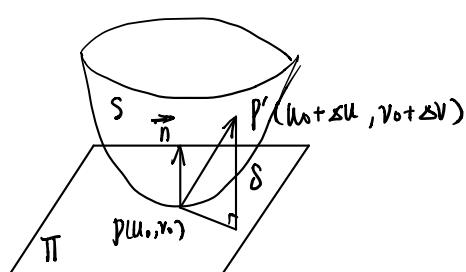


第四章. 曲线的第二基本型.

§4.1 第二基本形.

$$\Pi: \gamma(u, v) \text{ 切平面} \quad n = \frac{\gamma_u \times \gamma_v}{|\gamma_u \times \gamma_v|} \quad (\text{单位法向量})$$

刻画曲面在一点的弯曲程度:



$$\begin{aligned}\delta &= PP' \cdot n \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (L(\Delta u)^2 + 2M\Delta u \cdot \Delta v + N(\Delta v)^2) \\ &\quad + O(\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} L = \gamma_{uu} \cdot n & L = -\gamma_u \cdot n_u \\ M = \gamma_{uv} \cdot n & \text{或} \quad M = -\gamma_u n_v = -\gamma_v n_u \\ N = \gamma_{vv} \cdot n & N = -\gamma_v n_v \end{array}$$

$$\text{II} = d^2(r \cdot n) = -dr \cdot dn = L d^2u + 2M du dv + N d^2v$$

第二基本形式同工，与容许的参数变换无关。

$$\begin{aligned}\square: \quad & L d^2u + 2M du dv + N d^2v \\ &= (du dv) \begin{pmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix} = (du dv) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{L} & \tilde{M} \\ \tilde{M} & \tilde{N} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (d\tilde{u} d\tilde{v}) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{L} & \tilde{M} \\ \tilde{M} & \tilde{N} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d\tilde{u} \\ d\tilde{v} \end{pmatrix} \quad \blacksquare\end{aligned}$$

几何意义: $\text{II} \sim 2\delta$

问题如何!!

ex. 平面与圆柱的第二基本型

$$S_1: \gamma_1 = (u, v, 0) \quad n_1 = (0, 0, 1) \quad dr = (du, dv, 0)$$

$$I_1 = dr \cdot dr = du^2 + dv^2; \quad \text{II}_1 = -dr \cdot dn = 0.$$

$$S_2: \gamma_2 = (a \cos \frac{u}{a}, a \sin \frac{u}{a}, v)$$

$$\gamma_u = (-\sin \frac{u}{a}, \cos \frac{u}{a}, 0) \quad \gamma_v = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$n = \tau_u \times \tau_v / |\tau_u \times \tau_v| = (\cos \frac{u}{a}, \sin \frac{u}{a}, 0)$$

$$\tau_{uu} = (-\frac{1}{a} \cos \frac{u}{a}, -\frac{1}{a} \sin \frac{u}{a}, 0) \quad \tau_{uv} = \tau_{vv} = 0.$$

则: $E = \tau_u \cdot \tau_u = 1 \quad F = \tau_u \cdot \tau_v = 0 \quad G = \tau_v \cdot \tau_v = 1$

$$L = \tau_{uu} \cdot n = -\frac{1}{a} \quad M = N = 0.$$

$$\text{有 } I = du^2 + dv^2 \quad II = -\frac{1}{a} (du)^2$$

结论: S_1 与 S_2 有相同的 I 型, 则可以保长对应.

I 型不同的体现即是几何直观不同.

定理 1.1 $\text{II} \equiv 0 \Leftrightarrow$ 平面 (类比曲线挠率 $\kappa \neq 0$).

$$\text{口.} \Rightarrow r = r(u, v) \quad \text{II} \equiv 0 \Rightarrow L = -\tau_u \cdot n_u = 0 \quad M = -\tau_u \cdot n_v = 0 \quad N = -\tau_v \cdot n_v = 0$$

$$n \nparallel n_u \cdot n = 0, n_v \cdot n = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_u \cdot \tau_u &= 0 \\ n_u \cdot \tau_v &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad | \quad n_u \text{ 与 } \tau \text{ 共线} \quad \text{同理 } n_v \text{ 与 } \tau \text{ 共线}$$

故 n_u, n_v 都是零向量. :

$$dn = n_u du + n_v dv = 0 \quad | \quad dr \cdot n = 0 \quad (\text{判断平面})$$

$$\text{则 } d(r \cdot n) = dr \cdot n + r \cdot dn = 0 \quad | \quad r \cdot n = C. \quad \blacksquare$$

定理 1.2. 求面上的曲面: $\text{II} = C \cdot I$ (P139).

