曲面:从平面区域 D= f(U,V)引到 E'的映射

T(U,V)=(x(u,v),y(u,v),及(u,v)) 且满足如下两个性质:

- ① X(U,V), y(U,V), 飞(U,V) 无限所连续可能
- ② 向量tu, 化线性无关(tu / tv +0)

我们学的两种平面:

(i). る= f(x,y) ⇒表示为ナ(u,v)=(x,y,f(x,y))

$$T_{x} = (1, 0, f_{x})$$
  
 $T_{y} = (0, 1, f_{y})$   
 $T_{x} \wedge T_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ i & 0 & f_{x} \\ 0 & i & f_{y} \end{pmatrix} = (-f_{x}, -f_{y}, i) \neq 0$ 

(ii). 隐函的表示: F(x,y,3)=0

由[隐函如定理]在(xo.yo)的小邻城内.Fix.y.3)有显性表示:

$$T(x,y) = (x, y, f(x,y))$$
  
 $Tx = (1, 0, f'_x = -\frac{Fx'}{Fx'})$   
 $Ty = (0, 1, fy' = -\frac{Fy'}{Fx'})$   
 $Tx \wedge Ty = \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{Fx'}{Fx'} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{Fy'}{Fx'} \end{pmatrix} = (-\frac{Fx'}{Fx'}, \frac{fy'}{Fx'}, 1) \neq 0$   
 $Fx = (1, 0, f'_x = -\frac{Fx'}{Fx'})$ 

所以他们都是平面(喜).

验有了曲面的严格交义,我们来研究曲面的坐标变换.

注意:曲面不再足具象的图形,而是一个平面区域 D到 E3 的映射. [0,1]). \*\* 做一个曲面可以用不同的考如表示:

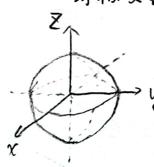
如: 城面: x2+y432= a2

· 珠坐标表示:

$$T(u,v) = (a\cos u\cos v, a\cos u\sin v, a\sin u)$$

$$\overline{D} = \{(u,v): -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq u < \frac{\pi}{2}, o < v < 2\pi\}$$

· 球极投影坐标:



送取球面上除北极(0,0,a)外的任点(x,y,3).

则球面上任一点与(备月,备)间连传及交叉升面。 反而言之: XY平面上任一点与(备月,分连传及还有经过球面上一点。即(11.1/10)与(0,0,a)连传至于

$$(2\frac{du}{a+u+v^{2}}, 2\frac{a^{2}v}{a+u+v^{2}}, a\frac{u+v^{2}-a^{2}}{a+u+v^{2}})$$
.  $\leq 7(u,v)$  D $(u,v)$ 此时即为 $(xy)$ 本面.

对于曲面于(14, V): DI>E3

以及多知变换: ♂: (亚, 页) ∈ D →> (U, V) ∈ D 为 1-1对应(单射.满射

则有曲面产的新老示:

$$\overrightarrow{T}(\overline{u}, \overrightarrow{v}) : \overline{D} \mapsto E^{3}$$

$$\overrightarrow{T}(\overline{u}, \overrightarrow{v}) = T \circ \sigma(\overline{u}, \overrightarrow{v}) = T(u(\overline{u}, \overline{v}), v(\overline{u}, \overline{v}))$$

曲面的"切平面"与"法同"

12:V=bH

h: u=a T(U,V) = (x(U,V), y(U,V), 31 U,V)) (1/1V) €D

固定U=a,则T(a,V)为一空间曲线号,其在V=b时 切向量为: Tv (a, b) = d下 (a, b)

同程,固定V=b,有个(U,b),其切向量为: Tu(a,b)= d+ (a,b). 由曲面定义知: N Tu与下不共传.

则 Yu与Yv 张成了一张平面:[初平面],纪为 Tpo S Tu, Tv被命名为坚标切向量]

过户。垂直于10.5的传称为[法传],可知其与74.7心均垂直. Tu ATV即满足该条件,为一法向量]

TYPS:

①切平面和法代考级选取无头 ②曲面上过 P。点的曲度在P。

刘-切向量全体很成 TpoS

曲面的第一棒形式.

