

QP CODE: 23004010



Reg No : .....

Name : .....

**M Sc DEGREE (CSS) EXAMINATION, JUNE 2023**

**Fourth Semester**

**Elective - ME800401 - DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY**

M Sc MATHEMATICS, M Sc MATHEMATICS (SF)

2019 ADMISSION ONWARDS

BBCCA011

Time: 3 Hours

Weightage: 30

**Part A (Short Answer Questions)**

Answer any **eight** questions.

Weight **1** each.

1. Sketch the level sets  $f^{-1}(0)$  and typical values  $\nabla f(p)$  of the vector field  $\nabla f$  for the function  $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 - x_2^2$  when  $p \in f^{-1}(0)$ .
2. Define an  $n$ -surface  $S$  and the tangent space  $S_p$  at a point  $p \in S$ . Give an example.
3. What is Gauss Map? Sketch the Gauss Map for 1-surface in  $\mathbb{R}^2$
4. Describe the spherical image, when  $n = 2$ , of the cone  $-x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_{n+1}^2 = 0, x_1 > 0$  oriented by its unit normal vector field.
5. If  $\mathbf{X}$  and  $\mathbf{Y}$  are parallel vector fields along a parametrized curve  $\alpha$ , then show that  $\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{Y}$  and  $c\mathbf{X}$  are parallel, for all  $c \in \mathbb{R}$
6. Define the derivative of a smooth vectorfield  $\mathbf{X}$  on an open set  $U$  in  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  with respect to a vector  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}_p^{n+1}, p \in U$ . Show that  $\nabla_{\mathbf{v}}(f\mathbf{X}) = (\nabla_{\mathbf{v}}f)\mathbf{X}(p) + f(p)(\nabla_{\mathbf{v}}\mathbf{X})$  where  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a smooth function.
7. Explain a) Circle of curvature.  
b) Center of curvature.  
c) Radius of curvature of a plane curve at the point  $p$ .
8. Let  $U$  be an open set in  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  and  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is smooth. Then for any parametrized curve  $\alpha : I \rightarrow U$  evaluate  $\int_{\alpha} df$ .
9. Prove that a parametrized 1-surface is simply a regular parametrized curve.
10. Let  $\varphi : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+k}$  be any smooth map,  $U$  open in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .  
a) Define vector field along  $\varphi$ .  
b) Let  $p \in U$  and  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}_p^n$ . Define the derivative of a smooth vector field  $\mathbf{X}$  with respect to  $\mathbf{v}$ .

(8×1=8 weightage)



## Part B (Short Essay/Problems)

Answer any **six** questions.

Weight **2** each.

11. How can you obtain level sets from graph and graph from level sets? Explain the process using the level sets and graphs of the function  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n+1}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_{n+1}^2$  for  $n = 0$  and  $n = 1$ .
12. If  $S$  is a connected  $n$ -surface in  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  and  $g : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is smooth and takes on only the values  $+1$  and  $-1$ , then prove that  $g$  is a constant.
13. For each pair of orthogonal unit vectors  $\{e_1, e_2\}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , verify the great circle  $\alpha(t) = (\cos at)e_1 + (\sin at)e_2$  is a geodesic in the 2-sphere  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
14. Let  $\alpha : [0, \pi] \rightarrow S^2$  be the half great circle in  $S^2$ , running from the north pole  $p = (0, 0, 1)$  to the south pole  $q = (0, 0, -1)$ , defined by  $\alpha(t) = (\sin t, 0, \cos t)$ . Show that, for  $\mathbf{v} = (p, v_1, v_2, 0) \in S_p^2$ ,  $P_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) = (q, -v_1, v_2, 0)$ .
15. a) What do you mean by reparametrization of a parametrized curve.  
b) Are local parametrizations of plane curves unique upto reparametrization? Justify your answer.
16. Define length of a connected oriented plane curve. Find the length of the connected oriented plane curve  $f^{-1}(c)$  oriented by  $\frac{\nabla f}{\|\nabla f\|}$ , where  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is given by  $f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 12x_2$ ,  $U = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1^2 + x_2^2 < 169\}$ ,  $c = 0$ .
17. Let  $V$  be a finite dimensional vector space with dot product and let  $L : V \rightarrow V$  be a self adjoint linear transformation on  $V$ . Let  $S = \{v \in V : v \cdot v = 1\}$  and define  $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $f(v) = L(v) \cdot v$ . Prove that if  $v_0$  is an eigen vector of  $L$ , then  $f$  is stationary at  $v_0 \in S$ .
18. Find the normal curvature  $k(\mathbf{v})$  for each tangent direction  $\mathbf{v}$ , the principal curvatures and principal curvature directions, and the Gauss-Kronecker and mean curvatures, at the point  $p = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$  of the  $n$ -surface  $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n+1} = 1$  oriented by the outward normal vector field.

(6×2=12 weightage)

## Part C (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any **two** questions.

Weight **5** each.

19. a) Let  $\mathbf{X}$  be a smooth vector field on an open set  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  and let  $p \in U$ . Then prove that there exists an open interval  $I$  containing 0 and an integral curve  $\alpha : I \rightarrow U$  of  $\mathbf{X}$  such that  
(i)  $\alpha(0) = p$   
(ii) If  $\beta : \tilde{I} \rightarrow U$  is any other integral curve of  $\mathbf{X}$  with  $\beta(0) = p$  then  $\tilde{I} \subset I$  and  $\beta(t) = \alpha(t)$  for all  $t \in \tilde{I}$   
b) Given the vector field  $(p) = (p, \mathbf{X}(p))$  where  $\mathbf{X}(p) = (-p)$ . Then find the integral curve through an arbitrary point  $(1, 1)$ .
20. Show that each maximal geodesic on the cylinder  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is either a vertical line, a horizontal circle, a helix or a constant.
21. a) Let  $S$  be an  $n$ -surface in  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ , oriented by the unit normal vector field  $\mathbf{N}$ . Let  $p \in S$  and  $\mathbf{v} \in S_p$ . Prove that  $\ddot{\alpha}(t_0) \cdot \mathbf{N}(p) = L_p(\mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{v}$  for every parametrized curve  $\alpha : I \rightarrow S$  with  $\dot{\alpha}(t_0) = \mathbf{v}$  for some  $t_0 \in I$ .



b) Show that if  $S$  is an  $n$ -surface and  $\mathbf{N}$  is a unit normal vector field on  $S$ , then the Weingarten map of  $S$  oriented by  $-\mathbf{N}$  is the negative of the Weingarten map of  $S$  oriented by  $\mathbf{N}$ .

22. a) Let  $S$  be an oriented  $n$ -surface in  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  and let  $\mathbf{p} \in S$ . Let  $\mathbf{Z}$  be any non-zero normal vector field on  $S$  such that  $\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{Z}/\|\mathbf{Z}\|$  and

$$\text{let } \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\} \text{ be any basis for } S_{\mathbf{p}}. \text{ Prove that } \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{(-1)^n \det \begin{pmatrix} \nabla_{\mathbf{v}_1} \mathbf{Z} \\ \vdots \\ \nabla_{\mathbf{v}_n} \mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}}{\|\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{p})\|^n \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_n \\ \mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}}$$

b) Let  $S$  be the ellipsoid  $\frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{c^2} = 1$  oriented by the outward normal vector field. Find the Gauss - Kronecker curvature of  $S$ .

(2×5=10 weightage)