# 國立交通大學

# 物理研究所

碩士論文

ES

在 Bianchi Type I 空間中的非等向性宇宙膨脹分析

The Analysis of the Bianchi Type I Anisotropically
Inflating Universe

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中華民國九十九年七月

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A Thesis Submitted to Institute of Physics College of Science National Chiao Tung University for Degree of Master in Physics

July 2010

Hsinchu, Taiwan, Republic of China

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在宇宙早期,有一段加速膨脹的過程,而這種加速膨脹的過程可能是起因於純量場模型或來自高階修正項重力場模型的貢獻。而初始的條件或是時空特性,是否會影響早期宇宙演化成今日,在大尺度下等向和均勻的膨脹模式,是宇宙學探討的重點之一。本論文將探討包含高階修正項的重力場模型在 Bianchi type I 空間中的效應,假設宇宙在早期是非等向膨脹,有系統地尋找膨脹解,並且進一步分析這個膨脹解隨著時間演化是否會維持其故有的非等向性。

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**ABSTRACT** 

Inflation in the early universe is a scenario that could be induced by the scalar field model and/or the high derivative gravity model. Moreover, initial conditions of the space time may affect the evolution of the large-scale isotropic and homogeneous universe we observed today. Therefore, we will focus on the evolution of the Bianchi type I anisotropically inflating universe under the influence of a high derivative pure gravity model. Systematic method in finding the solutions of the equation of motion will be presented in this thesis. We will also try to find out whether these solutions are stable or not.

## 致謝

這篇論文的誕生,我自己本身占了多少功勞呢?我想,微乎其微吧。

在進入宇宙論的學習中,是因為有高老師的引領和教導,凡事才能事半功倍,不但帶動了學習的慾望,也不會因為遭遇困頓而失去興致。

在實驗室研究的安排中,老師扮演著像是一部電影的製片角色,主要關注在實驗室研究方向的選定和避免我們的研究過度地偏離目標。而導演的角色則是由張家銘學長和林英程學長擔任,他們的教導總是鉅細靡遺又切得要點。老師如此安排,有諸多好處,像是彼此討論交流更為頻繁,更容易在物理的學習上,了解更多不同的思維模式,也可以培養我們獨力尋找,如何適切地解釋物理模型的能力,在此感謝與國俊(Tuan),傳睿,俊憲,韋嵐,胡理策學長,林益弘學長,黃宣翰學長的討論。

另外要特別感謝我的雙親,在我求學求知的過程中從未讓我感到絲毫壓力,卻又讓 我毫不缺乏滴點溫暖的鼓勵和關懷。

除了與我直接相關的人之外,這世界龐大和複雜到難以想像,無法把所有因果關係都釐清,今天這篇論文的誕生,必需感謝所有在我生命中出現或沒有出現的人,他們可能無意或有意的促成我對物理的興趣,也無意或有意的促成我人生的美滿,讓我可以在這碩士生涯中盡情的學習,盡情的揮灑。

再次感謝老師以及實驗室的各位學長同學。

本篇論文獻給我所認知和尚未認知的世界,如果它值得存在。

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# 1. 簡介

透過天文學家的觀測,我們了解現今宇宙的膨脹,在大尺度下是近乎等向性(isotropy)和齊次性(homogeneity)[1]。依據[2]指出,宇宙早期應有一小段時間是進行加速膨脹。加速膨脹的現象,可以推論是起因於純量場(scalar field)的影響,而在理論上,高階修正項的(high derivative)重力模型(pure gravity model)也可以提供相同的效應。[3-5]

在任意的初始條件下,宇宙是如何演化至等向性,和齊次性的膨脹?在[6-15]便試 著改變不同的初始物理量,來歸納出,何種的初始條件會使宇宙演化至現今的宇宙。

其中最有名的便是,1983 年 Robert M. Wald 提出,運動方程式 $G_{ab} = -\Lambda g_{ab} + 8\pi T_{ab}$ ,  $T_{ab}$  代表能量應力張量(stress energy tensor)必須滿足主能量條件(dominant energy condition)和強能量條件(strong energy condition),則在 3+1 維的宇宙模型中利用比安基分類(Bianchi classification)來做分類,其中除了 Bianchi type IX 之外,Bianchi type I-VIII 空間下的膨脹都會趨近於德西特解(de Sitter solution),也就是等向性和齊次性膨脹。[10]

所以在任意 3+1 維的宇宙模型中,不同初始條件的早期加速膨脹,是否會演化成等 向性和齊次性膨脹;以及,早期的加速膨脹若是非等向性(anisotropic)膨脹,那它之後會 如何演化,便是一個有趣的問題。 我的研究主要是利用[16]所提供的高階修正項的重力模型,作用量(action)為

$$S_{BH} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4 x \sqrt{g} \left( R + \alpha R^2 + \beta R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} - 2\Lambda \right)$$
 (1.1)

計算其在 Bianchi type I 下的運動方程式,和其解,最後在這個非同向性的膨脹模型中,加入微擾,驗證其膨脹形勢是否穩定,而這個工作的前半段,也就是得到運動方程式的解,John Barrow 已經發表於[17]。

本篇論文會在第二章的部分介紹比安基分類,這有助於我們更加了解 3+1 維的宇宙模型。

#### 研究方法如下:

- 1. 利用[18-21]的方法得到作用量(1.1)的運動方程式,此方法可以處理不同作用量的高階修正項的重力模型問題,但是限定在 Bianchi type I 之下。
- 2. 利用[22,23]的方法得到作用量(1.1)的運動方程式,此種方法可以處理不同比安基空間,也就是不同 3+1 維宇宙模型,但是限定在作用量(1.1)型式下。
- 3. 簡單的驗證兩個方法所的得到運動方程式是相同的。
- 4. 求出運動方程式的解,並分析解的特性。
- 5. 加入一任意微擾,檢驗這種型式的膨脹是否穩定。

# 2. 比安基分類

## 2.1 基靈方程式

利用黎曼(Riemann)的方法,描述一個n維度的空間,可以用下列度規表示

$$ds^2 = \sum_{i,k} a_{ik} dx_i dx_k$$

$$1896$$
(2.1)

其中 $a_{ik}$ 為度規係數,永不為零,接著定義無限小移動的移動運算子(transitive operator)

$$Xf = \sum_{r}^{1..n} \xi_r \, \partial f / \partial x_r \tag{2.2}$$

其中 $\xi_r$ 是一向量,稱為基靈向量(Killing vector)。

在n維空間中,可以被允許的移動,充分也必要條件是,當移動運算子作用在度規上,為一個零(null)的結果,以式子表示如下

$$X(ds^{2}) = \sum_{i,k,r} \xi_{r} \frac{\partial a_{ik}}{\partial x_{r}} dx_{i} dx_{k} + \sum_{r,k} a_{rk} d\xi_{r} dx_{k} + \sum_{i,r} a_{ir} d\xi_{r} dx_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i,k} \left\{ \sum_{r} \left( \xi_{r} \frac{\partial a_{ik}}{\partial x_{r}} + a_{rk} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}}{\partial x_{i}} + a_{ir} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) \right\} dx_{i} dx_{k}$$

$$= 0$$

$$(2.3)$$

而其中的

$$\sum_{r} \left( \xi_{r} \frac{\partial a_{ik}}{\partial x_{r}} + a_{rk} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}}{\partial x_{i}} + a_{ir} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) = 0$$
 (2.4)

就是基靈方程式(Killing equation)。

一個在n 維度空間下所允許的移動,必須滿足(2.4)式。 ES 1896

### 2.2 空間和運動轉變群

本節主要的目的是,確保n 個移動運算子所組成的群:

$$G_n \equiv (X_1 f, X_2 f, ..., X_n f)$$
 (2.5)

一定有一個n維空間可以允許它的存在。

先對移動運算子作一般性的設定

$$X_{\alpha}f = \sum_{i}^{1...n} \xi_{i}^{(\alpha)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}}, (\alpha = 1, 2, ..., n)$$
(2.6)

而利用李(Lie)對空間分類,透過移動運算子的交換子(commutator)的型式[24]可以定義為

$$\left[X_{\alpha}, X_{\beta}\right] f = \sum_{r} c_{\alpha\beta\gamma} X_{\gamma} f \tag{2.7}$$

假如,成功找到一個n維空間可以滿足n個移動運算子所組合成的群,則利用(2.4)式可以改寫成

$$X_{\alpha}\left(a_{ik}\right) + \sum_{r} \left(a_{ir} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{k}} + a_{kr} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{i}}\right) = 0 , \left(\alpha, i, = 1, 2, 3, ..., n\right)$$
 (2.8)

現在只要固定住(2.8)式的i,k項,把r從 $1\sim n$ 帶入。又因為要確保每個移動運算子不為零,透過(2.6)式,知道

$$\left| \boldsymbol{\xi}^{(\alpha)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{(\alpha)} & \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{(\alpha)} & \dots & \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{(\alpha)} \\ \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{(\alpha)} & \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{(\alpha)} & \dots & \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{(\alpha)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{(\alpha)} & \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{(\alpha)} & \dots & \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{(\alpha)} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$(2.9)$$

可以直接求出  $a_{ik}$  ,藉以得到允許這個群作用的空間的度規。

現在只需要證明這個系統是完全可被積分的,便可以討論這個空間的存在。將**(2.8)** 式寫成不同移動運算子作用的兩個式子

$$X_{\alpha}\left(a_{ik}\right) + \sum_{r} \left(a_{ir} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{k}} + a_{kr} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{i}}\right) \tag{2.10}$$

$$X_{\beta}\left(a_{ik}\right) + \sum_{s} \left(a_{is} \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{k}} + a_{ks} \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{i}}\right) \tag{2.11}$$

將 $X_{\beta}$ 作用到(2.10)式, $X_{\alpha}$ 作用到(2.11)式,再互相减去利用(2.7)式可以得到

$$\sum_{\gamma} c_{\alpha\beta\gamma} X_{\gamma} \left( a_{ik} \right) + \sum_{s} X_{\alpha} \left( a_{is} \right) \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{k}} + \sum_{s} X_{\alpha} \left( a_{ks} \right) \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{i}} \\
- \sum_{r} X_{\beta} \left( a_{is} \right) \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{k}} - \sum_{s} X_{\beta} a_{ks} \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{i}} \\
+ \sum_{r} a_{ir} \left[ X_{\alpha} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) - X_{\beta} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) \right] + \sum_{r} a_{kr} \left[ X_{\alpha} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) - X_{\beta} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) \right] = 0$$
(2.12)

而(2.7)式也寫成

$$X_{\alpha}\left(\xi_{r}^{(\beta)}\right) - X_{\beta}\left(\xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}\right) = \sum_{r} c_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \xi_{r}^{(\gamma)} \tag{2.13}$$

#### (2.13)式再對 $x_k$ 作微分,得到

$$X_{\alpha} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) - X_{\beta} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{k}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{r} c_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\gamma)}}{\partial x_{k}} + \sum_{s} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{s}} \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{k}} - \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{s}} \right)$$
(2.14)

利用相同的方法也可以得到

$$X_{\alpha} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) - X_{\beta} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{i}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{r} c_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\gamma)}}{\partial x_{i}} + \sum_{s} \left( \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{s}} \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{i}} - \frac{\partial \xi_{r}^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_{s}} \frac{\partial \xi_{s}^{(\beta)}}{\partial x_{i}} \right)$$
(2.15)

(2.12)式前 5 項很明顯的是對於 $a_{ik}$ 微分的式子,而後 2 項由(2.14)(2.15)2 式得知,是一致的。所以整個系統是 $a_{ik}$ 的微分式,並且可以完全積分,故可以隨意選定 $a_{ik}$ 的初始值在整個n維空間中,而 $a_{ik}$ 鄰近的點也可以被定義出來,進一步的就可以透過(2.1)式定義整個n維空間。

#### 2.3 比安基分類

由上一節得知,任何代表移動運算子的 $G_3$ 群,一定有一個 3 維空間可以滿足它的運動。現在則要進行他的分類,以任意 2 個無限小的移動運算子的交換子來分類可以分成下面 4 種型式

$$[X_1, X_2] = [X_1, X_3] = [X_2, X_3] = 0$$
 (2.16)

$$[X_1, X_2] = \alpha X_1 f$$
,  $[X_1, X_3] = \beta X_1 f$ ,  $[X_2, X_3] = \gamma X_1 f$  (2.17)

$$[X_{1}, X_{2}]f = aX_{1}f + bX_{2}f, [X_{1}, X_{3}]f = \alpha X_{1}f + \beta X_{2}f, [X_{2}, X_{3}]f = \gamma X_{1}f + \delta X_{2}f$$
(2.18)

$$[X_{1}, X_{2}]f = aX_{1}f + bX_{2}f + cX_{3}f$$

$$[X_{1}, X_{3}]f = \alpha X_{1}f + \beta X_{2}f + \chi X_{3}f$$

$$[X_{2}, X_{3}]f = \gamma X_{1}f + \delta X_{2}f + \varepsilon X_{3}f$$
(2.19)

以交换子所形成的衍伸群(derivative group)的係數個數來分類,而(2.16)式就是

(Type I) 
$$[X_1, X_2] f = [X_1, X_3] f = [X_2, X_3] f = 0$$
 (2.16)

接著考慮(2.17)式,可以把 $X_2f$ 改寫成 $\bar{X}_2f = -\beta/\alpha X_2f + X_3f$ ,則(2.17)式變為

$$[X_1, \overline{X}_2] = 0 , [X_1, X_3] = \beta X_1 f , [\overline{X}_2, X_3] = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \gamma X_1 f$$
 (2.20)

而  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  不能同時為零,否則就會使(2.20)式變成 Type 1,現在考慮  $\beta$  = 0 的狀況,則令

$$\bar{X}_3 f = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta \gamma} X_3 f \tag{2.21}$$

帶入(2.20)式,再將其變數變換,便可得到

(Type II) 
$$[X_1, X_2] f = [X_1, X_3] f = 0 , [X_2, X_3] f = X_1 f$$
 (2.22)

另一種情況是(22)式的 $\beta \neq 0$ ,現在則必須另

$$\tilde{X}_2 f = X_1 f + \alpha / \gamma \, \overline{X}_2 f \tag{2.23}$$

$$\overline{X}_3 f = 1/\beta X_3 f \tag{2.24}$$

同樣將(2.23)(2.24)2 式帶入(2.20)式中,並作變數變換得到

(Type III) 
$$[X_1, X_2]f = 0$$
,  $[X_1, X_3]f = X_1f$ ,  $[X_2, X_3]f = 0$  (2.25)

