Linear wave equations on Lorentzian manifolds

Christian Bär

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Abstract
We summarize the analytic theory of linear wave equations on globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifolds.

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1 Introduction
In General Relativity spacetime is modelled by a Lorentzian manifold, see e. g. [8, 15]. Many physical phenomena, such as electro-magnetic radiation, are described by solutions to certain linear wave equations defined on this spacetime manifold. Thus a good understanding of the theory of wave equations is crucial. This includes initial value problems (the Cauchy problem), fundamental solutions, and inverse operators (Green’s operators). The classical textbooks on partial differential equations contain the relevant results for small domains in Lorentzian manifolds or for very special manifolds such as Minkowski space.

In this text we summarize the global analytic results obtained in [4], see also Leray’s unpublished lecture notes [13] and Choquet-Bruhat’s exposition [7]. In order to obtain a good solution theory one has to impose certain geometric conditions on the underlying manifold. The situation is similar to the study of elliptic operators on Riemannian manifolds. In order to ensure that the Laplace-Beltrami operator on a Riemannian manifold $M$ is essentially self-adjoint one may make the natural assumption that $M$ be complete. Unfortunately, there is no good notion of completeness for Lorentzian manifolds. It will turn
out that the analysis of wave operators works out nicely if one assumes that the underlying Lorentzian manifold be globally hyperbolic. Completeness of Riemannian manifolds and global hyperbolicity of Lorentzian manifolds are indeed related. If \((S, g_0)\) is a Riemannian manifold, then the Lorentzian cylinder \(M = \mathbb{R} \times S\) with product metric \(g = -dt^2 + g_0\) is globally hyperbolic if and only if \((S, g_0)\) is complete. We will start by collecting some material on distributional sections in vector bundles. Then we will summarize the theory of globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifolds. We will confine ourselves to those facts that we will actually need later on. A systematic and much more complete introduction may be found e.g. in [9].

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2 Distributional sections in vector bundles

Let us start by giving some definitions and by fixing the terminology for distributions on manifolds. We will confine ourselves to those facts that we will actually need later on. A systematic and much more complete introduction may be found e.g. in [9].

2.1 Preliminaries on distributional sections

Let \(M\) be a manifold equipped with a smooth volume density \(dV\). Later on we will use the volume density induced by a Lorentzian metric but this is irrelevant for now. We consider a real or complex vector bundle \(E \to M\). We will always write \(\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}\) or \(\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}\) depending on whether \(E\) is real or complex. The space of compactly supported smooth sections in \(E\) will be denoted by \(\mathcal{D}(M, E)\). We equip \(E\) and the cotangent bundle \(T^*M\) with connections, both denoted by \(\nabla\). They induce connections on the tensor bundles \(T^*M \otimes \cdots \otimes T^*M \otimes E\), again denoted by \(\nabla\). For a continuously differentiable section \(\varphi \in C^1(M, E)\) the covariant derivative is a continuous section in \(T^*M \otimes E, \nabla \varphi \in C^0(M, T^*M \otimes E)\). More generally, for \(\varphi \in C^k(M, E)\) we get \(\nabla^k \varphi \in C^0(M, T^*M \otimes \cdots \otimes T^*M \otimes E)\).

We choose an auxiliary Riemannian metric on \(T^*M\) and an auxiliary Riemannian or Hermitian metric on \(E\) depending on whether \(E\) is real or complex. This induces metrics on all bundles \(T^*M \otimes \cdots \otimes T^*M \otimes E\). Hence the norm of \(\nabla^k \varphi\) is defined at all points of \(M\).

For a subset \(A \subset M\) and \(\varphi \in C^k(M, E)\) we define the \(C^k\)-norm by

\[
\|\varphi\|_{C^k(A)} := \max_{j=0,\ldots,k} \sup_{x \in A} |\nabla^j \varphi(x)|. \tag{1}
\]

If \(A\) is compact, then different choices of the metrics and the connections yield equivalent norms \(\|\cdot\|_{C^k(A)}\). For this reason there will be no need to explicitly specify the metrics and the connections.

The elements of \(\mathcal{D}(M, E)\) are referred to as test sections in \(E\). We define a notion of convergence of test sections.

**Definition 2.1.** Let \(\varphi, \varphi_n \in \mathcal{D}(M, E)\). We say that the sequence \((\varphi_n)_n\) converges to \(\varphi\) in \(\mathcal{D}(M, E)\) if the following two conditions hold:

1. There is a compact set \(K \subset M\) such that the supports of \(\varphi\) and of all \(\varphi_n\) are contained in \(K\), i.e. \(\text{supp}(\varphi), \text{supp}(\varphi_n) \subset K\) for all \(n\).
2. The sequence \((\varphi_n)_n\) converges to \(\varphi\) in all \(C^k\)-norms over \(K\), i.e. for each \(k \in \mathbb{N}\)
\[
\|\varphi - \varphi_n\|_{C^k(K)} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 0.
\]

We fix a finite-dimensional \(K\)-vector space \(W\). Recall that \(K = \mathbb{R}\) or \(K = \mathbb{C}\) depending on whether \(E\) is real or complex. Denote by \(E^*\) the vector bundle over \(M\) dual to \(E\).

**Definition 2.2.** A \(K\)-linear map \(F: \mathcal{D}(M, E^*) \to W\) is called a distribution in \(E^*\) in \(W\) or a distributional section in \(E^*\) in \(W\) if it is continuous in the sense that for all convergent sequences \(\varphi_n \to \varphi\) in \(\mathcal{D}(M, E^*)\) one has \(F(\varphi_n) \to F(\varphi)\). We write \(\mathcal{D}'(M, E, W)\) for the space of all \(W\)-valued distributions in \(E\).

