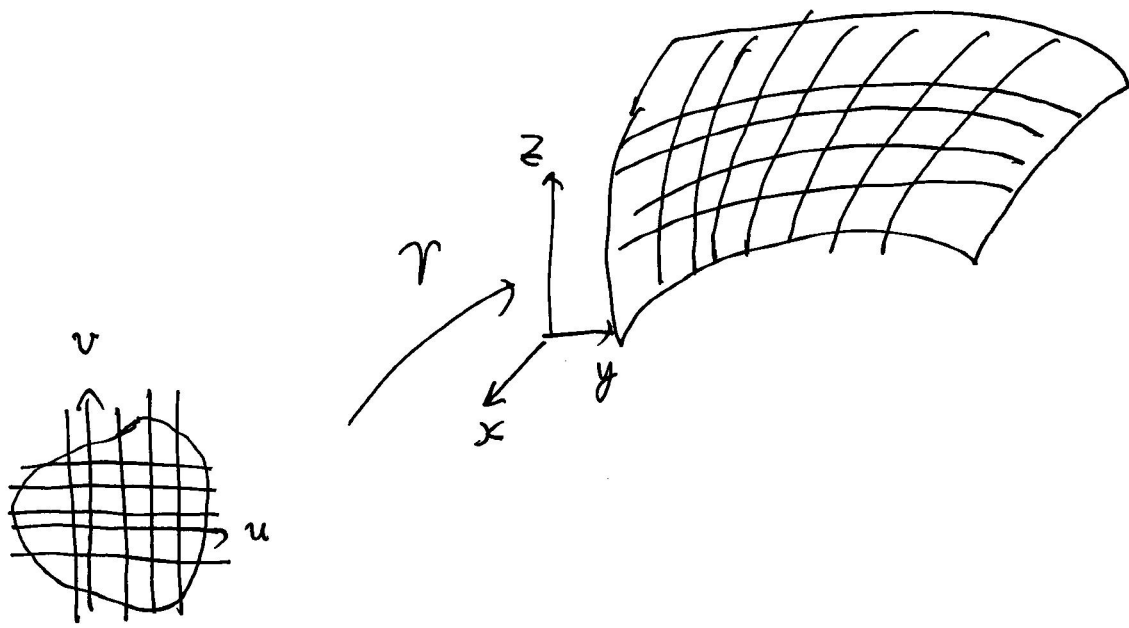


§4. 曲面的第一基本型



研究曲面的弯曲自然应该通过研究曲面上曲线的弯曲。

我们的第一个目标是表述曲面的“弧长微元”。

回忆：

$$\gamma: (a, b) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

弧长：

$$S(t_0) = \int_a^{t_0} |\gamma'(t)| dt$$

得到表达式：

$$(ds)^2 = \frac{dx}{dt} \left((\dot{x})^2 + (\dot{y})^2 + (\dot{z})^2 \right) (dt)^2$$

(\uparrow (2) 中 $\beta/gm dt$)

$$(ds)^2 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2$$

或

$$(ds)^2 = \langle \dot{r}(t), \dot{r}(t) \rangle (dt)^2 \quad (*)$$

作为自然推广, 我们有:

设 $\gamma: \overset{(u,v)}{\mathcal{U}} \longrightarrow S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 为曲面.

$$E = \langle \gamma_u, \gamma_u \rangle,$$

$$F = \langle \gamma_u, \gamma_v \rangle = \langle \gamma_v, \gamma_u \rangle$$

$$G = \langle \gamma_v, \gamma_v \rangle$$

并令

$$\underline{I} = (ds)^2 = E (du)^2 + 2F \cdot du \cdot dv + G (dv)^2$$

$$= (du, dv) \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

(二次型) E, F, G 为 (u, v) 的实函数.

