

# 空间曲线

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一. 引入曲线  $\gamma = f(x)$ .  $\vec{r}(x) = x\vec{i} + f(x)\vec{j}$ .

$$\text{曲线 } z = f(x, y), \vec{r}(x, y) = x\cos\alpha\vec{i} + y\cos\beta\vec{j} + f(x, y)\cos\gamma\vec{k} \\ (\lambda(t), \mu(t), \nu(t)), t \in [\alpha, \beta] \subset \mathbb{R}^3. \\ \{(u, v), (u, v), (u, v)\} \mid (u, v) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2.$$

二. 参数曲线.  $\vec{r}(u) = x(u)\vec{i} + y(u)\vec{j} + z(u)\vec{k}$ .

1. 切线  $\vec{r}'(u) = x'(u)\vec{i} + y'(u)\vec{j} + z'(u)\vec{k}$ .
2. 切线方程: 过  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 以  $\vec{r}'$  为方向. 形式  $\frac{x-x_0}{x'_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{z'_0}$ .
3. 法平面方程: 过  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 以  $\vec{r}'(t_0)$  为方向.  $\therefore (x-x_0)x'(t_0) + (y-y_0)y'(t_0) + (z-z_0)z'(t_0) = 0$ .

例: 求  $\vec{r}(t) = a\cos t\vec{i} + a\sin t\vec{j} + bt\vec{k}$  的切线与坐标轴夹角.

$$\vec{r}'(t) = -a\sin t\vec{i} + a\cos t\vec{j} + b\vec{k}. \\ \text{求与 } z \text{ 轴夹角 } \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{k}|}{|\vec{r}'| |\vec{k}|} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}.$$

4. 曲线弧长.

$$s = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |\vec{r}'(t)| dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt$$

设  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2}$ . 连续,  $\exists \eta, \lambda \in [a, \beta]$ ,  $f$ -一致连续. 则对  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $|t_1 - t_2| < \delta$  时,  $|f(t_1) - f(t_2)| < \epsilon$ .  $\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \lambda_i) \Delta t_i < \sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon \Delta t_i < \epsilon(\beta - \alpha)$ .  $\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \lambda_i) \Delta t_i \approx \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) dt$ .  $\therefore$  当  $|t_1 - t_2| \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\int_a^\beta \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dt = \int_a^\beta |\vec{r}'(t)| dt$ .

5. 弧长参数.

$$s(t) = \int_a^t |\vec{r}'(\tau)| d\tau, \alpha \leq t \leq \beta. \\ \text{曲线在 } [a, \beta] \text{ 上的参数.} \\ s'(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)| > 0, \text{ 严格单调.} \\ \text{则 } s(t) \text{ 有反函数 } t = t(s). \\ \therefore \vec{r} = \vec{r}(s) = \vec{r}(t(s)), s \text{ 是弧长(所量).} \\ (\text{自然方程}). \\ \text{又 } \vec{r}'(t) dt = \vec{r}'(s) ds, \\ \vec{r}'(s) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{ds} = \vec{r}'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{s'(t)} = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} = \vec{e}_t. \\ |\vec{r}'(s)| = 1, \text{ 单位向量.} \\ (\frac{dx}{ds})^2 + (\frac{dy}{ds})^2 + (\frac{dz}{ds})^2 = 1 \\ d\vec{r}^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = ds^2.$$

6. 曲率.

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r}'(t), \alpha \leq t \leq \beta. \\ \vec{r}'' = \vec{r}''(s), 0 \leq s \leq L. \\ \textcircled{1} |\vec{r}'(s)| = 1, \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'' = 0, \therefore (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'')' = 0, \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}''' = 0. \vec{r}' \perp \vec{r}'' \\ \text{记 } \vec{K} = \vec{r}' \times \vec{r}'', K = |\vec{r}'| |\vec{r}''| \sin \theta = |\vec{r}''|. \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ 又 } \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta s} \approx \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}'}{\Delta s} = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}''}{\Delta s} = |\vec{r}''| \vec{e}_n, \\ \text{几何意义为弯曲程度.} \\ \textcircled{3} \text{ 一般 } \vec{r}'' = \vec{r}''(t), \vec{K} = \frac{\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^2}. \\ \textcircled{4} \vec{r}''(s) = x''(s)\vec{i} + y''(s)\vec{j} \rightarrow \text{方向.}$$

例:  $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{v}$ ,  $\vec{r}''(t) = 0$ .  $\therefore \vec{K}(t) = 0$ .

例:  $\vec{r}(t) = a\cos t\vec{i} + a\sin t\vec{j} + bt\vec{k}$ .  $\vec{r}'(t) = -a\sin t\vec{i} + a\cos t\vec{j} + b\vec{k}$ .  $\vec{r}''(t) = -a\cos t\vec{i} - a\sin t\vec{j}$ .  $\vec{K} = \frac{\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''}{|\vec{r}'|^2} = \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2}$ .