接著處理交換子衍生群係數為 2 的(2.18)式,首先因為亞可比恆等式(Jacobi identity)

$$[[X_1, X_2], X_3] + [[X_2, X_3], X_1] + [[X_3, X_1], X_2] = 0$$
 (2.26)

所以(2.18)式可以得到

$$b\gamma - a\delta = 0$$
,  $b\alpha - a\beta = 0$  (2.27)

進一步的假設 $a,b \neq 0$ ,則又有

$$\alpha \gamma - \beta \delta = 0 \tag{2.28}$$

因為從(Jacobi identity)推導出的(2.27)(2.28)2 式,可以得到(2.18)式 6 個係數的比值關係

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \tag{2.29}$$

因為(2.29)式,所以(2.18)式的 3 個交換子為簡單的倍數關係,因此可以仿造處理交換子 衍生群的係數為 1 的(2.17)式,將(2.18)式改寫為

$$[X_1, X_2]f = 0$$
,  $[X_1, X_3]f = \alpha X_1 f + \beta X_2 f$ ,  $[X_2, X_3]f = \gamma X_1 f + \delta X_2 f$  (2.30)

繼續簡化,故將 $X_1f$ 替換為 $\bar{X}_1f = aX_1f + bX_2f$ 帶入(2.28)式中,得到

其中

$$a(\alpha X_1 f + \beta X_2 f) + b(\gamma X_1 f + \delta X_2 f) = \rho(\alpha X_1 f + \beta X_2 f) = \rho \overline{X}_1 f$$
 (2.32)

因為(2.32)式,可以將其簡化為以 $\rho$ 為變數的2個方程式

$$a(\alpha - \rho) + b\gamma = 0$$
,  $a\beta + b(\delta - \rho) = 0$  (2.33)

將其相乘得到

$$\rho^{2} - (\alpha + \delta)\rho + \alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 0$$
 (2.34)

(2.34)式的 $\rho$ 的解是實數或是複數,是判斷 Type IV~VII 的關鍵,之前將(2.17)式簡化為(2.20)式討論其分類,現在如法炮製,利用(2.30)(3.31)式將(2.18)式簡化為

$$[X_1, X_2]f = 0$$
,  $[X_1, X_3]f = \rho X_1 f$ ,  $[X_2, X_3]f = \gamma X_1 f + \delta X_2 f$  (2.35)

先討論 $\rho$ 為實數解的狀況,因為 $\rho$ 不為零,所以可以像(2.21)(2.23)(2.24)式一樣,改寫其移動運算子的倍數將 $\rho$  調為 $\rho=1$ ,而現在(2.35)式進一步簡化為

$$[X_1, X_2]f = 0$$
,  $[X_1, X_3]f = X_1f$ ,  $[X_2, X_3]f = \gamma X_1f + \delta X_2f$  (2.36)

(2.36)式剩下 2 個未決定的係數 $\gamma$ , $\delta$  ,必須考慮其所有的狀況,故令 $X_2f$  置換為  $\bar{X}_2f=a'X_1f+b'X_2f+c'X_3f$  ,並帶入(2.36)式,得到

$$\left[\overline{X}_{2}, X_{3}\right] f = \left(a' + b'\gamma\right) X_{1} f + b'\delta X_{2} f \tag{2.37}$$

接下來可以簡單的分為兩類,其一 $b'=-\frac{a'}{\gamma}$ ,另外的則是 $b'\neq -\frac{a'}{\gamma}$ ,若考慮前者的情況,則又有兩類 $b'\delta=1$ , $b'\delta\neq 1$ ,而不選取 $b'\delta=0$ 的原因是,這樣(2.36)式會和 Type III 的情形一樣,在上述的情況下,可以得到

(Type V) 
$$[X_1, X_2]f = 0 , [X_1, X_3]f = X_1f , [X_2, X_3]f = X_2f$$
 (2.38)

若,選取 $b' \neq -\frac{a'}{\gamma}$ ,則因為前面處理的經驗,一樣可以設法改變算符,讓其滿足

$$b' = \frac{\left(1 - a'\right)}{\gamma}$$
,和  $\delta = \frac{\gamma}{\left(1 - a'\right)}$ 的狀況,帶入(2.37)式,故(2.36)式可以寫成

(Type IV) 
$$[X_1, X_2]f = 0$$
,  $[X_1, X_3]f = X_1f$ ,  $[X_2, X_3]f = X_1f + X_2f$  (2.40)

這邊必須提醒的地方為,即便將(2.31)式改寫為 $\left[\bar{X}_1,X_3\right]f=
ho \bar{X}_2f$ ,則後來的推論仍然會一致,並不會有餘漏討論到的型式,Type IV~VI 包含了(2.35)式 $\rho$  為實數解的所有可能。

在接下來考慮(37)式 $\rho$ 為複數解的情況,先將 Type VII 寫下

設定一個無限小的移動運算子 $Yf=lpha_1X_1f+lpha_2X_2f+lpha_3X_3f$  ,而之後有 3 個無限小的移動 $[Y,X_1]f$  , $[Y,X_2]f$  , $[Y,X_3]f$  ,並且設定  $lpha_3=0$ 

$$[Y, X_3]f = \alpha_1 X_2 f + \alpha_2 (-X_1 f + h X_2 f) = \rho(\alpha_1 X_1 f + \alpha_2 X_2 f)$$
 (2.42)

由(2.33)(2.34)2 式一樣的方法可以得到關係式  $\rho^2-h\rho+1=0$ ,這邊的  $\rho$  和(2.31)式的  $\rho$  一樣,而當  $h^2<4$ 時,沒有實數解,所以 Type VII 是(2.35)式  $\rho$  為複數解的情形。

最後一部分利用(2.19)式來做分類,則可分為下列2類型

(Type VIII) 
$$[X_1, X_2] f = X_1 f , [X_1, X_3] f = 2X_2 f , [X_2, X_3] f = X_3 f$$
 (2.43)

(Type IX) 
$$\big[X_1,X_2\big]f = X_3f \ , \ \big[X_1,X_3\big]f = X_1f \ , \ \big[X_2,X_3\big]f = X_2f$$
 (2.44)

## 2.4 Bianchi Type I

在前面 7 個分類中都擁有 2 個係數的移動運算子子群(subgroup)  $G_2 \equiv (X_1 f, X_2 f)$ ,現在選擇  $G_2 = 0$ ,並且定義在空間中  $x_1 = cons \tan t$ ,設定  $X_1 f = \partial f / \partial x_2$ ,  $X_2 f = \partial f / \partial x_3$ , 所以有以下度規

$$ds^{2} = dx_{1}^{2} + \alpha dx_{2}^{2} + 2\beta dx_{2}dx_{3} + \gamma dx_{3}^{2}$$
(2.45)

將上述代入(2.4)式,並寫出所有可能得到

$$\frac{\partial \eta_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} + \alpha \frac{\partial \eta_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} + \beta \frac{\partial \eta_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta_{1}}{\partial x_{3}} + \beta \frac{\partial \eta_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} + \gamma \frac{\partial \eta_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} = 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha' \eta_{1} + \alpha \frac{\partial \eta_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} + \beta \frac{\partial \eta_{3}}{\partial x_{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \gamma' \eta_{1} + \beta \frac{\partial \eta_{2}}{\partial x_{3}} + \gamma \frac{\partial \eta_{3}}{\partial x_{3}} = 0$$

$$\beta' \eta_{1} + \alpha \frac{\partial \eta_{2}}{\partial x_{3}} + \beta \left( \frac{\partial \eta_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial \eta_{3}}{\partial x_{3}} \right) + \gamma \frac{\partial \eta_{3}}{\partial x_{2}} = 0$$
(2.46)

從新定義第 3 個移動運算子  $X_3f=\xi_1\partial f/\partial x_1+\xi_2\partial f/\partial x_2+\xi_3\partial f/\partial x_3$ ,而有以下關係

$$[X_{1}, X_{3}]f = aX_{1}f + bX_{2}f + cX_{3}f$$
  

$$[X_{2}, X_{3}]f = a'X_{1}f + b'X_{2}f + c'X_{3}f$$
(2.47)

將 $X_3 f = \xi_1 \partial f/\partial x_1 + \xi_2 \partial f/\partial x_2 + \xi_3 \partial f/\partial x_3$ 放入(2.47)式中得到

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x_2} = c\xi_1 , \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x_2} = c\xi_2 + a , \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial x_2} = c\xi_3 + b$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x_3} = c'\xi_1 , \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x_3} = c'\xi_2 + a' , \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial x_3} = c'\xi_3 + b'$$
(2.48)

將(2.48)式代入(2.46)式,又因為 $X_1f,X_2f,X_3f$  皆是移動運算子故 $\xi \neq 1$ ,得到以下

$$\frac{\partial \xi_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} = 0$$

$$c\xi_{1} + \alpha \frac{\partial \xi_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} + \beta \frac{\partial \xi_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} = 0$$

$$c'\xi_{1} + \beta \frac{\partial \xi_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} + \gamma \frac{\partial \xi_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\alpha'\xi_{1} + \alpha(c\xi_{2} + a) + \beta(c\xi_{3} + b) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\gamma'\xi_{1} + \beta(c'\xi_{2} + a') + \gamma(c'\xi_{3} + b') = 0$$

$$\beta'\xi_{1} + \alpha(c'\xi_{2} + a') + \beta(c\xi_{2} + a + c'\xi_{3} + b') + \gamma(c\xi_{3} + b) = 0$$

在 Bianchi type I 的情況下a,b,c,a',b',c'=0,故 $lpha,eta,\gamma$ 屬於常數,所以

$$ds^{2} = dx_{1}^{2} + c_{1}dx_{2}^{2} + c_{2}dx_{2}dx_{3} + c_{3}dx_{3}^{2}$$
(2.50)

可以將(2.50)式改變座標變為

$$ds^2 = dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + dx_3^2 (2.51)$$

(2.51)式就是 Bianchi type 1 的度規。<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1.</sup> 本章是参考 Luigi Bianchi, Sugli spazi a tre dimensioni che ammettono un gruppo continuo di movimenti, Memorie di Matematica e di Fisica della Societa Italiana della Scienze, Serie Terza, Tomo XI, pp. 267-352(1898), Translated by Robert Jantzen, On three-dimentional spaces which admit a continuous of motion. 和 Luigi Bianchi, Lezioni sulla teoria dei gruppi continui fonote di trasformazioni (1918) pp. 550-557. Translated by Robert Jantzen, The Bianchi Claasification of 3-Dimensional Lie Algebras.

## 3. 二階重力模型的運動方程式

## 3.1 Bianchi Type I 的空間特性

Bianchi type I 的度規如(2.51)式所表示,而在 3+1 維的空間中我們把度規改寫成

$$ds^{2} = -\frac{1}{B}dt^{2} + a_{1}(t)^{2}dx^{2} + a_{2}(t)dy^{2} + a_{3}(t)dz^{2}$$

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$$(3.1)$$

通常選定 B=1,但在做變分的過程中必須先保留 B ,待變分完成後再替換成 1 。而這邊習慣以  $ds^2=g_{\mu\nu}dx_\mu dx_\nu$  來做表示,則

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{B} & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & a_1^2 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & a_2^2 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_3^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -B & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \frac{1}{a_1^2} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a_2^2} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a_3^2} \end{pmatrix}$$
(3.2)

$$\sqrt{g} \equiv \sqrt{-|g_{\mu\nu}|} = \frac{a_1 a_2 a_3}{\sqrt{B}}$$
 (3.3)

再計算里奇數量(Ricci scalar)時必須引進克里斯多福符號(Christopher symbol),如下 式所表

$$\Gamma^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\beta} \left( \partial_{\mu} g_{\nu\beta} + \partial_{\nu} g_{\mu\beta} - \partial_{\beta} g_{\mu\nu} \right) \tag{3.4}$$

接著計算在 Bianchi type I 下非零的克里斯多福符號,一樣以矩陣表示

$$\Gamma^{0}_{\ \mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\dot{B}}{2B} & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & a_{1}\dot{a}_{1} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & a_{2}\dot{a}_{2} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{3}\dot{a}_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma^{1}_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & H_{1} & 0 & 0 \\
H_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}, \quad
\Gamma^{2}_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & H_{2} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
H_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}, \quad
\Gamma^{3}_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & H_{3} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
H_{3} & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$
(3.5)

 $H_i \equiv \frac{\dot{a}_i}{a_i}$  是哈伯常數,而 i = 1, 2, 3。

有了克里斯多福符號,便可以進行計算里奇張量(Ricci tensor)和里奇數量的計算

$$R^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = R^{\mu\alpha}_{\ \nu\alpha} = g^{\alpha\sigma} \left( \partial_{\nu} \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\sigma} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \nu\lambda} \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\ \alpha\sigma} - \partial_{\alpha} \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \nu\sigma} - \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\lambda} \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\ \nu\sigma} \right) \tag{3.6}$$

透過(3.5)式和(3.6)式可以計算出非零的里奇張量

$$R^{0}_{0} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{B}H_{i} + B(H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i})$$
(3.7)

$$R_{1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{B}H_{1} + B(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3})$$
(3.8)

$$R_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{B}H_{2} + B(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})$$
(3.9)

$$R_{3}^{3} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{B}H_{3} + B(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})$$
(3.10)

接著對 $R^{\mu}_{\nu}$ 作行列式計算就可以得到里奇數量

$$R = R^{\mu}_{\mu} = \dot{B}H_i + 2B(H_i^2 + \dot{H}_i + H_iH_j), i \neq j, i = 1.2.3, j = 1, 2, 3, i < j$$
 (3.11)

接著處理愛因斯坦場方程式 $G''_{\nu}=R''_{\nu}-\frac{1}{2}g''_{\nu}R$ ,而這個場方程式也是對作用量  $S=\frac{1}{2}\int d^4x\sqrt{g}\ R$  做變分的運動方程式。利用(3.11),(3.7)~(3.10)5 式分別帶入可以得到

$$G_0^0 = -H_1H_2 - H_1H_3 - H_2H_3$$
 (3.12)

$$G_{1}^{1} = -(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})$$
(3.13)

$$G_{2}^{2} = -(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3})$$
(3.14)

$$G_{3}^{3} = -\left(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2}\right)$$
(3.15)

