

## Riemannian Geometry IV, Homework 2 (Week 2)

Due date for starred problems: **Friday, October 25.**

- 2.1.** (a) Let  $U$  be an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Show that  $U$  is a smooth manifold.  
(b) Show that the general linear group  $GL_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid \det A \neq 0\}$  is a smooth manifold.

**2.2.** (★)

- (a) Show that the set of  $n \times n$  real matrices with positive determinant is an open subset of  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ .  
(b) Show that the special orthogonal group  $SO_2(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^t A = I, \det A = 1\}$  is a smooth 1-manifold.

- 2.3.** Show that the special orthogonal group  $SO_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^t A = I, \det A = 1\}$  is a smooth manifold.

**2.4.**  $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$  is a smooth manifold

- (a) Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a homogeneous polynomial of degree  $m \geq 1$ . Prove *Euler's relation*

$$\langle \text{grad } f(x), x \rangle = mf(x),$$

where

$$\text{grad } f(x) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(x) \right).$$

*Hint:* Differentiate  $\lambda \mapsto f(\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots, \lambda x_k)$  with respect to  $\lambda$  and use homogeneity.

- (b) Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a homogeneous polynomial of degree  $m \geq 1$ . Show that every value  $y \neq 0$  is a regular value of  $f$ .  
(c) Use the fact that  $\det A$  is a homogeneous polynomial in the entries of  $A$  in order to show that the special linear group  $SL_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid \det A = 1\}$  is a smooth manifold.
- 2.5.** (a) Show that a directional derivative is a derivation (i.e. check the Leibniz rule).  
(b) Show that derivations form a vector space.
- 2.6.** (★) Let  $M$  be the group  $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ . Define a curve  $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$  by  $\gamma(t) = I(1+t)$ . Let  $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function defined by  $f(A) = \det A$ . Compute  $\gamma'(0)(f)$ .