

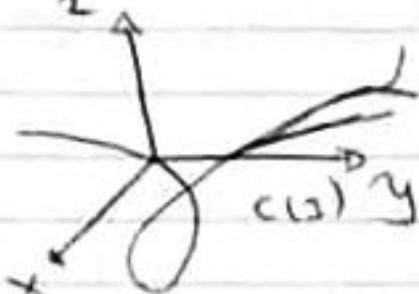
24.10.19

Kαρνήτες ου και \mathbb{R}^3

Ορισμός: Μακριάς καρνήτης και \mathbb{R}^3 μέθε απενίση

$$c: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

τι είναι



Η καρνήτης είναι σήμερα $c^r, r \geq 3$

$$c(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$$

Διάστημα ταχύτητας $c'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))$

Η συγκεκρινή καρνήτης έχει $c'(t) \neq 0 \forall t \in I$

Η εγκαρφούμενη σύσταση που έχει είναι: $r^2 = c(t) \cdot c'(t)$, $t \in I$

Τελείωσης λογικές καρνήτης $c, c: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ είναι
δευτ. λογικές αντί $\exists t \in I$ σαν (A)

$$T = T_{\text{end}} A, A \text{ ορθ. μεταν.$$

$$c'(t) = A c(t) \Rightarrow \|c'(t)\| = \|c(t)\|$$

$$\text{Λίμνες} \cdot L(c) = \int_a^b \|c'(t)\| dt$$

$$\text{Λίμνες} \text{ τόσο}. s: I \subset \mathbb{R} \quad s(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \|c'(u)\| du$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt}(t) = \|c'(t)\| > 0$$

$$s = s(t) \Leftrightarrow t = t(s) = t(s)$$

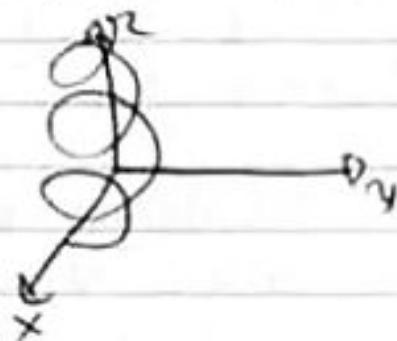
$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\frac{ds}{dt}} = \frac{1}{\|c'(s)\|} > 0$$

Μια καμπύλη έχει προσήμερο το μήκος της γραμμής
 $c(t) \cdot v = \int c'(t) \cdot v dt = 1$

Προσήμερη κυκλωσίας έχουν

$$c: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$c(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, \sin t)$, $t \in I$
 $a > 0$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$ - {0}



$$c'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, b)$$

$$\|c'(t)\| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} > 0 \quad \text{Η } c \text{ είναι κανονική καμπύλη}$$

Καμπύλης καμπύλης των \mathbb{R}^3

$c: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ με χρονική προσήμερη


$$t = k \cdot \bar{u} \quad | \Leftrightarrow \bar{c} = k \bar{u} \\ \bar{u} = -k t$$

Οριζόντιος Έστω $c: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ καμπύλη με προσήμερη το
μήκος της γραμμής σε I . Καλούμε καμπύλης καμπύλη της c την
καμπύλη $\bar{c}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ με $u(s) = \|c'(s)\|$

λ και $\kappa_{\text{ISI}} = 0$ όταν $c_{\text{ISI}} = 0$ $V_s = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \tilde{c}_{\text{ISI}} = v - \text{out. voltage} = 0$ $c_{\text{ISI}} = p_0 + s_0$, $|1/v| = 1$

$$\tilde{c} = \tau_{\text{ac}}, \quad T \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}, \quad \tau = 100\text{A}$$

