# Riemannian Geometry IV, Homework 5 (Week 15) 

Due date for starred problems: Wednesday, February 25.

### 5.1. Second Variation Formula of Energy

Let $F:(-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \times[a, b] \rightarrow M$ be a proper variation of a geodesic $c:[a, b] \rightarrow M$, and let $X$ be its variational vector field. Let $E:(-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denote the associated energy, i.e.,

$$
E(s)=\frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b}\left\|\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(s, t)\right\|^{2} d t
$$

Show that

$$
E^{\prime \prime}(0)=\int_{a}^{b}\left\|\frac{D}{d t} X\right\|^{2}-\left\langle R\left(X, c^{\prime}\right) c^{\prime}, X\right\rangle d t
$$

5.2. Let $S^{2}=\left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \mid x_{1}^{2}+x_{2}^{2}+x_{3}^{2}=1\right\}$ be a unit sphere, and $c:[-\pi / 2, \pi / 2] \rightarrow S^{2}$ be a geodesic defined by $c(t)=(\cos t, 0, \sin t)$. Define a vector field $X:[-\pi / 2, \pi / 2] \rightarrow T S^{2}$ along $c$ by

$$
X(t)=(0, \cos t, 0)
$$

Let $\frac{D}{d t}$ denote the covariant derivative along $c$.
(a) Calculate $\frac{D}{d t} X(t)$ and $\frac{D^{2}}{d t^{2}} X(t)$.
(b) Show that $X$ satisfies the Jacobi equation.

## 5.3. ( $\star$ ) Jacobi fields on manifolds of constant curvature.

Let $M$ be a Riemannian manifold of constant sectional curvature $K$, and $c:[0,1] \rightarrow M$ be a geodesic parametrized by arc length. Let $J:[0,1] \rightarrow T M$ be an orthogonal Jacobi field along $c$ (i.e. $\left\langle J(t), c^{\prime}(t)\right\rangle=0$ for every $t \in[0,1]$ ).
(a) Show that $R\left(J, c^{\prime}\right) c^{\prime}=K J$.
(b) Let $Z_{1}, Z_{2}:[0,1] \rightarrow T M$ be parallel vector fields along $c$ with $Z_{1}(0)=J(0), Z_{2}(0)=\frac{D J}{d t}(0)$. Show that

$$
J(t)= \begin{cases}\cos (t \sqrt{K}) Z_{1}(t)+\frac{\sin (t \sqrt{K})}{\sqrt{K}} Z_{2}(t) & \text { if } K>0 \\ Z_{1}(t)+t Z_{2}(t) & \text { if } K=0 \\ \cosh (t \sqrt{-K}) Z_{1}(t)+\frac{\sinh (t \sqrt{-K})}{\sqrt{-K}} Z_{2}(t) & \text { if } K<0\end{cases}
$$

Hint: Show that these fields satisfy Jacobi equation, there value and covariant derivative at $t=0$ is the same as for $J(t)$.

