

Brief Contents

1	Introduction	<i>page</i> 3
2	Coordinate Systems and Transformations	14
3	Tensors and Covariance	32
4	Lorentz Covariance and Special Relativity	69
5	Lorentz-Invariant Dynamics	92
6	The Principle of Equivalence	106
7	Curved Spacetime and General Covariance	125
8	The General Theory of Relativity	145
9	The Schwarzschild Spacetime	159
10	Neutron Stars and Pulsars	193
11	Spherical Black Holes	213
12	Quantum Black Holes	229
13	Rotating Black Holes	243
14	Observational Evidence for Black Holes	257
15	Black Holes as Central Engines	280
16	The Hubble Expansion	327
17	Energy and Matter in the Universe	341
18	Friedmann Cosmologies	365
19	Evolution of the Universe	386
20	The Big Bang	412
21	Extending Classical Big Bang Theory	448
22	Gravitational Waves	465
23	Weak Sources of Gravitational Waves	489
24	Strong Sources of Gravitational Waves	500
25	Tests of General Relativity	539
26	Beyond Standard Models	547

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>page xxiii</i>
Part I General Relativity	1
1 Introduction	3
1.1 Gravity and the Universe on Large Scales	3
1.2 Classical Newtonian Gravity	4
1.3 Transformations between Inertial Systems	5
1.4 Maxwell, the Aether, and Galileo	6
1.5 The Special Theory of Relativity	7
1.6 Minkowski Space	8
1.7 A New Theory of Gravity	9
1.8 The Equivalence Principle	10
1.9 General Relativity	11
Background and Further Reading	12
Problems	12
2 Coordinate Systems and Transformations	14
2.1 Coordinate Systems in Euclidean Space	14
2.1.1 Parameterizing in Different Coordinate Systems	14
2.1.2 Basis Vectors	15
2.1.3 Expansion of Vectors and Dual Vectors	20
2.1.4 Vector Scalar Product and the Metric Tensor	20
2.1.5 Relationship of Vectors and Dual Vectors	21
2.1.6 Properties of the Metric Tensor	23
2.1.7 Line Elements	24
2.1.8 Euclidean Line Element	25
2.2 Integration	26
2.3 Differentiation	26
2.4 Non-euclidean Geometry	27
2.5 Transformations	28
2.5.1 Rotational Transformations	29
2.5.2 Galilean Transformations	29
Background and Further Reading	30
Problems	30

3	Tensors and Covariance	32
3.1	Invariance and Covariance	32
3.2	Spacetime Coordinates	32
3.3	Vectors in Non-euclidean Space	35
3.4	Coordinates in Spacetime	36
	3.4.1 Coordinate and Non-coordinate Bases	37
	3.4.2 Utility of Coordinate and Non-coordinate Bases	40
3.5	Tensors and Coordinate Transformations	40
3.6	Tensors as Linear Maps	41
	3.6.1 Linear Maps to Real Numbers	41
	3.6.2 Vectors and Dual Vectors	42
	3.6.3 Tensors of Higher Rank	45
	3.6.4 Identification of Vectors and Dual Vectors	46
	3.6.5 Index-free versus Component Transformations	47
3.7	Tensors Specified by Transformation Laws	48
	3.7.1 Scalar Transformation Law	48
	3.7.2 Dual Vector Transformation Law	49
	3.7.3 Vector Transformation Law	49
	3.7.4 Duality of Vectors and Dual Vectors	51
3.8	Scalar Product of Vectors	51
3.9	Tensors of Higher Rank	52
3.10	The Metric Tensor	53
3.11	Symmetric and Antisymmetric Tensors	54
3.12	Summary of Algebraic Tensor Operations	55
3.13	Tensor Calculus on Curved Manifolds	56
	3.13.1 Invariant Integration	56
	3.13.2 Partial Derivatives	57
	3.13.3 Covariant Derivatives	58
	3.13.4 Absolute Derivatives	61
	3.13.5 Lie Derivatives	62
3.14	Invariant Equations	64
	Background and Further Reading	65
	Problems	65
4	Lorentz Covariance and Special Relativity	69
4.1	Minkowski Space	69
	4.1.1 The Indefinite Metric of Spacetime	69
	4.1.2 Scalar Products and the Metric Tensor	70
	4.1.3 The Line Element	70
	4.1.4 Invariance of the Spacetime Interval	71
4.2	Tensors in Minkowski space	72
4.3	Lorentz Transformations	73
	4.3.1 Rotations in Euclidean Space	73
	4.3.2 Generalized 4D Minkowski Rotations	74

