Poon, Keegan
1002423727
MATB42: Assignment #7
Bonus
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).

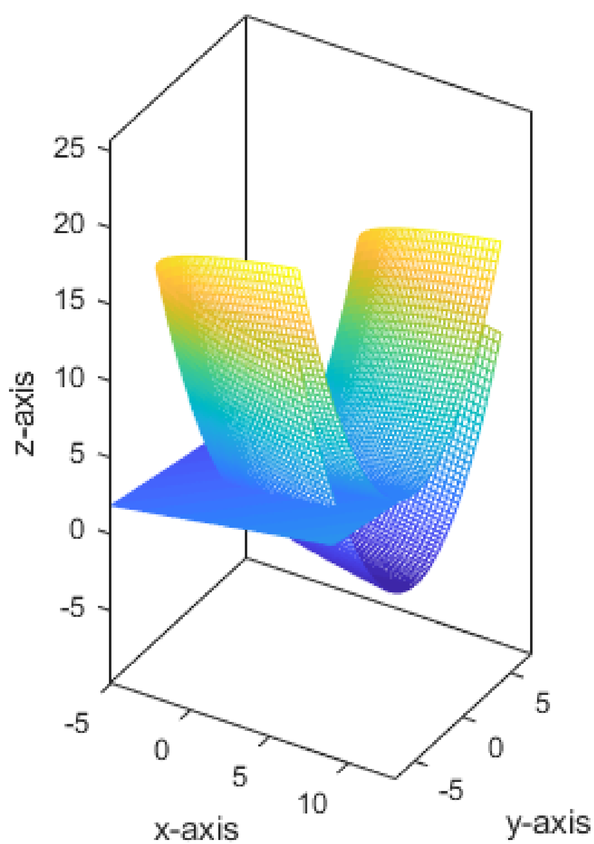
$$v = 0 \qquad u + v^2 = 3 \implies u = 3$$

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

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).

   Since the surface is a plane, the tangent plane is just parallel to the plane, so tangent vectors can be given by taking vectors in the plane i.e. $\boldsymbol{\phi}_u = (3,3,2)-(1,1,0) = (2,2,2)$ and $\boldsymbol{\phi}_v = (1,2,1)-(1,1,0) = (0,1,1)$. Now this is a triangle with side lengths of equal magnitude to the tangents, so the integral is given as.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_v\| &= \|(0,-2,2)\| = \sqrt{4+4} = 2\sqrt{2} \\
\int_0^1 \int_0^v \|\boldsymbol{\phi}_u \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_v\|\, du\, dv &= \int_0^1 \int_0^v 2\sqrt{2}\, du\, dv \\
&= \int_0^1 2\sqrt{2} v\, dv \\
&= \sqrt{2}
\end{aligned}$$

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)

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{\Phi}_{\text{sphere}}(\theta, \varphi) &= (\cos\theta \sin\varphi, \sin\theta \sin\varphi, \cos\varphi) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta &= (-\sin\theta \sin\varphi, \cos\theta \sin\varphi, 0) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi &= (\cos\theta \cos\varphi, \sin\theta \cos\varphi, -\sin\varphi) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi &= (-\cos\theta \sin^2\varphi, -\sin\theta \sin^2\varphi, -\sin^2\theta \sin\varphi \cos\varphi - \cos^2\theta \sin\varphi \cos\varphi) \\
&= (-\cos\theta \sin^2\varphi, -\sin\theta \sin^2\varphi, -\sin\varphi \cos\varphi) \\
\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_\theta \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_\varphi\| &= \sqrt{\cos^2\theta \sin^4\varphi + \sin^2\theta \sin^4\varphi + \sin^2\varphi \cos^2\varphi} \\
&= \sqrt{\sin^2\varphi} = \sin\varphi
\end{aligned}$$

