

11) GPS

$$T_s = 12 \text{ hs} \rightarrow \frac{2\pi R_s}{v_s} = 12 \text{ hs} \rightarrow \boxed{R_s = \frac{12 \text{ hs} \cdot v_s}{2\pi}}$$

a)  $v_s$  lo calculo con mec. Newtoniana:

$$v_s^2 = \frac{M_T G}{R_s} = \frac{R_T^2}{R_s} \cdot \left(\frac{M_T G}{R_T^2}\right) = \frac{R_T^2}{R_s} \cdot 9,8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow v_s^3 = \frac{R_T^2}{12 \text{ hs}} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 9,8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \quad R_T \approx 6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ km}$$

$$\boxed{v_s \approx 3,97 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$$

obs:  $\frac{v_s}{c} \approx \frac{4 \cdot \text{km/s}}{3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km/s}} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{R_s \approx 26621 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m} \approx 2,7 \cdot 10^4 \text{ km}}$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ km}}{c} = \Delta t \approx \frac{10^4 \text{ km} \cdot 2}{10^5 \text{ km}} = 10^{-1} \text{ s}$$

b)  $\Delta z_s = \gamma^{-1}(v_s) \Delta t = (1 - v_s^2/c^2)^{1/2} \Delta t \approx \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_s^2}{c^2}\right) \Delta t$

$$f_r := \frac{\Delta t - \Delta z_s}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_s^2}{c^2} > 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{f_r \approx 0,84 \cdot 10^{-10}}$$

c)  $ds^2 = c^2 \left(1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2}\right) dt^2 - dx^2 \left(1 - \frac{2\Phi}{c^2}\right) = c^2 dz_s^2$  (asumiendo por un momento q el satélite está quieto)

$$c^2 dz_s^2 \stackrel{dx=0}{=} c^2 \left(1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2}\right) dt^2 \Rightarrow dz_s = \left(1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2}\right)^{1/2} dt \approx \left(1 + \frac{\Phi}{c^2}\right) dt \rightarrow \Delta z_s \approx \Delta t \left(1 - \frac{GM_T}{c^2 R_s}\right)$$

$$f_G = \frac{\Delta t - \Delta z_s}{\Delta t} = \frac{GM_T}{c^2 R_s} = -\Phi/c^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi = -\frac{GM_T}{R_s} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hookrightarrow f_g \approx 1,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

ojo, acá en realidad estoy comparando  $\Delta z_s$  con el  $\Delta t = \Delta z$  de un reloj en  $r \rightarrow \infty$ , no con el  $\Delta z_T$  del reloj en Tierra. Ver a continuación:

$$4\pi r^2 \vec{\Phi}(r) = \int_V \vec{\Phi} dV = 4\pi G \int_V \rho dV = 4\pi G \rho(r) \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

obs: este es el  $dz$  de un reloj en  $r \rightarrow \infty$  ya que ahí  $\Phi \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow ds^2 = c^2 dz^2$ .

En gral:  $c^2 dz^2 = c^2 dt^2 \left(1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2}\right) - dx^2 \left(1 - \frac{2\Phi}{c^2}\right)$

$$dz_s^2 = dt^2 \left(1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2}\right) - \frac{v^2 dt^2}{c^2} \left(1 - \frac{2\Phi}{c^2}\right)$$

$\rightarrow v$  medida respecto de  $r \rightarrow \infty$ , pero es igual a la medida respecto de Tierra. Ver si pite comentario

$$= dt^2 \left[1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} + 2 \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\Phi}{c^2}\right] \approx dt^2 \left[1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right]$$

$$= dt^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} + 2 \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\Phi}{c^2} \right] \approx dt^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right]$$

respecto de tierra. Ver si por arte  
comentario

$$dz_s = dt \left[ 1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right]^{1/2} \approx dt \left[ 1 + \frac{\Phi}{c^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right]$$

