

Assignment 4, Due Tuesday Oct 9, 2018

- (1) Consider the Enneper's surface:

$$\mathbf{X}(u, v) = \left(u - \frac{u^3}{3} + uv^2, v - \frac{v^3}{3} + vu^2, v^2 - u^2 \right).$$

Find the coefficients of the first fundamental form and the second fundamental form. Show that the mean curvature of the Enneper's surface is 0 everywhere. Find the Gaussian curvature.

- (2) Let $M = \{(x, y, z) \mid z = x^2 + ky^2\}$, with $k > 0$. That is M is the image of $\mathbf{X}(x, y) = (x, y, x^2 + ky^2)$. Let $p = (0, 0, 0)$, the origin. Show that $e_1 = (1, 0, 0)$ and $e_2 = (0, 1, 0)$ form a basis of $T_p(M)$. Let \mathbf{N} be the unit normal $\mathbf{X}_x \times \mathbf{X}_y / |\mathbf{X}_x \times \mathbf{X}_y|$. Find the matrix of $\mathcal{S}_p : T_p(M) \rightarrow T_p(M)$ with respect to the basis e_1, e_2 . Find the Gaussian curvature and the mean curvature of M at the point p .

- (3) Consider the tractrix Let $\alpha : (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow xz$ -plane given by

$$\alpha(t) = \left(\sin t, 0, \cos t + \log \tan \frac{t}{2} \right).$$

Show that the Gaussian curvature of the surface of revolution obtained by rotating α about the z -axis is -1. The surface is called the *pseudosphere*.

- (4) Let $\mathbf{X} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a regular surface patch with unit normal vector field \mathbf{N} and let $M = \mathbf{X}(U)$. Let f be a smooth function on M which is nowhere zero, i.e. if $\mathbf{X}(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$ then $f = f(\mathbf{X}(u, v))$ is a smooth function in u, v . Let $p \in M$ and let \mathbf{v}_1 and \mathbf{v}_2 form an orthonormal basis for $T_p(M)$ such that $\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{N}$. Prove that the Gaussian curvature of M at p is given by:

$$K = \frac{\langle d(f\mathbf{N})(\mathbf{v}_1) \times d(f\mathbf{N})(\mathbf{v}_2), \mathbf{N} \rangle}{f^2}.$$

Note $d(f\mathbf{N})(\mathbf{v})$ is defined as follow: let α be a smooth curve on M with $\alpha(0) = p$, $\alpha'(0) = \mathbf{v}$, then

$$d(f\mathbf{N})(\mathbf{v}) = \left. \frac{d}{dt}(f(\alpha(t))\mathbf{N}(\alpha(t))) \right|_{t=0}.$$

(You do not need to prove that this is well-defined).