

证明: 直纹极小曲面是平面或正螺面.

证明: 设 $r(u, v) = a(u) + v b(u)$.

不妨设 $|b(u)| = 1$, 否则令 $\tilde{u} = u, \tilde{v} = v|b(u)|, \tilde{b}(\tilde{u}) = \frac{b(u)}{|b(u)|}$
 则 $r(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = a(\tilde{u}) + \tilde{v} \tilde{b}(\tilde{u})$ 且 $|\tilde{b}(\tilde{u})| = 1$.

不妨设 $a'(u) \perp b(u)$, 否则令 $\tilde{a}(u) = a(u) - \lambda(u)b(u)$,

则 $\tilde{a}'(u) = a'(u) - \lambda(u)b'(u) - \lambda'(u)b(u)$

$(\tilde{a}'(u), b(u)) = (a'(u), b(u)) - \lambda'(u)$

取 $\lambda(u) = \int_0^u (a'(s), b(s)) ds$.

则 $r(u, v) = \tilde{a}(u) + (v + \lambda(u))b(u)$.

令 $\tilde{u} = u, \tilde{v} = v + \lambda(u)$, 则 $r(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \tilde{a}(\tilde{u}) + \tilde{v} b(\tilde{u})$

且 $(\tilde{a}'(\tilde{u}), b(\tilde{u})) = 0, |b(\tilde{u})| = 1$

$\int_0^u a'(s) ds$

不妨设 $|a'(u)| = 1$, 否则令 $\tilde{u} = u|a'(u)|, \tilde{v} = v$

则 $r(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = a(\tilde{u}) + \tilde{v} b(\tilde{u}) \quad \frac{da}{d\tilde{u}} = \frac{da}{du} \frac{du}{d\tilde{u}} = \frac{a'(u)}{|a'(u)|}$

$\left| \frac{da}{d\tilde{u}} \right| = 1, (\frac{da}{d\tilde{u}}, b(\tilde{u})) = 0, |b(\tilde{u})| = 1$.

总之, 不妨设 $|b(u)| = 1, |a'(u)| = 1 \wedge a'(u) \perp b(u)$.

$r_u = a' + vb', r_v = b, n = \frac{(a' + vb') \wedge b}{|(a' + vb') \wedge b|}, F = 0, G = 1$

$r_{uu} = a'' + vb'', r_{uv} = b', r_{vv} = 0$

$H = \frac{1}{2} \frac{LG - 2MF + NE}{EG - F^2} = 0 \Rightarrow LG = 2MF \Rightarrow (a'' + vb'', a' + vb', b) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (a'', a', b) + v(b'', a', b) + (a'', b', b) + v^2(b'', b', b) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a'', a', b) = 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ (b', a', b) + (a'', b', b) = 0 & \textcircled{2} \\ (b'', b', b) = 0 & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

设 $a(u)$ 的 Frenet 标架为 $\{a(u); T(u), N(u), B(u)\}$

由 $\textcircled{1}$, $k(N, T, b) = 0$

Case 1: $k = 0$

(a) $b' = 0$, 则 b 为常向量, 又 a 为常向量, 故 $r(u, v)$ 为平面

(b) $b' \neq 0$, 因为 $|b(u)| = 1$, 则 $b(u)$ 为圆弧
 $r(u, v)$ 为正螺面

Case 2: $k \neq 0$, 则 $(N, T, b) = 0$, 又 $T \perp b$, 得 $b = \pm N$

不妨设 $b = N$, 则 $b' = -kT + \tau B$, $b'' = -\dot{k}T + \dot{\tau}B - (k^2 + \tau^2)N$

由 $\textcircled{3}$, $kT - \dot{\tau}k = 0$, i.e. $\frac{d}{du}(\frac{\tau}{k}) = 0$, $\frac{\tau}{k} = \text{const}$

由 $\textcircled{2}$, $\dot{\tau} = 0$, $T = \text{const}$.

(a) $\tau = 0$, 则 $a(u)$ 为平面曲线, 又 $b = N$, 故 $r(u, v)$ 为平面.

(b) $\tau \neq 0$, 则 $T = \text{const}$, $k = \text{const}$, $a(u)$ 为圆柱螺线.

不妨设 $a(u) = (r \cos u, r \sin u, du)$

则 $b = N = (-\cos u, -\sin u, 0)$

$r(u, v) = (0, 0, bu) + (a-v)(\cos u, \sin u, 0)$ 为正螺面.

