

2019-2020春学期《微分几何》第一周作业

($P_{5,6} : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9$).

2. 证明 $\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{x}'(t)}{|\mathbf{x}'(t)|}$. 设曲线的弧长参数为 s , 则 $s'(t) = |\mathbf{x}'(t)|$, 所以

$$\mathbf{x}'(t) = \frac{d\mathbf{x}(t)}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \mathbf{T}(t)s'(t),$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}''(t) &= \frac{d\mathbf{T}(t)}{dt}s'(t) + \mathbf{T}(t)s''(t) \\ &= \frac{d\mathbf{T}(t)}{ds}(s'(t))^2 + \mathbf{T}(t)s''(t) \\ &= k(t)\mathbf{N}(t)(s'(t))^2 + \mathbf{T}(t)s''(t),\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\mathbf{x}'(t) \times \mathbf{x}''(t) = k(t)(s'(t))^3 \mathbf{T}(t) \times \mathbf{N}(t) = k(t)(s'(t))^3 \mathbf{B}(t).$$

由此得到曲线的曲率是

$$k(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{x}' \times \mathbf{x}''|}{(s'(t))^3} = \frac{|\mathbf{x}' \times \mathbf{x}''|}{|\mathbf{x}'|^3},$$

从法向量

$$\mathbf{B}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{x}'(t) \times \mathbf{x}''(t)}{|\mathbf{x}'(t) \times \mathbf{x}''(t)|}.$$

这样, 曲线的主法向量

$$\mathbf{N}(t) = \mathbf{B}(t) \times \mathbf{T}(t).$$

由定义

$$\begin{aligned}\tau(t) &= -\left(\mathbf{B}'(t) \frac{dt}{ds}\right) \mathbf{N}(t) = -\frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}'(t)|} \mathbf{B}'(t) \mathbf{N}(t) \\ &= -\frac{(\mathbf{x}' \times \mathbf{x}''')(\mathbf{x}' \times \mathbf{x}'' \times \mathbf{x}')}{|\mathbf{x}'|^2 |\mathbf{x}' \times \mathbf{x}''|^2} = \frac{(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}'', \mathbf{x}''')}{|\mathbf{x}' \times \mathbf{x}''|^2}. \blacksquare\end{aligned}$$

3. 解 知圆柱螺线弧长参数方程为 $\mathbf{x}(s) = (r \cos \sigma s, r \sin \sigma s, a \sigma s)$. 其切向量 $\mathbf{T}(s) = \dot{\mathbf{x}}(s) = \sigma(-r \sin \sigma s, r \cos \sigma s, a)$, 主法向量 $\mathbf{N}(s) = \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{x}}}{|\ddot{\mathbf{x}}|} = (-\cos \sigma s, -\sin \sigma s, 0)$, 从法向量 $\mathbf{B}(s) = \mathbf{T}(s) \times \mathbf{N}(s) = \sigma(a \sin \sigma s, -a \cos \sigma s, r)$, 中心轴 $\mathbf{Z} = (0, 0, 1)$. 因 $\mathbf{NZ} = 0$, $\mathbf{BZ} = \sigma r = \text{定值}$. 故主法线与中心轴正交, 从法线与中心轴成定角.

该圆柱螺线曲率 $k(s) = \frac{1}{\rho(s)} = \sigma^2 r$, 得曲率中心为 $\mathbf{x}(s) + \rho(s)\mathbf{N}(s) = ((r - \frac{1}{\sigma^2 r}) \cos \sigma s, (r - \frac{1}{\sigma^2 r}) \sin \sigma s, a \sigma s) = (b \cos \sigma s, b \sin \sigma s, a \sigma s)$, 显然也是圆柱螺线. \blacksquare

4. 解 由 $\mathbf{x}^2 = 1$, 得 $\mathbf{xT} = 0$, 对 s 求导, $\mathbf{T}^2 + \mathbf{x}\dot{\mathbf{T}} = 0$, 即 $\mathbf{x}\dot{\mathbf{T}} = -1$. 取 $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{x}$, $\mathbf{f} = \dot{\mathbf{x}}$, $\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{e} \times \mathbf{f}$, 则 $\mathbf{e}\dot{\mathbf{f}} = -1$, 故 $\dot{\mathbf{f}} = -\mathbf{e} + \lambda(s)\mathbf{g}$, $\dot{\mathbf{g}} = \dot{\mathbf{e}} \times \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{e} \times \dot{\mathbf{f}} = \mathbf{e} \times (-\mathbf{e} + \lambda(s)\mathbf{g}) = \lambda(s)\mathbf{e} \times \mathbf{g} = -\lambda\mathbf{f}$. \blacksquare

