

Curvas 2D y 3D

Dr. Rogerio

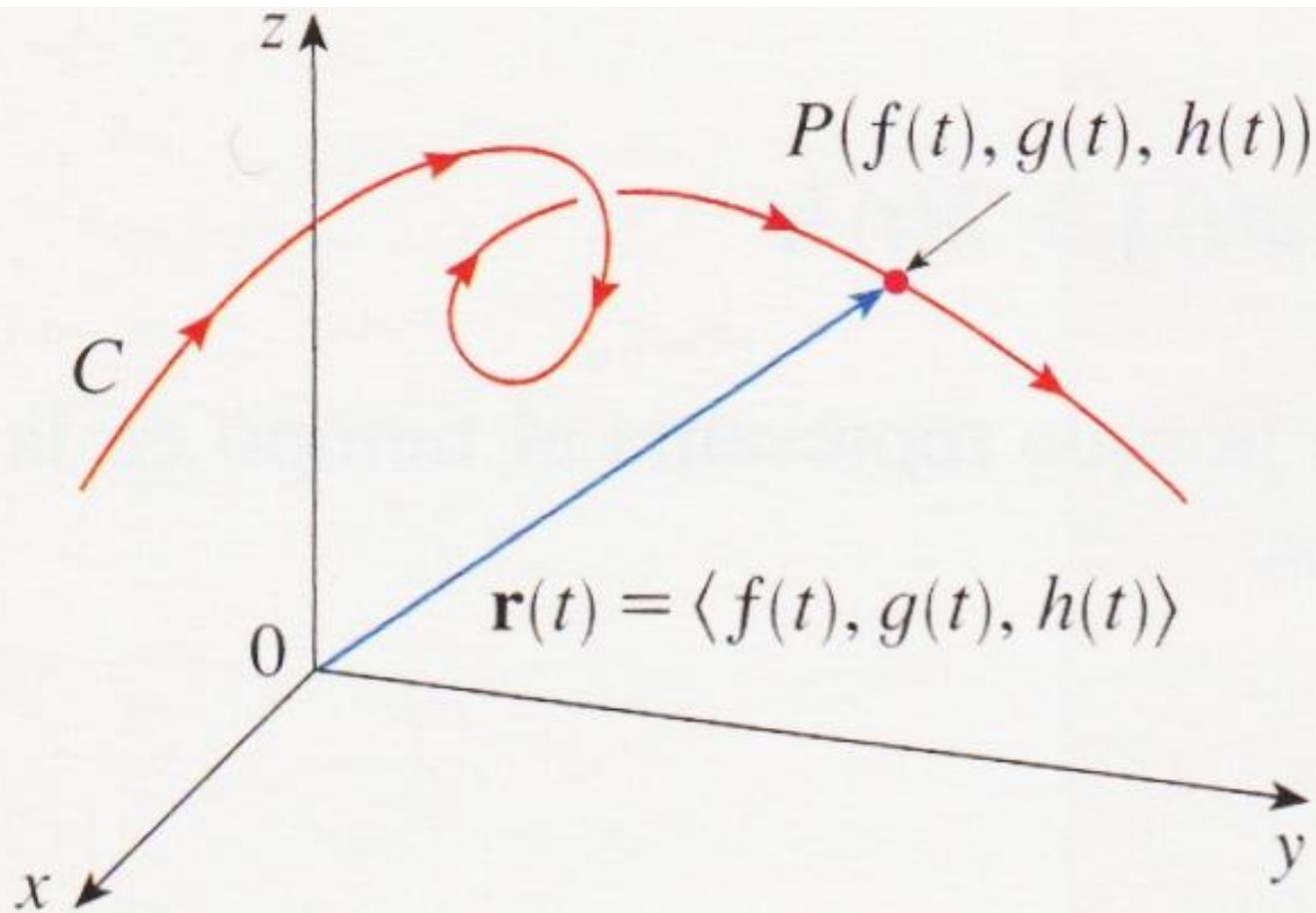
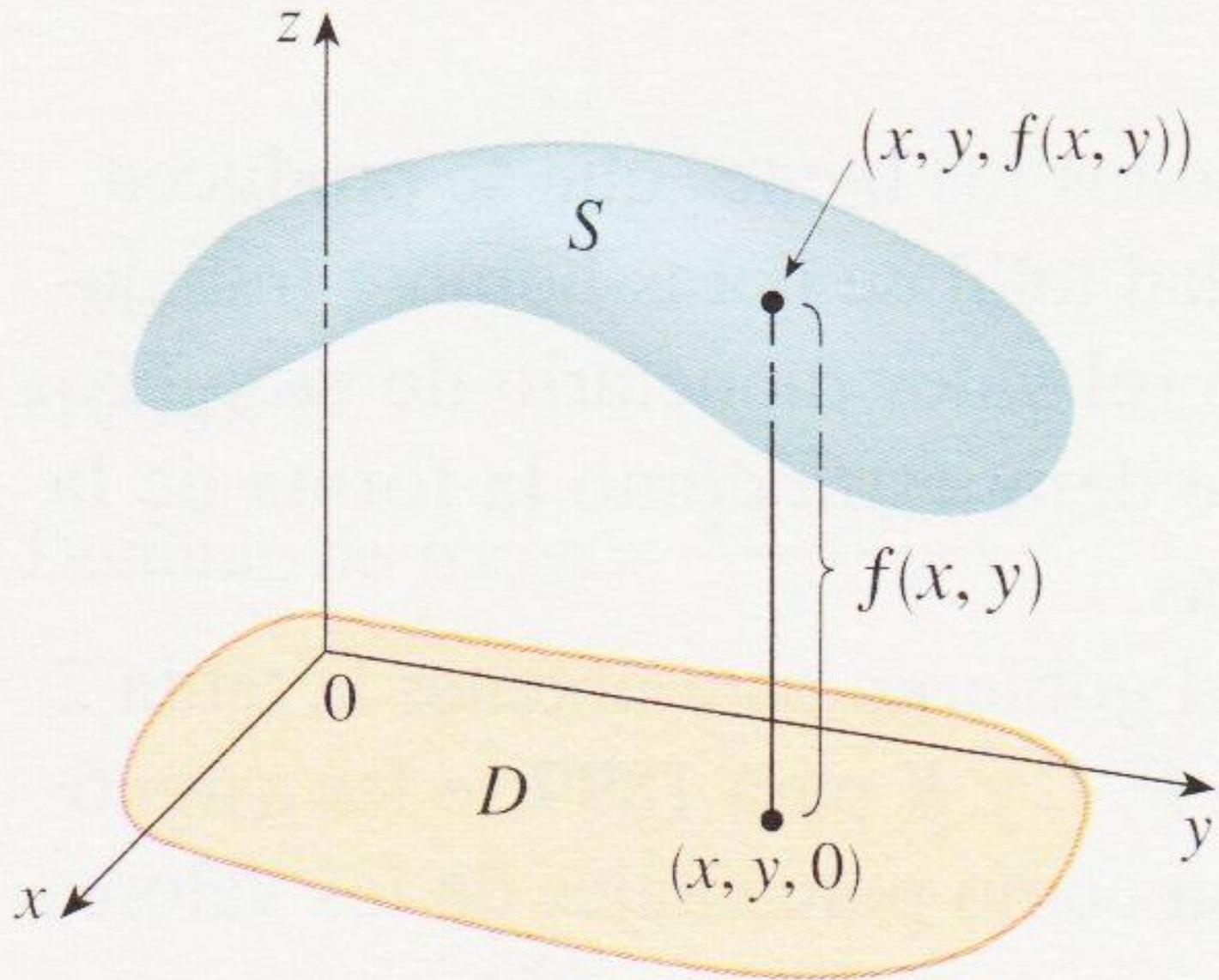


