

IV. KRIVULJE V PROSTORU

Definicija. Gladna pot v prostoru \mathbb{R}^3 je preslikava $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ razreda \mathcal{C}^1 , t.j. $g = (g_1, g_2, g_3)$, kjer so g_1, g_2, g_3 zvezno odvedljive na $[a, b]$.

Tir gladke poti je njena zaloga vrednosti, t.j. $g([a, b]) = \{g(t) \mid a \leq t \leq b\}$.

Gladki lok v \mathbb{R}^3 je tir gladke poti $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, za katero dodatno velja:

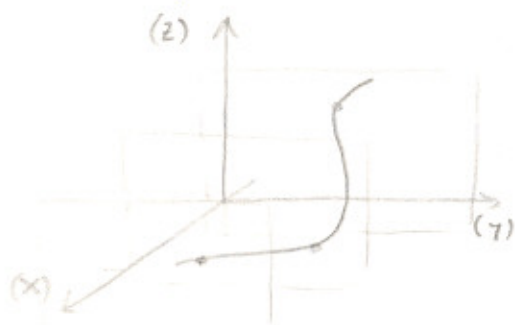
$$- t_1 \neq t_2 \Rightarrow g(t_1) \neq g(t_2) \quad (1)$$

$$- g'(t) \neq 0 \text{ za } \forall t, a \leq t \leq b \quad (2)$$

Opomba. Pogoji (2) pomeni, da je vsaj eden od $g_1'(t), g_2'(t), g_3'(t)$ različen od 0, t.j. $g_1'(t)^2 + g_2'(t)^2 + g_3'(t)^2 \neq 0 \quad \forall a \leq t \leq b$.

Če je $x = g_1(t), y = g_2(t), z = g_3(t)$ in npr. $g_1'(t_0) \neq 0, t_0: a \leq t_0 \leq b$, je mogoče $x = g_1(t)$ v okolici $x_0 = g_1(t_0)$ razrešiti na t (izreči o inverzni funkciji), $t = \varphi(x)$, dobimo: $y = g_2(\varphi(x)), z = g_3(\varphi(x))$.

Torej je mogoče košček loka blizu $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (g_1(t_0), g_2(t_0), g_3(t_0))$ zapisati kot $y = \gamma(x), z = z(x), x$ v ok. x_0 , γ in z sta funkciji \mathcal{C}^1 .



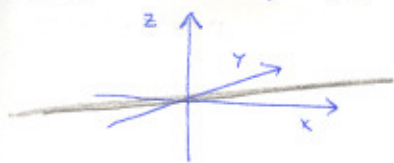
Definicija. Če je $L = g(I), I = [a, b]$ in je g gladka funkcija, $g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, z lastnostima (1) in (2), pravimo, da je g regularna parametrizacija loka L .

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Opomba. Regularni parametrizaciji istega loka je veliko. Preprosto se vidi: če sta $g, h: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ istega loka L , obstaja difeomorfizem $\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$, da je $g(t) = h(\varphi(t)), a < t < b$. (Tu je $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$ za vsa $t, a < t < b$, torej je $\varphi'(t) > 0$ za vsa t ali $\varphi'(t) < 0$ za vsa t . $\varphi(t) = h^{-1}(g(t))$) Doma: $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^1$.

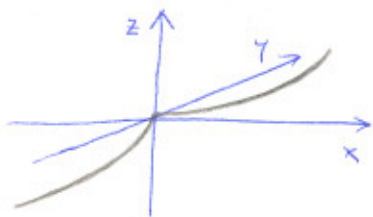
Opcmba. Če pogoj $g'(0) \neq 0 \forall t \in [1, 3]$ spustimo, je lin poti lahko gladke lok, lahko pa tudi ne.

Primer. $x = t^3, y = t^3, z = 0, -\infty < t < \infty$



je gladka krivulja

$x = t^2, y = t^3, z = 0, -\infty < t < \infty$



ni gladka krivulja

Krivuljo lahko v prostoru podamo lokalno tudi kot preseke dveh ploskev (glej poglavje o izreku o implicitnih funkcijah).

$$(*) \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{in sta } F, G \in C^1 \text{ v okolici} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{točke } (a, b, c) \\ F(a, b, c) = 0 \\ G(a, b, c) = 0$$

Če ima matrike

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(a, b, c) & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(a, b, c) & \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(a, b, c) \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(a, b, c) & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y}(a, b, c) & \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}(a, b, c) \end{bmatrix}$$

maksimalen rang, je v okolici (a, b, c) množica točk (x, y, z) , ki izpolnjujejo (*) nile lok.

Če je npr.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}(a, b, c)$$

neregularne, lahko lokalno (*) razrešimo na y, z ,

t.j. $y = y(x), z = z(x)$, x v okolici a , kar je lok v \mathbb{R}^3 .

Dolžina krivulje

Naj bo L lok in $g: [1, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ njegova regularna parametrizacija.

Dolžina loka L je enaka dolžini poti $g: [1, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$. Kot v ravninskem primeru dobimo

$$l(L) = \int_a^b \sqrt{g_1'(t)^2 + g_2'(t)^2 + g_3'(t)^2} dt,$$

če je $g(t) = (g_1(t), g_2(t), g_3(t)), t \in J$.

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{\dot{x}(t)^2 + \dot{y}(t)^2 + \dot{z}(t)^2} dt = \int_a^b |\dot{\vec{r}}(t)| dt,$$

$\vec{r}(t) = (g_1(t), g_2(t), g_3(t)), t \in J$.

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{\dot{x}(t)^2 + \dot{y}(t)^2 + \dot{z}(t)^2} dt.$$

Opomba. Definicija je dobra: $l(L)$ ni odvisna od izbire regularne parametrizacije. Če je h druga parametrizacija, je $h(t) = g(\varphi(t))$, kjer je $\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ difeomorfizem.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \sqrt{g_1'(t)^2 + g_2'(t)^2 + g_3'(t)^2} dt &= \int_a^b \sqrt{g_1'(\varphi(t))^2 + g_2'(\varphi(t))^2 + g_3'(\varphi(t))^2} \cdot \varphi'(t) dt = \\ & \quad t = \varphi(\tau), dt = \varphi'(\tau) d\tau, \varphi(a) = a, \varphi(b) = b \\ &= \int_a^b \sqrt{h_1'(\tau)^2 + h_2'(\tau)^2 + h_3'(\tau)^2} d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

subst. formula
in def. h
 $h_i(\tau) = g_i(\varphi(\tau)) \cdot \varphi'(\tau)$

Opomba. Če je $s(t) = \int_a^t \sqrt{\dot{x}(t)^2 + \dot{y}(t)^2 + \dot{z}(t)^2} dt$, to je dolžina poti od $(x(a), y(a), z(a))$ do $(x(t), y(t), z(t))$, je

$$s(t) = \sqrt{\dot{x}(t)^2 + \dot{y}(t)^2 + \dot{z}(t)^2},$$

kar ponavadi zapišemo:

$$\left(\frac{ds}{dt}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2,$$

$$\text{oz. } ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2.$$

ds imenujemo ločni element dolžine.

