

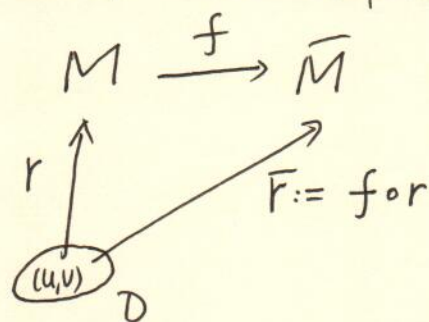
卵形面的刚性 :

Liebmann (1899) 的定理又可叙述为: 给定两个 E^3 中常高斯曲率的紧致曲面 $M, \bar{M}$, 若 $f: M \rightarrow \bar{M}$ 是一个等距对应, 则 f 必为合同变换. 简言之, 球面是 "not bendable".

Stefan Emmanuilovich Cohn-Vossen (1902. born, Breslau, Germany, now Wrocław, Poland - 1936 died Moscow, Russia) 1927 年证明卵形面也是 "not bendable". (Cohn-Vossen 的另一个著名工作是不研究完备外曲面的全曲率和欧拉示性数. 他还与 Hilbert 合著 "Geometry and Imagination".) 下面定理见: S. Cohn-Vossen, Zwei Sätze über die Starrheit der Eiflächen, Nachr. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen (1927) 125-134.

定理: (Cohn-Vossen 1927) E^3 中两个等距的卵形面是合同的, 即它们只差 E^3 中的一个合同变换, 即一个刚体运动或反向刚体运动.

证明思路套用 "曲面论基本定理" 唯一性部分的思路.



设 f 为 M 到 $\bar{M}$ 的等距对应。取^{相应}曲面片建立参数映射 $r = r(u, v)$ 和 $\bar{r} = \bar{r}(u, v) = f(r(u, v))$. 则相应的自然标架运动方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^\alpha} = r_\alpha \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^\beta} = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma r_\gamma + b_{\alpha\beta} n \\ \frac{\partial n}{\partial u^\alpha} = -b_\alpha^\beta r_\beta \end{cases} \quad \text{及}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial u^\alpha} = \bar{f}_* r_\alpha \\ \frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial u^\beta} = \bar{\Gamma}_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma \bar{r}_\gamma + \bar{b}_{\alpha\beta} \bar{n} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{n}}{\partial u^\alpha} = -\bar{b}_\alpha^\beta \bar{r}_\beta \end{cases}$$

切映射

若能证明各系数函数 $\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}(u,v)$, $b_{\alpha\beta}(u,v)$, $b_{\alpha}^{\beta}(u,v)$ (257) (22)

与 $\bar{\Gamma}_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}(u,v)$, $\bar{b}_{\alpha\beta}(u,v)$, $\bar{b}_{\alpha}^{\beta}(u,v)$ 分别相等, 则上述两个方程相同! 为此只须检查相应第一、第二基本形式之系数相等即可。
 这样的话两个方程的解的差在于初值。
 若此两标架差一刚体运动, 需证 $I(u,v) = \bar{I}(u,v)$, $II(u,v) = \bar{II}(u,v)$
 若差一反向刚体运动, 需证 $I(u,v) = \bar{I}(u,v)$, $II(u,v) = -\bar{II}(u,v)$
 同变换同同后, 方程也相同

在一点处 (u_0, v_0) , $\{r(u_0, v_0), r_1(u_0, v_0), r_2(u_0, v_0), \frac{r_1 \wedge r_2}{|r_1 \wedge r_2|}(u_0, v_0)\}$
 与 $\{\bar{r}(u_0, v_0), \bar{r}_1(u_0, v_0), \bar{r}_2(u_0, v_0), \frac{\bar{r}_1 \wedge \bar{r}_2}{|\bar{r}_1 \wedge \bar{r}_2|}(u_0, v_0)\}$ 之间差变换 -1
 合同变换。又方程为线性方程, 知两方程之解相差一个合同变换!

