

Gauss-Codazzi. Fundamentalne jednačine površi

Diferencijalna geometrija – Vježbe 12

Rješenja predati na vježbama, u utorak 26. maja 2020. god.

Vježba 1. Neka je $(u, v) \mapsto \mathbf{x}(u, v)$ paramterizacija linijom krivine površi sa konstantnom Gaussovom krivinom $K \equiv -1$ tako da, bez gubitka općenitosti, $\kappa_1 = \tan \varphi$ i $\kappa_2 = -\cot \varphi$ sa odgovarajućom funkcijom φ .

Pokažite da postoji reparametrizacija linijom krivine, $u = u(\tilde{u})$ i $v = v(\tilde{v})$, tako da

$$\tilde{I} = \cos^2 \varphi d\tilde{u}^2 + \sin^2 \varphi d\tilde{v}^2 \quad \text{i} \quad \tilde{II} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi (d\tilde{u}^2 - d\tilde{v}^2).$$

(Pomoć: pokažite da je $(\frac{E}{\cos^2 \varphi})_v = (\frac{G}{\sin^2 \varphi})_u = 0$ iz Codazzijevih jednačina.)

Rješenje : Iz Codazzijevih jednačina

$$E_v = -2E \frac{(\kappa_1)_v}{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2} = -2E \varphi_v \tan \varphi \quad \text{i} \quad G_u = 2G \frac{(\kappa_2)_u}{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2} = 2G \varphi_u \cot \varphi$$

tako da

$$\left(\frac{E}{\cos^2 \varphi}\right)_v = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} \{E_v + 2E \varphi_v \tan \varphi\} = 0, \quad \text{i} \quad \left(\frac{G}{\sin^2 \varphi}\right)_u = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \{G_u - 2G \varphi_u \cot \varphi\} = 0.$$

Kao posljedica ovoga, možemo riješiti diferencijalne jednačine

$$u' = \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sqrt{E}}(u) \quad \text{i} \quad v' = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sqrt{G}}(v)$$

sa dvije funkcije $u = u(\tilde{u})$ i $v = v(\tilde{v})$ jedne promjenljive kako bismo dobili, za $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \mathbf{x}(u(\tilde{u}), v(\tilde{v}))$:

$$\tilde{I} = (Eu'^2) d\tilde{u}^2 + (Gv'^2) d\tilde{v}^2 = \cos^2 \varphi d\tilde{u}^2 + \sin^2 \varphi d\tilde{v}^2$$

i

$$\tilde{II} = \kappa_1 \cos^2 \varphi d\tilde{u}^2 + \kappa_2 \sin^2 \varphi d\tilde{v}^2 = \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \{d\tilde{u}^2 - d\tilde{v}^2\} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \{d\tilde{u}^2 - d\tilde{v}^2\}.$$

♡

Vježba 2. Pokažite da je Gaussova krivina konformalno paramterizovane površi data sa

$$K = -\frac{1}{2E} \Delta \ln E.$$

Rješenje : Vraćajući se dokazu Gaussove Theoreme egregium nalazimo

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{|(\mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_v, \mathbf{x}_{uu})^t(\mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_v, \mathbf{x}_{vv})| - |(\mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_v, \mathbf{x}_{uv})^t(\mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_v, \mathbf{x}_{uv})|}{(EG - F^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{E^4} \left(\left| \begin{array}{ccc} E & 0 & -\frac{E_u}{2} \\ 0 & E & \frac{E_v}{2} \\ \frac{E_u}{2} & -\frac{E_v}{2} & \mathbf{x}_{uu} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{vv} \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{ccc} E & 0 & -\frac{E_v}{2} \\ 0 & E & \frac{E_u}{2} \\ \frac{E_v}{2} & \frac{E_u}{2} & \mathbf{x}_{uv} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{uv} \end{array} \right| \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2E} \left\{ \frac{E_{uu} + E_{vv}}{E} - \frac{E_u^2 + E_v^2}{E^2} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2E} \Delta \ln E. \end{aligned}$$

