

Úvod do křivek a ploch

- Úvod do diferenciální geometrie (křivky, plochy)

1. Křivky v $\mathbb{R}^n$

- parametrické zadání $x = R \cos t, y = R \sin t, t \in \mathbb{R}$
- implicitní zadání $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = R^2\}$

Parametricky zadaná křivka: $\vec{f}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{f} \in C^n(I)$

Implicitně zadaná křivka: $F: O \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, O \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\{\vec{x} \in O \mid F(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}\}$

Domačí úkol:

Descartův list: $x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0, a \neq 0$

Napsat parametrické vyjádření, singulární body

Singulární body implicitně zadane křivky

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} i=1, \dots, n-1 \\ j=1, \dots, n \end{matrix} \\ h\left(\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j}\right)(\vec{x}_0) < n-1$$

Kritický bod $x_0 = \vec{f}(t_0)$ parametricky zadane křivky

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{f}'(t_0) = 0$$

Věta

Necht $\vec{f}$ je parametricky zadane křivka a $\vec{f}'_m(t_0) \neq 0$.

Pak existuje okolí (a, b) bodu t_0 a $(n-1)$ funkcí $\phi_j, j \in \hat{n-1}$ tak, že $\forall t \in (a, b): x_j = f_j(t) = \phi_j(f_m(t)) = \phi_j(x_m)$

$$\text{implicitně: } \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid F_j(\vec{x}) = 0, j \in \hat{n-1}\}, F_j(\vec{x}) := x_j - \phi_j(x_m) \\ = x_j - f_j(f_m^{-1}(x_m))$$

Věta

Necht $\vec{x}$ není singulárním bodem implicitně zadané křivky Γ .

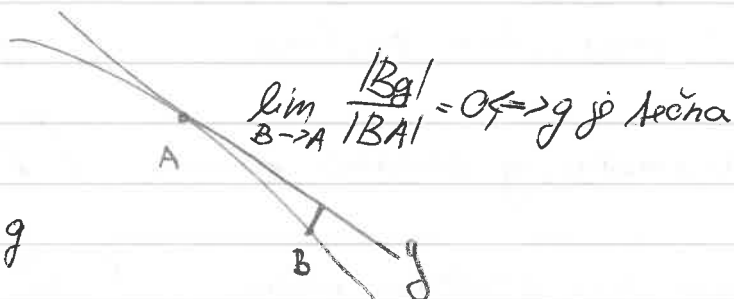
Pak existuje jeho okolí a parametricky zadaná křivka $\vec{f}$, tak že její obar na tomto okolí

Tečna křivky

$$|BA| = |\vec{f}(t) - \vec{f}(t_0)|$$

$$|Bg| = \inf_{k \in \mathbb{R}} |B, A + k\vec{u}|$$

↑ směrnice g



$$V(k) = (B - A - k\vec{u}, B - A - k\vec{u})$$

$$\frac{dV}{dk} = -2(\vec{u}, B - A - k\vec{u}) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow k_0 = \frac{(\vec{u}, B - A)}{(\vec{u}, \vec{u})}$$

$$\text{BÚNO } (\vec{u}, \vec{u}) = 1$$

$$|Bg| = V(k_0) = |B - A - (B - A, \vec{u})\vec{u}| = |E_{\vec{u}^\perp}(B - A)|$$

$$\lim_{B \rightarrow A} \frac{|Bg|}{|BA|} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{|E_{\vec{u}^\perp}(\vec{f}(t) - \vec{f}(t_0))|}{|\vec{f}(t) - \vec{f}(t_0)|} = \frac{|E_{\vec{u}^\perp}\vec{f}'(t_0)|}{|\vec{f}'(t_0)|} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\vec{u}^\perp}\vec{f}'(t_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \vec{f}'(t_0)$$

2. hodina

Definice

Nechť $\vec{\alpha}: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $\vec{\beta}: (c, d) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ jsou parametricky zadane křivky

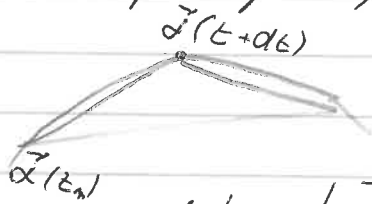
Přechme, že $\vec{\beta}$ je hladkou (zajímavou) reparametrizací $\vec{\alpha} \Leftrightarrow \exists h: (c, d) \rightarrow (a, b)$, $h' \geq 0$, $\vec{\alpha} = \vec{\beta} \circ h$

Důsledek: $\vec{\alpha}'(t) = \vec{\beta}'(h(t)) h'(t)$

Přirozená parametrizace křivky

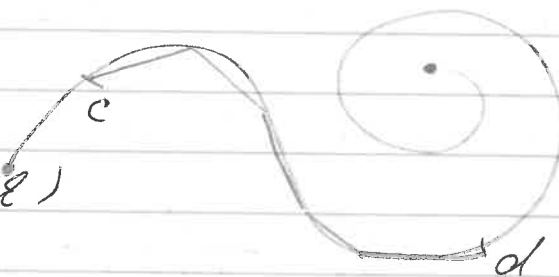
• délka křivky $\vec{\alpha}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$L_{cd} := \sup (\text{vysany'ch u'sec'í})$



$$\Delta t = |\vec{\alpha}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{\alpha}(t)| = |\vec{\alpha}'(t) \Delta t|$$

$$L_{cd}[\vec{\alpha}] = \int_c^d |\vec{\alpha}'(t)| dt$$



Věta

Nechť $\vec{\beta}$ je reparametrizací $\vec{\alpha}$, a ($\vec{\alpha} = \vec{\beta} \circ h$)
 $c = h(c')$, $d = h(d')$

Pat $L_{cd}[\vec{\alpha}] = L_{cd}[\vec{\beta}]$

Důkaz

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lod}[\vec{\alpha}] &= \int_0^d |\vec{\alpha}'(t)| dt = \int_0^d |\vec{\beta}'(h(t)) \cdot h'(t)| dt = \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} h(t) = u \\ h'(t) dt = du \end{array} \right| = \int_{h(0)}^{h(d)} |\vec{\beta}'(u)| du \end{aligned}$$

