
Exercise Sheet 6

Online: 20.05.2015

Due: 27.05.2015, 4:00pm in the Tutorials

Exercise 6.1 (Normal Jacobi Fields, 2 Points). Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold with a unit-speed geodesic $\gamma : I \rightarrow M$. A Jacobi field J along γ with $J \perp \dot{\gamma}$ everywhere is called a **normal** Jacobi field along γ . Show that $\ddot{J} + CJ = 0$ for any normal Jacobi field if (M, g) has constant sectional curvature $C \in \mathbb{R}$.

Exercise 6.2 (Jacobi Field on Poincaré Half-Plane, 4 Points). Consider the upper half plane $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times]0; \infty[\}$ with the metric of the **Poincaré half-plane model** for \mathbb{H}^2 , namely $g = \frac{1}{y^2} g_{\text{eucl.}} = \frac{1}{y^2} \delta_{ij}$. Let γ be a constant-speed parametrisation of $\{(x_0, y) \mid y \in]0; \infty[\}$ for constant x_0 .

(i) Sketch the situation and show that γ is a geodesic.

(ii) Show that $J = \partial_x$ is a Jacobi field along γ .

Exercise 6.3 (Normal Coordinate Systems, 4 Points). Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold, $p \in M$ and E_1, \dots, E_n an orthonormal basis of $T_p M$. This basis induces an isomorphism $E : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow T_p M$, $(x^1, \dots, x^n) \mapsto \sum_i x^i E_i$. For a small neighbourhood U of p in M on which \exp_p is bijective, $x := E^{-1} \circ \exp_p^{-1} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is called a **normal coordinate system** for M at p .

The coordinates of p are $(0, \dots, 0)$, and $g_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$ at p (why?), but not necessarily anywhere else. Show the following additional properties of normal coordinates:

(i) For any $V = \sum V^i \partial_i \in T_p M$, the geodesic γ starting at p with initial velocity V is given by $x(\gamma(t)) = (tV^1, \dots, tV^n)$.

(ii) The first partial derivatives of g_{ij} and the Christoffel symbols vanish at p .

Hint: Start with the Christoffel symbols and recall the defining equation for geodesics in coordinates...