$\tilde{c}' = A\tilde{c} = 0 \quad ||\tilde{c}|| = ||A\tilde{c}|| = ||\tilde{c}|| = 1 \Rightarrow$ Είναι
 λινός για την \tilde{c}

$$\tilde{c} - A\tilde{c} = 0 \quad \tilde{c} = A\tilde{c}$$

$$|\kappa_{\text{ISI}}| = ||\tilde{c}_{\text{ISI}}|| = ||A\tilde{c}_{\text{ISI}}|| = ||\tilde{c}_{\text{ISI}}|| = |\kappa_{\text{ISI}}| \quad \forall \text{SEI}$$

Kαρπούζες μεταβολής του \mathbb{R}^3
με τυχερές προσέγγιση

Εσώ στο \mathbb{R}^3 είναι μεταβολή μεταβολή με
 προσέγγιση $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Στην την προσέγγιση $v = \text{col}$
 με προσέγγιση το λινός $\tilde{c}(t)$

$s = \text{slip} (t) = t(1 - \tilde{c}(t))$ Η $\tilde{c}(t)$ έχει μεταβολή
 μεταβολής μεταβολής της s την ανάρτηση
 $\dot{s}(t) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ με $s(t) = \kappa(t)$ $\kappa = \text{const}$

Υπολογισμός μεταβολής

$$\kappa = ||\tilde{c}|| = \sqrt{\tilde{c} \cdot \tilde{c}}$$

$$||\tilde{c}|| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \langle \tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow \langle \tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rangle = 0$$

$$\kappa = ||\dot{c} \times \tilde{c}||$$

$$\dot{c} = \frac{dc}{ds} = \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{dc}{dt} \Rightarrow \dot{c} = \frac{dt}{ds} c'$$

$$\ddot{c} = \frac{d\dot{c}}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{dt}{ds} c' \right) = \frac{d^2t}{ds^2} c' + \frac{dt}{ds} \left(\frac{dc'}{ds} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{d^2 t}{ds^2} c' + \frac{dt}{ds} \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \frac{dc'}{dt} \right)$$

$$\ddot{c} = \frac{d^2 t}{ds^2} c' + \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right) c'$$

$$\dot{c} \times \ddot{c} = \frac{dt}{ds} c' \times \left(\frac{d^2 t}{ds^2} c' + \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^2 c'' \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{c} \times \ddot{c} = \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^3 c' \times c' \Rightarrow k = \|\dot{c} \times \ddot{c}\| = \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^2 \|c' \times c''\|$$

$$s = s(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \|c(u)\| du = \frac{ds}{dt} = \|c'\| = \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\|c'\|}$$

Početná hodnota normy nefiriho
 $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ eivie u vydare $k = \frac{\|c' \times c''\|}{\|c'\|^3}$

Hodnota normy vzdialosti

$c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $c(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, bt)$ $a > 0, b \neq 0$

$$c'(t) = (-a \sin t, a \cos t, b)$$

$$c''(t) = (-a \cos t, -a \sin t, 0)$$

$$c'(t) \times c''(t) = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ -a \sin t & a \cos t & b \\ -a \cos t & -a \sin t & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a b \sin t, -a b \cos t, a)$$

$$\|c'(t) \times c''(t)\| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\|c'(t)\| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$k(t) = a \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 + b^2}} = \text{konst.}$$

Für univariates $\text{zur } \mathbb{R}^2$ keine guten negativen
Exakte

$$t = k u$$

$$u = -k t$$

Umkehr, frenet die univariaten $\text{zur } \mathbb{R}^3$ keine
guten negativen

Exakte (1. $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ keine guten negativen
 $s \in I$)

Ogives, so monotonie eingeschränkt durchaus
wes $|f'(x)| = c(x)$

$$\langle c, c \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow (\langle c, c \rangle)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\langle c, c \rangle = 0$$

$$c(x) \text{ as } c(t)$$

$$v = \|c(t)\|$$

YPOTHESE III: Nichts univariates ~~hat~~ univariates
univariates $v(x) > 0 \forall x$

Ogives: Für variante für zweiten Rechen negativen
(Pro negativ ist nichts) Monotonie haben kann
einer zu $|f'(x)| = \frac{c(x)}{v(x)} = \frac{c(x)}{\|c(x)\|}$

