

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right]^{\text{tan}} + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right]^{\text{hor}}$$

$$= T(s) + V(s) N(s).$$

$$= \alpha(s) \ell(s) + \begin{bmatrix} V(s) \\ \omega \ell \end{bmatrix} N(s).$$

$$\omega_j^i = \hat{\omega}_j^i(s) ds \quad \hat{Q} = (\hat{\omega}_j^i(s))$$

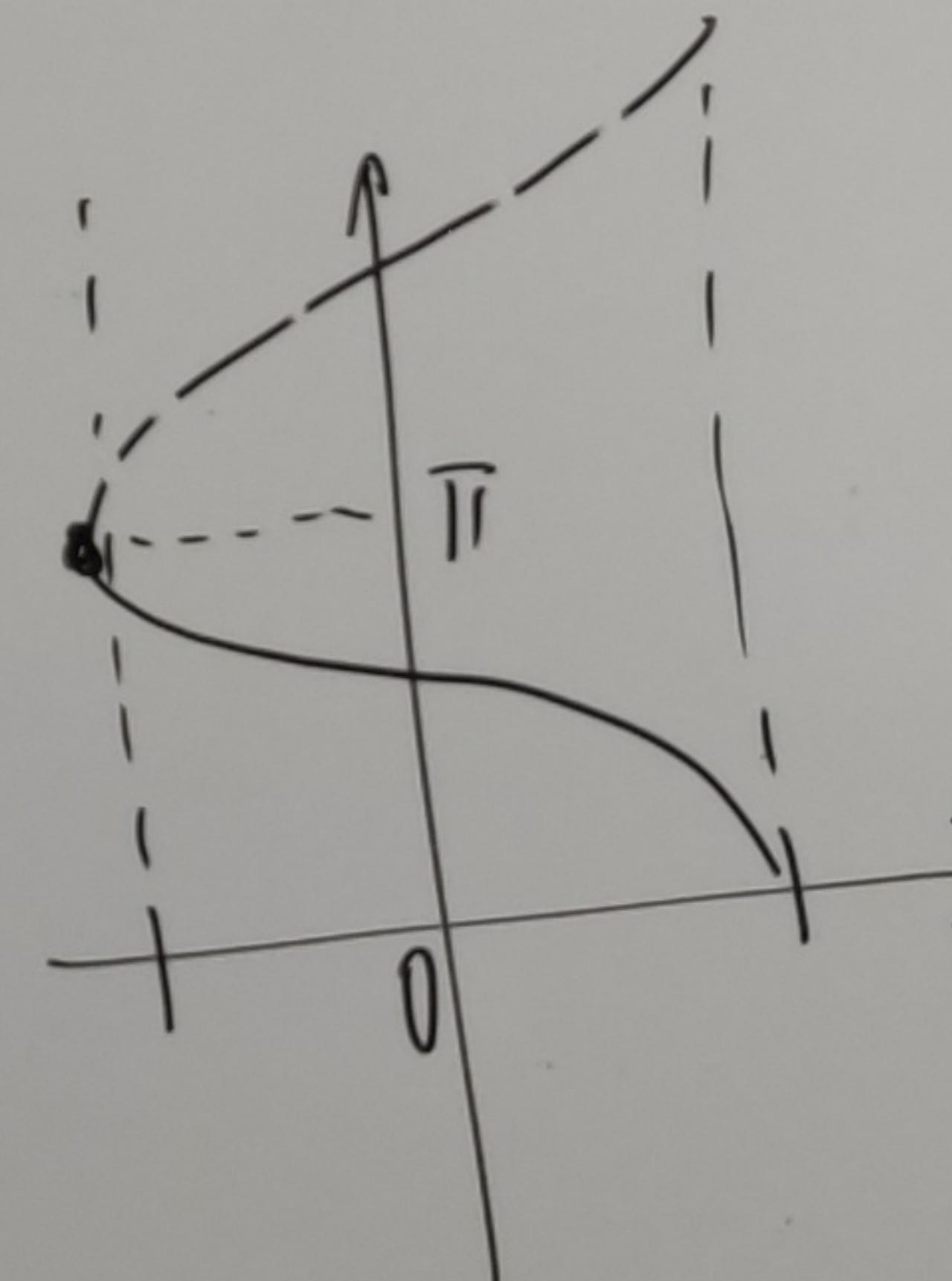
$$Q\left(\frac{d}{ds}\right) = K.$$

$$(\hat{Q} = K)$$

$$\underline{\theta}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\pi\mathbb{Z} : C^\infty \text{-map} \text{arc}$$

