

第一章 欧氏空间

$u \wedge (v \wedge w) = (u, w)v - (u, v)w$

Lagrange 恒等式: $\langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle = \langle v_1, v_3 \rangle \langle v_2, v_4 \rangle - \langle v_1, v_4 \rangle \langle v_2, v_3 \rangle$

外积元恒等律: $u \wedge (v \wedge w) = (u \wedge v) \wedge w$

$\nabla f = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3})$, $\text{div} f = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3}$, $\text{rot} f = \nabla \wedge f$ (若 $f = (P, Q, R)$, $\text{rot} f = (\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y})$)

有势场旋度为0, 旋度场散度为0 ($\text{rot}(\nabla f) = \text{div}(\text{rot} f) = 0$)

第二章 曲线

定义: 先考虑参数曲线 $\gamma(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))$ 有 $x_i(t) \in C^\infty$ 光滑曲线不一定光滑, 如 $\gamma(t) = (t^2, t^2)$

定义 1.1 曲线 $r: (a, b) \rightarrow E^2 (E^3)$ 称为正则曲线, 是指

(1) 曲线的每一个分量都是 C^∞ 函数;

(2) $|\frac{dr}{dt}| > 0, \forall t \in (a, b)$ 成立.

$E^2: \kappa(t) = \frac{x_1''^2 + x_2''^2}{(x_1' + y_2')^{3/2}}$

$E^3: \kappa(t) = \frac{|r'(t) \wedge r''(t)|}{|r'(t)|^3}, \tau(t) = \frac{(r', r'', r''')}{|r'(t)|^4}$

曲线弧长元: $ds = \int_a^b |r'(s)| ds$

平面: 定义: 弧长参数, 有 $|r'(t)| > 0 \Rightarrow t = t(s)$

对 $\gamma: I \rightarrow E^3, \gamma(s) = (x_1(t(s)), x_2(t(s)), x_3(t(s))), \frac{d}{ds} \gamma(s) = \frac{dr}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|\gamma'(t)|} \Rightarrow |\frac{d}{ds} \gamma(s)| = 1$

定义: 自然地, 沿曲线 $r(s)$ 有单位切向量 $t(s)$ 与单位法向量 $n(s)$, $\{r(s), t(s), n(s)\}$ 是一个以 $t(s)$ 为原点的正交标架, 称为沿曲线 r 的 Frenet 标架

(\vec{n} 为逆时针旋转 90° 得到)

定义: $\frac{d}{ds} \begin{pmatrix} t(s) \\ n(s) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa(s) \\ -\kappa(s) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t(s) \\ n(s) \end{pmatrix}$ 中 $\kappa(s)$ 称为曲线 $r(s)$ 的曲率 ($\frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{ds^2} = \kappa(s) \cdot \vec{n}(s)$)

平面: $\langle \vec{t}, \vec{n} \rangle$ 有正负.

$\kappa(s) = \langle \vec{t}'(s), \vec{n}(s) \rangle = \det(r'(s), r''(s))$

$\vec{t} = \frac{dr}{ds}$

例: $\kappa(s) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{t}'(s) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}'(s) = 0, r$ 为直线.

已知 κ :

$\vec{n}(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta(s) \\ \sin \theta(s) \end{pmatrix}, \vec{t}(s) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta(s) \\ \cos \theta(s) \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $\kappa(s) = \langle \vec{t}'(s), \vec{n}(s) \rangle = \frac{d}{ds} \theta(s)$

例: $r(s)$ 与 $n(s) = c > 0, \kappa(s) = ?$

$c = \frac{d}{ds} \theta(s) \Rightarrow \theta(s) = cs + \theta_0 \Rightarrow t(s) = (-\sin(cs + \theta_0), \cos(cs + \theta_0))$

$\kappa(s) = \langle \frac{d\vec{t}}{ds}, \vec{n} \rangle = |\frac{d\vec{t}}{ds}|$

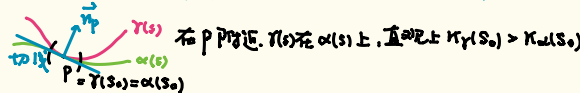
$\frac{d}{ds} \gamma = \vec{t} = \gamma'(s) = \int \vec{t}(s) ds = (\frac{1}{c} \cos(cs + \theta_0), \frac{1}{c} \sin(cs + \theta_0))$ 取 $r(s)$ 为 $r = \frac{1}{c} \sin(cs)$

算 $\kappa(s)$: $\gamma(t) = (t, f(t))$ 有 $\frac{d\vec{t}}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+f'(t)^2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ f'(t) \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $\vec{t} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = \frac{dr}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{(1, f'(t))}{\sqrt{1+f'(t)^2}}$, $\vec{n} = \frac{(-f'(t), 1)}{\sqrt{1+f'(t)^2}}$

$\gamma \rightarrow \vec{t} \rightarrow \frac{d\vec{t}}{ds} \rightarrow \vec{n} \rightarrow \kappa = \langle \vec{t}', \vec{n} \rangle$

于是 $\kappa(s) = \langle \frac{d\vec{t}}{ds}, \vec{n}(s) \rangle = \frac{1}{|r'(t)|} \langle \frac{d\vec{t}}{dt}, \vec{n}(s) \rangle = \langle \frac{(0, f''(t))}{\sqrt{1+f'(t)^2}} - \frac{(1, f'(t))}{1+f'(t)^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+f'(t)^2}}), \frac{(-f'(t), 1)}{\sqrt{1+f'(t)^2}} \rangle = \frac{f''(t)}{(1+f'(t)^2)^{3/2}}$

例: $\gamma(s), \alpha(s): I \rightarrow E^2$



定义 $f(s) = \langle \gamma(s) - \alpha(s), \vec{n}(s) \rangle, f(s) = 0$ 表示两曲线相切.

$f'(s) = \langle \vec{t}_\gamma(s) - \vec{t}_\alpha(s), \vec{n}(s) \rangle \rightarrow \vec{n}(s): f(s) = f(s_0) + f'(s_0)(s-s_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(s_0)(s-s_0)^2 + o((s-s_0)^3)$

$f''(s) = \langle \kappa_\gamma(s) \vec{n}_\gamma(s) - \kappa_\alpha(s) \vec{n}_\alpha(s), \vec{n}(s) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\kappa_\gamma(s_0) - \kappa_\alpha(s_0))(s-s_0) + o((s-s_0)^2) \Rightarrow \kappa_\gamma(s_0) \geq \kappa_\alpha(s_0)$

1. 空间: $r(t): I \rightarrow E^3$, 正则: $|r'(t)| > 0$, 弧长元: $ds = \int_a^b |r'(u)| du, \frac{ds}{dt} = |r'(t)| > 0, r$ 用 s 参数化: $\vec{t}(s) = \frac{dr}{ds} = \frac{dr}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|r'(t)|} (|t|=1)$

对 $|r(s)|=1$ 而言: $\langle \frac{d}{ds} \vec{t}(s), \vec{t}(s) \rangle = 0$, 即 $\frac{d}{ds} \vec{t}$ 与 \vec{t} 垂直, 为法向量. 若 $\vec{t}(s) \neq 0$, 记 $\kappa(s) = |\frac{d\vec{t}}{ds}|$ 为曲率, 有主法向量: $\vec{n} = \frac{\frac{d\vec{t}}{ds}}{\kappa(s)} (|\vec{n}|=1)$

$\vec{b}(s)$ 取 $\vec{b}(s) = \vec{t}(s) \wedge \vec{n}(s)$, 称为副法向量. 密切平面: 与 $\vec{b}(s)$ 垂直, 从切平面与 $\vec{n}(s)$ 垂直.

tip: ① 若 $\kappa(s) \equiv 0$ 在某点附近, 则该点附近为直线.

② 若 $\kappa(s)$ 在某点 s_0 处为孤立零点 (即 $\kappa(s_0) = 0, \kappa(s) \neq 0, \forall s \neq s_0$) 则 $\vec{n}(s)$ 在 $s \neq s_0$ 处可定义, 若 $\vec{n}(s_0)$ 存在, 可定义 $\vec{n}(s_0)$

对 $\vec{b}(s)$ 而言: $\vec{b}'(s) = \dot{t}(s) \wedge \vec{n}(s) + t(s) \wedge \dot{n}(s) \Rightarrow \langle \vec{b}'(s), \vec{b}(s) \rangle = 0$ 于是 $\vec{b}'(s) \perp \vec{b}(s)$.

定义: $\tau(s)$ 为挠率, $\vec{b}'(s) = -\tau(s) \vec{n}(s)$

对主法向量 $\vec{n}(s), |\vec{n}(s)|=1 \Rightarrow \langle \vec{n}'(s), \vec{n}(s) \rangle = 0$

于是有 $\vec{n}'(s) = -\kappa(s) \vec{t}(s) + \tau(s) \vec{b}(s)$

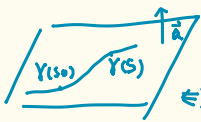
$\langle \vec{n}(s), \vec{t}'(s) \rangle = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{上式}} \langle \vec{n}, \dot{t} \rangle + \langle \kappa \vec{t}, \vec{t} \rangle = 0$ 即 $\langle \vec{n}, \dot{t} \rangle = -\kappa$

$\frac{d}{ds} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ n \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa & 0 \\ -\kappa & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & \tau & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ n \\ b \end{pmatrix}$

$\langle \vec{n}(s), \vec{b}'(s) \rangle = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{上式}} \langle \vec{n}, \dot{b} \rangle + \langle \tau \vec{n}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$ 即 $\langle \vec{n}, \dot{b} \rangle = \tau$

定理: 设曲线曲率 $\kappa(s) > 0$, 则落在平面上 $\Leftrightarrow \tau(s) \equiv 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \langle \gamma(s) - \gamma(s_0), \vec{a} \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle \tau(s), \vec{a} \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle n(s) \cdot \hat{n}(s), \vec{a} \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle \hat{n}(s) \cdot \hat{n}(s) + \tau(s) \hat{n}(s), \vec{a} \rangle = \langle \hat{n}(s) + \tau(s) \hat{b}(s), \vec{a} \rangle = 0$$



$$\text{即 } \hat{n}(s) \cdot \tau(s) \langle \hat{b}(s), \vec{a} \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \tau(s) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tau(s) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{b}(s) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{b}(s) = \hat{b}_0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds} \langle \gamma(s), \hat{b}_0 \rangle = \langle \tau(s), \hat{b}(s) \rangle = 0. \text{ 即 } \langle \gamma(s), \hat{b}_0 \rangle = c \Rightarrow \langle \gamma(s) - \gamma(s_0), \hat{b}_0 \rangle = 0. \text{ 证毕}$$

反例 ($K=0$ 定理不成立, 非平面曲线):
$$\gamma(t) = \begin{cases} (e^{\frac{t}{2}}, t, 0) & t < 0 \\ (0, 0, 0) & t = 0 \\ (0, t, e^{-\frac{t}{2}}) & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

计算 $n(s), \tau(s)$:

① 圆螺旋线 $\gamma(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, bt)$

若 $b=0$, 为圆

若 $b \neq 0$, $r'(t) = (-a \sin t, a \cos t, b)$ $S = \int_0^t |r'(u)| du = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} t$ ($C := \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$) 则 $S = ct$

于是 $\gamma(s) = (a \cos \frac{s}{c}, a \sin \frac{s}{c}, \frac{s}{c}) \Rightarrow \dot{\gamma}(s) = \dot{\gamma}(s) = (-\frac{a}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c}, \frac{a}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c}, \frac{1}{c})$ $\ddot{\gamma}(s) = (-\frac{a}{c^2} \cos \frac{s}{c}, -\frac{a}{c^2} \sin \frac{s}{c}, 0)$

则 $n(s) = \frac{\ddot{\gamma}(s)}{|\ddot{\gamma}(s)|} = \frac{\ddot{\gamma}(s)}{|\ddot{\gamma}(s)|} = (-\cos \frac{s}{c}, -\sin \frac{s}{c}, 0)$

$\hat{b}(s) = \dot{\gamma} \wedge \ddot{\gamma} = (\frac{a}{c^2} \sin \frac{s}{c}, -\frac{a}{c^2} \cos \frac{s}{c}, \frac{a}{c^2})$ $\hat{b}(s) = (\frac{a}{c^2} \cos \frac{s}{c}, \frac{a}{c^2} \sin \frac{s}{c}, 0) = -\frac{1}{c^2} \hat{n}(s)$ 则 $\tau(s) = \frac{b}{c}$

② 一般正则曲线 $r(t) \in E^3$ 的 n 和 τ .