本節對於 Bianchi type I 的空間中各幾何參數和愛因斯坦場方程式的計算,將會對後面章節有極大的幫助。

#### 3.2 對尺度因子變分而得到的運動方程式

利用[18-21]的方法,可以對作用量中的拉格朗日量(Lagrangian)作尺度因子(scale factors) B,  $a_i$ 的變分得到作用量的運動方程式,著手處理(1.1)式的作用量

$$S_{BH} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \left( R + \alpha R^2 + \beta R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} - 2\Lambda \right)$$

分析作用量的組成 $S = \int d^4x \tilde{L}$ , $\tilde{L} = \sqrt{-g}L$ ,其中

$$\tilde{L} = \sqrt{-g} \left( R + \alpha R^2 + \beta R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} - 2\Lambda \right) \tag{3.16}$$

就是要對其做變分的拉格朗日量,透過尤拉變分公式對於時間項的變分為

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial B} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{B}} = 0 \tag{3.17}$$

空間項的變分為

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial a_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{a}_i} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \ddot{a}_i} = 0$$
(3.18)

接著將(3.17)式展開並將(3.3)式帶入可以得到

$$-\frac{1}{2}\frac{L}{B} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial B} - \left(\frac{d}{dt} + 3H - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\dot{B}}{B}\right)\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{B}} = 0 , 3H = H_1 + H_2 + H_3$$
 (3.19)

這邊 L 代表了

$$L = \left(R + \alpha R^2 + \beta R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} - 2\Lambda\right) \tag{3.20}$$

透過觀察 $L(B,H_i,\dot{H}_i)$ ,可以發現以下連鎖律

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial B} \Rightarrow \frac{H_i}{2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_i} + \dot{H}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{H}_i}$$
(3.21)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{B}} \Rightarrow \frac{H_i}{2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{H}_i} \tag{3.22}$$

將(3.21)(3.22)2 式代入(3.19)式可以得到對時間項尺度因子做變分的運動方程式模型

$$D_{0}L = L + H_{i} \left(\partial_{0} + 3H\right) L^{i} - H_{i}L_{i} - \dot{H}_{i}L^{i} = 0$$

$$L^{i} \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{H}_{i}} , L_{i} \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_{i}}$$
(3.23)

由於在計算(3.17)到(3.19)式中導入了(3.3)式,而(3.3)式是 Bianchi type I 所獨有的,所以(3.23)式只能處理 Bianchi type I 的拉格朗日量,但是因為沒有限定 L 的型式,所以可以任意選定想要處理的高階修正項重力模型的作用量。

相同的方法,處理對空間變分的(3.18)式,將其展開並將(3.3)式帶入得到

$$\frac{L}{a_i} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i} - \left(\frac{d}{dt} + 3H\right) \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{a}_i} + \left(\frac{d}{dt} + 3H\right)^2 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{a}_i} = 0$$
 (3.24)

對於將 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i}$ ,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{a}_i}$ ,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{a}_i}$ 轉換成對哈伯常數 $H_i$ 偏微分的式子如下

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_i} \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial a_i} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{H}_i} \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial a_i} = -\frac{1}{a_i} H_i L_i - \frac{1}{a_i} (\dot{H}_i - \dot{H}_i^2) L^i$$
(3.25)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{a}_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_i} \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial \dot{a}_i} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{H}_i} \frac{\partial \dot{H}_i}{\partial \dot{a}_i} = \frac{1}{a_i} L_i - \frac{2}{a_i} H_i L^i$$
(3.26)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{a}_{i}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial H_{i}} \frac{\partial H_{i}}{\partial \ddot{a}_{i}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{H}_{i}} \frac{\partial \dot{H}_{i}}{\partial \ddot{a}_{i}} = \frac{1}{a_{i}} L^{i}$$
(3.27)

將(3.25)~(3.27)式帶入(3.24)式中可以得到對空間項 scale factor 做變分的運動方程式模型

$$D_{i}L = L + (\partial_{0} + 3H)^{2} L^{i} - (\partial_{0} + 3H)L_{i} = 0$$
(3.28)

這邊重申(3.28)式跟(3.23)式一樣因為導入了(3.3)式,故只能使用於 Bianchi type I 空間下,但是可以處理不同的 L,也就是不同的高階修正項模型的作用量。



#### 3.3 確切的運動方程式

首先因為(3.23)和(3.28)兩式把對 B 變分的項利用連鎖律置換掉,所以可以先將 B=1 帶入(3.7)~(3.11)式,再將其帶入  $L=\left(R+\alpha R^2+\beta R_{\mu\nu}R^{\mu\nu}-2\Lambda\right)$  變成  $L\left(H_i,\dot{H}_i\right)$  的型式表示如下

$$L = (H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{i}H_{j})$$

$$+ 2\alpha (H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{i}H_{j})^{2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}\beta \begin{bmatrix} (H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i})^{2} \\ + (H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3})^{2} \\ + (H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})^{2} \\ + (H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})^{2} \end{bmatrix} - \Lambda$$

$$i \neq j, i = 1.2.3, j = 1, 2, 3, i < j$$

$$1896$$

$$/\partial \dot{H}_{i} , L_{i} = \partial L/\partial H_{i} \text{ in fields}$$
 \$\text{\$\begin{subarray}{c} \begin{subarray}{c} \begin{suba

再將(3.29)式作  $L^i \equiv \partial L/\partial \dot{H}_i$  ,  $L_i \equiv \partial L/\partial H_i$  的偏微分,這部分詳細將列在附錄 A。將附錄 A 的(A.1)~(A.6)式帶入(3.23)和(3.28)式可以得到確切的運動方程式,而時間項的運動方程式稱為弗里德曼方程式(Friedmann equation)如下

$$D_{0}L = H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}$$

$$-2(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})$$

$$+\alpha \left[ (H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - H_{1}H_{2} - H_{1}H_{3} - H_{2}H_{3}) \right]$$

$$+4(H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3})(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})'$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}) \\
(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - 4H_{1}H_{2} - 4H_{1}H_{3} - 4H_{2}H_{3}) \\
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3})^{2} \\
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})^{2} \\
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})^{2} \\
+(H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3})(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3})' \\
+H_{1}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3})' \\
+H_{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})' \\
+H_{3}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})'
\end{bmatrix}$$
(3.30)

而對空間項變分的運動方程式將列在附錄 B,以下列出空間項運動方程式的總和

$$D_{i}L = 2H_{1}^{2} + 2H_{2}^{2} + 2H_{3}^{2} + 2\dot{H}_{1} + 2\dot{H}_{2} + 2\dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}) \\ (H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - H_{1}H_{2} - H_{1}H_{3} - H_{2}H_{3}) \\ + \alpha \\ + (H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})' \\ + (H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})' \\ + (H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{1}{2}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}) \\
(5H_{1}^{2} + 5\dot{H}_{1} + 5H_{2}^{2} + 5\dot{H}_{2} + 5H_{3}^{2} + 5\dot{H}_{3} + 4H_{1}H_{2} + 4H_{1}H_{3} + 4H_{2}H_{3}) \\
-\frac{3}{2}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3})^{2} \\
-\frac{3}{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})^{2} \\
-\frac{3}{2}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})^{2} \\
+4(H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3})(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})' \\
+(H_{2} + H_{3} - 2H_{1})(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3})' \\
+(H_{1} + H_{2} - 2H_{3})(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})' \\
+3(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3})'' + (H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{2} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{2} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{2} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' \\
+(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' + (H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' \\
+(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' + (H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' \\
+(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' + (H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' \\
+(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' + (H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' \\
+(\dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' + (\dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' \\
+(\dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' + (\dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{2} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{2} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{2} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{2} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' \\
+(\dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + \dot{H}_{1}H_{3} + \dot{H}_{2}H_{3})'' + (\dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{$$

)(3.31)2 式就是之後會頻繁計算到的時間項漢空間項的運動方程式

#### 3.4 對度規常數變分而得到的運動方程式

[22,23]所指出,利用對度規常數作變分的運動方程式表示如下

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R + 2\alpha R \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + \left( 2\alpha + \beta \right) \left( g_{\mu\nu} \Box - \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \right) R$$

$$+ \beta \Box \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + 2\beta \left( R_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} - \frac{1}{4} g_{\mu\nu} R_{\sigma\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} \right) + g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda = 0$$
(3.32)

關於(3.32)式的推導過程於附錄 C,值得注意的是,(3.32)式推倒的過程中,必須限定拉格朗日量為  $L=\left(R+\alpha R^2+\beta R_{\mu\nu}R^{\mu\nu}-2\Lambda\right)$ ,但是其度規常數  $g_{\mu\nu}$  仍然保持在式子中,故任何比安基空間(Bianchi space)皆可以利用(3.32)式來得到確切的運動方程式。

再利用(3.32)式來計算在 Bianchi type I 中確切的運動方程式之前,先將原本的度規(3.1)式簡化為

$$ds^{2} = -dt^{2} + dx^{2} + a_{2}(t)dy^{2} + a_{3}(t)dz^{2}$$
(3.33)

這並不會影響所得到的運動方程式的結果,而會更容易的幫助驗證利用對尺度因子變分 和對度規係數變分所得到的運動方程式的一致性。

要取得時間項的運動方程式,也就是弗里德曼方程式,設定(3.32)式中的 $\mu = \nu = 0$ 得到

$$\begin{split} &g_{00}R^{0}{}_{0} - \frac{1}{2}\,g_{00}R + 2\alpha R \bigg(g_{00}R^{0}{}_{0} - \frac{1}{4}\,g_{00}R\bigg) + 2\alpha \Big(g_{00}g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta} - \nabla_{0}\nabla_{0}\Big)R \\ &+ \beta \Big(g_{00}g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta} - \nabla_{0}\nabla_{0}\Big)R + \beta g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta}\bigg(g_{00}R^{0}{}_{0} - \frac{1}{2}\,g_{00}R\bigg) \\ &+ 2\beta \bigg(R_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho}R^{\sigma\rho} - \frac{1}{4}\,g_{\mu\nu}R_{\sigma\rho}R^{\sigma\rho}\bigg) + g_{00}\Lambda = 0 \end{split} \tag{3.34}$$

將(3.34)式分做四部分來討論

第一部分:

$$g_{00}R^{0}_{0} - \frac{1}{2}g_{00}R = H_{2}H_{3}$$
 (3.35)

第二部分:

$$2\alpha R \left(g_{00}R^{0}_{0} - \frac{1}{4}g_{00}R\right) + 2\alpha \left(g_{00}g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta} - \nabla_{0}\nabla_{0}\right)R$$

$$= -2\alpha \left[\left(H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}\right)\left(H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - H_{2}H_{3}\right)\right]$$

$$+ 2\alpha \left[-g^{11}\left(-\Gamma^{0}_{11}\partial_{0}R\right) - g^{22}\left(-\Gamma^{0}_{22}\partial_{0}R\right) - g^{33}\left(-\Gamma^{0}_{33}\partial_{0}R\right)\right]$$

$$= \alpha \left[-2\left(H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{2}\right)\left(H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - H_{2}H_{2}\right)\right]$$

$$+4\left(H_{2} + H_{3}\right)$$

$$\left(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}\right)'$$

$$(3.36)$$

第三部分:

$$\beta \left(g_{00}g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta}-\nabla_{0}\nabla_{0}\right)R+\beta g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta}\left(g_{00}R^{0}_{0}-\frac{1}{2}g_{00}R\right)$$
$$+2\beta \left(R_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho}R^{\sigma\rho}-\frac{1}{4}g_{\mu\nu}R_{\sigma\rho}R^{\sigma\rho}\right)$$

$$= \beta g_{00} g^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} R - \beta \nabla_{0} \nabla_{0} R + \beta g^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \beta g_{00} g^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} R$$

$$+ 2\beta \left( g_{\mu i} g_{\sigma j} g^{\rho k} R^{ij}_{\nu \rho} R^{\sigma}_{k} - \frac{1}{4} g_{\sigma m} g^{\rho k} g_{\mu \nu} R^{m}_{\rho} R^{\sigma}_{k} \right)$$

$$= \beta g_{00} \left( g^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} R - g^{\alpha\beta} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\gamma} R \right) - \beta \left( \partial_{0}^{2} R - \Gamma^{\gamma}_{00} \partial_{\gamma} R \right)$$

$$+ \beta g^{\alpha\beta} \left( \partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} R_{\mu\nu} - \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\beta} \partial_{i} R_{\mu\nu} - \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\mu} \partial_{\beta} R_{i\nu} - \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\nu} \partial_{\beta} R_{\mu i} \right)$$

$$- \partial_{\alpha} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\beta\mu} R_{\gamma\nu} + \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\beta} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{i\mu} R_{\gamma\nu} + \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\mu} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\beta i} R_{\gamma\nu} + \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\nu} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\beta\mu} R_{\gamma i} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \beta g_{00} \left( g^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} R - g^{\alpha\beta} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\gamma} R \right)$$

$$+ 2\beta \left( g_{\mu i} R^{i\sigma}_{\nu\sigma} R^{\sigma}_{\sigma} - \frac{1}{4} g_{\mu\nu} R^{m}_{m}^{2} \right)$$

$$= \beta \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - 4 H_{2} H_{3} \right) + \left( H_{2} + H_{3} \right) \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2} H_{3} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \left( H_{2} + H_{3} \right) \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) + \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2} + H_{3}^{2} \right) + \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2} + H_{3}^{2} \right) + \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2} H_{3} \right) \right)$$

$$= \beta \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2} + H_{3}^{2} \right) + \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2} H_{3} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \left( H_{2} + H_{3} \right) \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2} H_{3} \right) \right)$$

$$= \beta \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2} + H_{3}^{2} \right) + \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2} H_{3} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) + H_{3}^{2} \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) \right]$$

$$= \beta \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) + H_{3}^{2} \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) \right]$$

