

## Comment on the paper by J. T. Jebsen reprinted in Gen. Rel. Grav. 37, 2253 – 2259 (2005)

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Published online: 18 July 2006  
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Jebsen [1] anticipated Birkhoff [2] in claiming that spherically symmetric vacuum space-times, possibly with  $\Lambda$ , are static. That statement is wrong, counterexamples are the extension of the Schwarzschild solution into the region behind the horizon and analogous parts of DeSitter and Anti-DS. The mistake in the proof occurs where Jebsen claims that in a spherically symmetric metric

$$ds^2 = F(r, l)dr^2 + G(r, l) \left( d\vartheta^2 + \sin^2 \vartheta d\varphi^2 \right) + H(r, l)drdl + D(r, l)dl^2,$$

by transforming the  $(r, l)$  coordinates, one can achieve  $H = 0$  and  $G = r^2$ .  $H = 0$  can indeed be achieved, and in addition one can require  $F > 0$ ,  $G > 0$  and  $D < 0$ . Then, if the gradient of  $\sqrt{G}$  is spacelike (respectively timelike), one can put  $G = r^2$  (resp.  $G = l^2$ ). If  $G$  is constant, no condition at all can be imposed on it; there exists an exact vacuum solution with  $\Lambda > 0$  in this class, found by Nariai [3]. If  $\sqrt{G}$  has a light-like gradient, no vacuum solution for any  $\Lambda$  exists.

In fact, all solutions of the required kind are known and can be continued to inextendable ones. A corrected version of the theorem states that all spherically symmetric solutions admit, besides the  $SO(3)$  generators, an additional hypersurface-orthogonal Killing vector field.

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