$|r'(t)| > 0 \Rightarrow \int |c|$ 为弧长参数 $s(t)$. $\frac{ds}{dt} = |r'(t)| > 0 \Rightarrow \dot{s}(t) = r'(t) = \frac{dr}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{r'(t)}{|r'(t)|}$

$\dot{s}(s) = \frac{dr}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{|r'(t)|} (\frac{r'}{|r'|} - \frac{r'}{|r'|^2} \frac{d}{dt} |r'|)$

由 $\dot{s} = n \hat{n} \Rightarrow n \cdot \dot{s} \hat{n} = \dot{s} \hat{n} \cdot \dot{s} = \frac{r'(t) \wedge r''(t)}{|r'(t)|^2}$ 则 $n(s) = \frac{r'(t) \wedge r''(t)}{|r'(t)|^2}$, $\hat{b} = \dot{s} \hat{n} = \frac{r'(t) \wedge r''(t)}{|r'(t) \wedge r''(t)|}$

由 $\hat{b} = -\tau \hat{n} \Rightarrow \tau = -\langle \hat{b}, \hat{n} \rangle$, $\hat{n} = \frac{r'}{|r'|} - \frac{r'}{|r'|^2} \frac{d}{dt} |r'|$

$\hat{b} = \frac{dr}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{|r'(t)|} \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{|r'(t)|} (\frac{r'}{|r'|} - \frac{r'}{|r'|^2} \frac{d}{dt} |r'|)$ 则 $\tau = -\langle \hat{b}, \hat{n} \rangle = \frac{(r', r'', r''')}{|r' \wedge r''|^2}$

例: 球面曲线: $r(s)$ 为正则曲线, $K(s) > 0$, $\hat{n}(s) \neq 0$, $\tau(s) \neq 0$, $\forall s \in I$, 则 $\gamma(s)$ 落在球面上 $\Leftrightarrow (\frac{1}{K(s)})^2 + (\frac{1}{\tau(s)} \frac{d}{ds} (\frac{1}{K(s)}))^2 = \text{const}$

$\Rightarrow \gamma(s)$ 落在 P_0 为圆心, 半径为 R 的球面上 $\Leftrightarrow \|\gamma(s) - P_0\|^2 = R^2 \forall s \in I \Leftrightarrow \langle \dot{\gamma}(s), \dot{\gamma}(s) - P_0 \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle n(s) \hat{n}(s), \dot{\gamma}(s) - P_0 \rangle + 1 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \hat{n}(s) \cdot \langle r(s) - P_0, \hat{n}(s) \rangle + \tau(s) \langle r(s) - P_0, \tau(s) \hat{b}(s) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle r(s) - P_0, \hat{b}(s) \rangle = -\frac{\hat{n}(s) \cdot (r(s) - P_0)}{\tau(s)}$ 则 $\langle r(s) - P_0, \hat{b}(s) \rangle = -\frac{1}{K(s)} \hat{n}(s) + \frac{r(s) - P_0}{K(s) \tau(s)}$ 则有 $(\frac{1}{K(s)})^2 + (\frac{1}{\tau(s)} \frac{d}{ds} (\frac{1}{K(s)}))^2 = R^2$ 证毕

\Leftrightarrow 由上一步证明, 可定义 $p(s) = K(s) + \frac{1}{\tau(s)} \frac{d}{ds} (\frac{1}{K(s)}) - \frac{r(s) - P_0}{K(s) \tau(s)}$. 只需证 $p(s) \equiv 0, s \in I$. 由 \hat{b} 为 0, 证毕

第三章 曲面

1. 曲面的概念

与第二章曲线的定义同样, 从平面区域 $D = \{(u, v)\}$ 到 E^3 的映射

$$r(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)),$$

满足

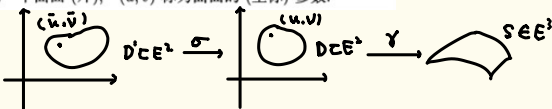
(1) 每个分量函数是无限阶连续可微的;

(2) 向量 $r_u = (\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u})$ 与 $r_v = (\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v})$ 线性无关, 即

$$r_u \wedge r_v \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \forall q \in D, dr|_q: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ 单射}$$

时, 我们称 r 是 E^3 的一个曲面 (片), (u, v) 称为曲面的 (坐标) 参数.

参数变换:



① σ 是双射 ② Jacobi: $\frac{\partial (u, v)}{\partial (u', v')} \neq 0$. 则有 $\gamma \circ \sigma(D) = S$.

正则图像: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 则 $r(x, y) = (x, y, f(x, y))$ 的像为曲面. 有 $r_x = (1, 0, f_x)$ 则 $r_x \wedge r_y \neq 0$.

$$r_y = (0, 1, f_y)$$

性质: 正则参数曲面都可表示为光滑曲面图像

正则曲面 (小片): $F: V \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, a \in \mathbb{R}$. 记 $S_a = \{P \in V \mid F(P) = a\}$ 若 $\nabla F|_P \neq 0 \forall P \in S_a$ 则称 $a \in \mathbb{R}$ 为 F 的正则值.

此时 S_a 为正则曲面. 例: 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 为 $F(x, y, z) = a^2$ $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

例: 1. 球面 $S = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2\}$

旋转曲面: $(f(u) \cos v, f(u) \sin v, g(u))$



$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$$

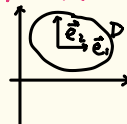
则 $r(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2})$ 上半球面

$r(x, y) = (x, y, -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2})$ 下半球面.

环面: $f(u) = a + b \cos u$

$g(u) = b \sin u$

切平面. 证法:



单位法向量: $\hat{n} = \frac{\nabla F}{|\nabla F|}$ 切向: $(x' \cos v, y' \cos v, z')$

切平面: $T_{P_0} S := \text{span}\{r_u, r_v\}$, 即 $\forall x \in T_{P_0} S, x = \lambda r_u + \mu r_v$.

$T_{P_0} S =$ 曲面上过 P_0 点且正交于法向量的全体

第一基本形式:



$\alpha(t) = (u(t), v(t)) \in S \subset E^3$ 为正则曲线.
 $S(t) = \int_{t_0}^t |\alpha'(t)| dt$ $\alpha'(t) = r_u \cdot u'(t) + r_v \cdot v'(t) \Rightarrow |\alpha'(t)|^2 = E(u')^2 + 2F \frac{du}{dt} \frac{dv}{dt} + G(v')^2 = E du^2 + 2F du dv + G dv^2$
 $I = \int_{t_0}^t |\alpha'(t)|^2 dt = \int_{t_0}^t (E du^2 + 2F du dv + G dv^2)$

注: 有 $(E \ F; F \ G) > 0$.
 $EG - F^2 = (r_u \wedge r_v)^2 > 0$.
 对 $\forall \vec{v} = \lambda r_u + \mu r_v \in T_p S \subset E^3$. $|\vec{v}|^2 = \lambda^2 \langle r_u, r_u \rangle + 2\lambda\mu \langle r_u, r_v \rangle + \mu^2 \langle r_v, r_v \rangle = (\lambda \ \mu) \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}$

平面: $r(u, v) = (u, v, 0)$ $r_u = (1, 0, 0)$ $r_v = (0, 1, 0)$
 $\Rightarrow E=1, F=0, G=1$ $I = du^2 + dv^2$

计算曲线长度及面积

若 $r(u, v)$ 为 S 上参数表示, $E=1+4u^2, F=-4uv, G=1+4v^2$ 若 $\alpha(t) = r(t, t) \in S$ 为正则曲线

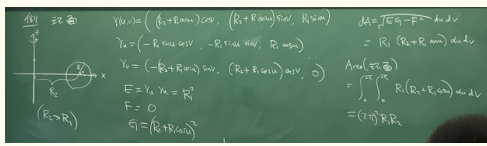
$|\alpha'(t)|^2 = |r_u \cdot u'(t) + r_v \cdot v'(t)|^2 = E + 2F + G = 2 + 4(u-v)^2 = 2$ \Rightarrow 曲线长度为 $S(t) = \int_{t_0}^t |\alpha'(t)| dt = \sqrt{2}(t-t_0)$

若 $\alpha(t_1), \beta(t_2)$ 交于点 P 夹角为 θ , 则夹角为 $\cos \theta = \frac{\langle \alpha'(t_1), \beta'(t_2) \rangle}{|\alpha'(t_1)| |\beta'(t_2)|}$

$\alpha(t) = r(2t, t), \beta(t) = r(t, 1)$ 求 $t=1, t=2, P = r(2, 1)$

$\alpha: E=1+16t^2, F=-8t^2, G=1+4t^2$ $\alpha'(t) = 2r_u + r_v$ $\beta'(t) = r_u$
 $t=1: E=17, F=-8, G=5$ $\langle \alpha'(1), \beta'(1) \rangle = \langle 2r_u + r_v, r_u \rangle = 10$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{10}{\sqrt{17}}$

面积: $A_{area}(S) = \iint_D dA = \iint_D \sqrt{EG-F^2} du dv$



第二基本形式: 设曲面 $S: r = r(u, v)$, $\vec{n} = \frac{r_u \wedge r_v}{|r_u \wedge r_v|}$ 为 S 上法向量, 定义 $II = -\langle dr, d\vec{n} \rangle$

$L = \langle r_{uu}, \vec{n} \rangle = -\langle r_{uu}, \vec{n} \rangle$
 $M = \langle r_{uv}, \vec{n} \rangle = -\langle r_{uv}, \vec{n} \rangle$
 $N = \langle r_{vv}, \vec{n} \rangle = -\langle r_{vv}, \vec{n} \rangle$
 $II = -\langle dr, d\vec{n} \rangle = -\langle r_u du + r_v dv, M du + N dv \rangle = L du^2 + 2M du dv + N dv^2$