Če je parametrizacija regularna, je $\dot{x}(t)^2 + \dot{y}(t)^2 + \dot{z}(t)^2 > 0$, torej je $s(t) > 0$, $a < t < b$, torej je $s: [a, b] \rightarrow [0, l(L)]$ strogo naraščajoča funkcija z odvodom, ki je povsod $\neq 0$.

Potem obstaja inverzna funkcija $t = t(s): [0, l(L)] \rightarrow [a, b]$ z odvodom > 0 . Zelo tedaj lahko reparametriziramo:

$\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)) = (x(t(s)), y(t(s)), z(t(s)))$. Parameter s je naravni parameter.

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial s} = \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}}{|\dot{\vec{r}}|},$$

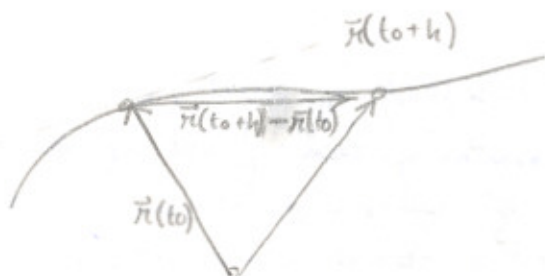
torej je $\left|\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial s}\right| = 1$. $\int_a^b \left|\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial s}\right| ds$ je dolžina loka od $\vec{r}(0)$ do $\vec{r}(s)$
 $s=0 \rightarrow s$

Tangenta na krivuljo (lok)

$\vec{r} = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$, $a \leq t \leq b$ regularna parametrizacija loka L

V točki $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0))$ je tangenta na L premica skozi (x_0, y_0, z_0) s smernim vektorjem $\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)$

(To je limitna lega sekante skozi $\vec{r}(t_0)$ in $\vec{r}(t_0+h)$, ko gre $h \rightarrow 0$).



$$\vec{r}(t_0+h) - \vec{r}(t_0) \rightarrow 0 \text{ za } h \rightarrow 0$$

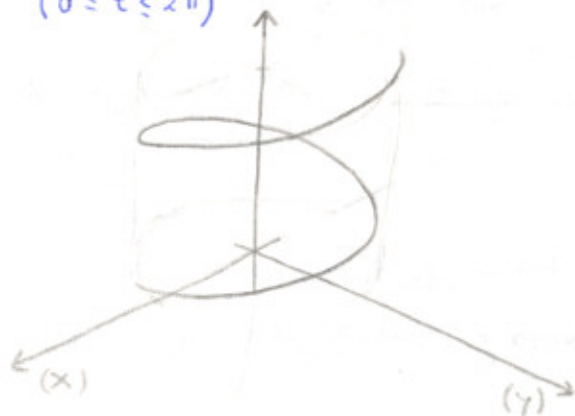
$$\frac{\vec{r}(t_0+h) - \vec{r}(t_0)}{h} \rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) \neq 0, h \rightarrow 0$$

Enačbe:
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}(t_0) \\ \dot{y}(t_0) \\ \dot{z}(t_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

Normalna ravnina na L v (x_0, y_0, z_0) je ravnina skozi (x_0, y_0, z_0) , pravokotna na tangento v (x_0, y_0, z_0) .

$$\vec{R} - \vec{r}(t_0) \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) = 0$$

Primer. Dana je vijčnica $x = 2 \cos t$, $y = 2 \sin t$, $z = t$. Določi enačbo tangente in normalne ravnine v $(2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6})$. ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$)



tangenta

$$t_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(t) = (-2 \sin t, 2 \cos t, 1)$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) = (-1, \sqrt{3}, 1)$$

$$\vec{r}(t_0) = (\sqrt{3}, 1, \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad -\infty < \lambda < \infty$$

ravnine

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \end{bmatrix} \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad -(x - \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{3}(y - 1) + (z - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 0$$

Sprunljajoci trieder (trinož) krivulje

Naj bo parameter lasti naravni parameter s in s' označimo odvod na normalni parameter.

$\vec{r}'(s)$ je vektor v smeri tangente v $\vec{r}(s)$ in njegova dolžina je 1.

Oznaka: $\vec{\tau}'(s) = \xi$, enotski vektor v smeri tangente v $\vec{r}(s)$, kjer je s naravni parameter. $\xi = \xi(s)$ (v smeri naraščajoče vrednosti parametra).

Naj bo parametrizacija ravnine \mathcal{E}^2 (t.j. loka je \mathcal{E}^2 gladeli). Tedaj lahko $s \mapsto \xi(s)$ odvojamo po s , t.j. izračunamo $\xi'(s)$.

Ker je $\xi(s) \cdot \xi(s) = 1$, je $\frac{d}{ds} \xi(s) \cdot \xi(s) = 0$, oz. $\xi'(s) \cdot \xi(s) + \xi(s) \cdot \xi'(s) = 0$ oz. $\xi'(s) \cdot \xi(s) = 0$. Torej je $\xi'(s) = 0$ ali pa $\xi'(s) \perp \xi(s)$.

(a) $\xi'(s) \equiv 0$, tedaj je $\xi(s) \equiv \vec{a}$, kjer je \vec{a} fiksen enotski vektor. Lok je tedaj kos premice.

(b) Privzamimo, da noben kos loka L ne leži na premici. Tedaj je $\xi'(s) \neq 0$, razen morda v kakšnih točkah $\xi(s) \perp \xi'(s)$.

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Ogledimo si hsk, kjer je $\xi'(s) \neq 0$. $\vec{\eta} = \vec{\eta}(s) = \frac{\xi'(s)}{|\xi'(s)|}$. Vemo, da je $\vec{\eta}(s)$ pravokoten na $\xi(s)$, ker je $\xi'(s) \perp \xi(s)$.

Definicija. $\vec{\eta}(s)$ je glavna normala (enotski vekt v smeri gl. nor.) loka L v točki $\vec{r}(s)$.

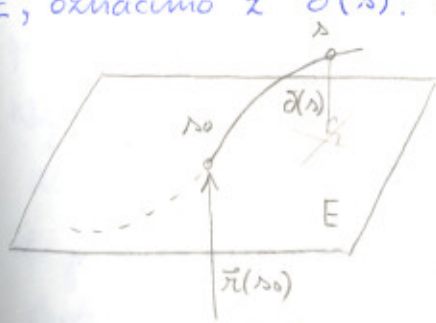
Opomba. $\xi(s)$ je odvisen le od točke, v kateri ga računamo, nič pa od orientacije loka ali od točke v kateri začnemo meriti dolžino. (Pri $s \mapsto s_0 + s$ ni razlike v odvodu, pri $s \mapsto -s$ se pri dvakratnem odvodu izraz $2 \times$ pomnoži z -1).

