

Geometry Homework 1

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September 19, 2011

Problem 3 (P7: 4). Let $\alpha : (0, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ be given by

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

where t is the angle that the y axis makes with the vector $\alpha(t)$. The trace of α is called the tractrix (Fig. 1-9). Show that

- (a) α is a differentiable parametrized curve, regular except at $t = \pi/2$.
- (b) The length of the segment of the tangent of the tractrix between the point of tangency and the y axis is constantly equal to 1.

Proof. This is the proof. □

Problem 5 (P47: 6). If a closed plane curve C is contained inside a disk of radius r , prove that there exists a point $p \in C$ such that the curvature κ of C at p satisfies $|\kappa| \geq 1/r$.

Problem 8 (Curvature is a geometric object I.). $X(s) = (x(s), y(s))$, where s is the arc-length parameter.

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}, M^t = M^{-1}, \text{ i.e. } M \text{ is orthogonal.}$$

Let $\bar{M}(s) = M \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x(s) \\ y(s) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{R}$. What is the relation between $\kappa_X(s)$ and $\kappa_{\bar{X}}(s)$?

Problem 9 (Curvature is a geometric object II.). $X(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ be a regular curve. Let

$$\kappa(x(t), y(t)) \equiv \kappa(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x' & y' \\ x'' & y'' \end{vmatrix}}{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

Let $Y(u) = X(t(u))$, $t'(u) \neq 0$. Discuss the relation of $\kappa(x(t), y(t))$ and $\kappa(x(t(u)), y(t(u)))$ at the corresponding points.

Problem 10. Let $F(x, y) = c$ defines a plane curve. Prove that the curvature of the curve satisfies

$$|\kappa| = \left| \frac{\begin{bmatrix} F_y & -F_x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_{xx} & F_{xy} \\ F_{xy} & F_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_y \\ -F_x \end{bmatrix}}{(F_x^2 + F_y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right|$$

Where $F_x^2 + F_y^2 \neq 0$.