平面: $r(u, v) = (u, v, 0)$ $\vec{n} = (0, 0, 1)$
 $d\vec{n} = (0, 0, 0)$ $\Rightarrow II = -\langle dr, d\vec{n} \rangle = 0$

球面:

例 3.3 求半径为 a 的球面在球面坐标参数下的第二基本形式.
 从例 2.5 出发, 在球面坐标参数 $r = r(\theta, \varphi)$ 下,
 $r_{\theta\theta} = (-a \cos \theta \cos \varphi, -a \cos \theta \sin \varphi, -a \sin \theta)$
 $r_{\theta\varphi} = (a \sin \theta \sin \varphi, -a \sin \theta \cos \varphi, 0)$
 $r_{\varphi\varphi} = (-a \cos \theta \cos \varphi, -a \cos \theta \sin \varphi, 0)$
 $\vec{n} = (-\cos \theta \cos \varphi, -\cos \theta \sin \varphi, -\sin \theta)$
 所以 $L = a, M = 0, N = a \cos^2 \theta$, 球面在球面坐标参数下的第二基本形式为
 $II = a(d\theta^2 + \cos^2 \theta d\varphi^2)$

柱面: $r(u, v) = (x(u), y(u), v)$

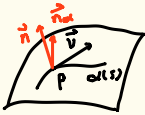
$\frac{dx}{du} = 1 \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{x_u^2 + y_u^2} du = \sqrt{x_u^2 + y_u^2} du$
 $r_{uu} = (x_{uu}, y_{uu}, 0)$ $r_{uv} = r_{vu} = (0, 0, 0)$ $\vec{n} = (y_u - x_u, 0)$

平面曲线 $(x(u), y(u))$: $\vec{t} = \kappa \vec{n}$ 即 $(x_{uu}, y_{uu}) = \kappa (y_u - x_u, 0)$ 而 $\vec{n} = (y_u - x_u, 0)$: $\kappa = x_{uu} y_u - x_u y_{uu}$

于是 $L = \langle r_{uu}, \vec{n} \rangle = \kappa, M = N = 0 \Rightarrow II = \kappa du^2$ (圆柱面, $II = -\frac{1}{a} du^2$ a 为半径)

- 定理: (1) $LN - M^2 > 0$ II 正定或负定, 凸或凹
 (2) $LN - M^2 = 0$ 不旋
 (3) $LN - M^2 = 0$ 退化, 马鞍型.

法向量:



$\alpha(s) = r(u(s), v(s)) \in S \subset E^3$
 $\alpha'(s) = \vec{v}$ 沿 r_u 方向
 $\alpha''(s)$ 为空间曲线, 有曲率 k_α , 主法向 \vec{n}_α
 沿 r_u 方向 $k_\alpha(\vec{v}) = \langle k_\alpha \vec{n}_\alpha, \vec{n} \rangle$
 即 $k_\alpha \vec{n}_\alpha = \langle k_\alpha \vec{n}_\alpha, \vec{n} \rangle \vec{n} + (k_\alpha \vec{n}_\alpha)_\perp$

直二角



$\alpha(s)$ 在 P 处曲率为 S 在 P 处法曲率

曲面 S 沿非零切向量 $w = \xi r_u + \eta r_v$ 的法曲率定义为
 $k_n(w) = \frac{II(w, w)}{I(w, w)} = \frac{L\xi^2 + 2M\xi\eta + N\eta^2}{E\xi^2 + 2F\xi\eta + G\eta^2}$

tip: 若 \vec{n}_α 与 \vec{n} 夹角为 θ , 有 $k_\alpha(\vec{v}) = k_\alpha \cos \theta$.

例: 球面: $II = k I$, 则 $k_n(\vec{v}) = \frac{II}{I} = k$

柱面: $I = du^2 + dv^2$ $II = -\frac{1}{a} du^2$

平面: $II = 0$, 则 $k_n(\vec{v}) = 0$

\Rightarrow 柱面 $z = \frac{1}{2}(ax^2 + by^2)$: $r(x, y) = (x, y, \frac{1}{2}(ax^2 + by^2))$

$r_x = (1, 0, ax)$ $r_y = (0, 1, by)$ $r_z = (0, 0, 1)$
 $r_{xx} = (2ax, 0, 0)$ $r_{yy} = (0, 2by, 0)$ $r_{zz} = (0, 0, 0)$
 $\vec{n} = \frac{r_x \wedge r_y}{|r_x \wedge r_y|} = \frac{(ax, by, 1)}{\sqrt{1+a^2x^2+b^2y^2}}$
 $L = 2ax^2$ $M = 0$ $N = 1$

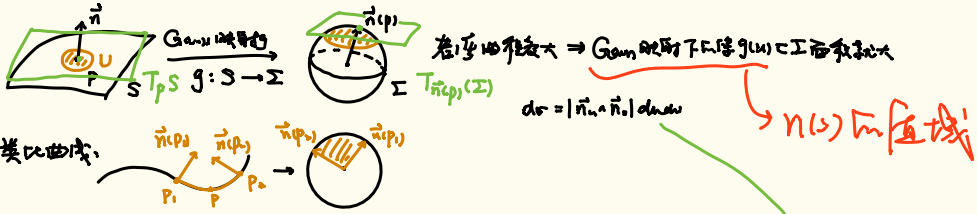
对方向 $w = c_1 \vec{r}_x + c_2 \vec{r}_y$
 有 $k_n(w) = -\frac{1}{a} \frac{c_1^2}{c_1^2 + c_2^2}$ $\theta = 0$ 时 $\vec{v} = \vec{r}_x$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时为 0.

$\vec{v} = \lambda r_x + \mu r_y$ 为单位向量.
 $k_n(\vec{v}) = \frac{L\lambda^2 + 2M\lambda\mu + N\mu^2}{E\lambda^2 + 2F\lambda\mu + G\mu^2} = \frac{a\lambda^2 + b\mu^2}{\sqrt{1+a^2x^2+b^2y^2}}$
 $I(u, v) = u \cdot v = 1$

- (1) 当 $LN - M^2 > 0$ 时, 沿 P 点任何切向的法曲率同时为正或为负. 这说明曲面在该点沿任意方向的弯曲是同向的. 这样的点称为曲面的椭圆点.
 (2) 当 $LN - M^2 < 0$ 时, $k_n(\vec{v}) = 0$ 关于 \vec{v} 恰好有两个线性无关的解, 这两个方向称为曲面在该点的渐近方向. 这两个渐近方向将切平面分割为四个区域, 在相对的两个区域上, 法曲率的符号相同. 这样的点称为曲面的双曲点.
 (3) 当 $LN - M^2 = 0$ 时, 这样的点称为曲面的抛物点. 当 L, M, N 不全为零时, 仅有一个切向使法曲率 k_n 为零, 这个方向亦称作曲面在该点的渐近方向, 这个渐近方向将切平面分割为两个区域, 在这两个区域内法曲率均不为 0, 且它们的符号相同; 当 $L = M = N = 0$ 时, 法曲率 k_n 沿任何方向均为零, 这样的点又称作平点.

- a, b 同号, 椭圆型曲面 $a = b = 0$, 平面
 a, b 异号, 双曲型曲面 $a = 0$ 或 $b = 0$, 抛物型曲面

Gauss 映射:



Weingarten 变换:

$|\vec{n}|=1 \Rightarrow \langle \vec{n}_u, \vec{n} \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_u, \vec{n}_v$ 均与 \vec{n} 正交. $\vec{n}(u,v)$ 作为 \mathbb{R}^3 向量表示. 对 $\forall p, \vec{n}(p) \in \Sigma, T_{\vec{n}(p)}(\Sigma) = \text{span}\{n_u, n_v\} = \text{span}\{r_u, r_v\} = T_p S$ 在初等几何意义下可写.

定义 Weingarten 变换: $W: T_p S \rightarrow T_p S \cong T_{\vec{n}(p)} \mathbb{R}^3, W = -dg$.

$\vec{v} = \lambda \vec{r}_u + \mu \vec{r}_v \mapsto \vec{w} = -\lambda \vec{n}_u - \mu \vec{n}_v$

- 性质:
- ① 对 $\forall \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in T_p S$, 有 $\langle W(\vec{v}_1), \vec{v}_2 \rangle = \langle \vec{v}_1, W(\vec{v}_2) \rangle$ 证明: 直接计算即可
 - ② 对 \forall 单位切向量 \vec{v} , 法曲率 $\kappa_n(\vec{v}) = \langle W(\vec{v}), \vec{v} \rangle$ 证明: 右 = $\langle \vec{v}, -\vec{v} \rangle = -\langle \vec{v}, \vec{v} \rangle = -1$
 - ③ $W: T_p S \rightarrow T_p S$ 是线性映射. 对 $\forall v_1, v_2 \in T_p S, \langle W(v_1), v_2 \rangle = \langle v_1, W(v_2) \rangle$
 - ④ W 与参数选取无关

$W \begin{pmatrix} r_u \\ r_v \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} r_u \\ r_v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_u \\ r_v \end{pmatrix}$

有 $\vec{n}_u \wedge \vec{n}_v = (a r_u - b r_v) \wedge (c r_u - d r_v)$

$= \det J \cdot r_u \wedge r_v$

$J = II \cdot I^{-1}, I = \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix}, II = \begin{pmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{pmatrix} = K \cdot I \cdot r_u$

Gauss 曲率 $K = \frac{\det II}{\det I} = \frac{LN - M^2}{EG - F^2}$

例 $Area(\pi(V)) = \int_D d\sigma = \int_D |\vec{n}_u \wedge \vec{n}_v| du dv = \int_D |K| r_u \wedge r_v| du dv = \int_D |K| \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv$

$Area(V) = \int_D dA \Rightarrow \lim_{V \rightarrow Area(V)} \frac{Area(\pi(V))}{Area(V)} = |K|_{(p)}$

主曲率:

由于 $W: T_p S \rightarrow T_p S$ 线性 $\Rightarrow W$ 有俩实特征值 κ_1, κ_2 . 对 \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 为俩特征方向 (法为切方向). 即有 $W(\vec{e}_1) = \kappa_1 \vec{e}_1, W(\vec{e}_2) = \kappa_2 \vec{e}_2$ κ_i 为 \vec{e}_i 方向法曲率. $i=1,2$.

