

2° metodo per determinare se una curva  
dello spazio è piana.

Calcola in ogni  
punto il piano osculatore; la curva è  
piana  $\Leftrightarrow$  il piano osculatore è  
sempre lo stesso.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 x' = 1 \\
 y' = e^u + 1 \\
 z' = 2e^u
 \end{array} \right\} \text{KfP} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 x'' = 0 \\
 y'' = e^u \\
 z'' = 2e^u
 \end{array} \right\} \text{KfP} \\
 \begin{array}{l}
 x = u + 1 \\
 y = e^u + u + 1 \\
 z = 2e^u + u + 1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 (x-u) & (y - e^u - u - 1) & (z - 2e^u) \\
 1 & (e^u + 1) & 2e^u \\
 0 & e^u & 2e^u
 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$e^u z - 2e^u y + 2e^u x + 2e^u = 0$$

$$e^u (z - 2y + 2x + 2) = 0$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = u \quad x' = 1 \\ y = e^u \quad y' = e^u \\ z = e^{2u} \quad z' = 2e^{2u} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x'' = 0 \\ y'' = e^u \\ z'' = 4e^{2u} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} (x-u) & (y-e^u) & (z-e^{2u}) \\ 1 & e^u & 2e^{2u} \\ 0 & e^u & 4e^{2u} \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$e^u \left( z - 4e^u y + 2e^{2u} x - 2e^{2u} + 3e^{2u} \right) = 0$$

$\vec{T}(s)$  versore tangente in  
 $P(s)$

$\vec{n}(s)$  versore normale  
principale

$\vec{b}(s)$  versore binormale

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$\vec{T}, \vec{n}, \vec{b}$  i loro vettori  
derivati rispetto ad  $s$

$\rho$  flessione in  $P(s)$

$\tau$  torsione

Formule di Frenet,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\alpha} \\ \dot{\beta} \\ \dot{\gamma} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2\ell & 0 \\ -2\ell & 0 & \ell^2 \\ 0 & 2\ell & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^3 - 2y^2 - 2z - 4x + 4 = 0 \quad P \equiv (2, 0, 2)$$

Generica retta per  $P \equiv (2, 0, 2)$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + lu \\ y = mu \\ z = 2 + nu \end{cases} \quad P \Leftrightarrow u = 0$$

$$\Phi(u) = l^3 u^3 - 2m^2 u^2 + 6l^2 u - 2nu + 8lu$$

$$\Phi'(u) = 3l^3 u^2 - 4m^2 u + 12lu - 2n + 8l$$

$$\Phi''(u) = 6l^3 u - 4m^2 + 12l^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'(0) = 0 \\ \Phi''(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = 4l \\ m^2 = 3l^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 4l \\ m = \pm \sqrt{3}l \end{cases}$$

Scelgo  $l = 1$  Tang. asint.  $\left. \begin{matrix} x = 2 + u \\ y = \pm \sqrt{3}u \\ z = 2 + 4u \end{matrix} \right\}$

Verifico

$$\Phi(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Impo. } \left. \begin{matrix} \Phi'(0) = 0 \\ \Phi''(0) = 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\Phi(0) = 0$$

$$\Phi'(0) = -2n + 8l$$

$$\Phi''(0) = -4m^2 + 12l^2$$

c) }  $x = z^3 - 1$  ruotare attorno all'asse  $z$   
 $y = 0$

$$\pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = z^3 - 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^6 - 2z^3 + 1$$

$F = x^2 + y^2 - z^6 + 2z^3 - 1 = 0$

$F_x = 2x$   
 $F_y = 2y$   
 $F_z = -6z^5 + 6z^2$

$F = 0$   
 $F_x = 0$   
 $F_y = 0$   
 $F_z = 0$

$F = 0$   
 $x = 0$   
 $y = 0$   
 $-6z^2(z^3 - 1) = 0$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z \neq 0 \\ z = 1 \end{array} \right.$

$M \equiv (0, 0, 1)$

~~$x = 0$   
 $y = 0$   
 $z = 0$~~

$-1 + 2 - 1 = 0$   
 $x = 0$   
 $y = 0$   
 $z = 1$

$$F_{xx} = 2x$$

$$F_{yy} = 2y$$

$$F_z = -6z^5 + 6z^2$$

$$F_{xx} = 2$$

$$F_{xy} = 0$$

$$F_{xz} = 0$$

$$F_{yy} = 2$$

$$F_{yz} = 0$$

$$F_{zz} = -30z^4 + 12z$$

$$F_{xx}(x-0)^2 + 2F_{xy}(x-0)(y-0) + F_{yy}(y-0)^2 + 2F_{xz}(x-0)(z-1) + F_{zz}(z-1)^2 + 2F_{yz}(y-0)(z-1) + F_{zz}(z-1)^2 = 0$$

(0, 0, 1)

2

0

0

2

0

-18

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 18(z-1)^2 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 18z^2 + 36z - 18 = 0$$

