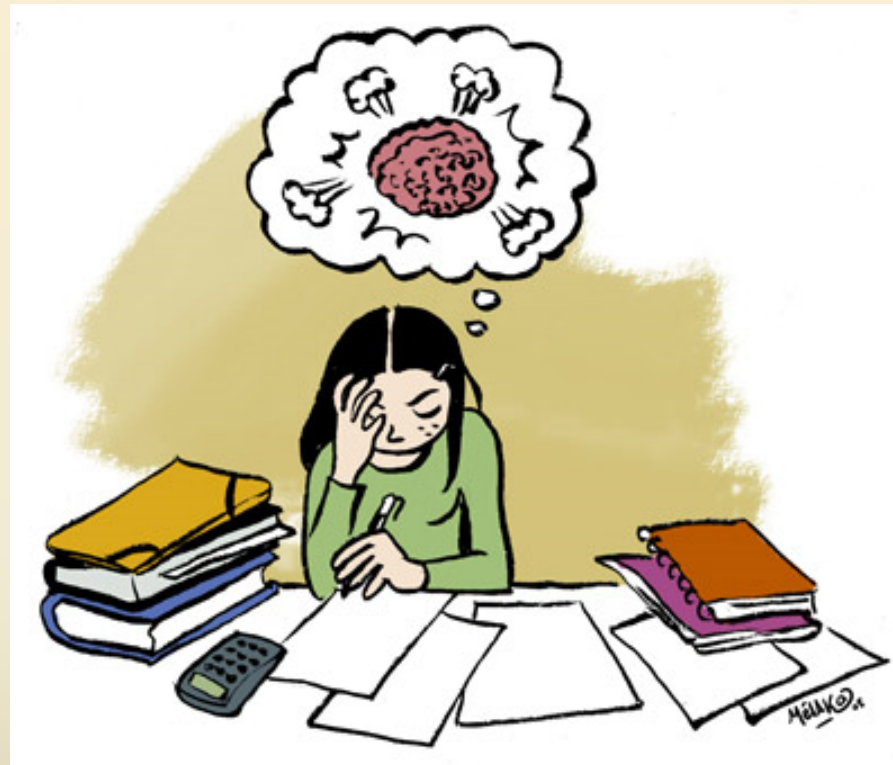




*Three (small) examples of problems of
« optimal curves » which are still open*

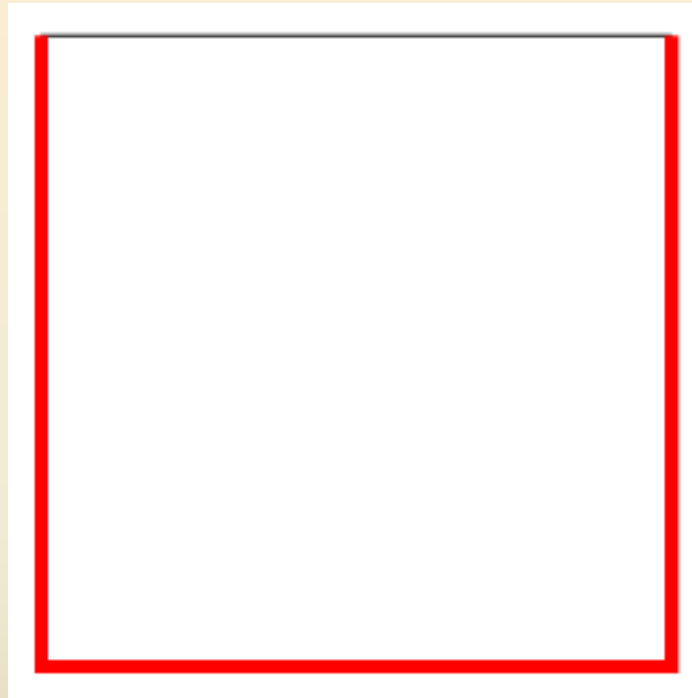
Jean-Baptiste HIRIART-URRUTY

<http://www.math.univ-toulouse.fr/~jbhu/>

