## §0.1 曲面的第一基本形式

## §0.1.1 第一基本形式的概念

第一基本形式刻画了曲面各切平面上的诱导内积。曲面中曲线的长度、相交曲线的夹角、面积由曲面第一基本形式决定。先引入第一基本形式。

计算 $w = \lambda r_u + \mu r_v \in T_P S$ 的长度

$$\langle w, w \rangle = \lambda^2 |r_u|^2 + 2\lambda \mu \langle r_u, r_v \rangle + \mu^2 |r_v|^2.$$

记

$$E = |r_u|^2$$
,  $F = \langle r_u, r_v \rangle$ ,  $G = |r_v|^2$ ,

它们是D上的函数,其中所用内积为 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 的内积在切平面 $T_PS$ 上的限制。

回顾

$$dr_p(X) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial u^i} X^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} = X^1 r_u + X^2 r_v.$$

记曲面映射r在p = (a, b)的微分(全微分)

$$dr_p = r_u du + r_v dv.$$

记 $T_nD \cong \mathbb{R}^2$ 的基为 $(e_1,e_2)$ ,并采用记号

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} := e_1, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial v} := e_2.$$

由

$$dr_p(c_1\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + c_2\frac{\partial}{\partial v}) = du(c_1\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + c_2\frac{\partial}{\partial v})r_u + dv(c_1\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + c_2\frac{\partial}{\partial v})r_v = c_1r_u + c_2r_v$$

可知

$$du(c_1\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + c_2\frac{\partial}{\partial v}) = c_1;$$

$$dv(c_1\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + c_2\frac{\partial}{\partial v}) = c_2.$$

即du, dv为向量空间 $T_pD$ 上的线性函数,即 $T_pD \cong \mathbb{R}^2$ 的对偶空间( $\mathbb{R}^2$ )\*中的元素。并且{du, dv}为{ $\frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$ }的对偶基,即 $du^i(\frac{\partial}{\partial u^j}) = \delta^i_j$ 。称 $T_pD$ 上的线性函数,即( $\mathbb{R}^2$ )\*中的元素 $\alpha = adu + bdv$ 为一次微分形式:

$$\alpha: X \mapsto \alpha(X) := aX^1 + bX^2, \quad \forall X = X^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + X^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial v}.$$

设 $X,Y \in T_pD$ ,计算

$$\langle dr(X), dr(Y) \rangle = \langle r_u du(X) + r_v dv(X), r_u du(Y) + r_v dv(Y) \rangle$$
$$= E du(X) du(Y) + F [du(X) dv(Y) + dv(X) du(Y)] + G dv(X) dv(Y).$$

因此对两个一次微分形式α,β,通过张量积定义二次微分形式(双线性函数)

$$\alpha \otimes \beta : (X, Y) \mapsto \alpha(X)\beta(Y)$$

以及对称二次微分形式 $\alpha \cdot \beta$ (即 $\alpha \cdot \beta = \beta \cdot \alpha$ , 也简写作 $\alpha\beta$ )

$$\alpha \cdot \beta : (X,Y) \mapsto (\alpha \cdot \beta)(X,Y) := \frac{1}{2} [\alpha(X)\beta(Y) + \beta(X)\alpha(Y)].$$

注意也有 $(\alpha \cdot \beta)(X,Y) = (\alpha \cdot \beta)(Y,X)$ 。

由

$$\langle dr(X), dr(Y) \rangle = Edu(X)du(Y) + F[du(X)dv(Y) + dv(X)du(Y)] + Gdv(X)dv(Y)$$

$$= (Edudu + 2Fdu \cdot dv + Gdvdv)(X, Y).$$

引入

定义0.1.

$$I := Edu \cdot du + 2Fdu \cdot dv + Gdv \cdot dv,$$

称为曲面的第一基本形式。于是

$$I_p(X,Y) = \langle dr_p(X), dr_p(Y) \rangle, \quad X, Y \in T_pD \cong \mathbb{R}^2.$$

曲面的第一基本形式以曲面映射r的微分 $dr_p$ 为桥梁,通过坐标参数空间上的一个对称二次微分形式 $I_p$  来表述曲面切平面 $T_PS$ 上的内积。即曲面映射把每个切平面上的诱导内积拉回成参数空间上的一个特殊内积 $I_p$ 。

