## The Differential of a Map- HW Problems

1. Let  $S_+^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  be the upper hemisphere parametrized by

$$\vec{\Phi}(u,v) = (u,v,\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}), \quad u^2 + v^2 < 1,$$

and  $S_{-}^{2} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{3}$  the lower hemisphere parametrized by

$$\vec{\Psi}(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) = (\bar{u}, \bar{v}, -\sqrt{1 - \bar{u}^2 - \bar{v}^2}), \quad \bar{u}^2 + \bar{v}^2 < 1.$$

Let 
$$f: S_+^2 \to S_-^2$$
 by  $f(u, v, \sqrt{1 - u^2 - v^2}) = (-v, -u, -\sqrt{1 - u^2 - v^2})$ .

- a. Find the differential of f, df.
- b. At  $u = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $v = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  let  $\vec{w} \in T_{\vec{\Phi}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)} S_{+}^{2} = T_{\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)} S_{+}^{2}$  be given as

$$\vec{w} = 2\vec{\Phi}_u\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \vec{\Phi}_v\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$
. Find  $df(\vec{w})$  in terms of the

basis 
$$\frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\Psi}}{\partial \overline{u}}$$
 and  $\frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\Psi}}{\partial \overline{v}}$  at the point  $f\left(\overrightarrow{\Phi}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 

as well as finding it in terms of the standard basis in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

2. Let M be the surface in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  given by

$$x^{-1}(x^1, x^2) = (x^1, x^2, (x^1)(x^2)); \quad x^1, x^2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Let  $N = S_+^2 = \{(x^1, x^2, x^3) | (x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2 + (x^3)^2 = 1, x^3 > 0\}$  be the upper hemisphere.

Define  $\phi: M \to N$  by

$$\phi(x^1, x^2, (x^1)(x^2))$$

$$= \left(-\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+(x^1)^2+(x^2)^2}}, -\frac{x^1}{\sqrt{1+(x^1)^2+(x^2)^2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(x^1)^2+(x^2)^2}}\right).$$

Let 
$$y: N \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
 by  $y(y^1, y^2, \sqrt{1 - (y^1)^2 - (y^2)^2}) = (y^1, y^2)$ .

- a. Find the differential of  $\phi$ ,  $d\phi$ .
- b. Let  $\vec{w} \in T_{(2,-2,-4)}M$  where  $\vec{w} = \frac{\partial x^{-1}}{\partial x^1} 2\frac{\partial x^{-1}}{\partial x^2}$ . Find  $d\phi(\vec{w})$  in the standard basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .