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$(F_{\mu\nu})$

$(g_{\mu\nu})$

. (Mincowiski)

The Composing of A Gravitational Electromagnetic Tensor and Study it's Properties

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this work is to compose a gravitational electromagnetic tensor. We did that by a adding the metric tensor ($g_{\mu\nu}$), which is diagonal, in to electromagnetic tensor ($F_{\mu\nu}$) which is antisymmetric with zero diagonal. We get a tensor invariant under the covariant transformation. This tensor has no difind symmetric properties, it's line elements are similar to those of the metric tensor. It corresponds to the electromagnetic tensor in Mincowiski space.

(Al-Obaydi, 2001)

$$(F = m \partial^2 x / \partial t^2)$$

(Landau and Lifshits, 1975) $B = 2me\hbar / \partial t$ (Larmor)

$$(-P_x = L_z = i\hbar \partial / \partial x) \quad (\text{Operators})$$

$$(\Delta P. \Delta x \geq \hbar) \quad i\hbar \partial / \partial x$$

L_z, B, F

$$. (g_{\mu\nu} \Delta x \partial / \partial x \partial \theta / \partial t \partial^2 x / \partial t^2) (\quad) \quad (T_{\mu\nu} P_x ,$$

. (Quantum gravity)

(Yajnik, 1990) (Ford, 1987)

. (Al-Obaydi, 1995) (Sahni, 1988) ,(Parker, 1987)

$$T_{\mu\nu} \quad g_{\mu\nu}$$

. $F_{\mu\nu}$

(Shartleff, 1978) Wayle

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. (Sakurai, 1967)

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{E} = \rho \quad (1,a)$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{B} = J \quad (1,b)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{B} = 0 \quad (1,c)$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{E} = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \quad (1,d)$$

$$(J) \quad) \bar{B} (\quad) \bar{E} (\quad) \quad (c) \quad (\rho)$$

$$B = \nabla \times A \quad (2) \quad : \quad) \bar{B} (\quad) \bar{E} (\quad) \quad (A)$$

(Continuity eq.) (ϕ)

.....

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (3)$$

:

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$

$$: \quad (1,b) \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \quad (5)$$

(1,b)

:

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(tensor)

$$(z, y, x, \quad (3 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 0) \quad (\mu, \nu) \quad (F_{\mu\nu})$$

$$(X_4) \quad (X_3 = z) \quad (X_2 = y) \quad (X_1 = x) \quad (X_0 = ct) \quad t)$$

. (ict) (ix₀)

(J₀)

(J_μ)

:

(k = 1,2,3) J_k

(ρ)

$$\mathbf{J}_\mu = (\rho, \mathbf{J}_k) \quad (6)$$

(Landau and Lifshitz, 1975) : F_{μν}

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_1 & E_2 & E_3 \\ -E_1 & 0 & -B_3 & B_2 \\ -E_2 & B_1 & 0 & -B_1 \\ -E_3 & -B_2 & B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

: (1.b) (1.a)

$$F_{\mu\nu, \nu} = J_\mu \quad (8)$$

$$(F_{\mu\nu, \nu} = \partial F_{\mu\nu} / \quad (,))$$

F_{μν}

.(Sakurai, 1967)

(1.d) (1.c)

∂x_ν)

$$F_{\mu\nu, \lambda} + F_{\nu\lambda, \mu} + F_{\lambda\mu, \nu} = 0 \quad (9)$$

: A

(F_{λμ})

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x_\nu} - \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x_\mu} \quad (10)$$

$$0 = \mu \quad (0)$$

F_{μν}

.(Misner et al., 1973)

$$(\Sigma) \quad \lambda \quad \mu \quad \nu \quad . \quad (3) \quad (0)$$

: **(Metric tensor)** **-3**

$(g_{\mu\nu})$

:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{00} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & g_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & g_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

(Space time)

(Weinberg,

. 1972)

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = -\frac{8\pi G}{c^2}T_{\mu\nu} \quad (13)$$

$$(R_{\mu\nu}) \quad (13) \quad (12)$$

$$(R) \quad (g_{\mu\nu}) \quad (\text{Covariant}) \quad 0$$

$$(G) \quad (\text{energy-momentum tensor}) \quad - \quad (T_{\mu\nu})$$

$$. \quad (-8\pi G/c^2) \quad (K)$$

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.....

$$. (F_{\mu\nu}) \quad (g_{\mu\nu})$$

(Nordstrom, 1965) (Reissner, 1916)

(Newman et al., 1965) .

