



Exercise Sheet no. 4

1. Problem (4 points)

We consider again the hyperbolic plane $(\mathfrak{H}, g^{\text{hyp}})$.

- Compute explicitly the parallel transport $\mathcal{P}_{c,t} : T_{(0,1)}\mathfrak{H} \rightarrow T_{(t,1)}\mathfrak{H}$ along the curve $c : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}$ with $c(s) = (st, 1)$.
- Let $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. Show that $\mathbb{R} \ni t \mapsto (x_0, e^{at})$ is a geodesic of $(\mathfrak{H}, g^{\text{hyp}})$.

2. Problem (4 points)

Let (M, g) be a semi-Riemannian manifold with associated Levi-Civita connection ∇ . For a diffeomorphism $f : M \rightarrow M$ and a vector field $X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ we define $f_*X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ by $(f_*X)_p = d_{f^{-1}(p)}f(X_{f^{-1}(p)})$ and $f^*X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ by $f^*X = (f^{-1})_*X$.

- Let $f \in \text{Isom}(M, g)$. We define $\tilde{\nabla} : \mathfrak{X}(M) \times \mathfrak{X}(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(M)$ by

$$\tilde{\nabla}_X Y = f^*(\nabla_{f_*X} f_*Y).$$

Show that $\tilde{\nabla} = \nabla$.

- Let $f \in \text{Isom}(M, g)$ and $c : (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow M$ be geodesic. Use a) to show that $f \circ c : (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow M$ is also a geodesic.
- Show that every isometry f of $(\mathbb{R}^{k+\ell}, g^{(k,\ell)})$ is affine, i.e. there exists a linear map $A : \mathbb{R}^{k+\ell} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{k+\ell}$ and a constant $b \in \mathbb{R}^{k+\ell}$ such that $f(x) = Ax + b$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^{k+\ell}$.

3. Problem (4 points)

Let (M, g) be a semi-Riemannian manifold. For a map $\psi : M \rightarrow M$ we denote by $\text{Fix}(\psi)$ the set of fixed points of ψ , i.e. $\text{Fix}(\psi) = \{p \in M \mid \psi(p) = p\}$.

- Let $\psi \in \text{Isom}(M, g)$. Prove that for $p \in \text{Fix}(\psi)$ and $\xi \in T_p M$ such that $d_p\psi(\xi) = \xi$ the geodesic $c : (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow M$ with $c(0) = p$ and $c'(0) = \xi$ takes all its values in $\text{Fix}(\psi)$.
- Use a) to determine the geodesics of

$$H^n = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid g^{(n,1)}(X, X) = -1\}.$$

4. Problem (4 points)

We continue discussing $SU(n) = \{A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \mid A^*A = \text{Id} \text{ and } \det A = 1\}$. Recall that the tangential space at $X \in SU(n)$ is given by $L_X \mathfrak{su}(n)$ with

$$\mathfrak{su}(n) = \{A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \mid A + A^* = 0 \text{ and } \text{Tr}(A) = 0\}$$

and $L_X : \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}, Y \mapsto XY$. For $V, W \in T_X SU(n)$ we define

$$g_X(V, W) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(((d_X L_{X^{-1}})V) \circ ((d_X L_{X^{-1}})W)),$$

where \circ denotes matrix multiplication.

- a) Show that $g : SU(n) \ni X \mapsto g_X$ is a Riemannian metric on $SU(n)$.
- b) Prove that $SU(2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & -\bar{b} \\ b & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{C} \text{ with } |a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1 \right\}$.
- c) Use b) to show that $(S^3 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \|x\|_{\text{eucl}} = 1\}, g^{\text{eucl}})$ and $(SU(2), g)$ are isometric.

-
- Submission deadline: Thursday 12.11.2015 at the beginning of the lecture
 - Please write **your name** and the **number of your exercise class** on every sheet of your proposal for solution.
 - Each participant should hand in his own solution. A joint solution of a working group is not allowed.