

MATH 147 QUIZ 11 SOLUTIONS

1. Calculate $\iint_S \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} dS$ where S is the helicoid given parametrically by $G(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \theta)$, with $0 \leq r \leq 1$ and $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$. What is the surface area of S ? (5pts)

As this is a surface integral, we begin with finding the magnitude of the normal to the surface. Note $\mathbf{T}_r = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0)$, $\mathbf{T}_\theta = (-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 1)$, so

$$\mathbf{T}_r \times \mathbf{T}_\theta = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -r \sin \theta & r \cos \theta & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\sin \theta, -\cos \theta, r).$$

Lastly, note that $\|\mathbf{T}_r \times \mathbf{T}_\theta\| = \sqrt{1 + r^2}$. We proceed to the integral calculation itself. One has

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} dS &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (\sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta + 1}) \|\mathbf{T}_r \times \mathbf{T}_\theta\| dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 + 1} \sqrt{r^2 + 1} dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^2 + 1 dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 4/3 d\theta = 8\pi/3. \end{aligned}$$

To finish up the problem, note that the surface area of the helicoid is

$$\iint_S dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 + 1} dr d\theta.$$

2. Suppose $\mathbf{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + (z - 2)\vec{k}$. Calculate $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, for S the helicoid with parameterization $G(u, v) = (u \cos(v), u \sin(v), v)$, with $0 \leq u \leq 1$ and $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$. (5pts)

The parameterization is the same as the first problem, so we reuse the fact that $\mathbf{T}_u \times \mathbf{T}_v = (\sin v, -\cos v, u)$. Doing so allows us to calculate

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \mathbf{F}(G(u, v)) \cdot \mathbf{T}_u \times \mathbf{T}_v du dv = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (u \cos v, u \sin v, v - 2) \cdot (\sin v, -\cos v, u) dudv \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 uv - 2u du dv = \int_0^{2\pi} u^2 v/2 - u^2 \Big|_0^1 dv = \int_0^{2\pi} v/2 - 1 dv = v^2/4 - v \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \pi^2 - 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$