4.3.3	Lorentz Spatial Rotations	74
4.3.4	Lorentz Boost Transformations	75
4.4	Lightcone Diagrams	77
4.5	The Causal Structure of Spacetime	79
4.6	Lorentz Transformations in Spacetime Diagrams	80
4.6.1	Lorentz Boosts and the Lightcone	82
4.6.2	Spacelike and Timelike Intervals	84
4.7	Lorentz Covariance of the Maxwell Equations	84
4.7.1	Maxwell Equations in Noncovariant Form	85
4.7.2	Scalar and Vector Potentials	85
4.7.3	Gauge Transformations	86
4.7.4	Maxwell Equations in Manifestly Covariant Form	87
	Background and Further Reading	88
	Problems	88
5	Lorentz-Invariant Dynamics	92
5.1	A Natural Set of Units	92
5.2	Velocity and Momentum for Massive Particles	94
5.3	Geodesics and a Variational Principle	95
5.4	Light and other Massless Particles	98
5.4.1	Affine Parameters	98
5.4.2	Energy and Momentum	99
5.5	Observers	99
5.6	Isometries and Killing Vectors	100
5.6.1	Symmetries of the Metric	101
5.6.2	Quantities Conserved along Geodesics	103
	Background and Further Reading	103
	Problems	103
6	The Principle of Equivalence	106
6.1	Einstein and Equivalence	106
6.2	Inertial and Gravitational Mass	107
6.3	The Strong Equivalence Principle	108
6.3.1	Elevators, Gravity, and Acceleration	108
6.3.2	Alternative Statements of the Equivalence Principle	109
6.3.3	Equivalence and the Path to General Relativity	110
6.4	Deflection of Light in a Gravitational Field	110
6.4.1	A Thought Experiment	111
6.4.2	Curvature Radius and the Strength of Gravity	111
6.5	The Gravitational Redshift	112
6.5.1	A Second Thought Experiment	112
6.5.2	The Total Redshift in a Gravitational Field	113
6.5.3	Gravitational Time Dilation	115

6.6	Equivalence and Riemannian Manifolds	116
6.7	Local Inertial Frames and Inertial Observers	118
6.7.1	Locality and Tidal Forces	119
6.7.2	Inertial Observers	119
6.7.3	Definition of Local Inertial Frames	119
6.8	Lightcones in Curved Spacetime	120
6.9	The Road to General Relativity	121
	Background and Further Reading	122
	Problems	122
7	Curved Spacetime and General Covariance	125
7.1	General Covariance	125
7.2	Curved Spacetime	126
7.2.1	Coordinate Systems	126
7.2.2	Gaussian Curvature	126
7.2.3	Distance Intervals	129
7.3	A Covariant Description of Matter	129
7.3.1	Stress–Energy for Perfect Fluids	131
7.3.2	Local Conservation of Energy	132
7.4	Covariant Derivatives and Parallel Transport	132
7.4.1	Parallel Transport of Vectors	134
7.4.2	The Affine Connection and Covariant derivatives	135
7.4.3	Absolute Derivatives and Parallel Transport	136
7.4.4	Geometry and Covariant Derivatives	137
7.5	Gravity and Curved Spacetime	137
7.5.1	Free Particles	137
7.5.2	The Geodesic Equation	138
7.6	The Local Inertial Coordinate System	139
7.7	The Affine Connection and the Metric Tensor	139
7.8	Uniqueness of the Affine Connection	140
	Background and Further Reading	141
	Problems	141
8	The General Theory of Relativity	145
8.1	Weak-Field Limit	145
8.2	Recipe for Motion in a Gravitational Field	147
8.3	Towards a Covariant Theory of Gravitation	147
8.4	The Riemann Curvature Tensor	148
8.5	The Einstein Equations	150
8.6	Limiting Behavior of the Einstein Tensor	154
8.7	Sign Conventions	154
8.8	Solving the Einstein Equations	154
8.8.1	Solutions in the Limit of Weak Fields	155

