MIAZ METABAHTHE M SIANYZMATIKEZ IYNAPTHSEIZ

Diavopación avalanons pias

rpaparums pera8mins

$$X(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), ..., x_n(t))$$

$$h + \frac{X}{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}$$

napalyupos Tru X Ellan

$$X(t) = \frac{dX}{dt} = \left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}, \frac{dx_2}{dt}, -\frac{dx_n}{dt}\right)$$

* BIOTHTES

1)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(X(t)+Y(t))=\frac{dX}{dt}+\frac{dY}{dt}$$

2)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(c \cdot X(t)) = c \cdot \frac{dX}{dt}$$

3)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(f(t)) \cdot \chi(t)) = \frac{dt}{dt} \cdot \chi(t) + f(t) \cdot \frac{d\chi}{dt}$$

4)
$$\frac{1}{dt} (\chi(t), \chi(t)) = \dot{\chi}(t) \dot{\chi}(t) + \dot{\chi}(t) \dot{\chi}(t)$$
(kavovas projuetou 1)

(kavorous advoitous 1)
600 f sacesployen repaymentem ourage.

7578
$$\chi(t) = (2\cos 2t, \frac{1}{1+t}, 1)$$

Kole
$$X(t) = (-4\sin 2t, -\frac{1}{(1+t)^2}, 0)$$
.

'Aok. Etapaque The Shavoquarum orvapr. $\vec{r}(t) = e^{2t}\vec{i} + e^{-2t}\vec{j}$ N. S. O. (va Seixtel der) to Sidvaga $\vec{r}(t)$ Elvai Mapalama jue to $\vec{r}(t)$.

An Elvae
$$\vec{r}(t) = 2e^{2t}\vec{i} - 2e^{-2t}\vec{j}$$

Onote $\vec{r}(t) = 4e^{2t}\vec{i} + 4e^{-2t}\vec{j} = 4(e^{2t}\vec{i} + e^{2t}\vec{j}) = 4\cdot\vec{r}(t)$

V. 8.0.

$$\ddot{r}(t) = -\sinh t i + \cosh t + k$$

Kali

$$\ddot{r}(t) = -\cos t \ddot{i} - \sin t \dot{j}$$

Apa
$$\vec{r} \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} -\sin t & \cos t & 1 \\ -\cos t & -\sin t & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\cos t & -\sin t & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\operatorname{SInt})\vec{i} - (\operatorname{cost})\vec{j} + (\operatorname{SInt} + \operatorname{cost})\vec{k}$$

$$= \operatorname{SInt}\vec{i} - \operatorname{cost}\vec{j} + \vec{k}.$$

ZUVENWS

$$\|\vec{r} \times \vec{r}\| = \sqrt{\sin t + \cos t + 1^2}$$

* Eudeies vous entrefor

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row heigheran and to onpreso P

Kan sivan rapaishing pre to Siav.

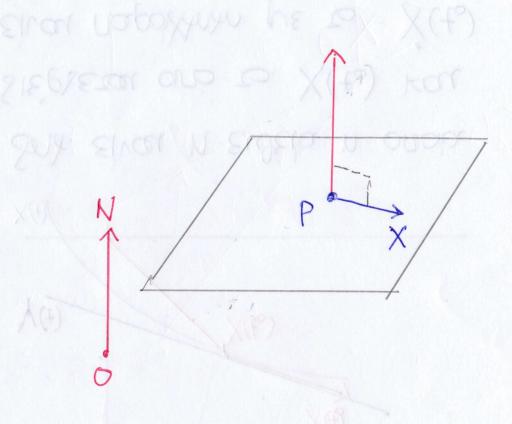
DA=a Elivan

$$X = P + tA$$

$$N = \vec{OP} + t \cdot \vec{OA}$$

 $\vec{x} = \vec{p} + t \vec{a}$ Other $t \in \mathbb{R}$

ZTOV 3-XWPO EVA Etine 80 (avr. uneperines) repropolétai les Egns: desninageno à desnina ot Elivare to ocioso trev onjueller X Z.W. TO Siav. PX va NO es 2001 estagologo novis Sell. $(X-P)\cdot N = 0$ X-N = D.N $\overrightarrow{PX} \cdot \overrightarrow{ON} = 0 \Rightarrow (\overrightarrow{OX} - \overrightarrow{OP}) \cdot \overrightarrow{ON} = 0$



