$\tilde{\gamma}$:

$\tilde{\gamma} : (\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta})$

$$\tilde{\gamma} : (\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$

$\tilde{\gamma} : (\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is a *unit speed*

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Therefore,

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Therefore, $\mathbf{T}(\tilde{t})$

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Therefore, $\mathbf{T}(\tilde{t}) = \dot{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{t})$

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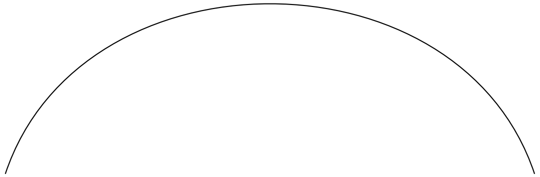

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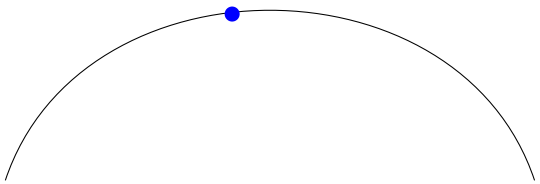

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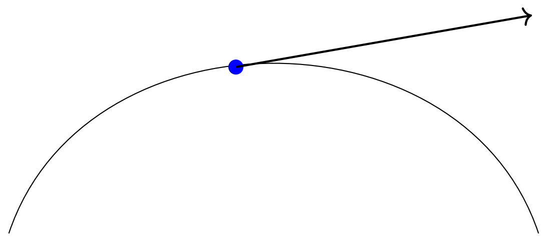

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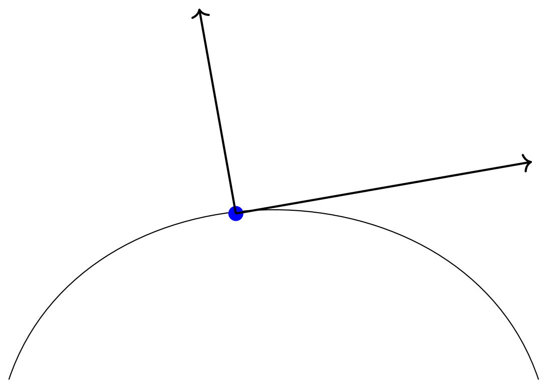

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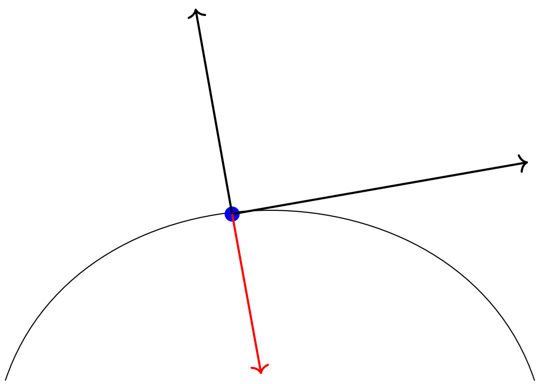

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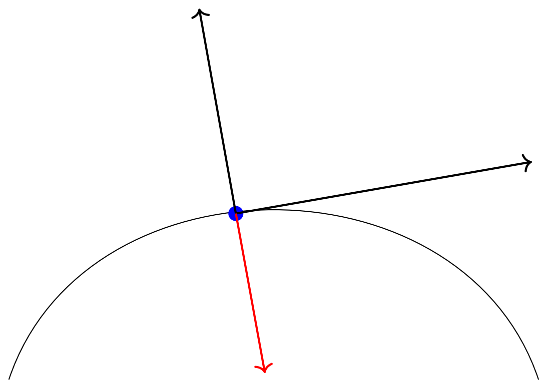

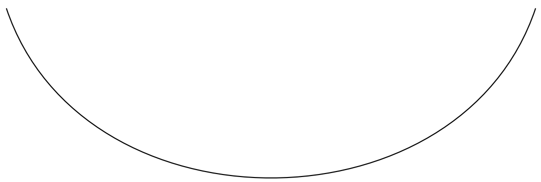

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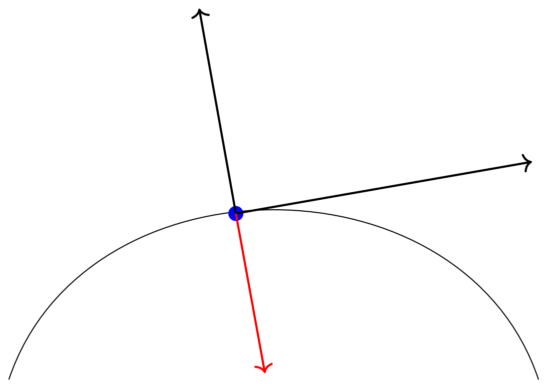

