The metric connection in Riemann normal coordinates

In local Riemann normal coordinates, the metric components can always be expanded as a power series in the Riemann curvatures and its derivatives (provided the curvatives are finite at the expansion point). In particular

$$g_{ab}(x) = g_{ab} - \frac{1}{3}x^{c}x^{d}R_{acbd} - \frac{1}{6}x^{c}x^{d}x^{e}\nabla_{c}R_{adbe} + \cdots$$
$$g^{ab}(x) = g^{ab} + \frac{1}{3}x^{c}x^{d}g^{ae}g^{bf}R_{cedf} + \frac{1}{6}x^{c}x^{d}x^{e}g^{af}g^{bg}\nabla_{c}R_{dfeg} + \cdots$$

where g_{ab} and g^{ab} are independent of the coordinates x^a and where ∇ is the metric compatable derivative operator (i.e., $\nabla(g) = 0$). In applications in General Relativity the g_{ab} are often chosen to be $g_{ab} = \text{diag}(-1, 1, 1, 1)$.

Here we will use the standard metric compatible connection

$$\Gamma_{ab}^{d}(x) = \frac{1}{2}g^{dc}(g_{cb,a} + g_{ac,b} - g_{ab,c})$$

to compute $\Gamma_{ab}^d(x)$ to terms linear in R_{abcd} and $\nabla_e R_{abcd}$.

```
\{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w\#\}::Indices(position=independent).
     D{#}::PartialDerivative.
     \nabla{#}::Derivative.
     g_{a b}::Metric.
     g^{a b}::InverseMetric.
     \delta{#}::KroneckerDelta.
10
     R_{a b c d}::RiemannTensor.
11
12
     x^{a}::Depends(D\{\#\}).
13
     x^{a}::Weight(label=num, value=1).
14
15
     R_{a b c d}::Depends(\nabla{#}).
16
17
     DxaDxb := D_{a}{x^{b}}-> delta^{b}_{a}.
18
19
```

```
# can chose lower order approximations by truncating the following pair
20
21
     gab := g_{a b} - 1/3 x^{c} x^{d} R_{a c b d}
22
                   - 1/6 x^{c} x^{d} x^{e} \quad (c)_{R_{a} d b e}.
                                                                                      # cdb(gab.000,gab)
23
24
     iab := g^{a} b + 1/3 x^{c} x^{d} g^{a} e g^{b} R_{c} e d f
25
                   # cdb(iab.000,iab)
26
27
     gab := g_{a} = b -> 0(gab).
     iab := g^{a} b \rightarrow 0(iab).
29
30
     gam := 1/2 g^{d} c} (D_{a}{g_{c}} + D_{b}{g_{a}} - D_{c}{g_{a}}).
                                                                                      # cdb(gam.001,gam)
31
32
                 (gam,gab)
     substitute
                (gam, iab)
     substitute
                                    # cdb(gam.002,gam)
     distribute
                 (gam)
                                    # cdb(gam.003,gam)
     unwrap
                  (gam)
36
     product_rule (gam)
                                    # cdb(gam.004,gam)
37
     distribute
                  (gam)
                                    # cdb(gam.005,gam)
                 (gam, DxaDxb)
                                    # cdb(gam.006,gam)
     substitute
     eliminate_kronecker (gam)
                                    # cdb(gam.007,gam)
40
                                    # cdb(gam.008,gam)
     sort_product
                    (gam)
41
                                    # cdb(gam.009,gam)
     rename_dummies (gam)
42
     canonicalise
                                    # cdb(gam.010,gam)
                    (gam)
43
44
     def truncate (obj,n):
45
46
        ans = Ex(0) # create a Cadabra object with value zero
47
48
        for i in range (0,n+1):
49
           foo := @(obj).
50
           bah = Ex("num = " + str(i))
51
           distribute (foo)
52
           keep_weight (foo, bah)
53
            ans = ans + foo
54
55
         return ans
56
57
```

```
gam = truncate (gam,2) # cdb (gam.101,gam) # allow up to 2nd order in x^a
58
59
60
     # the remaining code is just for pretty printing
61
62
     {x^{a},g^{a} \ b},R_{a} \ b \ c \ d},\nabla_{e}{R_{a} \ b \ c \ d}}::SortOrder.
63
64
     def get_term (obj,n):
65
         foo := @(obj).
67
         bah = Ex("num = " + str(n))
68
         distribute (foo)
69
         keep_weight (foo, bah)
70
71
         return foo
72
73
     def reformat (obj,scale):
74
75
        foo = Ex(str(scale))
        bah := @(foo) @(obj).
77
78
        distribute
                         (bah)
79
        sort_product
                       (bah)
80
        rename_dummies (bah)
81
        canonicalise
                       (bah)
                        (bah,$x^{a?},g^{b? c?}$)
        factor_out
        ans := \mathbb{Q}(bah) / \mathbb{Q}(foo).
84
85
        return ans
86
87
                                     # cdb (gam1.301,gam1)
     gam1 = get_term (gam,1)
88
     gam2 = get_term (gam,2)
                                     # cdb (gam2.301,gam2)
89
90
     gam1 = reformat (gam1, 3)
                                     # cdb (gam1.301,gam1)
91
     gam2 = reformat (gam2, 12)
                                     # cdb (gam2.301,gam2)
92
93
     Gamma := O(gam1) + O(gam2). # cdb (Gamma.301, Gamma)
94
     Scaled := 12 @(Gamma).
                                     # cdb (Scaled.301,Scaled)
```

The metric connection in Riemann normal coordinates

$$\Gamma_{ab}^{d} = \frac{1}{3} x^{c} g^{de} \left(R_{aebc} + R_{acbe} \right) + \frac{1}{12} x^{c} x^{e} g^{df} \left(\nabla_{a} R_{bcef} + 2 \nabla_{c} R_{afbe} + \nabla_{b} R_{acef} + 2 \nabla_{c} R_{aebf} + \nabla_{f} R_{acbe} \right)$$

$$12\Gamma_{ab}^{d} = 4x^{c}g^{de}\left(R_{aebc} + R_{acbe}\right) + x^{c}x^{e}g^{df}\left(\nabla_{a}R_{bcef} + 2\nabla_{c}R_{afbe} + \nabla_{b}R_{acef} + 2\nabla_{c}R_{aebf} + \nabla_{f}R_{acbe}\right)$$

```
\begin{dgroup*}
  \begin{dmath*} \Gamma^{d}_{a b} = \cdb{Gamma.301} \end{dmath*}
\end{dgroup*}
\begin{dgroup*}
  \begin{dgroup*}
  \begin{dmath*} 12 \Gamma^{d}_{a b} = \cdb{Scaled.301} \end{dmath*}
\end{dgroup*}
```