

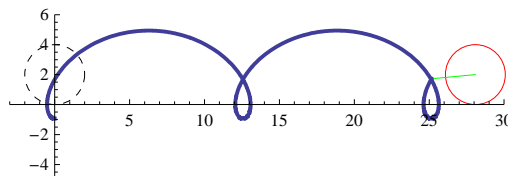
Лекция 4. Классическая дифференциальная геометрия.

Кривые (циклоида, эпициклоида, гипоциклоида (кривая Штейнера))

```
Manipulate[ r = 2;  $\phi$  = 4; R = 10;  
Show[ {  
  Graphics[ { {Dashed, Circle[ {0, r}, r] }, Red, Circle[ {r  $\phi$  ss, r}, r], Green,  
    Line[ { {r  $\phi$  ss, r}, {r  $\phi$  ss + d Sin[  $\phi$  ss], r + d Cos[  $\phi$  ss] } ] }, Axes  $\rightarrow$  True ],  
  ParametricPlot[ { r  $\phi$  s + d Sin[  $\phi$  s], r + d Cos[  $\phi$  s] }, { s, 0, ss },  
    PlotStyle  $\rightarrow$  Thick, PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  { {-3, 30}, {-5, 6} } ]  
  ], PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  { {-3, 30}, {-5, 6} } ]  
, { ss, 0.01, r  $\frac{2 \pi R}{\phi r}$ , Appearance  $\rightarrow$  "Labeled" }, { d, -3, 3} ]
```

ss

d



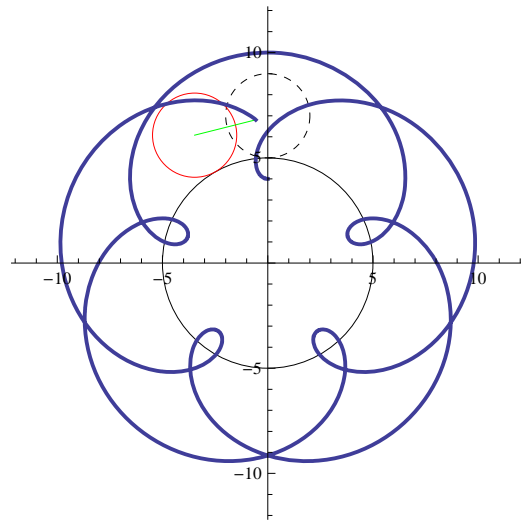
```

Manipulate[R = 5; r = 2;  $\psi = 4$ ;
Show[{
Graphics[{Circle[{0, 0}, R], {Dashed, Circle[{0, R + r}, r]},
Red, Circle[(R + r) {Sin[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ], Cos[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ]}, r], Green,
Line[{(R + r) {Sin[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ], Cos[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ]}, (R + r) {Sin[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ], Cos[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ]} +
d {Sin[( $\frac{r}{R} + 1$ )  $\psi ss$ ], Cos[( $\frac{r}{R} + 1$ )  $\psi ss$ ]}], Axes → True],
ParametricPlot[(R + r) {Sin[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi s$ ], Cos[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi s$ ]} +
d {Sin[( $\frac{r}{R} + 1$ )  $\psi s$ ], Cos[( $\frac{r}{R} + 1$ )  $\psi s$ ]}, {s, 0, ss}, PlotStyle → Thick],
PlotRange → R + 2 r + 0.2 + 3],
{ss, 0.01, r  $\frac{2 \pi R}{\psi r}$ , Appearance → "Labeled"}, {d, -3, 3}]

```

ss

d

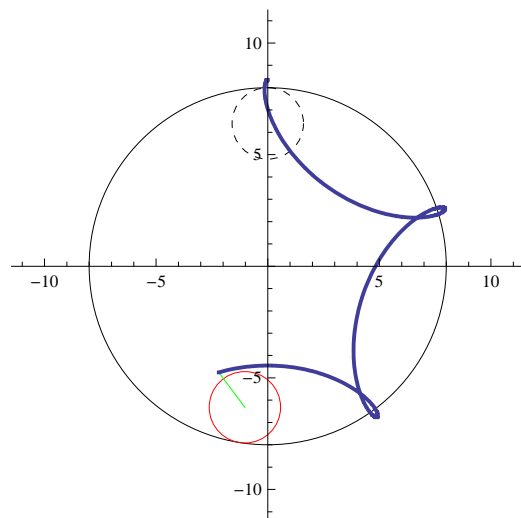


```

Manipulate[R = 8; r = R / k;  $\psi = 4$ ;
Show[
Graphics[
{Circle[{0, 0}, R], {Dashed, Circle[{0, R - r}, r]},
Red, Circle[(R - r) {Sin[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ], Cos[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ]}, r], Green,
Line[
{(R - r) {Sin[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ], Cos[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ]}, (R - r) {Sin[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ], Cos[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi ss$ ]} -
d {Sin[ $(\frac{r}{R} - 1) \psi ss$ ], Cos[ $(\frac{r}{R} - 1) \psi ss$ ]}], Axes -> True],
ParametricPlot[
(R - r) {Sin[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi s$ ], Cos[ $\frac{r}{R} \psi s$ ]} - d {Sin[ $(\frac{r}{R} - 1) \psi s$ ], Cos[ $(\frac{r}{R} - 1) \psi s$ ]},
{s, 0, ss}, PlotStyle -> Thick]],
PlotRange -> R + 3.5],
{ss, 0.01, r  $\frac{2 \pi R}{\psi r}$ , Appearance -> "Labeled"},
{d, -4, 4}, {k, {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}, ControlType -> RadioButton}]

```

ss
d
k 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Биллиард в эллипсе

In[10]:=

```

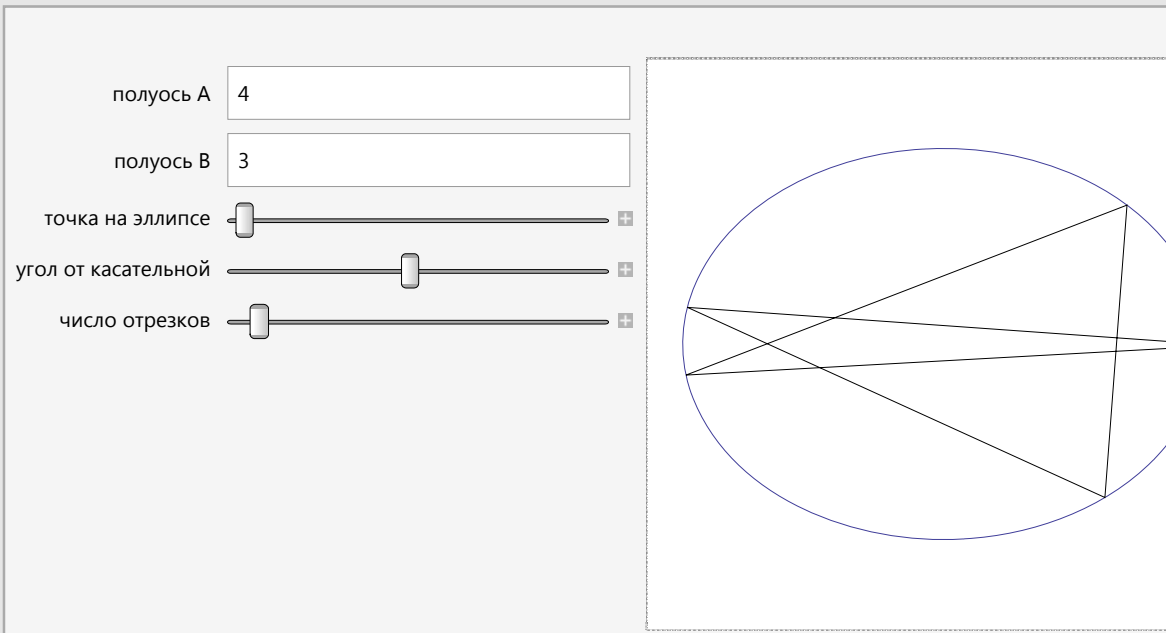
f[A_, B_, φ_] := {A Cos[φ], B Sin[φ]};
Tf[A_, B_, φ_] := Normalize[D[f[A, B, t], t] /. t -> φ];

SOLUTION[A_, B_, φ_, α_] := FullSimplify[NSolve[ $\frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = 1$  &&
  f[A, B, φ] + λ RotationMatrix[α].Tf[A, B, φ] == {x, y} && λ ≠ 0, {x, y, λ}]];
NextPoint[A_, B_, φ_, α_] := {SOLUTION[A, B, φ, α][[1, 1, 2]],
  SOLUTION[A, B, φ, α][[1, 2, 2]]};

NewPhi[A_, B_, φ_, α_] :=
  N[ArcTan[ $\frac{1}{A}$  SOLUTION[A, B, φ, α][[1, 1, 2]],  $\frac{1}{B}$  SOLUTION[A, B, φ, α][[1, 2, 2]]]];
NewAl[A_, B_, φ_, α_] :=
  N[ArcCos[(NextPoint[A, B, φ, α] - f[A, B, φ]).Tf[A, B, NewPhi[A, B, φ, α]] /
  (Norm[NextPoint[A, B, φ, α] - f[A, B, φ]] Norm[Tf[A, B, NewPhi[A, B, φ, α]])]];
FF[V_, n_] := If[Mod[n[[1]], 2] == 0, f[V[[1]], V[[2]], V[[3]]],
  f[V[[1]], V[[2]], V[[3]]]];
TRAJECTORY[A_, B_, φ_, α_, NN_] := (PTSφα1 = {{φ, α}};
  Do[PTSφα1 = Append[PTSφα1, {NewPhi[A, B, Last[PTSφα1][[1]], Last[PTSφα1][[2]],
    NewAl[A, B, Last[PTSφα1][[1]], Last[PTSφα1][[2]]}], {NN}];
  PTSxy1 := MapIndexed[FF, {A, B, #[[1]]} & /@ PTSφα1];
Manipulate[TRAJECTORY[A, B, φ, α, NN]; Show[ParametricPlot[f[A, B, t], {t, 0, 2 π}],
  ParametricPlot[f1[A, B, t], {t, 0, 2 π}], Graphics[Line[PTSxy1]],
  Axes -> False, AspectRatio -> Automatic, {{A, 4, "полуось A"}},
  {{B, 3, "полуось B"}}, {{φ, 0, "точка на эллипсе"}, 0, 2 π},
  {{α, 1.5, "угол от касательной"}, 0.001, π - 0.001},
  {{NN, 5, "число отрезков"}, 1, 100, 1}]

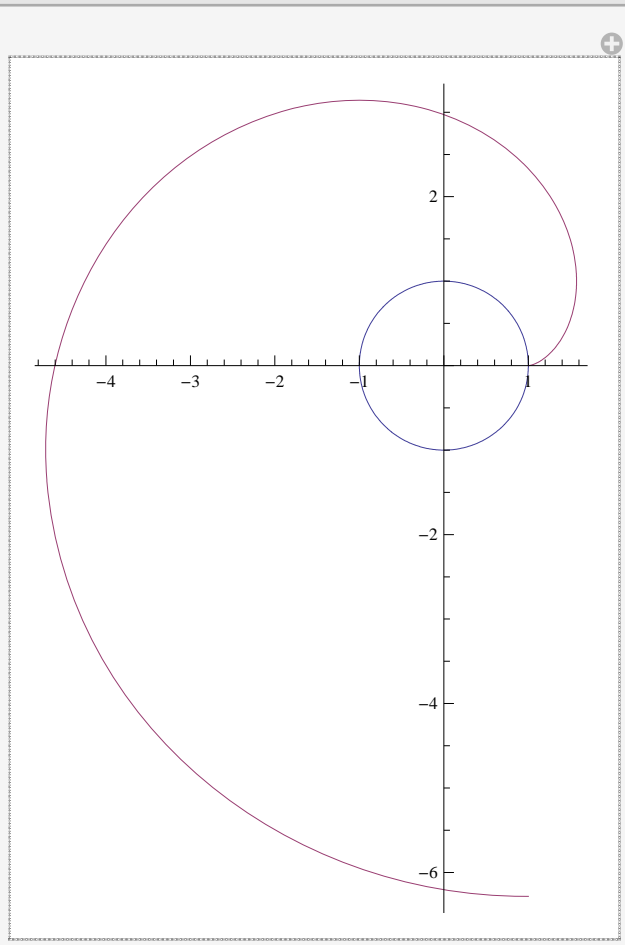
```

