

ANALYSIS I

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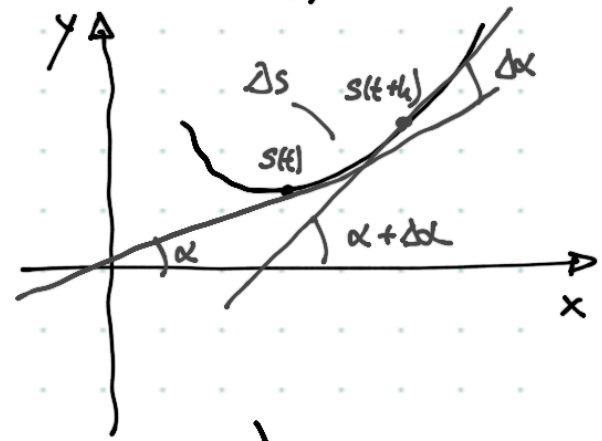
24.01.2017

① zu zeigen $\frac{d\alpha}{ds} = \frac{\dot{x}(t)\ddot{y}(t) - \dot{y}(t)\ddot{x}(t)}{\sqrt{(\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t))^{3/2}}}$

Für $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$ gilt: $\tan \alpha(t) = \frac{\dot{y}(t)}{\dot{x}(t)}$

Differenziation beider Seiten ergibt:

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{ds} = \frac{\dot{x}(t)\ddot{y}(t) - \dot{y}(t)\ddot{x}(t)}{[\dot{x}(t)]^2} \frac{dt}{ds} \quad *$$



Nun ist $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}\right)^2} = \frac{\dot{x}^2}{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} \quad **$

und $\frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} \quad ***$

* mit ** + ***

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\alpha}{ds} = \frac{\dot{x}(t)\ddot{y}(t) - \dot{y}(t)\ddot{x}(t)}{(\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t))^{3/2}}$$

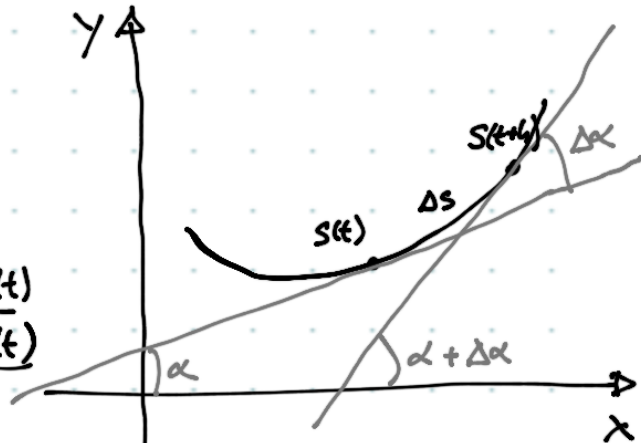
□

ANALYSIS I

26.01.2017

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ z.z.: } \frac{d\alpha}{ds} = \frac{\dot{x}(t)\ddot{y}(t) - \dot{y}(t)\ddot{x}(t)}{\sqrt{(\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t))^{3/2}}}$$

Für $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$ gilt: $\tan \alpha(t) = \frac{\dot{y}(t)}{\dot{x}(t)}$ *



Differenziation * nach s (auf beiden Seiten):

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{ds} = \frac{\dot{x}(t)\ddot{y}(t) - \dot{y}(t)\ddot{x}(t)}{[\dot{x}(t)]^2} \frac{dt}{ds} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

Nun ist: $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}\right)^2} = \frac{\dot{x}^2}{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} \quad \textcircled{2}$

$$\frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Setze $\textcircled{2}$ und $\textcircled{3}$ in $\textcircled{1}$ ein:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\alpha}{ds} = \frac{\dot{x}(t)\ddot{y}(t) - \dot{y}(t)\ddot{x}(t)}{\sqrt{(\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t))^{3/2}}}$$

