

# PLOCHY S KONSTANTNÍ GAUSSOVOU KŘIVOSTÍ

Dána plocha  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ : jak se mění její Gaussova křivost při změně velikosti?

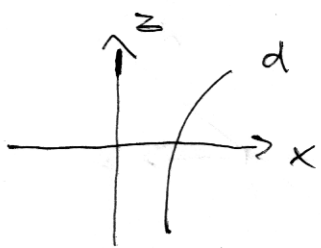
$$\tilde{f}(u, v) = \alpha f(u, v), \quad \text{kde } \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\{\tilde{g}_{ij}\} = \alpha^2 \{g_{ij}\}, \quad \{\tilde{h}_{ij}\} = \alpha \{h_{ij}\}$$

$$\tilde{K} = \frac{\det \{\tilde{h}_{ij}\}}{\det \{\tilde{g}_{ij}\}} = \frac{\alpha^2 \det \{h_{ij}\}}{\alpha^4 \det \{g_{ij}\}} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} K$$

$\Rightarrow$  Při hledání ploch s konstantní křivostí se můžeme omezit na  $K=0$ ,  $K=1$ ,  $K=-1$ .

## Rotací plochy s konstantní Gaussovou křivostí



$$d(u) = \begin{pmatrix} x(u) \\ 0 \\ z(u) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} x(u) \cos v \\ x(u) \sin v \\ z(u) \end{pmatrix}$$

regularita  $f$ :  $d$  regularní,  $x(u) \neq 0$

BÚNO  $\forall u$   $x(u) > 0$ ,  $d$  par. obloukem ( $x'(u)^2 + z'(u)^2 = 1$ )

víme:  $K(u, v) = -\frac{x''(u)}{x(u)}$

Plocha s konst. křivostí:  $K(u, v) = K \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow x''(u) + Kx(u) = 0, \quad x'(u)^2 + z'(u)^2 = 1 \quad \dots \text{soustava ODR pro } x, z$$

BÚNO  $z(0) = 0$  (posunutí  $d$ ),  $z'(0) \geq 0$  (osová souměrnost)

Z dalších úvah vyplývá, že  $z'$  nemění znaménko, tj.  $z' \geq 0$

Obecný postup pro dané  $K$ :

- vyřešíme  $x''(u) + Kx(u) = 0$

- vyřešíme  $x'(u)$ , pak  $z'(u) = \sqrt{1 - x'(u)^2}$  (musí platit  $|x'(u)| \leq 1$ )

- $z(u) = \int_0^u \sqrt{1 - x'(u)^2} du$

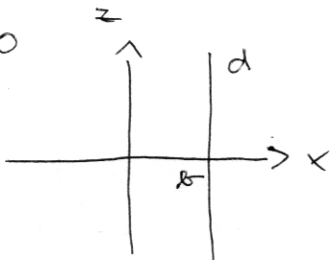
1)  $k = 0$

$x''(u) = 0 \Rightarrow x(u) = au + b$

$x'(u) = a$ , *maxi plasid*  $|x'(u)| = |a| \leq 1$

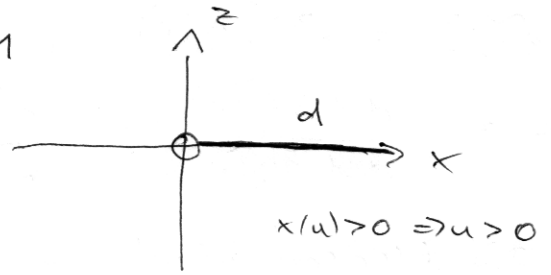
$z'(u) = \sqrt{1-a^2}$ ,  $z(u) = \sqrt{1-a^2} u$

ii)  $a = 0$



d pūmkas, f vālcavā plācha

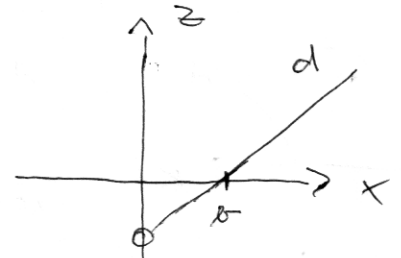
iii)  $|a| = 1$



d plakūmkas, f rovina

iv)  $0 < |a| < 1$

$d(u) = \begin{pmatrix} x(u) \\ 0 \\ z(u) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} au + b \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{1-a^2}u \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{1-a^2} \end{pmatrix}$



d plakūmkas, f šķēlvarā plācha

2)  $k = 1$

$x''(u) + x(u) = 0$

$x(u) = a \cos(u + b)$ , BŪNO  $b = 0$  (*ģināš zīmēri parame-*  
*trīzace  $\tilde{u} = u + b$* ), BŪNO  $a > 0$

