2025.05.10

## Задача 1.

Найти первую и вторую квадратичные формы тора  $\vec{r}(u,v) = \{(a+r\cos u)\cos v, r\sin u, (a+r\cos u)\sin v\}.$ 

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 \begin{cases} x = (a + r \cos u) \cos v \\ y = r \sin u \\ z = (a + r \cos u) \sin v \\ \overrightarrow{r_u} = \left\{ -r \sin u \cos v, r \cos u, -r \sin u \sin v \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_v} = \left\{ -(a + r \cos u) \sin v, 0, (a + r \cos u) \cos v \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_v} = \left\{ -(a + r \cos u) \sin v, 0, (a + r \cos u) \cos v \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_v} = \left\{ -(a + r \cos u) \sin v, 0, (a + r \cos u) \cos v \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_v} = \left\{ -(a + r \cos u) \cos v, -r \sin u, -r \cos u \sin v \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_v} = \left\{ -(a + r \cos u) \cos v, 0, -(a + r \cos u) \sin v \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_v} = \left\{ -(a + r \cos u) \cos v, 0, -(a + r \cos u) \sin v \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_v} = \left\{ r \sin u \sin v, 0, -r \sin u \cos v \right\} \\ E = \overrightarrow{r_u} \cdot \overrightarrow{r_v} = r^3 \sin^2 u \cos^2 v + r^2 \cos^2 u + r^2 \sin^2 u \sin^2 v = r^2 \right\} \\ F = \overrightarrow{r_u} \cdot \overrightarrow{r_v} = r^3 \sin^2 u \cos^2 v + r^2 \cos^2 u + r^2 \sin^2 u \sin^2 v = r^2 \\ F = \overrightarrow{r_u} \cdot \overrightarrow{r_v} = r \sin u \cos v (a + r \cos u) \sin v - r \sin u \sin v (a + r \cos u) \cos v = 0 \\ G = \overrightarrow{r_v} \cdot \overrightarrow{r_v} = (a + r \cos u)^2 \sin^2 v + (a + r \cos u)^2 \cos^2 v = (a + r \cos u)^2 (\sin^2 v + \cos^2 v) = (a + r \cos u)^2 \\ \sqrt{EG} - F^2 = \sqrt{r^2 (a + r \cos u)^2 \sin^2 v + (a + r \cos u)^2} dv^2 \\ (r_{uu}, r_u, r_v) = \begin{vmatrix} -r \cos u \cos v & -r \sin u & -r \cos u \sin v \\ -r \sin u \cos v & -r \sin u & -r \cos u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = -ar^2 - r^3 \cos u \\ (r_{uu}, r_u, r_v) = \begin{vmatrix} -r \sin u \cos v & -r \sin u \sin v & (a + r \cos u) \cos v \\ -r \sin u \cos v & -r \sin u \sin v & (a + r \cos u) \cos v \end{vmatrix} = -ar^2 - r^3 \cos u \\ (r_{vv}, r_u, r_v) = \begin{vmatrix} -r \sin u \cos v & r \cos u & -r \sin u \sin v \\ -(a + r \cos u) \sin v & -r \sin u \sin v & (a + r \cos u) \cos v \end{vmatrix} = -a^2 r \cos u - 2ar^2 \cos^2 u - r^3 \cos^3 u \\ -(a + r \cos u) \sin v & 0 & (a + r \cos u) \cos v \end{vmatrix} = -a^2 r \cos u - 2ar^2 \cos^2 u - r^3 \cos^3 u \\ L = \frac{-ar^2 - r^3 \cos u}{r (a + r \cos u)} = -r \\ M = 0 \\ N = \frac{-r(a^2 + 2ar \cos^2 u + r^2 \cos^3 u}{r (a + r \cos u)} = -\cos u \cdot a - \cos^2 u \cdot r \\ I_2 = -rdu^2 + (-\cos u \cdot a - \cos^2 u \cdot r) dv^2
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# Задача 2.