FIGURA I

La punta de un vector $\mathbf{r}(t)$ de posición que se desplaza traza a C



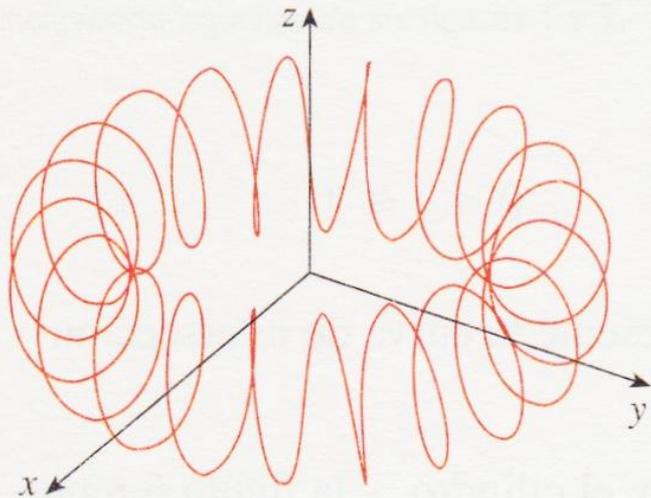


FIGURA 7 Una espiral toroidal

$$x = (4 + \sin 20t) \cos t$$

$$y = (4 + \sin 20t) \sin t$$

$$z = \cos 20t$$

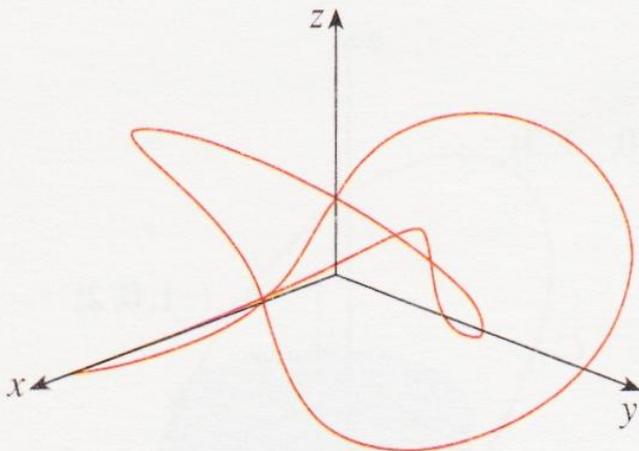


FIGURA 8 Un nudo de trébol

$$x = (2 + \cos 1.5t) \cos t$$

$$y = (2 + \cos 1.5t) \sin t$$

$$z = \sin 1.5t$$

$$x = \cos 4t, y = t, z = \sin 4t$$

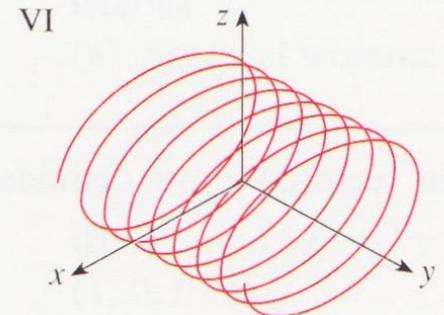
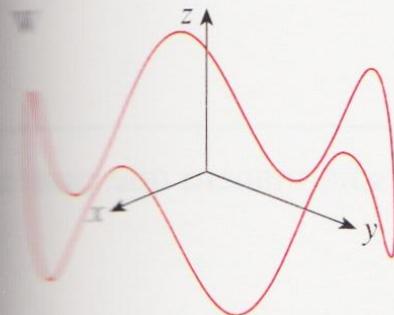
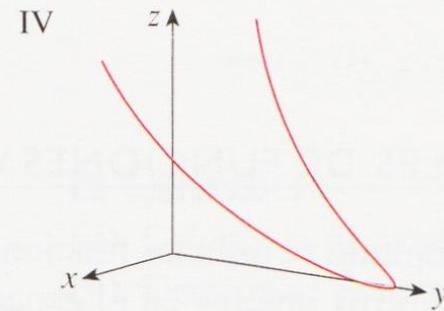
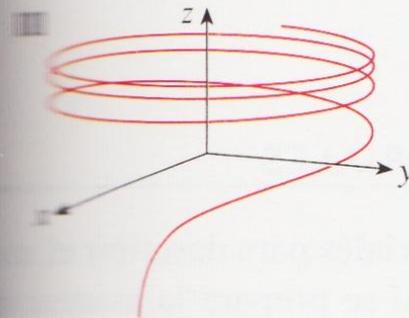
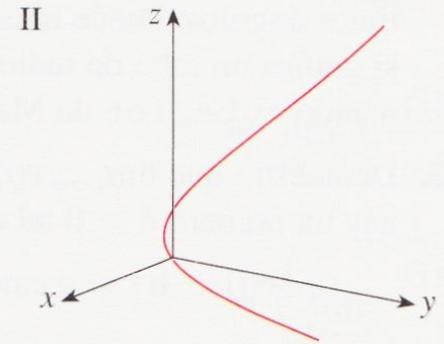
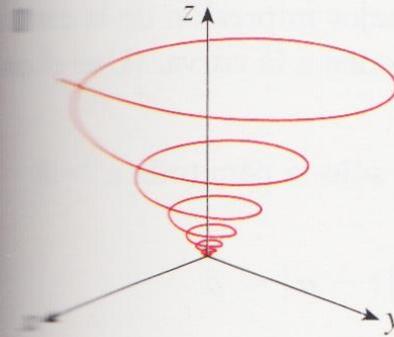
$$x = t, y = t^2, z = e^{-t}$$

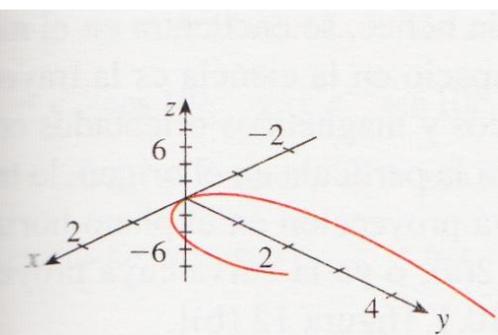
$$\text{I } x = t, y = 1/(1 + t^2), z = t^2$$

$$\text{II } x = e^{-t} \cos 10t, y = e^{-t} \sin 10t, z = e^{-t}$$

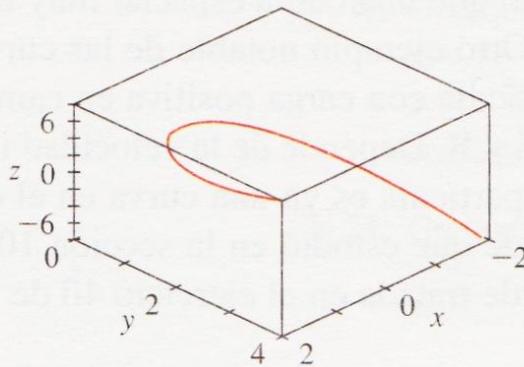
$$\text{III } x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = \sin 5t$$

