

$$\gamma(t) = (2 \cos^2 t, 2 \sin^2 t), \quad t \in \left[ \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right]$$

1°) Curva ~~è~~ chiusa  $\rightarrow \gamma\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (0, 2) \neq \gamma(\pi) = (2, 0)$ .

2°) Curva ~~è~~ semplice

3°)  $(2, 2) \in \text{Supporto di } \gamma$

4°) ~~La~~ Curva ~~è~~ regolare.

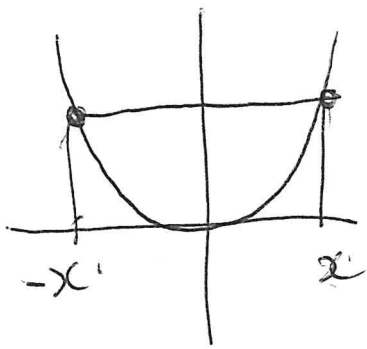
5°) Lunghezza della Curva

Facolt. 6°) Disegnare la curva.

$$\downarrow 2^\circ) \gamma(t_1) = \gamma(t_2) \implies \underbrace{(2 \cos^2 t_1, 2 \sin^2 t_1)}_{\gamma(t_1)} = \underbrace{(2 \cos^2 t_2, 2 \sin^2 t_2)}_{\gamma(t_2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cos^2 t_1 = 2 \cos^2 t_2 \\ 2 \sin^2 t_1 = 2 \sin^2 t_2 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \cos^2 t_1 = \cos^2 t_2 \\ \sin^2 t_1 = \sin^2 t_2 \end{cases}$$

$$t_1, t_2 \in \left[ \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right] \implies \cos t_1 < 0, \cos t_2 < 0$$



$$x^2 \cdot \cos^2 t_1 = \cos^2 t_2$$

$$\text{ma } \frac{\cos t_1 < 0}{\cos t_2 < 0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos t_1 = \cos t_2 \\ \cos t_1 = -\cos t_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 = 4 = 2^2 \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x=-2 \end{cases}$$

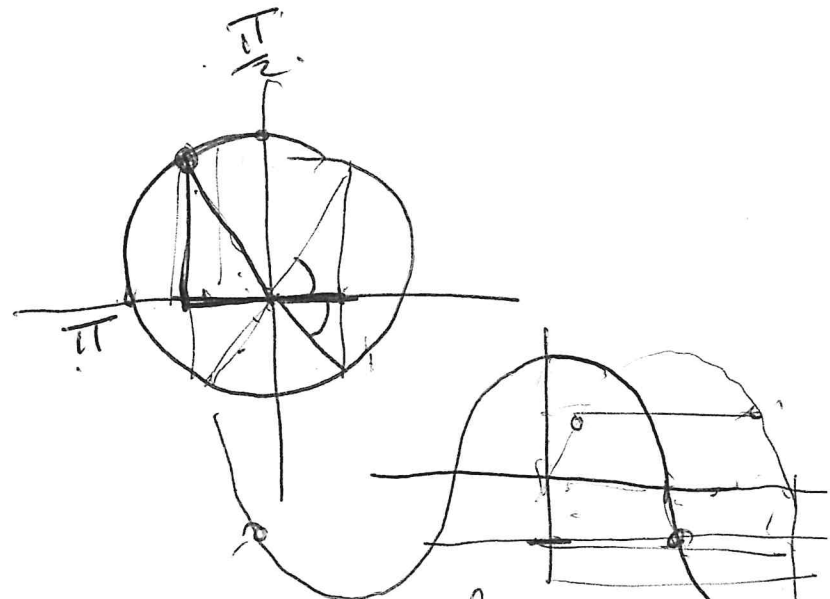
$$\boxed{\cos t_1 = \cos t_2} \Rightarrow t_1 = t_2$$

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IMPOSSIBILE  $\boxed{t_1 = \pi - t_2}$

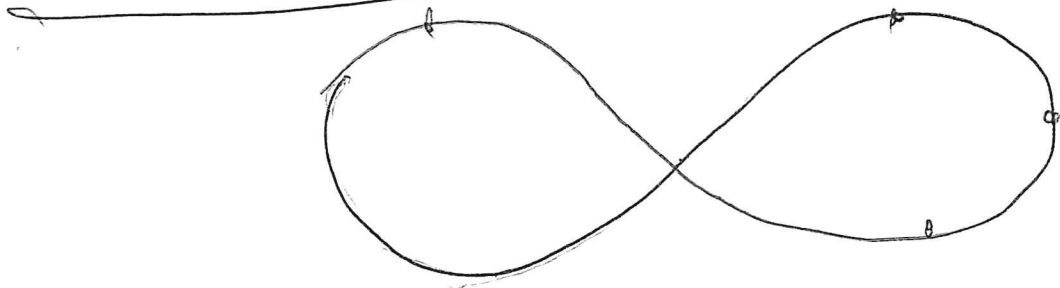
IMPOSSIBILE  $\boxed{t_1 = -t_2}$

$$\rightarrow t_1 \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right] \text{ e } t_2 \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$$



Curva è semplice

## ALTRO METODO



$x'(t)$  è monotona crescente (o decrescente) in  $[a, b]$ .  
oppure  $y'(t)$  è " " " " " " in  $[a, b]$ .

allora la curva è semplice.

