

Disclaimer

The solution at hand was written in the course of the respective class at the University of Bonn. If not stated differently on top of the first page or the following website, the solution was prepared and handed in solely by me, Marvin Zanke. Anything in a different color than the ball pen blue is usually a correction that I or a tutor made. For more information and all my material, check:

<https://www.physics-and-stuff.com/>

I raise no claim to correctness and completeness of the given solutions! This equally applies to the corrections mentioned above.

This work by [Marvin Zanke](#) is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](#).

General Relativity Exercise 2 Homework

Martin Zanke

23.04.2018

H4) We have $\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha} (g(x)) \stackrel{\text{symmetric here}}{=} \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\delta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\delta\gamma} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\gamma}} g_{\delta\beta} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\delta}} g_{\beta\gamma} \right)$

11/13

a) $\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha} (g(x)) = \frac{1}{2} (g^{\alpha\delta}) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}} (g_{\delta\gamma}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\gamma}} (g_{\delta\beta}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\delta}} (g_{\beta\gamma}) \right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} g^{k_1 e_1} (y) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial y^{e_1}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}} \left[g_{k_2 e_2} (y) \frac{\partial y^{k_2}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial y^{e_2}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \left[g_{k_3 e_3} (y) \frac{\partial y^{k_3}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial y^{e_3}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\delta}} \left[g_{k_4 e_4} (y) \frac{\partial y^{k_4}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{e_4}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \right] \right\}$

$= \frac{1}{2} g^{k_1 e_1} (y) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial y^{e_1}} \left\{ \frac{\partial y^{k_2}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial y^{e_2}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_2}} g_{k_2 e_2} (y) + \frac{\partial y^{k_3}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial y^{e_3}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_3}} g_{k_3 e_3} (y) - \frac{\partial y^{k_4}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{e_4}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_4}} g_{k_4 e_4} (y) \right.$

$+ g_{k_2 e_2} (y) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_2}} \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial y^{e_2}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} + g_{k_2 e_2} (y) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_2}} \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial y^{e_2}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} + g_{k_3 e_3} (y) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_3}} \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial y^{e_3}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} + g_{k_3 e_3} (y) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_3}} \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial y^{e_3}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} - g_{k_4 e_4} (y) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_4}} \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial y^{e_4}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} - g_{k_4 e_4} (y) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_4}} \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial y^{e_4}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \left. \right\}$

In which cases can we also cancel with $\frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\delta}} = 1$ like $\frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\delta}} = 1$ only iff $\delta = k$?

$\frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\delta}} = 1$

but $\frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\delta}} = 1$ only if $\delta = k$ and $\delta = e$ otherwise not possible. When it's part of the chain rule.

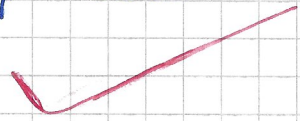
$= \frac{1}{2} g^{k_1 e_1} (y) \left\{ \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_2}} g_{k_2 e_2} (y) + \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_3}} g_{k_3 e_3} (y) - \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_4}} g_{k_4 e_4} (y) + 2 g_{k_2 e_2} (y) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_2}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \right\}$

$\stackrel{k_1=e_1}{=} g^{k_1 e_1} (y) \left\{ \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_2}} g_{k_2 e_2} (y) + \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_3}} g_{k_3 e_3} (y) - \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\delta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_4}} g_{k_4 e_4} (y) + g_{k_2 e_2} (y) g_{k_3 e_3} (y) \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_2}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \right\}$

$\stackrel{k_1=e_1}{=} \frac{1}{2} g^{k_1 e_1} (y) \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{\delta}} g_{k_1 e_1} (y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y^e} g_{e_1 k_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{\delta}} g_{k_1 e_1} (y) \left(\frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \right) + g_{k_1 e_1} (y) g_{e_1 k_1} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \right\}$

