

# FINAL (DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY 2021, MSSG)

Each problem is 20 pts.

1. Let  $t \mapsto \gamma(t) \in \Sigma$  parametrize a curve,  $\gamma$ , in the surface  $\Sigma$ . Show that if the acceleration of  $\gamma$  is normal to the surface at every instant, then the speed of  $\gamma$  is constant.
2. Let  $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{E}^3$  be a surface of revolution. Show that the ‘latitudes’ of  $\Sigma$  (intersection of  $\Sigma$  with a plane containing the rotation axis) are geodesics and lines of curvature.
3. Let  $\sigma(u, v)$  be local coordinates on  $\Sigma$ , with unit normal  $n = \frac{\sigma_u \times \sigma_v}{|\sigma_u \times \sigma_v|}$ . Derive the Weingarten equations:

$$n_u = \frac{(FM - GL)\sigma_u + (FL - EM)\sigma_v}{EG - F^2}, \quad n_v = \frac{(FN - GM)\sigma_u + (FM - EN)\sigma_v}{EG - F^2}$$

4. Let  $V$  be an  $n$ -dimensional (real) vector space with inner product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ , and  $\beta$  a symmetric bilinear form on  $V$  with  $B : V \rightarrow V$  defined by  $\langle Bv, w \rangle = \beta(v, w)$ ,  $\forall v, w \in V$ .
  - (a (10 pts)) show that the critical values<sup>1</sup> of the function  $V \setminus 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $v \mapsto \frac{\beta(v, v)}{\langle v, v \rangle}$  are the eigenvalues of  $B$ .
  - (b (5 pts)) show the eigenvalues of  $B$  are real.
  - (c (5 pts)) show the eigenvectors of  $B$  are orthogonal with respect to the inner product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ .
5. Consider an (oriented, compact and without boundary) surface  $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{E}^3$ . For  $\nu(p)$  the unit normal to  $\Sigma$  at  $p \in \Sigma$ , set

$$\tau_r(\Sigma) := \{p + t\nu(p) : p \in \Sigma, t \in [-r, r]\}.$$

Show that the volume of this set,  $\tau_r(\Sigma) \subset \mathbb{E}^3$ , is given by:

$$2r \text{Area}(\Sigma) + \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} \chi(\Sigma)$$

where  $\chi(\Sigma)$  is the Euler-Characteristic<sup>2</sup> of  $\Sigma$ .

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<sup>1</sup>A critical value of a function,  $f$ , is its value,  $f(v_o)$ , at a critical point  $v_o$ . The critical points being those points,  $v_o$ , in the domain of the function at which  $d_{v_o}f = 0$ .

<sup>2</sup>For this problem, you may freely make use of the Gauss-Bonnet theorem.