第61讲空间曲线的弧长与曲率







曲线弧长概念

空间曲线曲率及其计算

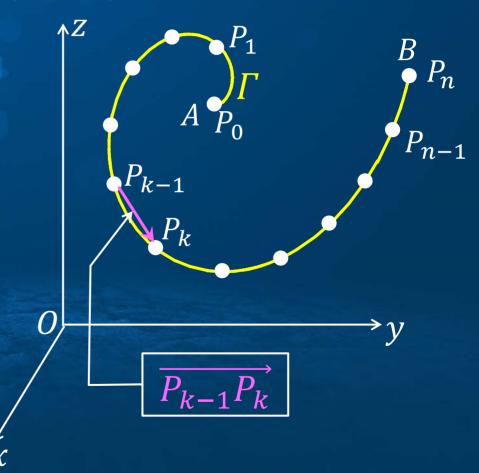
主法向量与副法向量





定义1 设 $\Gamma = \widehat{AB}$ 为一条空间曲线,在其上依次插入个分点: $A = P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{k-1}, P_k, \dots, P_{n-1}, P_n = B$

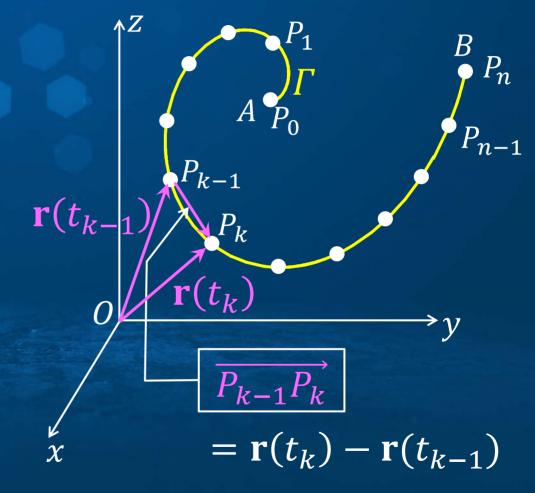
记 $\lambda = \max_{1 \le k \le n} |P_{k-1}P_k|$, 若 $\lambda \to 0$ 时 , $\sigma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n |P_{k-1}P_k|$ 趋于有限数s , 且与对 Γ 上分点的插入方式无关 , 则称曲线 Γ 是可求长的 , s 称为曲线的长度(或弧长),





$$s = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} |P_{k-1}P_k|.$$

假设 Γ : $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)(a \le t \le b)$ 为 光滑曲线, $\overrightarrow{OP_k} = \mathbf{r}(t_k)$, 并且 $t_{k-1} < t_k(k = 0,1,\dots,n)$, 则有 $|P_{k-1}P_k| = |\mathbf{r}(t_k) - \mathbf{r}(t_{k-1})|$ $= \left| \frac{\mathbf{r}(t_k) - \mathbf{r}(t_{k-1})}{t_k - t_{k-1}} \right| |t_k - t_{k-1}|$ $\approx |\mathbf{r}'(t_k)|\Delta t$





$$s = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} |P_{k-1}P_k| \right] \sum_{k=1}^{n} |P_{k-1}P_k| \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} |\mathbf{r}'(t_k)| \Delta t$$

记 $d = \max_{1 \le k \le n} \Delta t_k$,由 $\mathbf{r}'(t)$ 的连续性及定积分的定义,有

$$s = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} |P_{k-1}P_k| = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} |\mathbf{r}'(t_k)| \Delta t_k = \int_{a}^{b} |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt$$

对空间曲线 Γ : $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))(a \le t \le b)$, 有

$$S = \int_a^b |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_a^b |(x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))| dt$$

弧长计算公式
$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt$$



例1 计算螺旋曲线 Γ : $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(\cos t, \sin t, \frac{1}{3}t\right) (0 \le t \le 3\pi)$ 的弧长.

