Poon, Keegan
1002423727
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).

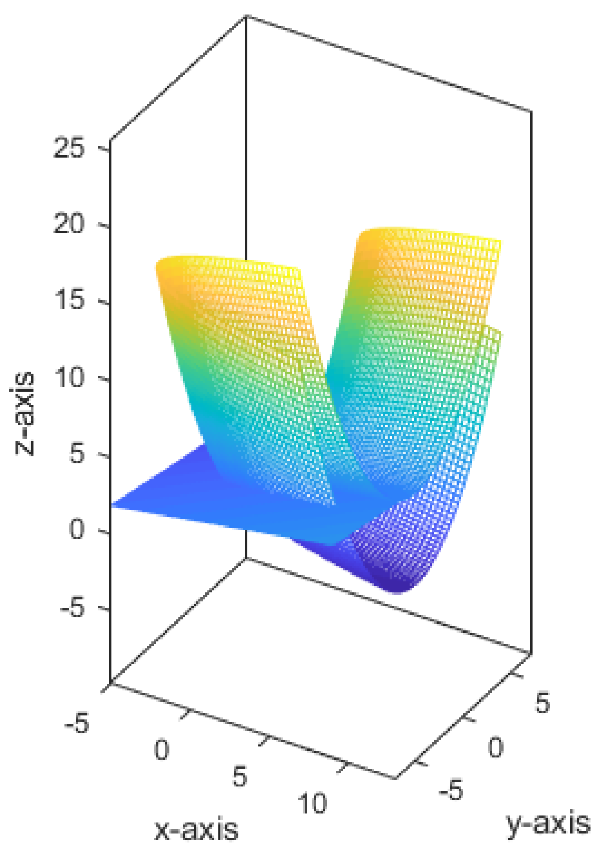
$$v = 0 \qquad\qquad u + v^2 = 3 \implies u = 3$$

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

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 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 $\mathbf{\Phi} : D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ 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.)

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

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 $y \geq 0$.

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

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