

# Global exercise - GUE10

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Content covered:

- ✓ Analysis: Review H9A3 and H9A4
- ✓ Analysis: Orientable surface and surface integral
- ✓ Numerics: Demo programming exercise 3 (PRU02)

## 1 Review H9A3

(white board)

## 2 Review H9A4

(white board)

### 3 Analysis: Orientable integral

**Example 1.** *Examine the **Möbius band** given as follows*

$$\vec{\gamma} : \begin{cases} (-1, 1) \times (0, 2\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \\ (t, \phi) \mapsto \vec{\gamma}(t, \phi) := \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\phi) \\ \sin(\phi) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{t}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\phi) \cos(\phi/2) \\ \sin(\phi) \cos(\phi/2) \\ \sin(\phi/2) \end{pmatrix}. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

*Show that this surface is **not orientable**.*

Approach:

*Proof.* The normal field is computed as follows

$$\begin{aligned} n(t, \phi) &= \pm \frac{\partial_t \vec{\gamma} \times \partial_\phi \vec{\gamma}}{\|\partial_t \vec{\gamma} \times \partial_\phi \vec{\gamma}\|} \\ &= \frac{\mp 1}{a} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\phi) \sin(\frac{\phi}{2}) - \frac{t}{4} \sin(\phi)(1 - \cos(\phi)) \\ \sin(\phi) \sin(\phi/2) + \frac{t}{4}(\sin^2(\phi) + \cos(\phi)) \\ -\cos(\phi/2) - \frac{t}{4}(1 + \cos(\phi)) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

with

$$a = \sqrt{1 + t \cos(\phi/2) + \frac{t^2}{16}(3 + 2 \cos(\phi))}.$$

We choose the positive sign and consider the position  $(1, 0, 0)^T = \vec{\gamma}(0, 0) = \vec{\gamma}(0, 2\pi)$ :

$$\lim_{\phi \rightarrow 0} n(0, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \lim_{\phi \rightarrow 2\pi} n(0, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since the normal field is not continuous on

$$\gamma([-1, 1] \times [0, 2\pi])$$

the surface is **not orientable**. □

## 4 Analysis: Surface integral

**Example 2.** Examine the lateral surface of the **Frustum** given as follows

$$K = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3, 0 < r \leq R \mid 0 \leq x_3 < H, 0 \leq x_1^2 + x_2^2 < \left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} x_3 \right)^2 \right\}.$$

where  $H$  is the height, and  $r$  is the radius.

Approach: By using the cylinder coordination  $\mathbf{x} = (r \cos(\phi), r \sin(\phi), z)^T$  we obtain the parametrization of the lateral surface of the frustum, i.e. truncated cone

$$\gamma : \begin{cases} (0, 2\pi) \times (0, H) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \\ (\phi, z) \mapsto \gamma(\phi, z) := \begin{pmatrix} \left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} z \right) \cos(\phi) \\ \left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} z \right) \sin(\phi) \\ z \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

which leads to the following expression

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\phi \gamma(\phi, z) \times \partial_z \gamma(\phi, z) &= \begin{pmatrix} -\left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} z \right) \sin(\phi) \\ \left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} z \right) \cos(\phi) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{R-r}{H} \cos(\phi) \\ -\frac{R-r}{H} \sin(\phi) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} z \right) \cos(\phi) \\ \left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} z \right) \sin(\phi) \\ \left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} z \right) \frac{R-r}{H} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where the normalization yields

$$\left\| \partial_\phi \gamma(\phi, z) \times \partial_z \gamma(\phi, z) \right\| = \left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} z \right) \sqrt{1 + \frac{(R-r)^2}{H^2}}.$$

After that, the lateral surface of the truncated cone is computed as follows

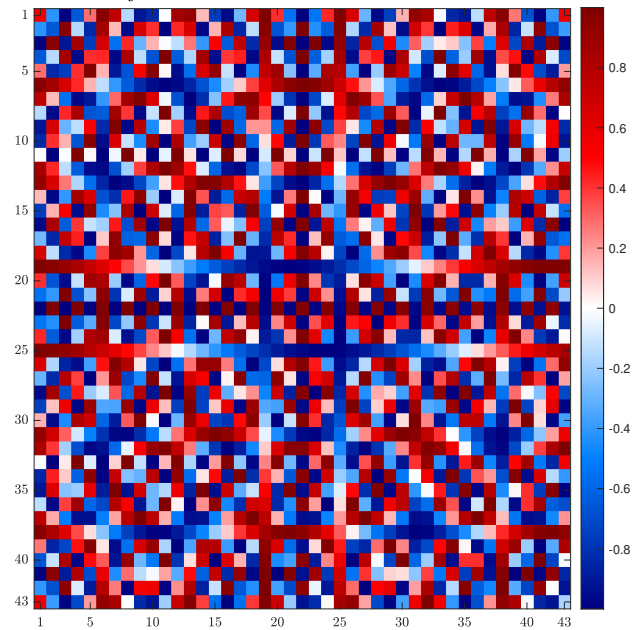
$$\mathcal{A} = \int_0^H \int_0^{2\pi} \left\| \partial_\phi \gamma \times \partial_z \gamma \right\| d\phi dz = 2\pi \sqrt{1 + \frac{(R-r)^2}{H^2}} \int_0^H \left( R - \frac{R-r}{H} z \right) dt = \dots$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$\therefore \mathcal{A} = \int_0^H \int_0^{2\pi} \left\| \partial_\phi \gamma \times \partial_z \gamma \right\| d\phi dz = \dots$$