8.8.2	Solutions with a High Degree of Symmetry	155
8.8.3	Solutions by Numerical Relativity	156
	Background and Further Reading	156
	Problems	157
9	The Schwarzschild Spacetime	159
9.1	The Form of the Metric	159
9.1.1	The Schwarzschild Solution	159
9.1.2	The Schwarzschild Radius	160
9.1.3	Measuring Distance and Time	162
9.1.4	Embedding Diagrams	164
9.2	The Gravitational Redshift	165
9.2.1	Exploiting a Symmetry of the Metric	166
9.2.2	Recovering the Weak-Field Limit	167
9.3	Particle Orbits in the Schwarzschild Metric	167
9.3.1	Conserved Quantities	167
9.3.2	Equation of Motion	168
9.3.3	Classification of Orbits	169
9.3.4	Stable Circular Orbits	171
9.4	Precession of Orbits	172
9.4.1	The Change in Perihelion Angle	173
9.4.2	Testing the Prediction	174
9.5	Escape Velocity	174
9.6	Radial Fall of a Test Particle	175
9.7	Orbits for Light Rays	177
9.8	Deflection of Light in the Gravitational Field	178
9.9	Shapiro Time Delay of Light	179
9.10	Gyroscopes in Curved Spacetime	180
9.11	Geodetic Precession	180
9.12	Gyroscopes in Rotating Spacetimes	183
9.12.1	Slow Rotation in the Schwarzschild Metric	183
9.12.2	Dragging of Inertial frames	186
	Background and Further Reading	188
	Problems	188
10	Neutron Stars and Pulsars	193
10.1	A Qualitative Picture of Neutron Stars	193
10.2	Solutions inside Spherical Mass Distributions	194
10.2.1	Simplifying Assumptions	194
10.2.2	Solving the Einstein Equations	195
10.2.3	The Oppenheimer–Volkov Equations	196
10.2.4	Interpretation of Oppenheimer–Volkov Equations	197
10.3	Interpretation of the Mass Parameter	198

10.3.1	Total Mass–Energy for a Relativistic Star	199
10.3.2	Gravitational Mass and Baryonic Mass	199
10.4	Pulsars and Tests of General Relativity	200
10.4.1	The Binary Pulsar	200
10.4.2	Precision Tests of General Relativity	202
10.4.3	Origin and Fate of the Binary Pulsar	203
10.4.4	The Double Pulsar	204
10.4.5	The Pulsar–White Dwarf Binary PSR J0348+0432	205
10.4.6	The Pulsar–WD–WD Triplet PSR J0337+1715	207
	Background and Further Reading	208
	Problems	208
Part II Black Holes		211
11	Spherical Black Holes	213
11.1	Schwarzschild Black Holes	213
11.1.1	Event Horizons	213
11.1.2	Approaching the Horizon: Outside View	215
11.1.3	Approaching the Horizon: Spacecraft View	215
11.2	Lightcone Description of a Trip to a Black Hole	216
11.2.1	Worldline Exterior to the Event Horizon	216
11.2.2	Worldline Interior to the Event Horizon	217
11.2.3	You Can't Get There From Here	218
11.3	Solution in Eddington–Finkelstein Coordinates	218
11.3.1	Eddington–Finkelstein Coordinates	219
11.3.2	Behavior of Radial Light Rays	219
11.3.3	The Event Horizon	220
11.4	Solution in Kruskal–Szekeres Coordinates	221
11.4.1	Kruskal–Szekeres Coordinates	221
11.4.2	Kruskal Diagrams	221
11.4.3	The Event Horizon	223
11.5	Black Hole Theorems and Conjectures	224
	Background and Further Reading	226
	Problems	226
12	Quantum Black Holes	229
12.1	Geodesics and Uncertainty	229
12.2	Hawking Radiation	230
12.2.1	4-Momentum Conservation	230
12.2.2	Black Hole Evaporation	231
12.2.3	Relative Importance of Quantum Fluctuations	231
12.3	Black Hole Temperatures	232
12.4	Miniature Black Holes	234

