2023 年 3 月 15 日 微分几何 强基数学 002 吴天阳 2204210460

## 第二次作业

**题目 1. 2.2 习题 1** 求证本节映射  $\eta$  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  $||\bar{r}'(s)||_2 \equiv 1$ .

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

$$\int_{a}^{\eta(s)} || \mathbf{r}'(\tau) || \, d\tau = \int_{a}^{t} s'(\tau) \, d\tau = s(\tau) |_{a}^{t} = s - c$$

题目 2. 2.2 练习 4 设 a, b, w > 0, 求螺线

$$r: (t_0, t_1) \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
  
 $t \mapsto (a \sin \omega t, a \cos \omega t, bt)$ 

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

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

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

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

**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 的圆周可以有以下参数化表示方法:

$$r: [0, 2\pi) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  
 $\theta \mapsto (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)$ 

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

 $(r\sin s/r, r\sin s/r)$ , 则曲率为

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

题目 4. 2.3 练习 2 计算螺线  $r(t) = (a \cos \omega t, a \sin \omega t, bt)$  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  $|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''| = a\omega\sqrt{a^2\omega^2 + b^2}, |\mathbf{r}'| = \sqrt{a^2w^2 + b^2}, (r', r'', r''') = -a^4b\omega^{10},$  于是

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

**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

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

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

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

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

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

其中 $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3$  为常向量,故 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.  $\diamondsuit$   $r(x,y,z) = r(\sin\varphi\cos\theta,\sin\varphi\sin\theta,\cos\varphi)$ , 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

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{r}(\varphi) &= (\sin^2 \varphi, \sin \varphi \cos \varphi, \cos \varphi), \\ \boldsymbol{r}'(\varphi) &= (2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi, \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi, -\sin \varphi), \\ \boldsymbol{r}''(\varphi) &= (2(\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi), -4 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi, -\cos \varphi), \\ \boldsymbol{r}'''(\varphi) &= (-8 \sin \cos \varphi, 4(\sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi), \sin \varphi). \end{aligned}$$

取  $\varphi \to 0^+$  有  $\mathbf{r}' = (0, 1, 0), \ \mathbf{r}'' = (2, 0, -1), \ \mathbf{r}''' = (0, -4, 0), \ |\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''| = \sqrt{5}, \ (\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}'', \mathbf{r}''') = 0$ 则  $\kappa(0, 0, 1) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''|}{|\mathbf{r}'|} = \sqrt{5}, \quad \tau(0, 0, 1) = 0.$ 

**题目 7. 2.4 练习 3** 证明:若曲线段曲率  $\kappa$  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

$$r:(a,b)\to\mathbb{R}^3$$
  
 $s\mapsto r(s)$ 

设密切平面均过点  $x_0$ ,则存在实函数 a(s), b(s) 使得  $r(s) - x_0 = a(s)\alpha(s) + b(s)\beta(s)$ ,两边对 s 求导可得

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

由标架运动公式可知

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

于是

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

由于  $\alpha(s)$ ,  $\beta(s)$ ,  $\gamma(s)$  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 r(s) 几乎处处为  $x_0$ ,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.

**题目 8. 2.4 练习 4** 设  $\{r(s), \alpha_1(s), \alpha_2(s), \alpha_3(s)\}$  是定义在弧长参数曲线 r(s) 上的单位正交标架. 令

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

求证:  $\lambda_i^j + \lambda_j^i = 0$ .

解答. 取  $s \in (a,b)$ , 由于  $\{\alpha_1(s), \alpha_2(s), \alpha_3(s)\}$  是单位正交标架,设  $\mathbf{r}(s)$  的 Frenet 标架为  $\{\alpha(s), \boldsymbol{\beta}(s), \boldsymbol{\gamma}(s)\}$ ,于是存在正交阵 A,使得  $A(\alpha_1(s), \alpha_2(s), \alpha_3(s))^T = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}(s), \boldsymbol{\beta}(s), \boldsymbol{\gamma}(s))^T$ ,且  $A^T = A^{-1}$ ,由题目可知,只需证下述矩阵 C 为反对称矩阵

$$\frac{d}{ds} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1}^{1} & \lambda_{1}^{2} & \lambda_{1}^{3} \\ \lambda_{2}^{1} & \lambda_{2}^{2} & \lambda_{2}^{3} \\ \lambda_{3}^{1} & \lambda_{3}^{2} & \lambda_{3}^{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}(s) \end{bmatrix} =: C \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$
(1)

由标架运动公式可知

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

于是对式 (1) 两侧同时左乘正交阵 A 可得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}s} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma}(s) \end{bmatrix} = ACA^{-1}A \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3(s) \end{bmatrix} = ACA^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}(s) \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

于是  $ACA^{-1} = B \Rightarrow C = A^{-1}BA = A^{T}BA$ , 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

$$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

$$\xrightarrow{b_{kl} = -b_{lk}} \sum_{l>k} a_{ik} a_{jl} b_{kl} - \sum_{k>l} a_{ik} a_{jl} b_{lk} = \sum_{l>k} (a_{ik} a_{jl} - a_{il} a_{jk}) b_{kl}$$$$

则

$$c_{ii} = \sum_{l>k} (a_{ik}a_{il} - a_{ik}a_{il})b_{kl} = 0, \quad (\forall i = 1, 2, 3)$$

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

故矩阵 C 为反对称矩阵.