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Vježba 3. Neka je $(u, v) \mapsto \mathbf{x}(u, v)$ paramterizacija linijom krivine minimalne površi. Pokažite da $E^2 K \equiv \text{const}$ i zaključite da $\ln E$ mora zadovoljavati Liouvilleovu jednačinu

$$\Delta \ln E = \text{const} e^{-\ln E}.$$

Rješenje : Koristimo Codazzijeve jednačine, koristeći $K = -\kappa_1^2 = -\kappa_2^2$, kako bismo našli

$$\begin{aligned} (E^2 K)_u &= 2EE_u K + E^2 K_u = 2EE_u K - E^2(\kappa_2^2)_u = 2EE_u K - EE_u(\kappa_1 \kappa_2 - \kappa_2^2) = 0, \\ (E^2 K)_v &= 2EE_v K + E^2 K_v = 2EE_v K - E^2(\kappa_1^2)_v = 2EE_v K + EE_v(\kappa_1^2 - \kappa_1 \kappa_2) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Stoga $E^2 K \equiv \text{const}$ i, iz Gaussove jednačine $K = -\frac{1}{2E} \Delta \ln E$ za konformalno parametrizovanu površ, zaključujemo

$$\text{const} \equiv \frac{1}{2} E^2 K = -E \Delta \ln E = e^{\ln E} \Delta \ln E.$$

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Vježba 4. Pokažite da je Gaussova krivina površi invarijantna pod reparamterizacijom i zaključite da Gaussova krivina nestaje ako je površ (lokalno) izometrična ravni, tojest prima izometričnu parametrizaciju.

Rješenje : Gaussova krivina parametrizovane površi je data sa

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{(\mathbf{x}_u \cdot \mathbf{n}_u)(\mathbf{x}_v \cdot \mathbf{n}_v) - (\mathbf{x}_u \cdot \mathbf{n}_v)(\mathbf{x}_v \cdot \mathbf{n}_u)}{EG - F^2} \\ &= \frac{(\mathbf{x}_u \times \mathbf{x}_v) \cdot (\mathbf{n}_u \times \mathbf{n}_v)}{EG - F^2} \\ &= \frac{|\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{n}_u, \mathbf{n}_v|}{\sqrt{EG - F^2}} \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot (\mathbf{n}_u \times \mathbf{n}_v)}{|\mathbf{x}_u \times \mathbf{x}_v|}. \end{aligned}$$

Sada, ako je $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \mathbf{x}(u(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}), v(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}))$ reparametrizacija, onda

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{\tilde{u}} \times \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{\tilde{v}} = \mathbf{x}_u \times \mathbf{x}_v \begin{vmatrix} u_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \\ v_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \end{vmatrix}$$

tako da $\tilde{\mathbf{n}} = \pm \mathbf{n}$, gdje je znak znak determinante $\begin{vmatrix} u_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \\ v_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \end{vmatrix}$ i

$$\tilde{\mathbf{n}}_{\tilde{u}} \times \tilde{\mathbf{n}}_{\tilde{v}} = \mathbf{n}_u \times \mathbf{n}_v \begin{vmatrix} u_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \\ v_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \end{vmatrix}.$$

Stoga

$$\tilde{K} = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{n}} \cdot (\tilde{\mathbf{n}}_{\tilde{u}} \times \tilde{\mathbf{n}}_{\tilde{v}})}{|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{\tilde{u}} \times \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{\tilde{v}}|} = \pm \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot (\mathbf{n}_u \times \mathbf{n}_v)}{|\mathbf{x}_u \times \mathbf{x}_v|} \frac{\begin{vmatrix} u_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \\ v_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} u_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \\ v_{\tilde{u}} & v_{\tilde{u}} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot (\mathbf{n}_u \times \mathbf{n}_v)}{|\mathbf{x}_u \times \mathbf{x}_v|} = K.$$

Sada, ako površ prima izometričnu paramterizaciju, onda je odgovarajuća prva fundamentalna forma $I = du^2 + dv^2$. To jest, prima konformalnu parametrizaciju sa $E \equiv 1$.

Stoga $K = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta \ln 1 = 0$.

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Vježba 5. (a) Koristeći se lemom sa predavanja, izračunati eksplicitne formule za Christoffelove simbole Γ_{ij}^k koristeći se koeficijentima prve fundamentalne forme.

