

4. Let  $s \mapsto \gamma(s)$ ,  $a < s < b$ ,  $\gamma(s) \in \mathbb{R}^3$  be a unit speed curve. Let  $s \mapsto T(s)$  denote the associated unit tangent vector, varying with  $s$ .

(a) Under what conditions is the curve  $s \mapsto T(s)$  a regular curve?

(b) Suppose  $\kappa$  and  $\tau$  are the curvature and torsion functions of the curve  $\gamma$ . Suppose  $\kappa > 0$ . Let  $\bar{s}$  denote the unit speed parametrization of  $T$ , and let  $\bar{\kappa}$  denote the curvature function of  $T$ . Show that

$$\bar{\kappa} = \sqrt{1 + (\tau/\kappa)^2}$$

5. Let  $I\dot{\Omega} = I\Omega \times \Omega + U$  denote the Euler equation for a rigid body (e.g. spinning spacecraft) subject to an external torque  $U$  with components  $u_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, 3$ . The first term in the Euler equation is a drift term governing spin when  $u_i \equiv 0 \forall i=1, 2, 3$ . The parameter

$$I = \text{diag} (I_1, I_2, I_3).$$

The vector  $\Omega =$  body angular velocity.  
 $I$  is the diagonal matrix of principal moments of inertia of the rigid body.

Is it possible to steer the rigid body from one spin state  $\Omega(0)$  to a final spin state  $\Omega(1)$  using only one of the three controls, say  $u_1$ , turned on and the other two turned off?

here  $I_1 \gg I_2 \gg I_3 > 0$