

广义旋转超曲面的法线刻画

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摘要: 得到了伪欧氏空间里的超曲面是广义旋转超曲面一个充要条件, 即存在一条直线与曲面的每一条法线相交或平行. 特别的, 所有法线都交于一点的超曲面只能是广义球面或它的一部分. 作为上述结论的特殊情形, 三维欧氏空间中的旋转曲面有同样结论.

关键词: 旋转曲面; 法线; 伪欧氏空间

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1 引言

所谓的伪欧氏空间中的广义旋转超曲面是指伪欧氏空间 E_p^{n+p+1} 中(在选择恰当的坐标系后)的柱面

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 L + x_n^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2 = c_1 \quad (1)$$

或者有如下局部非参数表示

$$r(x_1, x_2, K, x_{n+p}) = (x_1, x_2, K, x_{n+p}, f(x_1^2 + x_2^2 L + x_n^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2)) \quad (2)$$

的超曲面. 易见, 它是欧氏空间中旋转曲面的自然推广.

本文得到了伪欧氏空间中的广义旋转超曲面的法线刻画, 具体说就是:

定理 设 S 为伪欧氏空间 E_p^{n+p+1} 中的正则超曲面, 则当且仅当存在一条直线与超曲面的每一条法线都相交或平行时(不妨设该直线为 x_{n+p+1} 轴), S 为广义旋转超曲面. 特别的, 所有法线都交于一点(不妨设为原点)的曲面只能是 $x_1^2 + L + x_2^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2 + x_{n+p+1}^2 = c_2$ 或它的一部份. 其中 c_1, c_2 为常数.

注1: 若 S 为三维欧氏空间中正则曲面, 则它是旋转曲面的充要条件为存在一条直线与它的任何一条法线都相交或平行. 并且该直线就是旋转轴. 特别的1(此断言是陈邦彦教授与作者在通信中给出的), 所有法线都交于一点的曲面只能是球面或是球面的一部分.

注2: 对伪欧氏空间 E_p^{n+p+1} 中的正则超曲面也有同样的结论.

2 定理证明

伪欧氏空间 E_p^{n+p+1} 中的度量内积定义为 $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + L + x_n y_n - x_{n+1} y_{n+1} - L - x_{n+p} y_{n+p} + x_{n+p+1} y_{n+p+1}$.

S 为其中的正则超曲面, 它的图为 $r(x_1, x_2, K, x_{n+p}) = (x_1, x_2, K, x_{n+p}, f(x_1, x_2, L, x_{n+p}))$ (3)

它的切向量为 $r_i = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, K, 0, f_i)$, 其中, 1 是第 i 个分量 $f_i = \partial f / \partial x_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n, p$).

它的法向量为 $n = (-f_1, -f_2, \dots, -f_n, f_{n+1}, \dots, f_{n+p}, 1)$.

必要性:

因为超曲面 S 的每条法线都与 x_{n+p+1} 轴平行或相交, 所以存在函数 $\alpha = \alpha(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n+p})$, $\beta = \beta(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n+p})$, 使得法向量

$$n = \alpha r + \beta b,$$

其中 $b = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$ 为与 x_{n+p+1} 轴平行的单位向量.

(4)

若 S 可表为图(3). 于是有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -f_1 = \alpha x_1 \\ -f_2 = \alpha x_2 \\ L \\ -f_n = \alpha x_n \\ f_{n+1} = \alpha x_{n+1} \\ L \\ f_{n+p} = \alpha x_{n+p} \\ 1 = \alpha f + \beta \end{array} \right. \quad (5) \quad \text{即} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 f_2 = x_2 f_1 = \\ x_2 f_3 = x_3 f_2 = \\ L \\ x_{n-1} f_n = x_n f_{n-1} \\ x_n f_{n+1} = -x_{n+1} f_n \\ x_{n+1} f_{n+2} = x_{n+2} f_{n+1} \\ L \\ x_{n+p-1} \\ L \\ f_{n+p} = x_{n+p} f_{n+p-1} \\ 1 = \alpha f + \beta \end{array} \right. \quad (6)$$

首先,考虑方程 $x_1 f_2 = x_2 f_1$,

此时把 x_3, x_4, \dots, x_{n+p} 视为常数, 即有 $x_1 f_2 - x_2 f_1 = 0$.

设 $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = -x_2, \frac{dx_2}{dt} = -x_1$, 则上面方程可以化为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{df}{dt} = 0 \\ \frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = -\frac{x_1}{x_2} \end{array} \right. \text{ 于是得到 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{df}{dt} = 0 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 = C_1^2 \end{array} \right. \text{ 这里 } C_1 \text{ 是常数. 这意味着 } f \text{ 关于 } x_1, x_2 \text{ 在圆 } x_1^2 + x_2^2 = C_1^2 \text{ 上为}$$

常数. 于是可设 $f = g_1(u_1(x_1, x_2), x_3, x_4, \dots, x_{n+p})$, 其中 $u_1(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$. 将上述结果代入方程

$$x_2 f_3 = x_3 f_2, \text{ 得 } x_3 \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial u_1} = u_1 f_3 = u_1 \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_3}.$$

同理可得 $f = g_2(u_2(u_1, x_3), x_4, \dots, x_{n+p})$, 其中 $u_1(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{u_1^2 + x_3^2} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}$.

