

幾何学概論第二 (MTH.B212)

主曲率・ガウス曲率・平均曲率

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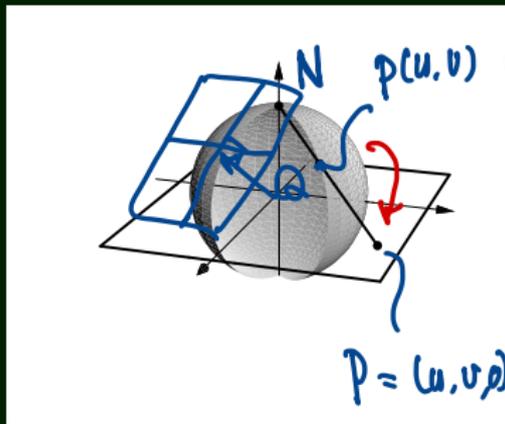
2021/12/23

問題 2-1

問題

\mathbb{R}^3 の単位球面 $S^2 := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3; |\mathbf{x}| = 1\}$ 上の点 $N = {}^t(0, 0, 1)$ を取る. xy 平面上の点 $P = {}^t(u, v, 0)$ に対して N, Q, P が同一直線上にあるような $S^2 \setminus \{N\}$ 上の点 Q がただ一つ存在する. この Q を $p(u, v)$ と書くと, p は $S^2 \setminus \{N\}$ の正則なパラメータ表示を与える. この第一基本形式, 第二基本形式を求めなさい.

問題 2-1 (立体射影) the stereographic projection



$$P(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$$

$$\vec{NQ} = (x, y, z - 1)$$

$$\vec{NP} = (u, v, -1)$$

$$NP, Q \text{ 共面} \iff \vec{NQ} \parallel \vec{NP}$$

$$\iff \vec{NQ} \times \vec{NP} = 0$$

$$= (-y + v(1-z), x - u(1-z), xv - yu)$$

$$\bullet \quad y = v(1-z), \quad x = u(1-z), \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$(u^2 + v^2)(1-z)^2 = 1 - z^2$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = \frac{1+z}{1-z} = -1 + \frac{2}{1-z}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + u^2 + v^2)$$

$$z = \frac{u^2 + v^2 - 1}{1 + u^2 + v^2}$$

問題 2-1

$$p(u, v) = \left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2+v^2}, \frac{2v}{1+u^2+v^2}, \frac{u^2+v^2-1}{1+u^2+v^2} \right) \quad \left(\text{立体射影} \right)$$

$\rightarrow \frac{-2}{1+u^2+v^2} + 1$

$$ds^2 = \frac{4}{(1+u^2+v^2)^2} (du^2 + dv^2), \quad \boxed{E=G \quad F=0}$$

$$\tilde{p}(\xi, \eta) = (\operatorname{sech} \xi \cos \eta, \operatorname{sech} \xi \sin \eta, \tanh \xi) \quad \left(\text{Mercator} \right)$$

$$d\tilde{s}^2 = \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi (d\xi^2 + d\eta^2).$$

$\textcircled{1-1}$

$$p_u = \quad p_v = \dots$$

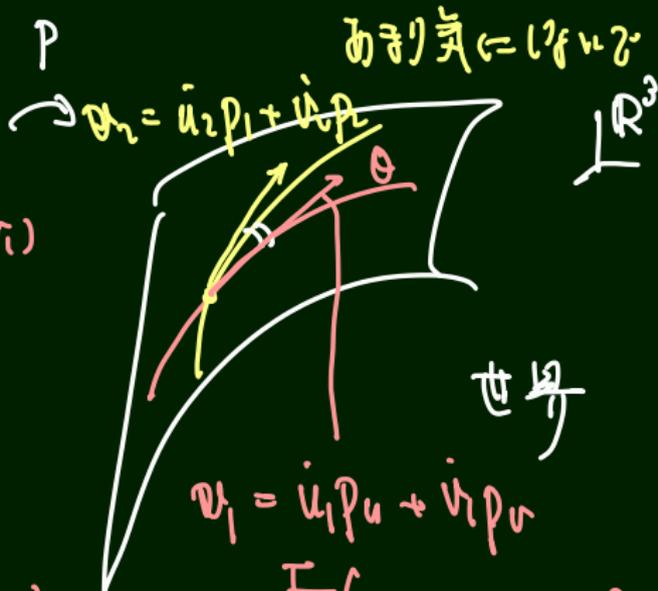
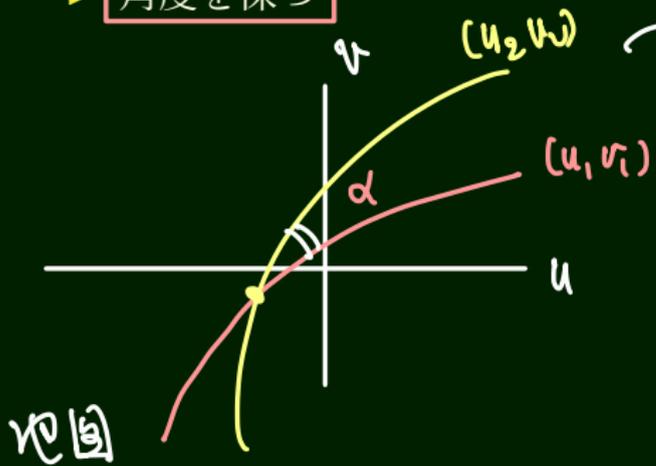
$$v = \pm \frac{p_u \times p_v}{|p_u \times p_v|} = \pm p$$

