

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, BANGALORE

B. Math. III Second Semester

Differential Geometry II: Final Exam (Back paper)

Duration: 3 hours

Date : May 29, 2015

Maximum Marks: 50

- (1) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a C^∞ -smooth function. Let $q \in \mathbb{R}$ be a regular value for f such that $S = f^{-1}\{q\} \neq \emptyset$.
- Prove that S is a smooth manifold of dimension $n - 1$
 - Let $p \in S$. Show that the tangent space $T_p S = \text{Ker} Df(p)$.
 - Calculate $T_p S^n$, where $S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is the standard unit sphere.
 - Show that the tangent bundle of the sphere $S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is the set

$$\{(x, v) \in S^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : \langle v, x \rangle = 0\}.$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the standard inner product in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

(20 marks)

- (2) Define a function $F : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$F(x, y) = \langle x, y \rangle,$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the standard inner product in \mathbb{R}^n

- Find $DF(a, b)$
- If $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is differentiable and $|f(t)| = 1$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Show that $\langle (f'(t))^T, f(t) \rangle = 0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

(10 marks)

- (3) Let U be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n . $f_i \in C^\infty(U)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. Show that

$$df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n = \det \left[\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x^j} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n \right],$$

where x^1, \dots, x^n are the coordinates of \mathbb{R}^n .

(10 marks)

- (4) i) Calculate the Riemannian metric of S^2 induced from the standard Riemannian metric of \mathbb{R}^3 .
- ii) What is the connection in \mathbb{R}^3 with respect to the standard Riemannian metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$?
- iii) Calculate the Levi-Civita connection of S^2 with above mentioned Riemannian metric.
- iv) Find the Levi-Civita connection of any surface S in \mathbb{R}^3 , where the Riemannian metric on the surface is induced by the standard Riemannian metric in \mathbb{R}^3 .

(24 marks)

Note: You can use well-known theorems taught in the class, but you need to write precise statement of the theorem you are using.