

## HOMWORK FOR LECTURE 6

This homework problem set can be accomplished with the help of references. Every problem worths 2 points and **DO NOT LEAVE ANY PROBLEM BLANK!** It is due to **11:59 pm on December 17 (sharp)**.

**Exercise 1.** For the following matrix groups  $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $\mathrm{O}(n)$ ,  $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ ,  $\mathrm{U}(n)$ , and  $\mathrm{Sp}(2n)$ , compute/confirm their induced Lie algebras as follows.

- (i)  $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{R}) = \{A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid \mathrm{trace}(A) = 0\}$ .
- (ii)  $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C}) = \{A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid \mathrm{trace}(A) = 0\}$ .
- (iii)  $\mathfrak{o}(n) = \{A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid A^T + A = 0\}$ .
- (iv)  $\mathfrak{u}(n) = \{A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid A^* + A = 0\}$ .
- (v)  $\mathfrak{sp}(2n) = \{A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid A^T J + JA = 0\}$ .

Here,  $J$  is the following  $(2n \times 2n)$ -matrix

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1}_{n \times n} \\ -\mathbf{1}_{n \times n} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Exercise 2.** Given a Lie group  $G$ , prove the following equality:

$$\exp(-tX)\exp(-tY)\exp(tX)\exp(tY) = \exp\left(t^2[X, Y] + O(t^3)\right)$$

for any  $X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}_G$ , when parameter  $t$  is sufficiently small.

**Exercise 3.** Prove that the matrix exponential map on elements in  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$  satisfies

$$\det(e^A) = e^{\mathrm{trace}(A)}.$$

Here,  $e^A = \mathbf{1} + A + \frac{A^2}{2} + \dots$ . Please provide all necessary details in your argument. Use this conclusion to confirm that the following matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

can *not* be written as  $e^A$  for any  $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ .

**Exercise 4.** Given a Riemannian metric  $g$ , recall that the associated curvature tensor (as a  $(0, 4)$ -tensor) is defined by

$$R(X, Y, Z, W) := g(R(X, Y)Z, W)$$

for vector fields  $X, Y, Z, W$ . Prove the following equalities.

- (i)  $R(X, Y, Z, W) + R(Y, Z, X, W) + R(Z, X, Y, W) = 0$ .
- (ii)  $R(X, Y, Z, W) = -R(Y, X, Z, W) = -R(X, Y, W, Z)$ .
- (iii)  $R(X, Y, Z, W) = R(Z, W, X, Y)$ .

**Exercise 5.** Consider the following (real) 2-dimensional Lie group

$$G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid x > 0, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Complete the following questions.

- (i) Verify that its Lie algebra is

$$\mathfrak{g}_G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

- (ii) Take the following basis of  $\mathfrak{g}_G$  in (i),

$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Construct a left invariant metric  $g$  on  $G$  such that  $\{X_1, X_2\}$  form an orthonormal basis.

- (iii) Verify that the corresponding Levi-Civita connection  $\nabla$  of  $g$  in (ii) satisfies the following relations,

$$\nabla_{X_1} X_1 = \nabla_{X_1} X_2 = 0 \quad \nabla_{X_2} X_1 = -X_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla_{X_2} X_2 = X_1.$$

- (iv) Compute sectional curvatures of  $(G, g, \nabla)$  for  $g$  and  $\nabla$  in (ii) and (iii).