称 κ_1, κ_2 为 $p \in S$ 处主曲率. tip: 当 $\kappa_1 \neq \kappa_2$ 时 $\langle \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \rangle = 0, \begin{pmatrix} W(\vec{e}_1), \vec{e}_2 \rangle = \kappa_1 \langle \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \rangle \\ W(\vec{e}_2), \vec{e}_1 \rangle = \kappa_2 \langle \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_1 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$ \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 为 $p \in S$ 处主方向

当 $\kappa_1 = \kappa_2$ 时, 有 $\forall \vec{v} \in T_p S$ 为主方向. 即 $W(\vec{v}) = \kappa_1 \vec{v}, \forall \vec{v} \in T_p S$. 此时 p 称脐点

$H = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{L_G - 2MF + N_E}{EG - F^2}, K = \frac{LN - M^2}{EG - F^2}$

Euler 公式:

当 κ_1, κ_2 关于 $\vec{v} \in T_p S, \vec{v} = \cos \theta \vec{e}_1 + \sin \theta \vec{e}_2$ 例 $\kappa_n(\vec{v}) = \langle W(\vec{v}), \vec{v} \rangle = \kappa_1 \cos^2 \theta + \kappa_2 \sin^2 \theta$

曲率计算:

平均曲率 $H = \frac{1}{2}(\kappa_1 + \kappa_2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{L_G - 2MF + N_E}{EG - F^2}$. Gauss 曲率 $K = \kappa_1 \kappa_2 = \frac{LN - M^2}{EG - F^2}$. 有 Gauss 曲率 K 满足 $\vec{n}_u \wedge \vec{n}_v = K \vec{r}_u \wedge \vec{r}_v$

引理:

设 P 为曲面 S 上一点, \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 为该点法平面正交主方向. 例 \exists S 上参数 u, v s.t. $r_u(p) = \vec{e}_1, r_v(p) = \vec{e}_2$

如上选择, 有 $L(p) = \kappa_1, M(p) = 0, N(p) = \kappa_2$. 二次型 II 有 $\begin{cases} x^2 = a \\ y^2 = b \\ z = \frac{1}{2}(\kappa_1 u^2 + \kappa_2 v^2) \end{cases}$ 为曲面 S 在 P 处二阶近似曲面

$\begin{cases} K = \kappa_1 \kappa_2 > 0 \text{ 椭圆点, 凸凹面} \\ \dots < 0 \text{ 双曲点} \dots \\ \dots = 0 \text{ 抛物点} \dots \text{柱面} \end{cases}$

计算主方向:

若已知 κ_1, κ_2 两主曲率, 求对主方向 \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 . 例 $\vec{v} \in T_p S, \vec{v} = \lambda r_u + \mu r_v$ (只需对 λ, μ)

$W(\vec{v}) = K \vec{v} \Rightarrow -\lambda n_u - \mu n_v = K(\lambda r_u + \mu r_v)$ 乘 $r_u, r_v \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda L + \mu M = K(\lambda E + \mu F) \\ \lambda M + \mu N = K(\lambda F + \mu G) \end{cases}$ 由于对主曲率 $\kappa_1, \kappa_2 \neq \kappa_1, \kappa_2$ 则 $L - K E, M - K F, N - K G$ 至少有一非零

不妨设 $L - K E \neq 0$. 则有 $\frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{K F - M}{L - K E}$ 为主方向 \vec{e}_1

或互解得: $\vec{v} = \lambda r_u + \mu r_v$ 满足条件 $\Rightarrow \lambda(LF - ME) + \mu(LG - NE) + \mu(MG - NF) = 0$ 对主方向 (即单点)

一些例子

1. 旋转曲面

$C: (f(u), g(u))$ 将曲线 C 绕 z 轴旋转而成. $r(u,v) = (f(u)\cos v, f(u)\sin v, g(u))$

有 $r_u = (f' \cos v, f' \sin v, g')$ 例 $E = f'^2 + g'^2, \vec{n} = \frac{r_u \wedge r_v}{|r_u \wedge r_v|} = \frac{(-f'g' \cos v, -f'g' \sin v, ff'')}{f \sqrt{f'^2 + g'^2}}$

$r_v = (-f \sin v, f \cos v, 0) \Rightarrow F = 0, G = f^2$

$r_{uu} = (f'' \cos v, f'' \sin v, g'')$ 例 $L = \frac{f''g' - f'g''}{\sqrt{f'^2 + g'^2}}, I = \begin{pmatrix} f'^2 + g'^2 & 0 \\ 0 & f^2 \end{pmatrix}, II = \begin{pmatrix} f''g' - f'g'' & f'g' \\ f'g' & f f'' \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow W = II \cdot I^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{f''g' - f'g''}{f'^2 + g'^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{g'}{f} \end{pmatrix}$

$r_{uv} = (-f' \sin v, f' \cos v, 0) \Rightarrow M = 0, N = \frac{f g'}{\sqrt{f'^2 + g'^2}}$

$r_{vv} = (-f \cos v, -f \sin v, 0)$

由 W 为对称阵: $W(r_u) = \kappa_1 r_u$ 即 r_u, r_v 均为主方向. 曲线 C 切线为 r_u 为曲率线. 主曲率 κ_1, κ_2 为 W 的特征值. $K = \det W = \kappa_1 \kappa_2, H = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(W) = \frac{1}{2}(\kappa_1 + \kappa_2)$

平均曲率 H 为 r_u 为曲率线

注: 由 r_u, r_v 为主方向. $\kappa_1 = \kappa_n(r_u) = \langle W(r_u), r_u \rangle = \langle W(r_u), \vec{n} \rangle = \langle W(r_u), \frac{r_u \wedge r_v}{|r_u \wedge r_v|} \rangle = \kappa(u) = \frac{f''g' - f'g''}{\sqrt{f'^2 + g'^2}}$

$\kappa_2 = \kappa_n(r_v) = \langle W(r_v), r_v \rangle = \langle W(r_v), \frac{r_u \wedge r_v}{|r_u \wedge r_v|} \rangle = \langle W(r_v), \frac{r_u \wedge r_v}{|r_u \wedge r_v|} \rangle = \frac{g'}{f \sqrt{f'^2 + g'^2}}$

2. 环面

$r(u,v) = ((R_2 + R_1 \cos u)\cos v, (R_2 + R_1 \cos u)\sin v, R_1 \sin u)$

$\kappa_1 = \kappa_n(r_u) = \kappa(C) = \frac{1}{R_1}$

$\kappa_2 = \kappa_n(r_v) = \frac{1}{R_2 + R_1 \cos u} \langle \vec{n}, \vec{n} \rangle = \frac{\cos u}{R_2 + R_1 \cos u}$

选取 u 为 z 轴为参数 u 的旋转曲面. 有 $f'^2 + g'^2 = 1$

例 $\kappa = -\frac{f''}{f}, H = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{f''}{f} - \frac{f''}{f})$

3. Gauss 曲率 $K = \cos^2 u$ 的旋转曲面

$K = -\frac{f''}{f} \Leftrightarrow f'' + kf = 0$. 通解为 $f(u) = \begin{cases} A u + B, k=0 \\ A \cos \sqrt{k} u + B \sin \sqrt{k} u, k>0 \\ A \cosh \sqrt{k} u + B \sinh \sqrt{k} u, k<0 \end{cases}$

① $k=0, f(u) = A u + B$. 由 $f'^2 + g'^2 = 1, A=0 \Rightarrow A=1$

- $A=0, f(u) = B, g(u) = u + C_0$ 为圆柱面
- $A=1, f(u) = u + B, g(u) = C_0$ 为平面.
- $0 < A < 1, f(u) = A u + B, g(u) = \sqrt{1-A^2} u + C_0$

② $k > 0$. 设 $k = \lambda^2, B=0$. 例 $f = A \cos \lambda u, g = \int \sqrt{1-f'^2} = \int \sqrt{1-\lambda^2 A^2 \sin^2 \lambda u} = \int \sqrt{1-\lambda^2 A^2} \cos \lambda u dt$

$KA^2 = 1$ 例 $f(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \cos \sqrt{K} u, g(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \sin \sqrt{K} u$ 为圆. $KA^2 = 1$

$KA^2 > 1$ 例 $f(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \cos \sqrt{K} u, g(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \sin \sqrt{K} u$ 为圆. $KA^2 > 1$

$KA^2 < 1$ 例 $f(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \cosh \sqrt{K} u, g(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \sinh \sqrt{K} u$ 为双曲线. $KA^2 < 1$

→ 曲线坐标运动方程 (← 类似曲线以 Frenet 坐标运动方程)

符号: $r(u,v)$ 记为 $r(u,v)$. $\begin{cases} r_1 = \frac{\partial r}{\partial u} = r_u \\ r_2 = \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} = r_v \end{cases}$ $r_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial u^\alpha \partial u^\beta}$ $\alpha, \beta = 1, 2$ $n = \frac{r_1 \wedge r_2}{|r_1 \wedge r_2|}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^\alpha} = r_\alpha \\ \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial u^\alpha \partial u^\beta} = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma r_\gamma + b_{\alpha\beta} n \\ \frac{\partial n}{\partial u^\alpha} = -b_\alpha^\beta r_\beta \end{cases}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \quad E = \langle r_1, r_1 \rangle = g_{11} \quad F = \langle r_1, r_2 \rangle = g_{12} = g_{21} \quad G = \langle r_2, r_2 \rangle = g_{22}$$

$$II = \begin{pmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{pmatrix} \quad L = \langle r_{11}, n \rangle = b_{11} \quad M = \langle r_{12}, n \rangle = b_{12} = b_{21} \quad N = \langle r_{22}, n \rangle = b_{22}$$

$dr = r_1 du + r_2 dv = r_1 du + r_2 dv = \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 r_\alpha du^\alpha = r_\alpha du^\alpha$ (α : Einstein 求和约定: 一上一下指标, 工作符号重复)

$I = g_{\alpha\beta} du^\alpha du^\beta = g_{11} du^1 du^1 + 2g_{12} du^1 du^2 + g_{22} du^2 du^2 = g_{\alpha\beta} du^\alpha du^\beta$ 类似地, $II = b_{\alpha\beta} du^\alpha du^\beta$

对 I^{-1} , $(g^{\alpha\beta}) = (g_{\alpha\beta})^{-1}$, $\delta_j^i = \delta_{ij} (g_{\alpha\beta})^{-1} = (\delta_{ij}^{\alpha\beta})$ (降上, 升下, $\delta_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha\beta \end{pmatrix}$) $(g^{\alpha\beta}) = \frac{1}{g} \begin{pmatrix} g_{22} & -g_{12} \\ -g_{12} & g_{11} \end{pmatrix}$

对 II^{-1} , 记为 $(b^{\alpha\beta}) = (b_{\alpha\beta})^{-1}$, $\delta_j^i = \delta_{ij} (b_{\alpha\beta})^{-1}$

符号: 下面符号在球坐标 (r, u, v) 与 (r, θ, ϕ) 运动方程.