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

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 $2/\sqrt{2}$ centered at the origin. so the surface cut out is the section of the top of the sphere where $z \geq 2\sqrt{2} \implies \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ from the $z = \cos\varphi$ portion of the parametrization. So the ranges are $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$. The area is therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta &= \int_0^{2\pi} \Big[-\cos\varphi \Big]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \\
&= 2\pi \Big[-(\cos(\frac{\pi}{4})) - (-\cos(0)) \Big] \\
&= 2\pi \Big[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 \Big] \\
&= \pi(2 - \sqrt{2})
\end{aligned}$$

(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 $z^2 = 1/2 \implies z = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ but $z \geq 0$ by the cone definition so $0 \leq z \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
A(\mathbf{\Phi}_{\text{cone}}) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} 2z^2 \, dz \, d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4^3} \, d\theta \\
&= \frac{\pi}{3(16)} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{48}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

(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.)

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

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 $y \geq 0$.

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

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

   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 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ and $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/2$.

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

   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 $0 \leq y \leq \pi$ and $0 \leq z \leq 2$.

$$
\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\\
&\text{Let } u = \cos y,\ du = -\sin y\,dy\\
&= 2\int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1+u^2}\,du\\
&\text{Let } u = \tan\theta,\ du = sec^2(\theta)\,d\theta\\
&= 2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}}\sec^2\theta\,du\\
&= 2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3\theta\,d\theta\\
&\text{Let } u = \sec\theta,\, du = \sec\theta\tan\theta\,d\theta,\, dv = \sec^2\theta\,d\theta,\, v = \tan\theta\\
&= 2\Big(\Big[\sec\theta\tan\theta\Big]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2\theta\sec\theta\,d\theta\Big)\\
&= 2\Big(\Big[\sec\theta\tan\theta\Big]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2\theta - 1)\sec\theta\,d\theta\Big)\\
2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3\theta\,d\theta &= 2\Big(\Big[\sec\theta\tan\theta\Big]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3\theta\,d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec\theta\,d\theta\Big)\\
4\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3\theta\,d\theta &= 2\Big(\Big[\sec\theta\tan\theta\Big]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec\theta\,d\theta\Big)\\
2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3\theta\,d\theta &= \Big(\Big[\sec\theta\tan\theta\Big]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec\theta\,d\theta\Big)\\
&= \Big(\Big[\sec\theta\tan\theta\Big]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec\theta\Big(\frac{\sec\theta+\tan\theta}{\sec\theta+\tan\theta}\Big)\,d\theta\Big)\\
&= \Big(\Big[\sec\theta\tan\theta\Big]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \Big[\ln|\sec\theta+\tan\theta|\Big]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\Big)\\
&= 2\sqrt{2} + \ln|1+\sqrt{2}| - \ln|\sqrt{2}-1|
\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 $m(x, y, z) = xy$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{\Phi}(x,y) &= (x, y, 1 - \frac{x^2+y^2}{2}) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_x &= (1, 0, -x) \\
\boldsymbol{\phi}_y &= (0, 1, -y) \\
\|\boldsymbol{\phi}_x \times \boldsymbol{\phi}_y\| &= \sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} \\
\int_{\mathbf{\Phi}} f\,dS &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}\,dx\,dy \\
&\text{Let } u = x^2+y^2+1,\ du = 2x\,dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \int_{y^2+1}^{y^2+2} y\sqrt{u}\,du\,dy \\
&= \frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 y\left[u^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{y^2+2}^{y^2+1} dy \\
&= \frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 y\left[(y^2+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (y^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] dy \\
&\text{Let } u = y^2+1,\ du = 2y\,dy \\
&= \frac{1}{6}\int_1^2 (u+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (u)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,du \\
&= \frac{1}{15}\left[(u+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - (u)^{\frac{5}{2}}\right]_1^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{15}\left[(3^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2^{\frac{5}{2}}) - (2^{\frac{5}{2}} - 1)\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{15}\left[3^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2^{\frac{7}{2}} - 1\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{15}\left[9\sqrt{3} - 8\sqrt{2} + 1\right]
\end{aligned}$$