

## Exercise

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**Exercise.** Let  $M$  be an oriented  $n$ -manifold with Riemannian metric  $g$  and let  $\text{dvol}_g$  denote the volume form of  $g$ . Prove that in local coordinates,  $\text{dvol}_g = \sqrt{\det(g_{ij})} dx^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx^n$ .

*Proof.* We want to show that  $\det(e^j(\partial_{x^i})) = \sqrt{\det(g_{ij})}$ . Note that  $\partial_{x^i} = e^j(\partial_{x^i})e_j$ , which implies

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ij} &= \langle \partial_{x^i}, \partial_{x^j} \rangle \\ &= \langle e^k(\partial_{x^i})e_k, e^s(\partial_{x^j})e_s \rangle \\ &= e^k(\partial_{x^i})e^s(\partial_{x^j}) \langle e_k, e_s \rangle \\ &= e^k(\partial_{x^i})e^s(\partial_{x^j})\delta_{ks} \\ &= \sum_{s=1}^n e^s(\partial_{x^i})e^s(\partial_{x^j}), \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

which is the  $(i, j)$ -component of the matrix product  $(e^k(\partial_{x^i}))(e^k(\partial_{x^j}))^T$ . Thus we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\det(g_{ij})} &= \sqrt{\det(e^k(\partial_{x^i})) \det(e^k(\partial_{x^j}))^T} \\ &= \sqrt{\det^2(e^k(\partial_{x^i}))} \\ &= \det(e^k(\partial_{x^i})), \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

as required.