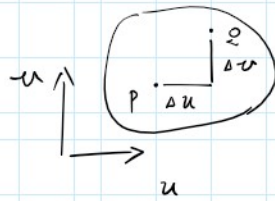
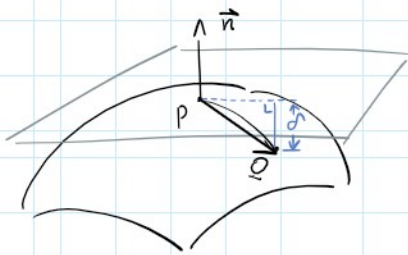


1. 引入.

$$\Sigma: \vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v), (u, v) \in D$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{PQ} &= \vec{r}(u+\Delta u, v+\Delta v) - \vec{r}(u, v) \\ &= \vec{r}_u(u, v)\Delta u + \vec{r}_v(u, v)\Delta v + \frac{1}{2} \left( \vec{r}_{uu}(\Delta u)^2 + 2\vec{r}_{uv}\Delta u\Delta v + \vec{r}_{vv}(\Delta v)^2 \right) + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta = \vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\vec{r}_{uu} \cdot \vec{n})(\Delta u)^2 + 2(\vec{r}_{uv} \cdot \vec{n})\Delta u\Delta v + (\vec{r}_{vv} \cdot \vec{n})(\Delta v)^2 \right] + \varepsilon$$

$$L = \vec{r}_{uu} \cdot \vec{n}(u, v)$$

$$M = \vec{r}_{uv} \cdot \vec{n}(u, v)$$

$$N = \vec{r}_{vv} \cdot \vec{n}(u, v)$$

$$II = L(du)^2 + 2M du dv + N(dv)^2$$

2. 另一种表达式

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v}{|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v|}$$



↑ 只要想起  
这图

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_u = 0, \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_v = 0$$

∥ differentiate over u, v

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_u \cdot \vec{r}_u + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{uu} = 0 \\ \vec{n}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{uv} = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \vec{n}_v \cdot \vec{r}_u + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{vu} = 0 \\ \vec{n}_v \cdot \vec{r}_v + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{vv} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{uu} &= -\vec{n}_u \cdot \vec{r}_u, & \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{uv} &= -\vec{n}_v \cdot \vec{r}_u = -\vec{n}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v, & \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_{vv} &= -\vec{n}_v \cdot \vec{r}_v \\ L &= -\vec{n}_u \cdot \vec{r}_u, & M &= -\vec{n}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v \\ & & &= -\vec{n}_v \cdot \vec{r}_u, & N &= -\vec{n}_v \cdot \vec{r}_v \end{aligned}$$

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

$$d\vec{n} = \vec{n}_u du + \vec{n}_v dv$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow d\vec{n} \cdot d\vec{r} &= (\vec{r}_u du + \vec{r}_v dv) \cdot (\vec{n}_u du + \vec{n}_v dv) \\ &= \vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}_u (du)^2 + (\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}_v + \vec{r}_v \cdot \vec{n}_u) du dv + (\vec{r}_v \cdot \vec{n}_v) (dv)^2 \\ &= - (L (du)^2 + 2M du dv + N (dv)^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\left( L (du)^2 + 2M \overset{\cdot}{d}u \overset{\cdot}{d}r + N (dv)^2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{H} = -d\vec{n} \cdot d\vec{r}$$