

3 第十四次作业

14.1: Σ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中的曲面称为极小曲面, 如果 Σ 的平均曲率为零。设 $z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ 为极小曲面:

- 推导 $z = f(x, y)$ 为极小曲面满足的微分方程;
- 验证以下曲面为极小曲面
 - 正螺面 (Helicoid): $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$;
 - 悬链面 (Catenoid): $z = \cosh^{-1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;
 - Scherk 曲面: $z = \ln \frac{\cos x}{\cos y}$ 。

Proof. (1) 图 $\Sigma: \mathbf{r} = (x, y, f(x, y))$ 的第一、二基本形式为

$$I = (1 + f_x^2)dx^2 + 2f_{xy}dxdy + (1 + f_y^2)dy^2, \quad II = \frac{1}{(1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2)^{1/2}}(f_{xx}dx^2 + 2f_{xy}dxdy + f_{yy}dy^2)$$

计算平均曲率 H 得

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \frac{LG - 2MF + NE}{EG - F^2} = \frac{1}{2W^3} ((1 + f_y^2)f_{xx} - 2f_x f_y f_{xy} + (1 + f_x^2)f_{yy})$$

取 $H = 0$ 就得到极小曲面方程 (极小图)。

(2) 需要验证的曲面都是图, 所以计算需要的量, 代入 (1) 的极小曲面方程即可验证:

- 对正螺面: $z_x = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, z_y = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, z_{xx} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, z_{xy} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, z_{yy} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$, 验证成立;
- 对悬链面, 记 $A = \sinh(\cosh^{-1}(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}))$, 则 $z_x := \frac{x}{A\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, z_{xx} = \frac{A^2 y^2 - x^2(x^2 + y^2)}{A^3(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, z_{xy} = \frac{A^2 xy - xy(x^2 + y^2)}{A^3(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$
- 对 Scherk 曲面: $z_x = -\tan x, z_y = \tan y, z_{xx} = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}, z_{yy} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 y}, z_{xy} = 0$ □

14.2: 给出定义在全平面上的极小图是 (平面) 全测地的另一个证明:

- 证明 Jorgens 定理: 如果定义在整个 xy 参数平面上的函数 $\varphi(x, y)$ 满足

$$\varphi_{xx}\varphi_{yy} - \varphi_{xy}^2 = 1$$

且 $\varphi_{xx} > 0$, 则 $\varphi_{xx}, \varphi_{xy}, \varphi_{yy}$ 必为常数。

- 证明 $F(w) = F(u + iv) = (x - \varphi_x(x, y)) - i(y - \varphi_y(x, y))$ 是复解析函数;
- 证明 $F'(w)$ 为有界的解析函数, 由此推出 $\varphi_{xx}, \varphi_{xy}, \varphi_{yy}$ 为常值。
- 用 Jorgens 定理证明 Bernstein 定理。

Proof. (1-1) 定义变换 $(u, v) = (x + \varphi_x, y + \varphi_y)$, 计算 $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}$ 有

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \varphi_{xx} & \varphi_{xy} \\ \varphi_{xy} & 1 + \varphi_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \implies \det \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = 2 + \varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy}$$

因为 $\varphi_{xx} > 0$, 所以由题设方程知道 $\varphi_{yy} > 0$, 所以这个变换是保定向的坐标变换, 可以取逆矩阵即可得到 x_u, x_v, y_u, y_v 的表达, 在新坐标诱导的复坐标下, 下式为零说明 $F(w)$ 是复解析的:

$$\frac{\partial F(w)}{\partial \bar{w}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + i \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_x x_u + F_y y_u + i F_x x_v + i F_y y_v}{2 + \varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy}} = \frac{1 - \varphi_{xx} \varphi_{yy} + \varphi_{xy}^2}{2 + \varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy}} = 0$$

(1-2) 直接计算 $F'(w) = (\varphi_{yy} - \varphi_{xx}) + 2i\varphi_{xy}$, 取模长, 由 $S := \varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy} > 0$ 知道

$$|F'(w)| = \frac{\sqrt{(\varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy})^2 - 4}}{|2 + \varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy}|} \leq 1$$

由 Liouville 定理, 知道 φ_{xy} 和 $\varphi_{yy} - \varphi_{xx}$ 为常数, 而再加上题设的条件方程, 推出结果。

(2) 如果 $f(x, y)$ 是全平面 \mathbb{R}^2 上的极小曲面方程的解: $(1 + f_y^2)f_{xx} - 2f_x f_y f_{xy} + (1 + f_x^2)f_{yy} = 0$, 则存在 Levi 变换, 即对应存在全平面函数 φ , 这满足 Jorgens 定理的条件, 所以 $\varphi_{xx}, \varphi_{yy}, \varphi_{xy}$ 为常数, 从而

$$\varphi_{xx} = \frac{1 + f_x^2}{W}, \quad \varphi_{xy} = \frac{f_x f_y}{W}, \quad \varphi_{yy} = \frac{1 + f_y^2}{W}$$