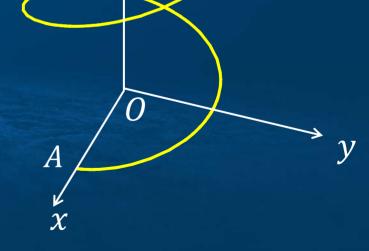
【例1解】

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left(-\sin t, \cos t, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + \cos^2 t + \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$$



$$s = \int_0^{3\pi} |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_0^{3\pi} \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} dt = \sqrt{10}\pi$$

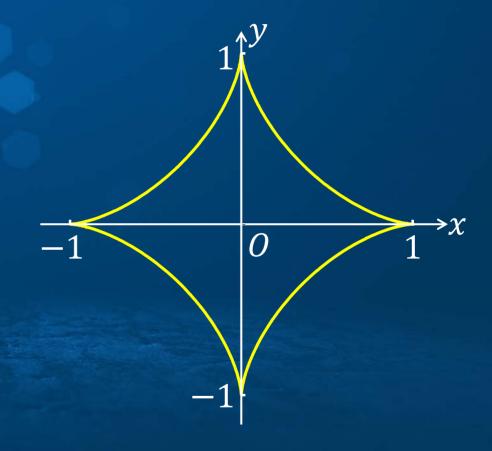




例2 求星形曲线 $L: x = \cos^3 t, y = \sin^3 t \ (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 的弧长.

平面曲线弧长计算公式

$$s = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)} dt$$





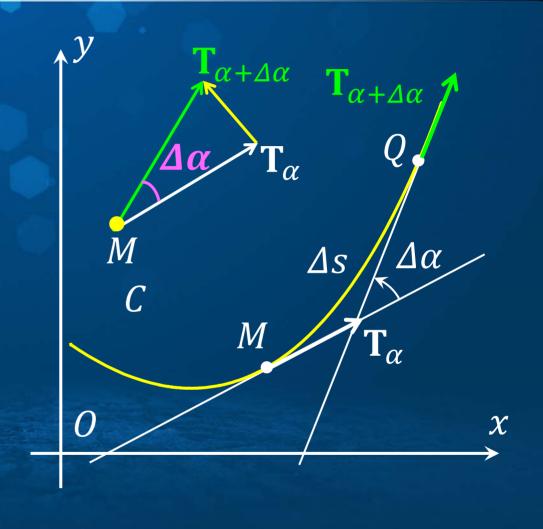
平面曲线的曲率:

$$K = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right| = \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}\alpha}{\mathrm{d}s} \right|.$$

如果 \mathbf{T}_{α} , $\mathbf{T}_{\alpha+\Delta\alpha}$ 为单位切向量

$$|\mathbf{T}_{\alpha+\Delta\alpha}-\mathbf{T}_{\alpha}|=2\sin\frac{\Delta\alpha}{2}\sim\Delta\alpha$$

$$K = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \left| \frac{\mathbf{T}_{\alpha + \Delta \alpha} - \mathbf{T}_{\alpha}}{\Delta s} \right| = \left| \frac{\mathbf{dT}}{\mathbf{ds}} \right|.$$



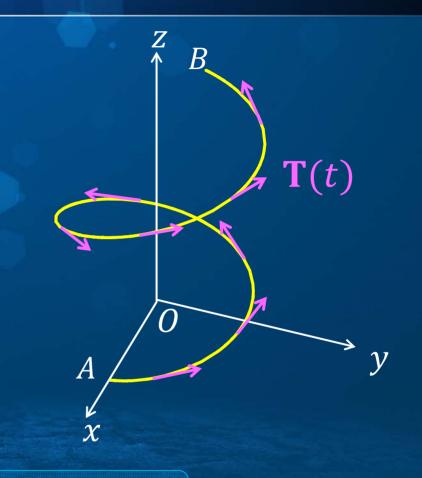


定义 设 Γ : $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)$ 为空间曲线,其中 $\mathbf{r}(t)$ 具有二阶导数, $\mathbf{T}(t)$ 为单位切向量,即

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

则曲线的曲率定义为

$$K = \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{T}}{\mathrm{d}s} \right| = \frac{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|}.$$







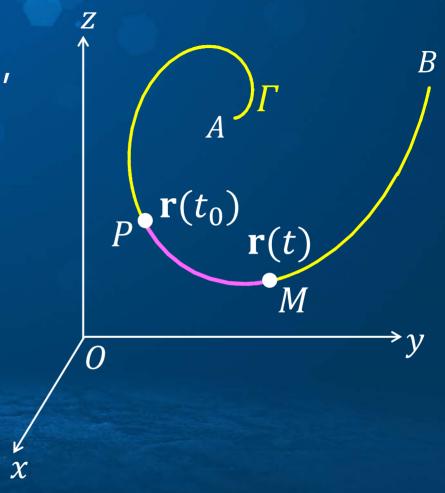
对光滑空间曲线 Γ : $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)(a \le t \le b)$, 定义基于点 $\mathbf{r}(t_0)$ 的弧长函数:

$$s(t) = \int_{t_0}^{t} |\mathbf{r}'(\tau)| d\tau$$
$$s'(t) = |\mathbf{r}'(t)| > 0$$

所以s(t)为单调增加函数.

