

微分几何(H)

2022/12/29 07:42-11:42

微分几何(H) 第三十三讲

Hilbert 1901. E^3 中不存在常负高斯曲率的紧致曲面.

$$K \equiv -1$$

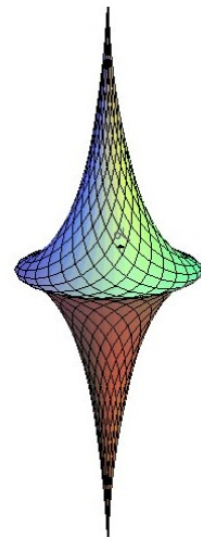
$$\forall p \in M, \exists r: (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow M$$

$$s.t. r(0,0) = p$$

坐标曲线均为弧长参数化的渐近线

渐近 Chebyshev 网

$$|r_s| = |r_t| = 1$$



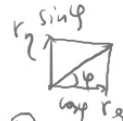
伪球面

α 渐近方向之间夹角 $0 < \alpha < \pi$

φ

$$r = r(s, t)$$

$$\begin{cases} s = s+t \\ \eta = s-t \end{cases} \quad r = r(s, t)$$



渐近 Chebyshev 网

$$k_1 = \tan \varphi$$

$$e_1 = \frac{r_s}{|r_s|} \quad e_2 = \frac{r_t}{|r_t|}, \quad e_3 = e_1 \wedge e_2$$

$$\omega^1 = \cos \varphi ds \quad \omega^2 = \sin \varphi dt \Rightarrow \omega_1^2 = \varphi_s ds + \varphi_t dt$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1^3 = k_1 \omega^1 = \sin \varphi ds \\ \omega_2^3 = k_2 \omega^2 = -\cos \varphi dt \end{cases}$$

Codazzi 方程 自然满足.

$$\text{Gauss 方程} \quad -d\omega_1^2 = K \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_{ss} - \alpha_{tt} = \sin \alpha}$$

Sine-Gordon 方程

物理上有著名之方程 Klein-Gordon 方程

$$y_{tt} - y_{xx} + y = 0$$

在 $r = r(s, t)$ 下, $\alpha_{st} = \sin \alpha$.

• M. $K \equiv -1$ E^3 中紧致曲面 存在 渐近 Chebyshev 网.

i.e. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow M \quad C^\infty$
 $(s, t) \mapsto f(s, t)$

\square s.t. $s \mapsto f(s, t_0), s \in \mathbb{R}$ 渐近线, \forall 给定 $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$t \mapsto f(s_0, t), t \in \mathbb{R}$ 渐近线, \forall 给定 $s_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

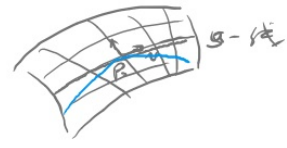
$$t \mapsto f(s_0, t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall s_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

打靶.
 $\Rightarrow \exists \alpha: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足 $\alpha_{st} = \sin \alpha$

(i) $\forall P_0 \in M$ 和 P_0 点处 $\frac{1}{x}$ 附近的 $v \in T_{P_0} M$

$\exists!$ 弧长参数化曲线 $c(s)$, $s \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$

$$s \mapsto c(0) = P_0, \quad \dot{c}(0) = v$$



$$r = r(s, t)$$

(ii)

c 可延拓到 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 上!
 问题是 $\sum_{i=0}^n \varepsilon_i < \infty$ $[0, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_i)$

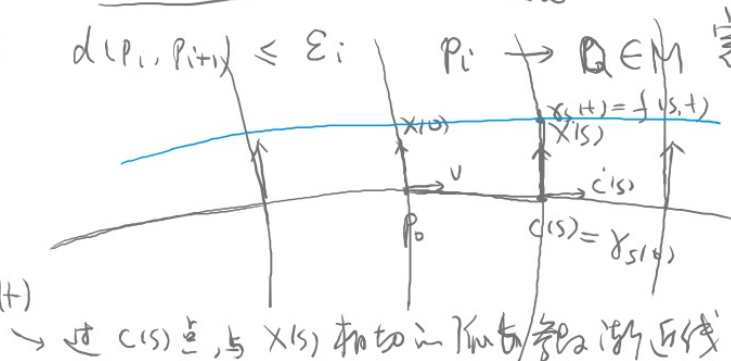


$\{P_i\}$ Cauchy 列 $d(P_i, P_{i+1}) \leq \varepsilon_i$ $P_i \rightarrow Q \in M$ 完备

