

2019-2020春学期《微分几何》作业五

P₂₂ 4. 解 对旋转曲面 $\mathbf{x}(t, \theta) = (f(t) \cos \theta, f(t) \sin \theta, t)$, $\mathbf{x}_1 = (f' \cos \theta, f' \sin \theta, 1)$, $\mathbf{x}_2 = (-f \sin \theta, f \cos \theta, 0)$, $\mathbf{x}_{11} = (f'' \cos \theta, f'' \sin \theta, 0)$, $\mathbf{x}_{12} = (-f' \sin \theta, f' \cos \theta, 0)$, $\mathbf{x}_{22} = (-f \cos \theta, -f \sin \theta, 0)$, $\mathbf{n} = \frac{(-f \cos \theta, -f \sin \theta, f f')}{|f| \sqrt{1+(f')^2}}$. 于是得 $h_{11} = \frac{-f f''}{|f| \sqrt{1+(f')^2}}$, $h_{12} = 0$, $h_{22} = \frac{f^2}{|f| \sqrt{1+(f')^2}}$. 由渐近线满足的方程 $\Pi = 0$, 得

$$-f f'' dt^2 + f^2 d\theta^2 = 0, \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{f''}{f}}.$$

这便是渐近线的微分方程. ■

5. 证明 面上的渐近线满足 $h_{11}(du^1)^2 + 2h_{12}du^1du^2 + h_{22}(du^2)^2 = 0$. 若 $h_{11} = h_{22} = 0$, 则两族渐近线为 u^1 曲线和 u^2 曲线. 它们正交 $\iff \mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 = 0 \iff g_{12} = 0 \iff h_{11}g_{22} - 2h_{12}g_{12} + h_{22}g_{11} = 0 \iff H = 0$, 即曲面为极小曲面.

下设 h_{11}, h_{22} 不全为 0, 不妨设 $h_{11} \neq 0$. 将方程化为 $h_{11}(\frac{du^1}{du^2})^2 + 2h_{12}\frac{du^1}{du^2} + h_{22} = 0$, 则切方向为 $\frac{d\bar{u}^1}{d\bar{u}^2}$ 和 $\frac{d\bar{u}^{1*}}{d\bar{u}^{2*}}$ 的两族曲线为渐近线时, 满足 $\frac{d\bar{u}^1}{d\bar{u}^2} + \frac{d\bar{u}^{1*}}{d\bar{u}^{2*}} = -\frac{2h_{12}}{h_{11}}$, $\frac{d\bar{u}^1}{d\bar{u}^2} \frac{d\bar{u}^{1*}}{d\bar{u}^{2*}} = \frac{h_{22}}{h_{11}}$. 因此两族渐近线正交 $\iff g_{11}\frac{d\bar{u}^1}{d\bar{u}^2} \frac{d\bar{u}^{1*}}{d\bar{u}^{2*}} + g_{12}(\frac{d\bar{u}^1}{d\bar{u}^2} + \frac{d\bar{u}^{1*}}{d\bar{u}^{2*}}) + g_{22} = 0 \iff g_{11}\frac{h_{22}}{h_{11}} - g_{12}\frac{2h_{12}}{h_{11}} + g_{22} = 0 \iff g_{11}h_{22} - 2g_{12}h_{12} + g_{22}h_{11} = 0 \iff H = 0 \iff$ 曲面为极小曲面. ■

6. 证明 由题意, $III = \varphi^2 I$, 代入 $III - 2HII + KI = 0$, 得 $2HII = (\varphi^2 + K)I$. 若 $H = 0$, 则曲面为极小曲面; 若 $H \neq 0$, 则 $II = \frac{\varphi^2 + K}{2H}I$, 即为脐点, 从而是球面或平面. 又因平面也是极小曲面, 因此曲面必为球面或极小曲面. ■

7. 证明 取坐标 u, v, w , 使坐标曲面 $u = \text{const}$, $v = \text{const}$ 及 $w = \text{const}$ 恰为三族曲面. 每点可用向径表为 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}(u, v, w)$, 三族曲面正交条件为

$$\mathbf{x}_u \cdot \mathbf{x}_v = 0, \quad \mathbf{x}_v \cdot \mathbf{x}_w = 0, \quad \mathbf{x}_w \cdot \mathbf{x}_u = 0.$$

