

# 《微分几何》课程电子课件

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## § 2.3 曲面的第二基本形式

- 一、曲面的第二基本形式
- 二、曲面曲线的曲率
- 三、迪潘 (Dupin) 指标线
- 四、曲面的渐近方向和共轭方向
- 五、曲面的主方向和曲率线
- 六、曲面的主曲率、高斯曲率和平均曲率
- 七、曲面在一点邻近的结构
- 八、高斯(Gauss)映射

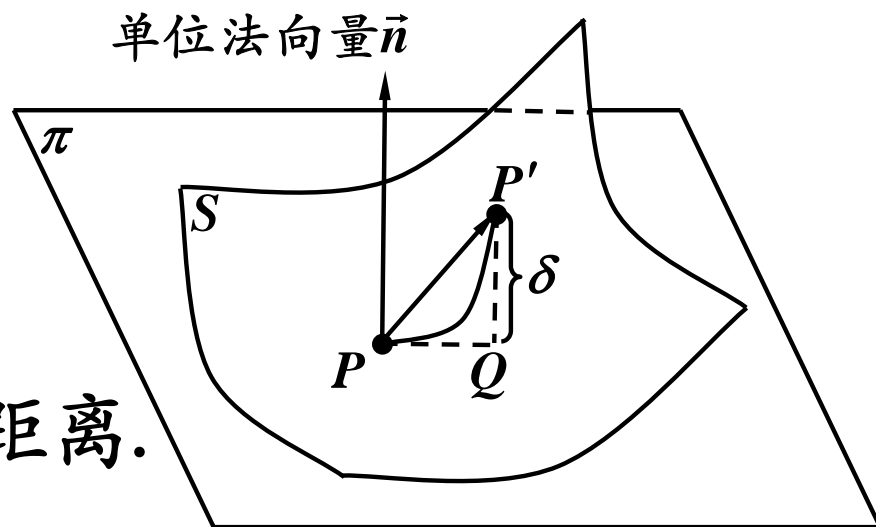
# 一、曲面的第二基本形式

曲面  $S: \vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v)$ ,  $S$  上的曲线  $\Gamma: \vec{r} = \vec{r}(u(s), v(s))$ ,

切点  $P(u(s), v(s))$ ,

另一点  $P'(u(s + ds), v(s + ds))$ ,

记  $\delta$  为过  $P$  的切平面  $\pi$  到  $P'$  的有向距离.



$$\delta = \overrightarrow{PP'} \cdot \vec{n} = [\vec{r}(u(s + ds), v(s + ds)) - \vec{r}(u(s), v(s))] \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$= [\dot{\vec{r}}(u(s), v(s)) ds + \frac{1}{2} (\ddot{\vec{r}}(u(s), v(s)) + o(\vec{1})) ds^2] \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \vec{n} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}} ds^2 + \vec{n} \cdot o(\vec{1}) ds^2 \approx \frac{1}{2} \vec{n} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}} ds^2$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \vec{r}_u \dot{u} + \vec{r}_v \dot{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{\vec{r}} &= (\vec{r}_{uu} \dot{u} + \vec{r}_{uv} \dot{v}) \dot{u} + \vec{r}_u \ddot{u} + (\vec{r}_{vu} \dot{u} + \vec{r}_{vv} \dot{v}) \dot{v} + \vec{r}_v \ddot{v} \\ &= \vec{r}_{uu} \dot{u}^2 + 2\vec{r}_{uv} \dot{u} \dot{v} + \vec{r}_{vv} \dot{v}^2 + \vec{r}_u \ddot{u} + \vec{r}_v \ddot{v}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2\delta &\approx \vec{n} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}} \, ds^2 \rightarrow \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{ds^2} ds^2 = d^2 \vec{r} \\ &= (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{uu} \dot{u}^2 + 2\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{uv} \dot{u} \dot{v} + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{vv} \dot{v}^2 + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_u \ddot{u} + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_v \ddot{v}) ds^2 \\ &= \boxed{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{uu}} du^2 + 2\boxed{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{uv}} dudv + \boxed{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{vv}} dv^2 \\ &\quad \begin{array}{l} \text{记为} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \\ &= \textcolor{red}{L} du^2 + 2\textcolor{red}{M} dudv + \textcolor{red}{N} dv^2 = \vec{n} \cdot d^2 \vec{r} \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} \textcolor{red}{II}\end{aligned}$$

称  $\textcolor{red}{II}$  为曲面的第二基本形式,

称  $\textcolor{red}{L(u,v), M(u,v), N(u,v)}$  为曲面的第二类基本量.

