

4. kursusgang: Buelængde og plane kurvers krumning

Lad $\vec{r}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} f(t) \\ g(t) \\ h(t) \end{bmatrix}$, $t \in I$ være en differentiabel vektorfunktion så

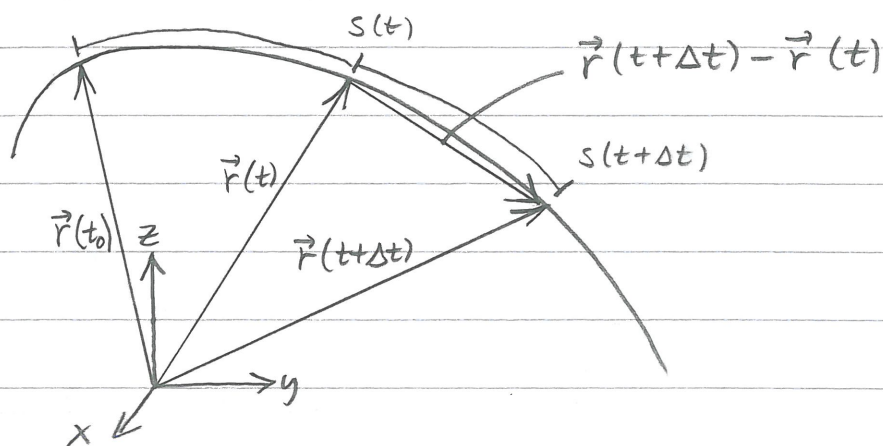
- $\vec{r}'(t) \neq \vec{0}$ for alle $t \in I$
- $\vec{r}'(t)$ er kontinuert (har kontinuerte koordinatfunktioner)

Betragt den tilhørende parametriserede kurve

$$\vec{OP}_t = \vec{r}(t), t \in I.$$

Vælg et $t_0 \in I$ og lad $s(t)$ betegne buelængden (eller kurvelængden) fra $\vec{r}(t_0)$ til $\vec{r}(t)$.

Vi vil finde en formel for $s(t)$.



$\Delta t \neq 0$
 Δt lille

Vi har $|s(t+\Delta t) - s(t)| \approx |\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)|$ hvormed

$$\frac{s(t+\Delta t) - s(t)}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{|s(t+\Delta t) - s(t)|}{|\Delta t|} \approx \frac{|\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)|}{|\Delta t|}$$

$$= \left| \frac{\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} \right| \rightarrow |\vec{r}'(t)| \text{ for } \Delta t \rightarrow 0.$$

Dvs. $s'(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)| = v(t)$.

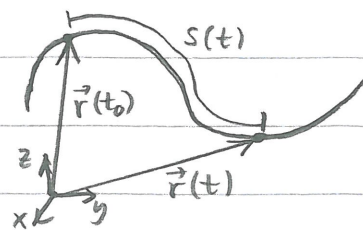
Vi finder $s(t)$ ved integration

$$\int_{t_0}^t v(\tau) d\tau = [s(\tau)]_{t_0}^t = s(t) - s(t_0) = s(t) - 0 = s(t)$$

Def. Buelængden regnet fra $t=t_0$ er

$$s(t) = \int_{t_0}^t v(\tau) d\tau,$$

hvor $v(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)|$ er farten.



* Tæller og nævner har samme fortegn

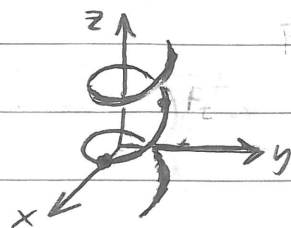
Bemærk: $s'(t) = v(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)|$.

Øks: Skruelinjen. $\vec{r}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \\ t \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{r}'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$v(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

Buelængde regnet fra $t=0$:

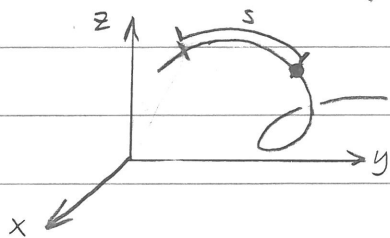
$$s(t) = \int_0^t v(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \sqrt{2} d\tau \\ = [\sqrt{2} \tau]_0^t = \sqrt{2} t$$



Antagelsen $\vec{r}'(t) \neq \vec{0}$ giver at $s'(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)| > 0$, så $s(t)$ er strengt voksende. Dermed har $s(t)$ en invers funktion som betegnes $t(s)$. Indsættes denne i $\vec{r}(t)$ fås kurven parametriseret ved buelængde:

$$\vec{OP}_s = \vec{r}(t(s)).$$

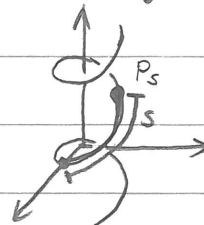
For denne er parameteren s lig buelængden!



