

### Physical Constants

Gravitational constant	$G$	$6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
Speed of light	$c$	$3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
Solar mass	$M_{\odot}$	$2.0 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$
Gravitational radius of Sun	$r_{g\odot}$	3 km
Hubble constant	$H_0$	$70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$
Hubble radius	$c/H_0$	$6 \times 10^3 \text{ Mpc}$

$$1 \text{ pc} = 3.1 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}$$

### NOTATION

Three-dimensional tensor indices are denoted by Greek letters  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$  and take on the values 1, 2, 3.

Four-dimensional tensor indices are denoted by Latin letters  $i, k, l, \dots$  and take on the values 0, 1, 2, 3.

The metric signature (+ - - -) is used.

Partial derivatives are denoted by ",,".

Covariant derivatives are denoted by ";,".

### USEFUL FORMULAS.

#### Cosmology

$$ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - R^2(t) \left[ d\chi^2 + \frac{\sin^2(\sqrt{k}\chi)}{k} (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2) \right] \quad (\text{Robertson-Walker metric}),$$

$$\ddot{R} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} \left( \rho + \frac{3p}{c^2} \right) R + \frac{\Lambda R}{3} \quad (\text{acceleration equation})$$

$$q = -\frac{\ddot{R}R}{\dot{R}^2} \quad \text{deceleration parameter}$$

$$\dot{R}^2 + kc^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho R^2 + \frac{\Lambda R^2}{3} \quad (\text{Friedmann equation})$$

$$d(\rho c^2 V) = -pdV \quad (\text{energy conservation equation})$$

$$\rho_{crit} = \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G} = 0.92 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg m}^{-3} \quad (\text{critical density})$$

## General Relativity

Minkowski metric:

$$ds^2 = \eta_{ik} dx^i dx^k = c^2 dt^2 - dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2$$

Covariant derivatives:

$$A_{;k}^i = A_{,k}^i + \Gamma_{km}^i A^m, \quad A_{i;k} = A_{i,k} - \Gamma_{ik}^m A_m, \quad \text{where } \Gamma_{kn}^i \text{ are Christoffel symbols}$$

Christoffel symbols:

$$\Gamma_{kl}^i = \frac{1}{2} g^{im} (g_{mk,l} + g_{ml,k} - g_{kl,m})$$

Geodesic equation:

$$\frac{du^i}{ds} + \Gamma_{kn}^i u^k u^n = 0,$$

where

$$u^i = dx^i/ds \text{ is the 4-velocity along the geodesic.}$$

Riemann tensor:

$$A_{;k;l}^i - A_{;l;k}^i = -A^m R_{mkl}^i, \quad \text{where } R_{klm}^i = g^{in} R_{nkml},$$

$$R_{klm}^i = \Gamma_{km,l}^i - \Gamma_{kl,m}^i + \Gamma_{nl}^i \Gamma_{km}^n - \Gamma_{nm}^i \Gamma_{kl}^n.$$

Symmetry properties of the Riemann tensor:

$$R_{iklm} = -R_{kil m} = -R_{ikml}, \quad R_{iklm} = R_{lmik}.$$

Bianchi identity:

$$R_{ikl;m}^n + R_{imk;l}^n + R_{ilm;k}^n = 0.$$

Ricci tensor:

$$R_{ik} = g^{lm} R_{limk} = R_{imk}^m.$$

Scalar curvature:

$$R = g^{il} g^{km} R_{iklm} = g^{ik} R_{ik} = R_i^i.$$

Einstein equations:

$$R_k^i - \frac{1}{2} \delta_k^i R = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_k^i,$$

where  $T_k^i$  is the Stress-Energy tensor.

Gravitational radius:

$$r_g = 2GM/c^2 = 3(M/M_\odot) \text{ km, where } M_\odot \text{ is the mass of the Sun.}$$