



LINEAR CONNECTIONS AND EXTENDED ELECTRODYNAMICS

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Abstract. In this paper we give a presentation of the basic vacuum relations of Extended Electrodynamics in terms of linear connections.

1. Linear Connections

Linear connections are first-order differential operators in vector bundles. If such a connection ∇ is given and σ is a section of the bundle, then $\nabla\sigma$ is one-form on the base space valued in the space of sections of the vector bundle, so if X is a vector field on the base space then $i(X)\nabla\sigma = \nabla_X\sigma$ is a new section of the same bundle [2]. If f is a smooth function on the base space then $\nabla(f\sigma) = df \otimes \sigma + f\nabla\sigma$, which justifies the differential operator nature of ∇ : the components of σ are differentiated and the basis vectors in the bundle space are linearly transformed.

Let e_a and ε^b , $a, b = 1, 2, \dots, r$ be two dual local bases of the corresponding spaces of sections $\langle \varepsilon^b, e_a \rangle = \delta_a^b$, then we can write

$$\sigma = \sigma^a e_a, \quad \nabla = \mathbf{d} \otimes \text{id} + \Gamma_{\mu a}^b dx^\mu \otimes (\varepsilon^a \otimes e_b), \quad \nabla(e_a) = \Gamma_{\mu a}^b dx^\mu \otimes e_b$$

and therefore

$$\nabla(\sigma^m e_m) = \mathbf{d}\sigma^m \otimes e_m + \sigma^m \Gamma_{\mu a}^b dx^\mu \langle \varepsilon^a, e_m \rangle \otimes e_b = \left[\mathbf{d}\sigma^b + \sigma^a \Gamma_{\mu a}^b dx^\mu \right] \otimes e_b$$

where $\Gamma_{\mu a}^b$ are the components of ∇ with respect to the coordinates $\{x^\mu\}$ on the base space and with respect to the bases $\{e_a\}$ and $\{\varepsilon^b\}$.

Since the elements $(\varepsilon^a \otimes e_b)$ define a basis of the space of (local) linear maps of the local sections, it becomes clear that in order to define locally a linear connection it is sufficient to specify some one-form θ on the base space and a