Relativity Report 1

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Last modified: April 28, 2024

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The Christoffel symbol is defined as

$$\Gamma_{\mu\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\mu\alpha}}{\partial x^{\beta}} + \frac{\partial g_{\mu\beta}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right) \tag{1.1}$$

in a coordinate system x^{λ} and transform into a system $\tilde{x}^{\lambda+1}$. The transformation laws of the coordinate are

$$g^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial x^{\mu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\rho}} \frac{\partial x^{\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\sigma}} \tilde{g}^{\rho\sigma} \tag{1.2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} = \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}.$$
 (1.3)

Putting these relations into the definition (1.1), we obtain the transformation law

$$\Gamma_{\mu\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\mu\alpha}}{\partial x^{\beta}} + \frac{\partial g_{\mu\beta}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right) \\
= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} g_{\lambda\gamma} \right) + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\lambda\delta} \right) - \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\gamma\delta} \right) \right\} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right) \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} g_{\lambda\gamma} + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\delta}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \right) g_{\lambda\gamma} + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g_{\lambda\gamma}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \right. \\
\left. + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right) \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\lambda\delta} + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \right) g_{\lambda\delta} + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial g_{\lambda\delta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \right. \\
\left. - \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \right) \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\gamma\delta} - \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \right) g_{\gamma\delta} - \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \right\} \right. (1.4)$$

The waved terms $_{0.000}$ in (1.4) become a twice of the Christoffel symbol:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g_{\lambda\gamma}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial g_{\lambda\delta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}} - \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial g_{\gamma\delta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}} = 2 \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \tilde{\Gamma}_{\lambda\gamma\delta}. \tag{1.5}$$

But we already find that there are additional terms in (1.4) and they violate the transformation law of the 3-rank covariant tensor. Thus we find the law as

$$\Gamma_{\mu\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \tilde{\Gamma}_{\lambda\gamma\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial^{2} \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\beta} \partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} g_{\lambda\gamma} + \frac{\partial^{2} \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\beta} \partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} g_{\lambda\gamma} \right. \\
\left. + \frac{\partial^{2} \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\alpha} \partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\lambda\delta} + \frac{\partial^{2} \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\alpha} \partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} g_{\lambda\delta} - \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\mu} x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} g_{\gamma\delta} - \frac{\partial^{2} \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\mu} \partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} g_{\delta\gamma} \right\} \\
= \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\delta}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \tilde{\Gamma}_{\lambda\gamma\delta} + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial^{2} \tilde{x}^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\alpha} \partial x^{\beta}} g_{\lambda\gamma} \tag{1.6}$$

Note we freely change the dummy indices and cancel out equivalent terms.

^{*}In the problem statement, we should consider the transformation x^{λ} into a system " x'^{λ} " but I should apologize since we will use a different label " \tilde{x}^{λ} ", though it is trivial.

From the previous problem, we obtain the transformation law

$$\tilde{\Gamma}^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial^{2} x^{\gamma}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu} \partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}}.$$
(2.1)

Since we already know the transformation laws, what we have to do is just to compute them. Thus the transformation should be

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\nabla}_{\mu}\tilde{V}_{\nu} &\equiv \frac{\partial \tilde{V}_{\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} - \tilde{\Gamma}^{\lambda}_{\ \mu\nu}\tilde{V}_{\lambda} \\ &= \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} V_{\beta} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\ \alpha\beta} + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial^{2} x^{\gamma}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu} \partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}} V_{\delta} \\ &= \frac{\partial^{2} x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu} \partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} V_{\beta} + \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \frac{\partial V_{\beta}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\ \alpha\beta} \cdot \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}} V_{\delta} - \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial^{2} x^{\gamma}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu} \partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \cdot \frac{\partial x^{\delta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}} V_{\delta} \\ &= \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \left(\frac{\partial V_{\beta}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} - \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\ \alpha\beta} V_{\gamma} \right) = \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \nabla_{\alpha} V_{\beta} \end{split} \tag{2.2}$$

and we finally attain

$$\tilde{\nabla}_{\mu}\tilde{V}_{\nu} = \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \nabla_{\alpha} V_{\beta}. \tag{2.3}$$

The definition of the covariant derivative of two-rank tensor and as followings:

$$\nabla_{\lambda} T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial T_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} - \Gamma^{\rho}_{\mu\lambda} T_{\rho\nu} - \Gamma^{\rho}_{\nu\lambda} T_{\mu\rho}, \tag{3.1}$$

$$R^{\mu}_{\ \nu\lambda\rho} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r^{\lambda}} \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \nu\rho} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r^{\rho}} \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \nu\lambda} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\lambda} \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\ \nu\rho} - \Gamma^{\mu}_{\ \alpha\rho} \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\ \nu\lambda}. \tag{3.2}$$

