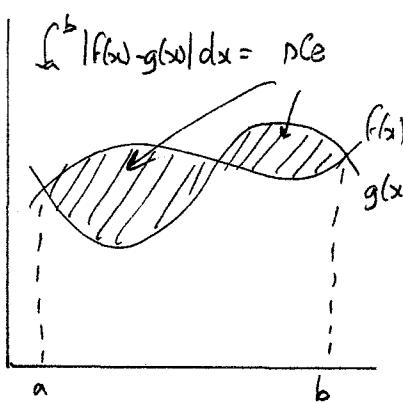
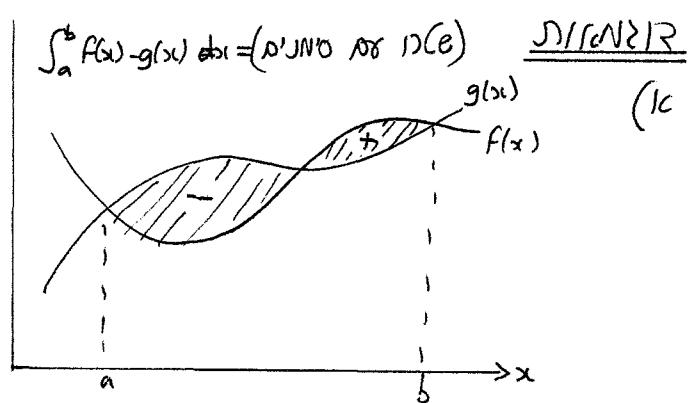


ר'ענ'ה של פונק'

(2)

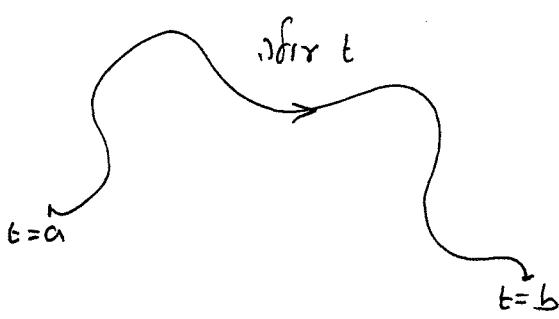
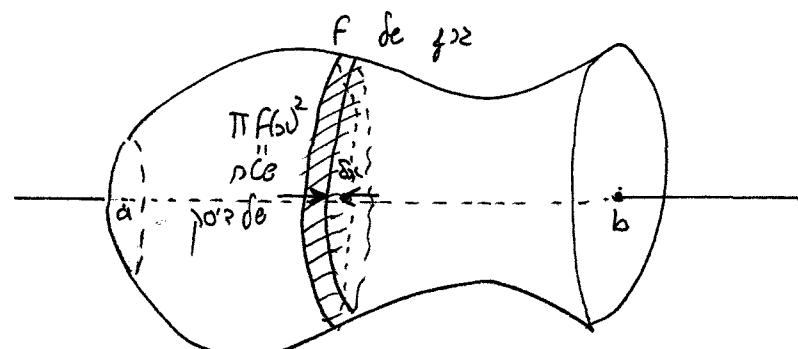


(1c)

$$\text{פ'ע} = \int_a^b \pi f(x)^2 dx$$

פ'ע של f(x)

