

$\alpha\beta$
 KK-theory work for

$$T^i_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{2} F$$

$$v^\beta = g/mu$$
 Therefore

$$T = \frac{1}{2} g^{i\mu} (d_\alpha g_{\mu\beta} +$$

$$= g_{\beta\mu} = A_\mu, \text{ then}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} g^{i\mu} F_{\alpha\mu} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}^\mu + \Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta} \dot{x}^\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow u^\mu + \Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta} u^\alpha$$

$$\frac{d^2 x^i}{dt^2} = \frac{ds}{dt} \frac{d}{ds} \left[\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{u^0} \frac{d}{ds}$$

$$= \frac{1}{u^0} \left[- \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(u^0)^3}$$

$$= -T$$

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