## <span id="page-0-0"></span>Symmetry reduction of gravitational Lagrangians

based on: G. Frausto, I. Kolář, TM, Ch. Torre, (soon on arXiv)

#### Tomáš Málek



Institute of Mathematics Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

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- [Rigorous treatment: Principle of symmetric criticality](#page-9-0)
- [Systematic study](#page-30-0)
- [Examples](#page-38-0)

<span id="page-2-0"></span>Einstein field equations [Einstein (Nov 25, 1915)]

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symmetry  $\frac{1}{\text{reduction}}$ 







1 symmetry reduction of Lagrangian

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g = -a(r)b(r)^2 dt^2 + a(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2 g_{S_2}:\qquad \int dx^4 \sqrt{-g}R \implies \int dr r(a-1)b'
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2 variation wrt *a* and *b* gives Euler-Lagrange equations:

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## <span id="page-9-0"></span>Infinitesimal group action Γ on M

given by *d*-dim Lie algebra of isometry generators *X* ∈ Γ (Killing vectors)

## Example: symmetries of S<sub>2</sub>



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 $\mathcal{L}_{X_i} \hat{g} = 0$  for  $i = 1, ..., d$ , where  $X_i$  is a base of KVs  $X_i \in \Gamma$ 



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\norbit of (0,0,1) is unit sphere

Purely gravitational theory on a 4-dimensional spacetime

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S = \int_{\mathbf{M}} \underline{\epsilon}(\mathbf{g}) L[\mathbf{g}]
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Levi-Civita tensor  $\underline{\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{g})$  defines the volume element  $\sqrt{-g}d^4x$ 

**Lagrangian** *L*[*g*] constructed from *g*,  $R$ ,  $\nabla \cdots \nabla R$ (Lagrangian 4-form  $L[g] \equiv \underline{\epsilon}(g)L[g]$ )

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**■** reduced Lagrangian  $\underline{\hat{L}} = \chi \bullet \underline{L}[\hat{g}] = \hat{\varepsilon}(\hat{g})L[\hat{g}]$ , (where  $\hat{\varepsilon}(\hat{g}) = \chi \bullet \underline{\varepsilon}(\hat{g})$ )

# Principle of symmetric criticality

Variation of Lagrangian 4-form

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\delta \underline{L} = \underline{E}(\underline{L}) \cdot \delta g + \underline{d \eta}(\delta g)
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Euler-Lagrange expression  $E(L)$  gives the field equations  $E(L)[g] = 0$ *η* is boundary 3-form

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Principle of symmetric criticality [Palais (1979), M. E. Fels, C. G. Torre (2002)]

Variation of Lagrangian commutes with symmetry reduction for all possible theories:

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Two conditions imposed solely on Γ are necessary and sufficient for validity of PSC.

## PSC1 "Lie algebra condition"

■ PSC1 ensures that the reduction of the boundary term *d<sub>n</sub>* is a boundary term *dn*<sup>∂</sup> for the reduced Lagrangian

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 $\mathcal{L}_v \chi = 0$  for all  $\Gamma$ -invariant vector fields  $v \left( \mathcal{L}_{X_i} v = 0 \right)$ 

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 $\blacksquare$  if PSC1 satisfied then Euler-Lagrange equations of the reduced Lagrangian always yield at least a subset of the reduced equations

# PSC2 "(local) Palais condition"

**PSC2** arises from the requirement that this subset contains all reduced equations i.e. all reduced FEs appear in the reduction of Euler-Lagrange term  $E(\hat{L})$ 

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Let  $S_x$  and  $S_x^*$  denote the vector space of  $\Gamma_x$ -invariant  $\binom{0}{2}$  $_2^0$ ) and  $\binom{2}{0}$  $\binom{2}{0}$  tensors at *x*, respectively. Denote by  $V_x^0$  the vector space of  $\binom{2}{0}$  $\binom{2}{0}$  tensors which have a vanishing scalar contraction with all elements of *Sx*. Then in the neighborhood of *x*:

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S_x^* \cap V_x^0 = \{0\}
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**PSC2** satisfied iff the isotropy algebra contains no null-rotation subalgebra

# <span id="page-30-0"></span>Classification of infinitesimal group actions

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#### Hicks classification [Hicks, Ph.D. thesis (2016)]

based on classifying isometry algebra and isotropy subalgebra pairs (Γ, Γ*x*)

- **isotropy subalgebras**  $\Gamma_r$  can be identified with subalgebras of the Lorentz algebra  $\blacksquare$  cases denoted by [d, l, c]
	- 1 *d* is dim of Γ
	- 2 *l* is dim of orbits  $(l = d p)$
	- 3 *c* enumerates possible cases of given dimensions

 $\blacksquare$  explicit infinitesimal generators given for each case

# PSC-compatible infinitesimal group actions

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 $\frac{x}{x}$ 

 $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ ÷

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

 $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ 

 $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  $\frac{x}{x}$ 

 $\frac{x}{x}$ 

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 $\blacksquare$  for each PSC-compatible  $\Gamma$  we determined the corresponding *l*-chains *χ* and Γ-invariant metrics *g*ˆ in adapted coordinates

$$
\hat{g} = \sum_{i=1}^{s} \phi_i q_i, \text{ where } s = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{for } [6,3,\star], [6,4,\star], [7,4,\star] \\ 4, & \text{for } [3,2,\star], [4,3,\star], [5,4,\star] \\ 10, & \text{for } [3,3,\star], [4,4,\star] \end{cases} \text{ and } \phi_i = \phi_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{(4-l)})
$$