运动方程还可以用正交活动标架表示。取 M 相应曲面片上的正交活动标架 $\{r; e_1, e_2, e_3\}$, 及 $\bar{M}$ 上相应标架 $\{\bar{r}; \bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3 := \bar{e}_1 \wedge \bar{e}_2\}$, 其中 $\bar{e}_1 = f_* e_1$, $\bar{e}_2 = f_* e_2$ 。则两组

运动方程号为 (与标架形式等价)

$$\begin{cases} dr = \omega^1 e_1 + \omega^2 e_2 \\ de_1 = \omega_1^2 e_2 + \omega_1^3 e_3 \\ de_2 = \omega_2^1 e_1 + \omega_2^3 e_3 \\ de_3 = \omega_3^1 e_1 + \omega_3^2 e_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{及} \quad \begin{cases} d\bar{r} = \bar{\omega}^1 \bar{e}_1 + \bar{\omega}^2 \bar{e}_2 \\ d\bar{e}_1 = \bar{\omega}_1^2 \bar{e}_2 + \bar{\omega}_1^3 \bar{e}_3 \\ d\bar{e}_2 = \bar{\omega}_2^1 \bar{e}_1 + \bar{\omega}_2^3 \bar{e}_3 \\ d\bar{e}_3 = \bar{\omega}_3^1 \bar{e}_1 + \bar{\omega}_3^2 \bar{e}_2 \end{cases}$$

粗略地讲, 通过映射 f , $\bar{M}$ 上任一微分形式 $\bar{\omega}$ 可以看作 M 上任一微分形式。实际上, 我们考虑 M 上 1 形式 $f^* \bar{\omega}$

对任意 $v \in T_p M$, $p \in M$, $f^* \bar{\omega}(v) := \bar{\omega}(f_* v)$ 。

所以我们需要证明微分形式在上述意义下相等即可。因 $\bar{\omega}$

ω^3 完全由 ω^1, ω^2 决定, 故只需比较

$$\begin{cases} \omega^1 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}^1, & \omega^2 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}^2 \\ \omega_1^3 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}_1^3, & \omega_2^3 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}_2^3 \end{cases} \quad \text{作为 } M \text{ 上 1 形式}$$

根据定义: $f^* \bar{\omega}^\alpha(e_\beta) = \bar{\omega}^\alpha(f_* e_\beta) = \bar{\omega}^\alpha(\bar{e}_\beta) = \delta^\alpha_\beta$ (257) (23)

故有 $\omega^1 = f^* \bar{\omega}^1, \omega^2 = f^* \bar{\omega}^2$.

这就是说为证 Cohn-Vossen 定理, 只需证

若记 $\begin{pmatrix} \omega_1^3 \\ \omega_2^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega^1 \\ \omega^2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\omega}_1^3 \\ \bar{\omega}_2^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{h}_{11} & \bar{h}_{12} \\ \bar{h}_{21} & \bar{h}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\omega}^1 \\ \bar{\omega}^2 \end{pmatrix}$ (24)

我们有 $\begin{pmatrix} f^* \bar{\omega}_1^3 \\ f^* \bar{\omega}_2^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f^* \bar{\omega}^1 \\ f^* \bar{\omega}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega^1 \\ \omega^2 \end{pmatrix}$ (25)

这就是说, 为证 (*), 只需证

$h_{11} = \bar{h}_{11} \circ f, h_{12} = \bar{h}_{12} \circ f, h_{22} = \bar{h}_{22} \circ f$ 若 $\det(h_{ij}) > 0$
 $h_{11} = -\bar{h}_{11} \circ f, h_{12} = -\bar{h}_{12} \circ f, h_{22} = -\bar{h}_{22} \circ f$ 若 $\det(h_{ij}) < 0$.

为此目的, 我们先建立如下线性代数引理.

