

Plachy v \mathbb{R}^3

Pló:

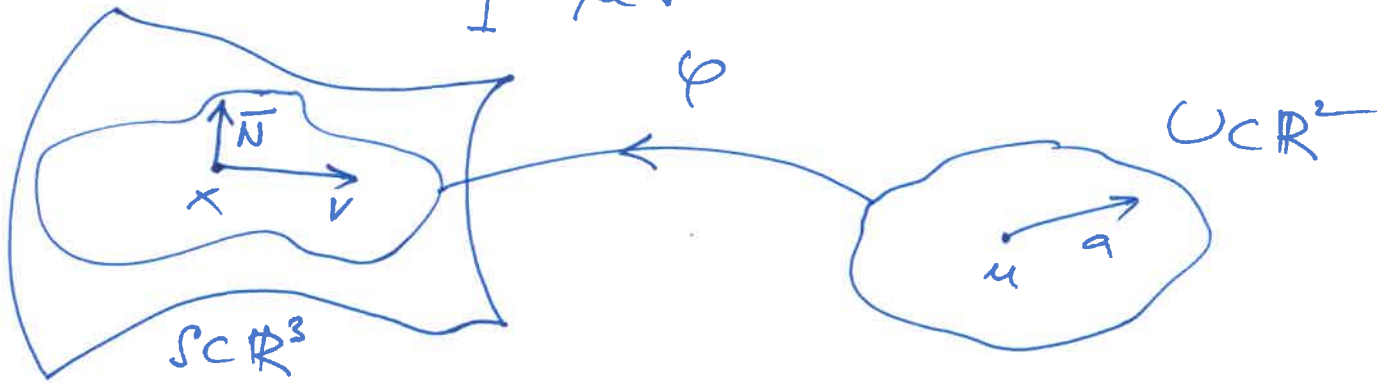
Nechť $\varphi: U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ je mapa ovnit. plochy S a $x = \varphi(u)$. Potom $\forall v \in T_x S$

$$I_x(v) = a^T g u | a \quad \text{a} \quad II_x(v) = a^T h u | a,$$

kde $v = D\varphi(u)a$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $g := D\varphi^T D\varphi$ a

$$h = (h_{ij}) \quad \checkmark \quad h_{ij} = \langle \bar{N}, \varphi_{u_i} \varphi_{u_j} \rangle$$

↑
normálová
pole na S



Pr. Najděte 1. a 2. fundamentální formy ploch

1. hyperbolický paraboloid $z = xy$ v \mathbb{R}^3
2. Troubná plocha (helikoid)
3. rotační plochy v \mathbb{R}^3 - sféra, torus ...

L. Boček: Problémy z diferenciální geometrie, skripty MFF UK, 1974

Hlavní úkol: x_1, x_2 a souřadnice
ke zvolené množině $a^1, a^2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ plochy S v bodě
 $x = \varphi(u)$ hledáme vektorům rovnice

Pl02

(E1) $(h(u) - \lambda g(u)) a = 0,$

(E2) $\det(h(u) - \lambda g(u)) = 0.$

Hlavní úkol pro volbu x_j je pak $v_j := \varphi'(u) a^j$
 Na produktové bude, \bar{x}

• $K(x) := x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{\det h(u)}{\det g(u)}$ Gaussova úroveň

• $H(x) := \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{h^{11}(u) g^{22}(u) + h^{22}(u) g^{11}(u) - 2h^{12}(u) g^{12}(u)}{2 \det g(u)}$
strádu úroveň

• $x_{1/2} := H \pm \sqrt{H^2 - K}$ v bodě x

Pozn: Je-li $\tilde{\varphi}$ opacně orientované než S
 potom $\tilde{I} = I, \tilde{II} = -II$, tudíž $\tilde{x}_u = -x_u, \tilde{K} = K,$
 $\tilde{H} = -H$

(Pr) Troubaná plocha (helikoid): Necht $k > 0$ a

$$\varphi(u, v) := (u \cdot \cos v, u \cdot \sin v, k \cdot v), \quad (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

————— \times —————

('točete' sledování)

