## **TAPP 3.77**

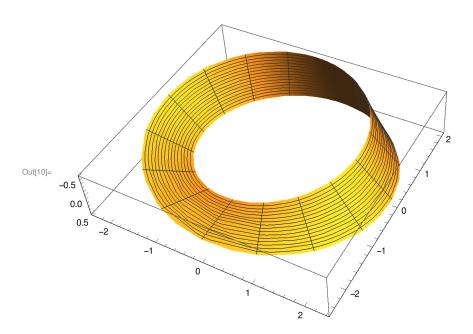
## --- John Waczak

What is the surface area of the Mobius Strip defined on page 156?

The Mobius strip defined on page 156 has the surface patch:

$$\sigma(u,v) = (\cos u(2 + v\sin(u/2)), \sin u(2 + v\sin(u/2)), v\cos(u/2))$$

where  $u \in [0, 2\pi)$  and  $v \in (-1/2, 1/2)$ 



That looks like a Mobius strip to me! Now we need to find the partials of our surface patch.

$$\ln[16] = \sigma_1[u_{-}, v_{-}] := \{D[\sigma[u, v][[1]], u], D[\sigma[u, v][[2]], u], D[\sigma[u, v][[3]], u]\}$$

In[17]:= 
$$\sigma_1[u, v]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Out} [\text{17}] = \ \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \, \text{v} \, \text{Cos} \left[ \frac{u}{2} \right] \, \text{Cos} \left[ u \right] \, - \, \left( 2 + v \, \text{Sin} \left[ \frac{u}{2} \right] \right) \, \text{Sin} \left[ u \right] \, , \\ & \text{Cos} \left[ u \right] \, \left( 2 + v \, \text{Sin} \left[ \frac{u}{2} \right] \right) + \frac{1}{2} \, v \, \text{Cos} \left[ \frac{u}{2} \right] \, \text{Sin} \left[ u \right] \, , \, - \frac{1}{2} \, v \, \text{Sin} \left[ \frac{u}{2} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Now that we have the partials, we can find the cross product and take its norm to get the area distortion.

$$\begin{split} & \text{In}[40] \text{:= } \text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}] \text{ := } \sigma_{1}[\textbf{u}_{+}, \textbf{v}] \times \sigma_{2}[\textbf{u}_{+}, \textbf{v}] \\ & \text{In}[41] \text{:= } \text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}] \\ & \text{Out}[41] \text{:= } \left\{ 2 \cos \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right] \cos \left[ \textbf{u} \right] + v \cos \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right] \cos \left[ \textbf{u} \right] \sin \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} v \cos \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right]^{2} \sin \left[ \textbf{u} \right] + \frac{1}{2} v \sin \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right]^{2} \sin \left[ \textbf{u} \right], \\ & - \frac{1}{2} v \cos \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right]^{2} \cos \left[ \textbf{u} \right] - \frac{1}{2} v \cos \left[ \textbf{u} \right] \sin \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right]^{2} + 2 \cos \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right] \sin \left[ \textbf{u} \right] + v \cos \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right] \sin \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right] \sin \left[ \textbf{u} \right], \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u} \right]^{2} \sin \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right] - v \cos \left[ \textbf{u} \right]^{2} \sin \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right]^{2} - 2 \sin \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right] \sin \left[ \textbf{u} \right]^{2} - v \sin \left[ \frac{\textbf{u}}{2} \right]^{2} \sin \left[ \textbf{u} \right]^{2} \right\} \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cross}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\text{cros}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-}]] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{v}_{-} \right] \text{:= Norm}[\textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{u}_{-}] \\ & - 2 \cos \left[ \textbf{u}_{-}, \textbf{u}_{-} \right]$$

Now we have the area distortion  $||\mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\sigma}||$ . To find the surface area we now integrate this expression over the domains of u and v.

$$ln[48] = S = NIntegrate[d\sigma[u, v], \{u, 0, 2\pi\}, \{v, -1/2, 1/2\}]$$
 Out[48] = 12.5996

This shows the calculated result of the numerical integration is **Area = 12.5996**.