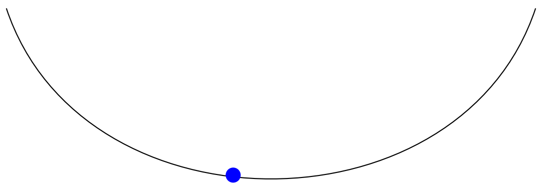

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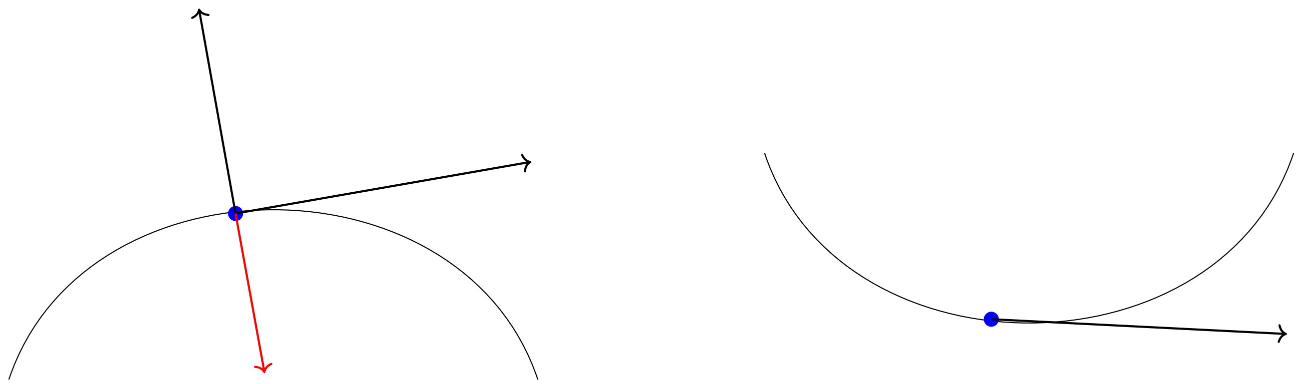

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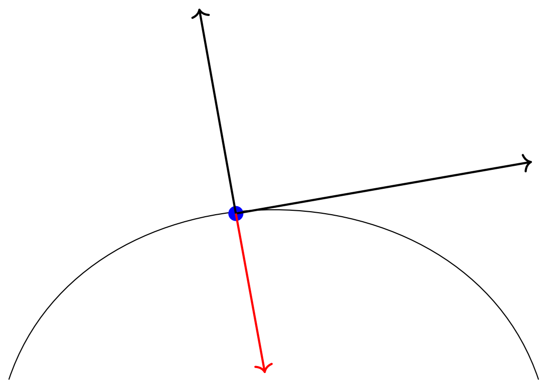

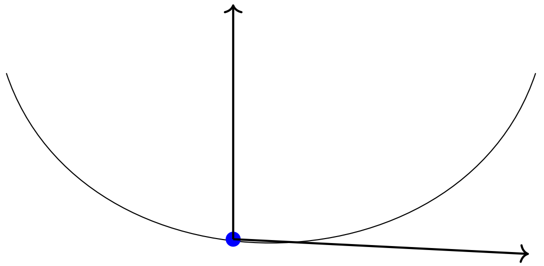

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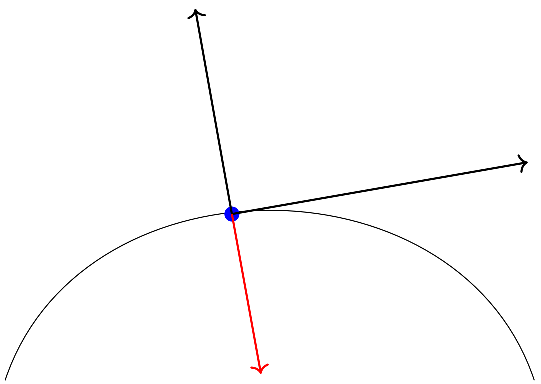

