

5.3. 设曲面 $S = r(u, v) = (au, bv, \frac{au^2 + bv^2}{2})$ 与 $\tilde{S} : \tilde{r}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = (\tilde{a}\tilde{u}, \tilde{b}\tilde{v}, \frac{\tilde{a}\tilde{u}^2 + \tilde{b}\tilde{v}^2}{2})$

(1) 证明: 当 $ab = \tilde{a}\tilde{b}$ 时, 在对应 $(u, v) = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v})$ 下, S 与 \tilde{S} 的 Gauss 曲率相等

(2) (a, b) 与 (\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) 满足什么条件时, S 与 \tilde{S} 有等距变换

(1) $r_u = (a, 0, au), r_v = (0, b, bv), n = \frac{(-u, -v, 1)}{\sqrt{1+u^2+v^2}}, r_{uu} = (0, 0, a), r_{uv} = 0, r_{vv} = (0, 0, b)$

$$I = a^2(1+u^2)du^2 + 2abuvdudv + b^2(1+v^2)dv^2$$

$$II = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2+v^2}}(adudv + bdrdv)$$

$$K = \frac{LN - M^2}{EG - F^2} = \frac{1}{ab(1+u^2+v^2)^2}, \tilde{K} = \frac{1}{\tilde{a}\tilde{b}(1+\tilde{u}^2+\tilde{v}^2)^2}$$

故当 $ab = \tilde{a}\tilde{b}$ 时, 在对应 $(u, v) = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v})$ 下, S 与 \tilde{S} 的 Gauss 曲率相等

(2) 曲面 $S: r: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, 曲面 $\tilde{S}: \tilde{r}: \tilde{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

假设 $(0,0) \in D$ 或 $(0,0) \in \tilde{D}$.

因为 S 与 \tilde{S} 有等距变换 $\tilde{u} = \tilde{u}(u, v), \tilde{v} = \tilde{v}(u, v)$,

$$\text{故 } K = \tilde{K}, \frac{1}{ab(1+u^2+v^2)^2} = \frac{1}{\tilde{a}\tilde{b}(1+\tilde{u}^2+\tilde{v}^2)^2}$$

$$\text{令 } c = \frac{ab}{\tilde{a}\tilde{b}} > 0, \text{ 则 } 1+\tilde{u}^2+\tilde{v}^2 = \sqrt{c}(1+u^2+v^2) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{对 } u \text{ 求导得 } \begin{cases} \tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial u} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial u} = \sqrt{c}u & (2) \\ \tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial v} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial v} = \sqrt{c}v & (3) \end{cases}$$

由此知 $(0,0) \in D \Leftrightarrow (0,0) \in \tilde{D}$.

故 $\tilde{u}(0,0) = 0, \tilde{v}(0,0) = 0$, 代入 (1) 得 $c = 1, ab = \tilde{a}\tilde{b}$.

(1) 对 u, v 求导, (2) 对 v 求导得

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial u})^2 + (\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial u})^2 + \tilde{u} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial u^2} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial u^2} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial v} + \tilde{u} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial u \partial v} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 \\ (\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial v})^2 + (\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial v})^2 + \tilde{u} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial v^2} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial v^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

令 $(u, v) = (0, 0)$, 则 $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = (0, 0)$, 于是在 $(u, v) = (0, 0)$ 处, $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$ 为正交阵, 且

$$\text{又} \begin{pmatrix} a^2(1+u^2) & abuv \\ abuv & b^2(1+v^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}^2(1+\tilde{u}^2) & \tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{u}\tilde{v} \\ \tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{u}\tilde{v} & \tilde{b}^2(1+\tilde{v}^2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

在 $(u,v) \neq (0,0)$ 处, $\begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & b^2 \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}^2 & \\ & \tilde{b}^2 \end{pmatrix} J^T$

故 $\begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & b^2 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}^2 & \\ & \tilde{b}^2 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交相似, 它们有相同特征值.

$$(a^2, b^2) = (\tilde{a}^2, \tilde{b}^2) \text{ 或 } (a^2, b^2) = (\tilde{b}^2, \tilde{a}^2)$$

又 $ab = \tilde{a}\tilde{b}$, 故 $(a,b) = (\tilde{a}, \tilde{b})$ 或 $(a,b) = (\tilde{b}, \tilde{a})$ 或 $(a,b) = (-\tilde{a}, -\tilde{b})$ 或 $(a,b) = (-\tilde{b}, -\tilde{a})$.

