

Should the Frenet frame be named only for Frenet?

- a) yes
- b) no, it should include him, but not only Frenet
- c) no, strike his name and use a different one



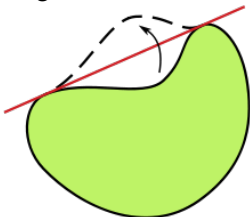
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## Curves $\rightarrow$ Surfaces

- The embeddings make a difference as we'll see when we examine curves on other kinds of surfaces (e.g., helix on cylinder versus cone) and in spacetime.
- Given a fixed piece of string, what figure bounds the largest area?

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Green's Theorem 
$$\int_{\alpha} Ldx + Mdy = \iint \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} dA$$

Think Green!

## 1.6: Isoperimetric Inequality (Schmidt, 1938)

$\alpha(s) = (x(s), y(s))$  closed curve with length  $L$

enclosing region  $A \Rightarrow L^2 \geq 4\pi A$

once around?

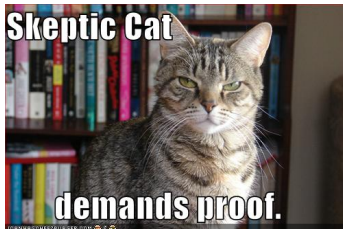
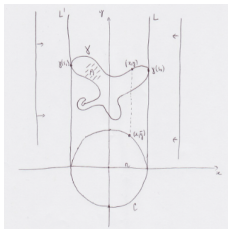
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once around?  $0 \leq s \leq L$

- Bound by 2 parallels lines
- Circle is stepping stone to go from area to length
- $r$  drops out at the end so specific projection doesn't matter



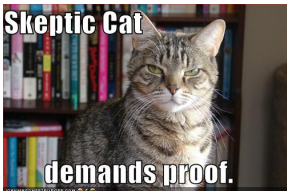
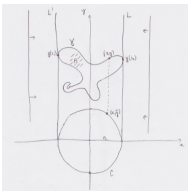
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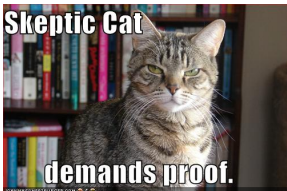
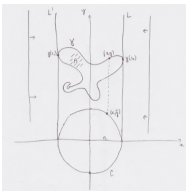
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Parametrize circle  $\beta(s)$  using  $x(s)$ , smooth  $\alpha(s)$  with a new  $y$ :

$$\beta(s) = (x(s), \pm\sqrt{r^2 - x(s)^2}) = (x(s), \beta_2(s))$$

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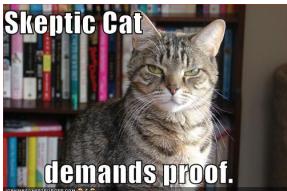
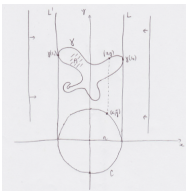
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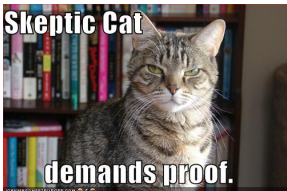
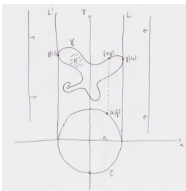
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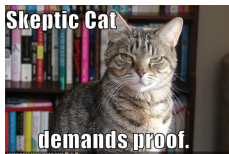
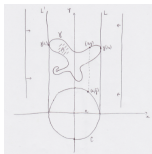
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We'll add these & reduce to get a nice formula for total area:  $rL$



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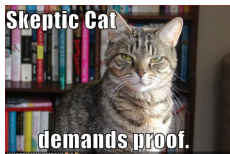
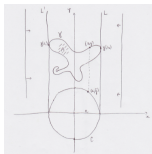
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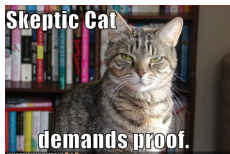
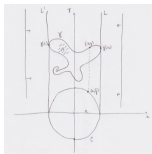
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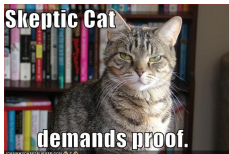
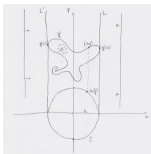
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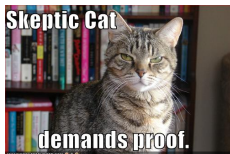
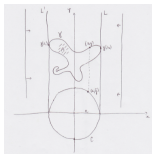
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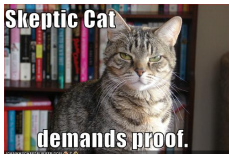
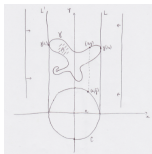
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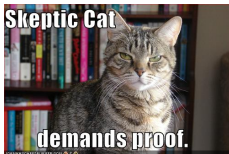
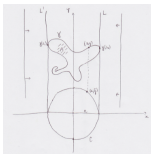
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$(xx' + \beta_2 y')^2 \geq 0$  gives

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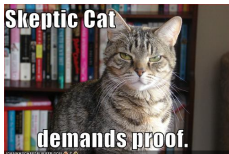
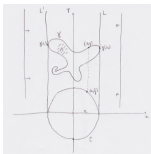
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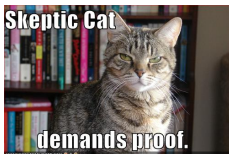
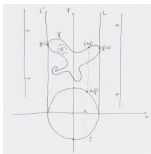
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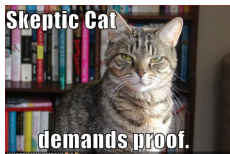
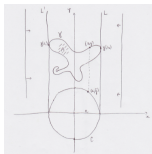
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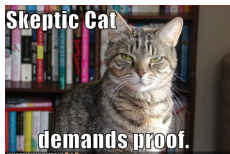
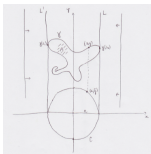
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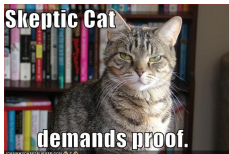
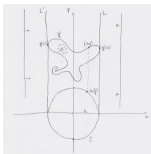
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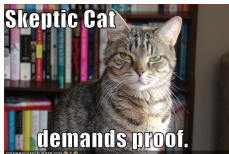
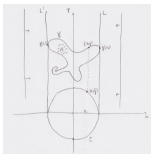
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## 1.6: Isoperimetric Inequality (Schmidt, 1938)

$\alpha(s) = (x(s), y(s))$  closed curve  $0 \leq s \leq L$  enclosing region  $A \Rightarrow L^2 \geq 4\pi A$



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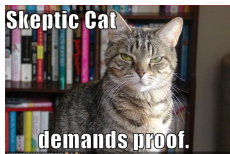
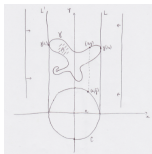
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- In 3-space, sphere maximizes volume while minimizing surface area—geodesic domes

## Cauchy-Crofton formula

$\alpha(s)$  plane curve of length  $L$ . There are  $2L$  straight lines (counted with multiplicities) which meet  $\alpha(s)$   
electron micrographs

## Four-Vertex Theorem

$\kappa(s)$  of a simple, closed, smooth plane curve has at least four local extrema

mechanics: no polygons that can stand on only one edge  
(false in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ : Gomboc)

