

Ch. 10  
5.

$$\delta_{\text{prec}} = \frac{6\pi G}{c^2} \frac{M}{a(1-e^2)} \quad \text{precession per orbit}$$

$$= \frac{6\pi (6.67 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{g s}^2}) (1.99 \times 10^{33} \text{g})}{(3 \times 10^{18} \text{cm/s})^2} \frac{1}{a(1-e^2)}$$

$$= 2.78 \times 10^6 \frac{1}{a(1-e^2)} \text{ cm}$$

Mercury:  $2.78 \times 10^6 \text{ cm} \frac{1}{(57.91 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm})(1-0.2056^2)} \frac{100 \text{ yr}}{0.241 \text{ yr}} \cdot \frac{206,265''}{\text{rad}}$

$$= 42.9'' \text{ per century}$$

Venus:  $5.73 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm yr}'' \frac{1}{(108.21 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm})(1-0.068^2)} \frac{1}{0.615 \text{ yr}}$

$$= 8.6'' \text{ per century}$$

Earth:  $5.73 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm yr}'' \frac{1}{(149.60 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm})(1-0.0167^2)} (1 \text{ yr})$

$$= 3.83'' \text{ per century}$$

Ch. 12

3. Schwarzschild

$$ds^2 = -(1 - \frac{2M}{r}) dt^2 + (1 - \frac{2M}{r})^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)$$

$$t = v - r - 2M \ln \left| \frac{r}{2M} - 1 \right|$$

$$dt = dv - dr - \frac{dr}{\frac{r}{2M} - 1} = dv - dr - \frac{2M}{r} \frac{dr}{1 - \frac{2M}{r}}$$

$$= dv - dr \left( 1 + \frac{2M}{r - 2M} \right)$$

$$= dv - (1 - \frac{2M}{r})^{-1} dr$$

$$ds^2 = -(1 - \frac{2M}{r}) dv^2 + (1 - \frac{2M}{r}) 2 dv dr (1 - \frac{2M}{r})^{-1}$$

$$- (1 - \frac{2M}{r}) dr^2 (1 - \frac{2M}{r})^{-2} + (1 - \frac{2M}{r})^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)$$

$$= -(1 - \frac{2M}{r}) dv^2 + 2 dv dr + r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)$$