Věta

Nechť $\vec{\alpha}(t)$ je regulární parametricky zadaná křivka
Paž $\exists$ reparametrizace $\vec{\beta}(s) : |\vec{\beta}'| = 1$

Důkaz

$$\Delta(t) := \int_{t_0}^t |\vec{\alpha}'(t)| dt \Rightarrow \Delta'(t) = |\vec{\alpha}'(t)|$$

$$\alpha \text{ regulární} : |\vec{\alpha}'| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta'(t) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists \Delta'$$

$$t(s) : \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\Delta'(t(s))} = \frac{1}{|\vec{\alpha}'(t(s))|}$$

$$\vec{\beta}(s) := \vec{\alpha}(t(s))$$

$$|\vec{\beta}'(s)| = |\vec{\alpha}'(t(s))| \cdot |t'(s)| = |\vec{\alpha}'(t)| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{\Delta'(t)} \right| = \frac{|\vec{\alpha}'(t)|}{|\vec{\alpha}'(t)|} = 1$$

3. hodina

$$\vec{\alpha}(t), \vec{\alpha}'(t) \neq 0, \forall t \in I = (t_0, t_1)$$

$$\exists h: t = h(s), \vec{\beta}(s) = \vec{\alpha}(h(s)) \Rightarrow |\vec{\beta}'(s)| = 1$$

$\vec{\beta}$ - přirozená parametrizace křivky

$$s(t) = \int_{t_0}^t |\vec{\alpha}'(\tilde{t})| d\tilde{t}, h = s'$$

Lemma

Nechť $\vec{\beta}$ je reparametrizace f , $|\vec{\beta}'| = 1 = |f'|$

$$\text{Poté } \vec{\beta}(t) = f(\pm t + t_0)$$

Důkaz

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\beta}(s) &= f(h(s)), 1 = |\vec{\beta}'(s)| = |f'(h(s))| |h'(s)| \\ \Rightarrow |h'(s)| &= 1 \Rightarrow h(s) = \pm s + s_0 \end{aligned}$$

Rovinné křivky

Věta: Směrový úhel

Nechť $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $f'(t) \neq \vec{0}$, $\frac{f'(t_0)}{|f'|}(t_0) = (\cos \theta_0, \sin \theta_0)$

Poté existuje právě jedna funkce $\theta: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\theta \in C^1(a, b)$

Taž, že $\vec{n}(t) = \frac{f'(t)}{|f'|}(t) = (\cos(\theta(t)), \sin(\theta(t)))$, $\vec{n}(t_0) = (\cos \theta_0, \sin \theta_0)$

Křivost κ

$$\kappa_2(s_0) := \frac{\theta(s) - \theta(s_0)}{s - s_0} = \frac{d\theta}{ds}(s_0),$$

kde s je přírodní parametr křivky

• velmi nepraktické, eloha vede na výpočet integrálu a jeho inverzi

$$\kappa_2(t) = \frac{d\theta}{ds}(t) = \frac{d\theta(t(s))}{ds} = \dot{\theta}(t(s)) \frac{dt}{ds} =$$

$$= \frac{\dot{\theta}(t)}{\dot{s}(t)} = \frac{\dot{\theta}(t)}{|\dot{\mathbf{f}}'(t)|} =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{arctg } \frac{y}{x}}{=} \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\text{arctg } \frac{y}{x})}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{y\ddot{x} - \dot{x}\ddot{y}}{(1 + (\frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}})^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\dot{x}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} =$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}(t) = \kappa_2(t)} =$$

$$= \frac{\vec{f}' \wedge \vec{f}''}{|\vec{f}'|^3}(t)$$

Lemma

Necht $\vec{B}(s)$ je přírodně parametrizovaná křivka,

$$\text{Pak } \vec{B}''(s) = \kappa_2(s) \underbrace{(-\dot{y}, \dot{x})}_{\text{normála}}, \quad \vec{B}(s) = (x(s), y(s))$$

Díky:

$$\bullet \vec{B}' \cdot \vec{B}' = 1 \quad \left| \frac{d}{ds} \right.$$

$$2 \vec{B}' \cdot \vec{B}'' = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B}'' = f(-\dot{y}, \dot{x})$$

$$\kappa_2(s) = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = f$$

$$\vec{f}(t): \quad \vec{T} := \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{|\dot{\vec{f}}|}, \frac{\dot{y}}{|\dot{\vec{f}}|} \right), \quad \vec{N} := \left(-\frac{\dot{y}}{|\dot{\vec{f}}|}, \frac{\dot{x}}{|\dot{\vec{f}}|} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} \right) = \dots = -\kappa_2 \dot{y} \quad \left| \quad \vec{T}' = \kappa_2 (-\dot{y}, \dot{x}) = \kappa_2 \vec{N} |\dot{\vec{f}}| \right.$$

$$\vec{N}' = -\kappa_2 \vec{T} |\dot{\vec{f}}|$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{y}}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}} \right) = \kappa_2 \dot{x}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{T}' \\ \vec{N}' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa_2 \\ -\kappa_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{T} \\ \vec{N} \end{pmatrix} |\dot{\vec{f}}|$$

Je křivost dobře definovaná?

$$\vec{\alpha}(t) = \vec{\beta}(h(t)) = \vec{\beta}(s), \quad s = h(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\alpha} &= (\tilde{x}(t), \tilde{y}(t)) \\ \vec{\beta} &= (x(s), y(s)) \end{aligned} \quad \left| \quad \kappa_2 = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - y\ddot{x}}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \dot{\tilde{x}} h', \quad \dot{y} = \dot{\tilde{y}} h' \\ \ddot{x} &= \ddot{\tilde{x}} h'^2 + \dot{\tilde{x}} h'', \quad \ddot{y} = \ddot{\tilde{y}} h'^2 + \dot{\tilde{y}} h'' \end{aligned}$$

$$\kappa_2[\alpha] = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - y\ddot{x}}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{h'^3}{|h|^3} \kappa_2[\beta]$$

