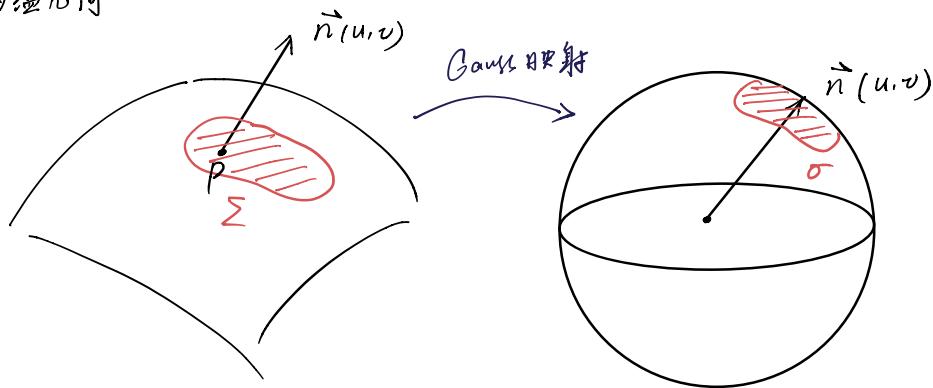


内蕴几何



$$\frac{|\sigma|}{|\Sigma|} \leftarrow \text{球面像 } \sigma \text{ 的面积}$$

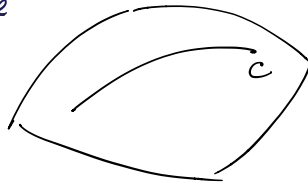
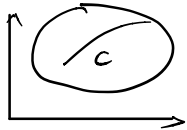
$$\lim_{\Sigma \rightarrow p} \frac{|\sigma|}{|\Sigma|} = |K(u,v)|$$

设由 $I = E du^2 + 2F du dv + G dv^2$ 蕴含着—系列几何性质

曲面上曲线的测地曲率 geodesic curvature

对 $\Sigma: \vec{r} = \vec{r}(u,v)$, 任取 Σ 上—条曲线 C

$$C: \begin{cases} u = u(s) \\ v = v(s) \end{cases}$$



或 $\vec{r}(s) = \vec{r}(u(s), v(s))$ s 为弧长参数.

$$C \text{ 的单位切向量 } \vec{T}(s) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = \vec{r}_u \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{r}_v \frac{dv}{ds}$$

C 的曲率向量

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa \vec{N} &= \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} \left(\vec{r}_u \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{r}_v \frac{dv}{ds} \right) \\ &= \left(\vec{r}_{uu} \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{r}_{uv} \frac{dv}{ds} \right) \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{r}_u \frac{d^2u}{ds^2} \\ &\quad + \left(\vec{r}_{vu} \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{r}_{vv} \frac{dv}{ds} \right) \frac{dv}{ds} + \vec{r}_v \frac{d^2v}{ds^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\kappa \vec{N}) \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{II}{I} = \kappa_n$$

$$\text{记 } u = u^i, v = v^j, \vec{r}_u = \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_v = \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_{uv} = \vec{r}_{12}, \dots$$

$$\text{有 } \vec{T} = \vec{r}_i \frac{du^i}{ds},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa \vec{N} &= \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} \left(\vec{r}_i \frac{du^i}{ds} \right) \\ &= \vec{r}_{ij} \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^i}{ds} + \vec{r}_i \frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} \\ &= \left(\Gamma_{ij}^k \vec{r}_k + b_{ij} \vec{n} \right) \frac{du^i}{ds} \frac{du^j}{ds} + \vec{r}_i \frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \kappa \vec{N} = \left(\Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} + \frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} \right) \vec{r}_i + b_{ij} \frac{du^i}{ds} \frac{du^j}{ds} \vec{n}$$

$$\text{由 } \kappa \vec{N} = \dot{\vec{T}} = \left(\frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} \right) \vec{r}_i + k_i \vec{n}$$

$$\text{知 } \vec{T} \perp \kappa \vec{N} = \dot{\vec{T}} \quad \text{及} \quad \vec{T} \perp \vec{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \vec{T} \cdot (\kappa \vec{N}) = \left(\dot{\vec{T}} \cdot (\kappa \vec{n}) \right) \vec{T}$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \left(\frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} \right) \perp \vec{T}$$