第四部分:

$$g_{00}\Lambda = -\Lambda \tag{3.38}$$

將 4 個部分相加,也就是時間項的場方程式。這裡度規簡化為  $a_1(t)=1$ 也就是  $H_1=0$ ,將這個結果帶入(3.30)式發現和(3.35)~(3.37)相加之合一致

$$H_{2}H_{3}$$

$$+\alpha \begin{bmatrix} -2(H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{2})(H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - H_{2}H_{2}) \\ +4(H_{2} + H_{3}) \\ (H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+\beta \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3})(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - 4H_{2}H_{3}) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})^{2} \\ +(H_{2} + H_{3})(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3})' \\ +H_{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})' + H_{3}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\Lambda = 0$$

$$(3.39)$$

故證明了利用對尺度因子變分和對度規係數變分的時間項運動方程式也就是弗里德曼方程式是一致的。

接著隨意考慮一個空間項的運動方程式,選定 $\mu=\nu=2$ 帶入(3.32)式得到

$$g_{22}R^{2}_{2} - \frac{1}{2}g_{22}R + 2\alpha R \left(g_{22}R^{2}_{2} - \frac{1}{4}g_{00}R\right) + 2\alpha \left(g_{22}g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta} - \nabla_{2}\nabla_{2}\right)R$$

$$+\beta \left(g_{00}g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta} - \nabla_{2}\nabla_{2}\right)R + \beta g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta}\left(g_{22}R^{2}_{2} - \frac{1}{2}g_{22}R\right)$$

$$+2\beta \left(R_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho}R^{\sigma\rho} - \frac{1}{4}g_{\mu\nu}R_{\sigma\rho}R^{\sigma\rho}\right) + g_{22}\Lambda = 0$$
(3.40)

利用和處理時間項一項的方式,將(3.40)式分成四部分來討論

第一部分:

$$g_{22}R^{2}_{2} - \frac{1}{2}g_{22}R = -g_{22}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3})$$
 (3.41)

#### 第二部分:

$$2\alpha R \left(g_{22}R^{2}_{2} - \frac{1}{4}g_{00}R\right) + 2\alpha \left(g_{22}g^{\alpha\beta}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta} - \nabla_{2}\nabla_{2}\right)R$$

$$= -g_{22}\alpha \left[2\left(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}\right)\left(-H_{2}^{2} - \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - H_{2}H_{3}\right)\right]$$

$$+2g^{\alpha\beta}\left(\partial_{\alpha}\partial_{\beta}R - \Gamma^{\gamma}{}_{\alpha\beta}\partial_{\gamma}R\right) - 2\left(-g^{22}\Gamma^{0}{}_{22}\partial_{0}R\right)$$

$$= -g_{22}\alpha \left[2\left(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}\right)\left(-H_{2}^{2} - \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - H_{2}H_{3}\right)\right]$$

$$+4H_{3}\left(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}\right)'$$

$$+4\left(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}\right)'$$

$$+4\left(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}\right)'$$

$$(3.42)$$

#### 第三部分:

$$\beta g_{22} g^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} R - \beta \nabla_{2} \nabla_{2} R + \beta g^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \beta g_{22} g^{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} R$$

$$+ 2\beta \left( g_{\mu i} g_{\sigma j} g^{\rho k} R^{ij}_{\mu \rho} R^{\sigma}_{k} - \frac{1}{4} g_{\sigma m} g^{\rho k} g_{\mu \nu} R^{m}_{\rho} R^{\sigma}_{k} \right)$$

$$= \beta g_{22} \left( g^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} R - g^{\alpha\beta} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\gamma} R \right) - \beta \left( \partial_{2}^{2} R - \Gamma^{\gamma}_{22} \partial_{\gamma} R \right)$$

$$+ \beta g^{\alpha\beta} \left( \partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} R_{\mu \nu} - \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\gamma} R_{\mu \nu} - \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\mu} \partial_{\rho} R_{i\nu} - \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\nu} \partial_{\beta} R_{\mu i} \right)$$

$$- \partial_{\alpha} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\beta \mu} R_{\gamma \nu} + \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\beta} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{i \mu} R_{\gamma \nu} + \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\mu} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\beta i} R_{\gamma \nu} + \Gamma^{i}_{\alpha\nu} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\beta \mu} R_{\gamma i} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \beta g_{22} \left( g^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} R - g^{\alpha\beta} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\gamma} R \right)$$

$$+ 2\beta \left( g_{\mu i} R^{i\sigma}_{\nu\sigma} R^{\sigma}_{\sigma} - \frac{1}{4} g_{\mu\nu} R^{m}_{m}^{2} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} - 3H_{3}^{2} - 3\dot{H}_{3} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2} H_{3} \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2} H_{3} \right)^{2}$$

$$= -g_{22} \beta + 2H_{3} \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2} H_{3} \right)^{2} - H_{3} \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2} H_{3} \right)^{2}$$

$$+ \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right)^{m} + \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2} H_{3} \right)^{m} + \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{2} H_{3} \right)^{m}$$
(3.43)

#### 第四部分:

$$g_{22}\Lambda$$
 (3.44)

同樣的將(3.41)~(3.44)4 式相加得到了

$$-g_{22}\left(H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}\right)$$

$$-g_{22}\alpha\left[2\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}+H_{2}H_{3}\right)\left(-H_{2}^{2}-\dot{H}_{2}+H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}-H_{2}H_{3}\right)\right]$$

$$+4H_{3}\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}+H_{2}H_{3}\right)'$$

$$+4\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}+H_{2}H_{3}\right)''$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}\right)\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}-3H_{3}^{2}-3\dot{H}_{3}\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{2}H_{3}\right)^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\left(H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}+H_{2}H_{3}\right)^{2}$$

$$+2H_{3}\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}\right)'$$

$$+3\left(H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}+H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}\right)'$$

$$+\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}\right)''$$

$$+\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}\right)''$$

$$+\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}\right)''$$

$$+\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}\right)''$$

$$+\left(H_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}+H_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{2}^{2}+\dot{H}_{3}^{2}\right)''$$

這裡度規簡化為 $a_1(t)=1$ 也就是 $H_1=0$ ,將這個結果帶入(B.2)式發現和(3.45)式除去 $-g_{22}$ 的結果一致,故證明了對尺度因子變分和對度規係數變分的空間項運動方程式。

(3.39)和(3.45)式證明了對尺度因子變分和對度規係數變分所得到的運動方程式在 Bianchi type I 的空間中是一致的,其實可以做一個簡單的推論

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta a_i} = \frac{\delta L}{\delta g_{\mu\nu}} \frac{\delta g_{\mu\nu}}{\delta a_i} , g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} (a_i)$$
 (3.46)

故在所有的比安基空間中,對兩者的變分所得到的運動方程式,只會有 $\frac{\delta g_{\mu\nu}}{\delta a_i}$ 的係數倍數差距而已。



## 4. 運動方程式的解

#### 4.1 運動方程式的解

(3.30)(3.31)2 式代表了,這個選定的模型的時間項和空間項的運動方程式,而其它個別空間項的運動方程式如附錄 B (B.1)(B.2)(B.3)式。而哈伯常數  $H_i \equiv \frac{\dot{a}_i}{a_i}$  是描述了這個空間如何膨脹的物理量,可以從(3.30) (B.1)(B.2)(B.3)4 個式子中得到  $H_i$  的解。

依據[22,23]可以選取一個簡單的通解,B-H solution

$$a_1 = e^{at}$$
,  $a_2 = e^{bt}$ ,  $a_3 = e^{ct}$  (4.1)

因為(4.1)式的選取所以哈伯常數可以表示為

$$H_1 = a$$
,  $H_2 = b$ ,  $H_3 = c$  (4.2)

將(4.2)式帶入(3.30) (B.1)(B.2)(B.3)4 個式子,便可以將微分方程式變成代數方程式。但是,因為(B.1)(B.2)(B.3)3 個式子有著極大的對稱性,故沒有辦法得到 3 個確切的解。這邊將(4.2)式帶入時間項的運動方程式(3.30)式和空間項運動方程式的合(3.31)式得到

$$D_{0}L = ab + ac + bc$$

$$-2\alpha \left(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + ab + ac + bc\right) \left(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} - ab - ac - bc\right)$$

$$+\beta \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \left(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2}\right) \left(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} - 4ab - 4ac - 4bc\right) \\ -\frac{1}{2} \left(a^{2} + ab + ac\right)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(b^{2} + ab + bc\right)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(c^{2} + ac + cb\right)^{2} \end{bmatrix} - \Lambda$$

$$= ab + ac + bc - \left(2\alpha + \beta\right) \left(a^{4} + b^{4} + c^{4}\right) - 2\left(\alpha + \beta\right) \left(a^{2}b^{2} + a^{2}c^{2} + b^{2}c^{2}\right)$$

$$+ \left(4\alpha + \beta\right) abc \left(a + b + c\right) + \beta ab \left(a^{2} + b^{2}\right) + \beta ac \left(a^{2} + c^{2}\right) + \beta bc \left(b^{2} + c^{2}\right) - \Lambda$$

$$(4.3)$$

和

$$D_{i}L = 2a^{2} + 2b^{2} + 2c^{2} + ab + ac + bc$$

$$+ 2\alpha \left(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + ab + ac + bc\right) \left(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} - ab - ac - bc\right)$$

$$+ \beta \left[\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2})(5a^{2} + 5b^{2} + 5c^{2} + 4ab + 4ac + 4bc)\right] - 3\Lambda$$

$$- \frac{3}{2}(a^{2} + ab + ac)^{2} - \frac{3}{2}(b^{2} + ab + bc)^{2} - \frac{3}{2}(c^{2} + ac + cb)^{2}\right] - 3\Lambda$$

$$= 2a^{2} + 2b^{2} + 2c^{2} + ab + ac + bc + (2\alpha + \beta)(a^{4} + b^{4} + c^{4})$$

$$+ 2(\alpha + \beta)(a^{2}b^{2} + a^{2}c^{2} + b^{2}c^{2}) - (4\alpha + \beta)abc(a + b + c)$$

$$- \beta ab(a^{2} + b^{2}) - \beta ac(a^{2} + c^{2}) - \beta bc(b^{2} + c^{2}) - 3\Lambda$$

$$(4.4)$$

接著設定

$$X = ab + ac + bc$$
,  $Y = a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2}$  (4.5)

於是可以將(4.3)(4.4)2 項運動方程式整理成

$$D_0 L = X + 2\alpha X^2 - (2\alpha + \beta)Y^2 + \beta XY - \Lambda$$
(4.6)

$$D_{i}L = 2Y + X - 2\alpha X^{2} + (2\alpha + \beta)Y^{2} - \beta XY - 3\Lambda$$
 (4.7)

由(4.6)(4.7)2 式可以得到 X,Y 的 2 組解

$${X = ab + ac + bc = \Lambda, Y = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \Lambda}$$
 (4.8)

$$\left\{ X = ab + ac + bc = \frac{1 + 8\alpha\Lambda + 4\beta\Lambda}{2\beta}, \ Y = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = -\frac{1 + 8\alpha\Lambda}{2\beta} \right\}$$
 (4.9)

(4.8)式所代表的解滿足於德西特解,而(4.9)式的解是一個非等向性膨脹的解,也是我們 所關注的。



#### 4.2 空間項運動方程式的解

因為(4.9)式的解是從時間項和空間項合的運動方程式所得出,所以(4.9)式的解是否滿足於個別的空間項運動方程式(B.1)(B.2)(B.3)便是需要一一驗證。

首先將(4.9)式相加得到 $X + Y = 2\Lambda$ ,於是可以把(4.4)式寫成

$$D_{i}L = 2Y + X - 2\alpha X^{2} + (2\alpha + \beta)Y^{2} - \beta XY - 3\Lambda$$

$$= Y - \Lambda + 2\alpha (Y^{2} - X^{2}) + \beta Y (Y - X)$$

$$= \frac{Y - X}{2} + 2\alpha (Y^{2} - X^{2}) + \beta Y (Y - X) = 0$$
(4.10)

接著將(4.10)式同除 Y-X 便可以得到

$$4\alpha(X+Y)+2\beta Y = -1$$
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(4.11)式是不包含宇宙常數  $\Lambda$  ,在 Bianchi type I 空間下和選定模型下的恆等式,可以使用於選定模型下的任何計算。

接著將 B-H solution(4.2)式帶入(B.1)(B.2)(B.3)3 式得到

$$D_{1}L = b^{2} + c^{2} + bc$$

$$+ \alpha \begin{bmatrix} -2(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + ab + ac + bc) \\ (a^{2} - b^{2} - c^{2} + ab + ac - bc) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2})(a^{2} - 3b^{2} - 3c^{2} - 4bc) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + ab + ac)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(b^{2} + ab + bc)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(c^{2} + ac + bc)^{2} \end{bmatrix} - \Lambda$$

$$(4.12)$$

$$D_{2}L = a^{2} + c^{2} + ac$$

$$+ \alpha \begin{bmatrix} -2(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + ab + ac + bc) \\ (b^{2} - a^{2} - c^{2} + ab + bc - ac) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2})(b^{2} - 3a^{2} - 3c^{2} - 4ac) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + ab + ac)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(b^{2} + ab + bc)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(c^{2} + ac + bc)^{2} \end{bmatrix} - \Lambda$$

$$(4.13)$$

$$D_{3}L = a^{2} + b^{2} + ab$$

$$+ \alpha \begin{bmatrix} -2(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + ab + ac + bc) \\ (c^{2} - a^{2} - b^{2} + ac + bc - ab) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2})(c^{2} - 3a^{2} - 3b^{2} - 4ab) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + ab + ac)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(b^{2} + ab + bc)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(c^{2} + ac + bc)^{2} \end{bmatrix} - \Lambda$$

$$(4.14)$$

接著將(4.12)(4.13)(4.14)3 式利用(4.5)式和(4.11)式改寫成

$$D_{1}L = b^{2} + c^{2} + bc - 2\alpha(X + Y)^{2} + 4\alpha(X + Y)(b^{2} + c^{2} + bc)$$

$$-\beta Y^{2} - \beta XY + 2\beta Y(b^{2} + c^{2} + bc) - \Lambda$$

$$= b^{2} + c^{2} + bc + \left[4\alpha(X + Y) + 2\beta Y\right](b^{2} + c^{2} + bc)$$

$$-\left[2\alpha(X + Y) + \beta Y\right](X + Y) - \Lambda$$

$$= \Lambda - \Lambda = 0$$
(4.15)

$$D_{2}L = a^{2} + c^{2} + ac - 2\alpha (X + Y)^{2} + 4\alpha (X + Y)(a^{2} + c^{2} + ac)$$

$$-\beta Y^{2} - \beta XY + 2\beta Y(a^{2} + c^{2} + ac) - \Lambda$$

$$= a^{2} + c^{2} + ac + \left[4\alpha (X + Y) + 2\beta Y\right](a^{2} + c^{2} + ac)$$

$$-\left[2\alpha (X + Y) + \beta Y\right](X + Y) - \Lambda$$

$$= \Lambda - \Lambda = 0$$
(4.16)

$$D_{3}L = a^{2} + b^{2} + ab - 2\alpha (X + Y)^{2} + 4\alpha (X + Y)(a^{2} + b^{2} + ab)$$

$$-\beta Y^{2} - \beta XY + 2\beta Y(a^{2} + b^{2} + ab) - \Lambda$$

$$= a^{2} + b^{2} + ab + [4\alpha (X + Y) + 2\beta Y](a^{2} + b^{2} + ab)$$

$$-[2\alpha (X + Y) + \beta Y](X + Y) - \Lambda$$

$$= \Lambda - \Lambda = 0$$
(4.17)

