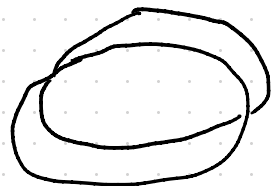
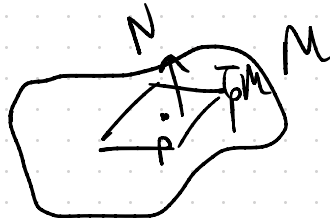


6/10/22

Recall Def: An orientation  $N$  of  $M$  is a smooth unit normal vector field.

- $N$  is smooth
- $N$  has unit length
- $\forall p, N \perp T_p M$ .



$$N = \frac{X_u \times X_v}{|X_u \times X_v|}$$

The shape operator / Weingarten map wrt.  $N$  at  $p$  is defined as the following: let  $v \in T_p M$ ,

$\alpha(t)$  smooth curve,  $\alpha(0) = p$ ,  $\alpha'(0) = v$ , then

$$S_p(v) = - \left. \frac{d}{dt} (N(\alpha(t))) \right|_{t=0}. \quad \leftarrow \text{differential of "Gauss map" in do Carmo.}$$

$$S_p(X_u) = -N_u, \quad S_p(X_v) = -N_v.$$

The second fundamental form  $\mathbb{I}_p : T_p M \times T_p M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\mathbb{I}_p(v, w) = g(S_p(v), w) = \langle S_p(v), w \rangle.$$

$$e := \mathbb{I}_p(X_u, X_u) = -\langle N_u, X_u \rangle$$

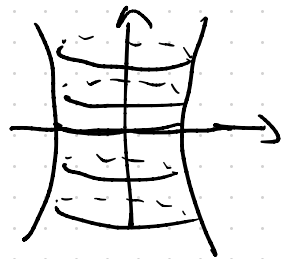
$$f := \mathbb{I}_p(X_u, X_v) = -\langle N_u, X_v \rangle$$

$$g := \mathbb{I}_p(X_v, X_v) = -\langle N_v, X_v \rangle$$

$\Rightarrow$  notion of Gauss Curvature  $K(p)$   
Mean Curvature  $H(p)$ .

Ex: Given parametrization of the catenoid

$$X(u, v) = (c \cosh(\frac{v}{c}) \cos(u), c \cosh(\frac{v}{c}) \sin(u), v) \quad c > 0$$



Compute  $N$ ,  $Sp(X_u)$ ,  $Sp(X_v)$ .

$$X_u = (-c \cosh(\frac{v}{c}) \sin(u), c \cosh(\frac{v}{c}) \cos(u), 0)$$

$$X_v = (\sinh(\frac{v}{c}) \cos(u), \sinh(\frac{v}{c}) \sin(u), 1)$$

$$X_u \times X_v = (c \cosh(\frac{v}{c}) \cos(u), c \cosh(\frac{v}{c}) \sin(u), -c \cosh(\frac{v}{c}) \sinh(\frac{v}{c}))$$

$$|X_u \times X_v| = (c^2 \cosh^2(\frac{v}{c}) + c^2 \cosh^2(\frac{v}{c}) \sinh^2(\frac{v}{c}))^{1/2} = c \cosh^2(\frac{v}{c}).$$

$$(1 + \sinh^2 = \cosh^2)$$

$$N = \left( \frac{\cos(u)}{\cosh(\frac{v}{c})}, \frac{\sin(u)}{\cosh(\frac{v}{c})}, -\tanh(\frac{v}{c}) \right).$$

$$S_p(X_u) = -N_u = \left( \frac{\sin(u)}{\cosh(\frac{v}{c})}, \frac{-\cos(u)}{\cosh(\frac{v}{c})}, 0 \right)$$

$$S_p(X_v) = -N_v = \frac{1}{c} \left( \cos(u) \tanh(\frac{v}{c}) \operatorname{sech}(\frac{v}{c}), \sin(u) \tanh(\frac{v}{c}) \operatorname{sech}(\frac{v}{c}), \operatorname{sech}^2(\frac{v}{c}) \right)$$

Ex: Compute  $e, f, g$

$$e = -\langle N_u, X_u \rangle = -c \sin^2(u) - c \cos^2(u) = -c$$

$$f = -\langle N_u, X_v \rangle = \frac{\sin(u) \cos(u) \sinh(\frac{v}{c})}{\cosh(\frac{v}{c})} - \frac{\sin(u) \cos(u) \sinh(\frac{v}{c})}{\cosh(\frac{v}{c})} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} g = -\langle N_v, X_v \rangle &= \frac{1}{c} \left( \cos^2(u) \tanh^2(\frac{v}{c}) + \sin^2(u) \tanh^2(\frac{v}{c}) + \operatorname{sech}^2(\frac{v}{c}) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{c} \left( \tanh^2(\frac{v}{c}) + \operatorname{sech}^2(\frac{v}{c}) \right) = \frac{1}{c} \end{aligned}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{eG - 2fF + gE}{EG - F^2}, \quad E = c^2 \cosh^2(\frac{v}{c}), \quad G = \cosh^2(\frac{v}{c}), \quad F = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(-c) \cosh^2(\frac{v}{c}) + \frac{1}{c} c^2 \cosh^2(\frac{v}{c})}{c^2 \cosh^4(\frac{v}{c})} = 0$$

So this verifies that the catenoid is a minimal surface.