Out[18]=



```
Manipulate[  
   $\gamma[t_] := \{a \text{Cos}[t], a \text{Sin}[t]\};$   
   $s[t_] := \text{NIntegrate}[\text{Norm}[\gamma'[t]], \{t, 0, t\}];$   
   $\delta[t_] := \gamma[t] - \frac{\gamma'[t]}{\text{Norm}[\gamma'[t]]} s[t];$   
  ParametricPlot[ $\{\gamma[t], \delta[t]\}, \{t, 0, 2\pi\},$   
   $\{a, 1, 1, 5\}$ ]
```

a



Визуализация репера Френе

In[19]=

```

Manipulate[γ[t_] := 5 {Cos[t], Sin[t]};

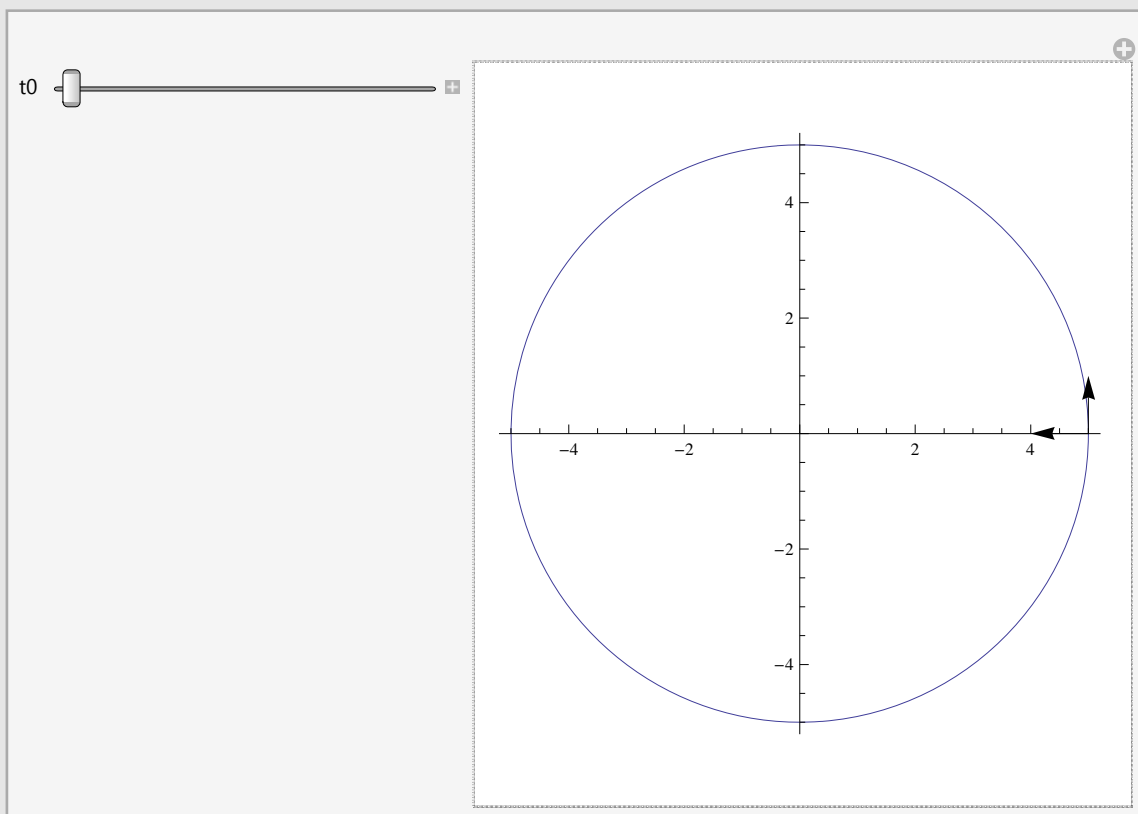
v[t_] :=  $\frac{\gamma'[t]}{\text{Norm}[\gamma'[t]]}$ ;

n[t_] :=  $\frac{\gamma''[t] - (\mathbf{v}[t] \cdot \gamma''[t]) \mathbf{v}[t]}{\text{Norm}[\gamma''[t] - (\mathbf{v}[t] \cdot \gamma''[t]) \mathbf{v}[t]]}$ ;

Show[{ParametricPlot[γ[t], {t, 0, 2 π}], Graphics[{
  Arrow[{γ[t0], γ[t0] + v[t0]}], Arrow[{γ[t0], γ[t0] + n[t0]}]}]}],
{t0, 0, 2 π}
]

