

Lunghezza di una curva.

$$\gamma: [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{CONTINUA.}$$

Lunghezza di una curva

Proprietà (stime della lunghezza)

$$\bullet \quad \|\gamma(b) - \gamma(a)\| \leq V(\gamma|_{[a, b]}), \quad \forall \gamma$$

• Se γ è di classe $\mathcal{C}^1$ allora

$$V(\gamma|_{[a, b]}) \leq \int_a^b \underbrace{\|\gamma'(t)\|}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{qui si utilizza il fatto che} \\ \gamma \in \mathcal{C}^1}} dt$$

ESEMPIO: Curve non $\mathcal{C}^1$ possono avere lunghezza infinita!

$$f: [0, 1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cos \frac{\pi}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

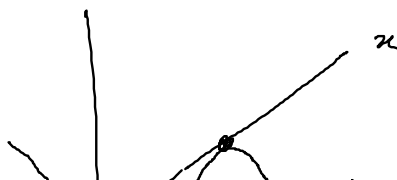
$$\text{continua; } \gamma(x) = (x, f(x)) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$\cos \frac{\pi}{x}$ oscilla continuamente tra -1 e 1 :

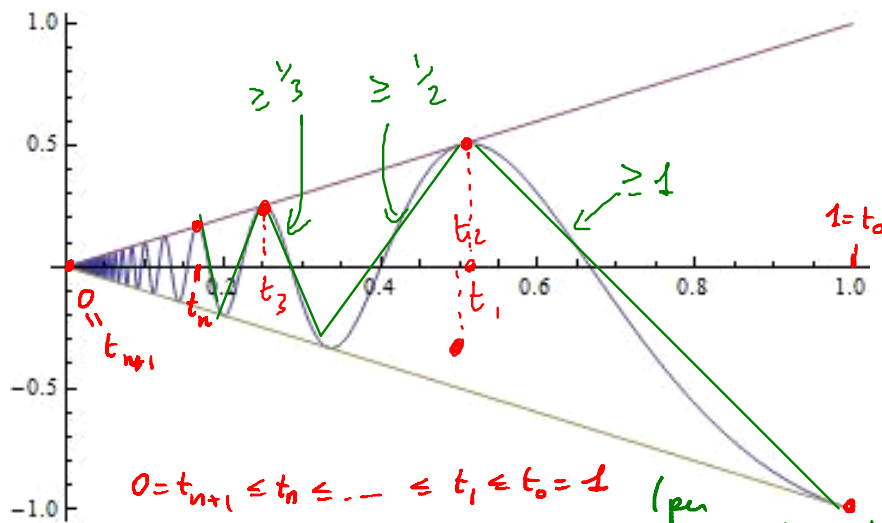
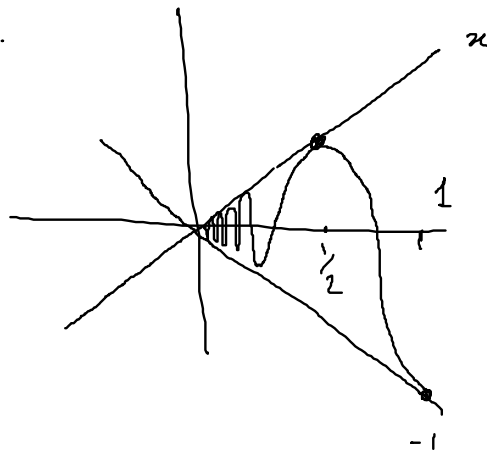
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{x} = 1 \quad \text{se} \quad \frac{\pi}{x} = 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{1}{2k}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{x} = -1 \quad \text{se} \quad \frac{\pi}{x} = \pi + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{1}{2k+1}}$$

$$|f(x)| = \left| x \cos \frac{\pi}{x} \right| \leq |x|.$$



$$|f(x)| = \left| x \cos \frac{\pi}{x} \right| \leq |x|.$$



$$0 = t_{n+1} \leq t_n \leq \dots \leq t_1 \leq t_0 = 1$$

(per comodit  abbiamo chiamato i t_k in questo modo, mentre prima i t_k erano nascenti da a a b ; cio  evidentemente non influisce sui conti).