Найти первую и вторую квадратичные формы однополостного гиперболоида  $\vec{r}(u,v) = \{a\mathrm{ch} u \cos v, a\mathrm{ch} u \sin v, b\mathrm{sh} u\}.$ 

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Решение: \overrightarrow{r}(u,v) = \{a \cosh u \cos v, a \cosh u \sin v, b \sinh u\}
\begin{cases} x = a \cosh u \cos v \\ y = a \cosh u \sin v \\ z = b \sinh u \end{cases}
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$$\begin{array}{l} \overrightarrow{r_{v}} = \left\{ a \sinh u \cos v, a \sinh u \sin v, b \cosh u \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_{v}} = \left\{ -a \cosh u \sin v, a \cosh u \cos v, 0 \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_{uu}} = \left\{ a \cosh u \cos v, a \cosh u \sin v, b \sinh u \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_{v}} = \left\{ -a \cosh u \cos v, -a \cosh u \sin v, 0 \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_{uv}} = \left\{ -a \cosh u \cos v, -a \cosh u \sin v, 0 \right\} \\ \overrightarrow{r_{uv}} = \left\{ -a \sinh u \sin v, a \sinh u \cos v, 0 \right\} \\ E = \overrightarrow{r_{u}} \cdot \overrightarrow{r_{u}} = a^{2} \sinh^{2} u \cos^{2} v + a^{2} \sinh^{2} u \sin^{2} v + b^{2} \cosh^{2} u = a^{2} \sinh^{2} u + b^{2} \cosh^{2} u \\ F = 0 \\ G = \overrightarrow{r_{v}} \cdot \overrightarrow{r_{v}} = a^{2} \cosh^{2} u \sin^{2} v + a^{2} \cosh^{2} u (a^{2} \cosh^{2} u) = a \cosh u \sqrt{a^{2} \sinh^{2} u + b^{2} \cosh^{2} u} \\ I_{1} = (a^{2} \sinh^{2} u + b^{2} \cosh^{2} u) du^{2} + a^{2} \cosh^{2} u dv^{2} \\ (r_{uu}, r_{u}, r_{v}) = \begin{vmatrix} a \cosh u \cos v & a \cosh u \sin v & b \sinh u \\ a \sinh u \cos v & a \sinh u \sin v & b \cosh u \\ -a \cosh u \sin v & b \cosh u \cos v & 0 \\ -a \sinh u \sin v & a \sinh u \sin v & b \cosh u \\ -a \cosh u \sin v & b \cosh u \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -a^{2} \cosh^{3} u \cdot b + a^{2} \sinh^{2} u \cdot b \cosh u \\ (r_{vv}, r_{u}, r_{v}) = \begin{vmatrix} a \sinh u \cos v & a \sinh u \sin v & b \cosh u \\ -a \cosh u \sin v & b \cosh u \cos v & 0 \\ -a \sinh u \sin v & b \cosh u \cos v & 0 \\ -a \cosh u \sin v & b \cosh u \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^{2} \sinh^{2} u \cdot b \cosh^{2} u \sin 2v \\ -a \cosh u \sin v & b \cosh u \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^{2} \cosh^{3} u \cdot b \\ L = \frac{-ba^{2} \cosh^{2} u + ba^{2} \sinh^{2} u}{a \cosh u \sqrt{a^{2} \sinh^{2} u + b^{2} \cosh^{2} u}} = \frac{b(\sinh^{2} u - \cosh u)}{\cosh u} = \frac{-b}{\cosh u} \\ M = b \sinh u \sin(2v) \\ N = \frac{a^{2} \cosh^{3} u \cdot b}{\cosh u} = b \cosh u \\ \cosh u = \frac{b(\sinh^{2} u - \cosh u)}{\cosh u} du^{2} + 2b \sinh u \sin(2v) du dv + b \cosh u \cdot dv^{2} \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

#### Задача 3.

Найти угол между линиями av + bu = 0, cv + du = 0 на поверхности с первой квадратичной формой  $ds^2 = du^2 + dv^2$ .

Решение: 
$$\begin{cases} av + bu = 0 \\ cv + du = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = 0 \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$$

Введем параметризацию для линий

$$dv + ou = 0:$$

$$\begin{cases} v = t \\ u = -\frac{at}{b} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dv}{dt} = 1 \\ \frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{a}{b} \end{cases} \Rightarrow dv = dt \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = -\frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow du = -\frac{a}{b}dv$$

$$cv + du = 0:$$

$$\begin{cases} v = t \\ u = -\frac{ct}{d} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dv}{dt} = 1 \\ \frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{c}{d} \end{cases} \Rightarrow dv = dt \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = -\frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow du = -\frac{c}{d}dv$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{\frac{adv}{b} \cdot \frac{c\delta v}{d} + dv\delta v}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} dv^2 + dv^2} \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{d^2} \delta v^2 + \delta v^2}} = \frac{dv\delta v(1 + \frac{ac}{bd})}{\sqrt{dv^2(1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2})} \sqrt{\delta v^2(1 + \frac{c^2}{d^2})}} = \frac{1 + \frac{ac}{bd}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2}{d^2}}}$$