```

Out[19]=



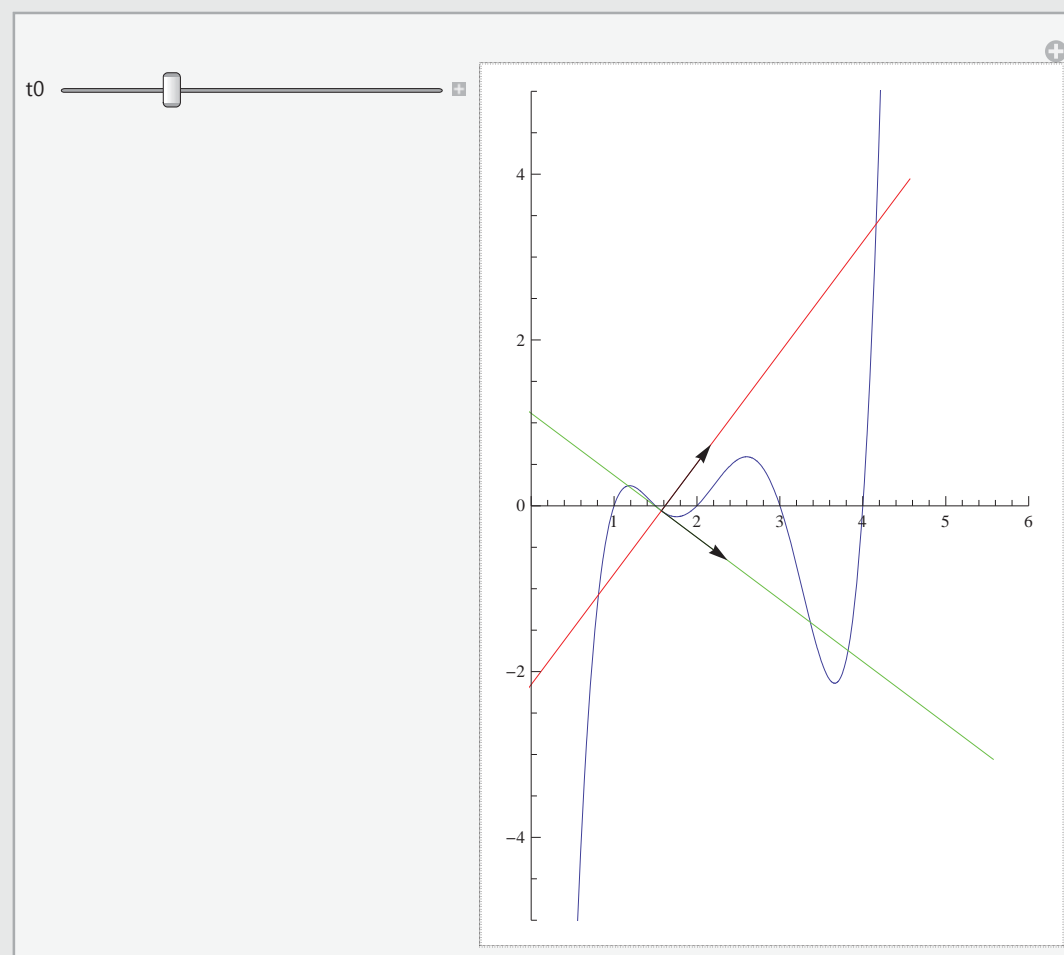
In[20]:=

```

Manipulate[ $\gamma[t_] := \{t, (t-1)(t-1.5)(t-2)(t-3)(t-4)\};$ 
   $v[t_] := \frac{\gamma'[t]}{\text{Norm}[\gamma'[t]]};$ 
   $n[t_] := \frac{\gamma''[t] - (\gamma[t] \cdot \gamma''[t]) \gamma[t]}{\text{Norm}[\gamma''[t] - (\gamma[t] \cdot \gamma''[t]) \gamma[t]]};$ 
  Show[
    ParametricPlot[ $\gamma[t]$ , {t, 0.5, 4.5}, PlotRange -> {{0, 6}, {-5, 5}},
    ParametricPlot[
      { $\gamma[t_0] + k v[t_0]$ ,  $\gamma[t_0] + k n[t_0]$ }, {k, -5, 5}, PlotStyle -> {Green, Red},
    Graphics[
      Arrow[{ $\gamma[t_0]$ ,  $\gamma[t_0] + v[t_0]$ }, Arrow[{ $\gamma[t_0]$ ,  $\gamma[t_0] + n[t_0]$ }]
    ]
  ],
  {{t0,  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ }, 0.5, 4.5}
]

```

Out[20]=



Визуализация канонического базиса поверхности

In[23]:=

```

Clear[r, r1, r2, u, v, n, uu, vv];
Manipulate[r[u_, v_] := {Sin[u] Cos[v], Sin[u] Sin[v], Cos[u]};
r1[u_, v_] := D[r[uu, v], uu] /. uu -> u;
r2[u_, v_] := D[r[u, vv], vv] /. vv -> v;
n[u_, v_] :=  $\frac{\text{Cross}[r1[u, v], r2[u, v]]}{\text{Norm}[\text{Cross}[r1[u, v], r2[u, v]]]}$ ;
Show[{
  ParametricPlot3D[r[u, v], {u, 0, 2  $\pi$ }, {v, 0, 2  $\pi$ }, MeshStyle -> {Orange, Green},
    Boxed -> False, Axes -> None, PlotStyle -> {Opacity[0.5]}],
  (*ParametricPlot3D[{r[u0,v0]+x r1[u0,v0]+y r2[u0,v0]},{x,-1,1},
    {y,-1,1},Mesh->None,PlotStyle->{Opacity[0.5]}],*)
  ContourPlot3D[{x, y, z}.n[u0, v0] == r[u0, v0].n[u0, v0], {x, -2, 2},
    {y, -2, 2}, {z, -2, 2}, Mesh -> None, ContourStyle -> {Yellow, Opacity[0.5]}],
  Graphics3D[{
    Arrow[{r[u0, v0], r[u0, v0] + r1[u0, v0]}],
    Arrow[{r[u0, v0], r[u0, v0] + r2[u0, v0]}]
  }]
}],
{{u0,  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ },  $\frac{\pi}{8}$ ,  $\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{8}$ }, {{v0,  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ }, 0, 2  $\pi$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{8}$ }}

```

Out[24]=

u0

v0



Визуализация изменения координат касательного вектора


In[25]:=


```


r[u_, v_] := {Cosh[u] Cos[v], Cosh[u] Sin[v], u};
r1[u_, v_] := D[r[uu, v], uu] /. uu -> u;
r2[u_, v_] := D[r[u, vv], vv] /. vv -> v;
g11[u_, v_] := r1[u, v].r1[u, v];
g12[u_, v_] := r1[u, v].r2[u, v];
g22[u_, v_] := r2[u, v].r2[u, v];
G[u_, v_] :=  $\begin{pmatrix} g11[u, v] & g12[u, v] \\ g12[u, v] & g22[u, v] \end{pmatrix}$ ;
Manipulate[
   $\gamma[t_]$  := {t, a t + b}; (*координаты кривой в координатах на поверхности*)
   $\gamma r[t_]$  := r[u, v] /. {u ->  $\gamma[t][[1]]$ , v ->  $\gamma[t][[2]]$ };
  (*координаты кривой в координатах объемлющего пространства*)
   $v[t_]$  :=  $\gamma'[t]$ ; (*координаты касательного вектора в координатах на поверхности*)
   $w[t_]$  := Transpose[{r1[u, v], r2[u, v]}.v[t] /. {u ->  $\gamma[t][[1]]$ , v ->  $\gamma[t][[2]]$ };
  (*координаты касательного вектора в координатах объемлющего пространства*)
  e1[t_] := r1[u, v] /. {u ->  $\gamma[t][[1]]$ , v ->  $\gamma[t][[2]]$ };
  e2[t_] := r2[u, v] /. {u ->  $\gamma[t][[1]]$ , v ->  $\gamma[t][[2]]$ };
   $\alpha[t_]$  :=
  ArcCos[ $\frac{v[t].G[u, v].\{1, 0\}}{\sqrt{v[t].G[u, v].v[t]} \sqrt{\{1, 0\}.G[u, v].\{1, 0\}}}$ ] /. {u ->  $\gamma[t][[1]]$ , v ->  $\gamma[t][[2]]$ } //
  FullSimplify; (*угол между кривой и первой координатной линией*)
  Column[{ $\alpha[t_0]$ , v[t_0],
  Show[{
    ParametricPlot3D[r[u, v],
      {u, -1, 1}, {v, 0, 2  $\pi$ }, Boxed -> False, Mesh -> None, Axes -> None,
      PlotStyle -> {Red, Opacity[0.5]}, PlotRange -> {{-2, 2}, {-2, 2}, {-1, 1}},
    ParametricPlot3D[ $\gamma r[t]$ , {t, -1, 1}, Boxed -> False, Mesh -> None,
      Axes -> None, PlotStyle -> {Green, Thick}],
    Graphics3D[{Arrow[{ $\gamma r[t_0]$ ,  $\gamma r[t_0] + e1[t_0]$ }, Arrow[{ $\gamma r[t_0]$ ,  $\gamma r[t_0] + e2[t_0]$ },
      Yellow, Arrow[{ $\gamma r[t_0]$ ,  $\gamma r[t_0] + w[t_0]$ }}]}]}]}],
  {t_0, -1, 1}, {{a, 1}, 0, 10}, {b, 0, 5}]

```

Out[32]=

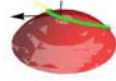
t0  _____ +

a  _____ +

b  _____ +

$$\text{ArcCos}\left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{3-\text{Cos}[2]}}\right]$$