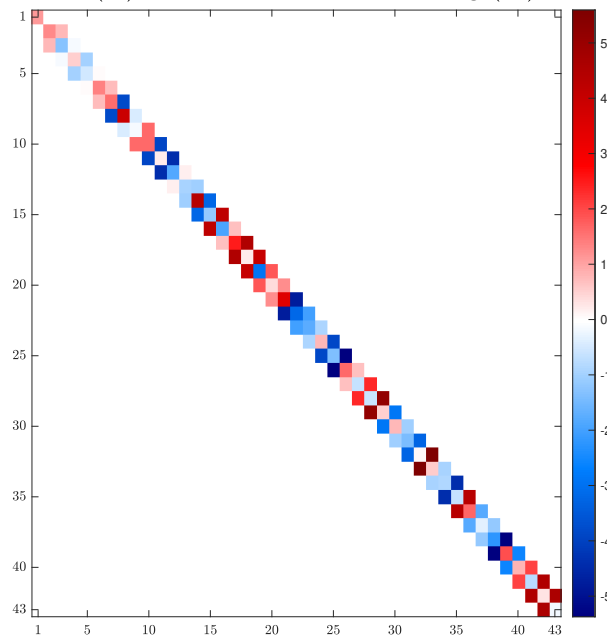
## 5 Numerics: Demo programming exercise 3 PRU(02)

Matrix  $C_{ij} = \cos(ij)$  with  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  and  $n = 43$



(a)

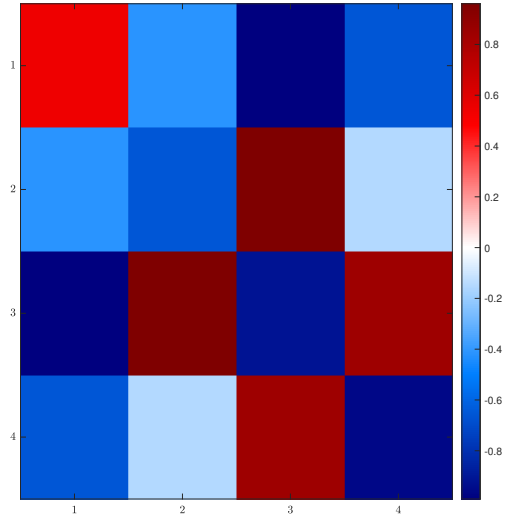
Matrix  $(C)_{43 \times 43}$  in forms of Hessenberg  $(H)_{43 \times 43}$



(b)

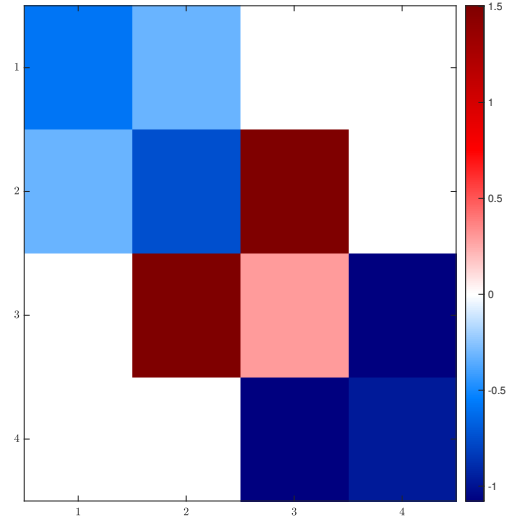
Figure 1: Matrix size  $43 \times 43$  and its Hessenberg form.

Matrix  $C_{ij} = \cos(ij)$  with  $C \in R^{n \times n}$  and  $n = 4$



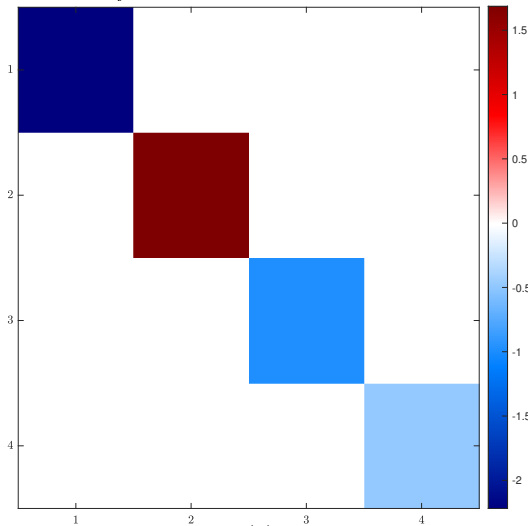
(a)