$$\Delta z_T \approx \Delta t \left[ 1 + \frac{\Phi}{c^2} \right] = \Delta t \left[ 1 - \frac{MG}{c^2 R_T} \right] \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{\Delta z_T}{1 - \frac{MG}{c^2 R_T}}$$

$$\Delta z_S \approx \Delta t \left[ 1 + \frac{\Phi_S}{c^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right] = \Delta z_T \left[ \frac{1 - \frac{MG}{c^2 R_S} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{MG}{c^2 R_T}} \right]$$

$$\Delta z_S \approx \Delta z_T \left[ 1 - \frac{MG}{c^2 R_S} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{MG}{c^2 R_T} \right]$$

$$\approx \Delta z_T \left[ 1 + \underbrace{\frac{MG}{c^2} \left( \frac{1}{R_T} - \frac{1}{R_S} \right)}_{\text{Provoca un adelanto}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2}}_{\text{Provoca un retraso}} \right]$$

Aca esta implícito que la Tierra está quieta respecto del observador a  $r \rightarrow \infty$

d)  $(-f_g + f_r) 60 \text{ seg} \approx -0,8 \cdot 60 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ seg} = -\frac{1,44}{3} \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ seg} \approx \Delta t_{\text{error}}$

$$\Delta l \approx c \Delta t_{\text{error}} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \left( -\frac{1,44}{3} \right) 10^{-9} \text{ s} \approx -0,15 \text{ m} = -\frac{60}{3} \text{ cm} \text{ !}$$

17)

$$t = \frac{c}{g} \left( 1 + \frac{g x'}{c^2} \right) \text{sh} \left( \frac{g t'}{c} \right), \quad x = \frac{c^2}{g} \left( 1 + \frac{g x'}{c^2} \right) \text{ch} \left( \frac{g t'}{c} \right) - \frac{c^2}{g}$$

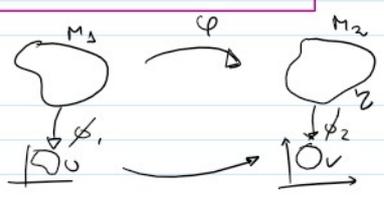
$$y' = y, \quad z' = z$$

$$\varphi: (t', x', y', z') \mapsto (t, x, y, z)$$

$$M_1 \rightarrow M_2, \quad g_{\text{minib}} = g$$

$$ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2$$

$$dt = \frac{c}{g} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{g x'}{c^2} \right) \text{ch} \left( \frac{g t'}{c} \right) \frac{g}{c} dt' + \frac{g}{c^2} dx' \text{sh} \left( \frac{g t'}{c} \right) \right]$$



a)  $ds^2 = \frac{c^2}{g^2} \left[ \frac{g}{c^2} dx' \text{sh} \left( \frac{g t'}{c} \right) + \left( 1 + \frac{g x'}{c^2} \right) \frac{g}{c} \text{ch} \left( \frac{g t'}{c} \right) dt' \right]^2 - \left( \frac{c^2}{g} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{g}{c^2} dx' \text{ch} \left( \frac{g t'}{c} \right) + \left( 1 + \frac{g x'}{c^2} \right) \frac{g}{c} \text{sh} \left( \frac{g t'}{c} \right) dt' \right]^2 - dy'^2 - dz'^2$



$$3) (M_1 = \mathbb{R}^2, g') \xrightarrow{\varphi} (M_2 = \mathbb{R}^2, g = \mathcal{L})$$

$g'$  lo construyo con  $\varphi$  y  $\mathcal{L}$

$\Rightarrow$  Como variedades son equivalentes.

Como "variedades métricas"  
no, porque al ser  
 $M_1 = M_2$ ,  $g' \neq g$

4) Y si  $g'$  que viene de un difeomorfismo  $\varphi$  y una dada  $g$   
lo declaro equivalente a  $g$ ?

O sea "métricas difeomorfas" son finicamente equivalentes