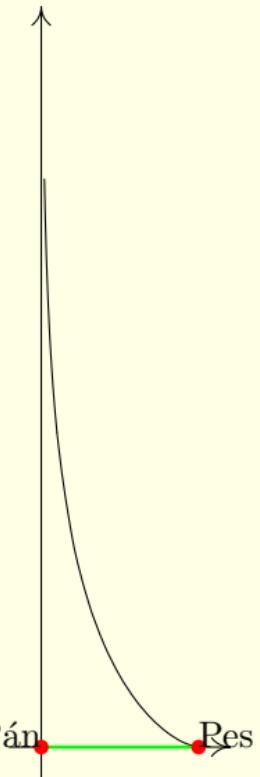


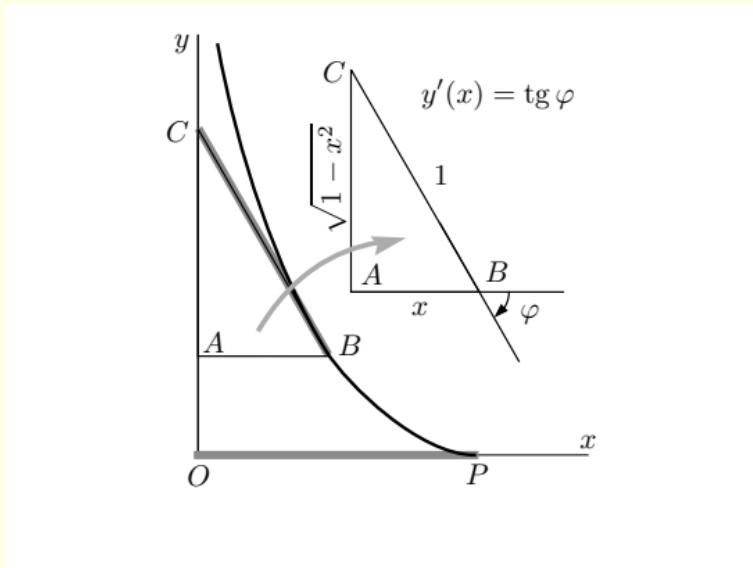
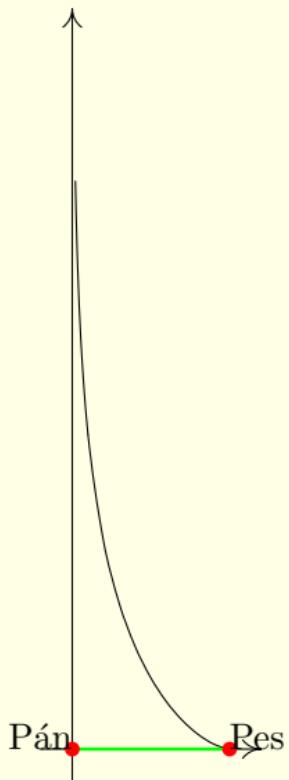
Křivka táhnutí



● Jaká je *trajektorie* objektu, který je startuje napravo od jiného objektu, pohybujícího se směrem nahoru a táhnoucího první objekt na neprotažitelné struně za sebou?

● Pokud ztotožníme první objekt se psem a druhý s jeho pámem, je nám již zřejmé proč má tato křivka v německy mluvících zemích název *hundkurve*.

Křivka táhnutí



$$y' = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

$$y = - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx$$

$$-\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx$$

$$-\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \\ &\quad 1 - x^2 = t^2 \\ &\quad -2x \, dx = 2t \, dt \\ &\quad -x \, dx = t \, dt \end{aligned}$$

● Pomocí substituce odstraníme odmocninu.

$$-\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx = -\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \boxed{1-x^2=t^2} \\ &\quad -2x dx = 2t dt \\ &\quad \textcolor{red}{-x dx = t dt} \end{aligned}$$

● Musíme “vpašovat” členy u dx do integrálu.

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx &= - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} x dx \\
 &= \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 1-x^2=t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \\ -x dx = t dt \\ x^2 = 1-t^2 \end{array}} \quad = \int \frac{t}{1-t^2} t dt
 \end{aligned}$$

● Převedeme integrál z proměnné x^2 do proměnné t .

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx &= - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} x dx \\
 &= \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 1-x^2=t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \\ -x dx = t dt \\ x^2 = 1-t^2 \end{array}} = \int \frac{t}{1-t^2} t dt \\
 &= \int \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt
 \end{aligned}$$



Upravíme.

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx &= - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} x dx \\
 &= \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 1-x^2=t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \\ -x dx = t dt \\ x^2 = 1-t^2 \end{array}} = \int \frac{t}{1-t^2} t dt \\
 &= \int \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt = \int -1 + \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

 Vydeľíme.

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx &= - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} x dx \\
 &= \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 1-x^2=t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \\ -x dx = t dt \\ x^2 = 1-t^2 \end{array}} = \int \frac{t}{1-t^2} t dt \\
 &= \int \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt = \int -1 + \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt \\
 &= -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t}
 \end{aligned}$$



Zintegrujeme.

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx &= - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} x dx \\
 &= \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 1-x^2=t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \\ -x dx = t dt \\ x^2 = 1-t^2 \end{array}} = \int \frac{t}{1-t^2} t dt \\
 &= \int \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt = \int -1 + \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt \\
 &= -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} \\
 &= -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{(1-t)(1+t)} = -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{1-t^2}
 \end{aligned}$$



Upravíme.

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx &= - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} x dx \\
 &= \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 1-x^2=t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \\ -x dx = t dt \\ x^2 = 1-t^2 \end{array}} = \int \frac{t}{1-t^2} t dt \\
 &= \int \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt = \int -1 + \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt \\
 &= -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} \\
 &= -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{(1-t)(1+t)} = -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{1-t^2} \\
 &= -t + \ln \frac{1+t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

 Upravíme.

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} dx &= - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} x dx \\
 &= \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 1-x^2=t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \\ -x dx = t dt \\ x^2 = 1-t^2 \end{array}} = \int \frac{t}{1-t^2} t dt \\
 &= \int \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt = \int -1 + \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt \\
 &= -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} \\
 &= -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{(1-t)(1+t)} = -t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{1-t^2} \\
 &= -t + \ln \frac{1+t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\
 &= -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$



Převedeme do původní proměnné.

$$y = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$y = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$y(1) = 0$$

$$0 = -\sqrt{1-1} + \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-1}}{1} + C$$

$$C = 0$$



Použijeme počáteční polohu "psa" jako podmínu pro určení konstanty C .

$$y = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$y(1) = 0$$

$$0 = -\sqrt{1-1} + \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-1}}{1} + C$$

$$C = 0$$

$$y = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$



Rovnice křivky táhnutí je

$$y = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}.$$

Další čtení

- <http://mathworld.wolfram.com/Tractrix.html>
- <http://www.pballew.net/tractrix.html>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tractrix>