又 $\vec{D} = \vec{n} \times \vec{T}$, 则 $\vec{\alpha} \parallel \vec{D}$ 有

$$\left(\frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} \right) \vec{r}_i = k_g \vec{D}$$

def 称 k_g 为曲线 C 的测地曲率

$$\text{于是 } \kappa \vec{N} = k_g \vec{D} + k_n \vec{n}$$

推论 1. $\kappa^2 = k_g^2 + k_n^2$ 由此知若曲线 C 为直线, 则沿着曲线 C 处处 $k_n = 0, k_g = 0$

def 对于曲面 Σ 上的曲线 C , 若在 C 上每一点处 $k_g = 0$, 则称 C 为 Σ

上的一条测地线. 直观地说, 所谓测地线是指从曲面内部看曲线 C 的弯曲程度 $k_g \equiv 0$,

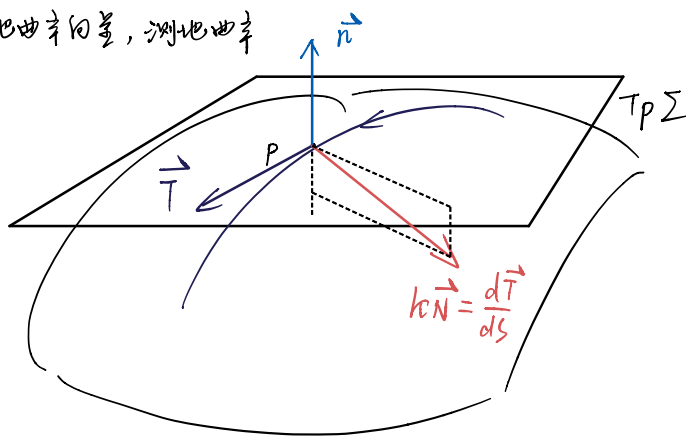
这相当于我们生活所在空间中的一条直线 (直线弯曲为 0) 地球是圆的

测地线方程

$$C \begin{cases} u = u(s) \\ v = v(s) \end{cases} \quad (s \text{ 弧长})$$

$$\frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} = 0 \quad (\text{沿着 } C \text{ 恒成立})$$

测地曲率向量, 测地曲率



对于曲面 Σ : $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v)$ 上过 P 点的曲线 C : $\begin{cases} u = u(s) \\ v = v(s) \end{cases}$ 或 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(s) = \vec{r}(u(s), v(s))$

$$C \text{ 在 } P \text{ 点单位切向量 } \vec{T} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = \vec{r}_u \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{r}_v \frac{dv}{ds} = \vec{r}_i \frac{du^i}{ds}$$

$$k\vec{N} = \frac{d}{ds} \vec{T} = \frac{d}{ds} \left(\vec{r}_i \frac{du^i}{ds} \right) = \frac{d}{ds} (\vec{r}_i) \frac{du^i}{ds} + \vec{r}_i \frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2}$$

$$= \vec{r}_{ij} \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^i}{ds} + \vec{r}_i \frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2}$$

$$= \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^i}{ds} \vec{r}_k + b_{ij} \frac{du^i}{ds} \frac{du^j}{ds} \vec{n} + \vec{r}_i \frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2}$$

$$\text{即 } k\vec{N} = \left(\frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i(u, v) \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} \right) \vec{r}_i + k_n \vec{n}$$

$k\vec{N}$ 法向分量为 $k_n \vec{n}$

$$\text{切向分量为 } \frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} \vec{r}_i = \vec{v}$$

令 $\vec{v} = \vec{n} \times \vec{T}$, 则 $\{\vec{T}, \vec{v}, \vec{n}\}$ 构成右手系

$$\text{则 } \left(\frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} \right) \vec{r}_i = k_g \vec{v}$$

称 k_g 为 C 在 P 处的测地曲率

正交坐标下的测地曲率公式

$$\text{曲率} = \vec{n} \times \vec{T} \text{ 及 } \left(\frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} \right) \vec{r}_i = k_g \vec{v}$$

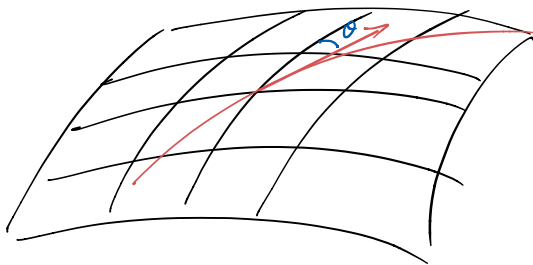
在一般坐标下计算 k_g 很繁.