这能解得 f_x, f_y 为常数, 所以 f 是线性函数。 □

14.3: 设 Σ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中的曲面, \mathbf{r} 为位置向量, 取正交标架 $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3\}$, \mathbf{e}_3 为单位法向, 设 $\omega_{i3} = h_{ij}\omega_j$, 设 H 为平均曲率, Δ_Σ 为 Σ 的 Laplace 算子:

1. 对任意常向量 $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, 设 $l = \langle \mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{a} \rangle$, 证明:

$$l_i = -h_{ij}\langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{a} \rangle, \quad l_{ij} = -h_{ik,j}\langle \mathbf{e}_k, \mathbf{a} \rangle - h_{ik}h_{jk}\langle \mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{a} \rangle,$$

其中 $h_{ik,j}$ 的共变导数定义为: $h_{ik,j}\omega_j = dh_{ik} + h_{jk}\omega_{ji} + h_{ij}\omega_{jk}$, 且 Codazzi 方程为: $h_{ik,j} = h_{ij,k}$;

2. 证明: $\Delta_\Sigma \mathbf{e}_3 = -2H_k \mathbf{e}_k - |\mathbf{A}|^2 \mathbf{e}_3$, 其中第二基本形式模长平方 $|\mathbf{A}|^2 = \sum_{i,k} h_{ik}^2$;

3. 若 Σ 为极小图 $z = f(x, y)$, 记 $W = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}$, 证明: Σ 的 Gauss 曲率可表示为

$$K = \frac{1}{2} W \Delta_\Sigma \left(\frac{1}{W} \right)$$

4. 若 Σ 为极小图 $z = f(x, y)$, 记

$$W = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2},$$

在第一问的计算中取 $\vec{a} = (0, 0, 1)$, 试证明:

$$\left| \nabla \left(\frac{1}{W} \right) \right|^2 = -K \left(1 - \frac{1}{W^2} \right),$$

其中 ∇ 是 Σ 的梯度。由此进一步证明, 对极小图, 公式 (***) 和下面重要公式等价:

$$K = \Delta_\Sigma \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{W} \right). \quad (**)$$

Proof. (1) 取外微分: $dl = l_i \omega_i = \langle d\mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{a} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{e}_3, d\mathbf{a} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{e}_j \omega_{3j}, \mathbf{a} \rangle = -\langle \mathbf{e}_j h_{ji} \omega_i, \mathbf{a} \rangle$, 所以 $l_i = -h_{ji} \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{a} \rangle = -h_{ij} \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{a} \rangle$ 。同理 $dl_i = l_{ij} \omega_j + l_k \omega_{ik} = -dh_{ik} \langle \mathbf{e}_k, \mathbf{a} \rangle - h_{ik} \langle \mathbf{e}_A \omega_{kA}, \mathbf{a} \rangle = -h_{ik,j} \langle \mathbf{e}_k, \mathbf{a} \rangle \omega_j + (h_{jk} \omega_{ji} + h_{ij} \omega_{jk}) \langle \mathbf{e}_k, \mathbf{a} \rangle - h_{ik} \langle \mathbf{e}_3 h_{kj} \omega_j, \mathbf{a} \rangle - h_{ik} \langle \mathbf{e}_j \omega_{kj}, \mathbf{a} \rangle$, 注意到 $h_{ij} \langle \mathbf{e}_k \omega_{jk}, \mathbf{a} \rangle = -h_{ij} \langle \mathbf{e}_k \omega_{kj}, \mathbf{a} \rangle = -h_{ik} \langle \mathbf{e}_j \omega_{jk}, \mathbf{a} \rangle$, 并且 $\langle \mathbf{e}_k, \mathbf{a} \rangle h_{jk} \omega_{ji} = -l_j \omega_{ji}$, 所以命题得证。

(2) 由 (1) 知道 $\Delta_\Sigma \langle \mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{a} \rangle = \langle \Delta_\Sigma \mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{a} \rangle = -h_{ik,i} \langle \mathbf{e}_k, \mathbf{a} \rangle - h_{ik}^2 \langle \mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{a} \rangle$, 由 \mathbf{a} 的任意性, 所以 $\Delta_\Sigma \mathbf{e}_3 = -h_{ii,j} \mathbf{e}_j - h_{ik}^2 \mathbf{e}_3 = -2H_k \mathbf{e}_k - |A|^2 \mathbf{e}_3$, 这里 H_k 认为是平均曲率的 k 偏导, 满足 $DH = H_k \omega_k$ 。

(3)

