

CURVATURE FOR A HYPERBOLA

Look at the graph of $y = 1/x$ where $x > 0$.

Parametric equations $\gamma(t) = (t, 1/t, 0)$

$$\gamma'(t) = (1, -1/t^2, 0) \quad |\gamma'(t)| = \sqrt{1 + 1/t^4}$$

$$\gamma''(t) = (0, 2/t^3, 0)$$

$$\gamma' \times \gamma'' = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1/t^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2/t^3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 2/t^3).$$

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{2/t^3}{(1 + 1/t^4)^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{(t^2)^{3/2} (1 + 1/t^4)^{3/2}} =$$

$$\frac{2}{(t^2 + 1/t^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \begin{cases} \text{maximum } \kappa? \\ \text{minimum } \kappa? \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \kappa(t) = ? \end{cases}$$

- $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{(t^2 + 1/t^2)^{3/2}} = 0$, so the curve "flattens out" as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

- Set $\kappa'(t) = 0$ and solve for t . Better: Solve $\frac{d}{dt} (t^2 + 1/t^2) = 0$ and solve for t ($\max \kappa(t) \leftrightarrow \min (t^2 + 1/t^2)$)

Note that the curve also flattens out as $t \rightarrow 0$.

This is true because a

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{maximum} \\ \text{minimum} \end{array} \right\} \text{ for } \frac{2}{(t^2 + 1/t^2)^{3/2}} \iff$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{minimum} \\ \text{maximum} \end{array} \right\} \text{ for } (t^2 + 1/t^2).$$

How to maximize or minimize the latter?

$$\text{Solve } \frac{d}{dt} (t^2 + 1/t^2) = 0; \text{ get } t=1 \text{ (since } t > 0).$$

This turns out to be a minimum for $\kappa(t)$:

$$\left. \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (t^2 + 1/t^2) \right|_{t=1} = 2 + \frac{6}{t^4} \Big|_{t=1} \gg 0.$$

$\Rightarrow t^2 + 1/t^2$ has a minimum at $t=1$.

The maximum curvature is therefore

$$\frac{2}{2^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

and it occurs at the vertex $(1,1)$ of the hyperbola.