## Polytechnique Montréal Département de Mathématiques et de Génie Industriel

## MTH1102D - Calcul II Été 2023

## Devoir 7

Nom :	Prénom :
Matricule :	Groupe :

Question	Autres	
corrigée	questions	Total
275	4	675/10

Devoic 7

$$\vec{\tau}(t) = (1 - 3t^2)\vec{i} + (t^3 - 3t)\vec{j}$$

d) Colculer la longueur de la courbe C.

On soit que:

$$L = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta x_i^2}{\Delta t^2} + (\frac{\Delta y_i^2}{\Delta t})^2} \Delta t = \int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{dt}} + (\frac{dy}{dt})^2 dt$$

$$Q_n a = \vec{r}(t) = (1-3t^2)\vec{i} + (t^3-3t)\vec{j}$$

$$|| \overrightarrow{+} (t)|| = \sqrt{(-6t)^2 + (3t^2 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{36t^2 + 9t^4 - 18t^2 + 9}$$
  
=  $\sqrt{9t^4 + 18t^2 + 9}$ 

$$L = \begin{cases} t_2 \\ 3t^2 + 3 \end{cases} dt = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 + 3t \end{bmatrix}_{t_1}^{t_2}$$

Trouver l'intervalle des t

• 
$$x = 1 - 3t^2$$
  $x - 1 = -3t^2$   $\frac{x - 1}{-3} = t^2$ 
 $t = \sqrt{\frac{1 - x}{3}} = t$ 

$$= \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x^{1}}{3}}\right)^{3} - 3\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{3}}\right)$$

$$O = \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{3}} \right) \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{3}} \right)^2 - 3 \right)$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{3}}\right)=0 \implies x=1$$

$$3 = \left(\frac{1-x}{3}\right) = 0 = 1-x = 0 - 8 = x$$

Intevalle de x:[-8,1] , touver intervalle t

$$x = 1 - 3t^2 = 0 - 8 = 1 - 3t^2 = 0 \pm \sqrt{3} = t$$
  
 $x = 1 - 3t^2 = 0 + 1 = 1 - 3t^2 = 0 \pm 1 = 0$ 

Fortervolle de t: [-13, 13]

$$L = \left[ t^3 + 3t \right] \sqrt{3} - \left[ (\sqrt{3})^3 + 3\sqrt{3} \right] - \left[ -(\sqrt{3})^3 + 3 \cdot -\sqrt{3} \right]$$

b) 
$$R_{x} = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{||\vec{r}'(t)||} \leq (t) = \int_{0}^{t} |r'(u)| du$$

$$\Delta = (-2, 2) \Rightarrow \Gamma(\Delta) = (1-3(-2)^2) + ((2)^2-3(2))$$

ecteur (a) X-9 = scalaire

GEFORCE

On soit que:

dt = 10'(u) = 3 (u2+1) t t du + s ardu

5(t) = 35 (u2+1) du

 $s(t) = (u^3 + u) \Big|_{-9}^{t}$ 

S(t) = 3 (t + t3 + 252)

S(t) = 3t + t3 + 756 X

 $|| ('(t))|| = \sqrt{(-6t)^2 + (3t^2-3)^2}$ 

= \ 36t2+9t4-18t2+9 = V 19t4 + 18t2 + 9

= \ (3+2+3)2

+3-3t=2  $(-1)^3 + 3 + -((-1)^3 + 3 - -1) = 4$ 

+3+3++4 = 4

or, mons démarche

Après avoir bougé de 4 unités don le paramètre d'élute de (-z,z), on obtient:

•

$$\overrightarrow{F}(x,y) = x\overrightarrow{i} - y^{3}\overrightarrow{j}$$

Paramétrisation de la ligne de courant de F passant par le point (3, -4).

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) = \vec{r}'(t)$$

 $\frac{\text{en 20}}{\text{F(x,y)}} = P(x,y) \vec{i} + Q(x,y) \vec{j} = x'(t) \vec{i} + y'(t) \vec{j}$   $\vec{F'}(t) = x(t) \vec{i} + y(t) \vec{j}$  P(x(t),y(t)) = Q(x(t),y(t))

 $\vec{r}$ '(t) =  $\vec{r}$ ( $\vec{r}$ (t)):

$$\begin{cases} \chi'(t) = \chi(t) \\ \chi'(t) = -\chi(t)^3 \end{cases} \bigcirc$$

· J'équation () est à variables séparables:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = dt \Rightarrow |u|x| = t + C$$

$$x = e^{t + C_1}$$

$$C_1 = t \text{ (or string)}$$

· L'équation (E) et à variables séparables:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -y^3 = \frac{dy}{y^3} = -dt = 0 - \frac{1}{2y^2} = -t + C$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} = -ty^2 + Cy^2$$

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C: 
$$\vec{r}(t) = e$$

i  $t + C_1$ 

An point  $(3, -4)$ , posons que  $(-0)$ 
 $\vec{r}(0) = e$ 

i  $t + C_2$ 
 $\vec{r}(0) = e$ 

i  $t + C_3$ 
 $\vec{r}(0) = e$ 

i  $t + C_4$ 
 $\vec{r}(0) = e$ 

i  $t + C_4$ 

$$\vec{r}(0) = e$$

i  $t + C_4$ 

i

b) Si F est un champ de vitesses et si une norticule dans ce champ est ou point (3,-9) à t=0, où sera la particule à t=2?

an soft que 7(t) = et+4 = 7 = 1 = 3

 $\frac{du \text{ point } (x,y) \text{ posons } t=z}{f'(z)} = e^{z+c_1} \frac{1}{i^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z(z-c_2)}} = x \frac{1}{i^2} + y \frac{1}{3}$   $e \times z = e^{z+c_1} = e^{z+\ln(3)}$ 

 $0 \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(2+\frac{1}{32})}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{65}{16}}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{65}}$ 

 $\vec{F}(z) = e^{z + \ln(3)} \vec{i} + \frac{4}{67} \vec{j}$