$$L(u, v) = \vec{r}_{uu}(u, v) \cdot \vec{n}(u, v), \quad M = \vec{r}_{uv} \cdot \vec{n}, \quad N = \vec{r}_{vv} \cdot \vec{n}.$$

第二类基本量和第二基本形式的其他表达式

$$(1) \quad L = \frac{(\vec{r}_{uu}, \vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_v)}{\sqrt{EG - F^2}}, \quad M = \frac{(\vec{r}_{uv}, \vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_v)}{\sqrt{EG - F^2}}, \quad N = \frac{(\vec{r}_{vv}, \vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_v)}{\sqrt{EG - F^2}}$$

$$(2) \quad L = -\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}_u, \quad M = -\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}_v = -\vec{r}_v \cdot \vec{n}_u, \quad N = -\vec{r}_v \cdot \vec{n}_v$$

$$\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{r}_{uu} \cdot \vec{n} + \vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}_u = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{r}_{uu} \cdot \vec{n} = -\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}_u;$$

$$\vec{r}_v \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{r}_{uv} \cdot \vec{n} + \vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}_v = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{r}_{uv} \cdot \vec{n} = -\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}_v.$$

$$(3) \quad \Pi = -d\vec{n} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 \Rightarrow d\vec{n} \cdot d\vec{r} + \vec{n} d^2\vec{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \Pi = \vec{n} d^2\vec{r} = -d\vec{n} \cdot d\vec{r}.$$

**例1** 计算抛物面  $2x_3 = 5x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2$  在原点的第一、第二基本形式.

**解**  $\vec{r}(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2, \frac{5}{2}x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2).$

$$\vec{r}_{x_1}(x_1, x_2) = (1, 0, 5x_1 + 2x_2), \quad \vec{r}_{x_1}(0, 0) = (1, 0, 0).$$

$$\vec{r}_{x_2}(x_1, x_2) = (0, 1, 2x_1 + 2x_2), \quad \vec{r}_{x_2}(0, 0) = (0, 1, 0).$$

$$\vec{r}_{x_1x_1}(x_1, x_2) = (0, 0, 5), \quad \vec{r}_{x_1x_1}(0, 0) = (0, 0, 5).$$

$$\vec{r}_{x_1x_2}(x_1, x_2) = (0, 0, 2), \quad \vec{r}_{x_1x_2}(0, 0) = (0, 0, 2).$$

$$\vec{r}_{x_2x_2}(x_1, x_2) = (0, 0, 2), \quad \vec{r}_{x_2x_2}(0, 0) = (0, 0, 2).$$

$$\vec{r}_{x_1}(0, 0) \times \vec{r}_{x_2}(0, 0) = (0, 0, 1).$$

$$E(0,0) = \vec{r}_{x_1}^2(0,0) = 1, \quad F(0,0) = \vec{r}_{x_1}(0,0) \cdot \vec{r}_{x_2}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$G(0,0) = \vec{r}_{x_2}^2(0,0) = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{I}(0,0) &= E(0,0)\mathrm{d}x_1^2 + 2F(0,0)\mathrm{d}x_1\mathrm{d}x_2 + G(0,0)\mathrm{d}x_2^2 \\ &= \mathrm{d}x_1^2 + \mathrm{d}x_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{n}(0,0) = \frac{\vec{r}_{x_1}(0,0) \times \vec{r}_{x_2}(0,0)}{|\vec{r}_{x_1}(0,0) \times \vec{r}_{x_2}(0,0)|} = (0,0,1).$$

$$L(0,0) = \vec{r}_{x_1x_1}(0,0) \cdot \vec{n}(0,0) = 5,$$

$$M(0,0) = \vec{r}_{x_1x_2}(0,0) \cdot \vec{n}(0,0) = 2,$$

$$N(0,0) = \vec{r}_{x_2x_2}(0,0) \cdot \vec{n}(0,0) = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{II}(0,0) &= L(0,0)\mathrm{d}x_1^2 + 2M(0,0)\mathrm{d}x_1\mathrm{d}x_2 + N(0,0)\mathrm{d}x_2^2 \\ &= 5\mathrm{d}x_1^2 + 4\mathrm{d}x_1\mathrm{d}x_2 + 2\mathrm{d}x_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

请理解课本内容后及时独立地完成如下作业！

**2.9** 证明对于正螺面  $\vec{r} = (u \cos v, u \sin v, bv)$  处处有

$$EN - 2FM + GL = 0.$$

**2.10** 求曲面  $\vec{r}(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, \sin 2v)$  的第一基本形式和第二基本形式.