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Sea  $f(t) = (1, e^t \operatorname{sen} t, e^t \operatorname{cos} t)$

Calcule  $T(t)$ ,  $N(t)$ ,  $B(t)$ , plano osculador, plano normal, plano rectificable y curvatura en  $t_0 = 0$ .

$$f'(t) = (0, e^t(\operatorname{sen} t + \operatorname{cos} t), e^t(\operatorname{cos} t - \operatorname{sen} t))$$

$$f''(t) = (0, e^t(\operatorname{sen} t + \operatorname{cos} t + \operatorname{cos} t - \operatorname{sen} t), e^t(\operatorname{cos} t - \operatorname{sen} t - \operatorname{sen} t - \operatorname{cos} t)) \\ = (0, 2e^t \operatorname{cos} t, -2e^t \operatorname{sen} t)$$

$$\|f'(t)\| = \sqrt{e^{2t}(\operatorname{sen}^2 t + 2\operatorname{sen} t \operatorname{cos} t + \operatorname{cos}^2 t + \operatorname{cos}^2 t - 2\operatorname{sen} t \operatorname{cos} t + \operatorname{sen}^2 t)} = \sqrt{2} e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow T(t) = \frac{f'(t)}{\|f'(t)\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0, \operatorname{sen} t + \operatorname{cos} t, \operatorname{cos} t - \operatorname{sen} t) \quad \text{y} \quad T(t_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0, 1, 1)$$

Ahora,  $T'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0, \operatorname{cos} t - \operatorname{sen} t, -\operatorname{sen} t - \operatorname{cos} t)$

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

$$\Rightarrow N(t) = \frac{T'(t)}{\|T'(t)\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0, \operatorname{cos} t - \operatorname{sen} t, -\operatorname{sen} t - \operatorname{cos} t) \quad \text{y} \quad N(t_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0, 1, -1)$$

$$B(t_0) = T(t_0) \times N(t_0) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (-2, 0, 0) = (-1, 0, 0)$$

$$P_0 = f(t_0) = (1, 0, 1)$$

$\Rightarrow$  Plano osculador  $\Pi_0 = (P - P_0) \cdot B(t_0) = (x-1, y, z-1) \cdot (-1, 0, 0) = 1-x = 0$   
 $\therefore \underline{x=1}$

Plano normal  $\Pi_N = (P - P_0) \cdot T(t_0) = (x-1, y, z-1) \cdot (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z-1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$   
 $\therefore \underline{y+z-1=0}$

Plano rectificable  $\Pi_R = (P - P_0) \cdot N(t_0) = (x-1, y, z-1) \cdot (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1-z}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$   
 $\therefore \underline{y-z+1=0}$

Por último:

$$K(t) = \frac{\|f'(t) \times f''(t)\|}{\|f'(t)\|^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(t) \times f''(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & e^t(\sin t + \cos t) & e^t(\cos t - \sin t) \\ 0 & 2e^t \cos t & -2e^t \sin t \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-2e^{2t}(\sin^2 t + \sin t \cos t) - 2e^{2t}(\cos^2 t - \sin t \cos t), 0, 0)$$

$$= (-2e^{2t}, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f'(t) \times f''(t)\| = 2e^{2t} \quad \text{ya que } e^{2t} > 0 \quad \forall t$$

$$\therefore K(t) = \frac{2e^{2t}}{(\sqrt{2}e^t)^3} = \frac{e^{-t}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{y } K(t_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$