几何意义 即 S 上曲线弧长微元之平方:

考虑: $(a, b) \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{U} \xrightarrow{\gamma} S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

\searrow
 \mathcal{C}

$\vec{r} \triangleq r \circ f : (a, b) \rightarrow C \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 为落在 S 上之曲线

证才证明:

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{du}{dt} \cdot \vec{r}_u + \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \vec{r}_v$$

($\dot{u} \triangleq \frac{du}{dt}$, $\dot{v} \triangleq \frac{dv}{dt}$ 表示 \vec{r} 中 u, v 分量为 t 的导数)

由 (*) 可得:

$$d\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = \langle \dot{\vec{r}}(t), \dot{\vec{r}}(t) \rangle (dt)^2$$

$$= \langle \dot{u} \cdot \vec{r}_u + \dot{v} \cdot \vec{r}_v, \dot{u} \cdot \vec{r}_u + \dot{v} \cdot \vec{r}_v \rangle (dt)^2$$

$$= \langle \vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_u \rangle (\dot{u})^2 (dt)^2 +$$

$$2 \langle \vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_v \rangle \dot{u} \cdot \dot{v} (dt)^2$$

+

$$\langle \vec{r}_v, \vec{r}_v \rangle (\dot{v})^2 (dt)^2$$

于是

$$= \langle \vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_u \rangle (du)^2 + 2 \langle \vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_v \rangle du \cdot dv$$

$$+ \langle \vec{r}_v, \vec{r}_v \rangle (dv)^2$$

空间曲线

$$\begin{cases} r_u = (x_u, y_u, z_u), & r_v = (x_v, y_v, z_v) \\ dx = x_u du + x_v dv \\ dy = y_u du + y_v dv \\ dz = z_u du + z_v dv \end{cases} \quad dr = (dx, dy, dz)$$

$$\Rightarrow (ds)^2 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2 = \langle dr, dr \rangle$$

故形式上，元弧是曲线与曲面。且有公式：

$$(ds)^2 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2 = \langle dr, dr \rangle$$

$$= dt \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot dt$$

曲线情形

$$= (du, dv) \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

曲面情形

命题：(1) 对任意点的正则化，必有

$$\begin{pmatrix} E(u,v), & F(u,v) \\ F(u,v), & G(u,v) \end{pmatrix} > 0, \quad \forall u, v \in U.$$

(2) 曲面的第一型形式和正则化无关。即：

设 $r: U \rightarrow S$ 为另一正则化, 则

$$\mathbb{R} (du, dv) \begin{pmatrix} E(u,v) & F(u,v) \\ F(u,v) & G(u,v) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (du', dv') \begin{pmatrix} E'(u',v') & F'(u',v') \\ F'(u',v') & G'(u',v') \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du' \\ dv' \end{pmatrix}.$$

证明: (1) 利用线性代中命题:

设 $(V_n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ 为内积空间, $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} V = n$

$\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ 为 V 中一组基. 设

$$A = (a_{ij}) = (\langle v_i, v_j \rangle), \quad A. \text{ 则}$$

A 的任意主子阵均为正定对称阵.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{a_{11}} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \boxed{a_{22}} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \boxed{a_{33}} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \dots & \boxed{a_{nn}} \end{pmatrix}$$

由曲面定义知:

$\forall (u, v) \in U, \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\{ \overset{e_1}{r_u}, \overset{e_2}{r_v}, \overset{e_3}{r_u \times r_v} \}$ 构成 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组基. 而

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle r_u, r_u \rangle, \langle r_u, r_v \rangle, \langle r_u, e_3 \rangle \\ \langle r_v, r_u \rangle, \langle r_v, r_v \rangle, \langle r_v, e_3 \rangle \\ \langle e_3, r_u \rangle, \langle e_3, r_v \rangle, \langle e_3, e_3 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix}$$

由 (1) 可知:

(2) 证: $\varphi: U' \rightarrow U$ 为 映射.
 $(u', v') \mapsto (u, v)$

则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} r'_{u'} \\ r'_{v'} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u'} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial v'} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial u'} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial v'} \end{pmatrix}}_{J} \begin{pmatrix} r_u \\ r_v \end{pmatrix} \quad (**)$$

J (Jacobi - 矩阵)