$$\text{IV } x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = \ln t$$

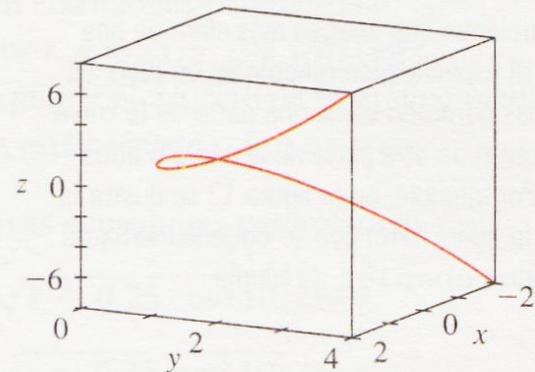




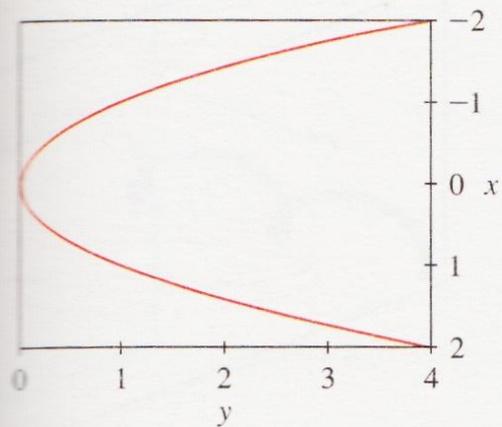
(a)



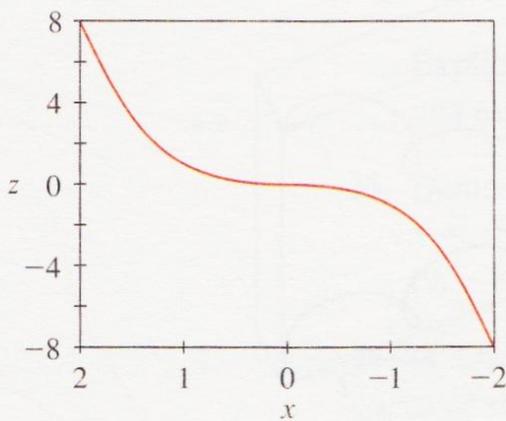
(b)



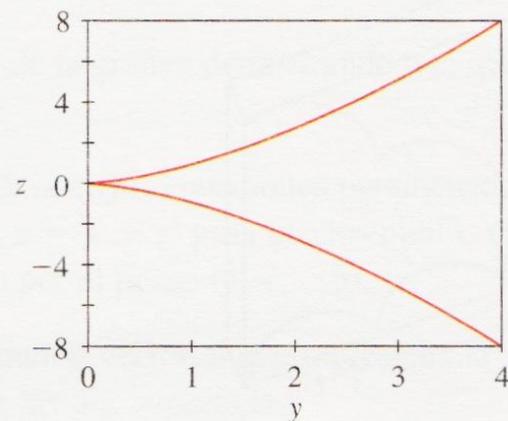
(c)



(d)



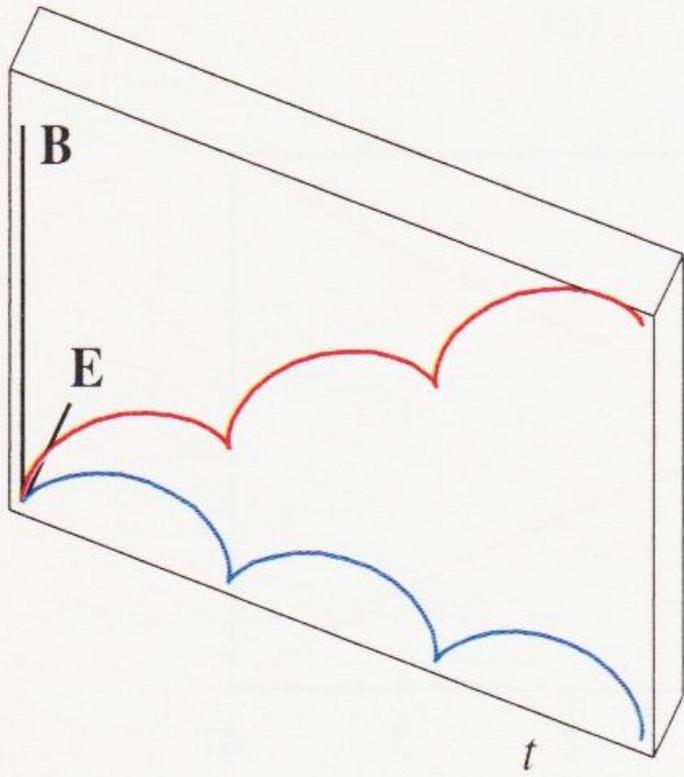
(e)



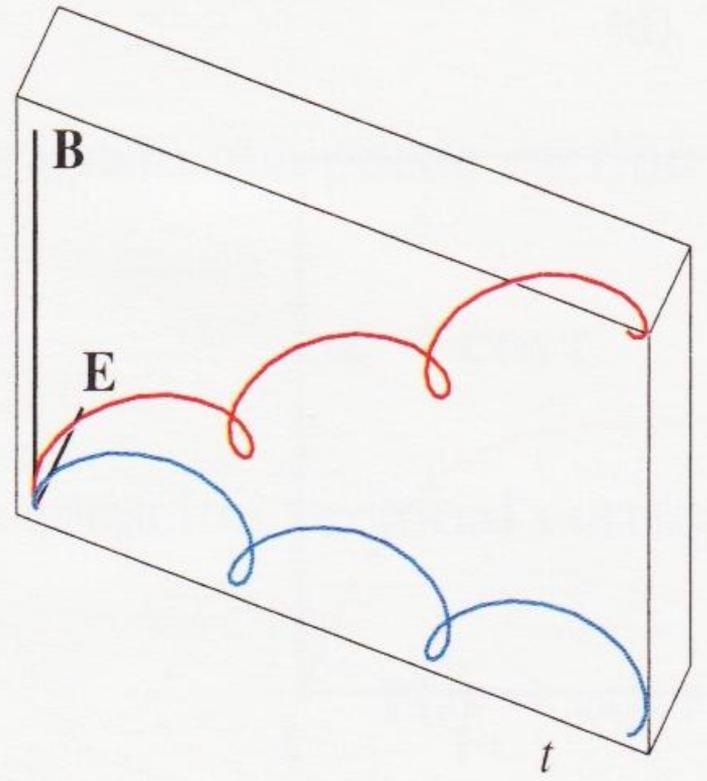
(f)

