

A: Read:

- Baby Do Carmo, Differential Geometry of Curves and Surfaces: Sections 2-4, 2-5, 2-6 and Section 5-10 on Abstract surfaces (starting on page 425)
- Handouts 8 and 9
- Lecture Notes

B: Problems from Lectures

a) Let S be a subset of \mathbb{R}^3 . Show that S is a regular surface if and only if S is locally diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^2 .

Let S be a regular surface. Then, according to do Carmo, Proposition 2, Chapter 2.2, any point $p \in S$ is the inverse image of a regular value of some function $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$:

$$S = \{u, v, f(u, v)\}.$$

Note here relabeling of axes may be necessary, so that the height function f gives the distance from the xy -, yz -, or xz -plane.

Implicit in the term “regular value”, defined in Definition 2 of the same chapter, is that the function f is differentiable and has an inverse that is also differentiable. So f is a diffeomorphism between S and \mathbb{R}^2 . Thus, at all points $p \in S$, the regular surface S is locally diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^2 .

Conversely, let the subset $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be locally diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^2 . Then, there necessarily exists some differentiable function $F^{-1}: S \rightarrow U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, where both F and F^{-1} are differentiable. This satisfies conditions 1 and 2 (x is differentiable, x is a homeomorphism) of a regular surface.

The last condition, of regularity, requires more explanation. The differential $dF: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is indeed one-to-one since, if it were not, then F^{-1} would not be differentiable because the Jacobian determinants would vanish simultaneously.

Therefore, S being locally diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^2 implies that S is a regular surface, completing the “if and only if” condition.

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b) Find five examples of regular surfaces such that each of them can be represented as a surface of revolution. Write down specifically for each example the generating curve, the rotation axis, and the parameterization (as a map) for the surface (including the domain of the map).

For the following examples, consider a closed curve C in the xz -plane with the parametrization

$$x = f(v), \quad z = g(v), \quad a < v < b, \quad f(v) > 0.$$

We rotate C about the z -axis to generate the surface of revolution

$$\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (f(v) \cos u, f(v) \sin u, g(v)).$$

Then, the following give regular surfaces.

$f(v) = \cos(v) + 5,$	$g(v) = \sin(v),$	$0 < v < 2\pi$
$f(v) = \cos(v - 5) + 5,$	$g(v) = \sin(v),$	$0 < v < 2\pi$
$f(v) = \cos(v) + 5,$	$g(v) = 2 \sin(v),$	$0 < v < 2\pi$
$f(v) = \cos(2v) + 5,$	$g(v) = \sin(2v),$	$0 < v < \pi$
$f(v) = \cos(2v) + 5,$	$g(v) = \sin(2v),$	$2\pi < v < 4\pi$

For all the above, $0 < u < 2\pi$. Note that, in general, the generating curve does not need to be closed. ■

C: Other Problems

a) Problem 10 on page 81, Section 2-3, Baby Do Carmo.

10. Let C be a plane regular curve which lies in one side of a straight line r of the plane and meets r at the points p, q (Fig. 2-21). What conditions should C satisfy to ensure that the rotation of C about r generates an extended (regular) surface of revolution?

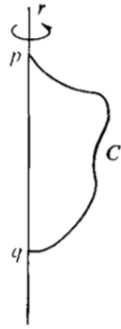


Figure 2-21

To result in a regular surface, the C should be perpendicular to r at p and q (otherwise an irregular pinch point would occur). Furthermore, C should be non-self-intersecting. ■

b) Problem 9 on page 89, Section 2-4, Baby Do Carmo.

9. Show that the parametrized surface

$$\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (v \cos u, v \sin u, au), \quad a \neq 0,$$

is regular. Compute its normal vector $N(u, v)$ and show that along the coordinate line $u = u_0$ the tangent plane of \mathbf{x} rotates about this line in such a way that the tangent of its angle with the z axis is proportional to the distance $v (= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ of the point $\mathbf{x}(u_0, v)$ to the z axis.

To be regular, \mathbf{x} must be differentiable, \mathbf{x} must be a homeomorphism, and $d\mathbf{x}_q$ must be one-to-one for each $q \in U$. This is the case.

Differentiable Clearly, \mathbf{x} is differentiable.

Homeomorphism \mathbf{x} is a continuous function, and the inverse

$$u(x, y, z) = z/a, \quad v(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

is also continuous. Note that we may define other functions for u .

Regularity For each point $q = (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, the differential

$$d\mathbf{x}_q = \begin{pmatrix} -v \sin u & \cos u \\ v \cos u & \sin u \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is one-to-one because the Jacobian determinants never vanish simultaneously.

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = -v \quad (\text{Vanishes iff } v = 0.)$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, z)}{\partial(u, v)} = -a \cos u \quad (\text{Vanishes iff } u = 2\pi n + \pi.)$$

$$\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)} = -a \sin u \quad (\text{Vanishes iff } u = 2\pi n.)$$

Clearly, the latter two can never vanish simultaneously. Therefore, the parametrized surface is regular.

