

Reparametrizaciones

1) Reparametrizar $f(t) = (t, t^2)$ con $t \in [-1, 1]$

$$f(t) = (3t+2, t^3+3) \text{ for } t \in [0, 2]$$

$$f(t) = (t e^t, e^{-t}, t) \text{ for } t \in [0, 3]$$

$$a) f(t) = (t, t^2) \text{ con } t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{Sea } t = \varphi(s) = -\cos(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(s) = f \circ \varphi(s) = (-\cos(s), \cos^2(s)) \quad \text{con } s \in [0, \pi]$$

pues cuando $t = -1 \rightarrow s = 0$ y
 " $t = 1 \rightarrow s = \pi$

$$b) f(t) = (3t+2, t^3+3) \text{ for } t \in [0, 2]$$

$$\text{sea } t = \varphi(s) = 2s$$

$$\Rightarrow g(s) = (6s+2, 8s^3+3) \quad \text{for } s \in [0, 1]$$

pues cuando $t=0 \rightarrow s=0$ y
 " $t=2 \rightarrow s=1$

$$c) f(t) = (t e^t, e^{-t}, t) \text{ for } t \in [0, 3]$$

$$\text{Se } t = \varphi(s) = \ln s$$

$$\Rightarrow g(s) = (s \ln s, \frac{1}{s}, \ln s) \quad \text{for } s \in [1, e^3]$$

•) Sea $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ la curva $f(t) = (t^2 + 1, t^3 + 3t + 2)$.

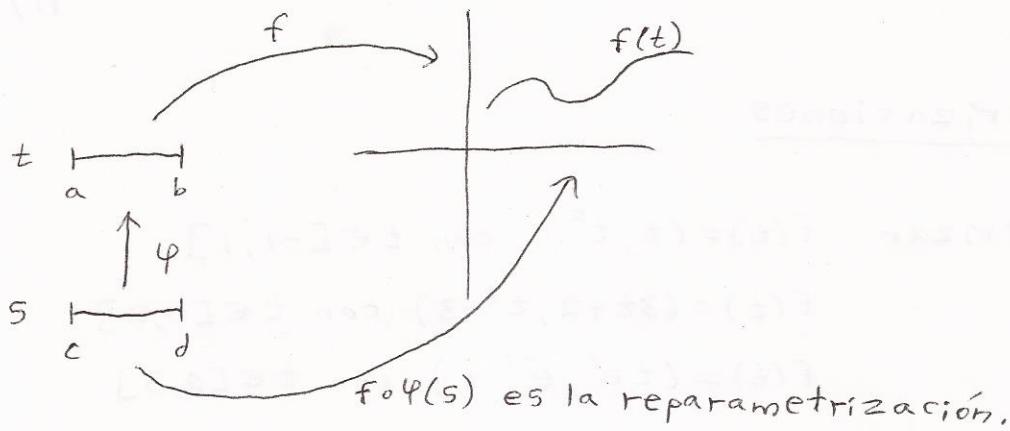
Sea $\varphi(s): [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ una función con derivada continua, sobre-
yectiva y $\varphi'(s) > 0 \quad \forall s \in [-1, 1]$. Si $\varphi(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ y $\varphi'(0) = 2$, obtenga
el vector velocidad de la reparametrización $g = f \circ \varphi$ para $s=0$.

$$5: g(s) = f \circ \varphi(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(s) = f' \circ (\varphi(s)) \cdot \varphi'(s) \quad \text{und} \quad g'(0) = f' \circ (\varphi(0)) \cdot \varphi'(0)$$

$$f'(t) = (2t, 3t^2 + 3) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f' \circ (\varphi(0)) = f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(1, \frac{15}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(0) = \underline{2} \left(1, \frac{15}{4}\right) = \left(2, \frac{15}{2}\right)$$



Parametrización por longitud de arco.

$$\int \|f'(t)\| dt = s$$

a) $f(t) = (t, \cosh t)$ con $t \in [0, 3]$

$$f'(t) = (1, \operatorname{senh} t) \Rightarrow \int \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{senh}^2 t} dt = \int \sqrt{\cosh^2 t} dt = \int \cosh t dt = \operatorname{senh} t = s$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{senh} t = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} = s \Rightarrow e^t - \frac{1}{e^t} = 2s \Rightarrow \frac{e^{2t} - 1}{e^t} = 2s \Rightarrow e^{2t} - 2se^t - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^t = \frac{2s \pm \sqrt{4s^2 + 4}}{2} = s \pm \sqrt{s^2 + 1}$$

Tomando la solución positiva, ya que $e^t > 0 \ \forall t$

$$\Rightarrow e^t = s + \sqrt{s^2 + 1} \Rightarrow t = \ln(s + \sqrt{s^2 + 1})$$

$$\therefore g(s) = \underbrace{(\ln(s + \sqrt{s^2 + 1}), \cosh(\ln(s + \sqrt{s^2 + 1})))}_{\text{con } s \in [0, \operatorname{senh} 3]}$$

b) $f(t) = (2e^t, e^t, 4e^t)$ con $t \in [0, \ln \pi]$

$$f'(t) = (2e^t, e^t, 4e^t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{4e^{2t} + e^{2t} + 16e^{2t}} dt = \sqrt{21} \int e^t dt = \sqrt{21} e^t = s$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{21}}\right) \therefore g(s) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{25}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{s}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{4s}{\sqrt{21}}\right)}_{\text{con } s \in [\sqrt{21}, \sqrt{21}\pi]}$$

Ejercicio

La curva $F(t) = (t, t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}))$ con $t \in [0, 1]$ es rectificable?

$f_1(t) = t$ es una función continua, derivable y monótona en $[0, 1]$, $\therefore f_1(t)$ es de variación acotada.

Para $f_2(t) = t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t})$ necesitamos checar la continuidad en $t=0$.

Sabemos que $-1 \leq \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}) \leq 1 \Rightarrow -t^2 \leq t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}) \leq t^2$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -t^2 \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}) \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^2 \quad \text{y como } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \pm t^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}) = 0 \quad \therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } 0 < |t-0| < \delta$$

$\Rightarrow |t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}) - 0| < \varepsilon$, Ahora:

$$|t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}) - 0| = |t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t})| \leq |t^2| = |t|^2 = |t-0|^2 < \varepsilon \quad \therefore \text{basta con tomar } \delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

para que todo se cumpla.

\Rightarrow definimos $f_2(0) = \left. t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}) \right|_{t=0} = 0$ para resolver el problema de la continuidad en 0.

Ahora necesitamos ver que la derivada esté acotada, i.e $|f_2'(t)| \leq M$ $\forall t \in (0, 1)$.

$$|f_2'(t)| = |2t \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}) + t^2 \cos(\frac{1}{t})(-\frac{1}{t^2})| = |2t \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}) - \cos(\frac{1}{t})|$$

$$\leq |2t \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t})| + |\cos(\frac{1}{t})| \leq |2t| + 1 \leq 3, \text{ pues } t \in (0, 1) \quad \therefore |f_2'(t)|$$

está acotada. $\therefore f_2(t)$ es de variación acotada.

Como $f_1(t)$ y $f_2(t)$ son de variación acotada $\therefore f(t)$ es rectificable.