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_u &= (\cos v, \sin v, 0) \\ \varphi_v &= (-u \cdot \sin v, u \cdot \cos v, k) \\ \varphi_u \times \varphi_v &= (k \cdot \sin v, -k \cdot \cos v, u) \\ \|\varphi_u \times \varphi_v\|^2 &= k^2 + u^2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 + u^2}} (k \cdot \sin v, -k \cdot \cos v, u)$$

(ii) φ je mapa, protože $(u, v) = \varphi^{-1}(x, y, z)$ je spojitá

$$v = \frac{z}{k}$$

$$u = \frac{x}{\cos v}, \quad \text{je-li } \frac{z}{k} \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + l\pi \text{ pro } l \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$= \frac{y}{\sin v}, \quad \text{"- } \frac{z}{k} \neq l\pi \text{ -"}.$$

(iii)

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k^2 + u^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} \varphi_{uu} = 0 \\ \varphi_{uv} = (-\sin v, \cos v, 0) \\ \varphi_{vv} = (-u \cos v, -u \sin v, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 + u^2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -k \\ -k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \det g &= k^2 + u^2 \\ \det h &= -\frac{k^2}{k^2 + u^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$K = -\frac{k^2}{(k^2 + u^2)^2}, \quad H = 0, \quad \kappa_{1/2} = \pm \frac{k}{k^2 + u^2}$$

(iv) Главный вектор - решение (E1) при $A = K_{1/2}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pm K(k^2 + u^2)^{-1} & -K(k^2 + u^2)^{-1/2} \\ -K(k^2 + u^2)^{-1/2} & \pm K \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ a \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

• $q^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm (k^2 + u^2)^{1/2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ совпадающие
элементы матрицы

$w = \langle \varphi_u, \varphi_v \rangle a = a_1 \varphi_u + a_2 \varphi_v, a = (a_1, a_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

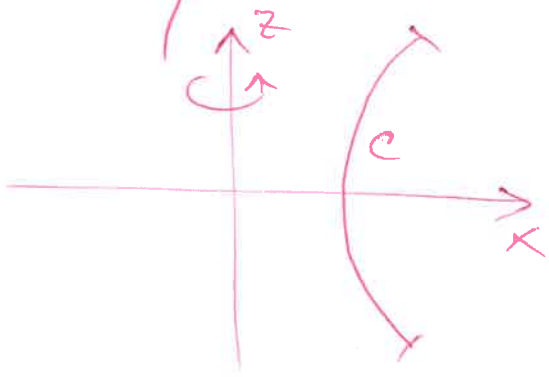
• $w^{1/2} = \left(\pm (k^2 + u^2)^{1/2} \cdot \cos v - u \cdot \sin v, \right.$
 $\left. \pm (k^2 + u^2)^{1/2} \cdot \sin v + u \cdot \cos v, K \right)$

это главный вектор при главном векторе $K_{1/2}$

Pr. Nodit' $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ rovnice rotace

RP1.5

kuřky c v rovnici x^2 kolem osy z .



Nodit' $c(u) = (p(u), 0, q(u))$,
 $u \in I$ otvř. interval.

a) Je-li $\langle c \rangle \subset H^+ = \{(x, z) \mid x > 0\}$ a c je regulární
(tm. $c' \neq 0$ na I), potom

parametrizace S

$\varphi(u, v) := (p(u) \cdot \cos v, p(u) \cdot \sin v, q(u))$, $u \in I$,
 $v \in \mathbb{R}$,

je regulární (tm. rank $D\varphi = 2$ všude).

b) Je-li c 1-maps, potom je $\varphi|_{I \times (-\pi + v_0, v_0 + \pi)}$
2-maps pro libovolné $v_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, a S je 2-plocha

c) Najdi p, q pro (i) sféru

(ii) $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$

d) Je-li c 1-maps, najdi A, B . ←

$$a) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = (p'(u) \cos v, p'(u) \sin v, q'(u)) \quad \text{RP2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = (-p(u) \sin v, p(u) \cos v, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = (-p(u)q'(u) \cos v, -p(u)q'(u) \sin v, p'(u) \cdot p(u))$$