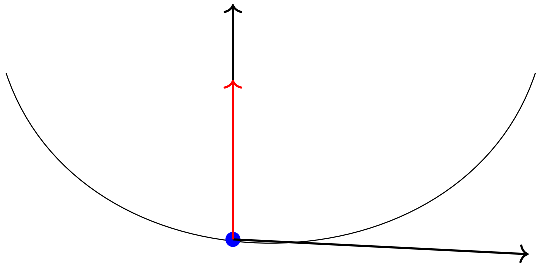

$\tilde{\gamma} : (\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is a *unit speed* parametrization. γ :

Therefore, $\mathbf{T}(\tilde{t}) = \dot{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{t})$

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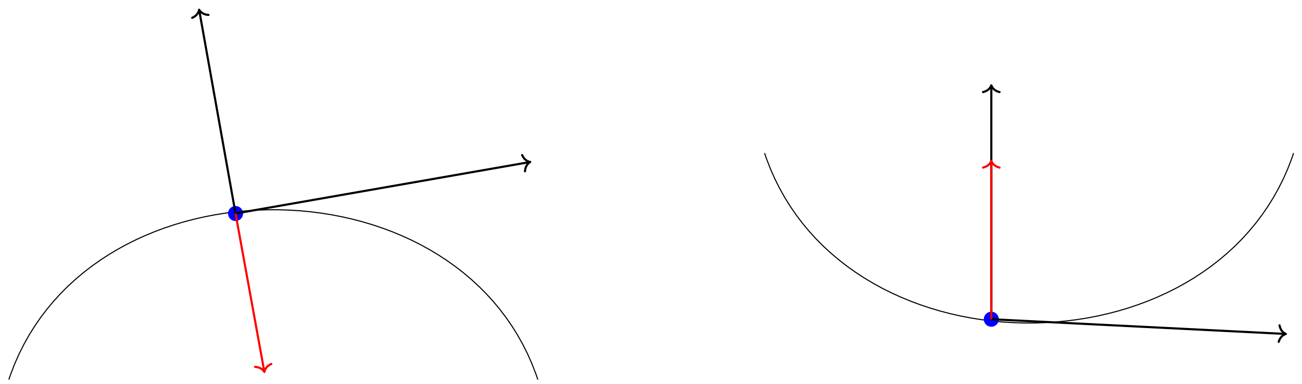

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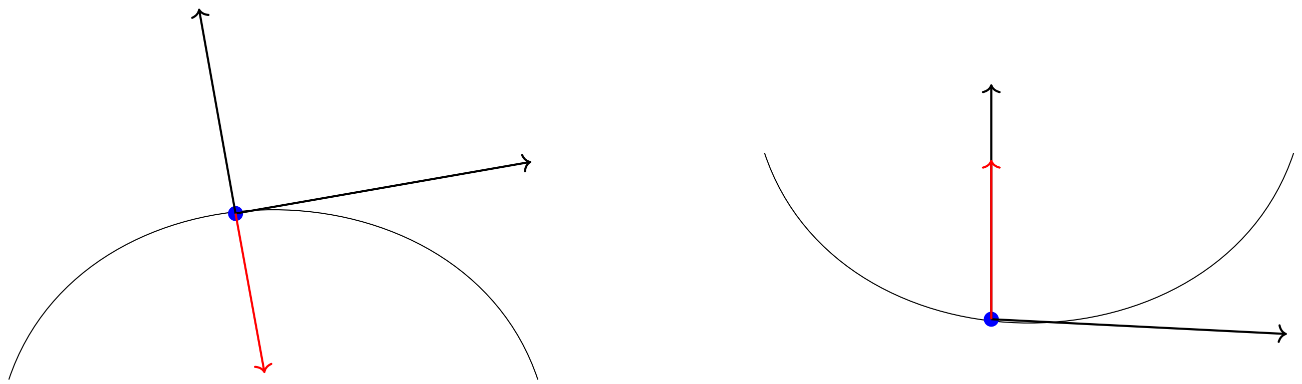