已知: S上慧 P。的切向量 T在由Tu, Tu 张成的平面Tp。S上, 故了可意示为: ゴースだ+ルゼ

ie: E= < ru, ru> F= < ru, rv> G= < rv, rv> 考虑S上的曲线+lu(tl, v(t)),其切同量为:

 $\frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} = T_u \cdot u'(t) + T_v \cdot v'(t)$  曲传在 a < t < c 间弧 治:

 $S = \int_{a}^{c} \left| \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} \right| dt = \int_{a}^{c} \left| E(u'(t))^{2} + 2F(u'(t))(v'(t)) + G(v'(t))^{2} dt \right|$  $\left(\frac{ds}{dt}\right)^{2} = E\left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)^{2} + 2F\left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right) + G\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)^{2} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} I$ 

耶: [= ds'= Edu.du+2Fdudv+ Gdvdv[第-基本形式].

什么叫草丰?保持不变的流光里丰!!

第一基本形式.①不同坐标下保持不变 属于曲面自己的性质.

②台同致换下保持不强.

①不同坐标下保持不验:

假设考ねにいい下:I(u,v)= Edudu+2Fdudv+ Gdvdv 考ねはで)下:I(tv,v)=Edudu+2Fdudv+ Gdvdv

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \langle \tau_{u}, \tau_{u} \rangle \mapsto \langle \tau_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} + \tau_{v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u}, \tau_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} + \tau_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} \rangle \\
& = \langle \tau_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u}, \tau_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \rangle + \langle \tau_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u}, \tau_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} \rangle + \langle \tau_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}, \tau_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \rangle \\
& = E(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + 2F(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}) + G(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + \langle \tau_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}, \tau_{v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \rangle \\
& = E(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + 2F(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}) + G(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + \langle \tau_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}, \tau_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} \rangle \\
& = E(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + 2F(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}) + G(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + \langle \tau_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}, \tau_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} \rangle \\
& = E(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + 2F(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}) + G(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + 2F(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}) + G(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + 2F(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}) + G(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u})^{2} + G(\frac{\partial$$

同報: 
$$F = \langle \gamma_{\overline{u}}, \gamma_{\overline{v}} \rangle = E(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{u}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{v}}) + F(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{u}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{v}} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{u}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{v}}) + G(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{u}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{v}})$$

$$G = \langle \gamma_{\overline{v}}, \gamma_{\overline{v}} \rangle = E(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{v}})^{2} + 2F(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{v}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{v}}) + G(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{v}})^{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
E & F \\
F & G
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial v}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
E & F \\
F & G
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \\
\frac{\partial v}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial v}
\end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
IID \\
J
\end{aligned}$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{u}} d\overline{u} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{v}} d\overline{v}$$

$$dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{u}} d\overline{u} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{v}} d\overline{v}$$

$$dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{u}} d\overline{u} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{v}} d\overline{v}$$

$$(du, dv) = (d\overline{u}, d\overline{v}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{u}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{u}} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{v}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overline{v}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I(\overline{u},\overline{v}) = (d\overline{u},d\overline{v}) \begin{pmatrix} \overline{E} & \overline{F} \\ \overline{F} & \overline{G} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (d\overline{u},d\overline{v}) T / E F / T / du / \overline{v}$$

$$= (du, dv) \int_{F} \left( \frac{F}{F} \right) \int_{Av} \left( \frac{du}{dv} \right)$$

$$= (du, dv) \left( \frac{F}{F} \right) \left( \frac{du}{dv} \right) = I(u, v).$$

曲面的第二基丰形式:

法向量: TunTv

单位法向量: tuntv = n,则有: <Tu,n7=0 0 <Tv,n7=0 ②

这义等Z其科(オ: II=-<dr, dn>

对①式求偏导.

$$0 = \frac{\partial \langle \tau_{u,n7} \rangle}{\partial u} = \langle \tau_{uu,n7} + \langle \tau_{u}, n_{u7} \rangle$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \langle \tau_{u,n7} \rangle}{\partial v} = \langle \tau_{uv,n7} + \langle \tau_{u}, n_{v7} \rangle$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \langle Tu, n \rangle}{\partial V} = \langle TuV, n \rangle + \langle Tu, n_V \rangle$$

对创机基层等.

$$0 = \frac{\partial < \gamma v, n7}{\partial u} = < \gamma vu, n7 + < \gamma v, n4 >$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \langle Tv_1 n \rangle}{\partial V} = \langle Tw_1 n \rangle + \langle Tv_1 n_1 \rangle$$

= L dudu + 2M dudv + N dvdv

范切:实体性气间V上的一个函数

 $\|\cdot\|: V \mapsto [o, \infty)$   $\infty \in \mathbb{N}$ 

满足,①正定性: ||x||ブロ,等号成立、<>> ×=0.

②齐性: ||ax||=||a||·||x|| Yaek.