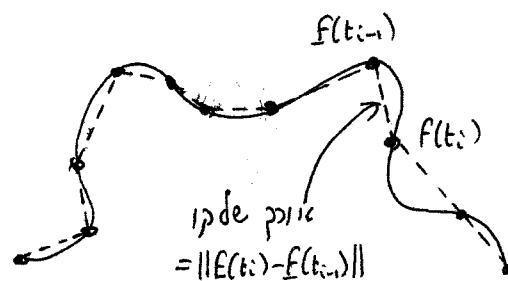
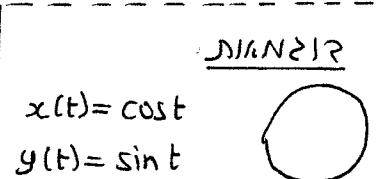
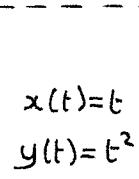
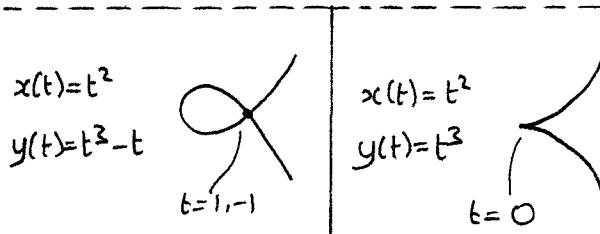
$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \text{פ'ע}$ של פ'ע של f(x)
כircular, מוגדר!



לעתה $x, y : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ - אוסף נקודות במרחב

$[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ הינו פונק'

$$t \mapsto (x(t), y(t)) = f(t)$$



כלייד פונק' וריאצייתית של פונק'.

$$P = (t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n)$$

$\overset{a}{\text{---}}$ $\overset{b}{\text{---}}$

$$l_p(f) = \sum_{i=1}^n \|f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})\|$$

נניח כי $\gamma - f$ סדרה ב- $L_P(f)$

$\lim_{\Delta(P) \rightarrow 0} L_P(f) = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$ כלומר הlf הlf rectifiable curve

$$L(f) = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt \quad \text{בנוסף} \quad f \text{ סדרה} \iff f \in C^1[a, b]$$

$$\text{① } \exists u_i \in (t_{i-1}, t_i) : \frac{x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1})}{t_i - t_{i-1}} = x'(u_i) \iff \text{בנוסף} \quad x \in C^1[a, b]$$

$$\text{② } \exists v_i \in (t_{i-1}, t_i) : \frac{y(t_i) - y(t_{i-1})}{t_i - t_{i-1}} = y'(v_i) \iff \text{בנוסף} \quad y \in C^1[a, b]$$

$[a, b]$ מתקיים $x, y \in C^1[a, b] \iff [a, b] \text{ מתקיים } x', y'$

$$\text{③ } \left(\exists \delta > 0 \forall s, t \in [a, b] \quad |s-t| < \delta \Rightarrow |x(s) - x(t)| < \varepsilon \right. \\ \left. \quad |y(s) - y(t)| < \varepsilon \right) \iff \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\|f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})\| = \sqrt{(x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1}))^2 + (y(t_i) - y(t_{i-1}))^2} \quad \Delta(P) < \delta \text{ מתקיים}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{①, ②}}{=} (t_i - t_{i-1}) \sqrt{(x'(u_i))^2 + (y'(v_i))^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\|f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})\|}{(t_i - t_{i-1})} - \sqrt{(x'(t_i))^2 + (y'(t_i))^2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \sqrt{(x'(u_i))^2 + (y'(v_i))^2} - \sqrt{(x'(t_i))^2 + (y'(t_i))^2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \| (x'(u_i)) \| - \| (x'(t_i)) \| \right| \leq \| (x'(u_i)) - (x'(t_i)) \| < \sqrt{2} \varepsilon$$

$$|t_i - t_{i-1}| \leq \Delta(P) < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow |t_i - u_i| < \delta \\ |v_i - t_i| < \delta$$

$$\text{③ } |x'(u_i) - x'(t_i)| < \varepsilon \\ |y'(v_i) - y'(t_i)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \|f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})\|}_{\text{פונקציית סדרה}} - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (t_i - t_{i-1}) \sqrt{(x'(t_i))^2 + (y'(t_i))^2}}_{\text{אגד כינור}}$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \|f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})\| - (t_i - t_{i-1}) \sqrt{(x'(t_i))^2 + (y'(t_i))^2} \right| < \sum_{i=1}^n (t_i - t_{i-1}) \sqrt{2} \varepsilon = \sqrt{2} \varepsilon (b-a)$$

