



Eđri
Uzunluđu

EĐRİ UZUNLUĐU

şeklinde bulunur.

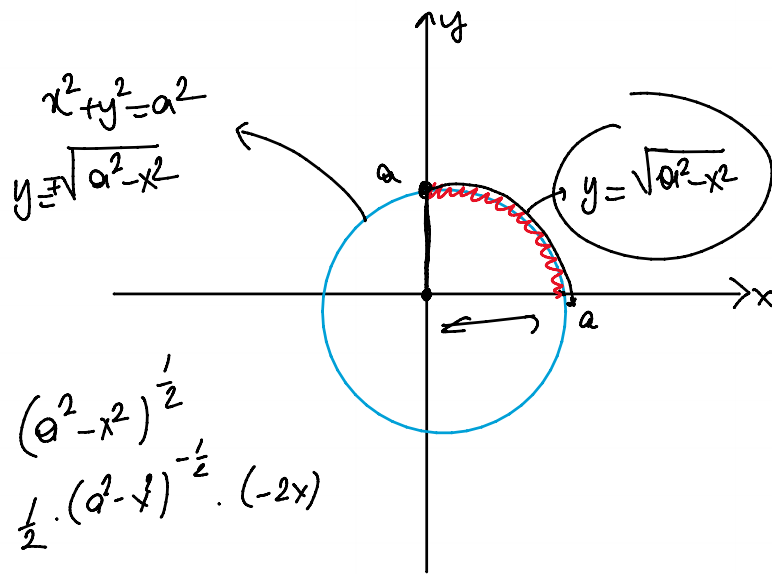
şeklinde bulunur.

Örnek $y = \ln x - \frac{1}{8}x^2$ eğrisinin $x=2$ ve $x=4$ doğruları arasında kalan parçanın uzunluğunu bulunuz.

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_2^4 \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx \\ &= \int_2^4 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{4}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \int_2^4 \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{4}\right) dx \\ &= \left(\ln x + \frac{x^2}{8}\right) \Big|_2^4 \\ &= (\ln 4 + 2) - \left(\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \ln 2 + \frac{3}{2} \text{ br} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\ln 2 + \frac{3}{2} \text{ br}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'(x) &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{4} \\ (y')^2 &= \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{16} \\ 1+(y')^2 &= 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{16} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{16} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{4}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Örnek a yarıçaplı çemberin uzunluğunu bulunuz.



$$l = 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx$$

$$y' = -\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

$$(y')^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2-x^2}$$

$$1+(y')^2 = 1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{a^2}{a^2-x^2}$$

$$l = 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2-x^2}} dx$$

$$= 4a \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

$$= 4a \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right) \Big|_0^a$$

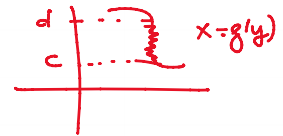
$$= 4a (\arcsin 1 - \arcsin 0) = 4a \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2\pi a \text{ br}}}$$

NOT: Eğer eğri parçasının denklemi $x = g(y)$, $c \leq y \leq d$ biçiminde verilirse eğri parçasının uzunluğu;

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$l = \int_c^d \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^2} dy \text{ ile hesaplanır.}$$



Uzunluğu bulunmak istenen eğrinin parametrik denklemi $x = u(t)$, $y = v(t)$, $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$ ise bu eğrinin

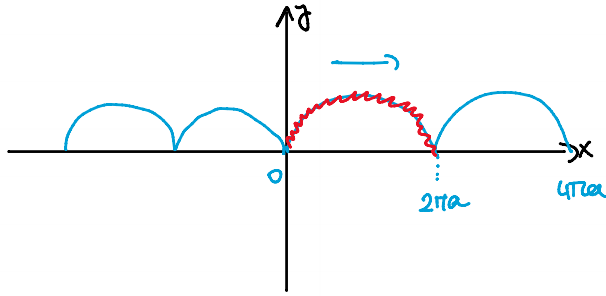
uzunluğu; $\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \right)^2 + 1 \rightarrow$

$$l = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2} dt$$

biçiminde hesaplanır.

biçiminde hesaplanır.

Örnek $x = a(t - \sin t)$ $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ parametrik denklemi olan eğrinin bir yayının uzunluğunu bulunuz.



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(1 - \cos t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = a \sin t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 &= (a(1 - \cos t))^2 + (a \sin t)^2 \\ &= a^2 (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) + a^2 \sin^2 t \\ &= a^2 - 2a^2 \cos t + \underbrace{a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t}_{a^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2a^2 - 2a^2 \cos t \\ &= 2a^2 (1 - \cos t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2t &= \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 t \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 t - 1$$

$$2 \sin^2 t = 1 - \cos 2t$$

$$\boxed{2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} = 1 - \cos t}$$

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2a^2 (1 - \cos t)} dt$$

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2a^2 \cdot 2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt$$

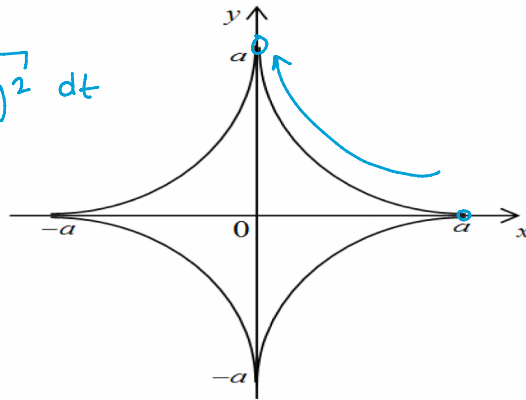
$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} 2a \cdot \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$L = -4a \left(\cos \frac{t}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$L = -4a \left(\underbrace{\cos \pi}_{-1} - \underbrace{\cos 0}_{1} \right) = 8a$$

Örnek $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ denklemleri ile verilen astroidin çevre uzunluğunu hesaplayınız.

$$L = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -3a \cos^2 t \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3a \sin^2 t \cos t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 &= 9a^2 \cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9a^2 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t \\ &= 9a^2 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t (\underbrace{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t}_1) \\ &= 9a^2 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t \end{aligned}$$

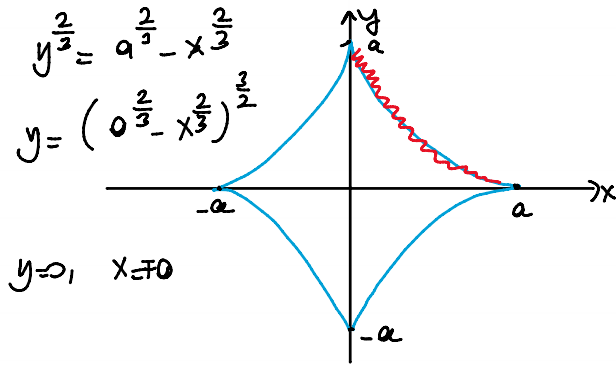
$$L = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9a^2 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \cos t \sin t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin t &= u, \quad t=0, u=0 \\ \cos t dt &= du, \quad t=\frac{\pi}{2}, u=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 12a \int_0^1 u du$$

$$= 12a \left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \underline{\underline{6a}}$$

Örnek $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ astroid eğrisinin çevre uzunluğunu hesaplayınız.



$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx$$

$$L = 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{2} \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) \cdot \left(x^{-\frac{2}{3}}\right)$$

$$= a^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - \underbrace{x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}}}_1$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = a^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 1$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 1 + a^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 1$$

$$L = 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{a^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}}} dx = 4a^{\frac{1}{3}} \int_0^a x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = 4a^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \Big|_0^a$$

$$= 6a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - 0)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{6a}}$$