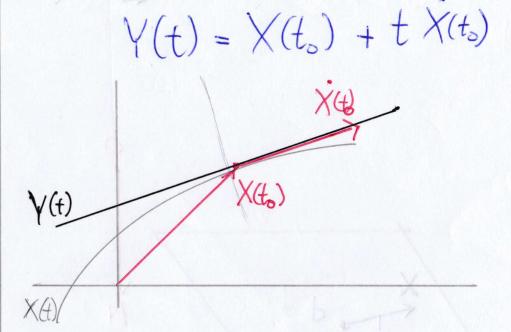
* Kapnikes

Of (Mapapierpier) Laguredon De Oudonon

X: I - R"

ona I Sidothia pièra 00 R.

Av n flav ourolonon X Elvar flagologn var X(4) 70, Tote propospre va opirolyre The Eganzopern Eusera us EZns



Soft. Elven n Ewella n orrobe
Sièpxetan orrò to X(to) kan
Elvan napolitham que to X(to)
Enions qua ewera vollein orn
eseptitiquem oro X(to) doi texetan
kailan orni korpinim oro X(to)

Mapas. Eou n raporudn

$$X(t) = (sint, cost)$$

Tôte n Estavon This Eganopiems Eudelas

othe laprich X(t)

$$στο χρόνο $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$$$

Od Elvan

$$Y(t) = X(\frac{\pi}{3}) + t X(\frac{\pi}{3}) \rightarrow Y(t) = (\sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \cos \frac{\pi}{3}) + t (\cos \frac{\pi}{3}, -\sin \frac{\pi}{3}) \rightarrow Y(t) = (\sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \cos \frac{\pi}{3}) + t (\cos \frac{\pi}{3}, -\sin \frac{\pi}{3}) \rightarrow Y(t) = (\sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \cos \frac{\pi}{3}) + t (\cos \frac{\pi}{3}, -\sin \frac{\pi}{3}) \rightarrow Y(t) = (\sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \cos \frac{\pi}{3}) + t (\cos \frac{\pi}{3}, -\sin \frac{\pi}{3}) \rightarrow Y(t) = (\sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \cos \frac{\pi}{3}) + t (\cos \frac{\pi}{3}, -\sin \frac{\pi}{3}) \rightarrow Y(t) = (\sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \cos \frac{\pi}{3}) + t (\cos \frac{\pi}{3}, -\sin \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$Y(t) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) + t\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

And, or napapertpires externs the sivous or sivous for solutions for sivous continuents and sivous for sivous continuents.

$$\int_{2}^{\sqrt{(t)}} \frac{y(t)}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}t, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Op. Av n havequared acopt. X(t) sival flagoplague, total n napolycyps $\dot{X}(t)$ rejetal stavious toxitomas.

The kapthilms $\dot{X}(t)$. To pretpo a savious tous toxitomas.

Toxitomas ovopulseral taxitoma $\dot{Y}(t)$ to $\dot{X}(t)$, solve $\dot{Y}(t) = ||\dot{X}(t)||$.

Op. Av to Slavoqua the taxithm $\dot{X}(t)$ siver Slavoqua the outline. Tote in 2^{11} napoxym $\dot{X}(t)$ kakeltar Slavoqua etitaxvons the $\dot{X}(t)$. Openers to pièrpo tor Slavoquator the etitaxonomy ovopalsetar etitaxvon a(t) the $\dot{X}(t)$ sinh $a(t) = ||\dot{X}(t)||$.