Definicija. $\xi(s) = \xi(s) \wedge \vec{\eta}(s)$ imenujemo binormala (enotski vektor v smeri binor.) loka L v točki $\vec{r}(s)$.

Definicija. Trojica $(\xi(s), \vec{\eta}(s), \xi(s))$ (ki je pozitivno orientirana trojica paroma pravokotnih enotskih vektorjev) se imenuje spremljajoči trieder loka L v točki $\vec{r}(s)$.

Prizemljena ravnina na lok

Naj bo $\xi'(s_0) \neq 0$. Naj bo E poševna ravnina skozi $\vec{r}(s_0)$ z enotsko normalo \vec{n} . Za s blizu s_0 si ogledimo razdaljo točke $\vec{r}(s)$ do ravnine E , označimo z $\delta(s)$. $\delta(s)$ je funkcija s , ki je enaka 0 pri $s = s_0$.



$$\delta(s_0+h) = d(\vec{r}(s_0+h), E) = \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{r}(s_0+h) - \vec{r}(s_0))$$

$$\vec{r}(s_0+h) - \vec{r}(s_0) = h \vec{\tau}'(s_0) + h^2/2 \vec{\tau}''(s_0) + o(h^3) \text{ (Taylor za vektorsko funkcijo } \vec{r}(s) \text{ v ok. } s_0 \text{ za 3 koord. funk.)}$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{r}(s_0+h) - \vec{r}(s_0)) = h \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\tau}'(s_0) + h^2/2 \cdot \vec{\tau}''(s_0) \cdot \vec{n} + o(h^3)$$

Funkcija bo blizu so najbližje 0, če bo $\vec{r}'(s_0)\vec{n} = \vec{r}''(s_0)\vec{n} = 0$. Torej

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\xi}(s_0) = 0$$

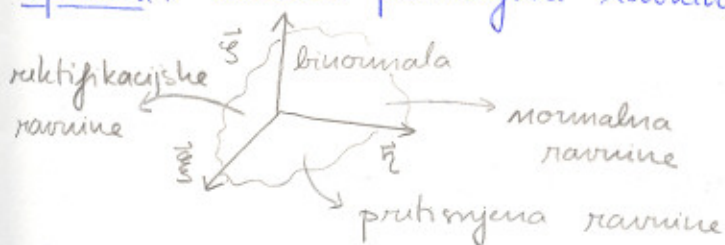
$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\xi}'(s_0) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\xi}(s_0) = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\eta}(s_0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{n} = \pm \vec{\xi}(s_0)$$

Ravnina skozi $\vec{r}(s_0)$ z normalo $\vec{\xi}(s_0)$ se imenuje pritisnjena ravnina na loku L v točki $\vec{r}(s_0)$.

Opmemba. To je ravnina, ki se loku v $\vec{r}(s_0)$ najbolj prilaga. Definicijana je le, ko je $\vec{\xi}'(s_0) \neq 0$, t.j. $\vec{\eta}$ in zato $\vec{\xi}$ mogoče definirati.

Opmemba. Enačba pritisnjene ravnine: $(\vec{R} - \vec{r}(s_0)) \cdot \vec{\xi}(s_0) = 0$.



Enačba pritisnjene ravnine, ko parameter ni naravni:

$$\vec{\xi}(s_0) = \frac{\partial \vec{r}(s_0)}{\partial s} = \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)}{|\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|} \quad (t_0 \leftrightarrow s_0, s_0 = \int_{t_0}^t |\dot{\vec{r}}(t)| dt)$$

$$\vec{\xi}'(s_0) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)}{|\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|} \right) \frac{dt}{ds} = \left(\ddot{\vec{r}}(t_0) |\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)| - \dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)| \right) / |\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|^2 \cdot \frac{1}{|\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|}$$

$$\vec{\xi}'(s_0) \parallel \vec{\eta}(s_0) \Rightarrow \vec{\xi}(s_0) = \vec{\xi}(s_0) \times \vec{\eta}(s_0) \parallel$$

$$\frac{\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)}{|\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|} \times \left(\frac{\ddot{\vec{r}}(t_0) |\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)| - \dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|}{|\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|} \right)$$

$$\frac{\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) \times \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_0)}{|\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|^2} \parallel \dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) \times \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_0).$$

Potem je binormalna $\frac{\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) \times \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_0)}{|\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) \times \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_0)|} = \vec{\xi}(s_0) \quad (s_0 \leftrightarrow t_0)$.

Enačba ravnine:

$$(\vec{R} - \vec{r}(t_0)) \cdot (\dot{\vec{r}}(t_0) \times \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_0)) = 0$$

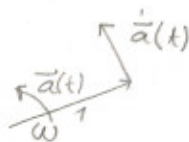
$$[\vec{R} - \vec{r}(t_0), \dot{\vec{r}}(t_0), \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_0)] = 0.$$

Ukrivljenost krivulj

Pri ravninskih krivuljah je ukrivljenost kotna hitrost tangente, če po krivulji potujemo s hitrostjo 1.

Naj bo $t \mapsto \vec{a}(t)$ vektorska funkcija, kjer je $|\vec{a}(t)| = 1$. Vemo $\vec{a}(t) \cdot \vec{a}(t) = 1$. Kotna hitrost = $\frac{\text{obodna hit.}}{\text{polmer}} = \frac{|\dot{\vec{a}}(t)|}{1}$

Če je $t \mapsto \vec{q}(t)$ splošna, je skalarna kotna hitrost okoli 0 enake $\omega = \left| \left(\frac{\dot{\vec{q}}(t)}{|\dot{\vec{q}}(t)|} \right)' \right| =$



$$\frac{d}{dt} |\dot{\gamma}(t)| = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{\gamma}(t) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(t))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \dots$$

$$= \left| \frac{\dot{\gamma}(t) |\dot{\gamma}(t)| - \dot{\gamma}(t) \frac{\dot{\gamma}(t) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(t)}{|\dot{\gamma}(t)|}}{|\dot{\gamma}(t)|^2} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{\dot{\gamma} |\dot{\gamma}|^2 - (\dot{\gamma} \cdot \dot{\gamma}) \dot{\gamma}}{|\dot{\gamma}|^3} \right| = \left(\frac{|\dot{\gamma}|^2 |\dot{\gamma}|^4 - 2(\dot{\gamma} \cdot \dot{\gamma})^2 |\dot{\gamma}|^2 + (\dot{\gamma} \cdot \dot{\gamma})^2 |\dot{\gamma}|^2}{|\dot{\gamma}|^6} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{|\dot{\gamma}|^2 |\dot{\gamma}|^2 - (\dot{\gamma} \cdot \dot{\gamma})^2}{|\dot{\gamma}|^4} = \frac{|\dot{\gamma} \times \dot{\gamma}|}{|\dot{\gamma}|^2}$$

$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{d}) - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{d})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})$ (Lagrange) za $\dot{\gamma} \times \dot{\gamma}$

Definicija. Veliterska kotna hitrost vektorske funkcije $t \mapsto \dot{\gamma}(t)$ ($I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$) okoli 0 je

$$\bar{\omega}(t) = \frac{\dot{\gamma}(t) \times \ddot{\gamma}(t)}{|\dot{\gamma}(t)|^2}$$

Opomba. Če je $|\dot{\gamma}(t)| = 1$, je $\bar{\omega}(t) = \dot{\gamma}(t) \times \ddot{\gamma}(t)$.

