

MATB42: Assignment #8

1. A surface S is obtained by rotation the given figure in the xy -plane about the z -axis. (The arc is part of a circle of radius 1 centered at $(2,0)$.)

- (a) Paratemetrize S (in pieces) and compute the surface area. We have that the upper line when rotated, can be parametrized by a restricted cone and similarly for the bottom. The top can be written as

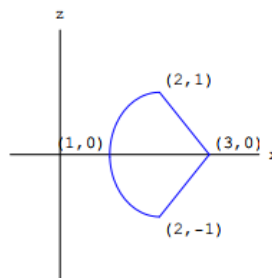
$$\Phi(u, \theta) = ((1 - u)3 \cos \theta, (1 - u)3 \sin \theta, 3u)$$

$$0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

and the bottom likewise is

$$\Phi(u, \theta) = ((1 + u)3 \cos \theta, (1 + u)3 \sin \theta, -3u)$$

2. Use a computer algebra system to sketch S . For the circular portion to the left, when rotated around, it will be the inner half of a torus, so the equation will be



$$-1 \leq u \leq 0, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

3. Let S be the cone with vertex $(2,3,3)$ and base the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ in the xy -plane.

- (a) Parametrize S Starting with a base of a circle, we get $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1)$. To change into a cone multiply x and y by $(1 - u)$ and finally to shift the vertex, add $(2u, 3u, 2u)$ where $z = 2u$ since the base equation already has a 1, so it needs to be one less.

$$\implies \Phi(u, \theta) = ((1 - u) \cos \theta + 2u, (1 - u) \sin \theta + 3u, 1 + 2u)$$

- (b) Use a computer algebra system to sketch S .
- (c) Write down the integral that would give the surface area of S . (You are not expected to evaluate the integral.)

4. Let S be the self-intersecting rectangle in \mathbb{R}^3 given by the implicit equation $x^2 - y^2z = 0$.
 - (a) Give a parametrization of S and use a computer algebra system to provide a sketch.
 - (b) Is your parametrization one-to-one? Explain.
 - (c) Find the equation of the tangent plane to S at $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$.
5. Let S be the surface defined by $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ for $0 \leq z \leq 1$ and by $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ for $1 \leq z \leq 2$.
 - (a) Use symbolic algebra software to sketch S .
 - (b) Evaluate $\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ where $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (-y, x, z)$ and S is oriented by outward pointing normals.
 - (a) Evaluate the (vector) surface integral $\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ in each of the following cases.
 - i. $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (1, x, z)$, S is the upper hemisphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $z \geq 0$, with \mathbf{n} pointing upward.
 - ii. $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (2, x, z + y)$, S is that part of the plane $x + y + z = 1$ which lies in the first octant and \mathbf{n} points upward.
 - iii. Marsden & Tromba, page 425, #22.
6. Let S be the portion of the plane $x - 2y + z = 1$ that is cut off by the coordinate planes and the plane $x + y = 1$. Let \mathbf{V} be the velocity field $\mathbf{V}(x, y, z) = (y, z, x^2)$. Find the flow across S when \mathbf{n} points upward. Explain your answer.
7. Let S be the closed surface that consists of the hemisphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $z \geq 0$, and its base $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, $z = 0$. Let \mathbf{E} be the electric field $\mathbf{E}(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$. Directly calculate the electric flux across S .