

1. 参数曲线：令 $I = (a, b)$ 是 \mathbb{R} 中的开区间，参数曲线是可微映射 $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.

$$\alpha(r) = [x(r) \ y(r) \ z(r)]^\top.$$

2. 切线：向量 $\frac{d\alpha(r)}{dr} = \alpha'(r) = [x'(r) \ y'(r) \ z'(r)]^\top$ 为曲线 α 在 r 处的切矢量.

使 $\alpha'(r) = 0$ 的点称为曲线的奇异点. 称曲线 α 是正则的，若 $\forall r \in I$, 有 $\alpha'(r) \neq 0$.

3. 弧长： $s(r) = \int_a^r |\alpha'(\sigma)| d\sigma$

若曲线正则，即有 $\frac{ds}{dr} = |\alpha'(r)|$

关于弧长参数的切矢量为 $u = \frac{d\alpha}{ds} = \frac{d\alpha}{dr} \frac{dr}{ds} = \alpha' \frac{1}{|\alpha'|}$

若 $|\alpha'| \equiv 1$, 则 $u = \alpha'$, 弧长 s 可充当参数，即称曲线是由弧长参数化的.

对于由弧长参数化的曲线，有

4. u (此时即为 α') 为定长矢量，则有 $\alpha' \perp \alpha'' \leftarrow$ 对定长矢量 v 有 $v \perp v'$

称 $|\alpha''(s)|$ 为 $\alpha(s)$ 的曲率 $k(s)$ 对定向矢量 v 有 $v \times v' = 0$

归一化的矢量 $n(s) = \frac{1}{k(s)} \alpha''(s)$ 为曲线的法矢量.

5. 称由 $n(s)$ 和 $\alpha'(s)$ 张成的平面为曲线的密切面.

$\alpha(s)$ 的密切圆是过该点的密切面上的圆，半径为曲率的倒数 $\frac{1}{k(s)}$ ，且 \rightarrow 圆心 \rightarrow 曲率中心

密切面的单位法矢称为 $\alpha(s)$ 的副法线，即 $b(s) = \alpha'(s) \times n(s)$

6. $b'(s) = \frac{d}{ds} (\alpha'(s) \times n(s))$

$$= \alpha''(s) \times n(s) + \alpha'(s) \times n'(s) \Rightarrow b' \perp \alpha'$$

$$= k(s) \underbrace{n(s) \times n'(s)}_{=0} + \alpha'(s) \times n'(s) = \alpha'(s) \times n'(s)$$

又 b 为定长矢量，即 $b' \perp b$ ，因此有 $b' \parallel n$

即 $b'(s) = \tau(s) n(s)$ $\tau(s)$ 称为曲线 $\alpha(s)$ 的挠率.
 \downarrow
 单位矢量

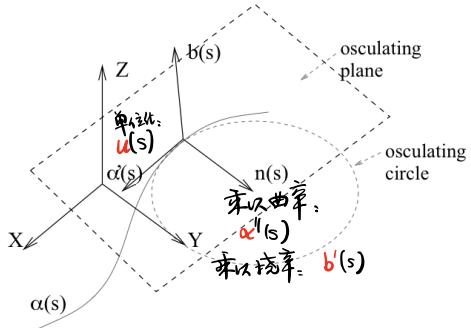
$\tau(s)$ 的计算可以这样完成：

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要只用与 α 有关的
表达式来表示

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau(s) &= b'(s) \cdot n(s) \\
 &= \frac{d}{ds} b(s) \cdot n(s) \\
 &= \frac{d}{ds} \left(\alpha'(s) \times n(s) \right) \cdot n(s) \\
 &= \frac{d}{ds} \left(\alpha'(s) \times \frac{1}{k(s)} \alpha''(s) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{k(s)} \alpha''(s) \\
 &= \frac{\frac{d}{ds} \left(\alpha'(s) \times \alpha''(s) \right) k(s) - k'(s) (\alpha'(s) \times \alpha''(s))}{k^2(s)} \cdot \alpha''(s) \\
 &= \frac{1}{k^2(s)} \left[\underbrace{\alpha''(s) \times \alpha''(s)}_{=0} + \alpha'(s) \times \alpha'''(s) \right] \cdot \alpha''(s) \\
 &= \frac{1}{k^2(s)} \alpha''(s) \cdot [\alpha'(s) \times \alpha'''(s)]
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Frenet 公式：描述切矢、法矢、副法矢及其导数的关系：