Note that since \(W\) is finite-dimensional all norms \(|\cdot|\) on \(W\) yield the same topology on \(W\). Hence there is no need to specify a norm on \(W\) for Definition 2.2 to make sense. Note moreover, that distributional sections in \(E\) act on test sections in \(E^*\).

**Example 2.3.** Pick a bundle \(E \to M\) and a point \(x \in M\). The delta-distribution \(\delta_x\) is a distributional section in \(E\) with values in \(E_x^*\). For \(\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E^*)\) it is defined by
\[
\delta_x[\varphi] = \varphi(x).
\]

**Example 2.4.** Every locally integrable section \(f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(M, E)\) can be regarded as a \(K\)-valued distribution in \(E\) by setting for any \(\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E^*)\)
\[
f[\varphi] := \int_M \varphi(f) \, dV.
\]

Here \(\varphi(f)\) denotes the \(K\)-valued \(L^1\)-function with compact support on \(M\) obtained by pointwise application of \(\varphi(x) \in E_x^*\) to \(f(x) \in E_x\).

### 2.2 Differential operators acting on distributions

Let \(E\) and \(F\) be two \(K\)-vector bundles over the manifold \(M\), \(K = \mathbb{R}\) or \(K = \mathbb{C}\). Consider a linear differential operator \(P: C^\infty(M, E) \to C^\infty(M, F)\). There is a unique linear differential operator \(P^*: C^\infty(M, F^*) \to C^\infty(M, E^*)\) called the formal adjoint of \(P\) such that for any \(\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E)\) and \(\psi \in \mathcal{D}(M, F^*)\)
\[
\int_M \psi(P\varphi) \, dV = \int_M (P^*\psi)(\varphi) \, dV. \tag{2}
\]

If \(P\) is of order \(k\), then so is \(P^*\) and (2) holds for all \(\varphi \in C^k(M, E)\) and \(\psi \in C^k(M, F^*)\) such that \(\text{supp}(\varphi) \cap \text{supp}(\psi)\) is compact. With respect to the canonical identification \(E = (E^*)^*\) we have \((P^*)^* = P\).

Any linear differential operator \(P: C^\infty(M, E) \to C^\infty(M, F)\) extends canonically to a linear operator \(P: \mathcal{D}'(M, E, W) \to \mathcal{D}'(M, F, W)\) by
\[
(PT)[\varphi] := T[P^*\varphi]
\]
where \(\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, F^*)\). If a sequence \((\varphi_n)_n\) converges in \(\mathcal{D}(M, F^*)\) to \(0\), then the sequence \((P^*\varphi_n)_n\) converges to \(0\) as well because \(P^*\) is a differential operator. Hence \((PT)[\varphi_n] = T[P^*\varphi_n] \to 0\). Therefore \(PT\) is indeed again a distribution.

The map \(P: \mathcal{D}'(M, E, W) \to \mathcal{D}'(M, F, W)\) is \(K\)-linear. If \(P\) is of order \(k\) and \(\varphi\) is a \(C^k\)-section in \(E\), seen as a \(K\)-valued distribution in \(E\), then the distribution \(P\varphi\) coincides with the continuous section obtained by applying \(P\) to \(\varphi\) classically.

An important special case occurs when \(P\) is of order \(0\), i.e. \(P \in C^\infty(M, \text{Hom}(E, F))\). Then \(P^* \in C^\infty(M, \text{Hom}(F^*, E^*))\) is the pointwise adjoint. In particular, for a function \(f \in C^\infty(M, K)\) we have
\[
(fT)[\varphi] = T[f\varphi].
\]
2.3 Supports

**Definition 2.5.** The *support* of a distribution $T \in \mathcal{D}'(M, E, W)$ is defined as the set

$$\text{supp}(T) := \{ x \in M \mid \forall \text{ neighborhood } U \text{ of } x \exists \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E) \text{ with } \text{supp}(\varphi) \subset U \text{ and } T[\varphi] \neq 0 \}. \tag{2.2.1}$$

It follows from the definition that the support of $T$ is a closed subset of $M$. In case $T$ is a $L^1_{\text{loc}}$-section this notion of support coincides with the usual one for sections.

If for $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E^*)$ the supports of $\varphi$ and $T$ are disjoint, then $T[\varphi] = 0$. Namely, for each $x \in \text{supp}(\varphi)$ there is a neighborhood $U$ of $x$ such that $T[\varphi] = 0$ whenever $\text{supp}(\varphi) \subset U$.

Cover the compact set supp(\varphi) by finitely many such open sets $U_1, \ldots, U_k$. Using a partition of unity one can write $\varphi = \psi_1 + \cdots + \psi_k$ with $\psi_j \in \mathcal{D}(M, E^*)$ and $\text{supp}(\psi_j) \subset U_j$. Hence

$$T[\varphi] = T[\psi_1 + \cdots + \psi_k] = T[\psi_1] + \cdots + T[\psi_k] = 0.$$ 

Be aware that it is not sufficient to assume that $\varphi$ vanishes on supp($T$) in order to ensure $T[\varphi] = 0$. For example, if $M = \mathbb{R}$ and $E$ is the trivial $\mathbb{K}$-line bundle let $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{K})$ be given by $T[\varphi] = \varphi'(0)$. Then supp($T$) = $\{0\}$ but $T[\varphi] = \varphi'(0)$ may well be nonzero while $\varphi(0) = 0$.

If $T \in \mathcal{D}'(M, E, W)$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M, E^*)$, then the evaluation $T[\varphi]$ can be defined if supp($T$) $\cap$ supp($\varphi$) is compact even if the support of $\varphi$ itself is noncompact. To do this pick a function $\sigma \in \mathcal{D}(M, \mathbb{R})$ that is constant 1 on a neighborhood of supp($T$) $\cap$ supp($\varphi$) and put

$$T[\varphi] := T[\sigma \varphi]. \tag{2.2.2}$$

This definition is independent of the choice of $\sigma$ since for another choice $\sigma'$ we have

$$T[\sigma \varphi] - T[\sigma' \varphi] = T[(\sigma - \sigma') \varphi] = 0$$

because supp(($\sigma - \sigma'$) $\varphi$) and supp($T$) are disjoint.

