## Symmetry of the Ricci tensor

This simple example shows that, for the metric connection, the Ricci tensor is symmetric, that is  $R_{ab} = R_{ba}$ .

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{a,b,c,d,e,f,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u#}::Indices(position=independent).
\partial{#}::PartialDerivative;
g_{a b}::Symmetric;
g^{a b}::Symmetric;
g_{a b}::Depends(\partial{#});
g^{a b}::Depends(\partial{#});
dgab := \operatorname{c}_{c}_{g^{a} b} -> - g^{a} e} g^{b} f} \operatorname{partial}_{c}_{g^{e} f}. # cdb (dgab, dgab)
Gamma := \Gamma^{a}_{b c} ->
        (1/2) g^{a e} ( partial_{b}{g_{e c}} 
                        + \partial_{c}{g_{b e}}
                        - \partial_{e}{g_{b c}}). # cdb (Chr, Gamma)
Rabcd := R^{a}_{b c d} ->
       - \operatorname{d}_{d}(\operatorname{amma}_a) - \operatorname{a}_{e} d \ Gamma^{e}_{b} c.
                                                      # cdb (Rabcd, Rabcd)
Rab := R_{a b} -> R^{c}_{a c b}.
                                                      # cdb (Rab, Rab)
eqn := 2 (R_{a b} - R_{b a}).
substitute (eqn, Rab)
substitute (eqn, Rabcd)
substitute (eqn, Gamma)
distribute
           (eqn)
product_rule (eqn)
canonicalise (eqn)
                                                      # cdb (final1,eqn)
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substitute (eqn,dgab)
canonicalise (eqn) # cdb (final2,eqn)
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$$g^{ab}_{,c} := \partial_c g^{ab} \to -g^{ae} g^{bf} \partial_c g_{ef}$$

$$\Gamma^a_{bc} := \Gamma^a_{bc} \to \frac{1}{2} g^{ae} \left( \partial_b g_{ec} + \partial_c g_{be} - \partial_e g_{bc} \right)$$

$$R^a_{bcd} := R^a_{bcd} \to \partial_c \Gamma^a_{bd} + \Gamma^a_{ec} \Gamma^e_{bd} - \partial_d \Gamma^a_{bc} - \Gamma^a_{ed} \Gamma^e_{bc}$$

$$R_{ab} := R_{ab} \to R^c_{acb}$$

$$2(R_{ab} - R_{ba}) = -\partial_b g^{ce} \partial_a g_{ce} + \partial_a g^{ce} \partial_b g_{ce}$$

$$= 0$$