Then off =-costi-sinti and || oft || = Teosit+sin == 1. Finally: Larger electe has higher curvature. In the special case of T(t)=x(t)i+y(t)) (curve in the plane), K becomes K=1x/y/-y/x///
[X/1/2+(1/1)2/3/2. Principle Unit normal:

N= k ds = 11d7/ds/1 ds = 11d7/ds/1 = 11d7/ds/1 Ex) Helix is given by T(t)= a costû+ a sint s+ btk. Calculate K, N, and T. T(t)=-a sintû+a cost s+bk=V - 11/11 - Ja2+12 (-asint V+acost)+6R) K=11/11 | dT | - 1024 | 1024 | 1 024 | 2 (900 (1 - 05 int)) | $= \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \sqrt{a^2 \left(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t\right)}$ N= d7/dt 1 a/Ja2n2 (Ja2n2) (-acostic-asint))
= a(-acostic-asint)
= -costic-sint)

X Points toward z-axis. Parametrize and draw the surface. $|x+y|=z \Rightarrow (x,y,x+y)$ $|z|=z^2 \Rightarrow (x,y,5x^2+y^2)$

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f r(t)=(cost+tsint)v+(sint-tcost). K=1/1011 | Fell= +(1)= +