

第二次作业

题目 1. 2.2 习题 1 求证本节映射 η 定义合理, 即 $\forall s \in (c, d)$, $\exists! t = \eta(s) \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$\int_a^{\eta(s)} \|r'(\eta)\|_2 d\tau = s - c,$$

并且该映射是 C^1 正则参数变换, 并且 $\eta'(s) = \frac{1}{\|r'(t)\|_2}$, 从而 $\|\tilde{r}'(s)\|_2 \equiv 1$.

证明. 由于曲线的弧长定义为 $s(t) = \int_a^t \|r'(\tau)\|_2 d\tau$, 则 $s'(t) = \|r'(t)\|_2 > 0$, 由反函数定理, 则 $\exists! t = \eta(s)$, 且 $\eta \in C^1$, $\eta'(s) = \frac{1}{s'(t)} = \frac{1}{\|r'(t)\|_2}$, 而且

$$\int_a^{\eta(s)} \|r'(\tau)\|_2 d\tau = \int_a^t s'(\tau) d\tau = s(\tau)|_a^t = s - c$$

□

题目 2. 2.2 练习 4 设 $a, b, w > 0$, 求螺线

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r} : (t_0, t_1) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \\ t &\mapsto (a \sin \omega t, a \cos \omega t, bt) \end{aligned}$$

的切向量, 并给出一个弧长参数化.

解答. 切向量为 $\mathbf{r}' = (a\omega \cos \omega t, -a\omega \sin \omega t, b)$, 则

$$s(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \|r'(\tau)\|_2 d\tau = \int_{t_0}^t \sqrt{a^2\omega^2 + b^2} d\tau = \sqrt{a^2\omega^2 + b^2}(t - t_0)$$

于是 $t = \frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2\omega^2 + b^2}} + t_0 = \eta(s)$, 故弧长参数化为

$$\tilde{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{r}' \circ \eta = (a \sin \omega \eta(s), a \cos \omega \eta(s), b\eta(s))$$

题目 3. 2.3 练习 1 计算半径为 r 的平面圆周曲率.

解答. 二维平面中圆形在原点, 半径为 r 的圆周可以有如下参数化表示方法:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r} : [0, 2\pi) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \theta &\mapsto (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

则 $s(\theta) = \int_0^\theta \|r'(\tau)\|_2 d\tau = \int_0^\theta r d\tau = r\theta$, 则 $\eta(s) = s/r = \theta$, 对应的弧长参数化为 $\tilde{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{r} \circ \eta =$

$(r \sin s/r, r \sin s/r)$, 则曲率为

$$\kappa(t) = \|\tilde{\mathbf{r}}''\| = \|(-r \cos t, -r \sin t)\| = \left\| -\frac{1}{r}(\cos s/r, \sin s/r) \right\| = \frac{1}{r}$$

题目 4.2.3 练习 2 计算螺旋线 $\mathbf{r}(t) = (a \cos \omega t, a \sin \omega t, bt)$ 的曲率和挠率 ($a, \omega, b > 0$).

解答. $\mathbf{r}'(t) = (-a\omega \sin \omega t, a\omega \cos \omega t, b)$, $\mathbf{r}''(t) = -a\omega^2(\cos \omega t, \sin \omega t, 0)$, $\mathbf{r}'''(t) = a\omega^3(\sin \omega t, -\cos \omega t, 0)$, 则 $|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''| = a\omega\sqrt{a^2\omega^2 + b^2}$, $|\mathbf{r}'| = \sqrt{a^2\omega^2 + b^2}$, $(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}'', \mathbf{r}''') = -a^4b\omega^{10}$, 于是

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''|}{|\mathbf{r}'|^2} = \frac{a\omega}{\sqrt{a^2\omega^2 + b^2}}, \quad \tau(t) = \frac{(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}'', \mathbf{r}''')}{|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''|^2} = -\frac{a^2b\omega^8}{a^2\omega^2 + b^2}$$

题目 5.2.3 练习 3 证明: 如果一条平面曲线的挠率恒为零, 且曲率为常数 ($\neq 0$), 则该曲线是一段圆弧.