Mapatripnon loxuer

$$X(t) = \frac{d}{dt} X(t)$$

Kou

$$\|\dot{X}(t)\| \neq \frac{d}{dt} \|\dot{X}(t)\|$$

Op Eoru éva didornier I ou R kon even abeI. Tore to unicos ms kapurulms X(t) peas ther aprèl de vou B optierai us $\int_{a}^{b} v(t) dt = \int_{a}^{b} ||\dot{X}(t)|| dt$

Awarina 1315 Su

COURSES CHAINS AGO.

D N 2(1) 8

(4) EIVER OWER

union total in

Op. To phase रजेरैंग मा kaprolins perazo a la t Consu a, teI, act) opiser mia véa napolyezpo 5 our oudponon on apxillers Mapapierpou t, lus EIns! $S(t) = \int_{0}^{t} v(z) dz$

Again s(t) sival aremy Statespiryth that Junoilus austava audomon or Sistemia I, Tôte Ese pia paradim arriotograph ouaigr. mu orola ogubshlagur µE t.(s). And in Siagopion artiapaper ouage stages $\frac{d}{ds} + (s) = \left[\frac{d}{dt}s(t)\right]^{-1} = \left[\frac{d}{dt}s(t)\right]^{-1}$ ô car || X(+)|| ≠ 0.

<u>Θευρ</u> Aν η καμπωλη X(t) είναι συνεχης και διαφορίστμη και $||\dot{X}(t)|| \neq 0$, τότε η καμπωλη

$$\text{Roundy(S)} = \text{X(f(S))}$$

Elvae ourexols kan Stagoplagen

Πορισμα: Ισχυα Y(s)-Y(s)=0.

And And to relectour Ocuphua, purpisoure de

$$||\dot{y}(s)|| = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{\dot{Y}(z)\cdot\dot{Y}(z)}=1$$
 =>

$$\dot{Y}(z) \cdot \dot{Y}(z) = 1$$

$$\dot{Y}(z) \cdot \dot{Y}(z) + \dot{Y}(z) \cdot \dot{Y}(z) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{Y}(s)\cdot\dot{Y}(s)=0$$

of own his robust X(+) =

Op Otor pia rapinila MS) exer pro rapapetos to pinkos tosous, tore n rapinelointal the opisetae cus

$$K(s) = \| \ddot{Y}(s) \|$$

rae, ôtar $||\ddot{y}(s)|| \neq 0$, n artha raprobotatos ms opisetae us

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{\|\ddot{y}(s)\|} = \frac{1}{K(s)}$$

Op Oran mo kapitch X(t) extraction of the near moderated the line of the control of the opitetal us

$$K(t) = \frac{1}{\|\dot{X}(t)\|} \cdot \left\| \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\|\dot{X}(t)\|} \dot{X}(t) \right) \right\|$$

Kaprulotnias ms, opisetai us

$$R(t) = \frac{1}{K(t)}$$

$$18/8020110$$

Mopigues loxues Y(3, Y(s) = 0

Mapais. Eou n rapinulm
$$X(t) = (cost, sint, t)$$

Tote
$$\dot{X}(t) = (-\sin t, \cot, 1), ||\dot{X}(t)|| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\dot{X}(t) = (-\cot, -\sin t, 0), ||\dot{X}(t)|| = 1$$

$$f_{\text{pa}}$$

$$f_{\text$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \mathring{X}(t) \| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R(4) = \frac{1}{K(4)} = Q$$

Aor Na Bossein rapundônna raun attiva kapinchotnias on kapinum $\chi(t) = (\sin 3t, \cos 3t)$.