Křivost je invariantní vzhledem až na momentální reparametrizace

$$\vec{\alpha}(t) = (x(t), y(t)), \quad \vec{\alpha}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto (x', y'), \quad F(\vec{z}) := A\vec{z} + \vec{r}, \quad (\vec{z}, \vec{z}') = (F(\vec{z}), F(\vec{z}')) \\ \Rightarrow A \in O(2), \quad A^{-1} = A^T$$

$$\vec{\alpha}(t) \mapsto \tilde{\vec{\alpha}}(t) = F(\vec{\alpha}(t)) \Rightarrow \kappa_2[\tilde{\vec{\alpha}}] = \det A \cdot \kappa_2[\alpha]$$

Věta

Nechť $k: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $k \in C(a, b)$

Pak $\vec{B}: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, kde

$$\vec{B}(s) := \left(\int_0^s \cos(\theta(s')) ds', \int_0^s \sin(\theta(s')) ds' \right),$$

kde $\theta(s) := \int_0^s k(s') ds'$ je přirozeně parametrizovaná křivka
jejíž křivost $\kappa_2[\vec{B}] = k$

Důkaz:

$$\vec{B}' = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \vec{B}'' = (-k \sin \theta, k \cos \theta), \kappa_2[\vec{B}] = \dots = k$$

4. hodina

Prostorové křivky, $n=3$

$$\vec{f}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)), \vec{f}'(t_0) \text{ tečna v } t_0$$

Implicitní zadání: $\Gamma = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid F_1(\vec{x}) = 0, F_2(\vec{x}) = 0\}$

$$\cdot \vec{T}(t) = \frac{\vec{f}'(t)}{|\vec{f}'(t)|} \Rightarrow |\vec{T}| = 1$$

$$\cdot \vec{N}(t) = ? \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Normalová rovina v } t: \perp \vec{f}'(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\cdot \vec{B}(t) = ? \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Přilehlá (oskulační) rovina:} \end{array} \right.$$

Definice:

Rovinu $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ nazveme přilehlou ke křivce $\vec{f}$ v
bode $\vec{f}(t_0) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\sigma(t)}{d^2(t)} = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ kde } \sigma(t) &= \rho(\vec{f}(t), \Gamma) \\ d(t) &= \rho(\vec{f}'(t), \vec{f}(t_0)) \end{aligned}$$

• Necht Γ je přilehlá k $\vec{f}$ v bode t_0 , $\vec{n}$ je normála Γ

$$\sigma(t) = |\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{f}(t) - \vec{f}(t_0))|$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{d^2} = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{f}(t_0+h) - \vec{f}(t_0))|}{|\vec{f}'(t_0+h) - \vec{f}'(t_0)|^2} = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{f}'(t_0)h + \frac{1}{2}\vec{f}''(t_0)h^2 + o(h^3))|}{|\vec{f}'(t_0)h + o(h^2)|^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|^2 (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{f}'(t_0) + \frac{1}{2}\vec{n} \cdot \vec{f}''(t_0) + o(h))}{|h|^2 |\vec{f}'(t_0) + o(h)|^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{f}'(t_0) &= 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{f}''(t_0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Pokud } \vec{f}'(t_0) \neq \vec{f}''(t_0), \text{ pak} \\ \text{definují přilehlou rovinu} \end{array} \right.$$

- $\vec{N}(t_0) \in$ normálová rovina
- $\vec{N}(t_0) \in$ příčlá rovina

$$\vec{N}(t_0) = a \cdot \vec{f}'(t_0) + b \cdot \vec{f}''(t_0)$$

$$\vec{N} \cdot \vec{T} = 0 \Rightarrow a |\vec{f}'(t)|^2 + b \cdot \vec{f}' \cdot \vec{f}'' = 0$$

$$a = -b \frac{\vec{f}' \cdot \vec{f}''}{|\vec{f}'|^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{N} = b \left(\vec{f}'' - \frac{(\vec{f}' \cdot \vec{f}'')}{|\vec{f}'|^2} \vec{f}' \right), b^2 = \left| \vec{f}'' - \frac{(\vec{f}' \cdot \vec{f}'')}{|\vec{f}'|^2} \vec{f}' \right|^2$$

$$\vec{B}(t) := \vec{T}(t) \times \vec{N}(t)$$

Křivost prostoroové křivky

$\theta(t, t_0)$ - úhel mezi tečnami v bodech $\vec{f}(t), \vec{f}(t_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{křivost } \kappa(t_0) &:= \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \left| \frac{\theta(t, t_0)}{\Delta(t, t_0)} \right| = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow \Delta_0} \left| \frac{\theta(\Delta, \Delta_0)}{\Delta - \Delta_0} \right| = \\ &= \left| \frac{d\theta}{d\Delta}(\Delta_0) \right| = \left| \frac{\theta'(\Delta_0)}{\Delta'(\Delta_0)} \right| = \left| \frac{\theta'(\Delta_0)}{f''(\Delta_0)} \right| \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow \Delta_0} \frac{|\vec{B}'(\Delta) - \vec{B}'(\Delta_0)|}{|\Delta - \Delta_0|} = |\vec{B}''(\Delta_0)|$$

kde Δ je přírůstek parametru, tj. Δ je př. parametrizace

5. hodina

Příští týden (2.4.2019) přednáška ~ T112

Prostorové křivky

$(\vec{T}(t), \vec{N}(t), \vec{B}(t))$, $\kappa = \left| \frac{d\theta}{ds} \right| = |\vec{B}''(s)|$, s je přírodní parametr

$$\vec{T}(t) = \frac{\vec{f}'(t)}{|\vec{f}'(t)|}, \quad \vec{N}(t) = \left(\vec{f}'' - \frac{(\vec{f}' \cdot \vec{f}'')}{|\vec{f}'|^2} \vec{f}' \right) \cdot \left| \vec{f}'' - \frac{(\vec{f}' \cdot \vec{f}'')}{|\vec{f}'|^2} \vec{f}' \right|^{-1}, \quad \vec{B}(t) = (\vec{T} \times \vec{N})(t)$$