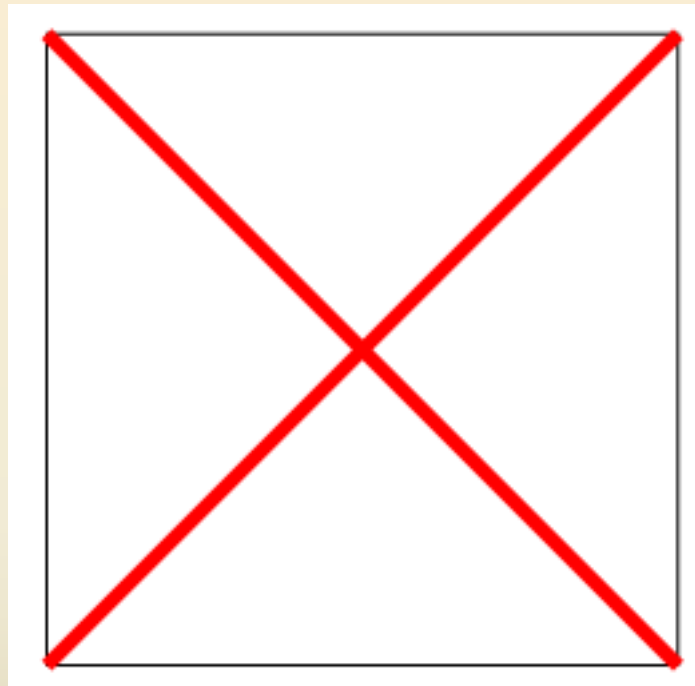


1. The problem of the opaque polyhedron



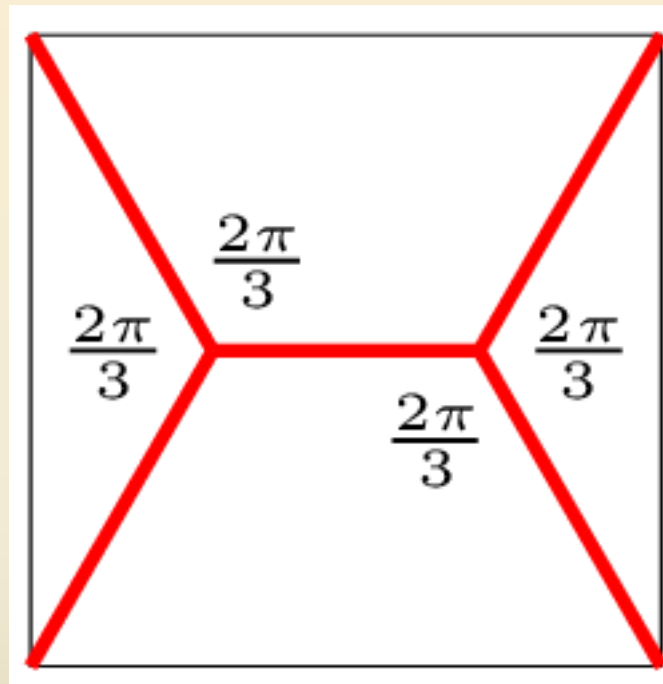


$L = 3$

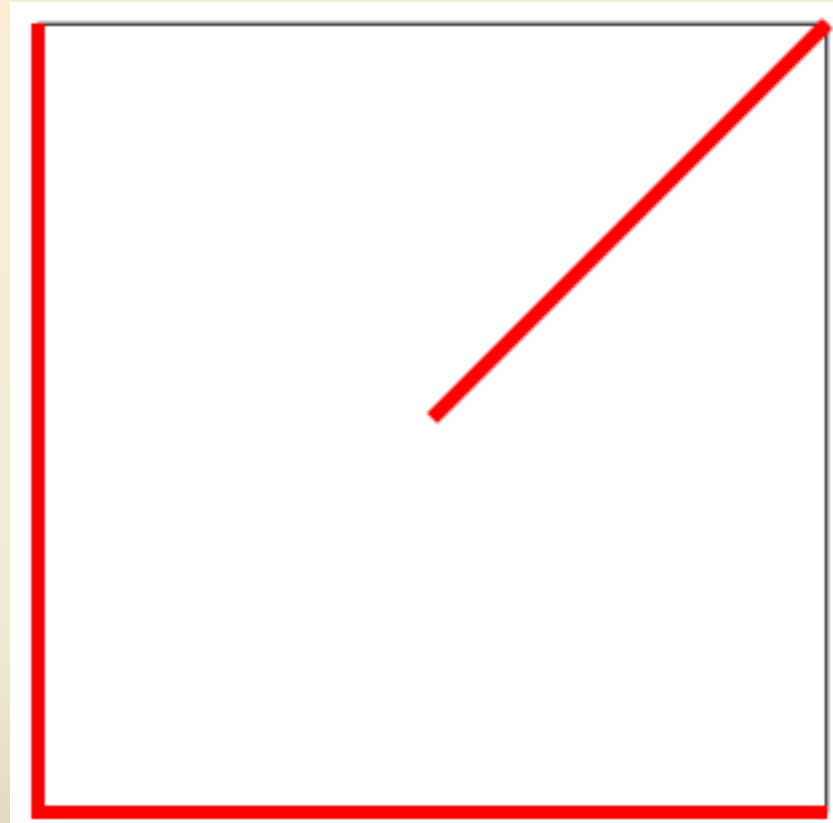


$$L = 3$$

$$L = 2,828$$

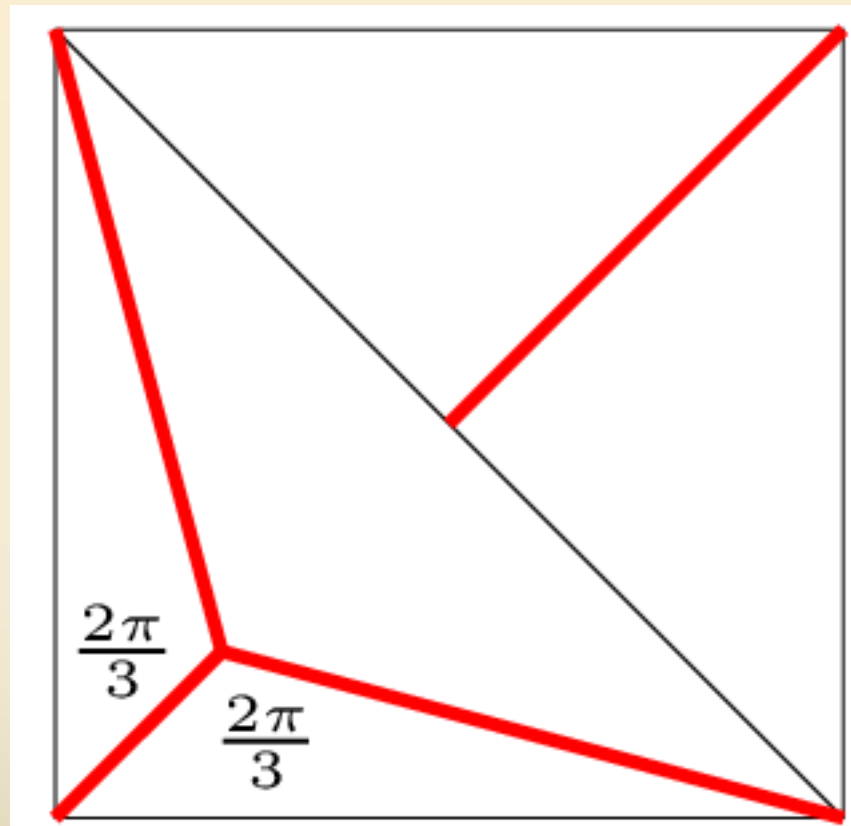