$$\frac{An}{||\dot{x}(t)||} = (3\cos 3t, -3\sin 3t).$$

$$||\dot{x}(t)|| = \sqrt{9\cos^2 3t + 9\sin^2 3t} = \sqrt{9} = 3.$$

$$||\dot{x}(t)|| = (-9\sin 3t, -9\cos 3t).$$

$$||\ddot{x}(t)|| = \sqrt{81\sin^2 3t + 81\cos^2 3t} = \sqrt{81} = 9.$$

Ortore
$$K(+) = \frac{1}{\|\dot{x}(+)\|} \|\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{1}{\|\dot{x}(+)\|} \dot{x}(+))\|$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \|\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{1}{3}\dot{x}(+))\| = \frac{1}{3^2} \cdot 9 = 1.$$
Koe

$$ROL$$

$$R(t) = \frac{1}{k(t)} = 1$$

AOK. Na Seitelore, av Ta Liauquera in taxinas X(+) ≠0 kal This ETITAL XMONS X(t) Einai opopulia na Kallet, Kalu $\|X(t)\| \neq 0$, Tote n taxithta v(t) 0aEivai otadeph.

An. Agod X(+) 1 X(+), Exoque $\dot{X}(t) \cdot \dot{X}(t) = 0.$ Ald | | | | (- | x(0) | | = 3 - 1 = T v(t) = || x(t) || = / x(t) - x(t) => $(v(t))^2 = ||\dot{x}(t)||^2 = \dot{x}(t) - \dot{x}(t)$ $\frac{d}{dt}\left[\left(V(t)\right)^{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left(t\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2}\left(t\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(t\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2}\left(t\right) = 2$ $2v(t)\cdot\dot{v}(t) = 2\dot{X}(t)\cdot\dot{X}(t)$ V(+) 70 $\sqrt{(t)}\cdot \tilde{v}(t) = 6$ $\dot{V}(t) = 0$ Snd. n raxvinta v(t) Elvau otavepri. AOK Na Bread or napapiezpires Estables This Egantopleins

$$X(t) = (e^{3t}, e^{-3t}, 302t), \text{ poe } t=1.$$

An. H Estación uns Eleantopeens Elian

$$Y(4) = \chi(1) + \chi(4) = 0$$

$$Y(t) = (e^3, e^3, 3\sqrt{2}) + t(3e^3, -3e^3, 3\sqrt{2})$$

n onoia èxer napapregnes e Frondres

$$\begin{cases} y_1(t) = e^3 + 3e^3 t \\ y_2(t) = e^3 - 3e^3 t \\ y_3(t) = 312 + 312 t \end{cases}$$

ADX. Na Bosod of napaperpines estables the Equitopielms that the happen $\chi(t)=(t,2t,t^2)$ oto onjuelo (1,2,1).

AT To onjuelo (1,2,1) autotoixel oto t=1, para $\begin{cases} t=1\\ 2t=2\\ t^2=1 \end{cases}$

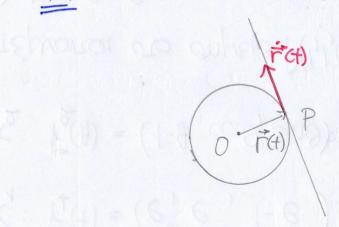
Apa n estoción uns examignems ou to-1, la elvai Y(t) = X(1) + t X(1) Y(t) = (1,2,1) + t (1,2,2)

kan enquires on mapaperprises this extravers show $\begin{cases} y_1(t) = 1 + t \\ y_2(t) = 2 + 2t \\ y_3(t) = 1 + 2t \end{cases}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

AON N. 8.0. n Egantópevn oto tuxous onqueis Pro roxon

c: F(t) = prost i + psht j Elvar Kolvern orni aktiva OP.

M



Elvae $\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{F}(t)$ kan to Expansion Showaya this c oto onjueio P Elvae to $\overrightarrow{F}(t) = -p$ Sint $\overrightarrow{i} + p$ cost \overrightarrow{f}

ZUVETICUS

 $\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}(t) = -p^2 \cos t \sin t + p^2 \sin t \cos t = 0$ $\delta n \lambda$

 $\vec{r}(t) \perp \vec{r}(t)$.

$$c: \vec{r_i}(t) = (e^t, e^{2t}, 1 - e^{-t})$$

$$S = \overline{r_2}(A) = (1-\theta, \cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

réprovau or onpreis P(1,1,0).

