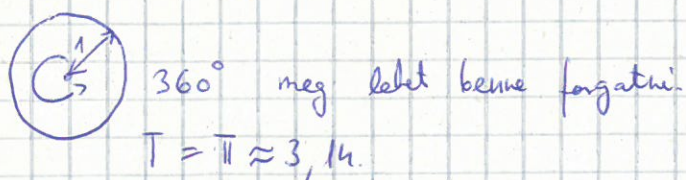
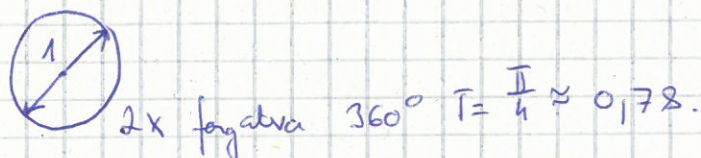


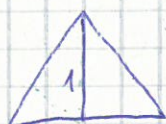
S. Kakeya: 1917-ben tárgyalta a problémát.



Egyszerűbb:



Más:



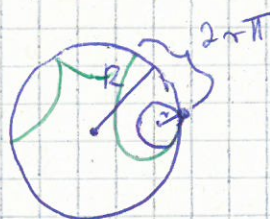
ebben is megforgatható.

$$T = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \approx 0,58.$$

Pál Gyula matematikus: 1881-1947.

1921-ben belátta, hogy a konvex testek közül ez a legkisebb. Kakeya-halmazok (K-halmazok).

Még kisebb, de nem konvex:



HIPOCÍKLOIS.

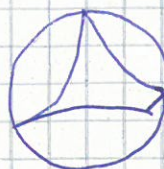
Ha $\frac{R}{r}$ irracionális,
 sosem találkoznak a
 tövéspontok.

$$\frac{2R\pi}{2r\pi} = q \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\frac{R}{r} = q^* \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Ez esetben csatlakoznak.

Ha három részre bomlik:



$$\frac{R}{r} = 3 \text{ esetén}$$

$$\text{Ha } R = \frac{3}{4}r,$$

→
 ebben is
 megforgatható.

$$T = \frac{\pi}{8} \approx 0,39.$$

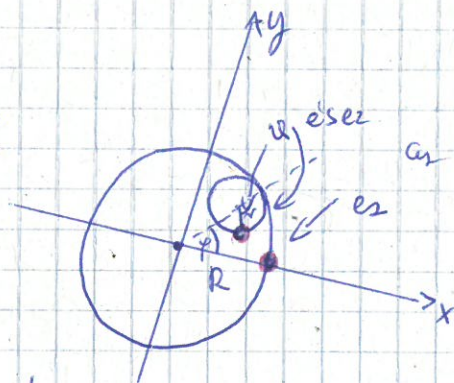
Ez a legkisebb K-halmaz? Nem tudós.

①.

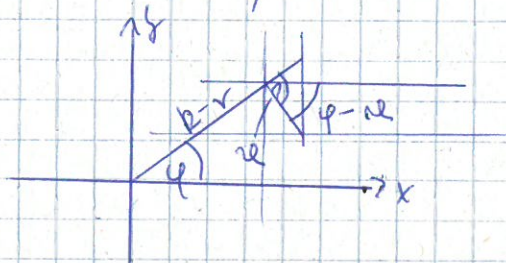
Abram Samojovič Besikovič (1891-1970).

jött, az orosz matematikus. Ő csinált. Valamit.

Hipociklois egyenlete:



az itt hossa megegyező



$$(R-r) \cos \varphi + r \cos(\varphi - \alpha)$$

$$r\alpha = R\varphi$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{r} \varphi$$

$$X(\varphi) = (R-r) \cos \varphi + r \cos(\varphi - \alpha) = (R-r) \cos \varphi + r \cos\left(\frac{r-R}{r} \varphi\right).$$

$$y(\varphi) = (R-r) \sin \varphi + r \sin(\varphi - \alpha) = (R-r) \sin \varphi + r \sin\left(\frac{r-R}{r} \varphi\right).$$

es lesz az egyenlete.