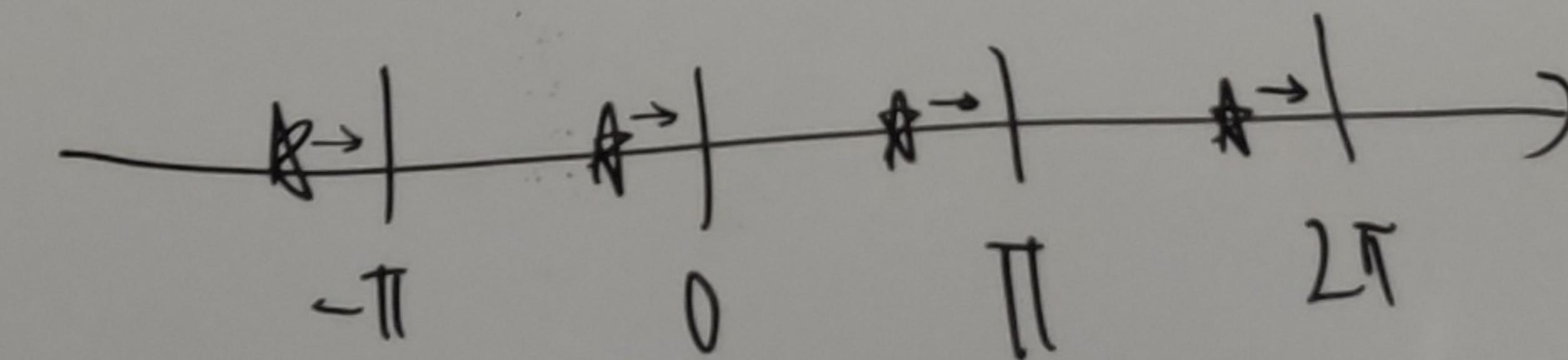
$$n = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \circ \pi \text{ at } \theta.$$

