

Introduction to General Relativity: Homework 3

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Problem 1. Consider flat spacetime written in cylindrical coordinates

$$(t, r, \varphi, z),$$

with line element

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + dr^2 + r^2 d\varphi^2 + dz^2.$$

(i) (6 points) Coordinate Basis

- Write down the coordinate basis vectors.
- Compute the squared norm of each basis vector using the metric.
- Explain why this basis is not orthonormal, even though the spacetime is flat.

(ii) (6 points) Orthonormal Basis

Define a new set of basis vectors

$$\mathbf{e}_t = \partial_t, \quad \mathbf{e}_r = \partial_r, \quad \mathbf{e}_\varphi = \frac{1}{r} \partial_\varphi, \quad \mathbf{e}_z = \partial_z.$$

- Show that this is orthonormal.
- Explain the physical meaning of this basis.

(iii) (6 points) Vector Components in Different Bases

Consider the vector

$$\mathbf{V} = V^r \partial_r + V^\varphi \partial_\varphi,$$

with

$$V^r = 0, \quad V^\varphi = \omega,$$

where ω is constant.

- Compute the magnitude of \mathbf{V} using the metric.
- Find the components of \mathbf{V} in the orthonormal basis.
- Explain why the orthonormal components correspond to physical measurements.

(iv) (2 points) An observer at fixed r and z moves in the φ direction with angular velocity ω .

- Which basis corresponds to what the observer measures?
- Why can coordinate components be misleading?

Solution to (i). We first write down the coordinate basis vectors:

$$\mathbf{e}_t = \partial_t, \quad \mathbf{e}_r = \partial_r, \quad \mathbf{e}_\varphi = \partial_\varphi, \quad \mathbf{e}_z = \partial_z.$$

Computing the squared norm of each term in the basis using the metric, we have:

$$\mathbf{e}_t \cdot \mathbf{e}_t = g_{tt} = -1$$

$$\mathbf{e}_r \cdot \mathbf{e}_r = g_{rr} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\varphi \cdot \mathbf{e}_\varphi = g_{\varphi\varphi} = r^2$$

$$\mathbf{e}_z \cdot \mathbf{e}_z = g_{zz} = 1.$$

This basis isn't orthonormal because the basis vector \mathbf{e}_φ has a squared norm of r^2 , which is not equal to 1. An orthonormal basis requires that each basis vector has a squared norm of either +1 or -1 (for timelike vectors), but here the norm depends on the coordinate r . \square

Solution to (ii). When computing the squared norm of each term in the new basis, we'll have the same values for everything except for $\mathbf{e}_{\hat{\varphi}}$:

$$\mathbf{e}_{\hat{\varphi}} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\hat{\varphi}} = \frac{1}{r^2} g_{\varphi\varphi} = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot r^2 = 1.$$

Thus, the squared norms of all basis vectors in this new basis are either +1 or -1, confirming that it is orthonormal.

The physical meaning of this basis is that it represents measurements made by an observer who is at rest in the cylindrical coordinate system. The orthonormal basis vectors correspond to directions that are locally flat and normalized, allowing for direct physical interpretations of measurements such as distances and angles. \square

Solution to (iii). Computing the magnitude of \mathbf{V} using the metric, we have:

$$\sqrt{\langle \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{V} \rangle} = \sqrt{g_{ij} V^i V^j} = \sqrt{g_{\varphi\varphi} (V^\varphi)^2} = \sqrt{r^2 \omega^2} = r\omega.$$

Writing \mathbf{V} in terms of the orthonormal basis, we have:

$$\mathbf{V} = V^{\hat{r}} \mathbf{e}_{\hat{r}} + V^{\hat{\varphi}} \mathbf{e}_{\hat{\varphi}} = 0 \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\hat{r}} + \omega r \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\hat{\varphi}} = \omega r \mathbf{e}_{\hat{\varphi}} = \omega \mathbf{e}_{\varphi}.$$

The orthonormal components correspond to physical measurements because they are defined in a locally flat frame where the basis vectors have unit length. This means that the components directly represent measurable quantities, such as distances and angles, without any scaling factors that depend on the coordinates. \square

Solution to (iv). The orthonormal basis corresponds to what the observer measures. This is because the orthonormal basis vectors are normalized and represent directions that are locally flat, making them suitable for physical measurements.