这四种情况下显然 S 与 \tilde{S} 有等距变换

5.8. 求沿着球面的赤道, 切向量场的平行移动.

方法一: 设球面参数方程为 $r(u,v) = (\cos u \cos v, \cos u \sin v, \sin u)$

赤道参数方程为 $\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 0)$, $(u,v) = (0,t)$.

$a(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 0)$, $b(t) = (0, 0, 1)$ 构成 $T_{\gamma(t)} S^2$ 的一组基.

设 $V(t) = \lambda(t)a(t) + \mu(t)b(t)$ 沿着赤道平行移动

$$\text{则 } \frac{DV(t)}{dt} = \frac{dV(t)}{dt} - \left\langle \frac{dV(t)}{dt}, n(t) \right\rangle n(t) = 0$$

其中 $n(t) = -\bar{r}(t) = (-\cos t, -\sin t, 0)$.

$$\frac{dV(t)}{dt} = \lambda'(t)a(t) + \mu'(t)b(t) + \lambda(t)a'(t) + \mu(t)b'(t)$$

$$= (-\lambda'(t)\sin t - \lambda(t)\cos t, \lambda'(t)\cos t - \lambda(t)\sin t, \mu'(t))$$

故 $(\lambda'(t)\sin t, \lambda'(t)\cos t, \mu'(t)) = (0, 0, 0)$.

$$\Rightarrow \lambda'(t) = \mu'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda, \mu \text{ 为常数}$$

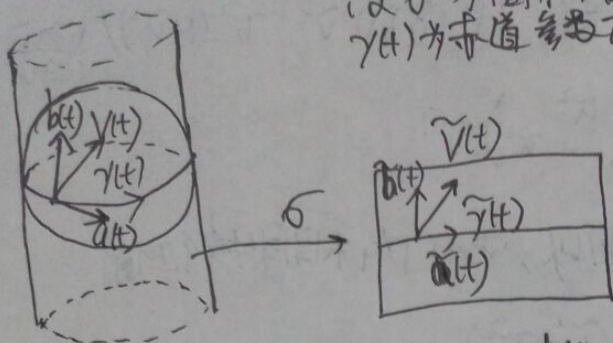
故如果 $V(0) = \lambda a(0) + \mu b(0)$,

$$\text{则 } V(t) = \lambda a(t) + \mu b(t)$$

方法二:

设圆柱面与球面相切,且切线恰好为赤道,如图.

设 σ 为圆柱面与平面之间的等距变换,
 $\gamma(t)$ 为赤道参数方程. 我们注意到以下事实



(1) 设曲面 M_1 与 M_2 相切,且切线恰好为曲线 $\gamma(t)$, $V(t)$ 为曲面 M_1 沿 $\gamma(t)$ 的切向量场 (因此也是曲面 M_2 沿 $\gamma(t)$ 的切向量场), 则

$$\left(\frac{DV(t)}{dt} = \frac{dV(t)}{dt} - \left\langle \frac{dV(t)}{dt}, n \right\rangle n \right) \begin{matrix} \Leftrightarrow V(t) \text{ 在曲面 } M_1 \text{ 上沿 } \gamma(t) \text{ 平行移动,} \\ \Leftrightarrow V(t) \text{ 在曲面 } M_2 \text{ 上沿 } \gamma(t) \text{ 平行移动} \end{matrix}$$

(2) 设曲面 S_1 与 S_2 有等距变换 $\sigma: S_1 \rightarrow S_2$, $\gamma(t)$ 为 S_1 上一条正则曲线, $\tilde{\gamma}(t) = \sigma \circ \gamma(t)$, $V(t)$ 为曲面 S_1 沿 $\gamma(t)$ 的切向量场, $\tilde{V}(t) = \sigma_*(V(t))$.
 则 $V(t)$ 沿 $\gamma(t)$ 平行移动 $\Leftrightarrow \tilde{V}(t)$ 沿 $\tilde{\gamma}(t)$ 平行移动.