FIGURA 9 Vistas de la cúbica alabeada

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$$

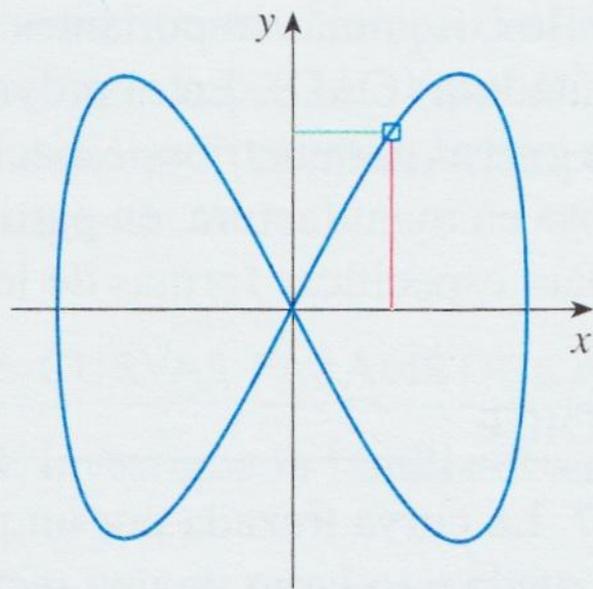
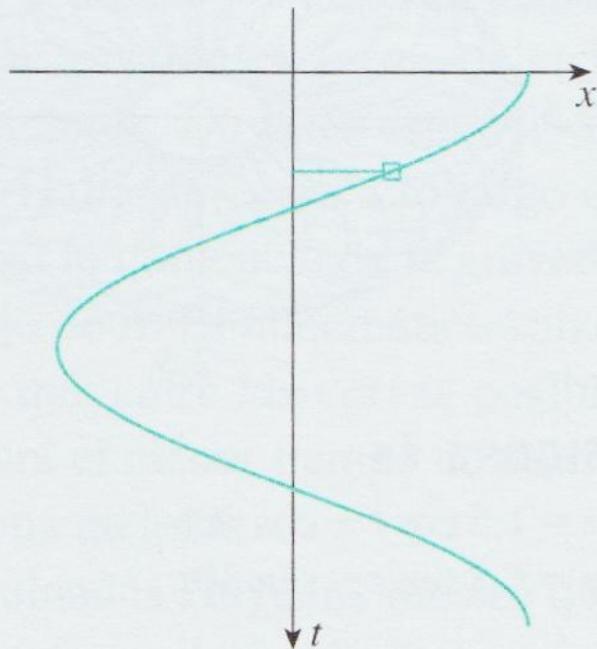


(a) $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t - \sin t, 1 - \cos t, t \rangle$



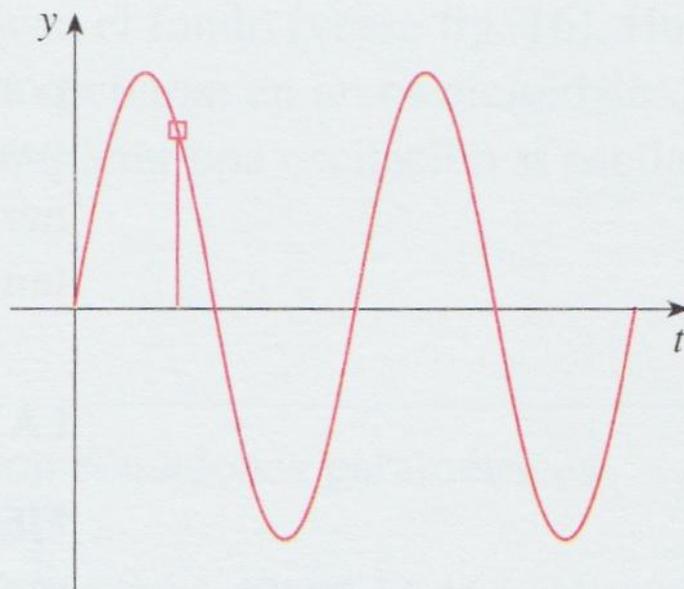
(b) $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t - \frac{3}{2} \sin t, 1 - \frac{3}{2} \cos t, t \rangle$

$$x = \cos t$$

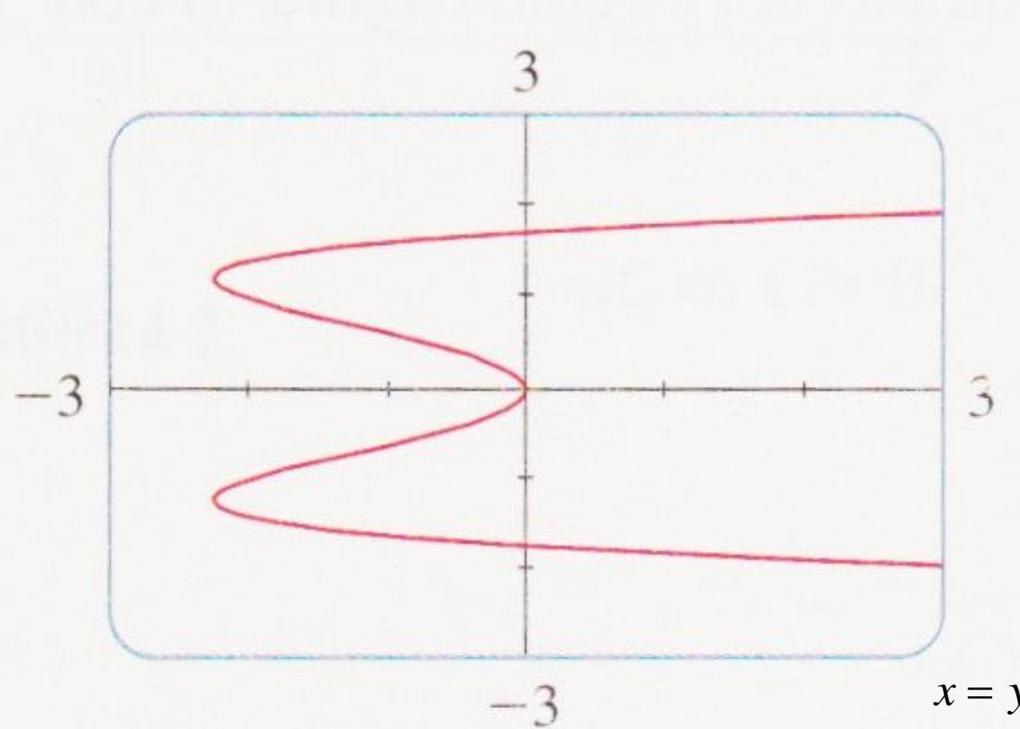


8

$$x = \cos t \quad y = \text{sen } 2t$$



$$y = \text{sen } 2t$$



$$x = y^4 \pm 3y^2$$

como función habrá q dividirla en cuatro ecuaciones.

