

$$S = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \left[\int_M \tilde{R}_{ab} \lambda \theta^a \lambda \theta^b - 2\lambda \frac{1}{4!} \epsilon_{abcd} \theta^a \lambda \theta^b \lambda \theta^c \lambda \theta^d \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_\theta S &= \frac{1}{16\pi G} \left\{ \left[\int_M \left(\tilde{R}_{ab} \lambda \theta^a \lambda \theta^b + \tilde{R}_{ab} \lambda \theta^a \lambda \theta^b \right) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2\lambda \frac{1}{4!} \epsilon_{abcd} \left[\theta^a \lambda \theta^b \lambda \theta^c \lambda \theta^d + \theta^a \lambda \theta^b \lambda \theta^c \lambda \theta^d + \theta^a \lambda \theta^b \lambda \theta^c \lambda \theta^d \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{16\pi G} \left\{ \left[\int_M -2 \tilde{R}_{ab} \lambda \theta^b \lambda \theta^a - \frac{8\lambda}{4!} \epsilon_{abcd} \theta^b \lambda \theta^c \lambda \theta^d \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{16\pi G} \left\{ \left[\int_M \left(-2 \tilde{R}_{ab} \lambda \theta^b \lambda \theta^a + \frac{8\lambda}{4!} \epsilon_{abcd} \theta^b \lambda \theta^c \lambda \theta^d \right) \lambda \theta^a \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow EOM

$$\tilde{R}_{ab} \lambda \theta^b - \frac{4\lambda}{4!} \epsilon_{abcd} \theta^b \lambda \theta^c \lambda \theta^d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_{abcd} R^{cd}_{ij} \theta^i \lambda \theta^j \lambda \theta^b - \frac{\lambda}{3!} \epsilon_{abcd} \theta^b \lambda \theta^c \lambda \theta^d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_{abcd} R^{cd}_{ij} \theta^b \lambda \theta^i \lambda \theta^j - \frac{\lambda}{3!} \epsilon_{abij} \theta^b \lambda \theta^i \lambda \theta^j = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_{abcd} R^{cd}_{ij} - \frac{\lambda}{3!} \epsilon_{abij} = 0$$

$$\times 4 \epsilon^{kbij} \Rightarrow \epsilon^{kbij} \epsilon_{abcd} R^{cd}_{ij} - \frac{4\lambda}{3!} \epsilon^{kbij} \epsilon_{abij} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon^{bkij} \epsilon_{abcd} R^{cd}_{ij} - \frac{4\lambda}{3!} \epsilon^{bkij} \epsilon_{abij} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\delta^{kij}_{abcd} R^{cd}_{ij} - \frac{4\lambda}{3!} (-3! \delta^k_a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2 \delta^k_a R + 4 R^k_a + 4\lambda \delta^k_a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R^k_a - \frac{1}{2} \delta^k_a R + \lambda \delta^k_a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R + \lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

Then we define $\tilde{R}_{ab} - \frac{1}{3!}\epsilon_{abcd}\theta^c\wedge\theta^d = \tilde{G}_{ab}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } G_{ab} &:= \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{abcd}\tilde{G}_{cd} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{abcd}(\tilde{R}_{cd} - \frac{1}{3!}\epsilon_{cdij}\theta^i\wedge\theta^j) \\ &= R^{ab} - \frac{1}{2\cdot 3!}\epsilon^{abcd}\epsilon_{cdij}\theta^i\wedge\theta^j \\ &= R^{ab} - \frac{1}{12}(-2\delta^a_i\delta^b_j + 2\delta^a_j\delta^b_i)\theta^i\wedge\theta^j \\ &= R^{ab} + \frac{1}{3!}(\theta^a\wedge\theta^b - \theta^b\wedge\theta^a) \\ &= R^{ab} + \frac{2\lambda}{3!}\theta^a\wedge\theta^b \end{aligned}$$

The Bianchi Identity

$$R_{ab}\wedge\theta^b = 0 \Leftrightarrow R_{ab} + \frac{2\lambda}{3!}\theta_a\wedge\theta_b\wedge\theta^b = 0 \text{ where } \theta_a := \eta_{ab}\theta^b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G_{ab}\wedge\theta^b = 0$$

EOM

$$\tilde{R}_{ab}\wedge\theta^b = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{G}_{ab}\wedge\theta^b = 0$$

Then the $SO(2)$ duality still holds.

$$\begin{pmatrix} G_{ab} \\ \tilde{G}_{ab} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} G_{ab} \\ \tilde{G}_{ab} \end{pmatrix}$$