

2014 NTU MASTER PROGRAM ENTRANCE EXAM  
GEOMETRY

1. (25%) Let  $\alpha : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be a simple closed regular curve with  $\kappa \neq 0$ . Assume that the unit normal vectors  $\mathbf{n} : I \rightarrow S^2$  form a simple closed curve. Show that  $\mathbf{n}(I)$  separates the sphere into two parts with equal areas.
2. (i) (10%) Show that the only minimal surface of revolution is the catenoid:  $\mathbf{y}(u, v) = (a \cosh v \cos u, a \cosh v \sin u, av)$ ,  $u \in (0, 2\pi)$ ,  $v \in (-\infty, \infty)$ .  
(ii) (10%) Show that the helicoid  $\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (a \sinh v \cos u, a \sinh v \sin u, au)$  is a minimal surface, with  $\mathbf{y}$  being its conjugate.  
(iii) (5%) Construct a family of isometric deformations from  $\mathbf{x}$  to  $\mathbf{y}$ .
3. (i) (10%) Show that

$$K = \frac{1}{(EG - F^2)^2} \left( \begin{vmatrix} E & F & \frac{1}{2}E_v \\ F & G & \frac{1}{2}G_u \\ \frac{1}{2}E_v & \frac{1}{2}G_u & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} E & F & F_v - \frac{1}{2}G_u \\ F & G & \frac{1}{2}G_v \\ \frac{1}{2}E_u & F_u - \frac{1}{2}E_v & -\frac{1}{2}E_{vv} + F_{uv} - \frac{1}{2}G_{uu} \end{vmatrix} \right).$$

- (ii) (10%) We say that the coordinate curves of  $\mathbf{x}(u, v)$  form a T-net if the lengths of the opposite sides of any quadrilateral formed by them are equal. In a T-net, show that we may re-parametrize the coordinates so that  $E = G = 1$  and  $F = \cos \theta$ , where  $\theta = \angle(\mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_v)$ , and then
- $$K = -\theta_{uv} / \sin \theta.$$
- (iii) (5%) Is that possible for a surface  $S$  to admit a T-net for all  $(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  so that  $S$  has infinite area and  $K \leq -c < 0$  for a constant  $c > 0$ ? Explain your answer.
4. (i) (15%) Show that in a geodesic polar coordinate system  $(\rho, \theta)$  near  $p \in S$ ,

$$E = 1, \quad F = 0, \quad G(p) = 0, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{G})_\rho = 1.$$

- (ii) (10%) For  $L(r)$  being the length of  $\partial B_r(p) \subset S$ , show that

$$K(p) = \frac{3}{\pi} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\pi r - L(r)}{r^3}.$$

(You may work on each sub-problem independently. Do give your calculations and proofs in details.)

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