

Diferenciálna geometria plochy

Užívateľské funkcie

derivácia vektorovej funkcie:

$$D_u(f, u, v, \text{ord}) := \begin{cases} n \leftarrow \text{length}(f(u, v)) \\ \text{for } i \in 1..n \\ \text{vec}_i \leftarrow \frac{d^{\text{ord}}}{du^{\text{ord}}} f(u, v)_i \\ \text{vec} \end{cases}$$

$$D_v(f, u, v, \text{ord}) := \begin{cases} n \leftarrow \text{length}(f(u, v)) \\ \text{for } i \in 1..n \\ \text{vec}_i \leftarrow \frac{d^{\text{ord}}}{dv^{\text{ord}}} f(u, v)_i \\ \text{vec} \end{cases}$$

gradient funkcie troch premenných:

$$\text{grad}(f, x, y, z, \text{ord}) := \left(\frac{d^{\text{ord}}}{dx^{\text{ord}}} f(x, y, z) \quad \frac{d^{\text{ord}}}{dy^{\text{ord}}} f(x, y, z) \quad \frac{d^{\text{ord}}}{dz^{\text{ord}}} f(x, y, z) \right)^T$$

Vyšetrovaný bod:

$$(u_0 \ v_0) := (2 \ 4)$$

Vektorová rovnica plochy a jej derivácie:

$$Pl(u, v) := \left(u \ v \ \frac{u^2}{4} + \frac{v^2}{8} \right)^T$$

$$Pl(u_0, v_0)^T = (2 \ 4 \ 3)$$

$$Pl_u(u, v) := D_u(Pl, u, v, 1) \quad Pl_u(u, v)^T \rightarrow \left(1 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \cdot u \right)$$

$$Pl_u(u_0, v_0)^T = (1 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$Pl_v(u, v) := D_v(Pl, u, v, 1) \quad Pl_v(u, v)^T \rightarrow \left(0 \ 1 \ \frac{1}{4} \cdot v \right)$$

$$Pl_v(u_0, v_0)^T = (0 \ 1 \ 1)$$

$$Pl_{uu}(u, v) := D_u(Pl_u, u, v, 2) \quad Pl_{uu}(u, v)^T \rightarrow \left(0 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$Pl_{uu}(u_0, v_0)^T = (0 \ 0 \ 0.5)$$

$$Pl_{vv}(u, v) := D_v(Pl_v, u, v, 2) \quad Pl_{vv}(u, v)^T \rightarrow \left(0 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$Pl_{vv}(u_0, v_0)^T = (0 \ 0 \ 0.25)$$

$$Pl_{uv}(u, v) := D_v(Pl_u, u, v, 1) \quad Pl_{uv}(u, v)^T \rightarrow (0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$Pl_{uv}(u_0, v_0)^T = (0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

Vektor normály a dotyková rovina:

$$nvek_{\sigma}(u, v) := \frac{Pl_u(u, v) \times Pl_v(u, v)}{|Pl_u(u, v) \times Pl_v(u, v)|}$$

$$nvek_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0)^T = (-0.577 \ -0.577 \ 0.577)$$

$$\text{norm}_{\sigma}(u, v, \lambda) := Pl(u, v) + \lambda \cdot nvek_{\sigma}(u, v)$$

$$\text{norm}_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, \lambda)^T \rightarrow \left(2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \lambda \quad 4 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \lambda \quad 3 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \lambda \right)$$

$$\text{drov}_{\sigma}(u, v, x, y, z) := ((x \ y \ z)^T - Pl(u, v)) \cdot nvek_{\sigma}(u, v)$$

$$\text{drov}_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, x, y, z) \text{ simplify} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot x + 3^2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot y + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot z$$