回到原题, $a(t), b(t)$ 定义同方法一,
 令 $\tilde{a}(t) = \sigma_*(a(t)), \tilde{b}(t) = \sigma_*(b(t))$

因为 $\tilde{V}(t)$ 沿 $\tilde{\gamma}(t)$ 平行移动保持与 $\tilde{a}(t)$ 夹角不变,
 故 $V(t)$ 沿 $\gamma(t)$ 平行移动保持与 $a(t)$ 夹角不变, 又 $|V(t)|$ 不变,

故 $V(t) = \lambda a(t) + \mu b(t)$, λ, μ 为常数

5.9. 设曲面 S 的参数表示为 $r = r(u^1, u^2)$, 证明: 切向量场 $V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ 沿曲线 $C: (u^1(t), u^2(t))$ 平行移动的充要条件是: 沿着 C 有 $\sum_{\alpha} \pi_{\alpha}^2 \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} = 0$

证明: $\frac{DV}{dt} = \frac{Dr}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} + r_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \right) = \pi_{\alpha}^{\beta} r_{\beta} \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} + r_i \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{E\sqrt{E}} \frac{dE}{dt} \right)$

$$= \pi_{\alpha}^{\beta} r_{\beta} \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} - \frac{1}{E\sqrt{E}} r_i \left\langle \frac{Dr}{dt}, r_i \right\rangle$$

$$= \pi_{\alpha}^{\beta} r_{\beta} \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} - \frac{1}{E\sqrt{E}} r_i \left(\pi_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} g_{i\beta} \right)$$

$$= \pi_{\alpha}^1 \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} r_1 + \pi_{\alpha}^2 \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} r_2 - \pi_{\alpha}^1 \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} r_1 - \pi_{\alpha}^2 \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} \frac{F}{E\sqrt{E}} r_1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} r_2 - \frac{F}{E\sqrt{E}} r_1 \right) \pi_{\alpha}^2 \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} r_1$$

故 $\frac{DV}{dt} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\alpha} \pi_{\alpha}^2 \frac{du^{\alpha}}{dt} = 0$

5.10. 在球面 $r = (a \cos u \cos v, a \cos u \sin v, a \sin u)$ 上.

(1) 证明: 曲线的测地曲率可以表示为

$$k_g = \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \sin u \frac{dv}{ds}$$

其中 s 是曲线 $(u(s), v(s))$ 的弧长参数, θ 是曲线与经线 (u 线的夹角);

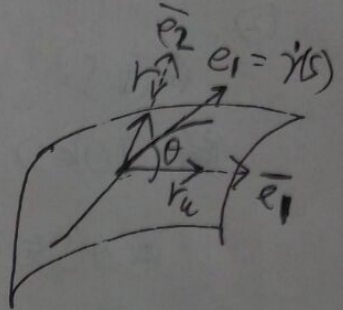
(2) 求旋转面上纬线的测地曲率.

先推一遍 Liouville 公式.

(Liouville) 设 $r(u, v)$ 为曲面 S 的一个正则参数表示, (u, v) 为正交参数, $\gamma(s) = r(u(s), v(s))$ 为弧长参数曲线, 设 $\gamma(s)$ 与 r_u 的夹角为 $\theta(s)$,

则曲线 $\gamma(s)$ 的测地曲率为

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



Proof: 设 $e_1 = \dot{\gamma}(s)$ 为曲面上曲线 $\gamma(s)$ 的切向量场

$$e_2 = n \wedge e_1$$

$$\bar{e}_1 = \frac{n}{\sqrt{E}}, \quad \bar{e}_2 = \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{G}}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_1 = \cos \theta \bar{e}_1 + \sin \theta \bar{e}_2 \\ e_2 = -\sin \theta \bar{e}_1 + \cos \theta \bar{e}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$k_g = \left\langle \frac{D e_1}{ds}, e_2 \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{D}{ds} (\cos \theta \bar{e}_1 + \sin \theta \bar{e}_2), -\sin \theta \bar{e}_1 + \cos \theta \bar{e}_2 \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle -\sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{ds} \bar{e}_1 + \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{ds} \bar{e}_2 + \cos \theta \frac{\omega_{12}}{ds} \bar{e}_2 - \sin \theta \frac{\omega_{12}}{ds} \bar{e}_1, -\sin \theta \bar{e}_1 + \cos \theta \bar{e}_2 \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{d\theta}{ds} + \frac{\omega_{12}}{ds}$$

$$\omega_{12} = -\frac{(\sqrt{E})_v}{\sqrt{G}} du + \frac{(\sqrt{G})_u}{\sqrt{E}} dv$$

$$\gamma(s) = e_1 = \cos \theta \bar{e}_1 + \sin \theta \bar{e}_2$$

$$\dot{\gamma}(s) = \frac{d}{ds} r(u(s), v(s)) = r_u \frac{du}{ds} + r_v \frac{dv}{ds} = \sqrt{E} \frac{du}{ds} \bar{e}_1 + \sqrt{G} \frac{dv}{ds} \bar{e}_2$$

