

Homework 1

1 Show that for an arbitrary n -dimensional Riemannian manifold the condition of non-degeneracy for a symmetric matrix $G = \|g_{ik}\|$ follows from the condition that this matrix is positive-definite.

2 Let (u, v) be local coordinates on 2-dimensional Riemannian manifold M . Let Riemannian metric be given in these local coordinates by the matrix

$$\|g_{ik}\| = \begin{pmatrix} A(u, v) & B(u, v) \\ C(u, v) & D(u, v) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $A(u, v), B(u, v), C(u, v), D(u, v)$ are smooth functions. Show that the following conditions are fulfilled:

- a) $B(u, v) = C(u, v)$,
- b) $A(u, v)D(u, v) - B(u, v)C(u, v) = A(u, v)D(u, v) - B^2(u, v) \neq 0$,
- c) $A(u, v) > 0$,
- d) $A(u, v)D(u, v) - B(u, v)C(u, v) = A(u, v)D(u, v) - B^2(u, v) > 0$.

e)[†] Show that conditions a), c) and d) are necessary and sufficient conditions for matrix $\|g_{ik}\|$ to define locally a Riemannian metric.

f^*) How conditions above will change if the manifold M is pseudo-Riemannian, but not necessarily Riemannian?

3 Consider two-dimensional Riemannian manifold with Euclidean metric $G = dx^2 + dy^2$. How this metric will transform under arbitrary linear transformation $\begin{cases} x = ax' + by' \\ y = cx' + dy' \end{cases}$?

4 Consider two-dimensional Riemannian manifold with Riemannian metric $G = du^2 + 2bdudv + dv^2$, where b is a constant.

- a) Show that $b^2 < 1$
- b) Find new coordinates x, y such that under a "triangular" linear transformation $\begin{cases} x = u + \beta v \\ y = \delta v \end{cases}$ metric G transforms to the Euclidean metric $dx^2 + dy^2$. (Find parameters β, δ of this linear transformation)
- c) Write down the metric $G = du^2 + 2bdudv + dv^2$ in new coordinates r, θ where $\begin{cases} u = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

5 Let γ be a curve in Riemannian manifold given in local coordinates by parametric equation $x^i = x^i(t)$, $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$. Show that the length of this curve

$$L = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{g_{ik}(x(t)) \dot{x}^i(t) \dot{x}^k(t)} dt$$

does not change under arbitrary reparameterisation $t = t(\tau)$.