

《微分几何》课程电子课件

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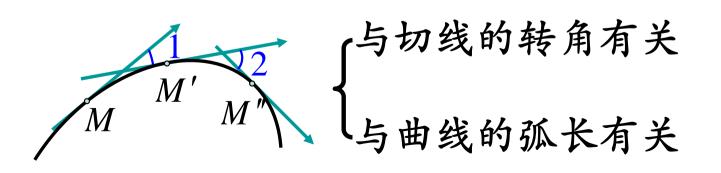
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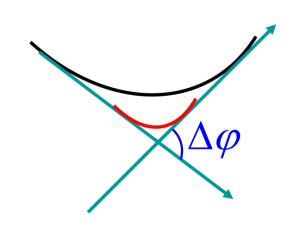
三、空间曲线的曲率、挠率和Frenet公式

1. 曲率(描述曲线的弯曲程度)

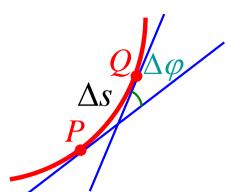


不同的曲线或者同一条曲线的不同点处, 曲线的弯曲程度可能不同.





曲线的弯曲程度与曲线的切线转过的角度 $\Delta \phi$ 及曲线段的长度 Δs 有关.



用比值 $\left| \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\Delta s} \right|$ 来表达曲线段 \widehat{PQ} 的平均弯曲程度.

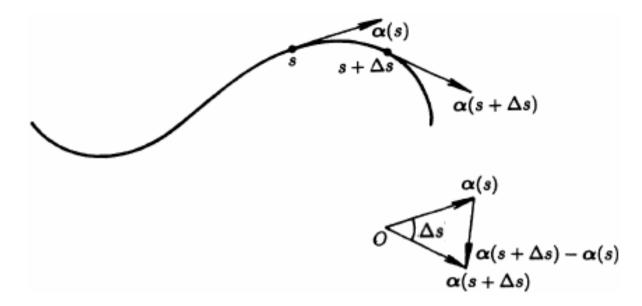
$$\left| \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\Delta s} \right|$$
 为曲线段的平均曲率.

让点Q沿着曲线趋近于点P,得到平均曲率的极

限
$$k(s) = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \left| \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\Delta s} \right|$$
, 称之为曲线在点 P 处的曲率.

即:切向量函数关于自然参数的旋转速度.





设曲线 $\Gamma \in C^3$ 的自然参数表示为 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(s)$,

则它在点s处的单位切向量为 $\vec{\alpha}(s) = \dot{r}(s)$.

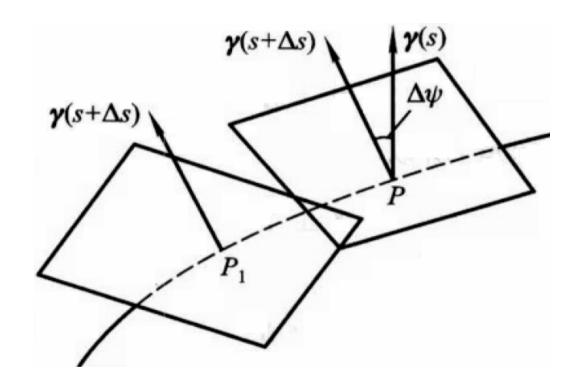
回忆P8命题7

(单位向量函数关于参数的旋转速度为其微商的模)

因此曲线 Γ 在点s处的曲率为 $k(s) = |\dot{\vec{\alpha}}(s)| = |\ddot{\vec{r}}(s)|$.

2. 挠率(描述空间曲线的扭转程度)

平面曲线完全位于它的密切平面上, 无扭转;



如果一条曲线上不含任何平面曲线段,则它的密切平面会随着切点的变化而变化(扭动).

挠率:密切平面的法向关于自然参数的有向旋转速度.

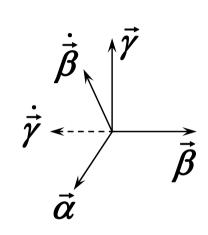
曲线 Γ : $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(s)$ 在点s处的副法向量为 $\vec{p}(s) = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}$. 回忆P8命题7

(单位向量函数关于参数的旋转速度为其微商的模)

$$\dot{\vec{\gamma}} = (\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}) = \dot{\vec{\alpha}} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\alpha} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}} = \vec{\alpha} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}.$$

由 $\vec{\beta}$ 上 $\vec{\alpha}$, $\vec{\beta}$ 上 $\vec{\beta}$ 知 $\vec{\beta}$ // $\vec{\alpha}$ × $\vec{\beta}$.

因此 $\dot{\vec{\gamma}}//\vec{\beta}$.