Calcoliamo.

$$\begin{matrix} x'(t) \\ e \\ y'(t) \end{matrix}$$

se una delle due ha segno costante  
allora la curva è semplice.

$$x(t) = 2\cos^2 t \rightarrow x'(t) = 4\cos t \cdot (-\sin t) = -4\cos t \sin t$$

$$t \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right] \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \cos t < 0 \\ \sin t > 0 \end{matrix}$$

1. curva è semplice.  $x'(t) > 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \nearrow$  ~~crescente~~ crescente

3°) Verificare se esiste un valore  $t \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$  tale che.

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 2 \\ y(t) = 2 \end{cases} \text{ cioè } \begin{cases} 2 \cos^2 t = 2 \\ 2 \sin^2 t = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos^2 t = 1 \\ \sin^2 t = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\cos^2 t = 1$  →  $t = 0 \notin [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$   
 →  $t = \pi$

→  $\sin^2 \pi = 0 \neq 1$ .

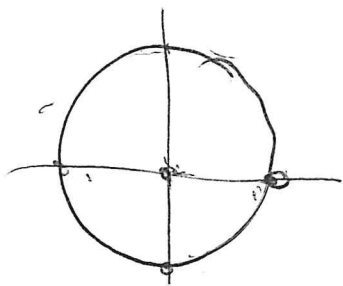
$(2, 2) \notin$  Sostegno di  $\gamma$ .

4°) Curva regolare.  $x(t)$  e  $y(t)$  sono derivabili  $t \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = -4 \cos t \sin t = 0 \\ y'(t) = 4 \sin t \cos t = 0 \end{cases}$$

→  $t = k\pi \Rightarrow t = \pi$   
 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\forall t \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) \quad (x'(t), y'(t)) \neq (0, 0)$ . la curva è regolare.



ATTENZIONE:  
 Se avessi definito la curva nell'intervallo  $[0, \pi]$   $\Rightarrow$  non era regolare perché in  $\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow (x'(\frac{\pi}{2}), y'(\frac{\pi}{2})) = (0, 0)$

§) Lunghezza della curva.

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} |v(t)| dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sqrt{\underbrace{(-4\cos t \sin t)^2}_{x'(t)} + \underbrace{(4\cos t \sin t)^2}_{x'(t)}} dt = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 4\sqrt{2} \cos t \sin t dt.$$

$$\sqrt{2(4\cos t \sin t)^2}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} s ds = 4\sqrt{2} \left[ \frac{s^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = 4\sqrt{2} \frac{(\cos t)^2}{2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \boxed{2\sqrt{2}}$$

•  $s = \cos t \quad ds = -\sin t dt.$

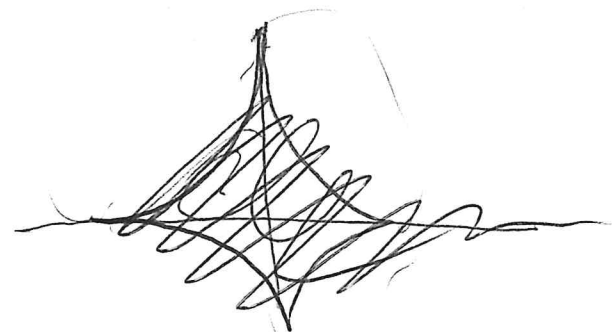
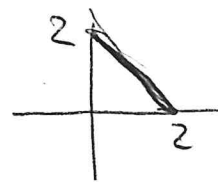
$$\gamma(t) = (\cos^2 t, \sin^2 t) = (\cos^2 t, 1 - \cos^2 t).$$

$$s = \cos^2 t \quad (s, 1-s).$$

$$x = s$$

$$y = 1-s$$

$$xy = 1-x$$



Esercizio 2.  $\gamma(t) = (\cos^3 t, \sin^3 t)$ ,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$

a)  $\gamma$  è chiusa

b)  $\gamma$  è regolare a tratti

c) Calcolare la lunghezza di  $\gamma$ .

a)  $\gamma(0) = (1, 0) = \gamma(\frac{2\pi}{2})$  la funzioni sono  $2\pi$ -periodiche.

