

# B44

a)  $\tilde{F}(t) = (1 + \cos(2t), \sin(2t), 2\sin(t)) \quad t \in [-\pi, \pi]$

$\tilde{F}(-\pi) = (2, 0, 0) = \tilde{F}(\pi)$  så slår man

Vill sc om den är enkel drs om det finns  $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$ ,  
 så att  $\tilde{F}(s) = \tilde{F}(t)$  och sedan att  $(s, t) \neq (-\pi, \pi)$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{x}(t) = x(s) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(2t) = \cos(2s) \\ \sin(2t) = \sin(2s) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 2s = 2t + 2\pi n \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \tilde{y}(t) = y(s) \Leftrightarrow s = t + \pi n \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

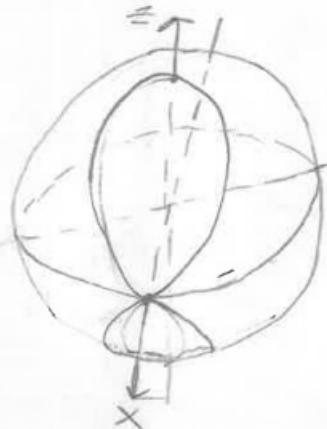
För att ha  $-\pi \leq s < t \leq \pi$  och  $(s, t) \neq (-\pi, \pi)$  behövs  $s = t + \pi$

För att ha  $\tilde{z}(t) = z(s)$  behövs  $\sin(t) = \sin(s) = \sin(t + \pi) = -\sin(t)$   
 alltså att  $\sin(t) = 0$

D: är  $t = \pi k$   $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Där  $k$  där  $t, s \in [-\pi, \pi]$   
 för  $t = 0$  och  $t = \pi$  vilket ger  $s = -\pi$  respektive  $\pi$   
 vi har  $\tilde{F}(0) = (2, 0, 0) = \tilde{F}(\pi)$  så kurvan är ej enkel (i en punkt)

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= (1 + \cos(2t))^2 + \sin^2(2t) + (2\sin(t))^2 \\
 &= 1 + 2\cos(2t) + \cos^2(2t) + \sin^2(2t) + 4\sin^2(t) = 1 + 2(1 - 2\sin^2(t)) + 1 + 4\sin^2(t) = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \quad (x-1)^2 + y^2 = (1 + \cos(2t) - 1)^2 + \sin^2(2t) = \cos^2(2t) + \sin^2(2t) = 1$$



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$

$$\gamma(\pm 2) = (0, 0, \pm 2)$$

9.3

$$a) \quad r(t) = (t, t) \quad t \in [0, 2] \Rightarrow dx = dt, dy = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^2 (x^2 + xy) dx + (y^2 - xy) dy &= \int_0^2 (t^2 + t \cdot t) dt + (t^2 - t \cdot t) dt \\
 &= \int_0^2 2t^2 dt = \left[ \frac{2}{3}t^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{16}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad r(t) = (t, \frac{t^2}{2}) \quad t \in [0, 2] \Rightarrow dx = dt, dy = t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^2 (x^2 + xy) dx + (y^2 - xy) dy &= \int_0^2 \left( t^2 + t \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \right) dt + \left( \left( \frac{t^2}{2} \right)^2 - t \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \right) t dt \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left( \frac{t^4}{4} - \frac{t^4}{2} + \frac{t^3}{2} + t^2 \right) dt = \left[ \frac{t^6}{24} - \frac{t^5}{10} + \frac{t^4}{8} + \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^2 \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} - \frac{16}{5} + 2 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{62}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \quad r(t) = \begin{cases} (2t, t) & t \in [0, 1] \\ (2, 2t-2) & t \in [1, 2] \end{cases} \Rightarrow dx = \begin{cases} 2dt & t \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & t \in [1, 2] \end{cases}, dy = \begin{cases} dt & t \in [0, 1] \\ 2dt & t \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 (x^2 + xy) dx + (y^2 - xy) dy &= \int_0^1 ((2t)^2 + 2t \cdot t) 2 dt + \int_1^2 ((2t-2)^2 - 2(2t-2) 2) dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 8t^2 dt + \int_1^2 (t^2 - 3t + 2) dt = \left[ 8 \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{3t^2}{2} + 2t \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} + 8 \left( \frac{8}{3} - 6 + 4 \right) - 8 \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 \right) = \frac{64}{3} - 20 = \frac{4}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$