{1, 1}



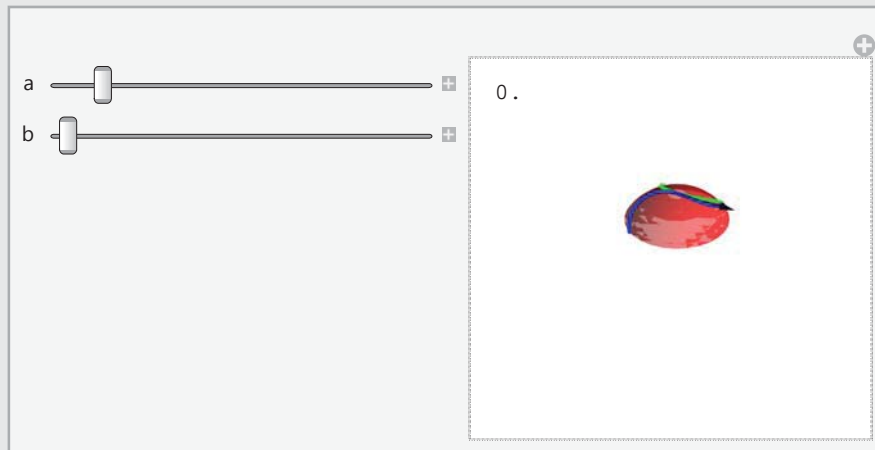
In[33]:=

```

r[u_, v_] := {Cosh[u] Cos[v], Cosh[u] Sin[v], u};
r1[u_, v_] := D[r[u, v], uu] /. uu -> u;
r2[u_, v_] := D[r[u, v], vv] /. vv -> v;
g11[u_, v_] := r1[u, v].r1[u, v];
g12[u_, v_] := r1[u, v].r2[u, v];
g22[u_, v_] := r2[u, v].r2[u, v];
G[u_, v_] :=  $\begin{pmatrix} g11[u, v] & g12[u, v] \\ g12[u, v] & g22[u, v] \end{pmatrix}$ ;
Manipulate[
   $\gamma_1[t] := \{t, a + b\}$ ; (*координаты первой кривой в координатах на поверхности*)
   $\gamma_{1r}[t] := r[u, v] /. \{u \rightarrow \gamma_1[t][[1]], v \rightarrow \gamma_1[t][[2]]\}$ ;
   $\gamma_2[t] := \{t, t^2\}$ ; (*координаты второй кривой в координатах на поверхности*)
   $\gamma_{2r}[t] := r[u, v] /. \{u \rightarrow \gamma_2[t][[1]], v \rightarrow \gamma_2[t][[2]]\}$ ;
  (*координаты второй кривой в координатах объемлющего пространства*)
   $v_1[t] := \gamma_1'[t]$ ; (*координаты касательного вектора
    первой кривой в координатах на поверхности*)
   $w_1[t] := Transpose[\{r1[u, v], r2[u, v]\}.v_1[t] /. \{u \rightarrow \gamma_1[t][[1]], v \rightarrow \gamma_1[t][[2]]\}$ ;
  (*координаты касательного вектора первой
    кривой в координатах объемлющего пространства*)
   $v_2[t] := \gamma_2'[t]$ ; (*координаты касательного вектора
    второй кривой в координатах на поверхности*)
   $w_2[t] := Transpose[\{r1[u, v], r2[u, v]\}.v_2[t] /. \{u \rightarrow \gamma_2[t][[1]], v \rightarrow \gamma_2[t][[2]]\}$ ;
  (*координаты касательного вектора второй
    кривой в координатах объемлющего пространства*)
  intpt = NSolve[ $\gamma_1[t] == \gamma_2[t], t$ ];
  t0 = t /. intpt[[1]];
   $\alpha[t] := ArcCos\left[\frac{v_1[t].G[u, v].v_2[t]}{\sqrt{v_1[t].G[u, v].v_1[t]} \sqrt{v_2[t].G[u, v].v_2[t]}}\right] /. \{u \rightarrow \gamma_1[t][[1]], v \rightarrow \gamma_1[t][[2]]\}$  // FullSimplify; (*угол между кривыми*)
  Column[{ $\alpha[t0]$ ,
    Show[{
      ParametricPlot3D[r[u, v],
        {u, -1, 1}, {v, 0, 2  $\pi$ }, Boxed -> False, Mesh -> None, Axes -> None,
        PlotStyle -> {Red, Opacity[0.5]}, PlotRange -> {{-2, 2}, {-2, 2}, {-1, 1}},
      ParametricPlot3D[ $\{\gamma_{1r}[t], \gamma_{2r}[t]\}$ , {t, -1, 1}, Boxed -> False,
        Mesh -> None, Axes -> None, PlotStyle -> {{Green, Thick}, {Blue, Thick}},
      Graphics3D[{Arrow[ $\{\gamma_{1r}[t0], \gamma_{1r}[t0] + w_1[t0]\}$ ],
        Arrow[ $\{\gamma_{2r}[t0], \gamma_{2r}[t0] + w_2[t0]\}$ ]}]}]}]
  ]],
  {{a, 1}, 0, 10}, {b, 0, 5}]

```

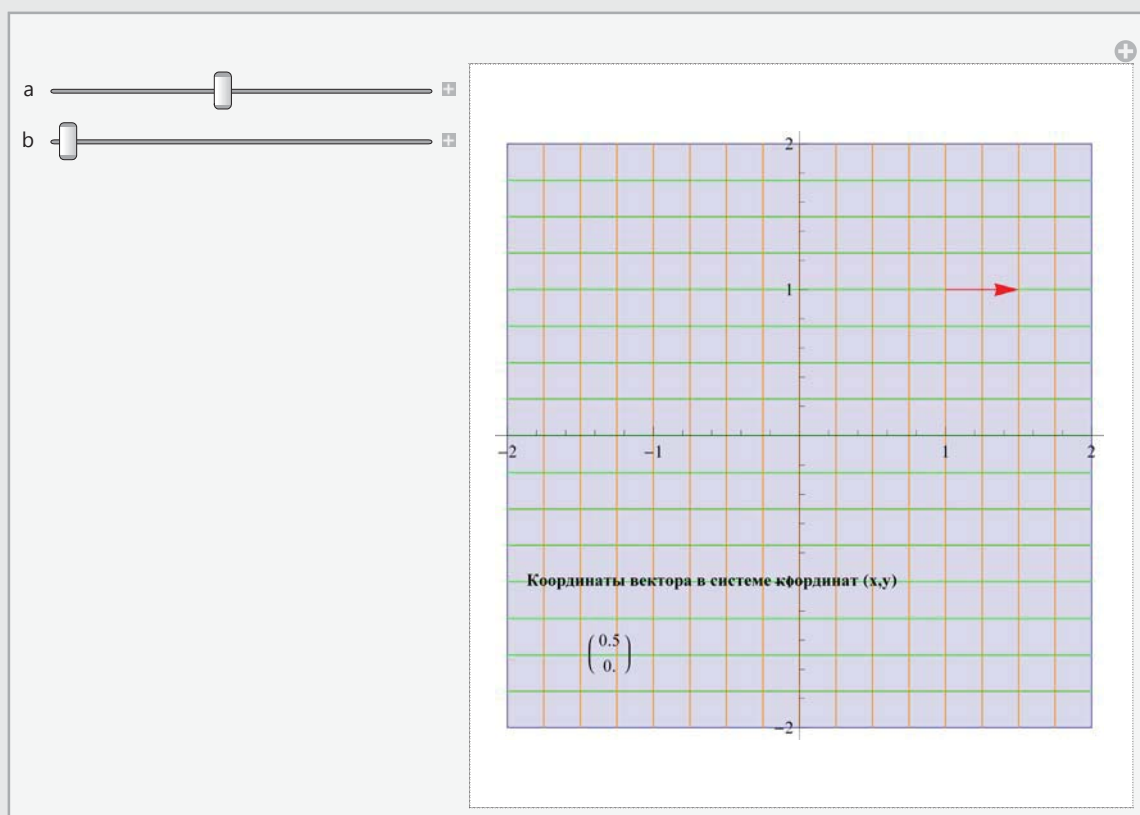
Out[40]=



```

Manipulate[
  P = {1, 1};
  ξ[a_, b_] := {a Cos[b], a Sin[b]};
  Show[{ParametricPlot[{x, y}, {x, -2, 2}, {y, -2, 2}, Frame → False,
    MeshStyle → {Orange, Green}],
    Graphics[{Red, Arrow[{P, P + ξ[a, b]}], Black,
      Text[ξ[a, b] // MatrixForm, {-1.3, -1.5}], Text[Style[
        "Координаты вектора в системе координат (x,y)", Bold], {-0.6, -1}]}]},
    {a, 0.5}, 0.1, 1}, {b, 0, 2
  π}]

```



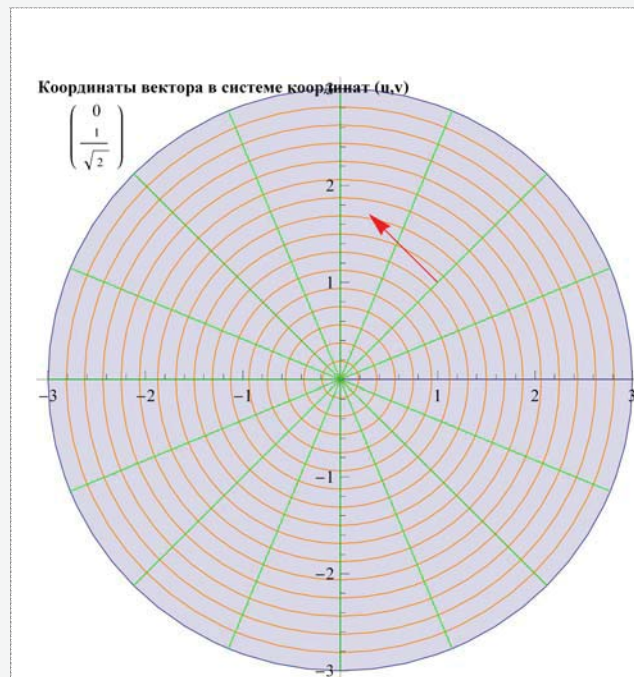
```

Manipulate[u[x_, y_] :=  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  ;
v[x_, y_] := ArcTan[ $\frac{y}{x}$ ];
f[x_, y_] := {u[x, y], v[x, y]};
invf[u_, v_] := {u Cos[v], u Sin[v]};
ux[x_, y_] := D[u[xx, y], xx] /. xx -> x;
uy[x_, y_] := D[u[x, yy], yy] /. yy -> y;
vx[x_, y_] := D[v[xx, y], xx] /. xx -> x;
vy[x_, y_] := D[v[x, yy], yy] /. yy -> y;
j[x_, y_] :=  $\begin{pmatrix} ux[x, y] & uy[x, y] \\ vx[x, y] & vy[x, y] \end{pmatrix}$ ;
P = {1, 1};
ξ[a_, b_] := {a Cos[b], a Sin[b]};
η[{x_, y_}, a_, b_] := j[x, y].ξ[a, b];
Show[{ParametricPlot[invf[u, v], {u, 0, 3},
  {v, 0, 2 π}, Frame -> False, MeshStyle -> {Orange, Green}],
Graphics[{Red, Arrow[{P, P + ξ[a, b]}], Black,
Text[η[P, a, b] // MatrixForm, {-2.5, 2.5}], Text[
Style["Координаты вектора в системе координат (u,v)", Bold], {-1.2, 3}]}]},
{{a, 1}, 0.1, 2}, {{b,  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ }, 0, 2 π}]