Parmétricamente:

Sea

$$y = t$$

$$x = t^4 \pm 3t^2$$

Normalmente haga

$$y = t$$

$$x = g(t)$$

recuerde

$$y = f(x)$$

Una función es

$$f : A \rightarrow B$$

x

$$f(x)$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$f^{-1}(x)$$

función inversa

$$x = f^{-1}(y)$$

o también podemos hacer la función implícita

$$f(x, y) = 0$$

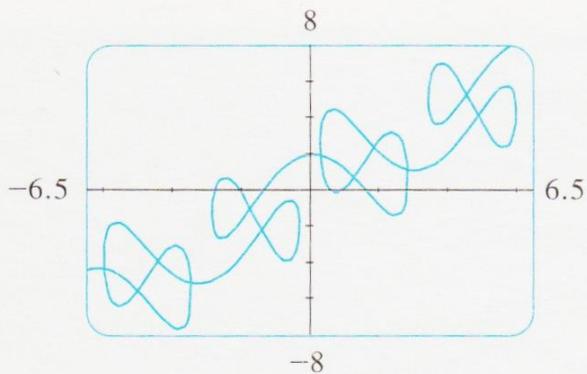


FIGURA 10

$$x = t + 2 \operatorname{sen} 2t$$

$$y = t + 2 \cos 5t$$

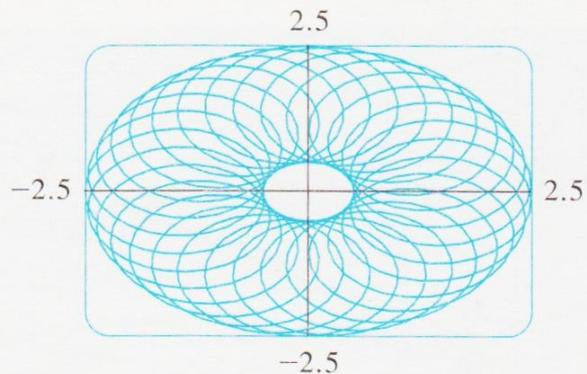


FIGURA 11

$$x = 1.5 \cos t - \cos 30t$$

$$y = 1.5 \operatorname{sen} t - \operatorname{sen} 30t$$

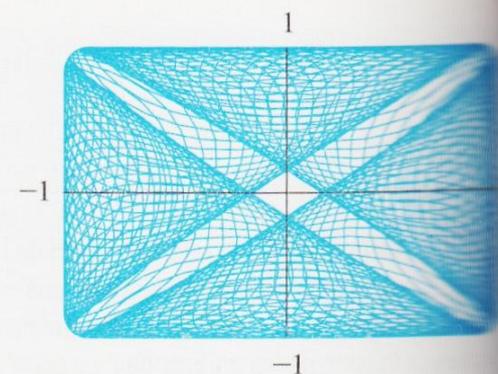
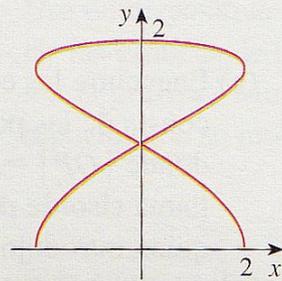
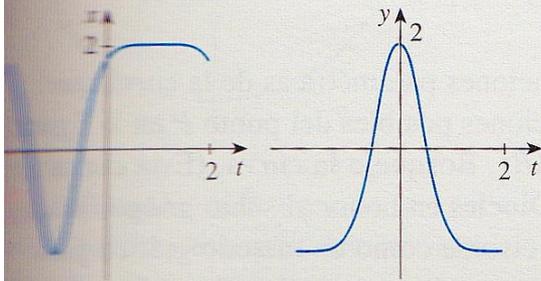
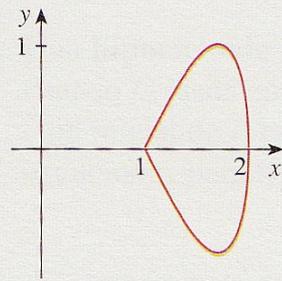
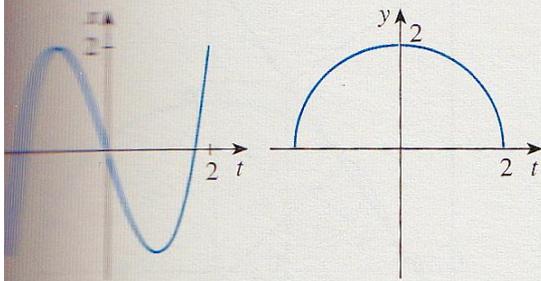
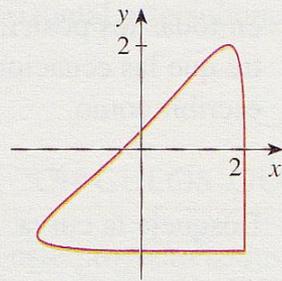
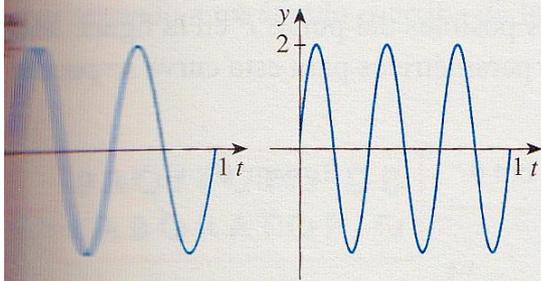
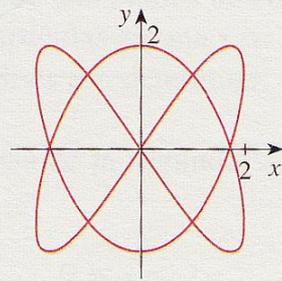
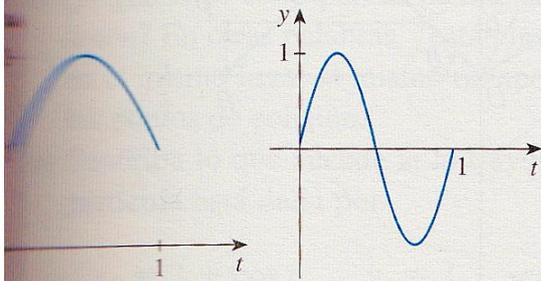


FIGURA 12

$$x = \operatorname{sen}(t + \cos 100t)$$

$$y = \cos(t + \operatorname{sen} 100t)$$



(a) $x = t^4 - t + 1, \quad y = t^2$

(b) $x = t^2 - 2t, \quad y = \sqrt{t}$

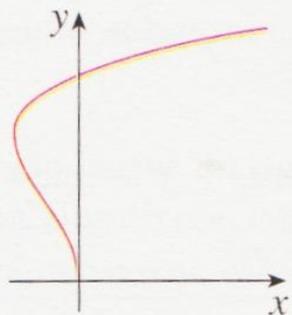
(c) $x = \text{sen } 2t, \quad y = \text{sen } (t + \text{sen } 2t)$

(d) $x = \cos 5t, \quad y = \text{sen } 2t$

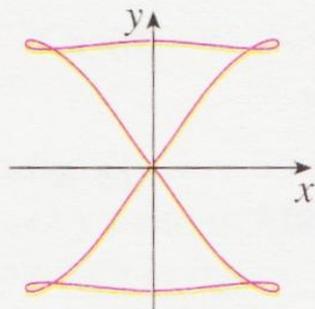
(e) $x = t + \text{sen } 4t, \quad y = t^2 + \cos 3t$

