

## 1. Riemannian metrics, isometries, Lie derivatives

### 1.1. Equivalence of definitions of a surface.

Let  $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  be a smooth surface. Show that for all  $p \in \Sigma$  there exists an open neighborhood  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  of  $p$  so that  $\Sigma \cap U$  is the graph of a smooth function  $F: V \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , i.e.  $\Sigma \cap U = \{(x^1, x^2, F(x^1, x^2))\}$  or  $\{(x^1, F(x^1, x^3), x^3)\}$  or  $\{(F(x^2, x^3), x^2, x^3)\}$ .

### 1.2. Lie derivative.

Let  $M$  be a smooth manifold.

1. Let  $D: \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$  be a derivation, i.e.  $D$  is  $\mathbb{R}$ -linear and satisfies  $D(fg) = fD(g) + gD(f)$  for all  $f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ . Show that there exists a unique vector field  $V \in \Gamma(TM)$  so that  $D(f) = Vf$  for all  $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ .
2. Let  $V, W \in \Gamma(TM)$ . Show that  $[V, W] \in \Gamma(TM)$  where  $[V, W]: f \mapsto VWf - WVf$ . Express  $V$  in a local chart  $(\varphi, U)$  as  $V = V^i \partial_{\varphi^i}$  where  $V^i \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\varphi(U))$ , similarly  $W = W^j \partial_{\varphi^j}$ . Is  $[V, W]$  tensorial in  $V$ , i.e.  $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ -linear in  $V$ ?

### 1.3. Existence of Riemannian metrics.

Let  $M$  be a smooth manifold. Show that there exists a Riemannian metric  $g$  on  $M$ .

*Hint.* Use a partition of unity. Carefully check that your construction yields something positive definite!

### 1.4. Isometries.

1. Show that the map

$$\left( (0, \infty) \times (0, 2\pi), dr^2 + r^2 d\phi^2 \right) \ni (r, \phi) \xrightarrow{F} (r \cos \phi, r \sin \phi) \in \left( \mathbb{R}^2, (dx^1)^2 + (dx^2)^2 \right)$$

is a local isometry.

2. Show that Möbius transformations  $z \xrightarrow{A} \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ ,  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $ad-bc = 1$ , are isometries of  $(\mathbb{H}^2, g)$  where we define  $\mathbb{H}^2 := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \Im z > 0\}$  and  $g_{x+iy} = y^{-2}(dx^2 + dy^2)$ . Show that  $(\mathbb{H}^2, g)$  is homogeneous and isotropic.