$$R = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{4}$$

lesz ebben az esetben.

$$\begin{aligned} X(\varphi) &= \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{4} \cos(\varphi - \alpha) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{4} \cos(2\varphi). \end{aligned}$$

$$y(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2\varphi).$$

A területét is lehet számolni.

$$x(\pi) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y(\pi) = 0$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (y(\varphi)x'(\varphi) + x(\varphi)y'(\varphi)) d\varphi$$

$$x'(\varphi) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi - \frac{1}{4} 2 \sin 2\varphi = -\frac{1}{2} (\sin \varphi + \sin 2\varphi)$$

$$y'(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\varphi)$$

$$x(\varphi)y'(\varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{1}{8} \cos \varphi \cos 2\varphi - \frac{1}{4} \cos \varphi \cos 2\varphi - \frac{1}{8} \cos^2(2\varphi)$$

$$x'(\varphi)y(\varphi) = -\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \varphi + \frac{1}{8} \sin \varphi \sin 2\varphi - \frac{1}{4} \sin \varphi \sin 2\varphi + \frac{1}{8} \sin^2(2\varphi)$$

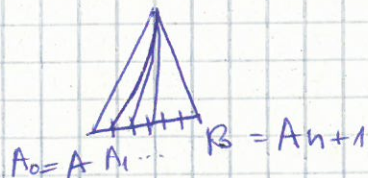
Összeadva:

$$+\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} (\cos(3\varphi)) - \frac{1}{4} (\cos(3\varphi))$$

$$T = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

Vissza Samojlovichhoz. Mi van vele:

Van egy tetszőleges Δ . $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ - hoz $\exists n$, hogy



Kapjuk

$AA_1C \Delta$

$A_1A_2C \Delta$

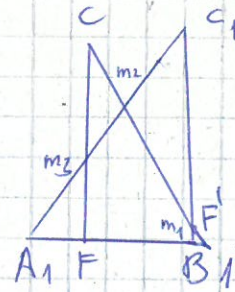
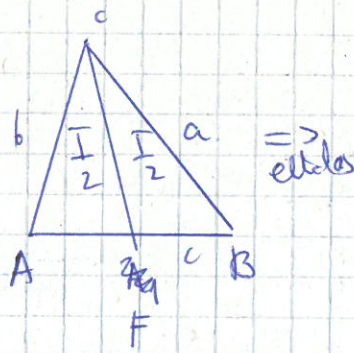
$A_{n-1}A_nC \Delta$



eltolás
 $\Rightarrow$



közös terület kisebb, mint ε .



$$\begin{cases} A_1 F M_3 \Delta = T_1 \text{ (tartal)} \\ \frac{1}{2} B C \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \\ M_1 C_1 M_2 \Delta = T_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A_2 \quad A_1 F M_3 \Delta \sim A F C \Delta \quad \frac{T_1}{I_2} = \left(\frac{c-d}{c} \right)^2$$

$$\text{hossz}(\overline{AA_1}) = d$$

$$\updownarrow \\ T_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{c-d}{c} \right)^2$$

$$M_2 M_1 C_1 \Delta \sim \cancel{M_1 M_2 C_1 \Delta} \quad \text{es} \quad \text{lehet} \\ C \in M_1 \Delta$$

$$\frac{I}{2} \text{ lehet}$$

$$\frac{\frac{I}{2}}{I} = \left(\frac{a}{c} \right)^2$$

$$\text{hossz}(\overline{M_1 M_2}) = ? \quad (\text{itt elvárad van})$$

$$\text{hossz}(\overline{F_1 B}) = \frac{c}{2} - d$$

$$\frac{\text{hossz}(\overline{CH_1 B})}{\frac{c}{2} - d} = \frac{a}{\frac{c}{2}} = \frac{2a}{c}$$

