The First Fundamental Form

Outline

1. The First Fundamental Form

Let S be a regular surface, and let $\vec{X} : U \to S$ be a regular parameterization of an open subset of S. The first fundamental form of S with respect to \vec{X} is the matrix

$$g = (d\vec{X})^T (d\vec{X})$$

Since $d\vec{X}$ depends on u and v, the matrix g also depends on u and v. The entries of g are as follows:

$$g \ = \ \begin{bmatrix} \vec{X}_u \cdot \vec{X}_u & \vec{X}_u \cdot \vec{X}_v \\ \\ \vec{X}_v \cdot \vec{X}_u & \vec{X}_v \cdot \vec{X}_v \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. Dot Products and Lengths

We can use the first fundamental form to take the dot product of tangent vectors to the surface. If \vec{a}_1 and \vec{a}_2 are vectors at the same point in the uv-plane, and $\vec{t}_1 = d\vec{X} \vec{a}_1$ and $\vec{t}_2 = d\vec{X} \vec{a}_2$ are the corresponding tangent vectors to the surface, then

$$\vec{t}_1 \cdot \vec{t}_2 = (\vec{a}_1)^T g \, \vec{a}_2.$$

We can also use g to find lengths of tangent vectors to the surface. If \vec{a} is a vector based at a point in the uv-plane and $\vec{t} = d\vec{X} \vec{a}$ is the corresponding tangent vector to the surface, then

$$\|\vec{t}\| = \sqrt{\vec{a}^T g \, \vec{a}}.$$

3. Lengths of Curves

If $\vec{x}(t)$ (for $a \leq t \leq b$) is a curve in the *uv*-plane, and $\vec{y}(t) = \vec{X}(\vec{x}(t))$ is the corresponding curve on the surface, then the length of \vec{y} is

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{\vec{x}'(t)^T g(\vec{x}(t))} \, \vec{x}'(t) \, dt.$$

Stated differently, the length of a curve on the surface is $\int ds$, where

$$ds = \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} du & dv \end{bmatrix} g \begin{bmatrix} du \\ dv \end{bmatrix}}.$$

This quantity ds is known as the **length element** (or **line element**). In can also be written in terms of the entries of the matrix g:

If
$$g = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$$
, then $ds = \sqrt{a du^2 + 2b du dv + c dv^2}$.