

M.Sc. DEGREE (C.S.S.) EXAMINATION, JANUARY 2017

Third Semester

Faculty of Science

Branch : I (A)—Mathematics

MTO 3C 13—DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY

(2012 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Weight : 30

Part A

Answer any five out of eight questions.
Each question has weight 1.

1. Define an integral curve of a vector field. What do you mean by a maximal integral curve of a vector field ?
2. Show by an example that the set of vectors tangent at a point p of a level set need not in general be a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}_p^{n+1} .
3. Define a geodesic and show that geodesics have constant speed.
4. Define a Levi-Civita parallel vector field. Also show that if X and Y are two Levi-Civita parallel vector fields along α , $X \cdot Y$ is constant along α .
5. Define global parametrization of a plane curve.
6. Define a differential 1-form on an open set $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Define the 1-form dual of a vector field X on U .
7. Define the second fundamental form of a surface S . Also define the Gauss-Kronecker curvature of a surface at a point p .
8. Let ϕ be the map from the open square $0 < \theta < 2\pi, 0 < \phi < 2\pi$ into \mathbb{R}^3 defined for $a > b > 0$ by :

$\phi(\theta, \phi) = ((a + b \cos \phi) \cos \theta, (a + b \cos \phi) \sin \theta, b \sin \phi)$. What is ϕ^{-1} ?

(5 × 1 = 5)

Turn over

Part B

Answer any five questions out of eight questions.
Each question has weight 2.

9. Find the integral curve through $p = (1, 1)$ of the vector field given by $X(x_1, x_2) = (x_2, x_1)$.
10. Let $S \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a connected n -surface in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , show that there exist on S exactly two smooth unit normal vector fields N_1 and N_2 and $N_2(p) = -N_1(p)$ for all $p \in S$.
11. Describe the spherical image when $n = 1$ and when $n = 2$ of the n -surface oriented by $\nabla f / \|\nabla f\|$, where f is the function defined on the left side of the equation $-x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_{n+1}^2 = 0, x_1 > 0$.
12. Let S be an n -surface in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , $p, q \in S$ and let α be a piecewise smooth parametrized curve from p to q . Prove that the parallel transport $P_\alpha: S_p \rightarrow S_q$ along α is a vector space isomorphism which preserves dot products.
13. Compute $\nabla_v f$, where $f: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, v \in \mathbb{R}_p^{n+1}, p \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ given by :
$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 - x_2^2, v = (1, 1, \cos \theta, \sin \theta), n = 1.$$
14. Find the global parametrization of the plane curve oriented by $\nabla f / \|\nabla f\|$, where f is the function defined by the left side of the equation $\frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{b^2} \geq 1, a \neq 0, b \neq 0$.
15. Find the Gaussian curvature of the parametrized z -surface $\phi(t, \theta) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, t)$.
16. Let V be a finite dimensional vector space with dot product and let $L: V \rightarrow V$ be a self-adjoint linear transformation on V . Show that there exists an orthonormal basis for V consisting of eigen vector of L .

(5 × 2 = 10)

Part C

Answer any three out of six questions.
Each question has weight 5.

17. State and prove the existence and uniqueness theorem for integral curves for smooth vector fields.
18. Let S be an n -surface in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , $\alpha: I \rightarrow S$ be a parametrized curve in S , $t_0 \in I$ and $v \in S_{\alpha}(t_0)$. Prove that there exists a unique vector field V tangent to S along α , which is parallel and has $V(t_0) = v$.

19. (a) Prove that the Weingarten map I_p is self adjoint.
(b) Prove that local parametrizations of plane curves are unique upto reparametrization.
20. Let C be an oriented plane curve prove that there exists a global parametrization of C , if and only if C is connected.
21. (a) Find the Gauss-Kronecker curvature of a cylinder over an n -surface.
(b) State and prove inverse function theorem for n -surfaces.
22. Let S be an n -surface in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} and let $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$. Prove that f is smooth if and only if $f \circ \phi: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ is smooth for each local parametrization $\phi: U \rightarrow S$.

(3 × 5 = 15)