

Quarto

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1 Welcome

This is a Quarto website in “book” style.

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 Geodesics

Here is an excerpt from the GR lecture notes.

2.1 Parallel-transport and geodesics

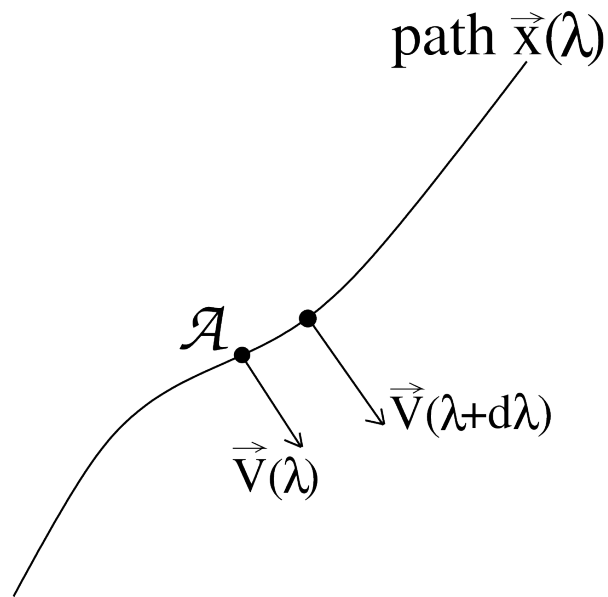


Figure 2.1: Parallel transport of a vector $\vec{v}(\lambda)$ where λ is an affine parameter. For geodesics the vector \vec{v} is a tangent vector, $\vec{u}(\lambda)$.

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

$$\nabla_{\vec{u}} \vec{u} = 0$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad u^\beta u^\alpha_{;\beta} = 0$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad u^\beta u^\alpha{}_{,\beta} + \Gamma^\alpha{}_{\beta\gamma} u^\beta u^\gamma = 0$$

$$\text{or} \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left(\frac{dx^\alpha}{d\lambda} \right) + \Gamma^\alpha{}_{\beta\gamma} \frac{dx^\beta}{d\lambda} \frac{dx^\gamma}{d\lambda} = 0$$

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

We have some freedom to choose λ – 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, λ is a more general quantity and can be used also for light rays with no proper time. Any linear transformation of λ , 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 λ (or ϕ) 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

This is an example Quarto website created to demonstrate how to use Quarto for lecture notes. If you have any questions, feel free to email me at Andy.Young@bristol.ac.uk.