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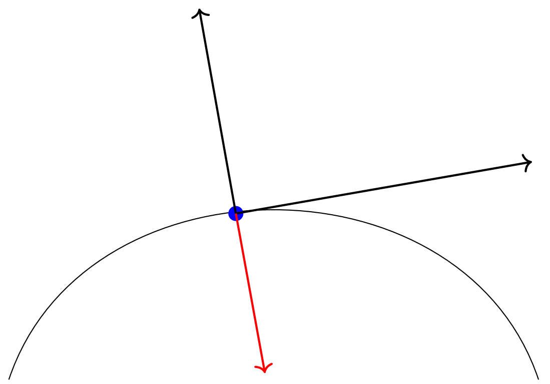

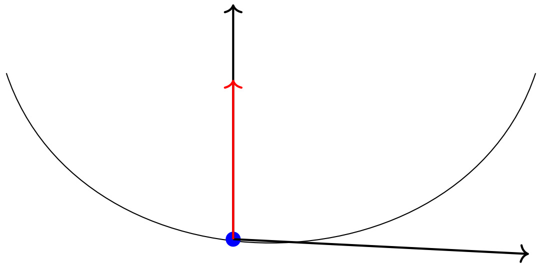

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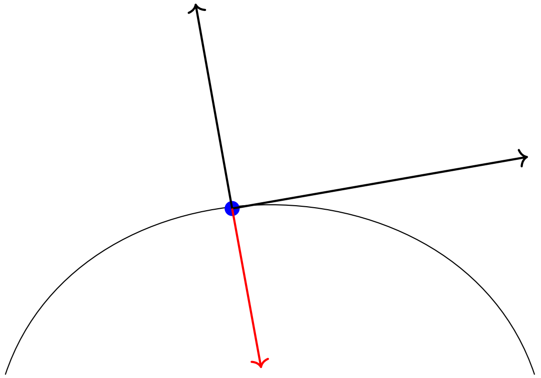

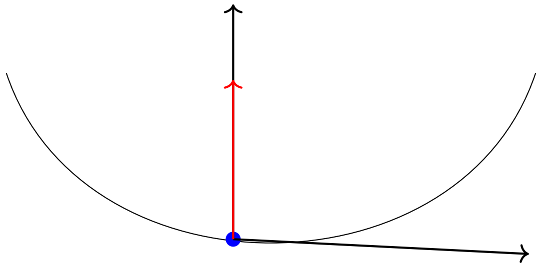

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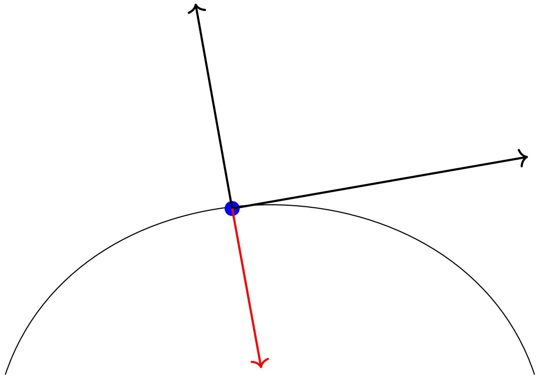

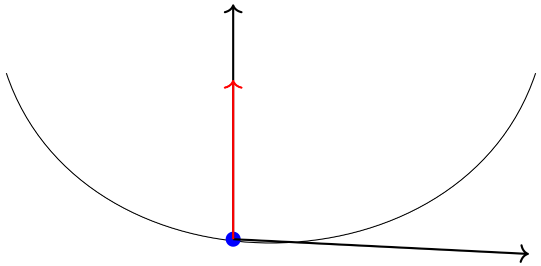

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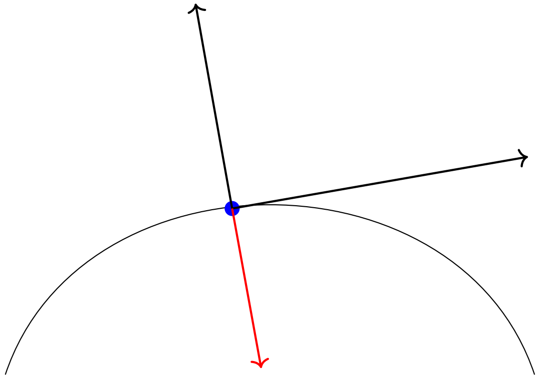