对 $\alpha=1, 2, \beta=1, 2$. $\begin{cases} r_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial u^\alpha \partial u^\beta} = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma r_\gamma + C_{\alpha\beta} n \\ r_{\alpha\alpha} = \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial u^\alpha \partial u^\alpha} = D_\alpha^\beta r_\beta + D_\alpha n \end{cases}$ ($\beta=1, 2$: 球坐标) 记为 $(\beta=1, 2)$ 球坐标

于是 $(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} r_{\alpha\beta} = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma r_\gamma + b_{\alpha\beta} n \\ \dot{r}_\alpha = -b_\alpha^\beta r_\beta \end{cases}$ (多: 多: 多: 多)

- $\langle n, n \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow \langle n, \dot{n} \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow D_\alpha n = 0$.
- $b_{\alpha\beta} = \langle r_{\alpha\beta}, n \rangle = \langle C_{\alpha\beta} n, n \rangle = C_{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow C_{\alpha\beta} = b_{\alpha\beta}$
- $-b_{\alpha\beta} = \langle n, r_\beta \dot{r}_\alpha \rangle = \langle D_\alpha^\beta r_\beta, r_\alpha \rangle = D_\alpha^\beta g_{\beta\alpha} \Rightarrow -b_{\alpha\beta} = D_\alpha^\beta g_{\beta\alpha}$
 $\Rightarrow D_\alpha^\beta = -b_{\alpha\gamma} g^{\gamma\beta} \Rightarrow D_\alpha^\beta = -b_{\alpha\gamma} g^{\gamma\beta} = -b_\alpha^\beta$ (称 $D_\alpha^\beta = -b_\alpha^\beta$)

下面计算 $\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma$: $\langle r_{\alpha\beta}, r_\gamma \rangle = \langle \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma r_\gamma + C_{\alpha\beta} n, r_\gamma \rangle = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma \langle r_\gamma, r_\gamma \rangle = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma g_{\gamma\gamma}$ (用 $g_{\gamma\gamma}$ 降指标)

由 $g_{\alpha\beta} = \langle r_\alpha, r_\beta \rangle$, 计算: $\frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial u^\gamma} = \langle r_{\alpha\beta}, r_\gamma \rangle + \langle r_\alpha, r_{\beta\gamma} \rangle$
 $\frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial u^1} = \langle r_{11}, r_1 \rangle + \langle r_1, r_{11} \rangle$
 $\frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial u^2} = \langle r_{11}, r_2 \rangle + \langle r_1, r_{12} \rangle$
 $\frac{\partial g_{12}}{\partial u^1} = \langle r_{12}, r_1 \rangle + \langle r_2, r_{11} \rangle$
 $\frac{\partial g_{12}}{\partial u^2} = \langle r_{12}, r_2 \rangle + \langle r_2, r_{12} \rangle$

$\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma = \frac{1}{2} g^{\gamma\delta} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\alpha\delta}}{\partial u^\beta} + \frac{\partial g_{\beta\delta}}{\partial u^\alpha} - \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial u^\delta} \right)$ 称为 Christoffel 符号.

$\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma = \frac{1}{2} g^{\gamma\delta} \left[\frac{\partial g_{\alpha\delta}}{\partial u^\beta} + \frac{\partial g_{\beta\delta}}{\partial u^\alpha} - \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial u^\delta} \right]$

总结: 曲线坐标运动方程 $(r(u,v), r_{\alpha\beta}, n)$, 运动方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^\alpha} = r_\alpha \\ \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial u^\alpha \partial u^\beta} = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma r_\gamma + b_{\alpha\beta} n \\ \frac{\partial n}{\partial u^\alpha} = -b_\alpha^\beta r_\beta \end{cases} \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma = 1, 2$$

例: 1. 通量函数 $z = f(x,y)$, $r(u,v) = (u, v, f(u,v))$

由 $r_{\alpha\beta} = \langle r_{\alpha\beta}, r_\gamma \rangle$ $\begin{cases} r_1 = (1, 0, f_x) \\ r_2 = (0, 1, f_y) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} r_{11} = (0, 0, f_{xx}) \\ r_{12} = (0, 0, f_{xy}) \\ r_{22} = (0, 0, f_{yy}) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \Gamma_{11}^1 = \langle r_{11}, r_1 \rangle = f_x f_{xx} \\ \Gamma_{11}^2 = \langle r_{11}, r_2 \rangle = f_x f_{xy} \\ \Gamma_{12}^1 = \langle r_{12}, r_1 \rangle = f_x f_{xy} \\ \Gamma_{12}^2 = \langle r_{12}, r_2 \rangle = f_x f_{yy} \\ \Gamma_{22}^1 = \langle r_{22}, r_1 \rangle = f_y f_{xy} \\ \Gamma_{22}^2 = \langle r_{22}, r_2 \rangle = f_y f_{yy} \end{cases}$

有 $\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma = g^{\gamma\delta} \Gamma_{\alpha\beta\delta}$ $(g^{\alpha\beta}) = \frac{1}{g} \begin{pmatrix} g_{22} & -g_{12} \\ -g_{12} & g_{11} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1+f_x^2+f_y^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+f_y^2 & -f_x f_y \\ -f_x f_y & 1+f_x^2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Gamma_{11}^1 = g^{11} \Gamma_{111} = g^{11} \Gamma_{11}^1 + g^{12} \Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{f_x f_x}{1+f_x^2+f_y^2}$ 其他类似

$\Gamma_{22}^1 = -\frac{G_{12}}{E}$

$\Gamma_{11}^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln E)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln E)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^1 = -\frac{G_{12}}{E}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{22}^1 = -\frac{G_{12}}{E}$

$\Gamma_{11}^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln E)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln E)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^1 = -\frac{G_{12}}{E}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,2}$

$\Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_{,1}$

例 2.1 求单位球面在球极投影参数下的 Christoffel 符号 $(\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma)$ 与 (b_α^β) . 由第三章例 1.1 我们知道, 单位球面的球极投影表示为

$$r(u,v) = \left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2+v^2}, \frac{2v}{1+u^2+v^2}, \frac{u^2+v^2-1}{1+u^2+v^2} \right)$$

它的坐标切向量为

$$r_u(u,v) = \left(\frac{2(1-u^2+v^2)}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}, \frac{-4uv}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}, \frac{4u}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2} \right)$$

$$r_v(u,v) = \left(\frac{-4uv}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}, \frac{2(1+u^2-v^2)}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}, \frac{4v}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2} \right)$$

因此可以求出 $E = G = \frac{4}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}$, $F = 0$. 直接计算, 我们得到单位球面在球极投影参数下的 Christoffel 符号为

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{11}^1 &= \Gamma_{12}^1 = \Gamma_{21}^1 = -\frac{2u}{1+u^2+v^2}, \\ \Gamma_{22}^1 &= \Gamma_{12}^2 = \Gamma_{21}^2 = -\frac{2v}{1+u^2+v^2}, \\ \Gamma_{11}^2 &= \frac{2v}{1+u^2+v^2}, \quad \Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{2u}{1+u^2+v^2}. \end{aligned}$$

→ 曲面几何方程 (Goursat + Codazzi) (← I, II 和 Christoffel)

$Goursat: \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma}{\partial u^\delta} - \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\beta}{\partial u^\gamma} + \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\delta \Gamma_{\gamma\delta}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon = b_{\alpha\beta} b_\gamma^\delta - b_{\alpha\gamma} b_\beta^\delta - b_\alpha^\delta b_\beta^\gamma$ (A)

$Codazzi: \frac{\partial b_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial u^\gamma} + \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\delta b_{\delta\gamma} = \frac{\partial b_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial u^\beta} + \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\delta b_{\delta\beta} + b_\alpha^\delta b_\beta^\gamma - b_\alpha^\beta b_\gamma^\delta$ (B)

证明 (B) \Leftrightarrow (A): 由 $b_\alpha^\beta = b_{\alpha\gamma} g^{\gamma\beta}$, $\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma g^{\delta\gamma} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\alpha\delta}}{\partial u^\beta} + \frac{\partial g_{\beta\delta}}{\partial u^\alpha} - \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial u^\delta} \right)$

(B) \Rightarrow (A) $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial b_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial u^\gamma} + b_{\alpha\beta} \Gamma_{\gamma\delta}^\delta = \frac{\partial b_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial u^\beta} + b_{\alpha\gamma} \Gamma_{\delta\beta}^\delta + b_\alpha^\delta b_\beta^\gamma - b_\alpha^\beta b_\gamma^\delta$ 又 $\frac{\partial g_{\alpha\delta}}{\partial u^\beta} = -g^{\gamma\delta} \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\delta - g^{\delta\gamma} \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\delta$ 证毕

Riemann 符号: $R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = b_{\alpha\beta} b_{\gamma\delta} - b_{\alpha\gamma} b_{\beta\delta}$ (1324-142)

特别地, $R_{1122} = LN - M^2$. 有 Gauss 曲率 $K = \frac{LN - M^2}{EG - F^2} = \frac{R_{1122}}{EG - F^2}$ 有 Riemann 曲率 $R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$ 定义, $R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$ 定义.

于是有 Gauss 曲率定理: Gauss 曲率 K 只与曲面的第一基本形式有关.

有 $R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -R_{\delta\alpha\beta\gamma}$. 由此可得 Gauss 方程 (A) 只有 1 个方程: $R_{1122} = b_{11} b_{22} - b_{12}^2$

$R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = R_{\delta\alpha\beta\gamma}$ $R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\alpha} \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\delta - \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\beta} \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\delta + \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\gamma\delta}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon$

Bianchi 恒等式: $R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} + R_{\delta\alpha\beta\gamma} + R_{\gamma\delta\alpha\beta} = 0$.

证明: $R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} + R_{\delta\alpha\beta\gamma} + R_{\gamma\delta\alpha\beta} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial u^\alpha} \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\delta + \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\beta} \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\delta - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\gamma\delta}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon$

$R_{\beta\gamma\alpha\delta} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial u^\alpha} \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\delta + \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\beta} \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\delta - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\gamma\delta}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\delta}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon - \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon + \Gamma_{\alpha\delta}^\epsilon \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\epsilon$

Codazzi

(A) 反有 1 个方程:

$\beta = \gamma$ 时 $\alpha = 1$ $\begin{cases} \beta = 1 & \gamma = 2 \\ \beta = 2 & \gamma = 1 \end{cases} \frac{\partial b_{11}}{\partial u^1} + \Gamma_{11}^\delta b_{\delta 2} = \frac{\partial b_{12}}{\partial u^1} + \Gamma_{12}^\delta b_{\delta 1}, \dots$ (1)

$\alpha = 2$ $\begin{cases} \beta = 1 & \gamma = 2 \\ \beta = 2 & \gamma = 1 \end{cases} \frac{\partial b_{21}}{\partial u^1} + \Gamma_{21}^\delta b_{\delta 2} = \frac{\partial b_{22}}{\partial u^1} + \Gamma_{22}^\delta b_{\delta 1}, \dots$ (2)

三若相切: $R_{\beta\gamma\alpha} + R_{\beta\gamma\tau} + R_{\beta\tau\alpha} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\gamma} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\tau} - \Gamma_{\beta\tau}^{\gamma} \Gamma_{\alpha\tau}^{\gamma} + \Gamma_{\beta\tau}^{\tau} \Gamma_{\alpha\tau}^{\gamma} + \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\tau} \Gamma_{\tau\alpha}^{\gamma} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\tau} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\tau} - \Gamma_{\beta\tau}^{\alpha} \Gamma_{\alpha\tau}^{\gamma} + \Gamma_{\beta\tau}^{\tau} \Gamma_{\alpha\tau}^{\gamma} + \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\tau} \Gamma_{\tau\alpha}^{\gamma} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\tau} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\tau} - \Gamma_{\beta\tau}^{\alpha} \Gamma_{\alpha\tau}^{\gamma} + \Gamma_{\beta\tau}^{\tau} \Gamma_{\alpha\tau}^{\gamma} + \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\tau} \Gamma_{\tau\alpha}^{\gamma} = 0$ i.e. $\Gamma_{\beta\gamma\alpha} = \Gamma_{\beta\gamma\tau}$

