Spring, 2014

## MATH 4250/6250 PROBLEM SET #4

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**Instructions**: Turn in (at least) five problems of your choice, but **including any underlined problem(s)**. Graduate students should include at least one "pyramid" problem.

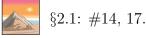
Problems to work but not hand in: §2.1: #1, 2, 3a,d, 4a, 5, 7.



§2.1: #3b and c, 4b and c, 6, <u>10</u>.



 $\S2.1: \#11, 12^1, 13, 16^2.$ 



<sup>1</sup>If you have the published version from Baxter St. Books, this problem has been updated as follows: Given a ruled surface M parametrized by  $\mathbf{x}(u, v) = \boldsymbol{\alpha}(u) + v\boldsymbol{\beta}(u)$  with  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}' \neq 0$  and  $\|\boldsymbol{\beta}\| = 1$ .

- (a) Check that we may assume that  $\alpha'(u) \cdot \beta(u) = 0$  for all u. (Hint: Replace  $\alpha(u)$  with  $\alpha(u) + t(u)\beta(u)$  for a suitable function t.)
- (b) Suppose, moreover, that  $\alpha'(u)$ ,  $\beta(u)$ , and  $\beta'(u)$  are linearly dependent for every u. Conclude that  $\beta'(u) = \lambda(u)\alpha'(u)$  for some function  $\lambda$ . Prove that:
  - (i) If  $\lambda(u) = 0$  for all u, then M is a cylinder.
  - (ii) If  $\lambda$  is a nonzero constant, then M is a cone.
  - (iii) If  $\lambda$  and  $\lambda'$  are both nowhere zero, then M is a tangent developable. (Hint: Find the directrix.)

<sup>2</sup>You will need to use Mathematica for part c of this problem. It would be particularly enlightening to have Mathematica plot on a single set of axes the area of two disks and the area of the catenoid(s) as functions of R. To have Mathematica find the root of an equation, you use the FindRoot command. Moreover, if you want to solve f(x) = R (starting Newton's method off at a value  $x = x_0$ ) and name the solution x(R) as a function of R, you can write  $x[R_]:=x/.FindRoot[f[x]==R, \{x, x\_0\}]$ . Note that if there's more than one solution, changing the initial value  $x_0$  may lead you to different solutions. There's more information on this and a pertinent example in the primer.