可以發現,再帶入(4.5)式和(4.11)式可以使各空間項的運動方程式為零。(4.5)式只是單純的變數代換,(4.11)式的恆等式利用了(4.9)式非等向性解的合導出,所以可以宣稱,任何解的合只要是 $X+Y=2\Lambda$ 都會滿足各空間項的運動方程式,所以(4.8)的德西特解和(4.9)的非等向性解都是正確的。



#### 4.3 能量條件

在完美流體的假設,以及關於能量應力張量的守恆定理  $D_{\mu}T^{\mu}_{\ \nu}=0$ ,可以能量應力 張量寫成[26]

$$G^{\mu}_{\nu} + \Lambda g^{\mu}_{\nu} = T^{\mu}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -\rho & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P_{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & P_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
(4.18)

(4.18)式可以定義出不同的能量條件,強能量條件跟主能量條件是被關注的,只要選定的模型不滿足其中一個能量條件,則[10]所指出的宇宙膨脹在 Bianchi type I~VIII 最後都會趨近於德西特解的宣稱,便沒有辦法是用在選定的模型。進一步的,就必須去檢驗其膨脹型式的穩定性。

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強能量條件:

$$\rho + P_1 + P_2 + P_3 \ge 0 \tag{4.19}$$

主能量條件:

$$\rho - |P| \ge 0 \tag{4.20}$$

觀察(4.18)式的能量應力張量和運動方程式作比較,發現部為零的項是包含 $\alpha, \beta$ 的項,從(4.6)式和(B.1)(B.2)(B.3)式利用(4.2)(4.5)2 式替換,並且利用(4.11)式,得到

$$T^{0}_{0} = -\rho = 2\alpha X^{2} - (2\alpha + \beta)Y^{2} + \beta XY$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(Y-X)$$
 (4.21)

$$T_{1}^{1} = P_{1} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} -2(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + ab + ac + bc) \\ (a^{2} - b^{2} - c^{2} + ab + ac - bc) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2})(a^{2} - 3b^{2} - 3c^{2} - 4bc) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + ab + ac)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(b^{2} + ab + bc)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(c^{2} + ac + bc)^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -2\alpha(X + Y)^{2} + 4\alpha(X + Y)(b^{2} + c^{2} + bc)$$

$$-\beta Y^{2} - \beta XY + 2\beta Y(b^{2} + c^{2} + bc)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(X + Y) - (b^{2} + c^{2} + bc)$$

$$(4.22)$$

$$T^{2}_{2} = P_{2} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} -2(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + ab + ac + bc) \\ (b^{2} - a^{2} - c^{2} + ab + bc - ac) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2})(b^{2} - 3a^{2} - 3c^{2} - 4ac) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + ab + ac)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(b^{2} + ab + bc)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(c^{2} + ac + bc)^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -2\alpha(X + Y)^{2} + 4\alpha(X + Y)(a^{2} + c^{2} + ac)$$

$$-\beta Y^{2} - \beta XY + 2\beta Y(a^{2} + c^{2} + ac)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(X + Y) - (a^{2} + c^{2} + ac)$$

$$(4.23)$$

$$T_{3}^{3} = P_{3} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} -2(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + ab + ac + bc) \\ (c^{2} - a^{2} - b^{2} + ac + bc - bc) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2})(c^{2} - 3a^{2} - 3b^{2} - 4ab) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(a^{2} + ab + ac)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(b^{2} + ab + bc)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(c^{2} + ac + bc)^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -2\alpha(X + Y)^{2} + 4\alpha(X + Y)(a^{2} + b^{2} + ab)$$

$$-\beta Y^{2} - \beta XY + 2\beta Y(a^{2} + b^{2} + ab)$$

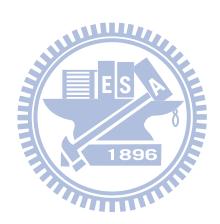
$$= \frac{1}{2}(X + Y) - (b^{2} + c^{2} + bc)$$

$$(4.24)$$

透過(4.21)~(4.24)式計算主能量條件

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}(X - Y) = \frac{1}{2}(ab + ac + bc - a^2 - b^2 - c^2) \le 0$$
(4.25)

等於的時候是發生在a=b=c,德西特解之下,故非等向性的膨脹型式會違反主能量條較,故無法利用 Robert M. Wald 的方法來判斷選定模型的膨脹型式是否會趨向德西特解。



## 5. 微擾

### 5.1 微擾的設置

因為上一章節的驗證,無法確定選定的模型的膨脹型式是否趨近於德西特解,所以本章所要做的工作便是,查看非等向的膨脹型式,是否會於加入一微小微擾後,經過時間的演化仍然是穩定的。

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考慮純量係數  $a_i$  設定成 B-H solution 的一般型式

$$a_i = \exp\left[A_i(t)\right], \ A_i(t) = H_i t$$
 (5.1)

接著考慮若將純量係數作一個微擾後變成

$$a_{pi} = \exp\left[A_i(t) + \delta A_i(t)\right] \tag{5.2}$$

並且設定

$$\delta A_i(t) \equiv k_i \exp[vt] \tag{5.3}$$

(5.3)式就是微擾的設定,如此設定的好處是,只要能將(5.3)式放入運動方程式中,並且 作代數方程式的運算得到v>0的結果,就可以證明微擾持續存在,並不會隨著時間演進 而消失;也就是選定模型的膨脹,不會維持是(4.9)式的解,而是會有不穩定的改變。

比較(5.1)和(5.3)2 式,得到

$$\delta H_i = v \delta A_i(t)$$
,  $\delta \dot{H}_i = v \delta H_i = v^2 \delta A_i(t)$  (5.4)

現在嘗試將(5.3)式的微擾放進運動方程式中,進而去解代數方程式,整個系統可以用矩 陣表示如下

$$\begin{cases}
\delta(D_0L) \\
\delta(D_1L) \\
\delta(D_iL)
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
A & B & C \\
D & E & F \\
G & H & I
\end{cases} \begin{cases}
\delta H_1 \\
\delta H_2 \\
\delta H_3
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
A' & B' & C' \\
D' & E' & F' \\
G' & H' & I'
\end{cases} \begin{cases}
\delta A_1 \\
\delta A_2 \\
\delta A_3
\end{cases} = 0$$
(5.5)

其中有

$$\begin{cases}
A & B & C \\
D & E & F \\
G & H & I
\end{cases} = v \begin{cases}
A' & B' & C' \\
D' & E' & F' \\
G' & H' & I'
\end{cases}$$
(5.6)

的關係,而為了保證微擾項不會任意隨著時間而消失,所以要求

$$\det \begin{cases} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{cases} = 0 \tag{5.7}$$

這邊稍作討論,在選取 3 個運動方程式來帶入微擾時,需要注意的是不能讓其中一個運動方程式是其餘運動方程式的線性疊加,以避免整個系統恆等於零。而選取 $\delta H$ ,或

 $\delta A_i$ 來做為微擾項,則是沒有影響,因為(5.6)式的關係,無論任意項的 $\delta H_i$ 都只和 $\delta A_i$ 差一個v。這裡選取 $\delta H_i$ 作微擾項,則所有經過微擾過的L和其對 $H,\dot{H}$ 的微分都會有以下的關係式

$$\delta L = L_i \delta H_i + L^i \delta \dot{H}_i , \quad \delta L_i = L_{ij} \delta H_j + L_i^{\ j} \delta \dot{H}_j , \quad \delta L^i = L_j^i \delta H_j + L^{ij} \delta \dot{H}_j$$
 (5.8)

但是,這裡所選取的運動方程式 $\delta(D_0L)\delta(D_1L)\delta(D_1L)$ 真的是最理想的嗎?

這個微擾系統可以做一個分類, $\delta R = 0$ 和 $\delta R \neq 0$ ,一個是微擾會改變里奇數量的結果,另一個則否,假設現在選取前者型式的微擾,那 $\delta R = 0$ 是否可以取代(5.5)式中的一個運動方程式呢?首先將運動方程式微擾寫成

$$\delta L(H_i, \dot{H}_i) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \delta R + 2\alpha \delta R + \beta \delta R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + \beta R_{\mu\nu} \delta R^{\mu\nu} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \beta \delta R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + \beta R_{\mu\nu} \delta R^{\mu\nu} \right)$$
(5.9)

由(5.9)式可以發現,若選取對於L作變分的運動方程式微擾會比對里奇數量作微擾多出了對里奇張量作微擾的關係項,所以選擇 $\delta R=0$ 取代其中一個被微擾的運動方程式,不需要擔心造成任何背微擾的運動方程式是 $\delta R$ 的線性疊加。故選取

$$\begin{cases}
\delta(D_0 L) \\
\delta R \\
\delta(D_i L)
\end{cases} = 
\begin{cases}
A & B & C \\
D & E & F \\
G & H & I
\end{cases} 
\begin{cases}
\delta H_1 \\
\delta H_2 \\
\delta H_3
\end{cases} = 0$$
(5.10)

作為微擾的系統。

#### 5.2 得到確切的矩陣

為了得到確切的矩陣
$$egin{cases} A & B & C \ D & E & F \ G & H & I \end{pmatrix}$$
,就必須先處理 $egin{cases} \delta(D_0L) \ \delta R \ \delta(D_iL) \end{pmatrix}$ ,將(3.23)式利用(5.8)

式作微擾

$$D_{0}L = L + H_{i} (\partial_{0} + 3H) L^{i} - H_{i}L_{i} - \dot{H}_{i}L^{i} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(D_{0}L) = L_{i}\delta H_{i} + L^{i}\delta \dot{H}_{i} + H_{i} (L^{i}{}_{j}\delta \dot{H}_{j} + L^{ij}\delta \ddot{H}_{j})$$

$$+ (H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3}) L^{i}\delta H_{i} + H_{i}L^{i} (\delta H_{1} + \delta H_{2} + \delta H_{3})$$

$$+ H_{i} (H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3}) (L^{i}{}_{j}\delta H_{j} + L^{ij}\delta \dot{H}_{j})$$

$$- L_{i}\delta H_{i} - H_{i} (L_{ij}\delta H_{j} + L^{ij}\delta \dot{H}_{j}) - L^{i}\delta \dot{H}_{i}$$

$$= E S$$
(5.11)

接著將(4.2)式的 B-H solution 帶入(5.11)式,並作各項上下標的展開

$$\frac{1896}{L_{1} + vL^{1} + a(vL_{1}^{1} + v^{2}L^{11}) + b(vL_{1}^{2} + v^{2}L^{21}) + c(vL_{1}^{3} + v^{2}L^{31})}{+(a+b+c)L^{1} + aL^{1} + bL^{2} + cL^{3}}$$

$$+a(a+b+c)(L_{1}^{1} + vL^{11})$$

$$+b(a+b+c)(L_{1}^{2} + vL^{21})$$

$$+c(a+b+c)(L_{1}^{3} + vL^{31})$$

$$-L_{1} - a(L_{11} + vL_{1}^{1}) - b(L_{21} + vL_{2}^{1}) - c(L_{31} + vL_{3}^{1}) - vL^{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} L_{2} + vL^{2} + a(vL_{1}^{1} + v^{2}L^{12}) + b(vL_{2}^{2} + v^{2}L^{22}) + c(vL_{3}^{2} + v^{2}L^{32}) \\ +(a+b+c)L^{2} + aL^{1} + bL^{2} + cL^{3} \end{cases}$$

$$+\delta H_{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} +\delta H_{2} \\ +a(a+b+c)(L_{2}^{1} + vL^{12}) \\ +b(a+b+c)(L_{2}^{2} + vL^{22}) \\ +c(a+b+c)(L_{2}^{3} + vL^{32}) \\ -L_{2} - a(L_{12} + vL_{1}^{2}) - b(L_{22} + vL_{2}^{2}) - c(L_{32} + vL_{3}^{2}) - vL^{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
L_{3} + vL^{3} \\
+a(vL_{3}^{1} + v^{2}L^{13}) + b(vL_{3}^{2} + v^{2}L^{23}) + c(vL_{3}^{3} + v^{2}L^{33}) \\
+(a+b+c)L^{3} + aL^{1} + bL^{2} + cL^{3} \\
+a(a+b+c)(L_{3}^{1} + vL^{13}) \\
+b(a+b+c)(L_{3}^{2} + vL^{23}) \\
+c(a+b+c)(L_{3}^{3} + vL^{33}) \\
-L_{3} \\
-a(L_{13} + vL_{1}^{3}) - b(L_{23} + vL_{2}^{3}) - c(L_{33} + vL_{3}^{3}) - vL^{3}
\end{cases}$$

$$= A\delta H_{1} + B\delta H_{2} + C\delta H_{2}$$
(5.12)