等角地圖

問題 2-1 (等温座標系) isothermal parameters

曲面のパラメータ表示 $p(u, v)$ において (u, v) が等温座標系
 $\Leftrightarrow ds^2 = E(du^2 + dv^2)$.

▶ 角度を保つ



$$|v_1|^2 = E (\dot{u}_1^2 + \dot{v}_1^2)$$

$$|v_2|^2 = E (\dot{u}_2^2 + \dot{v}_2^2)$$

おとり矢 \hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2

$$v_1 = \dot{u}_1 p_u + \dot{v}_1 p_v$$

$$v_2 = \dot{u}_2 p_u + \dot{v}_2 p_v$$

$$v_1 \cdot v_2 = (\dot{u}_1 \dot{u}_2 + \dot{v}_1 \dot{v}_2) E$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\dot{u}_1 \dot{u}_2 + \dot{v}_1 \dot{v}_2}{1} = \cos \theta$$

問題 2-2

問題

実数 α に対して

$$p_\alpha(u, v) := \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos v \cosh u - \sin \alpha \sin v \sinh u \\ \cos \alpha \sin v \cosh u + \sin \alpha \cos v \sinh u \\ u \cos \alpha - v \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

とおく. このとき p_α の第一基本形式, 第二基本形式を求めなさい.

問題 2-2

$$\mathbf{e}_1(v) := \begin{pmatrix} \cos v \\ \sin v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{e}_2(v) := \begin{pmatrix} -\sin v \\ \cos v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{e}_3 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ▶ $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3\}$ は正規直交系をなす.
- ▶ $\frac{d\mathbf{e}_1}{dv} = \mathbf{e}_2, \frac{d\mathbf{e}_2}{dv} = -\mathbf{e}_1$
- ▶ $\mathbf{e}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{e}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_3 \times \mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{e}_2.$

問題 2-2

$$\phi = p_\alpha(u, v) = (\cos \alpha \cosh u) e_1 + (\sin \alpha \sinh u) e_2 + (u \cos \alpha - v \sin \alpha) e_3.$$

$$p_u = \cos \alpha \sinh u e_1 + \sin \alpha \cosh u e_2 + \cos \alpha e_3$$

$$p_v = -\sin \alpha \sinh u e_1 + \cos \alpha \cosh u e_2 - \sin \alpha e_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} |p_u|^2 &= \cos^2 \alpha \sinh^2 u + \sin^2 \alpha \cosh^2 u + \cos^2 \alpha \\ &= \cos^2 \alpha \underbrace{(1 + \sinh^2 u)}_{\cosh^2 u} + \sin^2 \alpha \cosh^2 u = \cosh^2 u \end{aligned}$$

$$|p_v|^2 = \cosh^2 u$$

$$p_u \cdot p_v = \cos \alpha \sin \alpha (\cosh^2 u - \sinh^2 u) - \cos \alpha \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$ds^2 = \cosh^2 u (du^2 + dv^2)$$

奇蹟

$\alpha \neq \beta$

$$p_u = \cos \alpha \sinh u \mathbf{e}_1 + \sin \alpha \cosh u \mathbf{e}_2 + \cos \alpha \mathbf{e}_3$$

$$p_v = -\sin \alpha \sinh u \mathbf{e}_1 + \cos \alpha \cosh u \mathbf{e}_2 - \sin \alpha \mathbf{e}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_u \times p_v &= (-\sin^2 \alpha \cosh u - \cos^2 \alpha \sinh u) \mathbf{e}_1 + 0 \mathbf{e}_2 \\ &\quad + (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) \sinh u \cosh u \mathbf{e}_3 \\ &= \cosh u (-\mathbf{e}_1 + \sinh u \mathbf{e}_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$v = -\operatorname{sech} u \mathbf{e}_1 + \tanh u \mathbf{e}_3$$

$$v_u = +\tanh u \operatorname{sech} u \mathbf{e}_1 + \operatorname{sech}^2 u \mathbf{e}_3$$