12.5	Black Hole Thermodynamics	236
12.5.1	Entropy of a Black Hole	236
12.5.2	The Generalized Second Law	236
12.5.3	The Four Laws of Black Hole Dynamics	237
12.6	The Planck Scale and Quantum Gravity	238
12.7	Black Holes and Information	239
12.7.1	The Holographic Principle	240
12.7.2	The Holographic Universe	240
	Background and Further Reading	240
	Problems	241
13	Rotating Black Holes	243
13.1	The Kerr Solution	243
13.1.1	The Kerr Metric	243
13.1.2	Extremal Kerr Black Holes	245
13.1.3	Cosmic Censorship	246
13.1.4	The Kerr Horizon	247
13.2	Particle and Photon Motion	248
13.2.1	Orbits in the Kerr Metric	248
13.2.2	Frame Dragging	249
13.2.3	The Ergosphere	251
13.2.4	Motion of Photons in the Ergosphere	252
13.3	Extracting Rotational Energy from Black Holes	253
13.3.1	Penrose Processes	253
13.3.2	Practical Energy Extraction	255
	Background and Further Reading	255
	Problems	255
14	Observational Evidence for Black Holes	257
14.1	Gravitational Collapse and Observations	257
14.2	Singularity Theorems and Black Holes	257
14.2.1	Global Methods in General Relativity	258
14.2.2	Singularities and Trapped Surfaces	258
14.2.3	Generalized Singularity Theorems	261
14.3	Observing Black Holes	261
14.4	Stellar-Mass Black Holes	262
14.4.1	Masses for Compact Objects in X-Ray Binaries	262
14.4.2	Masses from Mass Functions	263
14.4.3	An Example: A0620–00	264
14.4.4	Some Black Hole Candidates	266
14.5	Supermassive Black Holes	266
14.5.1	The Black Hole at Sgr A*	268
14.5.2	The Water Masers of NGC 4258	270

14.5.3	The Virial Theorem and Gravitating Mass	270
14.6	Intermediate-Mass Black Holes	272
14.7	Black Holes in the Early Universe	274
14.8	Show Me an Event Horizon!	276
14.9	A Circumstantial but Strong Case	278
	Background and Further Reading	278
	Problems	278
15	Black Holes as Central Engines	280
15.1	Black Hole Energy Sources	280
15.2	Accretion and Energy Release for Black Holes	281
15.2.1	Maximum Energy Release for Spherical Accretion	281
15.2.2	Limits on Accretion Rates	282
15.2.3	Accretion Efficiencies	283
15.2.4	Accretion onto Rotating Black Holes	283
15.3	Jets and Magnetic Fields	285
15.4	Quasars	285
15.4.1	“Radio Stars” and a Spectrum in Disguise	288
15.4.2	Quasar Characteristics	288
15.4.3	Quasar Energy Sources	290
15.5	Active Galactic Nuclei	292
15.5.1	Radio Galaxies	292
15.5.2	Seyfert Galaxies	293
15.5.3	BL Lac Objects	295
15.6	A Unified Model of AGN and Quasars	295
15.6.1	The AGN Black Hole Central Engine Model	297
15.6.2	Anisotropic Ionization Cones	298
15.6.3	A Unified Model	299
15.6.4	Example: Feeding a Nearby Monster	301
15.6.5	High-Energy Photons from AGN	302
15.7	Gamma-Ray Bursts	304
15.7.1	The Gamma-Ray Sky	304
15.7.2	Two Classes of Gamma-Ray Bursts	306
15.7.3	Localization of Gamma-Ray Bursts	307
15.7.4	Necessity of Ultrarelativistic Jets	308
15.7.5	Association of GRBs with Galaxies	312
15.7.6	Long-Period GRBs and Supernovae	312
15.7.7	Characteristics of Gamma-Ray Bursts	314
15.7.8	Mechanisms for the Central Engine	315
15.7.9	Gamma-Ray Bursts and Gravitational Waves	318
	Background and Further Reading	321
	Problems	322