同樣的步驟也將(3.28)式利用(5.8)式作微擾

$$D_{i}L = L + (\partial_{0} + 3H)^{2} L^{i} - (\partial_{0} + 3H) L_{i} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(D_{i}L) = 3L_{i}\delta H_{i} + 3L^{i}\delta \dot{H}_{i} + L^{i}{}_{j}\delta \ddot{H}_{j} + L^{ij}\delta \ddot{H}_{j}$$

$$+ 2(H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3})(L^{i}{}_{j}\delta \dot{H}_{j} + L^{ij}\delta \ddot{H}_{j})$$

$$+ (\delta \dot{H}_{1} + \delta \dot{H}_{2} + \delta \dot{H}_{3})L^{i}$$

$$+ 2(H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3})(\delta H_{1} + \delta H_{2} + \delta H_{3})L^{i}$$

$$+ (H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3})(H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3})(L^{i}{}_{j}\delta H_{j} + L^{ij}\delta \dot{H}_{j})$$

$$- L_{ij}\delta \dot{H}_{j} - L_{i}^{j}\delta \ddot{H}_{j} - (\delta H_{1} + \delta H_{2} + \delta H_{3})L_{i}$$

$$- (H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3})(L_{ij}\delta H_{j} + L_{i}^{j}\delta \dot{H}_{j})$$

$$- (H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3})(L_{ij}\delta H_{j} + L_{i}^{j}\delta \dot{H}_{j})$$

接著將(4.2)式的 B H solution 帶入(5.13)式,並作各項上下標的展開

$$\begin{cases} (2L_{1} - L_{2} - L_{3}) + v(4L^{1} + L^{2} + L^{3}) \\ +2(a+b+c)(L^{1} + L^{2} + L^{3}) \end{cases}$$

$$= \delta H_{1} \begin{cases} v^{2} + (a+b+c)(a+b+c+2v) \\ \left[ (L_{1}^{1} + L_{1}^{2} + L_{3}^{1}) + v(L^{11} + L^{21} + L^{31}) \right] \\ -(a+b+c+v) \left[ (L_{11} + L_{21} + L_{31}) + v(L_{1}^{1} + L_{2}^{1} + L_{3}^{1}) \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
(2L_{2} - L_{1} - L_{3}) + v\left(L^{1} + 4L^{2} + L^{3}\right) \\
+2(a+b+c)\left(L^{1} + L^{2} + L^{3}\right)
\end{cases} \\
+\delta H_{2} \\
\left[v^{2} + (a+b+c)(a+b+c+2v)\right] \\
\left[\left(L^{1}_{2} + L^{2}_{2} + L^{3}_{2}\right) + v\left(L^{12} + L^{22} + L^{32}\right)\right] \\
-(a+b+c+v)\left[\left(L_{12} + L_{22} + L_{32}\right) + v\left(L_{1}^{2} + L_{2}^{2} + L_{3}^{2}\right)\right]
\end{cases} \\
\left[(2L_{3} - L_{1} - L_{2}) + v\left(L^{1} + L^{2} + 4L^{3}\right) \\
+2(a+b+c)\left(L^{1} + L^{2} + 4L^{3}\right) \\
+2(a+b+c)\left(L^{1} + L^{2} + L^{3}\right)
\end{cases} \\
\left[v^{2} + (a+b+c)(a+b+c+2v)\right] \\
\left[\left(L^{1}_{3} + L^{2}_{3} + L^{3}_{3}\right) + v\left(L^{13} + L^{23} + L^{33}\right)\right] \\
-(a+b+c+v)\left[\left(L_{13} + L_{23} + L_{33}\right) + v\left(L_{1}^{3} + L_{2}^{3} + L_{3}^{3}\right)\right]
\end{cases}$$

$$= G\delta H_{1} + H\delta H_{2} + I\delta H_{3}$$

$$(5.14)$$

利用對附錄 A 的各種  $L_i$  ,  $L^i$  作對  $H_i$  ,  $H_i$  的微分便可以得到所有  $L_i^j$  ,  $L_{ij}$  ,  $L^{ij}$  ,  $L^i$  ,  $E_j$  , 這部分列於 附錄 D,再將(4.2)式的 B-H solution 帶入  $L_i^j$  ,  $L_{ij}^j$  , 最後在帶入(5.12)(5.14)2 式,便可以得到矩陣內確切的 A,B,C,G,H,I

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} b + c + 4\alpha \left( -2a^{3} - ab^{2} + b^{2}c - ac^{2} + bc^{2} + 2abc \right) \\ +\beta \left( -4a^{3} + b^{3} + c^{3} + 3a^{2}b + 3a^{2}c - 4ab^{2} + b^{2}c - 4ac^{2} + bc^{2} + 2abc \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ v \left[ 4\alpha \left( a^{2} + 3ab + 3ac + 2bc \right) + 2\beta \left( a^{2} + 2ab + 2ac + bc \right) \right]$$

$$+ v^{2} \left[ 4\alpha \left( a + b + c \right) + \beta \left( 2a + b + c \right) \right]$$

$$(5.15)$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a+c+4\alpha(-2b^{3}-a^{2}b+a^{2}c+ac^{2}-bc^{2}+2abc) \\ +\beta(a^{3}-4b^{3}+c^{3}-4a^{2}b+a^{2}c+3ab^{2}+3b^{2}c+ac^{2}-4bc^{2}+2abc) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+v\left[4\alpha(b^{2}+3ab+2ac+3bc)+2\beta(b^{2}+2ab+ac+2bc)\right]$$

$$+v^{2}\left[4\alpha(a+b+c)+\beta(a+2b+c)\right]$$
(5.16)

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} a+b+4\alpha(-2c^{3}+a^{2}b-a^{2}c+ab^{2}-b^{2}c+2abc) \\ +\beta(a^{3}+b^{3}-4c^{3}+a^{2}b-4a^{2}c+ab^{2}-4b^{2}c+3ac^{2}+3c^{2}b+2abc) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+v\left[4\alpha(c^{2}+3ac+3bc+2ab)+\beta(2c^{2}+4ac+4bc+2ab)\right]$$

$$+v^{2}\left[4\alpha(a+b+c)+\beta(2c+a+b)\right]$$
(5.17)

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 4a+b+c+4\alpha(2a^{3}+ab^{2}-b^{2}c+ac^{2}-bc^{2}-2abc) \\ +\beta(4a^{3}-c^{3}-b^{3}-3a^{2}b-3a^{2}c+4ab^{2}-b^{2}c+4ac^{2}-bc^{2}-2abc) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+v \begin{bmatrix} 2+4\alpha(5a^{2}+3b^{2}+3c^{2}+6ab+6ac+4bc) \\ +\beta(6a^{2}+4b^{2}+4c^{2}+8ab+8ac+6bc) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+v^{2} \left[ 4\alpha(8a+5b+5c) +\beta(10a+7b+7c) \right] +v^{3} \left( 12\alpha+4\beta \right)$$

$$(5.18)$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} a + 4b + c + 4\alpha \left(2b^{3} + a^{2}b - a^{2}c - ac^{2} + bc^{2} - 2abc\right) \\ +\beta \left(-a^{3} + 4b^{3} - c^{3} + 4a^{2}b - a^{2}c - 3ab^{2} - 3b^{2}c - ac^{2} + 4bc^{2} - 2abc\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+v \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 4\alpha \left(3a^{2} + 5b^{2} + 3c^{2} + 6ab + 4ac + 6bc\right) \\ +\beta \left(4a^{2} + 6b^{2} + 4c^{2} + 8ab + 6ac + 8bc\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+v^{2} \left[4\alpha \left(5a + 8b + 5c\right) + \beta \left(7a + 10b + 7c\right)\right] + v^{3} \left(12\alpha + 4\beta\right)$$

$$(5.19)$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} a+b+4c+4\alpha(2c^{3}-a^{2}b+a^{2}c-ab^{2}+b^{2}c-2abc) \\ +\beta(-a^{3}-b^{3}+4c^{3}-a^{2}b+4a^{2}c-ab^{2}+4b^{2}c-3ac^{2}-3bc^{2}-2abc) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+v \begin{bmatrix} 2+4\alpha(3a^{2}+3b^{2}+5c^{2}+4ab+6ac+6bc) \\ +\beta(4a^{2}+4b^{2}+6c^{2}+6ab+8ac+8bc) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+v^{2} \left[ 4\alpha(5a+5b+8c) + \beta(7a+7b+10c) \right] +v^{3} \left( 12\alpha+4\beta \right)$$

$$(5.20)$$

接著處理 $\delta R$ , $\delta R$ 對 $H,\dot{H}$ 的微分會有以下關係

$$\delta R = R_i \delta H_i + R^i \delta \dot{H}_i \tag{5.21}$$

將(5.21)式展開並利用(3.11)式的里奇數量作計算,最後帶入(4.2)式的 B-H solution 得到

$$\Rightarrow (R_1 + vR^1) \delta H_1 + (R_2 + vR^2) \delta H_2 + (R_3 + vR^3) \delta H_3$$

$$= (4a + 2b + 2c + 2v) \delta H_1 + (2a + 4b + 2c + 2v) \delta H_2$$

$$+ (2a + 2b + 4c + 2v) \delta H_3$$
(5.22)

於是便可以確定矩陣內的 D,E,F

$$D = (4a + 2b + 2c + 2v) (5.23)$$

$$E = (2a + 4b + 2c + 2v) (5.24)$$

$$F = (2a + 2b + 4c + 2v) (5.25)$$



#### 5.3 微擾的解

依據(5.15)~(5.20)和(5.23)(5.24)(5.25)9 式,帶入(5.7)式中可以得到

$$\det \begin{cases} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{cases}$$

$$= -8\alpha ab(a-b)(2a-b-c) \begin{cases} 2a+2b+2c \\ +\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 8a^{3}+16a^{2}b+16ab^{2}+8b^{3}+16a^{2}c \\ +24abc+16b^{2}c+16ac^{2}+16bc^{2}+8c^{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ +\beta \begin{pmatrix} 6a^{3}+4a^{2}b+4ab^{2}+6b^{3}+4a^{2}c \\ -6abc+4b^{2}c+4ac^{2}+4bc^{2}+6c^{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ +\beta \begin{pmatrix} 4a^{2}+4ab+4b^{2}+4ac+4bc+4c^{2} \\ +\beta \begin{pmatrix} 3a^{2}-4ab+3b^{2}-4ac-4bc+3c^{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ -2v^{2}\beta(a+b+c)-v^{3}\beta \end{cases}$$

$$(5.26)$$

再次提起沒有宇宙常數  $\Lambda$ ,並且是用於這個系統內的恆等式(4.11)式,並將其寫開

$$4\alpha (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + ab + ac + bc) + 2\beta (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) = -1$$
 (5.27)

帶入(4.26)式中,得到了

$$\beta \begin{bmatrix} 2(a+b+c)(a^{2}-ab+b^{2}-ac-bc+c^{2}) \\ +v(a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2}-4ab-4ac-4bc) \\ -2v^{2}(a+b+c)-v^{3} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(a+b+c)(a^{2}-ab+b^{2}-ac-bc+c^{2}) +v(a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2}-4ab-4ac-4bc)-2v^{2}(a+b+c)-v^{3} = 0$$
(5.28)

接下來只需要將(5.28)式解代數方程式便可以得到了v的解

$$v_1 = -(a+b+c) (5.29)$$

$$v_{2,3} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( a + b + c \pm \sqrt{9a^2 + 9b^2 + 9c^2 - 6ab - 6ac - 6bc} \right)$$
 (5.30)

因為下面的不等式

$$9a^{2} + 9b^{2} + 9c^{2} - 6ab - 6ac - 6bc - (a+b+c)^{2} = 4(a-b)^{2} + 4(b-c)^{2} + 4(a-c)^{2} \ge 0$$
(5.31)

所以可以保證
$$v = -\frac{1}{2} \left( a + b + c - \sqrt{9a^2 + 9b^2 + 9c^2 - 6ab - 6ac - 6bc} \right)$$
其解永遠大於零。

很幸運的選取 $\delta R = 0$ 型式的微擾得到了 $\nu > 0$ ,而以設定的微擾型式(5.3)式,應該會具有若干個解,但是將所有的解作線性疊加後得到的微擾型式就變成

$$\delta A_i(t) = k_i \exp[v_1 t] + k_i \exp[v_2 t] + k_i \exp[v_3 t] + \cdots$$
(5.32)

所以,無論有其它解多小,只要有一大於零的解,就保證了微擾持續存在,不會隨著時間演進而消失。而邏輯上,只需要找到至少一種微擾會使其膨脹的型式不穩定,便可以證明此非等向性的膨脹不穩定,不需要去對所有無窮多的微擾型式作探討。

### 6. 結果討論

關於早期宇宙加速膨脹的系統,我們想要了解的是,現今所存在的宇宙,它的存在型式是必然的或是偶然的。在相信是必然之下,我們便會希望無論早期宇宙在任何時空模型下,它的膨脹型式皆會隨著時間演化到現今的宇宙。

霍金指出,除了等向性和齊次性膨脹的宇宙外,其餘任何類型的非等向性膨脹皆會不穩定。而 Robert M. Wald 在 1983 年發表的論文則是限制住了能量應力張量的能量條件,指出 3+1 維空間以比安基分類的宇宙,其中 I~VIII,最後皆會演化到等向性和齊次性膨脹的宇宙[10]。但是,為了解釋早期宇宙加速膨脹,必須導入高階修正項重力模型或是純量場的模型,而我們實驗室以前所計算的結果,在選定的模型中,皆不會滿足於Robert M. Wald 所設定的能量條件,而我們也驗證了這些膨脹型式的不穩定[28]。

關於本研究未來的方向是希望能夠找出,不同於 Robert M. Wald 的能量條件,或是 更嚴格的能量條件分辨出,何種條件下的非等向性膨脹的宇宙,會演化為等向性和齊次 性膨脹的宇宙;或是有穩定的非等向性的解,或是只是不穩定無法判斷會如何發展。

而本研究能夠調控的變因除了固定的 **3+1** 維空間外,比安基分類,另外還有不同的 高階修正項重力模型和不同的純量場模型。

#### 再次重申,以及更為詳細的本論文工作:

- 1. 利用[18-21]的方法得到作用量(1.1)的運動方程式,此方法可以處理不同作用量的高階修正項的重力模型問題,但是限定在 Bianchi type I 之下。
- 2. 利用[22,23]的方法得到作用量(1.1)的運動方程式,此種方法可以處理不同比安基空間,也就是不同 3+1 維宇宙模型,但是限定在作用量(1.1)型式下。
- 3. 簡單的驗證兩個方法所的得到運動方程式是相同的。
- 4. 求出運動方程式的解,並分析解的特性,並且知道此模型並不滿足於強能量條件,故無法使用 Robert M. Wald 的理論。
- 5. 加入一任意微擾,發現這個模型的非等向性膨脹型式是不穩定的。