$\stackrel{k_1=k}{=} \Gamma_{k_1 e_1}^k (g(y)) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} + \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_1}} g_{k_1 e_1} (y) + g_{k_1 e_1} (y) g_{e_1 k_1} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}}$

$= \Gamma_{k_1 e_1}^k (g(y)) \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} + \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{k_1}} g_{k_1 e_1} (y) + g_{k_1 e_1} (y) g_{e_1 k_1} \frac{\partial y^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial y^{k_1}}$



b) For an object to transform like tensors, we would expect

$$(\varphi^* \Gamma)^\alpha_{\beta\gamma} (g(x)) = \Gamma^\kappa_{\lambda\epsilon} (g(y)) \frac{\partial y^\lambda}{\partial x^\beta} \frac{\partial y^\epsilon}{\partial x^\gamma} \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial y^\kappa}$$

which is not the case because of the additional term

$$\frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial y^\epsilon} \frac{\partial y^\epsilon}{\partial (\beta\gamma\delta)}$$

as seen from a)

1

Why do we check $(\varphi^* \Gamma)(g(x)) \stackrel{!}{=} \Gamma(\varphi^* g(x))$ for a transform like a tensor field? And why then not apply φ^* to g as well as $\varphi^* \Gamma$, as g is in Γ ? Could basically both be true by two different things?

we check

$$(\varphi^* \Gamma)^\alpha_{\beta\gamma} = \Gamma^\kappa_{\lambda\epsilon} (\varphi(x)) \frac{\partial y^\lambda}{\partial x^\beta} \frac{\partial y^\epsilon}{\partial x^\gamma} \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial y^\kappa}$$

but ~~not~~ $(\varphi^* \Gamma)(g(x)) \neq \Gamma(\varphi^* g(x))$

→ So, here we don't know beforehand if

Γ is a tensor, so we use the fact that g is a tensor to transform g first and then apply Γ i.e. we find $\Gamma(\varphi^* g)$.

∴ we cannot have an operation $\varphi^* \Gamma$ defined here.



H5)

Take a contravariant tensorfield of rank 4, X^S



1

a) Claim: $X^S_{iv;ip} - X^S_{ip;iv} = R^S_{apv} X^a$

Calculate

$$X^S_{iv} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} X^S + X^a \Gamma^S_{av}$$

$$X^S_{ip;ip} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} X^S_{ip} + X^a \Gamma^S_{ip} - X^S_{ia} \Gamma^a_{ip}$$

$$\Rightarrow X^S_{ip;iv} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} X^S_{ip} + X^a \Gamma^S_{iv} - X^S_{ia} \Gamma^a_{iv}$$

$$\Rightarrow X^S_{iv;ip} - X^S_{ip;iv} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} X^S_{iv} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} X^S_{ip} + X^a \Gamma^S_{iv} - X^S_{ia} \Gamma^a_{iv} - X^S_{ip} \Gamma^a_{av} + X^S_{ia} \Gamma^a_{pv}$$

$$\Gamma^a_{iv} = \Gamma^a_{vi} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} X^S_{iv} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} X^S_{ip} + X^a \Gamma^S_{iv} - X^S_{ia} \Gamma^a_{iv}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} X^S + X^k \Gamma^S_{kv} \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} X^S + X^k \Gamma^S_{ki} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} X^a + X^k \Gamma^a_{ki} \right\} \Gamma^S_{iv} - \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} X^a + X^k \Gamma^a_{kv} \right\} \Gamma^S_{ip}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} (X^a \Gamma^S_{av}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} (X^a \Gamma^S_{ap}) + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} X^a \right) \Gamma^S_{iv} - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} X^a \right) \Gamma^S_{ip} + X^k \Gamma^a_{kv} \Gamma^S_{iv} - X^k \Gamma^a_{kp} \Gamma^S_{ip}$$