 $T_pD \cong \mathbb{R}^2$ 上的对称二次微分形式构成一个向量空间,有一组基 $\{du \cdot du, du \cdot dv, dv \cdot dv\}$ 。曲面的第一基本形式是一个映射

$$I: p = (u, v) \in D \to span\{du \cdot du, du \cdot dv, dv \cdot dv\}$$

即D上取值于对称二次微分形式的向量值函数,其系数E,F,G与曲面的映射r(u,v)有关。首先 $I_p(X,Y)$ 是对称、双线性的,其次 $I_p$ 是正定的,因为

$$I_p(X,X) = |dr_p(X)|^2.$$

因此 $I_p$ 是一个正定二次型(内积)。在 $T_pD$ 的基 $(\frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial}{\partial v})$ 之下的矩阵表示为

$$(I(\frac{\partial}{\partial u^i},\frac{\partial}{\partial u^j})) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} E & F \\ F & G \end{array}\right), \quad u^1 = u, u^2 = v.$$

同样有正定性:

$$E > 0$$
,  $G > 0$ ,  $EG - F^2 = |r_u|^2 |r_v|^2 - \langle r_u, r_v \rangle^2 > 0$ .

更一般的, 对
$$X = X^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + X^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial v}, Y = Y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + Y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$$
,

$$\begin{split} I_p(X,Y) &= Edu(X)du(Y) + F[du(X)dv(Y) + dv(X)du(Y)] + Gdv(X)dv(Y) \\ &= (du(X) \quad dv(X)) \left( \begin{array}{cc} E & F \\ F & G \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} du(Y) \\ dv(Y) \end{array} \right) \\ &= (X^1 \quad X^2) \left( \begin{array}{cc} E & F \\ F & G \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} Y^1 \\ Y^2 \end{array} \right) \\ &= \langle X^1 r_u + X^2 r_v, Y^1 r_u + Y^2 r_v \rangle. \end{split}$$

即张量积意义下

$$I_p = (du \ dv) \begin{pmatrix} E \ F \\ F \ G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}.$$

例:证明(i) 欧式空间ℝ3的内积

$$\langle , \rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} dx^{\alpha} \otimes dx^{\alpha}.$$

(ii) 对于曲面 $r: D \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,

$$I = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} dx^{\alpha}(u, v) \otimes dx^{\alpha}(u, v) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} dr^{\alpha} \cdot dr^{\alpha}.$$

证明: (i)只需验证

$$(\sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} dx^{\alpha} \otimes dx^{\alpha})(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\gamma}}) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} \delta_{\beta}^{\alpha} \delta_{\gamma}^{\alpha} = \delta_{\beta\gamma} = \langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\gamma}} \rangle.$$

(ii)

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} dx^{\alpha}(u,v) \otimes dx^{\alpha}(u,v) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial v} dv \right) \otimes \left( \left( \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial v} dv \right) \right]$$

$$= \langle r_{u}, r_{u} \rangle du du + \langle r_{u}, r_{v} \rangle (du \otimes dv + dv \otimes du) + \langle r_{v}, r_{v} \rangle dv dv$$

$$= I.$$

曲面的第一基本形式有时也记作

$$I = \langle dr, dr \rangle,$$

其中 $dr = r_u du + r_v dv$ ,而 $\langle dr, dr \rangle$ 中对于 $T_P S$ 中的切向量部分是运用 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 的诱导内积,对于一次微分形式部分是运用张量积运算 $\alpha \otimes \beta$ 。

## §0.1.2 利用第一基本形式计算几何量

(i)曲面上的曲线长度: 考虑曲面S上曲线r(t)=r(u(t),v(t)),记 $\gamma(t)=(u(t),v(t))$ 。则

$$\gamma'(t) = (u'(t), v'(t)) = u'\partial_u + v'\partial_v,$$
  
$$r'(t) = \frac{d}{dt}r(\gamma(t)) = dr_{\gamma(t)}(\gamma'(t)) = u'r_u + v'r_v.$$

在曲面上直接计算弧长 $(t \in [a,b])$ 即

$$L = \int_{a}^{b} |r'(t)| dt$$

这里

$$|r'(t)|^2 = |dr_{\gamma(t)}(\gamma'(t))|^2 = I_{\gamma(t)}(\gamma'(t), \gamma'(t)).$$

即

$$|r'(t)|^{2} = |u'r_{u} + v'r_{v}|^{2} = E(\gamma(t))(\frac{du}{dt})^{2} + 2F(\gamma(t))\frac{du}{dt}\frac{dv}{dt} + G(\gamma(t))(\frac{dv}{dt})^{2}$$

$$= (Edu \cdot du + 2Fdu \cdot dv + Gdv \cdot dv)(\gamma'(t), \gamma'(t))$$

$$= I_{\gamma(t)}(\gamma'(t), \gamma'(t)).$$

因此弧长 $(t \in [a,b])$ 

$$L = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{I(\gamma'(t), \gamma'(t))} dt.$$

