

## 活动标架法

固定标架 (右手系)  $\{O, E_1, E_2, E_3\}$

在空间任一点正标架生标系  $\{x; e_1, e_2, e_3\}$

$$x = (x^1, x^2, x^3) \quad \equiv \text{个参变量}$$

$$\{e_1, e_2, e_3\} \quad \equiv \text{个参变量 (Euler 角)}$$

$\{x; e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  6维标架空间

空间的运动群  $G$ : 平移, 旋转.

运动群  $G$

标架空间

$$g \in G \longmapsto g(O; E_1, E_2, E_3) \\ = \{x; e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$E^3$  中连续可微地变动的正标架 依赖于  $m$  ( $m \leq 6$ ) 个参数

$$u = (u^1, u^2, \dots, u^m)$$

$$\{x(u^1, u^2, \dots, u^m), e_i = e_i(u^1, \dots, u^m)\}$$

称为  $m$  参数的活动标架场.  $i=1, 2, 3$ . 构成标架空间  $(G)$  的  $m$  维流形

$$\Rightarrow \text{几何} \xleftrightarrow[\text{活动标架}]{\text{群}} \text{群}.$$

### 例 1. (单参数正标架场)

给定  $E^3$  中一条光滑曲线  $C: x = x(s)$  其中  $s$  为弧长参数.

在曲线  $C$  上每点可配置一个 Frenet 标架.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= x(s) \\ e_1 &= \frac{dx}{ds} = T(s) \\ e_2 &= \frac{dT}{ds} / \left| \frac{dT}{ds} \right| = N(s) \\ e_3 &= T(s) \times N(s) = B(s) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$\{x(s); e_1(s), e_2(s), e_3(s)\}$  构成单参数活动标架场.

反之一个单参数活动标架场的顶点描绘空间的一条曲线.

曲线  $C$  可看成运动群  $G$  的一维子空间

例2 (双参数正则标架场).

给定  $E^3$  中一片正则曲面  $M: x = x(u, v)$ , 其中  $(u, v)$  为一般标网  
于是在  $M$  的每点  $x(u, v)$  配置一个正则标架.

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ e_1 = \frac{x_u}{|x_u|} \\ e_2 = \frac{x_v - (x_v \cdot e_1)e_1}{|x_v - (x_v \cdot e_1)e_1|} \\ e_3 = e_1 \times e_2 = n(u, v) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \{x(u, v); e_1(u, v), e_2(u, v), e_3(u, v)\}$  就构成一双参数活动标架场.

反之一个双参数活动标架场的顶点描绘空间的一片曲面

曲线  $M$  可看成运动群  $G$  的二维子空间

### 双参数下的外乘法与外微分

$$x = (x^1, x^2), \quad dx^1, dx^2, \quad f_1(u)dx^1 + f_2(u)dx^2$$

一次微分形式 (1-形式)

• 外乘 (1)  $dx^\alpha \wedge dx^\beta = -dx^\beta \wedge dx^\alpha$  反交换律

$$\Rightarrow dx^\alpha \wedge dx^\alpha = 0$$

$$dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \quad dx^2 \wedge dx^1$$

$$f(u^1, u^2) dx^\alpha \wedge dx^\beta = \text{次微分形式 (2-形式)}$$

$$= \pm f(u^1, u^2) dx^1 \wedge dx^2$$

2) 在双参数下, 无三次微分形式  $dx^\alpha \wedge dx^\beta \wedge dx^\gamma = 0$

3) 外乘可以线性扩展到任何外微分形式之间

$$\omega^1 = a_1^1 du^1 + a_2^1 du^2$$

$$\omega^2 = a_1^2 du^1 + a_2^2 du^2$$

$$\omega^1 \wedge \omega^2 = (a_1^1 du^1 + a_1^2 du^2) \wedge (a_2^1 du^1 + a_2^2 du^2)$$

$$= (a_1^1 a_2^2 - a_1^2 a_2^1) du^1 \wedge du^2 = |A| du^1 \wedge du^2$$

故  $\omega^1 \wedge \omega^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow |A| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega^1$  与  $\omega^2$  只相差一个因子

这时称  $\omega^1, \omega^2$  线性相关

• 外微分  $d$ :

1) 若  $f$  函数.  $df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u^\alpha} du^\alpha$  (0-形式)

