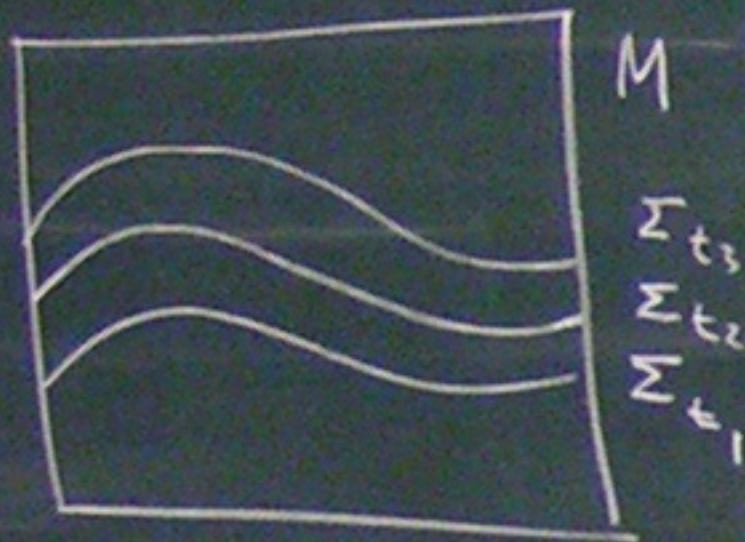


ADM Formulation of GR

$$S = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^4 X \sqrt{|\det g|} R^{(4)}$$

$$M \hat{=} \mathbb{R} \times \sigma$$

Global Hyperbolicity



$$X_t : \sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_t \subset M$$

$$t, x^a, \quad a=1,2,3$$

$$X^\mu(t, x)$$

$$X_c(x) = X(\epsilon, x)$$

$$\frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial t} = \underbrace{N}_{\text{Lapse}} n^\mu + \underbrace{N^a}_{\text{Shift}} X^\mu_{,a}$$

$$\frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x^a}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} n^\mu n^\nu = -1$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} n^\mu X^\nu_{,a} = 0$$

intrinsic metric

$$q_{ab} = g_{\mu\nu} X^\mu_{,a} X^\nu_{,b}$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$= (-N^2 + q_{ab} N^a N^b) dt^2 + 2q_{ab} N^a dt dx^b + q_{ab} dx^a dx^b$$

$$q_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} + n_\mu n_\nu \quad ; \quad q_{\mu\nu} n^\nu = 0$$

$$K_{\mu\nu} = q^\sigma_\mu q^\rho_\nu \nabla_\sigma n_\rho$$

cov. d. ft.
comp. w.
 $g_{\mu\nu}$

$$K_{\mu\nu} n^\mu = 0$$

$$K_{\mu\nu} = K_{\nu\mu}$$

extrinsic curvature

$$K_{ab} = X^\mu_{,a} X^\nu_{,b} K_{\mu\nu} = X^\mu_{,a} X^\nu_{,b} \nabla_\mu n_\nu$$

$$K_{ab} = \frac{1}{2N} (\dot{q}_{ab} - \mathcal{L}_{\vec{N}} q_{ab})$$

ADM Formulation of GR

$$S = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{|\det g|} R^{(4)}$$

Gauss + Codazzi;

$$K = K_{ab} g^{ab}$$

$$R^{(4)}(g) = K_{ab} K^{ab} - K^2 + R^{(3)}(g) + \text{total divergence}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int dt \int d^3x N \sqrt{\det(q)} (K_{ab} K^{ab} - K^2 + R^{(3)})$$

$$= S[q, \dot{q}, N, \dot{N}, \vec{N}, \dot{\vec{N}}]$$

$$P^{ab} = \frac{\delta S}{\delta \dot{q}_{ab}} = \sqrt{\det q} (K^{ab} - K q^{ab})$$

$$P = \frac{\delta S}{\delta \dot{N}} = 0$$

$$P_a = \frac{\delta S}{\delta \dot{N}^a} = 0$$

GR has singular
Lagrangian

cannot solve $N, \dot{N}^a$ for
momenta

Canonical Hamiltonian

$$H = \left[\dot{q}_a p^{ab} + \dot{N} P + \dot{N}^a P_a - L(q, \dot{q}, N, N^a) \right]$$

$$= \dot{N} P + \dot{N}^a P_a + N^a C_a + N C$$

gas in
terms of
 p^{ab}

$$C_a = -2 \mathcal{D}_b p^b_a \quad (\mathcal{D}_a \text{ kills } q_{ab})$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det g}} \left(p_{ab} p^{ab} - \frac{P^2}{2} \right) - \sqrt{\det g} R^{(3)}$$

for

$$\{P^{ab}(x), q_{cd}(y)\} = x \delta_c^a \delta_d^b \delta(x, y)$$

$$\frac{1}{16\pi} \{P(x), N(y)\} = x \delta(x, y) \quad C=1$$

$$\{P_a(x), N^b(y)\} = x \delta(x, y) \delta_a^b$$

$$\dot{q}_{ab} = \left\{ \int d^3y H(y), q_{ab}(x) \right\}$$

$$\dot{P}(x) = \left\{ \int d^3y H(y), P(x) \right\}$$

$$= -x \{ C(x)=0 \}$$

$$P_a(x) = -x \{ C_a(x)=0 \} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{secondary} \\ \text{constr.} \end{array} \right\}$$

Canonical Hamiltonian is constrained to vanish ∇_0

Let $C(f) = \int d^3x f(x) C(x)$ Ham Constr.

$\vec{C}(\vec{f}) = \int d^3x f^a(x) C_a(x)$ Spatial Diffeo Constr.

Dirac Algebra

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \{ \vec{C}(\vec{f}), \vec{C}(\vec{f}') \} &= \chi \vec{C} \left(\mathcal{L}_{\vec{f}} \vec{f}' \right) \\ \{ \vec{C}(\vec{f}), C(f') \} &= \chi C \left(\mathcal{L}_{\vec{f}} f' \right) \\ \{ C(f), C(f') \} &= \chi \int d^3x (f f'_{,a} - f' f_{,a}) q^a C_b \end{aligned} \right\} \text{as}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} + n_\mu n_\nu$$

Implementation of,

$\text{Diff}(M)$ in

canonical framework

$$\{\vec{c}(\vec{f}), g_{\mu\nu}\} = \mathcal{L}_{\vec{f}} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\{c(t), g_{\mu\nu}\} = \mathcal{L}_{\dot{f}} g_{\mu\nu}$$

N, N^a

Lagrange multipliers

have to prescribe them

$$q_{as} = \{ H(N, \vec{N}) \} = \dots = C(N) + C(\vec{N})$$

$$p_{as} = \{ H(N, \vec{N}) \} = \dots$$

$$C(x) = 0$$

$$C_a(x) = 0$$

Prescribe initial data

$$q_{as}^0, p_{as}^0$$

Then get

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

with

$$ds^2 = (-N^2 + g_{ab} N^a N^b) dt^2 + 2 g_{ab} N^b dt dx^a + g_{ab} dx^a dx^b$$