$$L = 2,828 \quad L = 2,732$$



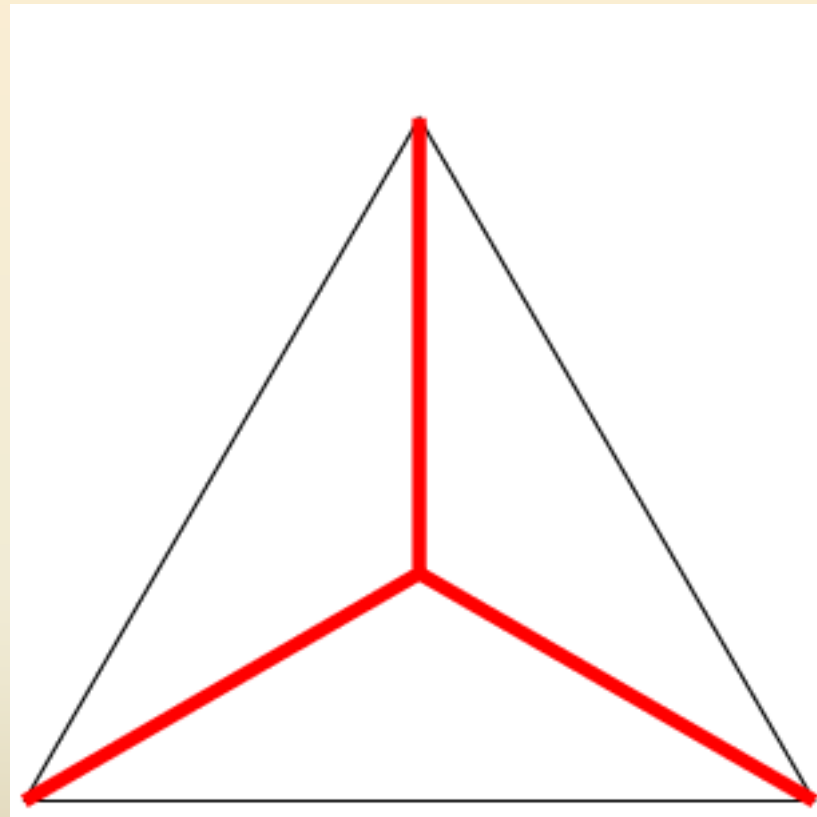
L= 2,732

L = 2,707

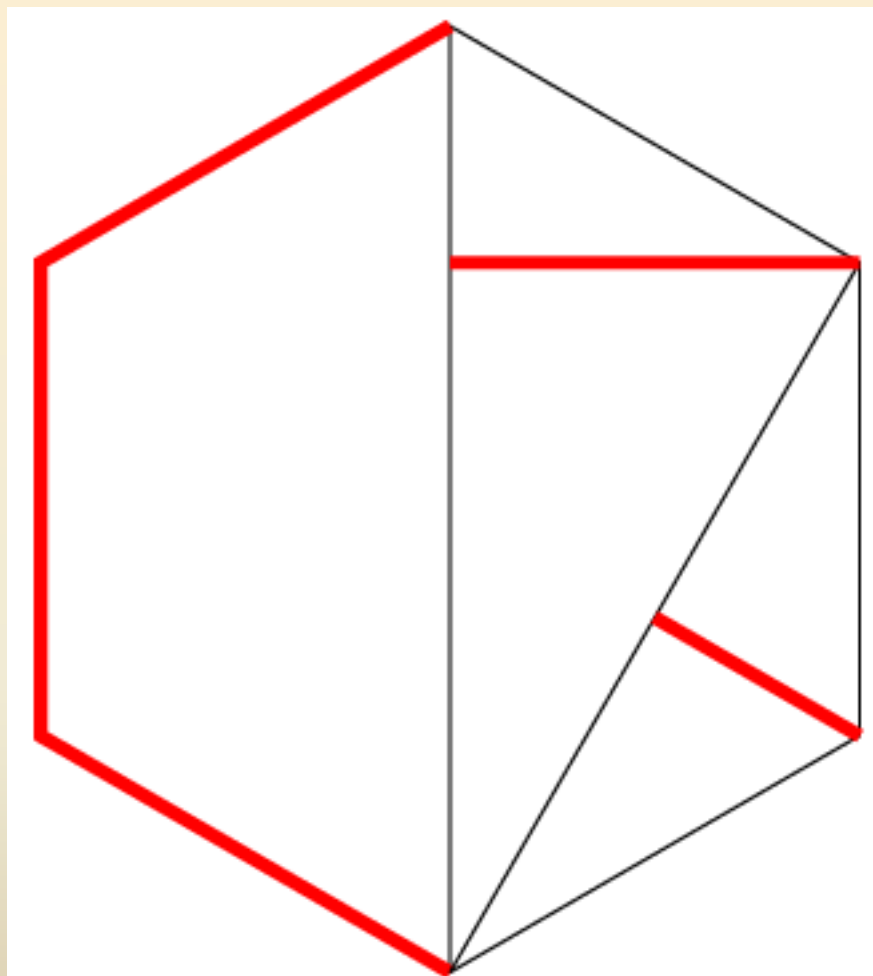


$$L = 2,707$$

$$L = 2,639$$



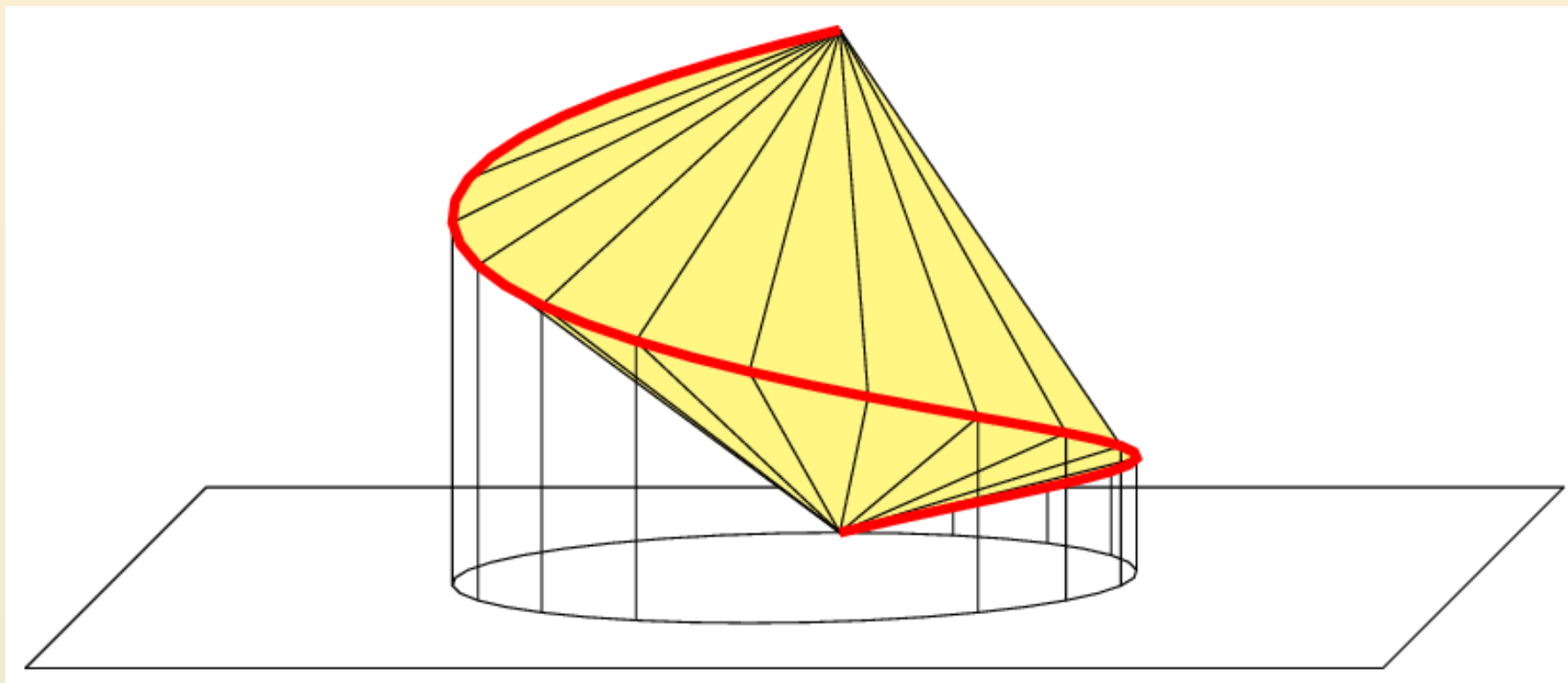
