

Exercise 1 *Canonical connection of a riemannian submanifold.*

1. Using the following coordinates for the sphere S^2 :

$$(\theta, \varphi) \mapsto (\cos \theta \cos \varphi, \cos \theta \sin \varphi, \sin \theta)$$

compute

$$D_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \quad D_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \quad D_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}, \quad D_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}.$$

2. Parametrize the torus T^2 from $S^1 \times S^1$ in two ways:

$$\varphi_1(\theta, \varphi) = (\exp(i\theta), \exp(i\varphi))$$

$$\varphi_2(\theta, \varphi) = ((2 + \cos \theta) \cos \varphi, (2 + \cos \theta) \sin \varphi, \sin \theta)$$

Compare the values of $[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}]$ for T^2 with its structure of riemannian submanifold of \mathbb{R}^4 given by φ_1 and its structure of riemannian submanifold of \mathbb{R}^3 given by φ_2 .

Exercise 2 *Parallel transport on a cone and on a sphere.*

1. In \mathbb{R}^3 with cartesian coordinates (x, y, z) , consider: a half-line from the origin in the xz plane at angle α with Oz ; the revolution cone C of axis Oz that it generates; a curve $c : [a, b] \rightarrow C$ looping around the cone vertex; a parallel vector field X along c .
Compute the angle between $X(a)$ and $X(b)$.
2. Same question for a parallel vector field along a small circle on the sphere S^2 .

Exercise 3 *Geodesics.*

1. Geodesics on \mathbb{R}^n are straight lines parametrized at constant velocity.
2. Geodesics on a riemannian n -manifold $M \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+p}$ are the curves with normal acceleration vector field (i.e. the field of acceleration vectors is everywhere normal to M).
3. Geodesics on the sphere (S^n, can) are great circles parametrized at constant velocity.

Exercise 4 *More geodesics.*

1. Geodesics on the standard flat n -torus $\mathbb{R}^n / \mathbb{Z}^n$.
2. Geodesics on other flat n -tori \mathbb{R}^n / Λ .
3. Geodesics on the standard flat Klein bottle.
4. Geodesics on other flat Klein bottles.