• Uvažujme přirozenou parametrizaci β :

$$\vec{T}(t) = \vec{\beta}'(t), \quad \vec{N}(t) = \frac{\vec{\beta}''(t)}{|\vec{\beta}''(t)|}$$

$$\vec{T}'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{\beta}'(t) = \vec{\beta}''(t) = \kappa(t) \vec{N}(t)$$

$$\vec{N}'(t) = -\kappa(t) \vec{T}(t) + \tau(t) \vec{B}(t)$$

$$\vec{B}'(t) = -\tau(t) \vec{N}(t)$$

Frenetovy
vztahy

$$\bullet \quad 0 = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{T} \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{B}} \cdot \vec{T} + \vec{B} \cdot \dot{\vec{T}} = 0$$

$$\dot{\vec{B}} \cdot \vec{T} = -\dot{\vec{T}} \cdot \vec{B} = -\kappa \vec{N} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot \vec{B} = 1 \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{B}} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B}'(t) = -\tau(t) \vec{N}(t)$$

$$\bullet \quad \vec{N} \cdot \vec{T} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{N}} \cdot \vec{T} + \vec{N} \cdot \dot{\vec{T}} = -\dot{\vec{T}} \cdot \vec{N} = -\kappa$$

$$\dot{\vec{N}} \cdot \vec{N} = 0$$

$$\vec{N} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{N}} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{N} \cdot \dot{\vec{B}} = \dot{\vec{B}} \cdot \vec{N} = \tau$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\vec{T}} \\ \dot{\vec{N}} \\ \dot{\vec{B}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa & 0 \\ -\kappa & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & -\tau & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{T} \\ \vec{N} \\ \vec{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

Lemma:

Nechť $\vec{r}$ je přirozeně parametrizovaná křivka,
 $\kappa(t) > 0$ pro $t \in (c, d)$.

Pak $\tau(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{r}(t)$ je rovinná

Důkaz:

$\Leftarrow$: Necht' $\vec{r}$ je rovinná $\Leftrightarrow \exists \vec{q}, \vec{q} \in \mathbb{R}^3: (\vec{r}(t) - \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{q} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}'(t) \cdot \vec{q} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{T} \cdot \vec{q} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{N} \cdot \vec{q} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}(t) = \pm \frac{\vec{q}}{|\vec{q}|} \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{B}} = 0 \Rightarrow \tau(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow: \tau(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{B}}(t) = 0$$

$$f(t) := (\vec{r}(t) - \vec{r}(t_0)) \cdot \vec{B} \Rightarrow f(t_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(t) = \vec{r}'(t) \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{T} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = 0$$

$$\text{Ať: } (\vec{r}(t) - \vec{r}(t_0)) \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$-\vec{r}(t_0) \equiv \vec{p}$$

$$\vec{B} \equiv \vec{q}$$

Definice: Křivost torze

Nechť $\vec{r}(t)$ má jednoznačně definované přilehlé roviny
na intervalu (a, b) , Označme $p(t, t_2)$ úhel
přilehlých rovin v t_1, t_2 .

Pak velikost torze křivky $\vec{r}$ v bodě $\vec{r}(t_0)$ nazýváme:

$$\tilde{\tau}_a(t_0) := \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{|p(t, t_0)|}{|\Delta(t, t_0)|}$$

Věta:

Pro regulární křivky $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ na (c, d)

platí: $\tilde{T}_\alpha(t_0) = |T_\alpha(t_0)|$

Důkaz:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{T}_\alpha(t_0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{|\vec{B}(t) - \vec{B}(t_0)|}{|s(t) - s(t_0)|} = \lim_{s \rightarrow s_0} \frac{|\vec{B}(s) - \vec{B}(s_0)|}{|s - s_0|} = |\vec{B}'(s_0)| \\ &= |T_\alpha(s_0)|\end{aligned}$$

Frenetovy vzorce pro obecnou parametrizaci

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{T}_\alpha &= \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{\dot{\alpha}}{|\dot{\alpha}|} \right) = \frac{\ddot{\alpha} |\dot{\alpha}| - \dot{\alpha} \frac{d}{ds} |\dot{\alpha}|}{|\dot{\alpha}|^2} = \frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{|\dot{\alpha}|} - \frac{\dot{\alpha}}{|\dot{\alpha}|^2} \frac{(\dot{\alpha} \cdot \ddot{\alpha})}{|\dot{\alpha}|} = \\ &= \frac{1}{|\dot{\alpha}|} N_\alpha \left| \ddot{\alpha} - \frac{(\dot{\alpha} \cdot \ddot{\alpha}) \dot{\alpha}}{|\dot{\alpha}|^2} \right| = N_\alpha \cdot \kappa_\alpha |\dot{\alpha}|\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{B}(s) = \vec{\alpha}(t(s)) \Rightarrow \vec{B}'(s) = \vec{\alpha}'(t(s)) t'(s) = \frac{\dot{\alpha}(t(s))}{|\dot{\alpha}(t(s))|}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa(s) &= |\vec{B}''(s)|, \vec{B}''(s) = \frac{\ddot{\alpha}(t) \cdot t'(s) |\dot{\alpha}(t)| - \dot{\alpha}(t) \frac{d}{ds} |\dot{\alpha}(t(s))|}{|\dot{\alpha}(t(s))|^2} = \\ &= \frac{\ddot{\alpha} |\dot{\alpha}|^2 - (\dot{\alpha} \cdot \ddot{\alpha}) \dot{\alpha}}{|\dot{\alpha}|^4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\vec{B}''(s)|^2 &= \frac{|\dot{\alpha}|^2 + |\dot{\alpha}|^4 - 2(\dot{\alpha} \cdot \ddot{\alpha}) |\dot{\alpha}|^2 (\dot{\alpha} \cdot \ddot{\alpha}) + |\dot{\alpha}|^2 (\dot{\alpha} \cdot \ddot{\alpha})^2}{|\dot{\alpha}|^8} = \\ &= \frac{|\dot{\alpha}|^2 (|\ddot{\alpha}|^2 - (\dot{\alpha} \cdot \ddot{\alpha})^2)}{|\dot{\alpha}|^6} = \frac{(\dot{\alpha} \times \ddot{\alpha})^2}{|\dot{\alpha}|^6}\end{aligned}$$

