

$$\textcircled{1} \nabla \phi$$

$$\textcircled{2} \nabla \cdot A$$

$$\textcircled{3} \nabla \times A$$

$$\textcircled{4} \nabla(fg) = f \nabla g + g \nabla f$$

$$\textcircled{5} \nabla(A \cdot B) = B \times (\nabla \times A) + A \times (\nabla \times B) + (B \cdot \nabla)A + (A \cdot \nabla)B$$

$$\textcircled{6} \nabla \cdot (fA) = f \nabla \cdot A + A \cdot (\nabla f)$$

$$\textcircled{7} \nabla \cdot (A \times B) = B \cdot (\nabla \times A) - A \cdot (\nabla \times B)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \nabla \times (fA) = f \nabla \times A + (\nabla f) \times A$$

$$\textcircled{9} \nabla \times (A \times B) = A(\nabla \cdot B) - B(\nabla \cdot A) + (B \cdot \nabla)A - (A \cdot \nabla)B$$

$$\textcircled{10} \nabla^2 f$$

$$\textcircled{11} \nabla \times \nabla f = 0$$

$$\textcircled{12} \nabla(\nabla \cdot A)$$

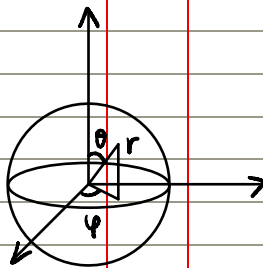
$$\textcircled{13} \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{14} \nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

in spherical coordinates :  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & r^2 & \\ & & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \frac{1}{r^2} & \\ & & \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\nabla^2 f = \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) \right] f$$

最基本的:

$$① \nabla_a \phi$$

$$② \nabla_a A^\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_\mu (\sqrt{g} A^\mu)$$

$$③ \nabla \times A = \epsilon^{abc} \partial_b A_c$$

Product Rules:

$$\partial_a (fg) = f \partial_a (g) + g \partial_a (f)$$

$$④ \nabla (fg) = f \nabla g + g \nabla f$$

$$⑤ \nabla (A \cdot B) = B \times (\nabla \times A) + A \times (\nabla \times B) + (B \cdot \nabla) A + (A \cdot \nabla) B$$

Proof. LHS =  $\partial_a (A^\mu B_\mu) = A^\mu \partial_a B_\mu + B_\mu \partial_a A^\mu$

$$\text{RHS} = \epsilon_{abc} B^b \epsilon^{cde} \nabla_d A_e + B^b \nabla_b A_a$$

$$+ \epsilon_{abc} A^b \epsilon^{cde} \nabla_d B_e + A^b \nabla_b A_a$$

注意  $\epsilon_{abc} \epsilon^{cde} = (-1)^2 \epsilon_{abc} \epsilon^{dec} = 2! \delta^d_{[a} \delta^e_{b]}$

代入 RHS =  $2 B^b \nabla_{[a} A_{b]} + B^b \nabla_b A_a$

$$+ 2 A^b \nabla_{[a} B_{b]} + A^b \nabla_b A_a$$

$$= B^b \nabla_a A_b + A^b \nabla_a B_b$$

注意:  $B^b \nabla_a A_b + A^b \nabla_a B_b$

$$= B^b \partial_a A_b - T^c_{ba} B^b A_c$$

$$+ A^b \partial_a B_b - T^c_{ba} A^b B_c$$

而  $-T^c_{ba} B^b A_c - T^c_{ba} A^b B_c$

$$= A_b B_c (-g^{cd} T^b_{da} - g^{bd} T^c_{da})$$

$$= -2 A_b B_c g^{d(c} T^{b)}_{da}$$

$$\left( \nabla_a g^{bc} = 0 = \partial_a g^{bc} + T^b_{da} g^{dc} + T^c_{da} g^{db} \right)$$

$$= 2 A_b B_c \partial_a g^{bc}$$

注意:  $B_\mu \partial_a A^\mu$

$$= B_\mu \partial_a (g^{\mu\nu} A_\nu)$$

$$= B^\nu \partial_a A_\nu + \underbrace{B_\mu A_\nu \partial_a g^{\mu\nu}}$$

↑  
刚才就发过这个问题

$$\therefore \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{6} \quad \nabla_a (f A^a) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_\mu (\sqrt{g} f A^\mu) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} f \partial_\mu (\sqrt{g} A^\mu) + A^\mu \partial_\mu f \\ &= f \nabla_a A^a + A^a \nabla_a f \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \nabla \cdot (A \times B) = B \cdot (\nabla \times A) - A \cdot (\nabla \times B)$$

$$\text{Proof. LHS} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_\mu (\sqrt{g} \epsilon^{\mu\rho\sigma} A_\rho B_\sigma)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_\mu (e^{\mu\rho\sigma} A_\rho B_\sigma)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} e^{\mu\rho\sigma} \partial_\mu (A_\rho B_\sigma)$$

$$\nabla_a A^\beta = \partial_a A^\beta - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^a A^\alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \epsilon^{\mu\rho\sigma} \partial_\mu A_\rho B_\sigma$$

