

Tečné a normálové zrychlení - odvození

$$(\vec{\tau}^0)^2 = \vec{\tau}^0 \cdot \vec{\tau}^0 = \tau_1^2 + \tau_2^2 + \tau_3^2 = 1$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(s) = \vec{r}(s(t))$$

$$2\tau_1\tau_1' + 2\tau_2\tau_2' + 2\tau_3\tau_3' = 0$$

$$\vec{\tau}^0 = \vec{\tau}^0(s(t))$$

$$\vec{\tau}' \cdot \vec{\tau}^0 = 0$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \vec{\tau}^0 \right) = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} \vec{\tau}^0 + \frac{ds}{dt} \frac{d\vec{\tau}^0}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{ds}{dt} \vec{\tau}^0 + \frac{ds}{dt} \frac{d\vec{\tau}^0}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} =$$

$$v = \sqrt{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 \vec{\tau}^0 \cdot \vec{\tau}^0} = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$x' = \frac{dx}{ds}$$

$$= \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{\tau}^0 + v^2 \vec{\tau}' = \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{\tau}^0 + v^2 \frac{\vec{v}^0}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\vec{\tau}' \cdot \vec{\tau}'}} = R \quad \vec{\tau}^0 \equiv \frac{d\vec{r}}{|d\vec{r}|} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = \vec{r}'$$

$$\vec{v}^0 = \frac{\vec{\tau}'}{|\vec{\tau}'|} = \frac{\vec{\tau}'}{\sqrt{\vec{\tau}' \cdot \vec{\tau}'}} = R \vec{\tau}'$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}(s(t))}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \vec{r}' \frac{ds}{dt} = \vec{\tau}^0 \frac{ds}{dt}$$

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