5. $\mathbf{T}(s) = (\dot{x}^1(s), \dot{x}^2(s))$, 由 $\{\mathbf{T}(s), \mathbf{N}(s)\}$ 为右手系, 知

$$\mathbf{N}(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} & \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{T}(s) = (-\dot{x}^2(s), \dot{x}^1(s)),$$

$$\ddot{\mathbf{x}}(s) = k_r(s)\mathbf{N}(s) = k_r(s)(-\dot{x}^2(s), \dot{x}^1(s)). \blacksquare$$

6. **证明** (1) 设 \mathbf{x}_1 非直线, 以 s 为弧长参数, 且其所有切线同时是 \mathbf{x}_2 的切线, 则可表为 $\mathbf{x}_2(s) = \mathbf{x}_1(s) + \lambda(s)\mathbf{T}_1(s)$. 对 s 求导得 $\mathbf{x}_2' = (1 + \lambda')\mathbf{T}_1 + \lambda k_1 \mathbf{N}_1$. 于是 $\mathbf{T}_2 // (1 + \lambda')\mathbf{T}_1 + \lambda k_1 \mathbf{N}_1$, 但又由假定, $\mathbf{T}_2 // \mathbf{T}_1$. 因此 $\lambda k_1 = 0$, 而 \mathbf{x}_1 非直线, 即 $k_1 \neq 0$, 只能有 $\lambda = 0$, 从而两曲线重合.

(2) 因圆柱螺线 $\mathbf{x}(s) = (r \cos \sigma s, r \sin \sigma s, a \sigma s)$ 的曲率 $k(s) = \sigma^2 r$, 挠率 $\tau(s) = \sigma^2 a$, 其中 $\sigma = 1/\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}$. 于是对给定的非零常数 k_0, τ_0 , 令

$$\sigma^2 r = k_0, \sigma^2 a = \tau_0,$$

解得

$$(1) \quad a = \frac{1}{\tau_0(1 + \lambda_0^2)}, r = \frac{\lambda_0}{\tau_0(1 + \lambda_0^2)}, \sigma = |\tau_0| \sqrt{1 + \lambda_0^2} \quad \text{其中 } \lambda_0 = \frac{k_0}{\tau_0}$$

于是 r, a, σ 取 (1) 式值时的圆柱螺线满足曲率为 k_0 , 挠率为 τ_0 . 由曲线论基本定理, 在只差空间的一个运动下, 曲线是唯一确定的, 于是曲率和挠率都是常数的正则曲线必是圆柱螺线. \blacksquare

8. **证明** (1) 对任意平面弧长参数曲线 $\mathbf{x}_1(s)$, 令 $\mathbf{x}_2(s) = \mathbf{x}_1(s) + \lambda \mathbf{N}_1(s)$, 其中 λ 为常数. 则 $\mathbf{x}_2'(s) = \mathbf{T}_1(s) + \lambda \dot{\mathbf{N}}_1(s) = (1 - \lambda k_1(s))\mathbf{T}_1(s)$, 其中 $k_1(s)$ 为 $\mathbf{x}_1(s)$ 的曲率. 于是有 $\mathbf{T}_2 = \pm \mathbf{T}_1$. 从而 $\mathbf{N}_2 = \pm \mathbf{N}_1$, 因此它们为 Bertrand 曲线.

(2) 必要性: C_1, C_2 为 Bertrand 曲线, 则 $\mathbf{x}_2 = \mathbf{x}_1 + \lambda \mathbf{N}_1$, λ 为常数. $\mathbf{x}_2' = (1 - k_1)\mathbf{T}_1 + \lambda \tau_1 \mathbf{B}_1$, $\mathbf{T}_1 \mathbf{T}_2 = \cos \theta = \text{const.}$ 由

$$\cos \theta = \mathbf{T}_1 \mathbf{T}_2 = \mathbf{T}_1 \mathbf{x}_2' \frac{ds_1}{ds_2} = \left| (1 - \lambda k_1) \frac{ds_1}{ds_2} \right| = \text{const},$$

因而

$$|\sin \theta| = |\mathbf{T}_1 \times \mathbf{T}_2| = \left| \lambda \tau_1 \frac{ds_1}{ds_2} \right| = \text{const}.$$

消去 $\frac{ds_1}{ds_2}$, 得 $\frac{1 - \lambda k_1}{\lambda \tau} = \text{const}$, 即可找到 μ , 使 $\lambda k_1 + \mu \tau_1 = 1$.