(a) Die Monotonie zweiten Schritts einer
Einer = $c(x) \times v(x)$

Hogdo povasias van de grotsgang been
 { t(1), v(1), b(1) } worden maken moet frenet
 basis van kunnen

$$\vec{t} = k \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{v} = -k \vec{t} + \langle \vec{u}, \vec{b} \rangle \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{b} =$$

$$\vec{t} = \vec{c} = k \vec{v} \text{ en } \vec{t} = k \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{v} = \langle \vec{u}, \vec{t} \rangle \vec{t} + \langle \vec{v}, \vec{t} \rangle \vec{u} + \langle \vec{v}, \vec{b} \rangle \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{b} = \langle \vec{b}, \vec{t} \rangle \vec{t} + \langle \vec{b}, \vec{v} \rangle \vec{v} + \langle \vec{b}, \vec{b} \rangle \vec{b}$$

$$\langle \vec{b}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle \vec{b}, \vec{b} \rangle)^\circ = 0$$

$$\langle \vec{b}, \vec{v} \rangle = (\langle \vec{b}, \vec{u} \rangle)^\circ - \langle \vec{b}, \vec{v} \rangle = \langle \vec{u}, \vec{b} \rangle$$

Zegem uafhankelijk van \vec{b}^3 kan gewenst
 mogelijk zijn

Opgave. Zorg dat $c: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ uafhankelijk van \vec{b}^3 is.
 De punten $c(t)$ se $t \in I$, uafhankelijk van $k(t) > 0$
 $\forall s \in I$ van Matrices Frenet $\{t(s), v(s), b(s)\}$
 Hart dan $\tau: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ die $\tau(s) = \langle \vec{u}(s), \vec{b}(s) \rangle$ is
 uafhankelijk van c

$$\vec{t} = k \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{v} = -k \vec{t} + \tau \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{b} = -\tau \vec{u}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{t} \\ \vec{v} \\ \vec{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\tau & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{u} \\ \vec{t} \\ \vec{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{1}{k} \vec{c} \quad \text{und} \quad \vec{v} = \left(\frac{1}{k} \right) \vec{c} + \frac{1}{k} \vec{c}^*$$

$$\vec{b} = P_x \vec{v} = \vec{c} \times \left(\frac{1}{k} \vec{c} \right) \quad \boxed{\vec{b} = \frac{1}{k} \vec{c} \times \vec{c}}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Aga}}$

$$\text{Aga: } z = \omega \left(\frac{1}{k} \vec{c} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{c}, \frac{1}{k} \vec{c} \times \vec{c} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\langle \vec{c} \times \vec{c}, \vec{c} \rangle}{k^2}$$

$$\tilde{c} = T_0 c, \quad T \in \mathrm{GL}(n(\mathbb{R}))$$

$$T = T_0 \circ P$$

$$\dot{c} = A \vec{c}, \quad \ddot{c} = A \vec{c}, \quad \ddot{c} = A \vec{c}$$

Plausibil: Hl ergenm hias verförlas c zw \mathbb{R}^3 k*z*
 hias verförlas c zw \mathbb{R}^3 k*z*
 VSEI eival u. vial

$$z = \frac{[\dot{c}, \ddot{c}, \ddot{c}]}{k^2}$$

Eival d*z* eival? Hl ergenm zw \tilde{c} eival

$$\tilde{c} = \frac{[\vec{c}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}]}{k^2} = \frac{[A\vec{c}, A\vec{c}, P\vec{c}]}{k^2} = \pm \vec{c} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tilde{c} = \pm c}$$

Kontur des $c \in \mathbb{R}^3$ bei $\tau(u)$ negativ

Es sei $c : I \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ ungerichtetes Umlauf \neq negativ
d.h. $\tau(u)$ aufwärts $\forall t > 0 \quad \forall u \in I$

$$s = s(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \|c'(u)\| du \Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt}(t) = \|c'(t)\| > 0$$

$$s = s(t) \Leftrightarrow t = t(s) = f(s), \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\|c'(s)\|} = \frac{1}{\|c'\|}$$

