

# Differential Geometry II: Exercises

University of Regensburg, Summer Term 2024

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Please hand in the exercises until **Tuesday, July 9, 12:00 in the letterbox no. 16.**



## Exercise Sheet no. 12

### 1. Exercise (4 points).

Let  $(M, g)$  be a complete Riemannian manifold and  $(W, h) \subset (M, g)$  a compact Riemannian submanifold. We denote with  $\mathcal{N}_M W = (TW)^\perp \subset TM$  the normal bundle of  $W$  in  $M$ . Moreover we denote with  $\exp^{\mathcal{N}_M W} := \exp_{|\mathcal{N}_M W}^M: \mathcal{N}_M W \rightarrow M$  the exponential map associated to the normal bundle.

- a) Show that there exists an  $\epsilon > 0$ , such that  $d_X \exp^{\mathcal{N}_M W}$  is invertible for all  $\|X\| < \epsilon$ .
- b) Assume moreover that  $W^{n-1} \subset M^n$  is a hypersurface of  $M$ . Let  $\nu$  be a unit normal field and  $S$  the shape operator of the embedding. Let  $c: (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow W$  be a smooth curve in  $W$  with  $c(0) = p \in W$  and  $\dot{c}(0) = X \in T_p W$ . Show that the Jacobi field  $J = \frac{d}{ds} \gamma_s$  associated to the geodesic variation

$$\gamma_s(t) := \exp_{c(s)}^{\mathcal{N}_M W}(t \cdot \nu_{c(s)})$$

satisfies  $J(0) = X$  and  $\frac{\nabla}{dt} J(0) = -S(X)$ .

### 2. Exercise (4 points).

Let  $(M, g)$  be a complete Riemannian manifold and  $(W, h) \subset (M, g)$  a compact submanifold. Denote  $\mathcal{N}_M W$  and  $\exp^{\mathcal{N}_M W}$  as in Exercise 1.

- a) Show that there exists an  $\epsilon > 0$  and an open neighbourhood  $W \subset U$ , such that  $\exp^{\mathcal{N}_M W}$  maps the set  $\{X \in \mathcal{N}_M W \mid \|X\| < \epsilon\}$  to  $U$ .
- b) Assume that  $W^{n-1} \subset M^n$  is a hypersurface with unit normal field  $\nu$  and  $(M, g)$  is flat. Show that  $d_{\lambda^{-1}\nu_p} \exp^{\mathcal{N}_M W}$  is not invertible, where  $p \in W$  is a point and  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of the shape operator  $S_p$  at  $p$ .

### 3. Exercise (4 points).

Let  $(M, g)$  be a Riemannian manifold, whose sectional curvature  $K = K(M, g)$  satisfies the bounds:

$$0 < \Lambda_1 \leq K \leq \Lambda_2$$

Let  $\gamma: [0, l] \rightarrow M$  be a geodesic parametrized by arclength. We define

$$d := \min\{t > 0 \mid \gamma(t) \text{ is conjugated to } \gamma(0) \text{ along } \gamma|_{[0,t]}\}.$$

Use the Rauch Comparison Theorem to show:

$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\Lambda_2}} \leq d \leq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\Lambda_1}}$$

### 4. Exercise (4 points).

Let  $(M, g)$  be a compact Riemannian manifold, which has no conjugated points. Recall that we have defined the function

$$c: SM \rightarrow (0, \infty], \\ X \in S_p M \mapsto \sup\{t > 0 \mid d(p, \exp_p^M(tX)) = t\}.$$

Show that there exists a closed geodesic of length  $2 \cdot \min_{X \in SM} c(X)$ . *Hint: Use a similar argument as in Exercise 3 of sheet 11.*