Skalarna kotna hitrost je $\omega(t) = |\bar{\omega}(t)|$.

Pri ravninskih krivuljah definiramo ukrivljenost kot skalarno kotno hitrost vektorja v smeri tangente, torej $\left| \frac{\ddot{\gamma}(t)}{|\dot{\gamma}(t)|} \right| = \frac{|\dot{\gamma}(t) \times \ddot{\gamma}(t)|}{|\dot{\gamma}(t)|^2}$

Krivinski polmer je polmer hstege kroga, da je obodna hitrost pri tej hitrosti enaka 1, t.j. $\omega(t) R(t) = 1$, torej

$$R(t) = \frac{1}{\omega(t)}$$

Definicija. Naj bo L lok v prostoru, $\bar{\pi} = \bar{\pi}(s)$ regularna parametrizacija z naravnim parametrom. Flehnjska ukrivljenost loka L v točki $\bar{\pi}(s)$ je

$$K(s) = |\bar{\xi}'(s)|$$

Veliterske kotne hitrost je $\bar{\xi} \times \bar{\xi}' = \bar{\xi} \times K \bar{\eta} = K \bar{\xi}$. Flehnjska ukrivljenost je enaka absolutni vrednosti veliterske kotne hitrosti od $\bar{\xi}$.

Lema. Če je $\bar{\xi}(s) = \text{konst.}$, je L ravninska krivulja. (\Leftrightarrow)

DOKAZ. $\bar{\xi} = \vec{a}$, s naravni parameter, $\bar{\pi} = \bar{\pi}(s)$

$$(\bar{\pi} \vec{a})' = \bar{\pi}' \vec{a} + \bar{\pi} \cdot 0 = \bar{\pi}' \vec{a} = \bar{\xi} \vec{a} = \bar{\xi} \bar{\xi} = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\pi} \vec{a} = b \text{ (konst.)}$$

Torej $\bar{\pi} = \bar{\pi}(s)$ leži v ravnini.

Izračunajmo kotno hitrost za $\bar{\xi} = \bar{\xi}(s)$: $\bar{\omega} = \bar{\xi} \times \bar{\xi}' = (\bar{\xi} \times \bar{\eta}) \times (\bar{\xi} \times \bar{\eta})' =$

$$= (\bar{\xi} \times \bar{\eta}) \times (\bar{\xi}' \times \bar{\eta} + \bar{\xi} \times \bar{\eta}') = (\bar{\xi} \times \bar{\eta}) \times (\bar{\xi}' \times \bar{\eta}') = \bar{\xi} \times (\bar{\xi}' \times \bar{\eta}') = \bar{\xi} \times (\bar{\xi}' \cdot \bar{\eta}') + \bar{\eta}' \times (\bar{\xi} \cdot \bar{\xi}) = (\bar{\xi}' \cdot \bar{\eta}') \bar{\xi},$$

0, ker je $\bar{\xi}' = K \bar{\eta}$

litrosti binormalni (= enot. vektor normalno ravnino).

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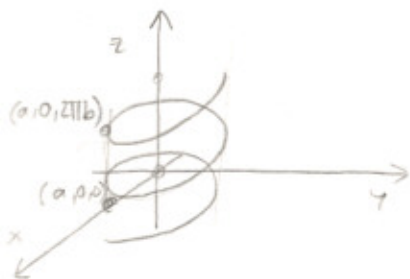
Definicija. Torzijska ukrivljenost (=zvitost) loka L v točki $\vec{r}(s)$ je

$$\omega(s) = \vec{\xi}(s) \cdot \vec{\eta}'(s).$$

Opomba. To je skalarna kotna hitrost ("predznačena") binormale $\vec{\xi}$, če po L potujemo s hitrostjo 1.

$\vec{\xi}$ je $\vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\eta}' > 0$, $\kappa \vec{\xi}$ rabi okoli $\vec{\xi}$ v pozitivni smeri.

Primer. $\vec{r} = (a \cos t, a \sin t, bt)$, $a, b > 0$, $-\infty < t < \infty$



Uvedemo naravni parameter:

$$s(t) = \int_0^t \sqrt{\dot{\vec{r}}(t) \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}(t)} dt.$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(t) = (a(-\sin t), a \cos t, b)$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(t) \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}(t) = a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t + b^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$s(t) = \int_0^t \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt = t \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

Označimo: $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ in dobimo $s = ct$, $t = \frac{s}{c}$.

Reparametrizacija: $\vec{r} = (a \cos \frac{s}{c}, a \sin \frac{s}{c}, b \cdot \frac{s}{c})$.

$$\vec{\xi} = \vec{r}'(s) = \left((-a \sin \frac{s}{c}) \cdot \frac{1}{c}, (a \cos \frac{s}{c}) \cdot \frac{1}{c}, \frac{b}{c} \right) = \left(-\frac{a}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c}, \frac{a}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c}, \frac{b}{c} \right)$$

$$\vec{\eta}' = \left(-\frac{a}{c^2} \cos \frac{s}{c}, -\frac{a}{c^2} \sin \frac{s}{c}, 0 \right) = -\frac{a}{c^2} (\cos \frac{s}{c}, \sin \frac{s}{c}, 0)$$

$$|\vec{\eta}'| = \kappa = \frac{a}{c^2} \sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{s}{c} + \sin^2 \frac{s}{c}} = \frac{a}{c^2}$$

$$\vec{\eta} = \frac{\vec{\eta}'}{|\vec{\eta}'|} = (-\cos \frac{s}{c}, -\sin \frac{s}{c}, 0)$$

$$\vec{\eta}' = \frac{1}{c} (\sin \frac{s}{c}, -\cos \frac{s}{c}, 0)$$

$$\vec{\xi} = \vec{\xi} \times \vec{\eta} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -\frac{a}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c} & \frac{a}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c} & \frac{b}{c} \\ -\cos \frac{s}{c} & -\sin \frac{s}{c} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{b}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c}, -\frac{b}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c}, \frac{a}{c} \right)$$

$$\omega = \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\eta}' = \frac{b}{c^2} \sin^2 \frac{s}{c} + \frac{b}{c^2} \cos^2 \frac{s}{c} + 0 = \frac{b}{c^2}$$