H. $\tilde{c} = c \circ f$ ist negativer Kreis um den Ursprung $\tilde{\tau}(s)$

Durch $\tilde{\tau}(s)$ ist der Kreis um c zu untersuchen
 $\tau : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \tau = \tilde{\tau} \circ s$
 $\tau(u) = \tilde{\tau}(s(u))$

$$\kappa = \tilde{\kappa}, \kappa(\tilde{H}) = \tilde{\kappa}(\tilde{s}(u))$$

$$\kappa = \frac{\|c' \times c''\|}{\|c'\|^3}$$

$$\dot{c} = \frac{dc}{ds} = \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{dc}{dt} \Rightarrow \dot{c} = \frac{dt}{ds} c'$$

$$\ddot{c} = \frac{d^2c}{ds^2} = \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{d^2c}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^2 c''$$

$$\ddot{c} = \frac{d^2t}{ds^2} c' + \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{dc'}{ds} = \frac{d^2t}{ds^2} c' + \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{dc'}{dt}$$

Zunächst...

$$\ddot{c} = \frac{d^3 c}{ds^3} + \frac{d^2 c}{ds^2} \frac{dc}{ds} + 2 \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{d^2 c}{ds^2} + \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^2 \frac{dc}{ds} =$$
$$= \frac{d^3 c}{ds^3} + \frac{d^2 c}{ds^2} \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{dc}{dt} + \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right) \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{dc}{dt}$$

$$\ddot{c} = \frac{d^3 c}{ds^3} + 3 \frac{d^2 c}{ds^2} \frac{dt}{ds} c'' + \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^3 c'''$$

$$[c, \dot{c}, \ddot{c}] = \left[\frac{dt}{ds} c, \frac{d^2 c}{ds^2} + \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^2 c, \frac{d^3 c}{ds^3} + \frac{3d^2 c}{ds^2} \frac{dt}{ds} c'' + \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^3 c''' \right] =$$
$$= \left[\frac{dt}{ds} c, \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^2 c, \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^3 c'' \right] = \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right)^c [c, c'', c''']$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \|c\| \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\|c\|}$$

$$[c, \dot{c}, \ddot{c}] = \frac{[c, c'', c''']}{\|c\|^3}$$

$$\tau = \frac{[c, \dot{c}, \ddot{c}]}{\omega^2} = \frac{[c, c'', c''']}{\|c\| \times \|c\|^2}$$

Beispiel: $\tau = \frac{[c, c'', c''']}{\|c\| \times \|c\|^2}$

$$t = \frac{c'}{\|c\|^2}, \quad \theta = \frac{c' \times c''}{\|c'\| \|c''\|}$$

$$\omega = \theta \times t$$

Unidimensional case

$C: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $C(t) = (\alpha \cos t, \alpha \sin t, b t)$ $\alpha > 0, b \neq 0$

$$C'(t) = (-\alpha \sin t, \alpha \cos t, b)$$

$$C''(t) = (-\alpha \cos t, -\alpha \sin t, 0)$$

$$C'(t) \times C''(t) = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ -\alpha \sin t & \alpha \cos t & b \\ -\alpha \cos t & -\alpha \sin t & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C'(t) \times C''(t) = (\alpha b \sin t, -\alpha b \cos t, \alpha^2) = \alpha(b \sin t, -b \cos t, \alpha)$$

$$\|C'(t)\| = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + b^2}, s = \int_0^t \|C'(u)\| du = t\sqrt{\alpha^2 + b^2}$$

$$\|C'(t) \times C''(t)\| = \alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2 + b^2}$$

$$\{C', C'', C''' \} = \langle C' \times C'', C''' \rangle = \alpha^2 b \sin t + \alpha^2 b \cos t = \alpha^2 b$$

