## Assignment - 1

Curves AND surfaces
July 19, 2016

1. Let $\gamma:[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n}$ be a regular curve. Show that arc length $s(t)=\int_{a}^{t}\|\dot{\gamma}(u)\| d u, t \in[a, b]$ is independent of parametrization. Show that $s(t)$ is a smooth function of $t$.
2. Show that reparametrization of a regular curve is regular.
3. Show that the curve $\gamma:(-1,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2}$ given by $g(t)=\left(t^{3}, t^{6}\right)$ does not have a unit speed parametrization. Find unit speed paramatrization for the circle $\left(x-x_{0}\right)^{2}+\left(y-y_{0}\right)^{2}=R^{2}$.
4. 

(a) Show that any regular plane curve whose curvature is a positive constant is a part of a circle.
(b) Suppose a unit speed curve has signed curvature $k_{S}(s)=s$. Find the equation of the curve. (The resulting curve is called Cornu's spiral).
5.
(a) Let $\gamma$ be a unit speed plane curve with no where vanishing curvature. Define the centre of curvature $\varepsilon(s)$ of $\gamma$ at a point $\gamma(s)$ to be $\varepsilon(s)=\gamma(s)+\frac{1}{k_{S}(s)} \eta_{S}(s)$. Prove that the circle with centre at $\varepsilon(s)$ and radius $\frac{1}{k_{s}(s)}$ is tangent to $\gamma$ at $\gamma(s)$ and has the same curvature there.
(b) With above notation, consider $\varepsilon(s)$ as parametrisation of a new curve called the evolute of $\gamma$. Calculate the signed curvature of $\varepsilon$.
6. A string of length $l$ is attached to the point $s=0$ of a unit speed plane curve $\gamma$. The string is wound on to the curve while being kept taught. Find the curve traced out by its other endpoint. (The resulting curve is called involute of $\gamma$ ).
7. For a space curve with no where vanishing curvature show that $\tau(s)=\frac{(\dot{\gamma}(s) \times \times \ddot{\gamma}(s) \bullet \bullet \dddot{\gamma}(s)}{\|\gamma(s) \times \dot{\gamma}(s)\|^{2}}$. $(\times$ denote the cross product and $\bullet$ denotes the dot product in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ ).
8. Describe all curves in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ which have constant curvature $k>0$ and constant torsion $\tau$.