(iii)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow M$$

$$(s, t) \mapsto f(s, t) = \gamma_s(t)$$



\rightarrow 过 $c(s)$ 点, 与 $X(s)$ 相切的弧长参数化曲线

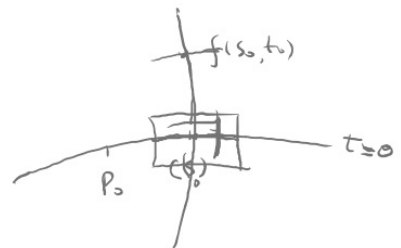
(iv) 固定 $v \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $s \mapsto f(s, t)$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$ 是弧长参数化曲线

且, 固定 $v (s_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 曲线 $s \mapsto f(s, t_0)$ 在 $|s - s_0| < \varepsilon$ 小时是弧长参数化曲线

$$s - s_0 \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon), \quad t \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$$

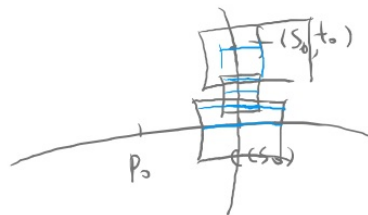
$c(s_0)$ 附近 $r = r(s, t)$ 渐近 Chebyshev

$$r(s, 0) = c(s), \quad -\varepsilon < s - s_0 < \varepsilon$$



若 $t_0 \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ $f(s, t_0) = \gamma_s(t_0) = r(s, t_0)$

$\{f(s_0, t) : 0 \leq t \leq t_0\}$ 紧致. 可以有有限片渐近 Chebyshev 网来覆盖.



C^∞
 • 不存在函数 $\alpha: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足

$$\alpha_{st} = \sin \alpha, \quad 0 < \alpha < \pi$$

证明. 反证. 假设 \exists 这样 α

休息到 8:40.
 $\sin \alpha > \delta > 0$

证明. 反证. 假设 \exists 这样 α

休息到 8:40.

" $\sin \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{st} > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_s(t)$ 严格单增 $\frac{\sin \alpha > \delta > 0$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_s$ 不恒为 0

不失一般性, 我们设 $\alpha_s(0,0) \neq 0$

$(s,t) \mapsto (-s,-t)$

$\alpha(s,t) = \alpha(-s,-t)$ 仍满足 sine-Gordon 方程

不妨设 $\alpha_s(0,0) > 0$

$\exists s_3 > 0, s.t. \alpha_s(s,0), s \in [0, s_3]$

上严格大于 0!

$\Rightarrow \alpha_s$ 在 $[0, s_3] \times [0, \infty)$ 上严格大于 0

$\alpha_s(s,0) > 0, s \in [0, s_3]$

$s \mapsto \alpha(s,0)$ 在 $s \in [0, s_3]$ 上严格单增!

取 $\epsilon > 0$ s.t. $\sin \alpha > \delta > 0$ $\alpha(s,0), s \in [s_1, s_2]$ $\alpha(s,0) \in (\epsilon, \pi - \epsilon)$

可以证明 $\alpha(s,t) \in (\epsilon, \pi - \epsilon), (s,t) \in [s_1, s_2] \times [0, \infty)$

$\sin \alpha \geq \sin \epsilon > 0$ on $[s_1, s_2] \times [0, \infty)$

$\int_0^T \int_{s_1}^{s_2} \alpha_{st} ds dt = \int_0^T \int_{s_1}^{s_2} \underline{\sin \alpha} ds dt$

// $\geq \sin \epsilon \cdot T \cdot (s_2 - s_1)$
 $\int_0^T \alpha_t(s_2, t) - \alpha_t(s_1, t) dt$

// $\alpha(s_2, T) - \alpha(s_1, T) - [\alpha(s_2, 0) - \alpha(s_1, 0)] < \pi$

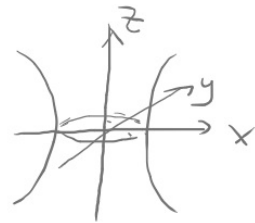
令 $T \rightarrow \infty, \frac{2}{\pi}$ 倍

□

注记: E^3 中存在负高斯曲率之曲面.

