

Aufgabe 1:

a) I will calculate the Christoffel Symbols, but the students don't have to.

$$\varphi(\theta, \alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \cos\alpha \\ \sin\theta \sin\alpha \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^i = \sum_k \frac{1}{2} g^{ik} (\partial_\mu g_{\nu k} + \partial_\nu g_{\mu k} - \partial_k g_{\mu\nu})$$

$$\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \cos\alpha \\ \cos\theta \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\theta \sin\alpha \\ \sin\theta \cos\alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \left\langle \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\theta}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\theta} \right\rangle & \left\langle \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\theta}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\alpha} \right\rangle \\ \left\langle \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\alpha}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\theta} \right\rangle & \left\langle \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\alpha}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\alpha} \right\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g^{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\theta = \frac{1}{2} g^{\theta\theta} (\partial_\theta g_{\theta\theta}) = \frac{1}{2 \sin^2\theta} \cdot 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = \cot\theta$$~~

~~$$\Gamma_{\theta\alpha}^\theta = \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^\theta = \frac{1}{2} g^{\theta\theta} (\partial_\theta g_{\theta\alpha} + \partial_\alpha g_{\theta\theta} - \partial_\theta g_{\alpha\theta}) = 0$$~~

~~$$\Gamma_{\alpha\alpha}^\theta = \frac{1}{2} g^{\theta\theta} (-\partial_\theta g_{\alpha\alpha}) = -\frac{1}{2 \sin^2\theta} \cdot 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = -\cot\theta$$~~

~~$$\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\alpha} (\partial_\theta g_{\theta\theta}) = 0$$~~

~~$$\Gamma_{\theta\alpha}^\alpha = \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\alpha} (\partial_\theta g_{\theta\alpha} + \partial_\alpha g_{\theta\theta} - \partial_\theta g_{\alpha\theta}) = 0$$~~

~~$$\Gamma_{\alpha\alpha}^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\alpha} (-\partial_\alpha g_{\alpha\alpha}) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sin\theta \cos\theta = -\sin\theta \cos\theta$$~~

~~$$\Gamma_{\theta\alpha}^\theta = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\alpha} (\partial_\alpha g_{\theta\theta}) = 0$$~~

~~$$\Gamma_{\alpha\alpha}^\theta = \Gamma_{\theta\alpha}^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\alpha} (\partial_\alpha g_{\theta\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2 \sin^2\theta} \cdot 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = \cot\theta$$~~

~~$$\Gamma_{\alpha\alpha}^\alpha = 0$$~~

Only nonzero ones are $\Gamma_{\varphi\varphi}^\theta = -\sin\theta \cos\theta$ $\Gamma_{\theta\varphi}^\varphi = \Gamma_{\varphi\theta}^\varphi = \cot\theta$.

We know that

$$R^l{}_{ijk} = \partial_i \Gamma_{jk}^l - \partial_j \Gamma_{ki}^l + \sum_{m=1}^2 (\Gamma_{mi}^l \Gamma_{kj}^m - \Gamma_{mj}^l \Gamma_{ki}^m)$$

Moreover, $R^l{}_{ijk} = -R^l{}_{jik}$, so $R^l{}_{iik} = 0$ always. We compute the others. We use that $\partial_\alpha \Gamma_{ij}^k = 0$, so we don't write it.

$$R^\theta{}_{\alpha\varphi\theta} = -R^\theta{}_{\alpha\theta\varphi} = \partial_\alpha \Gamma_{\varphi\theta}^\theta + \Gamma_{\alpha\varphi}^\theta \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\theta + \sum_m \Gamma_{\alpha\theta}^m \Gamma_{\varphi\theta}^m = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} R^\theta{}_{\theta\alpha\varphi} &= -R^\theta{}_{\varphi\alpha\theta} = \partial_\theta \Gamma_{\alpha\varphi}^\theta + \sum_{m=1}^2 \Gamma_{\theta\alpha}^m \Gamma_{\varphi\varphi}^m - \sum_{m=1}^2 \Gamma_{\theta\varphi}^m \Gamma_{\alpha\alpha}^m \\ &= -\partial_\theta (\sin\theta \cos\theta) = -\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta. \end{aligned}$$

$$R^\theta{}_{\varphi\theta\theta} = R^\theta{}_{\alpha\alpha\theta} = R^\theta{}_{\theta\theta\alpha} = R^\theta{}_{\alpha\alpha\alpha} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} R^\varphi{}_{\theta\varphi\theta} &= \partial_\theta \Gamma_{\varphi\theta}^\varphi + \Gamma_{\theta\varphi}^\varphi \Gamma_{\theta\varphi}^\varphi - \Gamma_{\theta\varphi}^\theta \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\varphi \\ &= \partial_\theta \cot\theta + \cot^2\theta \\ &= \frac{-\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta} + \cot^2\theta = -1 = -R^\varphi{}_{\theta\theta\varphi}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\varphi\varphi}^\varphi = \partial_\theta \Gamma_{\varphi\varphi}^\varphi - 0 + \Gamma_{\varphi\theta}^\varphi \Gamma_{\varphi\varphi}^\varphi - \Gamma_{\theta\varphi}^\varphi \Gamma_{\varphi\theta}^\varphi = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{\varphi\theta\theta}^\varphi = \Gamma_{\varphi\varphi\theta}^\varphi = \Gamma_{\theta\theta\varphi}^\varphi = \Gamma_{\varphi\varphi\varphi}^\varphi = 0$$

So b) $\mathbb{I}(R_p(v,w), w) = R^\alpha{}_{\theta\theta\alpha} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^\alpha} = 1 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^\alpha}$

$$\mathbb{I}(R_p(v,w), v) = 1 = K(p)$$

as $K(p) = \det W_p = 1$

Exercise 2:

This follows from Lemma 4.3.4.

$$\text{As } R(v, w)w = K(p)(I(w, w)v - I(v, w)w)$$

We find $I(R(v, w)w, v)$

$$= K(p)(I(w, w)I(v, v) - I(v, w)I(w, v)) \quad \square$$

Exercise 3:

~~$$R_{mi, n} = \sum_{e=1}^2 g_{ne} R^e_{ijn}$$

$$= \sum_{e=1}^2 g_{ne} g_{ki}$$~~

This can be done from definitions, or:

$$R_{mijn} + R_{njmi} + R_{nkij} =$$

~~$$\sum_{e=1}^2 g_{ne} R^e_{ijn} + \sum_{e=1}^2 g_{ni} R^e_{mjk}$$

$$= \sum_{e=1}^2 g_{ne} \left(\partial_j \Gamma^e_{ki} - \partial_i \Gamma^e_{kj} \right) + \sum_n \left(\Gamma^e_{ni} \Gamma^e_{nj} - \Gamma^e_{nj} \Gamma^e_{ni} \right)$$

$$\sum_{e=1}^2 g_{ne} \left(\partial_j \Gamma^e_{ik} - \partial_i \Gamma^e_{kj} \right) + \sum_n \left(\Gamma^e_{ni} \Gamma^e_{ik} - \Gamma^e_{nk} \Gamma^e_{ij} \right) +$$

$$\sum_{e=1}^2 g_{ni} \left(\partial_j \Gamma^e_{ki} - \partial_i \Gamma^e_{kj} \right) + \sum_n \left(\Gamma^e_{nk} \Gamma^e_{ji} - \Gamma^e_{ni} \Gamma^e_{jk} \right)$$~~

$= 0$ (same symbol drops out)

Follows of course also from 4.3.3.