Let $T \in \mathcal{D}'(M, E, W)$ and let $\Omega \subset M$ be an open subset. Each test section $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega, E^*)$ can be extended by 0 and yields a test section $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E^*)$. This defines an embedding $\mathcal{D}(\Omega, E^*) \subset \mathcal{D}(M, E^*)$. By the restriction of $T$ to $\Omega$ we mean its restriction from $\mathcal{D}(M, E^*)$ to $\mathcal{D}(\Omega, E^*)$.

**Definition 2.6.** The *singular support* sing sup $T$ of a distribution $T \in \mathcal{D}'(M, E, W)$ is the set of points which do not have a neighborhood restricted to which $T$ coincides with a smooth section.

The singular support is also closed and we always have sing sup $T \subset$ sup $T$.

**Example 2.7.** For the delta-distribution $\delta_x$ we have supp($\delta_x$) = sing sup $\delta_x$ = $\{x\}$.

2.4 Convergence of distributions

The space $\mathcal{D}'(M, E)$ of distributions in $E$ will always be given the *weak topology*. This means that $T_n \rightarrow T$ in $\mathcal{D}'(M, E, W)$ if and only if $T_n[\varphi] \rightarrow T[\varphi]$ for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E^*)$.

Linear differential operators $P$ are always continuous with respect to the weak topology. Namely, if $T_n \rightarrow T$, then we have for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E^*)$

$$PT_n[\varphi] = T_n[P^* \varphi] \rightarrow T[P^* \varphi] = PT[\varphi].$$

Hence

$$PT_n \rightarrow PT.$$ 

**Remark 2.8.** Let $T_n, T \in \mathcal{C}^0(M, E)$ and suppose $\|T_n - T\|_{\mathcal{C}^0(M)} \rightarrow 0$. Consider $T_n$ and $T$ as distributions. Then $T_n \rightarrow T$ in $\mathcal{D}'(M, E)$. In particular, for every linear differential operator $P$ we have $PT_n \rightarrow PT$. 

4
3 Globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifolds

Next we summarize some notions and facts from Lorentzian geometry. More comprehensive introductions can be found in [2] and in [14]. By a Lorentzian manifold we mean a semi-Riemannian manifold whose metric has signature \((-,+,...,+\)). We denote the Lorentzian metric by \(g\) or by \(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\). A tangent vector \(X \in T_pM\) is called timelike if \(\langle X, X \rangle < 0\), lightlike if \(\langle X, X \rangle = 0\) and \(X \neq 0\), causal if it is timelike or lightlike, and spacelike otherwise. At each point \(p \in M\) the set of timelike vectors in \(T_pM\) decomposes into two connected components. A timeorientation on \(M\) is a choice of one of the two connected components of timelike vectors in \(T_pM\) which depends continuously on \(p\). This means that we can find a continuous timelike vector field on \(M\) taking values in the chosen connected components. Tangent vectors in the chosen connected component are called future directed, those in the other component are called past directed.

Let \(M\) be a timeoriented Lorentzian manifold. A piecewise \(C^1\)-curve in \(M\) is called timelike, lightlike, causal, spacelike, future directed, or past directed if its tangent vectors are timelike, lightlike, causal, spacelike, future directed, or past directed respectively. The chronological future \(I^+_M(x)\) of a point \(x \in M\) is the set of points that can be reached from \(x\) by future directed timelike curves. Similarly, the causal future \(J^+_M(x)\) of a point \(x \in M\) consists of those points that can be reached from \(x\) by causal curves and of \(x\) itself. The chronological future of a subset \(A \subset M\) is defined to be \(I^+_M(A) := \cup_{x \in A} I^+_M(x)\). Similarly, the causal future of \(A\) is \(J^+_M(A) := \cup_{x \in A} J^+_M(x)\). The chronological past \(I^-_M(A)\) and the causal past \(J^-_M(A)\) are defined by replacing future directed curves by past directed curves. One has in general that \(I^+_M(A)\) is the interior of \(J^+_M(A)\) and that \(J^+_M(A)\) is contained in the closure of \(I^+_M(A)\). The chronological future and past are open subsets but the causal future and past are not always closed even if \(A\) is closed.

![Fig. 1: Causal and chronological future resp. past of \(A\)](image)

We will also use the notation \(J^M(A) := J^+_M(A) \cup J^+_M(A)\). A subset \(A \subset M\) is called past compact if \(A \cap J^M(p)\) is compact for all \(p \in M\). Similarly, one defines future compact subsets.
**Definition 3.1.** A subset $S$ of a connected timeoriented Lorentzian manifold is called *achronal* if each timelike curve meets $S$ in at most one point. A subset $S$ of a connected timeoriented Lorentzian manifold is called *acausal* if each causal curve meets $S$ in at most one point. A subset $S$ of a connected timeoriented Lorentzian manifold is a *Cauchy hypersurface* if each inextendible timelike curve in $M$ meets $S$ at exactly one point.

![Fig. 2: Past compact subset](image)

Obviously every acausal subset is achronal, but the reverse is wrong. Any Cauchy hypersurface is achronal. Moreover, it is a closed topological hypersurface and it is hit by each inextendible causal curve in at least one point. Any two Cauchy hypersurfaces in $M$ are homeomorphic. Furthermore, the causal future and past of a Cauchy hypersurface is past and future compact respectively.

