

# O LEVEL LESSON THREE

From lesson one:

$$D_{\mu\nu}(\nabla^{\rho}) = -\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} (D_{\lambda} \nabla^{\rho}) + \dots \quad (1)$$

where we denote:

$$D_{\mu\nu} := [D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}] \quad (2)$$

Focus in on the indices  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ , and for convenience write:

$$D_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow -\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} \quad (3)$$

Everyone agrees that

$$D_{\mu\nu} = -D_{\nu\mu} \quad (4)$$

and that when

$$\mu = \nu \quad (5)$$

$$D_{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad (6)$$

So from eq (3):

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} = -\Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda} \quad (7)$$

and when  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  are the same:

$$\Gamma_{\mu\mu}^{\lambda} = 0 \quad (8)$$

2) Eq. (7) is the logically correct ECE interpretation.

The incorrect standard model interpretation

is:

$$D_{\mu\nu}(\nabla^{\rho}) = -T_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} (D_{\lambda} \nabla^{\sigma}) + \dots \quad (9)$$

i.e.

$D_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow -T_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}$

(10)

Here:

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} - \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda} \quad (11)$$

so

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} - \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda} = -(\Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda} - \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}) \quad (12)$$

or

$$T_{\mu\nu} = -T_{\nu\mu} \quad (13)$$

Eq. (12) can be written as:

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} + \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda} = \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda} + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} \quad (14)$$

i.e.

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} + \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda} = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} + \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda} \quad (15)$$

In the standard model, the symmetric connection

is

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}(s) = \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} + \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda}) \quad (16)$$

so the standard model was:

$$3) \quad \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}(s) = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}(s) \quad - (17)$$

However, from eq. (7) it is seen that eq. (17) means:

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}(s) = 0 \quad - (18)$$

The symmetric connection is zero.

The antisymmetric connection is:

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}(A) = \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} - \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^{\lambda}) \quad - (19)$$

and from eq. (7):

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}(A) = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} \neq 0 \quad - (20)$$

From a well known theorem of matrices, it is always possible to write:

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}(s) + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}(A) \quad - (21)$$

Therefore from eqs. (18) and (20):

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}(A) \quad - (22)$$