$$\text{oss: } \|(x, y)\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq \sqrt{y^2} = |y| \\ \geq \sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$\text{Considero } t_0 = 1, t_1 = \frac{1}{2}, t_2 = \frac{1}{3}, \dots, t_n = \frac{1}{n+1}, t_{n+1} = 0.$$

$$\text{con la poligonale associata a } 0 = t_{n+1} \leq t_n \leq \dots \leq t_1 \leq t_0 = 1$$

$$(r(t_{n+1}), r(t_n), \dots, r(t_0))$$

$$V(r|_{[0,1]}) \geq \underbrace{\|r(t_0) - r(t_1)\|} + \dots + \underbrace{\|r(t_n) - r(t_{n+1})\|}$$

Per $k < n$ e

$$r(t_k) - r(t_{k-1}) = \left(\frac{1}{k+1}, \frac{1}{k+1} \cos(k+1)\pi \right) - \left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k} \cos k\pi \right)$$

$$= \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k}}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{k+1} \cos(k+1)\pi - \frac{1}{k} \cos k\pi} \right).$$

$$\|r(t_k) - r(t_{k-1})\| > \left| \frac{1}{k+1} \cos(k+1)\pi - \frac{1}{k} \cos k\pi \right|$$

$$\|r(t_k) - r(t_{k-1})\| \geq \left| \frac{1}{k+1} \underbrace{\cos((k+1)\pi)}_{-1} - \frac{1}{k} \underbrace{\cos k\pi}_{1} \right| \left(\frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k} \geq \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\|r(t_0) - r(t_1)\| + \dots + \|r(t_{n-1}) - r(t_n)\| \geq$$

$$\geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \text{ cresce}$$

$$\underbrace{V(r|_{[0,1]})}_{\text{non dipende } n} \geq 1 + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$\nearrow +\infty$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V(r|_{[0,1]}) = +\infty} \quad r \text{ non \u00e9 rettificabile.}$$

(r non \u00e9 $\mathcal{C}^1$ su $[0,1]$).

TEOREMA (Lunghezza di una curva $\mathcal{C}^1$).

Sia $r: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ curva di classe $\mathcal{C}^1$.

$$\text{Allora } V(r|_{[a,b]}) = \int_a^b \|r'(t)\| dt.$$

OSSERVAZIONI PRELIMINARI:

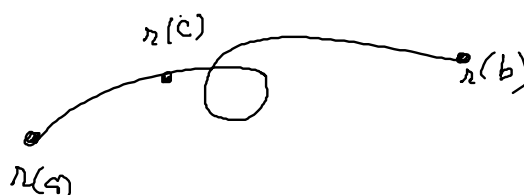
• Se $r: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ \u00e9 continua allora

$$\text{se } a \leq c \leq b$$

$$V(r|_{[a,b]})$$

"

$$V(r|_{[a,c]}) + V(r|_{[c,b]}).$$



- Se $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ g' continua,
 $\forall t: g(t) - g(a) = \int_a^t g'(u) du.$

Dim. del teorema.

Consideriamo $g(t) = V(r| [a, t])$. [$g(a) = 0$].

Proviamo che g è derivabile e che $g'(t) = \|r'(t)\|$.