(ii)曲面 $T_PS$ 中两个向量之间的夹角:设有非零向量

$$\widetilde{X} = dr_p(X), \quad \widetilde{Y} = dr_p(Y) \in T_P S,$$

则

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\langle \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y} \rangle}{|\widetilde{X}||\widetilde{Y}|} = \frac{I_p(X, Y)}{\sqrt{I_p(X, X)I_p(Y, Y)}}.$$

(iii)曲面的面积计算: 曲面面积元为

$$|r_u \wedge r_v| dudv$$
,

其中

$$|r_u \wedge r_v|^2 = |r_u|^2 |r_v|^2 - \langle r_u, r_v \rangle^2 = EG - F^2 = \begin{vmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{vmatrix}.$$

因此面积为

$$\int_{D} \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv.$$

可验证曲面面积与参数选取无关:考虑重新参数化 $\sigma: \bar{D} \to D$ ,则

$$\begin{split} \int_{\bar{D}} |r_{\bar{u}} \wedge r_{\bar{v}}| d\bar{u} d\bar{v} &= \int_{\bar{D}} |r_{u} \wedge r_{v} \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(\bar{u},\bar{v})}| d\bar{u} d\bar{v} \\ &= \int_{\bar{D}} |r_{u} \wedge r_{v}| du dv. \end{split}$$

## §0.1.3 曲面第一基本形式在参数变换、合同变换之下的形式不变性

类似于曲线的弧长s(严格来说曲线的第一基本形式 $ds \otimes ds$ )与参数选取无关、在合同变换下不变,接下来验证曲面的第一基本形式具有同样的性质。

Proposition 0.2. 曲面S的第一基本形式与参数选取无关。

证明:设 $(u,v) = \sigma(\bar{u},\bar{v})$ 为参数变换,在参数 $(u,v),(\bar{u},\bar{v})$ 之下分别有第一基本形式

$$I(u,v) = Edudu + 2Fdu \cdot dv + Gdvdv = (du \quad dv) \left( \begin{array}{cc} E & F \\ F & G \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} du \\ dv \end{array} \right),$$

$$I(\bar{u},\bar{v}) = \bar{E}d\bar{u}d\bar{v} + 2\bar{F}d\bar{u}\cdot d\bar{v} + \bar{G}d\bar{v}d\bar{v} = (d\bar{u} \quad d\bar{v}) \left( \begin{array}{cc} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} d\bar{u} \\ d\bar{v} \end{array} \right).$$

将把这里的 $I(\bar{u},\bar{v})$ 化为I(u,v)。注意到坐标切向量的转换为

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} r_{\bar{u}} \\ r_{\bar{v}} \end{array} \right) = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{u}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{u}} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{v}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{v}} \end{array} \right] \left( \begin{array}{c} r_{u} \\ r_{v} \end{array} \right) := J \left( \begin{array}{c} r_{u} \\ r_{v} \end{array} \right),$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix} = \langle \begin{pmatrix} r_{\bar{u}} \\ r_{\bar{v}} \end{pmatrix}, (r_{\bar{u}} & r_{\bar{v}}) \rangle = \langle J \begin{pmatrix} r_{u} \\ r_{v} \end{pmatrix}, (r_{u} & r_{v})J^{T} \rangle = J \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} J^{T}.$$

另一方面坐标一次微分形式的转换为

$$\begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{u}} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{v}} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{u}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{v}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d\bar{u} \\ d\bar{v} \end{pmatrix} = J^T \begin{pmatrix} d\bar{u} \\ d\bar{v} \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此

$$I(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) = (d\bar{u} \quad d\bar{v}) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d\bar{u} \\ d\bar{v} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (d\bar{u} \quad d\bar{v}) J \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} J^T \begin{pmatrix} d\bar{u} \\ d\bar{v} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (du \quad dv) \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= I(u, v).$$

直接验证上述事实:对于重新参数化 $r(\bar{u},\bar{v}) := r(u(\bar{u},\bar{v}),v(\bar{u},\bar{v}))$ 

$$\begin{split} dr^{\alpha}(\bar{u},\bar{v}) &= \frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial \bar{u}} d\bar{u} + \frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial \bar{v}} d\bar{v} \\ &= (\frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{u}} + \frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{u}}) d\bar{u} + (\frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{v}} + \frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{v}}) d\bar{v} \\ &= \frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial u} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{u}} d\bar{u} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{v}} d\bar{v}) + \frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial v} (\frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{u}} d\bar{u} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{v}} d\bar{v}) \\ &= \frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial r^{\alpha}}{\partial v} dv, \end{split}$$