#### Задача 4.

Найти периметр и внутренние углы криволинейного треугольника  $u=\pm av,\,v=1,$  лежащего на поверхности с первой квадратичной формой  $ds^2=du^2+(u^2+a^2)dv^2.$ 

Решение: 
$$\begin{cases} u = \pm av \\ v = 1 \\ 1_1 = ds^2 = du^2 + (u^2 + a^2)dv^2 \\ E = 1; F = 0; G = u^2 + a^2 \\ \text{координаты точек треугольника - точки пересечения линий и и v:} \\ A(0,0) B(a,1) \\ C(-a,1) \\ u = \pm av \Rightarrow |AB| = |AC| : \\ P = |AB| + |BC| + |AC| = 2|AB| + |BC| \\ \text{введем параметризацию } AB : \\ \begin{cases} u = t \\ v = \frac{d}{a} \\ \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{1}{a} \end{cases} \\ \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{1}{a} \\ u = dv \\ v \in [0;1] \\ u \in [0;a] \\ |AB| = \int_0^1 \sqrt{E\left(\frac{du}{dv}\right)^2 + G\left(\frac{du}{du}\right)^2} dv} \\ = \int_0^1 \sqrt{a^2 + a^2v^2 + a^2} dv = |a| \int_0^1 \sqrt{2 + v^2} dv = a\left(\frac{v}{2}\sqrt{2 + v^2} + \ln(v + \sqrt{2 + v^2})\right)|_0^1 = a\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{3}) - \ln\sqrt{2}\right) \\ \text{введем параметризацию } BC : \\ \begin{cases} u = t \\ v = 1 \end{cases} \\ \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ v = 1 \end{cases} \\ \frac{du}{dt} = 0 \\ du = dt \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \\ \frac{du}{dt} = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = dt \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 \\ dt = 0 \end{cases} \\ du = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}$$

#### Залача 5.

На поверхности  $\vec{r}(u,v) = \{u^2 + v^2, u^2 - v^2, uv\}$  дана точка M(u=1,v=1). Вычислить

## Решение:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{r}_{u} &= \left\{ 2u, 2u, v \right\} \\
r_{v} &= \left\{ 2v, -2v, u \right\} \\
r_{uu} &= \left\{ 2, 2, 0 \right\} \\
r_{uv} &= \left\{ 0, 0, 1 \right\} \\
r_{vv} &= \left\{ 0, 0, 1 \right\} \\
(r_{uu}, r_{u}, r_{v}) &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2u & 2u & v \\ 2v & -2v & u \end{vmatrix} = 8v^{2} \\
(\mathbf{r}_{uv}, r_{u}, r_{v}) &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2u & 2u & v \\ 2v & -2v & u \end{vmatrix} = -8u \\
(\mathbf{r}_{vv}, r_{u}, r_{v}) &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2u & 2u & v \\ 2v & -2v & u \end{vmatrix} = 8u^{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(\cdot)M: (\mathbf{r}_{uu}, r_u, r_v) = 8$$

$$(\cdot)$$
M:  $(\mathbf{r}_{uv}, r_u, r_v) = -8$ 

$$(\cdot)$$
M:  $(\mathbf{r}_{vv}, r_u, r_v) = 8$ 

$$E = 4u^2 + 4u^2 + v^2 = 8u^2 + v^2 = 9$$

$$(\cdot)M = 9$$

$$F = 4uv - 4uv + vu = vu$$

$$(\cdot)M = 1$$

$$G = 4v^2 + 4v^2 + u^2 = 8v^2 + u^2$$

$$(\cdot)M = 9$$

$$\sqrt{EG - F^2} = \sqrt{80} 
L = \frac{8}{\sqrt{80}}; M = \frac{-8}{\sqrt{80}}; N = \frac{8}{\sqrt{80}} 
I_1 = 9du^2 + 2dudv + 9dv^2 
I_2 = \frac{8}{\sqrt{80}}du^2 + 2\frac{-8}{\sqrt{80}}dudv + \frac{8}{\sqrt{80}}dv^2$$

рассмотрим линию: 
$$u^2 = v$$
  $\frac{du}{dv} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial v}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}} = \frac{1}{2u} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$du = \frac{1}{2}dv$$

$$k = \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{\frac{8}{\sqrt{80}}du^2 - \frac{16}{\sqrt{80}}dudv + \frac{8}{\sqrt{80}}dv^2}{9du^2 + 2dudv + 9dv^2} = \frac{\frac{8}{\sqrt{80}}\frac{dv^2}{4} - \frac{16}{\sqrt{80}}\frac{dv^2}{2} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{80}}dv^2}{9\frac{dv^2}{4} + 2\frac{dv^2}{2} + 9dv^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{245}$$