Coordinate components can be misleading because they depend on the choice of coordinates and may not reflect the actual physical distances or angles. For example, in cylindrical coordinates, the φ component of a vector can be scaled by the radial distance r , which can distort the interpretation of the vector's magnitude and direction. In contrast, orthonormal components provide a direct representation of physical quantities. \square

Problem 2 (Euler-Lagrange). (10 points) Let

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m g_{ij}(x) \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j.$$

Prove that the Euler-Lagrange equations can be written as:

$$\ddot{x}^i + \Gamma_{jk}^i \dot{x}^j \dot{x}^k = 0,$$

where:

$$\Gamma_{jk}^i = \frac{1}{2} g^{i\ell} (\partial_k g_{\ell j} + \partial_j g_{\ell k} - \partial_\ell g_{jk}).$$

Solution. The Euler-Lagrange equations are given by:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}^k} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x^k} = 0 \tag{1}$$

Computing the partial derivatives of L , we have:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x^k} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \left(\frac{1}{2} m g_{ij} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j \right) = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} \right) \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}^k} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}^k} \left(\frac{1}{2} m g_{ij} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j \right) = \frac{1}{2} m g_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}^k} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} m \left(g_{ij} \delta_k^i \dot{x}^j + g_{ij} \dot{x}^i \delta_k^j \right) = \frac{1}{2} m (g_{kj} \dot{x}^j + g_{jk} \dot{x}^j) = m g_{jk} \dot{x}^j.
\end{aligned}$$

Using the chain rule to compute the time derivative, we have:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}^k} = m (g_{jk} \ddot{x}^j + \partial_i g_{jk} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j).$$

Using Equation (1), we have:

$$g_{jk} \ddot{x}^j + \partial_i g_{jk} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j - \frac{1}{2} \partial_k g_{ij} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j = 0.$$

Since $\dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j$ is symmetric in i and j , we can symmetrize the coefficients, giving us:

$$\partial_i g_{jk} = \frac{1}{2} [\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_i g_{jk}] = \frac{1}{2} [\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ik}].$$

Therefore, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
g_{jk} \ddot{x}^j + \partial_i g_{jk} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j - \frac{1}{2} \partial_k g_{ij} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j &= g_{jk} \ddot{x}^j + \frac{1}{2} [\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ik}] \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j - \frac{1}{2} \partial_k g_{ij} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j \\
&= g_{ik} \ddot{x}^i + \frac{1}{2} [\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ik} - \partial_k g_{ij}] \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j \\
&= g^{\ell k} g_{ik} \ddot{x}^i + \frac{1}{2} g^{\ell k} [\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ik} - \partial_k g_{ij}] \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j.
\end{aligned}$$

Simplifying, $g^{\ell k} g_{ik} \ddot{x}^i = \delta_i^\ell \ddot{x}^i = \ddot{x}^\ell$. Thus, we have:

$$g^{\ell k} g_{ik} \ddot{x}^i + \frac{1}{2} g^{\ell k} [\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ik} - \partial_k g_{ij}] \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j = \ddot{x}^\ell + \frac{1}{2} g^{\ell k} [\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ik} - \partial_k g_{ij}] \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j.$$

Re-labeling the dummy indices to $\ell \longleftrightarrow i \longleftrightarrow k$, we get:

$$\ddot{x}^\ell + \frac{1}{2} g^{\ell k} [\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ik} - \partial_k g_{ij}] \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j = \ddot{x}^i + \frac{1}{2} g^{i\ell} [\partial_k g_{j\ell} + \partial_j g_{k\ell} - \partial_\ell g_{kj}] \dot{x}^k \dot{x}^j.$$

Therefore, we have:

$$\ddot{x}^i + \frac{1}{2} g^{i\ell} [\partial_k g_{j\ell} + \partial_j g_{k\ell} - \partial_\ell g_{kj}] \dot{x}^k \dot{x}^j = \ddot{x}^i + \Gamma_{jk}^i \dot{x}^k \dot{x}^j.$$

Thus, we have:

$$\ddot{x}^i + \Gamma_{jk}^i \dot{x}^k \dot{x}^j = 0. \quad \square$$

Problem 3 (Practice with Christoffel symbols). Consider the geometry of a 2-sphere of radius R . We define the usual coordinate system on the sphere with coordinate θ as the co-latitude (i.e., $\pi/2$ -latitude) and φ as the longitude.

