

- (1.) Consider the Monge parametrization of a surface:

$$\underline{r} = x\underline{e}_1 + y\underline{e}_2 + h(x,y)\underline{e}_3,$$

where  $h: \mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is smooth.

Show that 
$$K = \frac{h_{xx}h_{yy} - (h_{xy})^2}{(1 + (h_x)^2 + (h_y)^2)^2} \quad (\text{Gaussian curv.})$$

and 
$$H = \frac{[1 + (h_x)^2]h_{yy} - 2h_x h_y h_{xy} + [1 + (h_y)^2]h_{xx}}{2[1 + (h_x)^2 + (h_y)^2]^{3/2}} \quad (\text{mean curv.})$$

- (2.) Consider all curves on a cylinder of radius "a" of the form

$$\underline{r} = a [\cos(\theta)\underline{e}_1 + \sin(\theta)\underline{e}_2] + z(\theta)\underline{e}_3,$$

where  $z(\theta)$  is  $C^1$ . (a) Among all such curves connecting the points  $(\theta_1, z_1)$  and  $(\theta_2, z_2)$  find the one that renders the total arc-length functional stationary (1st variation = 0). (b) What type of curve is this?

- (3.) (a) Find the E-L equation for  $I(y) = \int_0^1 [(y')^2 + (y')^3] dx$ .  
 (b) Find a solution satisfying  $y(0) = y(1) = 0$ .