Øks: Skruelinjen parametriseret ved buelængde.

$$s(t) = \sqrt{2} t \text{ så } t(s) = \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\vec{OP}_s = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}) \\ \sin(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}) \\ \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, s \in \mathbb{R}$$



Plane kurvers krumning

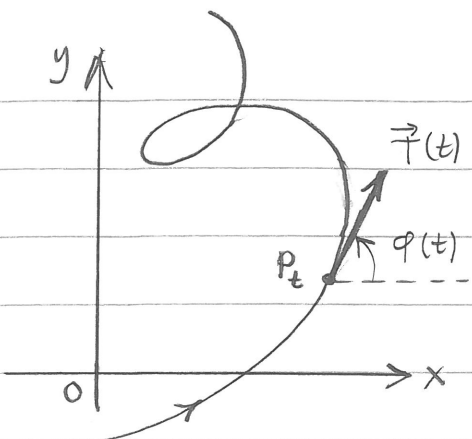
Lad $\vec{r}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix}$, $t \in I$ være en to gange differentiable vektorfunktion med $\vec{r}'(t) \neq \vec{0}$ for alle $t \in I$.

Betragt den tilhørende parametriserede plane kurve

$$\vec{OP}_t = \vec{r}(t), t \in I$$

Hastighed: $\vec{v}(t) = \vec{r}'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{bmatrix}$

Fart: $v(t) = |\vec{v}(t)| = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2}$



Enheds tangentvektor:

$$\vec{T}(t) = \frac{\vec{v}(t)}{|\vec{v}(t)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2}} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\varphi(t)) \\ \sin(\varphi(t)) \end{bmatrix} \quad **$$

Def. Parametriser kurven ved buelængde s :

$$\vec{OP}_s = \vec{r}(t(s)).$$

Da er krumningen i P_s defineret som

$$\kappa(s) = \left| \frac{d\varphi}{ds} \right|.$$

Vi vil udlede en formel for krumningen, der ikke kræver buelængdeparametrisering.

Antag $x'(t) \neq 0$. Af ** fås

$$\tan \varphi(t) = \frac{\sin \varphi(t)}{\cos \varphi(t)} = \frac{y'}{x'}$$

hvoraf

$$\varphi(t) = \arctan\left(\frac{y'}{x'}\right) + \begin{cases} \pi, & x' > 0 \\ 0, & x' < 0 \end{cases}$$

Ved differentiation fås

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y'}{x'}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{y''x' - y'x''}{(x')^2} = \frac{y''x' - y'x''}{(x')^2 + (y')^2}$$

Vi har nu

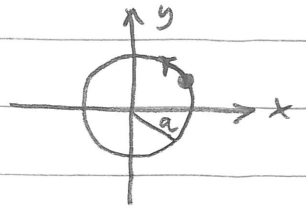
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\varphi}{ds} &= \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{ds}{dt}} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{v} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2}} \\ &= \frac{y''x' - y'x''}{((x')^2 + (y')^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x'y'' - x''y'}{((x')^2 + (y')^2)^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$

Ellers $x'(t) = 0$ er $y'(t) \neq 0$, og et lignende argument giver samme formel. Deres.

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{|x'y'' - x''y'|}{((x')^2 + (y')^2)^{3/2}}$$

Øks. Krumning af en cirkel med radius $a > 0$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \vec{r}(t) = a \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \vec{r}'(t) = a \begin{bmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

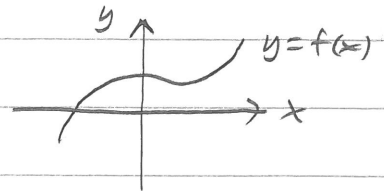
$$\begin{bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \end{bmatrix} = \vec{r}''(t) = a \begin{bmatrix} -\cos t \\ -\sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(t) = \frac{|a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t|}{(a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t)^{3/2}} = \frac{a^2}{(a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{a^2}{a^3} = \frac{1}{a}$$

Derfor krumningen er $\rho(t) = \frac{1}{a}$.

Øks. Krumning af grafen for en reel funktion $y = f(x)$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \vec{r}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \vec{r}'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ f'(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \end{bmatrix} = \vec{r}''(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f''(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(t) = \frac{|f''(t)|}{(1 + (f'(t))^2)^{3/2}}$$