$$\kappa_\alpha = \frac{|\dot{\alpha} \times \ddot{\alpha}|}{|\dot{\alpha}|^3}$$

6. hodina

Pohračování: Frenetovy vzorce pro obecnou parametrizaci $\vec{\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\vec{T}}_\alpha &= \kappa_\alpha \vec{N}_\alpha |\dot{\vec{\alpha}}| \\ \dot{\vec{N}}_\alpha &= (-\kappa_\alpha \vec{T}_\alpha + \tau \vec{B}_\alpha) |\dot{\vec{\alpha}}| \\ \dot{\vec{B}}_\alpha &= -\tau \vec{N}_\alpha |\dot{\vec{\alpha}}|\end{aligned}$$

Jak napočítat torzi křivky? , ozn: $|\dot{\vec{\alpha}}| = v_\alpha$

$$\dot{\vec{\alpha}} = v_\alpha \vec{T}_\alpha \Rightarrow \ddot{\vec{\alpha}} = \dot{v}_\alpha \vec{T}_\alpha + v_\alpha \dot{\vec{T}}_\alpha = \dot{v}_\alpha \vec{T}_\alpha + v_\alpha \kappa_\alpha \vec{N}_\alpha v_\alpha$$

Směřový součin vektorů $\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}$:

$$(\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}) := \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \epsilon_{ijk} A_i B_j C_k$$

$$(\dot{\vec{\alpha}}, \ddot{\vec{\alpha}}, \ddot{\vec{\alpha}}) = (v_\alpha \vec{T}_\alpha, \underbrace{\dot{v}_\alpha \vec{T}_\alpha + v_\alpha^2 \kappa_\alpha \vec{N}_\alpha}_{\text{antisymetrie}}, \ddot{\vec{\alpha}})$$

• Chceme pouze se číst $\ddot{\vec{\alpha}}$, které je lineárně $\vec{B}_\alpha$, neboť zbylé příměty nehrají roli díky antisymetrii

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{\vec{\alpha}} \sim \vec{B}_\alpha &= v_\alpha^2 \kappa_\alpha (\vec{N}_\alpha \sim \vec{B}_\alpha) = v_\alpha^2 \kappa_\alpha \tau \vec{B}_\alpha v_\alpha = \\ &= v_\alpha^3 \kappa_\alpha \tau \vec{B}_\alpha\end{aligned}$$

$$(\dot{\vec{\alpha}}, \ddot{\vec{\alpha}}, \ddot{\vec{\alpha}}) = \underbrace{v_\alpha^6 \kappa_\alpha^2 \tau}_{|\dot{\vec{\alpha}} \times \ddot{\vec{\alpha}}|^2} \underbrace{(\vec{T}_\alpha, \vec{N}_\alpha, \vec{B}_\alpha)}_1$$

$$\tau_\alpha = \frac{(\dot{\vec{\alpha}}, \ddot{\vec{\alpha}}, \ddot{\vec{\alpha}})}{|\dot{\vec{\alpha}} \times \ddot{\vec{\alpha}}|^2}$$

Důsledek:

Necht' $\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = -\text{grad } V(\vec{x})$ je centrální síla.
Pak pohyb v tomto poli je rovinná křivka

Důkaz:

$$\mathcal{I}(\vec{x}(t)) = \frac{(\dot{\vec{x}}, \ddot{\vec{x}}, \ddot{\vec{x}})}{|\dot{\vec{x}} + \ddot{\vec{x}}|^2}$$

$$m\ddot{\vec{x}}(t) = \vec{F}(\vec{x}) = V'(\rho) \cdot \frac{\vec{x}}{\rho} = \vec{x} V'(\rho)$$

$$\ddot{\vec{x}}(t) = \dot{\vec{x}}(t) V'(\rho) + \vec{x}(t) \left(V''(\rho) \frac{\dot{\vec{x}} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}}}{\rho} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\dot{\vec{x}}, \ddot{\vec{x}}, \ddot{\vec{x}}) = \mathcal{I}(\dot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{x}} V', \dot{\vec{x}} V' + \vec{x} V'' \frac{\dot{\vec{x}} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}}}{\rho})$$

$$(\dot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{x}}) = (\dot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{x}} V', \dot{\vec{x}} V') + (\dot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{x}} V', \vec{x} V'' \frac{\dot{\vec{x}} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}}}{\rho}) = 0$$

2. Plochy v $\mathbb{R}^3$

• Sféra S_2 : $\left\{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \vec{x}^2 = R^2 \right\}$
 $\vec{f} = \tilde{f}(\mu, \nu) = \tilde{f}(\mu^1, \mu^2)$

• Helikoid

• Möbiův list

Definice:

Parametricky zadaná (elementární) plocha
nám může být zobrazena $\tilde{f}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \tilde{f}(\mu, \nu) \mapsto (x, y, z)$.