充分性: 已知曲线 C_1 满足 $\lambda k_1 + \mu \tau_1 = 1$, 作曲线 $C_2: \mathbf{x}_2 = \mathbf{x}_1 + \lambda \mathbf{N}_1$, 则 $\mathbf{x}_2' = (1 - \lambda k_1)\mathbf{T}_1 + \lambda \tau_1 \mathbf{B}_1 = \tau_1(\mu \mathbf{T}_1 + \lambda \mathbf{B}_1)$. 单位化, 得

$$\mathbf{T}_2 = \frac{\mu \mathbf{T}_1 + \lambda \mathbf{B}_1}{\lambda^2 + \mu^2}, \mathbf{T}_2' = \frac{\mu k_1 - \lambda \tau_1}{\lambda^2 + \mu^2} \mathbf{N}_1,$$

从而 $\mathbf{N}_2 = \pm \mathbf{N}_1$, 曲线 C_1 与 C_2 为 Bertrand 曲线. \blacksquare

9. 解 因 $c \neq 0$, 故曲线非平面曲线. 首先由已知及弧长参数 s 下的Frenet公式有

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{T}} &= k\mathbf{N} \\ \dot{\mathbf{N}} &= -k\mathbf{T} + ck\mathbf{B} \\ \dot{\mathbf{B}} &= -ck\mathbf{N}.\end{aligned}$$

下令 $t(s) = \int_0^s k(\theta)d\theta$, 则 $\frac{dt}{ds} = k$, 此时公式化为

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{dt} &= \mathbf{N} \\ (3) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{N}}{dt} &= -\mathbf{T} + c\mathbf{B} \\ (4) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt} &= -c\mathbf{N}.\end{aligned}$$

先对(2)式求导得

$$\frac{d^2\mathbf{N}}{dt^2} = -\mathbf{N} - c^2\mathbf{N} = -r^2\mathbf{N}, \quad r = \sqrt{1+c^2}.$$

解得

$$\mathbf{N} = \cos rt\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \sin rt\boldsymbol{\beta}, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta} \text{ 为常向量.}$$

再由(1)式得

$$\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{r}(\sin rt\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \cos rt\boldsymbol{\beta}) + d\boldsymbol{\gamma}, \quad d \text{ 为常数, } \boldsymbol{\gamma} \text{ 为常向量.}$$

通过调整 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$, 使其前面系数变为 $\frac{c}{r}$, 此时

$$\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{r}(\sin rt\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \cos rt\boldsymbol{\beta} + c\boldsymbol{\gamma}).$$

把 \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{N} 代入(2)式, 得

$$\mathbf{B} = -\frac{1}{r}(c\sin rt\boldsymbol{\alpha} - c\cos rt\boldsymbol{\beta} - \boldsymbol{\gamma}).$$

在初始位置时, $\{\mathbf{T}(0), \mathbf{N}(0), \mathbf{B}(0)\}$ 为

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{T}(0) &= -\frac{1}{r}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \frac{c}{r}\boldsymbol{\gamma} \\ \mathbf{N}(0) &= \boldsymbol{\alpha} \\ \mathbf{B}(0) &= \frac{c}{r}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \frac{1}{r}\boldsymbol{\gamma},\end{aligned}$$

与 $\{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}\}$ 之间的变换矩阵

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{r} & \frac{c}{r} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{c}{r} & \frac{1}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

为正交阵, 于是常向量 $\{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}\}$ 应取为单位正交右手标架. 最后对 $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{T}$ 积分, 得满足题意的曲线方程为

$$\mathbf{x}(s) = \frac{1}{r} \left(\int_0^s \sin rt(\theta) d\theta \boldsymbol{\alpha} - \int_0^s \cos rt(\theta) d\theta \boldsymbol{\beta} + cs \boldsymbol{\gamma} \right) + \boldsymbol{\delta}, \quad \boldsymbol{\delta} \text{ 为常向量. } \blacksquare$$