```

a

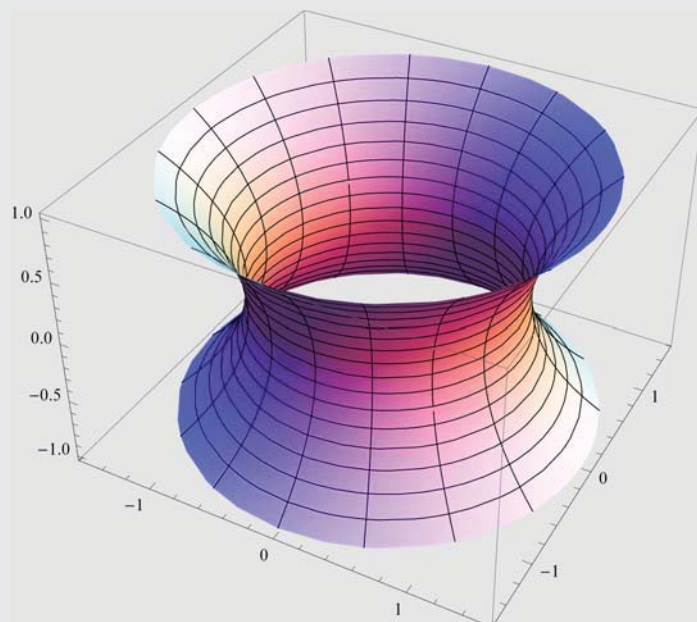
b



Визуализация зависимости от параметра

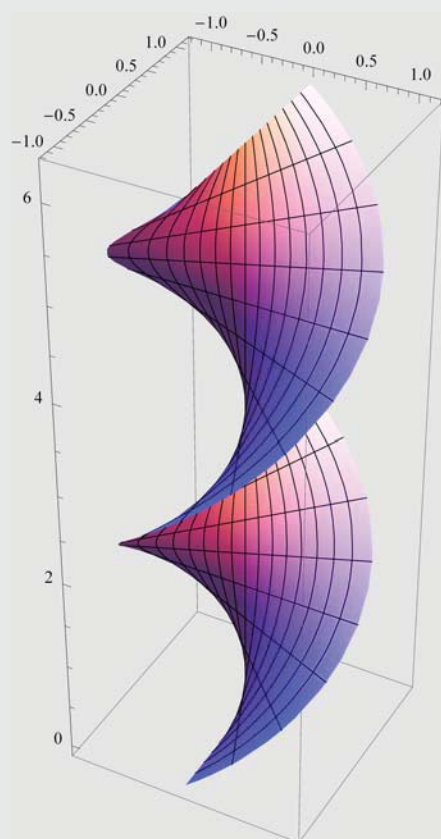
Катеноид (минимальная поверхность вращения)

```
ParametricPlot3D[{Cosh[u] Cos[v], Cosh[u] Sin[v], u}, {u, -1, 1}, {v, 0, 2 π}]
```



Геликоид (минимальная линейчатая поверхность)

```
ParametricPlot3D[{Sinh[u] Sin[v], -Sinh[u] Cos[v], v}, {u, -1, 1}, {v, 0, 2 π}]
```

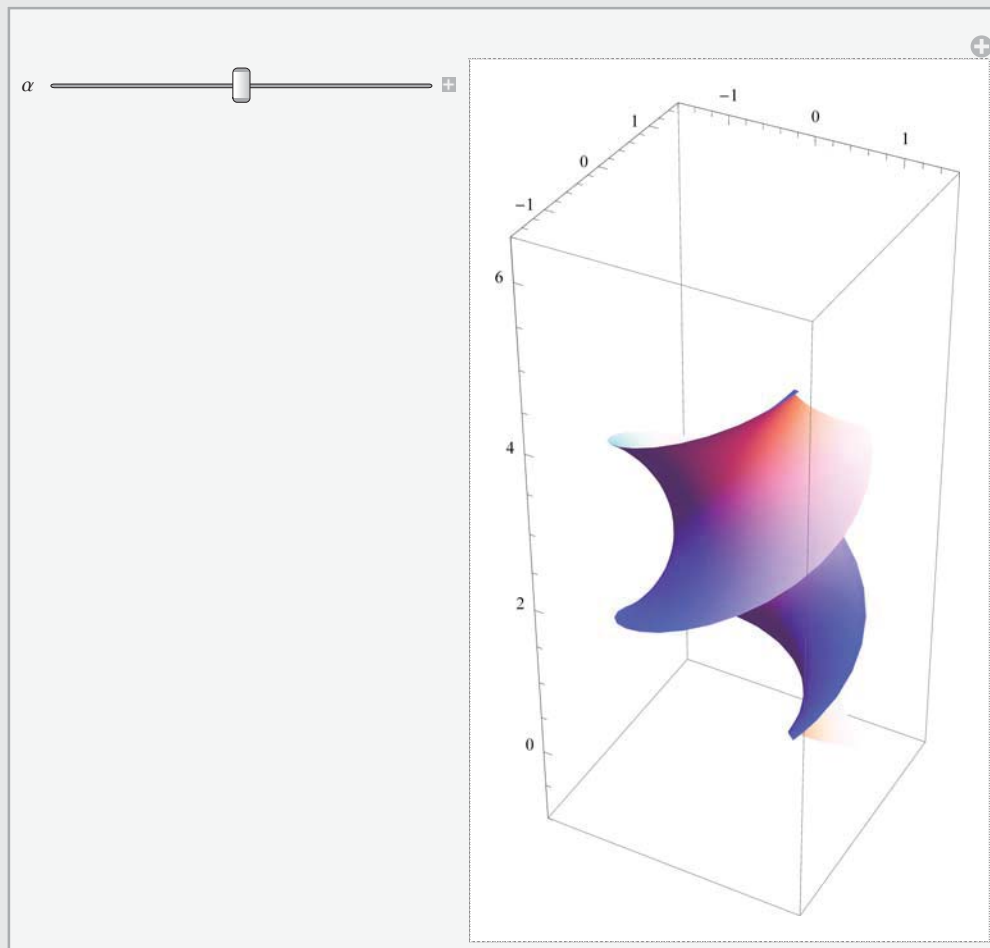


Оказывается, что можно так изогнуть один виток геликоида, что он примет форму катеноида с разрезом по меридиану. Более того, все промежуточные поверхности минимальны.

(Здесь PlotRange описывает отрезки изменения координат $\{x,y,z\}$ точек поверхности; Mesh - координатная сетка на поверхности, в данном случае Mesh \rightarrow None означает, что сетка

отсутствует; PlotPoints - количество точек на каждой координатной кривой: чем больше точек, тем более гладко выглядит поверхность, хотя прорисовка замедляется; α - параметр изгиба)

```
Manipulate[ParametricPlot3D[Cos[ $\alpha$ ] {Cosh[u] Cos[v], Cosh[u] Sin[v], u} +
  Sin[ $\alpha$ ] {Sinh[u] Sin[v], -Sinh[u] Cos[v], v}, {u, -1, 1}, {v, 0, 2  $\pi$ },
  PlotRange -> {{-1.6, 1.6}, {-1.6, 1.6}, {-1, 6.5}}, Mesh -> None,
  PlotPoints -> 30],
  { $\alpha$ , 0,  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ }
```



Проведем вычисления, которые покажут, что это изометричная деформация, причем в классе минимальных поверхностей.

```
RR[u_, v_] :=
  Cos[ $\alpha$ ] {Cosh[u] Cos[v], Cosh[u] Sin[v], u} + Sin[ $\alpha$ ] {Sinh[u] Sin[v], -Sinh[u] Cos[v], v}
RU[u_, v_] := D[RR[uu, v], uu] /. uu -> u;
RV[u_, v_] := D[RR[u, vv], vv] /. vv -> v;
RUU[u_, v_] := D[RR[uu, v], uu, uu] /. uu -> u;
RUV[u_, v_] := D[RR[uu, vv], uu, vv] /. {uu -> u, vv -> v};
RVV[u_, v_] := D[RR[u, vv], vv, vv] /. vv -> v;
```

Вычисляем первую квадратичную форму.

```
EE[u_, v_] := RU[u, v].RU[u, v] // Simplify
FF[u_, v_] := RU[u, v].RV[u, v] // Simplify
GG[u_, v_] := RV[u, v].RV[u, v] // Simplify
EE[u, v]
FF[u, v]
GG[u, v]
```

Cosh[u]²

0

Cosh[u]²

Видно, что она не зависит от параметра изгиба, значит при всех значениях параметра изгиба получаются изометричные поверхности.