则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} E' & F' \\ F' & G' \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} J^T$$

另一方面:

$$(du^*, dv^*) = (du', dv') \cdot J$$

故

$$(du', dv') \begin{pmatrix} E' & F' \\ F' & G' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du' \\ dv' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left[(du', dv') J \right] \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J^T \\ (du', dv') \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (du, dv) \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}.$$

#

记 =:

$$I = \langle dr, dr \rangle \quad \cdot \quad \overline{\text{而}} \quad \boxed{dr' = dr} \quad (***)$$

故

$$\langle dr, dr \rangle = \langle dr', dr' \rangle$$

#

(***):

$$dr' = (dx', dy', dz')$$

证: 如:

$$dx' = x_{u'} du' + x_{v'} dv'$$

$$= (x_{u'}, x_{v'}) \begin{pmatrix} du' \\ dv' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_{u'}, x_{v'}) \left[J \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= \left[(x_{u'}, x_{v'}) \cdot J \right] \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_u, x_v) \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

#

命题: 曲面的第一基本型在 E^3 的合同变换下不变. 即

令: $r = r(u, v)$ 为一曲面, $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 为合同变换,
* $v \mapsto v \cdot A + P$
* $A \in O(3)$

令 $\tilde{r} = T \circ r$. 则

$$I_{\tilde{r}} = I_r$$

证: $\tilde{r}_u = r_u \cdot A$, $\tilde{r}_v = r_v \cdot A$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \tilde{E} &= \langle \tilde{\gamma}_u, \tilde{\gamma}_v \rangle \\ &= \langle \gamma_u \cdot A, \gamma_v \cdot A \rangle \\ &= \langle \gamma_u, \gamma_v \rangle = E. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理证 } \tilde{F} = F, \quad \tilde{G} = G.$$

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例子: (1) 平面:

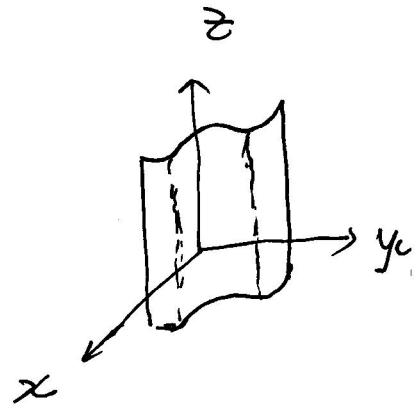
$$\gamma(u, v) = (u, v, c) \quad \left(\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial u} \perp \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial v} \right)$$

$$\text{则 } I = (du)^2 + (dv)^2$$

(2) 柱面:

$$\gamma(u, v) = (x(u), y(u), v) \quad \text{其中}$$

$(x(u), y(u))$ 为平面中曲线.



$$\text{则 } I = (du)^2 + (dv)^2$$

(3) 球面. (半径为 a)

(i) 极坐标参数化

$$\gamma(\theta, \varphi) = (a \cos \theta \cos \varphi, a \cos \theta \sin \varphi, a \sin \theta)$$

$$I(\theta, \varphi) = a^2 \left[(d\theta)^2 + \cos^2 \theta (d\varphi)^2 \right]$$

(ii) 球极投影参数化

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

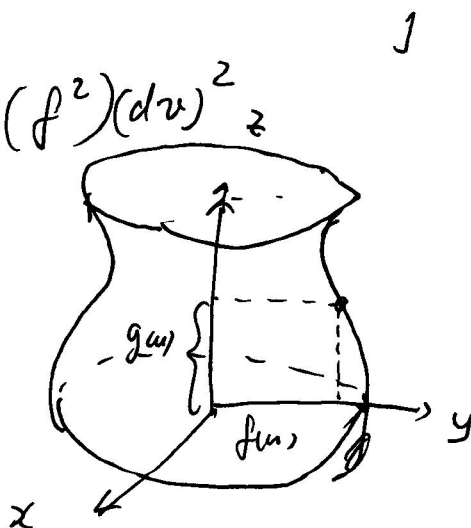
$$I(u, v) = \frac{4}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{a^2}(u^2 + v^2)\right)^2} \left((du)^2 + (dv)^2 \right)$$

