

(1.) Consider spherical coordinates as on p. 47 of the class notes.

(a) Calculate the fields g_{ij} and g^{ij} .

(b) Verify with the change of coordinates formulas (cf. pp. 13 and 50) that at a given point ($\underline{r} \neq \underline{0}$) we have

$$\bar{g}_{ij} = \bar{g}^{ij} = \delta_{ij},$$

where $\bar{g}_i = \underline{e}_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$.

(2.) Show that $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{E}^3) = \{A \in L(\mathbb{E}^3) : A^T = A\}$ is a 6-dimensional subspace of $L(\mathbb{E}^3)$.

(A subset of a vector space is a subspace if all sums and scalar multiples of all elements in the subset also belong to the subset. The dimension of a vector space is the number of vectors in a basis.)

(3.) Find the set of singular points for spherical coordinates, i.e., those points where 1-1 correspondence breaks down.