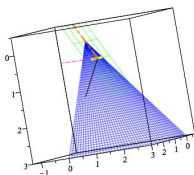


Surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3



- Let $\mathbf{x}(u, v)$ be an extrinsic parametrization in \mathbb{R}^3

Cone: $\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (v\cos(u), v\sin(u), v)$

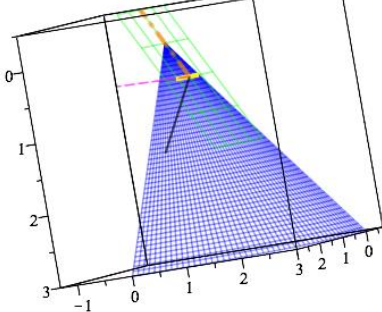
Cylinder: $\mathbf{x}(\theta, z) = (\cos(\theta), \sin(\theta), z)$

- \vec{x}_u and \vec{x}_v are tangent vectors
- The *unit normal* to the surface at a point is $U = \frac{\vec{x}_u \times \vec{x}_v}{|\vec{x}_u \times \vec{x}_v|}$
- If $\vec{\kappa}_\alpha$ is the curvature vector for a curve $\alpha(t)$ on the surface then the *normal curvature* is the projection onto U :

$$\vec{\kappa}_n = (U \cdot \vec{\kappa}_\alpha)U$$

- The *geodesic curvature* is what is felt by the bug (in the tangent plane T_pM):

$$\vec{\kappa}_g = \vec{\kappa}_\alpha - \vec{\kappa}_n$$



$\vec{\kappa}_\alpha$ pink dashed thickness 1

$\vec{\kappa}_n$ black solid thickness 2

$\vec{\kappa}_g$ tan dashdot style thickness 4

- The *unit normal* to the surface at a point is $U = \frac{\vec{x}_u \times \vec{x}_v}{|\vec{x}_u \times \vec{x}_v|}$
- If $\vec{\kappa}_\alpha$ is the curvature vector for a curve $\alpha(t)$ on the surface then the *normal curvature* is the projection onto U :

$$\vec{\kappa}_n = (U \cdot \vec{\kappa}_\alpha)U$$

- The *geodesic curvature* is what is felt by the bug (in the tangent plane T_pM):

$$\vec{\kappa}_g = \vec{\kappa}_\alpha - \vec{\kappa}_n$$