

§8 曲面的一些例子

④ ② Weingarten 映射:

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W(p) = +(dG)_p : T_p S &\longrightarrow T_{n(p)} S^2 = T_p S \\
 \parallel & \qquad \qquad \qquad \parallel \\
 \{ \gamma'_p(t) \} / \cong &\longrightarrow \{ (G \circ \gamma)'_{n(p)}(t) \} / \cong
 \end{aligned}$$

$\gamma(t)$ 是过 p 点, 在 S 上的曲线.

$W(p)$ 在基 $\{r_u, r_v\}$ 下的矩阵表示:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(p) \{r_u, r_v\} &= \{r_u, r_v\} (II \cdot I^{-1}) \\
 &= \{-n_u, -n_v\}
 \end{aligned}$$

基本性质:

(i) $w = \lambda r_u + \mu r_v \in T_p S$. 则

$$k_n(w) = \frac{\langle W(w), w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle}$$

证明:
$$\frac{\langle W(w), w \rangle}{\langle w, w \rangle} = \frac{\langle -\lambda n_u - \mu n_v, \lambda r_u + \mu r_v \rangle}{\langle \lambda r_u + \mu r_v, \lambda r_u + \mu r_v \rangle} = \frac{(\lambda, \mu) II \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}}{(\lambda, \mu) I \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$= k_n(w)$$

#

(2) $\forall v, w \in T_p S$.

$$\langle W(v), w \rangle = \langle v, W(w) \rangle$$

证明: 记 $v = \lambda r_u + \mu r_v$

$w = \xi r_u + \eta r_v$. 则有

$$\langle W(v), w \rangle = -\langle \lambda r_u + \mu r_v, \xi r_u + \eta r_v \rangle$$

$$= -(\lambda, \mu) \mathbb{I} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -(\lambda, \mu) \mathbb{I}^T \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -(\xi, \eta) \mathbb{I} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\langle \xi r_u + \eta r_v, \lambda r_u + \mu r_v \rangle$$

$$= -\langle \lambda r_u + \mu r_v, \xi r_u + \eta r_v \rangle$$

$$= \langle v, W(w) \rangle.$$

#

所以 W 是内积空间 $(T_p S, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ 上的自伴算子.
(Self-adjoint)

所以有: 两个实特征值 $k_1 \leq k_2$.

$$\underline{(a) \text{ (I)}} \quad k_1 = k_2 = k$$

此时 $\forall v \in T_p S, W(v) = kv.$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\text{II}} = k \cdot \underline{\text{I}}.$$

称点 P 为脐点。直观上讲, 在脐点处, 曲面沿任何切方向的弯曲程度是一样的。

例子: (1) 平面. $I = (du)^2 + (dv)^2, \quad \text{II} = \overset{k}{0} \cdot \underline{\text{I}}$

(2) 球面. $I = a^2((d\theta)^2 + \sin^2\theta(d\varphi)^2)$

式: $n = \frac{r}{a}$ (半径为 a) $\text{II} = a((d\theta)^2 + \sin^2\theta(d\varphi)^2)$

$$\Rightarrow dn = \frac{1}{a} dr$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\text{II}}{\text{I}} = \frac{\langle dr, dn \rangle}{\langle dr, dr \rangle} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{II} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)}_{k \neq 0} \text{I}.$$

(定理) 全脐点曲面为平面或球面。即:

S 上任一点 P 有 $\text{II}(P) = k(P) \text{I}(P),$ ($k(P)$ 是 S 的长径函数)

则 S 必为上述两个例子之一。

证明: Step 1: 假设 $k(P)$ 为常值 $k,$ 则

(Case 1: $k=0$) ~~$k \neq 0$~~ 即 $\text{II} \equiv 0. \Rightarrow dn = 0$
 $\langle dr, dn \rangle$ 即 $n \equiv \text{常值量}.$

习题: 此时 $S \equiv$ 平面. (或其一部分)

Case 2: $k \neq 0$.

断言: $n + k\tau \equiv$ 常向量.

事实上: 记 $\tilde{n} = n + k\tau$. 则有

$$\langle \tilde{n}_u, \tau_u \rangle = \langle n_u + k\tau_u, \tau_u \rangle = -L + kE = 0$$

$$\langle \tilde{n}_u, \tau_u \rangle = -M + kF = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tilde{n}_u, n \rangle &= \langle \tilde{n}_u, n + k\tau \rangle \\ &= \langle n_u + k\tau_u, n \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{n}_u \perp \{ \tau_u, \tau_u, n \} \Rightarrow \tilde{n}_u = 0$$

$$\text{同理 } \tilde{n}_v = 0 \quad \text{故 } \tilde{n} \equiv \text{常向量} \equiv n_0$$

$$\text{故 } |n|^2 = |k\tau - r_0|^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| r - \frac{r_0}{k} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{k^2} \quad \text{即 } r \text{ 是球面.}$$

Step 2: 证 k 必是常数函数.

