

Indian Statistical Institute  
B.Math. (Hons.) III Year  
First Semester Back Paper Exam 2006-07  
Introduction to Differential Geometry

Time: 3 hrs

Date: -01-07

Instructor: Maneesh Thakur

Attempt all questions, they carry equal marks. You may use any result proved in the course.

1. Let  $\gamma(t)$  be a unit speed curve in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with curvature  $k(t) \neq 0$  for all  $t$ . Define a new curve  $\delta$  by

$$\delta(t) = \frac{d\gamma(t)}{dt}.$$

Show that  $\delta$  is regular. If  $s$  is the arc length parameter for  $\delta$ , show that

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = k$$

and the curvature of  $\delta$  is  $\sqrt{(1 + \frac{\tau^2}{k^2})}$  where  $\tau$  is the torsion of  $\gamma$ .

2. Let  $\gamma(t)$  be a simple closed curve of period  $a$ . Let  $\mathbf{t}$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_s$  &  $\mathbf{k}_s$  denote its unit tangent vector, signed unit normal and signed curvature respectively. Show that  
 $\mathbf{t}(t+a) = \mathbf{t}(t)$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_s(t+a) = \mathbf{n}_s(t)$  and  $\mathbf{k}_s(t+a) = \mathbf{k}_s(t)$ .
3. Let  $\sigma$  be the surface patch  $\sigma(u, v) = (f(u) \cos v, f(u) \sin v, g(u))$  for a surface of revolution, where  $u \mapsto (f(u), 0, g(u))$  is a unit speed curve in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Compute the geodetic curvature of
  - (i) a meridian  $v = \text{constant}$
  - (ii) a parallel  $u = \text{constant}$ .
4. Let  $\sigma$  be a surface patch with  $\mathbf{N}$  as its standard unit normal. Let

$$F_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \|\mathbf{N}_u\|^2 & \mathbf{N}_u \cdot \mathbf{N}_v \\ \mathbf{N}_u \cdot \mathbf{N}_v & \|\mathbf{N}_v\|^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  denote the matrices of the first and second fundamental forms of  $\sigma$  respectively. Show that  $F_3 = F_2 F_1^{-1} F_2$ .

5. Let  $H$  and  $K$  denote the mean and Gaussian curvatures of a surface patch  $\sigma$ . Let  $F_1, F_2, F_3$  be as in (4). Show that

$$F_3 - 2HF_2 + KF_1 = 0.$$

6. For a geodesic triangle  $ABC$  on the pseudosphere, show that the area  $\mathcal{A}(ABC)$  is given by

$$\mathcal{A}(ABC) = \pi - \angle A - \angle B - \angle C.$$