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Suggested solution of Assignment 5

(1) We first show that e_1, e_2 form a basis of $T_p M$ where $p = (0, 0, 0)$.

We consider the M\"{o}nig patch $X(x, y) = (x, y, x^2 + ky^2)$, then

$$\underline{X_x = (1, 0, 2x), \quad X_y = (0, 1, 2ky)}. \quad \text{So at } p = (0, 0, 0),$$

$T_p M$ is spanned by $\{X_x, X_y\} \Big|_{p=(0,0,0)}$ i.e. $\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0)\}$.

Next, we find the Matrix of $d\tilde{n}_p$ w.r.t e_1, e_2 . We see that $d\tilde{n}_p = -S_p$ if we consider $T_p M$ as $T_{\pi(p)} S^2$. By direct computation, one can obtain the matrix of S_p under $\{e_1, e_2\}$ is

$$+ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2k \end{pmatrix}. \quad \text{Then the matrix of } d\tilde{n}_p \text{ w.r.t } \{e_1, e_2\}$$

Should be

$$\underline{-2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix}}.$$

Finally, find the principal curvature of M at p .

For any $v \in T_p M$, $k_n(v) = \langle S_p(v), v \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{\langle v = v_1 e_1 + v_2 e_2 \rangle} \\ (v = \cos \theta e_1 + \sin \theta e_2) &= +2 (\cos^2 \theta + k \sin^2 \theta) \\ &= +2 (\cancel{k} + (1-k) \cos^2 \theta) \end{aligned}$$

○ If $k < 1$, then $K_{\max} = +2$, $K_{\min} = +2k$.

○ If $0 < k < 1$, then $K_{\max} = +2k$, $K_{\min} = +2$.

(2) Please see my tutorial notes (Tutorial 7). 3

(3) Let T, N, B be the Frenet frame along $\alpha(s)$. \mathcal{U} = the Gauss map.

Then $\cos \theta = \langle N, \mathcal{U} \rangle$ where θ is the angle between $T\mathcal{U}$ and N .

diff.

$$\Rightarrow -\sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \langle N', \mathcal{U} \rangle + \langle N, \mathcal{U}' \rangle \quad (*)$$

Note that the shape operator of \mathcal{S}^2 at p , $S_p = -\frac{1}{R} id_{T_p M}$.

and $N' = -kT + \tau B$. Then $(*)$ becomes

$$-\sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \tau \langle B, \mathcal{U} \rangle$$

Since B, N, \mathcal{U} are tangential to T , B, N, \mathcal{U} are on the same plane.

$$\Rightarrow \langle B, \mathcal{U} \rangle = \sin \theta \text{ or } -\sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \pm \tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \int d\theta = \pm \int \tau ds \quad \# \quad 4$$