

Do not turn in the **★ in class** problems. But make sure that you finished and understand them!

★ **Multi Warm Up (in class)**

Let  $v(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $|v(t)| = c$  for all  $t$ . Show  $v' \cdot v = 0$ . Conclude  $T(t) \cdot N(t) = 0$ .

★ **Multi Warm Up: Jones Problem 11-1 (in class)**

Suppose  $C \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  is a curve described in polar coordinates by an equation  $r = g(\theta)$ , where  $a \leq \theta \leq b$ . Show that the length of  $C$  is

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{g'(\theta)^2 + g(\theta)^2} d\theta.$$

Remark: This formula is usually written as  $\int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 + r^2} d\theta$ .

1. **Exercise 1.12** (the multi-warm up will be advantageous)

Consider the logarithmic spiral  $\alpha : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  given by

$$\alpha(t) = (ae^{bt} \cos t, ae^{bt} \sin t)$$

with  $a > 0$ ,  $b < 0$ . Compute the arc length function  $S : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  where  $S(t) = \int_{t_0}^t |\alpha'(\tau)| d\tau$ , where  $t_0$  corresponds to an arbitrary choice of  $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ . Reparametrize by arclength (your formula will not be pretty). Describe/sketch the trace of this curve.

2. **Remembering Linear Algebra**

- (a) Provide a counterexample to the claim: For every square matrix  $B$ ,  $\|Bv\| = |\det B| \|v\|$ .  
 (b) Given an orthogonal matrix  $A \in O(n)$ , show that  $A$  preserves vector norms:  $\|Av\| = \|v\|$ .  
 (Recall that an orthogonal matrix  $A$  satisfies  $AA^T = A^T A = \text{Id}$ .)

3. **Exercise 1.8**

Let  $\alpha : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be a curve and let  $M : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be a rigid motion, e.g.  $M = Ax + b$ , where  $A \in O(3)$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}^3$  is a fixed vector. Prove that rigid motions preserve the length of curves, namely  $L_b^a(\alpha) = L_b^a(M \circ \alpha)$ .

4. **Exercise 1.12**

Let  $\phi : J \rightarrow I$  be a diffeomorphism and let  $\alpha : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be a curve. Given  $[a, b] \subset J$  with  $\phi([a, b]) = [c, d]$  prove that  $L_a^b(\alpha \circ \phi) = L_c^d(\alpha)$ .

\* **Assignment Reflections**

How long did this take you? How was the difficulty? Which problems were meaningful?