(f) $x = \frac{\text{sen } 2t}{4 + t^2}, \quad y = \frac{\cos 2t}{4 + t^2}$

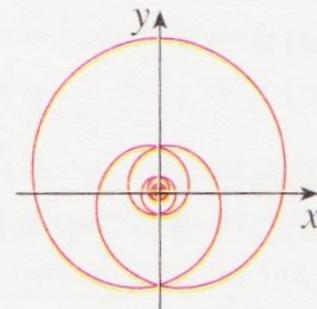
I



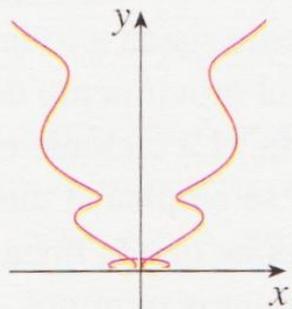
II



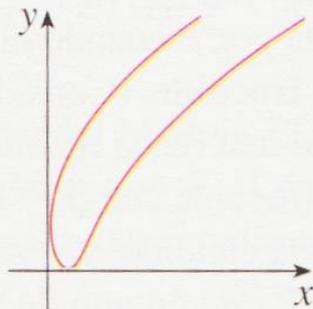
III



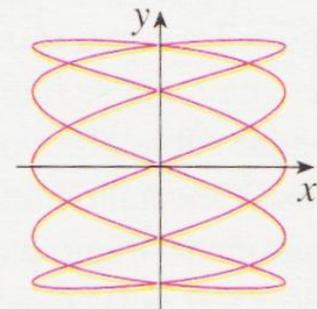
IV



V



VI



$$x = 3 + 2 \cos t, \quad y = 1 + 2 \sin t, \quad \pi/2 \leq t \leq 3\pi/2$$

$$x = 2 \sin t, \quad y = 4 + \cos t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 3\pi/2$$

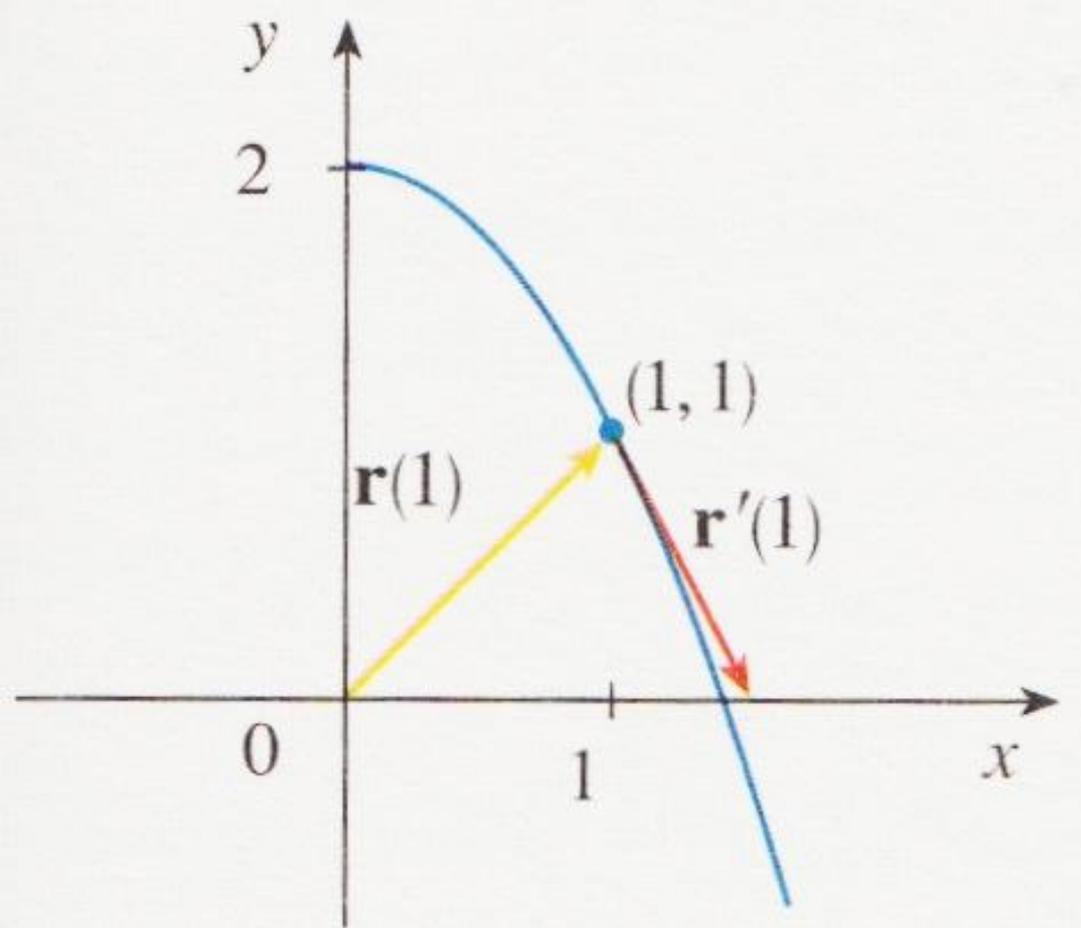
$$x = 5 \sin t, \quad y = 2 \cos t, \quad -\pi \leq t \leq 5\pi$$

$$x = \sin t, \quad y = \cos^2 t, \quad -2\pi \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

Derivadas

2 **TEOREMA** Si $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle f(t), g(t), h(t) \rangle = f(t) \mathbf{i} + g(t) \mathbf{j} + h(t) \mathbf{k}$, donde f , g y h son funciones derivables, entonces

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle f'(t), g'(t), h'(t) \rangle = f'(t) \mathbf{i} + g'(t) \mathbf{j} + h'(t) \mathbf{k}$$



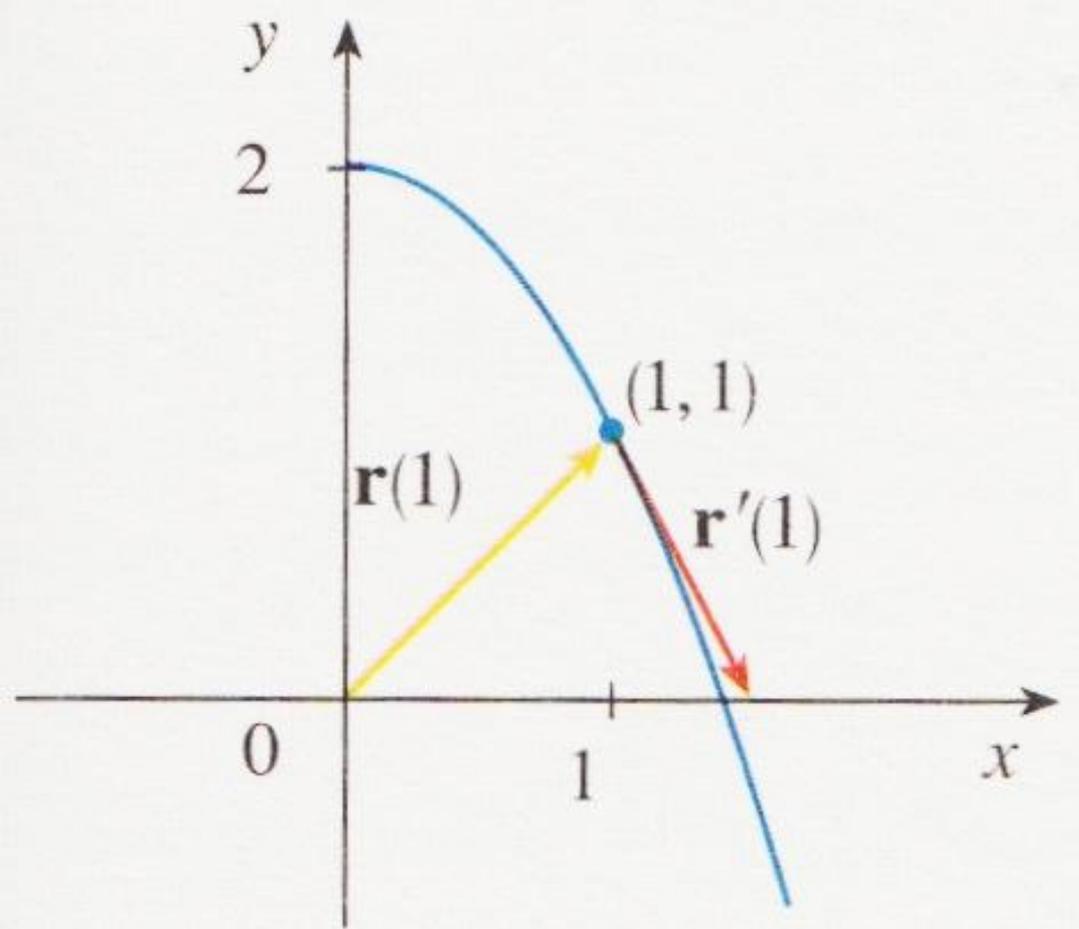
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \sqrt{t} \mathbf{i} + (2-t) \mathbf{j}$$

