

Schulz 6.33

(a) (θ, ϕ, χ) are coordinates for the sphere?

It's obvious that (θ, ϕ, χ) are on the sphere, so it suffices to show (θ, ϕ, χ) span the sphere. We do so by a series of 1-to-1 mappings.

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + u^2 = r^2 \text{ mapped to } a^2 + z^2 + u^2 = r^2 \\ \text{where } (x, y) \rightarrow a(\cos \phi, \sin \phi)$$

$$\text{Subsequently, } a^2 + z^2 + u^2 = r^2 \text{ mapped to } b^2 + w^2 = r^2 \\ \text{where } (a, z) \rightarrow b(\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$$

$$\text{Finally, } b^2 + w^2 = r^2 \text{ mapped to } r^2 = r^2 \\ \text{where } (b, w) \rightarrow r(\sin \chi, \cos \chi)$$

Each mapping is 1-1. Thus the entire mapping is 1-1.

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad g_{\alpha\beta} &= \vec{e}_\alpha \cdot \vec{e}_\beta \Rightarrow g_{\chi\chi} = \vec{e}_\chi \cdot \vec{e}_\chi \\ &= \left(\Lambda_\chi^\mu \vec{e}_\mu \right) \cdot \left(\Lambda_\chi^\nu \vec{e}_\nu \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{dr}{d\chi} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\chi} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\theta}{d\chi} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\phi}{d\chi} \right)^2 \\ &= (-r \sin^2 \chi)^2 + (r \cos \chi \cos \theta)^2 + (r \cos \chi \sin \theta \cos \phi)^2 \\ &\quad + (r \cos \chi \sin \theta \sin \phi)^2 \\ &= r^2 \left(\sin^2 \chi + \cos^2 \chi \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \chi \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \cos^2 \chi \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi \right) \\ &= r^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{\theta\theta} &= \left(\frac{dw}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\phi}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\psi}{d\theta}\right)^2 \\
 &= 0 + (-r\sin\chi\sin\theta)^2 + (r\sin\chi\cos\theta\cos\phi)^2 \\
 &\quad + (r\sin\chi\cos\theta\sin\phi)^2 \\
 &= r^2 [\sin^2\chi]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{\phi\phi} &= \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\phi}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\psi}{d\phi}\right)^2 \\
 &= 0 + 0 + (r\sin\chi\sin\theta\sin\phi)^2 + (r\sin\chi\sin\theta\cos\phi)^2 \\
 &= r^2 \sin^2\chi \sin^2\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

For off-diagonal terms, observe that

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = \Lambda_{\alpha}^{\mu} \Lambda_{\beta}^{\nu} \vec{e}_{\mu} \cdot \vec{e}_{\nu} = \Lambda_{\alpha}^{\mu} \Lambda_{\beta}^{\nu} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$\uparrow$
 this term only makes diagonal terms of

$(\Lambda_{\alpha}^{\mu} \Lambda_{\beta}^{\nu})$ show up.