(i) (4 points) Show, using a geometric argument, that the line element is

$$ds^2 = R^2 d\theta^2 + R^2 \sin^2(\theta) d\varphi^2.$$

(ii) (12 points) Find the metric tensor component $g_{\mu\nu}$ and the Christoffel symbols $\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\mu$ on the sphere.

Solution to (i). For the $g_{\theta\theta}$ component, we can consider a small change in θ while keeping φ constant. The distance traveled along the sphere for a small change in θ is simply the arc length of a circle of radius R , which gives us:

$$ds = R d\theta.$$

Thus, we have, $g_{\theta\theta} = R^2$.

For the $g_{\varphi\varphi}$ component, we consider a small change in φ while keeping θ constant. The distance traveled along the sphere for a small change in φ is the arc length of a circle of radius $R \sin(\theta)$ (the radius of the circle at latitude θ), which gives us:

$$ds = R \sin(\theta) d\varphi.$$

Thus, we have, $g_{\varphi\varphi} = R^2 \sin^2(\theta)$. □

Solution to (ii). We know the metric tensor components from the line element:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\theta\theta} &= R^2, & g_{\varphi\varphi} &= R^2 \sin^2(\theta), & g_{\theta\varphi} &= g_{\varphi\theta} = 0 \\ g^{\theta\theta} &= \frac{1}{R^2}, & g^{\varphi\varphi} &= \frac{1}{R^2 \sin^2(\theta)}, & g^{\theta\varphi} &= g^{\varphi\theta} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

We first compute the partial derivatives of the metric components:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\theta g_{\theta\theta} &= 0, & \partial_\varphi g_{\theta\theta} &= 0, & \partial_\theta g_{\varphi\varphi} &= 2R^2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta), & \partial_\varphi g_{\varphi\varphi} &= 0 \\ \partial_\theta g_{\theta\varphi} &= 0, & \partial_\varphi g_{\theta\varphi} &= 0, & \partial_\theta g_{\varphi\theta} &= 0, & \partial_\varphi g_{\varphi\theta} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since the metric is diagonal and its components depend only on θ , all derivatives $\partial_\varphi g_{\mu\nu}$ vanish, and any Christoffel symbol involving only $\theta\theta$ -components is zero because $g_{\theta\theta}$ is constant. Moreover, because the Christoffel symbols are symmetric in their lower indices, it suffices to compute only those with distinct lower indices. Therefore, the only non-zero Christoffel symbols are:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{\varphi\varphi}^\theta &= -\frac{1}{2} g^{\theta\theta} \partial_\theta g_{\varphi\varphi} = -\frac{1}{2R^2} \partial_\theta (R^2 \sin^2(\theta)) = -\sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \\ \Gamma_{\varphi\theta}^\varphi &= \frac{1}{2} g^{\varphi\varphi} \partial_\theta g_{\varphi\varphi} = \frac{1}{2R^2 \sin^2(\theta)} \partial_\theta (R^2 \sin^2(\theta)) = \cot(\theta). \end{aligned}$$

Since the Christoffel symbols are symmetric in the lower two indices, we also have $\Gamma_{\theta\varphi}^\varphi = \cot(\theta) = \Gamma_{\varphi\theta}^\varphi$. Thus, the non-zero Christoffel symbols are:

$$\Gamma_{\varphi\varphi}^\theta = -\sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_{\varphi\theta}^\varphi = \cot(\theta) = \Gamma_{\theta\varphi}^\varphi. \quad \square$$

Problem 4 (Geodesics on the sphere). (★)

- (i) (4 points) Write the geodesic equations on the sphere in the form of $\ddot{\theta} = f(\theta, \varphi, \dot{\theta}, \dot{\varphi})$ and $\ddot{\varphi} = g(\theta, \varphi, \dot{\theta}, \dot{\varphi})$, where the dot indicates a derivative with respect to arc-length.
- (ii) (5 points) Show from these equations that the quantities

$$\tilde{L} = R^2 \sin^2(\theta) \dot{\varphi} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} = R^2 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2(\theta) \dot{\varphi}^2),$$

are conserved. What is the interpretation of \tilde{L} ?