证明. 由于 $\dot{\alpha}(s) = \kappa(s)\beta(s)$, $\dot{\beta} = -\kappa(s)\alpha(s) + \tau(s)\gamma(s)$, 由于 $\tau(s) = 0$, $\kappa(s) = c$, 其中 $c > 0$ 为常数 (曲率非负), 则

$$\dot{\alpha}(s) = c \cdot \beta(s), \quad \dot{\beta}(s) = -c \cdot \alpha(s) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{\alpha}(s) = -c^2 \cdot \alpha(s),$$

上述线性常微分方程对应的特征方程为 $a^2 = -c^2 \Rightarrow a = \pm ic$, 于是 $\alpha(s) = \mathbf{a} \sin cs + \mathbf{b} \cos cs$, ($s \geq 0$), 其中 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 为待定系数, 由弧长参数化性质可知

$$|\alpha(s)| = |\mathbf{a}|^2 \sin^2 cs + |\mathbf{b}|^2 \cos^2 cs + 2(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \sin cs \cos cs = 1$$

取 $s = 0, \frac{\pi}{2c}$, 可得 $|\mathbf{a}|^2 = 1, |\mathbf{b}|^2 = 1$, 代入上式可得 $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \sin cs \cos cs = 0$, 由 s 的任意性可知 $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = 0$. 设 A 为任一正交阵, $\mathbf{a}_0 = (1, 0, 0)^T, \mathbf{b}_0 = (0, 1, 0)^T$, 取 $\mathbf{a} = A\mathbf{a}_0, \mathbf{b} = -A\mathbf{b}_0$, 于是

$$\mathbf{r}(s) = A(\sin cs, \cos cs, 0) + \xi$$

其中 $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 为常向量, 故 \mathbf{r} 是一段圆弧. □

题目 6.2.3 练习 6 求

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

在 $(0, 0, 1)$ 处的曲率和挠率.

解答. 令 $\mathbf{r}(x, y, z) = \mathbf{r}(\sin \varphi \cos \theta, \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \cos \varphi)$, 代入 $x^2 + y^2 = x$ 中可得 $\sin^2 \varphi = \sin \varphi \cos \theta \Rightarrow \sin \varphi = \cos \theta$ ($\varphi \neq 0$), 则

$$\mathbf{r}(\varphi) = (\sin^2 \varphi, \sin \varphi \cos \varphi, \cos \varphi),$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(\varphi) = (-2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi, \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi, -\sin \varphi),$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(\varphi) = (4 \sin^2 \varphi - 2, -4 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi, -\cos \varphi),$$

$$\mathbf{r}'''(\varphi) = (8 \cos \varphi, 4(\sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi), \sin \varphi).$$

取 $\varphi \rightarrow 0^+$ 有 $\mathbf{r}' = (0, 1, 0)$, $\mathbf{r}'' = (-2, 0, 1)$, $\mathbf{r}''' = (8, -4, 0)$, $|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''| = \sqrt{5}$, $(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}'', \mathbf{r}''') = -8$ 则

$$\kappa(0, 0, 1) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''|}{|\mathbf{r}'|} = \sqrt{5}, \quad \tau(0, 0, 1) = -\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

题目 7. 2.4 练习 3 证明: 若曲线段曲率 κ 处处不为 0, 每个点的密切平面都过一个固定点, 则这个曲线段在一个平面内.

证明. 令弧长参数化为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r} : (a, b) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \\ s &\mapsto \mathbf{r}(s) \end{aligned}$$

设密切平面均过点 \mathbf{x}_0 , 则存在实函数 $a(s), b(s)$ 使得 $\mathbf{r}(s) - \mathbf{x}_0 = a(s)\boldsymbol{\alpha}(s) + b(s)\boldsymbol{\beta}(s)$, 两边对 s 求导可得

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}(s) = a'(s)\boldsymbol{\alpha}(s) + a(s)\dot{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}(s) + b'(s)\boldsymbol{\beta}(s) + b(s)\dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(s)$$

由标架运动公式可知

$$\frac{d}{ds} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \kappa(s) & 0 \\ -\kappa(s) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\tau(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