.(Spinning Lindquist)

(Boyer and Lindqist, 1967)

Kerr-Newman

(Shurtleff, 1978)

(Misner et al., 1973)

.(Wayle)

(B E)

$g_{\mu\nu}$

$$U_{\mu\nu} = F_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu} \quad (14)$$

: $U_{\mu\nu}$ $F_{\mu\nu}$ $g_{\mu\nu}$

: $U_{\mu\nu}$ (14) (7) (11)

$$U_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{00} & E_1 & E_2 & E_3 \\ -E_1 & g_{11} & -B_3 & B_2 \\ -E_2 & B_3 & g_{22} & -B_1 \\ -E_3 & -B_2 & B_1 & g_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$

:

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Covariant trasformat

-

$F_{\mu\nu}$ $g_{\mu\nu}$

: (14)

$$U_{\mu\nu} = F_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}$$

: (Narlikar, 1979)

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_{\mu\nu} &= \frac{\partial x_\lambda}{\partial \bar{x}_\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial x_\sigma}{\partial \bar{x}_\nu} F_{\lambda\sigma} + \frac{\partial x_\lambda}{\partial \bar{x}_\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial x_\sigma}{\partial \bar{x}_\nu} g_{\lambda\sigma} \\ &= \frac{\partial x_\lambda}{\partial \bar{x}_\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial x_\sigma}{\partial \bar{x}_\nu} (F_{\lambda\sigma} + g_{\lambda\sigma}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\partial x_\lambda}{\partial \bar{x}_\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial x_\sigma}{\partial \bar{x}_\nu} U_{\lambda\sigma} \quad (16)$$

$$U_{\mu\nu} \quad (16)$$

$$: F_{\mu\nu} \quad (7)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = -F_{\nu\mu} \quad (17)$$

$$: g_{\mu\nu} \quad (11)$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\nu\mu} \quad (18)$$

$$: U_{\mu\nu} \quad (15)$$

$$U_{\mu\nu} = -U_{\nu\mu} \quad (19)$$

($\mu \neq \nu$)

$$U_{\mu\nu} = U_{\nu\mu} \quad (20)$$

($\mu = \nu$)

(Symmetric)

(Antisymmetric)

$U_{\mu\nu}$

$$: U_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{(Line element)} \quad -$$

$$: (A_{\mu\nu})$$

$$ds^2 = A_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu \quad (21)$$

:

$$ds^2 = U_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu \quad (22)$$

(15)

$U_{\mu\nu}$

(22)

$$: (1)$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu \quad (23)$$

:

$U_{\mu\nu}$

$F_{\mu\nu}$

.....

1.a) (2)

(9) (1.d 1.c) (8) $F_{\mu\nu}$ (1.b)

: (14) $(U_{\mu\nu,v})$

$$U_{\mu\nu,v} = F_{\mu\nu,v} + g_{\mu\nu,v}$$

: (8)

$$U_{\mu\nu,v} = J_{\mu} + g_{\mu\nu,v} \quad (24)$$

$(g_{\mu\nu,v} = 0)$ $F_{\mu\nu,v}$ $U_{\mu\nu,v}$: (24)

$$U_{\mu\nu,v} = J_{\mu} \quad (25)$$

(1) $g_{\mu\nu}$ $F_{\mu\nu}$ $U_{\mu\nu}$ (x^v)

(g_{33}, g_{22}, g_{11}) (-1) g_{00}

(Mincowski) $F_{\mu\nu}$ $U_{\mu\nu}$

(1.b) (1.a)

()

$(g_{\mu\nu})$

(U_{00})

$U_{20} \quad U_{10} \quad U_{03} \quad U_{02} \quad U_{01} \quad g_{00} \quad U_{30}$

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