

Issued: October 8, 2021

Due: 11am, October 15, 2021

Official website: <http://spintwo.net/Courses/PHYS-581-Differential-Geometry-for-Physicists/>

Please work on this problem set on your own; it should be possible to complete it with the lecture notes and no other external help. If you have questions you can email the instructor, Jens Boos (jboos@wm.edu), or make use of the office hours on Monday, 10am–11am, Small 235. *After* you have completed the assignment please feel free to discuss it with other students.

1 Quick questions

(a) Select the equation(s) with mistakes in them.

$\nabla_\mu v^\nu = \partial_\mu v^\nu + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\alpha} v^\alpha$

$\nabla_\mu v^\nu = \partial_\mu v^\nu - \Gamma^\nu_{\alpha\mu} v^\alpha$

$\nabla_\mu v^\nu = \partial_\mu v^\nu + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\alpha} v^\alpha$

$\nabla_\mu v^\nu = \partial_\mu v^\nu - \Gamma^\nu_{\alpha\mu} v^\alpha$

(b) Select the equation(s) with mistakes in them.

$\nabla_\mu \omega_\nu = \partial_\mu \omega_\nu + \Gamma^\alpha_{\nu\mu} \omega_\alpha$

$\nabla_\mu \omega_\nu = \partial_\mu \omega_\nu + \Gamma^\alpha_{\nu\mu} \omega_\alpha$

$\nabla_\mu \omega_\nu = \partial_\mu \omega_\nu - \Gamma^\alpha_{\mu\nu} \omega_\alpha$

$\nabla_\mu \omega_\nu = \partial_\mu \omega_\nu - \Gamma^\alpha_{\mu\nu} \omega_\alpha$

(c) In your own words, why is the covariant derivative necessary to differentiate tensors?

(d) Which one is the correct definition of the connection?

$\partial_\mu \partial_\nu = \Gamma^\alpha_{\mu\nu} \partial_\alpha$

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$\partial_\mu \partial_\nu = \Gamma^\alpha_{\nu\mu} \partial_\alpha$

(e) Which statements are false?

$\Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta}$ is a tensor.

$\Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta}$ is not a tensor.

The index α of $\Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta}$ is the one w.r.t. which we differentiate.

The index β of $\Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta}$ is the one w.r.t. which we differentiate.

2 The covariant derivative

The covariant derivative of a vector v^μ and a covector ω_μ is defined as

$$\nabla_\mu v^\nu \equiv \partial_\mu v^\nu + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\alpha} v^\alpha, \quad \nabla_\mu \lambda_\nu \equiv \partial_\mu \lambda_\nu - \Gamma^\alpha_{\mu\nu} \lambda_\alpha. \quad (1)$$

- Write down the explicit expression for $\nabla_\rho T^\mu{}_\nu$, where $T^\mu{}_\nu$ are the components of a $\binom{1}{1}$ tensor.
- Write down the explicit expression for $\nabla_\rho g_{\mu\nu}$, where $g_{\mu\nu}$ are the components of a $\binom{0}{2}$ tensor.
- For a vector v^μ , compute the second covariant derivative $\nabla_\alpha \nabla_\beta v^\mu$.
- For the same vector v^μ , compute $(\nabla_\alpha \nabla_\beta - \nabla_\beta \nabla_\alpha) v^\mu$.
- Write the result of (d) in the form $(\nabla_\alpha \nabla_\beta - \nabla_\beta \nabla_\alpha) v^\mu = R_{\alpha\beta}{}^\mu{}_\nu v^\nu - T_{\alpha\beta}{}^\lambda \nabla_\lambda v^\mu$ and read off the coefficients $R_{\alpha\beta}{}^\mu{}_\nu$ and $T_{\alpha\beta}{}^\lambda$. You should find the following result:

$$R_{\alpha\beta}{}^\mu{}_\nu = \partial_\alpha \Gamma^\mu_{\beta\nu} - \partial_\beta \Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\nu} + \Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\lambda} \Gamma^\lambda_{\beta\nu} - \Gamma^\mu_{\beta\lambda} \Gamma^\lambda_{\alpha\nu}, \quad (2)$$

$$T_{\alpha\beta}{}^\lambda = \Gamma^\lambda_{\alpha\beta} - \Gamma^\lambda_{\beta\alpha}. \quad (3)$$

The object $R_{\alpha\beta}{}^\mu{}_\nu$ is called the *Riemann curvature tensor*, and $T_{\alpha\beta}{}^\mu$ is the *torsion tensor*.