**Definition 3.2.** A Lorentzian manifold is said to satisfy the *causality condition* if it does not contain any closed causal curve. A Lorentzian manifold is said to satisfy the *strong causality condition* if there are no almost closed causal curves. More precisely, for each point $p \in M$ and for each open neighborhood $U$ of $p$ there exists an open neighborhood $V \subset U$ of $p$ such that each causal curve in $M$ starting and ending in $V$ is entirely contained in $U$. 

![Fig. 3: Cauchy hypersurface](image)
Obviously, the strong causality condition implies the causality condition.

In order to get a good analytical theory for wave operators we must impose certain geometric conditions on the Lorentzian manifold. Here are several equivalent formulations.

**Theorem 3.3.** Let $M$ be a connected timeoriented Lorentzian manifold. Then the following are equivalent:

1. $M$ satisfies the strong causality condition and for all $p, q \in M$ the intersection $J^+_M(p) \cap J^-_M(q)$ is compact.
2. There exists a Cauchy hypersurface in $M$.
3. There exists a smooth spacelike Cauchy hypersurface in $M$.
4. $M$ is foliated by smooth spacelike Cauchy hypersurfaces. More precisely, $M$ is isometric to $\mathbb{R} \times S$ with metric $-\beta dt^2 + g_t$ where $\beta$ is a smooth positive function, $g_t$ is a Riemannian metric on $S$ depending smoothly on $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and each $\{t\} \times S$ is a smooth spacelike Cauchy hypersurface in $M$.

That (1) implies (4) has been shown by Bernal and Sánchez in [5, Thm. 1.1] using work of Geroch [11, Thm. 11]. See also [8, Prop. 6.6.8] and [15, p. 209] for earlier mentions of this fact. The implications $(4) \implies (3)$ and $(3) \implies (2)$ are trivial. That (2) implies (1) is well-known, see e.g. [14, Cor. 39, p. 422].

**Definition 3.4.** A connected timeoriented Lorentzian manifold satisfying one and hence all conditions in Theorem 3.3 is called **globally hyperbolic**.

**Remark 3.5.** If $M$ is a globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold, then a nonempty open subset $\Omega \subseteq M$ is itself globally hyperbolic if and only if for any $p, q \in \Omega$ the intersection $J^+_\Omega(p) \cap J^-_\Omega(q) \subseteq \Omega$ is compact. Indeed non-existence of almost closed causal curves in $M$ directly implies non-existence of such curves in $\Omega$.

**Remark 3.6.** It should be noted that global hyperbolicity is a conformal notion. The definition of a Cauchy hypersurface requires only causal concepts. Hence if $(M, g)$ is globally hyperbolic and we replace the metric $g$ by a conformally related metric $\hat{g} = f \cdot g$, $f$ a smooth positive function on $M$, then $(M, \hat{g})$ is again globally hyperbolic.

**Examples 3.7.** Minkowski space is globally hyperbolic. Every spacelike hyperplane is a Cauchy hypersurface. One can write Minkowski space as $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ with the metric $-dt^2 + g_t$ where $g_t$ is the Euclidean metric on $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ and does not depend on $t$.

Let $(S, g_0)$ be a connected Riemannian manifold and $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ an interval. The manifold $M = I \times S$ with the metric $g = -dt^2 + g_0$ is globally hyperbolic if and only if $(S, g_0)$ is complete. This applies in particular if $S$ is compact.

More generally, if $f : I \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth positive function we may equip $M = I \times S$ with the metric $g = -dt^2 + f(t)^2 \cdot g_0$. Again, $(M, g)$ is globally hyperbolic if and only if $(S, g_0)$ is complete. *Robertson-Walker spacetimes* and, in particular, *Friedmann cosmological models*, are of this type. They are used to discuss big bang, expansion of the universe, and cosmological redshift, compare [14, Ch. 12]. Another example of this type is *deSitter*
Let $M$ be a Lorentzian manifold and let $E \to M$ be a real or complex vector bundle. A linear differential operator $P : C^\omega(M, E) \to C^\omega(M, E)$ of second order will be called a wave operator or a normally hyperbolic operator if its principal symbol is given by the metric,
\[
\sigma_P(\xi) = -(\xi, \xi) \cdot \text{id}_E,
\]
for all $x \in M$ and all $\xi \in T^*_x M$. In other words, if we choose local coordinates $x^1, \ldots, x^n$ on $M$ and a local trivialization of $E$, then
\[
P = -\sum_{i,j=1}^n g^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} + \sum_{j=1}^n A_j(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} + B(x)
\]
where $A_j$ and $B$ are matrix-valued coefficients depending smoothly on $x$ and $(g^{ij})_{ij}$ is the inverse matrix of $(g_{ij})_{ij}$ with $g_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}\right)$.

**Example 4.1.** Let $E$ be the trivial line bundle so that sections in $E$ are just functions. The d’Alembert operator $P = \Box = -\text{div} \circ \text{grad}$ is a wave operator.

**Example 4.2.** Let $E$ be a vector bundle and let $\nabla$ be a connection on $E$. This connection together with the Levi-Civita connection on $T^* M$ induces a connection on $T^* M \otimes E$, again denoted $\nabla$. We define the connection-d’Alembert operator $\Box^V$ to be minus the composition of the following three maps
\[
C^\omega(M, E) \xrightarrow{\nabla} C^\omega(M, T^* M \otimes E) \xrightarrow{\nabla} C^\omega(M, T^* M \otimes T^* M \otimes E) \xrightarrow{\text{tr} \otimes \text{id}_E} C^\omega(M, E)
\]
where $\text{tr} : T^* M \otimes T^* M \to \mathbb{R}$ denotes the metric trace, $\text{tr}(\xi \otimes \eta) = (\xi, \eta)$. We compute the principal symbol,
\[
\sigma_{\Box^V}(\xi) \varphi = -(\text{tr} \otimes \text{id}_E)(\xi) \circ \sigma_\nabla(\xi) \circ \sigma_\nabla(\xi)(\varphi) = -(\text{tr} \otimes \text{id}_E)(\xi \otimes \xi \otimes \varphi) = -(\xi, \xi) \varphi.
\]
Hence $\Box^V$ is a wave operator.