Izrek. (Frenet-ove formule)

Naj bo L lok naravnega \mathcal{E}^3 . V vsaki točki, kjer je $\vec{\xi}' \neq 0$, velja:

$$\vec{\xi}' = \kappa \vec{\eta}$$

$$\vec{\eta}' = -\kappa \vec{\xi} + \omega \vec{\xi}$$

$$\vec{\xi}' = -\omega \vec{\eta},$$

t.j.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\xi}' \\ \vec{\eta}' \\ \vec{\xi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \kappa & 0 \\ -\kappa & 0 & \omega \\ 0 & -\omega & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\xi} \\ \vec{\eta} \\ \vec{\xi} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Pri tem je } \kappa = |\vec{r}''| = \frac{|\dot{\vec{r}} \times \ddot{\vec{r}}|}{|\dot{\vec{r}}|^3} \text{ in } \omega = \frac{\langle \vec{r}', \vec{r}'', \vec{r}''' \rangle}{|\vec{r}''|^2} = \frac{\langle \vec{r}', \ddot{\vec{r}}, \ddot{\vec{r}} \rangle}{|\dot{\vec{r}} \times \ddot{\vec{r}}|^2}.$$

V. PLOSKVE V PROSTORU

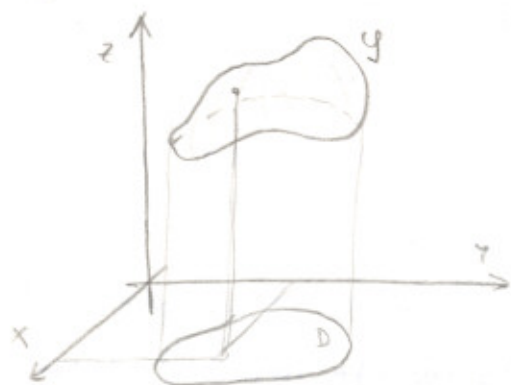
Ogledamo si gladke ploskve.

(a) Eksplicitno podane ploskve

D območje (= odprta, povezana množica v \mathbb{R}^2)

f \mathcal{C}^1 -gladka funkcija na D

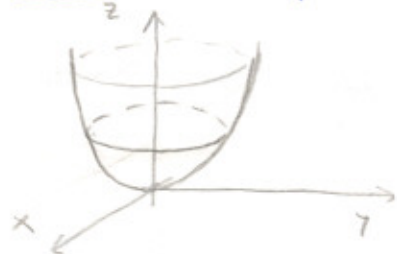
Graf $S = \{(x, y, f(x, y)); (x, y) \in D\}$ je gladka ploskev v prostoru.



Podobno: D v xz ravnini, $y = h(x, z)$ ali
 D v yz in $g(y, z) = x$.

Pravimo, da je S podana eksplicitno (kot graf funkcije dveh spremenljivk).

Primer. $z = x^2 + y^2$



(b) Implicitno podane funkcije

D območje v prostoru, $F(x, y, z)$ gladka funkcija na D

Naj bo $M = \{(x, y, z) \mid F(x, y, z) = 0\}$ in naj bo $\forall (x, y, z) \in M$

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y, z), \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y, z), \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \right] \neq 0. \quad (*)$$

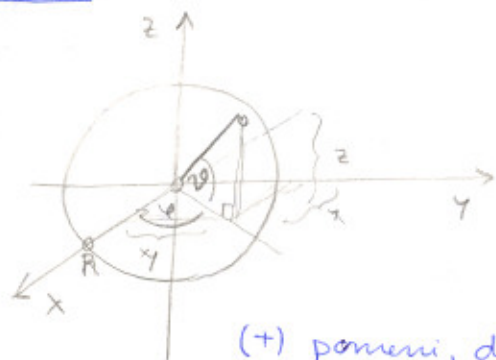
Naj bo $(a, b, c) \in M$. V okolici (a, b, c) je $M = \{(x, y, z); F(x, y, z) = 0\}$ in zaradi $(*)$ en od odvodov različen od 0, npr. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(a, b, c) \neq 0$.

Tedaj po izreku o implicitni funkciji lahko v okolici (a, b, c) enačbo $F(x, y, z) = 0$ razrešimo na z , tj. $\exists \varphi(x, y)$, definirano v okolici (a, b) , razreda \mathcal{C}^1 , da je $F(x, y, z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \varphi(x, y)$ v okolici (a, b, c) .

Primer. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$ Doma!

(c) Parametrično podano ploskev

Primer.



$$(*) \begin{cases} x = R \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ y = R \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi \\ z = R \sin \vartheta \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \vartheta < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{matrix}$$

(+) pomeni, da je sfera s polmerom R in središčem $(0,0,0)$ podana parametrično; parametra sta φ in ϑ : $(\varphi, \vartheta) \in [0, 2\pi) \times [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] = D$

Imamo preslikavo $D \ni (\varphi, \vartheta) \mapsto (R \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi, R \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi, R \sin \vartheta) \in \mathbb{R}^3$
 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.

$D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ odprta množica, $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \in \mathcal{C}^1$ preslikava.

$$F(u, w) = (x(u, w), y(u, w), z(u, w)), (u, w) \in D.$$

Vemo: če je za neki $(u_0, w_0) \in D$ $\text{rang}(DF)(u_0, w_0)$ maksimalen (2), t.j. rang

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(u_0, w_0) & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w}(u_0, w_0) \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(u_0, w_0) & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w}(u_0, w_0) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}(u_0, w_0) & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}(u_0, w_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

enaki 2, tedaj obstaja okolica (u_0, w_0) , $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, da je $f(U)$ gladke ploskev v prostoru. Če je npr. $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(u_0, w_0) & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w}(u_0, w_0) \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(u_0, w_0) & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w}(u_0, w_0) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$,

je po izreku o implicitni funkciji sistem

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x(u, v) \\ y &= y(u, v) \end{aligned}$$

mogoče v okolici (u_0, w_0) razrešiti na u in v , t.j.