	Part III Cosmology	325
16 The Hubble Expansion		327
16.1 The Standard Picture		327
16.1.1 Mass Distribution on Large Scales		327
16.1.2 The Universe is Expanding		327
16.1.3 The Expansion Is Governed by General Relativity		328
16.1.4 There is a Big Bang in Our Past		329
16.1.5 Particle Content Influences the Evolution		329
16.1.6 There is a Cosmic Microwave Background		330
16.2 The Hubble Law		331
16.2.1 The Hubble Parameter		331
16.2.2 Redshifts		331
16.2.3 Expansion Interpretation of Redshifts		332
16.2.4 The Hubble Time		335
16.2.5 A 2-Dimensional Hubble Expansion Model		336
16.2.6 Measuring the Hubble Constant		337
16.3 Limitations of the Standard Picture		337
Background and Further Reading		338
Problems		339
17 Energy and Matter in the Universe		341
17.1 Expansion and Newtonian Gravity		341
17.2 The Critical Density		342
17.3 The Cosmic Scale Factor		343
17.4 Possible Expansion Histories		344
17.5 Lookback Times		346
17.6 The Inadequacy of Dust Models		348
17.7 Evidence for Dark Matter		348
17.7.1 Rotation Curves for Spiral Galaxies		348
17.7.2 The Mass of Galaxy Clusters		349
17.7.3 Hot Gas in Clusters of Galaxies		350
17.7.4 Gravitational Lensing		350
17.7.5 Dark Matter in Ultra-diffuse Galaxies		354
17.8 The Amount of Baryonic Matter		355
17.9 Baryonic Candidates for Dark Matter		356
17.10 Candidates for Nonbaryonic Dark Matter		356
17.10.1 Cold Dark Matter		357
17.10.2 Hot Dark Matter		357
17.11 Dark Energy		358
17.12 Radiation		358
17.13 The Scale Factor and Density Parameters		358
17.14 The Deceleration Parameter		359

17.14.1	Deceleration and Density Parameters	361
17.14.2	Deceleration and Cosmology	361
17.15	Problems with Newtonian Cosmology	361
	Background and Further Reading	362
	Problems	363
18	Friedmann Cosmologies	365
18.1	The Cosmological Principle	365
18.2	Homogeneous and Isotropic 2D Spaces	366
18.3	Homogeneous and Isotropic 3D Spaces	368
18.3.1	Constant Positive Curvature	368
18.3.2	Constant Negative Curvature	369
18.3.3	Zero Curvature	369
18.4	The Robertson–Walker Metric	369
18.5	Comoving Coordinates	371
18.6	Proper Distances	373
18.7	The Hubble Law and the RW Metric	374
18.8	Particle and Event Horizons	375
18.8.1	Particle Horizons in the RW Metric	375
18.8.2	Event Horizons in the RW Metric	376
18.9	Einstein Equations for the RW Metric	378
18.9.1	The Metric and Stress–Energy Tensor	378
18.9.2	The Connection Coefficients	379
18.9.3	The Ricci Tensor and Ricci Scalar	380
18.9.4	The Friedmann Equations	381
18.9.5	Static Solutions and the Cosmological Constant	381
18.10	Resolution of Newtonian Difficulties	383
	Background and Further Reading	383
	Problems	384
19	Evolution of the Universe	386
19.1	Friedmann Cosmologies	386
19.1.1	Reformulation of the Friedmann Equations	386
19.1.2	Equations of State	387
19.2	Friedmann Equations in Concise Form	389
19.2.1	Evolution and Scaling of Density Components	389
19.2.2	A Standard Model	390
19.3	Flat, Single-Component Universes	391
19.3.1	Special Solution: Vacuum Energy Domination	392
19.3.2	General Solutions	394
19.3.3	Flat Universes with Radiation or Matter	396
19.4	Full Solution of the Friedmann Equations	397
19.4.1	Evolution Equations in Dimensionless Form	397

