

密切平面 (osculating plane)

假設 $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a} = p$ 是過曲線上三點 $P(u_1), Q(u_2), R(u_3)$ 的平面

設 $f(u) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{a} - p$ 則 $f(u_1) = f(u_2) = f(u_3) = 0$

由 Rolle 定理, 存在 $v_1, v_2, u_1 \leq v_1 \leq u_2 \leq v_2 \leq u_3$, 使得 $f'(v_1) = f'(v_2) = 0$

因此, 存在 $v_3, v_1 \leq v_3 \leq v_2$, 使得 $f''(v_3) = 0$, 讓 $Q, R \rightarrow P$, 則

$$f(u) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{a} - p = 0 \quad (\text{then } (\overline{x(u)} - \overline{x(u_0)}) \cdot \vec{a} = 0)$$

$$f'(u) = \dot{\vec{x}} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

$$f''(u) = \ddot{\vec{x}} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

所以密切平面滿足 $|(\overline{x(u)} - \overline{x(u_0)}) \wedge \dot{\vec{x}}(u_0) \wedge \ddot{\vec{x}}(u_0)| = 0$

例1. 求 $\begin{cases} x = t^2 \\ y = t - t^2 \\ z = 2t \end{cases}$ 在 $(1, 0, 2)$ 的密切平面

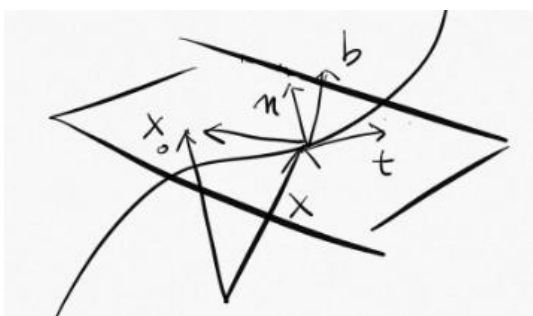
$$\dot{x} = (2t, 1 - 2t, 2)$$

$$\ddot{x} = (2, -2, 0)$$

$$\dot{x}(1) = (2, -1, 2)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y & z-2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

習作



一曲線 C 的所有密切圓都通過某定點, 則此曲線是一平面曲線

$$X_0 = X + \lambda T + \mu N \quad \text{則}$$

$$0 = T + \lambda' T + \lambda(\kappa N) + \mu' N + \mu(-\kappa T + \tau B)$$

$$(1 + \lambda' - \mu\kappa)T + (\lambda\kappa + \mu')N + \mu\tau B = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \lambda' - \mu\kappa = 0 \\ \lambda\kappa + \mu' = 0 \quad \text{則 } \tau = 0 \quad \text{所以是一平面曲線。} \\ \mu\tau = 0 \end{cases}$$