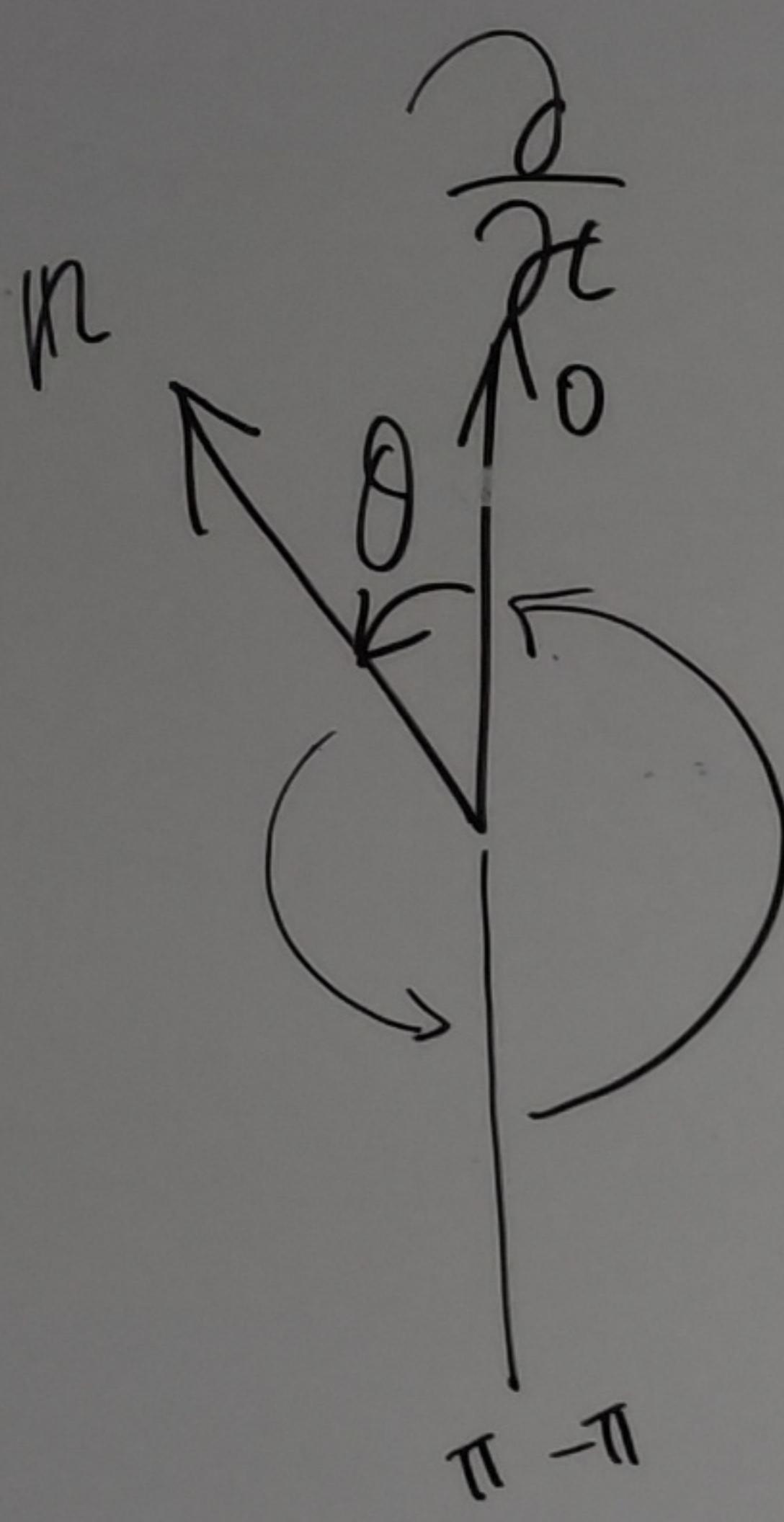
$$\theta = \arccos \left(\underbrace{\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, n \right\rangle}_{-1 \leq \leq 1} \right) \in [0, \pi]$$



$$\underline{\theta}: I \xrightarrow{C^\infty} \mathbb{R}/\pi\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a, b \in \mathbb{R} &\Leftrightarrow \exists m \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a \sim b &\Leftrightarrow \exists m \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } a - b = m\pi \end{aligned}$$





$$\theta(s) \in (-\pi, \pi]$$

$$(0, 2\pi]$$

$$\theta(s) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\phi(s) = \int \omega \dot{\theta} ds.$$

$$\gamma(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi \\ \sin \phi \\ \int \omega \dot{\theta} ds \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} \omega \dot{\theta} \\ \omega \dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma' = \begin{pmatrix} -\dot{\theta} \sin \phi \\ \dot{\theta} \cos \phi \\ \omega \dot{\theta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta \sin \phi \\ \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \theta = \omega$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = d \theta + \gamma n \quad \left(d = \omega \bar{\theta} \right)$$

$$\left(\gamma = \omega \bar{\theta} \right) \text{ Let } \bar{\theta} = \bar{\theta} = 0$$

$$\bar{\theta} = \theta$$

$$n = F \times \theta$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \omega \dot{\theta} \\ \omega \dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta \sin \phi \\ \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \omega \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \\ -\omega \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \\ \omega \dot{\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ds = \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, e \right\rangle$$

$$= \omega \dot{\theta}$$

$$\gamma(s) = \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, n \right\rangle$$

$$= \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \cos \bar{\theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \omega \bar{\theta} = \omega \theta$$

$$\therefore \bar{\theta} = \theta //$$

(3.16)

$$\begin{cases} (3.17) \text{ と } \\ A := \bar{F}_{(S_0)} F_{(S_0)}^{-1} (\in SO(3)), \\ \tilde{F}_{(S)} := A F_{(S)} (\tilde{F}: I \rightarrow SO(3)) \text{ とおく.} \end{cases}$$