19.4.2	Algorithm for Numerical Solution	398
19.4.3	Examples: Single Component with Curvature	399
19.4.4	Examples: Multiple Components	401
19.4.5	Parameters for a Realistic Model	402
19.4.6	Concordance of Cosmological Parameters	406
19.4.7	Calculations with Benchmark Parameters	409
	Background and Further Reading	410
	Problems	410
20	The Big Bang	412
20.1	Radiation- and Matter-Dominated Universes	412
20.1.1	Evolution of the Scale Factor	412
20.1.2	Matter and Radiation Density	413
20.2	Evolution of the Early Universe	414
20.2.1	Thermodynamics of the Big Bang	414
20.2.2	Equilibrium in an Expanding Universe	416
20.2.3	A Timeline for the Big Bang	419
20.3	Nucleosynthesis and Cosmology	424
20.3.1	The Neutron to Proton Ratio	424
20.3.2	Elements Synthesized in the Big Bang	424
20.3.3	Constraints on Baryon Density	425
20.4	The Cosmic Microwave Background	426
20.4.1	The Microwave Background Spectrum	427
20.4.2	Anisotropies in the Microwave Background	429
20.4.3	The Origin of CMB Fluctuations	433
20.4.4	Acoustic Signature in the CMB	437
20.4.5	Acoustic Signature in Galaxy Distributions	438
20.4.6	Precision Cosmology	439
20.4.7	Seeds for Structure Formation	441
20.5	Accelerated Structure Formation	442
20.6	Dark Matter, Dark Energy, and Structure	442
	Background and Further Reading	444
	Problems	445
21	Extending Classical Big Bang Theory	448
21.1	Successes of the Big Bang Theory	448
21.2	Problems with the Big Bang	449
21.2.1	The Horizon Problem	449
21.2.2	The Flatness Problem	451
21.2.3	The Magnetic Monopole Problem	451
21.2.4	The Structure and Smoothness Dichotomy	452
21.2.5	The Vacuum Energy Problem	452
21.2.6	The Matter–Antimatter Problem	453

21.2.7	Modifying the Classical Big Bang	453
21.3	Cosmic Inflation	453
21.3.1	The Basic Idea and Generic Consequences	454
21.3.2	Taking the Inflationary Cure	455
21.3.3	Inflation Doesn't Replace the Big Bang	457
21.4	The Origin of the Baryons	457
21.4.1	Conditions for a Baryon Asymmetry	457
21.4.2	Grand Unified Theories	459
21.4.3	Leptogenesis	459
	Background and Further Reading	459
	Problems	460
Part IV Gravitational Wave Astronomy		463
22	Gravitational Waves	465
22.1	Significance of Gravitational Waves	465
22.1.1	Unprecedented Tests of General Relativity	466
22.1.2	A Probe of Dark Events	467
22.1.3	The Deepest Probe	467
22.1.4	Technology and the Quest for Gravitational Waves	468
22.2	Linearized Gravity	468
22.2.1	Linearized Curvature Tensor	470
22.2.2	Wave Equation	470
22.2.3	Coordinates and Gauge Transformations	471
22.2.4	Choice of Gauge	471
22.3	Weak Gravitational Waves	473
22.3.1	Polarization Tensor in TT Gauge	473
22.3.2	Helicity Components	474
22.3.3	General Solution in TT Gauge	474
22.4	Gravitational versus Electromagnetic Waves	476
22.4.1	Interaction with Matter	476
22.4.2	Wavelength Relative to Source Size	476
22.4.3	Phase Coherence	477
22.4.4	Field of View	477
22.5	The Response of Test Particles	477
22.5.1	Response of Two Test Masses	477
22.5.2	The Effect of Polarization	480
22.6	Gravitational Wave Detectors	480
22.6.1	Operating and Proposed Detectors	482
22.6.2	Strain and Frequency Windows	483
22.6.3	Detecting Very Long Wavelengths	484
22.6.4	Reach of Advanced LIGO and Advanced VIRGO	486
	Background and Further Reading	487
	Problems	487