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### 附錄 A

關於  $L^i = \partial L/\partial \dot{H}_i$  ,  $L_i = \partial L/\partial H_i$  的所有可能表列於下:

$$L_{1} = 2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3} + 4\alpha (2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3}) (H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{i}H_{j})$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} 2H_{1}(H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i}) \\ + (2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3}) (H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3}) \\ + H_{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3}) \\ + H_{3}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}) \end{bmatrix}$$
(A.1)

$$L_{2} = 2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3} + 4\alpha (2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3}) (H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{i}H_{j})$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} 2H_{2}(H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i}) \\ + (2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3}) (H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3}) \\ + H_{1}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3}) \\ + H_{3}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}) \end{bmatrix}$$
(A.2)

$$L_{3} = 2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2} + 4\alpha (2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2}) (H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{i}H_{j})$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} 2H_{3} (H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i}) \\ + (2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2}) (H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}) \\ + H_{1} (H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3}) \\ + H_{2} (H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3}) \end{bmatrix}$$
(A.3)

$$L^{1} = 1 + 4\alpha \left(H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{i}H_{j}\right) + \beta \left(H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3}\right)$$
(A.4)

$$L^{2} = 1 + 4\alpha \left(H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{i}H_{j}\right) + \beta \left(H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3}\right)$$
(A.5)

$$L^{3} = 1 + 4\alpha \left(H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{i}H_{j}\right) + \beta \left(H_{i}^{2} + \dot{H}_{i} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}\right)$$
(A.6)

其中

$$i \neq j, i = 1.2.3, j = 1, 2, 3, i < j$$



### 附錄 B

關於高階修正項的重力場模型的各空間項運動方程式表列於下:

$$D_{1}L = H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
-2(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}) \\
(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} - H_{2}^{2} - \dot{H}_{2} - H_{3}^{2} - \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} - H_{2}H_{3})
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \alpha + 4(H_{2} + H_{3})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})' \\
+4(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})''\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2}) \\
(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} - 3H_{2}^{2} - 3\dot{H}_{2} - 3H_{3}^{2} - 3\dot{H}_{3} - 4H_{2}H_{3}) \\
(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3})'^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})'^{2} \\
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})'^{2} \\
+(H_{2} + H_{3})(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})' \\
+(H_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})'^{2} \\
-H_{3}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})'^{2} \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1}^$$

$$D_{2}L = H_{1}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
-2(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}) \\
(-H_{1}^{2} - \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} - H_{3}^{2} - \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} - H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \alpha + (H_{1} + H_{3})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix}
(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})' \\
(+4(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})''
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})' \\
(-3H_{1}^{2} - 3\dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} - 3H_{3}^{2} - 3\dot{H}_{3} - 4H_{1}H_{3}) \\
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3})'' \\
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})'' \\
-\frac{1}{2}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}\dot{H}_{3})'' \\
+(H_{1} + H_{3})(\dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{1}\dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{2}\dot{H}_{3})'' \\
-H_{1}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{1}\dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}\dot{H}_{3})'' \\
-H_{3}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}\dot{H}_{3})' \\
+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3})'' \\
+(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{2} + H_{2}\dot{H}_{3})'' \\
+(H$$

$$D_{3}L = H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
-2(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}) \\
(-H_{1}^{2} - \dot{H}_{1} - H_{2}^{2} - \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})
\end{aligned}$$

$$+\alpha + (H_{1} + H_{2})$$

$$(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})'$$

$$+4(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3})''$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} - 4H_{1}H_{2})$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3})^{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3})'$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}\dot{H}_{3})'$$

$$+\beta +2(H_{1} + H_{2})(\dot{H}_{1}^{2} + \ddot{H}_{1} + \ddot{H}_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \ddot{H}_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{3})'$$

$$+(H_{1} + \dot{H}_{2})(\dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \ddot{H}_{3} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}\dot{H}_{3})'$$

$$-H_{1}(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{3}^{2})' = \Lambda$$

$$+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{2} + H_{2}\dot{H}_{3}^{2})' + (H_{1}^{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{3} + H_{2}\dot{H}_{3}^{2})'$$

$$+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})' + \dot{H}_{3}^{2}$$

$$+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{3}^{2})' + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})' + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})'$$

$$+(H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})' + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})' + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})' + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})' + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2})' + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3$$

### 附錄 C

推導

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R + 2\alpha R \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + \left( 2\alpha + \beta \right) \left( g_{\mu\nu} \Box - \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \right) R$$

$$+ \beta \Box \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + 2\beta \left( R_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} - \frac{1}{4} g_{\mu\nu} R_{\sigma\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} \right) + g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda = 0$$
(C.1)

$$R^{\rho}_{\mu\lambda\nu} = \partial_{\lambda}\Gamma^{\rho}_{\nu\mu} + \Gamma^{\rho}_{\lambda\sigma}\Gamma^{\rho}_{\nu\mu} - \partial_{\nu}\Gamma^{\rho}_{\lambda\mu} - \Gamma^{\rho}_{\nu\sigma}\Gamma^{\rho}_{\lambda\mu} \tag{C.2}$$

(C.2)

取其變分

$$\begin{split} \delta R^{\rho}_{\ \mu\lambda\nu} &= \delta \left( \partial_{\lambda} \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \nu\mu} \right) + \left( \delta \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \lambda\sigma} \right) \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \nu\mu} + \left( \delta \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \nu\mu} \right) \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \lambda\sigma} \\ &- \delta \left( \partial_{\nu} \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \lambda\mu} \right) - \left( \delta \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \nu\sigma} \right) \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \lambda\mu} - \left( \delta \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \lambda\mu} \right) \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \nu\sigma} \\ &= \nabla_{\lambda} \left( \delta \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \nu\mu} \right) - \nabla_{\nu} \left( \delta \Gamma^{\rho}_{\ \lambda\mu} \right) \end{split} \tag{C.3}$$

得到里奇張量的變分

$$\delta R_{\mu\nu} = \nabla_{\sigma} \left( \delta \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\nu\mu} \right) - \nabla_{\nu} \left( \delta \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\sigma\mu} \right) \tag{C.4}$$

進一步得到

$$\delta R_{\mu\nu} X^{\mu\nu} = \left[ \nabla_{\sigma} \left( \delta \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\nu\mu} \right) - \nabla_{\nu} \left( \delta \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\sigma\mu} \right) \right] X^{\mu\nu} \tag{C.5}$$

接下來計算(C.5)式中的克里斯多福記號的變分,克里斯多福記號為

$$\Gamma^{\sigma}_{\nu\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \partial_{\mu} g^{\sigma}_{\nu} + \partial_{\nu} g^{\sigma}_{\mu} - \partial^{\sigma} g_{\nu\mu} \right) 
= \frac{1}{2} \left( g_{\lambda\nu} \partial_{\mu} g^{\lambda\sigma} + g_{\lambda\mu} \partial_{\nu} g^{\lambda\sigma} - g_{\nu\alpha} g_{\mu\beta} \partial^{\sigma} g^{\alpha\beta} \right)$$
(C.6)

其變分為

$$\delta\Gamma^{\sigma}_{\nu\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} g_{\lambda\nu}\partial_{\mu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) + \left(\delta g_{\lambda\nu}\right)\partial_{\mu} g^{\lambda\sigma} + g_{\lambda\mu}\partial_{\nu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) + \left(\delta g_{\lambda\mu}\right)\partial_{\nu} g^{\lambda\sigma} \\ -g_{\nu\alpha}g_{\mu\beta}\partial^{\sigma} \left(\delta g^{\alpha\beta}\right) - g_{\nu\alpha} \left(\delta g_{\mu\beta}\right)\partial^{\sigma} g^{\alpha\beta} - \left(\delta g_{\nu\alpha}\right)g_{\mu\beta}\partial^{\sigma} g^{\alpha\beta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \Big[ g_{\lambda\nu}\nabla_{\mu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) + g_{\lambda\mu}\nabla_{\nu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) - g_{\nu\alpha}g_{\mu\beta}\nabla^{\sigma} \left(\delta g^{\alpha\beta}\right) \Big]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ g_{\lambda\nu}\nabla_{\mu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) + g_{\lambda\mu}\nabla_{\nu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) - g_{\nu\alpha}g_{\mu\beta}\nabla^{\sigma} \left(\delta g^{\alpha\beta}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ g_{\lambda\nu}\nabla_{\mu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) + g_{\lambda\mu}\nabla_{\nu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) - g_{\nu\alpha}g_{\mu\beta}\nabla^{\sigma} \left(\delta g^{\alpha\beta}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ g_{\lambda\nu}\nabla_{\mu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) + g_{\lambda\mu}\nabla_{\nu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) - g_{\nu\alpha}g_{\mu\beta}\nabla^{\sigma} \left(\delta g^{\alpha\beta}\right) \right]$$

若上標和一下標一致

$$\delta \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\ \sigma\mu} = -\frac{1}{2} g_{\lambda\sigma} \nabla_{\mu} \left( \delta g^{\lambda\sigma} \right) \tag{C.8}$$

將(C.7)(C.8)2 式帶入(C.5)式中

$$\begin{split} \left(\delta R_{\mu\nu}\right) X^{\mu\nu} &= -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{\sigma} \nabla_{\mu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) X^{\mu}_{\lambda} + \nabla_{\sigma} \nabla_{\nu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) X^{\nu}_{\lambda} \\ -\nabla_{\sigma} \nabla^{\sigma} \left(\delta g^{\alpha\beta}\right) X_{\beta\alpha} - g_{\lambda\sigma} \nabla_{\nu} \nabla_{\mu} \left(\delta g^{\lambda\sigma}\right) X^{\mu\nu} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{\nu} \nabla_{\alpha} \left(\delta g^{\mu\nu}\right) X^{\alpha}_{\mu} + \nabla_{\nu} \nabla_{\alpha} \left(\delta g^{\mu\nu}\right) X^{\alpha}_{\mu} \\ -\Box \left(\delta g^{\nu\mu}\right) X_{\nu\mu} - g_{\mu\nu} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} \left(\delta g^{\mu\nu}\right) X^{\beta\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\delta g^{\mu\nu}\right) \left[\nabla_{\nu} \nabla_{\alpha} X^{\alpha}_{\mu} + \nabla_{\nu} \nabla_{\alpha} X^{\alpha}_{\mu} - \Box X_{\nu\mu} - g_{\mu\nu} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} X^{\beta\alpha}\right] \end{split}$$
(C.9)

假如 $X^{\mu\nu} = X^{\nu\mu}$ ,則(C.9)式可以改寫為

$$\left(\delta R_{\mu\nu}\right) X^{\mu\nu} = \left(\delta R_{\mu\nu}\right) \left[ -\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\nu} X^{\alpha}_{\ \mu} + \frac{1}{2} \Box X_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta} X^{\alpha\beta} \right]$$
 (C.10)

又若 $X^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu}f$ ,則(C.9)可以進一步改寫為

$$\left( \delta R_{\mu\nu} \right) X^{\mu\nu} = \left( \delta R_{\mu\nu} \right) g^{\mu\nu} f = \left( \delta g^{\mu\nu} \right) \left[ g_{\mu\nu} \Box - \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \right] f$$
 (C.11)

現在處理 $\delta\sqrt{-g}$ 的問題

$$g^{-1}\partial_{\nu}g = 2\frac{\partial_{\nu}\sqrt{-g}}{\sqrt{-g}}$$

$$\partial_{\nu}g = gg^{\lambda\mu}\partial_{\nu}g_{\lambda\mu} \Rightarrow \partial_{\nu}\sqrt{-g} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-g}g^{\lambda\mu}\partial_{\nu}g_{\lambda\mu}$$

$$1896$$

$$\therefore \delta\sqrt{-g} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-g}g_{\mu\nu}(\delta g^{\mu\nu})$$
(C.12)

共變微分的互換子對於里奇張量有以下關係式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{\mu} , \nabla_{\sigma} \end{bmatrix} R^{\sigma}_{\nu} = R^{\sigma}_{\lambda\mu\sigma} R^{\lambda}_{\nu} - R^{\lambda}_{\nu\mu\sigma} R^{\sigma}_{\lambda} = -R_{\alpha\mu} R^{\alpha}_{\nu} + R_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} \\
\Rightarrow R_{\alpha\mu} R^{\alpha}_{\nu} = R_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} - \left[ \nabla_{\mu} , \nabla_{\sigma} \right] R^{\sigma}_{\nu}$$
(C.13)

接著進入主要的部分,將作用量(1.1)  $S_{BH}=\frac{1}{2}\int d^4x \sqrt{g}\left(R+\alpha R^2+\beta R_{\mu\nu}R^{\mu\nu}-2\Lambda\right)$ 分 為四個部分。 第一部分:

$$S_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^{4} \sqrt{-g} \left( R \right) \tag{C.14}$$

第二部分:

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^4 \sqrt{-g} \left( \alpha R^2 \right) \tag{C.15}$$

第三部分:

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^4 \sqrt{-g} \left( \beta R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} \right)$$
 (C.16)

第四部分:

 $S_4 = -\int dx^4 \sqrt{-g} \left(\Lambda\right)$ 1896 (C.17)

第一部分對於 $g^{"}$ 作變分:

$$\delta S_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^{4} \left[ \left( \delta \sqrt{-g} \right) \left( R \right) + \left( \delta g^{\mu \nu} \right) \left( R_{\mu \nu} \right) \sqrt{-g} + \left( \delta R_{\mu \nu} \right) g^{\mu \nu} \sqrt{-g} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dx^{4} \sqrt{-g} \left( \delta g^{\mu \nu} \right) \left[ -\frac{1}{2} g_{\mu \nu} R + R_{\mu \nu} \right]$$
(C.18)

(C.18)式使用了(C.11)(C.12)2 式。

第二部分對於 g "" 作變分:

$$\delta S_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^{4} \begin{bmatrix} \left( \delta \sqrt{-g} \right) \left( \alpha R^{2} \right) + 2 \left( \delta g^{\mu\nu} \right) \left( \alpha R R_{\mu\nu} \right) \sqrt{-g} \\ + 2 \left( \delta R_{\mu\nu} \right) \left( \alpha R g_{\mu\nu} \right) \sqrt{-g} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dx^{4} \sqrt{-g} \left( \delta g^{\mu\nu} \right) \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \alpha g_{\mu\nu} R^{2} + 2 \alpha R R_{\mu\nu} + 2 \alpha \left( g_{\mu\nu} \Box - \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \right) R \right]$$
(C.19)

