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## X MATHEMATICAL SUPPLEMENT

### X.1 Metric compatibility of the inverse metric

Metric compatibility  $\nabla_\alpha g_{\mu\nu} = 0$  of the metric  $g_{\mu\nu}$  itself implies metric compatibility  $\nabla_\alpha g^{\mu\nu} = 0$  of the inverse metric  $g^{\mu\nu}$ . This can be seen by starting from the definition of the inverse metric,  $g^{\mu\tau}g_{\tau\nu} = \delta_\nu^\mu$  and have a covariant derivative act on this relation, keeping in mind that the covariant differentiation  $\nabla_\alpha$  obeys the Leibnitz-rule:

$$\nabla_\alpha g^{\mu\tau}g_{\tau\nu} = \nabla_\alpha g^{\mu\tau} \cdot g_{\tau\nu} + g^{\mu\tau}\nabla_\alpha g_{\tau\nu} = \nabla_\alpha \delta_\nu^\mu \quad (\text{X.674})$$

The covariant derivative of the Kronecker-symbol is determined from the fact that it is a tensor with a co- and a contravariant index, i.e.

$$\nabla_\alpha \delta_\nu^\mu = \partial_\alpha \delta_\nu^\mu + \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\mu \delta_\nu^\beta - \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\beta \delta_\beta^\mu = \partial_\alpha \delta_\nu^\mu + \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\mu - \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\mu = \partial_\alpha \delta_\nu^\mu \quad (\text{X.675})$$

renaming the indices in the second step. The Kronecker- $\delta$  is peculiar as a tensor, because it assumes the same values of 0 and 1 in every coordinate choice: One needs a Jacobian for  $\mu$  and an inverse Jacobian for  $\nu$ ,

$$\delta_\nu^\mu \rightarrow \frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\alpha} \frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial x'^\nu} \delta_\beta^\alpha = \frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\alpha} \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x'^\nu} = \frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x'^\nu} = \delta_\nu^\mu \quad (\text{X.676})$$

so that the transformation does not have any influence on the tensor. Therefore,  $\partial_\alpha \delta_\nu^\mu = 0$ , and one gets

$$\nabla_\alpha g^{\mu\tau} \cdot g_{\tau\nu} + g^{\mu\tau}\nabla_\alpha g_{\tau\nu} = 0 \quad (\text{X.677})$$

Metric compatibility of the metric sets the second term to zero, so that one is left with

$$\nabla_\alpha g^{\mu\tau} \cdot g_{\tau\nu} = 0 \quad (\text{X.678})$$

from where one can isolate the metric compatibility condition for the inverse metric by contraction with  $g^{\nu\beta}$

$$\nabla_\alpha g^{\mu\tau} \cdot g_{\tau\nu} g^{\nu\beta} = \nabla_\alpha g^{\mu\tau} \cdot \delta_\tau^\beta = \nabla_\alpha g^{\mu\beta} = 0 \quad (\text{X.679})$$



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There is a large number of excellent textbooks on relativity, and my script is not supposed to be a replacement for them. In no particular order I would like to mention:

- M.P. Hobson, G.P. Efstathiou, A.N. Lasenby: *General Relativity: An Introduction for Physicists*, Cambridge University Press, 2006
- R.M. Wald: *General Relativity*, University of Chicago Press, 1984
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