2) 若  $\omega$  (1-形式)

$$\omega = a_\alpha du^\alpha$$

$$d\omega = da_\alpha \wedge du^\alpha$$

$$= \frac{\partial a_\alpha}{\partial u^\beta} du^\beta \wedge du^\alpha$$

3)  $\omega = f du^\alpha \wedge du^\beta$  (2-形式).

$$d\omega = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u^\gamma} du^\alpha \wedge du^\beta \wedge du^\gamma = 0$$

$$d^2 f = d(df) = d\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u^\alpha} du^\alpha\right) = d\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u^\beta}\right) \wedge du^\alpha = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^\beta \partial u^\alpha} du^\beta \wedge du^\alpha$$

$$= \sum_{\beta < \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^\alpha \partial u^\beta} du^\beta \wedge du^\alpha$$

$$+ \sum_{\beta > \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^\alpha \partial u^\beta} du^\beta \wedge du^\alpha$$

$$= \sum_{\beta < \alpha} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^\beta \partial u^\alpha} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^\alpha \partial u^\beta} \right) du^\alpha \wedge du^\beta$$

$$= 0$$

先将  $\beta$  换为  $\alpha$   
再把  $\alpha$  换为  $\beta$   
再把  $\gamma$  换为  $\alpha$

$$\omega = f_\alpha du^\alpha$$

$$d\omega = \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial u^\beta} du^\beta \wedge du^\alpha$$

$$d^2 \omega = d\left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial u^\beta}\right) \wedge du^\beta \wedge du^\alpha$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f_\alpha}{\partial u^\beta \partial u^\gamma} du^\gamma \wedge du^\beta \wedge du^\alpha \stackrel{\frac{2}{2}}{=} 0$$

$$= \left( \sum_{\beta < \gamma} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f_\alpha}{\partial u^\beta \partial u^\gamma} - \frac{\partial^2 f_\alpha}{\partial u^\gamma \partial u^\beta} \right) du^\gamma du^\beta \right) \wedge du^\alpha = 0.$$

||  
0.

外微分  $d$ .

$d^2=0$ . Poincaré 引理. de Rham 上同调群.

$$\begin{aligned} d(f\omega) &= d(f a_\alpha du^\alpha) = d(f a_\alpha) \wedge du^\alpha \\ &= (a_\alpha df + f da_\alpha) \wedge du^\alpha \\ &= df \wedge \omega + f (da_\alpha \wedge du^\alpha) \\ &= df \wedge \omega + f d\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$f\omega = \omega f$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(\omega f) &= df \wedge \omega + f d\omega \\ &= d\omega f - \omega \wedge df \\ &\quad \Delta \end{aligned}$$

么正标架的运动方程.

$$\{x(u); e_i(u)\} \quad u = (u^1, \dots, u^m) \quad m \leq b.$$

关于固定标架  $\{0, E_1, E_2, E_3\}$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x = x_i(u) E_i \\ e_i(u) = a_i^j(u) E_j \end{cases}$$

$$E_i = b_i^j e_j$$

$$(e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3) = (E_1 \ E_2 \ E_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_1^1 & a_1^2 & a_1^3 \\ a_2^1 & a_2^2 & a_2^3 \\ a_3^1 & a_3^2 & a_3^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3) B = (E_1 \ E_2 \ E_3)$$

$\{a_i^j(u)\}$  正交矩阵.

$\{b_i^j(u)\}$  为  $\{a_i^j(u)\}$  的逆.  $b_j^k a_i^j = \delta_i^k$

对①外微分  $dx = dx^i E_i$

$$de_i = da_i^{\dot{j}} E_j$$

$x(u+du)$  处 标架为  $\{x(u+du), e_i(u+du)\}$

忽略 = 阶无穷小量. (对一个开式作外微分即)

$$\{x+dx, e_i+de_i\}$$

$$dx = dx^i E_i = [dx^i b_i^{\dot{j}}] e_j = \omega^{\dot{j}} e_j$$

$$\omega^{\dot{j}} = dx^i b_i^{\dot{j}}$$

$$de_i = da_i^{\dot{j}} E_j = [da_i^{\dot{j}} b_j^k] e_k = \omega_j^k e_k$$

$$\omega_j^k = da_i^{\dot{j}} b_j^k$$

$$\omega^{\dot{j}} = \frac{\partial x^{\dot{j}}}{\partial u^\alpha} b_i^{\dot{j}} du^\alpha = \overline{T}_\alpha^{\dot{j}}(u) du^\alpha$$

$$\omega_j^k = \frac{\partial a_i^{\dot{j}}}{\partial u^\alpha} b_j^k du^\alpha = \overline{T}_{\dot{j}\alpha}^k(u) du^\alpha$$

