4 dimension de-Sitter space, second paper

November 3, 2016

4. Motion equation

As usually action for free particle:

$$S = -mc \int_{a}^{b} ds \qquad ds = \sqrt{dx_{\mu}dx^{\mu}} \tag{1}$$

There $u_{\mu} = \frac{dx_{\mu}}{ds}$ and according with principle of least action:

$$\delta S = --mc \int_a^b \frac{dx_\mu \delta dx^\mu}{ds} = -mc \int_a^b u_\mu d\delta x^\mu = 0$$

After integration by parts:

$$\delta S = -mcu_{\mu}\delta x^{\mu}\Big|_{a}^{b} + mc\int_{a}^{b}\delta x^{\mu}\frac{du_{\mu}}{dx}ds \to \frac{du_{\mu}}{ds} = 0 \qquad (2)$$

Calculate $\omega_{\mu} = \frac{du_{\mu}}{ds}$, using ds from last paper:

$$x^{\mu} = (t, \theta, \varphi)$$

After reparameterize R = 1

$$u^{\mu} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-1 + \dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2}}, \frac{\dot{\theta}}{\sqrt{-1 + \dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2}}, \frac{\dot{\varphi}}{\sqrt{-1 + \dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2}}\right)$$
(3)

With
$$\gamma = (-1 + \dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

And $\gamma' = \frac{\gamma}{ds} = \gamma^3 (\sin\theta \cos\theta \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi}^2 - \dot{\theta} \ddot{\theta} - \sin^2\theta \dot{\varphi} \ddot{\varphi})$ in the end we have:

$$\omega^{\mu} = \left(\gamma' , \ \gamma' \dot{\theta} + \gamma^2 \ddot{\theta} , \ \gamma' \dot{\varphi} + \gamma^2 \ddot{\varphi} \right) = 0 \tag{4}$$

5. Motion equation for massless particle

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