Implicitné vyjadrenie plochy (značené "I" pred názvom)

vyšetrovaný bod:

$$(x_0 \ y_0 \ z_0) := Pl(u_0, v_0)^T$$

$$(x_0 \ y_0 \ z_0) = (2 \ 4 \ 3)$$

rovnica plochy: (IPl = 0)

$$IPl(x, y, z) := \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{8} - z$$

$$IPl(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$$

gradient (vektor normály):

$$\text{grad}(IPl, x, y, z, 1)^T \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot x \quad \frac{1}{4} \cdot y \quad -1 \right)$$

$$\text{grad}(IPl, x_0, y_0, z_0, 1)^T = (1 \ 1 \ -1)$$

$$\text{Invek}_{\sigma}(x, y, z) := \frac{\text{grad}(IPl, x, y, z, 1)}{|\text{grad}(IPl, x, y, z, 1)|}$$

$$\text{Inorm}_{\sigma}(x_0, y_0, z_0, \lambda)^T \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \lambda \quad \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \lambda \quad \frac{-1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \lambda \right)$$

normála plochy:

$$\text{Inorm}_{\sigma}(x, y, z, \lambda) := IPl(x, y, z) + \lambda \cdot \text{Invek}_{\sigma}(x, y, z)$$

dotyková rovina: (Idrov_σ = 0)

$$\text{Idrov}_{\sigma}(x_0, y_0, z_0, x, y, z) := ((x \ y \ z)^T - (x_0 \ y_0 \ z_0)^T) \cdot \text{Invek}_{\sigma}(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$\text{Idrov}_{\sigma}(x_0, y_0, z_0, x, y, z) \text{ simplify} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot x - 3^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot y - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^2 \cdot z$$

Pomocné členy pre ďalší výpočet

$$E(u, v) := Pl_u(u, v) \cdot Pl_u(u, v)$$

$$E(u_0, v_0) = 2$$

$$F(u, v) := Pl_u(u, v) \cdot Pl_v(u, v)$$

$$F(u_0, v_0) = 1$$

$$G(u, v) := Pl_v(u, v) \cdot Pl_v(u, v)$$

$$G(u_0, v_0) = 2$$

$$L(u, v) := nvek_{\sigma}(u, v) \cdot Pl_{uu}(u, v)$$

$$L(u_0, v_0) = 0.289$$

$$L(u_0, v_0) \rightarrow \frac{1}{z} \cdot 3^2$$

$$M(u, v) := nvek_{\sigma}(u, v) \cdot Pl_{uv}(u, v)$$

$$M(u_0, v_0) = 0$$

$$N(u, v) := nvek_{\sigma}(u, v) \cdot Pl_{vv}(u, v)$$

$$N(u_0, v_0) = 0.144$$

$$N(u_0, v_0) \rightarrow \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3^2$$

$$H(u, v) := \frac{E(u, v) \cdot N(u, v) + L(u, v) \cdot G(u, v) - 2 \cdot F(u, v) \cdot M(u, v)}{2(E(u, v) \cdot G(u, v) - F(u, v)^2)}$$

$$H(u_0, v_0) = 0.144$$

$$H(u_0, v_0) \rightarrow \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$K(u, v) := \frac{L(u, v) \cdot N(u, v) - M(u, v)^2}{E(u, v) \cdot G(u, v) - F(u, v)^2}$$

$$K(u_0, v_0) = 0.014$$

$$K(u_0, v_0) \rightarrow \frac{1}{72}$$

Základné formy plochy

$$ZF_{\sigma}(u, v, du, dv) := \begin{pmatrix} E(u, v) du^2 + 2F(u, v) du \cdot dv + G(u, v) dv^2 \\ L(u, v) du^2 + 2M(u, v) du \cdot dv + N(u, v) dv^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ZF_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, du, dv) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot du^2 + 2 \cdot du \cdot dv + 2 \cdot dv^2 \\ \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot du^2 + \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot dv^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Krivosti

normálová:

$$nkriv_{\sigma}(u, v, du, dv) := \frac{ZF_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, du, dv)_2}{ZF_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, du, dv)_1}$$

$$nkriv_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, du, dv) \text{ simplify} \rightarrow \frac{1}{24} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot du^2 + dv^2}{du^2 + dv^2}$$

hlavné:

$$hkriv_{\sigma}(u, v) := H(u, v) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sqrt{H(u, v)^2 - K(u, v)}$$

$$hkriv_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.228 \\ 0.061 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$hkriv_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0) \text{ simplify} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

