

曲面上标架 $\{\vec{r}(u,v) : \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{n}\}$ 分别求偏导



\vec{r}_{ij} 及 \vec{n}_i 可用 $\{\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{n}\}$ 线性表示

$$\text{设 } \vec{r}_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^k \vec{r}_k + b_{ij} \vec{n},$$

|| Einstein 求和约定

$$\Gamma_{ij}^1 \vec{r}_1 + \Gamma_{ij}^2 \vec{r}_2$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{n}_i = \lambda_i^k \vec{r}_k \quad (= \lambda_i^1 \vec{r}_1 + \lambda_i^2 \vec{r}_2)$$

Qn: 系数 Γ_{ij}^k , λ_i^k 是什么?

--- \vec{r}_{ij} ---

两边与 \vec{n} 作内积

$$\vec{r}_{11} \cdot \vec{n} = b_{11} \Rightarrow b_{11} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{11} = L$$

$$\vec{r}_{12} \cdot \vec{n} = b_{12} = M = b_{21}$$

$$\vec{r}_{22} \cdot \vec{n} = b_{22} = N$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Recall: } \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} g^{11} & g^{12} \\ g^{21} & g^{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

两边与 \vec{r}_k 作内积 ($k=1, 2$), 为此, 我们将求和指标换个字母:

$$\vec{r}_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^l \vec{r}_l + b_{ij} \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{r}_{ij} \cdot \vec{r}_k = (\Gamma_{ij}^l \vec{r}_l + b_{ij} \vec{n}) \cdot \vec{r}_k$$

$$= (\Gamma_{ij}^1 \vec{r}_1 + \Gamma_{ij}^2 \vec{r}_2) \cdot \vec{r}_k = \Gamma_{ij}^1 \vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_k + \Gamma_{ij}^2 \vec{r}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_k$$

$$= \Gamma_{ij}^l (\vec{r}_l \cdot \vec{r}_k) = g_{kl} \Gamma_{ij}^l$$

$$\text{同时, } (\vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{r}_k)_j = \vec{r}_{ij} \cdot \vec{r}_k + \vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{r}_{kj}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}_{ij} \cdot \vec{r}_k = (\vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{r}_k)_j - \vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{r}_{kj}$$

$$= \frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial u^j} - \vec{r}_i \cdot (\Gamma_{kj}^s \vec{r}_s + b_{kj} \vec{n})$$

$$= \frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial u^j} - g_{is} \Gamma_{kj}^s$$

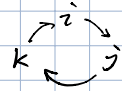
$$\text{得 } \frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial u^j} - g_{is} \Gamma_{kj}^s = g_{kl} \Gamma_{ij}^l$$

$$\frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial u^j} = g_{is} \Gamma_{kj}^s + g_{kl} \Gamma_{ij}^l$$

$$\text{引入记号 } g_{is} \Gamma_{kj}^s = [kj, i],$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial u^j} = [kj, i] + [ij, k] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

由 $\vec{r}_{ij} = \vec{r}_{ji}$ 和 $\Gamma_{ij}^k = \Gamma_{ji}^k$, 轮换指标,



$$\begin{matrix} i \rightarrow j \\ k \rightarrow i \\ j \rightarrow k \end{matrix} \quad \frac{\partial g_{ji}}{\partial u^k} = [ik, j] + [jk, i] \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_{kj}}{\partial u^i} = [ji, k] + [ki, j] \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{由 } \Gamma_{ij}^l = \Gamma_{ji}^l \text{ 有 } [ij, k] = [ji, k]$$

$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3} - \textcircled{2} :$

$$2[ij, k] = \frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial u^j} + \frac{\partial g_{kj}}{\partial u^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial u^k}$$

$$[ij, k] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial u^j} + \frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial u^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial u^k} \right) \quad \text{为第一类克里斯托弗符号}$$

$$[ij, k] = g_{kl} \Gamma_{ij}^l$$

$$= g_{k1} \Gamma_{ij}^1 + g_{k2} \Gamma_{ij}^2$$

$$\text{Recall } \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g^{11} & g^{12} \\ g^{21} & g^{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{两边乘 } g^{lk} : g^{lk} [ij, k] = g^{lk} (g_{kl} \Gamma_{ij}^l)$$

l 遍历 1, 2:

$$g^{1k} [ij, k] = g^{1k} (g_{k1} \Gamma_{ij}^1 + g_{k2} \Gamma_{ij}^2) = \Gamma_{ij}^1$$

$$g^{2k} [ij, k] = g^{2k} (g_{k1} \Gamma_{ij}^1 + g_{k2} \Gamma_{ij}^2) = \Gamma_{ij}^2$$

$$\text{合之有 } \Gamma_{ij}^l = g^{lk} [ij, k]$$

于是有第一组基本公式 (Gauss 公式)

$$\vec{r}_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^k \vec{r}_k + b_{ij} \vec{n},$$

其中 $b_{ij} = \vec{r}_{ij} \cdot \vec{n}$ 为第二基本量,

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k = g^{kl} [ij, l], \quad [ij, l] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{il}}{\partial u^j} + \frac{\partial g_{jl}}{\partial u^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial u^l} \right)$$