~~同样记: $\tilde{n} = n + k\tau$~~ 由 case 2, 又观察到

$$\langle n_u + k\tau_u, \tau_u \rangle = \langle n_u + k\tau_u, \tau_u \rangle = \langle n_u + k\tau_u, n \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n_u + k\tau_u \equiv \text{常向量.}$$

同理: $\eta_v + k\gamma_v \equiv \text{零向量}$

再求-泛函 $(\text{由 } k_u, k_v) \leftarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta_{uu} + k_u \gamma_u + k \gamma_{uu} &\equiv \eta_{vv} + k_v \gamma_v + k \gamma_{vv} \equiv 0 \\ \eta_{vu} + k_u \gamma_v + k \gamma_{vu} &\equiv \eta_{uv} + k_v \gamma_u + k \gamma_{uv} \equiv 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

- 注意到 $\eta_{uv} = \eta_{vu}$; $\gamma_{uv} = \gamma_{vu}$

故两式相减得

$$k_u \gamma_u - k_v \gamma_v \equiv 0$$

但 $\{\gamma_u, \gamma_v\}$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow k_u = k_v = 0$ 证毕

#

Case (II): $k_1 \neq k_2$ 此时令 v_1, v_2 为对应于 k_1, k_2 的特征向量

必有 $\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0$.

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \langle W(v_1), v_2 \rangle &= \langle v_1, W(v_2) \rangle \\ \text{" } k_1 \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle &\quad \text{" } k_2 \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0$$

定义 (平均曲率)

$$H = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} = \text{trace}(W) \quad \text{称为平均曲率}$$

「即: $K = k_1 \cdot k_2 = \det(W)$ 为高斯曲率」

问题: 除了除了平面与球面之外, 还有哪些曲面?

答: 至少包含: 常高斯曲率曲面与常平均曲率曲面.
(即 $K = \text{常数}$) (即 $H = \text{常数}$).

考虑 $z = f(x, y)$

$$\text{则 } I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + f_x^2 & f_x f_y \\ f_x f_y & 1 + f_y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$II = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}} \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{xy} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } W = II \cdot I^{-1} \Rightarrow K = \frac{f_{xx} f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2}{(1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2)^2}$$

$$H = (1 + f_y^2) f_{xx} - 2 f_x f_y f_{xy} + (1 + f_x^2) f_{yy}$$

旋转曲面:

$$r(u, v) = (f(u) \cos v, f(u) \sin v, g(u)) \quad (f > 0)$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} (f')^2 + (g')^2 & 0 \\ 0 & f^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$II = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{f'g'' - f''g'}{\sqrt{(f')^2 + (g')^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{fg'}{\sqrt{(f')^2 + (g')^2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{f'g'' - f''g'}{3\sqrt{(f')^2 + (g')^2}^2} \\ k_2 = \frac{g'}{f\sqrt{(f')^2 + (g')^2}} \end{cases}$$

若选 u 为弧长参数 $(f(u), g(u))$ 的弧长参数, 则有

$$(f')^2 + (g')^2 = 1. \quad [\Rightarrow (f'g'' - f''g')g' = -f'']$$

$$\text{则 } I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & f^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad II = \begin{pmatrix} f'g'' - f''g' & 0 \\ 0 & fg' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{且 } k_1 = -\frac{f''}{g'}, \quad k_2 = \frac{g'}{f}$$

$$\text{故 } K = -\frac{f''}{f}, \quad H = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g'}{f} - \frac{f''}{g'} \right)$$

常 Gauss 曲率之球面。

(1a) $K = c^2 > 0$. 则

$$f'' + c^2 f = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(u) = A \cos cu + B \sin cu$$

$$\text{则 } g(u) = \pm \int_0^u \sqrt{1 - (f'(t))^2} dt$$

$$= \pm \int_0^u \sqrt{1 - c^2 (-A \sin ct + B \cos ct)^2} dt$$

当 $B = 0, A = \frac{1}{c}$ 时

$$f = \frac{1}{c} \cos cu, \quad g = \pm \frac{1}{c} \sin cu$$

(半径为 $\frac{1}{c}$ 的球面)

(1b) $K = 0$: 则 $f''(u) = 0$ 则

$$f(u) = Au + b, \quad g(u) = \pm \sqrt{1 - A^2} u + C, \quad 0 < A \leq 1$$

$A = 0 \rightarrow$ 圆柱面, $A = 1 \rightarrow$ 平面, $0 < A < 1 \rightarrow$ 圆锥面。

$$(1c): k = -c^2 < 0 \quad (21)$$

$$f'' - c^2 f = 0$$

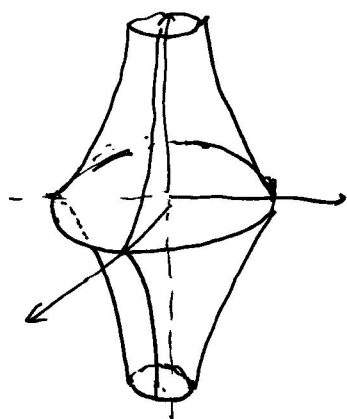
$$\Rightarrow f(u) = A \cosh cu + B \sinh cu$$

$$g(u) = \pm \int \sqrt{1 - c^2 (A \sinh cu + B \cosh cu)^2} du$$

特别

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{c} e^{-cu}$$

$$g(u) = \pm \int_0^u \sqrt{1 - e^{-2ct}} dt$$



伪球面.

