

Sorry Robin, I don't quite understand how you justify your first line:

$$\mathcal{L}_\xi \eta = [\xi^a \partial_a, \eta^b \partial_b]$$

This is clearly true if you apply  $\mathcal{L}_\xi \eta$  to a scalar, but it's not obviously true in general; in fact it's a statement of the result we're trying to show, for the particular choice of the coordinate connection ( $\nabla = \partial$ ).

I did it this way:

$$\mathcal{L}_\xi \eta = [\xi, \eta] = \eta(\xi(\cdot)) - \xi(\eta(\cdot))$$

Noting that given any particular connection  $\nabla$ , the action of  $\xi(\cdot)$  on an *arbitrary* tensor  $\phi$  is  $\xi(\phi) = \xi^a \nabla_a \phi$ , we get:

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{L}_\xi \eta] \phi &= \xi(\eta^b \nabla_b \phi) - \eta(\xi^a \nabla_a \phi) \\ &= \xi^a \nabla_a (\eta^b \nabla_b \phi) - \eta^b \nabla_b (\xi^a \nabla_a \phi) \\ &= \xi^a (\nabla_a \eta^b) (\nabla_b \phi) + \xi^a \eta^b (\nabla_a \nabla_b \phi) - \eta^b (\nabla_b \xi^a) (\nabla_a \phi) - \eta^b \xi^a (\nabla_b \nabla_a \phi) \\ &= (\nabla_\xi \eta) \phi - (\nabla_\eta \xi) \phi + \xi^a \eta^b (\nabla_a \nabla_b - \nabla_b \nabla_a) \phi \\ &= [\nabla_\xi \eta - \nabla_\eta \xi + \xi^a \eta^b (\nabla_a \nabla_b - \nabla_b \nabla_a)] \phi \end{aligned}$$

But we have assumed our (given)  $\nabla$  is torsion-free, so the third term in the brackets vanishes, and therefore:

$$\mathcal{L}_\xi \eta = \nabla_\xi \eta - \nabla_\eta \xi$$

for *all* torsion-free connections  $\nabla$ .