$$= X^a \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \Gamma^S_{av} - X^a \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} \Gamma^S_{ap} + X^a \Gamma^S_{iv} \Gamma^S_{iv} - X^a \Gamma^S_{ip} \Gamma^S_{ip}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \Gamma^S_{av} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^v} \Gamma^S_{ap} + \Gamma^S_{iv} \Gamma^S_{iv} - \Gamma^S_{ip} \Gamma^S_{ip} \right\} X^a = R^S_{apv} X^a$$

b) As we found R^S_{apv} via $X^S_{iv;ip} - X^S_{ip;iv}$

and $X^S_{iv;ip} = (\nabla \nabla X)^S_{ip}$, $X^S_{ip;iv} = (\nabla \nabla X)^S_{ip}$, and we

know that for a tensorfield $w(x) \in V(p,q)$ the covariant derivative yields a tensorfield $(\nabla w)(x) \in V(p+1,q)$, we know

that for $X^S \in V(0,4)$ $(\nabla \nabla X)^S_{ip} \in V(2,4)$. We also know

that for the product of $w(x) \in V(p,q)$, $w'(x) \in V(p',q')$, we have

$w(x) \otimes w'(x) \in V(p+p', q+q')$ and thus $R^S_{apv} X^a \in V(0,4)$ (this is a contraction, not a tensor product)

X^S vectorfield depends on x as well?

Yes!

Take care! Don't know how Γ^S_{ip} acts on $\partial_v X^S$ → order is important!

Why is R the curvature tensor? Pictorially $X^S_{ip;ip} - X^S_{ip;iv}$?

→ in fact

Which order of the indices on the curvature tensor? Could also be R^S_{ipav} but R^S_{ipav} ?

just a definition

2

If other way, Symm. prop. would be different and $R_{ipav} = R_{ipav}$ when differentially etc.



Where one index appears twice and can be contracted. The contraction then yields a tensorfield $C(R_{\alpha\mu\nu}^{\rho} x^{\alpha}) \in V^{(a_2-1, b_2)}$ which has to be equivalent to the $X_{i,j,k}^{\rho} - X_{i,\mu,\nu}^{\rho} \in V^{(1,1)}$ tensorfield (the summation is, of course for $w(x) \in V^{(1,1)}$, $w(x) \in V^{(p,q)}$ given by a tensorfield $w(x) \in V^{(p,q)}$ and thus $a_2 = 3, b_2 = 1$ \rightarrow 1-time contravariant and 3-time covariant.

How can we sum tensors only for some rank tensors? \rightarrow we can only sum some rank tensors defined for each space-time point. Components

Alternatively, look at definition of

$$R_{\alpha\mu\nu}^{\rho} = \partial_{\mu} \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^{\rho} - \partial_{\nu} \Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^{\delta} \Gamma_{\delta\mu}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^{\delta} \Gamma_{\delta\nu}^{\rho}$$

and argue in the same way: tensorproduct and contract, additionally, the derivative yields a $(p+1, q)$ -tensorfield.

c) To see that $R(p^*g) = p^*R(g)$, we look at

$$R_{\alpha\mu\nu}^{\rho}(p^*g) x^{\alpha} = X_{i,j,k}^{\rho}(p^*g) - X_{i,\mu,\nu}^{\rho}(p^*g)$$

?

True. Here you would have to use the transformation and show explicitly.

Which way better? Second way not okay as $\nabla \neq \partial_{\mu}$ and thus we don't know that this is a $(p+1, q)$ tensorfield? Also we don't know that $\Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^{\rho}$ is a $(2, 1)$ tensorfield?

