## Homework Set 3, Math 526

## Due: March 17 (Tuesday), 2015

(1) Let $M$ be a Riemannian manifold s.t. for any two points $p, q \in M$ the parallel transport from $p$ to $q$ does not depend on the curve connecting $p, q$. Prove the curvature of $M$ is zero. (Hint: use a parametrized surface $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^{2} \rightarrow M$ and a vector field along $f$. We showed $\left.\frac{D}{\partial s} \frac{D}{\partial t} V-\frac{D}{\partial t} \frac{D}{\partial s} V=R\left(f_{s}, f_{t}\right) V\right)$
(2) Let $c:[0, l] \rightarrow M$ be a geodesic and $X$ be a vector field on $M$ s.t. $X(c(0))=0$. Show that

$$
\nabla_{c^{\prime}}\left(R\left(c^{\prime}, X\right) c^{\prime}\right)(0)=\left(R\left(c^{\prime}, X^{\prime}\right) c^{\prime}\right)(0)
$$

where $X^{\prime}=D X / d t$. (Hint: compute $\left(\nabla_{c^{\prime}} R\right)\left(c^{\prime}, X, c^{\prime}, Z\right)$ at $\left.t=0\right)$
(3) Let $M$ be a locally symmetric space (i.e. $\nabla R=0$ ). Let $c:[0, l] \rightarrow M$ be a geodesic.
(a) If $X, Y, Z$ are parallel vector fields along $c$, prove that $R(X, Y) Z$ is parallel along $c$.
(b) Perove that if $M$ has constant sectional curvature, then $M$ is locally symmetric.
(4) Let $M$ be a Riemannian manifold with nonpositive sectional curvature. Prove that the conjugate locus $C(p)$ is empty, for any $p \in M$.
(5) Let $c$ be a geodesic in a locally symmetric space $M, V=c^{\prime}(0), p=c(0)$. Define $K_{v}$ : $T_{p} M \rightarrow T_{p} M$ by

$$
K_{V}(X)=R(V, X) V
$$

(a) Prove that $K_{V}$ is self-adjoint.
(b) Choose an orthonormal basis $e_{1}, \ldots, e_{n}$ of $T_{p} M$ which diagonalize $K_{V}$ :

$$
K_{V}\left(e_{i}\right)=\lambda_{i} e_{i}, \quad i=1, \ldots, n
$$

Parallelly translating $e_{1}, \ldots, e_{n}$ along $c$, show

$$
K_{c^{\prime}(t)}\left(e_{i}(t)\right)=\lambda_{i} e_{i}(t)
$$

(c) Let $J(t)=\sum X^{i}(t) e_{i}(t)$ be a Jacobi field along $c$. Show the Jacobi equation is equivalent to

$$
X_{t t}^{i}+\lambda_{i} X^{i}=0, \quad i=1, \ldots, n
$$

(d) Show the conjugate points of $p$ along $c$ are given by $c\left(k \pi / \sqrt{\lambda_{i}}\right)$, where $k$ is a positive integer and $\lambda_{i}$ is a positive eigenvalue of $K_{V}$.