**Example 4.3.** Let $E = \Lambda^k T^* M$ be the bundle of $k$-forms. Exterior differentiation $d : C^\omega(M, \Lambda^k T^* M) \to C^\omega(M, \Lambda^{k+1} T^* M)$ increases the degree by one while the codifferential $\delta : C^\omega(M, \Lambda^k T^* M) \to C^\omega(M, \Lambda^{k-1} T^* M)$ decreases the degree by one. While $d$ is independent of the metric, the codifferential $\delta$ does depend on the Lorentzian metric. The operator $P = d \delta + \delta d$ is a wave operator.

**Example 4.4.** If $M$ carries a Lorentzian metric and a spin structure, then one can define the spinor bundle $\Sigma M$ and the Dirac operator
\[
D : C^\omega(M, \Sigma M) \to C^\omega(M, \Sigma M),
\]
see [1] or [3] for the definitions. The principal symbol of \( D \) is given by Clifford multiplication,
\[
\sigma_D(\xi)\psi = \xi^\sharp \cdot \psi.
\]
Hence
\[
\sigma_D^2(\xi)\psi = \sigma_D(\xi)\sigma_D(\xi)\psi = \xi^\sharp \cdot \xi^\sharp \cdot \psi = -(\xi, \xi)\psi.
\]
Thus \( P = D^2 \) is a wave operator.

5 The Cauchy problem

We now come to the basic initial value problem for wave operators, the Cauchy problem. The local theory of linear hyperbolic operators can be found in basically any textbook on partial differential equations. In [10] and [12] the local theory for wave operators on Lorentzian manifolds is developed. The results of this section are of global nature. They make statements about solutions to the Cauchy problem which are defined globally on a manifold. Proofs of the results of this section can be found in [4, Sec. 3.2].

**Theorem 5.1** (Existence and uniqueness of solutions). Let \( M \) be a globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold and let \( S \subset M \) be a smooth spacelike Cauchy hypersurface. Let \( v \) be the future directed timelike unit normal field along \( S \). Let \( E \) be a vector bundle over \( M \) and let \( P \) be a wave operator acting on sections in \( E \).

Then for each \( u_0, u_1 \in \mathcal{D}(S, E) \) and for each \( f \in \mathcal{D}(M, E) \) there exists a unique \( u \in C^\infty(M, E) \) satisfying \( Pu = f \), \( u|_S = u_0 \), and \( \nabla_\nu u|_S = u_1 \).

It is unclear how to even formulate the Cauchy problem on a Lorentzian manifold which is not globally hyperbolic. One would have to replace the concept of a Cauchy hypersurface by something different to impose the initial conditions upon. Here are two examples which illustrate what can typically go wrong.

**Example 5.2.** Let \( M = S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \) with the metric \( g = -d\theta^2 + g_0 \) where \( d\theta^2 \) is the standard metric on \( S^1 \) of length 1 and \( g_0 \) is the Euclidean metric on \( \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \). The universal covering of \( M \) is Minkowski space.

Let us try to impose a Cauchy problem on \( \{ \theta_0 \} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \) which is the image of a Cauchy hypersurface in Minkowski space. Such a solution would lift to Minkowski space where it indeed exists uniquely due to Theorem 5.1. But such a solution on Minkowski space is in general not time periodic, hence does not descend to a solution on \( M \).

Therefore existence of solutions fails. The problem is here that \( M \) violates the causality condition, i. e. there are closed causal curves.

**Remark 5.3.** Compact Lorentzian manifolds always possess closed timelike curves and are therefore never well suited for the analysis of wave operators.

**Example 5.4.** Let \( M \) be a timelike strip in 2-dimensional Minkowski space, i. e. \( M = \mathbb{R} \times (0,1) \) with metric \( g = -dt^2 + dx^2 \). Let \( S := \{0\} \times (0,1) \). Given any \( u_0, u_1 \in \mathcal{D}(S, E) \) and any \( f \in \mathcal{D}(M, E) \), there exists a solution \( u \) to the Cauchy problem. One can simply take the solution in Minkowski space and restrict it to \( M \). But this solution is not unique in \( M \). Choose \( x \) in Minkowski space, \( x \notin M \), such that \( J^+_{\text{Mink}}(x) \) intersects \( M \) in the future of \( S \) and of \( \text{supp}(f) \). The advanced fundamental solution \( w = F_+(x) \) (see next section) has support contained in \( J^+_{\text{Mink}}(x) \) and satisfies \( Pw = 0 \) away from \( x \). Hence \( u + w \) restricted to \( M \) is again a solution to the Cauchy problem on \( M \) with the same initial data.
The problem is here that $S$ is acausal but not a Cauchy hypersurface. Physically, a wave “from outside the manifold” enters into $M$.

The physical statement that a wave can never propagate faster than with the speed of light is contained in the following.

**Theorem 5.5** (Finite propagation speed). The solution $u$ from Theorem 5.1 satisfies $\text{supp}(u) \subset J^+(K)$ where $K = \text{supp}(u_0) \cup \text{supp}(u_1) \cup \text{supp}(f)$.

The solution to the Cauchy problem depends continuously on the data.

**Theorem 5.6** (Stability). Let $M$ be a globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold and let $S \subset M$ be a smooth spacelike Cauchy hypersurface. Let $\nu$ be the future directed timelike unit normal field along $S$. Let $E$ be a vector bundle over $M$ and let $P$ be a wave operator acting on sections in $E$.

Then the map $\mathcal{D}(M, E) \oplus \mathcal{D}(S, E) \oplus \mathcal{D}(S, E) \to C^\infty(M, E)$ sending $(f, u_0, u_1)$ to the unique solution $u$ of the Cauchy problem $Pu = f$, $u|_S = u|_0$, $\nabla_\nu u = u_1$ is linear continuous.