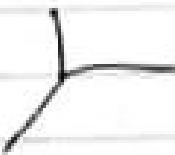
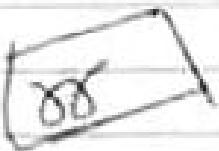
$$k = \frac{\|C' \times C''\|}{\|C'\|^3} = \frac{\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2 + b^2}}{\frac{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 + b^2} \sqrt{\alpha^2 + b^2}}{(\alpha^2 + b^2)^2}} = D(k) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + b^2} > 0$$

$$\tau(t) = \frac{[C'(t), C''(t), C'''(t)]}{\|C'(t) \times C''(t)\|^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 b}{\alpha^2 (\alpha^2 + b^2)}$$

$$\boxed{\tau(t) = \frac{b}{\alpha^2 + b^2}}$$

Einaidioi uperimines

Ogives kai uperimini tou \mathbb{R}^3 heterou enines
 ou van pivo an u emmva m's REGRESSION
 se uanolo enines

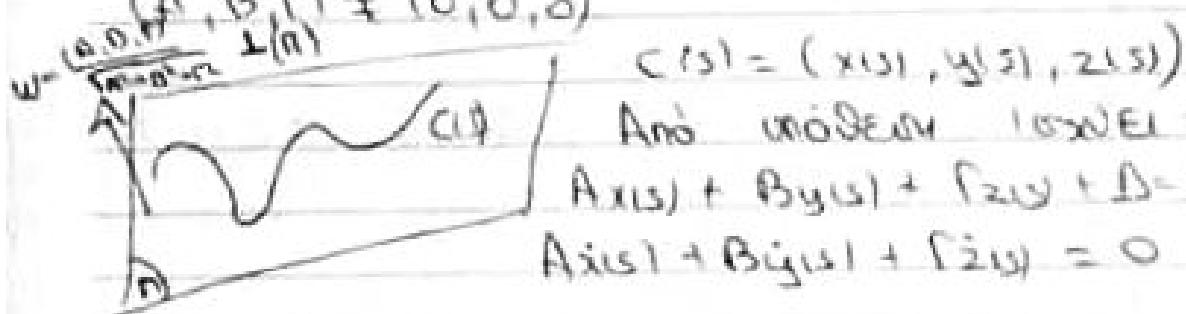


Plecas Einai c uperimini tou \mathbb{R}^3 per naou
 se enines uperimontia. tote u e einai stiemy
 ou-v $\tau = 0$ naou

Anoixi Ynousou ou u e exei naou kai
 pimes rafou se I

Einai oti u e einai enines. lindali u emmva
 m's REGRESSION se enines (II): $Ax + By + fz + D = 0$

$$(A, B, f) \neq (0, 0, 0)$$



$$\langle w, c(t) \rangle = 0 \quad \forall t \in I \Rightarrow \langle w, \dot{c}(t) \rangle = 0 \quad \forall t \in I$$

$$\langle w, \ddot{c}(t) \rangle = 0 \xrightarrow[t=k \text{ or } n]{\text{I}} \langle w, c(t) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$-Dx(t) \langle w, \dot{c}(t) \rangle = 0 \xrightarrow{\dot{c}(t) \neq 0} \langle w, \dot{c}(t) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{c}(t) = w \Rightarrow \dot{c}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{c}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in I$$

Anisognye, Einai $c(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in I \Leftrightarrow \dot{c}(t) = -c(t) \dot{w}^T$
 $\Rightarrow \dot{c}(t) = w = \text{crab lion}$

$$w = (a, b, c) \quad f(s) = ax_1 + by_1 + cz_1 = \langle w, \vec{s} \rangle$$

$$f(s) = \langle w, \vec{s} \rangle = \langle w, \vec{v} + \vec{t}(s) \rangle = \langle w, \vec{v} \rangle + \langle w, \vec{t}(s) \rangle \geq 0$$