光滑空间曲线 Γ : $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(s)$

$$\mathbf{r}'(s) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}}{\mathrm{d}s} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}}{\mathrm{d}t}\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}s} = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|}$$



曲线的单位切向量



设光滑空间曲线方程为 Γ : $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(s)$,则有

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

$$K = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \left| \frac{\mathbf{T}_{\alpha + \Delta \alpha} - \mathbf{T}_{\alpha}}{\Delta s} \right| = \left| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} \right| = |\mathbf{r}''(s)|.$$

例3 试将螺旋线 $\mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t)\mathbf{i} + (\sin t)\mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{k}$ 表示成弧长s为参数的描述形式 $\mathbf{r}(s)$,并验证 $K = |\mathbf{r}''(s)|$.



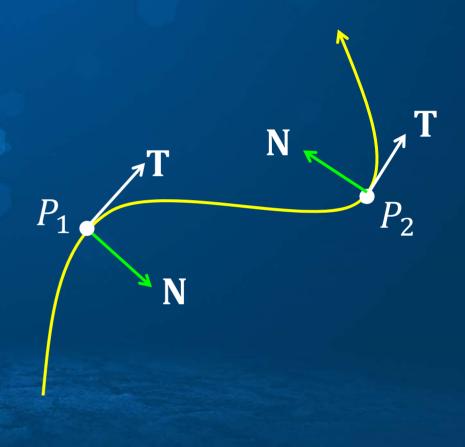
● 主单位法向量

设曲线由 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)$ 确定,定义曲线的主单位法向量为

$$\mathbf{N} = \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}$$

其中T(t)为单位切向量

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





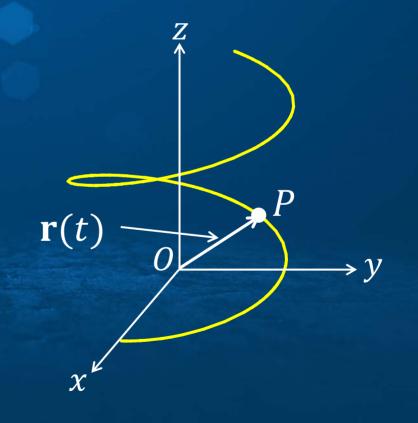
例4 试求螺旋线

 $\mathbf{r}(t) = (a\cos t)\mathbf{i} + (a\sin t)\mathbf{j} + bt\mathbf{k}(a, b \ge 0, a^2 + b^2 \ne 0)$

的曲率K与主单位法向量N.

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

$$\mathbf{N} = \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}$$





● 副法向量

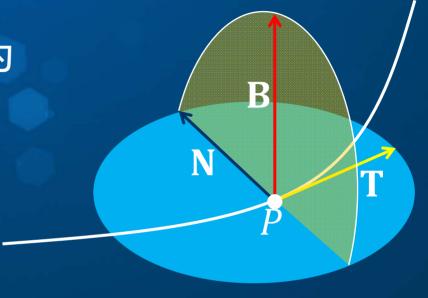
在 $K \neq 0$ 的点,定义副法向量为

$$B = T \times N$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{B}}{\mathrm{d}s} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{T}}{\mathrm{d}s} \times \mathbf{N} + \mathbf{T} \times \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{N}}{\mathrm{d}s}$$

$$= \mathbf{T} \times \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{N}}{\mathrm{d}s} = -\tau \mathbf{N}$$

$$\tau = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{B}}{\mathrm{d}s} \cdot \mathbf{N}$$
 ——曲线的挠率



{T, N, B}为右手单位正交系

{T, N, B}为Frenet标架



曲率
$$K = \left| \frac{dT}{ds} \right|$$

挠率 $\tau = -\frac{dB}{ds} \cdot N$

$$\frac{dB}{ds} = -\tau N \Rightarrow |\tau| = \left| \frac{dB}{ds} \right|$$

