Векторна функция на скаларен аргумент

$$K = 0 \vec{e}_1 \vec{e}_2 \vec{e}_3 - OKC$$

 $q \in J \subset \mathbb{R}$
 $X^1(q), X^2(q), X^3(q); J \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} - TPLL CKANAPHLL$
 $\phi_{YHKHHLL}$

$$\vec{\chi}(q) = \chi^{1}(q), \vec{e}_{1} + \chi^{2}(q), \vec{e}_{2} + \chi^{3}(q), \vec{e}_{3} \rightarrow \text{Bektop}$$

$$\vec{\chi}'(q) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \chi^{i}(q), \vec{e}_{i}$$

 $\vec{\chi}(q)$: $\vec{J} \rightarrow \vec{R}^3$ на числото q съпоставя вектор $\vec{\chi}(q)$ $\chi^1(q)$, $\chi^2(q)$, $\chi^3(q)$ – көординатни функции на $\vec{\chi}(q)$ Свойства:

- 1) $\vec{\chi}(q)$ e непрекъсната в \vec{J} , ако всяка от $\vec{\chi}^i(q)$ е непрекъсната в \vec{J} ;
- 2) $\vec{x}(q)$ e gupepenturpyema, and begins om $\vec{x}(q)$ e gupepenturpyema $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dq} = \vec{x}(q) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{d\vec{x}i}{dq} \cdot \vec{e_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \vec{x}i \cdot \vec{e_i}$ $\vec{x}'(\vec{x}', \vec{x}^2, \vec{x}^3)$

- 4), $\overline{x}(q)$ e unterprena, and $x^1, x^2 \cdot x^3$ ca unterprenu: $\int_a^b \overline{x}(q) dq = \sum_{i=1}^{b} \left(\int_a^b x^i(q) dq \right) \cdot \overline{e_i}$
- 5) Mpabuna 3a Aufepehyupahe: $\vec{X}(q)$, $\vec{Y}(q)$, $\vec{Z}(q)$ Bektophu функции $\lambda(q)$, $\beta(q)$ Скаларни функции a, b Числа
- * $\frac{d(a.\overline{x})}{dq} = (a.\overline{x})^{\circ} = a.\overline{x}$
- * $\frac{d(\lambda.\vec{x})}{dq} = (\lambda.\vec{x})^{\circ} = \dot{\lambda}.\vec{x} + \dot{\lambda}.\vec{x}$
- $\star (\vec{x}.\vec{y})' = (\vec{x}.\vec{y}) + (\vec{x}.\vec{y})$
- $\star (\overrightarrow{X} \times \overrightarrow{Y})^{\circ} = (\overrightarrow{X} \times \overrightarrow{Y}) + (\overrightarrow{X} \times \overrightarrow{Y})$
- $\star (\vec{X}\vec{Y}\vec{Z}) \cdot = (\vec{X}\vec{Y}\vec{Z}) + (\vec{X}\vec{Y}\vec{Z}) + (\vec{X}\vec{Y}\vec{Z})$

Основни задачи за векторни функции

$$\vec{X}(q) \in C^1(\mathcal{I})$$
, $|\vec{X}(q)| = const. \langle = \rangle (\vec{X} \cdot \vec{X}) = 0$
 $\vec{X} \perp \vec{X}$.

DOKABATENEMBO:

$$(\vec{x}.\vec{x}) + (\vec{x}.\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$2.(\vec{x}.\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\vec{x} \perp \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{\chi}(q) \in C^{1}(\vec{J})$$
, $\vec{\chi}(q)$ una nocroshho hanpabrehue

Доказателство:

=>
$$\lambda(q): \vec{\chi}(q) = \lambda(q).\vec{\alpha} / \frac{d}{dq} =>$$

$$= 2 \times = (1, \vec{a}) = (1, \vec{a}$$

THERA
$$\vec{X} \times \vec{X} = \vec{O} = > \vec{X} | \vec{X} = > \vec{J} \beta(q) : \vec{X} = \beta . \vec{X}$$

Topcium vicenoba psinkujus $J(q) : \vec{X}(q) = J(q) . \vec{Q}$

const.