$$L = 1,732$$



$$L = 4,366$$

2. The problem of the frame of the largest tent in volume





$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \cos t; \\ y(t) = \sin t; \\ z(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, t \in [0, 2\pi]. \end{cases}$$

3. Earth monitoring trajectories of minimal lengths

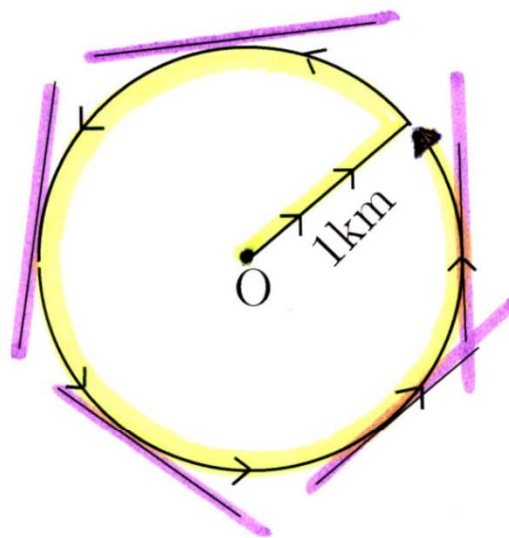


Figure 6.a.

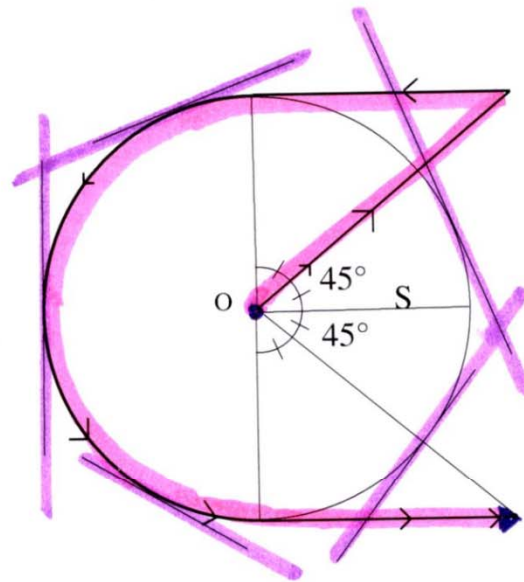


Figure 6.b.
Courbes de longueur de plus en plus petite.

