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X CASA

Sesta lezione
04/04/17

Ag brs

$$q: \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$$

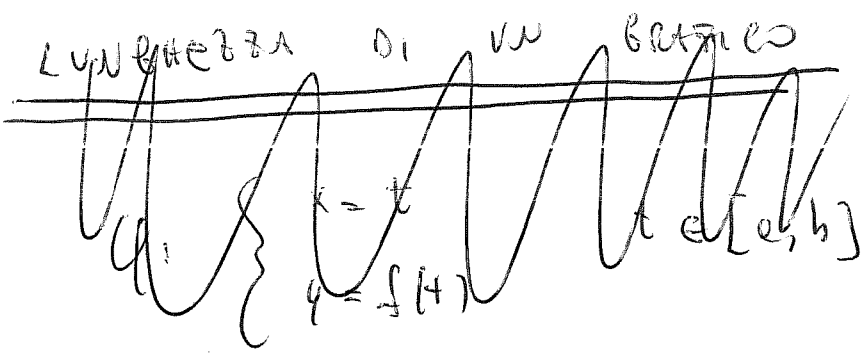
$$a, b > 0$$

$$t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Calcolare la lunghezza dell'ellisse

1) Ci riuscite?

2) Fare una ricerca su questo
argomento.



LUNGHENZA DI UN'ARCATA

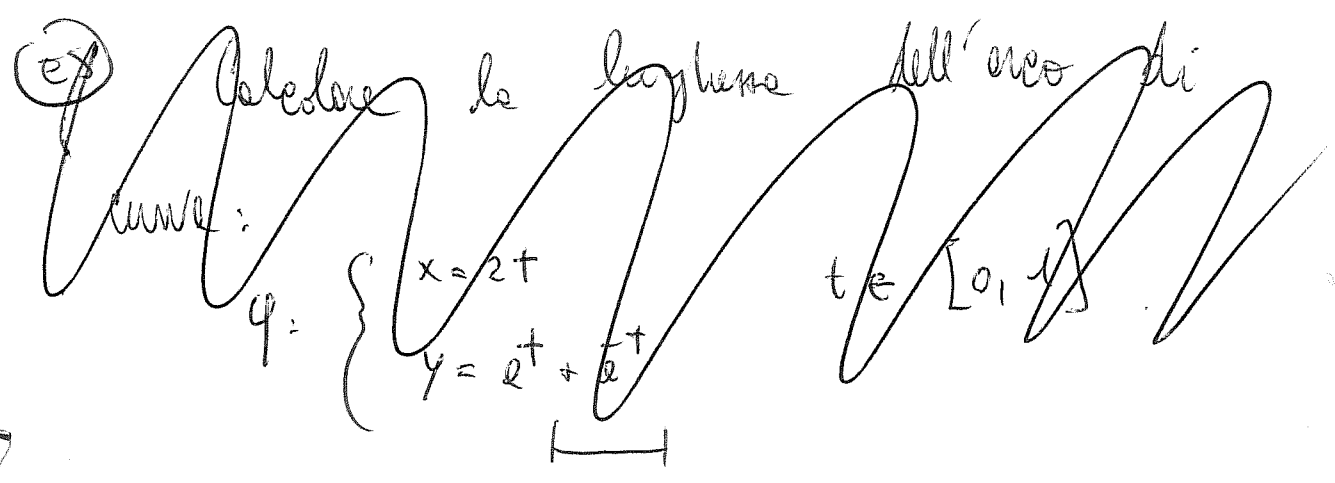
$y = f(x)$, misura in $x \in [a, b]$

$\varphi: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = f(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \vec{r}(t) = (t, f(t))$

$\vec{r}'(t) = (1, f'(t)) \neq (0, 0) \quad \forall t \in [a, b]$

φ \bar{r} regolare $\iff f \in C^1([a, b])$

$\Rightarrow L(\varphi) = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'^2(t)} dt$



Oss

In questo modo ~~indichiamo~~ ~~l'interpole~~ ~~curvilineo~~
ad un ~~interpole~~ "ordinario" Γ di una ~~variab.~~ ~~reale~~

(13)

Oss

Interpoli
curvilinei

- A_i funzioni

- A_i forme diff. lineari
(campi vettoriali)

(ES)

Calcolare la lunghezza
dell'arco di curva:

(3hs)

$$y = e^{x/2} + e^{-x/2} \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = e^{t/2} + e^{-t/2} \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{(e^{t/2} - e^{-t/2})^2}{4}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{4 + e^t + e^{-t} - 2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{2 + e^t + e^{-t}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{(e^{t/2} + e^{-t/2})^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (e^{t/2} + e^{-t/2}) dt$$

= - - -

$$\vec{z}(t) = (e^{2t} \quad e^{-t}) \Rightarrow \vec{z}'(t) = (e^{2t} - e^{-t})$$

$$|\vec{z}'(t)|^2 = 4 + (e^{2t} - e^{-t})^2 = 4 + e^{2t} + e^{-2t} = 2 + e^{2t} + e^{-2t}$$

$$= (e^t + e^{-t})^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{z}'(t)| = e^t + e^{-t}$$

