

# Bianchi Identities

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= d^2 \Gamma^i = d(d\Gamma^i) = d(-\omega^i_k \wedge \Gamma^k) \\ &= -d\omega^i_k \wedge \Gamma^k + \omega^i_k \wedge d\Gamma^k \\ &= -d\omega^i_j \wedge \Gamma^j + \omega^i_k \wedge (-\omega^k_j \wedge \Gamma^j) \\ &= -(d\omega^i_j + \omega^i_k \wedge \omega^k_j) \wedge \Gamma^j \\ &= -\Omega^i_j \wedge \Gamma^j\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Omega^i_j \wedge \Gamma^j = 0$$

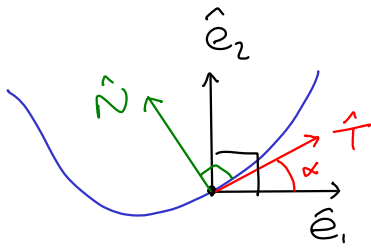
1<sup>st</sup> Bianchi: id

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= d^2 \omega^i_j = d(d\omega^i_j) \\ &= d(\Omega^i_j - \omega^i_k \wedge \omega^k_j) \\ &= d\Omega^i_j - d\omega^i_k \wedge \omega^k_j + \omega^i_k \wedge d\omega^k_j \\ &= d\Omega^i_j - (\Omega^i_k - \omega^i_m \wedge \omega^m_k) \wedge \omega^k_j \\ &\quad + \omega^i_k \wedge (\Omega^k_j - \omega^k_m \wedge \omega^m_j)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore d\Omega^i_j + \omega^i_k \wedge \Omega^k_j - \Omega^i_k \wedge \omega^k_j = 0$$

2<sup>nd</sup> Bianchi: id

# Geodesic Curvature



$$\hat{T} = \cos \alpha \hat{e}_1 + \sin \alpha \hat{e}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow d\hat{T} = \underbrace{(-\sin \alpha \hat{e}_1 + \cos \alpha \hat{e}_2)}_{\hat{N}} d\alpha + \cos \alpha \omega'_1 \hat{e}_2 + \sin \alpha \omega'_2 \hat{e}_1$$

$$= \hat{N} \underbrace{(d\alpha - \omega'_2)}_{K_g}$$

Note:  $\hat{N} = \hat{e}_3 \times \hat{T}$

geodesic curvature:

$$K_g ds = d\hat{T} \cdot \hat{N} = d\alpha - \omega'_2$$

geodesic:  $K_g = 0$

Ex: Sphere

line of latitude:  $\hat{T} = \hat{\Phi}$   
(why?)  $\hat{N} = \hat{r} \times \hat{\Phi} = -\hat{\Theta}$

$$\therefore K_g ds = d\hat{\Phi} \cdot (-\hat{\Theta}) = \cos \theta d\phi$$

$$\therefore K_g = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Great circles!