华东理工大学 2018 - 2019 学年第二学期

《微分几何》课程期中考试试卷 2019.4.24

开课学院:理学院, 专业:数、信计, 考试形式:闭卷, 所需时间 120 分钟

考生姓名: ______ 学号: ______ 班级: _____ 任课教师: 杨勤民

题序	-	=	=	四	五	六	总分
满分	24	11	20	32	8	5	100
得分							
评卷人	杨 勤 民						

(请在白纸上作答, 标明题号, 不用抄题目; 请在每张有答案的纸上都写上你的姓名和学号)

一、(共24分)已知曲线
$$\vec{r}(s) = \left(a\cos\frac{s}{c}, \, a\sin\frac{s}{c}, \, b\frac{s}{c}\right)$$
, 其中 $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \, a > 0$

- (1) 证明参数s 是该曲线的弧长参数; (3分)
- (2) 证明该曲线的切线与云轴的交角是不变的; (3分)
- (3) 求该曲线的从切平面和密切平面; (6分)
- (4) 求该曲线的曲率和挠率; (6分)
- (5) 用该曲线验证伏雷内(Frenet)公式. (6分)

二、(共11分) 求曲线 $\vec{r}(t) = (3t - t^3, 3t^2, 3t + t^3)$ 的曲率和挠率(最后结果2分, 其他9分).

三、(共20分)已知曲面的第一基本形式为 $ds^2 = u^2 du^2 + v^2 dv^2$, 它上面的三条曲面曲线 u+v=4, u=1和 v=1围成一个曲边三角形, 求

- (1) 该曲边三角形所围曲面域的面积; (4分)
- (2) 该曲边三角形的三个内角; (7分)
- (3) 该曲边三角形的三条曲边的长度. (9分)

四、(共32分)已知曲面
$$\vec{r}(u,v) = \left(u - \frac{u^3}{3} + uv^2, v - \frac{v^3}{3} + u^2v, u^2 - v^2\right)$$

- (1) 求它的第一类基本量E, F, G 和第一基本形式I; (6分)
- (2) 求它的第二类基本量 L, M, N 和第二基本形式 II; (8分)
- (3) 求它的主曲率 k_1, k_2 , 平均曲率H和高斯曲率K; (6分)
- (4) 求它的第三基本形式 III; (4分)
- (5) 证明它的曲率线为坐标曲线; (4分)
- (6) 证明它的渐近曲线为 u+v= 常数和 u-v= 常数. (4分)

五、(共8分) 请在球面 $\vec{S}(\varphi,\theta) = (\cos\varphi\cos\theta,\cos\varphi\sin\theta,\sin\varphi)$ 与圆柱面 $\vec{C}(u,v) = (\cos u,\sin u,v)$ 之间设计一个保角变换(设计过程6分,变换公式2分).

六、(共5分) 请叙述空间曲线论的基本定理.

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《微分几何》课程期中考试标准答案 2019.4.24

一(共24分)解

(2)设在参数
$$s$$
处, 切线与 z 轴的交角为 $\theta(s)$, 则 $\cos\theta(s) = \frac{\vec{r}'(s) \cdot (0,0,1)}{|\vec{r}'(s)|} = \frac{b}{c}$, (2分)可见 $\theta(s)$ 与参数 s 无关, (1分)

故该曲线的切线与2轴的交角是不变的.

$$(3) \vec{\alpha} = \dot{\vec{r}} = \left(-\frac{a}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c}, \frac{a}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c}, \frac{b}{c} \right), \qquad \dot{\vec{\alpha}} = \ddot{\vec{r}} = \left(-\frac{a}{c^2} \cos \frac{s}{c}, -\frac{a}{c^2} \sin \frac{s}{c}, 0 \right),$$
$$|\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{(-\frac{a}{c^2} \cos \frac{s}{c})^2 + (-\frac{a}{c^2} \sin \frac{s}{c})^2 + 0^2} = \frac{a}{c^2}, \qquad \vec{\beta} = \dot{\vec{\alpha}}/|\vec{\alpha}| = \left(-\cos \frac{s}{c}, -\sin \frac{s}{c}, 0 \right),$$

$$\vec{\gamma} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} = \left(\frac{b}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c}, -\frac{b}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c}, \frac{a}{c}\right).$$

密切平面与产垂直, 方程为
$$\frac{b}{c}\sin\frac{s}{c}(x-a\cos\frac{s}{c}) - \frac{b}{c}\cos\frac{s}{c}(y-a\sin\frac{s}{c}) + \frac{a}{c}(z-b\frac{s}{c}) = 0,$$
 即 $bx\sin\frac{s}{c} - by\cos\frac{s}{c} + az - \frac{abs}{c} = 0.$ (3分)