§4.2. 法曲率.

$S: \mathbf{r}(u, v)$, S 上的曲线 $C: u=u(s), v=v(s)$ 即 $\mathbf{r}=\mathbf{r}(u(s), v(s))$.

$$\text{对 } C \text{ 有: } \alpha(s) = r_u \frac{du}{ds} + r_v \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\alpha(s)}{ds} &= k\beta = r_{uu} \left(\frac{du}{ds} \right)^2 + 2r_{uv} \frac{du}{ds} \frac{dv}{ds} + r_{vv} \left(\frac{dv}{ds} \right)^2 \\ &\quad + r_u \frac{d^2u}{ds^2} + r_v \frac{d^2v}{ds^2} \quad (\text{曲率向量}). \end{aligned}$$

曲率向量在 n 上的正交投影为

$$K_n = \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \cdot n = \sim = L \left(\frac{du}{ds} \right)^2 + 2M \frac{du}{ds} \frac{dv}{ds} + N \left(\frac{dv}{ds} \right)^2$$

K_n 即是 S 上曲线 C 的法曲率

$$K_n = K \cos \theta, \quad \theta \text{ 是 } \beta \text{ 与 } n \text{ 的夹角}$$

由上述内容易知: 曲面上在一点相切的曲线有相同的法曲率

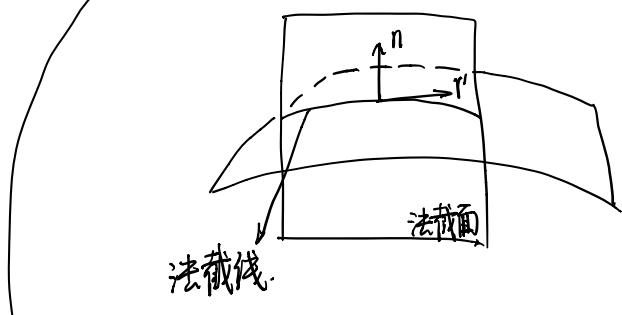
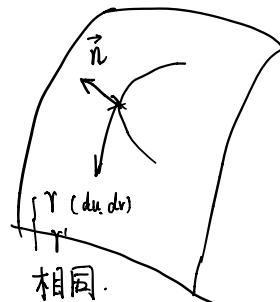
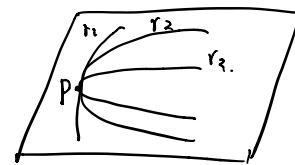
进而: K_n 是关于切方向的函数

$$|\mathbf{r}'(s)|^2 = E \left(\frac{du}{ds} \right)^2 + 2F \frac{du}{ds} \frac{dv}{ds} + G \left(\frac{dv}{ds} \right)^2 = 1$$

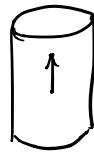
$$\Rightarrow ds^2 = E (du)^2 + 2F du dv + G (dv)^2 = I$$

$$K_n = \frac{L (du)^2 + 2M du dv + N (dv)^2}{ds^2} = \frac{II}{I}.$$

$$K_n = f(du, dv).$$



球面: $k_n = -\frac{1}{R}$, 柱面: $k_n = -\frac{1}{a} \cos^2 \theta$, 平面: 0.



$k_n = f(\theta)$ θ 就是切线方向的意思, 如: 取 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $k_n = 0$, 说明曲线不弯曲
取 $\theta = 0$, $k_n = -\frac{1}{a}$ 恰合球面.

$$k_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{L}{E} + \frac{N}{G} \right) + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{L}{E} - \frac{N}{G} \right) \right)^2 + \left(\frac{M}{\sqrt{EG}} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \cos 2(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$\text{其中 } \cos 2\theta_0 = \frac{1}{2A} \left(\frac{L}{E} - \frac{N}{G} \right); \sin 2\theta_0 = \frac{M}{A\sqrt{EG}}$$

定理 2.2 法曲率必在彼此正交的 2 个切方向上取到最大/小值. (注意是存在).

记最大、最小的 2 个方向为主方向, 对应主曲率.

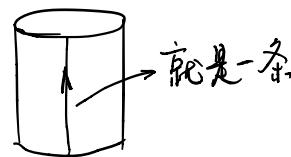
对上述 $k_n(\theta)$. $\theta = \theta_0$ 是最大值: $k_n(\theta_0) = k_1$

$\theta = \theta_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 是最小值: $k_n(\theta_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}) = k_2$.