calcule

$$\mathbf{r}'(t)$$

$$\mathbf{r}(1)$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(1)$$



$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \sqrt{t} \mathbf{i} + (2-t) \mathbf{j}$$

calcule

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{r}(1) = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(1) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$$

Vector Normal y Binormal

$\mathbf{r}(t)$

derivando

$\mathbf{r}'(t) \leftarrow$ tangente a la curva trayectoria

unitario

$$\boxed{\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{T}(t) \cdot \mathbf{T}(t) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{T}(t) \cdot \mathbf{T}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{T}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{T}(t) + \mathbf{T}(t) \cdot \mathbf{T}'(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{T}(t) \cdot \mathbf{T}'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{T}'(t) \perp \mathbf{T}(t)$$

defina

$$\boxed{\mathbf{N}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{\|\mathbf{T}'(t)\|}}$$

\leftarrow normal unitario principal a la curva trayectoria

tome ahora

$$\boxed{\mathbf{T}(t) \times \mathbf{N}(t) = \mathbf{B}(t)} \quad \leftarrow \text{Binormal}$$

Velocidad y Aceleración

$\mathbf{r}'(t) \leftarrow$ es la velocidad

$$\mathbf{v}(t) \triangleq \mathbf{r}'(t)$$

$\mathbf{a}(t) \triangleq \mathbf{v}'(t) = \mathbf{r}''(t) \leftarrow$ aceleración

la magnitud es la rapidez

$$\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|$$

INTEGRALES

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = f(t)\mathbf{i} + g(t)\mathbf{j} + h(t)\mathbf{k}$$

$$\int \mathbf{r}(t)dt = \int f(t)dt\mathbf{i} + \int g(t)dt\mathbf{j} + \int h(t)dt\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C}$$

$$\int_a^b \mathbf{r}(t)dt = \int_a^b f(t)dt\mathbf{i} + \int_a^b g(t)dt\mathbf{j} + \int_a^b h(t)dt\mathbf{k}$$

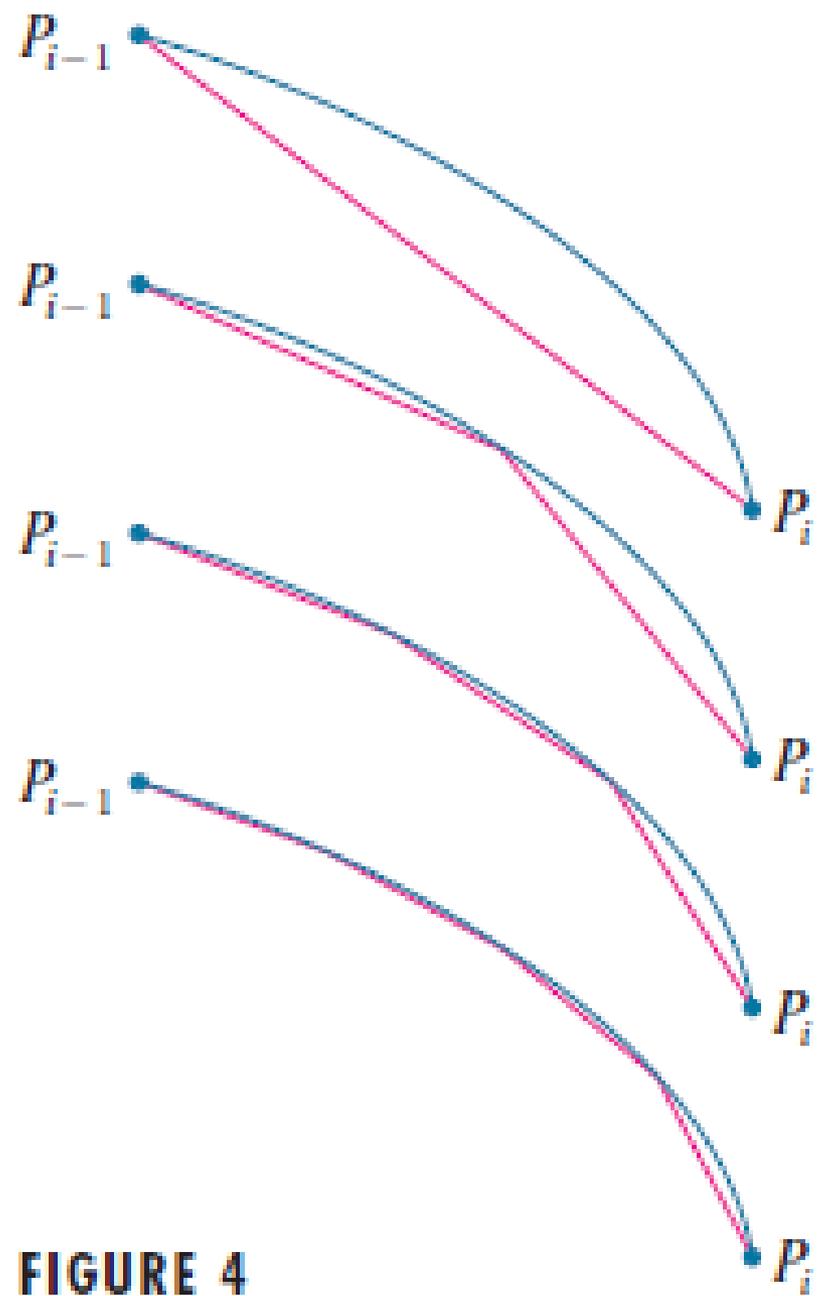
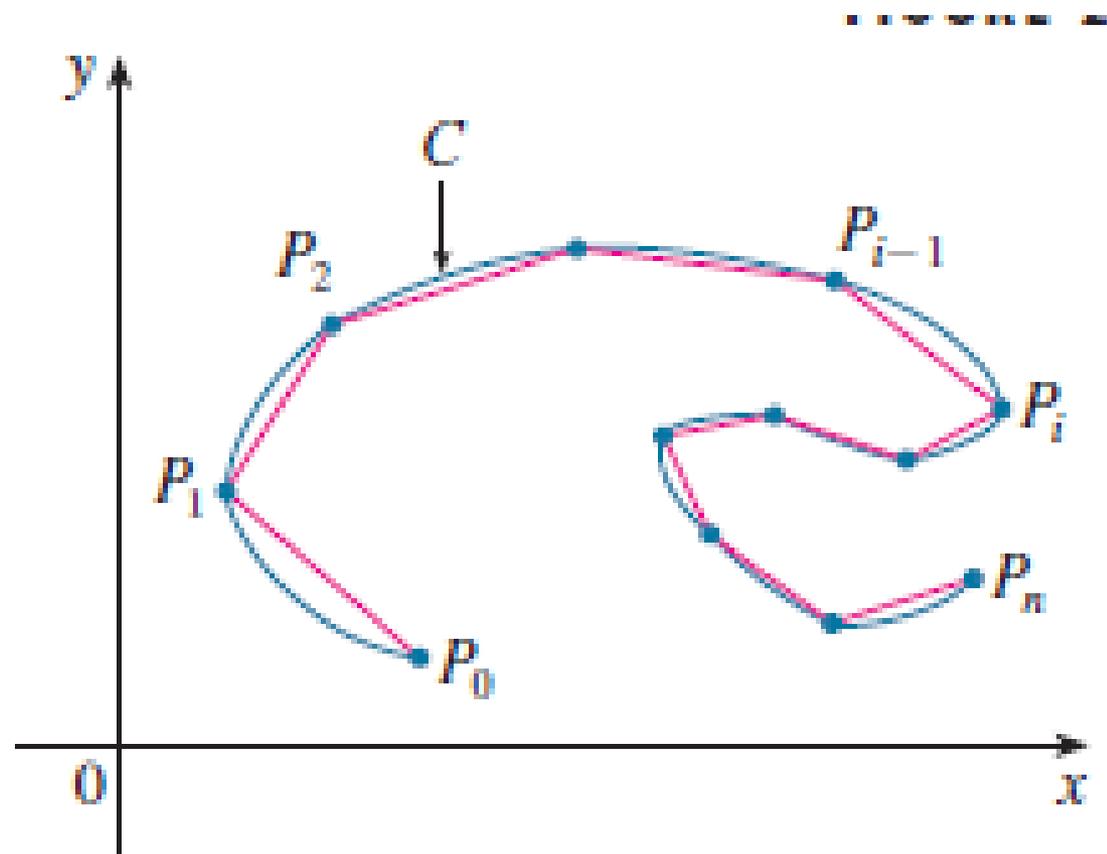