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \right\|^2 = (p(u))^2 \left((q'(u))^2 + (p'(u))^2 \right) > 0$$

$$b) x = p(u) \cdot \cos v$$

$$p(u) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

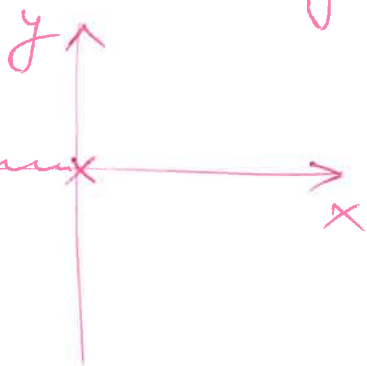
$$\boxed{v_0 = 0} \quad y = p(u) \cdot \sin v$$

$$z = q(u)$$

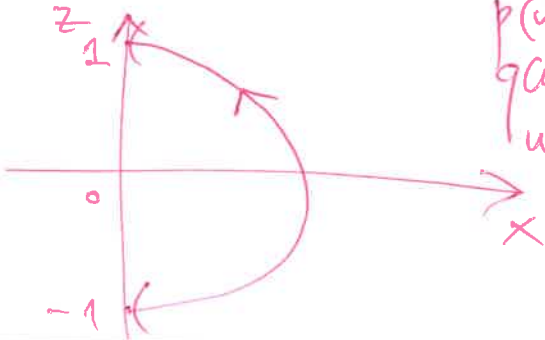
$$u := e^{-1}(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, 0, z)$$

$v := \arg(x, y)$, kde $\arg: \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (-\pi, \pi]$ je kleiný hodnota argumentu a UKA, která je spojitá na $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (-\infty, 0] \times \{0\}$.

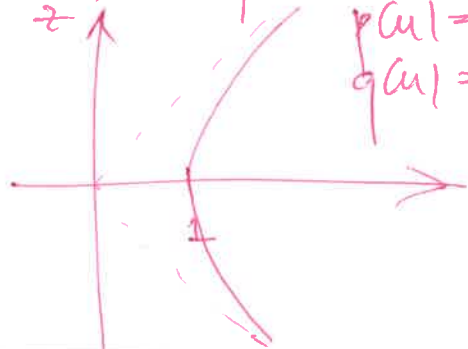
[Pro jiné v_0 bychom měli jinou spojitou hodnotu argumentu.]



c) (i) sféra: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$
 $p(u) = \cos u$
 $q(u) = \sin u$
 $u \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$



(ii) $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$
 $p(u) = \cosh u$
 $q(u) = \sinh u$
 $u \in \mathbb{R}$



$$d) \int \gamma \varphi = p \cdot \|c'\|$$

$p > 0$

RP3

Je-li $\psi := \varphi|_{I \times (-\pi, \pi)}$, potom

$$\lambda_S(B) = \int_{\psi^{-1}(B)} p(u) \|c'(u)\| du dv, \quad B \subset S \text{ borel.}$$

Speciálně, $\lambda_S(S)$ obsah S = $2\pi \int_I p(u) \|c'(u)\| du =$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \lambda_c(c) \cdot x_T, \text{ kde}$$

délka c

$$x_T := \frac{1}{\lambda_c(c)} \int_c x ds \text{ je } x\text{-ová souřadnice}$$

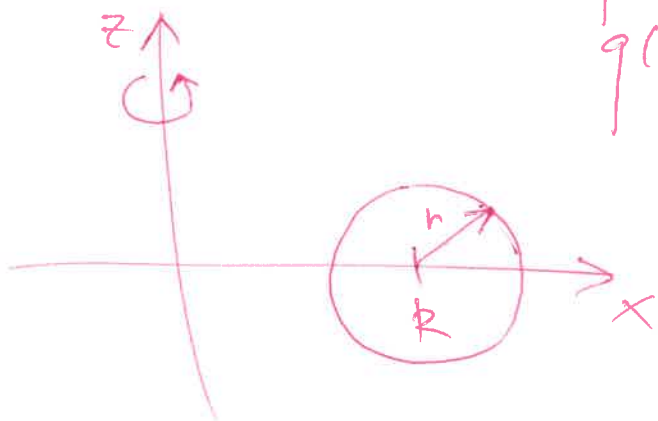
točivo c, [2. GULDINOVA VĚTA o obsahu
rotovaného plochy v \mathbb{R}^3]

Pr Obsah točivo: Necht' $R > r > 0$,

$$p(u) = R + r \cdot \cos u, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$q(u) = r \cdot \sin u$$

Potom zřejmé $x_T = R$ a
obsah T^2 je $2\pi \cdot 2\pi \cdot r \cdot R$
 $= 4\pi^2 r \cdot R$



g) Kleinwinkelsd.

