

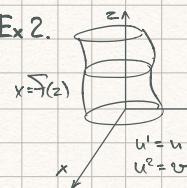
Ex 1.  $z = \tilde{r}(x, y)$   $r(x, y) = (x, y, \tilde{r}(x, y))$  Посчитаем все, что получается:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{r}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \tilde{r}_x \\ 0 & 1 & \tilde{r}_y \end{pmatrix} & g_{ij} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \tilde{r}_x^2 & \tilde{r}_x \tilde{r}_y \\ \tilde{r}_x \tilde{r}_y & 1 + \tilde{r}_y^2 \end{pmatrix} & \bar{n} &= \frac{[\tilde{r}_1 \times \tilde{r}_2]}{|\tilde{r}_1 \times \tilde{r}_2|} = \frac{(-\tilde{r}_x, -\tilde{r}_y, 1)}{\sqrt{1 + \tilde{r}_x^2 + \tilde{r}_y^2}} & b_{ij} &= (n_j, n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{r}_1 &= (0, 0, \tilde{r}_{xx}) & B &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tilde{r}_x^2 + \tilde{r}_y^2}} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{r}_{xx} & \tilde{r}_{xy} \\ \tilde{r}_{yx} & \tilde{r}_{yy} \end{pmatrix} & K &= K_1 K_2 = \frac{\det B}{\det G} & H &= \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2} = \frac{g_{11} b_{22} + g_{22} b_{11} - 2 g_{12} b_{12}}{g_{11} g_{22} - g_{12}^2} \\ \tilde{r}_2 &= (0, 0, \tilde{r}_{xy}) & & & \Rightarrow K &= \frac{\tilde{r}_{xx} \tilde{r}_{yy} - \tilde{r}_{xy}^2}{(1 + \tilde{r}_x^2 + \tilde{r}_y^2)^2} & & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= xy & \tilde{r}_{xx} &= \tilde{r}_{yy} = 0 & K &= \frac{-1}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^2} < 0 \\ \tilde{r}(x, y) &= xy & \tilde{r}_{xy} &= 1 & & \end{aligned}$$

Ex 2.



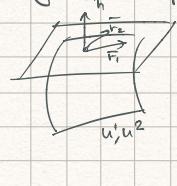
$$\begin{cases} x = \tilde{r}(u) \cos u \\ y = \tilde{r}(u) \sin u \\ z = u \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ij} &= \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{r}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + (\tilde{r}')^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \tilde{r}_1 &= (-\tilde{r} \sin u, \tilde{r} \cos u, 0) \\ \tilde{r}_2 &= (\tilde{r}' \cos u, \tilde{r}' \sin u, 1) \\ \tilde{r}_{22} &= (\tilde{r}'' \cos u, \tilde{r}'' \sin u, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{n} &= \frac{(\tilde{r} \cos u, \tilde{r} \sin u, -\tilde{r}')}{\sqrt{1 + (\tilde{r}')^2}} = \\ &= \frac{(\cos u, \sin u, -\tilde{r}')}{\sqrt{1 + (\tilde{r}')^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\tilde{r}')^2}} \begin{pmatrix} -\tilde{r} & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{r}'' \end{pmatrix} \quad K = \frac{\det B}{\det G} = \frac{-\tilde{r}''}{\tilde{r} (1 + (\tilde{r}')^2)^2}$$

Углы Вейнгардтена:



$$\begin{aligned} r &= r(u^1, u^2) & \bar{n} &= \frac{[\tilde{r}_1 \times \tilde{r}_2]}{|\tilde{r}_1 \times \tilde{r}_2|} \\ \tilde{r}_1 &= \tilde{r}_{u^1} u^1 & \\ \tilde{r}_{ij} &= \tilde{r}_{u^1 u^2} u^1 u^2 & b_{ij} &= (\tilde{r}_{ij}, \bar{n}) \\ g_{ij} &= (\tilde{r}_i, \tilde{r}_j) & & \end{aligned}$$

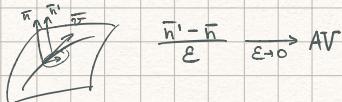
$$(\bar{n}, \bar{n}) = 1 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{\partial \bar{n}}{\partial u^i}, \bar{n} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \bar{n}}{\partial u^i} = a_{ij}^l \tilde{r}_j$$

$$(\tilde{r}_j, \bar{n}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial u^i} (\tilde{r}_j, \bar{n}) = (\tilde{r}_{ij}, \bar{n}) + (\tilde{r}_j, a_{ij}^l \tilde{r}_j) = b_{ij} + a_{ij}^k g_{kl} = 0 \quad | \cdot g_{il}$$

$$g^{kl} g_{lj} = \delta_{ij}^l \quad \Leftrightarrow b_{ij} g_{il} + a_{ij}^k g_{kl} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_{ij}^l = -b_{ij} g_{il}} \quad \begin{matrix} j \rightarrow k \\ l \rightarrow j \end{matrix}$$