# Relations among PSC-compatible infinitesimal group actions



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## <span id="page-38-0"></span>Weyl trick revisited  $([4,3,3]$ : stationary  $S_2$ )

**n** infinitesimal group action

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\Gamma = \text{span}\{\cos\varphi\,\partial_{\theta} - \cot\vartheta\sin\varphi\,\partial_{\varphi},\,\sin\varphi\,\partial_{\theta} + \cot\vartheta\cos\varphi\,\partial_{\varphi},\,\partial_{\varphi},\,\partial_{t}\}
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Γ-invariant metric

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\hat{g} = -\phi_1(r) \, \mathrm{d}t^2 + \phi_2(r) (\mathrm{d}t \vee \mathrm{d}r) + \phi_3(r) \, \mathrm{d}r^2 + \phi_4(r) (\mathrm{d}\vartheta^2 + \sin^2 \vartheta \, \mathrm{d}\varphi^2)
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■ Levi-Civita tensor

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■ reduced Lagrangian 1-form

$$
\underline{\hat{L}} = \chi \bullet \underline{\epsilon}(\hat{g})L[\hat{g}] = r^2 \sqrt{\phi_1 \phi_3} L[\hat{g}] \, \mathrm{d}r
$$

# Symmetry reduction for flat FLRW cosmologies ([6,3,2]: E3)

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\Gamma = \text{span}\{\partial_x, \ \partial_y, \ \partial_z, \ x \partial_y - y \partial_x, \ y \partial_z - z \partial_y, \ z \partial_x - x \partial_z\}
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 $\blacksquare$  infinitesimal group action

$$
\Gamma = \mathrm{span}\{\partial_x, \ \partial_y, \ \partial_z, \ x \partial_y - y \partial_x, \ y \partial_z - z \partial_y, \ z \partial_x - x \partial_z\}
$$

Γ-invariant metric

$$
\hat{g} = -\phi_1(t) dt^2 + \phi_2(t) (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2)
$$

residual gauge freedom  $t \to A(t)$  which would allow us to set  $\phi_1 = 1$  breaks PSC

## Symmetry reduction for flat FLRW cosmologies ( $[6,3,2]$ : E<sub>3</sub>)

 $\blacksquare$  infinitesimal group action

$$
\Gamma = \mathrm{span}\{\partial_x, \ \partial_y, \ \partial_z, \ x \partial_y - y \partial_x, \ y \partial_z - z \partial_y, \ z \partial_x - x \partial_z\}
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$$
\chi=\boldsymbol{\partial}_x\wedge\,\boldsymbol{\partial}_y\wedge\boldsymbol{\partial}_z
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$$
\chi = \boldsymbol{\partial}_x \wedge \boldsymbol{\partial}_y \wedge \boldsymbol{\partial}_z
$$

■ Levi-Civita tensor

$$
\sqrt{\phi_1\phi_2^3}\, \mathbf{d} t \wedge \mathbf{d} x \wedge \mathbf{d} y \wedge \mathbf{d} z
$$

# Symmetry reduction for flat FLRW cosmologies ([6,3,2]: E3)

 $\blacksquare$  infinitesimal group action

$$
\Gamma = \mathrm{span}\{\partial_x, \ \partial_y, \ \partial_z, \ x \partial_y - y \partial_x, \ y \partial_z - z \partial_y, \ z \partial_x - x \partial_z\}
$$

Γ-invariant metric

$$
\hat{g} = -\phi_1(t) dt^2 + \phi_2(t) (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2)
$$

residual gauge freedom  $t \to A(t)$  which would allow us to set  $\phi_1 = 1$  breaks PSC *l*-chain

$$
\chi = \boldsymbol{\partial}_x \wedge \boldsymbol{\partial}_y \wedge \boldsymbol{\partial}_z
$$

■ Levi-Civita tensor

$$
\sqrt{\phi_1\phi_2^3}\, \mathbf{d} t \wedge \mathbf{d} x \wedge \mathbf{d} y \wedge \mathbf{d} z
$$

■ reduced Lagrangian 1-form

$$
\underline{\hat{L}} = \chi \bullet \underline{\epsilon}(\hat{g})L[\hat{g}] = \sqrt{\phi_1 \phi_3^2} L[\hat{g}] dt
$$

We established the essential ingredients for a successful symmetry reduction:

- 1 identified all possible PSC-compatible infinitesimal group actions Γ
- 2 determined corresponding Γ-invariant metrics and *l*-chains in adapted coordinates
- 3 minimized the amount of unknown functions employing residual gauge freedom compliant with PSC
- As a by-product, we implemeted the symmetry reduction of Lagrangians in MATHEMATICA employing the xAct package.

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- 1 identified all possible PSC-compatible infinitesimal group actions Γ
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- As a by-product, we implemeted the symmetry reduction of Lagrangians in MATHEMATICA employing the xAct package.

# Thank you! Obrigado!

# List of infinitesimal group actions Γ



# List of Γ-invariant metrics



# List of Γ-invariant *l*-chains