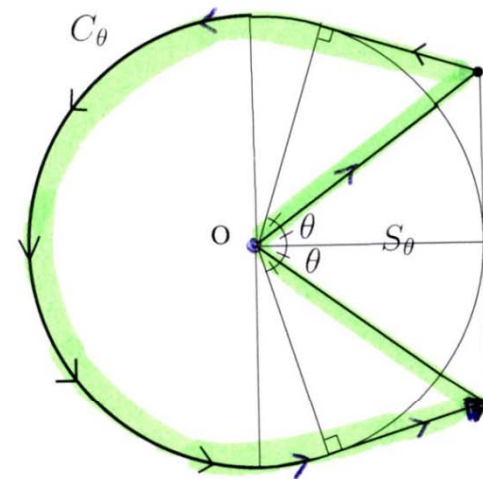
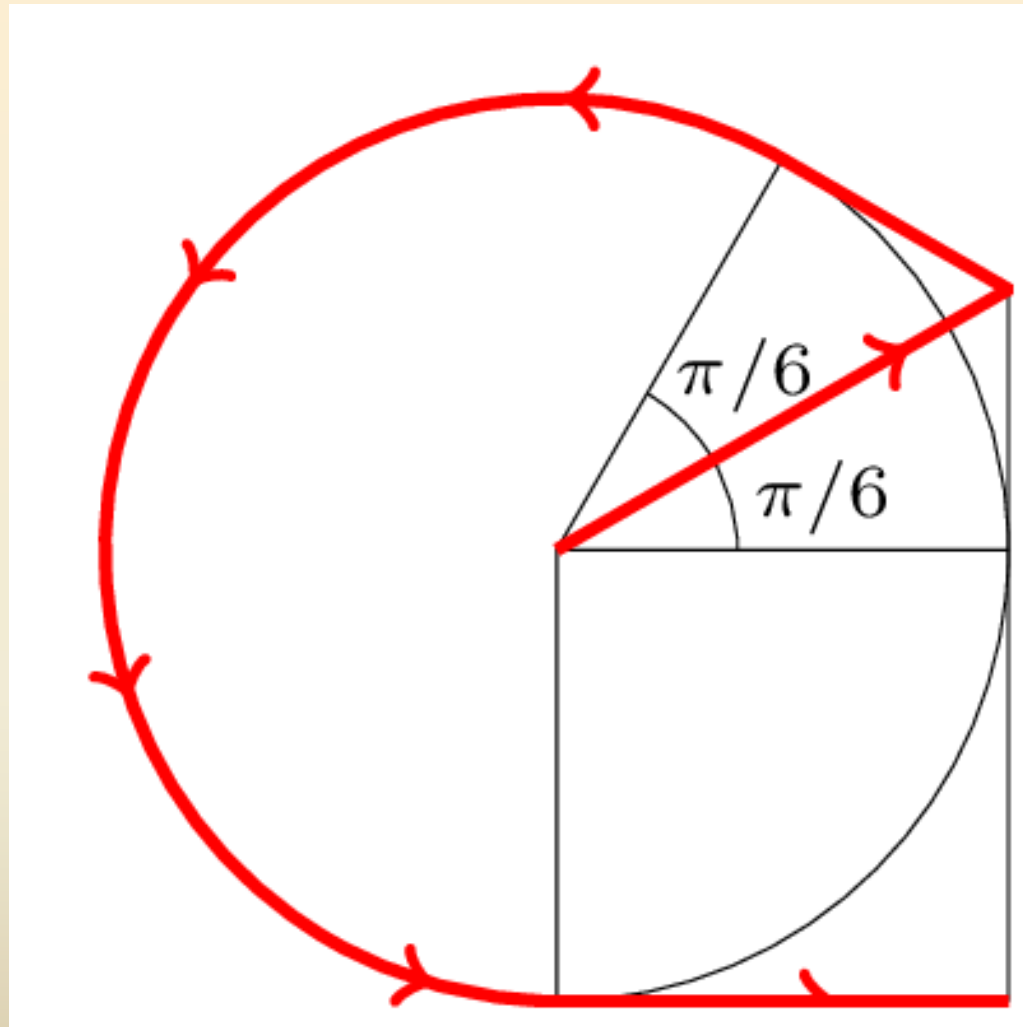


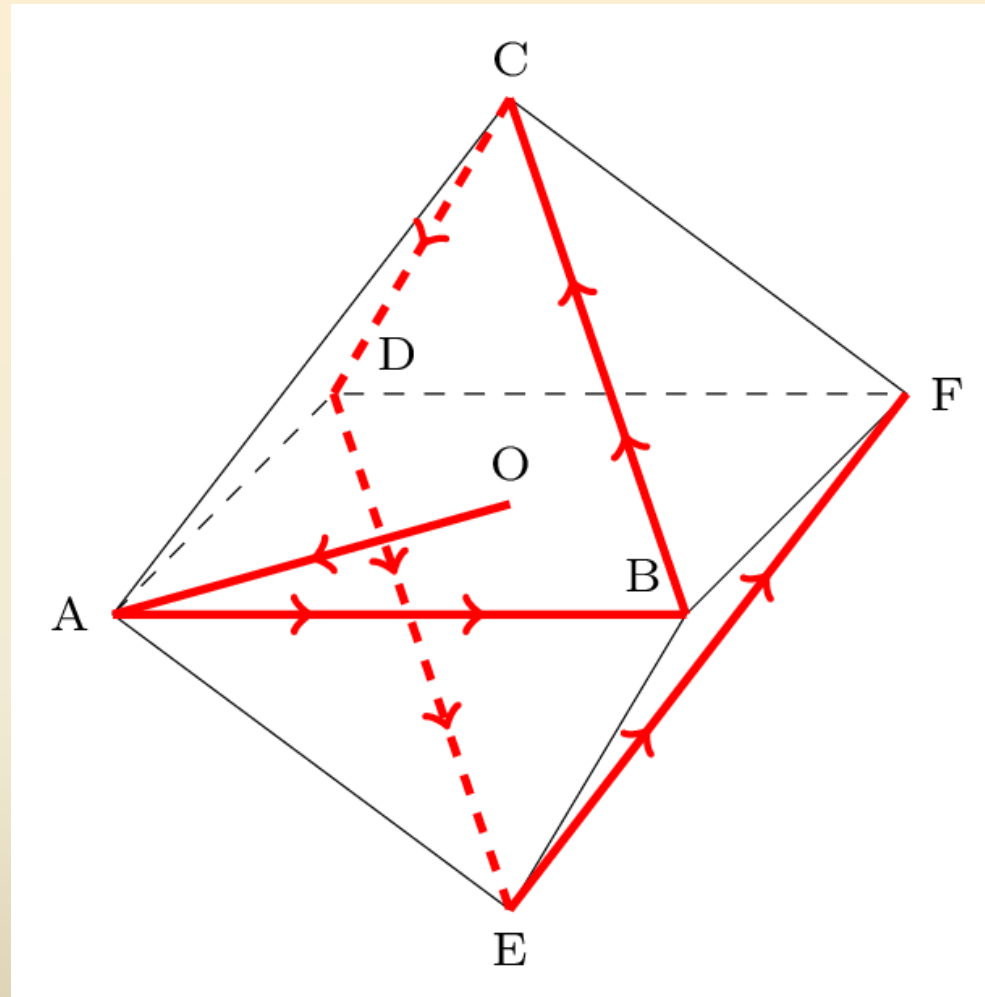
Figure 6.c.