协变导数: $\nabla_{\beta} r_{\alpha} = (\frac{\partial r_{\alpha}}{\partial u^{\beta}})^T = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma}$

有 $\nabla_{\beta} \nabla_{\alpha} r_{\alpha} - \nabla_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} r_{\alpha} = \nabla_{\beta} (\Gamma_{\alpha\alpha}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma}) - \nabla_{\alpha} (\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma}) = (\frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\beta}} (\Gamma_{\alpha\alpha}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma}))^T - (\frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\alpha}} (\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma}))^T = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\beta}} \Gamma_{\alpha\alpha}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma} + \Gamma_{\alpha\alpha}^{\delta} \Gamma_{\delta\alpha}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\alpha}} \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma} - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\delta} \Gamma_{\delta\alpha}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma} = R_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\delta} r_{\delta}$

张量协变导数: $\nabla_{\beta} b_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\alpha}} (b_{\alpha\beta} r_{\beta}) - b_{\alpha\beta} (\frac{\partial r_{\beta}}{\partial u^{\alpha}})^T = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\alpha}} b_{\alpha\beta} - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} b_{\gamma\beta} - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} b_{\alpha\gamma}$

于是 $\nabla_{\beta} b_{\alpha\beta} - \nabla_{\alpha} b_{\beta\alpha} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\alpha}} b_{\alpha\beta} - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} b_{\gamma\beta} - \frac{\partial b_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial u^{\alpha}} - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} b_{\alpha\gamma} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\beta}} b_{\beta\alpha} + \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\gamma} b_{\gamma\alpha} - \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{\gamma} b_{\beta\gamma} = 0$ i.e. Codazzi 方程 $A_2 \Leftrightarrow \nabla_{\beta} b_{\alpha\beta}$ 关于 α, β, γ 完全对称

正交参数下 Gauss-Codazzi 方程

$I = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & G \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & g_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ Gauss 方程: $R_{112} = g_{22} R_{12}^2 = g_{22} R_{12}^1 = g_{22} (\frac{\partial \Gamma_{11}^2}{\partial u^1} - \frac{\partial \Gamma_{11}^1}{\partial u^2} + \Gamma_{11}^1 \Gamma_{22}^1 - \Gamma_{12}^1 \Gamma_{21}^1)$ (正交参数下 $\Gamma_{12}^1 = \Gamma_{21}^1 = 0$)

有 $\Gamma_{11}^1 = \frac{E_u}{2E}$ $\Gamma_{11}^2 = -\frac{E_v}{2G}$ $\Gamma_{12}^1 = \Gamma_{21}^1 = \frac{E_v}{2E}$ $\Gamma_{22}^1 = -\frac{G_u}{2E}$ $\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{G_v}{2G}$ $\Gamma_{12}^2 = \Gamma_{21}^2 = \frac{G_u}{2G}$

Codazzi 方程: $\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{E}})_v - (\frac{1}{\sqrt{E}})_u - N \frac{(\sqrt{E})_v}{G} - M \frac{(\sqrt{G})_u}{\sqrt{E}G} = 0 \\ (\frac{1}{\sqrt{G}})_u - (\frac{1}{\sqrt{G}})_v - L \frac{(\sqrt{G})_u}{E} - M \frac{(\sqrt{E})_v}{\sqrt{E}G} = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Gamma_{11}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial u}$, $\Gamma_{12}^1 = \Gamma_{21}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v}$
 $\Gamma_{11}^2 = -\frac{1}{2G} \frac{\partial E}{\partial v}$, $\Gamma_{12}^2 = \Gamma_{21}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u}$
 $\Gamma_{22}^1 = -\frac{1}{2E} \frac{\partial G}{\partial u}$, $\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial v}$

$\Gamma_{11}^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln E)_u$, $\Gamma_{12}^1 = \Gamma_{21}^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln E)_v$

$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_u$, $\Gamma_{21}^2 = \Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln G)_v$

$\Gamma_{22}^1 = -\frac{E_v}{2E}$, $\Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{G_u}{2G}$

$\varphi = g_{\alpha\beta} dx^{\alpha} dx^{\beta}$

$4 = b_{\alpha\beta} dx^{\alpha} dx^{\beta}$

曲面存在唯一性定理

定理: 若两曲面 $S_1: r(u,v), S_2: \tilde{r}(u,v)$ $(u,v) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 有相同 I, II, 则 \exists 刚体运动 $S_2 = T(S_1)$

定理: 当 $\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}, b_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}$ 满足 Gauss-Codazzi 方程时 $\forall u_0 = (u_0^1, u_0^2) \in D, \exists$ 唯一映射 $U \subset D$ 且 U 包含 (u_0, u_0) 且 U 上曲面 $S: r(u,v)$ $(u,v) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 为 S_1, I, II

运动方程 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^{\alpha}} = r_{\alpha} & \text{自然标架场 } \{r(u,v), r_1, r_2, \tilde{n}\} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^{\beta}} = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma} + b_{\alpha\beta} \tilde{n} & \text{正交标架场 } \{r(u,v), e_1, e_2, e_3\} \end{cases}$ (由 Schur 定理保证存在性)

用正交标架场研究曲面运动方程:

$dr = W_1 e_1 + W_2 e_2$

$(W_1, W_2) = (du, dv) A$

在曲面 $S: r(u,v)$ 上有正交标架场 $\{r; e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ $\begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow dr = r_1 du + r_2 dv = (a_{11} du + a_{21} dv) e_1 + (a_{12} du + a_{22} dv) e_2 = W_1 e_1 + W_2 e_2 \dots \textcircled{1}$

有 $I = \langle dr, dr \rangle = \langle W_1 e_1 + W_2 e_2, W_1 e_1 + W_2 e_2 \rangle = \langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$ 则 $\langle dr, dr \rangle = \langle W_1 e_1 + W_2 e_2, W_1 e_1 + W_2 e_2 \rangle = \langle W_1, W_1 \rangle + \langle W_2, W_2 \rangle = |W_1|^2 + |W_2|^2$

于是 $d \begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{11} & \omega_{12} \\ \omega_{21} & \omega_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{pmatrix} \dots \textcircled{2}$ $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}$ 为曲面 S 的正交标架 $\{r; e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ 的运动方程 $II = -\langle dr, d\tilde{n} \rangle = -\langle dr, de_3 \rangle = -\langle W_1 e_1 + W_2 e_2, W_3 e_3 \rangle = -\langle W_1, W_3 \rangle - \langle W_2, W_3 \rangle$

与自然标架场运动方程比较 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^{\alpha}} = r_{\alpha} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^{\beta}} = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma} + b_{\alpha\beta} \tilde{n} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{n}}{\partial u^{\alpha}} = -b_{\alpha}^{\gamma} r_{\gamma} \end{cases} \Rightarrow d \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \tilde{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{1\alpha}^1 du^{\alpha} & \Gamma_{1\alpha}^2 du^{\alpha} & b_{1\alpha} du^{\alpha} \\ \Gamma_{2\alpha}^1 du^{\alpha} & \Gamma_{2\alpha}^2 du^{\alpha} & b_{2\alpha} du^{\alpha} \\ -b_{1\alpha} du^{\alpha} & -b_{2\alpha} du^{\alpha} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \tilde{n} \end{pmatrix}$

与自然标架关系: $AA^T = \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} > 0 \Rightarrow A > 0$

$(du, dv) = (W_1, W_2) A^{-1}$

设 $(W_1, W_2) = (u, v) B, B = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ 对称, 为 U 上 $\{e_1, e_2\}$ 下正交标架

$ABA^T = \begin{pmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{pmatrix} K = \det B, H = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} B$

性质: 曲面第一基本形式与正交标架 $\{r; e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ 运动方程, 系与曲面自然标架运动方程

结构方程

自然标架下对运动方程求导, 利用 \Rightarrow 标架可交换 \Rightarrow Gauss-Codazzi

正交标架下运动方程不能关于参数, 改用标架

标架: $D = \{ (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2, 0 \}$ 所标架可前: 主函数 $f \in \Lambda^0$ (定义域 $[u, v]$ 外微分)

1 所标架可前: $f du + g dv \in \Lambda^1$

2 所标架可前: $f du \wedge dv \in \Lambda^2$

性质: $f, g \in \Lambda^0, \theta \in \Lambda^1$, 则 $d(f\theta) = g df + f dg, d(f\theta) = df \wedge \theta + f d\theta, d^2 = 0$

例: 曲面上正交标架 $\{r; e_1, e_2, e_3\}, (W_1, W_2) = (du, dv) A \Rightarrow W_1 \wedge W_2 = (a_{11} du + a_{21} dv) \wedge (a_{12} du + a_{22} dv) = (a_{11} a_{22} - a_{21} a_{12}) du \wedge dv = \det A \cdot du \wedge dv = \sqrt{EG-F^2} du \wedge dv$

结论: Gauss 方程: $dW_1 = \omega_{12} \wedge W_2$ $dW_2 = W_1 \wedge \omega_{21}$
 Codazzi 方程: $\begin{cases} dW_1 = \omega_{12} \wedge W_2 \\ dW_2 = W_1 \wedge \omega_{21} \end{cases}$

例: $r(u,v)$ 正交参数, $I = E du^2 + G dv^2 (F=0) \Rightarrow F=0$ 则可设 $e_1 = \frac{r_u}{\sqrt{E}}, e_2 = \frac{r_v}{\sqrt{G}}$ (一定有 $r_u \cdot r_v = 0$ 即 $r_u \perp r_v$)

$e_1 = \frac{r_u}{\sqrt{E}}, e_2 = \frac{r_v}{\sqrt{G}}, dr = \sqrt{E} e_1 du + \sqrt{G} e_2 dv \Rightarrow W_1 = \sqrt{E} du, W_2 = \sqrt{G} dv$

设 $W_1 = f du + g dv$, 有 $dW_1 = \omega_{12} \wedge W_2 = W_1 \wedge \omega_{21} \Rightarrow d(f du + g dv) = (f du + g dv) \wedge (\sqrt{G} dv) = f \sqrt{G} du \wedge dv + g \sqrt{G} dv \wedge dv = f \sqrt{G} du \wedge dv$
 $(f \sqrt{G} du + g \sqrt{G} dv) \wedge dv = -f \sqrt{E} du \wedge dv \Rightarrow f = -\frac{(\sqrt{E})_v}{\sqrt{G}}$

若 $dW_2 = -\omega_{21} \wedge W_1 = -(f du + g dv) \wedge \sqrt{E} du = -g \sqrt{E} dv \wedge du$
 $d(f du + g dv) = g \sqrt{E} dv \wedge du$
 $\Rightarrow W_2 = -\frac{(\sqrt{E})_u}{\sqrt{G}} du + \frac{(\sqrt{E})_v}{\sqrt{G}} dv$
 $\Rightarrow \omega_{12} = \langle de_1, e_2 \rangle = \langle d(\frac{r_u}{\sqrt{E}}, \frac{r_v}{\sqrt{G}}) \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} du + \frac{M}{\sqrt{E}} dv$
 $\omega_{21} = \langle de_2, e_1 \rangle = \langle d(\frac{r_v}{\sqrt{G}}, \frac{r_u}{\sqrt{E}}) \rangle = \frac{M}{\sqrt{G}} du + \frac{N}{\sqrt{G}} dv$
 $\omega_{12} \wedge \omega_{21} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{EG}} (LN - M^2) du \wedge dv \Rightarrow \dots$

