

**A: Problems on Reviewing of Rigid Motions in  $R^3$ .**

- a) Show that the set of rigid motions  $E(3)$  forms a group. (Later, we will see that  $E(3)$  is in fact a Lie group.)

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**B: Problems from Lectures**

- a) Show that of all simple closed curves in the plane with given length  $l$ , a circle bounds the largest area.

See The isoperimetric inequality on Do Carmo page 33.

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**C: Other Problems**

- a) Problem 2 on page 29, Section 1-6, Baby Do Carmo.

The osculating plane is the unique plane containing  $\alpha(s), \alpha(s) + \alpha'(s), \alpha(s) + \alpha''(s)$ . Let  $P_{h_1, h_2}$  be the plane containing  $\alpha(s), \alpha(s + h_1), \alpha(s + h_2)$ . It is given that  $\alpha(s) \in P_{h_1, h_2}$ .

Now we show  $\alpha(s) + \alpha'(s) \in P_{h_1, h_2}$ . All affine combinations of those points are contained in  $P_{h_1, h_2}$  so  $\alpha(s) + \alpha'(s) = \alpha(s) + \frac{1}{h_1}(\alpha(s + h_1) - \alpha(s)) \in P_{h_1, h_2}$ . Now we show  $\alpha(s) + \alpha''(s) \in P_{h_1, h_2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(s) + \alpha''(s) &= \alpha(s) + \frac{1}{h_2}(\alpha'(s + h_2) - \alpha'(s)) \\ &= \alpha(s) + \frac{1}{h_2} \left( \frac{\alpha(s + h_2) - \alpha(s + h_1)}{h_2 - h_1} - \alpha'(s) \right) \\ &\in P_{h_1, h_2} \end{aligned}$$

(Since this is an affine combination of points in the plane)

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- b) Problem 1 on page 47, Section 1-7, Baby Do Carmo.

No. That would violate the isoperimetric inequality.

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- c) Problem 2 on page 47, Section 1-7, Baby Do Carmo.

Suppose that we have a curve  $E$  of length  $l$  from  $A$  to  $B$  that is part of a larger circle  $D$  with length  $g$ . We know from the isoperimetric inequality that this circle is the closed curve of length  $g$  that bounds the largest possible area. If there was a curve  $C$  of length  $l$  from  $A$  to  $B$  that together with  $\overline{AB}$  bounds a larger area than  $E$  with  $\overline{AB}$  that would contradict the isoperimetric theorem because that would imply that replacing  $E$  with  $C$  in the circle  $D$  would create a shape with length  $g$  that bounds more area than the circle  $D$ . ■

- d) Problem 3 on page 65, Section 2-2, Baby Do Carmo.
- e) Problem 5 on page 65, Section 2-2, Baby Do Carmo.
- f) Problem 10 on page 66, Section 2-2, Baby Do Carmo.
- g) Problem 16 on page 67, Section 2-2, Baby Do Carmo.

#### **D: Extra Credit Problems**

- Give a different solution to B a).