依次下去可得 $f = g_{n-1}(u_{n-1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, \dots, x_{n+p})$, 其中 $u_{n-1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + L + x_n^2}$.

上式再代入方程 $x_n f_{n+1} = -x_{n+1} f_n$, 得到 $-x_{n+1} \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial u_{n-1}} = u_{n-1} f_{n+1} = u_{n-1} \frac{\partial g_{n-1}}{\partial x_{n+1}}$.

设 $\frac{\partial u_{n-1}}{\partial t} = x_{n+1}, \frac{\partial x_{n+1}}{\partial t} = u_{n-1}$, 同方程(6)解法可得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dg_{n-1}}{dt} = 0 \\ u_{n-1}^2 - x_{n+1}^2 = C_2 \end{array} \right. \text{ 所以有 } f = g_{n-1} = g_n(u_n(u_{n-1}, x_{n+1}), x_{n+2}, \dots, x_{n+p}), \text{ 其中 } u_n(u_{n-1}, x_{n+1}) =$$

$\sqrt{u_{n-1}^2 - x_{n+1}^2}$, (不妨设 $u_{n-1}^2 - x_{n+1}^2 \geq 0$). 于是, 用同样的方法可以得到 $f = g_{n+p-1}(u_{n+p-1}(u_{n+p-2}, x_{n+p}))$, 其中 $u_j(u_{j-1}, x_{j+1}) = \sqrt{u_{j-1}^2 + x_{j+1}^2}, j = n, n+1, \dots, n+p-1$. 于是 $f = f(x_1^2 + x_2^2 L + x_n^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2)$.

当 $u_{n-1}^2 - x_{n+1}^2 \leq 0$ 时, $f = f(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 L - x_n^2 + x_{n+1}^2 + L + x_{n+p}^2)$ 可以统一写为 $f = f(x_1^2 + x_2^2 L + x_n^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2)$.

当 S 为柱面 $h(x_1, \dots, x_{n+p}) = 0$ 时, 它的法向量为 $(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_{n+p}, 0)$, 其中 $h_i = \partial h / \partial x_i, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n+p)$. 则由(4)得 $(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_{n+p}) = \alpha(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n+p})$, 其中 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n+p})$ 满足 $h(x_1, \dots, x_{n+p}) = 0$.

同前面可得 $h = h(x_1^2 + x_2^2 L + x_n^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2) \equiv 0$.

于是 $h(u)$ 是一个与 u 无关的常函数或者 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 L + x_n^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2 = C_3$. 前者显然没有意义. 必要性:

若 S 可表为图(2), 于是 $n = (-2x_1 f', -2x_2 f', \dots, -2x_n f', 2x_{n+1} f', \dots, 2x_{n+p} f', 1)$. 将其代入方程 $n = \alpha r + \beta b$ 中, 可得 $\alpha = 2f', \beta = 1 - 2ff'$, 这也就是说任意点的法线都与旋转轴 x_{n+p+1} 共面.

若 S 为柱面(1), 直接计算可知, 它的所有法线都与旋转轴相交.

若所有法线都交于一点 $(0, 0, \dots, 0)$, 于是, 得到 $n = \alpha r$. 即 f 满足前述方程组(5), 且 $\beta = 0$. 由前面 $n + p$ 个方程得

$f = f(x_1^2 + x_2^2 L + x_n^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2)$, 并代入最后一个方程, 得

$1 = \alpha f + \beta = 2ff'$, 即 $(f^2)' = 1$. 所以 $f = \pm \sqrt{C + x_1^2 + x_2^2 L + x_n^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2}$.

那么, 就有 $x_1^2 + L + x_2^2 - x_{n+1}^2 - L - x_{n+p}^2 + x_{n+p+1}^2 = C$.

由于上述过程可逆, 因此上述曲面的法线必定经过 $(0, 0, \dots, 0)$ 点. 证毕.

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Characterizing hypersurfaces of generalized rotation through its normal lines

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Abstract: In pseudo-Euclidean space, a hypersurface is generalized rotation one, which is either a hypersurface can be expressed as graph locally or a cylinder, is sufficient and necessary that there exist a straight line either intersects or parallels all its normal lines. More over, the only hypersurface whose all normal lines have a common point is just a generalized hyper-sphere or part of it. As a special case, in 3-dimensional Euclidean space, a surface is rotational if and only if there exist a straight line either intersects or parallels all its normal lines. The only surface whose all normal lines have a common point is just a sphere or part of it.

Key words: hypersurfaces of revolution; normal line; pseudo-Euclidean space