For the rest of the problem, we will take the normalization that $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 1$.

- (iii) (5 points) Use the result of part (ii) to write an equation for $\dot{\theta}$ in terms of θ and \tilde{L} .

Use this to show that s can be written as

$$s = \pm R \int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^2 \sin^2(\theta)}}}.$$

- (iv) (6 points) Evaluate this integral and show that

$$\cos(\theta) = \sin(I) \cos\left(\frac{s - C}{R}\right),$$

where $\tilde{L} = R \cos(I)$ and C is some constant. *Hint: first do the substitution $z = R \cos(\theta)$ and then $z = R \sin(I) \psi$*

- (v) (4 points) Explain, based on your 3D Euclidean intuition, why a particle moving at constant speed along a great circle on a sphere should exhibit sinusoidal motion on the z-axis. What are the interpretations of z , I , and ψ in this picture.

Solution to (i). The geodesic equations are given by:

$$\ddot{x}^\mu + \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\mu \dot{x}^\alpha \dot{x}^\beta = 0.$$

For $\mu = \theta$, we have:

$$\ddot{\theta} + \Gamma_{\varphi\varphi}^\theta \dot{\varphi} \dot{\varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} - \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\varphi}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\varphi}^2.$$

For $\mu = \varphi$, we have:

$$\ddot{\varphi} + \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\varphi \dot{\theta} \dot{\theta} = \ddot{\varphi} + \Gamma_{\theta\varphi}^\varphi \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\varphi} + 2 \cot(\theta) \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\varphi} = -2 \cot(\theta) \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta}.$$

Thus, the geodesic equations on the sphere are:

$$\ddot{\theta} = \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\varphi}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \ddot{\varphi} = -2 \cot(\theta) \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta}. \quad (2)$$

Thus, we have expressed the geodesic equations in the desired form. \square

Solution to (ii). Since $\theta = \theta(s)$ and $\varphi = \varphi(s)$, we must use the chain rule when computing the derivatives with respect to s . Computing the derivative of \tilde{L} with respect to s , we have:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial s} = \frac{d}{ds} (R^2 \sin^2(\theta) \dot{\varphi}) = R^2 (2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} + \sin^2(\theta) \ddot{\varphi}) \quad (3)$$

Computing the derivative of $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}$ with respect to s , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial s} &= \frac{d}{ds} \left(R^2 (\dot{\theta}^2(s) + \sin^2(\theta) \dot{\varphi}^2(s)) \right) \\ &= R^2 (2\dot{\theta}\ddot{\theta} + 2\sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi}^2(s) + \sin^2(\theta) 2\dot{\varphi} \ddot{\varphi}). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Plugging in the value we got from Equation (2) for $\ddot{\varphi}$ into Equation (3), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial s} &= R^2 (2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} + \sin^2(\theta) (-\cot(\theta) \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta})) \\ &= R^2 (2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} - 2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have shown that \tilde{L} is conserved.

Lastly, plugging in the values we got from Equation (2) for $\ddot{\theta}$ and $\ddot{\varphi}$ into Equation (4), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial s} &= R^2 (2\dot{\theta} (\sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\varphi}^2) + 2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi}^2 + \sin^2(\theta) 2\dot{\varphi} (-2 \cot(\theta) \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta})) \\ &= R^2 (2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi}^2 + 2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi}^2 - 4 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi}^2) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have shown that $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}$ is conserved.