注意到对极小曲面,

$$K = h_{11}h_{22} - h_{12}h_{21} = -(h_{11}^2 + h_{12}^2) = -\frac{1}{2}|A|^2,$$

且由于 $H \equiv 0$, 则

$$\Delta_\Sigma \vec{\mathbf{e}}_3 = 2K \vec{\mathbf{e}}_3.$$

接下来, 取 $\vec{\mathbf{a}} = (0, 0, 1)$ 是常向量, 则

$$\langle \vec{\mathbf{e}}_3, \vec{\mathbf{a}} \rangle = \frac{1}{W},$$

于是

$$\Delta_\Sigma \left(\frac{1}{W} \right) = \langle \Delta_\Sigma \vec{\mathbf{e}}_3, \vec{\mathbf{a}} \rangle = 2K \langle \vec{\mathbf{e}}_3, \vec{\mathbf{a}} \rangle = \frac{2}{W} K,$$

从而

$$K = \frac{1}{2} W \Delta_\Sigma \left(\frac{1}{W} \right).$$

(4)

设 $t_i = \langle \vec{\mathbf{e}}_i, \vec{\mathbf{a}} \rangle$, 则

$$t_1^2 + t_2^2 = |\vec{\mathbf{a}}|^2 - t_3^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{W^2}.$$

又由于是极小曲面, 则

$$|\nabla(1/W)|^2 = l_1^2 + l_2^2 = (h_{11}t_1 + h_{12}t_2)^2 + (h_{12}t_1 - h_{11}t_2)^2 = -K \left(1 - \frac{1}{W^2} \right).$$

接下来我们证明以下公式:

$$\Delta_\Sigma(F(u)) = F'(u)\Delta_\Sigma(u) + F''(u)|\nabla u|^2.$$

由于

$$dF(u) = F'(u) du = F'(u)u_1\omega_1 + F'(u)u_2\omega_2,$$

则 $F_1 = F'u_1$, $F_2 = F'u_2$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} DF_1 &= dF_1 + F_2\omega_{21} \\ &= F''(u)(u_1\omega_1 + u_2\omega_2)u_1 + F'(u)du_1 + F'(u)u_2\omega_{21} \\ &= F''(u)(u_1\omega_1 + u_2\omega_2)u_1 + F'(u)Du_1. \end{aligned}$$

对 DF_2 同理, 可得

$$F_{11} = F''(u)u_1^2 + F'(u)u_{11}, \quad F_{22} = F''(u)u_2^2 + F'(u)u_{22}.$$

于是

$$\Delta_\Sigma(F(u)) = F''(u)(u_1^2 + u_2^2) + F'(u)(u_{11} + u_{22}),$$

得证。

于是设 $u = \frac{1}{W}$, $F = \log(1+u)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{\Sigma} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{W}\right) &= \frac{1}{1+u} \Delta_{\Sigma}(u) - \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} |\nabla u|^2 \\ &= \frac{W}{W+1} \frac{2K}{W} + \frac{W^2}{(W+1)^2} K \left(1 - \frac{1}{W^2}\right) = K,\end{aligned}$$

得证。反过来也容易得到。

14.4: 验证在 Weierstrass 表示中以下 $\{f, g\}$ 对应的极小曲面:

1. $f = 1, g = 0$ 对应的极小曲面为平面;
2. $f = 1, g = z$, 定义域为 \mathbb{C} , 对应的极小曲面为 Enneper 曲面, 即

$$\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \left(u - \frac{1}{3}u^3 + uv^2, v - \frac{1}{3}v^3 + u^2v, u^2 - v^2\right)$$

3. $f = 1, g = \frac{1}{z}$, 定义域为 $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, 对应的极小曲面为正螺面;
4. $f = i, g = \frac{1}{z}$, 定义域为 $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, 对应的极小曲面为悬链面;
5. $f = \frac{1}{1-z^4}, g = z$, 定义域为 $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$, 对应的极小曲面是 Scherk 曲面。

(1)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \Re \frac{1}{2} \int 1 \cdot 1 \, dz = \frac{u}{2}, \\ x_2 = \Re \frac{i}{2} \int 1 \cdot 1 \, dz = -\frac{v}{2}, \\ x_3 = \Re \int 0 \, dz = 0. \end{cases}$$

由于 $x_3 = 0$, 则为平面

(2)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \Re \frac{1}{2} \int 1 \cdot (1 - z^2) \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \Re \left(z - \frac{1}{3}z^3\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(u - \frac{1}{3}u^3 + uv^2\right), \\ x_2 = \Re \frac{i}{2} \int 1 \cdot (1 + z^2) \, dz = -\frac{1}{2} \Im \left(z + \frac{1}{3}z^3\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(v - \frac{1}{3}v^3 + u^2v\right), \\ x_3 = \Re \int z \, dz = \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2). \end{cases}$$