Gauss曲率恒为0的直纹面称为可展曲面, 证明: 如果曲面的Gauss曲率恒为0且没有脐点, 则它是可展曲面.

证明:

先讨论曲率线网. 设曲面 S 无脐点
 设 (u, v) 为曲面的一个参数表示, 称 (u, v) 为曲率线网, 如果 r_u, r_v 都是主方向.

曲率线网的存在性:

设 (u, v) 为曲面 S 任意参数表示, k_1, k_2 是两个主曲率函数, 由习题三26知 k_1, k_2 是光滑函数.

我们证明: $\forall p \in S, \exists p$ 的邻域 $U \subset S$ 及 V_1, V_2 s.t. $W(V_1) = k_1 V_1, W(V_2) = k_2 V_2$
 光滑切向量场

事实上, $W \begin{pmatrix} r_u \\ r_v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_u \\ r_v \end{pmatrix}$, a, b, c, d 为光滑函数

设 $W = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, $W - k_1 I = \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|\text{rank}(W - k_1 I)| = 1$

$\forall p \in S$, 不妨设 a' 在 U 上恒不为0, U 为 p 的一个邻域, 于是 $r_u - \frac{b'}{a'} r_v$ 为 W 属于特征值 k_1 的特征向量且光滑.

令 $V_1 = r_u - \frac{b'}{a'} r_v$ 即可, 同理可找到 U 邻域上的切向量场 V_2 s.t. $W(V_2) = k_2 V_2$

由第四次习题课的定理知 \exists 正交参数 (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) s.t. $r_{\tilde{u}} \parallel V_1, r_{\tilde{v}} \parallel V_2$.

则 (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) 为曲率线网.

(注: 曲率线网的 r_u, r_v 一定正交, 因为它们属于Weierstrass变换特征值不同的特征子空间)

回到原题, 设 (u, v) 为曲率线网, $k_1 \neq 0, k_2 = 0$.

$$I = Edu^2 + Gdv^2, \quad II = k_1 Edu^2 + k_2 Gdv^2 = k_1 Edu^2$$

不妨设 $|k_1| \equiv 1$ (最后验证 k_1 的正负性), i.e. 曲线为弧长参数曲线

如果 $|rv| \equiv 1$ 成立, 则 $\langle r_{uv}, r_v \rangle = 0, \langle r_w, r_v \rangle = 0,$
 又 $r = \langle r_u, r_v \rangle = 0$, 得 $\langle r_{uv}, r_v \rangle + \langle r_u, r_w \rangle = 0$
 故 $\langle r_u, r_w \rangle = 0$. 又 $\langle r_v, r_w \rangle = 0$, 得 $r_w \equiv 0$.

从而 $r(u, v) = a(u) + b(v)$ 为直纹面.

下验证“不妨设”. 先证 $|rv|_u = 0$.

$$\text{令 } e_2 = \frac{r_v}{|rv|}, \text{ 则 } n_v = -k_2 r_v = 0, n_u = -k_1 r_u.$$

$$\langle e_2, n \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle (e_2)_v, n \rangle = -\langle e_2, n_v \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle (e_2)_u, n \rangle = -\langle e_2, n_u \rangle = k_1 \langle e_2, r_u \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \langle (e_2)_v, n \rangle u - \langle (e_2)_u, n \rangle v = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle (e_2)_v, n_u \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle (e_2)_v, r_u \rangle = 0.$$

$$|e_2|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \langle (e_2)_v, e_2 \rangle = 0, \text{ 故 } (e_2)_v = 0, e_2 = b(u).$$

$$\langle e_2, r_u \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle (e_2)_v, r_u \rangle + \langle e_2, r_{uv} \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle e_2, r_{uv} \rangle = 0.$$

$$|e_2|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \langle (e_2)_u, e_2 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \left\langle \frac{r_{uv}}{|rv|} + \left(\frac{1}{|rv|_u} \right) r_v, e_2 \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |rv|_u = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } |rv| = f(v)$$

$$\text{令参数变换 } \begin{cases} \tilde{u} = u \\ \tilde{v} = \int_0^v f(s) ds \end{cases}$$

即可(则 (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) 为曲线网
 $|r_{\tilde{v}}| = 1$)