
Problem Set 11

Differential Geometry II Summer 2020

Problem 1 [Euler-Lagrange equations]

Let $L : TM \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function on the tangent bundle TM of an n -manifold.

(1) Derive the coordinate form of the Euler-Lagrange equations for critical points of the Lagrange functional

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_j}(\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}(t)) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_j}(\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}(t)) \right) = 0.$$

for all $j = 1, \dots, n$.

(2) Show that the field of covectors of M along γ

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_j}(\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}(t)) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_j}(\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}(t)) \right) \right) d_{\gamma(t)} x^j$$

is independent of the chosen coordinates.

(3) Check the correctness of the form of the equation from class: is torsion freeness relevant? Express the equation

$$d_{(\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}(t))} L_t \circ (d_{(\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}(t))} \pi)^{-1} - \nabla_{\frac{d}{dt}}^{\gamma} (d_{(\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}(t))}^v L_t) = 0$$

in local coordinates

Problem 2 [Jacobi Fields]

Let $\gamma : I \rightarrow M$ be a geodesic of the Riemannian manifold (M, g) , ξ a Jacobi field along γ .

(1) Show that

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \langle \xi, \dot{\gamma} \rangle = 0.$$

Conclude that

(a) $\xi(t) = \xi_0(t) + (at + b)\dot{\gamma}(t)$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and a Jacobi field $\xi_0 \perp \dot{\gamma}$.

(b) If $\xi(t_0) = \xi(t_1)$ at different $t_0, t_1 \in I$, then $\xi, \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} \xi \perp \dot{\gamma}$ everywhere.

(2) Show that the differential of the exponential map $d_X \exp_p(Y) = \eta(1)$ for a Jacobi field η along the geodesic $\gamma_X : t \in [0, 1] \mapsto \exp_p(tX)$ with $\eta(0) = 0$ and $\nabla_X \eta = Y$ for any $X \in T_p M$.

Problem 3 [Index Form]

Let $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow M$ be a geodesic of the Riemannian manifold (M, g) . For continuous, piecewise smooth vector fields X, Y along γ we define the bilinear functional

$$I(X, Y) = \sum_{i=1}^k \langle \Delta_{t_i} X, Y \rangle + \int_a^b (\langle \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} X, \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} Y \rangle + \langle R(\dot{\gamma}, X)\dot{\gamma}, Y \rangle) dt.$$

where X is smooth on $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$ with $a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_k < t_{k+1} = b$ and

$$\Delta_{t_i} X = \lim_{t \downarrow t_i} \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} X(t) - \lim_{t \uparrow t_i} \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} X(t) \in T_{\gamma(t_i)} M.$$

Show that X is a (smooth) Jacobi field if and only if $I(X, Y) = 0$ for all continuous, piecewise smooth vector fields Y along γ which vanish at the end points $t = a$ and $t = b$.

Problem 4 [Local Isometries]

The following two problems are related:

(1) Let $(M, g), (N, h)$ be Riemannian manifolds, N connected and $\varphi : (M, g) \rightarrow (N, h)$ a local isometry, i.e. $\varphi^*h = g$ everywhere. Prove: If M is complete, then φ is a covering.

(2) Show that if a connected, complete Riemannian manifold (M, g) has no conjugated points then its exponential map $\exp_p : T_p M \rightarrow M$ is a covering.

See Lemma 1.32 and Theorem 1.33. of Cheeger/Ebin: "Comparison Theorems in Riemannian Geometry", Elsevier 1975 (electronically available in our Library)