

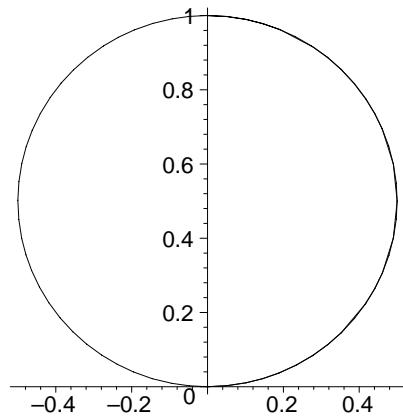
Math 4530
 Playing with plane curves
 Friday Januray 26

We use the formulas from #9 on page 24 to plot planar curves with prescribed planar curvature:

```

[> restart:with(plots):
Warning, the name changecoords has been redefined
> theta:=t->int(k(r),r=0..t)+phi;
#the integral version of k=
#d/ds of theta
[<
[> F:=s->int(cos(theta(t)),t=0..s)+a;
G:=s->int(sin(theta(t)),t=0..s)+b;
#here alpha(s)=[F(s),G(s)]
[<
[> F:=s->int(cos(theta(t)),t=0..s)+a;
G:=s->int(sin(theta(t)),t=0..s)+b
[<
[> a:=0;b:=0;
#start at origin
phi:=0;
#start with theta(0)=0
[<
[> k:=r->2;
#constant curvature 2
[<
[> [F(s),G(s)];
[<
[> plot([F(s),G(s),s=0..3*Pi/2],color=black);
#should be circle of radius 1/2.

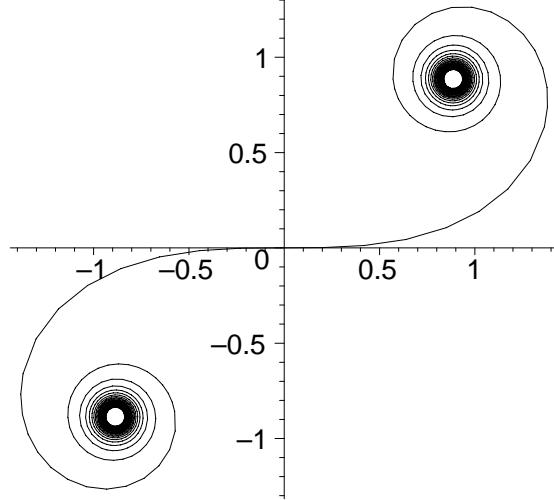
```



```

> k:=r->r;
      #should be spiral-like
       $k := r \rightarrow r$ 
> [F(s),G(s)];
      #amazingly you get a symbolic form for the path
       $\left[ \sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{FresnelC}\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{FresnelS}\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \right]$ 
> plot([F(s),G(s),s=-20..20],color=black);

```



```

>
> k:=r->exp(r);
theta(t);
F(s);
G(s);
       $k := \exp$ 
 $e^t - 1$ 

```

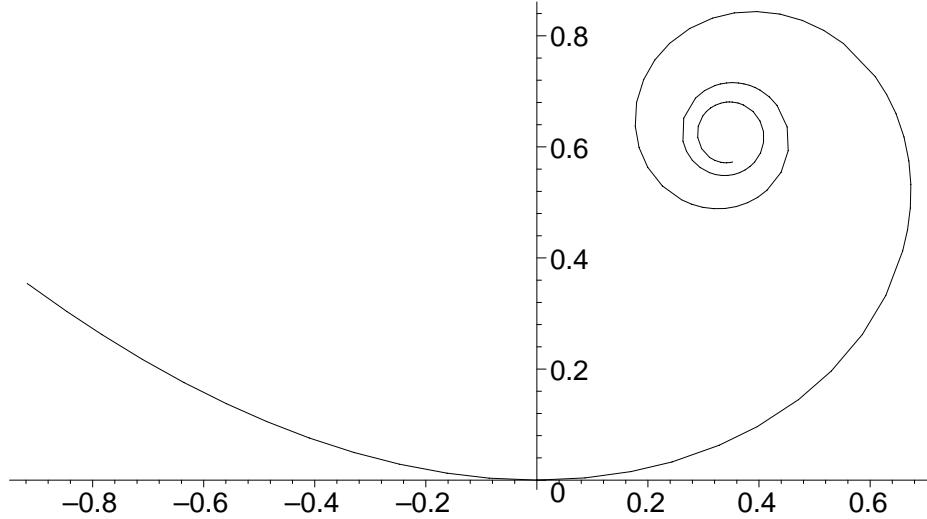
```


$$\text{Si}(e^s) \sin(1) + \text{Ci}(e^s) \cos(1) - \text{Si}(1) \sin(1) - \text{Ci}(1) \cos(1)$$


$$\text{Si}(e^s) \cos(1) - \text{Ci}(e^s) \sin(1) - \text{Si}(1) \cos(1) + \text{Ci}(1) \sin(1)$$

> plot([F(s), G(s), s=-1..3], color=black);

```



```

> k:=s->s*(s-4)*(s+4);

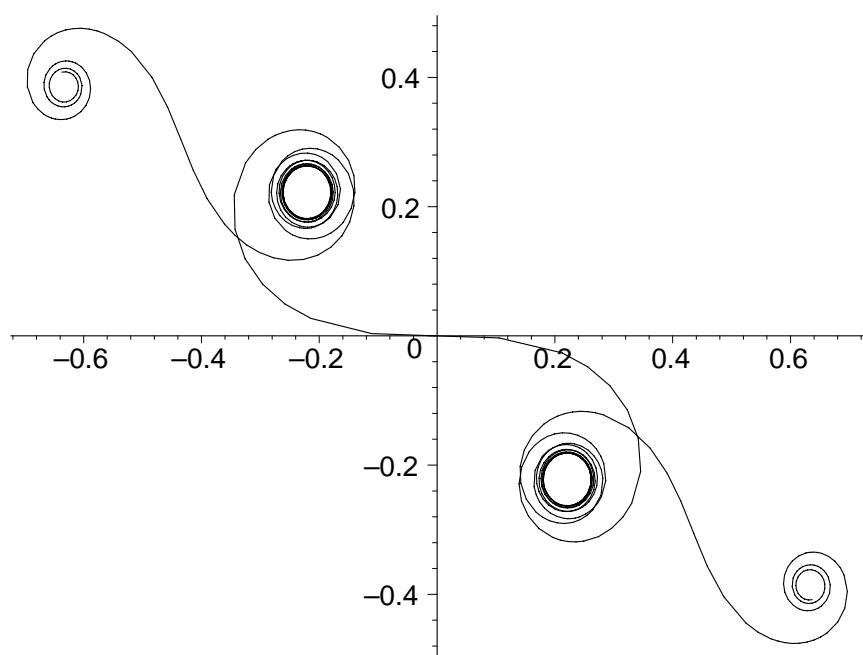
$$k := s \rightarrow s(s-4)(s+4)$$

> [F(s), G(s)];

$$\left[ \int_0^s \cos\left(\frac{1}{4}t^4 - 8t^2\right) dt, \int_0^s \sin\left(\frac{1}{4}t^4 - 8t^2\right) dt \right]$$

> plot([F(s), G(s), s=-5..5], color=black);

```



[>