μνρσλτ

$$\epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha A_\beta = \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta} \nabla_\alpha A_\beta$$

$$\text{RHS} = B_\mu \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta} \nabla_\alpha A_\beta - A_\mu \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta} \nabla_\alpha B_\beta$$

$$= B_\mu \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha A_\beta + A_\beta \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha B_\mu$$

$$= \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta} (B_\mu \partial_\alpha A_\beta + A_\beta \partial_\alpha B_\mu)$$

$$= \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha A_\beta B_\mu$$

$$\nabla_a (dx^\mu)_b = \partial_a (dx^\mu)_b + \Gamma_{ab}^d (dx^\mu)_d$$

$$\partial_a (dx^\mu)_b \partial_\nu (\text{---})$$

$$(dx^\mu)_b = (dx^\mu)_b (\delta^\mu_\rho)$$

$$(dx^\mu)_a (dx^\rho)_b \partial_\nu (\delta^\mu_\rho) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \nabla \times (f A) = f \nabla \times A + (\nabla f) \times A$$

$$\text{LHS} = \epsilon^{abc} \nabla_b (f A_c)$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc} \partial_b (f A_c)$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc} [(\partial_b f) A_c + f \partial_b A_c]$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \nabla \times (A \times B) = A (\nabla \cdot B) - B (\nabla \cdot A) + (B \cdot \nabla) A - (A \cdot \nabla) B$$

$$\text{LHS} = \epsilon^{abc} \nabla_b (\epsilon_{cde} A^d B^e)$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc} \partial_b (\epsilon_{cde} A^d B^e)$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} e^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\nu (\sqrt{g} e_{\rho\sigma\tau} A^\sigma B^\tau)$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (-1)^2 2! \delta_{\tau\sigma}^\mu \delta_{\tau\tau}^\nu \partial_\nu (\sqrt{g} A^\sigma B^\tau)$$

$$\text{RHS} = A^a \nabla_b B^b - B^a \nabla_b A^b + B^b \nabla_b A^a - A^b \nabla_b B^a$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (A^a \partial_b (\sqrt{g} B^b) - B^a \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A^b))$$

$$+ B^b \partial_b A^a + \cancel{T_{bc}^a B^b A^c} - A^b \partial_b B^a - \cancel{T_{bc}^a B^c A^b}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (\sqrt{g} B^b) \partial_b A^a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (\sqrt{g} A^b) \partial_b B^a$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$$\nabla_\alpha A^\alpha = \partial_\mu A^\mu + \underbrace{T^\mu_{\nu\mu}}_{\text{trace}} A^\nu$$

$$T^\mu_{\nu\mu} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\sigma} (\partial_\mu g_{\sigma\nu} + \partial_\nu g_{\sigma\mu} - \partial_\sigma g_{\mu\nu})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\sigma} \partial_\nu g_{\sigma\mu}$$

$$\underline{g^{\mu\sigma}} = (g^{-1})_{\mu\sigma} = \frac{G_{\mu\sigma}}{g}$$

$$g_{\mu\sigma} g^{\sigma\rho} = \underline{\delta_\mu^\rho}$$

$$\det(g_{\mu\nu}) = \sum_{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$g = \det(g_{\mu\nu})$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow g_{\mu\nu} + \delta g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$g = g + \underbrace{\left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial g^{\mu\nu}} \right)}_{G_{\mu\nu}} \delta g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\nu} = \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial g^{\mu\nu}} \right) \left( \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^\nu} \right)$$

$$g^{\mu\sigma} = \frac{G_{\mu\sigma}}{g}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\sigma} \partial_\nu g_{\sigma\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{G_{\mu\sigma}}{g} \right) \partial_\nu g_{\sigma\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2g} \partial_\nu g$$

$$\cancel{\partial_\nu (\ln g)}$$

$$\nabla_\alpha A^\alpha = \partial_\mu A^\mu + \frac{1}{2g} (\partial_\nu g) A^\nu$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left( \sqrt{g} \partial_\mu A^\mu + \frac{\partial_\nu (\sqrt{g})}{\sqrt{g}} A^\nu \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_\mu (\sqrt{g} A^\mu)$$

