

Reading:

- Bär, Sections 3.2 (pp. 96–98), 3.3, 3.4.

Written Assignment:

- A. Bär, exercise 3.5 (page 102).
- B. Bär, exercise 3.6 (page 102).
- C. Bär, exercise 3.7 (page 102).
- D. Bär, exercise 3.8 (page 105).
- E. Compute the matrix of the first fundamental form of the unit sphere with respect to the stereographic projection parametrization F_1 described in the hint to problem 3.1.
- F. For the surface parametrizations of exercises 3.6 and 3.7 above (the graph of a function and a cone), compute a continuous unit normal field N as a function of the parameters (x, y) .
- G. The Möbius strip is described informally in Example 3.4.5. Formally, it can be defined as the surface $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ that is the image of the map $F: \mathbb{R} \times (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by

$$F(t, s) = \left(\cos t + s \cos t \cos \frac{t}{2}, \sin t + s \sin t \cos \frac{t}{2}, s \sin \frac{t}{2} \right).$$

Let $U_1, U_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be the sets $U_1 = (0, 2\pi) \times (-1, 1)$ and $U_2 = (-\pi, \pi) \times (-1, 1)$, and let $F_1 = F|_{U_1}$, $F_2 = F|_{U_2}$. Then F_1 and F_2 are regular surface parametrizations whose images cover all of S . (You don't need to prove this.)

- (a) For each $i = 1, 2$, let N_i denote the unit normal field determined by the parametrization F_i as explained on page 105 of Bär. Prove that if there exists a continuous unit normal field N on all of S , then on the image of F_1 , then either N agrees everywhere with N_1 or N agrees everywhere with $-N_1$. Similarly, show that on the image of F_2 , N agrees everywhere with N_2 or with $-N_2$. [Hint: You don't need to compute the general formula for N_1 and N_2 . For each $i = 1, 2$, consider the function $f_i(t, s) = \langle N(F(t, s)), N_i(F(t, s)) \rangle$.]
- (b) Compute both N_1 and N_2 at the points $(0, 1, 0)$ and $(0, -1, 0)$.
- (c) Prove that there does not exist a continuous unit normal field on S , and therefore S is not orientable.