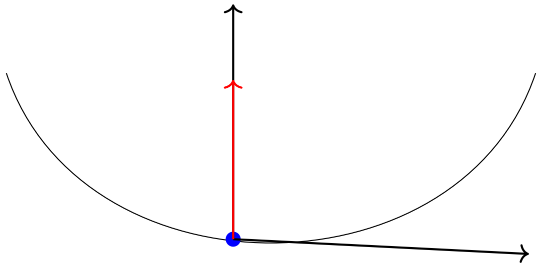

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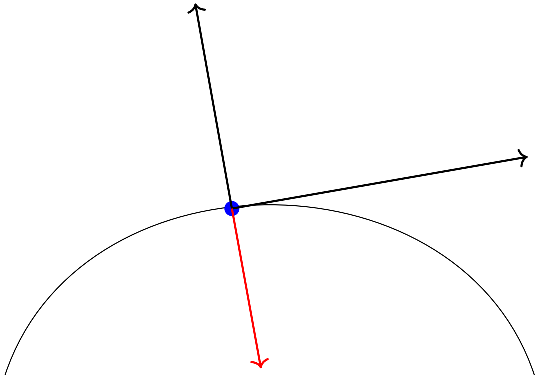

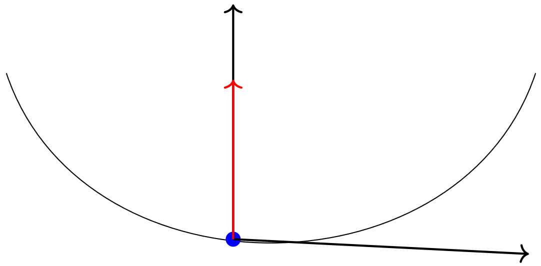

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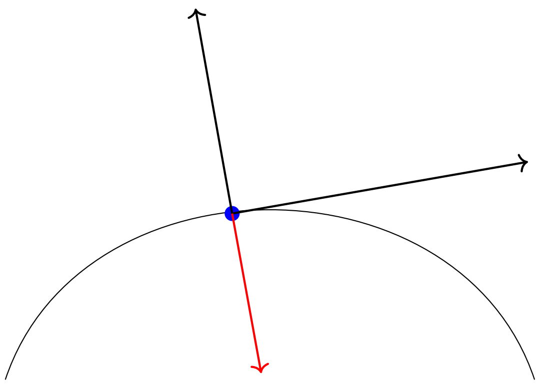

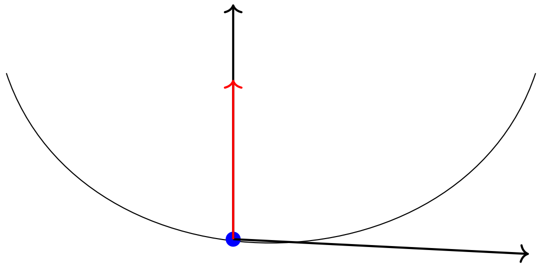

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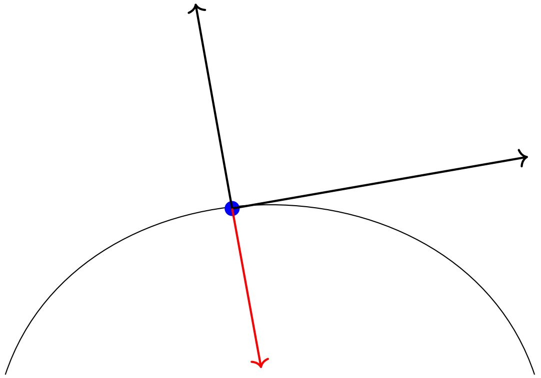