Una volta provato $\rightarrow$ per il t. fond. si ha

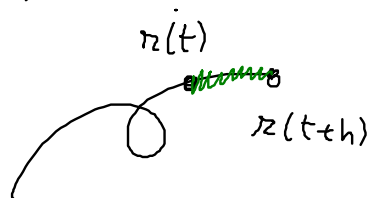
$$V(r| [a, b]) = g(b) = g(a) + \int_a^b \underbrace{\|r'(t)\|}_{g'(t)} dt$$

$\underset{0}{\parallel}$

$$h > 0; \quad \frac{g(t+h) - g(t)}{h} \quad a \leq t < b$$

$$= \frac{V(r| [a, t+h]) - V(r| [a, t])}{h}$$

$$= \frac{V(r| [t, t+h])}{h}$$



($h > 0$)

$$\left\| \frac{r(t+h) - r(t)}{h} \right\| \leq \frac{V(r| [t, t+h])}{h} \leq \underbrace{\frac{1}{h} \int_t^{t+h} \|r'(u)\| du}_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \|r'(t)\|}}$$

$\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} \|r'(t)\|$

$$F(t) = \int_a^t g(u) du \quad F'(t) = g(t)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t+h) - F(t)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^{t+h} g - \int_a^t g}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_t^{t+h} g(u) du$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{T. dei carabini}) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{V(\mathcal{R}[a, t+h]) - V(\mathcal{R}[a, t])}{h} = \|\mathcal{R}'(t)\|.$$

Rifacendo il ragionamento per $a < t \leq b$

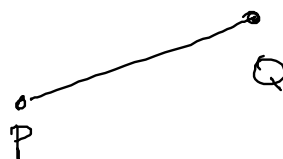
$$\text{e } h < 0 \text{ si ottiene } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{V(\mathcal{R}[a, t+h]) - V(\mathcal{R}[a, t])}{h} = \|\mathcal{R}'(t)\|.$$

$\Rightarrow t \mapsto V(\mathcal{R}[a, t])$ è derivabile, con derivata $\|\mathcal{R}'(t)\|$. #.

Esempio.

Segmento tra P e Q in $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\mathcal{r}(t) = P + t(Q - P) \quad t \in [0, 1].$$



$\mathcal{r}$ è di classe $\mathcal{C}^1$ in $[0, 1]$.

lunghezza di $\mathcal{r}$: $\int_0^1 \|\mathcal{r}'(t)\| dt$

$$\mathcal{r}'(t) = Q - P$$

$$\int_0^1 \|Q - P\| dt = \|Q - P\|.$$

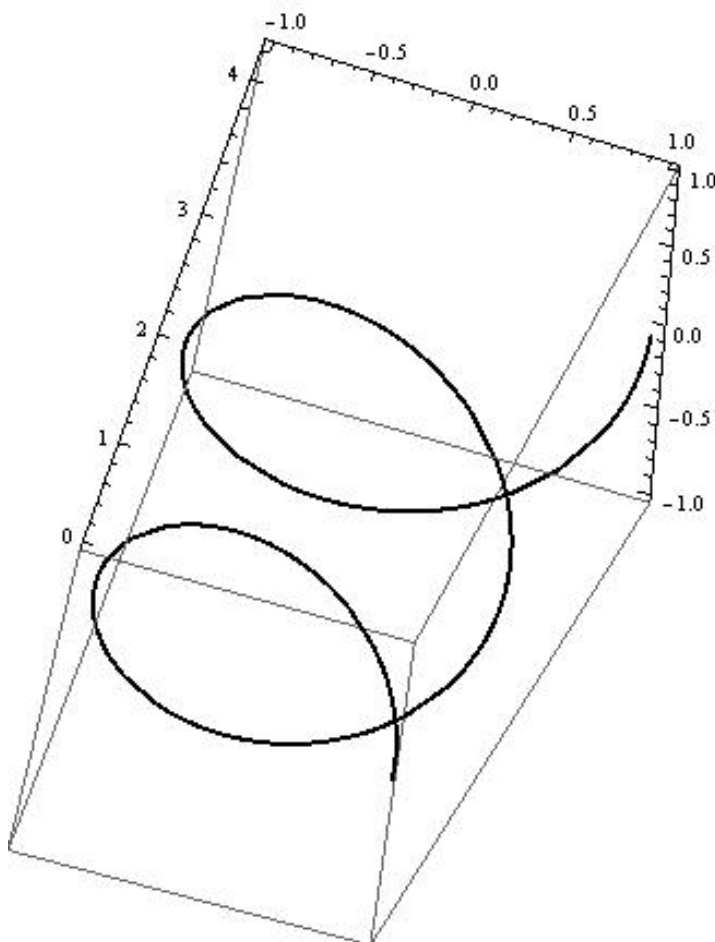
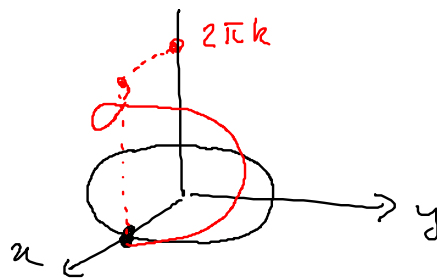
$$r'(t) = Q - P \quad \int_0^1 \|Q - P\| dt = \|Q - P\|.$$

