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## 1 單元介紹與學習目標

高斯絕妙定理與曲面論基本定理的更進一步認識。

## 2 高斯絕妙定理的更進一步認識

例題 1. 若  $\mathbf{x}(u, v)$  是一個正交參數式 (orthogonal parametrization), 也就是說  $F = 0$ , 則

$$K = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{EG}} \left( \left( \frac{E_v}{\sqrt{EG}} \right)_v + \left( \frac{G_u}{\sqrt{EG}} \right)_u \right).$$

解. 因為

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{11}^1 E = \frac{1}{2} E_u &\Rightarrow \Gamma_{11}^1 = \frac{E_u}{2E} & \Gamma_{11}^2 G = -\frac{1}{2} E_v &\Rightarrow \Gamma_{11}^2 = -\frac{E_v}{2G} \\ \Gamma_{12}^1 E = \frac{1}{2} E_v &\Rightarrow \Gamma_{12}^1 = \frac{E_v}{2E} & \Gamma_{12}^2 G = \frac{1}{2} G_u &\Rightarrow \Gamma_{12}^2 = \frac{G_u}{2G} \\ \Gamma_{22}^1 E = -\frac{1}{2} G_u &\Rightarrow \Gamma_{22}^1 = -\frac{G_u}{2E} & \Gamma_{22}^2 G = \frac{1}{2} G_v &\Rightarrow \Gamma_{22}^2 = \frac{G_v}{2G} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} -EK &= (\Gamma_{12}^2)_u + \Gamma_{12}^1 \Gamma_{11}^2 + \Gamma_{12}^2 \Gamma_{21}^2 - (\Gamma_{11}^2)_v - \Gamma_{11}^1 \Gamma_{12}^2 - \Gamma_{11}^2 \Gamma_{22}^2 \\ &= \left( \frac{G_u}{2G} \right)_u - \frac{E_v}{2E} \cdot \frac{E_v}{2G} + \frac{G_u}{2G} \cdot \frac{G_u}{2G} + \left( \frac{E_v}{2G} \right)_v - \frac{E_u}{2E} \cdot \frac{G_u}{2G} + \frac{E_v}{2G} \cdot \frac{G_v}{2G} \\ &= \frac{G_{uu}}{2G} - \frac{G_u^2}{2G^2} - \frac{E_v}{2E} \cdot \frac{E_v}{2G} + \frac{G_u}{2G} \cdot \frac{G_u}{2G} + \frac{E_{vv}}{2G} - \frac{E_v G_v}{2G^2} - \frac{E_u}{2E} \cdot \frac{G_u}{2G} + \frac{E_v}{2G} \cdot \frac{G_v}{2G} \\ &= \frac{G_{uu}}{2G} - \frac{E_v}{2E} \cdot \frac{E_v}{2G} - \frac{G_u}{2G} \cdot \frac{G_u}{2G} + \frac{E_{vv}}{2G} - \frac{E_u}{2E} \cdot \frac{G_u}{2G} - \frac{E_v}{2G} \cdot \frac{G_v}{2G} \\ \Rightarrow K &= -\frac{G_{uu}}{2EG} + \frac{E_v^2}{4E^2G} + \frac{G_u^2}{4EG^2} - \frac{E_{vv}}{2EG} + \frac{E_u G_u}{4E^2G} + \frac{E_v G_v}{4EG^2}. \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{EG}} \left( \left( \frac{E_v}{\sqrt{EG}} \right)_v + \left( \frac{G_u}{\sqrt{EG}} \right)_u \right) = -\frac{E_{vv}}{2EG} + \frac{E_v(E_v G + EG_v)}{4E^2 G^2} - \frac{G_{uu}}{2EG} + \frac{G_u(E_u G + EG_u)}{4E^2 G^2},$$

因此

$$K = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{EG}} \left( \left( \frac{E_v}{\sqrt{EG}} \right)_v + \left( \frac{G_u}{\sqrt{EG}} \right)_u \right).$$

