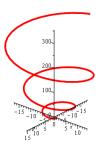
MTH1102D Calcul II

Chapitre 8, section 3: La longueur d'arc et la courbure

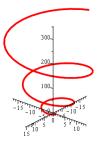
Exemple 2: longueur d'une courbe dans l'espace

$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t\cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t\sin t]\vec{j} + t^2\vec{k} \text{ pour } 0 \le t \le 6\pi.$$



Calculer la longueur du tire-bouchon

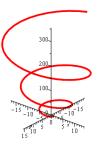
$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t\cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t\sin t]\vec{j} + t^2\vec{k} \text{ pour } 0 \le t \le 6\pi.$$



$$x'(t) = \cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t) = t \sin t$$

dériver composantes par rapport à t

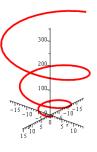
$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t\cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t\sin t]\vec{j} + t^2\vec{k} \text{ pour } 0 \le t \le 6\pi.$$



$$x'(t) = \cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t) = t \sin t$$

$$y'(t) = -\sin t + (\sin t + t \cos t) = t \cos t$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t\cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t\sin t]\vec{j} + t^2\vec{k} \text{ pour } 0 \le t \le 6\pi.$$



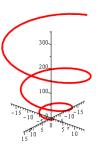
$$x'(t) = \cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t) = t \sin t$$

$$y'(t) = -\sin t + (\sin t + t \cos t) = t \cos t$$

$$z'(t) = 2t$$

Calculer la longueur du tire-bouchon

$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t \cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t \sin t]\vec{j} + t^2 \vec{k} \text{ pour } 0 \le t \le 6\pi.$$



$$x'(t) = \cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t) = t \sin t$$

$$y'(t) = -\sin t + (\sin t + t \cos t) = t \cos t$$

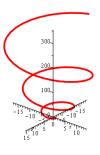
$$z'(t) = 2t$$

donc

$$\vec{r}'(t) = t \sin t \vec{i} + t \cos t \vec{j} + 2t \vec{k}$$

Calculer la longueur du tire-bouchon

$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t \cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t \sin t]\vec{j} + t^2 \vec{k} \text{ pour } 0 \le t \le 6\pi.$$



$$x'(t) = \cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t) = t \sin t$$

$$y'(t) = -\sin t + (\sin t + t \cos t) = t \cos t$$

$$z'(t) = 2t$$

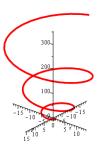
donc

$$\vec{r}'(t) = t \sin t \vec{i} + t \cos t \vec{j} + 2t \vec{k}$$

 $||\vec{r}'(t)|| = \sqrt{t^2 \sin^2 t + t^2 \cos^2 t + 4t^2}$

Calculer la longueur du tire-bouchon

$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t \cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t \sin t]\vec{j} + t^2 \vec{k} \text{ pour } 0 \le t \le 6\pi.$$



$$x'(t) = \cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t) = t \sin t$$

$$y'(t) = -\sin t + (\sin t + t \cos t) = t \cos t$$

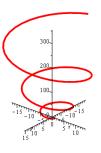
$$z'(t) = 2t$$

donc

$$\vec{r}'(t) = t \sin t \vec{i} + t \cos t \vec{j} + 2t \vec{k}$$

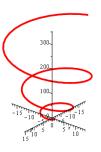
 $||\vec{r}'(t)|| = \sqrt{t^2 \sin^2 t + t^2 \cos^2 t + 4t^2}$
 $= \sqrt{5t^2} = \sqrt{5}t \quad (t \ge 0)$

$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t \cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t \sin t]\vec{j} + t^2 \vec{k} \text{ pour } 0 \le t \le 6\pi.$$



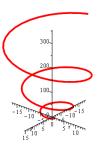
$$L = \int_0^{6\pi} ||\vec{r}'(t)|| dt$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t \cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t \sin t]\vec{j} + t^2 \vec{k} \text{ pour } 0 \le t \le 6\pi.$$



$$L = \int_0^{6\pi} ||\vec{r}'(t)|| dt$$
$$= \int_0^{6\pi} \sqrt{5}t dt$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = [\sin t - t \cos t]\vec{i} + [\cos t + t \sin t]\vec{j} + t^2 \vec{k}$$
 pour $0 \le t \le 6\pi$.



$$L = \int_0^{6\pi} ||\vec{r}'(t)|| dt$$
$$= \int_0^{6\pi} \sqrt{5}t dt$$
$$= 18\sqrt{5}\pi^2 \approx 397.24$$

Résumé

• Calcul de la longueur d'un courbe dans l'espace.