即一阶微分dr<sup>a</sup>具有形式不变性。从而

$$dr = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} dr^{\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} = r_{\bar{u}} d\bar{u} + r_{\bar{v}} d\bar{v} = r_{u} du + r_{v} dv,$$

即曲面映射的微分同样具有形式不变性(不依赖于参数选取)。因此

$$I(\bar{u},\bar{v}) = \langle r_{\bar{u}}d\bar{u} + r_{\bar{v}}d\bar{v}, r_{\bar{u}}d\bar{u} + r_{\bar{v}}d\bar{v} \rangle = \bar{E}d\bar{u}d\bar{u} + 2\bar{F}d\bar{u} \cdot d\bar{v} + \bar{G}d\bar{v}d\bar{v}$$
$$= \langle r_udu + r_vdv, r_udu + r_vdv \rangle = Edudu + 2Fdu \cdot dv + Gdvdv.$$

**Proposition 0.3.** 曲面的第一基本形式在 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 的合同变换下不变。即曲面 $\widetilde{r}(u,v) = T \circ r(u,v)$ 与曲面r(u,v)的第一基本形式相同,其中T为任意合同变换。

证明:令

$$\widetilde{r}(u,v) = Tr(u,v) = r(u,v)A + x_0,$$

则

$$\widetilde{r}_u = r_u A, \quad \widetilde{r}_v = r_v A,$$

$$\widetilde{E} = \langle r_u A, r_u A \rangle = \langle r_u, r_u \rangle = E, \quad \cdots$$

一些基本的曲面的第一基本形式:

例: 平面r(u,v) = (u,v,0)。

$$r_u = (1, 0, 0), \quad r_v = (0, 1, 0),$$
  
 $E = 1 = G, \quad F = 0,$   
 $I = dudu + dvdv.$ 

例:柱面。由xy平面曲线(x(u),y(u))沿z轴平移得到

$$r(u, v) = (x(u), y(u), v), (x')^2 + (y')^2 > 0.$$

$$r_u = (x', y', 0), \quad r_v = (0, 0, 1),$$
  
 $E = (x')^2 + (y')^2, \quad F = 0, \quad G = 1,$   
 $I = [(x')^2 + (y')^2]dudu + dvdv.$ 

如果u选取为曲线的弧长参数,则

$$I = dudu + dvdv.$$

例:球面。

球坐标:

$$r(\theta, \varphi) = a(\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta)$$

$$r_{\theta} = a(\cos \theta \cos \varphi, \cos \theta \sin \varphi, -\sin \theta)$$

$$r_{\varphi} = a(-\sin \theta \sin \varphi, \sin \theta \cos \varphi, 0),$$

$$E = a^{2}, \quad F = 0, \quad G = a^{2} \sin^{2} \theta,$$

$$I = a^{2} (d\theta d\theta + \sin^{2} \theta d\varphi d\varphi).$$

球极投影:

$$r(u,v) = \left(\frac{2a^2u}{a^2 + u^2 + v^2}, \frac{2a^2v}{a^2 + u^2 + v^2}, a\frac{u^2 + v^2 - a^2}{a^2 + u^2 + v^2}\right)$$

$$r_{u} = \left(\frac{2a^{2}(a^{2} - u^{2} + v^{2})}{(a^{2} + u^{2} + v^{2})^{2}}, \frac{-4a^{2}uv}{(a^{2} + u^{2} + v^{2})^{2}}, \frac{4a^{3}u}{(a^{2} + u^{2} + v^{2})^{2}}\right),$$

$$r_{v} = \left(\frac{-4a^{2}uv}{(a^{2} + u^{2} + v^{2})^{2}}, \frac{2a^{2}(a^{2} + u^{2} - v^{2})}{(a^{2} + u^{2} + v^{2})^{2}}, \frac{4a^{3}v}{(a^{2} + u^{2} + v^{2})^{2}}\right),$$

$$E = \frac{4a^{4}}{(a^{2} + u^{2} + v^{2})^{2}} = G, \quad F = 0,$$

$$I = \frac{4}{(1 + \frac{1}{a^{2}}(u^{2} + v^{2}))^{2}}(dudu + dvdv).$$

作业: 7,8(2),9,10,12