Ucrane
$$\left(\frac{\vec{X}}{L}\right)^{n} = \vec{O}$$

$$\left(\frac{\vec{X}}{\vec{J}}\right) = \frac{\vec{X} \cdot \vec{J} - \vec{X} \cdot \vec{J}}{\vec{J}^2} = \left(\frac{\vec{B} \cdot \vec{X}}{\vec{J}}\right) \cdot \vec{J} - \frac{\vec{X} \cdot \vec{J}}{\vec{J}^2} = \vec{O} \Rightarrow \vec{J} \vec{a} - n\alpha\vec{a}.$$

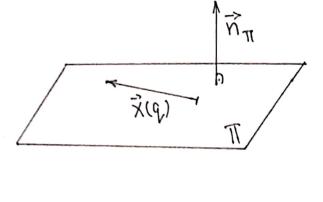
$$\overline{X}(q) = \overline{a} = > \overline{X}(q) = \lambda(q).\overline{a}.$$

3 зад. (Основна)

$$\vec{X}(q) \in C^2(\mathcal{I}), \vec{X}(q)$$
 - e kommanapen ha noctogena polenicha $(\vec{X}\vec{X}\vec{X}) = 0.$

Доказателство:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{N}_{\pi}) = 0$ sa $\forall q$



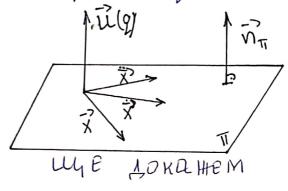
$$(\vec{X}.\vec{N}_{\pi}) = 0 | \frac{d}{dq} = > (\vec{X}.\vec{N}_{\pi}) + \vec{X}.\vec{n}_{\pi} = 0 = > (\vec{X}.\vec{N}_{\pi}) = 0 = (\vec{X}.\vec{N}_{\pi}) = (\vec{X}.\vec{N}_{\pi}) = 0 = (\vec{X}.\vec{N}_{\pi}) = (\vec{X}.\vec{N}_{\pi$$

$$(\dot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{N}}_{\pi}) = 0 / \frac{d}{dq} = > (\ddot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{N}}_{\pi}) = 0 = / \frac{\dot{\vec{x}}(q)}{|\vec{x}(q)|} = 0$$

$$U_3 \log : \dot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{x}}, \dot{\vec{x}} = > (\dot{\vec{x}} \dot{\vec{x}}) = 0$$

II Heka $(\vec{X}\,\vec{X}\,\vec{X})=0$ We gok. Ye I noct. pabhuha π II $\vec{X}(q)$ 3a $\neq q$

Pasrn. $\vec{u}(q) = \vec{x} \times \vec{x} \neq \vec{o}$ Une gok., ye $\vec{u}(q)$ uma noctoghho hanpabnehue (2 och. 3ag.)

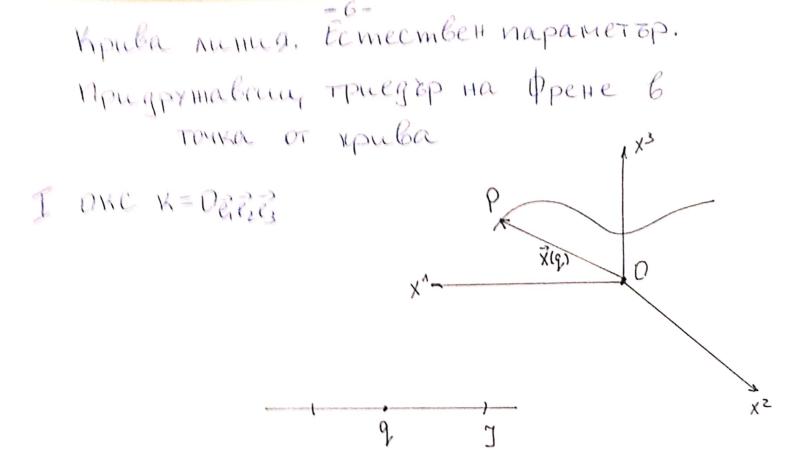


$$\overrightarrow{U} = X \times \overrightarrow{X}$$

$$\overrightarrow{U} = X \times X + X \times X = X \times X$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\mathcal{L}}_{\times} \vec{\mathcal{L}} = (\underbrace{X_{\times} \hat{X}_{\times}}_{1})_{\times} \vec{\mathcal{L}}_{3} = (\underbrace{X_{\times} \hat{U}_{\times}}_{1}, \vec{X}_{\times})_{\times} \vec{\mathcal{L}}_{3} = (\underbrace$$

$$=(\underbrace{x.(x\times\overset{\circ}{x})}.\overset{\circ}{x}-(\overset{\circ}{x}.(x\times\overset{\circ}{x})).\overset{\circ}{x}=(\underbrace{x\,\overset{\circ}{x}\,\overset{\circ}{x}}).\overset{\circ}{x}}=0$$



$$\vec{X} = \vec{X}(q)$$
, q.e. \vec{J} - bektopha fyriculus

 $\vec{DP} = \vec{X}(q)$ - pagusic - bektop

Korato q. oracba unt. \vec{J} , $\vec{\tau}$. \vec{P} oracba runus \vec{C}
 $\vec{DP} = \vec{X}(q)$. \vec{e}_1 + $\vec{X}^2(q)$. \vec{e}_2 + $\vec{X}^2(q)$. \vec{e}_3 .