This is essentially an application of the open mapping theorem for Fréchet spaces.

### 6 Fundamental solutions

**Definition 6.1.** Let $M$ be a timeoriented Lorentzian manifold, let $E \to M$ be a vector bundle and let $P : C^\infty(M, E) \to C^\infty(M, E)$ be a wave operator. Let $x \in M$. A fundamental solution of $P$ at $x$ is a distribution $F \in \mathcal{D}'(M, E^*)$ such that

$$PF = \delta_x.$$ 

In other words, for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E^*)$ we have

$$F[P^* \varphi] = \varphi(x).$$

If $\text{supp}(F(x)) \subset J^M(x)$, then we call $F$ an advanced fundamental solution, if $\text{supp}(F(x)) \subset J^M(x)$, then we call $F$ a retarded fundamental solution.

Using the knowlegde about the Cauchy problem from the previous section it is now not hard to find global fundamental solutions on a globally hyperbolic manifold.

**Theorem 6.2.** Let $M$ be a globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold. Let $P$ be a wave operator acting on sections in a vector bundle $E$ over $M$. Then for every $x \in M$ there is exactly one fundamental solution $F_+(x)$ for $P$ at $x$ with past compact support and exactly one fundamental solution $F_-(x)$ for $P$ at $x$ with future compact support. They satisfy...
1. \( \text{supp}(F_{\pm}(x)) \subset J^M_{\pm}(x) \).

2. for each \( \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E^*) \) the maps \( x \mapsto F_{\pm}(x)[\varphi] \) are smooth sections in \( E^* \) satisfying the differential equation \( P^\ast(F_{\pm}(\cdot)[\varphi]) = \varphi \).

Sketch of proof. We do not do the uniqueness part. To show existence fix a foliation of \( M \) by spacelike Cauchy hypersurfaces \( S_t, t \in \mathbb{R} \) as in Theorem 3.3. Let \( \nu \) be the future directed unit normal field along the leaves \( S_t \). Let \( \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E^*) \). Choose \( t \) so large that \( \text{supp}(\varphi) \subset J^M_t(S_t) \). By Theorem 5.1 there exists a unique \( \chi_\varphi \in C^\infty(M,E^*) \) such that \( P^\ast \chi_\varphi = \varphi \) and \( \chi_\varphi|_{S_t} = (\nabla_\nu \chi_\varphi)|_{S_t} = 0 \). One can check that \( \chi_\varphi \) does not depend on the choice of \( t \).

Fix \( y \in M \). By Theorem 5.6 \( \chi_\varphi \) depends continuously on \( \varphi \). Since the evaluation map \( C^\infty(M,E) \to E \) is continuous, the map \( \mathcal{D}(M,E^*) \to E^* \) \( \varphi \mapsto \chi_\varphi(x) \), is also continuous. Thus \( F_+(y)[\varphi] := \chi_\varphi(x) \) defines a distribution. By definition \( P^\ast(F_+(\cdot)[\varphi]) = P^\ast \chi_\varphi = \varphi \).

Now \( P^\ast \chi_{\varphi \varphi} = P^\ast \varphi \), hence \( P^\ast(\chi_{\varphi \varphi} - \varphi) = 0 \). Since both \( \chi_{\varphi \varphi} \) and \( \varphi \) vanish along \( S_t \), the uniqueness part which we have omitted shows \( \chi_{\varphi \varphi} = \varphi \). Thus

\[
(\text{supp}(F_+(x))[\varphi]) = F_+(x)[P^\ast \varphi] = \chi_{\varphi \varphi}(x) = \varphi(x) = \delta_0[\varphi].
\]

Hence \( F_+(x) \) is a fundamental solution of \( P \) at \( x \).

It remains to show \( \text{supp}(F_+(x)) \subset J^M_{\pm}(x) \). Let \( y \in M \setminus J^M_{\pm}(x) \). We have to construct a neighborhood of \( y \) such that for each test section \( \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E^*) \) whose support is contained in this neighborhood we have \( F_+(x)[\varphi] = \chi_\varphi(x) = 0 \). Since \( M \) is globally hyperbolic \( J^M_+(x) \) is closed and therefore \( J^M_+(x) \cap J^M_-(y') = \emptyset \) for all \( y' \) sufficiently close to \( y \). We choose \( y' \in J^M_+(y) \) and \( y'' \in J^M_-(y) \) so close that \( J^M_+(x) \cap J^M_-(y') = \emptyset \) and \( (J^M_+(y'')) \cup J^M_-(y'') \cap J^M_+(x) = \emptyset \) where \( t' \in \mathbb{R} \) is such that \( y'' \in S_{t'} \).

\[
\text{Fig. 6: Construction of } y, y' \text{ and } y''
\]

Now \( K := J^M_+(y') \cap J^M_-(y'') \) is a compact neighborhood of \( y \). Let \( \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E^*) \) be such that \( \text{supp}(\varphi) \subset K \). By Theorem 5.1 \( \text{supp}(\chi_\varphi) \subset J^M_+(K) \cup J^M_-(K) \subset J^M_+(y') \cup J^M_-(y'') \). By the independence of \( \chi_\varphi \) of the choice of \( t > t' \) we have that \( \chi_\varphi \) vanishes on \( \bigcup_{t > t'} S_t \). Hence \( \text{supp}(\chi_\varphi) \subset (J^M_+(y') \cap \bigcup_{t > t'} S_t) \cup J^M_-(y'') \) and is therefore disjoint from \( J^M_+(x) \). Thus \( F_+(x)[\varphi] = \chi_\varphi(x) = 0 \) as required.