La curva è chiusa

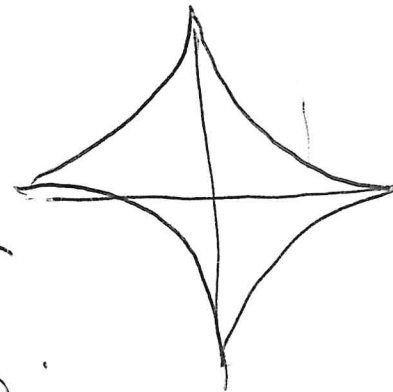
b)  $x'(t) = -3 \cos^2 t \sin t$ ,  $y'(t) = 3 \sin^2 t \cos t$ .

I punti dove  
si annulla  
 $\sin t$  o  $\cos t$ .

$t = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow x'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = y'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$

$t = \pi \rightarrow \sin \pi = 0 \Rightarrow x'(\pi) = y'(\pi) = 0$

$t = \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x'(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = y'(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = 0$



Regolare  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ ,  $(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ ,  $(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi)$ .

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |v(t)| dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9\cos^2 t \sin^4 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9\cos^2 t \sin^2 t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)} dt = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 t \sin^2 t} dt = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \sin t dt$$

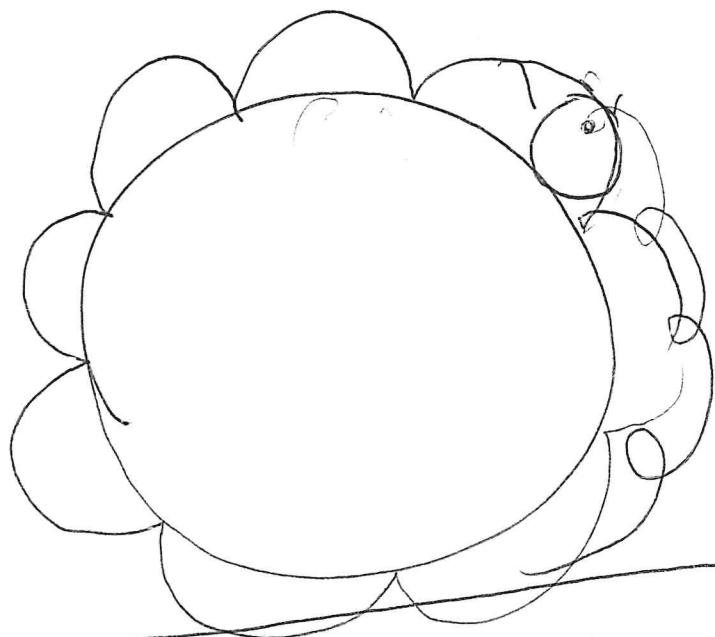
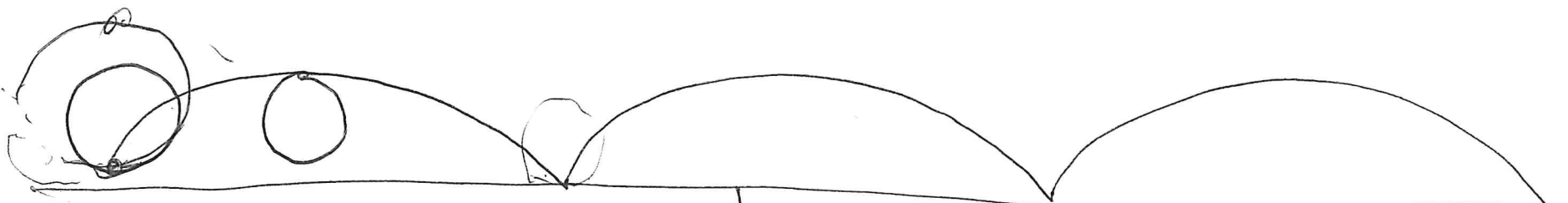
$$s = \sin t \\ ds = \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \sin^2 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$L(\gamma) = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 6$$

# La famiglia delle IPOCICLOIDI

Cicloide



ES2 Trovare la parametrizzazione delle curve di  
- Sant'Ivo alla Sapienza "  
- Zaha Hadid  
- Felix Candela - Museo Oceanografico di Valencia

$$\vec{r}(t) = \left( (a-b)\cos t - b \cos\left(\frac{a-b}{b}t\right), (a-b)\sin t + b \sin\left(\frac{a-b}{b}t\right) \right) \quad \text{ES1}$$

$a$  e  $b$  interi,  $a > b$ .

$$t \in [0, 2\pi b]$$

- 1) Curva è chiusa
- 2) Regolare a tratti  $\rightarrow$  trovare i pt. singolari
- 3) Calcolare la lunghezza della curva.