为此 Liouville 给出了在正交坐标曲线网下计算测地曲率的公式 —— Liouville 公式

叙述如下: 假设 (u, v) 为曲面 Σ 上正交坐标网 (处处 $F=0$) 对于 Σ 上曲线 C

$$\begin{cases} u = u(s) \\ v = v(s) \end{cases}, \text{ 假设 } C \text{ 的单位切向量 } \vec{T} \text{ 与 } u \text{ 线的夹角为 } \theta, \text{ 则沿着 } C,$$

(Liouville 公式)
$$k_g = \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{G}} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u} \sin \theta$$



Pf. 曲线 $C: \begin{cases} u = u(s) \\ v = v(s) \end{cases}$ s 弧长参数

(u, v) 为正交坐标网

$$\text{可取 } \vec{e}_1 = \frac{\vec{r}_u}{\sqrt{E}}, \quad \vec{e}_2 = \frac{\vec{r}_v}{\sqrt{G}}, \quad \vec{e}_3 = \vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2 = \vec{n}$$

$$C \text{ 的单位切向量 } \vec{T} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = \vec{r}_u \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{r}_v \frac{dv}{ds} = \vec{e}_1 \sqrt{E} \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{e}_2 \sqrt{G} \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{T} = \vec{e}_1 \cos \theta + \vec{e}_2 \sin \theta \text{ 则 } \sqrt{E} \frac{du}{ds} = \cos \theta, \quad \sqrt{G} \frac{dv}{ds} = \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{n} \times \vec{T} = \vec{e}_3 \times (\vec{e}_1 \cos \theta + \vec{e}_2 \sin \theta)$$

$$= \vec{e}_2 \cos \theta - \vec{e}_1 \sin \theta$$

$$k_g = \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} \cdot \vec{v} \quad k_n \vec{N} = \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} = k_g \vec{v} + k_n \vec{n}$$

$$= \frac{d}{ds} (\vec{e}_1 \cos \theta + \vec{e}_2 \sin \theta) \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[\dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cos\theta - (\vec{e}_1 \sin\theta) \frac{d\theta}{ds} + \dot{\vec{e}}_2 \sin\theta + (\vec{e}_2 \cos\theta) \frac{d\theta}{ds} \right] \cdot \vec{v} \\
&= (\dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{v}) \cos\theta + (\dot{\vec{e}}_2 \cdot \vec{v}) \sin\theta + \frac{d\theta}{ds} \\
&= (\dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2) \cos^2\theta - (\dot{\vec{e}}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_1) \sin^2\theta + \frac{d\theta}{ds} \\
kg &= \frac{d\theta}{ds} + \dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2
\end{aligned}$$

2020/12/24

Liouville 公式

设 (u, v) 为曲面 Σ 上正交参数网, 对于 Σ 上任一条曲线 $C \begin{cases} u=u(s) \\ v=v(s) \end{cases}$ (s 弧长参数)

令 $\theta = \theta(s)$ 为 C 与 u 线的夹角 (即 C 的单位切向量与 \vec{r}_u 构成的角), 则 C 的测地曲率 kg 为

$$kg = \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{G}} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u} \sin\theta$$

(看图上面)

证. 取 $\vec{e}_1 = \frac{\vec{r}_u}{|\vec{r}_u|} = \frac{\vec{r}_u}{\sqrt{E}}$, $\vec{e}_2 = \frac{\vec{r}_v}{|\vec{r}_v|} = \frac{\vec{r}_v}{\sqrt{G}}$, $\vec{e}_3 = \vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2 = \vec{n}$