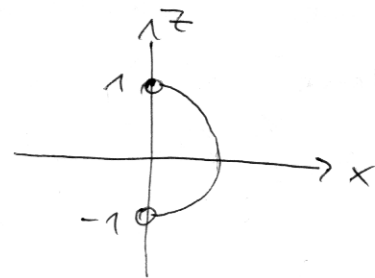
$x(u) = a \cos u$ ,  $x'(u) = -a \sin u$ ,  $z'(u) = \sqrt{1-a^2} \sin^2 u$

i)  $a = 1$

$z'(u) = \cos^2 u$

$z(u) = \sin^2 u$

$d(u) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos u \\ 0 \\ \sin^2 u \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $u \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$



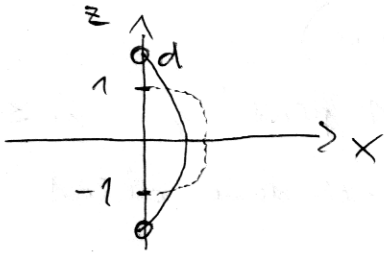
d pūlkrūmīne, f sfēra

ii)  $0 < a < 1$

$$x(\alpha) = a \cos \alpha$$

$$z(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - a^2 \sin^2 u} \, du \quad \dots \text{neke vyjadřit pomocí elem. funkci}$$

$$\alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} z(\alpha) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - a^2 \sin^2 u} \, du$$

$$> \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 u} \, du = [\sin u]_0^{\pi/2} = 1$$

Podobně  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^+} z(\alpha) < -1$

$$\alpha \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^+$$

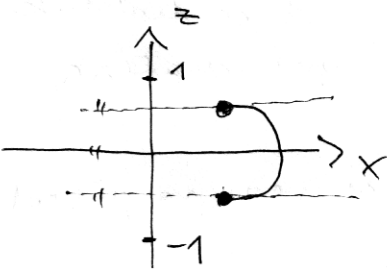
iii)  $a > 1$

$|x'(u)| = |a \sin u| \leq 1$  platí pro  $u \in [-\alpha^*, \alpha^*]$ , kde

$$\alpha^* = \arcsin \frac{1}{a} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x(\alpha) = a \cos \alpha$$

$$z(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - a^2 \sin^2 u} \, du, \quad \alpha \in [-\alpha^*, \alpha^*]$$



$$x(\alpha^*) = a \cos \alpha^* > 0$$

$$x(-\alpha^*) = a \cos(-\alpha^*) > 0$$

$$z(\alpha^*) = \int_0^{\alpha^*} \sqrt{1 - a^2 \sin^2 u} \, du < \int_0^{\alpha^*} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 u} \, du$$

$$< \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 u} \, du = 1$$

Podobně  $z(-\alpha^*) > -1$

$$z'(\alpha^*) = \sqrt{1 - a^2 \sin^2 \alpha^*} = 0$$

$$z'(-\alpha^*) = \sqrt{1 - a^2 \sin^2(-\alpha^*)} = 0$$

}  $\Rightarrow$  vodorovné řezy  
v krajních bodech

3)  $k = -1$

$x''(u) - x(u) = 0$

$x(u) = a e^u + b e^{-u}$

i)  $a \neq 0, b = 0$

$x(u) = a e^u = e^{\ln a + u}$ , BUNO  $a=1$ , tj.  $\ln a = 0$   
 (jivak zmera parametrizace  $\tilde{u} = \ln a + u$ )

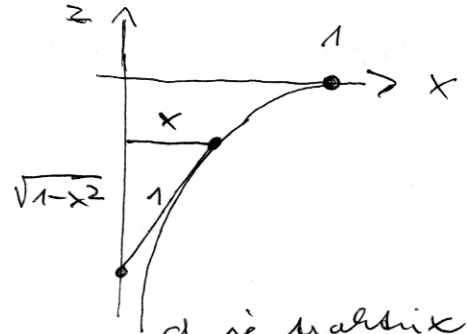
$x(u) = e^u, x'(u) = e^u, |x'(u)| \leq 1$  plati pro  $u \leq 0$

$z(x) = \int_0^{\ln x} \sqrt{1 - e^{2u}} du$  -- ke zintegrovat, nebudeme delat

zkusme vyjadrit  $u$  jako graf funkce  $z = z(x)$ :

$x(u) = e^u \Rightarrow u = \ln x \Rightarrow z = \int_0^{\ln x} \sqrt{1 - e^{2u}} du$

$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{1 - e^{2 \ln x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}$