可以看出, Γ 和 $[ij, k]$ 都是通过 $\vec{r}_{ij} \cdot \vec{r}_k$, $\vec{r}_{ij} \cdot \vec{n}$ 算出来的

$$\text{--- } \vec{n}_i = \lambda_i^k \vec{r}_k \text{ ---}$$

与 \vec{r}_j 作内积:

$$\vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{r}_j = \lambda_i^k (\vec{r}_k \cdot \vec{r}_j)$$

$$\text{i.e., } -b_{ij} = \lambda_i^k g_{kj} \quad (= \lambda_i^1 g_{1j} + \lambda_i^2 g_{2j})$$

$$g^{1j} (-b_{ij}) = \lambda_i^1 g^{1j} g_{1j} = \lambda_i^1$$

$$g^{2j} (-b_{ij}) = \lambda_i^2 g^{2j} g_{2j} = \lambda_i^2$$

第二组基本公式 (Weingarten 公式)

$$\vec{n}_i = -b_i^k \vec{r}_k, \quad \text{其中 } b_i^k = g^{kj} b_{ij}$$

$$(-b_i^1 \vec{r}_1 - b_i^2 \vec{r}_2)$$

曲面论基本方程 (表达第一、第二基本量间的关系)

$$\text{由 } \vec{r}_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^s \vec{r}_s + b_{ij} \vec{n}$$

两边对 u^k 求导,

$$\vec{r}_{ijk} = \frac{\partial \Gamma_{ij}^s}{\partial u^k} \vec{r}_s + \Gamma_{ij}^s \vec{r}_{sk} + \frac{\partial b_{ij}}{\partial u^k} \vec{n} + b_{ij} \vec{n}_k$$

∥ Gauss 公式, Weingarten 公式

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}_{ijk} &= \frac{\partial \Gamma_{ij}^l}{\partial u^k} \vec{r}_l + \Gamma_{ij}^s (\Gamma_{sk}^l \vec{r}_l + b_{sk} \vec{n}) + \frac{\partial b_{ij}}{\partial u^k} \vec{n} - b_{ij} b_k^l \vec{r}_l \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial \Gamma_{ij}^l}{\partial u^k} + \Gamma_{ij}^s \Gamma_{sk}^l - b_{ij} b_k^l \right) \vec{r}_l + \left(\frac{\partial b_{ij}}{\partial u^k} + b_{sk} \Gamma_{ij}^s \right) \vec{n} \end{aligned}$$

∥ 交换 j, k : $j \leftrightarrow k$

$$\vec{r}_{ikj} = \left(\frac{\partial \Gamma_{ik}^l}{\partial u^j} + \Gamma_{ik}^s \Gamma_{sj}^l - b_{ik} b_j^l \right) \vec{r}_l + \left(\frac{\partial b_{ik}}{\partial u^j} + b_{sj} \Gamma_{ik}^s \right) \vec{n}$$

∥ $\vec{r}_{ijk} = \vec{r}_{ikj}$

$$\text{切向: } \frac{\partial \Gamma_{ij}^l}{\partial u^k} - \frac{\partial \Gamma_{ik}^l}{\partial u^j} + \Gamma_{ij}^s \Gamma_{sk}^l - \Gamma_{ik}^s \Gamma_{sj}^l = -b_{ik} b_j^l + b_{ij} b_k^l \quad (\text{Gauss 方程})$$

$$\text{法向: } \frac{\partial b_{ij}}{\partial u^k} + b_{sk} \Gamma_{ij}^s = \frac{\partial b_{ik}}{\partial u^j} + b_{sj} \Gamma_{ik}^s \quad (\text{Codazzi 方程})$$

引入一组函数 (关于曲面参数 u^1, u^2) 如下

$$(16 \text{ 个}) \quad R_{ijk}^l = \frac{\partial \Gamma_{ik}^l}{\partial u^j} - \frac{\partial \Gamma_{ij}^l}{\partial u^k} + \Gamma_{ik}^s \Gamma_{sj}^l - \Gamma_{ij}^s \Gamma_{sk}^l$$

这 16 个函数在曲面参数变化之下有特定的变化规律, 从而代表一个几何对象, 几何学家称之为 **Riemann 曲率张量**

利用 Riemann 曲率张量, Gauss 方程可写为

$$R_{ikj}^l = b_{ij} b_k^l - b_{ik} b_j^l$$

降指标: 两边乘 g_{ne} , 证 $R_{hikj} = g_{ne} R^l_{ikj}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{hikj} &= g_{ne} b_{ij} b_k^l - g_{ne} b_{ik} b_j^l \\
 &= b_{ij} (b_k^l g_{ne}) - b_{ik} (b_j^l g_{ne}) \\
 &= b_{ij} b_{nk} - b_{ik} b_{nj} \\
 &\quad \begin{matrix} 24 & 13 & 23 & 14 \\ (1324) - (1423) \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

性质.

(再换一下字母...)

$$R_{lij}k = g_{lh} R^h_{ijk}$$

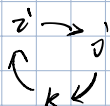
$$(1) R_{lij}k = -R_{iljk}$$

$$(2) R_{lij}k = -R_{likj}$$

Pf. $R_{lij}k = b_{lj} b_{ik} - b_{lk} b_{ij}$

$$R_{iljk} = b_{ij} b_{lk} - b_{ik} b_{lj} \quad \square$$

$$(3) R_{lij}k + R_{ljki} + R_{lki}j = 0$$



Pf. $(b_j)(ik) - (b_k)(ij) + (b_k)(ji) - (b_i)(jk) + (b_i)(kj) - (b_j)(ki) = 0 \quad \square$

Corollaries. $R_{11jk} = -R_{11jk} \Rightarrow R_{11jk} = 0$

$$R_{ij11} = 0, \quad R_{22jk} = 0, \quad R_{ij22} = 0$$

16个中真正 nontrivial 的是 $R_{1212} = b_{11} b_{22} - b_{12} b_{21}$

$$= LN - M^2$$

Gauss 曲率 $K = \frac{LN - M^2}{EG - F^2} = \frac{R_{1212}}{g_{11}g_{22} - g_{12}^2}$ 仅与曲面第一基本形式有关 (Theorema Egregium)