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MATB42: Assignment #7 Mar 13th 2018

1. (a) Find an equation of the tangent plane to the surface S defined parametrically by $\mathbf{\Phi}(u,v) = (u^2+v,\ v,\ u+v^2)$ at the point (9,0,3).

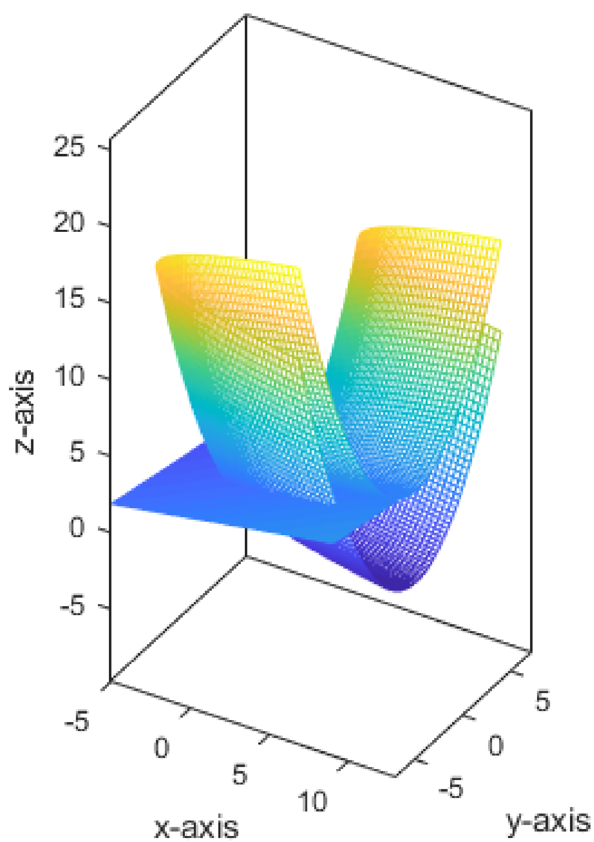
$$v = 0 \qquad\qquad u+v^2 = 3 \implies u = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\phi}_u &= (2(3),0,1)\\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_v &= (1,1,2(0))\\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_u \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_v &= (-1,1,6)\end{aligned}$$

So the tangent plane can be given by

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= ((x-9,y,z-3)\cdot(-1,1,6))\\ 0 &= (9-x+y+6z-18)\\ 9 &= -x+y+6z\end{aligned}$$

(b) Use symbolic algebra software to sketch the surface S and its tangent plane from part (a).



2. Use a surface integral to find the area of the triangle in $\mathbb{R}^3$ with vertices (1,1,0), (1,2,1) and (3,3,2).

3. Calculate the surface area of the piece of the cone $x^2+y^2-z^2=0$ which lies inside the cylinder $x^2+y^2=4$.

We can see the radius of the cylinder is 2, so the cone portion that's cut out is the part which has radius less than or equal to 2 $\implies 0 \le z \le 2$. Using polar for the cone, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{\Phi}(\theta, z) &= (z\cos\theta, z\sin\theta, z) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta &= (-z\sin\theta, z\cos\theta, 0) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_z &= (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_z &= (z\cos\theta, z\sin\theta, -z\sin^2\theta - z\cos^2\theta) \\
&= (z\cos\theta, z\sin\theta, -z) \\
\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_z\| &= z^2\cos^2\theta + z^2\sin^2\theta + z^2 = 2z^2
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbf{\Phi}} f\,dS &= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^2 2z^2\,dz\,d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{3}z^3\right]_0^2 d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{16}{3} d\theta = \frac{32\pi}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

4. (a) Find the area of the portion of the unit sphere that is cut out by the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$. (cf. page 391, #10)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{\Phi}_{\text{sphere}}(\theta, \varphi) &= (\cos\theta\sin\varphi, \sin\theta\sin\varphi, \cos\varphi) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta &= (-\sin\theta\sin\varphi, \cos\theta\sin\varphi, 0) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi &= (\cos\theta\cos\varphi, \sin\theta\cos\varphi, -\sin\varphi) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi &= (-\cos\theta\sin^2\varphi, -\sin\theta\sin^2\varphi, -\sin^2\theta\sin\varphi\cos\varphi - \cos^2\theta\sin\varphi\cos\varphi) \\
&= (-\cos\theta\sin^2\varphi, -\sin\theta\sin^2\varphi, -\sin\varphi\cos\varphi)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{\text{cone}}(\theta, z) &= (z\cos\theta, z\sin\theta, z) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_z &= (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta &= (-z\sin\theta, z\cos\theta, 0) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_z \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta &= (-z\cos\theta, -z\sin\theta, z) \\
\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_z \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta\| &= 2z^2
\end{aligned}
$$

For the unit sphere $x^2+y^2+z^2 = 1$, but the cone is $x^2+y^2 = z^2 \implies$ sub z into sphere gives $2x^2+2y^2 = 1$ So the exact intersection of the surfaces is a circle of radius $1/4$ centered at the origin.

(b) Find the area of the portion of the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ that is cut out by the unit sphere. Plugging in $x^2+y^2 = 1/2$ to the cone equation again gives $z^2 = 1/2 \implies z = \pm\frac{1}{4}$ but $z \geq 0$ by the cone definition so $0 \leq z \leq \frac{1}{4}$.

$$
A(\mathbf{\Phi}_{\text{cone}}) = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}}
$$

5. Let $\mathbf{\Phi} : D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be a parametrization of a 2-dim surface S in $\mathbb{R}^3$.

