#Найдем эволюту трактрисы:

$$x_{0}(t) := a \cdot \left(\cos(t) + \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right)\right);$$

$$y_{0}(t) := \sin(t);$$

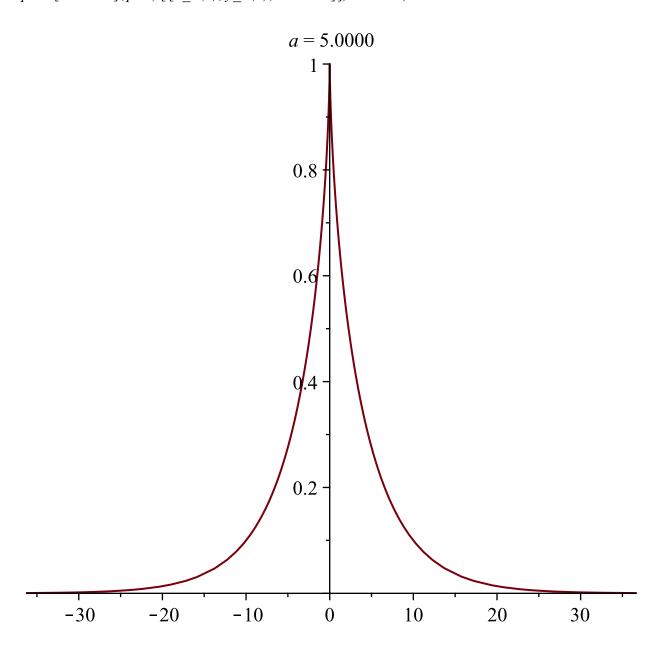
$$0 < t < \text{Pi}$$

$$x_{0} := t \rightarrow a \left( \cos(t) + \ln\left( \tan\left(\frac{1}{2} t\right) \right) \right)$$

$$y_{0} := t \rightarrow \sin(t)$$

$$0 < t < \pi$$
(1)

with(plots):  $plots[animate](plot, [[x_0(t), y_0(t), t=0..Pi]], a = 0..5)$ 



####Если линия задана параметрически, то ее эволюта имеет уравнение:

$$X_{-}ev\theta(t) := x(t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}y(t) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t)\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}y(t)\right)^{2}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}y(t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}y(t) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}x(t)}$$

$$X_{-}ev\theta := t \rightarrow x(t) - \frac{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}y(t)\right)\left(\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t)\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}y(t)\right)^{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t)\right)\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}y(t)\right) - \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}y(t)\right)\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}x(t)\right)}$$

$$Y_{-}ev\theta(t) := y(t) + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t)\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}y(t)\right)^{2}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}y(t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}y(t) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}x(t)}$$

$$(2)$$

$$Y_{-}ev0 := t \rightarrow y(t) + \frac{\left(\frac{d}{dt}x(t)\right)\left(\left(\frac{d}{dt}x(t)\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{d}{dt}y(t)\right)^{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{d}{dt}x(t)\right)\left(\frac{d^{2}}{dt^{2}}y(t)\right) - \left(\frac{d}{dt}y(t)\right)\left(\frac{d^{2}}{dt^{2}}x(t)\right)}$$
(3)

$$X_{ev}(t) := simplify(X_{ev}0(t))$$

$$X_{ev} := t \rightarrow simplify(X_{ev}\theta(t))$$
(4)

$$Y_{ev}(t) := simplify(Y_{ev}\theta(t))$$

$$Y_{ev} := t \rightarrow simplify(Y_{ev}\theta(t))$$
 (5)

$$X_{\underline{ev}(t)};$$
 $Y_{\underline{ev}(t)}$ 

$$\frac{-\cos(t)^{3} a^{2} + \ln\left(\frac{1 - \cos(t)}{\sin(t)}\right) a^{2} + \cos(t)^{3} + \cos(t) a^{2} - \cos(t)}{a}}{a}$$

$$\frac{1 + (a^{2} - 1) \cos(t)^{4}}{\sin(t)}$$
(6)

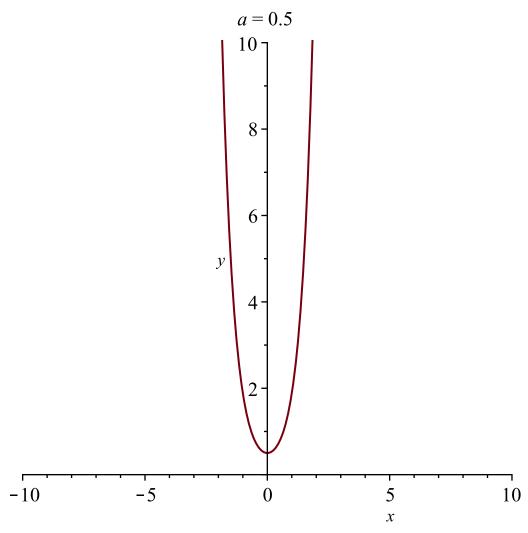
 $sys := \{X_ev(t), Y_ev(t)\}$ 

$$sys := \left\{ \frac{1 + (a^2 - 1)\cos(t)^4}{\sin(t)}, \frac{-\cos(t)^3 a^2 + \ln\left(\frac{1 - \cos(t)}{\sin(t)}\right) a^2 + \cos(t)^3 + \cos(t) a^2 - \cos(t)}{a} \right\}$$

evoluta(x) := eliminate(sys, t)

$$a \cosh\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$
 (8)

plots[animate](plot, [evoluta(x), x = -10..10, y = 0..10], a = 0.5..5)