(4) 旋转曲面

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

$$I(u, v) = \left[(f')^2 + (g')^2 \right] (du)^2 + (f^2) (dv)^2$$

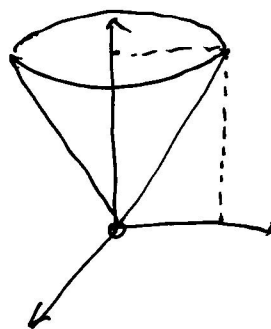
(42. 平面曲线绕z轴旋转)



特例:

$$f(u) = u$$

$$g(u) = k \cdot u, \quad k = \text{const}$$



$$I(u, v) = (1 + k^2) (du)^2 + u^2 (dv)^2$$

~~平面曲线绕z轴~~

§5. 曲面的第一基本型

设 $r = r(u, v)$ 为曲面.

②4乙: 1st-fund. form

$$I(u, v) = E(u, v)(du)^2 + 2F(u, v)du \cdot dv + G(u, v)(dv)^2$$

$$= (du, dv) \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

其中, $E = \langle r_u, r_u \rangle$, $F = \langle r_u, r_v \rangle$, $G = \langle r_v, r_v \rangle$

例: 曲线情形: $r = r(t)$ 为曲线

1st-fund. form = $|r'(t)|^2$

$I(t) = \langle r'(t), r'(t) \rangle (dt)^2$

我们知道, 用弧长参数 s , 重新参数化 r , 则有

$$I(s) = \underbrace{1}_{\approx} (ds)^2 = (|r'(t)| dt)^2 = |r'(t)|^2 (dt)^2 = I(t)$$

也就是说: 在曲线情形, 我们总有一个参数化, 使得第一基本型为

参数 ds 的 1×1 正定矩阵为 (1) .

类似地, 我们得出

问题: 在曲面情形, 是否存在一个多式必体等 1st - fund. form 51

的 2×2 正定对称矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$?

事实: (1) ^{单位}球面在球坐标下有

$$I(\theta, \varphi) = (d\theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta (d\varphi)^2$$

(2) 锥面

$$r(u, v) = \left(\frac{1}{2} u \cos(v), \frac{1}{2} u \sin(v), \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} u \right)$$

$$I(u, v) = (du)^2 + \frac{1}{4} u^2 (dv)^2$$

那么: 对上述问题; 对单位球面答案是肯定的;
对锥面 答案是肯定的!

上述问题可归结为求解方程组:

$$\varphi: (u, v) \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{u} \\ \ddot{v} \end{pmatrix} \\ f(u, v) \quad g(\ddot{u}, \ddot{v})$$

求解 C^∞ 级 $f(u, v), g(u, v)$, 等等

$$\text{对 } J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{满足}$$

$$J \cdot J^T = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & u^2 \end{pmatrix} & \text{曲线情形;} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & u^2 \end{pmatrix} & \text{曲面情形.} \end{cases}$$

但这并非一个显然的问题。以后我们将^从另外一个角度来看这个问题。
(曲面向量的等距变换)

总结起来：相对于曲线情形，曲面情形时并非存在一个“弧长参数”——一个特殊参数，使得基本型表示为欧氏平面的表示

$$\text{即 } (du, dv) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix} = du^2 + dv^2$$

虽然没有“弧长参数”（这~~是~~由高斯的全局定理告诉我们的为什么），但是

我们可以继续研究曲面的“弯度”。这里有如下一些定义：

习题 = (2). $r(t) = (x(t), y(t))$. 曲线弯度表示为

$$k(t) = \frac{x'(t)y''(t) - y'(t)x''(t)}{\{(x')^2 + (y')^2\}^{3/2}}$$

令 $e_1(t) = \frac{\dot{r}(t)}{|\dot{r}(t)|}$, 则 $e_2(t) = \pm e_1(t)$ 垂直的单位方向, 且

$\{e_1(t), e_2(t)\}$ 正交标架.