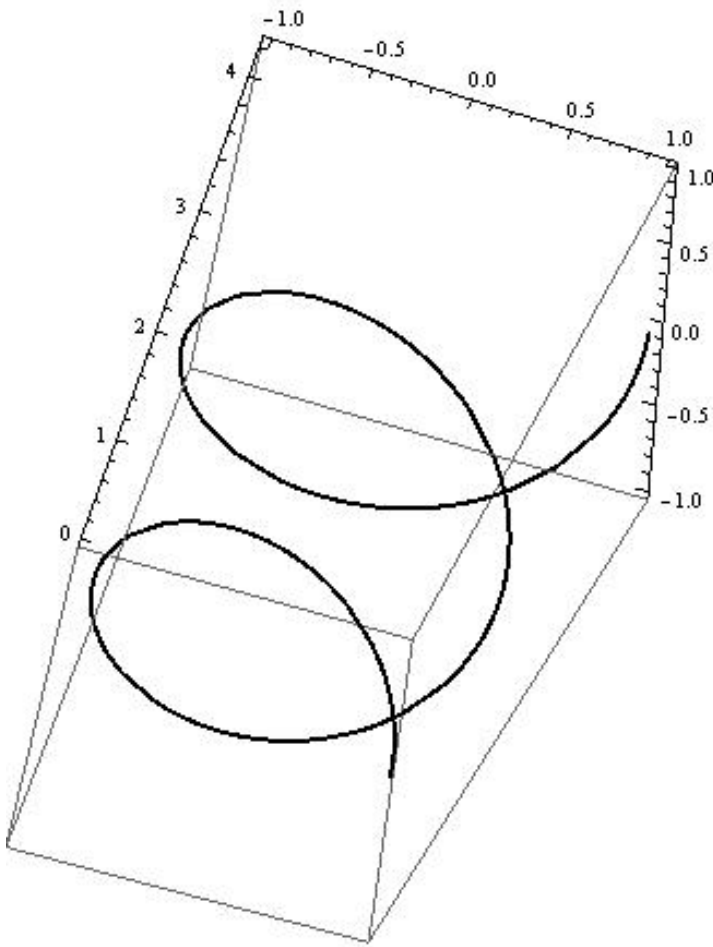
Esempio (elica cilindrica).

$$r(t) = (\underbrace{a \cos t, a \sin t}_{\text{circle}}, kt) \quad a > 0 \quad k > 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases} \quad x^2 + y^2 = a^2 : (x, y) \in \text{cerchio centro } 0 \\ \text{raggio } a.$$

$$z = kt \quad \text{come } \cos t.$$





$$V(\gamma | [0, 2\pi]) \quad \gamma(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, kt)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \|\gamma'(t)\| dt \quad \text{e } \gamma' \text{ em } [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\gamma'(t) = (-a \sin t, a \cos t, k)$$

$$\|\gamma'(t)\|^2 = a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t + k^2 = a^2 + k^2$$

$$V(\gamma | [0, 2\pi]) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt = 2\pi \sqrt{a^2 + k^2}$$

$$\text{Obs: } V(\gamma | [0, t]) = \int_0^t \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} = t \sqrt{a^2 + k^2}$$



Riparametriamo r con la variabile s .