$$\begin{aligned}
 u'(s) &= \alpha''(s) = k(s) n(s) \\
 n'(s) &= \frac{d}{ds} n(s) = \frac{d}{ds} (b(s) \times u(s)) \\
 &= b'(s) \times u(s) + b(s) \times u'(s) = \alpha''(s) = k(s) n(s) \\
 &= \tau(s) \underbrace{n(s) \times u(s)}_{=0} + \underbrace{b(s) \times}_{\text{曲率}} k(s) \underbrace{n(s)}_{\text{挠率}} \\
 &= -\tau(s) b(s) - k(s) u(s)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$b'(s) = \underline{\tau(s) n(s)}$$

$$\text{设 } R(s) = \begin{bmatrix} u(s) & n(s) & b(s) \end{bmatrix} \quad |R| \quad \frac{d}{ds} R(s) = R(s) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -k(s) & 0 \\ k(s) & 0 & \tau(s) \\ 0 & \tau(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. 曲线的基本定理：给定方程 $k(s) \neq 0$ 与 $\tau(s)$ ，即存在唯一的参数曲线 $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 使得 s 为弧长，

$k(s)$ 与 $\tau(s)$ 分别为曲率和挠率，其余同样满足条件的曲线可由 α 经刚体运动得到。

Given the parameterized curve (helix)

$$\text{例: } \mathbf{a}(s) = \left(a \cos \frac{s}{c}, a \sin \frac{s}{c}, \frac{bs}{c} \right), s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Where } c = (a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}$$

a. Show that the parameter s is the arc length.

b. Determine the curvature of \mathbf{a}

c. Determine the osculating plane of \mathbf{a}

d. Determine the torsion of \mathbf{a}

e. Show that the lines containing $n(s)$ and passing through $\mathbf{a}(s)$ meet the axis under a

constant angle equal to $\pi/2$.

f. Show that the tangent lines to \mathbf{a} make a constant angle with the axis

此页标点符号混用。

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

$$|\alpha'| = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{c^2} (\sin^2 \frac{s}{c} + \cos^2 \frac{s}{c}) + \frac{b^2}{c^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{c^2}} = 1 \quad \text{即 } s \text{ 为弧长参数}$$

b. $\alpha'' = \left(-\frac{a}{c^2} \cos \frac{s}{c}, -\frac{a}{c^2} \sin \frac{s}{c}, 0 \right)$

$$\text{则曲率为其模: } k(s) = |\alpha''| = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{c^4} (\sin^2 \frac{s}{c} + \cos^2 \frac{s}{c})} = \frac{a}{c^2} = \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} \quad \text{为常数}$$

c. 曲面由切矢和法矢张成，切矢和法矢在上两问中已求得

d. $\alpha'''(s) = \left(\frac{a}{c^3} \sin \frac{s}{c}, -\frac{a}{c^3} \cos \frac{s}{c}, 0 \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(s) &= b'(s) \cdot n(s) \\ &= \frac{d}{ds} \left(\alpha'(s) \times n(s) \right) \cdot n(s) \\ &= \frac{1}{k(s)} \frac{d}{ds} \left(\alpha'(s) \times \alpha''(s) \right) - \alpha'(s) \times \alpha'''(s) \\ &= \frac{\alpha'(s) \times \alpha'''(s)}{k^2(s)} \cdot \alpha''(s) \end{aligned} \quad V = \alpha'(s) \times \alpha''(s) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -\frac{a}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c} & \frac{a}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c} & \frac{b}{c} \\ \frac{a}{c^3} \sin \frac{s}{c} & -\frac{a}{c^3} \cos \frac{s}{c} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{ab}{c^4} \cos \frac{s}{c}, \frac{ab}{c^4} \sin \frac{s}{c}, 0 \right)$$

$$V \cdot \alpha''(s) = -\frac{a^2 b}{c^6} \cos^2 \frac{s}{c} - \frac{a^2 b}{c^6} \sin^2 \frac{s}{c} = -\frac{a^2 b}{c^6}$$

