

## Geodesic Equation

A straight line in locally inertial coordinates,  $d^2\xi^\alpha/d\tau^2 = 0$ , with  $d\tau^2 = \eta_{\alpha\beta} d\xi^\alpha d\xi^\beta$ , gives rise to an equation of motion in lab coordinates  $x^\mu$  of

$$\frac{d^2x^\mu}{d\tau^2} + \Gamma^\lambda{}_{\mu\nu} \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\tau} = 0. \quad (1)$$

The physical quantity of the “path of motion of a particle” must be the same whether it is described as “a straight line in a local Lorentz frame” or as “a geodesic of the spacetime geometry”.

**a)** Show that you obtain equation (1) by calculating the geodesic of the metric, i.e. the extremization of the proper time  $d\tau = (g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu)^{1/2}$  along a path between two fixed spacetime points:

$$\delta \int_A^B d\sigma \left[ g_{\mu\nu} \frac{dx^\mu}{d\sigma} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\sigma} \right]^{1/2} = 0.$$

*Hint:* Relate  $\delta g_{\mu\nu} = (\partial g_{\mu\nu}/\partial x^\lambda) \delta x^\lambda$  to  $\Gamma^\lambda{}_{\mu\nu}$ . Integrate by parts and remember the endpoint variations vanish.

**b)** Using (1), verify that the equations of motion in Cartesian coordinates for a particle moving in Minkowski space give a straight line.

**c)** Using (1), verify that the equations of motion in spherical coordinates for a particle moving in Minkowski space give a straight line.

*Hint:* recall the line element is  $d\tau^2 = -dt^2 + dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2)$  and the Christoffel symbols are not all zero. It simplifies the algebra of the geodesic equations to consider a fixed plane (why is this legitimate?).

*Hint:* it is probably easiest to see the motion is in a straight line by considering  $x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi$ ,  $y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi$ , etc. It is also possible to use angular momentum conservation (from the angular geodesic equations) to derive  $d^3(r^2)/dt^3 = 0$ , implying  $r^2$  is a second order polynomial, and then show this gives straight line uniform motion.

**d)** Write down the geodesic equations for the Schwarzschild metric. Does initially radial motion stay radial?