## Second Derivatives

$$(10) \nabla^2 f = \nabla^a \nabla_a f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_a (\sqrt{g} \partial^a f)$$

$$(11) \nabla \times \nabla f = \epsilon^{abc} \partial_b \partial_c f = 0$$

$$(12) \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) = \nabla_a \nabla_b A^b = \partial_a \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A^b) \right)$$

$$(13) \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) = \nabla_a (\epsilon^{abc} \nabla_b A_c)$$

$$= \nabla_a (\epsilon^{abc} \partial_b A_c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_a (\sqrt{g} \epsilon^{abc} \partial_b A_c)$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc} \partial_a \partial_b A_c = 0$$

$$(14) \nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

Proof. LHS =  $\epsilon^{abc} \nabla_b (\epsilon_{cde} \nabla^d A^e)$

$$= \epsilon^{abc} \partial_b (\epsilon_{cde} \nabla^d A^e) \quad g_{cf} \epsilon^{fde} \partial_d A^e$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (-1)^2 2! \delta_{[d}^a \delta_{e]}^b \partial_b (\sqrt{g} \partial^d A^e)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} 2! \partial_b (\sqrt{g} \partial^{[a} A^{b]})$$

$$\epsilon_{cde} \nabla^d A^e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{cde} (\nabla^d A^e - \nabla^e A^d)$$

$$\partial^d A^e + g^{df} T_{fg}^e A^g$$

$$- \partial^e A^d - g^{ef} T_{fg}^d A^g$$

$$\neq \epsilon_{cde} \partial^d A^e$$

$$\text{RHS} = \nabla^a \nabla_b A^b - \nabla^b \nabla_b A^a$$

$$= \partial^a \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A^b) \right)$$

$$- \partial_b (\nabla^b A^a) - T_{bc}^a \nabla^c A^a - T_{bc}^a \nabla^b A^c$$

$$= \partial^a \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A^b) \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} \nabla^b A^a)$$

$$- T_{bc}^a \nabla^b A^c$$

$$\left( \partial^a \partial_b A^b + \partial^a (A^b \frac{\partial_b \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g}}) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} \partial^a A^b) - (\partial^a A^b) \frac{\partial_b \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} \partial^a A^b) + A^b \partial^a \left( \frac{\partial_b \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g}} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} \nabla^b A^a) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{cd}^a A^d)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} 2 \partial_b (\sqrt{g} \partial^{[a} A^{b]}) + A^b \partial^a \left( \frac{\partial_b \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g}} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{cd}^a A^d) - T_{bc}^a \nabla^b A^c$$

显然, 下面我们需要证明:

$$A^b \partial^a \left( \frac{\partial_b \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g}} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{cd}^a A^d) - T_{bc}^a \nabla^b A^c = 0 \quad \times$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{cd}^a A^d) = A^b \partial^a \left( \frac{\partial_b \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g}} \right) - T_{bc}^a \nabla^b A^c$$

Proof. LHS =  $g^{bc} T_{cd}^a \partial_b A^d$   
 $+ A^d \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{cd}^a)$  X  
 $= T_{bc}^a \partial^b A^c + A^d \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{cd}^a)$

$$\text{RHS} = A^b \partial^a \left( \frac{\partial_b \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g}} \right) - T_{bc}^a \partial^b A^c - T_{bc}^a g^{bd} T_{de}^c A^e$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \varepsilon^{abc} \partial_b (g_{cf} \varepsilon^{fde} \partial_d A_e) \quad g_{ge} \partial^d A_g \\ &= \varepsilon^{abc} \partial_b (\varepsilon_{cde} \overbrace{g^{fd} g^{ge}} \partial_f A_g) \\ &= \varepsilon^{abc} \partial_b (\varepsilon_{cde} (\partial^d A^e - A_g \partial^d g^{ge})) \\ &= \varepsilon^{abc} \partial_b (\varepsilon_{cde} \partial^d A^e) - \varepsilon^{abc} \partial_b (\varepsilon_{cde} A_g \partial^d g^{ge}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} 2! \partial_b (\sqrt{g} \partial^{[a} A^{b]}) - \varepsilon^{abc} \partial_b (\varepsilon_{cde} A_g \partial^d g^{ge}) \end{aligned}$$

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (-1)^2 2! \delta_{[d}^a \delta_{e]}^b \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A_g \partial^d g^{ge}) = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} 2 \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A_c \partial^{[a} g^{b]c})$$

下面要证明.