Normal Vector First, an exercise in imagination. Close your eyes. (Okay, first finish reading this. Then close your eyes.)

Imagine you are walking up a spiral staircase with a thin rod around the middle. The staircase, of course, is the given helicoid and the thin rod is the z -axis. Now, step inward toward the thin rod. You might stumble. Why? Because the length of each step shrinks as you progress radially inward, yet the rise associated with each step remains the same. The closer in you get, the steeper the steps seem to become. Let's formalize that.

Define the normal vector $N(u, v) = x_u \wedge x_v$. Then,

$$N(u, v) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -v \sin u & v \cos u & a \\ \cos u & \sin u & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \sin u \\ a \cos u \\ -v \end{pmatrix}.$$

This vector tells us the tangent of the angle θ between the normal vector and the z -axis (AKA, the steepness of the spiral staircase). Reading directly off the coordinates, we can see that the projection of N onto the z -axis is $-v$, while the component orthogonal to the z -axis has magnitude a . Therefore, $\tan(\theta) = \frac{a}{v}$.

Substituting $\alpha = 90 - \theta$ gives the angle of the helicoid surface (not its normal) relative to the z -axis and yields the desired proportional relationship. ■

c) Problem 15 on page 90, Section 2-4, Baby Do Carmo.

15. Show that if all normals to a connected surface pass through a fixed point, the surface is contained in a sphere.

Suppose that two points p and q on the surface S , connected by a curve $\alpha: t \in (0, \epsilon) \rightarrow S$, have normals passing through a fixed point c .

Then, we claim that p and q must both be the same distance from c .

To prove this, suppose that p and q were not the same distance from c . Then, along the curve α , the distance from c would change. Let $r(x)$ be the distance of a point x from c . By the mean value theorem, there exists some value $t \in (0, \epsilon)$ such that $\frac{dr}{dt} \neq 0$.

Yet if, at some point t , $\frac{dr}{dt} \neq 0$, this implies that the normal would not pass through c , a contradiction. Therefore, p and q must have the same distance from c , and furthermore all points along α must be the same distance from c .

The above conclusion implies that any two points on the surface are connected by a circular arc. Therefore, the surface is a sphere. ■

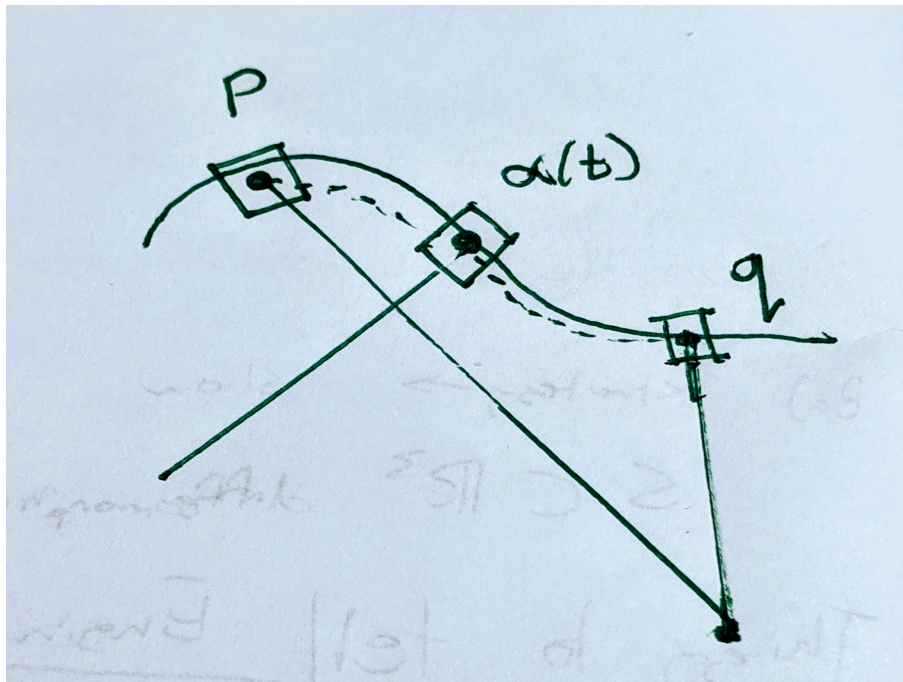


Figure 1: A picture of points p , q , and $\alpha(t)$. Note, visually, how the existence of nonzero dr/dt induces a skew in the normal line as the tangent $\alpha'(t)$ contains a component in the \hat{r} direction, making it impossible for the surface to be normal to c there.

d) Problem 18 on page 90, Section 2-4, Baby Do Carmo.

18. Prove that if a regular surface S meets a plane P in a single point p , then this plane coincides with the tangent plane of S at p .

