

# Quarto Example

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# 1 Andy's Quarto Example

This is a Quarto website.

To learn more about Quarto websites visit <https://quarto.org/docs/websites>.

This is an example showing how I use Quarto for my lectures notes. I wrote a blog post about it [here](#).

## 2 Parallel-transport and geodesics

Here is an excerpt from the GR lecture notes.

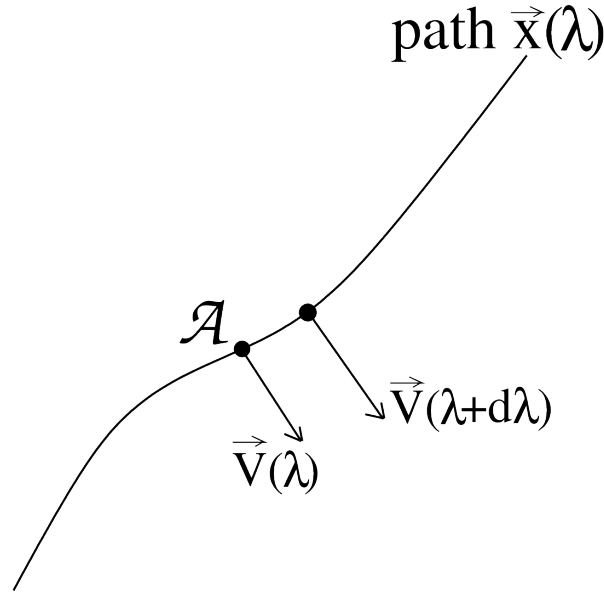


Figure 2.1: Parallel transport of a vector  $\vec{v}(\lambda)$  where  $\lambda$  is an affine parameter. For geodesics the vector  $\vec{v}$  is a tangent vector,  $\vec{u}(\lambda)$ .

We can use the idea of parallel transport to construct *geodesics*, defined as curves that parallel-transport their own tangent vectors. That is, for a geodesic

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla_{\vec{u}} \vec{u} &= 0 \\
 \text{i.e.} \quad u^\beta u^\alpha_{;\beta} &= 0 \\
 \text{i.e.} \quad u^\beta u^\alpha_{,\beta} + \Gamma^\alpha_{\beta\gamma} u^\beta u^\gamma &= 0 \\
 \text{or} \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \frac{dx^\alpha}{d\lambda} \right) + \Gamma^\alpha_{\beta\gamma} \frac{dx^\beta}{d\lambda} \frac{dx^\gamma}{d\lambda} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

where in the last of these expressions (often called the *geodesic equation*, though the first is also the geodesic equation),  $\lambda$  is a continuous parameter along the curve.

We have some freedom to choose  $\lambda$  – if we choose it to be the proper time of a particle with the curve as its world line, then  $\vec{u}$  is the velocity of the particle. However,  $\lambda$  is a more general quantity and can be used also for light rays with no proper time. Any linear transformation of  $\lambda$ , such as  $\phi = a\lambda + b$  with  $a, b$  constants, has  $\vec{x}(\phi)$  a valid solution of the geodesic equation (try the transformation  $\lambda \rightarrow \phi$ ) – we refer to  $\lambda$  (or  $\phi$ ) as an **affine parameter**.

In a locally-flat region, where the Christoffel symbols vanish, clearly the geodesic equation reduces to

$$\frac{d^2 x^\alpha}{d\lambda^2} = 0$$

which solves to the straight-line solution

$$x^\alpha = A^\alpha \lambda + B^\alpha.$$

In fact we can say, in a very real sense, that all geodesics are **straight**. This definition about “parallel transport of the tangent vector” is the only sensible definition of a straight line – it means that the curve at each point keeps moving in the direction of its local tangent vector. No other frame-independent definition of “straight” makes sense.

## 3 About

About this site