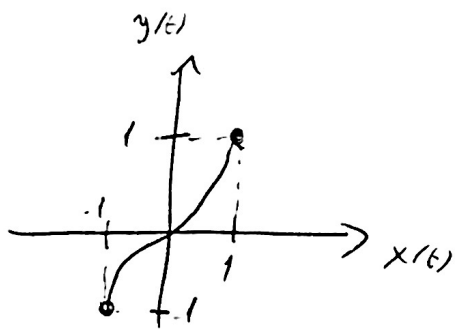


P1 $\Gamma(t) = (\sqrt[3]{t}, t)$, $t \in [-1, 1]$

$\Gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ NOTA $x(t)^3 = y(t)$

Por lo que el grafico es parte de una cúbica

Como $t \in [-1, 1] \Rightarrow y(t) \in [-1, 1] \Rightarrow x(t) \in [-1, 1]$



b) $\frac{d\Gamma}{dt} = (\frac{-2}{3}t^{-\frac{2}{3}}, 1)$, como $t^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ no es continua en $0=t$

$\rightarrow \Gamma(t)$ no es $C^1 \Rightarrow$ No es suave

Simple, si:

$\Gamma(t_1) = \Gamma(t_2) \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt[3]{t_1}, t_1) = (\sqrt[3]{t_2}, t_2)$
 $\Rightarrow t_1 = t_2 \Rightarrow$ inyectiva ✓

Regular,

$\|\frac{d\Gamma}{dt}\| = \sqrt{t^{-\frac{4}{3}} + 1} > 1 > 0$ ✓

c) PARA ser suave encontrar una parametrización C^1

Ej: (t, t^3) con $t \in [-1, 1]$ } y más ideas
 $(\frac{t}{2}, \frac{t^3}{8})$ con $t \in [-2, 2]$ }

P2 $\Gamma(t) = (a \cos(t), a \sin(t), \frac{bt}{2\pi})$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$

a) $\frac{d\Gamma}{dt} = (-a \sin(t), a \cos(t), \frac{b}{2\pi})$ total en $C^1 \Rightarrow$ Simple

$$\left\| \frac{d\Gamma}{dt} \right\| = \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{b^2}{4\pi^2}} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Regular}$$

$$\Gamma(t_1) = \Gamma(t_2) \Rightarrow \frac{bt_1}{2\pi} = \frac{bt_2}{2\pi} \Rightarrow t_1 = t_2 \Rightarrow \text{Simple}$$

b) $S(t) = \int_0^t \left\| \frac{d\Gamma}{d\tilde{t}}(\tilde{t}) \right\| d\tilde{t} = \int_0^t \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{b^2}{4\pi^2}} d\tilde{t} = \boxed{\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{b^2}{4\pi^2}} t}$

P3 $\frac{d\Gamma}{dt} = (2t \cos(t) + t^2 \sin(t), 2t \sin(t) + t^2 \cos(t), \sqrt{3} t^2)$ es Simple en C^1

$$\left\| \frac{d\Gamma}{dt} \right\| = \sqrt{4t^2 (\cos^2(t) + \sin^2(t)) + t^4 (\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)) + 3t^4}$$

$$= 2|t| \sqrt{1 + t^2} \quad \Leftarrow t \neq 0$$

Sea Mayor que 0, por lo tanto no es Regular por $t \in [0, \infty)$

Nota: * Para $t > 0$ si lo es

$$\Gamma(t_1) = \Gamma(t_2) \Rightarrow \frac{t_1^3}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{t_2^3}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \boxed{t_1 = t_2} \Rightarrow \text{Simple}$$

Propuesto: $F(t) = (t^2 \cos(t), t^2 \sin(t))$, $t \in [0, \infty)$

$$\vec{F}(t_1) = \vec{F}(t_2) \Rightarrow (t_1^2 \cos(t_1), t_1^2 \sin(t_1)) = (t_2^2 \cos(t_2), t_2^2 \sin(t_2))$$

$$t_1^2 \cos(t_1) = t_2^2 \cos(t_2) \Rightarrow t_1^4 \cos^2(t_1) = t_2^4 \cos^2(t_2)$$

$$t_1^2 \sin(t_1) = t_2^2 \sin(t_2) \Rightarrow t_1^4 \sin^2(t_1) = t_2^4 \sin^2(t_2)$$

$$t_1^4 = t_2^4 \Rightarrow t_1 = \pm t_2$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = t_2 \quad \text{o} \quad t_1 = -t_2$$

Si $t_1 = -t_2$

$$t_1^2 \sin(t_1) = t_2^2 \sin(t_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1^2 \sin(t_1) = t_1^2 \sin(-t_1) = -t_1^2 \sin(t_1)$$

Solo si $t_1 = 0$, para cualquier $t_1 \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{t_1 = t_2}$ Por lo que es simple

$$S(t) = \int_0^t 2t \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \int_1^{1+t^2} \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^{1+t^2} = \frac{2}{3} ((1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1)$$

Para $t=0$, pues $r(t') = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{t'}{\sqrt{3}} = 0 \Rightarrow t' = 0$

Encuentra \bar{t} tal que $S(\bar{t}) = \frac{14}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} ((1+\bar{t}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) = 7$
 $\Rightarrow \bar{t} = \sqrt{3}$

Distancia a Oxy es componente z de $r(\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow \boxed{3}$

P4 $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ w. $f(0) = 0$ $S(x) = e^{-x} f(x) - 1$

Con ~~$\gamma(x) = (x, f(x))$~~ $\gamma(t) = (t, f(t))$, $t \in [0, x]$

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dt} = (1, f'(t)) \Rightarrow \left\| \frac{d\gamma}{dt} \right\| = \sqrt{1 + f'(t)^2}$$

$$S(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + f'(t)^2} dt \stackrel{TFC}{\Rightarrow} e^x - f'(x) = \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^x - f'(x))^2 = 1 + f'(x)^2 \Rightarrow e^{2x} - 2e^x f'(x) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^x - 1}{2e^x} = f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} + C, \text{ como } f(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + C = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{C = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = \frac{x + e^{-x} - 1}{2}}$$