B) Na Bpelei n junta perazi run eganzquelun rus oro onpero auró.

An a) To PECI pad t=0 mag

To
$$P \in C_2$$
 ya $0=0$, madi $1=1-0$

$$1 = 1-0$$

$$1 = \cos \theta$$

8) $\vec{r}_{1}(t) = (e^{t}, 2e^{2t}, 1ee^{t}) \Rightarrow$ $\vec{r}_{1}(0) = (e^{0}, 2e^{0}, e^{0}) \Rightarrow$ $\vec{r}_{1}(0) = (1, 2, 1) \Rightarrow ||\vec{r}_{1}(0)|| = \sqrt{6}$ $\vec{r}_{2}(0) = (-1, -\sin 0, \cos 0) \Rightarrow$ $\vec{r}_{2}(0) = (-1, 0, 1) \Rightarrow ||\vec{r}_{2}(0)|| = \sqrt{2}$

Enopières

$$\cos \omega = \frac{\vec{r}_1(0) \cdot \vec{r}_2(0)}{\|\vec{r}_1(0)\| \cdot \|\vec{r}_2(0)\|} = \frac{-1 + 0 + 1}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = 0$$

Apa $W = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Apr. Na urodoporai to odoktraceja $\int \vec{r}(t) dt$ onsu $\vec{r}(t) = t\vec{i} + \sqrt{t+1}\vec{j} - e^t\vec{k}$.

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} f(t) dt = \left(\int_{0}^{1} t dt \right) \vec{i} + \left(\int_{0}^{1} (-e^{t}) dt \right) \vec{k}$$

$$= \left[\frac{t^{2}}{2} \right]_{t=0}^{1} \cdot \vec{i} + \left[\frac{(t+1)^{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} \right]_{t=0}^{1} \vec{j} + \left[-e^{t} \right]_{t=0}^{1} \vec{k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \vec{i} + \frac{2}{3} \left(2\sqrt{2} - 1 \right) \cdot \vec{j} + \left(-e + 1 \right) \vec{k}.$$

or three telegists in with the stocker

(4) = (2006) - EShit 2E 2E) 100 +(0) = (1.0,3)

THE MAR ROBERT IN SLAWSHARM SCHOPMON THE

Aox Na Boedein Statuspiaced surprish
$$\vec{r}(t)$$
, av
$$\vec{r}'(t) = \left(2\cos t, -t\sin t, 2t\right) \text{ four } \vec{r}(0) = (1,0,3).$$

An. Okokanpa voras thu
$$\vec{r}(t)$$
 Exoque $\vec{r}(t) = \left(2 \sinh t + c_1, \frac{1}{2} \cosh^2 t + c_2, t^2 + c_3\right)$

Opus
$$\vec{r}(0) = (C_1, \frac{1}{2} + C_2, C_3) = 3$$

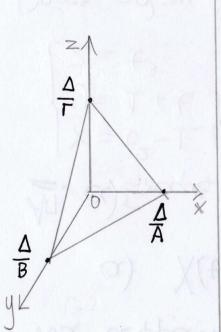
$$(1,0,3) = (C_1, \frac{1}{2} + C_2, C_3) = 3$$

$$C_1 = 1, C_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, C_3 = 3$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (2smt + 1, \frac{1}{2}cost^2 - \frac{1}{2}, t^2 + 3).$$