例: 平面曲线  $\vec{r}(x) = x\vec{i} + f(x)\vec{j} + 0\vec{k}$ .  $\vec{r}'(x) = \vec{i} + f'(x)\vec{j}$ .  $\vec{r}''(x) = f''(x)\vec{j}$ .  $\vec{K} = \frac{\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''}{|\vec{r}'|^2} = \frac{f''(x)\vec{i} \times \vec{j}}{(1+f'(x)^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{f''(x)\vec{k}}{(1+f'(x)^2)^{3/2}}$ .

# 三. 参数曲面.

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v) = x(u, v)\vec{i} + y(u, v)\vec{j} + z(u, v)\vec{k}. \\ \vec{r}_u(u, v) \times \vec{r}_v(u, v), \text{ 切平面方程.} \\ \text{法向量 } \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v}{|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v|}, \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v \neq 0.$$

# 四. 隐式曲线/面.

1. 平面隐式曲线. 设  $F(x, y) \in C^1(D)$ ,  $\text{grad } F = F'_x\vec{i} + F'_y\vec{j} \neq 0$ . 方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  给出  $y = f(x) / x = g(y)$ . 不妨设  $F'_y \neq 0$ , 则  $f(x) = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}$ . 切线方程  $Y - y = f'(x)(X - x)$  (切于  $(x, y)$ ).  $F'_y(Y - y) + F'_x(X - x) = 0$ , 恰为平面与法向量.  $f''(x) = -(\frac{F'_x}{F'_y})' = \frac{F''_{xy}F'_y - F'_x F''_{yy}}{F'^2_{yy}}$  (符号).  $= \frac{d(F'_y(x, f(x)) F'_x - d(F'_x(x, f(x)) F'_y)}{F'^2_{yy}} = \dots$

2. 空间隐式曲面. 设  $F(x, y, z) \in C^1(V)$ .  $\text{grad } F = 0$ ,  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  构成曲面  $\rho$ .  $\rho$  上曲线  $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k}$ , 则有  $F(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = 0$ .  $F'_x x'(t) + F'_y y'(t) + F'_z z'(t) = 0$ . 即有  $\vec{r}'(t) \cdot \text{grad } F = 0$ . 梯度与切向量垂直, 为法向量.

3. 空间隐式曲线. 方程  $\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$  为一条相交曲线.  $(x(t), y(t), z(t))$ . 曲线同时在二平面上, 与两法向量垂直. 二法向量  $\text{grad } F \times \text{grad } G \Rightarrow$  切向量. 例:  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4a^2 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2ax = 0 \end{cases}$ .  $\text{grad } F = 2x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + 2z\vec{k}$ .  $\text{grad } G = (2x - 2a)\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j}$ .  $\text{grad } F \times \text{grad } G = 4xy\vec{i} + 4z(y - ay)\vec{j} + 4z(x - a)\vec{k}$ .

# 参数曲线.

1.  $\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)), \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ . 光滑曲线  $\vec{r}'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))$ . 正则曲线  $\vec{r}'(t) \neq 0$ . 对  $\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0 = M(x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0))$ . 2. 切线方程:  $\frac{X-x(t_0)}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{Y-y(t_0)}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{Z-z(t_0)}{z'(t_0)}$ . 注意:  $x'(t_0)(X-x(t_0)) + y'(t_0)(Y-y(t_0)) + z'(t_0)(Z-z(t_0)) = 0$ . 3. 弧长: 分为  $n$  段.  $\alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = \beta$ .  $M_k = \vec{r}(t_k) = (x(t_k), y(t_k), z(t_k))$ . 沿曲线段  $d\vec{r} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \vec{r}'_i(t_i) - \vec{r}'_i(t_{i-1})$ . 微分中值:  $d\vec{r} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sqrt{(x'(t_i) - y'(t_{i-1}))^2 + (z'(t_i) - z'(t_{i-1}))^2} dt_i$ . 若为  $\int_a^b \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt$ . 三元函数  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2}$ . 在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上一致连续.  $\therefore$  对  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 使当  $|t_2 - t_1| < \delta$  时,  $|f(t_2) - f(t_1)| < \epsilon$ . 有  $|f(\xi_1, \eta_1, \lambda_1) - f(\xi_2, \eta_2, \lambda_2)| < \epsilon$ .  $\therefore$  当  $|t_1 - t_2| < \delta$  时,  $|f(t_1) - f(t_2)| < \epsilon$ .  $\therefore \int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dt = \int_a^b |\vec{r}'(t)| dt$ . 4. 弧长参数 正则曲线  $|\vec{r}'(t)| > 0$ .  $s(t) = \int_a^t |\vec{r}'(\tau)| d\tau$ , 从  $t_0$  起  $s$  到  $t$  的弧长. 当  $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta, s'(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)| > 0, s(t)$  严格单调.  $\therefore s(t)$  有反函数  $t = t(s)$ .  $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(s) = \vec{r}(t(s))$ , 记为  $\vec{r}(s)$ .  $\therefore \vec{r} = \vec{r}(s) = \begin{cases} x = x(s) \\ y = y(s) \\ z = z(s) \end{cases}$ .  $\frac{ds}{dt} = |\vec{r}'(t)|, \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}'(t)|}$ .  $\therefore \vec{r}'(s) = \vec{r}'(t) \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|}$  (单位切向量). 自然坐标, 自然方程.  $\vec{r} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds}, \vec{r} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds}$ .