(3.17)

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{F}' = AF' = AFK = \tilde{F}K \\ & \tilde{F}_{(S_0)} = AF_{(S_0)} = \bar{F}_{(S_0)} \underbrace{F_{(S_0)}^{-1} F_{(S_0)}}_{= \bar{F}_{(S_0)}} \end{aligned}$$

して

$$\therefore \text{解が} \tilde{F}_{(S)} (= \bar{F}_{(S)}) = AF_{(S)}.$$

(3.18)

矢に初期値が

一致することの議論が

(3.17) とて3.

$$\begin{cases} A := \bar{F}(s_0) F(s_0)^{-1} (\in SO(3)), \\ \tilde{F}(s) := A F(s) \quad (\tilde{F}: I \rightarrow SO(3)) \text{ とおく.} \end{cases}$$

$$v \quad \tilde{F}' = AF' = AFK = \tilde{F} K$$

$$v \quad \tilde{F}(s_0) = AF(s_0) = \bar{F}(s_0) \underbrace{F(s_0)^{-1} F(s_0)}_{= \bar{F}(s_0)}$$

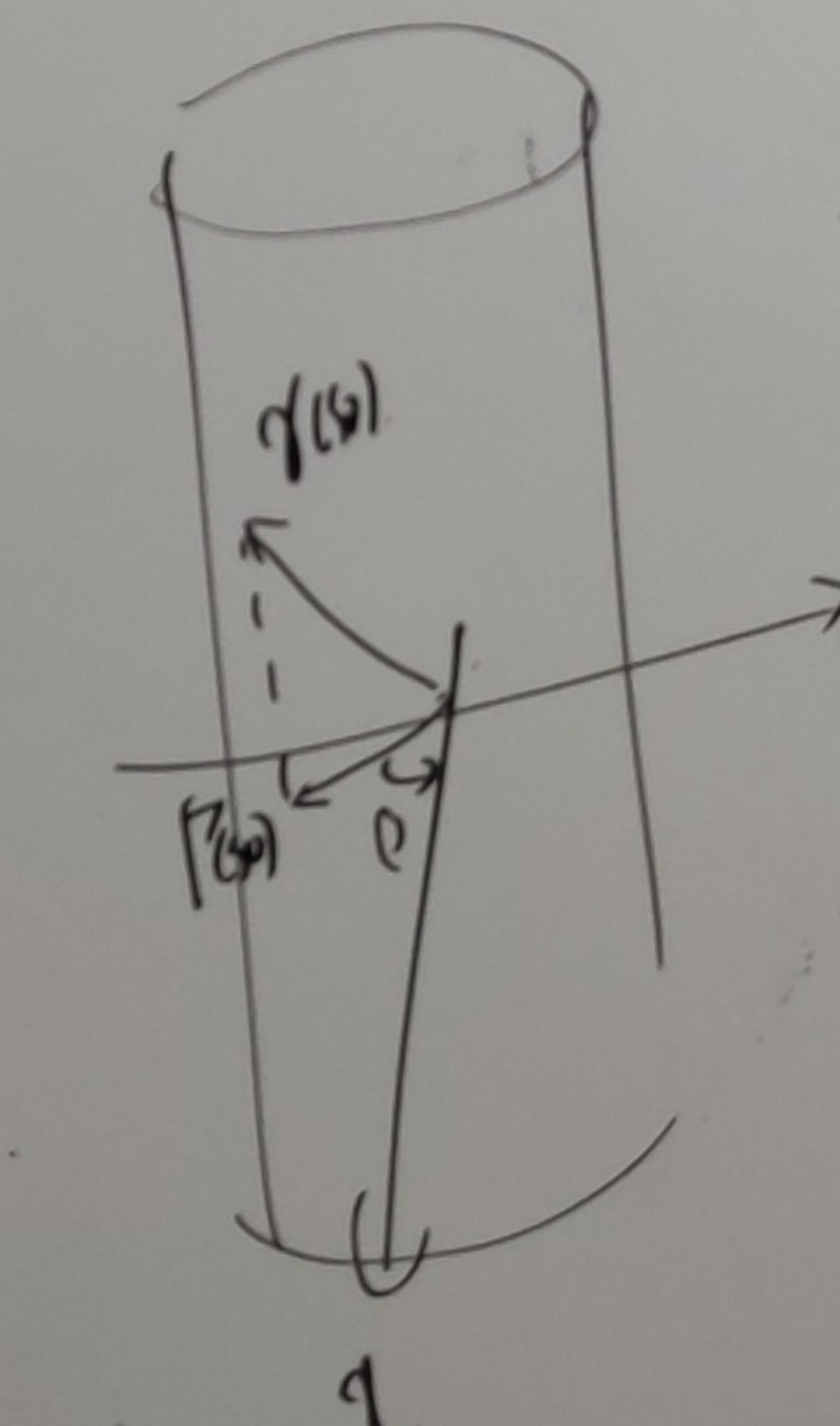
$$\therefore \text{解の唯一性より } \tilde{F}(s) \left(= \bar{F}(s)\right) = AF(s).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lem 3} \quad A(s) &= \bar{F}(s) F(s)^{-1} \\ &= \bar{F}(s) F(s)^T \quad \text{とおこう.} \\ A' &= \bar{F}' F^T + \bar{F} (F^T)^T \\ &= \bar{F}' F^T + \bar{F} (F')^T \\ &= \bar{F}' F^T + \bar{F} K^T \bar{F}^T = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Lem. $\begin{cases} \gamma: I \rightarrow S^1 \times \mathbb{R} : (1), (2) \text{ を満たす.} \\ s_0 \in I: \text{ 固定.} \end{cases}$