* Enypoleres ora 1R3

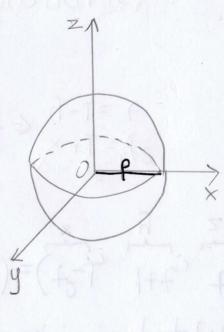
1) Enlneso



2) Zyaipa

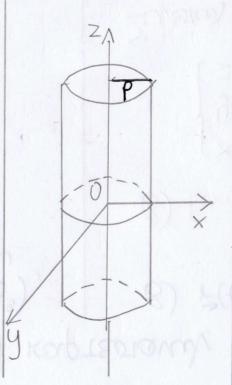
$$2^{2} + 2^{2} = 2$$

 $x + y + z = p^{2}$



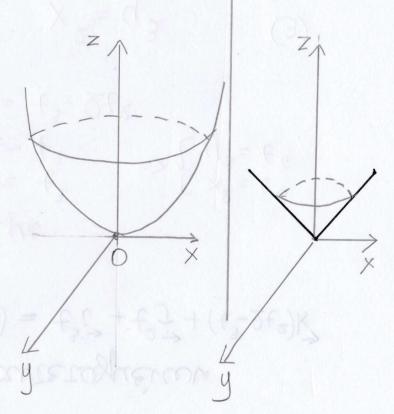
3) Kudivdpos

$$x^{2}+y^{2}=\rho^{2}$$



4) Mapobbale's

$$Z = x^2 + y^2$$



$$Z = x^{2} + y^{2}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

5) Kwws

AOH DEMOSPHE TIS napakatu kaprudes uno propon rapapietoikul E515. Na experioral uno paper rapteorard ouretagueren.

(a)
$$\chi(t) = (t^2 - 1, 1 + t, t^3)$$
,
An (a) Example

$$\begin{cases} x = t^{2} - 1 \\ y = 1 + t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 1 = t^{2} \\ y - 1 = t \end{cases}$$

$$= t^{3}$$

Constagn of ar an stand

$$(x+1) = (y-1)^2$$
 (1)

Enion, an' TIS SUB TELEUTONES

$$0 = 2 = (g-1)^3$$

H topin tou Enjeaveur

(1) rou (2) Elrou n ropourn X.

6) Exape

$$\int_{y=+3}^{x=+3} = \begin{cases} x^2 = +6 \\ y = +6 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x^2 = +6 \\ y^3 = +6 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x^2 = +6 \\ y^3 = +6 \end{cases}$$

ZUETLES

$$\chi^2 = g^3$$

(3)

Kau = = X +0

$$z = x - 2y \qquad (4)$$

H tour ter Eniquient (3) kou (4) Elvou n rapindin F(t). Aor Na Breder n napapierpish estoreon the requirem con stream us topin the eniquerely

 $S_a: \chi^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5$ $S_a: z = 1$

An Mosparwi in kaprilm a sival evas white mu reportante and $\frac{1}{2}$ The topin this organizar S_1 was enimedou S_2 . At other S_1 decaying

Z=1 Maiproyre

 $x^2+y^2+1=5$ $x^2+y^2=2^2$ (kapteolaw estar)

Apa

 $\vec{r}(t) = 2 \cot \vec{i} + 2 \sin t \vec{j}$

(Mapapeterpul ETIS)

onou $0 \le t \le 2\pi$.

Aon Eoru n kapridin c he haupparent Estawon (Sontason napaperprint Esperin)

c: F(t) = acost i + Bsinti + tk

ona tell, a, b oradepes. Na Expanse uni pappa kapteorandi outerappelier, us tout etipereier.

An. Example
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = B \sin t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = a \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = a$$

And tis sub relevancies e Fivalures repordance

$$y = B \sin z$$
 (2)

Apa n c êxel kapteonales e 310 worls 713 (1) van (2).

AUX Dempaque vaporistr c n orosa Eival Equi tun Enjoureur pe rapterais Ezionoris 2x+y-z=0 kar 2x-y-z=0. Na Brever n fravoquatern/ napaquezpien Estouron insc.