FIGURE 4



Geometría

- Curvatura

$$\kappa \triangleq \frac{\|\mathbf{T}'(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|} = \frac{\|\mathbf{T}'(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{v}(t)\|}$$

Geometría y Física

¿Se podrán poner directamente en términos de $\mathbf{r}(t)$, $\mathbf{r}'(t)$ y $\mathbf{r}''(t)$?
¿sumar, restar, multiplicar?

$$\mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \mathbf{a}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{a}(t)$$

i)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \mathbf{a}(t) &= \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| \mathbf{T}(t) \cdot \left[\|\mathbf{v}(t)\|' \mathbf{T}(t) + \kappa \|\mathbf{v}(t)\|^2 \mathbf{N}(t) \right] = \\ &= \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| \mathbf{T}(t) \cdot \|\mathbf{v}(t)\|' \mathbf{T}(t) + \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| \mathbf{T}(t) \cdot \kappa \|\mathbf{v}(t)\|^2 \mathbf{N}(t)\end{aligned}$$

pero

$$\mathbf{T}(t) \cdot \mathbf{T}(t) = 1$$

$$\mathbf{T}(t) \cdot \mathbf{N}(t) = 0$$

$$\|\mathbf{v}(t)\| \|\mathbf{v}(t)\|' \stackrel{?}{=} \mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t) \Rightarrow \boxed{\|\mathbf{v}(t)\|' = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)}{\|\mathbf{r}(t)\|}} \leftarrow \boxed{a_T}$$

Geometría y Física

ii)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{a}(t) &= \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| \mathbf{T}(t) \times \left[\|\mathbf{v}(t)\|' \mathbf{T}(t) + \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| \mathbf{T}'(t) \right] = \\ &= \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| \mathbf{T}(t) \times \|\mathbf{v}(t)\|' \mathbf{T}(t) + \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| \mathbf{T}(t) \times \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| \mathbf{T}'(t)\end{aligned}$$

pero

$$\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0} \quad \therefore \quad \mathbf{T}(t) \times \mathbf{T}(t) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\|\mathbf{v}(t)\|^2 \mathbf{T}(t) \times \mathbf{T}'(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)$$

varios datos que sabemos $\mathbf{T}(t) \perp \mathbf{T}'(t)$ y además $\|\mathbf{T}(t)\| = 1$

$$\therefore \quad \|\mathbf{T}(t) \times \mathbf{T}'(t)\| \stackrel{?}{=} \|\mathbf{T}(t)\| \|\mathbf{T}'(t)\| \stackrel{?}{=} \|\mathbf{T}'(t)\|$$

asi que tomemos puras magnitudes

$$\|\mathbf{v}(t)\|^2 \|\mathbf{T}(t) \times \mathbf{T}'(t)\| \stackrel{?}{=} \|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)\| \rightarrow \|\mathbf{T}'(t)\| = \frac{\|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|^2}$$

y ya podremos escribir la aceleración normal como la buscamos.

Por otro lado, nos permite escribir la curvatura también como

$$\kappa \triangleq \frac{\|\mathbf{T}'(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|} = \frac{\|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|^3}$$

por lo que facilmente se obtiene

$$a_N \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|}$$

Curvas

- $r(t)$ es 3D?
- Graficas de x^{**2} y x^{**3}
- Soluciones

Imaginarios

- $i = \sqrt{-1}$ i.e. $i^2 = -1$
- Ahora podemos tener $\mathbb{R}[i]$
- Cuyos elementos son pares ordenados (a, b)
- Los \mathbb{R} los puedo escribir como $(a, 0)$
- Los i los puedo escribir como $(0, b)$

Suma

- $(a,b)+(c,d)=$
- Neutro aditivo?
- Inverso aditivo?
- Como lo obtuvo?

Multiplicacion

- $(a,b)(c,d)=$
- Como se le ocurrio?
- Neutro multiplicativo
- $(a,b)(?,??)=(a,b)$
- Como encontrarlo?

Inverso multiplicativo

- $(a,b)(?,??)=(1,0)$
- Como lo encuentro?
- Los Reales es un subconjunto de $C=R \times I$ cuyos elementos son $(a,0)$
- Y los I son un subconjunto de C cuyos elementos son $(0,b)$
- Pero los I no es cerrado wrt la multiplicacion

- Por que?
- $(0,b)(0,d)=(-bd,0) = -bd$
- En particular
- $(0,1)(0,1)=-1$
- Oceano $i=(0,1)$ que significa que $i^{**}2=-1$

- Si b esta en los \mathbb{R} entonces
- $(b,0)(0,1)=(0,b)=ib$
- Por tanto
- $(a,b)=(a,0)+(0,b)=a+ib$

- Y ahora podemos encontrar mas facilmente la division

$$\frac{a+ib}{c+id}$$

con

$$c+id \neq 0$$

$$\frac{a+ib}{c+id} = \frac{a+ib}{c+id} \cdot \frac{c-id}{c-id} = \frac{(ac+bd) + i(bc-ad)}{c^2+d^2}$$

z, \bar{z}

$$\overline{z+w} =$$

$$\overline{zw}$$

$$\bar{\bar{z}} = z$$

iff

$$z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\overline{z^n} = \bar{z}^n$$