

MA426 — 微分几何

Assignment 1

Instructor: 陈优民

Author: 刘逸灏 (515370910207)

— SJTU (Fall 2019)

习题 2.1/4

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, & z \geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = x \end{cases}.$$

$$x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} + y^2 = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

设 $x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos t$, $y = \frac{1}{2} \sin t$, 并代入第一个方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos t\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin t\right)^2 + z^2 = 1, \quad z \geq 0,$$

$$z^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cos t - \frac{1}{4}(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos t = \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}, \quad z = \sin \frac{t}{2}.$$

故曲线的参数方程为

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos t, \frac{1}{2} \sin t, \sin \frac{t}{2}\right).$$

习题 2.1/6

假设该曲线不落在一个法向量为 α 的平面上, 即存在点 t_0 使得 $\mathbf{r}'(t_0)$ 不与该平面平行, 显然这与题设条件矛盾, 故该曲线落在该平面内.

习题 2.2/1

(4)

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t, \log(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t),$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left(-\sin t, \frac{\tan t \sec t + \sec^2 t}{\sec t + \tan t} - \cos t\right) = (-\sin t, \sec t - \cos t),$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + (\sec t - \cos t)^2} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \sec^2 t - 2 + \cos^2 t} = |\tan t|,$$

$$\int_0^{t_0} |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_0^{t_0} |\tan t| dt = -\ln \cos t_0, \quad t_0 < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(5)

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(t, \frac{t^2}{2a}, \frac{t^3}{6a^2} \right), \quad t \in [0, x_0].$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left(1, \frac{t}{a}, \frac{t^2}{2a^2} \right),$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{t^2}{a^2} + \frac{t^4}{4a^4}} = \frac{t^2}{2a^2} + 1,$$

$$\int_0^{x_0} |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_0^{x_0} \left(\frac{t^2}{2a^2} + 1 \right) dt = \frac{x_0^3}{6a^2} + x_0.$$

习题 2.2/5

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^3/3, t^2/2, t),$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = (t^2, t, 1).$$

在平面 $x + 3y + 2z = 0$ 上取两不平行向量 $(0, 2, -3)$, $(2, 0, -1)$ 可得到平面的一个法向量

$$\mathbf{n} = (0, 2, -3) \times (2, 0, -1) = (-2, -6, -4) \propto (1, 3, 2).$$

当 $\mathbf{r}'(t)$ 与平面平行时, 与平面法向量垂直

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{n} = t^2 + 3t + 2 = 0,$$

$$t = -1 \quad \text{或} \quad t = -2.$$

故切线平行于平面的点为 $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$ 和 $\left(-\frac{8}{3}, 2, -2\right)$.