23 Weak Sources of Gravitational Waves	489
23.1 Production of Weak Gravitational Waves	489
23.1.1 Energy Densities	489
23.1.2 Multipolarities	490
23.1.3 Linearized Einstein Equation with Sources	490
23.1.4 Gravitational Wave Amplitudes	491
23.1.5 Amplitudes and Event Rates	492
23.1.6 Power in Gravitational Waves	493
23.2 Gravitational Radiation from Binary Systems	494
23.2.1 Gravitational Wave Luminosity	494
23.2.2 Gravitational Radiation and Binary Orbits	496
23.2.3 Gravitational Waves from the Binary Pulsar	497
Background and Further Reading	498
Problems	499
24 Strong Sources of Gravitational Waves	500
24.1 A Survey of Candidate Sources	500
24.1.1 Merger of a Neutron Star Binary	500
24.1.2 Stellar Black Hole Mergers	502
24.1.3 Merger of a Black Hole and a Neutron Star	503
24.1.4 Core Collapse in Massive Stars	503
24.1.5 Merging Supermassive Black Holes	504
24.1.6 Sample Gravitational Waveforms	504
24.2 The Gravitational Wave Event GW150914	506
24.2.1 Observed Waveforms	506
24.2.2 Source Localization	508
24.2.3 Comparisons with Candidate Events	508
24.2.4 Binary Black Hole Mergers	510
24.3 Additional Gravitational Wave Events	514
24.3.1 GW151226 and LVT151012	514
24.3.2 Matched Filtering	515
24.3.3 Binary Masses and Inspiral Cycles	518
24.3.4 Increasing Sensitivity	519
24.3.5 LIGO–Virgo Triple Coincidences	519
24.4 Testing General Relativity in Strong Gravity	520
24.5 A New Window on the Universe	521
24.6 Multimessenger Astronomy	522
24.7 Gravitational Waves from Neutron Star Mergers	522
24.7.1 New Discoveries Associated with GW170817	524
24.7.2 The Kilonova	528
24.8 Gravitational Waves and Stellar Evolution	530
24.8.1 A Possible Evolutionary Scenario for GW150914	530
24.8.2 Measured Stellar Black Hole Masses	532

24.8.3	Are Stellar and Supermassive Black Holes Related?	534
	Background and Further Reading	534
	Problems	535
Part V General Relativity and Beyond		537
25	Tests of General Relativity	539
25.1	The Classical Tests	539
25.2	The Modern Tests	540
25.2.1	The PPN Formalism	540
25.2.2	Results of Modern Tests	543
25.3	Strong-Field Tests	544
25.4	Cosmological Tests	545
	Background and Further Reading	546
	Problems	546
26	Beyond Standard Models	547
26.1	Supersymmetry	547
26.1.1	Fermions and Bosons	548
26.1.2	Normal Symmetries	548
26.1.3	Symmetries Relating Fermions and Bosons	549
26.2	Vacuum Energy from Quantum Fluctuations	549
26.2.1	Vacuum Energy for Bosonic Fields	550
26.2.2	Vacuum Energy for Fermionic Fields	552
26.2.3	Supersymmetry and Dark Energy	552
26.3	Quantum Gravity	553
26.3.1	Superstrings and Branes	554
26.3.2	How Many Dimensions?	556
26.3.3	Spacetime Foam, Wormholes, and Such	556
26.3.4	The Ultimate Free Lunch	557
26.3.5	Does the Planck Scale Matter?	558
	Background and Further Reading	560
	Problems	560
<i>Appendix A</i>	<i>Constants</i>	562
<i>Appendix B</i>	<i>Natural Units</i>	565
<i>Appendix C</i>	<i>Einstein Tensor for a General Spherical Metric</i>	569
<i>Appendix D</i>	<i>Using arXiv and ADS</i>	571
	<i>References</i>	573
	<i>Index</i>	583