For a complete proof see [4, Sec. 3.3].
7 Green’s operators

Now we want to find “solution operators” for a given wave operator $P$. More precisely, we want to find operators which are inverses of $P$ when restricted to suitable spaces of sections. We will see that existence of such operators is basically equivalent to the existence of fundamental solutions.

**Definition 7.1.** Let $M$ be a time-oriented connected Lorentzian manifold. Let $P$ be a wave operator acting on sections in a vector bundle $E$ over $M$. A linear map $G_+ : \mathcal{D}(M,E) \to C^\infty(M,E)$ satisfying

(i) $P \circ G_+ = \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}(M,E)}$, \\
(ii) $G_+ \circ P|_{\mathcal{D}(M,E)} = \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}(M,E)}$, \\
(iii) $\text{supp}(G_+ \varphi) \subset J^+(\text{supp}(\varphi))$ for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E)$,

is called an advanced Green’s operator for $P$. Similarly, a linear map $G_- : \mathcal{D}(M,E) \to C^\infty(M,E)$ satisfying (i), (ii), and

(iii’) $\text{supp}(G_- \varphi) \subset J^-(\text{supp}(\varphi))$ for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E)$

instead of (iii) is called a retarded Green’s operator for $P$.

Fundamental solutions and Green’s operators are closely related.

**Theorem 7.2.** Let $M$ be a globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold. Let $P$ be a wave operator acting on sections in a vector bundle $E$ over $M$. Then there exist unique advanced and retarded Green’s operators $G_\pm : \mathcal{D}(M,E) \to C^\infty(M,E)$ for $P$.

**Proof.** By Theorem 6.2 there exist families $F_\pm(x)$ of advanced and retarded fundamental solutions for the adjoint operator $P^*$ respectively. We know that $F_\pm(x)$ depend smoothly on $x$ and the differential equation $P(F_\pm(\cdot)|\varphi|) = \varphi$ holds. By definition we have

$$P(G_\pm \varphi) = P[F_\pm(\cdot)|\varphi|] = \varphi$$

thus showing (i). Assertion (ii) follows from the fact that the $F_\pm(x)$ are fundamental solutions,

$$G_\pm(\varphi)|(x) = F_\pm(x)|[\varphi] = P^*F_\pm(x)|[\varphi] = \delta_\pm[\varphi] = \varphi(x).$$

To show (iii) let $x \in M$ such that $(G_+ \varphi)(x) \neq 0$. Since $\text{supp}(F_-) \subset J^+(x)$ the support of $\varphi$ must hit $J^+(x)$. Hence $x \in J_+(\text{supp}(\varphi))$ and therefore $\text{supp}(G_+ \varphi) \subset J_+(\text{supp}(\varphi))$. The argument for $G_-$ is analogous.

We have seen that existence of fundamental solutions for $P^*$ depending nicely on $x$ implies existence of Green’s operators for $P$. This construction can be reversed. Then uniqueness of fundamental solutions in Theorem 6.2 implies uniqueness of Green’s operators.

**Lemma 7.3.** Let $M$ be a globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold. Let $P$ be a wave operator acting on sections in a vector bundle $E$ over $M$. Let $G_\pm$ be the Green’s operators for $P$ and $G^*_{\pm}$ the Green’s operators for the adjoint operator $P^*$. Then

$$\int_M (G^*_+ \varphi) \cdot \psi \, dV = \int_M \varphi \cdot (G_- \psi) \, dV$$

holds for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E^*)$ and $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E)$. 

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Definition 7.5. We say that a sequence of elements \( \psi \in C^\infty(M, E) \) converges in \( C^\infty(M, E) \) to \( \varphi \in C^\infty(M, E) \) if there exists a compact subset \( K \subset M \) such that \( \text{supp}(\varphi) \subset J^M(K) \). Obviously, \( C^\infty(M, E) \) is a vector subspace of \( C^0(M, E) \).

The subscript \( \text{sc} \) should remind the reader of “space-like compact”. Namely, if \( M \) is globally hyperbolic and \( \varphi \in C^\infty(M, E) \), then for every Cauchy hypersurface \( S \subset M \) the support of \( \varphi|_S \) is contained in \( S \cap J^M(K) \) hence compact by Lemma 3.8. In this sense sections in \( C^\infty(M, E) \) have space-like compact support.

Proof. For the Green’s operators we have \( P G_{\pm} = \text{id}|_{\mathcal{D}(M, E)} \) and \( P^* G_{\pm} = \text{id}|_{\mathcal{D}(M, E')} \) and hence

\[
\int_M (G_{\pm} \varphi) \cdot \psi \, dV = \int_M (G_{\pm} \varphi) \cdot (P G_{\pm} \psi) \, dV = \int_M (P^* G_{\pm} \varphi) \cdot (G_{\pm} \psi) \, dV = \int_M \varphi \cdot (G_{\pm} \psi) \, dV.
\]

Notice that \( \text{supp}(G_{\pm} \varphi) \cap \text{supp}(G_{\mp} \psi) \subset J^M(\text{supp}(\psi)) \cap J^M(\text{supp}(\varphi)) \) is compact in a globally hyperbolic manifold so that the partial integration in the second equation is justified.

\[\Box\]

Notation 7.4. We write \( C^\infty_{\text{sc}}(M, E) \) for the set of all \( \varphi \in C^\infty(M, E) \) for which there exists a compact subset \( K \subset M \) such that \( \text{supp}(\varphi) \subset J^M(K) \). Obviously, \( C^\infty_{\text{sc}}(M, E) \) is a vector subspace of \( C^0(M, E) \).

\[\text{Proof.}\] For the Green’s operators we have \( P G_{\pm} = \text{id}|_{\mathcal{D}(M, E)} \) and \( P^* G_{\pm} = \text{id}|_{\mathcal{D}(M, E')} \) and hence

\[
\int_M (G_{\pm} \varphi) \cdot \psi \, dV = \int_M (G_{\pm} \varphi) \cdot (P G_{\pm} \psi) \, dV = \int_M (P^* G_{\pm} \varphi) \cdot (G_{\pm} \psi) \, dV = \int_M \varphi \cdot (G_{\pm} \psi) \, dV.
\]

Much of the solution theory of wave operators on globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifolds is collected in the following theorem.

