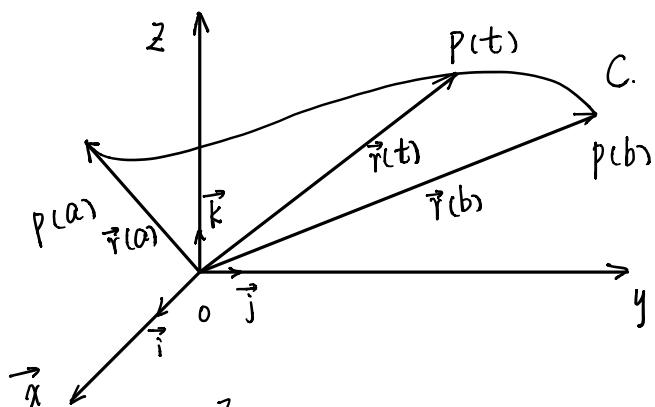


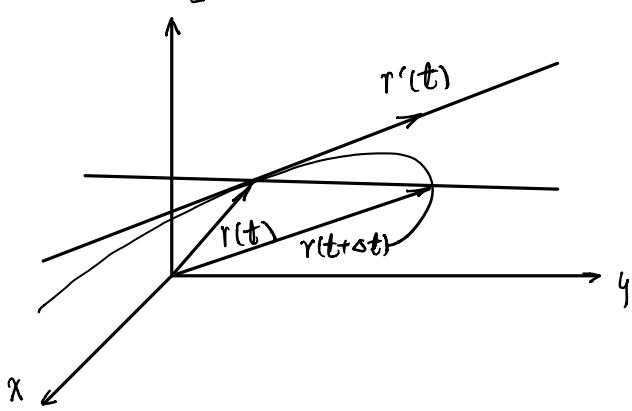
曲线论·(刻画曲线的几何不变量) — 弧长、曲率、挠率.

(最后得到的是以曲率、挠率作为弧长的函数唯一确定曲线)

§2.1. 正则参数曲线



$P: [a, b] \rightarrow E^3$ 此处仍是点集
 $C: \vec{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k}$
 (C的参数方程).



$$\begin{aligned} r'(t) &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} \\ &= (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)). \end{aligned}$$

(切向量)

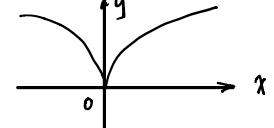
$$\text{切线方程: } X(t) = \vec{r}(t) + \lambda \vec{r}'(t).$$

正则参数曲线: (1). $\vec{r}(t)$ 关于 t 三次以上连续可微

(2). $\forall t: \vec{r}'(t) \neq \vec{0}$.

* $\vec{r}(t)$ 连续可微且直观光滑

ex. $\vec{r}(t) = (t^3, t^2)$



容许的参数变换: (1) $t = t(u)$ 关于 u 三次以上连续可微

(2). $\forall u, t'(u) \neq 0$

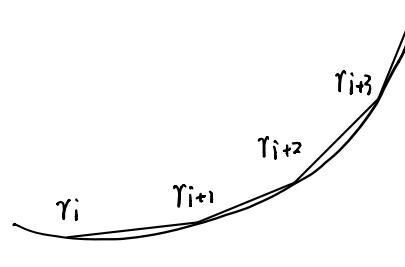
其它形式的参数方程: (1). $\vec{r}(x) = (x, y(x), z(x))$

$$(2). \begin{cases} f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = 0 \\ g(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = 0. \end{cases}$$

§2.2. 曲线的弧长.

$$S = \int_a^b |\vec{r}'(t)| dt \quad (\text{弧长公式, 几何量}).$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n |\vec{r}(t_i) - \vec{r}(t_{i-1})|$$



$$s(t) = \int_a^t |\gamma'(t)| dt \quad \text{满足} \begin{cases} ①. \frac{ds}{dt} = |\gamma'(t)| > 0 \\ ②. s(t) \text{ 三次连续可微} \end{cases}$$

$ds = |\gamma'(t)| dt$ (弧长元素). * 构成一个容许参数变换.

L2.1. t 是 $\gamma(t)$ 弧长参数 $\Leftrightarrow |\gamma'(t)| \equiv 1$. 代入 $s(t)$ 即得

* 曲线以弧长为参数 \Leftrightarrow 切向量场是单位向量场
(可以理解为此时 s 与 t 可直接替换).

§ 2.3. 曲线的曲率与 Frenet 标架.

