

6 (a) By Exercise 8 (p 68) - or by exercise 7 (p 128) - a unit speed plane curve with curvature  $\tilde{\kappa}(s)$  is given by

$$\beta(s) = \left( \int (\cos \varphi(t)) dt, \int (\sin \varphi(t)) dt \right)$$

where  $\varphi(t) = \int \tilde{\kappa}(x) dx$ .

The ambiguity in these formulae is due to the constants of integration. Thus if  $\alpha(s)$  and  $\beta(s)$  are unit speed curves with the same curvature, then

$$\boxed{\varphi_\beta(t) = \varphi_\alpha(t) + \delta} \quad \text{for some fixed } \delta$$

Now use  $\int \cos(\varphi_\beta(t)) dt = \int \cos(\varphi_\alpha(t) + \delta) dt$   
 $= \cos \delta \left( \int \cos(\varphi_\alpha(t)) dt \right) - \sin \delta \left( \int \sin \varphi_\alpha(t) dt \right)$

and  $\int \sin(\varphi_\beta(t)) dt = \sin \delta \left( \int \cos \varphi_\alpha(t) dt \right) + \cos \delta \left( \int \sin \varphi_\alpha(t) dt \right)$

Hence, if  $\alpha(s) = (x_\alpha(s), y_\alpha(s))$ , then

$$\beta(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \delta (x_\alpha(s) + a) - \sin \delta (y_\alpha(s) + b), \\ \sin \delta (x_\alpha(s) + a) + \cos \delta (y_\alpha(s) + b) \end{pmatrix}$$

②

where  $a, b$  are constants of integration  
from  $\int \cos \psi(t) dt$  and  $\int \sin \psi(t) dt$  respectively.

In "column notation":

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_\beta \\ y_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \delta & -\sin \delta \\ \sin \delta & \cos \delta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_\alpha + a \\ y_\alpha + b \end{bmatrix}$$

↑  
Rotation  
thru'  $\delta$

↑  
Translation  
by  $(a, b)$ .

Thus curves  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are related by an  
isometry, i.e. they are congruent!

For a unit speed plane curve, say

$$\beta(s) = (x(s), y(s)) \quad s \in I$$

we can write

$$\begin{aligned} T(s) &= (x'(s), y'(s)) \\ &= (\cos \varphi(s), \sin \varphi(s)) \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\boxed{\kappa(s) = \varphi'(s)}$$

Hence to have  $\kappa(s) = f(s)$  we must have

$$\boxed{\varphi(s) = \int_0^s f(t) dt}$$

Then  $x'(s) = \cos \varphi(s) \Rightarrow x(s) = \int \cos \varphi(t) dt$

$y'(s) = \sin \varphi(s) \Rightarrow y(s) = \int \sin \varphi(t) dt.$

Thus the required curve is

$$\beta(s) = \left( \int \cos \varphi(t) dt, \int \sin \varphi(t) dt \right)$$

where  $\varphi(s) = \int_0^s f(t) dt.$