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{E} \frac{du}{ds}, \quad \sin \theta = \sqrt{G} \frac{dv}{ds}$$

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

$$(1) E = a^2, F = 0, G = a^2 \cos^2 u$$

$$\sin \theta = a \cos u \frac{dv}{ds}, \quad \frac{\partial f \eta G}{\partial u} = \frac{2 \sin u}{\cos u},$$

$$\text{故 } k_g = \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \sin u \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$(2) \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad k_g = -\sin u \frac{dv}{ds}$$

5.11. 求旋转表面上纬线的测地曲率.

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

$$E = (f')^2 + (g')^2, F = 0, G = f^2, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{d\theta}{ds} = 0$$

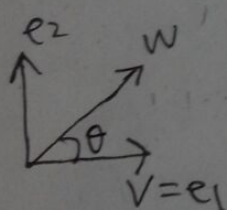
$$k_g = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial f \eta G}{\partial u} = \frac{f'}{f} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(f')^2 + (g')^2}}$$

5.13. 设 S 是 E^3 的曲面, n 是 S 的单位法向量场, $r(t)$ 是曲面 S 上的正则曲线.

若 $v = v(t), w = w(t)$ 是沿曲线 $r(t)$ 曲面的单位切向量场, θ 是 v 和 w 的夹角,

$$\text{证明: } \left\langle \frac{Dw}{dt}, n \wedge w \right\rangle - \left\langle \frac{Dv}{dt}, n \wedge v \right\rangle = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

证明: 设 w 与 e_1 夹角为 θ , $e_1 = v$.



$$e_2 = n \wedge e_1, \quad w = \cos \theta e_1 + \sin \theta e_2$$

$$\left\langle \frac{Dw}{dt}, n \wedge w \right\rangle - \left\langle \frac{Dv}{dt}, n \wedge v \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{D}{dt} (\cos \theta e_1 + \sin \theta e_2), \cos \theta e_2 - \sin \theta e_1 \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{D e_1}{dt}, e_2 \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle -\sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} e_1 + \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} e_2 + \cos \theta \frac{D e_1}{dt} + \sin \theta \frac{D e_2}{dt}, \cos \theta e_2 - \sin \theta e_1 \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{D e_1}{dt}, e_2 \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \cos^2 \theta \left\langle \frac{D e_1}{dt}, e_2 \right\rangle - \sin^2 \theta \left\langle \frac{D e_2}{dt}, e_1 \right\rangle - \left\langle \frac{D e_1}{dt}, e_2 \right\rangle$$

5.14. 设曲线 C 是旋转面 $r(u,v) = (f(u)\cos v, f(u)\sin v, g(u))$ 上的一条测地线, θ 是曲线 C 与经线的夹角, 证明: 沿 C 有 $f(u)\sin\theta = \text{常数}$

证明:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{G}} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u} \sin\theta \\ \frac{du}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \cos\theta \\ \frac{dv}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{G}} \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$E = f'(u)^2 + g'(u)^2, \quad G = f(u)^2. \quad \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u} = \frac{2f'}{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \frac{-f'}{f\sqrt{f'(u)^2 + g'(u)^2}} \sin\theta \\ \frac{du}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f'(u)^2 + g'(u)^2}} \cos\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{du} = \frac{-f'}{f} \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\cot\theta d\theta = d(\ln f)$$

$$\Rightarrow -d(\log \sin\theta) = d(\ln f)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(u)\sin\theta = \text{const.}$$

5.16. 设曲面的第一基本形式为 $I = du^2 + G(u,v)dv^2$, 且 $G(0,v) = 1$, $G_u(0,v) = 0$, 证明: $G(u,v) = 1 - u^2 K(0,v) + o(u^2)$