We already showed that $\nabla_{\lambda}A_{\sigma}$ is the 2-rank covariant tensor in the previous problem. Thus we should find $[\nabla_{\mu}, \nabla_{\nu}]T_{\lambda\rho}$ for a general two-rank tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$. Let us compute $\nabla_{\mu}\nabla_{\nu}T_{\lambda\rho}$ first. It is

$$\begin{split} \nabla_{\mu}\nabla_{\nu}T_{\lambda\rho} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}}\left(\nabla_{\nu}T_{\lambda\rho}\right) - \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\nu\mu}(\nabla_{\delta}T_{\lambda\rho}) - \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\mu}(\nabla_{\nu}T_{\sigma\rho}) - \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\rho\mu}(\nabla_{\nu}T_{\lambda\sigma}) \\ &= \frac{\partial^{2}T_{\lambda\rho}}{\partial x^{\mu}\partial x^{\nu}} - \frac{\partial\Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\nu}}{\partial x^{\mu}}T_{\sigma\rho} - \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\nu}\frac{\partial T_{\sigma\rho}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \frac{\partial\Gamma^{\sigma}_{\rho\nu}}{\partial x^{\mu}}T_{\lambda\sigma} - \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\rho\nu}\frac{\partial T_{\lambda\sigma}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\nu\mu}(\nabla_{\delta}T_{\lambda\rho}) \\ &- \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\mu}\frac{\partial T_{\sigma\rho}}{\partial x^{\nu}} + \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\mu}\Gamma^{\alpha}_{\sigma\nu}T_{\alpha\rho} + \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda\mu}\Gamma^{\alpha}_{\rho\nu}T_{\sigma\alpha} \\ &- \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\rho\mu}\frac{\partial T_{\lambda\sigma}}{\partial x^{\nu}} + \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\rho\mu}\Gamma^{\alpha}_{\lambda\nu}T_{\alpha\sigma} + \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\rho\mu}\Gamma^{\alpha}_{\sigma\nu}T_{\lambda\alpha}. \end{split}$$

Note that grayed terms vanish from contributions of $\nabla_{\nu}\nabla_{\mu}T_{\lambda\rho}$. When we evaluate $\nabla_{\mu}\nabla_{\nu}T_{\lambda\rho}$, we just need to flip the indices as $\mu \leftrightarrow \nu$ and we get

$$[\nabla_{\mu}, \nabla_{\nu}] T_{\lambda \rho} = -\frac{\partial \Gamma_{\lambda \nu}^{\sigma}}{\partial x^{\mu}} T_{\sigma \rho} - \Gamma_{\sigma \nu}^{\sigma} \frac{\partial T_{\sigma \rho}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma}}{\partial x^{\mu}} T_{\lambda \sigma} - \Gamma_{\sigma \nu}^{\sigma} \frac{\partial T_{\lambda \sigma}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \Gamma_{\sigma \nu}^{\sigma} \frac{\partial T_{\sigma \rho}}{\partial x^{\nu}} + \Gamma_{\rho \mu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \nu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} + \Gamma_{\rho \mu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\sigma \nu}^{\alpha} T_{\lambda \alpha} + \Gamma_{\rho \mu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \nu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} + \Gamma_{\rho \mu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\sigma \nu}^{\alpha} T_{\lambda \alpha} + \Gamma_{\rho \mu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \nu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} + \Gamma_{\rho \mu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\alpha \nu}^{\alpha} T_{\lambda \alpha} + \Gamma_{\rho \mu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \nu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} + \Gamma_{\rho \mu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \nu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} - \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\lambda \alpha} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} - \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\lambda \alpha} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} - \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\lambda \alpha} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\alpha \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\lambda \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\alpha \sigma} - \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\alpha \mu}^{\alpha} T_{\lambda \alpha} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\alpha \mu}^{\sigma} T_{\alpha \mu} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\alpha \mu}^{\sigma} T_{\alpha \mu} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\alpha \mu}^{\sigma} T_{\lambda \sigma} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\alpha \mu}^{\sigma} T_{\lambda \sigma}^{\sigma} T_{\lambda \sigma}^{\sigma} + \Gamma_{\rho \nu}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\alpha \mu}^{\sigma} T_{\lambda \sigma}^{\sigma} T_{\lambda \sigma}^$$

By substituting $T_{\lambda\rho}$ with $\nabla_{\lambda}A_{\rho}$, the required result realized.

Let us show the following formula*2:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}}\sqrt{-g} = \sqrt{-g}\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\lambda}.\tag{4.1}$$

Assuming this relation, we immediately reach the answer

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \left(\sqrt{-g} A^{\lambda} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \sqrt{-g} \right) A^{\lambda} + \frac{\partial A^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\lambda}}
= \Gamma^{\sigma}_{\lambda \sigma} A^{\kappa} + \frac{\partial A^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} = \nabla_{\lambda} A^{\lambda}.$$
(4.2)

So what is left is to prove the relation (4.1).

Proof. We will use the relation

$$ln g = Tr ln g$$
(4.3)

and take the derivative to x^{λ} . Then we get

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \ln g = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \operatorname{Tr} \ln g \tag{4.4}$$

and by computing both sides carefully, we can obtain

$$\frac{1}{q}\frac{\partial g}{\partial x^{\lambda}} = g^{\alpha\beta}\frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial x^{\lambda}}.$$
(4.5)

Note that we use the relation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \ln g_{\alpha\beta} = (g^{-1})_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{\partial g_{\gamma\beta}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \tag{4.6}$$

when we derivate the RHS of (4.4). Thus we find

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \sqrt{-g} &= -\frac{\partial g}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{-g} g^{\alpha \beta} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha \beta}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \end{split} \tag{4.7}$$

by using (4.5). On the other hand, the Christoffel symbol is defined as (1.1) and contracting the indices, the relation holds

$$\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \tag{4.8}$$

and finally we attain (4.1).

$$\det e^A = e^{\operatorname{Tr} A}$$

and taking $A \equiv \ln g$, we find (4.1).

^{*2}The exponential of matrix A satisfies