引理: 设 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \mu & \nu \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} & \bar{\mu} \\ \bar{\mu} & \bar{\nu} \end{pmatrix}$ 为两个正定矩阵

满足 $\lambda \nu - \mu^2 = \bar{\lambda} \bar{\nu} - \bar{\mu}^2$. (1)

则有 $\det \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} - \lambda & \bar{\mu} - \mu \\ \bar{\mu} - \mu & \bar{\nu} - \nu \end{pmatrix} \leq 0$, (2)

其中 "=" 成立当且仅当 $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}, \mu = \bar{\mu}, \nu = \bar{\nu}$.

证明: 设 A 为非奇异矩阵使得

$$A \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} - \lambda & \bar{\mu} - \mu \\ \bar{\mu} - \mu & \bar{\nu} - \nu \end{pmatrix} A^T = 0$$

为对称矩阵。(可取 A 为由 $\begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} - \lambda & \bar{\mu} - \mu \\ \bar{\mu} - \mu & \bar{\nu} - \nu \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征向量组成).

记 $A \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \mu & \nu \end{pmatrix} A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^* & \mu^* \\ \mu^* & \nu^* \end{pmatrix}, A \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} & \bar{\mu} \\ \bar{\mu} & \bar{\nu} \end{pmatrix} A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda}^* & \bar{\mu}^* \\ \bar{\mu}^* & \bar{\nu}^* \end{pmatrix}$.

则有 $\bar{\mu}^* = \mu^*$.

由 <1> 易知 $\det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^* & \mu^* \\ \mu^* & \nu^* \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda}^* & \bar{\mu}^* \\ \bar{\mu}^* & \bar{\nu}^* \end{pmatrix}$

(25) (24)

故而 $\lambda^* \nu^* = \bar{\lambda}^* \bar{\nu}^*$.

<3>

这时 $\det \left[A \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} - \lambda & \bar{\mu} - \mu \\ \bar{\mu} - \mu & \bar{\nu} - \nu \end{pmatrix} A^T \right] = (\det A)^2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} - \lambda & \bar{\mu} - \mu \\ \bar{\mu} - \mu & \bar{\nu} - \nu \end{pmatrix}$

$= \det \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda}^* - \lambda^* & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\nu}^* - \nu^* \end{pmatrix} = (\bar{\lambda}^* - \lambda^*)(\bar{\nu}^* - \nu^*) \quad \langle 4 \rangle$

由于 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \mu & \nu \end{pmatrix}$ 正定知 $A \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \mu & \nu \end{pmatrix} A^T$ 正定, 从而 $\lambda^* > 0$
 $\nu^* > 0$

同理 $\bar{\lambda}^* > 0, \bar{\nu}^* > 0$.

将 <3> 代入 <4> 中有

$(\det A)^2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} - \lambda & \bar{\mu} - \mu \\ \bar{\mu} - \mu & \bar{\nu} - \nu \end{pmatrix} = (\bar{\lambda}^* - \lambda^*) \left(\frac{\lambda^* \nu^*}{\lambda^*} - \nu^* \right)$
 $= -\frac{\nu^*}{\lambda^*} (\bar{\lambda}^* - \lambda^*)^2 \leq 0. \quad \langle 5 \rangle$

即有 $\det \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} - \lambda & \bar{\mu} - \mu \\ \bar{\mu} - \mu & \bar{\nu} - \nu \end{pmatrix} \leq 0$.

且 <5> 中等号成立当且仅当 $\bar{\lambda}^* = \lambda^*$.

由 <3> 及 $\bar{\mu}^* = \mu$ 知, $\bar{\lambda}^* = \lambda^* \Leftrightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \mu & \nu \end{pmatrix} A^T = A \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} & \bar{\mu} \\ \bar{\mu} & \bar{\nu} \end{pmatrix} A^T$
 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \mu & \nu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda} & \bar{\mu} \\ \bar{\mu} & \bar{\nu} \end{pmatrix}. \quad \square$

下面 Cohn-Vossen 定理的证明应用积分公式, 基本上属于 Herglotz.

