

Lecture 16

1. Parametrized surfaces

- A parametrised surface, is the image of $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ under a ~~pa~~ map

$$G : D \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

where

$$G(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$$

Ex A cylinder of radius 1, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ is parametrized by $G(\theta, z) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, z)$ where

$$D = [0, 2\pi] \times \mathbb{R}$$

Ex A sphere of radius R

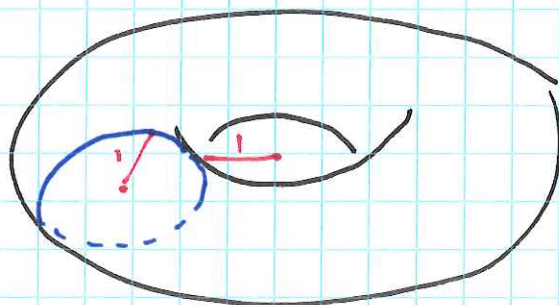
$$G(\theta, \phi) = (R \cos \theta \sin \phi, R \sin \theta \sin \phi, R \cos \phi)$$

$$D = [0, 2\pi] \times [0, \pi]$$

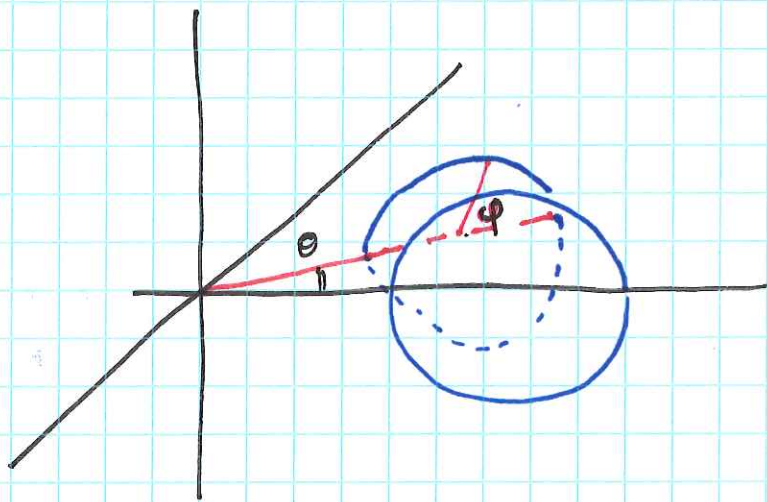
Exercise parametrise the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

Ex A torus (inner radius 1, outer radius 3)



To parametrise let θ be angle from x axis
and φ ~~and~~ angle on related circle

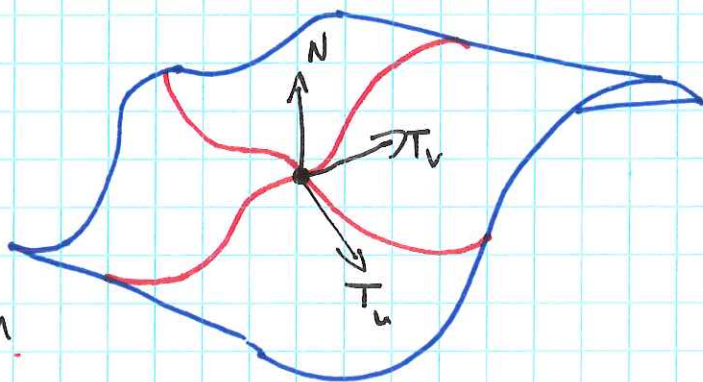
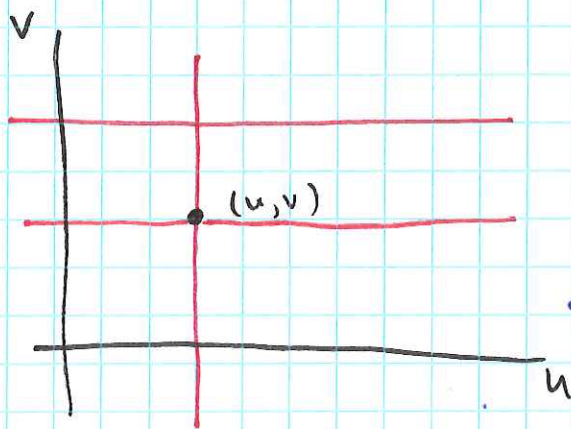


$$G(\theta, \varphi) = ((2 + \cos \varphi) \cos \theta, (2 + \cos \varphi) \sin \theta, \sin \varphi).$$

- We will assume G has cont. partial ~~der~~ derivatives.

- ~~then with~~

- If $G(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$ ~~we~~ we
would ~~like~~ like to understand the tangent vectors
at a point $G(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.



- Tangent vectors are given by

$$\underline{T}_u = (x_u \ y_u \ z_u)$$

$$\underline{T}_v = (x_v \ y_v \ z_v)$$

- The Normal to the surface is

$$\underline{N}(u,v) = \underline{T}_u \times \underline{T}_v$$

Def The parametrized surface is regular if

$$\underline{N}(u,v) \neq 0$$

for all $(u,v) \in D$

Ex For the torus

$$\underline{T}_\theta = (-(2 + \cos \varphi) \sin \theta, (2 + \cos \varphi) \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$\underline{T}_\varphi = (-\sin \varphi \cos \theta, -\sin \varphi \sin \theta, \cos \varphi)$$

$$\underline{N}(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} (2 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi \cos \theta, (2 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi \sin \theta, \\ (2 + \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi \sin^2 \theta + (2 + \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi \cos^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \cancel{(2 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi \cos \theta}$$

$$= (2 + \cos \varphi) \langle \cos \varphi \cos \theta, \cos \varphi \sin \theta, \sin \varphi \rangle$$

So the torus is regular.