

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  $(9, 0, 3)$ .

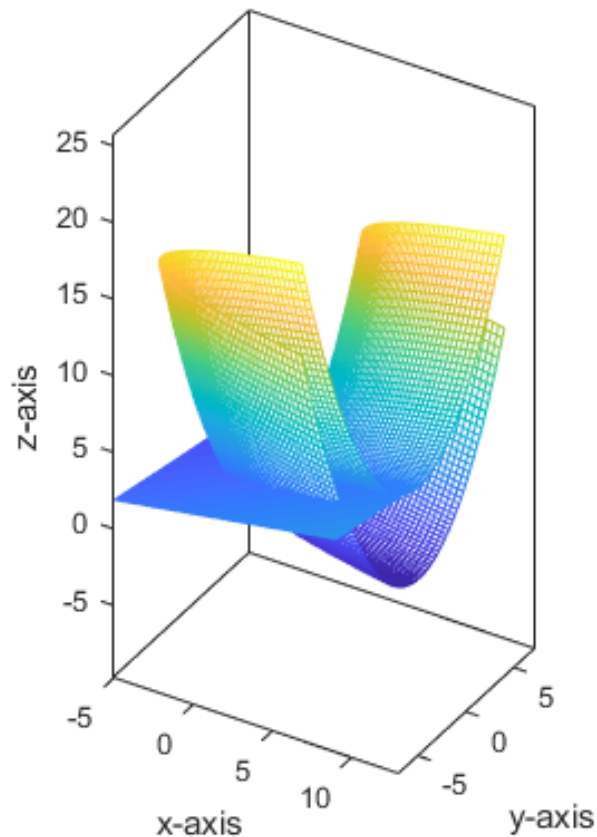
$$v = 0 \qquad u + v^2 = 3 \implies u = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_u &= (2(3), 0, 1) \\ \phi_v &= (1, 1, 2(0)) \\ \phi_u \times \phi_v &= (-1, 1, 6)\end{aligned}$$

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  $\implies 0 \leq z \leq 2$ . Using polar for the cone,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(\theta, z) &= (z \cos \theta, z \sin \theta, z) \\ \phi_\theta &= (-z \sin \theta, z \cos \theta, 0) \\ \phi_z &= (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1) \\ \phi_\theta \times \phi_z &= (z \cos \theta, z \sin \theta, -z \sin^2 \theta - z \cos^2 \theta) \\ &= (z \cos \theta, z \sin \theta, -z) \\ \|\phi_\theta \times \phi_z\| &= z^2 \cos^2 \theta + z^2 \sin^2 \theta + z^2 = 2z^2 \\ \int_{\Phi} f dS &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 2z^2 dz d\theta\end{aligned}$$

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)
- (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  $\Phi : D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be a parametrization of a 2-dim surface  $S$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- (a) Set

$$E = \|\phi_u\|^2, \quad F = \phi_u \cdot \phi_v, \quad G = \|\phi_v\|^2,$$

Show that the surface area of  $S$  is

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

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

- (b) What does the formula for  $A(S)$  become if the vectors  $\phi_u$  and  $\phi_v$  are orthogonal?  
If the vectors are orthogonal, then the dot product is 0, so the equation reduces to

$$A(S) = \iint_D \|\phi_u\| \|\phi_v\| dA$$

- (c) Use parts (a) and (b) to compute the surface area of a sphere of radius  $a$ .

(cf. Marsden & Tromba, page 399, # 23.)

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

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  $y \geq 0$ .

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

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

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

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

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  $0 \leq z \leq 2$ .

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

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