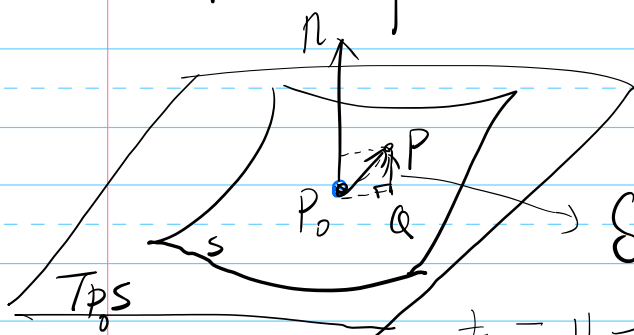


§ 第二基本形式

1. 点 P_0 的邻近点与 $T_{P_0}S$ 的“距离” (离差)



$$\delta(P, T_{P_0}S) = \overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \vec{n}$$

大小表示曲面远离切平面的程度

对于 $P_0(u, v)$ $P(u+\Delta u, v+\Delta v)$

$$\overrightarrow{P_0P} = r(u+\Delta u, v+\Delta v) - r(u, v) = \Delta r$$

$$\text{泰勒} = dr + \frac{1}{2}d^2r + o(\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2)$$

$$\approx dr + \frac{1}{2}d^2r \rightarrow \text{都定向量}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = \overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{1}{2}d^2r \cdot n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (r_{uu}du^2 + 2r_{uv}dudv + r_{vv}dv^2) \cdot n \rightarrow \text{关于 } du, dv \text{ 二次型}$$

定义 曲面 $S: r=r(u,v)$ 上的二次微分形

$$d^2 r \cdot n = (r_{uu} \cdot n) du^2 + 2(r_{uv} \cdot n) du dv + (r_{vv} \cdot n) dv^2 \text{ 称为曲面 } S \text{ 的}$$

第二基本形式记为 \mathbb{II}

$$\text{系数 } L = r_{uu} \cdot n \quad M = r_{uv} \cdot n \quad N = r_{vv} \cdot n$$

第二基本量.

→ 系数.

$$\text{即: } \mathbb{II} = L du^2 + 2M du dv + N dv^2$$

$$\text{又因 } dr \cdot n = 0 \quad r_u \cdot n = 0 = r_v \cdot n$$

微分
↓

另一种表达

$$\begin{cases} d^2 r \cdot n + dr \cdot dn = 0 \\ \mathbb{II} = -dr \cdot dn = d^2 r \cdot n \\ L = r_{uu} \cdot n = -r_u \cdot n_u \\ M = r_{uv} \cdot n = -r_u \cdot n_v = -r_v \cdot n_u \\ N = r_{vv} \cdot n = -r_v \cdot n_v \end{cases}$$

矩阵形式 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{I} = (du, dv) \begin{pmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$

一种映射.

$x, y \in T_p S$

$\rightarrow \mathbb{I}(x, y) = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 双线性映射.

$\mathbb{I} = \mathbb{I}(dr, dr)$

不变性 定理: \mathbb{I} 在保持定向的参数变换及合同变换是不变的.

否则改变符号 (不保持定向)

参数变换: $(u, v) \rightarrow (\bar{u}, \bar{v})$

$r_{\bar{u}} \times r_{\bar{v}} = \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(\bar{u}, \bar{v})} r_u \times r_v$

合同

$\bar{P} = PR + P_0$

计算 $L = r_{uu} \cdot n = \frac{(r_u, r_v, r_{uu})}{(r_u \times r_v)} = \frac{(r_u, r_v, r_{uu})}{\sqrt{EG - F^2}}$ (混合积)
 $M = \frac{(r_u, r_v, r_{uv})}{\sqrt{EG - F^2}}, N = \frac{(r_u, r_v, r_{vv})}{\sqrt{EG - F^2}}$ (拉格朗日恒等式)

例: $r = (u, v, 0) \quad II = 0$ (平面)

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

$I = a^2(d\theta^2 + \cos^2 \theta d\varphi^2)$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{EG - F^2} = \sqrt{a^4 \cos^2 \theta} = a^2 \cos \theta \quad (OG(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}))$

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

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

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

$r_{\varphi\varphi} =$

$L = \frac{1}{a^2 \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} r_{\theta\theta} & r_{\theta\varphi} & r_{\theta z} \\ r_{\varphi\theta} & r_{\varphi\varphi} & r_{\varphi z} \\ r_{\theta\theta} & r_{\theta\varphi} & r_{\theta z} \end{vmatrix} = a$

$\Rightarrow II = a(d\theta^2 + \cos^2 \theta d\varphi^2) = \frac{1}{a} I$

如果 $II = \lambda I$ 时, 这种曲面叫全脐曲面.
 是球面 or 平面.