

$$1) \quad \tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{Y} = (\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{Y})^h + (\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{Y})^v$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{Y}, \tilde{z}) &= \tilde{X} \tilde{g}(\tilde{Y}, \tilde{z}) + \tilde{Y} \tilde{g}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{z}) - \tilde{z} \tilde{g}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) \\ &\quad + \tilde{g}([\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}], \tilde{z}) - \tilde{g}([\tilde{X}, \tilde{z}], \tilde{Y}) - \tilde{g}([\tilde{Y}, \tilde{z}], \tilde{X}) \\ &= Xg(Y, z) + Yg(X, z) - zg(X, Y) \\ &\quad + g([X, Y], z) - \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2g(D_x Y, z) = 2\tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{Y}, \tilde{z})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{Y})^h = \widetilde{(D_x Y)}}$$

$$2\tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{Y}, 0) = \tilde{g}([\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}], 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{Y})^v = \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}]^v$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_0 \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) &= \tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} 0, \tilde{Y}) = -\tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{Y}, 0) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \tilde{g}([\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}]^v, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{g}(\tilde{W}, \tilde{R}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) \tilde{z}) = \tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{D}_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{z} - \tilde{D}_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{z} - \tilde{D}_{[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}]} \tilde{z}, \tilde{W})$$

$$\tilde{g}(\tilde{W}, \tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{D}_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{z}) = \tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} (\tilde{D}_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{z} + \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{Y}, \tilde{z}]^v), \tilde{W})$$

$$= \tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{D}_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{z} + \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{z}]^v, \tilde{W})$$

$$= \tilde{g}(\tilde{W}, \tilde{D}_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{D}_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{z} + \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{z}]^v)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \tilde{g}([\tilde{Y}, \tilde{z}]^v, [\tilde{X}, \tilde{W}]^v)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{[\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}]} \tilde{z}, \tilde{w}) &= -\tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{[x, y]} \tilde{z}, \tilde{w}) - \tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{[\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}]} \tilde{z}, \tilde{w}) \\
 &= -\tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{[x, y]} \tilde{z}, \tilde{w}) - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{g}([\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}], \tilde{z}) \cdot \tilde{g}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{w}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{g}([\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}]^\nu, [\tilde{z}, \tilde{w}]^\nu)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{R}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}, \tilde{w}) = R(x, y, z, w) - \frac{1}{4} \tilde{g}([\tilde{y}, \tilde{z}]^\nu, [\tilde{x}, \tilde{w}]^\nu) \\
 + \frac{1}{4} \tilde{g}([\tilde{x}, \tilde{z}]^\nu, [\tilde{y}, \tilde{w}]^\nu) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{g}([\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}]^\nu, [\tilde{z}, \tilde{w}]^\nu)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{K}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = k(x, y) - \frac{3}{4} \tilde{g}([\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}]^\nu, [\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}]^\nu)$$

$$\tilde{K}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = k(x, y) - \frac{3}{4} \|[\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}]^\nu \|^2$$

c) By O'Neill's formula, it suffices to show that on G , with biinvariant metric,

if $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}$ are unit length and orthogonal, then:

$$k(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} \|[x, y]\|^2$$

$$D_x D_y z = \frac{1}{2} R(y, z) = \frac{1}{2} [D_x y, z] + \frac{1}{2} [y, D_x z]$$

$$-D_y D_x z = -\frac{1}{2} [D_y x, z] - \frac{1}{2} [x, D_y z]$$

$$-D_{[x, y]} z = -D_z([x, y]) - [[x, y], z] = -[D_z x, y] - [x, D_z y] - [[x, y], z]$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{R}(x, y, z, w) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R(x, y, z, w) &= \frac{1}{2} ([D_x y, z], w) + \frac{1}{2} ([y, D_x z], w) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} ([D_y x, z], w) - \frac{1}{2} ([x, D_y z], w) \\
&\quad - ([D_z x, y], w) - ([x, D_z y], w) \\
&\quad - ([x, y], z), w) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} ([x, y], z), w) - \frac{1}{2} ([x, D_y z], w) \\
&\quad - ([x, D_z y], w) + \frac{1}{2} ([y, D_x z], w) - ([D_z x, y], w)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R &= -\frac{1}{2} ([x, y], z), w) + \frac{1}{4} ([x, [y, z]], w) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4} ([y, [x, z]], w)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow R(x, y, y, x) &= -\frac{1}{2} ([x, y], y), x) - \frac{1}{4} ([y, [x, y]], x) \\
&= +\frac{1}{4} ([y, [x, y]], x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$k(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} \| [x, y] \|^2$$

CP²:

(4)

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_x \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [x, y] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow [x, y]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{k(x, y) = 1}$$

$$k(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} \|[x, y]^p\|^2 + \|[x, y]^h\|^2$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{x'} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{y'} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[x', y'] = 2 \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{k(x', y') = 4}$$

$$w = \cos(\alpha) w_0 + \sin(\alpha) (iv)$$

$$[v, w_0] \in \mathfrak{h}$$

$$\|[v, w_0]\|^2 = 1$$

$$[v, iv] \in \mathfrak{h}$$

$$\|[v, iv]\|^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow [v, w] = \cos(\alpha)[v, w_0] + \sin(\alpha)[v, iv] \in \mathfrak{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|[v, w]\|^2 = \cos^2(\alpha) + 4 \sin^2(\alpha)$$

Also $[v, w_0] \perp [v, iv]$

$$k(v, w) = 1 + 3 \sin^2(\alpha)$$