旋转极小曲面.

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g'}{f} - \frac{f''}{g'} \right)$$

(2a) $H \equiv 0$

$$\frac{g'}{f} = \frac{f''}{g'}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \cdot f'' = (g')^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (f')^2 + f \cdot f'' = 1$$
$$= 1 - (f')^2 \quad (f \cdot f')'$$

$$\Rightarrow f \cdot f' = u + A$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (f^2)'$$

$$\Rightarrow f^2 = u^2 + 2Au + B \quad A, B \text{ 常数}$$

取 $f = \sqrt{u^2 + 2Au + B}$

$$g = \pm \sqrt{1 - (f')^2}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\frac{B - A^2}{u^2 + 2Au + B}}$$

$$\left(= \pm \sqrt{\frac{(B - A^2)}{(u + A)^2 + (B - A^2)}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow B - A^2 = a^2 > 0$$

(ii) 令 $\tilde{u} = u + A \Rightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= f(u) = \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} z &= g(u) = \pm \int_0^u \frac{a dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + a^2}} dt = \pm a \operatorname{arcsinh} \left(\frac{u}{a} \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$

直纹面:

$$r(u, v) = a(u) + b(u) \cdot v$$

$a(u)$: 空间曲线

$b(u)$: 方向

固定 u : $a(u) + v b(u)$ 过点 $a(u)$, 方向 $b(u)$ 的直线 (称为直母线)

$$r_u = a' + b' \cdot v, \quad r_v = b$$

$$r_{uu} = a'' + b'' \cdot v + b', \quad r_{uv} = b', \quad r_{vv} = 0 \Rightarrow N = 0$$

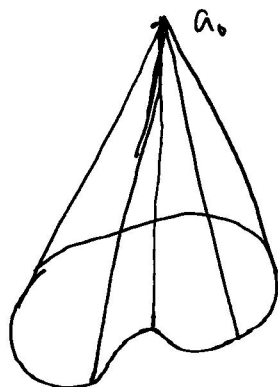
$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{-M^2}{EG - F^2} \leq 0$$

$K \leq 0$ 的直纹面称为可展曲面.

例子: (可展曲面)

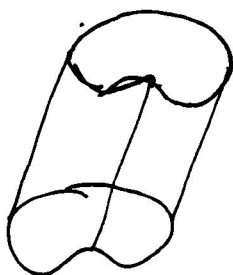
(1) $a_0 + b(u)v$. 即 $a(u) = a_0$ 常向量

锥面?



$$(2) \quad \frac{b}{(b')} = b_0 \quad \text{等号}$$

拉面:



$$(3) \quad \text{切线面: } a(u) + v a'(u)$$

证明:

定义: 可展曲面是存在过(1),(2),(3)的曲线子(或(1)(2)的衔接组合)

$$\text{引理: 可展面} \Leftrightarrow (a', b, b') = 0$$

$$\text{证明: 可展面} \Leftrightarrow M = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \langle b', (a' + vb') \times b \rangle$$

$$M = \langle \gamma_{uv}, n \rangle = \frac{\langle \gamma_{uv}, \gamma_u \times \gamma_v \rangle}{|\gamma_u \times \gamma_v|} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle \gamma_{uv}, \gamma_u \times \gamma_v \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle \gamma_{uv}, \gamma_u, \gamma_v \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (b', a' + vb', b) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (b', a', b) = 0 \quad \#$$

字证明:

Case 1: $b \wedge b' \equiv 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{|b|} \equiv \text{const.}$$

此时为柱面

Case 2: $b \wedge b' \neq 0 \quad (\forall u)$

$$\Rightarrow a' = \lambda b + \mu b'$$

$$\wedge \tilde{a} = a - \mu b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \tilde{a}' &= a' - \mu' b - \mu b' \\ &= (\lambda - \mu') b \end{aligned}$$

Case (2a), $\tilde{a}' \equiv 0$. 即 $\tilde{a} \equiv \text{const.}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2)} \quad a + v b &= \tilde{a} + (\mu + v) b \\ &= a_0 + \tilde{v} \cdot b \quad \text{柱面.} \end{aligned}$$

Case (2b), $\tilde{a}' \neq 0 \quad (\forall u)$

$$a + v b = \tilde{a} + \left(\frac{\mu + v}{\lambda - \mu'} \right) \tilde{a}' \quad \text{切线面.}$$

井