Kde Ω je otevřená souvislá podmnožina $\mathbb{R}^2$,
 $\tilde{f} \in C^1(\Omega)$

Definice:

Parametricky zadaná plocha je regulární v
bode $\tilde{f}(x_0, y_0)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \begin{bmatrix} f_{1,\mu} & f_{2,\mu} & f_{3,\mu} \\ f_{1,\nu} & f_{2,\nu} & f_{3,\nu} \end{bmatrix} \neq 0, \quad f_{i,\mu} \equiv \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \mu}$$

$(\mu, \nu) = (x_0, y_0)$

• $\tilde{f}$ - mapa

Úvod do křivek a ploch
(16. 4. 2019)

Plochy v $\mathbb{R}^3$:
• parametricky: $\tilde{f}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

• implicitně: $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \Phi(\vec{x}) = 0\}$

Singulární body: $(\partial_u \tilde{f}, \partial_v \tilde{f}) \neq 0$
 (u_0, v_0)

$$\text{and } \Phi(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$$

Definice:

Bud' $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. S nazýváme regulární plochou, pokud pro všechny její body $\vec{x}_0$ existují atd. $H_{\vec{x}_0} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ a zobrazení $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $\vec{x}_0$:
① f je homeomorfismem Ω a $S \cap H_{\vec{x}_0}$
② f je regulární parametricky zadaná plocha

Definice:

Nechť A, B jsou ^{body} regulární plochy, g je rovina pocházející bodem A .
Rovinu g nazýváme tečnou v bodě $A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{B \rightarrow A} \frac{\delta}{d} = 0$
kde $d = \|AB\|$, δ - vzdálenost B od g

Lemma

Tečná rovina v $\tilde{f}(u_0, v_0)$ je $[\partial_u \tilde{f}(u_0, v_0), \partial_v \tilde{f}(u_0, v_0)]_{\mathbb{R}^3}$

První fundamentální forma plochy:

Věta:

Necht' $\vec{\alpha}: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ je křivka, jejíž stopa leží na parametrizované ploše $\vec{f}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, která je homomorfismem $\Omega \xrightarrow{\sim} \vec{f}(\Omega)$

Pak existuje rovinná křivka $\vec{\gamma}: (a, b) \rightarrow \Omega$, tak že:

$$\vec{\alpha} = \vec{f} \circ \vec{\gamma}$$

Důkaz:

$$\vec{f} \text{ homomorfismus} \Rightarrow \vec{\gamma} := \vec{f}^{-1} \circ \vec{\alpha}$$

$$\vec{\alpha}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)) = \vec{f}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) = \vec{f}(u(t), v(t))$$

$$\Delta_{\alpha}(t, t_0) = \int_{t_0}^t \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt = (*)$$

$$\dot{\alpha}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (f_1(u(t), v(t))) = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u}(u(t), v(t)) \dot{u}(t) + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial v}(u(t), v(t)) \dot{v}(t)$$

$$\Delta_{\alpha}(t, t_0) = \int_{t_0}^t \sqrt{(\partial_u f_1 \dot{u} + \partial_v f_1 \dot{v})^2 + (\partial_u f_2 \dot{u} + \partial_v f_2 \dot{v})^2 + (\partial_u f_3 \dot{u} + \partial_v f_3 \dot{v})^2} dt =$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^t \sqrt{\dot{u}^2 \vec{f}_u^2 + 2\dot{u}\dot{v} \vec{f}_u \vec{f}_v + \dot{v}^2 \vec{f}_v^2} dt = \begin{cases} \vec{f}_u^2 =: E \equiv g_{11} \\ \vec{f}_u \vec{f}_v =: F \equiv g_{12} \\ \vec{f}_v^2 =: G \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^t \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu} \dot{x}^{\mu} \dot{x}^{\nu}} dt$$

$$g := \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix}, g_{\mu\nu}, \mu, \nu \in \{1, 2\}$$

První fundamentální forma

Geodetiku po získať ne minimalizujúci integrále S :

$$S[y=(u^1(t), u^2(t))] = \int_{t_0}^t \underbrace{\sqrt{g_{ij} \dot{u}^i \dot{u}^j}}_{L(u, \dot{u})} dt \quad \left| \quad 0 = -\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{u}^\mu} \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial u^\mu} = \right.$$

$$= -\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{g_{\mu\rho} \dot{u}^\rho}{\sqrt{\dots}} \right) + \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu} \dot{u}^\nu \dot{u}^\nu}{2\sqrt{\dots}}$$

• prechod k prirodzenému parametru $u(t) \rightarrow U(s)$

$$s(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \sqrt{\dots} dt \Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{\dots} \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$

$$U^\mu(s) = u^\mu(t(s)), \quad \frac{dU^\mu}{ds} = \frac{du^\mu}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{ds} = \dot{u}^\mu \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{g_{\mu\rho} \dot{u}^\rho}{\sqrt{\dots}} \right) &= \frac{d}{ds} (g_{\mu\rho}(U) \cdot U^{\rho\mu}(s)) \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = \\ &= \frac{d}{ds} (g_{\mu\rho}(U) \cdot U^{\rho\mu}(s)) \sqrt{\dots} = \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial u^\mu} \dot{u}^\mu \dot{u}^\nu \sqrt{\dots} = \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial u^\mu} U^{\rho\mu} U^{\nu\rho} \sqrt{\dots} \end{aligned}$$