Let $\psi: U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow V \subset P$ be a parametrization for P in a small neighborhood around p . That such a function exists is a property of regular surfaces. Let $\psi^{-1}(p) = q = (u_0, v_0)$.

Plainly, $\psi(q) = p \in S \cap P$. That is, the mapping ψ takes q to the plane P as well as the surface S .

To prove the desired claim, we will show that the differential $d\psi_p$, whose columns lie within the tangent plane of S at p , describes the plane P . We will prove this by contradiction.

Suppose that the columns of $d\psi_p = [\psi_u, \psi_v]$ did not lie within P . Then, the unit normal vector of S ,

$$N(u_0, v_0) = \frac{\psi_u \wedge \psi_v}{|\psi_u \wedge \psi_v|},$$

would differ from the normal vector to the plane P . This would require that P intersect S at more than a single point, as the intersection of two non-parallel planes is a line. (Locally, S behaves as the plane T_p . It is unavoidable that T_p being nonparallel to P would result in a local multi-point intersection of S and P .)

Thus, $N(u_0, v_0)$ cannot be different from the unit normal of plane P ; it must be the same. Since P has the same normal vector as S at p , and $p \in U \cap S$, P coincides with the tangent plane of S at p .

A better proof is given by Professor Lee at

<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/892278/if-a-plane-intersects-a-regular-surface-at-exactly-one-point-then-it-is-the-tan?newreg=1b0c86190e854719923f1b920b3125ea>.

However, the proof I provided is my own. I'm curious about whether my justification in the parentheses is adequate.

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e) Problem 1 on page 99, Section 2-5, Baby Do Carmo.

1. Compute the first fundamental forms of the following parametrized surfaces where they are regular:

a. $\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (a \sin u \cos v, b \sin u \sin v, c \cos u)$; ellipsoid.

b. $\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (au \cos v, bu \sin v, u^2)$; elliptic paraboloid.

c. $\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (au \cosh v, bu \sinh v, u^2)$; hyperbolic paraboloid.

d. $\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (a \sinh u \cos v, b \sinh u \sin v, c \cosh u)$; hyperboloid of two sheets.

We will find the $\mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_v$ for each problem. From there we find $E = \langle \mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_u \rangle, F = \langle \mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_v \rangle, G = \langle \mathbf{x}_v, \mathbf{x}_v \rangle$. Then the first fundamental form is,

$$I_p((u', v')) = E(u')^2 + 2Fu'v' + G(v')^2$$

where p is a point on the surface.

(a) $\mathbf{x}_u = (a \cos u \cos v, b \cos u \sin v, -c \sin u), \mathbf{x}_v = (-a \sin u \sin v, \sin u \cos v, 0)$.

(b) $\mathbf{x}_u = (a \cos v, b \sin v, 2u), \mathbf{x}_v = (-au \sin v, bu \cos v, 0)$

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f) Problem 3 on page 99, Section 2-5, Baby Do Carmo.

3. Obtain the first fundamental form of the sphere in the parametrization given by stereographic projection (cf. Exercise 16, Sec. 2-2).

The parameterization for the surface is,

$$\pi^{-1}(u, v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4u}{u^2+v^2+4} \\ \frac{4v}{u^2+v^2+4} \\ \frac{2(u^2+v^2)}{u^2+v^2+4} \\ \frac{4}{u^2+v^2+4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Then,

$$\pi^{-1}_u = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{u^2+v^2+4} - \frac{4u}{(u^2+v^2+4)^2} \cdot 2u \\ -\frac{4v}{(u^2+v^2+4)^2} \cdot 2u \\ \frac{4u}{u^2+v^2+4} - \frac{2(u^2+v^2)}{(u^2+v^2+4)^2} \cdot 2u \\ -\frac{4u}{(u^2+v^2+4)^2} \cdot 2v \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\pi^{-1}_v = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4v}{(u^2+v^2+4)^2} \cdot 2v \\ \frac{4}{u^2+v^2+4} - \frac{4v}{(u^2+v^2+4)^2} \cdot 2v \\ \frac{4v}{u^2+v^2+4} - \frac{2(u^2+v^2)}{(u^2+v^2+4)^2} \cdot 2v \\ \frac{4v}{u^2+v^2+4} - \frac{2(u^2+v^2)}{(u^2+v^2+4)^2} \cdot 2v \end{bmatrix}$$

Then calculate the first fundamental form as described in the last problem.

g) Problem 9 on page 100, Section 2-5, Baby Do Carmo.

***9.** Show that a surface of revolution can always be parametrized so that

$$E = E(v), \quad F = 0, \quad G = 1.$$

D: Extra Credit Problems

a) Let $T \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be a torus of revolution with center in $(0, 0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and let $A(x, y, z) = (-x, -y, -z)$. Let K be the quotient space of the torus T by the equivalence relation $p \sim A(p)$. Can you tell what surface K is?

b) Show that K is a differentiable 2-dimensional manifold.

c) Show that K is non orientable in two different ways.