

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, 10.



§2.1: #11, 12<sup>1</sup>, 13, 16<sup>2</sup>.



§2.1: #14, 17.

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<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  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}'(u) \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}(u) = 0$  for all  $u$ . (Hint: Replace  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}(u)$  with  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}(u) + t(u)\boldsymbol{\beta}(u)$  for a suitable function  $t$ .)
- (b) Suppose, moreover, that  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}'(u)$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}(u)$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\beta}'(u)$  are linearly dependent for every  $u$ . Conclude that  $\boldsymbol{\beta}'(u) = \lambda(u)\boldsymbol{\alpha}'(u)$  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.