$$A_1 B \Delta \sim A B C \Delta$$

$$\frac{\text{hossz}(\overline{CH_1 B})}{\text{hossz}(\overline{A_1 B})} = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\text{hossz}(\overline{CH_2 B}) = \frac{(c-d)a}{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hossz}(\overline{CH_2 B}) - \text{hossz}(\overline{CH_1 B}) &= \frac{(c-d)a}{c} - \left(\frac{2a}{c} \cdot \frac{c}{2} - d \right) = \\ &= \frac{2ad}{2c} = \frac{ad}{c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T} = \left(\frac{\frac{as}{c}}{a} \right)^2 \text{ lesz.}$$

$$\frac{T}{2} \left(\frac{(c-\rho)^2}{\frac{c^2}{2}} \right)^2 + \frac{T}{2} + T \cdot \frac{\rho^2}{c^2} \text{ így néz ki, a függvény.}$$

$$f(\rho) = \frac{T}{2} \frac{(c-\rho)^2}{c^2} + \frac{T}{2} + T \frac{\rho^2}{c^2} =$$

$$= \frac{T}{2c^2} \left((c-\rho)^2 + c^2 + 2\rho^2 \right) =$$

elrontottuk...

$$f(\rho) = \frac{T}{2} \frac{(c-2\rho)^2}{c^2} + \frac{T}{2} + T \frac{\rho^2}{c^2}$$

$$f'(\rho) = \frac{T}{2c^2} (2(2\rho-c) \cdot 2 + 4\rho) = 0$$

$$8\rho - 4c + 4\rho = 0$$

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$$8\rho = 4c$$

$$\boxed{\rho = \frac{c}{3}}$$

$$\frac{T}{2\rho c}$$

$$\frac{T}{2c^2} \left(\frac{c^2}{9} + c^2 + \frac{2c^2}{9} \right) = \frac{T}{18} (1+9+2) =$$

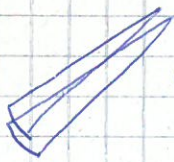
$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}T}} \blacksquare$$

Breskovič - fe állítás volt ez

Vann egy körlap:

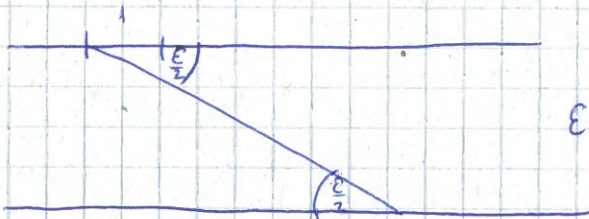


el lehet tolgatni
a KÖRÜKKERET is.
A+ is e alatt marad.



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összeteljesítjük

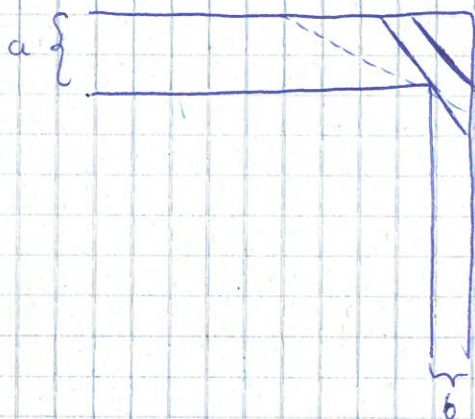


ε nagyságú távolságot szűkít

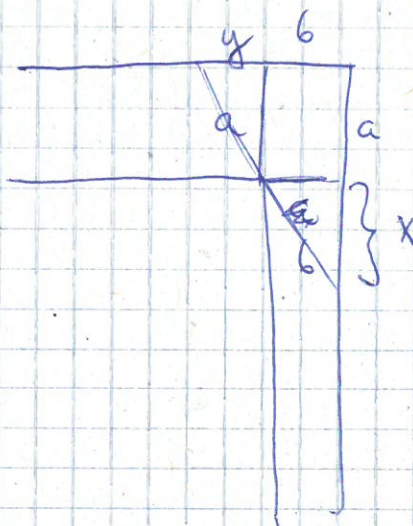
$$\frac{\varepsilon}{8n}$$



Más



miért az a görbe, amit ezen a felületen le lehet írni:



$$\frac{b}{x} = \frac{y}{a}$$

$$y = \frac{ab}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{y^2 + a^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{a^2 b^2}{x^2}} \Rightarrow \text{ezt kell}$$

