

空间曲线

2022年1月30日 星期日 下午3:01

一、引入曲线 $\vec{r}(x) = \vec{x} + f(x)\vec{i}$.
 曲面 $\vec{z} = f(x, y)$. $\vec{r}(x, y) = \vec{x} + f(x)\vec{i} + f(y)\vec{j}$.
 $(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.
 $(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) |_{(u, v) \in CD} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.

二、参数曲线. $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{x}(t) + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k}$.

1. TD 方程 $\vec{r}'(t) = \vec{x}'(t) + y'(t)\vec{j} + z'(t)\vec{k}$.

2. TD 方程 方程: 过 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 且 $\vec{r}'(t)$ 方向.

$$\text{形式 } \frac{x-x_0}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_0}{m_2} = \frac{z-z_0}{m_3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x-x_0}{t_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{t_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{t_0}$$

3. 法平面方程: 过 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 且 $\vec{r}'(t)$ 为法向.

$$\therefore (x-x_0)(x-x_0) + (y-y_0)(y-y_0) + (z-z_0)(z-z_0) = 0$$

例. 若 $\vec{r}(t) = a\cos t\vec{i} + a\sin t\vec{j} + bt\vec{k}$ 则 $\vec{r}'(t)$ 与 z 轴夹角.

$$\vec{r}'(t) = -a\sin t\vec{i} + a\cos t\vec{j} + b\vec{k}$$

$$\text{夹角} = \arctan \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

4. 曲线弧长.

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \sum_{i=1}^n |\vec{r}(t_i) - \vec{r}(t_{i-1})| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{(x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1}))^2 + (y(t_i) - y(t_{i-1}))^2 + (z(t_i) - z(t_{i-1}))^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{设 } f(\xi, \eta, \lambda) = \sqrt{x^2(\xi) + y^2(\eta) + z^2(\lambda)}$$

连乘, $\xi, \eta, \lambda \in [a, b]$, f -一致连续.

则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists S_1$, 当 $|T_i| < S_1$ 时,

$$|f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \lambda_i) - f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \lambda_i)| < \varepsilon$$

$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n |f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \lambda_i)| \Delta t = \sum_{i=1}^n |f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \lambda_i) - f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \lambda_i)| \Delta t$

$$< \sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}) < \varepsilon(b-a)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_i, \xi_i, \eta_i)| \Delta t = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{x^2(t_i) + y^2(t_i) + z^2(t_i)} \Delta t$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } |T_i| \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}, \int_a^b \sqrt{x^2(t) + y^2(t) + z^2(t)} dt = \int_a^b |\vec{r}(t)| dt.$$

5. 弧长参数.

$$s(t) = \int_a^t |\vec{r}(T)| dT, \quad a \leq t \leq b.$$

曲线在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的参数.

$$s'(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)| > 0, \text{ 严格单增.}$$

即 $s(t)$ 有反函数 $t = t(s)$.

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \vec{r}(s) = \vec{r}(t(s)), s \text{ 是弧长 (从原点).}$$

(自然方程).

又 $\vec{r}'(t) dt = \vec{r}'(s) ds$,

$$\vec{r}'(s) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{ds} = \vec{r}'(t) \times \frac{1}{s'(t)} = \vec{r}'(t) \times \frac{1}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} = 1.$$

$|\vec{r}'(s)| = 1$, 即 $\vec{r}'(s)$ 为单位向量.

$$(\frac{dx}{ds})^2 + (\frac{dy}{ds})^2 + (\frac{dz}{ds})^2 = 1$$

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2.$$

6. 曲率.

$$\rho = \vec{r}'(t), \quad a \leq t \leq b.$$

$$\rho = \vec{r}'(s), \quad s \leq s \leq L.$$

$$\text{① } |\vec{r}'(s)| = 1, \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r} = 1, \therefore (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}') = 0, \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r} = 0. \vec{r} \perp \vec{r}'.$$

$$\text{记 } K = \vec{r}' \times \vec{r}'', K = |\vec{r}'||\vec{r}''| \sin \theta = |\vec{r}''|.$$

$$\text{② 又 } \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta s} \approx \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}'}{\Delta s} = \frac{1}{s'(s)} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}'}{\Delta s} = \frac{1}{s'(s)} K, \text{ 其中意义为弯曲程度.}$$

$$\text{③ 一般 } \rho = \vec{r}'(t), \quad \rho = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$\text{④ } \vec{r}(s) = x(s)\vec{i} + y(s)\vec{j} \quad \text{方向图示.}$$

例. $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{x} + t\vec{y}$. (上向式直角).

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \vec{y}, \quad \vec{r}''(t) = 0. \therefore K(t) = 0.$$

$$\text{例. } \vec{r}(t) = a\cos t\vec{i} + a\sin t\vec{j} + bt\vec{k}.$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = -a\sin t\vec{i} + a\cos t\vec{j} + b\vec{k}.$$

$$\rho = \frac{a}{a^2+b^2}, \quad K = \frac{a}{a^2+b^2}.$$

$$\text{例. 平面曲线 } \vec{r}(x) = \vec{x} + f(x)\vec{j} + \vec{0}.$$

$$\vec{r}(x) = \vec{x} + f(x)\vec{j}. \quad \vec{r}'(x) = f'(x)\vec{j}.$$

$$K = \frac{\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''}{|\vec{r}'|^3} = \frac{f''(x)\vec{i} \times \vec{j}}{(|\vec{x}| + f(x))^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{f''(x)}{(|\vec{x}| + f(x))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \vec{i}$$

三、参数曲面.