小作: 由面 \$S: r(u,v)\$ 也记为 \$r(u,v)\$ (结构方程: \$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}\$)

自然标架 \$\{r; r_u, r_v\}\$

运动方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{ds} = r_u u' + r_v v' \\ \frac{dr_u}{ds} = \Gamma_{11}^1 u'^2 + 2\Gamma_{12}^1 u'v' + \Gamma_{22}^1 v'^2 \\ \frac{dr_v}{ds} = \Gamma_{11}^2 u'^2 + 2\Gamma_{12}^2 u'v' + \Gamma_{22}^2 v'^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial v} \right) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Gamma_{11}^1 = \Gamma_{12}^1 \\ \Gamma_{12}^1 = \Gamma_{22}^1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial r_u}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial r_u}{\partial v} \right) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Gauss} \\ \text{Codazzi} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial r_u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial r_u}{\partial u} \right) \rightarrow \text{Codazzi}$$

$$\text{Gauss: } R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = b_{\alpha\gamma}b_{\beta\delta} - b_{\alpha\delta}b_{\beta\gamma}$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = g_{\beta\delta}R_{\alpha\gamma}^{\alpha} - g_{\beta\gamma}R_{\alpha\delta}^{\alpha} = R_{\alpha\gamma}^{\beta}g_{\beta\delta} - R_{\alpha\delta}^{\beta}g_{\beta\gamma}$$

Codazzi: \$\nabla_{\alpha} b_{\beta\gamma}\$ 完全对称

曲面唯一: \$S, \bar{S}\$ 有同 \$I, II\$, 则只差一刚体对称

存在: \$\varphi, \psi\$ 满足 Gauss-Codazzi, 则 \$\exists S, \bar{S}\$ 为 \$I, II\$

正交标架 \$\{r; e_1, e_2, e_3\}\$

$$\text{运动方程 } d \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{11} & \omega_{12} & 0 \\ \omega_{21} & \omega_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$dx = \frac{\partial r}{\partial u} u' + \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} v' \quad de_1 = \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial u} u' + \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial v} v'$$

$$\text{有 } \omega_i = \langle dx, e_i \rangle \quad \omega_j = \langle de_1, e_j \rangle, \quad \omega_j + \omega_j = 0 \quad d\omega_i = \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial u} u' + \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial v} v'$$

$$\text{Gauss 方程: } d\omega_{12} = \omega_{13} \wedge \omega_{23}$$

$$\text{Codazzi 方程: } \begin{cases} d\omega_{13} = \omega_{11} \wedge \omega_{23} \\ d\omega_{23} = \omega_{21} \wedge \omega_{33} \end{cases}$$

$$d\omega_{33} = -\omega_{13} e_1 - \omega_{23} e_2$$

结构方程:

$$d\omega_1 = \omega_{12} \wedge \omega_2$$

$$d\omega_2 = \omega_{21} \wedge \omega_1$$

$$d\omega_3 = \omega_{31} \wedge \omega_1$$

$$d\omega_4 = \omega_{41} \wedge \omega_1$$

$$\text{第一基本形式: } I = \omega_1 \omega_1 + \omega_2 \omega_2$$

$$\text{第二基本形式: } II = \omega_1 \omega_3 + \omega_2 \omega_4$$

$$I = h_{11}\omega_1^2 + 2h_{12}\omega_1\omega_2 + h_{22}\omega_2^2$$

$$\text{主方向: } \omega_{13} = k_1 \omega_1, \quad \omega_{24} = k_2 \omega_2$$

$$\text{Gauss 方程: } d\omega_{12} = -k_1 \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2$$

例: 1. 主曲率为常数的曲面

$$(W_{12}, W_{21}) = (W_{11}, W_{22})B$$

不能设 \$e_1 = \frac{r_u}{\sqrt{E}}, e_2 = \frac{r_v}{\sqrt{G}}\$ 若 \$k_1 = k_2 = \text{常数}\$, 全曲面 \$\Rightarrow\$ 平面/球面

没说 \$F=0!! \Rightarrow\$ 若 \$k_1 \neq k_2\$, 无例外, 可取主方向为 \$e_1, e_2\$

只能取主方向

$$k = -\frac{d\omega_{12}}{\omega_{11}\omega_{22}} = 0 \quad \text{例运动方程: } \begin{cases} \text{闭合 } e_1 \text{ 垂直 } \Gamma \text{ 平面 } \Gamma \text{ 的曲线变为 } W_1 \\ \text{闭 } W_1 \wedge W_2 = 0 \\ \text{闭 } W_2 \wedge W_3 = 0 \\ \text{闭 } W_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{闭 } W_1 \wedge W_2 = 0 \Rightarrow W_{12} = f W_1 \\ \text{闭 } W_2 \wedge W_3 = 0 \Rightarrow W_{23} = g W_2 \\ \text{闭 } W_3 = 0 \Rightarrow W_{33} = 0$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} W_{12} = k_1 W_1 \\ W_{23} = k_2 W_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} W_{12} \wedge W_2 = 0 \\ W_{23} \wedge W_3 = 0 \\ \text{闭 } W_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(W_{12} = f W_1 + g W_2 \Rightarrow f = g = 0)$$

$$k = 0$$

2. 证明: 若曲面 \$S\$ 无脐点, Gauss 曲率 \$K=0\$, 则 \$S\$ 为可展曲面

证: 正交标架法: 由无脐点, 可设 \$e_1, e_2\$ 为主方向, 有 \$(W_{11}, W_{22}) = (W_{12}, W_{21})B, B = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 \end{pmatrix}, K = k_1 k_2 = 0\$, 设 \$k_1 = 0, k_2 \neq 0\$

$$\text{闭 } W_1 = k_2 W_2 = a W_2 = k_2 W_2, \quad 0 = d\omega_{12} = W_{21} \wedge W_{33} = k_2 W_{21} \wedge W_{33} \Rightarrow W_{21} \parallel W_{33}, \text{ 可展 } W_{12} = f W_1$$

claim: \$\{W_1=0\}\$ 为 \$S\$ 上一直线族, 设 \$r(t)\$ 为其中一条曲线, \$dr = W_1 e_1 + W_2 e_2 = e_1 dt\$ 有 \$\frac{de_1}{dt} = \frac{W_{11} e_1 + W_{12} e_2}{dt} = \frac{f W_1 e_1}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow e_1\$ 固定不变, \$r(t)\$ 为直线

证: 自然标架法: 由无脐点, 可取 \$(u,v)\$ 为正则曲面网, 即 \$r_u, r_v\$ 为 \$S\$ 上主方向, 此时 \$I = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & G \end{pmatrix}, II = \begin{pmatrix} L & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix}\$ 则 \$k_1 = \frac{L}{E}, k_2 = \frac{N}{G}\$ 由 \$k_1 k_2 = 0\$, 设 \$k_1 = \frac{L}{E} \neq 0, k_2 = \frac{N}{G} = 0\$

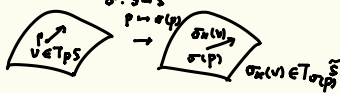
$$\text{claim: } r_v \text{ 方向固定不变 (} \nabla_{12} r_u = r_{uv} \text{ 为直线) 只需证 } r_u \wedge r_v = 0, \text{ 由 } \frac{dr_u}{ds} = \Gamma_{11}^1 r_u + 2\Gamma_{12}^1 r_v + \Gamma_{22}^1 r_u \text{ 即 } r_u = \Gamma_{22}^1 r_u + \Gamma_{12}^1 r_v + \Gamma_{11}^1 r_u$$

$$\text{于是 } r_u \wedge r_v = (\Gamma_{22}^1 r_u + \Gamma_{12}^1 r_v) \wedge r_v = \Gamma_{12}^1 r_u \wedge r_v \text{ 只需证 } \Gamma_{12}^1 = 0, \text{ 由 Codazzi 方程 } \begin{cases} L_v = H E v \\ N_u = H G u \end{cases} \text{ 则 } \Gamma_{12}^1 = 0 \text{ 证毕 } \nabla \text{ 为直线族}$$

第五节 曲面的内蕴几何学 (= 讲 Riemann 几何)

定义: 保曲面的映射为等距变换 \$\sigma: S \to \bar{S}\$ 当且仅当 \$\forall v \in T_p S, |\bar{v}|_p = |\sigma_*(v)|_{\sigma(p)}\$

几何解释:



$$\sigma_*: T_p S \to T_{\sigma(p)} \bar{S}$$

$$\text{取 } v = a_1 e_1 + b_1 e_2 \in T_p S$$

$$\text{取曲面上 } r(u,v) \text{ 附近一点 } p \text{ 附近 } v \text{ 的切向量}$$

$$\text{即 } \left. \frac{dr}{ds} \right|_{t=0} = \dot{v} = (u_1 \dot{u}_1 + v_1 \dot{v}_1) \Big|_{t=0} = \dot{v}$$

\$r\$ 上, 取 \$\bar{r}(t) = \sigma \circ r(t)\$ 为 \$\bar{S}\$ 上曲线, 过点 \$\sigma(p)\$

$$\text{有 } \left. \frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \bar{v} = \bar{r}'_u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} \right) + \bar{r}'_v \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} \right) = a_1 \bar{r}'_u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} \right) + b_1 \bar{r}'_v \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} \right)$$

$$\text{即 } \left. \frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \text{ 只与 } \dot{u}, \dot{v} \text{ 有关, 与 } r \text{ 无关}$$

$$\text{则可定义映射 } \sigma_*: \dot{v} \mapsto \bar{v}, \quad \sigma_*(\dot{v}) = \left. \frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \right|_{t=0}, \quad \sigma_* \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_u \\ r_v \end{pmatrix}$$

反对称

推论: \$\sigma\$ 等距 \$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix} J^T\$

定理: 若 \$S, \bar{S}\$ 定义在同一参数域下, \$S: r(u,v), \bar{S}: \bar{r}(u,v)\$ 则对 \$J\$ 为单矩阵, 若 \$\begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix}\$ 则 \$S, \bar{S}\$ 等距

例: 圆柱面, 将曲线 \$x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t\$ 映射到 \$r(u,v) = (\cos uv, \sin uv, uv), 0 < u < 2\pi, v \in \mathbb{R}, \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 v & 0 \\ 0 & \cos^2 v \end{pmatrix}\$

正交曲面, \$\bar{r}(u,v) = (v \cos u, v \sin u, u), 0 < u < 2\pi, v \in \mathbb{R}, \begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & v^2 \end{pmatrix}\$