Теперь вычислим нормаль. Обратите внимание на специфику использования команды Simplify при нормировке вектора нормали.

```
nn1[u_, v_] := Normalize[Cross[RU[u, v], RV[u, v]]];
nn1[u, v]
nn2[u_, v_] := Simplify[Normalize[Cross[RU[u, v], RV[u, v]]]];
nn2[u, v]
nn3[u_, v_] := Cross[RU[u, v], RV[u, v]] // Simplify
nn3[u, v]
Sqrt[nn3[u, v].nn3[u, v]] // Simplify
Len[u_, v_] :=
  Simplify[Sqrt[nn3[u, v].nn3[u, v]], Element[u, Reals] && Element[v, Reals]];
Len[u, v]
nn[u_, v_] :=  $\frac{nn3[u, v]}{Len[u, v]}$ ;
nn[u, v]
```


$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left(-\text{Cos}[v] \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] - \text{Cos}[v] \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \right) / \\ & \left(\sqrt{\left(\text{Abs}\left[-\text{Cos}[v] \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] - \text{Cos}[v] \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2\right]^2 + \right. \right. \\ & \quad \text{Abs}\left[-\text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v] - \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2\right]^2 + \\ & \quad \left. \left. \text{Abs}\left[\text{Cos}[v]^2 \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sinh}[u] + \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]^2 \text{Sinh}[u] + \right. \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. \text{Cos}[v]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \text{Sinh}[u] + \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]^2 \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \text{Sinh}[u]\right]^2 \right) \right) \right), \\ & \left(-\text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v] - \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \right) / \\ & \left(\sqrt{\left(\text{Abs}\left[-\text{Cos}[v] \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] - \text{Cos}[v] \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2\right]^2 + \right. \right. \\ & \quad \text{Abs}\left[-\text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v] - \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2\right]^2 + \\ & \quad \left. \left. \text{Abs}\left[\text{Cos}[v]^2 \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sinh}[u] + \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]^2 \text{Sinh}[u] + \right. \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. \text{Cos}[v]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \text{Sinh}[u] + \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]^2 \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \text{Sinh}[u]\right]^2 \right) \right) \right), \\ & \left(\text{Cos}[v]^2 \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sinh}[u] + \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]^2 \text{Sinh}[u] + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \text{Cos}[v]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \text{Sinh}[u] + \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]^2 \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \text{Sinh}[u] \right) / \\ & \left(\sqrt{\left(\text{Abs}\left[-\text{Cos}[v] \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] - \text{Cos}[v] \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2\right]^2 + \right. \right. \\ & \quad \text{Abs}\left[-\text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v] - \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2\right]^2 + \\ & \quad \left. \left. \text{Abs}\left[\text{Cos}[v]^2 \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sinh}[u] + \text{Cos}[\alpha]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]^2 \text{Sinh}[u] + \right. \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. \text{Cos}[v]^2 \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \text{Sinh}[u] + \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]^2 \text{Sin}[\alpha]^2 \text{Sinh}[u]\right]^2 \right) \right) \right) \} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & -\frac{\text{Cos}[v] \text{Cosh}[u]}{\sqrt{\text{Abs}[\text{Cos}[v] \text{Cosh}[u]]^2 + \text{Abs}[\text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]]^2 + \text{Abs}[\text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sinh}[u]]^2}}, \\ & -\frac{\text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]}{\sqrt{\text{Abs}[\text{Cos}[v] \text{Cosh}[u]]^2 + \text{Abs}[\text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]]^2 + \text{Abs}[\text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sinh}[u]]^2}}, \\ & \frac{\text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sinh}[u]}{\sqrt{\text{Abs}[\text{Cos}[v] \text{Cosh}[u]]^2 + \text{Abs}[\text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v]]^2 + \text{Abs}[\text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sinh}[u]]^2}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\{-\text{Cos}[v] \text{Cosh}[u], -\text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sin}[v], \text{Cosh}[u] \text{Sinh}[u]\}$$

$$\sqrt{\text{Cosh}[u]^4}$$

$$\text{Cosh}[u]^2$$

$$\{-\text{Cos}[v] \text{Sech}[u], -\text{Sech}[u] \text{Sin}[v], \text{Tanh}[u]\}$$

Получили разумное выражение для нормали - самая последняя формула. Все предыдущие - неудачные попытки объяснить *Mathematica*, что мы хотим упростить ответ.

Ищем теперь вторую квадратичную форму.

```

LL[u_, v_] := RUU[u, v].nn[u, v] // Simplify
MM[u_, v_] := RUV[u, v].nn[u, v] // Simplify
NN[u_, v_] := RVV[u, v].nn[u, v] // Simplify
LL[u, v]
MM[u, v]
NN[u, v]

```

-Cos[α]

-Sin[α]

Cos[α]

```

KK[u_, v_] := (LL[u, v] NN[u, v] - MM[u, v]^2) / (EE[u, v] GG[u, v] - FF[u, v]^2)
HH[u_, v_] := (EE[u, v] NN[u, v] - 2 FF[u, v] MM[u, v] + GG[u, v] LL[u, v]) /
  (EE[u, v] GG[u, v] - FF[u, v]^2)
KK[u, v] // FullSimplify
HH[u, v]

```

-Sech[u]⁴

0

Локсодромия

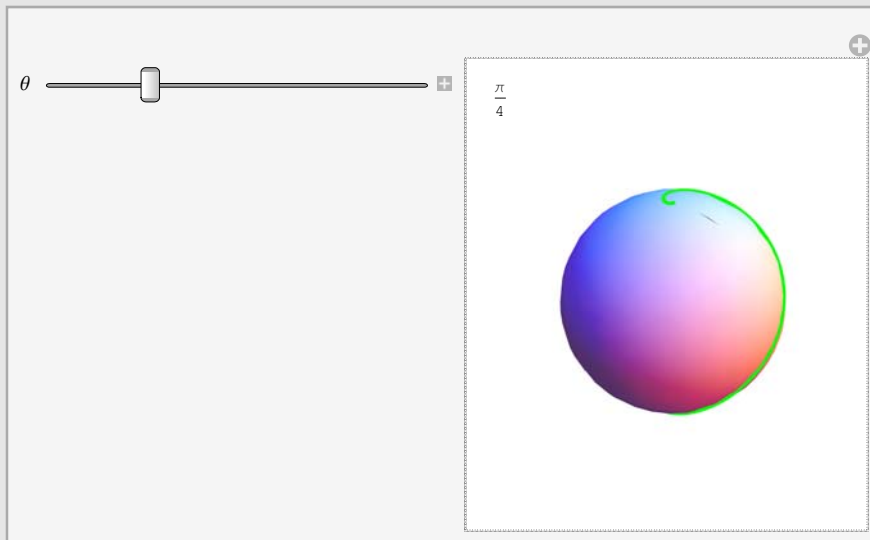
In[1]=

```
angle[r_, γ_][t_] := Module[{u, v, ru, rv},
  ru = D[r[u, v], u];
  rv = D[r[u, v], v];
  g = (ru.ru ru.rv
       ru.rv rv.rv);
  ArcCos[
$$\frac{\gamma'[t].g.\{1, 0\}}{\sqrt{\gamma'[t].g.\gamma'[t]} \sqrt{\{1, 0\}.g.\{1, 0\}}}$$
] /.
  {u → γ[t][[1]], v → γ[t][[2]]} // FullSimplify
] (*угол между кривой и второй координатной линией*)
```

In[2]=

```
Manipulate[sphere[u_, v_] := {Sin[u] Cos[v], Sin[u] Sin[v], Cos[u]};
lok[t_] := {t, Tan[θ] Log[Tan[ $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{t}{2}$ ]]}; (*уравнение локсодромии на сфере*)
loksph[t_] := sphere[u, v] /. {u → lok[t][[1]], v → lok[t][[2]]};
Column[{angle[sphere, lok][t], Show[{ParametricPlot3D[sphere[u, v],
  {u, 0, π}, {v, 0, 2 π}, Boxed → False, Mesh → None, Axes → None],
  ParametricPlot3D[loksph[t], {t, 0, π}, PlotStyle → {Green, Thick}]
}]}],
{{θ,  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ }, 0, π}]
```