对于曲线 $C: \begin{cases} u=u(s) \\ v=v(s) \end{cases}$ 有 $\vec{r}(s) = \vec{r}(u(s), v(s)) \Rightarrow$

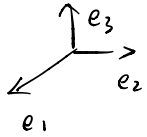
$$\vec{T} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = \vec{r}_u \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{r}_v \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{T} = \vec{e}_1 \left(\sqrt{E} \frac{du}{ds} \right) + \vec{e}_2 \left(\sqrt{G} \frac{dv}{ds} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{T} = \vec{e}_1 \cos\theta + \vec{e}_2 \sin\theta \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 (1)(2) } \frac{du}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \cos\theta, \quad \frac{dv}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{G}} \sin\theta \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{n} \times \vec{T} = \vec{e}_3 \times (\vec{e}_1 \cos\theta + \vec{e}_2 \sin\theta)$$



$$= \vec{e}_2 \cos\theta - \vec{e}_1 \sin\theta$$

$$k\vec{N} = \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} (\vec{e}_1 \cos\theta + \vec{e}_2 \sin\theta) = \dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cos\theta - \dot{\vec{e}}_1 \sin\theta \frac{d\theta}{ds} + \dot{\vec{e}}_2 \sin\theta + \dot{\vec{e}}_2 \cos\theta \frac{d\theta}{ds}$$

$$k_g = (k\vec{N}) \cdot \vec{U} = \frac{d\theta}{ds} + (\dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{U}) \cos\theta + (\dot{\vec{e}}_2 \cdot \vec{U}) \sin\theta$$

$$= \frac{d\theta}{ds} + (\dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2) \cos^2\theta - (\dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2) \sin^2\theta$$

$$\dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2 \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + \dot{\vec{e}}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_1 = 0$$

$$k_g = \frac{d\theta}{ds} + \dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{注意到 } \vec{e}_1 = \frac{\vec{r}_u}{\sqrt{E}}, \quad \vec{e}_2 = \frac{\vec{r}_v}{\sqrt{G}}$$

$$\dot{\vec{e}}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2 = \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{\vec{r}_u}{\sqrt{E}} \right) \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_v}{\sqrt{G}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \right) \frac{du}{ds} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \right) \frac{dv}{ds} \quad (\text{E&G, 333})$$

$$= \left[\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \right) \vec{r}_u + \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \left(\vec{r}_{uu} \frac{du}{ds} + \vec{r}_{uv} \frac{dv}{ds} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{G}} \vec{r}_v$$

$$= \frac{\vec{r}_{uu} \cdot \vec{r}_v}{\sqrt{EG}} \frac{du}{ds} + \frac{\vec{r}_{uv} \cdot \vec{r}_v}{\sqrt{EG}} \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$\vec{r}_{uu} \cdot \vec{r}_v = (\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v)_u - \vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_{vu}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_{uv} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v)_u$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{EG}} \frac{1}{2} E_v \frac{du}{ds}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{EG}} \frac{1}{2} G_u \frac{dv}{ds}$$

这是面内

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow k_g &= \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \frac{E_v}{2\sqrt{EG}} \frac{du}{ds} + \frac{G_u}{2\sqrt{EG}} \frac{dv}{ds} \\ &= \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \frac{E_v}{2E\sqrt{G}} \cos\theta + \frac{G_u}{2G\sqrt{E}} \sin\theta \\ &= \frac{d\theta}{ds} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{G}} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u} \sin\theta. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Cor. 假设曲面第一基本形式 $I = E(u,v)du^2 + G(u,v)dv^2$

(即 (u,v) 正交坐标网) 则曲面上测地线方程

$$k_g = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{d\theta}{ds} &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{G}} \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial v} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{E}} \frac{\partial \ln G}{\partial u} \sin\theta \\ \frac{du}{ds} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} \cos\theta \\ \frac{dv}{ds} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{G}} \sin\theta \end{aligned} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{未知函数 } u = u(s) \\ v = v(s) \\ \theta = \theta(s) \end{array}$$



一般坐标下的测地线方程

$$\frac{d^2 u^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i(u(s), v(s)) \frac{du^j}{ds} \frac{du^k}{ds} = 0$$