The quantity \tilde{L} represents the angular momentum per unit mass of a particle moving on the sphere. It is conserved because there are no external torques acting on the particle, and thus its angular momentum remains constant throughout its motion. \square

Solution to (iii). Using the fact that $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 1$, we can solve for $\dot{\theta}$ to get:

$$\dot{\theta} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} - \sin^2(\theta) \dot{\varphi}^2} \quad (5)$$

Using the fact that $\tilde{L} = R^2 \sin^2(\theta) \dot{\varphi}$, we can solve for $\dot{\varphi}$ to get:

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\tilde{L}}{R^2 \sin^2(\theta)} \quad (6)$$

Plugging Equation (6) into Equation (5), we have:

$$\dot{\theta} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} - \sin^2(\theta) \left(\frac{\tilde{L}}{R^2 \sin^2(\theta)} \right)^2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^4 \sin^2(\theta)}} = \pm \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^2 \sin^2(\theta)}}.$$

Since $\dot{\theta} = d\theta/ds$, we can rearrange to get:

$$ds = \pm R \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^2 \sin^2(\theta)}}}.$$

Thus, we have shown that s can be written as:

$$s = \pm R \int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^2 \sin^2(\theta)}}}. \quad \square$$

Solution to (iv). Using the substitution $z = R \cos(\theta)$, we have $dz = -R \sin(\theta) d\theta$, which gives us $d\theta = -\frac{dz}{R \sin(\theta)}$. Thus, we have:

$$s = \pm R \int \frac{-\frac{dz}{R \sin(\theta)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^2 \sin^2(\theta)}}} = \mp \int \frac{dz}{\sin(\theta) \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^2 \sin^2(\theta)}}}.$$

Then, using the identity $\sin^2(\theta) = 1 - \cos^2(\theta) = 1 - \frac{z^2}{R^2}$, we have:

$$s = \mp \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{z^2}{R^2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^2 - z^2}}}.$$

Next, we use the substitution $z = R \sin(I) \cos(\psi)$, which gives us $dz = -R \sin(I) \sin(\psi) d\psi$. Thus, we have:

$$s = \pm \int \frac{R \sin(I) \sin(\psi) d\psi}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(I) \cos^2(\psi)} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^2 - R^2 \sin^2(I) \cos^2(\psi)}}}.$$

Using the substitution $u = \sin(I) \cos(\psi)$, we have $du = -\sin(I) \sin(\psi) d\psi$. Thus, we have:

$$s = \mp R \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2}{R^2 - R^2 u^2}}}.$$

Factoring out R^2 from the denominator of the second square root, we have:

$$s = \mp R \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tilde{L}^2/R^2}{1 - u^2}}}.$$

Since $\tilde{L} = R \cos(I)$, we have $\tilde{L}^2/R^2 = \cos^2(I)$. Thus, we have:

$$s = \mp R \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\cos^2(I)}{1 - u^2}}} = \mp R \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2} \sqrt{\frac{1 - u^2 - \cos^2(I)}{1 - u^2}}} = \mp R \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2 - \cos^2(I)}}.$$

Using the identity $1 - u^2 - \cos^2(I) = \sin^2(I) - u^2$, we have:

$$s = \mp R \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{\sin^2(I) - u^2}} = \mp R \arcsin\left(\frac{u}{\sin(I)}\right) + C.$$

Substituting back for u , we have:

$$s = \mp R \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin(I) \cos(\psi)}{\sin(I)}\right) + C = \mp R \arcsin(\cos(\psi)) + C.$$

Solving for $\cos(\psi)$, we have:

$$\cos(\psi) = \sin\left(\pm \frac{s - C}{R}\right).$$

Since $\sin(x)$ is an odd function, we can absorb the negative sign into the constant C , giving us:

$$\cos(\psi) = \sin\left(\frac{s - C}{R}\right).$$

Finally, substituting back for z , we have:

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{z}{R} = \sin(I) \cos(\psi) = \sin(I) \cos\left(\frac{s - C}{R}\right). \quad \square$$

Solution to (v). If a particle is moving at constant speed along a great circle on a sphere, its height (z -coordinate) will increase from the south pole to the north pole, then start decreasing back to the south pole, and so on. This up-and-down motion is sinusoidal in nature, as the particle's height varies periodically as it moves along the great circle.

The variable z just represents the height of the particle above or below the equatorial plane of the sphere. It varies sinusoidally as the particle moves along the great circle. The variable I represents the inclination of the great circle with respect to the equatorial plane. It determines the maximum and minimum heights (amplitudes) that the particle reaches during its motion. Lastly, the variable ψ represents the phase of the sinusoidal motion. It determines the position of the particle along the great circle at any given time, effectively tracking its progress through one complete oscillation from south to north and back. \square