

Řešení úložkové příklady

$$(1) \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1, \quad x = \cos(z^2)$$

$$(a) \quad \boxed{c(t) = (\cos t^2, \sin t^2, t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$c'(t) = (-2t \sin t^2, 2t \cos t^2, 1)$$

$$c''(t) = (-2 \sin t^2 - 4t^2 \cos t^2, 2 \cos t^2 - 4t^2 \sin t^2, 0)$$

$$c'(t) \times c''(t) = (-2 \cos t^2 + 4t^2 \sin t^2, -2 \sin t^2 - 4t^2 \cos t^2, 8t^3)$$

$$\|c'(t) \times c''(t)\| = 2 \sqrt{1 + 4t^4 + 16t^6}$$

$$\|c'(t)\| = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2}$$

$$(b) \quad \boxed{\kappa(t) = \frac{\|c'(t) \times c''(t)\|}{(1 + 4t^2)^{3/2}} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4t^4 + 16t^6}}{(1 + 4t^2)^{3/2}}}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\pi}: \quad c'(\sqrt{\pi}) = (0, -2\sqrt{\pi}, 1)$$

$$c''(\sqrt{\pi}) = (4\pi, -2, 0)$$

$$c'(\sqrt{\pi}) \times c''(\sqrt{\pi}) = (2, 4\pi, 8\pi^{3/2}) \text{ - normala k oskul. rovině}$$

$$2x + 4\pi y + 8\pi^{3/2} z + d = 0; \quad c(\sqrt{\pi}) = (-1, 0, \sqrt{\pi})$$

$$-2 + 8\pi^{3/2}\sqrt{\pi} + d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 2 - 8\pi^2$$

$$(c) \quad \boxed{2x + 4\pi y + 8\pi^{3/2} z + 2 - 8\pi^2 = 0}$$

$$(2) \quad c(t) = (3 \cos t, 3 \sin t, 4t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c'(t) = (-3 \sin t, 3 \cos t, 4), \quad t(t) = \frac{c'(t)}{\|c'(t)\|}$$

(A) explicitní parametricky

$$f(u, v) = c(u) + v c'(u) = (\dots, \dots, \dots), \quad \text{výpočet}$$

(B) obecný výpočet: $f(u, v) = c(u) + v t(u)$

$$f_u = t + v t' = t + v k n \quad \leftarrow \text{(Frenetovy vektory)}$$

$$f_v = t$$

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + v^2 k^2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det g = v^2 k^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow v \neq 0 !$$

$$f_u \times f_v = -v k t$$

$$N = (-\operatorname{sgn} v) t \quad (\text{binormalová vektorová báze})$$

$$f_{u^2} = t' + v k' n + v k n' = -v k^2 t + (k + v k') n + v k \tau b$$

$$f_{uv} = k n, \quad f_{v^2} = 0$$

$$h = (-\operatorname{sgn} v) \begin{pmatrix} v k \tau & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -|v| k \tau & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K(u, v) = 0, \quad H(u, v) = \frac{-|v| k \tau}{2 v^2 k^2} = -\frac{\tau}{|v| k}$$

$$k = k(u) = \frac{3}{3^2 + 4^2} = \frac{3}{25}, \quad \tau = \tau(u) = \frac{4}{3^2 + 4^2} = \frac{4}{25}$$

Přímky $v \mapsto f(u, v)$ jsou ne rozvinutelné ploše vždy hlavním přímkami (0 je hlavní křivost), proto, aby d byla hlavní, musela by ji protínat pod pravým úhlem.

Ale $d'(t) \circ f_v(d(t)) = t(t) \cdot t(t) = 1 \neq 0$, tedy $d(t)$ není hlavní křiv.