微分得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_v \cdot \mathbf{x}_{wu} + \mathbf{x}_{vu} \cdot \mathbf{x}_w &= 0, \\ \mathbf{x}_w \cdot \mathbf{x}_{uv} + \mathbf{x}_{wv} \cdot \mathbf{x}_u &= 0, \\ -\mathbf{x}_u \cdot \mathbf{x}_{vw} - \mathbf{x}_{uw} \cdot \mathbf{x}_v &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

合并得

$$2\mathbf{x}_{uv} \cdot \mathbf{x}_w = 0.$$

因 \mathbf{x}_w 为 $w = \text{const}$ 的法向量, 在曲面 $w = \text{const}$ 上, $\mathbf{x}_{uv} \cdot \mathbf{x}_w = 0$ 得 $h_{uv} = 0$, $\mathbf{x}_u \cdot \mathbf{x}_v$ 得 $g_{uv} = 0$, 从而 $u = \text{const}$, $v = \text{const}$ 为该曲面的曲率线, 其他同理可得. ■

8. 证明 (1) 首先对正螺面, 由例题计算得其平均曲率 $H = 0$, 从而为极小曲面.

设直纹极小曲面 $S: \mathbf{x}(u, v) = \mathbf{a}(u) + v\mathbf{b}(u)$, 其中 $\mathbf{b}(u)$ 为单位向量, $\mathbf{a}'(u) \cdot \mathbf{b}(u) = 0$, u 为 $\mathbf{a}(u)$ 的弧长参数. 可得 $g_{11} = \mathbf{a}'^2 + 2v\mathbf{a}' \cdot \mathbf{b}' + v^2\mathbf{b}'^2$, $g_{12} = 0$, $g_{22} = 1$, 及 $h_{11} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}_u \times \mathbf{x}_v|}(\mathbf{a}'' + v\mathbf{b}'', \mathbf{a}' + v\mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b})$, $h_{12} = h_{22} = 0$. 因 S 为极小曲面, 故 $g_{11}h_{11} - 2g_{12}h_{12} + g_{22}h_{22} = 0$, 即 $(\mathbf{a}'' + v\mathbf{b}'', \mathbf{a}' + v\mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}) = 0$ 对任意 v 成立, 从而

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{a}'', \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{b}) &= 0, \\(\mathbf{a}'', \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{b}'', \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{b}) &= 0, \\(\mathbf{b}'', \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

由第三式, \mathbf{b} 在固定平面上, 不妨设 $\mathbf{b} = (\cos u, \sin u, 0)$, 则 $\mathbf{b}'' = -\mathbf{b}$, 由 $\mathbf{a}' = \mathbf{T}$, $\mathbf{a}'' = k\mathbf{N}$, 第一式表示 $k(\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{T}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$. 因曲面非平面, 故 $k \neq 0$, 则有 $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$, 又 $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{T} = 0$, 知 \mathbf{b} 平行于 \mathbf{N} , 不妨设 $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{N}$. 由 $\mathbf{b}' = -k\mathbf{T} + \tau\mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{b}'' = -k'\mathbf{T} - (k^2 + \tau^2)\mathbf{N} + \tau'\mathbf{B}$ 及 $\mathbf{b}'' // \mathbf{b}$ 知 $k' = \tau' = 0$, 即 k, τ 为常数, 从而 $\mathbf{a}(u)$ 是圆柱螺线, S 为 $\mathbf{a}(u)$ 的主法线曲面, 即为正螺面.

