

Section 12.5

B.H.

### Section 12.5 Arc Length and Curvature

#### MATH211 Calculus III

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING, MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS



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How to find the arc length of a curve?

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$$s = \int_{a}^{b} \|\mathbf{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^{2} + [y'(t)]^{2} + [z'(t)]^{2}} dt$$

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$$s = \int_a^b \|\mathbf{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_a^b \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt$$

Note: This is just the non-constant version of the elementary fact

$$distance = speed \cdot time$$



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$$K(t) = \frac{\|\mathbf{T}'(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{v}(t)\|}$$



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Other computational formulas (Read the textbook for the proof):

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1. 
$$K(t) = \frac{\|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|^3}$$

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2. If C: y = y(x),

$$K(x) = \frac{|y''(x)|}{\{1 + [y'(x)]^2\}^{3/2}}$$

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#### Physics implications (Read the textbook for the proof):

$$\mathbf{a} = \|\mathbf{v}\|'\mathbf{T} + \mathbf{K}\|\mathbf{v}\|^2\mathbf{N},$$

When the speed is stable, the greater the curvature is, the \_\_\_\_\_ force is needed to maintain the object on track.

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