
Exercise Sheet 3

Submission: 21.05.2024, 12:15 PM (start of lecture)

Exercise 1. (5 points)

Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold, $p \in M$ and E_1, \dots, E_n be an orthonormal basis of $T_p M$. This basis induces an isomorphism $E : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow T_p M$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n x_i E_i$. On a (sufficiently) small neighborhood U of p where \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 . Show:

- i) The coordinates of p are $(0, \dots, 0)$ and $g = (\delta_{ij})$ at p .
- ii) For any $V = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i \partial_i \in T_p M$, the geodesic c emanating from p with initial velocity V is given by $x(c(t)) = (tV_1, \dots, tV_n)$.
- iii) The first partial derivatives of g_{ij} and the Christoffel symbols vanish at p .

Exercise 2. (4 points)

Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold with Levi Civitá connection ∇ . Let R be the $(1, 3)$ -curvature tensor

$$R(X, Y)Z := \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z - \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_{[X, Y]} Z.$$

- i) Show that R is tensorial in Z , i.e. $R(X, Y)(fZ) = fR(X, Y)Z$ for a C^∞ function f .
- ii) Determine the coordinates R^l_{kij} of R in the coordinate expression $R(\partial_i, \partial_j)\partial_k = \sum_l R^l_{kij}\partial_l$.

Exercise 3. (7 points)

Consider the open unit disk in \mathbb{R}^2 given in polar coordinates $\{(r, \varphi) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 2\pi]\}$ with the following metric

$$g = \frac{4}{(1-r^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- i) Sketch ∂_r and ∂_φ and determine $|\partial_r|$ and $|\partial_\varphi|$.
- ii) Determine $\nabla_{\partial_r} \partial_r$, $\nabla_{\partial_r} \partial_\varphi$, $\nabla_{\partial_\varphi} \partial_r$, $\nabla_{\partial_\varphi} \partial_\varphi$, and $\nabla_V W$ for $V = r\partial_r + r^2\partial_\varphi$ and $W = \varphi\partial_r + r\varphi\partial_\varphi$. Why do two of these derivatives coincide?