 $\vec{DP} = \vec{X}^1(q)$. \vec{e}_1 + $\vec{X}^2(q)$. \vec{e}_2 + $\vec{X}^2(q)$. \vec{e}_3
 $\vec{C} : \vec{X} = \vec{X}(q)$
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 $C_1: \begin{cases} x^1 = 1 + 2.q \\ x^2 = 2 - 2.q \end{cases}, q \in \mathbb{R}, q \in (0; +\infty), q \in \mathbb{Z}^5; 15 \end{cases}$ $C_1: \begin{cases} x^2 = 2 - 2.q \\ x^3 = 3 + 1.q \end{cases}$

Normadia

$$C_2: \begin{cases} X^1 = \cos q \\ X^2 = \sin q , q \in [0; 2\pi) \end{cases}$$
; $C_3: \begin{cases} X^1 = 3.\cos q + 5 \\ X^2 = 3.\sin q + 6, q \in [0; 2\pi) \end{cases}$

$$C_4$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x^1 = -3 \\ x^2 = 3.\cos q, \quad q \in [0; 2\pi) \\ x^3 = 5.\sin q \end{cases}$$

$$C_5: \begin{cases} x^1 = chq = coshq, q \in \mathbb{R} \\ x^2 = shq = sinhq, q \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$
 $chq = \frac{e^2 + e^{-q}}{2}$ $shq = \frac{e^q - e^{-q}}{2}$

$$C_6: \begin{cases} x^1 = \cos q \\ x^2 = \sin q , q \in \mathbb{R} - \delta uichobeha buhtoba \\ x^3 = q \end{cases}$$
 Muhua

$$C_{7}$$
: $\begin{cases} x^{1} = chq \\ x^{2} = shq , q \in \mathbb{R} \\ x^{3} = q \end{cases}$

Number
$$C: \vec{X} = \vec{X}(q)$$
 ce hapuza $z - \kappa \rho a \tau H O$
 $\Gamma \kappa a g \kappa a$, $a \kappa o : 1) \vec{X} \in C^{z}(\mathfrak{I});$
 $2) \vec{X}(q) \neq \vec{o}$ sa $\forall q \in \mathcal{I}$.

II Делнина на дега. Естествен параметер

$$\vec{OP}_0 = \vec{X}(q_0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{DP} = \overrightarrow{X}(Q)$$

 $S(q) = \int_{q_0}^{q} |\vec{x}(t)| dt - genihuha Ha gerara PoP ot Nuh. C$

 $\dot{S}(q) = 1\dot{\vec{x}} > 0 \Rightarrow conjectbyla opatha pyhkujug$

Смяна на параметъра:

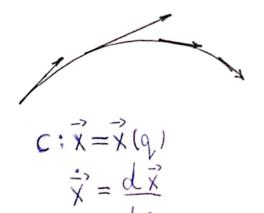
$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}(q) = \vec{x}(q(s)) = \vec{x}(s)$$

Пресмятаме:

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{ds} = \frac{d\vec{x}}{dq} \cdot \frac{dq}{ds} = \frac{\vec{x}}{dq} = \frac{\vec{x}}{s} = \vec{x}'(s)$$

$$|\vec{x}'(s)| = \frac{|\vec{x}|}{\dot{s}} = 1 = |\vec{x}'(s)| = 1$$

C: X=X(S) - MUHUGTA C e napamet pusupa Ha conpgno ectectbehag cu napamet 6P

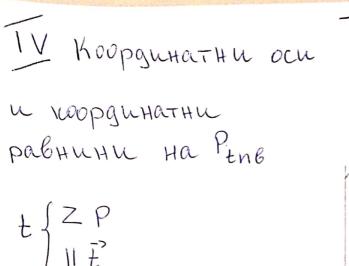


$$C: \vec{X} = \vec{X}(s)$$

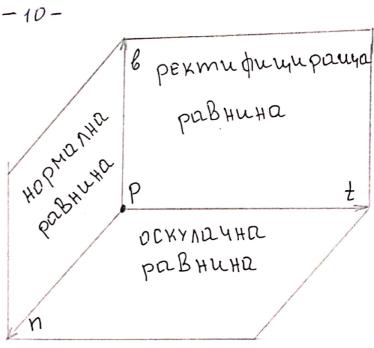
$$\vec{X}' = \frac{d\vec{X}}{ds}$$

III придрунаващ триедър на Френе в точка om ruhua C. $C: \vec{X} = \vec{X}(S), \vec{X} \in C^3(I)$ LEQUHUPAME DKC PERE *T. P & C $*\vec{t}(s) = \vec{x}'(s) = |\vec{t}| = 1$ E(s)-gonupatenen BEKTOP B T. PEC * $\vec{N}(s) = \frac{\vec{X}''(s)}{|\vec{X}''(s)|} = > |\vec{N}(s)| = 1$ $0m|\vec{x}'|=1 = \sum_{OCH-30Q} \vec{x}' \perp \vec{x}'' = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \vec{t}(s) \perp \vec{n}(s)$ M(s) - bektop no Frabhata Hopmana 6 7. PEC Мосоката на Й(s) е винаги към вальбнатата yacm Ha MIHIGTA C

