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## Exercises on General Relativity and Cosmology

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–HOME EXERCISES–

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### Exercise 7.1: Riemann Tensor (14 credits)

The Christoffel symbols are *not* tensor, and thus are not suitable to describe the physics of curved geometry in a coordinate-invariant way. The only tensor that can be constructed from the metric and its first and second derivatives is the Riemann tensor:

$$R^\lambda{}_{\mu\nu\kappa} \equiv \partial_\nu \Gamma^\lambda{}_{\mu\kappa} - \partial_\kappa \Gamma^\lambda{}_{\mu\nu} + \Gamma^\eta{}_{\mu\kappa} \Gamma^\lambda{}_{\eta\nu} - \Gamma^\eta{}_{\mu\nu} \Gamma^\lambda{}_{\eta\kappa}$$

Through self-contractions we get the **Ricci tensor**  $R_{\mu\kappa} \equiv R^\lambda{}_{\mu\lambda\kappa}$  and the **curvature scalar**  $R \equiv g^{\mu\kappa} R_{\mu\kappa}$ .

(a) Prove the following identity:

$$[D_\nu, D_\kappa]a_\eta = R^\lambda{}_{\eta\nu\kappa} a_\lambda$$

(3 credits)

(b) Using the metric, the Riemann tensor can be written in the form:

$$R_{\lambda\mu\nu\kappa} = g_{\lambda\eta} R^\eta{}_{\mu\nu\kappa}$$

Check its symmetry properties:

$$R_{\lambda\mu\nu\kappa} = -R_{\lambda\mu\kappa\nu}$$

$$R_{\lambda\mu\nu\kappa} = +R_{\nu\kappa\lambda\mu}$$

(3 credits)

(c) Calculate the components of  $R^l{}_{mnk}$ ,  $R_{mk}$  and the curvature scalar  $R$  for a space  $(\theta, \phi)$  and metric  $g_{mn} = \text{diag}(a^2, a^2 \sin^2\theta)$  i.e. a 2-sphere. (3 credits)

(d) Show that for a general two dimensional space, the Riemann tensor takes the form:

$$R_{abcd} = R g_{a[c} g_{d]b}$$

(3 credits)

Hint: You may use the fact that the number of independent components of a Riemann tensor in D-dimensions is  $D^2(D^2 - 1)/12$

(e) What is the curvature of a circle with fixed radius  $R$ ? (2 credits)

**Exercise 7.2: Bianchi identities****(6 credits)**

(a) Verify the Bianchi identities:

$$R_{\lambda\mu\nu\kappa;\eta} + R_{\lambda\mu\eta\nu;\kappa} + R_{\lambda\mu\kappa\eta;\nu} = 0$$

where, the covariant derivative of a generic tensor is given by (extending the results of ex-5.1(b)):

$$X^{\mu\dots\nu\dots;\rho} = \partial_\rho X^{\mu\dots\nu\dots} + \Gamma^\mu_{\rho\sigma} X^{\sigma\dots\nu\dots} + \dots - \Gamma^\sigma_{\nu\rho} X^{\mu\dots\sigma\dots} - \dots$$

**(3 credits)**

Hint: You may use locally inertial (Riemann normal) coordinates

(b) Contract indices in the above identities to arrive at:

$$\left( R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} R \right)_{;\mu} = 0$$

**(3 credits)**