ドル sin
$$\frac{1}{c} - by \cos \frac{1}{c} + dz - \frac{1}{c} = 0.$$
 (3分)
(4) 曲率 $k = |\vec{\alpha}| = \frac{a}{c^2}$.

$$\dot{\vec{\gamma}} = \left(\frac{b}{c^2}\cos\frac{s}{c}, \frac{b}{c^2}\sin\frac{s}{c}, 0\right), \quad \dot{\vec{R}} = -\dot{\vec{\gamma}} \cdot \beta = \frac{b}{c^2}.$$
(33)
(5) Frenet $\Delta \vec{x} \ \dot{\beta} = k\vec{\beta}, \quad \dot{\vec{\beta}} = -k\vec{\alpha} + \tau \vec{\gamma}, \quad \dot{\vec{\gamma}} = -\tau \vec{\beta}.$

$$\vec{\beta} = \frac{1}{c} \left(\sin \frac{s}{c}, -\cos \frac{s}{c}, 0 \right),$$

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而
$$-k\vec{\alpha}+\tau\vec{\gamma}=-\frac{a}{c^2}\left(-\frac{a}{c}\sin\frac{s}{c},\frac{a}{c}\cos\frac{s}{c},\frac{b}{c}\right)+\frac{b}{c^2}\left(\frac{b}{c}\sin\frac{s}{c},-\frac{b}{c}\cos\frac{s}{c},\frac{a}{c}\right)=\frac{1}{c}\left(\sin\frac{s}{c},-\cos\frac{s}{c},0\right),$$
故第二式也成立. (3分)

二(共11分)解

$$\vec{r}''(t) = (3 - 3t^2, 6t, 3 + 3t^2), \qquad (1\%)$$

$$\vec{r}''(t) \times \vec{r}'''(t) = (18(t^2 - 1), -36t, 18(t^2 + 1)), \qquad (1\%)$$

$$|\vec{r}'(t)| = 3\sqrt{2}(1 + t^2), \qquad (1\%)$$

$$|f'(t) \times f'''(t)| = (18(t^2 - 1), -36t, 18(t^2 + 1)), \quad (1\%)$$

$$|f'(t)| = 3\sqrt{2}(1 + t^2), \quad (1\%)$$

$$|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)| = 18\sqrt{2}(1+t^2),\tag{1}$$

$$\vec{r}'''(t) = (-6, 0, 6), \quad (1\%)$$

$$\vec{\Re} = \tau(t) = \frac{(\vec{r}'(t), \vec{r}''(t), \vec{r}'''(t))}{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|^2} \quad (1\%)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3(1+t^2)^2}. \quad (1\%)$$

三(共20分)解

四(共32分)解

$$E(u,v) = u^2, \quad F(u,v) = 0, \quad G(u,v) = v^2,$$

$$u = 15v = 1$$

$$u = 1$$

 $I = E du^2 + 2F du dv + G dv^2 = (1 + u^2 + v^2)^2 (du^2 + dv^2).$ (1 $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$)

 $E = \vec{r}_u^2 = (1 + u^2 + v^2)^2$, (1 %) $F = \vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v = 0$, (1 %) $G = \vec{r}_v^2 = (1 + u^2 + v^2)^2$. (1 %)

(1) $\vec{r}_u = (1 - u^2 + v^2, 2uv, 2u)$, (1%) $\vec{r}_v = (2uv, 1 - v^2 + u^2, -2v)$ (1%)

