

曲线/曲面的微分几何初步

红色为向量

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 $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.

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

2. 切线: 向量 $\frac{d\alpha(r)}{dr} = \alpha'(r) = [x'(r) \ y'(r) \ z'(r)]^T$ 为曲线 α 在 r 处的切向量.

使 $\alpha'(r)=0$ 的点称为曲线的奇点. 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, 则有 $\frac{ds}{dr} = |\alpha'(r)|$

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

若 $|\alpha'|=1$, 则 $u=\alpha'$, 弧长 s 可充当参数 r , 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') 为定长向量, 则有 $\alpha' \perp \alpha''$ \leftarrow 对定长向量 v 有 $v \perp v'$

称 $|\alpha''(s)|$ 为 $\alpha(s)$ 的曲率 $\kappa(s)$

对定向向量 v 有 $v \times v' = 0$

归一化的向量 $n(s) = \frac{1}{\kappa(s)} \alpha''(s)$ 为曲线的法向量.

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 $\frac{1}{\kappa(s)}$, 点 \rightarrow 圆 $\xrightarrow{\text{法向}}$ 曲率中心

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

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

$$= \alpha''(s) \times n(s) + \alpha'(s) \times n'(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow b' \perp \alpha'$$

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

又 b 为定长向量, 则 $b' \perp b$, 因此有 $b' \parallel n$

则 $b'(s) = \tau(s) n(s)$ $\tau(s)$ 称为曲线 $\alpha(s)$ 的挠率.
 \downarrow
 单位向量

$\tau(s)$ 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

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

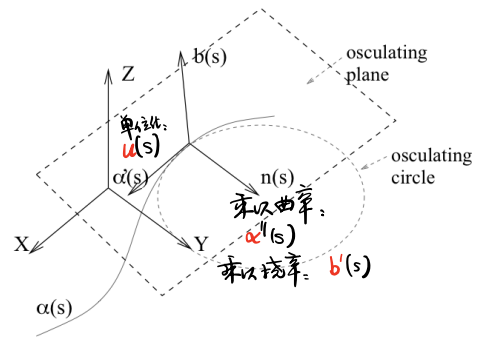
7. Frenet 公式: 描述切矢、法矢、副法矢及其导数的关系:

$$\mathbf{u}'(s) = \alpha''(s) = k(s) \mathbf{n}(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{n}'(s) &= \frac{d}{ds} \mathbf{n}(s) = \frac{d}{ds} \left(\mathbf{b}(s) \times \mathbf{u}(s) \right) \\
 &= \mathbf{b}'(s) \times \mathbf{u}(s) + \mathbf{b}(s) \times \mathbf{u}'(s) = \alpha''(s) = k(s) \mathbf{n}(s) \\
 &= \tau(s) \mathbf{n}(s) \times \mathbf{u}(s) + \mathbf{b}(s) \times k(s) \mathbf{n}(s) \\
 &= -\tau(s) \mathbf{b}(s) - k(s) \mathbf{u}(s)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

记 $\mathbf{R}(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}(s) & \mathbf{n}(s) & \mathbf{b}(s) \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $\frac{d}{ds} \mathbf{R}(s) = \mathbf{R}(s) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -k(s) & 0 \\ k(s) & 0 & \tau(s) \\ 0 & \tau(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$



8. 曲线论基本定理: 给定方程 $k(s) \neq 0$ 与 $\tau(s)$, 即存在正则的参数曲线 $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 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 经一刚体运动得到.

例:

Given the parameterized curve (helix)

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

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

- Show that the parameter s is the arc length.
- Determine the curvature of \mathbf{a}
- Determine the osculating plane of \mathbf{a}
- Determine the torsion of \mathbf{a}
- Show that the lines containing $\mathbf{n}(s)$ and passing through $\mathbf{a}(s)$ meet the axis under a constant angle equal to $\pi/2$.
- Show that the tangent lines to \mathbf{a} make a constant angle with the axis

此页标矢符号混用

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

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

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

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

c. 密切面由切矢和法矢张成, 切矢和法矢在上两问中已求得

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

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

$$V = \alpha'(s) \times \alpha'''(s) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -\frac{a}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c} & \frac{a}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c} & \frac{b}{c} \\ \frac{a}{c^3} \sin \frac{s}{c} & -\frac{a}{c^3} \cos \frac{s}{c} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

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

e. 直线方程为

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

$\left(\begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \end{matrix} \right) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0$ 直线正交于 z 轴 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

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

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方向向量·轴
模

$$= \begin{cases} x & -\frac{a}{c} \sin \frac{s}{c} \\ y & \frac{a}{c} \cos \frac{s}{c} \\ z & \frac{b}{c} \end{cases}$$

non-constant
constant

对于非均匀参数曲线: 重新参数化 $t = s(t)$
(变速曲线)

$$r(t) = \bar{r}(s(t)) \quad k(t) = \bar{k}(s(t))$$

$$n(t) = \bar{n}(s(t)) \quad b(t) = \bar{b}(s(t)) \quad z(t) = \bar{z}(s(t))$$

9. Frenet 公式形式不变:

$$\text{定义 } \frac{ds}{dt} = |a'(t)| = v$$

$$\begin{cases} t'(t) = k v n(t) \rightarrow \frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = k n v \\ \text{应用弧长参数时的定义 切矢导数} = \text{曲率} \times \text{单位法矢} \\ n'(t) = (-zb - kt)v \rightarrow \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{dn}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = (-zb - kt)v \\ b'(t) = \tau v z(t) \rightarrow \frac{db}{dt} = \frac{db}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \tau v z \end{cases}$$

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

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

用此结论可以证明:

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 由 } a''' &= \left(\frac{dv}{dt} t + k v^2 n \right)' = \frac{d^2 v}{dt^2} t + \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} + k v^2 \frac{dn}{dt} + 2 k v n \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{dk}{dt} v^2 n \\ &= \left(\frac{d^2 v}{dt^2} - k^2 v^3 \right) t + \left(3 k v \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{dk}{dt} v^2 \right) n - k v^3 z b \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } (a' \times a'') \cdot a''' = (k v^3 b) \cdot (\quad) \quad \text{由 } b \perp t \quad b \perp n,$$

$$= -k^2 v^6 z = -|a' \times a''|^2 z$$

$$\text{则 } z = - \frac{(a' \times a'') \cdot a'''}{|a' \times a''|^2}$$

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

$$\text{曲面的法向量: 对 } r(u, v) \text{ 有 } \vec{n} = \frac{S_u \times S_v}{\|S_u \times S_v\|}, \text{ 其中 } S_u = \frac{\partial r}{\partial u}, \quad S_v = \frac{\partial r}{\partial v}$$

↓
单位化