úplná:

$$ukriv_{\sigma}(u, v) := hkriv_{\sigma}(u, v)_1 \cdot hkriv_{\sigma}(u, v)_2$$

$$ukriv_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0) = 0.014$$

stredná:

$$skriv_{\sigma}(u, v) := \frac{1}{2} (hkriv_{\sigma}(u, v)_1 + hkriv_{\sigma}(u, v)_2)$$

$$skriv_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0) = 0.144$$

Hlavné smery

rovnica:

(rovhs_σ = 0)

$$rovhs_{\sigma}(u, v, u', v') := \begin{pmatrix} L(u, v) \cdot F(u, v) - M(u, v) \cdot E(u, v) \\ L(u, v) \cdot G(u, v) - N(u, v) \cdot E(u, v) \\ M(u, v) \cdot G(u, v) - N(u, v) \cdot F(u, v) \end{pmatrix}^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u'^2 \\ u' \cdot v' \\ v'^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$rovhs_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, u', v') \rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot u'^2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot u' \cdot v' - \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot v'^2$$

podmienka

prírodzenej

parametrizácie:

(ppp_σ = 1)

$$ppp_{\sigma}(u, v, u', v') := \begin{cases} v \leftarrow Pl_u(u, v) \cdot u' + Pl_v(u, v) \cdot v' \\ \sqrt{v \cdot v} \end{cases}$$

$$ppp_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, u', v') \rightarrow [u'^2 + v'^2 + (u' + v')^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

riešenie sústavy

2 rovníc o

2 neznámych:

$$\text{Given } rovhs_{\sigma}(u, v, u', v') = 0$$

$$ppp_{\sigma}(u, v, u', v') = 1$$

$$u'v'_{\sigma}(u, v, u', v') := \text{Find}(u', v')$$

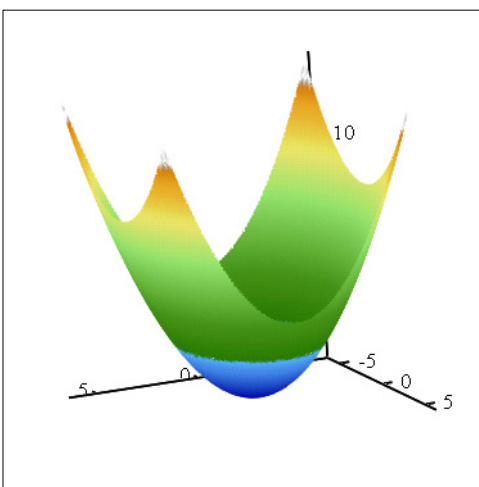
$$u'v'_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, u', v') \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{-1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

hlavné smery:

$$hsmery_{\sigma}(u, v, u', v') := \begin{cases} \text{korene} \leftarrow u'v'_{\sigma}(u, v, u', v')^T \\ Pl_u(u, v) \cdot \text{korene}^{(1)T} + Pl_v(u, v) \cdot \text{korene}^{(2)T} \end{cases}$$

$$hsmery_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, u', v') \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{-1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Grafické znázornenie: Plot(u, v) := Pl(u, v)



Plot

Pozn.:

Hlavné smery sú ktorékoľvek 2 vzájomne lineárne nezávislé stĺpcové vektory z matice "hsmery_σ", teda napríklad:

$$hsmery_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, u', v')^{(2)T} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$hsmery_{\sigma}(u_0, v_0, u', v')^{(4)T} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$