$$k^2(s) = \frac{a^2}{c^4} \Rightarrow \tau = -\frac{a^2 b}{c^6} \times \frac{c^4}{a^2} = -\frac{b}{c^2}$$

e. 直线方程为

$$(x, y, z) = \left(-\frac{a}{c^2} \cos \frac{s}{c}, -\frac{a}{c^2} \sin \frac{s}{c}, 0 \right) t + \left(a \cos \frac{s}{c}, a \sin \frac{s}{c}, \frac{bs}{c} \right)$$

$$\left(\overset{\curvearrowleft}{} \right) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = \underline{0} \quad \text{直线垂直于 } z \text{ 轴} \quad \frac{\pi}{2}$$

f. $\left(-\frac{a}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c}, \frac{a}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c}, \frac{b}{c} \right) t + \left(a \cos \frac{s}{c}, a \sin \frac{s}{c}, \frac{bs}{c} \right)$

$$\frac{\text{方向向量} \cdot \text{轴}}{\text{模}} = \begin{cases} x & -\frac{a}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c} \\ y & \frac{a}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c} & \text{non-constant} \\ z & \frac{b}{c} & \text{constant} \end{cases}$$

对于非均匀参数化曲线：重新参数化 $t = s(t)$ $\vec{t}(t) = \vec{r}(s(t))$ $k(t) = \vec{k}(s(t))$
 (变速曲线) $n(t) = \vec{n}(s(t))$ $b(t) = \vec{b}(s(t))$ $\tau(t) = \vec{\tau}(s(t))$

9. Frenet 公式形式不变：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{t}'(t) = k v \vec{n}(t) \rightarrow \frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt} \frac{dt}{ds} = k v \\ \text{定义 } \frac{ds}{dt} = |\vec{a}'(t)| = v \\ \vec{n}'(t) = (-\tau \vec{b} - k \vec{t}) v \rightarrow \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{dn}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = (-\tau \vec{b} - k \vec{t}) v \\ \vec{b}'(t) = \tau v \vec{\tau}(t) \rightarrow \frac{db}{dt} = \frac{db}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \tau v \end{array} \right.$$

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利用弧长参数时的定义 切矢导数 = 曲率 × 单位法矢

10. $\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{da}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \tau v$

$$a'' = v \frac{dt}{dt} + v' t = \frac{dv}{dt} t + v^2 \frac{dt}{ds} = v^2 k n + \frac{dv}{dt} t$$

用此结论可以证明：

(1) $\vec{b} = \frac{\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}''}{|\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}''|}$ 单位化
切矢 × 法矢 = 副法矢

由 $\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}'' = v t \times (v^2 k n + \frac{dv}{dt} t) = k v^3 t \times n = k v^3 b$ 则 $|\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}''| = k v^3$, $\vec{b} = \frac{\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}''}{|\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}''|}$

(2) $k = \frac{|\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}''|}{|\vec{a}'|^3} \rightarrow v^3$

(3) $(-\tau \vec{b} - k \vec{t}) v$
 由 $\vec{a}''' = \left(\frac{dv}{dt} t + k v^2 n \right)' = \frac{d^2 v}{dt^2} t + \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} + k v^2 \frac{dn}{dt} + 2 k v n \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{dk}{dt} v^2 n$
 $= \left(\frac{d^2 v}{dt^2} - k^2 v^3 \right) t + \left(3 k v \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{dk}{dt} v^2 \right) n - k v^3 \tau b$

则 $(\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}'') \cdot \vec{a}''' = (\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}'') \cdot (\overrightarrow{\quad})$ 由 $b \perp t$ $b \perp n$,

$$= -k^2 \sqrt{6} \tau = -|\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}''|^2 \bar{\tau}$$

(4) $\bar{\tau} = -\frac{(\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}'') \cdot \vec{a}'''}{|\vec{a}' \times \vec{a}''|^2} =$

$$(abc) = a \cdot (b \times c)$$

曲面的法向量：对 $r(u, v)$ 有 $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{S}_u \times \vec{S}_v}{\|\vec{S}_u \times \vec{S}_v\|}$, 其中 $\vec{S}_u = \frac{\partial r}{\partial u}$, $\vec{S}_v = \frac{\partial r}{\partial v}$
单位化