管状曲面

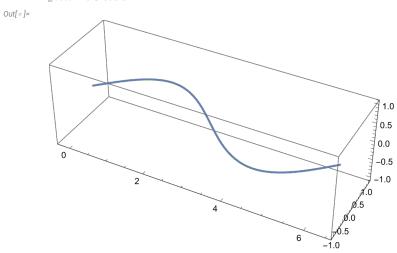
参考

https://mathworld.wolfram.com/Tube.html

曲线路径

ParametricPlot3D[f[x], $\{x, 0, 2\pi\}$]

绘制三维参数图



计算曲线上某点的切线, 法线, 副法线

Out[-]=

$$\begin{split} & \left\{ \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{Abs} \, [\mathsf{Sin} \, [\mathsf{t}] \,]}{ \left(1 + \mathsf{Cos} \, [\mathsf{t}]^2 \right)^{3/2}}, \, \theta \right\}, \, \left\{ \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \mathsf{Cos} \, [\mathsf{t}]^2}}, \, \frac{\mathsf{Cos} \, [\mathsf{t}]}{\sqrt{1 + \mathsf{Cos} \, [\mathsf{t}]^2}}, \, \theta \right\}, \\ & \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{Cos} \, [\mathsf{t}] \, \mathsf{Sin} [\mathsf{t}]}{\mathsf{Abs} \, [\mathsf{Sin} \, [\mathsf{t}] \,]} \, \sqrt{1 + \mathsf{Cos} \, [\mathsf{t}]^2}, \, - \frac{\mathsf{Sin} \, [\mathsf{t}]}{\mathsf{Abs} \, [\mathsf{Sin} \, [\mathsf{t}] \,]} \, \sqrt{1 + \mathsf{Cos} \, [\mathsf{t}]^2}, \, \theta \right\}, \, \left\{ \theta, \, \theta, \, - \frac{\mathsf{Sin} \, [\mathsf{t}]}{\mathsf{Abs} \, [\mathsf{Sin} \, [\mathsf{t}] \,]} \right\} \right\} \end{split}$$

```
{\(\text{0.0355619, 0.}\)}
{\(\text{0.708875, 0.705334, 0.}\),}
{\(\text{0.705334, -0.708875, 0.}\), {\(\text{0., 0., -1.}\)}
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基于法线和副法线确定的平面画圆
       管状曲面方程可表示为:
       S(t, \theta) = \gamma(t) + r \left[ -\hat{\mathbf{N}}(t)\cos\theta + \hat{\mathbf{B}}(t)\sin\theta \right],
       Â表示法向量
       Â表示副法向量
 In[@]:= p[t_, r_] := ParametricPlot3D[
                    绘制三维参数图
           \{f[x], f[t] + r\{-\cos[x], \sin[x]\}. (tnb[t][2;;])\}, \{x, 0, 2\pi\}, PlotRange \rightarrow All];
                            余弦
                                                                            绘制范围
       g[t_, r_] := Graphics3D[Join[{Thick},
                    三维图形
                               连接  粗
            {Purple, Magenta, Pink}~Riffle~(Arrow[{f[t], f[t] + r #}] & /@tnb[t])]];
                   Manipulate \lceil Show[p[t, r], g[t, r] \rceil, \{\{t, 2, "位置"\}, 0, 2\pi\},
        {{r, 0.5, "半径"}, 0.1, 1.5}, SaveDefinitions → True]
Out[ • ]=
 In[*]:= p[t_, r_] := ParametricPlot3D[
                    绘制三维参数图
           \{f[x], f[t] + r \{-Cos[x], Sin[x]\}. (tnb[t][2;;])\}, \{x, 0, 4\pi\}, PlotRange \rightarrow All];
                            余弦 正弦
       Manipulate Show[p[t, r], ParametricPlot3D[
       交互式操作  显示
                                 绘制三维参数图
          f[u] + r \{Cos[v], Sin[v]\}. (tnb[u][2;;]), \{u, 0, t\}, \{v, 0, 2\pi\}, PlotPoints \rightarrow 30]],
                   余弦 上正弦
        \{\{t, 2, "位置"\}, 0, 4\pi\}, \{\{r, 0.5, "半径"\}, 0.1, 1.5\}, SaveDefinitions → True\}
```

