

## Differential Geometry II: Analysis and Geometry on Manifolds

### Exercise Sheet 11

(Geodesics, Hopf-Rinow theorem)

due 22.01.2017

#### Exercise 1

5 points

Let  $M$  be a Riemannian manifold. A curve  $\gamma: [0, a) \rightarrow M$  is called *divergent*, if for every compact set  $K \subset M$  there exists a  $t_0 \in [0, a)$  such that  $\gamma(t) \notin K$  for all  $t > t_0$ . Show:  $M$  is complete if and only if all divergent curves are of infinite length.

#### Exercise 2

5 points

Let  $M$  be a compact Riemannian manifold. Show that  $M$  has finite diameter, and that any two points  $p, q \in M$  can be joined by a geodesic of length  $d(p, q)$ .

#### Exercise 3

5 points

Let  $M$  be a complete Riemannian manifold, which is not compact. Show that there exists a geodesic  $\gamma: [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$  which for every  $s > 0$  is the shortest path between  $\gamma(0)$  and  $\gamma(s)$ .