$$\text{לפניהם } \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} \iff x', y' \text{ סדרה}$$

$$\exists \Delta \forall P, \Delta(P) < \Delta, \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (t_i - t_{i-1}) \sqrt{(x'(t_i))^2 + (y'(t_i))^2} - \int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} \right| < \varepsilon \iff$$

$$\square \quad L(f) = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} \iff |L_P(f) - \int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}| < \varepsilon + \sqrt{2} \varepsilon (b-a) \iff \Delta(P) < \min(\Delta, \delta) \quad \boxed{\delta}$$

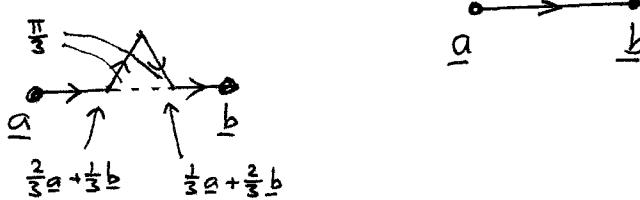
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$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \text{non-finite length curves}$ \Leftrightarrow $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\text{length } L(f)$

$$\begin{aligned} L(f) &= \int_a^b \| \frac{df}{dt} \| dt \\ &= \int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\frac{df_1}{dt} \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{df_n}{dt} \right)^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

(non-rectifiable curves) \Leftrightarrow $L(f) = \infty$ \Leftrightarrow ②

$\gamma_{(1)}: N-1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \gamma_{(j)}: \text{closed} \quad \text{Snowflake curve}$



Ex: Cantor set:

$g: [u,v] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \leftarrow \quad f: [u,v] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

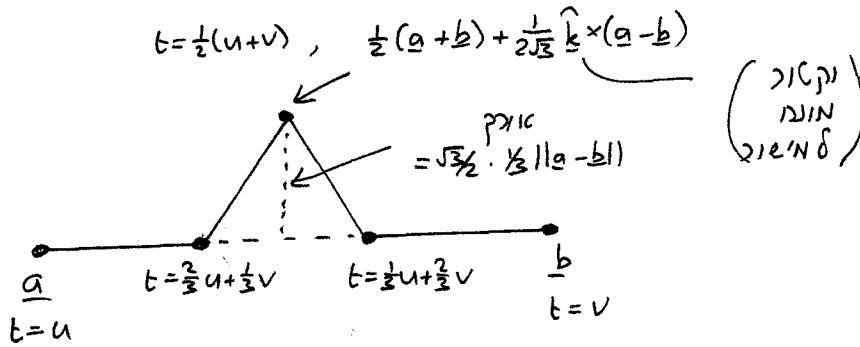
$$g(t) = f(t), \quad t \in (u, \frac{2}{3}u + \frac{1}{3}v) \\ g(\frac{1}{3}u + \frac{2}{3}v, v)$$

$$f(u) = a, \quad f(v) = b$$

$$f(t) = a + \frac{b-a}{v-u}(t-u), \quad u \leq t \leq v$$

$t \in (\frac{2}{3}u + \frac{1}{3}v, \frac{1}{3}u + \frac{2}{3}v) \subset [u, v]$

points of g are points of g



length of $\gamma_j - \infty$ \Leftrightarrow γ_j is non-rectifiable \Leftrightarrow γ_j is non-finite length

length of γ_j is finite if and only if γ_j is rectifiable \Leftrightarrow γ_j is continuous

$$f_1, f_2, \dots: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(0,0) \xrightarrow{f_0} (1,0)$$

$$L(f_n) = (4/3)^n$$

length of f_n is finite if and only if $f_n(t) \xrightarrow{n} f(t)$ uniformly

length of $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is finite if and only if f is continuous

