

SHOW all your works. Put the answers in a BOX

NAME: _____

1 Given the curve $c(\lambda) = (2\lambda, 1, \lambda^2 - 3\lambda)$ on a 3D manifold1.1 find the corresponding tangent vector A at point P ($\lambda = 0$).1.2 given the function $f = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, evaluate $A(f)$ at $\lambda = 0.25$.**2** The metric on \mathbb{R}^2 expressed in polar coordinate is

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\phi^2$$

Derive the non zero components of the connection Γ^i_{jk} .**3** The metric on the unit two-sphere S^2 expressed in spherical coordinate is

$$ds^2 = d\theta^2 + \sin^2(\theta)d\phi^2$$

Derive the non zero components of the connection Γ^i_{jk} .**4** The tangent vector A on the unit sphere S^2 has components $A^\theta = \sin(\theta)$, $A^\varphi = \sin^2(\theta)$. Calculate all four components of its covariant derivative.**5** Show that the equator ($\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$) and that any meridian ($\varphi = \text{constant}$) are the geodesics of S^2 .**6** For a 2D manifold with coordinates $x^i = (x, y)$, the nonzero coefficients of connection are given by $\Gamma^1_{12} = \Gamma^1_{21} = 2$, $\Gamma^2_{11} = 3(y - 1)$, $\Gamma^2_{22} = 3x$. A tangent vector A with components $A^i = (3, -2)$ at $\lambda = 0$ is parallel transported to $\lambda = 0.8$ along the curve $x(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 1$, $y(\lambda) = \frac{1}{3}\lambda + 1$. Find the new components of A .**7** The metric on the two-sphere S^2 of radius R in spherical coordinate is

$$ds^2 = R^2 d\theta^2 + R^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$$

Use the metric above to prove that the area of half surface of the sphere is $2\pi R^2$.