(2) $\vec{r}_{uu} = (-2u, 2v, 2), (1 \hat{\pi})$ $\vec{r}_{uv} = (2v, 2u, 0), (1 \hat{\pi})$ $\vec{r}_{vv} = (2u, -2v, -2) (1 \hat{\pi})$ $\vec{r}_{u} \times \vec{r}_{v} = (1 + u^{2} + v^{2})(-2u, 2v, 1 - u^{2} - v^{2}), \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}_{u} \times \vec{r}_{v}}{|\vec{r}_{u} \times \vec{r}_{v}|} = \frac{(-2u, 2v, 1 - u^{2} - v^{2})}{1 + u^{2} + v^{2}} (1 \hat{\pi})$ $L = \vec{r}_{uu} \cdot \vec{n} = 2, (1 \hat{\pi})$ $M = \vec{r}_{uv} \cdot \vec{n} = 0, (1 \hat{\pi})$ $N = \vec{r}_{vv} \cdot \vec{n} = -2, (1 \hat{\pi})$ $II = L du^{2} + 2M du dv + N dv^{2} = 2(du^{2} - dv^{2}).$ (1分) (3)主曲率方程为 $(EG-F^2)k_N^2-(LG-2MF+NE)k_N+LN-M^2=0$, (2分) $\mathbb{P}(1+u^2+v^2)^4k_N^2-4=0, \ \mathbb{P}(\lambda k_1=\frac{2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}, \ \ (1\%) \ \ k_2=\frac{-2}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}.$ (1分) $K = k_1 k_2 = \frac{-4}{(1 + u^2 + v^2)^4}.$ $H = (k_1 + k_2)/2 = 0,$ (1分) (1分) (4)由曲面的第一、二、三基本形式之间的关系知 III -2H III +K I =0, 所以 III =2H III -K I $=-\frac{-4}{(1+u^2+v^2)^4}(1+u^2+v^2)^2(du^2+dv^2)=\frac{4(du^2+dv^2)}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2}.$ (2分) (2分) (5)曲率线的微分方程为(EM-FL) du² + (EN-GL) du dv + (FN-GM) dv² = 0, (2分) $\mathbb{P}-4(1+u^2+v^2)^2 du dv = 0$, $\hat{\pi} du = 0$ $\hat{\Delta} dv = 0$, 故曲率线为曲面的坐标曲线u=常数和v=常数. (2分) (另证:因 $F = M \equiv 0$,所以曲率线为坐标曲线) (6)渐近线的微分方程为 $L du^2 + 2M du dv + N dv^2 = 0$. (2分) $\mathbb{P} 2 du^2 - 2 dv^2 = 0$, 亦 d(u + v) = 0 或 d(u - v) = 0, 故渐近线为曲线u+v=常数 和u-v=常数. (2分) 五(共8分)解 $\vec{S}_{\varphi} = (-\sin\varphi\cos\theta, -\sin\varphi\sin\theta, \cos\varphi), \qquad \vec{S}_{\theta} = (-\cos\varphi\sin\theta, \cos\varphi\cos\theta, 0).$ (2分) $\vec{C}_u = (-\sin u, \cos u, 0), \qquad \vec{C}_v = (0, 0, 1).$ $E_{\vec{C}} = \vec{C}_{u}^{2} = 1, \qquad F_{\vec{C}} = \vec{C}_{u}\vec{C}_{v} = 0, \qquad G_{\vec{C}} = \vec{C}_{v}^{2} = 1,$

 $E_{\vec{S}} = \vec{S}_{\alpha}^{2} = 1, \qquad F_{\vec{S}} = \vec{S}_{\omega} \vec{S}_{\theta} = 0, \qquad G_{\vec{S}} = \vec{S}_{\alpha}^{2} = \cos^{2} \varphi,$ $I_{\vec{s}} = E_{\vec{s}} d\varphi^2 + 2F_{\vec{s}} d\varphi d\theta + G_{\vec{s}} d\theta^2 = d\varphi^2 + \cos^2 \varphi d\theta^2.$

 $I_{\vec{c}} = E_{\vec{c}} du^2 + 2F_{\vec{c}} du dv + G_{\vec{c}} dv^2 = du^2 + dv^2.$ (2分)

要使 $u = u(\varphi, \theta), v = v(\varphi, \theta)$ 成为球面 \vec{S} 和圆柱面 \vec{C} 之间的一个保角变换,只需要第一基本形式成比例,即 $\frac{\mathrm{d}u^2}{\mathrm{d}v^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2}{\cos^2\varphi\,\mathrm{d}\theta^2}$. 这只需要 $\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\sec\varphi\,\mathrm{d}\varphi} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = 1$ 即可. (2分) $T = \int_0^\varphi \sec\varphi\,\mathrm{d}\varphi = \ln\frac{1+\sin\varphi}{|\cos\varphi|} = \ln|\tan(\frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})|$

$$v = \theta$$
 则此亦扬为球而党和圆柱而党之间的一个保备亦扬

则此变换为球面 \vec{S} 和圆柱面 \vec{C} 之间的一个保角变换.

并且 $\varphi(s)$ 和 $\psi(s)$ 分别为曲线的曲率和挠率.

六(共5分)解

给出闭区间[a,b]上的两个连续函数 $\varphi(s)>0和\psi(s)$, (1分)

(2分)

(2分)

则除了空间的位置差别外, 唯一地存在一条空间曲线, (1分)

使得参数s是曲线的自然参数, (1分)