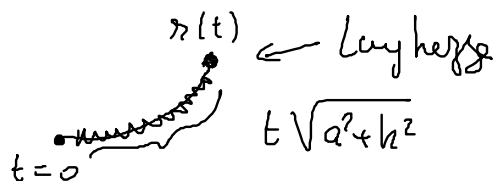
s = lunghezza d'arco / ascissa curvilinea

$$r(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, kt) \quad t = \frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2 + k^2}}$$

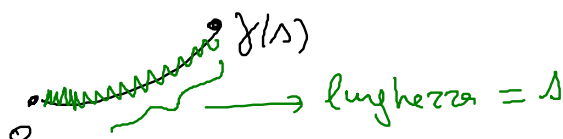
$$\gamma(s) = \left(a \cos \frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2 + k^2}}, a \sin \frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2 + k^2}}, \frac{ks}{\sqrt{a^2 + k^2}} \right).$$

Parametrizz. di r con la lunghezza d'arco
con l'ascissa curvilinea.

Vantaggio. $r(t)$:



γ



Esempio (Asteroide) (domani).

Esempio. (Curva in coordinate polari).

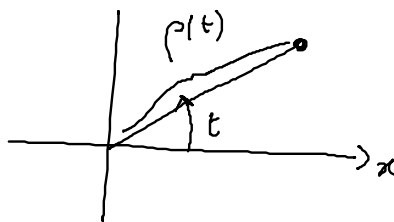
$$r(t) = (\rho(t) \cos t, \rho(t) \sin t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\rho(t) \geq 0 \text{ di classe } C^1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|r(t)\|^2 &= \rho^2(t) \cos^2 t + \rho^2(t) \sin^2 t \\ &= \rho^2(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho(t) = \|r(t)\| \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (\rho(t) \cos t, \rho(t) \sin t) \\ \rho(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rho(t) = \|r(t)\|.$$



Lunghezza di r : $\int_a^b \|r'(t)\| dt$

$$r'(t) = ((\rho(t) \cos t)', (\rho(t) \sin t)')$$

$$= (\rho' \cos t - \rho \sin t, \rho' \sin t + \rho \cos t)$$

$$\|r'(t)\|^2 = (\rho' \cos t - \rho \sin t)^2 + (\rho' \sin t + \rho \cos t)^2$$

$$= (\dot{\rho})^2 \cos^2 t + \rho^2 \sin^2 t - 2\rho \dot{\rho} \cos t \sin t$$

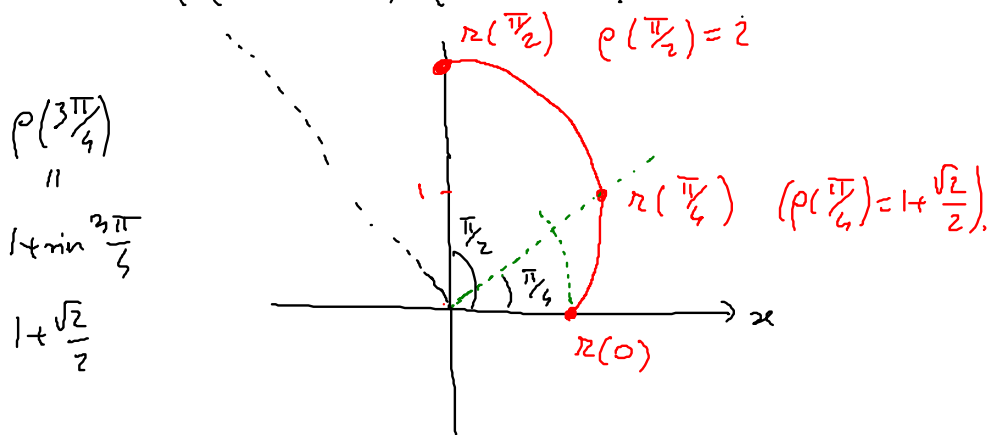
$$+ (\dot{\rho})^2 \sin^2 t + \rho^2 \cos^2 t + 2\rho \dot{\rho} \sin t \cos t$$

$$(\dot{\rho})^2 + \rho^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{\rho^2(t) + \dot{\rho}^2(t)}$$