单叶双曲面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

elliptic hyperboloid of one sheet



$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$ 旋转面 $K = -\frac{1}{(z^2 + 1)^2} < 0$

$$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1 \quad \text{双曲面} \quad K = -\frac{1}{(2z^2+1)^2} < 0$$

$$z \rightarrow \infty \quad K \rightarrow 0$$

Efimov (1964) E^3 中不存在 $K \leq -\delta, \delta > 0$ 的曲面

Cohn-Vossen 猜想

Willmore 猜想 1965

Gauss-Bonnet E^3 中 M 紧致曲面

$$f: M \rightarrow E^3 \quad \text{嵌入}$$



$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{f(M)} K dV = \chi(M)$$

$$\text{平均曲率 } \tau(f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{f(M)} H^2 dV \quad \text{是否拓扑量?}$$

$$\tau(M) := \inf_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \tau(f)$$

\mathcal{F} 所有之 M 之嵌入

拓扑量

$\tau(M), \chi(M)$ 有什么联系?

定理: (Willmore 1965) M 亏格 $g=0$ (球面)

$$\text{则有 } \tau(M) = \chi(M) = 2$$

$$\text{证明: } H^2 = K + \frac{1}{4}(k_1 - k_2)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(f) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{f(M)} H^2 dV = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{f(M)} K dV + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{f(M)} \frac{1}{4}(k_1 - k_2)^2 dV \\ &\geq \chi(M) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$" = " \Leftrightarrow k_1 = k_2 \Leftrightarrow \text{脐点} \Leftrightarrow \text{球面 } (M^2) \quad \square$$

定理: 设 M 是 E^3 中紧致曲面, 有 $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_M H^2 dV \geq 2$

且 " = " 成立当且仅当 M 是球面

$$\text{证明: } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_M H^2 dV \geq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_M K dV = \chi(M) = 2 - 2g$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{\dots} K dV + \int_{\dots} K dV \right)$$

$$M_+ = \{p \in M: K(p) > 0\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{M_+} k dV + \underbrace{\int_{M \setminus M_+} k dV}_{\geq 0} \right) \quad M_+ = \{p \in M: K(p) > 0\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_M H^2 dV \geq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{M_+} H^2 dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{M_+} \left(K + \frac{1}{4}(k_1 - k_2)^2 \right) dV \geq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{M_+} K dV$$

引理: $\int_{M_+} K dV \geq 4\pi$

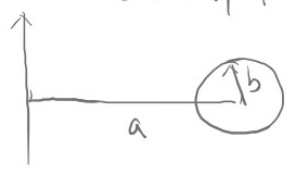
$$\geq 2$$

"=" $\Rightarrow k_1 = k_2$ on M_+
 $M \text{ cpt} \rightarrow \exists p \text{ s.t. } K(p) > 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 > 0$ on M_+
 $\Rightarrow M \setminus M_+ = \emptyset$
 $\Rightarrow k_1 = k_2$ on $M \Rightarrow$ 球面 \square

$g \geq 1$. $\tau(M) \geq 2$ 不 sharp. 更好下界?

旋转环面

$$\begin{cases} x = (a + b \cos u) \cos v \\ y = (a + b \cos u) \sin v \\ z = b \sin u \end{cases}$$



$0 < b < a, \quad u \in (0, 2\pi)$
 $v \in (0, 2\pi)$

$$\frac{b}{a} = c. \Rightarrow \tau(f_{a,b}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{f_{a,b}(T^2)} H^2 dV = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1-c^2}}$$

$c \rightarrow 0 \quad \tau(f_{a,b}) \rightarrow \infty$
 $c \rightarrow 1 \quad \tau(f_{a,b}) \rightarrow \infty$
 $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \tau(f_{a,b}) \geq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$

Willmore conj: $\tau(T^2) = \pi$?
 $g \geq 1 \Rightarrow \tau(M) \geq \pi$?

elastic or bending energy 1810s Sophie Germain
 1920s Blaschke Thomsen

Marques, Neves 2014. Annals. Math

1991. Mätz / Bismont.

杨振宁 陈青身 "自然而真实". 下课

杨振宁 陈省身

"自然之美".

下课