第三部分對於 g "" 作變分:

$$\delta S_{3} = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^{4} \begin{bmatrix} \left(\delta \sqrt{-g}\right) \left(\beta R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu}\right) + \left(\delta g^{\mu\alpha} g^{\nu\beta}\right) \left(\beta R_{\mu\nu} R_{\alpha\beta}\right) \sqrt{-g} \\ + \left(\delta R_{\mu\nu} R_{\alpha\beta}\right) \left(\beta g^{\mu\alpha} g^{\nu\beta}\right) \sqrt{-g} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dx^{4} \begin{bmatrix} \left(\delta \sqrt{-g}\right) \left(\beta R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu}\right) + 2 \left(\delta g^{\mu\nu}\right) \left(\beta R^{\alpha}_{\nu} R_{\alpha\mu}\right) \sqrt{-g} \\ + 2 \left(\delta R_{\mu\nu}\right) \left(\beta R^{\mu\nu}\right) \sqrt{-g} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dx^{4} \sqrt{-g} \left(\delta g^{\mu\nu}\right) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{-2} \beta g_{\mu\nu} R_{\sigma\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} + 2 \beta R^{\alpha}_{\nu} R_{\alpha\mu} \\ + 2 \beta \left(-\nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\nu} R^{\alpha}_{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} \Box R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} R^{\alpha\beta} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(C.20)$$

第四部分對於 g " 作變分:

$$\delta S_4 = -\int dx^4 \left(\delta \sqrt{-g}\right) \left(\Lambda\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^4 \sqrt{-g} \left(\delta g^{\mu\nu}\right) g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda \tag{C.21}$$

其中(C.18)~(C.19)3 式使用了(C.11)(C.12)2 式, (C.21)式使用了(C.12)式。

將(C.18)~(C.21)4 式相加,並且記得對運動方程式的變分為零

$$\begin{split} &-\frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R + R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha g_{\mu\nu}R^2 + 2\alpha RR_{\mu\nu} + 2\alpha \left(g_{\mu\nu}\Box - \nabla_{\mu}\nabla_{\nu}\right)R \\ &-\frac{1}{2}\beta g_{\mu\nu}R_{\sigma\rho}R^{\sigma\rho} + 2\beta R^{\alpha}_{\phantom{\alpha}\nu}R_{\alpha\mu} + 2\beta \left(-\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\nu}R^{\alpha}_{\phantom{\alpha}\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\Box R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta}R^{\alpha\beta}\right) \\ &+g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \\ &R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R + 2\alpha R\left(R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}Rg_{\mu\nu}\right) + 2\alpha\left(g_{\mu\nu}\Box - \nabla_{\mu}\nabla_{\nu}\right)R \\ &+2\beta\left(R^{\alpha}_{\phantom{\alpha}\nu}R_{\alpha\mu} - \frac{1}{4}g_{\mu\nu}R_{\sigma\rho}R^{\sigma\rho}\right) - 2\beta\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\nu}R^{\alpha}_{\phantom{\alpha}\mu} \\ &+\beta\Box R_{\mu\nu} + \beta g_{\mu\nu}\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta}R^{\alpha\beta} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda = 0 \end{split}$$

利用 $\nabla_{\alpha}\nabla_{\beta}\mathbf{R}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2}\square\mathbf{R}$ 

$$\begin{split} R_{\mu\nu} &- \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R + 2\alpha R \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + 2\alpha \left( g_{\mu\nu} \Box - \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \right) R \\ &+ 2\beta \left( R^{\alpha}_{\ \nu} R_{\alpha\mu} - \frac{1}{4} g_{\mu\nu} R_{\sigma\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} \right) - 2\beta \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\nu} R^{\alpha}_{\ \mu} \\ &+ \beta \Box R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} \beta g_{\mu\nu} \Box R + g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda = 0 \\ \Rightarrow R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R + 2\alpha R \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + 2\alpha \left( g_{\mu\nu} \Box - \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \right) R \\ &+ 2\beta \left( R^{\alpha}_{\ \nu} R_{\alpha\mu} - \frac{1}{4} g_{\mu\nu} R_{\sigma\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} \right) - 2\beta \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\nu} R^{\alpha}_{\ \mu} \\ &+ \beta \Box \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + \beta g_{\mu\nu} \Box R + g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda = 0 \end{split}$$

導入共變微分的交換子對於里奇張量有以下關係式(C.13)得到

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R + 2\alpha R \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + \left( 2\alpha + \beta \right) \left( g_{\mu\nu} \Box - \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \right) R$$

$$+ \beta \Box \left( R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + 2\beta \left( R_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} - \frac{1}{4} g_{\mu\nu} R_{\sigma\rho} R^{\sigma\rho} \right) + g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda = 0$$
(C.1)

### 附錄 D

將所有的 $L_i^j, L_{ii}, L_i^{ij}, L_i^i$ , 表列如下:

利用(A.1)式得到

$$L_{11} = 2 + 8\alpha \left( H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3}^{2} + \dot{\dot{H}}_{1} + \dot{\dot{H}}_{2} + \dot{\dot{H}}_{3} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3} \right)$$

$$+ 4\alpha \left( 2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3} \right)^{2}$$

$$+ \beta \left[ 2\left( H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) + 4H_{1}^{2} \right]$$

$$+ \beta \left[ + 2\left( H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}\dot{H}_{3} \right) + \left( 2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3} \right)^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} \right]$$

$$+ \left( 2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3} \right)^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2}$$

$$+ \left( 2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3} \right)^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2}$$

$$+ \left( 2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3} \right)^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2}$$

$$L_{12} = 1 + 4\alpha \left( H_1^2 + H_2^2 + H_3^2 + \dot{H}_1 + \dot{H}_2 + \dot{H}_3 + H_1 H_2 + H_1 H_3 + H_2 H_3 \right)$$

$$+ 4\alpha \left( 2H_1 + H_2 + H_3 \right) \left( 2H_2 + H_1 + H_3 \right)$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} 4H_1 H_2 + \left( H_1^2 + \dot{H}_1 + H_1 H_2 + H_1 H_3 \right) + H_1 \left( 2H_1 + H_2 + H_3 \right) \\ + \left( H_2^2 + \dot{H}_2 + H_1 H_2 + H_2 H_3 \right) + H_2 \left( 2H_2 + H_1 + H_3 \right) + H_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(D.2)

$$L_{13} = 1 + 4\alpha \left( H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3} \right)$$

$$+ 4\alpha \left( 2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3} \right) \left( 2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2} \right)$$

$$+ \beta \left[ 4H_{1}H_{3} + \left( H_{1}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} \right) + H_{1} \left( 2H_{1} + H_{2} + H_{3} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \beta \left[ + H_{2}^{2} + \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3} \right) + H_{3} \left( 2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2} \right) \right]$$

$$(D.3)$$

$$L_1^1 = 4\alpha (2H_1 + H_2 + H_3) + \beta \lceil 2H_1 + (2H_1 + H_2 + H_3) \rceil$$
 (D.4)

$$L_1^2 = 4\alpha (2H_1 + H_2 + H_3) + \beta (2H_1 + H_2)$$
 (D.5)

$$L_1^3 = 4\alpha (2H_1 + H_2 + H_3) + \beta (2H_1 + H_3)$$
 (D.6)

利用(A.2)式得到

$$L_{21} = 1 + 4\alpha \left( H_1^2 + H_2^2 + H_3^2 + \dot{H}_1 + \dot{H}_2 + \dot{H}_3 + H_1 H_2 + H_1 H_3 + H_2 H_3 \right)$$

$$+ 4\alpha \left( 2H_2 + H_1 + H_3 \right) \left( 2H_1 + H_1 + H_2 \right)$$

$$+ \beta \left[ 4H_1 H_2 + \left( H_1^2 + \dot{H}_1 + H_1 H_2 + H_1 H_3 \right) + H_1 \left( 2H_1 + H_2 + H_3 \right) \right]$$

$$+ \left( H_2^2 + \dot{H}_2 + H_1 H_2 + H_2 H_3 \right) + H_2 \left( 2H_2 + H_1 + H_3 \right) + H_3^2$$

$$\left[ (D.7) + \left( H_2^2 + \dot{H}_2 + H_1 H_2 + H_2 H_3 \right) + H_2 \left( 2H_2 + H_1 + H_3 \right) + H_3^2 \right]$$

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$$L_{22} = 2 + 8\alpha \left(H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3}\right) + 4\alpha \left(2H_{2} + H_{1} + \dot{H}_{3}\right)^{2}$$

$$+ \beta \left[4H_{2}^{2} + 2\left(H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3}\right) + H_{1}^{2} + 2\left(H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3}\right) + \left(2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3}\right)^{2} + H_{3}^{2}\right]$$
(D.8)

$$\begin{split} L_{23} &= 1 + 4\alpha \left( H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3} \right) \\ &+ 4\alpha \left( 2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3} \right) \left( 2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2} \right) \\ &+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} 4H_{2}H_{3} + \left( H_{2}^{2} + \dot{H}_{2} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{2}H_{3} \right) + H_{2} \left( 2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3} \right) \\ + \left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3} \right) + H_{3} \left( 2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2} \right) + H_{1}^{2} \end{split} \end{split}$$

$$L_2^1 = 4\alpha (2H_2 + H_1 + H_3) + \beta (2H_2 + H_1)$$
 (D.10)

$$L_{2}^{2} = 4\alpha (2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3}) + \beta \lceil 2H_{2} + (2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3}) \rceil$$
 (D.11)

$$L_2^3 = 4\alpha(2H_2 + H_1 + H_3) + \beta(2H_2 + H_3)$$
 (D.12)

利用(A.3)式得到

$$L_{31} = 1 + 4\alpha \left( H_1^2 + H_2^2 + H_3^2 + \dot{H}_1 + \dot{H}_2 + \dot{H}_3 + H_1 H_2 + H_1 H_3 + H_2 H_3 \right)$$

$$+ 4\alpha \left( 2H_3 + H_1 + H_2 \right) \left( 2H_1 + H_2 + H_3 \right)$$

$$+ \beta \left[ 4H_1 H_3 + \left( H_1^2 + \dot{H}_1 + H_1 H_2 + H_1 H_3 \right) + H_1 \left( 2H_1 + H_2 + H_3 \right) \right]$$

$$+ \left( H_3^2 + \dot{H}_3 + H_1 H_3 + H_2 H_3 \right) + H_3 \left( 2H_3 + H_1 + H_2 \right) + H_2^2$$
(D.13)

$$L_{32} = 1 + 4\alpha \left( H_1^2 + H_2^2 + H_3^2 + \dot{H}_1 + \dot{H}_2 + \dot{H}_3 + H_1 H_2 + H_1 H_3 + H_2 H_3 \right)$$

$$+ 4\alpha \left( 2H_3 + H_1 + H_2 \right) \left( 2H_2 + H_1 + H_3 \right)$$

$$+ \beta \left[ 4H_2 H_3 + \left( H_2^2 + \dot{H}_2 + H_1 H_2 + H_2 H_3 \right) + H_2 \left( 2H_2 + H_1 + H_3 \right) \right]$$

$$+ \left( H_3^2 + \dot{H}_3 + H_1 H_3 + H_2 H_3 \right) + H_3 \left( 2H_3 + H_1 + H_2 \right) + H_1^2$$

$$\left[ + \left( H_3^2 + \dot{H}_3 + H_1 H_3 + H_2 H_3 \right) + H_3 \left( 2H_3 + H_1 + H_2 \right) + H_1^2 \right]$$

$$L_{33} = 2 + 8\alpha \left( H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{2} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3} \right)$$

$$+ 4\alpha \left( 2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2} \right)^{2}$$

$$+ \beta \begin{bmatrix} 4H_{3}^{2} + 2\left( H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} + H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{1} + \dot{H}_{2} + \dot{H}_{3} \right) + H_{1}^{2} + H_{2}^{2} \\ + 2\left( H_{3}^{2} + \dot{H}_{3} + H_{1}H_{3} + H_{2}H_{3} \right) + \left( 2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2} \right)^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(D.15)

$$L_3^1 = 4\alpha (2H_3 + H_1 + H_2) + \beta (2H_3 + H_1)$$
 (D.16)

$$L_3^2 = 4\alpha (2H_3 + H_1 + H_2) + \beta (2H_3 + H_2)$$
 (D.17)

$$L_3^3 = 4\alpha (2H_3 + H_1 + H_2) + \beta [2H_3 + (2H_3 + H_1 + H_2)]$$
 (D.18)

利用(A.4)式得到

$$L_1^1 = 4\alpha (2H_1 + H_2 + H_3) + \beta (4H_1 + H_2 + H_3)$$
 (D.19)

$$L_{2}^{1} = 4\alpha (2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3}) + \beta (2H_{2} + H_{1})$$
 (D.20)

$$L_3^1 = 4\alpha (2H_3 + H_1 + H_2) + \beta (2H_3 + H_1)$$
 (D.21)

$$L^{11} = 4\alpha + 2\beta \tag{D.22}$$

$$L^{12} = L^{13} = 4\alpha + \beta \tag{D.23}$$

利用(A.5)式得到

$$L_1^2 = 1 + 4\alpha (2H_1 + H_2 + H_3) + \beta (2H_1 + H_2)$$
 (D.24)

$$L_2^2 = 1 + 4\alpha (2H_2 + H_1 + H_3) + \beta (4H_2 + H_1 + H_3)$$
 (D.25)

$$L_3^2 = 1 + 4\alpha (2H_3 + H_1 + H_2) + \beta (2H_3 + H_2)$$
 (D.26)

$$L^{21} = L^{23} = 4\alpha + \beta \tag{D.27}$$

$$L^{22} = 4\alpha + 2\beta \tag{D.28}$$

利用(A.6)式得到

$$L_1^3 = 1 + 4\alpha (2H_1 + H_2 + H_3) + \beta (2H_1 + H_3)$$
 (D.29)

$$L_{2}^{3} = 1 + 4\alpha (2H_{2} + H_{1} + H_{3}) + \beta (2H_{2} + H_{3})$$
 (D.30)

$$L_{3}^{3} = 1 + 4\alpha (2H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2}) + \beta (4H_{3} + H_{1} + H_{2})$$
 (D.31)

$$L^{31} = L^{32} = 4\alpha + \beta \tag{D.32}$$

$$L^{33} = 4\alpha + 2\beta \tag{D.33}$$



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