## Mathematical Methods, Spring 2025 CMI

Assignment 9 Due by the beginning of the class on Wednesday Apr 23, 2025 Induced metric, Laplace-Beltrami operator, divergence

- 1.  $\langle \mathbf{3} + \mathbf{3} + \mathbf{2} \rangle$  Consider the embedding  $f : T^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  of the 2-torus in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  (with Cartesian coordinates) given by  $(\theta, \varphi) \mapsto ((R + r \cos \theta) \cos \varphi, (R + r \cos \theta) \sin \varphi, r \sin \theta)$  where R > r > 0 are fixed. (a) Indicate the meanings of  $r, R, \theta, \varphi$  by drawing a figure. (b) Find the pullback  $f^*g$  of the Euclidean metric  $g_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$  to obtain an induced metric on the torus. (c) Find the corresponding Riemannian volume form on  $T^2$  expressed in the  $\theta, \phi$  coordinates.
- 2.  $\langle \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{2} \rangle$  Consider plane polar coordinates  $\theta, \phi$  on the Euclidean plane with the negative horizontal axis and origin removed:  $x = r \cos \theta$  and  $y = r \sin \theta$ . (a) Find the components of the metric  $g = dx \otimes dx + dy \otimes dy$  in polar coordinates. (b) Find a formula for the Laplace-Beltrami operator  $\Delta f$  acting on the scalar field  $f(r, \theta)$ .
- (2+1+3+1) Consider the metric g = (dx ⊗ dx + dy ⊗ dy)/y<sup>2</sup> on the upper half plane U : (x, y) ∈ ℝ<sup>2</sup> with y > 0. (a) Suppose v = v<sup>x</sup>∂<sub>x</sub> + v<sup>y</sup>∂<sub>y</sub> is a vector field on U. Find a formula for its divergence div v. (b) Find the Riemannian volume form ω corresponding to this metric. (c) The Lie derivative of a 2-form along a vector field v is defined as the 2-form with components

$$(\mathcal{L}_v\omega)_{jk} = v^i \partial_i \omega_{jk} + (\partial_j v^i) \omega_{ik} + (\partial_k v^i) \omega_{ji}.$$
(1)

Find  $\mathcal{L}_v \omega$  for the Riemannian volume form  $\omega$  obtained earlier. Hint: How many independent components does  $\mathcal{L}_v \omega$  have? (d) Since  $\mathcal{L}_v \omega$  is a top order form on a 2d manifold, it must be a multiple of the volume form  $\omega$  by some smooth function f depending on v. Find f and interpret it in this example.