Out[2]=



In[3]:=

```

Clear[T, H, G, a, b, λ, θ, e1, e2, r, dr, sol]
Manipulate[

  G[u_, v_, a_, b_] := {(a + b Cos[u]) Cos[v], (a + b Cos[u]) Sin[v], b Sin[u]};
  GaussianCurvatureOfTor[a_, b_, λ_, θ_] := Cos[λ] / (b (a + b Cos[λ]));

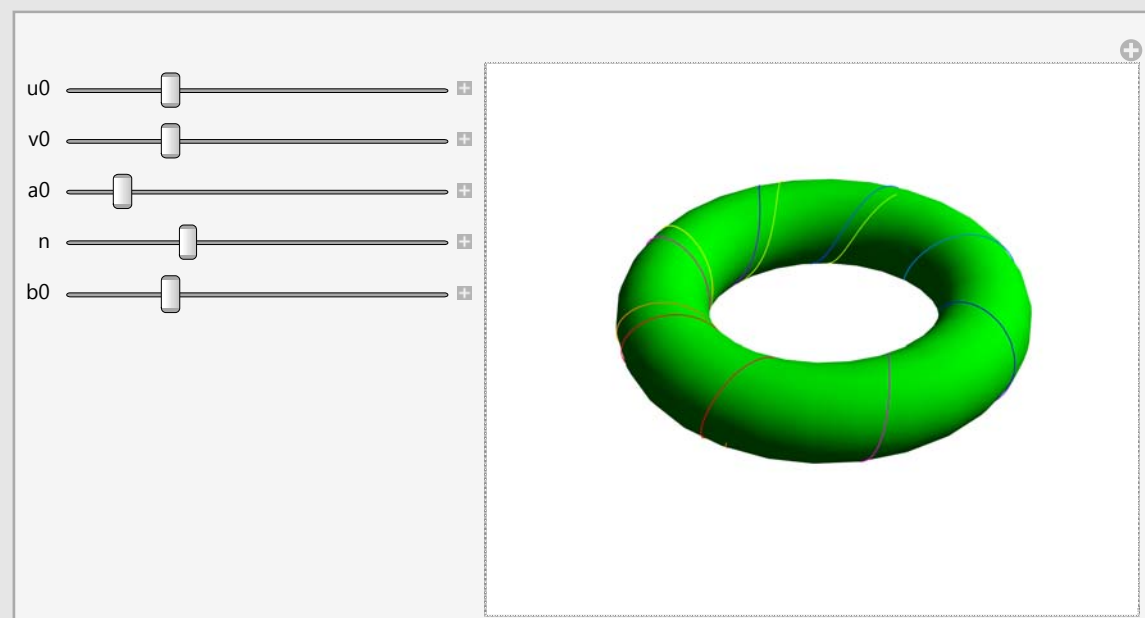
  e1[u_, v_, a_, b_] := {-b Sin[u[t]] Cos[v[t]], -b Sin[u[t]] Sin[v[t]], b Cos[u[t]};
  e2[u_, v_, a_, b_] := {-(a + b Cos[u[t]]) Sin[v[t]], (a + b Cos[u[t]]) Cos[v[t]], 0};
  r[u_, v_, a_, b_] :=
    {(a + b Cos[u[t]]) Cos[v[t]], (a + b Cos[u[t]]) Sin[v[t]], b Sin[u[t]};
  dr[u_, v_, a_, b_] := D[r[u, v, a, b], t];

  sol = NDSolve[{dr[u, v, a0, b0].e2[u, v, a0, b0] == Sin[n],
    (*угол между локсодромой и меридианом, а также параллелью*)
    dr[u, v, a0, b0].e1[u, v, a0, b0] == Cos[n], u[0] == u0, v[0] == v0}
    (*начальная точка*), {u, v}, {t, 0, 100}];

  Show[{
    ParametricPlot3D[G[u, v, a0, b0],
      {u, 0, 2 * Pi}, {v, 0, 2 * Pi}, Mesh → None, PlotStyle → Green],
    ParametricPlot3D[G[u, v, a0, b0] /. {u → u[t], v → v[t]} /. sol[[1]], {t, 0, 5},
      ColorFunctionScaling → False, ColorFunction → Function[{x, y, z, u}, Hue[0.3 * a0 *
        b0 * GaussianCurvatureOfTor[a0, b0, u, v] /. {u → u[t], v → v[t]} /. sol[[1]]]]],
    },
    Boxed → False, Axes → False
  ],
  {{u0, Pi / 2}, 0, 2 Pi, Pi / 10}, {{v0, Pi / 2}, 0, 2 Pi, Pi / 10},
  {{a0, 0.7}, 0.6, 1.5, 0.1}, {{n, 3 Pi / 10}, 0, Pi, Pi / 10}, {{b0, 0.2}, 0.1, 0.5, 0.05}
]

```

Out[4]=



Движения в модели единичного круга и в модели верхней полуплоскости

In[1]:=

```

Manipulate[
$$g[z_, \varphi_, z00_] := e^{i\varphi} \frac{z - z00}{1 - z \text{Conjugate}[z00]}$$
;


$$\text{ginv}[z_, \varphi_, z0_] := e^{-i\varphi} \frac{z + e^{i\varphi} z0}{1 + z e^{-i\varphi} \text{Conjugate}[z0]}$$
;

line[z1_, z2_, t_] := ginv[t g[z2, 0, z1], 0, z1];
CirPoly[p_, Clr_] := Module[{},
  Show[
    Graphics[Circle[]],
    Table[ParametricPlot[With[{z = line[Complex[Sequence@@p[[i]],
      Complex[Sequence@@p[[If[i == Length[p], 1, i + 1]]], t]},
      {Re[z], Im[z]}], {t, 0, 1}, PlotStyle -> Directive[Clr]],
      {i, If[Length[p] == 2, 1, Length[p]]}
    ], ImageSize -> {300, 300}
  ];
  z0 = r (Cos[\psi] + i Sin[\psi]);
  gtable[p_, \varphi_, z00_] := Table[{Re[g[Complex[p[[i]][[1]], p[[i]][[2]], \varphi, z00]],
    Im[g[Complex[p[[i]][[1]], p[[i]][[2]], \varphi, z00]]}, {i, 1, Length[p]}];
  Row[{CirPoly[p, Red], CirPoly[gtable[p, \varphi0, z0], Blue]
  },
  {\varphi0, 0, 2 \pi}, {\psi, 0, 2 \pi}, {r, 0, 0.999},
  {{p, {{-1 / 2, 0}, {1 / 2, 1 / 2}}}, Locator, LocatorAutoCreate -> True}
];

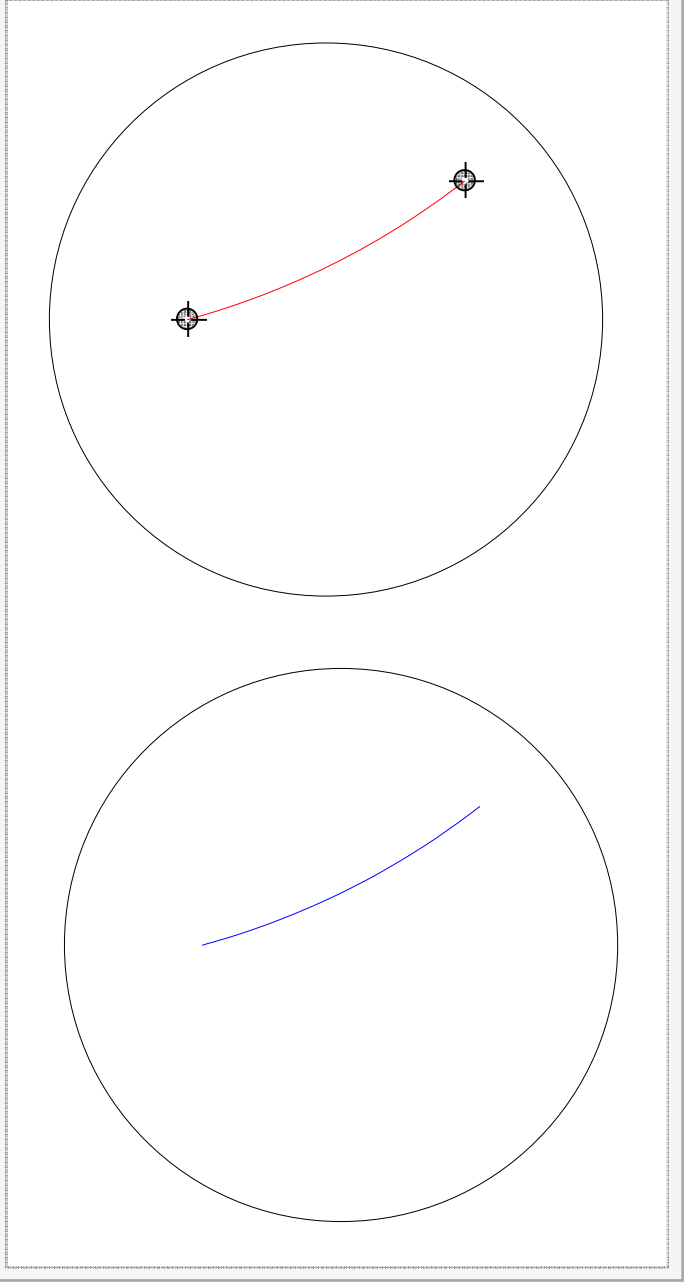
```