即

$$e_1(t) = \frac{1}{\{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2\}^{1/2}} (\dot{x}(t), \dot{y}(t))$$

$$e_2(t) = \frac{1}{\{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2\}^{1/2}} (-\dot{y}(t), \dot{x}(t))$$

则 $e_1(t) \perp e_2(t)$, 即:

$$e_1(t) = \tilde{k}(t) e_2(t) \Leftrightarrow \hat{k}(t) = \langle e_1(t), e_2(t) \rangle$$

则可得

$$k(t) = \frac{\tilde{k}(t)}{|\dot{r}(t)|} = \frac{\langle \dot{r}(t), e_2(t) \rangle}{|\dot{r}(t)|^2} \leftarrow 2^{\text{nd}} \text{- fund. form.}$$

\uparrow 1st - fund. form.

定义: \mathbb{R}^3 中 $r = r(u, v)$ 为曲面.

$\hat{n} = \frac{r_u \times r_v}{|r_u \times r_v|}$ 为单位法向量.

$$L(u, v) = \langle r_u, \hat{n} \rangle$$

$$M(u, v) = \langle r_u, \hat{n} \rangle (= \langle r_{uv}, \hat{n} \rangle)$$

$$N(u, v) = \langle r_{vv}, \hat{n} \rangle$$

$$II = II(u, v) = L(u, v)(du)^2 + 2M(u, v)du \cdot dv + N(u, v)(dv)^2$$

为 $r(u, v)$ 的 2nd - fund. form.

II 的坐标形式表达:

回忆: $I = \langle dr, dr \rangle$.

命题: $II = -\langle dr, dn \rangle$.

证-A: $dr = r_u du + r_v dv$

$dn = n_u du + n_v dv$

$$-\langle dr, dn \rangle = -\langle r_u du + r_v dv, n_u du + n_v dv \rangle$$

$$= (-\langle r_u, n_u \rangle)(du)^2 +$$

$$(-\langle r_u, n_u \rangle - \langle r_v, n_u \rangle) du \cdot dv +$$

$$(-\langle r_v, n_v \rangle)(dv)^2$$

注意到: $\langle r_u, n \rangle = \langle r_v, n \rangle = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \langle r_{uu}, n \rangle + \langle r_u, n_u \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow L = -\langle r_u, n_u \rangle$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle r_{uv}, n \rangle + \langle r_u, n_v \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle r_{vu}, n \rangle + \langle r_v, n_u \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow M = -\langle r_u, n_v \rangle = -\langle r_v, n_u \rangle$$

$$\langle r_{vv}, n \rangle + \langle r_v, n_v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow N = -\langle r_v, n_v \rangle.$$

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II 解, v 的 参数表示式:

令 $r = r(u, v) = r(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v})$ 为曲面的参数化.

令 $\varphi: (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) \rightarrow (u, v)$ 为参数变换

记 $J = J(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tilde{u}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \tilde{u}} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tilde{v}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \tilde{v}} \end{pmatrix}$ 为 Jacobi 矩阵.

令 $\tilde{L}, \tilde{M}, \tilde{N}$ 记 $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{L} & \tilde{M} \\ \tilde{M} & \tilde{N} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}), M(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) \\ M(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}), N(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) \end{pmatrix}$ 或

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{L} & \tilde{M} \\ \tilde{M} & \tilde{N} \end{pmatrix} = \text{Sgn}(\det(J)) \cdot J \begin{pmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{pmatrix} \cdot J^T.$$

证明: $\tilde{K}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \text{Sgn}(\det(J)) \cdot K(u, v)$

$$\text{ts } \tilde{II} = -\langle d\tilde{r}, d\tilde{n} \rangle$$

$$= -\text{Sgn}(\det(J)) \langle dr, dn \rangle = -\text{Sgn}(\det(J)) II$$

再用 $(du, dv) = (d\tilde{u}, d\tilde{v}) \cdot J$ 即可得证.

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