

Applications of the Serret-Frenet Equations

Math 473

Introduction to Differential Geometry

Lecture 8

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October 24, 2017

Theorem (1):

Let $\alpha : I \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$ be a unit speed curve with $\kappa(t) > 0$ for all $t \in I$. If we have $\kappa(t) = \lambda$, where λ is constant, and $\tau(t) = 0$ for all $t \in I$, then the curve α is part of circle whose radius is $\frac{1}{\lambda}$.

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Proof:

The useful formulas for curvature and torsion

We can use Serret-Frenet equations to prove the useful formulas for curvature and torsion.

Theorem (2):

For a regular parametrised space curve $\alpha : I \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$ the curvature κ and the torsion τ can be computed as

$$\kappa = \frac{|\alpha' \times \alpha''|}{|\alpha'|^3}, \quad \tau = \frac{[\alpha', \alpha'', \alpha''']}{|\alpha' \times \alpha''|^2},$$

where $[\alpha' \alpha'', \alpha''']$ is the triple scalar product given by $[\alpha', \alpha'', \alpha'''] = (\alpha' \times \alpha'') \bullet \alpha'''$.

Proof:

Theorem (3):

The Serret-Frenet basis can also be computed as

$$T = \frac{\alpha'}{|\alpha'|}, \quad B = \frac{\alpha' \times \alpha''}{|\alpha' \times \alpha''|}, \quad N = B \times T.$$

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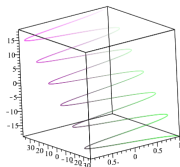
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Proof:

Examples

Example(1):

Let $\alpha : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by $\alpha(t) = (2t + \sin t, \cos t, t)$. Compute the velocity and the speed of α . Show that α is a regular space curve. Compute the unit tangent T , the binormal B , the principal normal N , the curvature κ and the torsion τ of α . You need not attempt to simplify the expressions obtained.



Thanks for listening.