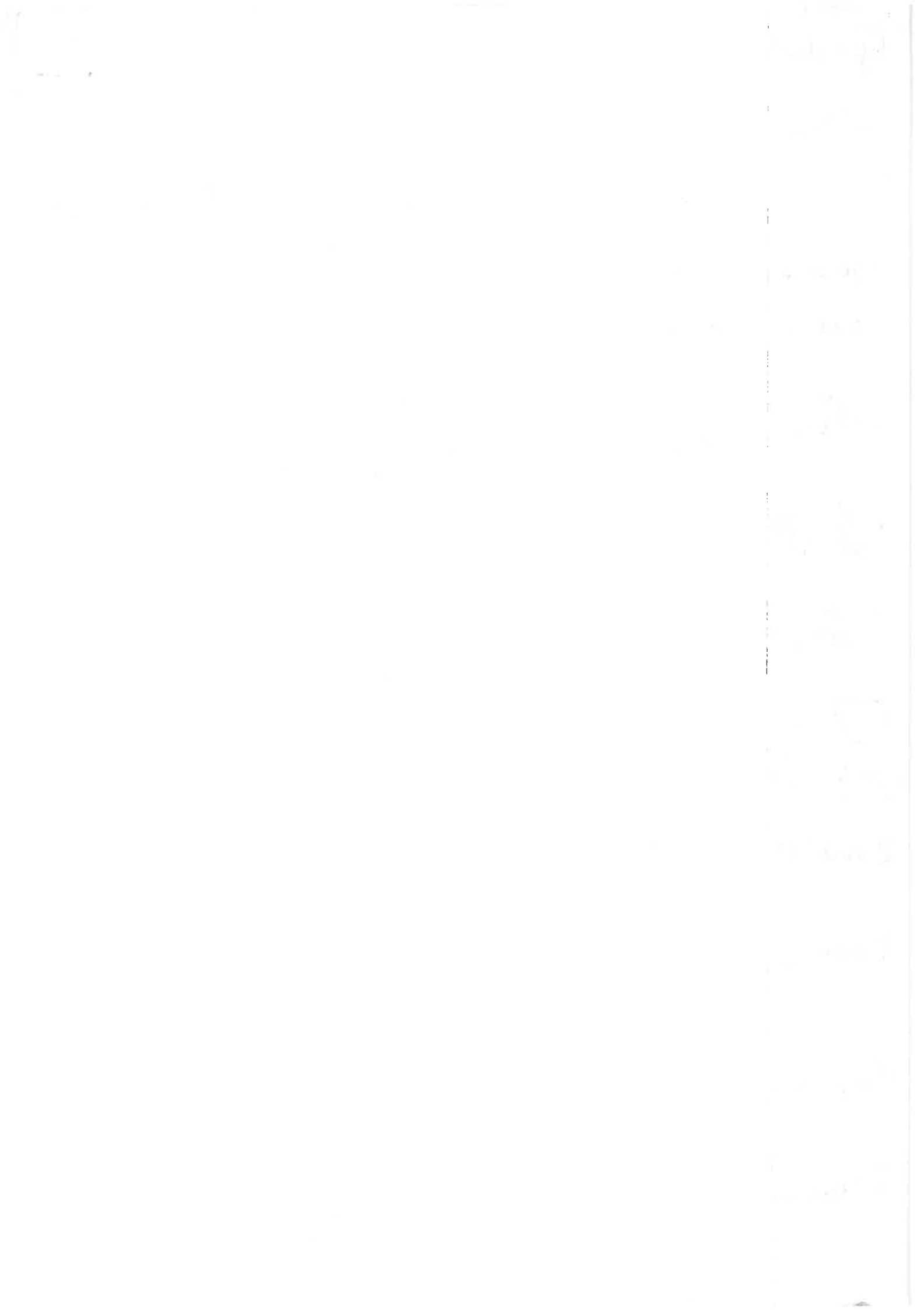
$$\boxed{\frac{d}{ds} (g_{\mu\rho} U^{\rho\mu}) = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu g_{\rho\nu} U^{\rho\mu} U^{\nu\rho}}$$

Rovnice po geodetiku v prirodzenom parametre

Prvá fundamentálna forma = metriky' tenzor
(tenzorové pole)

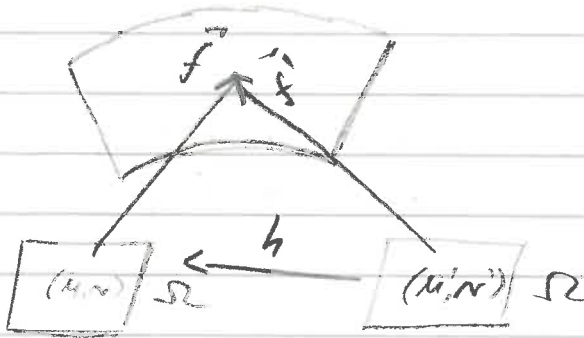
$$g'_{\mu'\nu'}(u',v') = \frac{\partial u^\mu}{\partial u'^{\mu'}} \frac{\partial u^\nu}{\partial u'^{\nu'}} g_{\mu\nu}(u,v)$$

Riemannova metrika ~ Diferenciálna varieta vybavená metričným tenzorom



23. 4. 2019

2 minuta: I. fundamentalnu forma $g_{\mu\nu}(u, v)$



$$h = \tilde{f}^{-1} \circ \tilde{f}$$

$$h : (u', v') \mapsto (u, v)$$

$$h(u', v') = (\hat{u}(u', v'), \hat{v}(u', v'))$$

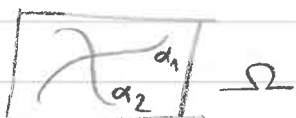
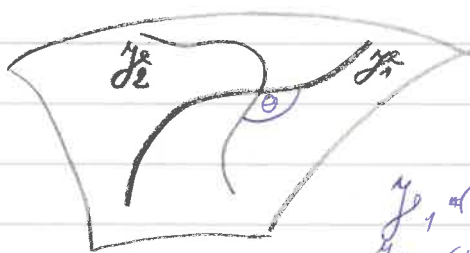
$$g'_{\mu'\nu'}(u', v') = \tilde{f}_{\mu'}^{\mu} \cdot \tilde{f}_{\nu'}^{\nu} = \tilde{f}_{\mu'}^{\mu} \cdot \tilde{f}_{\nu'}^{\nu} \quad , \quad g'_{\mu'\nu'} = 1, 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}_{\mu'}^{\mu} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u'} \tilde{f}^{\mu}(u', v') = \frac{\partial}{\partial u'} \tilde{f}^{\mu}(\hat{u}(u', v'), \hat{v}(u', v')) = \\ &= \tilde{f}_{\mu}^{\mu} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial u'} + \tilde{f}_{\nu}^{\mu} \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial u'} = \tilde{f}_{\mu}^{\mu} \frac{\partial \hat{u}^{\mu}}{\partial u'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{f}_{\nu'}^{\nu} = \tilde{f}_{\nu}^{\nu} \frac{\partial \hat{v}^{\nu}}{\partial v'} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \tilde{f}_{\nu'}^{\nu} = \tilde{f}_{\nu}^{\nu} \frac{\partial \hat{v}^{\nu}}{\partial v'}$$

$$g'_{\mu'\nu'} = \left(\tilde{f}_{\mu}^{\mu} \frac{\partial \hat{u}^{\mu}}{\partial u'} \right) \cdot \left(\tilde{f}_{\nu}^{\nu} \frac{\partial \hat{v}^{\nu}}{\partial v'} \right) = \frac{\partial \hat{u}^{\mu}}{\partial u'} \frac{\partial \hat{v}^{\nu}}{\partial v'} g_{\mu\nu}(\hat{u}(u', v'), \hat{v}(u', v'))$$