Theorem 7.6. Let \( M \) be a globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold. Let \( P \) be a wave operator acting on sections in a vector bundle \( E \) over \( M \). Let \( G_+ \) and \( G_- \) be advanced and retarded Green’s operators for \( P \) respectively.

Then

\[0 \to \mathcal{D}(M, E) \xrightarrow{P} \mathcal{D}(M, E) \xrightarrow{G} C^\infty_{\text{sc}}(M, E) \xrightarrow{P} C^\infty_{\text{sc}}(M, E)\]

is an exact sequence of linear maps.

\[\text{Proof.}\] Properties (i) and (ii) in Definition 7.1 of Green’s operators directly yield \( G \circ P = 0 \) and \( P \circ G = 0 \), both on \( \mathcal{D}(M, E) \). Properties (iii) and (iii’) ensure that \( G \) maps \( \mathcal{D}(M, E) \) to \( C^\infty_{\text{sc}}(M, E) \). Hence the sequence of linear maps forms a complex.

Exactness at the first \( \mathcal{D}(M, E) \) means that

\[P : \mathcal{D}(M, E) \to \mathcal{D}(M, E)\]

is injective. To see injectivity let \( \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E) \) with \( P \varphi = 0 \). Then \( \varphi = G_+ P \varphi = G_+ 0 = 0 \).

Next let \( \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M, E) \) with \( G \varphi = 0 \), i.e. \( G_+ \varphi = G_- \varphi \). We put \( \psi := G_+ \varphi = G_- \varphi \in C^\infty(M, E) \) and we see \( \text{supp}(\psi) = \text{supp}(G_+ \varphi) \cap \text{supp}(G_- \varphi) \subset J^M_0(\text{supp}(\varphi)) \cap \text{supp}(\varphi) \subset J^M_0(\text{supp}(\psi)) \).
Finally, let \( \varphi \in C_c^\infty(M,E) \) such that \( P\varphi = 0 \). Without loss of generality we may assume that \( \text{supp}(\varphi) \subset I^M_w(K) \cup J^M_w(K) \) for a compact subset \( K \) of \( M \). Using a partition of unity subordinated to the open covering \( \{ I^M_w(K), J^M_w(K) \} \) write \( \varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \) where \( \text{supp}(\varphi_1) \subset I^M_w(K) \) and \( \text{supp}(\varphi_2) \subset J^M_w(K) \). For \( \psi := -P\varphi_1 = P\varphi_2 \) we see that \( \text{supp}(\psi) \subset J^M_w(K) \cap J^M_w(K), \) hence \( \psi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E) \).

We check that \( G_+\psi = \varphi_2 \). For all \( \chi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E^*) \) we have

\[
\int_M \chi \cdot (G_+\varphi_2) \, dV = \int_M \chi \cdot (G_+ \varphi_1 + G_+ \varphi_2) \, dV = \int_M \varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2 \, dV = \int_M \varphi_2 \, dV
\]

where \( G_+ \) is the Green’s operator for the adjoint operator \( P^* \) according to Lemma 7.3. Notice that for the second equation we use the fact that \( \text{supp}(\varphi_2) \cap \text{supp}(G_+ \chi) \subset J^M_w(K) \cap J^M_w(\text{supp}(\chi)) \) is compact. Similarly, one shows \( G_-\psi = -\varphi_1 \).

Now \( G\psi = G_+\psi - G_-\psi = \varphi_2 + \varphi_1 = \varphi \), hence \( \varphi \) is in the image of \( G \).

**Proposition 7.7.** Let \( M \) be a globally hyperbolic Lorentzian manifold, let \( P \) be a wave operator acting on sections in a vector bundle \( E \) over \( M \). Let \( G_+ \) and \( G_- \) be the advanced and retarded Green’s operators for \( P \) respectively.

Then \( G_{\pm} : \mathcal{D}(M,E) \to C_c^\infty(M,E) \) and all maps in the complex (4) are continuous.

**Proof.** The maps \( P : \mathcal{D}(M,E) \to \mathcal{D}(M,E) \) and \( P : C_c^\infty(M,E) \to C_c^\infty(M,E) \) are continuous simply because \( P \) is a differential operator. It remains to show that \( G : \mathcal{D}(M,E) \to C_c^\infty(M,E) \) is continuous.

Let \( \psi_1, \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(M,E) \) and \( \psi_j \to \varphi \) in \( \mathcal{D}(M,E) \) for all \( j \). Then there exists a compact subset \( K \subset M \) such that \( \text{supp}(\psi_j) \subset K \) for all \( j \) and \( \text{supp}(\varphi) \subset K \). Hence \( \text{supp}(G\psi_j) \subset J^M_w(K) \) for all \( j \) and \( \text{supp}(G\varphi) \subset J^M_w(K) \). From the proof of Theorem 6.2 we know that \( G_+\varphi \) coincides with the solution \( u \) to the Cauchy problem \( Pu = \varphi \) with initial conditions \( u|_{S_-} = (\nabla u)|_{S_-} = 0 \) where \( S_- \subset M \) is a spacelike Cauchy hypersurface such that \( K \subset I^M_w(S_-) \). Theorem 5.6 tells us that if \( \varphi_j \to \varphi \) in \( \mathcal{D}(M,E) \), then the solutions \( G_+\varphi_j \to G_+\varphi \) in \( C^\infty(M,E) \). The proof for \( G_- \) is analogous and the statement for \( G \) follows.

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