Apply p^* to Γ or g which are in ∇x by definition?

$$d) R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} = g_{\alpha\sigma} R^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu\nu}$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} = g_{\alpha\sigma} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} + \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\alpha\mu} - \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\alpha\nu} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \left[\frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\kappa} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\kappa\nu} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} g_{\kappa\beta} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\nu} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} g^{\sigma\kappa} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\kappa\nu} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} g_{\kappa\beta} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\nu} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\kappa} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\kappa\nu} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\nu}} g_{\kappa\beta} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\nu} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{g^{\sigma\kappa}_{, \lambda} = 0}{=} \frac{1}{2} \left(-g^{\lambda\kappa} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\mu} - g^{\sigma\lambda} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\lambda\mu} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\kappa\nu} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} g_{\kappa\beta} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\nu} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\kappa} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\kappa\nu} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\nu}} g_{\kappa\beta} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\nu} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{g_{\kappa\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} = \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\sigma\mu}}{=} \left(g^{\lambda\kappa} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\mu} + g^{\sigma\lambda} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\lambda\mu} \right) g_{\kappa\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\kappa} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\kappa\nu} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\nu}} g_{\kappa\beta} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\nu} \right)$$

Analogously,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} = - \left(g^{\lambda\kappa} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\nu} + g^{\sigma\lambda} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\lambda\nu} \right) g_{\kappa\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} + \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\kappa} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\kappa\mu} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\mu}} g_{\kappa\beta} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\mu} \right)$$

$$= g_{\alpha\sigma} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\kappa} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\kappa\nu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\nu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\kappa\mu} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\mu} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \left(g^{\lambda\kappa} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\mu} + g^{\sigma\lambda} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\lambda\mu} \right) g_{\kappa\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(g^{\lambda\kappa} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\nu} + g^{\sigma\lambda} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\lambda\nu} \right) g_{\kappa\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} + \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\mu} - \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\nu} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\alpha\nu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\nu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\alpha\mu} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\kappa}} g_{\beta\mu} \right\}$$

$$- \left(\delta^{\lambda}_{\alpha} g_{\beta\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\mu} + \delta^{\sigma}_{\alpha} g_{\kappa\sigma} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\lambda\mu} \right) \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu}$$

$$+ \left(\delta^{\lambda}_{\alpha} g_{\beta\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\nu} + \delta^{\sigma}_{\alpha} g_{\kappa\sigma} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\lambda\nu} \right) \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} + g_{\alpha\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\mu} - g_{\alpha\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\nu}$$

part. derivatives commute

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\alpha\nu} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\nu}} g_{\beta\mu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\nu}} g_{\alpha\mu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\beta\nu} \right.$$

$$\left. - g_{\alpha\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\mu} - g_{\kappa\sigma} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\alpha\mu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} + g_{\alpha\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\mu} + g_{\kappa\sigma} \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\alpha\nu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} \right.$$

$$\left. + g_{\alpha\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\mu} - g_{\alpha\sigma} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\nu} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\alpha\nu} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\nu}} g_{\beta\mu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\nu}} g_{\alpha\mu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^{\lambda} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\beta\nu} \right.$$

$$\left. + g_{\alpha\sigma} \left\{ \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\nu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\mu} - \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\alpha\mu} \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\beta\nu} \right\} \right\}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} g_{\alpha\nu} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha} g_{\beta\mu} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} g_{\alpha\mu} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha} g_{\beta\nu} \right) + g_{\mu\sigma} (\Gamma_{\beta\mu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\sigma - \Gamma_{\beta\nu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^\sigma) \right\}$$

where pretty much in the beginning we used

$$g_{ik} \stackrel{H2a)}{=} 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\lambda} g^{ik} + g^{\lambda k} \Gamma_{\lambda\mu}^\mu + g^{\lambda i} \Gamma_{\lambda\mu}^k$$

and

$$g_{k\sigma} \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\sigma = g_{k\sigma} \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\epsilon} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} g_{\epsilon\nu} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} g_{\epsilon\beta} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\epsilon} g_{\beta\nu} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} g_{k\nu} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} g_{k\beta} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} g_{\beta\nu} \right)$$

Better way to see this?