取 \$\sigma: (u,v) \mapsto (u, v \cos u)\$ 则 \$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos u \end{pmatrix}\$ 满足 \$J \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} J^T = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix}\$ 于是 \$\sigma\$ 等距

例: 圆锥面与平面(扇形)等距



$$x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta, z = \rho \cot \alpha$$

$$\text{平面: } x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta, z = 0$$

$$\text{取 } \sigma: (\rho, \theta) \mapsto (\rho, \theta, \rho \cot \alpha) \text{ 则 } J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \rho \end{pmatrix} \text{ 满足 } J \begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix} J^T = \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \lambda I \text{ (则) } = \text{扇形}$$

性质: \$\sigma: S \to \bar{S}\$ 等距 \$\Leftrightarrow\$ 可连取 \$S, \bar{S}\$ 正交标架 \$e, \bar{e}, \omega, \bar{\omega}\$

共形变换: \$\sigma: S \to \bar{S}\$ 为共形变换, 若 \$\bar{r} = \lambda r, \forall \bar{v}, \bar{w} \in T_p \bar{S}, \langle \bar{v}, \bar{w} \rangle_{\bar{p}} = \lambda^2 \langle v, w \rangle_p\$ (保角)

定理: 任意正则的曲面 \$S, \bar{S}\$ 都是局部共形的

例: 向量场 $\{r, r_u, r_v, \bar{n}\}$, 若 $P=0, k>0$

对 $I = E du^2 + G dv^2$, 引入正交标架 $e_1 = \frac{r_u}{\sqrt{E}}, e_2 = \frac{r_v}{\sqrt{G}}$ 则 $\omega_1 = dr \cdot e_1 = \sqrt{E} du, \omega_2 = \sqrt{G} dv$

$d\omega_1 = -\sqrt{E} du \wedge dv$ in $\omega_2 = f du + g dv \Rightarrow -\sqrt{E} du \wedge dv = f \sqrt{G} du \wedge dv = f \sqrt{\frac{E}{G}}$ 同理 $g = \frac{\sqrt{G}}{\sqrt{E}}$ $\Rightarrow \omega_{12} = -\frac{\sqrt{E}}{\sqrt{G}} du + \frac{\sqrt{G}}{\sqrt{E}} dv = d\omega_2 = (\frac{\sqrt{E}h}{\sqrt{G}})_u + (\frac{\sqrt{G}h}{\sqrt{E}})_v du \wedge dv$

$d\omega_2 = (\frac{\sqrt{G}h}{\sqrt{E}})_u du \wedge dv$

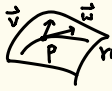
$\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 = \sqrt{EG} du \wedge dv \Rightarrow k = -\frac{d\omega_{12}}{\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{EG}} (\frac{\sqrt{E}h}{\sqrt{G}})_u + (\frac{\sqrt{G}h}{\sqrt{E}})_v$

$\frac{dr}{dn} = r_u^j + k r_v^j$

切平面

$S: \{r; r_u, r_v, \bar{n}\}$ $\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} = r_u = r_{up} \bar{p} + r_{uv} \bar{q}$ 有法向量 $D_p r_u = r_{up} \bar{p} + r_{uv} \bar{q}$ 为 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial u}$ 的切向量

在曲面上, \bar{v} 为曲面 S 上切向量, 定义 \bar{v} 在 P 点的方向为 \bar{v} 的切向量



取一条曲线 $r(t) \in S, r(0) = P, r'(0) = \bar{v}$, 将 \bar{v} 限制在 $r(t)$ 上, 没 $\bar{v}(t) = r'(t) = r_u^u + r_v^v$

定义 $D_{\bar{v}} \bar{v} = \frac{D \bar{v}}{dt} = (\frac{d r_u^u}{dt}) r_u + r_{uv} \frac{d r_v^v}{dt} = (\frac{d r_u^u}{dt}) r_u + r_{uv} \frac{d r_v^v}{dt} r_v$

\bar{v} 的切动 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{D \bar{v}}{dt} = 0$ on $r(t) \Leftrightarrow \frac{d r_u^u}{dt} + r_{uv} \frac{d r_v^v}{dt} = 0$

正交标架: $\{r, e_1, e_2, \bar{n}\}$ 则 $\bar{v} = f_1 e_1 + f_2 e_2$

$d\bar{v} = d f_1 e_1 + f_1 (d e_1) + d f_2 e_2 + f_2 (d e_2)$
 $D \bar{v} = (d \bar{v})^T = (d f_1 + f_1 \omega_{11}) e_1 + (d f_2 + f_2 \omega_{22}) e_2$ (忽略 \bar{n} 方向 e_3)

将 \bar{v} 限制在 $r(t)$ 上: $\frac{D \bar{v}}{dt} = (\frac{d f_1}{dt} + f_1 \frac{\omega_{11}}{dt}) e_1 + (\frac{d f_2}{dt} + f_2 \frac{\omega_{22}}{dt}) e_2$ 若 $= 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d f_1}{dt} + f_1 \frac{\omega_{11}}{dt} = 0$ on $r(t)$
 $\frac{d f_2}{dt} + f_2 \frac{\omega_{22}}{dt} = 0$

例: 沿曲面系通平均切动



$\frac{D \bar{v}}{dt} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d \bar{v}}{dt} = 0$
 用圆柱面 S , 任取动面系 S_t 的切线

则沿系通 $T_{r(t)S_t} = T_{r(t)S_t} = \bar{v}$ 沿 $r(t)$ 在 S_t 平均
 沿 $r(t)$ 在 S 平均



柱面与平面垂直 \Rightarrow 切平面与平面

测地线

曲面 S 上曲线 $r(s) = r(u(s), v(s))$ 为测地线, 若其切向量 $r'(s)$ 沿 $r(s)$ 平均, 即 $\frac{D r'(s)}{ds} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\frac{d r^i}{ds})^T = 0$

测地线即为 ω 曲线

测地线方程: $k^1 = k_1^1 + k_2^1, k_2 = (\frac{d^2 v}{ds^2}, e_2), k_1 = (\frac{d^2 u}{ds^2}, e_1)$

正交标架: $\{r, e_1, e_2, \bar{n}\}, e_1 = \frac{dr}{ds}, \frac{d^2 r}{ds^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{ds^2} e_1 + \frac{d^2 v}{ds^2} e_2 + \frac{\omega_{11} e_1 + \omega_{22} e_2}{ds}$

$k_2 = (\frac{d^2 u}{ds^2} + r_{uu} \frac{du}{ds} + r_{uv} \frac{dv}{ds}) e_1 + (\frac{d^2 v}{ds^2} + r_{uv} \frac{du}{ds} + r_{vv} \frac{dv}{ds}) e_2$

命题 3.2 (Liouville) 设 (u, v) 是曲面 S 的正交参数, $I = E du^2 + G dv^2$; $C: u = u(s), v = v(s)$ 是曲面上一条弧长参数曲线. 设 C 与 u 线的夹角为 θ , 则 C 的测地曲率为

$k_g = \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{G}} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u} \sin \theta$

$k_g = \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \frac{(\ln E)_v}{2\sqrt{G}} \cos \theta + \frac{(\ln G)_u}{2\sqrt{E}} \sin \theta$

$\sqrt{E} \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \cos \theta, \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{E}}, \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{G}}$

$k = \frac{(\ln E)_v}{2\sqrt{G}} (\theta=0) - \frac{(\ln G)_u}{2\sqrt{E}} (\theta=\frac{\pi}{2})$

定义: $k_g = 0$ 曲线为测地线

在平面上, θ 是 \bar{v} 与 u 轴夹角且 \bar{v} 同向

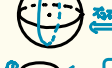
在曲面上, $\forall p \in S, \bar{v} \in T_p S$ 为平均切向量, 则 $\exists!$ 曲面上一条测地线 $r(s)$ 过 P , 在 P 点 \bar{v} 与 $r'(s)$ 同向

tip: \circledast 测地线 $\Leftrightarrow k_g = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{D r'(s)}{ds} = 0$ (即切向量沿曲线平均)

\circledast 测地线方程只与 I 有关, 与坐标无关

$k \bar{n} = k_1 \bar{n} + k_2 \bar{n} \Leftrightarrow$ 测地线 $\Leftrightarrow k_g = 0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{v} \perp \bar{n}$
 (即 \bar{v} 与 \bar{n} 垂直, 即切向量与法向量垂直)

例: 1. 平面: \bar{n} 为法向量, 测地线为直线



2. 圆柱面: \bar{n} 为法向量, 测地线为直线



3. 旋轮线面: $r(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, v)$ $k_1 = -\frac{(\ln E)_v}{2\sqrt{G}}, k_2 = \frac{(\ln G)_u}{2\sqrt{E}}$

\circledast Liouville 公式: $E = 1 + u^2, G = u^2$ \bar{n} 为法向量, \bar{v} 为切向量

以曲线 $C: r(s) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, v)$ 与 u 轴夹角为 θ

有 $k_g = \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \frac{(\ln E)_v}{2\sqrt{G}} \cos \theta + \frac{(\ln G)_u}{2\sqrt{E}} \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \frac{\cos \theta}{u \sqrt{1+u^2}}$

$\frac{d\theta}{ds} = \frac{\cos \theta}{u \sqrt{1+u^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{ds} = -\frac{\cos \theta}{u \sqrt{1+u^2}} \Rightarrow d(\ln(u \sqrt{1+u^2})) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln(u \sqrt{1+u^2}) = C \Rightarrow u \sqrt{1+u^2} = C$

$\frac{d\theta}{ds} = -\frac{\cos \theta}{u \sqrt{1+u^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \frac{\cos \theta}{u \sqrt{1+u^2}} \Rightarrow \ln(u \sqrt{1+u^2}) = C$

\circledast 用测地线方程: (u, v) 为正交参数, $r_u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} e_1, r_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} e_2$ $r_{11} = -\frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}, r_{22} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$

$\frac{d^2 u}{ds^2} + r_{uu} \frac{du}{ds} + r_{uv} \frac{dv}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u}{ds^2} + r_{uu} \frac{du}{ds} + r_{uv} \frac{dv}{ds} = 0$ (对 $\alpha=1, 2$ 成立)

$\frac{d^2 v}{ds^2} + r_{uv} \frac{du}{ds} + r_{vv} \frac{dv}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 v}{ds^2} + r_{uv} \frac{du}{ds} + r_{vv} \frac{dv}{ds} = 0$

例: 曲面中曲线 C 为过 A, B 点最短距离曲线, 则 C 为测地线

\circledast 变分法: $L = \int |r'(s)| ds = \int \sqrt{E \dot{u}^2 + G \dot{v}^2} ds$ 将 $v = v(u)$ 代入 $u \in [a, b], v = v(u) \in [c, d]$ 且 $v(a) = v(b) = 0$

由上述定理, $0 = \frac{dL}{du} = \int_a^b \frac{\partial L}{\partial u} du = \int_a^b \frac{G \dot{v}}{\sqrt{E \dot{u}^2 + G \dot{v}^2}} du = \int_a^b \frac{G \dot{v}}{\sqrt{E \dot{u}^2 + G \dot{v}^2}} du$

- \circledast 非 E, G
- \circledast 引入参数
- \circledast 中 u, v