$$\exists \beta \text{ s.t. } B F(s_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ 0 & \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} T = F(s_0) \\ B = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta & 0 \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \theta_0 = \theta(s_0) \end{cases}$$



R^2, S^1, H^2
Kが曲線を一つの
元の (up to isometry).

$S^1 \times R, H^1 \times R$
 $[0] (-f_{Kds})^p$
Kが曲線を一つの
元の (up to isometry)

(3.17) と 3.

$$\begin{cases} A := \bar{F}(s_0) F(s_0)^{-1} (\in SO(3)), \\ \tilde{F}(s) := A F(s) (\tilde{F}: I \rightarrow SO(3)) \text{ とおく.} \end{cases}$$

$$v \quad \tilde{F}' = AF' = AFK = \tilde{F} K$$

$$v \quad \tilde{F}(s_0) = A F(s_0) = \bar{F}(s_0) \underbrace{F(s_0)^{-1}}_{= \bar{F}(s_0)} F(s_0)$$

$$\therefore \text{解の唯一性より } \tilde{F}(s) (= \bar{F}(s)) = AF(s).$$

Lem 3

$$A(s) = \bar{F}(s) F(s)^{-1}$$

$$= \bar{F}(s) F(s)^T \quad \text{表すよ.}$$

$$A' = \bar{F}' F^T + \bar{F} (\bar{F}')^T$$

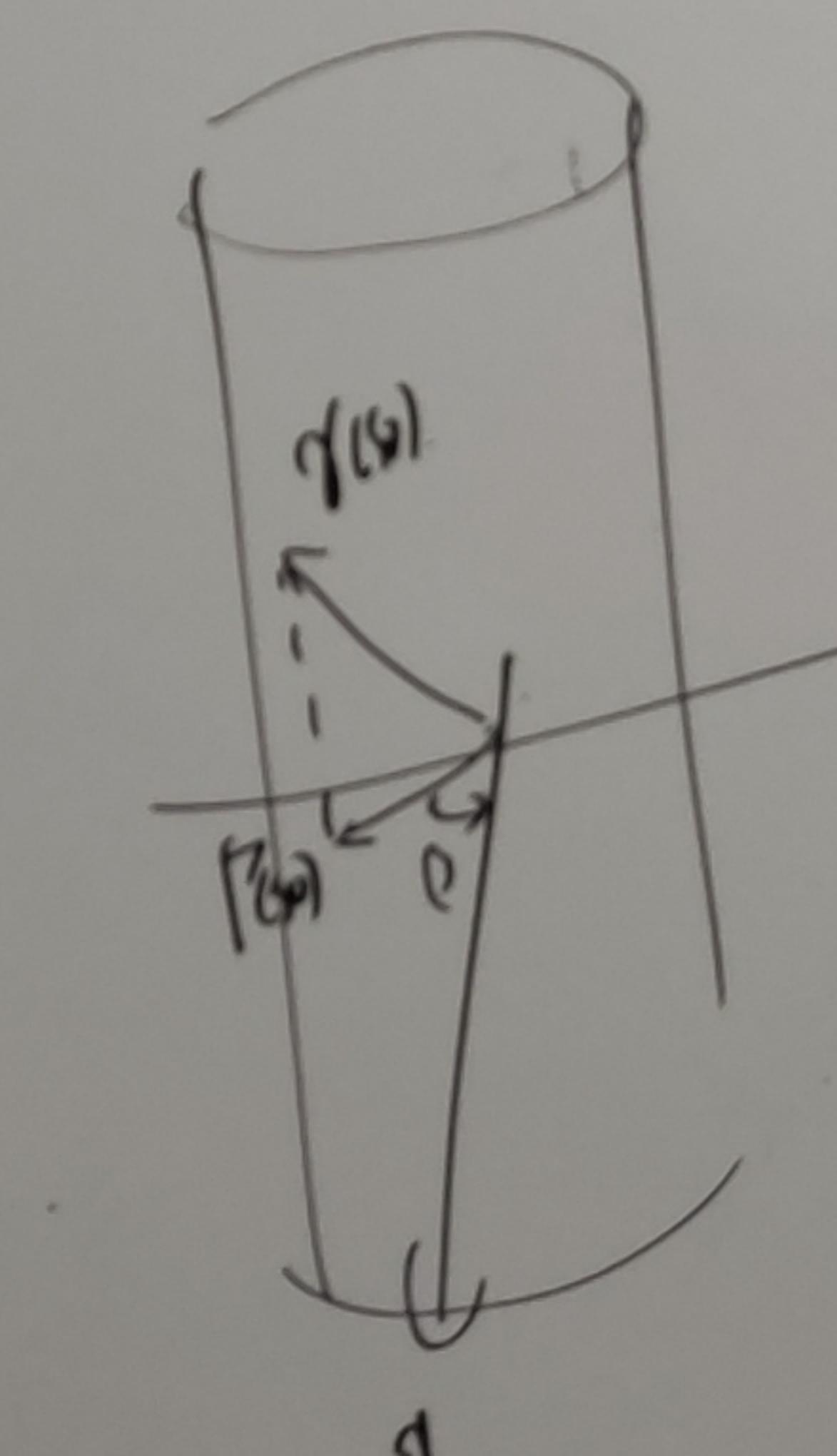
$$= \bar{F}' F^T + \bar{F} (F')^T$$

$$= \bar{F} K F^T + \bar{F} K^T F^T = 0$$

Lem. $\begin{cases} \gamma: I \rightarrow S^1 \times \mathbb{R} : (1), (2) \text{ を満たす.} \\ s_0 \in I: \text{ 固定.} \end{cases}$

$$\exists \beta \text{ st. } B F(s_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ 0 & \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} T = \tilde{F}(s_0) \\ B = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta & 0 \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \theta_0 = \theta(s_0) \end{cases}$$



R^2, S^1, H^2
 [K] 曲線を一意的
 定め. (up to isometry).

$$S^1 \times \mathbb{R}, H^1 \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$[B] (= \int_K ds) \#$$

$$\text{曲線 } \gamma \text{ と } K \text{ の } \# \text{ (up to isometry)}$$

$S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ の場合、 K を曲率と定めた。
一般的に定められない。

($\gamma, (K(s), \theta_0)$ を決める)

(ライン、時間調整)

$\partial\phi / \partial t = \int \kappa ds$

($\phi = \int \cos \theta ds$)

$\times \mathbb{R}$ も同様の定理を得た。

或的性質。

(T固定定理) $\exists S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ で
不成立。

Fenchel.