註. 在一般參數式下高斯曲率的公式為

$$K = \frac{1}{(EG - F^2)^2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -\frac{E_{vv}}{2} + F_{uv} - \frac{G_{uu}}{2} & \frac{E_u}{2} & F_u - \frac{E_v}{2} & 0 & \frac{E_v}{2} & \frac{G_u}{2} \\ F_v - \frac{G_u}{2} & E & F & \frac{E_v}{2} & E & F \\ \frac{G_v}{2} & F & G & \frac{G_u}{2} & F & G \end{array} \right).$$

例題 2. 若  $\mathbf{x}(u, v)$  是一個等溫參數式 (isothermal parametrization), 也就是說  $E = G = \lambda(u, v) > 0, F = 0$ , 則

$$K = -\frac{1}{2\lambda}\Delta(\ln \lambda),$$

其中  $\Delta\varphi = \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial v^2}$  是函數  $\varphi$  的拉普拉斯 (Laplacian)。特別地, 當  $E = G = (u^2 + v^2 + c)^{-2}, F = 0$ , 則  $K = 4c$ 。

解. 透過例題 1 的公式, 得到

$$K = -\frac{1}{2\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\lambda_v}{\lambda} \right)_v + \left( \frac{\lambda_u}{\lambda} \right)_u \right) = -\frac{1}{2\lambda} ((\ln \lambda)_{vv} + (\ln \lambda)_{uu}) = -\frac{1}{2\lambda} \Delta(\ln \lambda).$$

當  $\lambda = (u^2 + v^2 + c)^{-2}$ , 則  $\ln \lambda = -2 \ln(u^2 + v^2 + c)$ , 並且

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln \lambda)_u &= -2 \cdot \frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2 + c} = -\frac{4u}{u^2 + v^2 + c} & (\ln \lambda)_{uu} &= -\frac{4}{u^2 + v^2 + c} + \frac{4u \cdot 2u}{(u^2 + v^2 + c)^2} \\ (\ln \lambda)_v &= -2 \cdot \frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2 + c} = -\frac{4v}{u^2 + v^2 + c} & (\ln \lambda)_{vv} &= -\frac{4}{u^2 + v^2 + c} + \frac{4v \cdot 2v}{(u^2 + v^2 + c)^2} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$K = -\frac{1}{2\lambda} ((\ln \lambda)_{uu} + (\ln \lambda)_{vv}) = -\frac{1}{2\lambda} \cdot \lambda (-4(u^2 + v^2 + c) + 8u^2 - 4(u^2 + v^2 + c) + 8v^2) = 4c.$$

例題 3. 無法畫一張不失真的地圖。

解.

例題 4. 球 (sphere)、柱 (cylinder)、馬鞍 (saddle)  $z = x^2 - y^2$  彼此不可能局部保距。

解.

例題 5. 驗證以下兩曲面

$$\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, \ln u), u > 0$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}}(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, v)$$

在對應的點  $\mathbf{x}(u, v)$  與  $\bar{\mathbf{x}}(u, v)$  具有同樣的高斯曲率, 但是  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} \circ \mathbf{x}^{-1}$  並非保距映射。這個例子告知: 局部保距可得高斯曲率相同, 反之不對。

解. 欲證  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} \circ \mathbf{x}^{-1}$  並非保距映射, 需要用到以下命題 (第 231 頁, 單元 4-2 習題 2):

命題 6. *Let  $\varphi : S \rightarrow \bar{S}$  be an isometry and  $\mathbf{x} : U \rightarrow S$  a parametrization at  $p \in S$ , then  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \varphi \circ \mathbf{x}$  is a parametrization at  $\varphi(p)$  and  $E = \bar{E}, F = \bar{F}, G = \bar{G}$ .*

### 3 曲面論基本定理的更進一步認識

例題 7. 試證不可能存在曲面  $\mathbf{x}(u, v)$  滿足  $E = G = 1, F = 0, e = 1, g = -1, f = 0$ 。

解.

例題 8. 是否存在曲面  $\mathbf{x}(u, v)$  滿足  $E = 1, F = 0, G = \cos^2 u, e = \cos^2 u, f = 0, g = 1$ ?

解.