定义
$$\Gamma$$
在点 S 处的挠率为 $\tau(S) = \begin{cases} |\vec{p}| & \exists \vec{p} = \vec{\beta}$ 异向时
$$|\vec{p}| & \exists \vec{p} = \vec{\beta} = \vec{\beta}$$

可见
$$\dot{\vec{\gamma}}(s) = -\tau(s)\vec{\beta}(s)$$
, $\tau(s) = -\dot{\vec{\gamma}}(s)\vec{\beta}(s)$.

3. Frenet公式(空间曲线论的基本公式)

问题:如何用基本向量表示基本向量的微商?

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\vec{\alpha}}(s) = k(s)\vec{\beta}(s) \\ \dot{\vec{\beta}}(s) = -k(s)\vec{\alpha}(s) + \tau(s)\vec{\gamma}(s), \\ \dot{\vec{\gamma}}(s) = -\tau(s)\vec{\beta}(s) \end{cases}$$

也可写为
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\vec{\alpha}}(s) \\ \dot{\vec{\beta}}(s) \\ \dot{\vec{\gamma}}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & k(s) & 0 \\ -k(s) & 0 & \tau(s) \\ 0 & -\tau(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\alpha}(s) \\ \vec{\beta}(s) \\ \vec{\gamma}(s) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Frenet公式的证明

$$|\dot{\vec{\alpha}}(s)| = |\dot{\vec{\alpha}}(s)| \frac{\dot{\vec{\alpha}}(s)}{|\dot{\vec{\alpha}}(s)|} = k(s)\vec{\beta}(s).$$

$$\vec{\beta}(s) = \vec{\gamma}(s) \times \vec{\alpha}(s)$$

$$\therefore \dot{\vec{\beta}}(s) = \dot{\vec{\gamma}}(s) \times \vec{\alpha}(s) + \vec{\gamma}(s) \times \dot{\vec{\alpha}}(s)$$

$$= [-\tau(s)\vec{\beta}(s)] \times \vec{\alpha}(s) + \vec{\gamma}(s) \times [k(s)\vec{\beta}(s)]$$

$$= -\tau(s)[-\vec{\gamma}(s)] + k(s)[-\vec{\alpha}(s)]$$

$$= -k(s)\vec{\alpha}(s) + \tau(s)\gamma(s).$$

4. 曲率和挠率的一般参数表示

设有 C^3 类空间曲线 $\Gamma: \vec{r} = \vec{r}(t)$,则

$$k(t) = \frac{\left|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)\right|}{\left|\vec{r}'(t)\right|^3},$$

$$\tau(t) = \frac{(\vec{r}'(t), \vec{r}''(t), \vec{r}'''(t))}{\left|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)\right|^2}.$$

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公式
$$k(t) = \frac{\left|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)\right|}{\left|\vec{r}'(t)\right|^3}$$
 的证明

$$k = \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}\alpha}{\mathrm{d}s} \right| = \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}(\vec{r}'/|\vec{r}'|)}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}s} \right| = \left| \frac{\vec{r}''|\vec{r}'| - \vec{r}'(\sqrt{\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'})'}{\left| \vec{r}' \right|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left| \vec{r}' \right|}$$

$$= \frac{\left| \vec{r}'' \left| \vec{r}' \right| - \vec{r}' [(\vec{r}'' \cdot \vec{r}' + \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'') / (2 |\vec{r}'|)]}{\left| \vec{r}' \right|^3} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}')\vec{r}'' - (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'')\vec{r}'}{\left| \vec{r}' \right|^4} \right| = \left| \frac{(\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}'') \times \vec{r}'}{\left| \vec{r}' \right|^4} \right|$$

$$=\frac{\left|\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}''\right|\left|\vec{r}'\right|\cdot\sin\frac{\pi}{2}}{\left|\vec{r}'\right|^4}=\frac{\left|\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}''\right|}{\left|\vec{r}'\right|^3}.$$

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公式
$$\tau(t) = \frac{(\vec{r}'(t), \vec{r}''(t), \vec{r}'''(t))}{\left|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)\right|^2}$$
 的证明

$$\tau = -\dot{\vec{\gamma}}\cdot\vec{\beta}$$
, 其中

$$\dot{\vec{\gamma}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}\frac{\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)}{\left|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)\right|}}{\mathbf{d}s} = \frac{\mathbf{d}\frac{\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)}{\left|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)\right|}}{\mathbf{d}t} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{d}t}{\mathbf{d}s}$$

$$=\frac{(\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}'')'\big|\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}''\big|-(\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}'')\big[\sqrt{(\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}'')\cdot(\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}'')}\big]'}{\big|\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}''\big|^2}\cdot\frac{1}{\big|\vec{r}'\big|}$$

$$\frac{(\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''') |\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''| - (\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}'') \frac{2(\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}'') \cdot (\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''')}{2 |\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''|}}{|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''|^2 |\vec{r}'|}$$

$$=\frac{\left|\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}''\right|^{2}(\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}''')-\left[(\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}'')\cdot(\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}''')\right](\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}'')}{\left|\vec{r}'\times\vec{r}''\right|^{3}\left|\vec{r}'\right|},$$