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} 2 \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A_c \partial^{[a} g^{b]c}) = A^b \partial^a \left( \frac{\partial_b \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g}} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{cd}^a A^d) - T_{bc}^a \nabla^b A^c$$

$$\text{LHS} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} 2 \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A_c \partial^{[a} g^{b]c}) \quad \frac{1}{2} g^{cd} \partial_b g_{cd}$$

$$\partial^a g^{bc} - \partial^b g^{ac} = \underbrace{-g^{ad} g^{be} g^{cf}}_{\sim} (\partial_d g_{ef} - \partial_e g_{df}) = g^{be} g^{cf} (2T_{fe}^a - g^{ad} \partial_f g_{ed})$$

$$T_{bc}^a = g^{ad} \frac{1}{2} (\partial_b g_{cd} + \partial_c g_{bd} - \partial_d g_{bc})$$

$$T_{fe}^a = g^{ad} \frac{1}{2} (\partial_f g_{ed} + \partial_e g_{fd} - \partial_d g_{fe})$$

$$2T_{fe}^a - g^{ad} \partial_f g_{ed} = g^{ad} (\partial_e g_{fd} - \partial_d g_{fe})$$

$$\text{LHS} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A^f g^{be} (2T_{fe}^a - g^{ad} \partial_f g_{ed}))$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} 2 \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A^f g^{be} T_{fe}^a) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A^f g^{be} g^{ad} \partial_f g_{ed})$$

LHS - RHS

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{cd}^a A^d) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} A^f g^{be} g^{ad} \partial_f g_{ed}) - A^b \partial^a (\frac{1}{2} g^{cd} \partial_b g_{cd}) + T_{bc}^a \nabla^b A^c \\
 &= -A^d \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{cd}^a) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} A^e \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bd} g^{ac} \partial_e g_{dc}) - A^b \partial^a (\frac{1}{2} g^{cd} \partial_b g_{cd}) + A^e g^{bd} T_{bc}^a T_{de}^c \\
 &\quad - g^{bc} T_{cd}^a \partial_b A^d + g^{bd} g^{ac} (\partial_e g_{dc}) (\partial_b A^e) + T_{bc}^a \partial^b A^c
 \end{aligned}$$

现在需要证明的是:

$$① -\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bc} T_{ce}^a) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_b (\sqrt{g} g^{bd} g^{ac} \partial_e g_{dc}) - \partial^a (\frac{1}{2} g^{cd} \partial_e g_{cd}) + g^{bd} T_{bc}^a T_{de}^c = 0$$

$$② -\cancel{g^{bc} T_{ce}^a} + g^{bd} g^{ac} (\partial_e g_{dc}) + \cancel{T_{de}^c g^{db}} = 0$$

又错了

④ 的推导其实很简单, 只需要注意  $\nabla_a \varepsilon^{abcd} = 0$

Pf.  $\nabla_a \varepsilon^{b_1 \dots b_n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (dx^a)_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{b_1}} \right)^{b_1} \dots \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{b_n}} \right)^{b_n} \left[ \partial_\mu \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \right) \text{sgn} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} \nu_1 \dots \nu_n \\ 1 \dots n \end{smallmatrix} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left( T_{\mu e}^{\nu_1} \text{sgn} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} \nu_1 \nu_2 \dots \nu_n \\ 1 \dots n-1 \dots n \end{smallmatrix} \right) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \dots + T_{\mu p}^{\nu_n} \text{sgn} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} \nu_1 \dots \nu_{n-1} \nu_n \\ 1 \dots n-1 \dots n \end{smallmatrix} \right) \right) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} g^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\partial_\mu g) \text{sgn} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} \nu_1 \dots \nu_n \\ 1 \dots n \end{smallmatrix} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0$$

$$T_{\mu p}^{\nu_1} \text{sgn} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} \nu_1 \dots \nu_n \\ 1 \dots n \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$



$$\frac{1}{2} g^{\rho\sigma} (\partial_\mu g_{\rho\sigma} + \partial_\rho g_{\mu\sigma} - \partial_\sigma g_{\mu\rho})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g^{\rho\sigma} \partial_\mu g_{\rho\sigma}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu g$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

$$\text{LHS} = \varepsilon_{abc} \nabla^b (\varepsilon^{cde} \nabla_d A_e)$$

$$= \varepsilon_{abc} \varepsilon^{cde} \nabla^b \nabla_d A_e$$

$$= (-1)^2 \varepsilon_{abc} \varepsilon^{dec} \nabla^b \nabla_d A_e$$

$$= (-1)^2 2! \delta^d_{[a} \delta^e_{b]} \nabla^b \nabla_d A_e$$

$$= (-1)^2 2! \nabla^b \nabla_{[a} A_{b]}$$

$$= \nabla^b \nabla_a A_b - \nabla^b \nabla_b A_a = \nabla_a \nabla^b A_b - \nabla^b \nabla_b A_a + R_a^b A_b$$

$$2 g^{bc} \nabla_{[b} \nabla_{a]} A_c = g^{bc} R_{bac}^d A_d = R_a^d A_d$$

$$\nabla^b \nabla_a A_b - \nabla_a \nabla^b A_b = R_a^b A_b$$