minimalizálni

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{(ab)^2}{x^2}}$$

$$0 < x < \infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + b^2}} + \frac{1 \left(-x \frac{(ab)^2}{x^3} \right)}{\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{(ab)^2}{x^2}}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + b^2}} - \frac{ab^2}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + b^2}} = 0$$

$$x^3 = ab^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{ab^2}$$

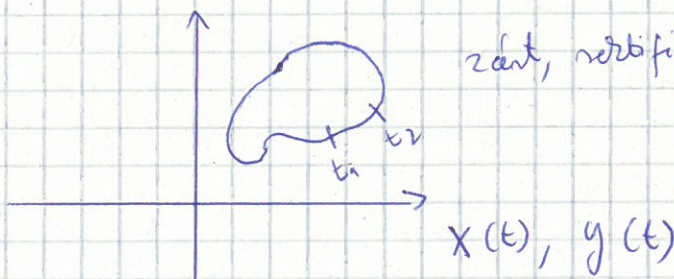
$$\sqrt[3]{a^2 b^4} + b^2 \left(1 + \frac{a}{a^2} \dots \right)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a^2 b^4} + b^2 \left(1 + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{b^2}} \right) \quad \square$$

Síkbeli görbék adott kerülettel. Melyik a ^{legnagyobb} ~~legnagyobb~~ terület?

A kör. Ezt kell bizonyítani

zárt, rektifikálható görbe



Adott kerület: K .

Hossz: s ($0 \leq s \leq K$)

$$t = \frac{2\pi}{K} s \quad \text{legyen}$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \quad \text{lesz.}$$

$$x(0) = x(2\pi)$$

$$y(0) = y(2\pi).$$

$$s(t) = \int_0^t \sqrt{(x'(\alpha))^2 + (y'(\alpha))^2} d\alpha \quad (7)$$

$$|s'(t)|^2 = (x'(\alpha))^2 + (y'(\alpha))^2.$$

$$s(t) = \frac{K}{2\pi} t$$

$$\frac{K^2}{4\pi^2} = (x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 \quad \text{Erhaltung.}$$



$$K = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left((x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 \right) dt$$

Fourier-entwicklung: $f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kt + b_k \sin kt)$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos kt \, dt$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \sin kt \, dt$$

$$f'(t) \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (b_k \cos kt - a_k \sin kt)$$

~~f(t)~~

~~f(t)~~

$x(t)$

a_0, a_k, b_k

$y(t)$

A_0, A_k, B_k

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(t) y(t) dt = \frac{a_0 A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k A_k + b_k B_k) \quad \bullet \quad (\text{Parseval-Formel})$$

$$x'(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (b_k \cos kt - a_k \sin kt)$$

$$y'(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (B_k \cos kt - A_k \sin kt)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (x'(t))^2 dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (y'(t))^2 dt = \frac{K^2}{4\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{K^2}{2\pi^2} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2(b_k^2 + a_k^2 + B_k^2 + A_k^2) =$$

$$= \dots$$

$$T = \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) x'(t) dt = \pi \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2b_k A_k - 2a_k B_k) \right)$$

↑
Parseval

$$K^2 - 4\pi T = 2\pi^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2b_k^2 + 2a_k^2 + 2B_k^2 + 2A_k^2 - 2b_k A_k + 2a_k B_k)$$

~~$$2\pi^2 (2b_1^2 + 2a_1^2 + 2B_1^2 + 2A_1^2 - 2b_1 A_1 + 2a_1 B_1)$$~~

$$= 2\pi^2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2b_k^2 - 2b_k A_k + A_k^2) \dots \right)$$

$$T \leq \frac{K^2}{4\pi} \quad \text{kapjuk.}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{A_0}{2} + b_1 \cos t - a_1 \sin t$$

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos t + b_1 \sin t$$

kijön: $\left(x(t) - \frac{a_0}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y(t) - \frac{A_0}{2}\right)^2 = a_1^2 + b_1^2 \quad \text{Ⓢ}$

↑
kör

azaz a kör sugar