$S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ における曲線論の基本定理

1. 問題・背景

- Daniel 論文を読んだ。
- $S^n \times \mathbb{R}, H^n \times \mathbb{R}$ の超曲面の基本定理。

Gauss, Codazzi 方程式

$$+ (\textcircled{*}_1) + (\textcircled{*}_2)$$

証明: (M, ds^2, S, T, ν) ($n \geq 2$)

$\Rightarrow \exists f: M \rightarrow S^n \times \mathbb{R} \text{ (or } H^n \times \mathbb{R})$.

等長埋め込み st. (i) ~ (iv)

(i) f の第一基底形 $= ds^2$

(ii) " 形作用素 $= S$

(iii) $\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right]^T = df(T) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right]^T \cdot n = \nu$

問. $n=1$ の場合どうか?

(γ , $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}, H^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ の曲線論の
基本定理)

E^2, S^2, H^2 の曲線論との比較。

2. $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ の曲線論

$\gamma: I \rightarrow S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$: 正則曲線.

$$\Rightarrow \exists s \text{ s.t. } \|\gamma'(s)\| = 1.$$

(弧長パラメータ)

$$P_{(s)}, \theta, n, \tau$$

$$K, \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = [\tau] + [n]$$

$$= T_{(s)} + \gamma(s)n.$$

$$= \alpha^{(s)} \theta^{(s)} + \gamma(s)n(s).$$

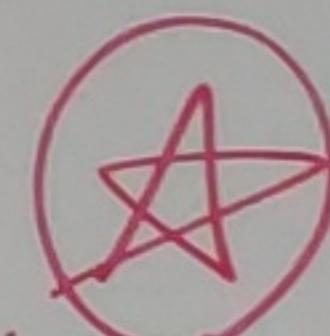
$$(\alpha^2 + \nu^2 = 1).$$

Def. $\begin{cases} d - \alpha \theta^{(s)} \\ \nu = \cos \theta^{(s)} \end{cases}$ \in 2次元開取 $\Omega^{(s)}$
 \in angle function by

命題

$$\theta(s) = K(s).$$

$\therefore \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$ 成立



$$S^1 \times \mathbb{R} = \{(x, y, t) \in E^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

E^3 の部分多様体

(向量場) 等長変換 : $(x, y, t) \mapsto (x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta, x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta, t + c)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ t \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

3. $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ の曲線論の基本定理.

主定理

$$\theta \mapsto {}^\exists \gamma$$

Remark . E^2, S^2, H^2 の場合, K の曲線を定めた.

$K(s)$ が IT で, γ が一意的に定められる.

$\theta(s)$ も必要. ($t_0 < t$, $(K(s), \theta_0)$ を決める)

4. 証明. (アーチライン, 時間調整)

$$\text{存在} : \gamma(s) = \left(\cos \phi, \sin \phi, \int \sin \theta \, ds \right)$$

$$(\phi = \int \cos \theta \, ds).$$

一意性: $\sim \sim \sim$

5. J. J. C. . $H^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ と同様の定理を得た.

・下枝的性質.

・4頂点定理. $\exists f^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ が成り立.

1. 問題・背

Daniel 論

$S^n \times \mathbb{R}$, H

Gauss, Co

+ (

etc. (

\Rightarrow $\exists f$

等

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

3/1 YNU-JWS

3/14 17:00~

3月15日

HNSU論文

読文 (どこかで読めばわかる)
読めばわかる

この日に 3月・4月の予定を決める。

学年, D入試 (5月末)

(5月上旬)