有 $k_n(\theta) = k_1 \cos^2(\theta - \theta_0) + k_2 \sin^2(\theta - \theta_0)$. Euler 公式

渐近方向: $k_n = 0$ 的切方向.

渐近曲线: S 上的一条曲线, 每一点切方向都是渐近方向.



渐近方向代数上是二次方程的解:

$$II = L(dv)^2 + 2M dudv + N(dv)^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = LN - M^2: \quad ① < 0: 2 \text{ 个} \quad ② = 0: 1 \text{ 个} \quad ③ > 0 \text{ 无}$$

因此得出: **定理 2.3**: 参数曲线网是渐近曲线网 $\Leftrightarrow L = N = 0$.

另: **定理 2.4**: 渐近曲线要为直线, 要么它的 $\alpha \times \beta$ 恰为曲面切面

$$\square: k_n = K \cos \theta, \quad \theta = \angle \beta, n. \quad \blacksquare$$

§4.3. Weingarten 映射与主曲率. (求主方向与主曲率的铺垫).

Gauss 映射: $g(\gamma(u, v)) = n(u, v)$. $S \rightarrow \Sigma : |\gamma| = 1$

类似曲线的映射(忘了叫啥了).

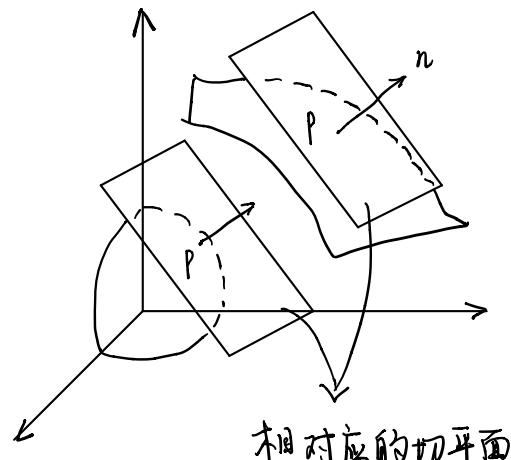
Gauss 映射有以下性质: $g_* : T_p S \rightarrow T_{g(p)} \Sigma$

$$g_*(\gamma_u) = n_u; g_*(\gamma_v) = n_v$$

Weingarten 映射: $W = -g_* : T_p S \rightarrow T_p S$.

温恩戈尔登映射

*由于是映射到单位球上, 故有参数
变化待考虑: $W(dr) = \lambda dr$.



相对应的切平面

应用: (1) $\mathbb{I} = W(dr) \cdot dr = -dn \cdot dr$.

(2). (u, v) 点的2个切方向 $dr, \delta r$ 有 $W(dr) \cdot \delta r = dr \cdot W(\delta r)$.

且有 $K_n = \frac{\mathbb{I}}{I} = \lambda$ (神奇的结论!)

Eular 公式: P点正交的主方向单位向量 e_1, e_2 . 对应主曲率 k_1, k_2 .

则 P处任一切向量 $e = \cos \theta e_1 + \sin \theta e_2$.

$$\text{有 } k_n(\theta) = k_1 \cos^2 \theta + k_2 \sin^2 \theta$$

* 特殊点: 平点与圆点

曲率线: 曲率线 C 在一点切向量都是 S 主方向

$\Leftrightarrow S$ 沿 C 的法线构成可展薄面.

§4.4. 计算主方向与主曲率.

平均曲率 $H = \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{LG - 2MF + NE}{EG - F^2}$

总曲率 (Gauss 曲率) $K = k_1 k_2 = \frac{LN - M^2}{EG - F^2}$

$$k_1 = H + \sqrt{H^2 - K} \quad k_2 = H - \sqrt{H^2 - K}.$$

定理4.2. 参数曲线是彼此正交的主方向 $\Leftrightarrow F = M = 0$.

此时 $k_1 = L/E$ (u), $k_2 = N/G$ (v).

$$I = E du^2 + G dv^2$$

$$II = k_1 E du^2 + k_2 G dv^2$$

... **第三基本形式** $II = g^* I_0$. (P165) 就不考吧.

終 7 □

主曲率:

$$\begin{vmatrix} L - \lambda E & M - \lambda F \\ M - \lambda F & N - \lambda G \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ 满足 } k_1, k_2$$

$$\begin{cases} (L - \lambda E) \delta u + (M - \lambda F) \delta v = 0 \\ (M - \lambda F) \delta u + (N - \lambda G) \delta v = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \delta u \quad \delta v$$

即为主方向