于是

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}(s) = (a'(s) - b(s)\kappa(s) - 1)\boldsymbol{\alpha}(s) + (b'(s) + a(s)\kappa(s))\boldsymbol{\beta}(s) + b(s)\tau(s)\boldsymbol{\gamma}(s) = 0$$

由于 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}(s), \boldsymbol{\beta}(s), \boldsymbol{\gamma}(s)$ 两两正交, 于是上式系数恒为 0, 若 $b(s) \equiv 0$, 则 $a(s)\kappa(s) = 0$, 由于 $\kappa(s)$ 几乎处处不为零, 则 $a(s)$ 几乎处处为零, 于是 $\mathbf{r}(s)$ 几乎处处为 \mathbf{x}_0 , 与 $\kappa(s)$ 几乎处处不为零矛盾. 所以 $\tau(s)$ 几乎处处为零, 由引理 2.3 可知该曲线段是平面曲线段. \square

题目 8. 2.4 练习 4 设 $\{\mathbf{r}(s), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1(s), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2(s), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3(s)\}$ 是定义在弧长参数曲线 $\mathbf{r}(s)$ 上的单位正交标架. 令

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}_i(s) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \lambda_i^j(s) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_j(s)$$

求证: $\lambda_i^j + \lambda_j^i = 0$.

解答. 取 $s \in (a, b)$, 由于 $\{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1(s), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2(s), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3(s)\}$ 是单位正交标架, 设 $\mathbf{r}(s)$ 的 Frenet 标架为 $\{\boldsymbol{\alpha}(s), \boldsymbol{\beta}(s), \boldsymbol{\gamma}(s)\}$, 于是存在正交阵 A , 使得 $A(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1(s), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2(s), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3(s))^T = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}(s), \boldsymbol{\beta}(s), \boldsymbol{\gamma}(s))^T$, 且 $A^T = A^{-1}$, 由题目可知, 只需证下述矩阵 C 为反对称矩阵

$$\frac{d}{ds} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_1^3 \\ \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_2^3 \\ \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_3^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3(s) \end{bmatrix} =: C \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3(s) \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

由标架运动公式可知

$$\frac{d}{ds} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(s) \\ \beta(s) \\ \gamma(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \kappa(s) & 0 \\ -\kappa(s) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\tau(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(s) \\ \beta(s) \\ \gamma(s) \end{bmatrix} =: B \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(s) \\ \beta(s) \\ \gamma(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

于是对式 (1) 两侧同时左乘正交阵 A 可得

$$\frac{d}{ds} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(s) \\ \beta(s) \\ \gamma(s) \end{bmatrix} = ACA^{-1}A \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1(s) \\ \alpha_2(s) \\ \alpha_3(s) \end{bmatrix} = ACA^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(s) \\ \beta(s) \\ \gamma(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

于是 $ACA^{-1} = B \Rightarrow C = A^{-1}BA = A^TBA$, 其中 B 为反对称矩阵, 下面证明 C 是反对称矩阵:

令 $AB = D = [d_{ij}]$, 则 $d_{ij} = \sum_k a_{ik}b_{kj}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} c_{ij} &= \sum_l d_{il}a_{jl} = \sum_{k,l} a_{ik}b_{kl}a_{jl} = \sum_{l>k} a_{ik}a_{jl}b_{kl} + \sum_{l<k} a_{ik}a_{jl}b_{kl} \\ &\stackrel{b_{kl}=-b_{lk}}{=} \sum_{l>k} a_{ik}a_{jl}b_{kl} - \sum_{k>l} a_{ik}a_{jl}b_{lk} = \sum_{l>k} (a_{ik}a_{jl} - a_{il}a_{jk})b_{kl} \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} c_{ii} &= \sum_{l>k} (a_{ik}a_{il} - a_{il}a_{ik})b_{kl} = 0, \quad (\forall i = 1, 2, 3) \\ c_{ij} &= - \sum_{l>k} (a_{jk}a_{il} - a_{jl}a_{ik})b_{kl} = -c_{ji} \quad (\forall i, j = 1, 2, 3, i \neq j). \end{aligned}$$

故矩阵 C 为反对称矩阵.