$\gamma(s) \rightarrow \gamma'(s)$ 单位切向量场, 记为 $\alpha(s)$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{图中: } \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{d\theta}{ds} \right| = \left| \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right| \\ \text{且: } \left| \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right| = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\alpha(s) - \alpha(s + \Delta s)|}{|\Delta s|} \\ = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \left| \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right|}{|\Delta s|} \\ = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{d\theta}{ds} \right|. \end{array} \right\} ?$$

则记 $K(s) = \left| \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right| = |\gamma''(s)|$ 为曲率. 曲率是值

另外: 切线像: $\gamma(s)$ 的切线 $\alpha(s)$ 移至 0 点
其端点描绘的曲线: $\alpha(s)$
(意义即是 $\alpha(s)$ 方程单独拿出来当曲线).

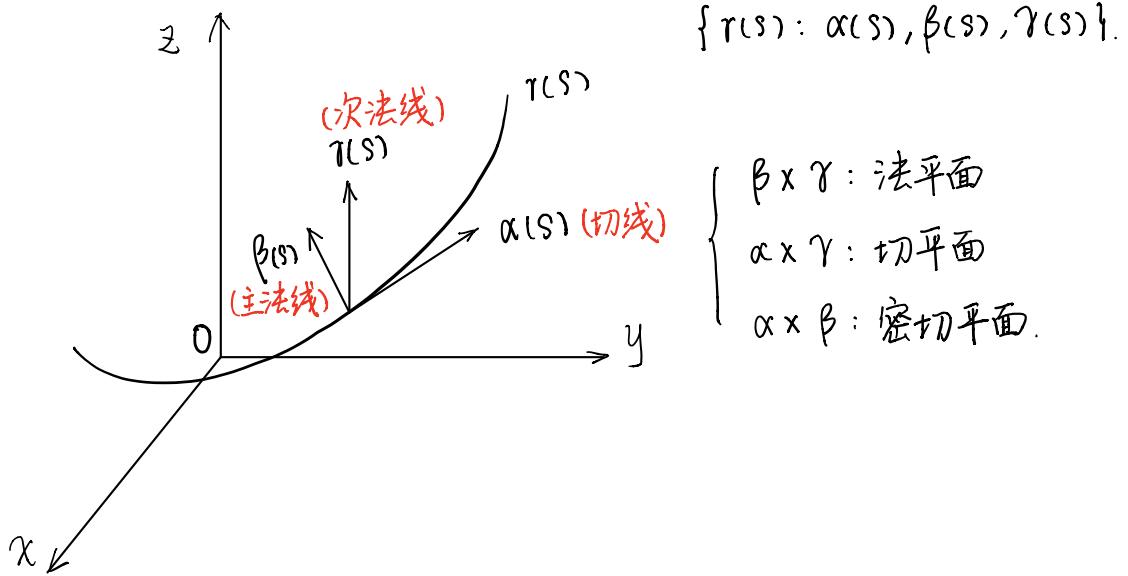
有 $d\tilde{s} = \left| \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right| ds = K(s) ds$ (参考 P30).

$\Rightarrow K(s) = \frac{d\tilde{s}}{ds}$: 曲率是曲线切线像与曲线弧长元素比.

主法向量 $\beta(s)$: $\alpha'(s) = k(s) \cdot \beta(s)$. * 注 $\alpha(s), \beta(s)$ 都是单位的.

次法向量 $\gamma(s)$: $\gamma(s) = \alpha(s) \times \beta(s)$ 也是单位的.

$\alpha(s), \beta(s), \gamma(s)$ 构成单位正交标架 Frenet 标架



Frenet 标架的计算: ① $r = r(s)$: (以 s 为弧长参数)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha(s) = r'(s) \\ K(s) = |\alpha'(s)| \\ \beta = r''(s) / |r''(s)| \\ \gamma = \alpha \times \beta = r'(s) \times r''(s) / |r''(s)| \end{array} \right\} \alpha'(s) = K(s) \cdot \beta(s)$$

② $r = r(t)$: (没有以 s 为弧长参数).

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = |\gamma'(t)| \quad \leftarrow \text{先把弧长参数换为 } s.$$

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|\gamma'(t)|} \Rightarrow \gamma'(t) = |\gamma'(t)| \alpha(t)$$

$$\gamma''(t) = \frac{d|\gamma'(t)|}{dt} \alpha(t) + |\gamma'(t)| \cdot \frac{d\alpha(t)}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d|\gamma'(t)|}{dt} \alpha(t) + |\gamma'(t)|^2 \cdot \underline{K(t) \cdot \beta(t)}$$

$$\gamma'(t) \times \gamma''(t) = |\gamma'(t)|^3 \cdot K(t) \gamma(t)$$

* 此处有用方程作待定系数的求曲率法 (函数方程).