(2) 可设旋转曲面为 $S: \mathbf{x}(u, v) = (f(v) \cos u, f(v) \sin u, v)$ 的第一基本形式为

$$I = f^2(du)^2 + (f'^2 + 1)(dv)^2.$$

第二基本形式为

$$II = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f'^2 + 1}}(-f(du)^2 + f''(dv)^2).$$

若 S 为极小曲面, 则 $g_{11}h_{11} - 2g_{12}h_{12} + g_{22}h_{22} = 0$, 即 $f^2f'' - f(f'^2 + 1) = 0$, 可化为

$$\frac{f'}{f} = \frac{f'f''}{f'^2 + 1}, \quad \text{即} \quad (\ln f)' = \frac{1}{2}(\ln(f'^2 + 1))'$$

得

$$f = \frac{1}{c}\sqrt{f'^2 + 1}, \quad \text{即} \quad f' = \pm\sqrt{(cf)^2 - 1}$$

从而

$$\frac{cf'}{\sqrt{(cf)^2 + 1}} = \pm c, \quad \text{得} \quad (\cosh^{-1}(cf))' = \pm c$$

积分得

$$\cosh^{-1}(cf) = \pm cv + c_1, \quad \text{于是} \quad f = \frac{1}{c} \cosh(\pm cv + c_1).$$

因此曲面为悬链面. ■

网上附加题

9. 证明 设曲面为 $X = (x, y, z(x, y))$, 则在原点处, 有

$$X_1 = (1, 0, z_x) = (1, 0, 0), \quad X_2 = (0, 1, z_y) = (0, 1, 0),$$

$$n = \frac{(-z_x, -z_y, 1)}{\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}} = (0, 0, 1),$$

$$X_{11} = (0, 0, z_{xx}) = (0, 0, a_1), \quad X_{12} = (0, 0, z_{xy}) = (0, 0, 0),$$

$$X_{22} = (0, 0, z_{yy}) = (0, 0, a_2).$$

于是,

$$g_{11} = 1, g_{12} = 0, g_{22} = 1$$

$h_{11} = a_1, h_{12} = 0, h_{22} = a_2$ 因为 $g_{12} = h_{12} = 0$, 于是在原点处曲率线网下

$$k_1 = \frac{h_{11}}{g_{11}} = a_1, k_2 = \frac{h_{22}}{g_{22}} = a_2$$

因此 $b_1 = \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} k_1$, 其它同理。■

14. 证明 曲面 $r = (f(t)\cos(\theta), f(t)\sin(\theta), t)$, 计算得

$$g_{11} = 1 + (f')^2, g_{12} = 0, g_{22} = f^2$$

$$h_{11} = -\frac{f''}{\sqrt{1+(f')^2}}, h_{12} = 0, h_{22} = \frac{f}{\sqrt{1+(f')^2}}$$

故由曲率线得微分方程可得: $(g_{11}h_{22} - g_{22}h_{11})d\theta dt = 0$, 即

$$(f(f')^2 + f + f^2 f'')d\theta dt = 0$$

则当 $f(f')^2 + f + f^2 f'' = 0$ 时 (即存在脐点), 曲率线为任意光滑曲线; 当 $f(f')^2 + f + f^2 f'' \neq 0$ 时, 参数线网即为曲率线网。■

21. 证明 由Weingarten公式, $n_\alpha = -h_\alpha^b \mathbf{r}_\beta$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} n_1 \times n_2 &= \det(h_\alpha^\beta) x_1 \times x_2 \\ &= \frac{\det(h_{\alpha\beta})}{\det(g_{\alpha\beta})} |x_1 \times x_2| n \\ &= \frac{\det(h_{\alpha\beta})}{\det(g_{\alpha\beta})} \sqrt{\det(h_{\alpha\beta})} n \\ &= K \sqrt{gn} \end{aligned}$$

■

33. 证明 对于曲面 S 上一点处, 在曲率线网下

$$g_{12} = h_{12} = 0, \quad h_{11} = k_1 g_{11}, \quad h_{22} = k_2 g_{22}$$

$$\bar{r}_1 = r_1 + \lambda n_1 = r_1 - \lambda k_1 r_1, \quad \bar{r}_2 = r_2 + \lambda n_2 = r_2 - \lambda k_2 r_2$$

则有

$$\bar{g}_{11} = (1 - \lambda k_1)^2 g_{11}, \quad \bar{g}_{12} = 0, \quad \bar{g}_{22} = (1 - \lambda k_2)^2 g_{22}$$

$$\bar{r}_1 \times \bar{r}_2 = (1 - \lambda k_1 - \lambda k_2 - \lambda^2 k_1 k_2) \sqrt{gn}$$