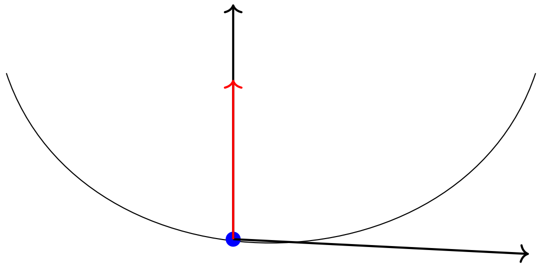

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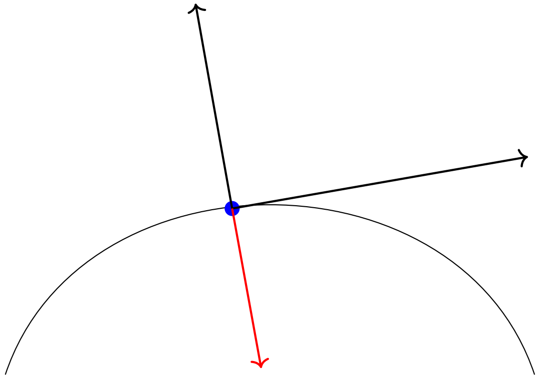

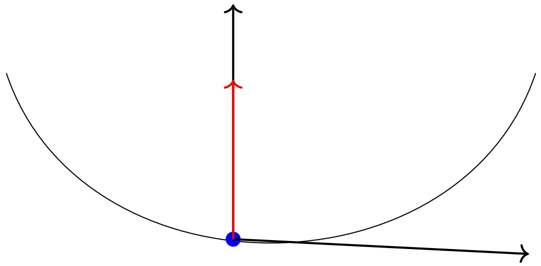

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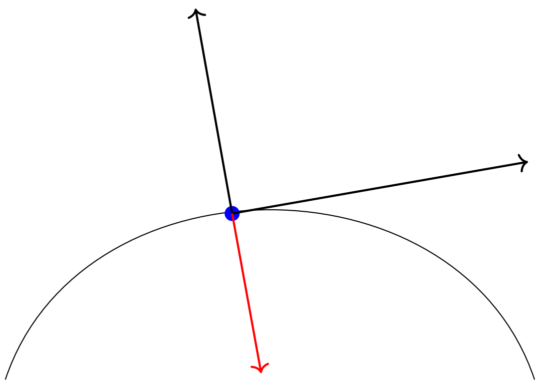

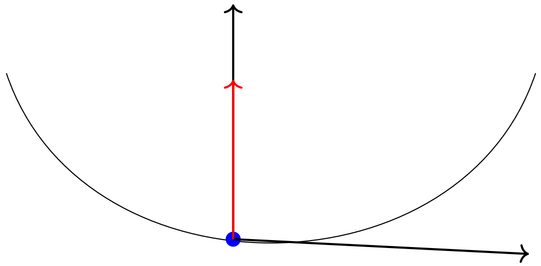

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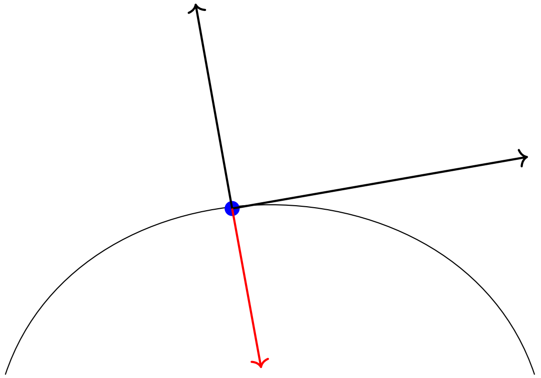

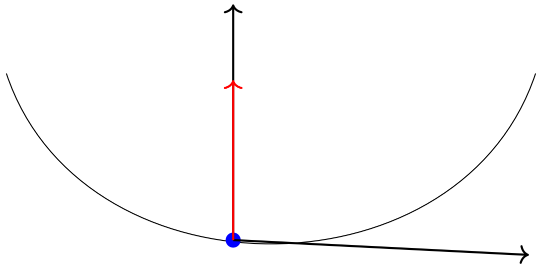

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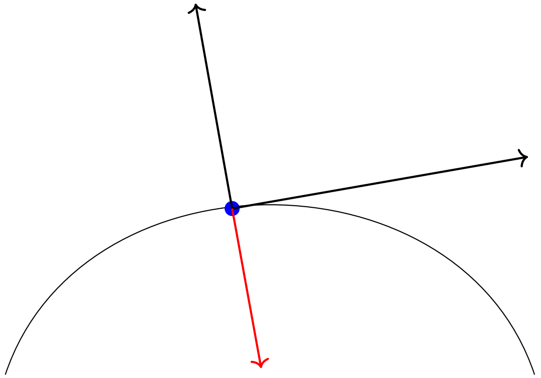

