Section 13.3 Arc Length Problem Find length of curve  $\hat{r}(t) = \langle f(t), g(t), h(t) \rangle$ hetween t = a and t = b $\approx \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\vec{r}(t_{k+1}) - \vec{r}(t_{k})| \qquad t(b)$   $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\vec{r}(t_{k+1}) - \vec{r}(t_{k})| \Delta t$  $L \approx \sum |\vec{r}(t_{k+1}) - \vec{r}(t_{k})|$  $\simeq \sum_{\kappa=0}^{\infty} | \dot{r}'(t_{\kappa})| \Delta t$  $L = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} |\vec{r}'(t_k)| \Delta t = \int_{a}^{b} |\vec{r}'(t)| dt = \int_{a}^{b} |\vec{r}'(t)| dt$ The arc length of the curve  $\dot{r}(t) = \langle f(t), g(t), h(t) \rangle$ t=0 t=0between t = a and t = b is  $L = \int \sqrt{\left(f'(t)\right)^2 + \left(g'(t)\right)^2 + \left(h'(t)\right)^2} dt$  $= \int_{a}^{b} |\vec{r}'(t)| dt$ Example Find the length of  $\dot{r}(t) = \sqrt{6t^2}, \frac{2t^3}{3}, 6t$ between t = 3 and t = 6  $L = \int_{3}^{6} \sqrt{(2\sqrt{6}t)^2 + (2\tau^2)^2 + 6^2} dt = \int_{3}^{6} \sqrt{24t^2 + 4t^4 + 36} dt$  $= \int_{3}^{6} 2\sqrt{t^{4}+6t^{2}+9} dt = \int_{3}^{6} 2\sqrt{(t^{2}+3)^{2}} dt$  $=2\int_{3}^{6} \left( t^{2}+3 \right) dt = 2\left[ \frac{t^{3}}{3} + 3t \right]_{3}^{6} = 2\left( \frac{6^{3}}{3} + 3.6 \right) - \left( \frac{3^{3}}{3} + 3.3 \right)$ =2[62+18)-(9+9)]=[144 units]

Consider a moving object whose position at time t is  $\vec{V}(t) = \langle f(t), g(t), h(t) \rangle$ .

From time t= a to time t object has moved along The curve a distance of

$$S(t) = \int_{a}^{t} \sqrt{f(\tau)^{2} + g(\tau)^{2} + h(\tau)^{2}} d\tau = \int_{a}^{t} |V(\tau)| d\tau$$

By Fundamental Theorem of Calculus,

$$S'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \int_{a}^{t} |V(\tau)| d\tau \right] = |V(t)| = \left( \text{ fine } t \right)$$

Notice that this says

which is exactly what you would expect.