$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y), \text{ kar da } z = z(u, w) = z(u(x, y), w(x, y)),$$

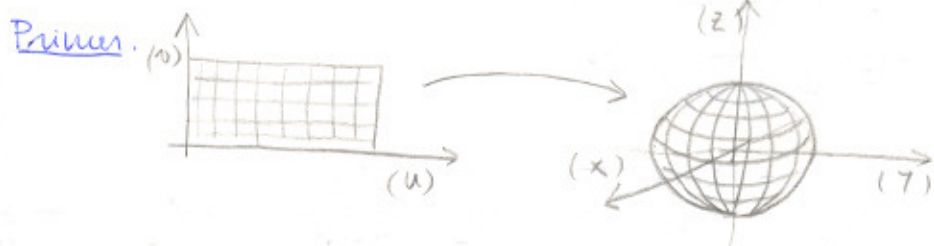
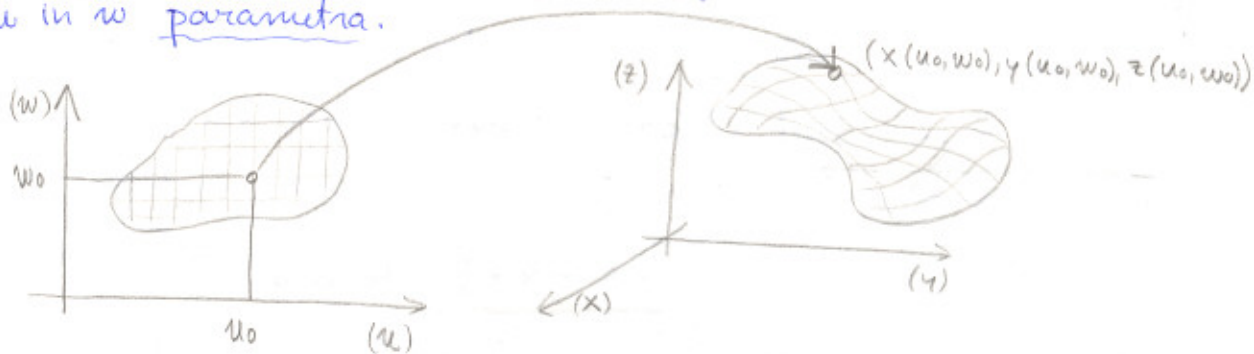
funkcijo x in y . Torej je v okolici $(x(u_0, w_0), y(u_0, w_0), z(u_0, w_0))$

zaloga vrednosti $F: (u, w) \mapsto (x(u, w), y(u, w), z(u, w))$ graf

funkcije $z = z(x, y)$.

To velja lokalno. Globalno se lahko pojavijo samoprekrivanja. Kot pri krivuljah definiramo:

Naj bo D omejeno območje v (u, w) ravnini in $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ njelektivna zvezna preslikava, za katero je $F|_D$ razreda \mathcal{C}^1 in za katero velja: $\text{rang } DF(u, w) \equiv 2$ za vse $(u, w) \in D$. Tedaj je $S = F(D)$ gladka ploskev v prostoru, podana parametrično. F imenujemo regularna parametrizacija ploskve S . Pri tem sta u in w parametra.



Koordinatne krivulje

Koordinatne krivulje na parametrično dani ploskvi $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, w)$ so krivulje $u = \text{konst.}$ in $w = \text{konst.}$, torej krivulje

$$w \mapsto \vec{r}(c, w)$$

$$u \mapsto \vec{r}(u, c).$$

(V primeru sferi so to polduniki in vzporedniki)

To sta regularni parametrizaciji, saj zaradi pogoja o rangju ^{15.1.2004}

$$\left[\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u}(u, c), \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial w}(u, c) \right] \neq 0$$

in enako za drugo spremenljivko.

Naj bo $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, w)$, $(u, w) \in D$ regularna parametrizacija ploskve S in $(u_0, w_0) \in D$. Tedaj je $\vec{r}(u_0, w_0) = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ točka na S . Koordinatni krivulji v tej točki sta

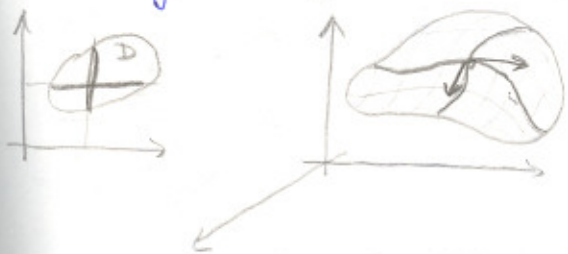
$$t \mapsto \vec{r}(u_0, t) = (x(u_0, t), y(u_0, t), z(u_0, t))$$

$$\text{in } t \mapsto \vec{r}(t, w_0) = (x(t, w_0), y(t, w_0), z(t, w_0)).$$

Tangentna vektorja v $T(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ sta

$$\left[\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}(u_0, t), \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}(t, w_0) \right]_{t=w_0} = \vec{r}_w(u_0, w_0)$$

$$\text{in } \vec{r}_u(u_0, w_0).$$



Zaloga o rangu

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{bmatrix}$$

pre, da sta stolpca v matrici linearno neodvisna. Pri (u_0, w_0) sta stolpca $\vec{r}_u(u_0, w_0)$ in $\vec{r}_w(u_0, w_0)$ in sta lin. neodvisna.

Zaloga u zgori, da sta \vec{r}_u in \vec{r}_w v vsaki točki med seboj pravokotna. Potem ena družina koordinatnih krivulj reša drugo pravokotno (primer: sfera).

Zgled. $\vec{r} = (a \cos \varphi \cos \vartheta, a \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta, a \sin \vartheta)$, $0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \vartheta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\vec{r}_\varphi = (-a \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta, a \cos \varphi \cos \vartheta, 0)$$

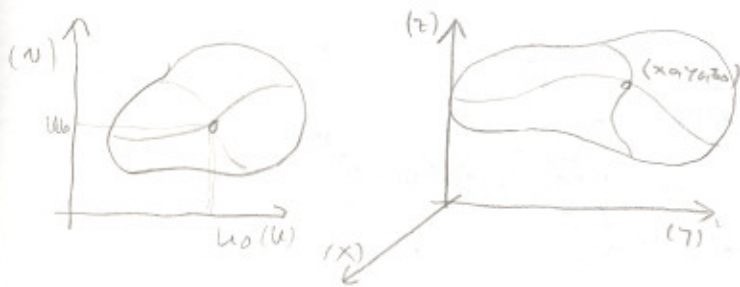
$$\vec{r}_\vartheta = (-a \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta, -a \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta, a \cos \vartheta)$$

$$\vec{r}_\varphi \cdot \vec{r}_\vartheta = a^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta - a^2 \cos \varphi \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta + 0 = 0$$

Tangencialna ravnina, normala na ploskev

Pri mnogoterosti smo videli, da v vsaki točki tangentni vektorji na vsi krivulje skozi to točko ležijo v isti ravnini.

