



Throughout the paper, X is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n , and f, g denote vector fields on X , and γ_t^f and γ_t^g denote their respective flows.

1. (10 points) Let $\phi : X \mapsto X$ be a diffeomorphism, and f a vector field on X . We define $Ad_\phi(f)$ to be the vector field such that $Ad_\phi(f)(p) = D\phi(\phi^{-1}(p))f(\phi^{-1}(p))$. Let σ_t denote the flow of $Ad_\phi(f)$. Show that $\sigma_t = \phi \circ \gamma_t^f \circ \phi^{-1}$.

2. (5 points) Show that

$$Ad_{\gamma_t^f} f = f.$$

3. (5 points) Show that

$$[Ad_\phi f, Ad_\phi g] = Ad_\phi[f, g]$$

4. (5 points) Show that

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial t} Ad_{\gamma_t^f} g \right|_{t=s} = -[f, Ad_{\gamma_s^f} g] = -Ad_{\gamma_s^f}[f, g]$$

(Hint : Use the fact that $[f, g] = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial t} Ad_{\gamma_t^f} g \right|_{t=0}$ and the results from Q2 and Q3.)

5. (10 points) Use the above results to show that if $[f, g] = 0$, then $\gamma_t^f \circ \gamma_s^g = \gamma_s^g \circ \gamma_t^f$, $\forall s, t \in \mathbb{R}$.
(Hint : Rewrite the above relation as $\gamma_{-s}^g \circ \gamma_t^f \circ \gamma_s^g = \gamma_t^f$. Does the expression on the LHS look familiar ?)