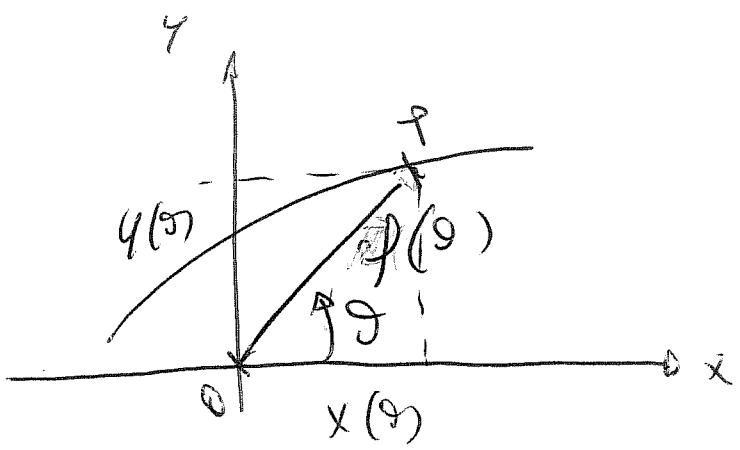
$$L(z) = \int_0^1 (e^t + e^{-t}) dt = (e^t - e^{-t}) \Big|_0^1 = \dots$$

SS Relative funzioni e curve ...

LUNGHEZZA DI UNA CURVA PIANA IN FORMA POLARE

$$p = f(\theta) \geq 0 \quad \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$$

è un raggio e quindi $p \geq 0$



$$\begin{cases} x(\theta) = p(\theta) \cos \theta \\ y(\theta) = p(\theta) \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$$

$$= \begin{cases} x = f(\theta) \cos \theta \\ y = f(\theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\theta) \cos \theta \\ f(\theta) \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

(11)

$$\vec{r}'(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} f'(\theta) \cos \theta - f(\theta) \sin \theta \\ f'(\theta) \sin \theta + f(\theta) \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\uparrow \varphi \in C^1(I) \Leftrightarrow f \in C^1(I)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{r}'(\theta)|^2 &= f'^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2ff' \cos \theta \sin \theta + f^2 \sin^2 \theta \\ &\quad + f'^2 \sin^2 \theta + f^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2ff' \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &= [f'(\theta)]^2 + [f(\theta)]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{r}'(\theta)| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(\theta) \neq 0 \\ f'(\theta) \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \forall \theta \in I$$

$$\varphi \in C^1(I) \Leftrightarrow f \in C^1(J), \quad f(\theta) \neq 0 \text{ \& } f'(\theta) \neq 0 \quad \forall \theta \in J$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\varphi) = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sqrt{f(\theta)^2 + f'(\theta)^2} d\theta$$

ES

SPIRALE LOGARITMICA

C12

$$p(\vartheta) = A e^{\vartheta}, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^+, \vartheta \in [0, \pi]$$

~~LAUREA~~ Calcolare la lung. delle curve polari.

—————

$$\begin{cases} x(\vartheta) = A e^{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta \\ y(\vartheta) = A e^{\vartheta} \sin \vartheta \end{cases}$$

$$f(\vartheta) = A e^{\vartheta} \neq 0 \quad \forall \vartheta$$

$$f'(\vartheta) = A e^{\vartheta} \neq 0 \quad \forall \vartheta$$

molte $f \in C^1(I) \Rightarrow$ φ repolare

$$\begin{aligned} L(\varphi) &= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{A^2 e^{2\vartheta} + A^2 e^{2\vartheta}} \, d\vartheta = A \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2} e^{\vartheta} \, d\vartheta \\ &= A\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{\vartheta} \, d\vartheta = \dots \end{aligned}$$

CAMB. DI PARAMETRIZ.

(13)

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos(-\vartheta) \\ y = R \sin(-\vartheta) \end{cases} \quad \vartheta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

combinò di menzione

invece:

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \vartheta \\ y = R \sin \vartheta \end{cases} \quad \vartheta \in [0, 2\pi] \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos 2u \\ y = R \sin 2u \end{cases} \quad (**) \\ u \in [0, \pi]$$

sono due parametriz.
equivalenti

importante

La lunghezza di un arco di curva piana non
cambia se le parametrizzazioni sono equivalenti.

Per es: (*) e (**) hanno stessa
lunghezza ($= 2\pi R$)

~~Def~~ ~~Def~~

$$q \text{ curve: } \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [a, b]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} s(t) = \int_a^t |\vec{r}'(\tau)| d\tau = \int_a^t \sqrt{\dots} dz \quad \text{curve curvilinear.}$$

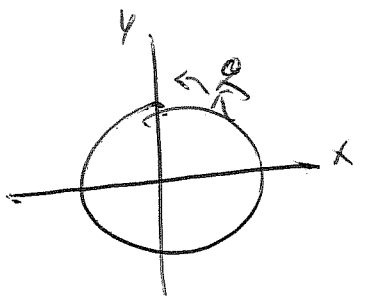
(B5)

$$q: \begin{cases} x = R \cos \vartheta \\ y = R \sin \vartheta \end{cases} \quad \text{cerchio } S(\vartheta) \text{ con } \vartheta \in [a, 2\pi]$$

$$s(\vartheta) = \int_0^\vartheta |\vec{r}'(\tau)| d\tau = R \vartheta \rightarrow S \in [0, 2\pi R]$$

Si può allora riparametrizzare la curva

$$\vartheta(s) = \frac{s}{R} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = R \cos \frac{s}{R} \\ y = R \sin \frac{s}{R} \end{cases} \quad S \in [0, 2\pi R]$$



importante! Mi dice la
 posizione attuale sulla curva - da R
 con il valore di θ una delle
 distanze precise.