G. Herglotz, über die Starrheit der Eiflächen, Abh. Math. Sem. Univ. Hamburg, 15 (1943), 127-129.

Cohn-Vossen 定理的证明:

回忆在证明积分公式 $\int_M H dv = \int_M K_g dv$ 时我们考查了整体

$\det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

定义的微分1-形式 (r, n, dn)

(257) (25)

在一个曲面片 $\rightarrow$ $(r, e_3, \omega_3^1 e_1 + \omega_3^2 e_2)$
上的局部表示

现在, 我们考虑 M 上曲面片上微分1-形式

$$\phi = (r, n, f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 e_1 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 e_2)$$

这里首先一个问题是, ϕ 是否为 M 上“整体”定义的微分1-形式?

为此, 需证 ϕ 的定义不依赖于标架的选取. 易见 r, n 不依赖于标架选取, 故只需证 $f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 e_1 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 e_2$ 不依赖于标架选取.

设 M 上另取正交标架 $\{r; e'_1, e'_2, n\}$, 其中

$$\begin{pmatrix} e'_1 \\ e'_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意 M 上标架选取通过 f 与 M 上的选取“联动”.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{e}'_1 \\ \bar{e}'_2 \end{pmatrix} := \begin{pmatrix} f_* e'_1 \\ f_* e'_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_* e_1 = \bar{e}_1 \\ f_* e_2 = \bar{e}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{从而 } \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\omega}'_3^1 \\ \bar{\omega}'_3^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle dn, \bar{e}'_1 \rangle \\ \langle dn, \bar{e}'_2 \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\omega}_3^1 \\ \bar{\omega}_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即有 } \begin{pmatrix} f^* \bar{\omega}'_3^1 \\ f^* \bar{\omega}'_3^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 \\ f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

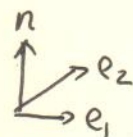
$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此, } f^* \bar{\omega}'_3^1 e'_1 + f^* \bar{\omega}'_3^2 e'_2 &= (f^* \bar{\omega}'_3^1 \ f^* \bar{\omega}'_3^2) \begin{pmatrix} e'_1 \\ e'_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 \ f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}}_{= Id} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 e_1 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 e_2. \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了 ϕ 是 M 上整体定义的微分1-形式.

下面我们计算 $d\phi$:

$$\begin{aligned} d\phi &= (dr, n, f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 e_1 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 e_2) \\ &\quad + (r, dn, f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 e_1 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 e_2) \\ &\quad + (r, n, d(f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 e_1 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 e_2)). \\ &=: \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}. \end{aligned}$$

分别计算



$$\textcircled{1} = (\omega^1 e_1 + \omega^2 e_2, n, f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 e_1 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 e_2)$$

$$= \langle \omega^1 e_1 + \omega^2 e_2, f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 e_2 - f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 e_1 \rangle$$

$$= -\omega^1 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 + \omega^2 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1.$$

$$= \omega^1 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 \wedge \omega^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\textcircled{23} \textcircled{2} \quad \omega^1 \wedge (\bar{h}_{21} \circ f \omega^1 + \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \omega^2) + (\bar{h}_{11} \circ f \omega^1 + \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \omega^2) \wedge \omega^2 \\ &= 2 \bar{H} \circ f \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = (r, \omega_3^1 e_1 + \omega_3^2 e_2, f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 e_1 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 e_2)$$

$$= \langle r, \omega_3^1 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 n - \omega_3^2 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 n \rangle$$

$$= -\varphi (\omega_3^1 \wedge f^* \bar{\omega}_3^2 + f^* \bar{\omega}_3^1 \wedge \omega_3^2)$$

$$\textcircled{23} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \quad -\varphi \left[\det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right] \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2.$$

观察到行列式公式:

按第一行展开

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} - \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & h_{12} - \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} - \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & h_{22} - \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} - \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & h_{22} - \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{h}_{11} \circ f & -\bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} - \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & h_{22} - \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix}$$