证明: $G(u,v) = G(0,v) + G_u(0,v)u + \frac{1}{2}G_{uu}(0,v)u^2 + o(u^2)$

$$K = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{EG}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{E}}{\sqrt{G}} \right)_v + \frac{\sqrt{G}}{\sqrt{E}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{G}}{\sqrt{E}} \right)_u = -\frac{(\sqrt{G})_{uu}}{\sqrt{G}} = -\frac{G_{uu}}{2G} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{G_u^2}{G^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_{uu}(0,v) = -2K(0,v)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(u,v) = 1 - u^2 K(0,v) + o(u^2)$$

~~$\langle \frac{\partial r}{\partial u}, e_2 \rangle$~~

5.18. 设曲面 S 上以 P 为中心, r 为半径的测地圆的周长为 $L(r)$, 所围区域面积为 $A(r)$, 证明: P 点的 Gauss 曲率

$$K(P) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\pi} \frac{2\pi r - L(r)}{r^3}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{12}{\pi} \frac{\pi r^2 - A(r)}{r^4}$$

证明: 取测地极坐标系 (ρ, θ) , $I = d\rho^2 + G(\rho, \theta) d\theta^2$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{G} = 0, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{G})_{\rho} = 1$$

$$(\sqrt{G})_{\rho\rho} = -K\sqrt{G}, \quad (\sqrt{G})_{\rho\rho\rho} = -K_{\rho}\sqrt{G} - K(\sqrt{G})_{\rho}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{G})_{\rho\rho} = 0, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{G})_{\rho\rho\rho} = -K(P)$$

$$L(r) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{G(r, \theta)} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\sqrt{G(0, \theta)} + (\sqrt{G(0, \theta)})_{\rho} r + \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{G(0, \theta)})_{\rho\rho} r^2 + \frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{G(0, \theta)})_{\rho\rho\rho} r^3 + o(r^3) \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[r - \frac{1}{6} K(P) r^3 + o(r^3) \right] d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi r - \frac{\pi}{3} K(P) r^3 + o(r^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow K(P) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\pi} \frac{2\pi r - L(r)}{r^3}$$

$$A(r) = \int_0^r L(s) ds = \pi r^2 - \frac{\pi}{12} K(P) r^4 + o(r^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow K(P) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{12}{\pi} \frac{\pi r^2 - A(r)}{r^4}$$

5.19. 在常 Gauss 曲率曲面上, 测地圆有常测地曲率.

证: $(\sqrt{G})_{\rho\rho} + K(\sqrt{G})_{\rho} = 0$, 因为 K 为常数, $(\sqrt{G})_{\rho}(0, \theta) = 0$, $(\sqrt{G})_{\rho}(0, \theta) = 1$
故 \sqrt{G} 是 ρ 的函数. 测地圆为 ρ 曲线

$$k_g = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial \rho}. \quad \text{只与 } \rho \text{ 有关.}$$

故测地圆有常测地曲率.

5.20. 证明: 若曲面上有两族测地线相交定角, 则曲面是可展曲面

证明: 设 $r(u, v)$ 为曲面的正交参数表示, v -曲线为测地线
 其中一族
 由 Liouville 公式: $0 = kg = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u}$

$$\Rightarrow G = G(v).$$

设另一族测地线与 u -曲线夹角为 θ , 对其中任意一条, 有

$$0 = kg = \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u} \sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v} \cos\theta$$

$$\text{又 } \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad E = E(v)$$

$$I = E(u) du du + G(v) dv dv,$$

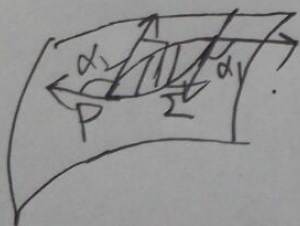
$$k = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{EG}} \left(\frac{E(v)_v}{\sqrt{G(v)}} v + \frac{G(v)_u}{\sqrt{E(u)}} u \right) = 0.$$

故曲面为可展曲面.

5.21. 设 $r: D \rightarrow E^3$ 是一张曲面, D 是单连通区域, r 的 Gauss 曲率 $k < 0$.

证明: 从 D 内一点出发的两条测地线不会相交于 D 中另一点.

证明: 若不然, 设从 P 点出发的两条测地线第一次相交于 Q 点, 这两条测地线围成一个二边形 Σ , 如图.



由 Gauss-Bonnet 公式

$$\int_{\Sigma} K dA + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 2\pi,$$

又 $K < 0$, 故 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 > 2\pi$

这与 $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \pi, 0 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \pi$ 矛盾.