通过上式解出：非弧长参数的Frenet标架计算

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{r'(t)}{|r'(t)|}$$

$$\beta(t) = \gamma(t) \times \alpha(t).$$

$$k(t) = \frac{|r'(t) \times r''(t)|}{|r'(t)|^3}$$

$$= \frac{|r'(t)|}{|r'(t) \times r''(t)|} r'''(t)$$

$$\gamma(t) = \frac{r'(t) \times r''(t)}{|r'(t) \times r''(t)|}$$

$$= \frac{r'(t) \cdot r''(t)}{|r'(t)| \cdot |r'(t) \times r''(t)|} r''(t)$$

问题
ある！

§ 2.4. 扭率与 Frenet 公式

$$\gamma'(s) = \underbrace{\alpha' \times \beta + \alpha \times \beta'}_{\alpha' \text{ 与 } \beta \text{ 同向}} = \alpha \times \beta' \Rightarrow \gamma' \text{ 与 } \beta \text{ 同向}$$

α' 与 β 同向

$$\gamma' = -\tau \cdot \beta.$$

↓

τ 即是扭率 $| \tau | = |\gamma'(s)|$ (也是数值)

$$\tau = -\gamma' \cdot \beta$$

4.1 $\tau = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ 曲线是平面曲线 $\circ \Rightarrow$ 证 $r(s) \cdot \gamma(s_0) = 0$

至此，frenet 公式已推导：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma' = \alpha \\ \alpha' = k \beta \\ \beta' = -k \alpha + \tau \gamma \\ \gamma' = -\tau \beta \end{array} \right.$$

其中 β' 的推导用待定系数
 $\beta' = a \alpha + b \beta + c \gamma$
分别与 α, β, γ 内积。

4.2. 球面曲线： $(\frac{1}{k})^2 + (\frac{1}{\tau} \cdot \frac{d}{ds}(\frac{1}{k}))^2 = C$ (常数).

□. $(r - r_0)^2 = a^2$ 求导： $2(r - r_0) \alpha = 0$

$$\tau - \tau_0 \perp \alpha \Rightarrow \tau - \tau_0 = \lambda \beta + \mu \gamma$$

① $\tau - \tau_0$ 在 $\beta \times \gamma$ 面上 求导: $\alpha = \lambda' \beta + \lambda \beta' + \mu' \gamma + \mu \gamma'$ \downarrow frenet 公式

② 待定系数求 μ, λ

$$= -\lambda \mu \alpha + (\lambda' - \mu \tau) \beta + (\lambda \tau + \mu') \gamma$$

③ 代入求证

$$\Rightarrow -\lambda \mu = 1 ; \lambda' = \mu \tau ; \mu' = -\lambda \tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{1}{\kappa} ; \mu = -\frac{1}{\tau} \frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{1}{\kappa}\right)$$

代入 $\tau - \tau_0 = \lambda \beta + \mu \gamma$ 有成立 \blacksquare

非弧长参数的 Frenet 公式计算:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{\gamma'}{|\gamma'|} \\ \gamma = \frac{\gamma' \times \gamma''}{|\gamma' \times \gamma''|} \\ \beta = \frac{|\gamma'|}{|\gamma' \times \gamma''|} \gamma'' - \frac{\gamma' \cdot \gamma''}{|\gamma'| |\gamma' \times \gamma''|} \gamma' \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \tau = \frac{(\tau', \tau'', \tau''')}{|\tau''|^2} \\ \kappa = \frac{|\gamma' \times \gamma''|}{|\gamma'|^3} \end{array}$$

§2.5. 曲线基本定理 证明不要求

$\tau = \tau_1$, 与 $\tau = \tau_2$, κ 处处不为 0, $\kappa_1 = \kappa_2$, $\tau_1 = \tau_2$.

则 \exists 刚体运动 σ : $\tau_1 \xrightarrow{\sigma} \tau_2$.

□. 设 $f(s) = (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^2 + (\beta_1 - \beta_2)^2 + (\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)^2$ 且假设在 $s=0$ 处 τ_1, τ_2 相同

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{df}{ds} = \sim = 0 \Rightarrow f(s) \equiv 0. \blacksquare$$

总体理念: 给出既定的 $\kappa(s), \tau(s)$ 方程, 曲线唯一确定

至多在空间位置上有差异.

(称为 内在方程).

§ 2.6. 曲线参数方程在一点、标准展开. (不要求)

§ 2.7. 存在对应关系的曲线偶.

对应关系 (P82.)

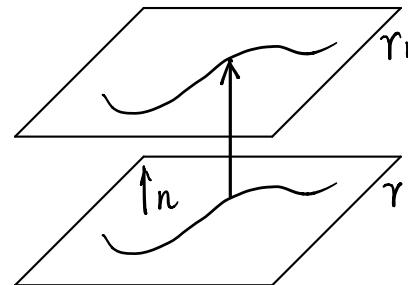
若在不重合的曲线 C_1, C_2 间, 存在一个对应,

s.t.: 每一对对应点处有公共正法线

则两条曲线为 **曲线偶**, 互称 **伴线** / **共轭曲线**

ex. 平面曲线: $\gamma(s)$. 则 $\gamma_1(s) = \gamma(s) + \lambda n(s)$ 就是其伴线.

