

1. Multi Warm Up

Reparametrize the below curve by arc length from $(1, 1, 0)$ in the direction of increasing t

$$r(t) = \langle e^t, e^{-t}, t\sqrt{2} \rangle.$$

Then compute \mathbf{T} , \mathbf{N} , \mathbf{B} , $k(s)$, and $\tau(s)$.

2. Exercise 1.8

Let $\alpha : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a curve and let $M : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a rigid motion. Prove that

$$L_b^a(\alpha) = L_b^a(M \circ \alpha).$$

That is, rigid motions preserve the length of curves.

3. Exercise 1.9

Let $\alpha : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a curve and $[a, b] \subset I$. Prove that

$$|\alpha(a) - \alpha(b)| \leq L_b^a(\alpha).$$

In other words, straight lines are the shortest curves joining two given points.

4. Exercise 1.12

Let $\phi : J \rightarrow I$ be a diffeomorphism and let $\alpha : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a curve. Given $[a, b] \subset J$ with $\phi([a, b]) = [c, d]$ prove that $L_a^b(\alpha \circ \phi) = L_c^d(\alpha)$.

5. Exercise 1.13

Consider the logarithmic spiral $\alpha : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ given by

$$\alpha(t) = (ae^{bt} \cos t, ae^{bt} \sin t)$$

with $a > 0$, $b < 0$. Compute the arc length function $S : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for t_0 corresponding to $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Reparametrize this curve by arc length and describe/sketch its trace.

* Assignment Reflections

How difficult was this assignment? How many hours did you spend on it? Which problems did you find to provide a worthwhile learning experience?