$a$  je nabitek,  
 $b$  je pseudosfera

ii)  $a = 0, b \neq 0$

$x(u) = b e^{-u}$  ... zmera parametrizace  $\tilde{u} = -u$  vede na puvod i)

iii)  $a, b \neq 0$ , maji stejna znamenska

zmera parametrizace  $u = \tilde{u} + \alpha$ , a meime poradaji

$x(\tilde{u}) = a e^{\tilde{u} + \alpha} + b e^{-\tilde{u} - \alpha} = a e^{\alpha} e^{\tilde{u}} + b e^{-\alpha} e^{-\tilde{u}}$

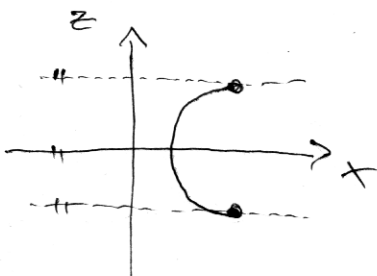
chceme  $a e^{\alpha} = b e^{-\alpha} \dots e^{2\alpha} = \frac{b}{a}, \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a}$

Ornacime  $a e^{\alpha} = b e^{-\alpha} = \frac{c}{2}$ :

$x(\tilde{u}) = \frac{c}{2} (e^{\tilde{u}} + e^{-\tilde{u}}) = c \cosh \tilde{u}, x'(\tilde{u}) = c \sinh \tilde{u}$

$|x'(\tilde{u})| \leq 1$  plati pro  $\tilde{u} \in [-\alpha^*, \alpha^*]$ , kde  $\alpha^* = \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{1}{c}$

$d(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} x(\alpha) \\ 0 \\ z(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c \cosh \alpha \\ 0 \\ \int_0^{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - c^2 \sinh^2 u} du \end{pmatrix}, \alpha \in [-\alpha^*, \alpha^*]$



$z'(\alpha^*) = \sqrt{1 - c^2 \sinh^2 \alpha^*} = 0$

$z'(-\alpha^*) = \sqrt{1 - c^2 \sinh^2 (-\alpha^*)} = 0$

}  $\Rightarrow$  vodorome secky  
 v krajnich  
 bodech

iv)  $a, b \neq 0$ , mají opačná znaménka

zněra parametrizace  $u = \tilde{u} + \alpha$ ,  $\alpha$  můžeme posadit

$$x(\tilde{u}) = a e^{\alpha} e^{\tilde{u}} + b e^{-\alpha} e^{-\tilde{u}}$$

$$\text{chtíme } a e^{\alpha} = -b e^{-\alpha} \dots e^{2\alpha} = -\frac{b}{a}, \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\text{označíme } a e^{\alpha} = -b e^{-\alpha} = \frac{c}{2};$$

$$x(\tilde{u}) = \frac{c}{2} (e^{\tilde{u}} - e^{-\tilde{u}}) = c \sinh \tilde{u}, \text{ můžeme } c > 0 \text{ (} c < 0 \text{ rozdělíme)}$$

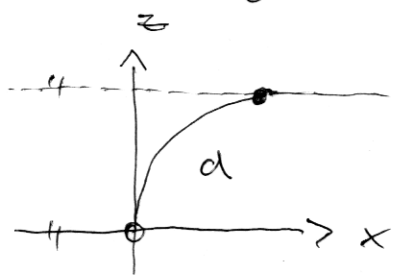
$$x'(\tilde{u}) = c \cosh \tilde{u}$$

$$|x'(\tilde{u})| \leq 1 \text{ platí pro } \tilde{u} \in [-s^*, s^*], \text{ kde } s^* = \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{1}{c}$$

$$x(\tilde{u}) > 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{u} > 0 \quad \tilde{u} \in (0, s^*]$$

$$z'(\tilde{u}) = \sqrt{1 - c^2 \cosh^2 \tilde{u}}$$

$$d(s) = \begin{pmatrix} c \sinh s \\ 0 \\ \int_0^s \sqrt{1 - c^2 \cosh^2 u} du \end{pmatrix}, s \in (0, s^*]$$



$$z'(s^*) = \sqrt{1 - c^2 \cosh^2 s^*} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  vodorovná tečna v krajním bodě

### Diniho plocha

zkrácené rotační plochy:

$$d(s) = \begin{pmatrix} x(s) \\ 0 \\ z(s) \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow f(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} x(u) \cos v \\ x(u) \sin v \\ z(u) + \rho v \end{pmatrix}$$

každý bod  $d$  rotuje kolem osy  $z$  a zároveň se posouvá rovnoběžně se  $z$  (jeho trajektorie je šroubovice).

$d =$  vektor  $\rightsquigarrow f =$  Diniho plocha, má konstantní zděruvan Gaussovu křivost  $K = -\frac{1}{1+\rho^2}$