(-开式)

$$d(e_i e_j) = d(\delta_{ij}) = 0$$

$$= de_i e_j + e_i de_j = \omega_i^k e_k e_j + \omega_j^k e_k e_i$$

$$= \omega_i^k \delta_{kj} + \omega_j^k \delta_{ik} = \omega_i^{\dot{j}} + \omega_j^{\dot{i}} \quad \text{反对称矩阵.}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega_2^1 & \omega_3^1 \\ -\omega_2^1 & 0 & \omega_3^2 \\ -\omega_3^1 & -\omega_3^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\omega_i^{\dot{j}} + \omega_j^{\dot{i}} = 0.)$$

活动标架的无穷小运动方程

$$(ds)^2 = I = |dx|^2 = (\omega^{\dot{i}} e_i)(\omega^{\dot{j}} e_j) = (\omega^1)^2 + (\omega^2)^2$$

反问题 给定六个 1-形式  $\omega^{\dot{i}}, \omega_j^{\dot{i}}$  ( $\omega_j^{\dot{i}} + \omega_i^{\dot{j}} = 0$ ) 是否存在活动标架

$\{x, e_i\}$ ?

是否唯一?

# Thm (唯一性)

已给  $m$  个数的两个活动标系场  $\{x, e_i\}$  和  $\{\bar{x}, \bar{e}_i\}$ .  
 它们的无穷小运动向量场分别为  $\{\omega^i, \omega_i^j\}$   $\{\bar{\omega}^i, \bar{\omega}_i^j\}$  则  
 若  $\bar{\omega}^i = \omega^i, \bar{\omega}_i^j = \omega_i^j \Rightarrow$  两个活动标系场可通过  $E^3$  一个运动相重合.

pf.

固定一点  $u_0 = (u_0^1, \dots, u_0^m)$  通过  $E^3$  一个运动使

$$\{x(u_0), e_i(u_0)\} = \{\bar{x}(u_0), \bar{e}_i(u_0)\}. \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

设  $\{e_i\}$  和  $\{\bar{e}_i\}$  关于固定点正标系  $\{O; E_1, E_2, E_3\}$  的表示为

$$e_i = a_i^j E_j, \quad \bar{e}_i = \bar{a}_i^j E_j \quad a_i^j, \bar{a}_i^j \text{ 正交矩阵}$$

$$de_i = \omega_i^j(u) e_j = d a_i^j(u) E_j$$

$$\omega_i^j a_j^k E_k \Rightarrow da_i^k = \omega_i^j a_j^k \quad \xrightarrow{\text{hope}} \quad a_i^k = \bar{a}_i^k \quad \forall u.$$

$$\text{同理 } d\bar{a}_j^k = \bar{\omega}_j^i \bar{a}_i^k \quad \text{已知 } a_i^k(u_0) = \bar{a}_i^k(u_0)$$

$$d\left(\sum_i a_i^j \bar{a}_i^k\right) = \sum_i \left(\omega_i^l a_l^j \bar{a}_i^k + a_i^j \bar{\omega}_i^l \bar{a}_l^k\right)$$

$$= \sum_i (\omega_i^l + \bar{\omega}_i^l) a_l^j \bar{a}_i^k$$

$$= 0$$

交换  $i$  与  $l$   
 活动标系总可以  
 交换

$$\sum_i a_i^j(u) \bar{a}_i^k(u) = \text{常数} = \sum_i a_i^j(u_0) \bar{a}_i^k(u_0) = \delta^{jk}$$

$$\sum_i (a_i^j(u) - \bar{a}_i^j(u)) \bar{a}_i^k(u) = \delta^{kj} - \delta^{kj} = 0$$

看过程  
 行与行内积  
 你做一个就是  
 就得到矩阵  
 乘积了

可逆矩阵.

$$\Rightarrow a_i^j(u) = \bar{a}_i^j(u) \quad \Rightarrow e_i(u) = \bar{e}_i(u)$$

$$d(\chi - \bar{\chi}) = \omega^i e_i - \bar{\omega}^i \bar{e}_i$$

$$= (\omega^i - \bar{\omega}^i) e_i = 0$$

$$\chi - \bar{\chi} = (\chi - \bar{\chi})(\omega_0) = 0$$