(3) 应为悬链面。设 $z = re^{i\theta}$, 则

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \Re \frac{1}{2} \int 1 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{z^2}\right) \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \Re \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right) \cos \theta, \\ x_2 = \Re \frac{i}{2} \int 1 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) \, dz = -\frac{1}{2} \Im \left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right) \sin \theta, \\ x_3 = \Re \int \frac{1}{z} \, dz = \Re \log z = \log r. \end{cases}$$

设 $u = \log r$, 则

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \cosh u \cos \theta, \\ x_2 = -\cosh u \sin \theta, \\ x_3 = u, \end{cases}$$

于是得到悬链面。

(4) 应为正螺面。设 $z = re^{i\theta}$, 则

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \Re \frac{1}{2} \int i \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{z^2}\right) dz = -\frac{1}{2} \Im \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(r - \frac{1}{r}\right) \sin \theta, \\ x_2 = \Re \frac{i}{2} \int i \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) dz = -\frac{1}{2} \Re \left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(r - \frac{1}{r}\right) \cos \theta, \\ x_3 = \Re \int i \frac{1}{z} dz = -\Im \log z = -\theta. \end{cases}$$

设 $u = r - \frac{1}{r}$, $v = \theta$, 则为正螺面。

(5)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \Re \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-z^4} (1-z^2) dz = \frac{1}{2} \Re \int \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = \frac{1}{4} \Re \left(i \log \frac{z+i}{z-i} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} \arg \left(\frac{z+i}{z-i} \right), \\ x_2 = \Re \frac{i}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-z^4} (1+z^2) dz = \frac{1}{2} \Re \int \frac{i}{1-z^2} dz = \frac{1}{4} \Re \left(i \log \frac{z+1}{z-1} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} \arg \left(\frac{z+1}{z-1} \right), \\ x_3 = \Re \int \frac{1}{1-z^2} dz = \frac{1}{4} \Re (\log(1+z^2) - \log(1-z^2)) = \frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{1+z^2}{1-z^2} \right|. \end{cases}$$

先同步放大四倍, 则

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\arg \left(\frac{z+i}{z-i} \right), \\ x_2 = -\arg \left(\frac{z+1}{z-1} \right), \\ x_3 = \log \left| \frac{1+z^2}{1-z^2} \right|. \end{cases}$$

则

$$\frac{z+i}{z-i} = \frac{(z+i)(\bar{z}+i)}{|z-i|^2} = \frac{|z|^2-1}{|z-i|^2} + iC_1, \quad \frac{z+1}{z-1} = \frac{|z|^2-1}{|z-1|^2} + iC_2,$$

于是

$$\log \left| \frac{\cos x_2}{\cos x_1} \right| = \log \left| \frac{\frac{|z|^2-1}{|z-1|^2}}{\frac{|z|^2-1}{|z+i|^2}} \right| = x_3,$$

得证。

14.5: 设曲面 Σ 的等温坐标参数为 (u, v) , 那么第一基本形式为 $ds^2 = \lambda^2(du^2 + dv^2)$, 验证

$$\Delta_{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v^2} \right)$$

已知

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 = \lambda du, \\ \omega_2 = \lambda dv, \end{cases}$$

则

$$df = f_u du + f_v dv = \frac{f_u}{\lambda} \omega_1 + \frac{f_v}{\lambda} \omega_2,$$

于是

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = \frac{f_u}{\lambda}, \\ f_2 = \frac{f_v}{\lambda}. \end{cases}$$

已知

$$\begin{cases} d\omega_1 = -\lambda_v du \wedge dv = \lambda \omega_{12} \wedge \omega_2, \\ d\omega_2 = \lambda_u du \wedge dv = \lambda \omega_1 \wedge \omega_{12}, \end{cases}$$

则

$$\omega_{12} = -\frac{\lambda_v}{\lambda} du + \frac{\lambda_u}{\lambda} dv.$$

$$Df_1 = df_1 + f_2\omega_{21} = \frac{f_{uu}\lambda - f_u\lambda_u}{\lambda^2} du + \frac{f_{uv}\lambda - f_u\lambda_v}{\lambda^2} dv,$$

$$Df_2 = df_2 + f_1\omega_{12} = \frac{f_{uv}\lambda - f_v\lambda_u}{\lambda^2} du + \frac{f_{vv}\lambda - f_v\lambda_v}{\lambda^2} dv.$$

于是

$$\Delta_\Sigma(f) = \frac{f_{uu}\lambda - f_u\lambda_u}{\lambda^3} + \frac{f_{vv}\lambda - f_v\lambda_v}{\lambda^3} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}(f_{uu} + f_{vv}),$$

得证。