不妨选取 \bar{S} 的法向量 \bar{n} 为 n , 则

$$\bar{h}_{11} = -\bar{r}_1 n_1 = (1 - \lambda k_1) h_{11}, \quad \bar{h}_{12} = -\bar{r}_1 n_2 = 0, \quad \bar{h}_{22} = -\bar{r}_2 n_2 = (1 - \lambda k_2) h_{22}.$$

从而

$$\bar{K} = \frac{\det(\bar{h}_{\alpha\beta})}{\det(\bar{g}_{\alpha\beta})} = \frac{K}{1 - 2\lambda H + \lambda^2 K}, \quad \bar{H} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \bar{h}_{11} \bar{g}_{22} + \bar{h}_{22} \bar{g}_{11}}{\det(\bar{g}_{\alpha\beta})} = \frac{H - \lambda K}{1 - 2\lambda H + \lambda^2 K}. \quad \blacksquare$$

36. 证明 (\Rightarrow)

对平面, $H = K = 0$; 对半径为 r 的球面, $H = \frac{1}{r}$, $K = \frac{1}{r^2}$, 故均成立 $H^2 = K$.

(\Leftarrow)

由 $H^2 = K$ 知, $(k_1 + k_2)^2 = 4k_1k_2 \Rightarrow (k_1 - k_2)^2 = 0$, $k_1 = k_2 = k$, 即 M 上每一点都是脐点. 在 M 上取正交参数网, 这时 $h_{\alpha\beta} = kg_{\alpha\beta}$, 即 $h_{\alpha}^{\beta} = k\delta_{\beta}^{\alpha}$.

由 Gauss-Weingarten 公式,

$$\mathbf{n}_{\alpha} = -h_{\alpha}^{\beta} \mathbf{e}_{\beta} = -k\delta_{\alpha}^{\beta} \mathbf{e}_{\beta} = -k\mathbf{e}_{\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n}_{\alpha\gamma} &= -k_{\gamma} \mathbf{e}_{\alpha} - k_{\alpha} \mathbf{e}_{\gamma} \\ &= -k_{\gamma} \mathbf{e}_{\alpha} - k(\Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^{\beta} \mathbf{e}_{\beta} + h_{\alpha\gamma} \mathbf{n}) \\ &= -k_{\gamma} \mathbf{e}_{\alpha} - k(\Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^{\beta} \mathbf{e}_{\beta} + kg_{\alpha\gamma} \mathbf{n}) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\mathbf{n}_{\alpha\gamma} = \mathbf{n}_{\gamma\alpha}$, $\Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^{\beta} = \Gamma_{\gamma\alpha}^{\beta} \Rightarrow \alpha$ 与 γ 指标可交换, 即 $k_{\gamma} \mathbf{e}_{\alpha} = k_{\alpha} \mathbf{e}_{\gamma}$. 取 $\gamma = 1$, $\alpha = 2$, 则 $\frac{\partial k}{\partial u^1} \mathbf{e}_2 = \frac{\partial k}{\partial u^2} \mathbf{e}_1$. 由于 $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial k}{\partial u^1} = \frac{\partial k}{\partial u^2} = 0 \Rightarrow k = \text{常数}$.

① $k = 0$ 时, M 上的点都是平点 $\Rightarrow \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} = 0$, \mathbf{n} 是常向量

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\alpha}} [(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0) \cdot \mathbf{n}] = \mathbf{x}_{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0) \cdot \mathbf{n} = \text{常数} = C_1.$$

又 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0$ 时, $C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0) \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ 是平面的方程.

② $k \neq 0$. 不妨设 $k > 0$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u^{\alpha}} \left(\mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{k} \mathbf{n} \right) = \mathbf{x}_{\alpha} + \frac{1}{k} (-k \mathbf{x}_{\alpha}) = 0, \quad \mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{k} \mathbf{n} = \text{常向量 } \mathbf{b}.$$

$|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}| = |\frac{1}{k} \mathbf{n}| = \frac{1}{k}$, 是球面. **■**