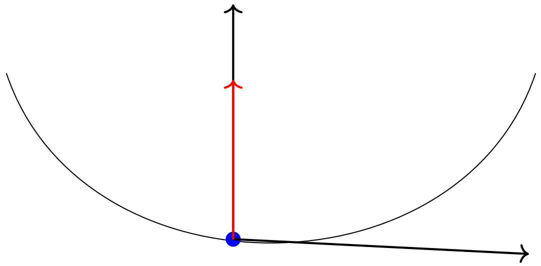

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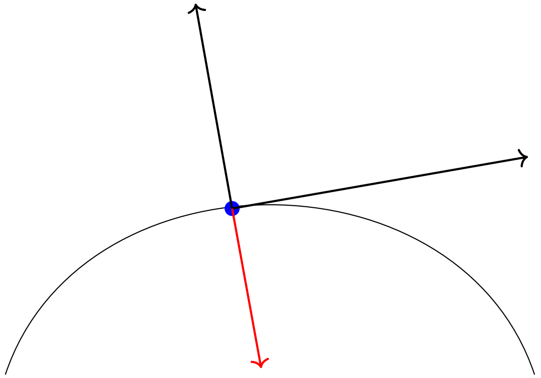

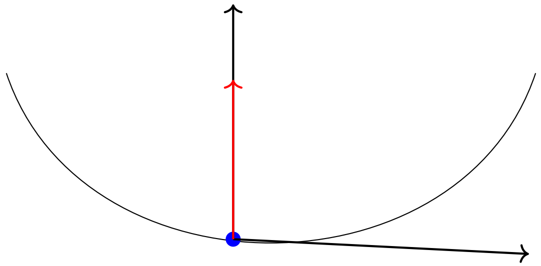

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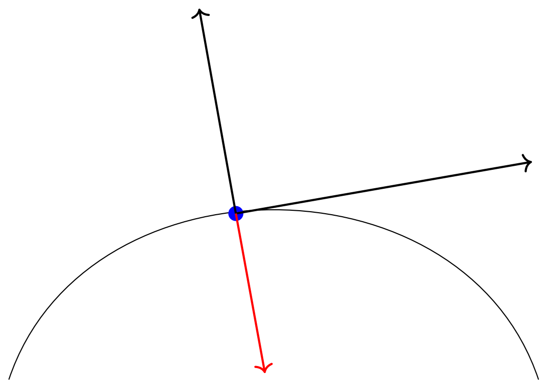

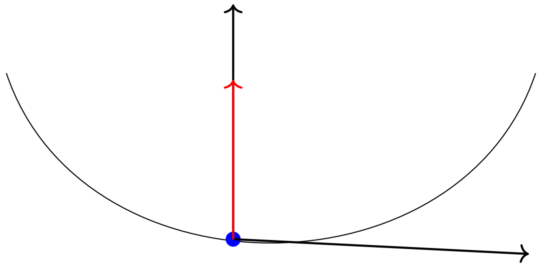

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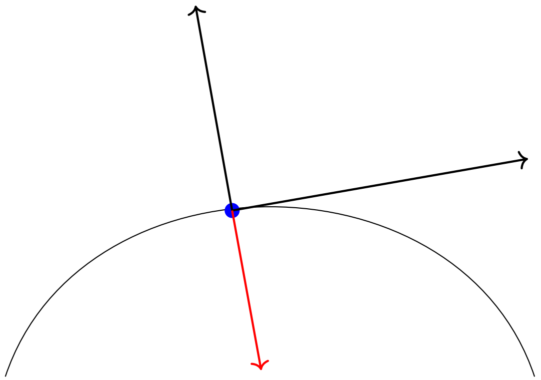
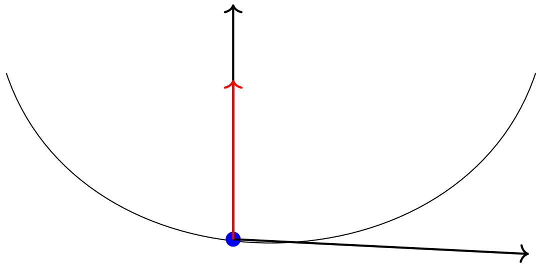




$\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is **not** a unit speed parametrization.