按第二行展开

$$\stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \underbrace{\det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix}}_{=K} + \det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ -\bar{h}_{21} \circ f & -\bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{h}_{11} \circ f & -\bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\det \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{h}_{11} \circ f & -\bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ -\bar{h}_{21} \circ f & -\bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix}}_{=K \circ f}$$

$$\stackrel{f \text{ 等距}}{=} 2K - \det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} - \det \begin{pmatrix} \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

代回②中有:

$$\textcircled{2} = \left[-2k\varphi + \varphi \det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} - \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & h_{12} - \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} - \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & h_{22} - \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} \right] \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2$$

最后, 再计算③.

⑤ 首先, 对 $\bar{M}$ 上值-微分1-形式 $\bar{\omega}$, 我们有

$$d(f^*\bar{\omega}) = f^*d\bar{\omega}$$

实际上, 回忆在一个曲面片 $\bar{r} = \bar{r}(u, v)$ 上, 有

$$\begin{aligned} d(f^*\bar{\omega})(r_u, r_v) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u}(f^*\bar{\omega}(r_u)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial v}(f^*\bar{\omega}(r_u)) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u}(\bar{\omega}(f_*r_u)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial v}(\bar{\omega}(f_*r_u)) \\ &= d\bar{\omega}(f_*r_u, f_*r_v) \\ &= f^*d\bar{\omega}(r_u, r_v). \end{aligned}$$

(更细致讨论, 见 [O'Neill, § 4.5])

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} &= (r, n, de_1 \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_3^1 + e_1 d\bar{\omega}_3^1 + de_2 \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_3^2 + e_2 df^*\bar{\omega}_3^2) \\ &= (r, n, (\omega_1^2 e_2 + \omega_1^3 e_3) \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_3^1 + e_1 f^*(\bar{\omega}_3^2 \wedge \bar{\omega}_2^1) \\ &\quad + (\omega_2^1 e_1 + \omega_2^3 e_3) \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_3^2 + e_2 f^*(\bar{\omega}_3^1 \wedge \bar{\omega}_1^2)) \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $f^*(\bar{\omega}_3^2 \wedge \bar{\omega}_2^1) = f^*\bar{\omega}_3^2 \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_2^1$, 和 $f^*\bar{\omega}_2^1 = \omega_2^1$, 我们

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } \textcircled{3} &= (r, n, [\underbrace{\omega_1^2 \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_3^1 + f^*\bar{\omega}_3^1 \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_1^2}_{=0}]e_2 + [\underbrace{f^*\bar{\omega}_3^2 \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_2^1 + \omega_2^1 \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_3^2}_{=0}]e_1 \\ &\quad + [\omega_1^3 \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_3^1 + \omega_2^3 \wedge f^*\bar{\omega}_3^2]e_3) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

综上, 有 $d\phi = \left[2\bar{H} \circ f - 2k\varphi + \varphi \det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} - \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & h_{12} - \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} - \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & h_{22} - \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} \right] \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2.$

由 Stokes 公式知

$$0 = \int_M d\phi = 2 \int_M \bar{H} \circ f dV - 2 \int_M k\varphi dV + \int_M \varphi \det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} - \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & h_{12} - \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} - \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & h_{22} - \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} dV.$$

回忆我们有 Gauss 曲率 > 0 .

(257) (28) 补.

若 $\det(f_*) < 0$, 我们可设原点及 M 上单位法向 n 选取使 $\varphi > 0$.

(此时 $H > 0$). 故 $\begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ 正定

但是 $\begin{pmatrix} \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix}$ 负定. $\Rightarrow (-\bar{h}_{\alpha\beta} \circ f)$ 正定.