Uhel mezi křivkami



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{y}_1(t_1) &= \vec{f}(\alpha_1(t_1)) = \vec{f}(\tilde{\mu}(t_1), \tilde{\nu}(t_1)) \\ \vec{y}_2(t_2) &= \vec{f}(\alpha_2(t_2)) = \vec{f}(\tilde{\mu}(t_2), \tilde{\nu}(t_2))\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\dot{\vec{y}}_1(t_1) \cdot \dot{\vec{y}}_2(t_2)}{\|\dot{\vec{y}}_1(t_1)\| \|\dot{\vec{y}}_2(t_2)\|}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\vec{y}}_1(t_1) &= \vec{f}_{\tilde{\mu}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{\mu}}(t_1) + \vec{f}_{\tilde{\nu}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{\nu}}(t_1) \\ \dot{\vec{y}}_2(t_2) &= \vec{f}_{\tilde{\mu}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{\mu}}(t_2) + \vec{f}_{\tilde{\nu}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{\nu}}(t_2)\end{aligned}$$

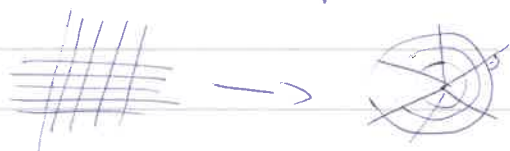
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\vec{y}}_1(t_1) \cdot \dot{\vec{y}}_2(t_2) &= (\vec{f}_{\tilde{\mu}} \dot{\tilde{\mu}} + \vec{f}_{\tilde{\nu}} \dot{\tilde{\nu}}) \cdot (\vec{f}_{\tilde{\mu}} \dot{\tilde{\mu}} + \vec{f}_{\tilde{\nu}} \dot{\tilde{\nu}}) = \\ &= \underbrace{\vec{f}_{\tilde{\mu}} \cdot \vec{f}_{\tilde{\mu}}}_{E} \dot{\tilde{\mu}} \dot{\tilde{\mu}} + \underbrace{\vec{f}_{\tilde{\mu}} \cdot \vec{f}_{\tilde{\nu}}}_{F} (\dot{\tilde{\mu}} \dot{\tilde{\nu}} + \dot{\tilde{\nu}} \dot{\tilde{\mu}}) + \underbrace{\vec{f}_{\tilde{\nu}} \cdot \vec{f}_{\tilde{\nu}}}_{G} \dot{\tilde{\nu}} \dot{\tilde{\nu}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{\dot{\vec{y}}_1(t_1) \cdot \dot{\vec{y}}_2(t_2)} =$$

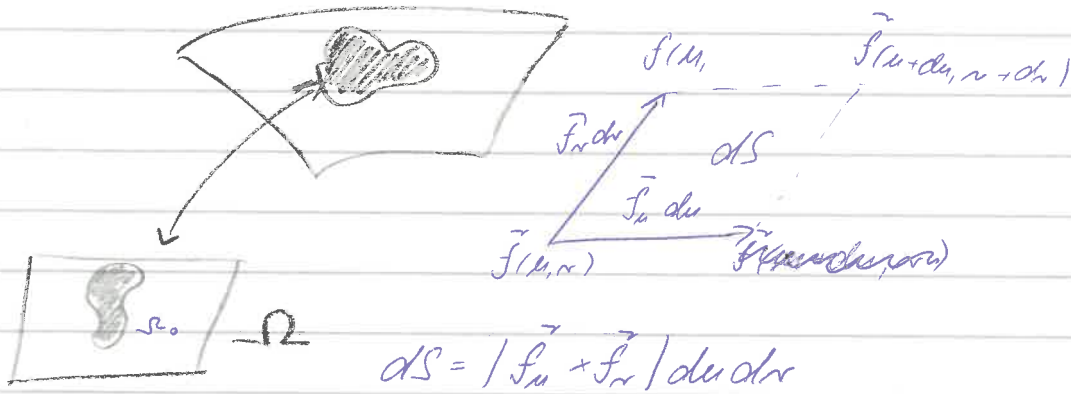
$$\|\dot{\vec{y}}_1(t_1)\|^2 = \dot{\vec{y}}_1(t_1) \cdot \dot{\vec{y}}_1(t_1) = E \dot{\tilde{\mu}}^2 + 2F \dot{\tilde{\mu}} \dot{\tilde{\nu}} + G \dot{\tilde{\nu}}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \theta &= \frac{E \dot{\tilde{\mu}} \dot{\tilde{\mu}} + F(\dot{\tilde{\mu}} \dot{\tilde{\nu}} + \dot{\tilde{\nu}} \dot{\tilde{\mu}}) + G \dot{\tilde{\nu}} \dot{\tilde{\nu}}}{\sqrt{E \dot{\tilde{\mu}}^2 + 2F \dot{\tilde{\mu}} \dot{\tilde{\nu}} + G \dot{\tilde{\nu}}^2} \sqrt{E \dot{\tilde{\mu}}^2 + 2F \dot{\tilde{\mu}} \dot{\tilde{\nu}} + G \dot{\tilde{\nu}}^2}} = \\ &= \frac{\dot{\alpha}_1^T g \dot{\alpha}_2}{\sqrt{\dot{\alpha}_1^T g \dot{\alpha}_1} \sqrt{\dot{\alpha}_2^T g \dot{\alpha}_2}}\end{aligned}$$

Je-li $F = 0$, pak se roviny chovají ortogonálně:



Plocha na ploše:



$$S = \int_{\Omega_0} |\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| du dv = \int_{\Omega_0} \sqrt{\det g} du dv$$

$$|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v|^2 = (\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v) \cdot (\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v) = \dots = \det g$$

II. Fundamentální forma