An Ostovias x=t, reposente $y+z=-9t^2$ Ly+z=2t

Tôte schoras to overma auto us noos y vou z boiotoupe $y = t - t^2, \quad z = t + t^2.$

Enopérus n raprolm c exe napopuezpures e Frondocu

 $y = t - t^2 \quad \text{in Stavuoru.} \quad \vec{r}(t) = t \vec{i} + (t - t^2) \vec{j} + (t + t^2) \vec{k}$ $z = t + t^2 \quad \text{EStowon}$

Apr Na Bredei to junios rosou on regumbns $X(t) = (e^tost, e^tsint, e^t)$

An Excyre

X(t) = (dost-esint, esint+erost, et)

Enopéras

 $\|X(t)\| = \|X(t) \cdot X(t)\| = \|e^{2t}(\cos t - \sin t)^2 + e^{(2int + \cos t)^2} + e^{2t}$

= /et (cost - 2008 smt+sint + sint + 2 sint ost + cost + 1) = e 13.

Apa to juntos tobou tos rapinales pas la Elvar:

 $S(t) = \int ||\dot{x}(t)|| dt = \int e^{t} \sqrt{3} dt = \sqrt{3} (e^{t} - 4).$

AOK H TODNIOI UNITED ON LEIOU OTO ETVINEDO IR² EXEL E JIDUAN $\chi(t) = (acost + b, asint + \gamma)$

ona tell o xodos rae a, 8, yell oradepes.

- a) Na Serrel ou n Taxonna eival oradepri-
- 8) Na Breder To Siavopa on Eritaxivons na t=0.

An

a)
$$\dot{x}(t) = (-\alpha \sin t, \alpha \cos t) = 0$$
 $v(t) = ||\dot{x}(t)|| = |\alpha \sin^2 t + \alpha^2 \cos^2 t = |\alpha|$.

B)
$$\dot{X}(t) = (-\alpha \omega t, -\alpha smt) \Rightarrow \dot{X}(0) = (-\alpha, 0).$$

AOK. H TOOXIG EVÓS UNKOU onjuetou ora R3 exel espacon P(t) = (acosut, asmut, But) snow tell o xpolos kau a, B, welk, oradepes. Na Boesal

- a) to Siavopia in Taxonias
- b) n taxotinta
- 8) to Siavopia the Enital xway
- S) n Entra xuvon-

極

- a) F(+) = (-austrut, aucosut, Bu)
- B) v(t) = || is(t) ||

$$= \sqrt{\alpha \omega^{2} + \beta^{2} \omega^{2}} = \omega \sqrt{\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2}}.$$

S)
$$\alpha(t) = \|\vec{r}(t)\|$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 \omega^4 \cos^2 \omega t + a^2 \omega^4 \sin^2 \omega t}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 \omega^4} = \alpha \omega^2.$$

Age H toxis evos kivaquerou chikal anquerou oto IR exercetio. $\vec{r}(t) = (2\cos 2t, 3\cos t)$.

Na Seittel ôte to Unito autó onjuelo kivetrae om nojos Bohn $4y^2 - 9x - 18 = 0$.

M. Exape

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 2\cos 2t - x = 2(2\cos 2t - 1) \\ y(t) = 3\cos t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2(2\cos 2t - 1) \\ y = 3\cos t \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 2\left[2\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^{2} - 1\right] \Rightarrow \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2\left[2\frac{y^2}{9} - 1\right] \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{9}y^2 - 2 \Rightarrow 9x = 4y^2 - 18 \Rightarrow 4y^2 - 9x - 18 = 0$$

$$\sin^2 t = \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2}$$
 => $\cos 2t = 1-2\sin^2 t$

$$\cos^2 t = \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} = > \cos 2t = \cos^2 t - 1$$

agai

KI Enqueiras

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

$$\cos 2t = (1-\sin^2 t) - \sin^2 t = 1 - \cos 2t$$

$$\cos 2t = \cos^2 t - 1 + \cos^2 t \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 t = \cos 2t + 1$$