③ 三角不力式: || 2+4|| ミ || 2|| + 1|4||

这义了范园的线性方间 与风节境性方面.化为(V,11-11).

① Eudid花板: 点xekn, ||x||= √xi+xi+···+xn2

① P指知: 点XERn, ||X||p=(型 |XEIP)中

B max范阳: @中P→∞的情况: maxf /为/, 15j≤n3.

● 西海河: C([a,b])中近义: ||f||p=[ ∫a |f(x)|p] す ||f||m = Sup |f(x)| ||f||m = Sup ||f(x)| ||f||m = Sup |

内极浅导的范姆:  $||x|| = \sqrt{(x,x)}$ 

(正远,齐虽然,三角不可升证明如下:

希望: ||x+y||2 < ||x||4 2||x||·||y||+||y||2

有: ||x+y||2= (xxy, xxy)= ||x||+||y||+2(x,y) 口.

范歇||·|| 选导的距离:d(x,y)=||x-y|| 度量空间: $d:M\times M → [o,\infty)$ .

完备、Guchy到:度量空间点到 \$263为 Couchy到,对 \$20, 习从,s.t.j.k>N有: d(xj,xk)< E,

度影间完备指:每个Cauchyal 收設。

①(kn,1·1),(kn,11·11p)完备.

紧致,度量空间(M,d)的3集E为紧致的,指E中任意点到fx1,x2--3有极限总属于A

> 5%3的极限点推荐在fxnx3 收敛到20

手矣: (M, dm), (N, dn)为内度量空间, f: M →N, f为连续当:

1°) ∀xo∈M, ∀570,∃870,当 dM(x, xo)< 8耐, dN(f(x),f(xo)) < 2

2°) M中代意收叙点到 { xx}, N中点到 { f(xk)}收敛

3°) N的任意开集B的原像f1(B)为M的开集.

MY E70,3870,当 dm (Xx,x)~ S时, dn (f(xx), f(xx))~2.

故k充分大时,  $d_{M}(x_{k},x_{k}) < S \Rightarrow d_{M}(f(x_{k}),f(x_{k})) < S \Rightarrow \lim_{k \to \infty} f(x_{k}) = f(x_{k})$ 

2°)⇒3°).设ACN为形集, XEf(A)要证:∃r70, Br(X) Cf(A).

不然,对 $V \in N$ ,  $B_{1k}(x)$ 不包含于 $f^{\dagger}(A)$ ,  $\mathcal{R}(X) \in B_{1/k}(x) \setminus f^{\dagger}(A)$ , k=1,2. 得到从的点到 $f(X_k)$ , 更收叙到 $(f(X_k),f(X_k)) \mapsto 0$ ,但 $f(X_k) \in A$ 为牙  $\exists \Sigma > 0$ ,  $B_{\Sigma}(f(X)) \subset A$ , k 无方大时,  $f(X_k) \in B_{\Sigma}(f(X)) \subset A$ ,  $f(X_k) \in A$ ,

3°) ヨ1°)·设加EM, サエフロ, f'(Be(f(知)) 为M的开集,且加Ef'(Be(f(知)) ヨ8フロ、Be(元) Cf'(Be(f(知))).

玉宿映射: (M,d)为度量空间,映射 Y: M → M为压缩映射.指:∃O<r<1,st.
dm (4(x),φ(y)) ≤ T dm(x, y).

完备度量空间M的压缩映射:  $f: M \mapsto M$ , 存在唯一 $\chi_0 \in M$ ,  $f(\chi_0) = \chi_0$ .

限点  $x \in M$ , 考虑点到 f(x),  $f(x) \rightarrow f$ , 其中:  $f^n = f \circ f^{h+}$ , 证明其为 Gauchy M, 刚由于完备性缺乏其存在极限.

由压偏映射: d(f(n+1)(x), f(n)(x))≤ rd(f(n)(x), f(n+1)(x))

= Tnd(fix),x)

则由距石的三角不均式性後,加力有:

 $d(f^{(m)}x), f^{(m)}x)) \leq d(f^{(m)}x), f^{(m-1)}x) + d(f^{(m-1)}x), f^{(m-2)}x) + \cdots + d(f^{(m+1)}x), f^{(m-2)}x) + \cdots + d(f^{(m+1)}$ 

由于过度。 $f(x_0) = f(\lim_{n \to \infty} f^{(n)}x_1) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f^{(n+1)}x_1 = x_0$ 成有次。 $x_1, x_1: d(x_0, x_1) = d(f(x_0), f(x_1)) \leq rd(x_0, x_1)$ .