

## Math 60670 Homework 5

Due March 3.

**Problem 1:** A. The Laplacian of a function  $f$  is defined to be the trace of the Hessian:  $\Delta f = \text{tr}_g(\nabla^2 f)$ . Show that one can alternatively write

$$\Delta f = \text{div}(\text{grad} f),$$

and hence in coordinates

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_i (\sqrt{g} g^{ij} \partial_j f), \quad g = \det g_{ij}.$$

B. A function  $u \in C^2(M)$  is called harmonic if  $\Delta u = 0$ . If  $(M, g)$  is compact with no boundary, prove that any harmonic function is necessarily constant. Hint: Use HW4 Problem 3.

**Problem 2:** A) For  $v$  in some interval  $I$ , let  $(r(v), z(v))$  be a smooth, regular curve in the  $r - z$  plane, with  $r > 0$ . Show that

$$F(\theta, v) = (r(v) \cos(\theta), r(v) \sin(\theta), z(v)), \quad t \in I, \theta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

is a well-defined immersion. The image of  $F$  is the surface of revolution obtained by rotating the curve  $(r(v), z(v))$  about the  $z$ -axis. The lines corresponding to  $\theta = \text{const}$ ,  $v = \text{const}$  are called the meridians and parallels (respectively).

B) Show that the induced metric  $F^* g_{\text{eucl}}$  in  $(\theta, v)$  coordinates is given by

$$g_{11} = r^2, \quad g_{12} = 0, \quad g_{22} = r'^2 + z'^2.$$

C) Show that that  $\gamma = (\theta(t), v(t))$  is a geodesic if and only if

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{2rr'}{r^2} \dot{\theta} \dot{v} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\ddot{v} - \frac{rr'}{r'^2 + z'^2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{r'r'' + z'z''}{r'^2 + z'^2} \dot{v}^2 = 0. \tag{2}$$

D) Deduce meridians are always geodesics. When is a parallel geodesic?

E) Show that equations (1), (2) have the following “first order” interpretation: (2) is (except for meridians, parallels) equivalent to the fact that the “energy”  $|\gamma'(t)|^2$  is constant; (1) is equivalent to the “Clairaut’s relation:”

$$r(v(t)) \cos \beta(t) = \text{const},$$

where  $\beta(t)$  is the angle made between  $\gamma'(t)$  and the parallel intersecting  $\gamma(t)$ .

F) Use Clairaut’s relation to show that a geodesic of the paraboloid  $r(t) = t, z(t) = t^2$  which is not a parallel or meridian must intersect itself infinitely-many times.