## **MATH 7721, SPRING 2018**

## Homework #11, February 2

## **PROBLEMS**

- 1. Verify formulae (11.2) and (11.8). (Hint on the reverse.)
- 2. Prove (11.4). (Hint on the reverse.)
- 3. Given two endomorphisms A, J of a real/complex vector space, such that  $J^2 = -\text{Id}$ , show that the commutator [J, A] = JA AJ anticommutes with J, and the anticommutator JA + AJ commutes with J.
- **4.** Using the second identification in (11.1) and formula (11.7) to define the (pointwise) g-inner product  $g(a,b) = \langle a,b \rangle$  of two twice-covariant tensor fields a,b on a Riemannian manifold (M,g), establish the local-coordinate equality

$$\langle a, b \rangle = a_{jk} b^{jk},$$

that is,  $\langle a,b\rangle=g^{jp}g^{kq}a_{jk}b_{pq}$ , and the relations  ${\rm tr}_g a=\langle g,a\rangle,\ \langle g,g\rangle=\dim M.$  (Hint on the reverse.)

**Hint.** In Problem 1, for (11.2), the Leibniz rule gives  $g(Aw, \cdot) = g(\nabla_w v, \cdot) = \nabla_w [g(v, \cdot)] = \nabla_w \xi = \nabla \xi(w, \cdot)$ , where  $A = \nabla v$  and w is any vector field. For (11.8), note that  $(d\xi)(u, v) = [\nabla_u \xi](v) - [\nabla_v \xi](u)$  for any smooth 1-form  $\xi$ , any torsion-free connection  $\nabla$ , and vector fields u, v, cf. [**KG**], formula (1.23,b)].

**Hint.** In Problem 2, note again that  $(d\xi)(u,v) = [\nabla_{\!\!u}\xi](v) - [\nabla_{\!\!v}\xi](u)$  (see above). Then apply the Leibniz rule to (11.3).

**Hint.** In Problem 4, use (10.2).