#Получили, что эволютой трактрисы является цепная линия # Ее уравнение:

$$y(x) = a \cosh\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

#Вращая полученную эволюту вокруг оси ОХ получаем поверхность вращения, называемую катеноидом

#Катеноид можно задать параметрически:

$$#x_kat(u, v) := a \cdot \cosh\left(\frac{v}{a}\right) \cdot \cos(u);$$

$$#y_kat(u, v) := a \cdot \cosh\left(\frac{v}{a}\right) \cdot \sin(u);$$

$$#z_kat(u) := u;$$

 $\#-Pi \leq u < Pi;$ 

 $\#v \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$x_kat := (u, v) \to \cosh(u) \cos(v)$$
 (9)

$$y \ kat := (u, v) \rightarrow \cosh(u) \sin(v)$$
 (9)

$$z \ kat := u \to u \tag{9}$$

$$0 \le v < 2\pi \tag{9}$$

$$u \in real$$
 (9)

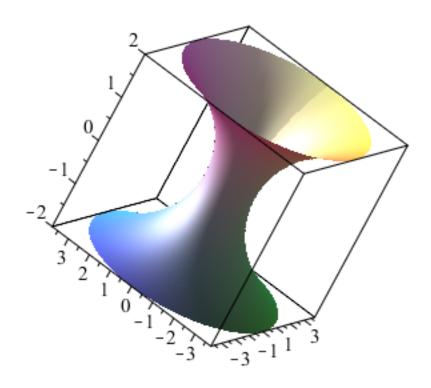
$$a \coloneqq 2 \tag{10}$$

$$catenoid := \left[ u, a \cdot \cosh\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) * \cos(v), a \cdot \cosh\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) * \sin(v) \right];$$

$$catenoid := \left[ u, a \cosh\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) \cos(v), a \cosh\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) \sin(v) \right]$$
 (11)

plots[animate](plot3d, [catenoid, u = -2..2, v = 0..2 \* Pi], a = 1..3);

$$a = 1$$
.



```
#Найдем Гауссову, среднюю и скалярные кривизны
with(plots):
dp := \mathbf{proc}(X, Y) \# dot \ product == c калярное произведение
X[1]*Y[1] + X[2]*Y[2] + X[3]*Y[3];
end:
nrm := \mathbf{proc}(X) \# norm == Hopma
\operatorname{sqrt}(dp(X,X));
end:
xp := \mathbf{proc}(X, Y) \#cross\ product == векторое\ произведение
local a, b, c;
a := X[2] * Y[3] - X[3] * Y[2];
b := X[3] * Y[1] - X[1] * Y[3];
c := X[1] * Y[2] - X[2] * Y[1];
[a, b, c];
end:
##############
# Вычислим метрики E=x u \cdot x u, F=x u \cdot x v, G=x v \cdot x v
##############
EFG := \mathbf{proc}(X)
local Xu, Xv, E, F, G;
Xu := [diff(X[1], u), diff(X[2], u), diff(X[3], u)];
Xv := [diff(X[1], v), diff(X[2], v), diff(X[3], v)];
E := dp(Xu, Xu);
F := dp(Xu, Xv);
G := dp(Xv, Xv);
simplify([E, F, G]);
end:
###########
#Найдем единичный вектор нормали к поверхности
###########
UN := \mathbf{proc}(X)
local Xu, Xv, Z, s;
Xu := [diff(X[1], u), diff(X[2], u), diff(X[3], u)];
Xv := [diff(X[1], v), diff(X[2], v), diff(X[3], v)];
Z := xp(Xu, Xv);
s := nrm(Z);
simplify([Z[1]/s, Z[2]/s, Z[3]/s], sqrt, symbolic);
end:
###########
#Найдем соответствующие частные производные
#########
lmn := \mathbf{proc}(X)
local Xu, Xv, Xuu, Xuv, Xvv, U, l, m, n;
Xu := [diff(X[1], u), diff(X[2], u), diff(X[3], u)];
Xv := [diff(X[1], v), diff(X[2], v), diff(X[3], v)];
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Xuu := [diff(Xu[1], u), diff(Xu[2], u), diff(Xu[3], u)];
Xuv := [diff(Xu[1], v), diff(Xu[2], v), diff(Xu[3], v)];
Xvv := [diff(Xv[1], v), diff(Xv[2], v), diff(Xv[3], v)];
U := UN(X);
l := dp(U, Xuu);
m := dp(U, Xuv);
n := dp(U, Xvv);
simplify([l, m, n]);
end:
###########
# Итак, найдем Гауссову кривизу:
###########
GK := \mathbf{proc}(X)
local E, F, G, l, m, n, S, T;
S := EFG(X);
T := lmn(X);
E := S[1];
F := S[2];
G := S[3];
l := T[1];
m := T[2];
n := T[3];
simplify((l*n-m^2)/(E*G-F^2));
end:
############
# А также среднюю кривизну:
###########
MK := \mathbf{proc}(X)
local E, F, G, l, m, n, S, T;
S := EFG(X);
T := lmn(X);
E := S[1];
F := S[2];
G := S[3];
l := T[1];
m := T[2];
n := T[3];
simplify((G*l+E*n-2*F*m)/(2*E*G-2*F^2));
end:
#Средняя кривизна
MK(catenoid)
                                             0
                                                                                              (12)
#Гауссова кривизна
GK(catenoid)
```

$$-\frac{1}{\cosh\left(\frac{u}{a}\right)^4 a^2} \tag{13}$$

$$SK := \mathbf{proc}(X)$$
  
 $simplify(2 \cdot GK(X))$   
**end**:  
 $SK(catenoid)$ 

$$-\frac{2}{\cosh\left(\frac{u}{a}\right)^4 a^2} \tag{14}$$