2D version

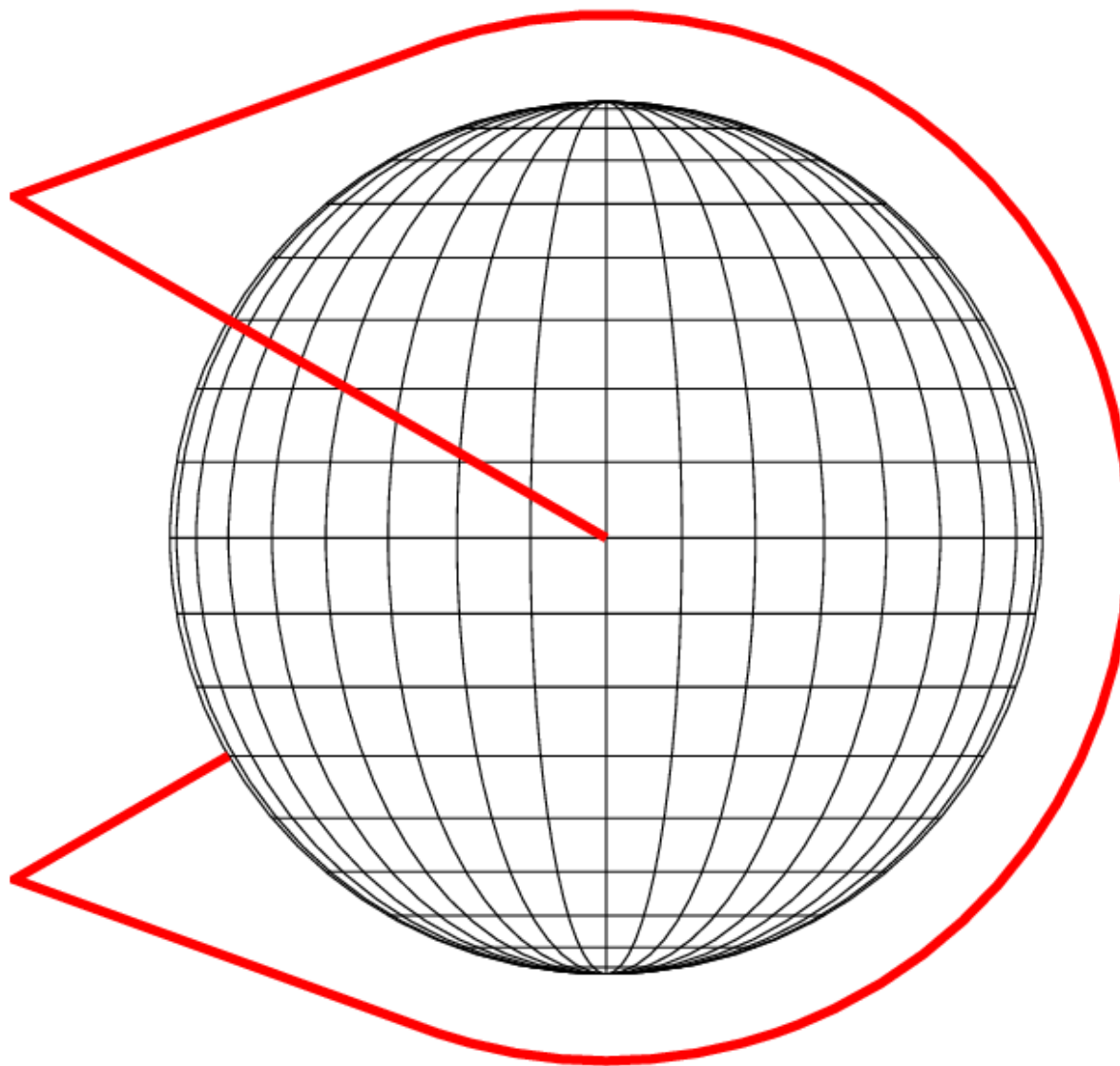


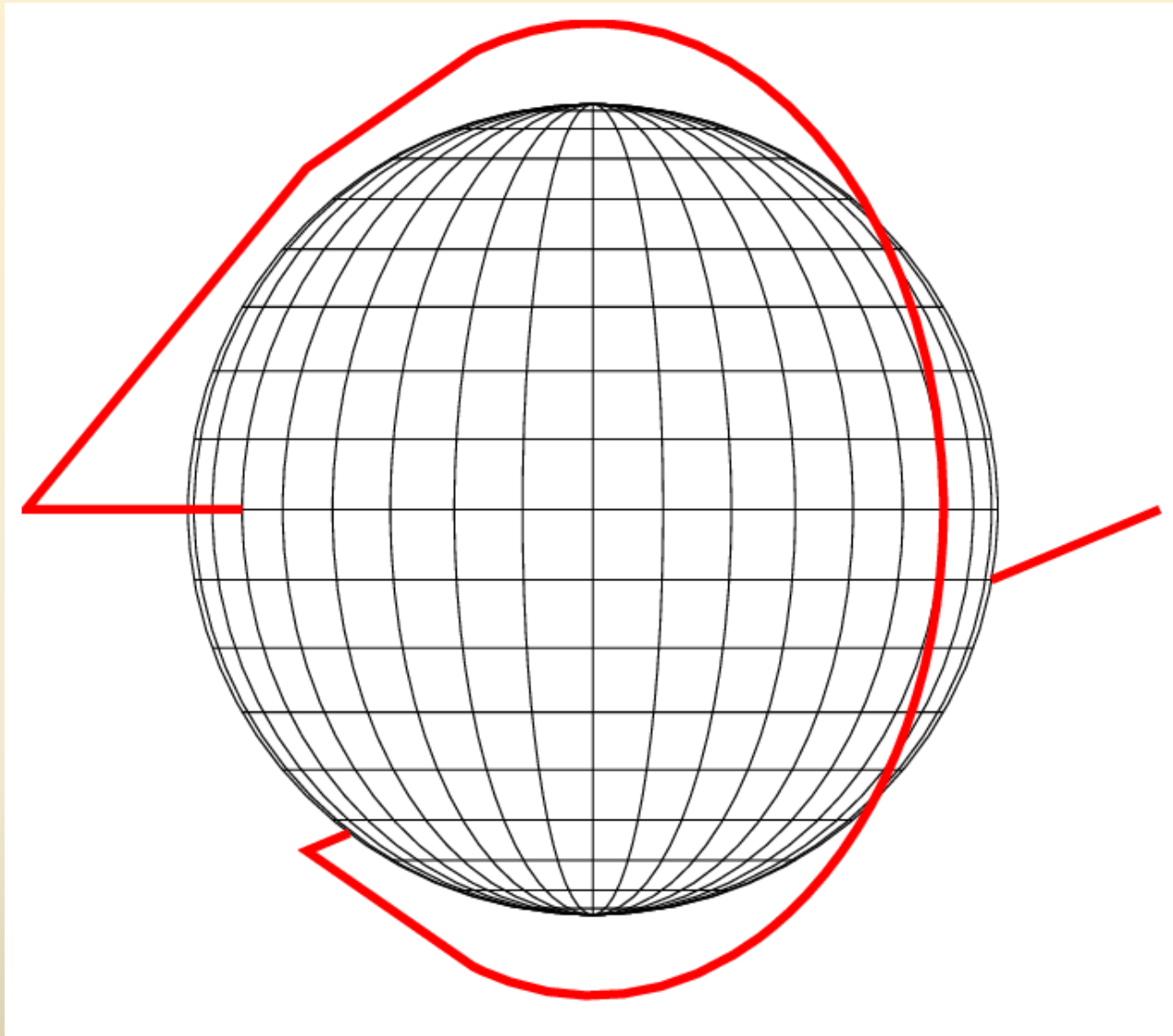
2D version

3D version



Trajectory with only line-segments





$$L = 13,66 \, r$$

Final variant:

« What is the curve (in the space) of minimal length which can be seen from any point on the sphere? »