RPG

$$\bar{u} = \frac{1}{A} (-q' \cos v, -q' \sin v, \phi'), \quad \text{wobei}$$

$$A = \|c'\| = ((p')^2 + (q')^2)^{1/2}$$

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} A^2 & 0 \\ 0 & p^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad h = \frac{1}{A} \begin{pmatrix} -q'p'' + p'q'' & 0 \\ 0 & pq' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_{uu} = (p'' \cos v, p'' \sin v, q'')$$

$$\varphi_{uv} = (-p' \sin v, p' \cos v, 0)$$

$$\varphi_{vv} = (-p \cos v, -p \sin v, 0)$$

Pro $\lambda = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{A} \mid \in$

$$\textcircled{E2} \begin{vmatrix} (p'q'' - p''q') - \tilde{\lambda} A^2 & 0 \\ 0 & pq' - \tilde{\lambda} p^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\times (\tilde{\lambda})^2 p^2 A^2 - \tilde{\lambda} (A^2 pq' + p^2 (p'q'' - p''q')) + p^2 (p'q'' - p''q') = 0$$

• $x_1 := \frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{q'}{p}, \quad a^1 := (0, 1), \quad w^1 := \varphi_v$
 Kleinwinkelsvektor

• $x_2 := \frac{p'q'' - p''q'}{A^3}, \quad a^2 := (1, 0), \quad w^2 := \varphi_u$

$$K = \frac{(p'q'' - p''q')}{A^4} \cdot \frac{q'}{p}$$

Pozn: (i) Je-li $x_1 = x_2$, potom každý 'bod' volbu je klesu. RP7

(ii) Necht a má konstantní rychlost, tzn.

$\|c'\| = v > 0$ ve I . Potom $A = v$ a

$$(p')^2 + (q')^2 = v^2, \text{ tudíž } 2p'p'' + 2q'q'' = 0 \text{ a}$$

$$(p'q'' - p''q')q' = - (p')^2 p'' - p''(v^2 - (p')^2) \\ = - p''v^2$$

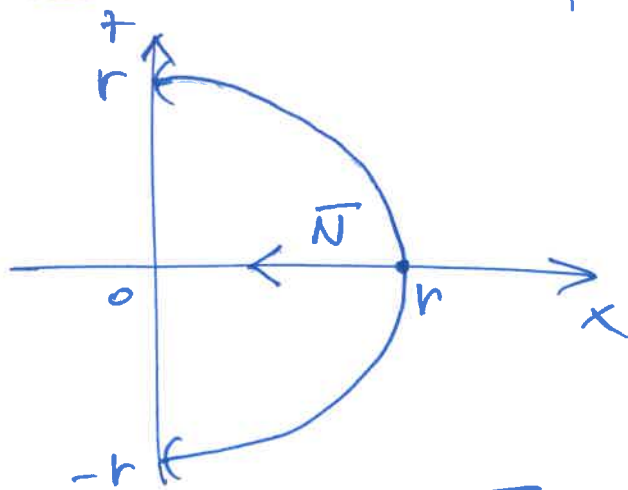
Dostaneme

$$K = - \frac{p''}{p \cdot v^2}$$

(Pr)

Definice: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ ($r > 0$)

RPS



$$p(u) := r \cdot \cos u$$

$$q(u) := r \cdot \sin u, \quad u \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

_____ x _____

$$p' = -r \cdot \sin u = q''$$

$$q' = r \cdot \cos u = -p''$$

$$A = r$$

- $\bar{N} = (-\cos u \cos v, -\cos u \cdot \sin v, -\sin u)$
- $\bar{N}(0,0) = (-1, 0, 0) \rightsquigarrow \bar{N}$ je unitar-
ni normalno pole

Pozn: Vsejdi normalno pole indukuje u prv.