not really. :(

$$e) R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\beta \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\mu} + \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} - \partial_\beta \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\mu} - \partial_\alpha \partial_\mu g_{\beta\nu}) + g_{\lambda\sigma} (\Gamma_{\beta\mu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\sigma - \Gamma_{\beta\nu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^\sigma)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{reorder}}{=} \frac{1}{2} (-\partial_\beta \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\mu} - \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} + \partial_\beta \partial_\mu g_{\alpha\nu} + \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu}) + g_{\lambda\sigma} (-\Gamma_{\beta\nu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^\sigma + \Gamma_{\beta\mu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\sigma)$$

$$= -\left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\beta \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\mu} + \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} - \partial_\beta \partial_\mu g_{\alpha\nu} - \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu}) + g_{\lambda\sigma} (\Gamma_{\beta\nu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^\sigma - \Gamma_{\beta\mu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\sigma) \right\} = -R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{reorder}}{=} \frac{1}{2} (-\partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} - \partial_\beta \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\mu} + \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} + \partial_\beta \partial_\mu g_{\alpha\nu}) + g_{\lambda\sigma} (-\Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^\sigma \Gamma_{\beta\nu}^\lambda + \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\sigma \Gamma_{\beta\mu}^\lambda)$$

$$= -\left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} + \partial_\beta \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\mu} - \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} - \partial_\beta \partial_\mu g_{\alpha\nu}) + g_{\lambda\sigma} (\Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^\sigma \Gamma_{\beta\nu}^\lambda - \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\sigma \Gamma_{\beta\mu}^\lambda) \right\}$$

$\delta \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $g_{\beta\mu} \leftrightarrow g_{\beta\nu}$ → $R_{\beta\alpha\mu\nu}$

$$R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} \stackrel{\Gamma_{\beta\mu}^\lambda}{=} \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} + \partial_\beta \partial_\mu g_{\alpha\nu} - \partial_\beta \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\mu} - \partial_\alpha \partial_\mu g_{\beta\nu}) + g_{\lambda\sigma} (\Gamma_{\nu\alpha}^\sigma \Gamma_{\mu\beta}^\lambda - \Gamma_{\nu\beta}^\sigma \Gamma_{\mu\alpha}^\lambda)$$

$\delta \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $g_{\beta\mu} \leftrightarrow g_{\beta\nu}$ → $\delta \leftrightarrow \lambda$ for first part

$$\stackrel{\text{if commute}}{=} \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\nu \partial_\alpha g_{\beta\mu} + \partial_\mu \partial_\beta g_{\alpha\nu} - \partial_\nu \partial_\beta g_{\alpha\mu} - \partial_\mu \partial_\alpha g_{\beta\nu}) + g_{\lambda\sigma} (\Gamma_{\nu\alpha}^\lambda \Gamma_{\mu\beta}^\sigma - \Gamma_{\nu\beta}^\lambda \Gamma_{\mu\alpha}^\sigma)$$

$$= R_{\nu\alpha\beta\mu}$$

I don't know =

f) Claim: $R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} + R_{\alpha\nu\beta\mu} + R_{\alpha\mu\nu\beta} = 0$

$$R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} + R_{\alpha\nu\beta\mu} + R_{\alpha\mu\nu\beta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} + \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} - \partial_\beta \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\mu} + \partial_\alpha \partial_\mu g_{\beta\nu} \right\} + g_{\lambda\sigma} (\Gamma_{\nu\alpha}^\lambda \Gamma_{\beta\mu}^\sigma - \Gamma_{\beta\nu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^\sigma)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \partial_\nu \partial_\beta g_{\alpha\mu} + \partial_\alpha \partial_\mu g_{\beta\nu} - \partial_\nu \partial_\mu g_{\alpha\beta} - \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta g_{\nu\mu} \right\} + g_{\lambda\sigma} (\Gamma_{\nu\beta}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\mu}^\sigma - \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\sigma)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \partial_\mu \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\beta} + \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta g_{\mu\nu} - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\beta} - \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} \right\} + g_{\lambda\sigma} (\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\sigma - \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\sigma)$$

$$= 0$$

2

1

I don't know =
↓
Faster way to see this?