Es: $\rho(t) = 1 + \sin t$

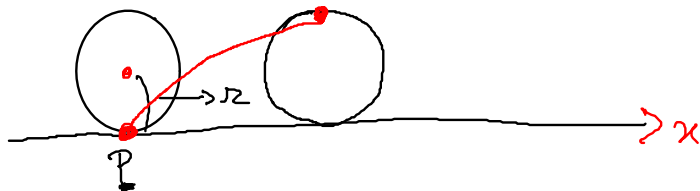
$$r(t) = (\rho(t) \cos t, \rho(t) \sin t), \quad t \in [0, 2\pi].$$



Tracciare approssimativamente la curva;
calcolarne la lunghezza. $\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2}$

$$\rho(t) = 1 + \sin t.$$

Esercizio. (Cicloide).



Velocità angolare ω : al tempo t

ruotata di $\theta = \omega t$.

Scrivere l'eq. della curva descritta dal
punto P.

Se avete percorso 10 km ruota $r = \frac{1}{2} m$,
qual è la lunghezza percorsa dal
punto P?



Parametizzazioni di una curva.

Consideriamo una curva $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.



$\varphi: [c, d] \rightarrow [a, b]$ continua e

strettamente monotona

$$\varphi([c, d]) = [a, b]$$

o $\varphi(c) = a$

$\varphi(d) = b$

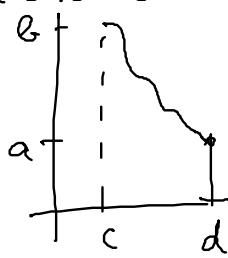
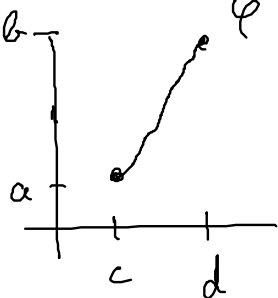
$\uparrow$
 φ crescente

$\varphi(c) = b$

$\varphi(d) = a$

$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}$

φ decrescente



$$[a, b] \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\uparrow \varphi$
 $[c, d]$

φ biettiva

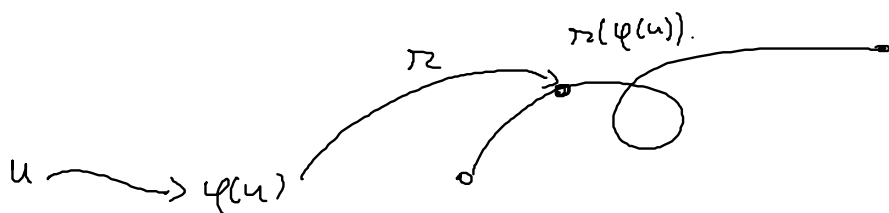
da $[c, d]$ in $[a, b]$

φ continua.

Definiamo $\gamma(u) = \pi(\varphi(u)) \quad u \in [c, d]$.

$$[c, d] \xrightarrow{\varphi} [a, b] \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$u \longmapsto \varphi(u) \longmapsto \pi(\varphi(u)).$$



Si dice che γ è una parametrizzazione
equivalente a quella di π .

P... S... A...

Prop: Siano r_1 e r_2 parametrizzazioni equivalenti. Allora la lunghezza di r_1 = lunghezza di r_2 .

Dim. $\varphi: [c, d] \rightarrow [a, b]$ biettiva
monotona

$$a \leq t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_n \leq b$$

↓ (ϕ uscente)

$$\varphi^{-1}(a) \leq \varphi^{-1}(t_1) \leq \dots \leq \varphi^{-1}(t_n) \leq \varphi^{-1}(b) = d.$$

" c