Out[1]=

φ_0

ψ

r



In[2]:=

```

Manipulate[h[z_, {a_, b_, c_, d_}] := If[a d - b c > 0,  $\frac{a z + b}{c z + d}$ ,  $\frac{-a z - b}{c z + d}$ ];

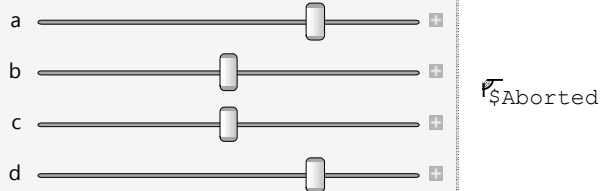
linepl[z1_, z2_, t_] := Module[{p1, p2, med, hp1, hp2, cent, r, hp, s, tt},
  p1 = {Re[z1], Im[z1]};
  p2 = {Re[z2], Im[z2]};
  med =  $\frac{p1 + p2}{2}$ ;
  intpt = Solve[med[[2]] + s (p1[[1]] - p2[[1]]) == 0, s, Reals];
  s0 = If[Length[intpt] == 1, s /. intpt[[1]], e $\pi$ ]; (*если точки лежат на
  одной вертикальной прямой, то присвоим s0 значение, например, e $\pi$  *)
  cent = {med[[1]] + s0 (p2[[2]] - p1[[2]]), 0}; (*центр окружности-прямой*)
  r =  $\sqrt{(p2 - cent) \cdot (p2 - cent)}$ ; (*радиус окружности-прямой*)
  hp1 =  $\frac{z1 - (cent[[1]] + r)}{z1 - (cent[[1]] - r)}$  // FullSimplify;
  (* используем преобразование, переводящее окружность,
  проходящую через точки z1 и z2, в вертикальную прямую*)
  hp2 =  $\frac{z2 - (cent[[1]] + r)}{z2 - (cent[[1]] - r)}$  // FullSimplify;
  hp[tt_] :=  $\frac{-(hp1 + tt (hp2 - hp1)) (cent[[1]] - r) + (cent[[1]] + r)}{1 - (hp1 + tt (hp2 - hp1))}$ ;
  (*обратное преобразование*)
  If[Length[intpt] == 1, {Re[hp[t]], Im[hp[t]]}, p1 + t (p2 - p1)]
];

PlPoly[p_, Clr_] := Module[{}],
  Show[
    Table[ParametricPlot[With[{z = linepl[Complex[Sequence@@p[[i]]],
      Complex[Sequence@@p[[If[i == Length[p], 1, i + 1]]]], t}],
      {Re[z], Im[z]}, {t, 0, 1}, PlotStyle -> Directive[Clr]],
      {i, If[Length[p] == 2, 1, Length[p]]}
    ], ImageSize -> {300, 300}, PlotRange -> {{-5, 5}, {0, 5}}
  ];

gtable[p_, {a_, b_, c_, d_}] := Table[{Re[h[Complex[p[[i]][1], p[[i]][2]], {a, b, c, d}]},
  Im[h[Complex[p[[i]][1], p[[i]][2]], {a, b, c, d}]}], {i, 1, Length[p]};
Row[{PlPoly[p, Red], PlPoly[gtable[p, {a, b, c, d}], Blue]}],
{{a, 1}, {-2, 2, 0.1}}, {{b, 0}, {-1, 1, 0.1}}, {{c, 0}, {-1, 1, 0.1}},
{{d, 1}, {-2, 2, 0.1}}, {{p, {{0, 1}, {2, 1}}}, Locator, LocatorAutoCreate -> True}]

```

Out[2]=



Скрученная полоса

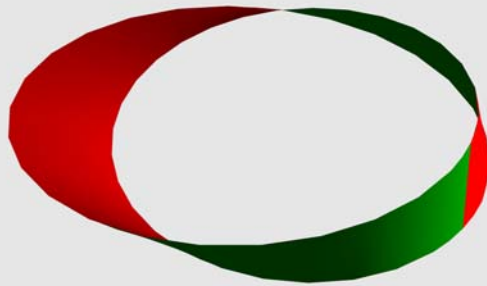
In[3]=

```
(*Визуализируем скрученную полосу*)  
k = 0;  
Row[{"Выберите степень скрученности:", Setter[Dynamic[k], 0, "0"],  
  Setter[Dynamic[k], 1, "1"], Setter[Dynamic[k], 2, "2"],  
  Setter[Dynamic[k], 3, "3"], Setter[Dynamic[k], 4, "4"]}, " "]  
Dynamic[x = Cos[2 * fi * Pi] * (1 - teta * Sin[fi * k * Pi]);  
y = Sin[2 * fi * Pi] * (1 - teta * Sin[fi * k * Pi]);  
z = teta * Cos[fi * k * Pi];  
ParametricPlot3D[{x, y, z}, {fi, 0, 1}, {teta, -0.25, 0.25}, Mesh -> None,  
  Boxed -> False, Axes -> False, PlotStyle -> {FaceForm[Red, Green]}]]
```

Out[4]=

Выберите степень скрученности:

Out[5]=



In[6]=

```

(*Визуализируем кратное разрезание*)
W = 0.25; H = 0.3; mode = 0; k = 0; tau = 0;
Row[{"Выберите степень скрученности:", Setter[Dynamic[k], 0, "0"],
  Setter[Dynamic[k], 1, "1"], Setter[Dynamic[k], 2, "2"],
  Setter[Dynamic[k], 3, "3"], Setter[Dynamic[k], 4, "4"]}, " "]
Row[{"Степень разрезания:", Slider[Dynamic[mode], {0, 2, 0.1}], " "}

x = Cos[2 * fi * Pi] * (1 - teta * Sin[skr * fi * Pi]);
y = Sin[2 * fi * Pi] * (1 - teta * Sin[skr * fi * Pi]);
z = teta * Cos[skr * fi * Pi];
v2 = Normalize[D[{x, y, z}, teta]] * W;
v1 = Normalize[D[{x, y, z}, fi]] * W;
n = Cross[v1, v2] * H / (W^2);

Dynamic[ src = {x, y, z} /. {skr -> k};
v20 = If[mode > 0, Min[mode, 1] * (v2 /. {tau -> 0, skr -> k}), {0, 0, 0}];
v21 = If[mode > 1, (mode - 1) * (v2 /. {tau -> W/2, skr -> k}), {0, 0, 0}];
v22 = If[mode > 1, (mode - 1) * (v2 /. {tau -> -W/2, skr -> k}), {0, 0, 0}];
Show[{ParametricPlot3D[src + v20 / 2, {fi, 0, 1}, {teta, 0, W/2}, Mesh -> None,
  PlotStyle -> {FaceForm[Green, Red]}], ParametricPlot3D[src - v20 / 2,
  {fi, 0, 1}, {teta, -W/2, 0}, Mesh -> None, PlotStyle -> {FaceForm[Green, Red]}],
ParametricPlot3D[src + v20 / 2 + v21, {fi, 0, 1}, {teta, W/2, W}, Mesh -> None,
  PlotStyle -> {FaceForm[Green, Red]}], ParametricPlot3D[src - v20 / 2 - v22,
  {fi, 0, 1}, {teta, -W, -W/2}, Mesh -> None, PlotStyle -> {FaceForm[Green, Red]}]},
PlotRange -> All, Boxed -> False, Axes -> False]

```

Out[7]=

Выберите степень скрученности:

Out[8]=

Степень разрезания:

Out[15]=



In[16]:=

```
(*Визуализируем тест на ориентируемость*)
W = 0.25; H = 0.3; k = 0; tau = 0;
Row[{"Выберите степень скрученности:", Setter[Dynamic[k], 0, "0"],
  Setter[Dynamic[k], 1, "1"], Setter[Dynamic[k], 2, "2"],
  Setter[Dynamic[k], 3, "3"], Setter[Dynamic[k], 4, "4"]}, " "]
Manipulator[Dynamic[tau], {0, 1}]
Dynamic[x = Cos[2 * fi * Pi] * (1 + teta * Sin[fi * k * Pi]);
y = Sin[2 * fi * Pi] * (1 + teta * Sin[fi * k * Pi]);
z = teta * Cos[fi * k * Pi];
P0 = {x, y, z} /. {teta -> 0, fi -> tau};
v1 = {-Sin[2 * Pi * tau], Cos[2 * Pi * tau], 0};
v2 = {Cos[2 * Pi * tau] * Sin[k * Pi * tau],
  Sin[2 * Pi * tau] * Sin[k * Pi * tau], Cos[k * Pi * tau]};
v1 = Normalize[v1] * W;
v2 = Normalize[v2] * W;
n = Cross[v1, v2] * H / (W^2);
Show[ParametricPlot3D[{x, y, z}, {fi, 0, 1}, {teta, -W, W},
  Mesh -> None, PlotRange -> {{-1 - H, 1 + H}, {-1 - H, 1 + H}, {-H, H}},
  Boxed -> False, Axes -> False, PlotStyle -> {FaceForm[Red, Green]},
  Graphics3D[{PointSize[W / 12], Arrowheads[W / 10], Black, Point[P0],
  Arrow[{P0, P0 + v1}], Arrow[{P0, P0 + v2}], Blue, Arrow[{P0, P0 + n}]}]]]
```

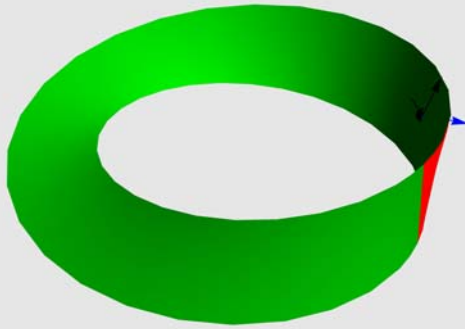
Out[17]=

Выберите степень скрученности:

Out[18]=



Out[19]=



КОНЕЦ ЧЕТВЕРТОЙ ЛЕКЦИИ