parametrize $\psi(v, u) := \varphi(u, v)$

_____ x _____

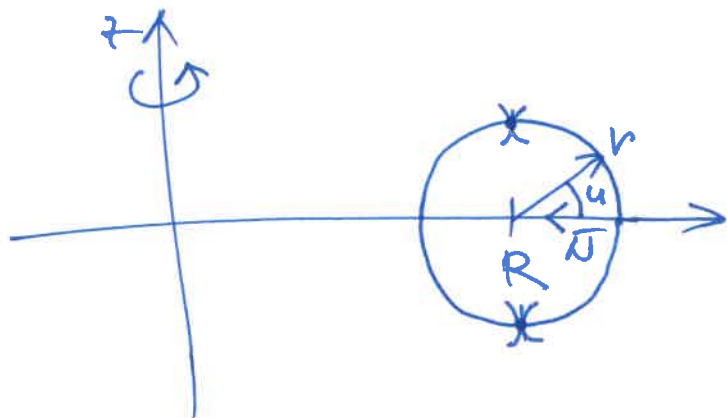
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{r} = x_2, \quad K = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} p \\ r \end{pmatrix}$

Form: $U \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ $R > r > 0$

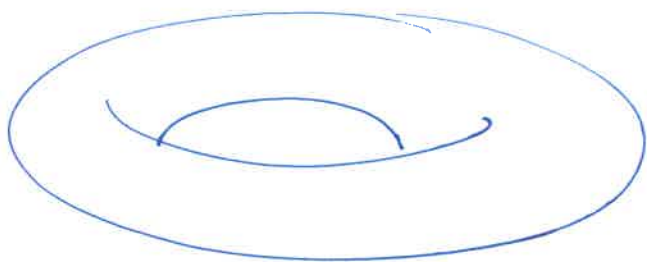
\square RP9

$$\begin{aligned} p(u) &:= R + r \cdot \cos u \\ q(u) &:= r \cdot \sin u \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} u \in \mathbb{R} \\ \in (-\pi, \pi) \\ \text{wege} \end{array}$$

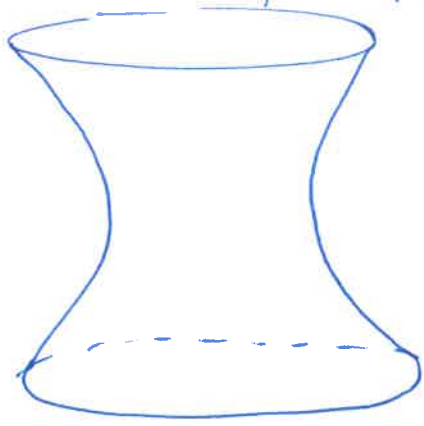


$$\begin{aligned} p' &= -r \sin u = q' \\ q' &= r \cdot \cos u = -p'' \\ A &= r, \quad \bar{U} \text{ reelles} \\ &\text{normales pole} \end{aligned}$$

- $\kappa_1 = \frac{\cos u}{p}$, $\kappa_2 = \frac{1}{r}$, $K = \frac{\cos u}{r \cdot p}$
- $K > 0$ pro $u \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, body elliptisches
- $K = 0$ $u = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ " parabolisches
- $K < 0$ $u \in (-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$ hyperbolisches



Two-sheeted hyperboloid: $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$ RP1.



$$p(u) = \cosh u, \quad q(u) = \sinh u, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}$$

x

$$\begin{aligned} \phi' &= q = q'' \\ q' &= p = p'' \end{aligned}, \quad A = \sqrt{\cosh(2u)}$$

• $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{A}, \alpha_2 = \frac{q^2 - p^2}{A^3} = -\frac{1}{A}, K = -\frac{1}{\cosh(2u)}$

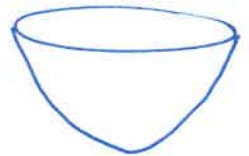
One-sheeted hyperboloid: $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -1$



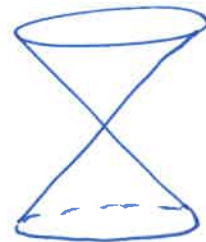
$$p(u) = \sinh u, \quad q(u) = \pm \cosh u, \quad u > 0$$

Elliptic paraboloid: $z = x^2 + y^2$

$$p(u) = u, \quad q(u) = u^2$$



cone: $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$
 $p(u) = u, \quad q(u) = \pm u$



Cylinder: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
 $p(u) = 1, \quad q(u) = u$