(b) Dokazati stoga posljedicu s predavanja :

$$\Gamma_{ij}^m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k g^{km} (\partial_j g_{ik} + \partial_i g_{jk} - \partial_k g_{ij}).$$

(c) Izračunati Christoffelove simbole za sferu, helikoid i jednokrlni hiperboloid.

(d) Napraviti funkciju `Christoffel[x_,u_,v_]` u Mathematici.

Rješenje :

(a) Koristeći se strukturnim jednačinama koje nam kažu da je

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}_{uu} &= \Gamma_{11}^1 \mathbf{x}_u + \Gamma_{11}^2 \mathbf{x}_v + e \mathbf{n} \\ \mathbf{x}_{uv} &= \Gamma_{12}^1 \mathbf{x}_u + \Gamma_{12}^2 \mathbf{x}_v + f \mathbf{n} \\ \mathbf{x}_{vv} &= \Gamma_{22}^1 \mathbf{x}_u + \Gamma_{22}^2 \mathbf{x}_v + g \mathbf{n}\end{aligned}$$

uzimajući skalarni proizvod svake jednačine sa x_u i x_v , dobivamo

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{11}^1 E + \Gamma_{11}^2 F &= \frac{1}{2} E_u, & \Gamma_{11}^1 F + \Gamma_{11}^2 G &= F_u - \frac{1}{2} E_v, \\ \Gamma_{12}^1 E + \Gamma_{12}^2 F &= \frac{1}{2} E_u, & \Gamma_{12}^1 F + \Gamma_{12}^2 G &= \frac{1}{2} G_u, \\ \Gamma_{22}^1 E + \Gamma_{22}^2 F &= F_v - \frac{1}{2} G_u, & \Gamma_{22}^1 F + \Gamma_{22}^2 G &= \frac{1}{2} G_v.\end{aligned}$$

Rješavajući ovaj sistem u parovima, dobivamo

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{11}^1 &= \frac{GE_u - 2FF_u + FE_v}{2(EG - F^2)}, & \Gamma_{11}^2 &= \frac{2EF_u - EE_v - FE_u}{2(EG - F^2)}, \\ \Gamma_{12}^1 &= \frac{GE_v - FG_u}{2(EG - F^2)}, & \Gamma_{12}^2 &= \frac{EG_u - FE_v}{2(EG - F^2)}, \\ \Gamma_{22}^1 &= \frac{2GF_v - GG_u - FG_v}{2(EG - F^2)}, & \Gamma_{22}^2 &= \frac{EG_v - 2FF_v + FG_u}{2(EG - F^2)}.\end{aligned}$$

(b) Dugačko, ali dosta pravolinijski kada se dokaže (a). Najjednostavnije krenuti s desna na lijevo. Naprimjer, za prvi koficijent imamo da treba da vrijedi

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{11}^1 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_k g^{k1} (\partial_1 g_{1k} + \partial_1 g_{1k} - \partial_k g_{11}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} g^{11} (\partial_1 g_{11} + \partial_1 g_{11} - \partial_1 g_{11}) + \frac{1}{2} g^{21} (\partial_1 g_{12} + \partial_1 g_{12} - \partial_2 g_{11}) \\ &= \frac{G}{2(EG - F^2)} (E_u + E_u - E_u) - \frac{F}{2(EG - F^2)} (F_u + F_u - E_v) \\ &= \frac{GE_u - 2FF_u + FE_v}{2(EG - F^2)},\end{aligned}$$

kao što smo i očekivali.

(c) Izračunat ćemo simbole za helikoid. S obzirom da je kod helikoida sa parametrizacijom

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

sa prvom fundamentalnom formom $I|_{(u,v)} = \cosh^2 u \{du^2 + dv^2\}$ imamo da $F = 0$ i $E = G$, tojest konformalno je parametrizovan, to su onda formule značajno jednostavnije, tojest

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

odnosno

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{11}^1 &= \sinh u, & \Gamma_{11}^2 &= 0, \\ \Gamma_{12}^1 &= 0, & \Gamma_{12}^2 &= \sinh u, \\ \Gamma_{22}^1 &= -\sinh u, & \Gamma_{22}^2 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

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