我们在 (25) 页 (2) 的计算时, 同时观察到

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} + \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & h_{12} + \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} + \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & h_{22} + \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} = 2K + \det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

从而 (2) 也可表成

$$(2) = \left[+2K\varphi + \varphi \det(h_{\alpha\beta} + \bar{h}_{\alpha\beta} \circ f) \right] \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2$$

从而 Stokes 公式推出 $0 = 2 \int_M \bar{H} \circ f \, dV + 2 \int_M H \, dV - \int_M \varphi \det(h_{\alpha\beta} + \bar{h}_{\alpha\beta} \circ f) \, dV$

$$\text{即 } 2 \int_M (H + \bar{H} \circ f) \, dV = \int_M \varphi \det(h_{\alpha\beta} - (-\bar{h}_{\alpha\beta} \circ f)) \, dV.$$

$$\leq 0 \text{ 由引理. } \quad \langle A \rangle$$

(注意此时有 $H > 0$, $\bar{H} \circ f < 0$)

我们仍维持由 $M, \bar{M}$ 上述原点及法向量选取, 对称的有

$$2 \int_{\bar{M}} (H \circ f^+ + \bar{H}) \, d\bar{V} = \int_{\bar{M}} \underbrace{\varphi}_{<0} \underbrace{\det(h_{\alpha\beta} \circ f^+ + \bar{h}_{\alpha\beta})}_{\leq 0} \, d\bar{V}$$
$$\stackrel{||}{=} 2 \int_{\bar{M}} (H + \bar{H} \circ f) \circ f^+ \, d\bar{V} \geq 0 \quad \langle B \rangle$$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} 2 \int_M (H + \bar{H} \circ f) \, dV$$

由 (A) 及 (B) 知, 等号成立. 由引理知 $h_{\alpha\beta} = -\bar{h}_{\alpha\beta} \circ f$. 得证.

□.

应用 Minkowski 积分公式, $\int_M K \varphi dV = \int_M H dV$, 得

$$-2 \int_M (\bar{H} \circ f - H) dV = \int_M \varphi \det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} - \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & h_{12} - \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} - \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & h_{22} - \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} dV$$

因为卵形面高斯曲率 > 0 , 有 $\begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ 正定. 先设 $\det(f_x) > 0$, 此时亦有 $\begin{pmatrix} \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix}$ 正定.

(可设 M 上原点及 M 上单位法向 n 之选取使 $\varphi > 0$.) 此时 $H > 0$. 则有引理得

$$2 \int_M (H - \bar{H} \circ f) dV \leq 0$$

同理, 可证 $2 \int_{\bar{M}} (\bar{H} - H \circ f^{-1}) d\bar{V} \leq 0$, 即

$$2 \int_{\bar{M}} (\bar{H} \circ f - H) \cdot f^{-1} d\bar{V} = 2 \int_M (\bar{H} \circ f - H) dV \leq 0.$$

故有 $2 \int_M (H - \bar{H} \circ f) dV = 0$. 因此有

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} - \bar{h}_{11} \circ f & h_{12} - \bar{h}_{12} \circ f \\ h_{21} - \bar{h}_{21} \circ f & h_{22} - \bar{h}_{22} \circ f \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

由引理知 $h_{11} = \bar{h}_{11} \circ f$, $h_{12} = \bar{h}_{12} \circ f$, $h_{22} = \bar{h}_{22} \circ f$, 得证. $\uparrow$ 口.

卵形面之间存在等距对应意味着相应点处高斯曲率相等. 回忆两个卵形面均通过各自 Gauss 映射 1:1 对应到单位球面.

$$M \xrightarrow{g} \text{球面} \xleftarrow{\bar{g}} \bar{M}$$

从而我们有 M 到 $\bar{M}$ 的 1:1 对应 $\bar{g}^{-1} \circ g: M \rightarrow \bar{M}$. 这个 1:1

对应当然不能保证等距. 但是下面我们证明, 如果这个对应相应点处高斯曲率相等 (这只是 $\bar{g}^{-1} \circ g$ 为等距对应的必要条件), 则这个对应是一个平移!