Ko je $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, w) = (x(u, w), y(u, w), z(u, w))$, $u = u(t)$, $w = w(t)$ in $u(0) = u_0$, $w(0) = w_0$, $\vec{r}(u_0, w_0) = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$



$t \mapsto \vec{r}(u(t), w(t)) = (x(u(t), w(t)), \dots)$ je krivulja na \mathcal{S} . Pri $t=0$ smo v (x_0, y_0, z_0) . Tangentni vektor pri $t=0$ je

$$\left[\frac{d}{dt} [x(u(t), w(t)), \frac{d}{dt} y(u(t), w(t)), \frac{d}{dt} z(u(t), w(t))] \right]_{t=0} =$$

$$= \left[\frac{dx}{du} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{dx}{dw} \frac{dw}{dt}, \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dw} \frac{dw}{dt}, \frac{dz}{du} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{dz}{dw} \frac{dw}{dt} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{du}{dt}(0) \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right] (u_0, w_0) + \frac{dw}{dt}(0) \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial w}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \right] (u_0, w_0) =$$

$$= \frac{du}{dt}(0) \vec{r}_u(u_0, w_0) + \frac{dw}{dt}(0) \vec{r}_w(u_0, w_0).$$

Vsi tangentni vektorji v (x_0, y_0, z_0) na krivulje na ploskvi, ki potekajo skozi (x_0, y_0, z_0) , ležijo na ravnini, napeti na linearno neodvisna vektorja $\vec{r}_u(u_0, w_0)$ in $\vec{r}_w(u_0, w_0)$.

To je tangencialna (tangenta) ravnina na ploskev v $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (x(u_0, w_0), y(u_0, w_0), z(u_0, w_0))$.

Normalni vektor tangencialne ravnine je $\vec{r}_u(u_0, w_0) \times \vec{r}_w(u_0, w_0)$, zato je enačba

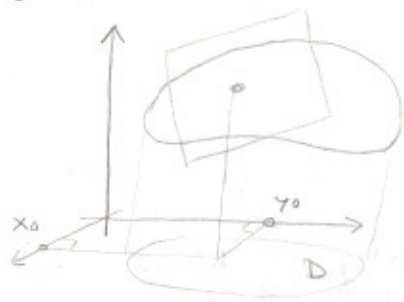
$$[\vec{R} - \vec{r}(u_0, w_0)] \cdot [\vec{r}_u(u_0, w_0) \times \vec{r}_w(u_0, w_0)] = 0$$

$$[\vec{R} - \vec{r}(u_0, w_0), \vec{r}_u(u_0, w_0), \vec{r}_w(u_0, w_0)] = 0.$$

Enačba normale na S v točki $\vec{r}(u_0, w_0)$ (t.j. premice skozi $\vec{r}(u_0, w_0)$, pravokotne na tangencialno ravnino) je

$$\vec{R} = \vec{r}(u_0, w_0) + \lambda \vec{r}_u(u_0, w_0) + \mu \vec{r}_w(u_0, w_0). \quad -\infty < \lambda < \infty$$

• Če je ploskev dana eksplisitno: $z = z(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in D$:



Če zapisemo v parametrični obliki, kjer sta parametra kar x in y :

$$\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y \\ z = z(x, y) \end{cases} \quad (x, y) \in D.$$

$$\vec{r}_x(x_0, y_0) = (1, 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)), \quad \vec{r}_y(x_0, y_0) = (0, 1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)).$$

Standardna oznaka $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = p$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = q$.

$\vec{r}_x \times \vec{r}_y = (-p, -q, 1)$. Torej je normalni vektor tangentalne ravnine enak $(-p, -q, 1) = (-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), -\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0), 1)$.

Tangencialna ravnina je $(\vec{R} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot (-p, -q, 1) = 0$, normala je $\vec{R} = \vec{r}_0 + \lambda(-p, -q, 1)$, kjer je $\vec{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z(x_0, y_0))$.

• Če je ploskev dana implicitno: $M = \{(x, y, z) \in \Omega; f(x, y, z) = 0\}$ in $df = [\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}] \neq 0$ na M .

Naj bo $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in M$ in $t \mapsto (x(t), y(t), z(t))$ gladka krivulja na ploskvi, za katero je $x(0) = x_0, y(0) = y_0, z(0) = z_0$.

Ker je krivulja na ploskvi, je $f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \equiv 0$. Zato je $\frac{d}{dt} f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\dots) \frac{dx}{dt}(t) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\dots) \frac{dy}{dt}(t) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(\dots) \frac{dz}{dt}(t) \equiv 0$$

$$t=0 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\dots) \dot{x}(0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\dots) \dot{y}(0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(\dots) \dot{z}(0) = 0.$$

Torej je tangentni vektor $(\dot{x}(0), \dot{y}(0), \dot{z}(0))$ pravokoten na $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\dots), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\dots), \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(\dots)) \neq 0$ na M . Potem so vsi tangentni vektorji v (x_0, y_0, z_0) na krivulje v M pravokotni na

$$\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right] (x_0, y_0, z_0),$$

ki je torej normalni vektor tangencialne ravnine.

$$0 = (\vec{R} - \vec{R}_0) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right)$$

$$\vec{R} = \vec{R}_0 + \lambda \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\dots), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\dots), \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(\dots) \right), \quad -\infty < \lambda < \infty.$$

Merjenje na ploskvi

Dolžina krivulje na ploskvi

Naj bo M gladka ploskev z regularno parametrizacijo $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, w)$, $(u, w) \in D$.

Naj bo $\alpha: I \rightarrow D$ gladka pot, $I = [a, b]$, $\alpha(t) = (u(t), w(t))$.

Torej je $t \mapsto (x(u(t), w(t)), y(u(t), w(t)), z(u(t), w(t)))$ gladka pot na ploskvi M .

Dolžina poti na M :

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} dt.$$

$$x = x(u(t), w(t)) \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{dw}{dt}, \dots (\gamma, z \text{ enako})$$

$$\text{Če je } \vec{R}(t) = (x(u(t), w(t)), y(u(t), w(t)), z(u(t), w(t))), \text{ je } \dot{\vec{R}} = \frac{\partial \vec{R}}{\partial u} \dot{u} + \frac{\partial \vec{R}}{\partial w} \dot{w} =$$

$$= \vec{r}_u \cdot \dot{u} + \vec{r}_w \cdot \dot{w}. \quad l = \int_a^b \sqrt{\dot{\vec{R}} \cdot \dot{\vec{R}}} dt$$

$$(\bar{r}_u \dot{u} + \bar{r}_w \dot{w})^2 = (\bar{r}_u \bar{r}_u) \dot{u}^2 + 2 \bar{r}_u \bar{r}_w \dot{u} \dot{w} + (\bar{r}_w \bar{r}_w) \dot{w}^2 =$$

Ornačimo: $\bar{r}_u \bar{r}_u = E$, $\bar{r}_u \bar{r}_w = F$, $\bar{r}_w \bar{r}_w = G$ $\rightarrow = E \dot{u}^2 + 2F \dot{u} \dot{w} + G \dot{w}^2$.

