

# TD Longueurs de courbes

1. d) 
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \cos t (1 + \cos t) \\ y(t) = \sin t (1 + \cos t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$l = \int_0^{2\pi} \left\| \frac{d\vec{OM}(t)}{dt} \right\| dt$$

$$\vec{OM}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t (1 + \cos t) \\ \sin t (1 + \cos t) \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{(1 + \cos t)}_{2 \cos^2(t/2)} \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} = (1 + \cos t)' \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix} + (1 + \cos t) \begin{bmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}'$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{2 \cos(t/2)}_{\text{unitaire}} \left( \underbrace{-\sin t/2}_{\vec{U}} \vec{U} + \underbrace{\cos t/2}_{\vec{V}} \vec{V} \right) \\ &= \underbrace{-\sin t}_{\vec{U}} \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{(1 + \cos t)}_{2 \cos^2(t/2)} \begin{bmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix} \\ &\quad - \underbrace{2 \cdot \sin(t/2) \cos(t/2)}_{\vec{U} \cdot \vec{V} = 0} \underbrace{\sin t}_{\vec{V}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\| \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} \right\| = \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (1 + \cos t)^2} \quad (\vec{U}, \vec{V}) \text{ base orthonormée}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{\sin^2 t + 1 + 2 \cos t + \cos^2 t} \quad \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos t = -1 \\ &= \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos t} = \sqrt{2(1 + \cos t)} \quad \Leftrightarrow t = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$l = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos t} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 \cos^2(t/2)} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos(t/2)| dt$$

$$= 2 \left( \int_0^{\pi} \cos t/2 dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -\cos t/2 dt \right)$$

ou

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi} \cos t/2 dt = 8 \left[ \sin t/2 \right]_0^{\pi}$$

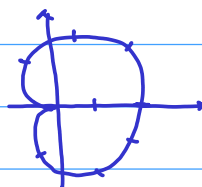
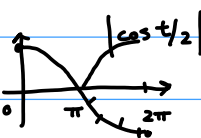
$$= 8 (\sin \pi/2 - 0) = 8$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} 1 + \cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta \\ \uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \end{array} \right)$$



$$p = e^{-t/10}$$

$$e) \quad \vec{OM}(t) = e^{-t/10} \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{10} e^{-t/10} \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix}}_{\vec{u} \text{ unitaire}} + e^{-t/10} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}}_{\vec{v} \text{ unitaire}}$$

$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} \right\| &= e^{-t/10} \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + 1^2} \\ &= e^{-t/10} \sqrt{\frac{1}{100} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{101}}{10} e^{-t/10} \end{aligned}$$

$$l = \int_0^{\infty} \left\| \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} \right\| dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{101}}{10} e^{-t/10} dt$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{101}}{10} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t/10} dt = \frac{\sqrt{101}}{10} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{e^{-t/10}}{-1/10} \right]_0^R$$

$$= \sqrt{101} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (1 - e^{-R/10}) = \sqrt{101}$$