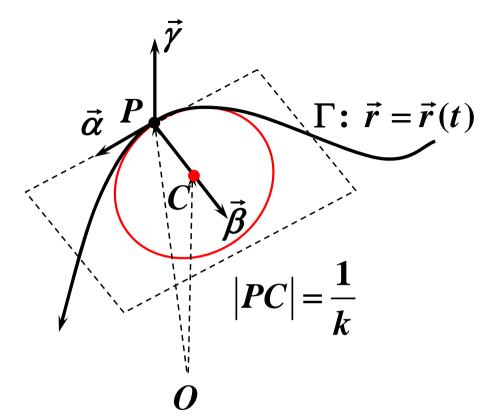
$$\vec{\beta} = \frac{(\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}'') \times \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''||\vec{r}'|} = \frac{(\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}')\vec{r}'' - (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'')\vec{r}'}{|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''||\vec{r}'|}.$$

故
$$\tau = -\frac{|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''|^2 (\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''') \cdot (|\vec{r}'|^2 \vec{r}'')}{|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''|^4 |\vec{r}'|^2} = \frac{(\vec{r}', \vec{r}'', \vec{r}''', \vec{r}''')}{|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''|^2}.$$

5. 密切圆(曲率圆)和曲率半径

曲率半径: $\frac{1}{k(t)}$

曲率中心:
$$\vec{r}(t) + \frac{1}{k(t)} \vec{\beta}(t)$$



密切圆的特点:

密切圆在切点处与曲线具有相同的密切平面和曲率.

例2 求曲线 $\vec{r}(t) = (\cosh t, \sinh t, t)$ 的曲率和挠率.

$$\vec{r}' = (\sinh t, \cosh t, 1), \quad \vec{r}'' = (\cosh t, \sinh t, 0).$$

$$\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}'' = (-\sinh t, \cosh t, -1).$$

$$|\vec{r}'| = \sqrt{2} \cosh t$$
, $|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''| = \sqrt{2} \cosh t$.

$$k = \frac{\left|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''\right|}{\left|\vec{r}'\right|^3} = \frac{1}{2\cosh^2 t}.$$

$$\vec{r}''' = (\sinh t, \cosh t, 0), \quad (\vec{r}', \vec{r}'', \vec{r}''') = 1.$$

$$\tau = \frac{(\vec{r}', \vec{r}'', \vec{r}''')}{\left|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''\right|^2} = \frac{1}{2\cosh^2 t}.$$

例3 证明曲率恒等于零的曲线是直线.

证 设曲线 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(s)$ 的曲率恒为零,其中s是弧长参数.

$$\text{MIV}(s, 0 = k(s) = \left| \dot{\vec{\alpha}}(s) \right| = \left| \ddot{\vec{r}}(s) \right|.$$

则
$$\ddot{\vec{r}}(s) = \vec{0}$$
.

两边积分得 $\dot{r}(s) = \vec{a}$ 为常向量.

两边再积分得 $\vec{r}(s) = \vec{a}s + \vec{b}$,其中 \vec{b} 为常向量.

此方程为直线方程,故该曲线一定为直线.

例4 证明挠率恒等于零的曲线是平面曲线.

证 设曲线 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(s)$ 的挠率恒为零,其中s是弧长参数.

$$\text{MIV}(s,0) = \left| \vec{\tau}(s) \right| = \left| \dot{\vec{\gamma}}(s) \right|. \quad \text{Rp } \dot{\vec{\gamma}}(s) = \vec{0}.$$

两边积分得 $\vec{p}(s) = \vec{n}$,其中 \vec{n} 为常向量.

因为 $\dot{\vec{r}}(s)$ 上 $\vec{\gamma}(s)$,所以 $\dot{\vec{r}}(s) \cdot \vec{n} = 0$.

两边积分得 $\vec{r}(s)\cdot\vec{n}=D$,其中D为常数.

二曲线在平面Ax + By + Cz = D上,其中 $(A,B,C) = \vec{n}$.

(注: 称挠率不恒等于零的曲线为挠曲线)

显然挠曲线一定不是平面曲线。

请理解课本内容后及时独立地完成如下作业!

- 1.15 求曲线 $\vec{r}(t) = (a(3t t^3), 3at^2, a(3t + t^3)) (a > 0)$ 的曲率和挠率.
- 1.16证明曲率为常数的空间曲线的曲率中心的轨迹仍是曲率等于常数的曲线.