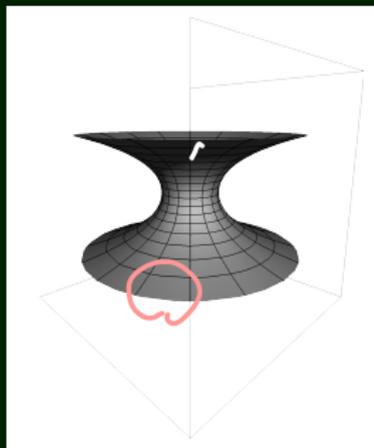
$$v_v = -\operatorname{sech} u \mathbf{e}_2$$

$$\hat{\mathbb{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-p_u \cdot v_u = -\tanh^2 u \cos \alpha \mathbf{e}_1 + \operatorname{sech}^2 u \cos \alpha \mathbf{e}_3$$

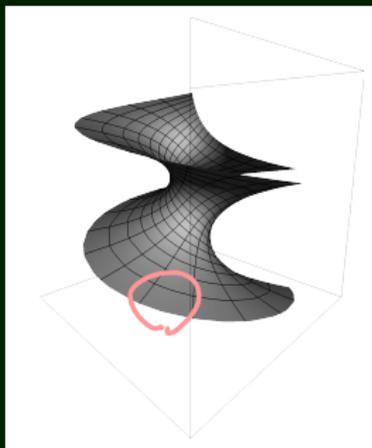
$$= -\cos \alpha, \quad \dots \quad -p_u \times v_u, \quad -p_v \cdot v_v$$

問題 2-2

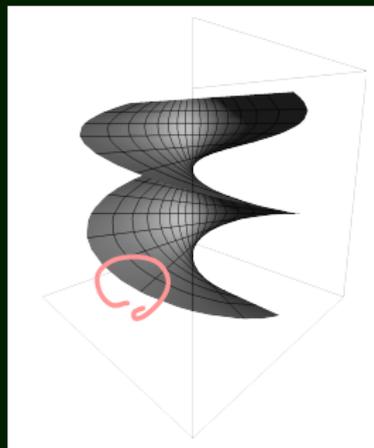


$$\alpha = 0$$

catenoid



$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



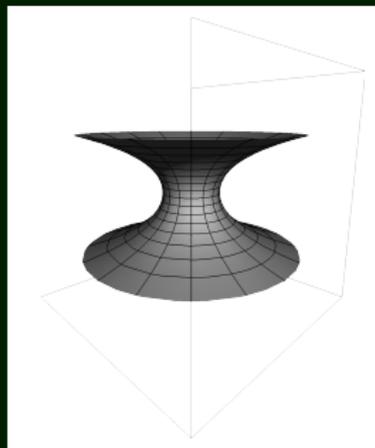
$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

helicoid
常螺旋面

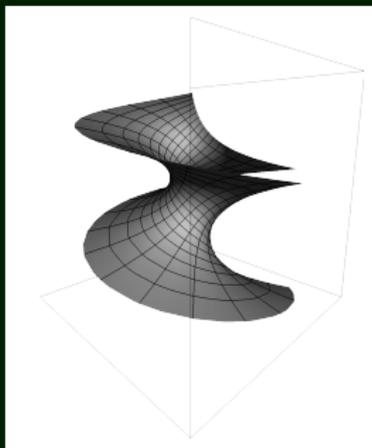
$\pi/113$

ds^2 : 曲面

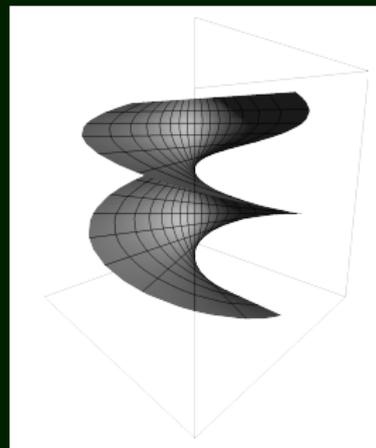
問題 2-2



$$\alpha = 0$$



$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$