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v) = x(u, v)\vec{i} + y(u, v)\vec{j} + z(u, v)\vec{k}.$$

$$\vec{r}'(u, v) \times \vec{r}''(u, v), \text{ TD 平面方程.}$$

$$\text{法向 } \frac{\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v}{|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v|} = \frac{\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v}{|\vec{r}_u| |\vec{r}_v|}, \quad \vec{r}_u' \times \vec{r}_v' \neq 0.$$

四、隐式曲线/面.

1. 平面隐式曲线

$$\text{设 } F(x, y) \in C^1(D), \quad \text{grad } F = \vec{F} = F_x \vec{i} + F_y \vec{j} \neq 0.$$

方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 满足 $y = f(x)/x = g(x)$.

$$\text{不满足 } F'_x \neq 0, \text{ 且 } f'(x) = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_x}.$$

切线方程 $y - y = f'(x)(x - x)$ ($x \neq 0$, $y \neq 0$).

$$F'_x(x-y) + F'_y(x-x) = 0, \text{ 满足平面与法向量.}$$

$$f''(x) = -\left(\frac{F'_y}{F'_x}\right)' = \frac{F'_y F''_x - F''_y F'_x}{F'_x^2} \quad (\text{推导}).$$

$$= \frac{dF'_y(x, f(x))}{dx} \frac{F'_x}{F'_x} - \frac{dF'_x(x, f(x))}{dx} \frac{F'_y}{F'_x} = \dots$$

$$= \frac{F'_y^2}{F'_x^2}.$$

$$\vec{R} = \frac{F'_x^2 F''_x - 2 F'_x F'_y F''_y + F''_y^2}{(F'_x + F'_y)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

考虑 $F(x, y) = C$, 且 $\nabla F(x, y) = \vec{F}(x, y) \cdot C = 0$.

2. 空间隐式曲线.

$$\text{设 } F(x, y, z) \in C^1(V)$$

$\text{grad } F = 0$, $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \vec{0}$ 满足曲线 P .

$$P: \text{曲面 } \vec{r} = \vec{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k},$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t), y(t), z(t)) = 0.$$

$$\vec{F}'(\vec{r}(t)) + \vec{F}'(y(t)) + \vec{F}'(z(t)) = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{F}'(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \text{grad } F = 0.$$

梯度与切向量垂直, 为法向量.

3. 空间隐式曲面.

$$\text{方程 } F(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ 为一光滑曲面.}$$

$$(a, b, c) \approx$$

曲面同时在二平面上, 与两个法向量垂直.

二法向量 $\text{grad } F \times \text{grad } G \Rightarrow \text{TD 方向.}$

$$\text{例. } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4a^2 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2ax = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{grad } F = 2x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + 2z\vec{k}$$

$$\text{grad } G = (2x - 2a)\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j}$$

$$\text{grad } F \times \text{grad } G = 4ay\vec{i} + 4bx\vec{j} + 4bz\vec{k}$$

参数曲面.

$$1. \vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)), \quad a \leq t \leq b.$$

$$\text{光滑曲线 } \vec{r}'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)).$$

$$\text{正则曲线 } \vec{r}'(t) \neq 0.$$

$$\text{对 } \vec{r}' - \text{上 } M(x(t), y(t), z(t)).$$

$$2. \text{TD 方程: } \frac{x-x(t)}{x(t)} = \frac{y-y(t)}{y(t)} = \frac{z-z(t)}{z(t)}$$

$$\text{法平面: } x(t)(x-x(t)) + y(t)(y-y(t)) + z(t)(z-z(t)) = 0$$

$$3. \text{求弧长: } \vec{r}' \text{ 的 } \frac{ds}{dt}. \quad a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b.$$

$$M_k = \vec{r}'(t_k) = (x(t_k), y(t_k), z(t_k))$$

$$\text{法向量: } M_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\vec{r}'(t_k) - \vec{r}'(t_{k-1}))$$

$$\text{单位法向量: } \hat{n} = \frac{\vec{r}'(t_k) - \vec{r}'(t_{k-1})}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}' = \left(\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right)^T = \sqrt{E - F}$$

$$\vec{E} = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \right|^2 = (x_u^2 + y_u^2 + z_u^2)$$

$$G = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right|^2 = (x_v^2 + y_v^2 + z_v^2)$$

$$F = \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}' = x_u x_v + y_u y_v + z_u z_v.$$

参数曲面.

$$1. \vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$$

$$\text{且 } u/v \Rightarrow v \text{ 曲面. } u \text{ 曲面.}$$

$$\text{平面 } \vec{r}(u, v), u \text{ 曲面. } v \text{ 曲面.}$$

2. TD 面.

① 平面隐式曲面.