曲线偶性质:
 ① 对应点距离为定值
 ② 对应点切线成定角.



$$\gamma_2 = \gamma_1 + \lambda \beta_1 \text{ 且有 } \beta_1 = \pm \beta_2.$$

曲线偶存在条件: γ 存在曲线偶 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda k + \mu \tau = 1$. (λ, μ 为常数).

□. 对 $\gamma(s)$ 每一点有 $\gamma_1(s) = \gamma(s) + \lambda \vec{n}(s)$. \rightarrow 也就是 $\beta(s)$.

$$\text{求导: } \alpha_1(s) \frac{d\tilde{s}}{ds} = (1 - \lambda k(s)) \alpha(s) + \lambda \tau \gamma(s)$$

$$\text{有 } \left| \frac{d\tilde{s}}{ds} \right|^2 = (1 - \lambda k(s))^2 + (\lambda \tau)^2$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha(s) \cdot \alpha_1(s)}_{\text{是常数}} \frac{d\tilde{s}}{ds} = 1 - \lambda k(s)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\alpha(s) \cdot \alpha_1(s) \cdot \frac{d\tilde{s}}{ds}}{\left| \frac{d\tilde{s}}{ds} \right|} = C = \frac{1 - \lambda k(s)}{\sqrt{(1 - \lambda k(s))^2 + (\lambda \tau)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda k(s) + \mu \tau(s) = 1.$$

① 表达 $\gamma(s)$ 与 $\gamma_1(s)$
 ② 求导
 ③ 消 $\frac{d\tilde{s}}{ds}$ (涉及 2 条曲
线都要考虑)

这一步是怎么来的:

$$\frac{1 - \lambda k}{\sqrt{(1 - \lambda k)^2 + (\lambda \tau)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{(\lambda \tau)^2}{(1 - \lambda k)^2}}} = C \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda \tau}{1 - \lambda k} = \tau$$

充分性：目标： $\tau_1(s) = \tau(s) + \lambda \beta(s)$ 有 $\beta_1(s) = \pm \beta(s)$ 即可.

$$\tau'_1(s) = \cdots = \mu \tau(s) \alpha(s) + \lambda \tau(s) \gamma(s).$$

* $d\tilde{s}$ 与 ds 不相乘
???

$$\alpha_1(s) = \frac{\tau_1(s)}{|\tau_1(s)|} = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 + \mu^2}} \alpha + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 + \mu^2}} \gamma$$

再用 $\frac{d\alpha_1(s)}{d\tilde{s}} = \sim = C \cdot \beta(s)$. 即证 \square .

曲线偶的延伸：渐伸线 C_1 切线恰为 C_2 法线

C_2 是 C_1 渐伸线， C_1 是 C_2 渐缩线.

γ 的渐伸线方程： $\tau_1 = \tau + (C - s)\alpha$, C 是任一常数.

γ 的渐缩线方程： $\tau_1 = \tau + \frac{1}{k(s)}\beta - \frac{1}{k}(\tan \int \tau ds)\gamma$

\square . $\tau_1 = \tau + \lambda(s)\alpha(s)$. 求导： $\alpha_1(s) = \alpha(s) + \lambda'(s)\alpha(s) + \lambda(s)k(s)\beta(s)$

两边乘 $\alpha(s)$ 有 $\underbrace{\alpha_1(s) \cdot \alpha(s)}_{\text{垂直}} = 1 + \lambda'(s) = 0$

就有 $\lambda(s) = C - s$. \square

\square . $\tau_1 = \tau + \lambda(s)\beta + \mu(s)\gamma$.

i 求导： $\alpha_1 = \alpha + \lambda'\beta + \lambda(-k\alpha + \tau\gamma) + \mu'\gamma + \mu\tau\beta$
 $= (1 - \lambda k)\alpha + (\lambda' + \mu\tau)\beta + (\lambda\tau + \mu')\gamma$.

乘 α ： $0 = 1 - \lambda k \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{k}$: $\alpha_1 = (\lambda' + \mu\tau)\beta + (\lambda\tau + \mu')\gamma$

ii $\tau_1 - \tau$ 是 τ_1 切线. 即有

$\Delta?$ $\frac{\lambda' + \mu\tau}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda\tau + \mu'}{\mu} \Rightarrow$ 解出 μ .

§2.8. 平面曲线 (不考)