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{E \dot{u}^2 + 2F \dot{u} \dot{w} + G \dot{w}^2} dt$$

$$ds^2 = E (du)^2 + 2F (du)(dw) + G (dw)^2$$

$$s(t) = \int_a^t \sqrt{E \dot{u}(t)^2 + 2F \dot{u}(t) \dot{w}(t) + G \dot{w}(t)^2} dt$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{E \left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)^2 + 2F \left(\frac{du}{dt}\right) \left(\frac{dw}{dt}\right) + G \left(\frac{dw}{dt}\right)^2}$$

E, F in G so odvisni od točke na ploskvi, ne od krivulje.

Definicija. Kvadratna forma $\Phi_1(u, w; a, b) = E(u, w)a^2 + 2F(u, w)ab + G(u, w)b^2$ se imenuje prva fundamentalna forma ploskve M .

17. 02. 2009

Primer. Sfera

$$\bar{r} = R(\cos \varphi \cos \vartheta, \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta, \sin \vartheta)$$

$$\bar{r}_\varphi = R(-\sin \varphi \cos \vartheta, \cos \varphi \cos \vartheta, 0)$$

$$\bar{r}_\vartheta = R(-\cos \varphi \sin \vartheta, -\sin \varphi \sin \vartheta, \cos \vartheta)$$

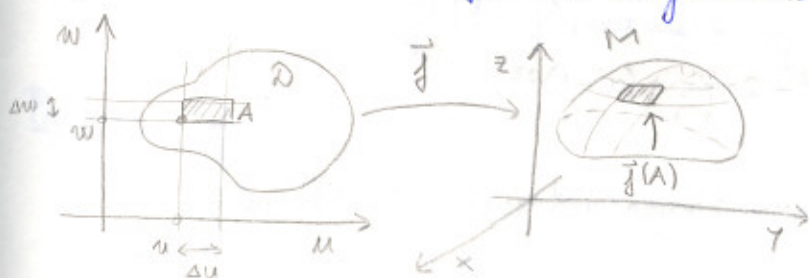
$$E = R^2 \cos^2 \vartheta, F = 0 \text{ (kubični koordinatni sistem je pravokoten)}$$

$$G = R^2$$

$$\Phi_1(\varphi, \vartheta; a, b) = R^2 \cos^2 \vartheta a^2 + R^2 b^2$$

Površina ploskve

Naj bo $\bar{r} = \bar{r}(u, w) = \vec{j}(u, w)$ regularna parametrizacija ploskve M .



Naj bo A pravokotnik z oglišči $(u, w), (u + \Delta u, w), (u, w + \Delta w), (u + \Delta u, w + \Delta w)$.

$\vec{j}(A)$ je krivočrtni paralelogram, določen z vektorejema

$$\vec{j}(u + \Delta u, w) - \vec{j}(u, w) \approx \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial u}(u, w) \Delta u$$

$$\vec{j}(u, w + \Delta w) - \vec{j}(u, w) \approx \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial w}(u, w) \Delta w$$

Ploščina $\vec{j}(A) \approx |\vec{j}_u \times \vec{j}_w| \Delta u \Delta w = |\vec{j}_u \times \vec{j}_w| \cdot p(A)$. Celotna ploščina (površina)

ploskve M je približno $\sum |\vec{f}_u \times \vec{f}_w| (u_i, w_i) \cdot p_i$.

V limiti dobimo

$$P(M) = \iint_D |\vec{f}_u \times \vec{f}_w| du dw.$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 \cdot |\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2$$

$$|\vec{f}_u \times \vec{f}_w|^2 = (\vec{f}_u \cdot \vec{f}_u)(\vec{f}_w \cdot \vec{f}_w) - (\vec{f}_u \cdot \vec{f}_w)^2 = EG - F^2$$

$$P(M) = \iint_D \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dw$$

Opomba. Definicija $P(M)$ je neodvisna od izbire parametrizacije (odvisna je le od ploskve M).

Izberimo dve parametrizaciji: $\vec{r} = \vec{f}(u, w), (u, w) \in D$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{g}(\sigma, \tau), (\sigma, \tau) \in \Delta.$$

Zaradi regularnosti parametrizacij obstaja difeomorfizem

$h: \Delta \rightarrow D$, da je $\vec{g} = \vec{f} \circ h$. (Definiramo $h = (\vec{f})^{-1} \circ \vec{g}$.)

Tedaj je $\vec{g}_\sigma = \vec{f}_u \cdot u_\sigma + \vec{f}_w \cdot w_\sigma$. $h(\sigma, \tau) = (u(\sigma, \tau), w(\sigma, \tau))$

$$\vec{g}_\tau = \vec{f}_u \cdot u_\tau + \vec{f}_w \cdot w_\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{g}_\sigma \times \vec{g}_\tau &= (\vec{f}_u u_\sigma + \vec{f}_w w_\sigma) \times (\vec{f}_u u_\tau + \vec{f}_w w_\tau) = \vec{f}_u \times \vec{f}_w \cdot u_\sigma w_\tau + \vec{f}_w \times \vec{f}_u \cdot w_\sigma u_\tau = \\ &= \vec{f}_u \times \vec{f}_w (u_\sigma w_\tau - w_\sigma u_\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$Jh = \begin{bmatrix} u_\sigma & w_\sigma \\ u_\tau & w_\tau \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{g}_\sigma \times \vec{g}_\tau| = |\vec{f}_u \times \vec{f}_w| \cdot |\det Jh|$$

$$P_g(M) = \iint_\Delta |\vec{g}_\sigma \times \vec{g}_\tau| d\sigma d\tau = \iint_\Delta |\vec{f}_u \times \vec{f}_w| |\det Jh| d\sigma d\tau =$$

$$= \iint_D |\vec{f}_u \times \vec{f}_w| du dw = P_f(M)$$

novi spremenljivki
v dv. int.

Primer. Sfera

$$\vec{r} = (a \cos \varphi \cos \vartheta, a \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta, a \sin \vartheta), \varphi \in [0, 2\pi), \vartheta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\vec{r}_\varphi = (-a \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta, a \cos \varphi \cos \vartheta, 0)$$

$$\vec{r}_\vartheta = (-a \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta, -a \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta, a \cos \vartheta)$$

$$E = a^2 \cos^2 \vartheta, F = 0, G = a^2$$

$$P(M) = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \vartheta} d\varphi d\vartheta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos \vartheta d\vartheta = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \left[\sin \vartheta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot 2 = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot a^2 = \underline{\underline{4\pi a^2}}$$

Recimo, da je ploskev M podana eksplicitno: $z = f(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in D$.

x in y vzamemo za parametra: $x = x$, $y = y$, $z = f(x, y)$. $\vec{r} = (x, y, f(x, y))$

$$\vec{r}_x = \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right), \quad \vec{r}_y = \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right).$$

$$E = 1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2, \quad F = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \quad G = 1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

$$EG - F^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

Opomba. $p = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \boxed{P = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + p^2 + q^2} \, dx \, dy.}$