(a) Set

$$
E = \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u\|^2, \qquad F = \boldsymbol{\phi}_u \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi}_v, \qquad G = \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|^2,
$$

Show that the surface area of S is

$$
A(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{EG - F^2}\,dA
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\iint_D \sqrt{EG - F^2}\, dA &= \iint_D \sqrt{\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u\|^2 \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|^2 - (\boldsymbol{\phi}_u \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi}_v)^2}\, dA \\
&= \iint_D \sqrt{(\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u\| \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|)^2 - (\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u\| \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|)^2 \cos^2\theta}\, dA \quad \text{Where } \theta \text{ is the angle between } \boldsymbol{\phi}_u \text{ and } \boldsymbol{\phi}_v. \\
&= \iint_D \sqrt{(\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u\| \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|)^2 (1 - \cos^2\theta)}\, dA \\
&= \iint_D \sqrt{(\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u\| \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|)^2 (\sin^2\theta)}\, dA \\
&= \iint_D \sqrt{\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|^2}\, dA \\
&= \iint_D \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|\, dA \\
&= \int_{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} 1\, dS
\end{aligned}
$$

(b) What does the formula for $A(S)$ become if the vectors $\boldsymbol{\phi}_u$ and $\boldsymbol{\phi}_v$ are orthogonal?
If the vectors are orthogonal, then the dot product is 0, so the equation reduces to

$$
A(S) = \iint_D \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u\| \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|\, dA
$$

(c) Use parts (a) and (b) to compute the surface area of a sphere of radius a.
(cf. Marsden & Tromba, page 399, # 23.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\theta, \varphi) &= a(\cos\theta \sin\varphi, \sin\theta \sin\varphi, \cos\varphi) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta &= a(-\sin\theta \sin\varphi, \cos\theta \sin\varphi, 0) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi &= a(\cos\theta \cos\varphi, \sin\theta \cos\varphi, -\sin\varphi) \\
\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta\| &= a \sin\varphi, \quad \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi\| = a \\
\implies A(S) &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi\, d\varphi\, d\theta \\
&= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \Big[-\cos\varphi \Big]_0^{\pi} d\varphi\, d\theta \\
&= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} -(-1 - 1)\, d\varphi\, d\theta \\
&= a^2 2 \int_0^{2\pi} 1\, d\varphi\, d\theta \\
&= 4\pi a^2
\end{aligned}
$$

6. For each of the following surfaces S, sketch S (using symbolic software) and evaluate the surface integral $\int_S f\, dS$, where $f(x, y, z) = x$.

(a) S is that part of the surface $y = 4 - x^2$ between $z = 0$ and $z = 1$, with $y \geq 0$.

$$
y \geq 0 \implies 4 - x^2 \geq 0 \implies x^2 \leq 4 \implies |x| < 2
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\Phi}(x, z) &= (x, 4 - x^2, z) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_x &= (1, -2x, 0), \ \boldsymbol{\phi}_z = (0, 0, 1) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_x \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_z &= (-2x, -1, 0) \implies \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_x \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_z\| = \sqrt{4x^2 + 1} \\
\int_S f dS &= \int_0^1 \int_{-2}^{2} x\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}\, dx\, dz
\end{aligned}
$$

The integrand is odd since x odd and $\sqrt{4x^2+1}$ even, so the integral over x is 0, making the entire integral 0.

(b) S is the upper half of the unit sphere centered at the origin.
Only the upper half so $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$ and $0 \le \varphi \le \pi/2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{\Phi}(\theta,\varphi) &= (\cos\theta\sin\varphi, \sin\theta\sin\varphi, \cos\varphi) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta &= (-\sin\theta\sin\varphi, \cos\theta\sin\varphi, 0) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi &= (\cos\theta\cos\varphi, \sin\theta\cos\varphi, -\sin\varphi) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi &= (-\cos\theta\sin^2\varphi, -\sin\theta\sin^2\varphi, -\sin^2\theta\sin\varphi\cos\varphi - \cos^2\theta\sin\varphi\cos\varphi) \\
&= (-\cos\theta\sin^2\varphi, -\sin\theta\sin^2\varphi, -\sin\varphi\cos\varphi) \\
\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi\| &= \sqrt{\cos^2\theta\sin^4\varphi + \sin^2\theta\sin^4\varphi + \sin^2\varphi\cos^2\varphi} \\
&= \sqrt{\sin^4\varphi + \sin^2\varphi\cos^2\varphi} \\
&= \sqrt{\sin^2\varphi} = \sin\varphi \\
\int_{\mathbf{\Phi}} f\,dS &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos\theta\sin^2\varphi\,d\theta\,d\varphi = 0
\end{aligned}$$

The integral is zero again since integrating $\cos\theta$ over a whole period is 0.

(c) S is that part of the surface $x = \sin y$ with $0 \le y \le \pi$ and $0 \le z \le 2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{\Phi}(y,z) &= (\sin y, y, z) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_y &= (\cos y, 1, 0) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_z &= (0, 0, 1) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_y \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_z &= (1, -\cos y, 0) \\
\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_y \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_z\| &= \sqrt{1+\cos^2 y} \\
\int_{\mathbf{\Phi}} f\,dS &= \int_0^2 \int_0^\pi \sin y\sqrt{1+\cos^2 y}\,dy\,dz
\end{aligned}$$

7. Find the mass of the metallic surface S given by $z = 1 - \dfrac{x^2+y^2}{2}$ with $0 \le x \le 1$, $0 \le y \le 1$, if the mass density at $(x,y,z) \in S$ is given by $m(x,y,z) = xy$.