

Exercise [14.34]

*Statement of the exercise*

For symplectic case:

$$S_{ab} = -S_{ba} \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla_a S_{bc} + \nabla_b S_{ca} + \nabla_c S_{ab} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$S^{ab} S_{bc} = \delta_c^a \quad (3)$$

$$\{\Phi, \Psi\} = \frac{1}{2} S^{ab} \nabla_a \Phi \nabla_b \Psi \quad (4)$$

show that

A)  $\{\Phi, \Psi\} = -\{\Psi, \Phi\}$

B)  $\{\Theta, \{\Phi, \Psi\}\} + \{\Phi, \{\Psi, \Theta\}\} + \{\Psi, \{\Theta, \Phi\}\} = 0$

*Solution – Part A*

First we need to show that (1) holds also for  $S^{ab}$ .

$$S^{ab} = \delta_c^a S^{cb} = (S_{cd} S^{da}) S^{cb} = -S_{dc} S^{da} S^{cb} = -\delta_d^b S^{da} = -S^{ba} \quad (1a)$$

Using this result:

$$\{\Phi, \Psi\} = \frac{1}{2} S^{ab} \nabla_a \Phi \nabla_b \Psi = \frac{1}{2} S^{ba} \nabla_b \Phi \nabla_a \Psi = -\frac{1}{2} S^{ab} \nabla_b \Phi \nabla_a \Psi = -\{\Psi, \Phi\}$$

where first the names of contracted indices were exchanged and then antisymmetry (1a) was used.

*Solution – Part B*

It is suggested to check first that :

$$S^{a[b} \nabla_a S^{cd]} = 0 \quad (I)$$

We can compute the expression finding first a formula providing derivative of  $S^{-1}$  in terms of derivative of  $S$ . For that, we can observe that, because of result of exercise [14.6], in every connection is:

$$\nabla_a (\delta_c^b) = \partial_a \delta_c^b + \Gamma_{as}^b \delta_c^s - \Gamma_{ac}^s \delta_s^b = 0 + \Gamma_{ac}^b - \Gamma_{ac}^b = 0$$

therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \nabla_a (\delta_q^b) = \nabla_a (S^{bp} S_{pq}) = \nabla_a (S^{bp}) S_{pq} + S^{bp} \nabla_a S_{pq} \Rightarrow \nabla_a (S^{bp}) S_{pq} = -S^{bp} \nabla_a S_{pq} \\ &\Rightarrow \nabla_a (S^{bp}) S_{pq} S^{qc} = -S^{bp} S^{qc} \nabla_a S_{pq} \Rightarrow \nabla_a (S^{bp}) \delta_p^c = S^{bp} S^{cq} \nabla_a S_{pq} \\ &\Rightarrow \nabla_a S^{bc} = S^{bp} S^{cq} \nabla_a S_{pq} \end{aligned} \quad (II)$$

Then we can compute the lefth hand side of (I):

$$S^{a[b} \nabla_a S^{cd]} = S^{ab} \nabla_a S^{cd} + S^{ac} \nabla_a S^{db} + S^{ad} \nabla_a S^{bc} = S^{ab} S^{cp} S^{dq} \nabla_a S_{pq} + S^{ac} S^{dp} S^{bq} \nabla_a S_{pq} + S^{ad} S^{bp} S^{cq} \nabla_a S_{pq}$$

where first the expression was expanded taking into account antisymmetry (1a) and then formula

(II) was used. Cyclically rotating the contracted indices  $a, p, q$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} S^{[a]b} \nabla_a S^{cd]} &= S^{ab} S^{cp} S^{dq} \nabla_a S_{pq} + S^{pc} S^{dq} S^{ba} \nabla_p S_{qa} + S^{qd} S^{ba} S^{cp} \nabla_q S_{ap} = \\ &= S^{ab} S^{cp} S^{dq} (\nabla_a S_{pq} + \nabla_p S_{qa} + \nabla_q S_{ap}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

where (2) was used.

Is then:

$$\begin{aligned} \{\Theta, \{\Phi, \Psi\}\} &= \frac{1}{2} S^{ab} \nabla_a \Theta \nabla_b (\frac{1}{2} S^{cd} \nabla_c \Phi \nabla_d \Psi) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} S^{ab} \nabla_a \Theta (\nabla_b S^{cd} \nabla_c \Phi \nabla_d \Psi + S^{cd} \nabla_c \nabla_b \Phi \nabla_d \Psi + S^{cd} \nabla_c \Phi \nabla_b \nabla_d \Psi) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} S^{ba} \nabla_b S^{cd} \nabla_a \Theta \nabla_c \Phi \nabla_d \Psi + \frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_a \Theta (\nabla_c \nabla_b \Phi \nabla_d \Psi + \nabla_c \Phi \nabla_b \nabla_d \Psi) \end{aligned}$$

When performing the cyclical sum (B) the first term, cyclically rotating the contracted indices  $a, c, d$  to follow the cyclical rotation of  $\Theta, \Phi, \Psi$ , becomes:

$$-\frac{1}{4} S^{b[a} \nabla_b S^{cd]} \nabla_a \Theta \nabla_c \Phi \nabla_d \Psi$$

and it vanishes because of (I). The remaining terms:

$$\frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_c \nabla_b \Phi \nabla_a \Theta \nabla_d \Psi + \frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Psi \nabla_a \Theta \nabla_c \Phi$$

cyclically summed becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_c \nabla_b \Phi \nabla_a \Theta \nabla_d \Psi + \frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Psi \nabla_a \Theta \nabla_c \Phi + \\ &\frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_c \nabla_b \Theta \nabla_a \Psi \nabla_d \Phi + \frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Phi \nabla_a \Psi \nabla_c \Theta + \\ &\frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_c \nabla_b \Psi \nabla_a \Phi \nabla_d \Theta + \frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Theta \nabla_a \Phi \nabla_c \Psi \end{aligned}$$

If we change the names of contracted indices in first term of each line as follows:  $a \rightarrow c, b \rightarrow d, c \rightarrow b, d \rightarrow a$  :

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{4} S^{cd} S^{ba} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Phi \nabla_c \Theta \nabla_a \Psi + \frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Psi \nabla_a \Theta \nabla_c \Phi + \\ &\frac{1}{4} S^{cd} S^{ba} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Theta \nabla_c \Psi \nabla_a \Phi + \frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Phi \nabla_a \Psi \nabla_c \Theta + \\ &\frac{1}{4} S^{cd} S^{ba} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Psi \nabla_c \Phi \nabla_a \Theta + \frac{1}{4} S^{ab} S^{cd} \nabla_b \nabla_d \Theta \nabla_a \Phi \nabla_c \Psi \end{aligned}$$

then the 1<sup>st</sup> term of 1<sup>st</sup> line cancels with 2<sup>nd</sup> term of 2<sup>nd</sup> line, the 1<sup>st</sup> term of 2<sup>nd</sup> line cancels with 2<sup>nd</sup> term of 3<sup>rd</sup> line, the 1<sup>st</sup> term of 3<sup>rd</sup> line cancels with 2<sup>nd</sup> term of 1<sup>st</sup> line, therefore (B) is verified.