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Son rectificables las siguientes curvas?

a) $F(t) = (t^2, t-1)$ con $t \in [0, 1]$

b) $F(t) = (e^t, t)$ con $t \in [0, 1]$

a) $f_1(t) = t^2$ es una función continua y derivable en $[0, 1]$, a su vez también es monótona en $[0, 1]$, \therefore es de variación acotada.

$f_2(t) = t-1$ también es continua, derivable y monótona en $[0, 1]$, \therefore es de variación acotada.

$\therefore F(t)$ es rectificable.

b) Análogo a a), tanto $f_1(t) = e^t$ y $f_2(t) = t$ son funciones continuas, derivables y monótonas en $[0, 1]$, \therefore son de variación acotada, $\therefore F(t)$ es rectificable.

Ejemplo de una función NO rectificable

Sea $y = f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{|x|} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right) & \text{si } x \in (0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$ y sea la partición

$$P = \left\{ 0 = x_0, x_1 = \frac{1}{n}, x_2 = \frac{1}{n-1}, \dots, x_i = \frac{1}{n-i+1}, \dots, x_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2}, x_n = 1 \right\}$$

P.D. $\sum_i |f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})|$ no es acotada.

$$f(x_i) = \sqrt{x_i} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{x_i}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-i+1}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{n-i+1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} \cos((n-i+1)\pi) = \frac{(-1)^{n-i+1}}{\sqrt{n-i+1}}$$

$$f(x_{i-1}) = \sqrt{x_{i-1}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{x_{i-1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{n-i+2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \cos((n-i+2)\pi) = \frac{(-1)^{n-i+2}}{\sqrt{n-i+2}}$$

$$\left| f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}) \right| = \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-i+1}}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} - \frac{(-1)^{n-i+2}}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \right| \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$n-i+1$ y $n-i+2$ son números consecutivos \Rightarrow necesariamente uno

es par y el otro es impar.

$$\text{Si } n-i+1 \text{ es par } \Rightarrow n-i+2 \text{ es impar } \therefore \textcircled{1} = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} - \frac{(-1)}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Si } n-i+1 \text{ es impar } \Rightarrow n-i+2 \text{ es par } \therefore \textcircled{1} = \left| \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \right|$$

$$= \left| -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} = \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i |f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})| = \sum_i \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$> \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} > \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}_{n \text{ veces}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i |f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})| > \sqrt{n} \quad \therefore \text{No es acotada para } n \gg 1$$

$\therefore f(x)$ no es rectificable.

Encontrar el plano osculador Π_0 de las siguientes funciones en los puntos indicados.

a) $f(t) = (\sin t, \cos t, 1)$ en $t_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

b) $f(t) = (t^2, t, 1)$ en $t_0 = 0$

c) $f(t) = (e^t, e^x, e^t)$ en $t_0 = \ln \pi$

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$$a) T = \frac{f'}{\|f'\|} = \frac{(Cost, -Sent, 0)}{1} = (Cost, -Sent, 0)$$

$$y T(t_0) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$N = \frac{T'}{\|T'\|} = \frac{(-Sent, -Cost, 0)}{1} = (-Sent, -Cost, 0)$$

$$y N(t_0) = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{Ahora } B = T \times N = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, -1) \quad y P_0 = f(t_0) = (-1, 0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_0 = (P - P_0) \cdot B = (x+1, y, z-1) \cdot (0, 0, -1) = 1-z = 0$$

\therefore el plano osculador Π_0 es $z=1$

$$b) T = \frac{f'}{\|f'\|} = \frac{(2t, 1, 0)}{\sqrt{4t^2+1}} \quad y T(t_0) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$N = \frac{T'}{\|T'\|} = \left(\frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{4t^2+1}} - \frac{8t^2}{(4t^2+1)^{3/2}}, \frac{-4t}{(4t^2+1)^{3/2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{4}{4t^2+1} - \frac{32t^2}{(4t^2+1)^2} + \frac{64t^4}{(4t^2+1)^3} + \frac{16t^2}{(4t^2+1)^3}}$$

$$y N(t_0) = \frac{(2, 0, 0)}{2} = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$y B = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, -1) \quad , P_0 = f(t_0) = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_0 = (x, y, z-1) \cdot (0, 0, -1) = 1-z = 0$$

\therefore el plano osculador Π_0 en $t_0=0$ es $z=1$

$$c) T = \frac{f'}{\|f'\|} = \frac{(e^t, 0, e^t)}{\sqrt{2}e^t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 1) \quad \text{y} \quad T(t_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 1)$$

$$N = \frac{T'}{\|T'\|} = (0, 0, 0)$$

De aquí se ve que no se puede efectuar,
ya que $\|T'\| = 0$, ahora, si trabajáramos
sólo con $N = T'$

$$\Rightarrow B = T \times N = (0, 0, 0) \quad \text{y} \quad P_0 = (\pi, e^x, \pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_0 = (x - \pi, y - e^x, z - \pi) \cdot (0, 0, 0) = 0 = 0 \quad \text{y de } 0 = 0 \text{ no podemos obtener de manera explícita un plano osculador.}$$

$$\therefore \Pi_0 \nexists$$