

# Geometry Homework 1

B96201044 黃上恩, B98901182 時丕勳, K0020100x 劉士璋

September 19, 2011

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

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

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

- (a)  $\alpha$  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.*

- (a) Let  $x(t) = \sin t$ ,  $y(t) = \cos t + \log \tan \frac{t}{2}$ , then

$$x'(t) = \cos t; \quad y'(t) = -\sin t + \frac{1}{\sin t}.$$

It's trivial that both  $x'(t)$  and  $y'(t)$  are infinitely differentiable in  $(0, \pi)$ , so  $\alpha$  is a differentiable parametrized curve.

$x'(t) = 0, y'(t) = 0 \iff t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , so  $\alpha$  is regular except at  $t = \pi/2$ .

- (b) The intersection of  $y$  axis and the tangent of the tractrix is  $\left(0, y(t) - \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}x(t)\right)$ . The length of the segment of the tangent of the tractrix between the point of tangency and the  $y$  axis is  $\sqrt{x(t)^2 + \left(\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}x(t)\right)^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
x(t)^2 + \left( \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} x(t) \right)^2 &= \sin^2 t \left( 1 + \left( \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \right)^2 \right) \\
&= \sin^2 t \left( 1 + \left( \frac{-\sin t + \frac{1}{\sin t}}{\cos t} \right)^2 \right) \\
&= \sin^2 t \left( 1 + \left( \frac{1 - \sin^2 t}{\sin t \cos t} \right)^2 \right) \\
&= \sin^2 t \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} \right) \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}$$

So the length of the segment of the tangent of the tractrix between the point of tangency and the  $y$  axis  $= \sqrt{x(t)^2 + \left( \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} x(t) \right)^2} = 1$ .

□

**Problem 5** (P47: 6). Let  $\alpha(s)$ ,  $s \in [0, l]$  be a closed convex plane curve positively oriented. The curve

$$\beta(s) = \alpha(s) - rn(s),$$

where  $r$  is a positive constant and  $n$  is the normal vector, is called a parallel curve to  $\alpha$  (Fig. 1-37). Show that

(a) Length of  $\beta$  = length of  $\alpha$  +  $2\pi r$ .

(b)  $A(\beta) = A(\alpha) + rl + \pi r^2$ .

(c)  $\kappa_\beta(s) = \kappa_\alpha(s)/(1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s))$ .

For (a)-(c),  $A(\cdot)$  denotes the area bounded by the corresponding curve, and  $\kappa_\alpha, \kappa_\beta$  are the curvatures of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , respectively.

*Proof.*

□

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

*Proof.*

□

**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.

*Proof.*

□

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

*Proof.*

□