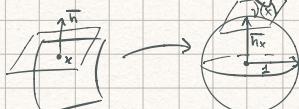
$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \bar{n}}{\partial u^i} = -b_{ij} g_{il} \tilde{r}_j} \quad \text{уравнение Вейнгардтена}$$

$$A = (a_{ij}^l) - \text{оператор Вейнгардтена} \quad a_{ij}^l = -b_{ij} g_{il} \Rightarrow A = -G^{-1}B : T_x \Sigma \rightarrow T_x \Sigma$$



Сферическое отображение (отображение Гаусса):

$$\begin{aligned} \forall: \Sigma &\rightarrow S^2 \\ \tau: x &\mapsto \tilde{r}_x \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} T_{\tilde{r}(x)} S^2 & \quad T_x \Sigma \parallel T_{\tilde{r}(x)} S^2 \\ d\forall: T_x \Sigma &\rightarrow T_{\tilde{r}(x)} S^2 \end{aligned}$$

T. Onep-p d\forall в базисе  $\tilde{r}_1, \tilde{r}_2$  имеет вид  $A = (a_{ij}^l)$ . Векторы  $\tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_2$  главных направлений являются вект. опр-па d\forall,  $(-K_1, K_2)$  - коэффициенты,  $\det(d\forall) = \frac{\det B}{\det G} = K_1 K_2$

$$\det(B - \lambda G) = 0 \quad \det(-A + \lambda E) = 0$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} A = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} \quad K = \det A = k_1 k_2$$

перех. в эллипс

$$S(N) \sim r^2 \quad S(\tilde{\gamma}(N)) \sim \varepsilon^2 k_1 k_2 \rightarrow \frac{S(\tilde{\gamma}(N))}{S(N)} \sim k_1 k_2$$

$$Y_{FB} \frac{S(\tilde{\gamma}(N))}{S(N)} = |K| + o(S(N))$$

Основные ур-я поверхности:

$$\begin{aligned} r &= r(u^1, u^2) & \bar{n} &= \frac{[F_1 \times F_2]}{|[F_1 \times F_2]|} \\ \bar{r}_i &= \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^i} & \\ \bar{r}_{ij} &= \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial u^i \partial u^j} & b_{ij} &= (\bar{r}_{ij}, \bar{n}) \\ g_{ij} &= (F_i, F_j) & \end{aligned}$$

$$r_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^k \bar{r}_k + b_{ij} \bar{n} \leftarrow \text{домножим скал. на } \bar{n} \text{ и подставим, что } b_{ij} = \bar{b}_{ij}\right.$$

$$\boxed{r_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^k \bar{r}_k + b_{ij} \bar{n}} \quad \text{— ур-я Гаусса}$$

справ. Кристофф.

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial u^i} \left( \frac{\bar{r}_i}{\bar{n}} \right) = A_i \left( \frac{\bar{r}_i}{\bar{n}} \right)} \quad \text{— дифференциальные ур-я}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{11}^1 & \Gamma_{12}^1 & b_{11} \\ \Gamma_{12}^1 & \Gamma_{22}^1 & b_{12} \\ -b_{11}g^{11} - b_{12}g^{12} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{21}^2 & \Gamma_{22}^2 & b_{21} \\ \Gamma_{22}^2 & \Gamma_{22}^2 & b_{22} \\ -b_{21}g^{21} - b_{22}g^{22} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{в матр. виде}$$

Условия совместности:

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial u^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial u^2} \left( \frac{\bar{r}_i}{\bar{n}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial u^1} \left( \frac{\bar{r}_i}{\bar{n}} \right)} \Rightarrow \boxed{\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u^1} A_2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial u^2} A_1 - (A_1 A_2 - A_2 A_1) \right] \left( \frac{\bar{r}_i}{\bar{n}} \right) = 0}$$

$$A_2(:) \qquad A_1(:) \qquad \boxed{\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial u^1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial u^2} = [A_1, A_2]} \quad \text{— ур-я Кошики}$$

$$T \quad \Gamma_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} \left( \frac{\partial g_{il}}{\partial u^j} + \frac{\partial g_{jl}}{\partial u^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial u^l} \right)$$

Теорема Бонне:

Пусть  $G = \begin{pmatrix} g^{11} & g^{12} \\ g^{12} & g^{22} \end{pmatrix}$  и  $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  — гладкие кв. формы в некоторой  $U$ , гомеоморфной внутр. круга, причем  $G > 0$ . Пусть квадр. форма  $\tilde{g}_{ij} = b_{ij} \bar{n}$  удовл. ур-ю Кошики. Тогда  $\exists!$  (с точн. до един.) пов-ть в  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , для ктр. эти формы равн. Их кв. формы одинак.

(одн. П-ва)