X_{a, -B}), 5 = (du_a = u_b u_{a, -B}), 6 = \left(u_{-a, -B} = \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{-a, -b} \right. \\
& + \sigma_{-a, -b} + \omega_{-a, -b} - du_{-a} u_{-b}), 7 = (\theta = u_{a, -A}), 9 = \left(\omega_{-a, -b} = \frac{1}{2} P_{-a, c} P_{-b, d} u_{-c, -D} \right. \\
& - \left. \frac{1}{2} P_{-b, c} P_{-a, d} u_{-c, -D}\right), 8 = \left(\sigma_{-a, -b} = \frac{1}{2} P_{-a, c} P_{-b, d} u_{-c, -D} \right. \\
& + \left. \frac{1}{2} P_{-b, c} P_{-a, d} u_{-c, -D} - \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{-a, -b}\right), 10 = \left(\omega_a = \frac{1}{2} \eta_{a, b, c, d} u_{-b} \omega_{-c, -d}\right), 10 a \\
& = \left(\omega_a u_e = \frac{1}{2} \eta_{a, b, c, d} u_{-b} \omega_{-c, -d} u_e\right), 10 b = \left(\eta_{-f, -g, -a, -e} \omega_a u_e \right. \\
& \left. = \frac{1}{2} \eta_{-f, -g, -a, -e} \eta_{a, b, c, d} u_{-b} \omega_{-c, -d} u_e\right), 7 a = (\theta = u_{d, -D}) \left. \right] \right]
\end{aligned}$$

>

> PrintSubArray(eq, 1, 10, y);

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1, T_{ab} = \rho u_a u_b \\
& 2, P_{ab} = u u_{ba} + g_{ab} \\
& 3, P^a_b u^b = 0 \\
& 4, dX^a = u^b X^a_{;b} \\
& 5, du^a = u^b u^a_{;b} \\
& 6, u_{a;b} = \frac{1}{3} \theta P_{ab} + \sigma_{ab} + \omega_{ab} - du_a u_b \\
& 7, \theta = u^a_{;a}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

(1.80)

