

Schultz 6.33

(a) (θ, ϕ, χ) are coordinates for the sphere?

It's obviously that (θ, ϕ, χ) are on the sphere, so it suffices to show (θ, ϕ, χ) span the sphere. We do so by a series of 1-to-1 mappings.

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2 = r^2 \text{ mapped to } a^2 + z^2 + w^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{where } (x, y) \rightarrow a(\cos \phi, \sin \phi).$$

$$\text{Subsequently, } a^2 + z^2 + w^2 = r^2 \text{ mapped to } b^2 + w^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{where } (a, z) \rightarrow b(\sin \theta, \cos \theta).$$

$$\text{Finally, } b^2 + w^2 = r^2 \text{ mapped to } r^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{where } (b, w) \rightarrow r(\sin \chi, \cos \chi).$$

Each mapping is 1-1. Thus The entire mapping is 1-1.

$$\begin{aligned} (b). g_{\alpha\beta} &= \vec{e}_\alpha \cdot \vec{e}_\beta \Rightarrow g_{\chi\chi} = \vec{e}_\chi \cdot \vec{e}_\chi \\ &= (K_x \vec{e}_\alpha) \cdot (K_x \vec{e}_\beta) \\ &= \left(\frac{dr}{d\chi} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\chi} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dw}{d\chi} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx}{d\chi} \right)^2 \\ &= (-r \sin^2 \chi)^2 + (r \cos \chi \cos \theta)^2 + (r \cos \chi \sin \theta \cos \phi)^2 \\ &\quad + (r \cos \chi \sin \theta \sin \phi)^2 \\ &= r^2 (\sin^2 \chi + \cos^2 \chi \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \chi \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \\ &\quad + \cos^2 \chi \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi) \\ &= r^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{\theta\theta} &= \left(\frac{dw}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2 \\
 &= 0 + (-r \sin \chi \sin \theta)^2 + (r \sin \chi \cos \theta \cos \phi)^2 \\
 &\quad + (r \sin \chi \cos \theta \sin \phi)^2 \\
 &= r^2 \left[\sin^2 \chi \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g_{\phi\phi} = \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\phi}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0 + 0 + (r \sin \chi \sin \theta \sin \phi)^2 + (r \sin \chi \sin \theta \cos \phi)^2 \\
 &= r^2 \sin^2 \chi \sin^2 \theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

For off-diagonal terms, observe that

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = \Lambda^\mu_\alpha \Lambda^\nu_\beta \bar{e}_\mu \bar{e}_\nu = \Lambda^\mu_\alpha \Lambda^\nu_\beta g_{\mu\nu}$$

this term only makes
diagonal terms of

$(\Lambda^\mu_\alpha \Lambda^\nu_\beta)$ show up.