Then, $\gamma(t) = \tilde{\gamma}(s(t))$

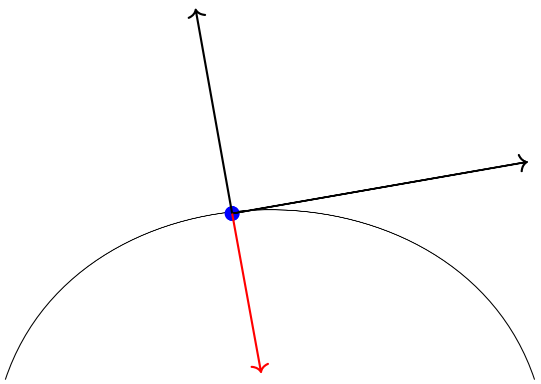
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\gamma}(t) &= \dot{\tilde{\gamma}}(s(t))s'(t) \\ &= \mathbf{T}(s(t))\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| \end{aligned}$$

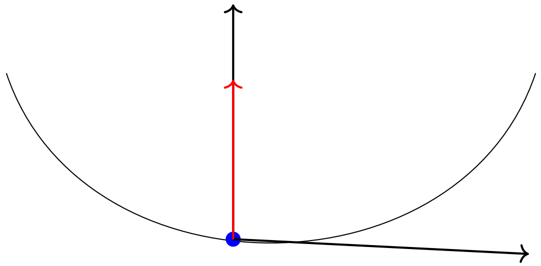
$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\dot{\gamma}(t)}{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|}\right)' &= (\mathbf{T}(s(t)))' \\ &= \dot{\mathbf{T}}(s(t))s'(t) \\ &= \kappa_s(s(t))s'(t)\mathbf{N}_s(s(t)) \\ &= \kappa_s(s(t))\|\gamma(t)\|\mathbf{N}_s(s(t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\kappa_s(s(t))\mathbf{N}_s(s(t)) = \frac{1}{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|}\left(\frac{\dot{\gamma}(t)}{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|}\right)'$$

$\tilde{\gamma} : (\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is a *unit speed* parametrization.
Therefore, $\mathbf{T}(\tilde{t}) = \dot{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{t})$
Therefore, $\dot{\mathbf{T}}(\tilde{t}) = \ddot{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{t})$ is perpendicular to $\mathbf{T}(\tilde{t}) = \dot{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{t})$
$\mathbf{N}_s(\tilde{t})$ denote the *unit* vector obtained by rotating $\mathbf{T}(\tilde{t})$ *anticlockwise*.
Therefore, $\dot{\mathbf{T}}(\tilde{t}) = \ddot{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{t}) = \kappa_s(\tilde{t})\mathbf{N}_s(\tilde{t})$

$\kappa_s(\tilde{t})$ called the **signed curvature**.
$\kappa(\tilde{t}) = \|\ddot{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{t})\| = \|\kappa_s \mathbf{N}_s(\tilde{t})\| = |\kappa_s| \|\mathbf{N}_s(\tilde{t})\| = |\kappa_s(\tilde{t})|$





$\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is **not** a unit speed parametrization.
Then, $\gamma(t) = \tilde{\gamma}(s(t))$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\gamma}(t) &= \dot{\tilde{\gamma}}(s(t)) s'(t) \\ &= \mathbf{T}(s(t)) \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\dot{\gamma}(t)}{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|} \right)' &= (\mathbf{T}(s(t)))' \\ &= \dot{\mathbf{T}}(s(t)) s'(t) \\ &= \kappa_s(s(t)) s'(t) \mathbf{N}_s(s(t)) \\ &= \kappa_s(s(t)) \|\gamma(t)\| \mathbf{N}_s(s(t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_s(s(t)) \mathbf{N}_s(s(t)) &= \frac{1}{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|} \left(\frac{\dot{\gamma}(t)}{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|} \right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|} \frac{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| \ddot{\gamma}(t) - \dot{\gamma}(t) \frac{\dot{\gamma}(t).\ddot{\gamma}(t)}{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|}}{\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\|^2} \end{aligned}$$