## Math 60670 Homework 6

Due Tuesday, March 5.

Problem 1: For a given linear connection $\nabla$ on a Riemannian manifold $(M, g)$, show that the following are equivalent:
A) $\nabla$ is compatible with $g$;
B) $\nabla g \equiv 0$;
C) if $V, W$ are vector fields along a curve $\gamma(t)$, then

$$
\frac{d}{d t} g(V, W)=g\left(\frac{D V}{d t}, W\right)+g\left(V, \frac{D W}{d t}\right)
$$

D) if $V, W$ are parellel vector fields along $\gamma$, then $g(V, W)$ is constant in $t$;
E) parallel translation is a linear isometry $T_{\gamma\left(t_{1}\right)} M \rightarrow T_{\gamma\left(t_{2}\right)} M$, for any times $t_{1}, t_{2}$.

Problem 2: Let $\phi:(M, g) \rightarrow(\tilde{M}, \tilde{g})$ be a diffeomorphism between connected Riemannian manifolds $M, \tilde{M}$.
A) Suppose $\phi$ is a Riemannian isometry. Show that $\phi \circ \exp _{p}=\left.\exp _{\phi(p)} \circ D \phi\right|_{p}$ whereever this is defined.
B) Let $\tilde{\phi}$ be another Riemannian isometry $(M, g) \rightarrow(\tilde{M}, \tilde{g})$, and suppose there is a point $p \in M$ so that $\phi(p)=\tilde{\phi}(p)$ and $\left.D \phi\right|_{p}=\left.D \tilde{\phi}\right|_{p}$. Show that $\phi=\tilde{\phi}$.
C) Show that $\phi$ is a Riemannian isometry if and only if $\phi$ preserves distances, i.e. $d_{g}(p, q)=d_{\tilde{g}}(\phi(p), \phi(q))$ for all $p, q \in M$.
D) (Bonus) Show that part C) holds even if $\phi$ is only assumed to be a distance-preserving homeomorphism.

Problem 3: A. Show that isometries between Riemannian manifolds take geodesics to geodesics.
B. Consider the half-space model of hyperbolic space $\mathbb{H}^{2}$, i.e. $\mathbb{R}_{+}^{2}=$ $\left\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}: y>0\right\}$ equipped with the hyperbolic metric $g=\left(d x^{2}+d y^{2}\right) / y^{2}$. Show that the geodesics of $\left(\mathbb{R}_{+}^{2}, g\right)$ are vertical half-lines and half-circles that intersect the "boundary" $\{y=0\}$ orthogonally. Hint: Use part A and HW3 Problem 3.
C. Deduce that every geodesic in $\mathbb{H}^{2}$ can be extended for all time, i.e. $\mathbb{H}^{2}$ is "complete."