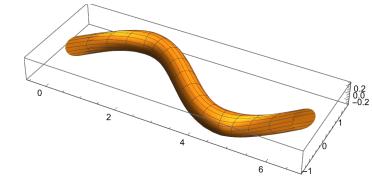
Out[•]=

例如当t=n时, 曲率为零, 法向量计算出错, 且法向量的方向会突变, 导致绘制存在问题

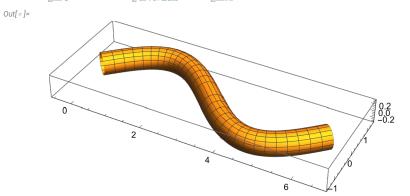
如何解决

1. 排除曲率为0的点,不理想



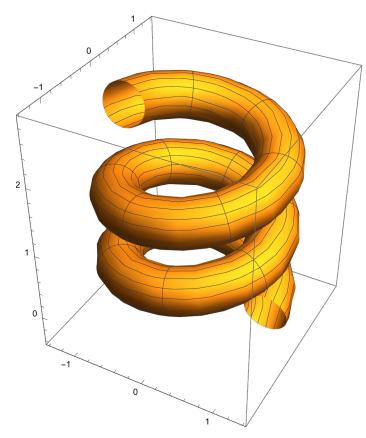


2. 分段,不理想

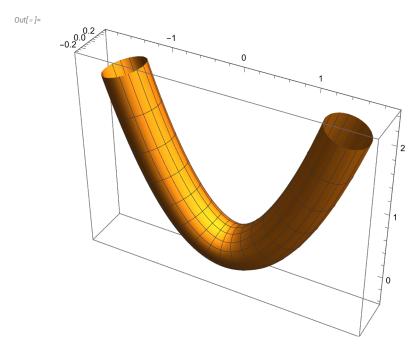


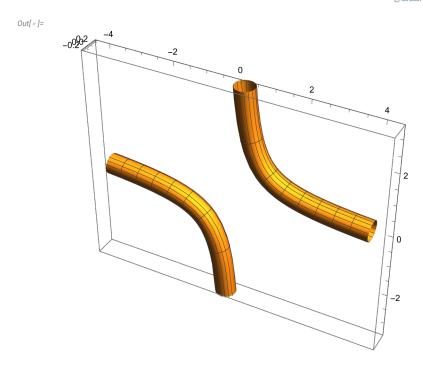
将其包装为函数

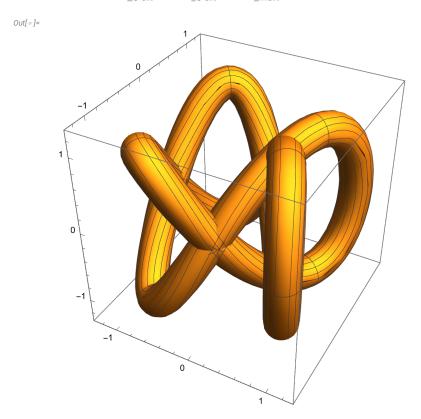
Out[•]=



⑤ drawTube $\left[\left\{t,\,0,\,t^2\right\},\,0.3,\,\left\{t,\,-1.5,\,1.5\right\},\,\left\{v,\,0,\,\frac{6\,\pi}{3}\right\},\,\text{PlotPoints}\to 50\right]$







扭结的管

|n[*]:= KnotData["Trefoil", "SpaceCurve"][t]

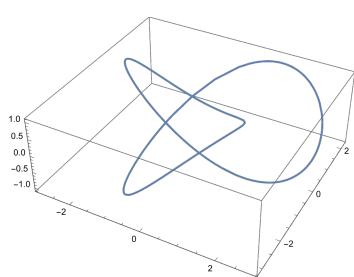
L组结数据

Out[•]=

Out[*]= $\{ Sin[t] + 2 Sin[2t], Cos[t] - 2 Cos[2t], -Sin[3t] \}$

 $lo[*] = ParametricPlot3D[{Sin[t] + 2Sin[2t], Cos[t] - 2Cos[2t], -Sin[3t]}, {t, 0, 2\pi}]$

 上会制三维参数图
 □正弦
 □上弦
 □上余弦
 □上余弦
 □上余弦
 □上余弦
 □上余弦
 □上余弦
 □上次
 □上次



0.5, {t, 0, 2
$$\pi$$
}, {v, 0, $\frac{6\pi}{3}$ }, PlotPoints → 50]

Out[•]=

