- 1. 求双曲抛物面 $\mathbf{x} = (a(u^1 + u^2), b(u^1 u^2), 2u^1u^2)$ 的主曲率 (a, b) 为正常数).
- 2. 写出曲面z = f(x, y)的第一, 第二基本形式.
- 3. 应用行列式乘法法则, 证明:

$$(\mathbf{r}_{11},\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2)(\mathbf{r}_{22},\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2) = \left| egin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{r}_{11} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{22} & \mathbf{r}_{11} \cdot \mathbf{r}_1 & \mathbf{r}_{11} \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 \ \mathbf{r}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{22} & E & F \ \mathbf{r}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{22} & F & G \end{array}
ight|$$

$$(\mathbf{r}_{12},\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2)^2 = \left| egin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{r}_{12}^2 & \mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{r}_1 & \mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 \ \mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{r}_1 & E & F \ \mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 & F & G \end{array}
ight|$$

- 4. 证明: $LN M^2 = \frac{1}{q}[(\mathbf{r}_{11}, \mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)(\mathbf{r}_{22}, \mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) (\mathbf{r}_{12}, \mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)^2]$
- 5. 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{r}_{11} \cdot \mathbf{r}_1 = \frac{E_1}{2}, & \mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{r}_1 = \frac{E_2}{2} \\ &\mathbf{r}_{22} \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 = \frac{G_2}{2}, & \mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 = \frac{G_1}{2} \\ &\mathbf{r}_{11} \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 = F_1 - \frac{E_2}{2}, & \mathbf{r}_{22} \cdot \mathbf{r}_1 = F_2 - \frac{G_1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2. 证明: 正则曲面上曲率线的微分方程可写为

$$\begin{vmatrix} (\operatorname{d} u^2)^2 & -\operatorname{d} u^1 \operatorname{d} u^2 & (\operatorname{d} u^1)^2 \\ g_{11} & g_{12} & g_{22} \\ h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

由此证明: 在无脐点的曲面上, 参数网为曲率线网的充要条件是 $g_{12} = h_{12} = 0$

- 3. 计算曲面 $x^3=f(x^1,x^2)$ 的第一和第二基本形式. 写出使平均曲率恒为零时 f 所满足的 微分方程 (**极小曲面方程**). 证明: $x^3=a\arctan\frac{x^2}{x^1}$ (a 为常数) 是极小曲面.
- 9. 设 $x^3 = f(x^1) + g(x^2)$ 为极小曲面. 证明: 除相差一常数外, 它可写成 $ax^3 = \ln \frac{\cos ax^2}{\cos ax^1}$ (a 为常数), 称为 Scherk 曲面.
- 10. 证明: 曲面 $\mathbf{x}(u,v) = (3u(1+v^2)-u^3, 3v(1+u^2)-v^3, 3(u^2-v^2))$ 是极小曲面, 称为 Enneper 曲面.