Matrix  $(C)_{4 \times 4}$  in forms of Hessenberg  $(H)_{4 \times 4}$



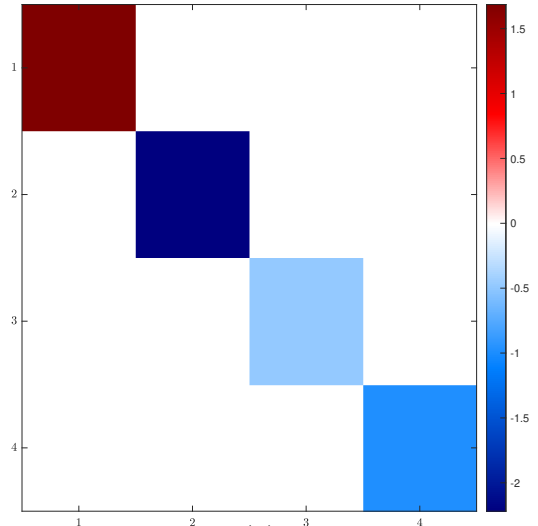
(b)

Resulted matrix  $(R)_{4 \times 4}$  w/o Shift  
 $\varepsilon = 10^{-8}$ ;  $C_{ij} = \cos(ij)$  with  $C \in R^{n \times n}$  and  $n = 4$



(c)

Resulted matrix  $(R)_{4 \times 4}$  w/i Shift  
 $\varepsilon = 10^{-8}$ ;  $C_{ij} = \cos(ij)$  with  $C \in R^{n \times n}$  and  $n = 4$



(d)

Figure 2: Matrix size  $4 \times 4$  and its Hessenberg form.

**Observation 1.** For the sake of rapid checks and coding prototype we may first start with a matrix sized  $4 \times 4$  for the case  $C_{ij} = \sin(ij)$  as given in the programming exercise.

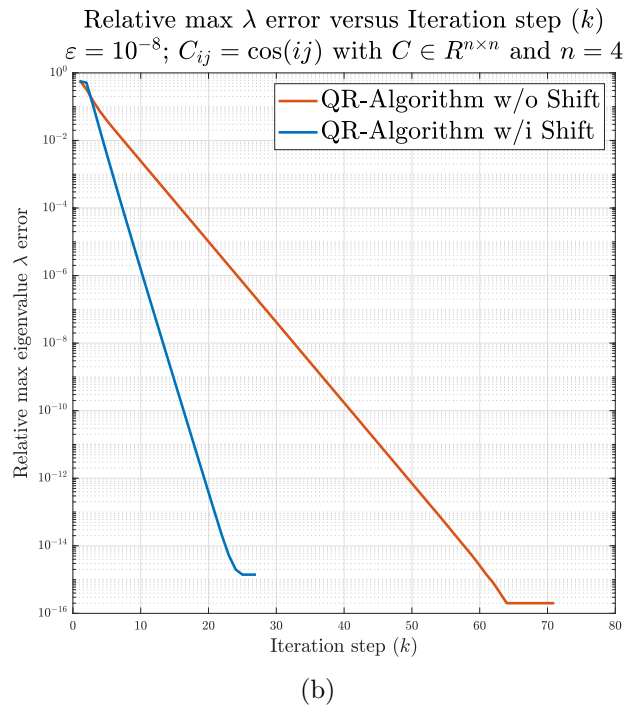
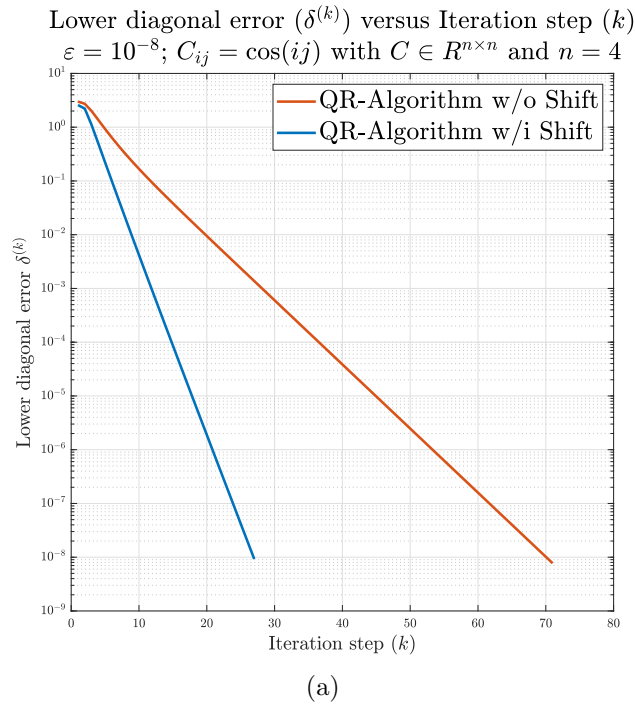


Figure 3: Error plots for matrix size  $4 \times 4$ .