MATB42: Assignment #7

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

$$v = 0$$

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

$$\phi_u = (2(3), 0, 1)$$

$$\phi_v = (1, 1, 2(0))$$

$$\phi_u \times \phi_v = (-1, 1, 6)$$

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 outside the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$.

- 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)
 - (b) Find the area of the portion of the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ that is cut out by the unit sphere.
- 5. Let $\Phi: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be a parametrization of a 2-dim surface S in \mathbb{R}^3 .
 - (a) Set

$$E = \|\phi_u\|^2, \qquad \qquad F = \phi_u \cdot \phi_v, \qquad \qquad G = \|\phi_v\|^2, \label{eq:energy}$$

Show that the surface area of S is

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

- (b) What does the formula for A(S) become if the vectors ϕ_u and ϕ_v are orthogonal?
- (c) Use parts (a) and (b) to compute the surface area of a sphere of radius a. (cf. Marsden & Tromba, page 399, # 23.)
- 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 $y \ge 0$.
 - (b) S is the upper half of the unit sphere centered at the origin.
 - (c) S is that part of the surface $x = \sin y$ with $0 \le y \le \pi$ and $0 \le z \le 2$.
- 7. Find the mass of the metallic surface S given by $z = 1 \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$ 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.