* $\vec{b}(s) = \vec{t} \times \vec{n} = > |\vec{b}| = 1, \vec{b} \perp \vec{t}, \vec{b} \perp \vec{n}, |t,n,b| \in S^{\dagger}$ $\vec{b}'(s) - bektop no Suhopmanata$ $\vec{P} \vec{t} \vec{n} \vec{b} - Tpueg \vec{b} p + a pehe$



$$t: \begin{cases} y^{1} = \chi^{1}(s) + \lambda \cdot t^{1}(s) \\ y^{2} = \chi^{2}(s) + \lambda \cdot t^{2}(s) , \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \\ y^{3} = \chi^{3}(s) + \lambda \cdot t^{3}(s) \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{1}{t}(s) \qquad t$$

$$P(x^1, x^2, y^3)$$

Axo $N(Y^1, Y^2, Y^3)$ e npousbonha ot ockynauhata pabhuha, TO $(\vec{PN} \cdot \vec{B}^2) = 0 \Rightarrow (Y^1 - X^1) \cdot \vec{B}^1 + (Y^2 - X^2) \cdot \vec{B}^2 + (Y^3 - X^3) \cdot \vec{B}^3 = 0$

общо уравнение

$$C: \begin{cases} x^{1} = a \cdot casq \\ x^{2} = a \cdot sinq \\ x^{3} = d \cdot q \end{cases}$$

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$$d = const.$$

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$$\vec{X}'(s) = \frac{d\vec{x}}{ds} \Rightarrow |\vec{X}'(s)| = 1$$

2) Пресмятане на векторите от Репв Наричает се векторни инварианти в точка от

*
$$\vec{\theta} = \frac{\vec{x} \times \vec{x}}{|\vec{x} \times \vec{x}|} \Rightarrow \vec{x}(-a.sinq, a.cosq, d) \times \vec{x}(-a.cosq, -a.sinq, 0)$$

$$|\dot{x} \times \ddot{x}|^2 = \alpha^2 \cdot d^2 + \alpha^4 \Rightarrow |\dot{x} \times \ddot{x}| = \alpha \cdot \sqrt{\alpha^2 + d^2}$$

$$\vec{b}' = \left(\frac{\text{d.sing}}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2}}, \frac{-\text{ol.cosg}}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2}}\right)$$

Bambo e ga npobepur ganu ÎlB. (Î.B)=0

$$*\vec{R} = \vec{b} \times \vec{t} \Rightarrow \vec{b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + d^2}} \cdot (d. sinq, -d. cosq, a)$$

$$\vec{t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+d^2}} \cdot (-a.sinq, a.cosq, d)$$

$$\vec{b} \times \vec{t} = \frac{1}{a^2 + d^2} \cdot (-\cos q \cdot (a^2 + d^2), -\sin q \cdot (a^2 + d^2), 0)$$

$$\vec{n} (-\cos q, -\sin q, 0)$$

Scanned with CamScanner

Ванно е да проверим дами $\vec{n} \perp \vec{t}$, $\vec{n} \perp \vec{b}$, $|\vec{n}| = 1$. Формули за \vec{t} , \vec{n} и \vec{b} спрямо произволен паранетер $\vec{t} = \frac{\vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|}$, $\vec{b} = \frac{\vec{x} \times \vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|}$, $\vec{n} = \vec{b} \times \vec{t}$

3) Koopgilhathie napametpilyhu ypabhehug ha Γ Nabhata hophana n {ZP | $II\vec{n}(q)$ $Y^1 = a.cosq + \mu.(-cosq)$ $Y^2 = a.sinq + \mu.(-sinq)$, $Q \in \mathbb{R}$ $Y^3 = d.q + \mu.0$

3a ynp. ypabhehug hatub.

4) 05uy0 ypabhethe ha 0cxynayhata pabhuha $(y^1-a.cosq).\frac{d.sinq}{\sqrt{a^2+d^2}}+(y^2-a.sinq).\frac{-cl.cosq}{\sqrt{a^2+d^2}}+(y^3-d.q)$

Y1. (d. sing) - Y2. (d. sing) + y3. a - d.q = 0

За упр. общи уравнения на нормална равн. и на ректифицираща равнина.