5. 曲率. 正则曲线  $L: \vec{r} = \vec{r}(t)$ . 切向量  $\vec{e}_t$  为单位向量,  $\vec{e}_t \cdot \vec{e}_t = 1$ . 求导得  $\vec{e}_t \cdot \vec{e}_t' = 0$ . 当  $\vec{e}_t \neq 0$  时,  $\vec{e}_t \perp \vec{e}_t'$ ,  $\vec{e}_t'$  为法向量. 记  $\vec{K} = \vec{e}_t \times \vec{e}_t'$ , 易知  $|\vec{K}| = |\vec{e}_t'|$ . 记曲率  $K = \left| \frac{d\vec{e}_t}{ds} \right|, \Delta \alpha \rightarrow 0, |\Delta \vec{e}_t| \approx |\Delta \alpha|$ .  $\therefore K = \left| \frac{d\vec{e}_t}{ds} \right| = |\vec{e}_t'| = \left| \frac{d\vec{e}_t}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{ds} \right|$ . 主法向量  $\vec{e}_n = \frac{d\vec{e}_t}{ds} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{ds}$ .  $= \left( \frac{d(\frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|})}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^2} \right)$ .  $= \left( \frac{\vec{r}''(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} - \left( \frac{\vec{r}'(t) \cdot \vec{r}''(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^3} \right) \cdot \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} \right)$ . 副法向量  $\vec{e}_b = \vec{e}_t \times \vec{e}_n$ .  $= \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} \times \left( \frac{\vec{r}''(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} - \left( \frac{\vec{r}'(t) \cdot \vec{r}''(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^3} \right) \cdot \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} \right)$ .  $= \frac{\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^3}$ .

例: 螺旋线  $x(t) = a\cos t, y(t) = a\sin t, z(t) = bt$ . 的曲率.  $\vec{r}'(t) = (-a\sin t, a\cos t, b), |\vec{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ .  $\vec{r}''(t) = (-a\cos t, -a\sin t, 0), |\vec{r}''(t)| = a$ .  $K = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^3} = \frac{a\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{(a^2+b^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{a}{a^2+b^2}$ .  $\vec{r}'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)), \vec{e}_t = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2}} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$ . 若  $z'(t) = 0$  (平面). 则  $\vec{e}_n = \frac{x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)}{[x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2]^{3/2}} \vec{k}$ . 又  $\left(\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}\right)' = \frac{x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)}{[x'(t)]^2}$ , 即为  $2\beta\gamma a k$ .

# 参数曲面.

1.  $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$ . 是  $u$  或  $v \Rightarrow u$  曲线,  $v$  曲线. 球面  $\vec{r}(t, \varphi)$ ,  $\theta$  曲线 -  $\varphi$  曲线. 2. 切面. ① 隐式曲面.  $\vec{r}_u = (\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u})$ .  $\vec{r}_v = (\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v})$ . 曲线  $L: \vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$  位于面上.  $M_0 = \vec{r}(u_0, v_0) = \vec{r}(u(t_0), v(t_0))$ .  $\vec{r}'(t_0) = \vec{r}'_u(u(t_0), v(t_0))u'(t_0) + \vec{r}'_v(u(t_0), v(t_0))v'(t_0)$ .  $\vec{n} = \vec{r}'_u(u_0, v_0) \times \vec{r}'_v(u_0, v_0) \neq 0$ . 单位法向量  $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}'_u \times \vec{r}'_v}{|\vec{r}'_u \times \vec{r}'_v|}$ .  $\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{n} = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = |\vec{r}'_u \times \vec{r}'_v| = |\vec{r}'_u|^2 |\vec{r}'_v|^2 - (\vec{r}'_u \cdot \vec{r}'_v)^2 = \sqrt{EG - F^2}$ .  $E = |\vec{r}'_u|^2 = x_u^2 + y_u^2 + z_u^2$ .  $G = |\vec{r}'_v|^2 = x_v^2 + y_v^2 + z_v^2$ .  $F = \vec{r}'_u \cdot \vec{r}'_v = x_u x_v + y_u y_v + z_u z_v$ . ② 对显式曲面.  $z = f(x, y), \vec{r} = (x, y, f(x, y))$ .  $\vec{r}'_x = (1, 0, f'_x), \vec{r}'_y = (0, 1, f'_y)$ .  $\vec{r}'_x \times \vec{r}'_y = (-f'_x, -f'_y, 1) \neq 0$ . 3. 积分. ① 平面隐式曲线. ② 空间隐式曲面.  $\text{grad } F = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) \neq 0, \vec{v} = \vec{n}$ . ③ 空间隐式曲线.