

Geom 18/5/16

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ aperto

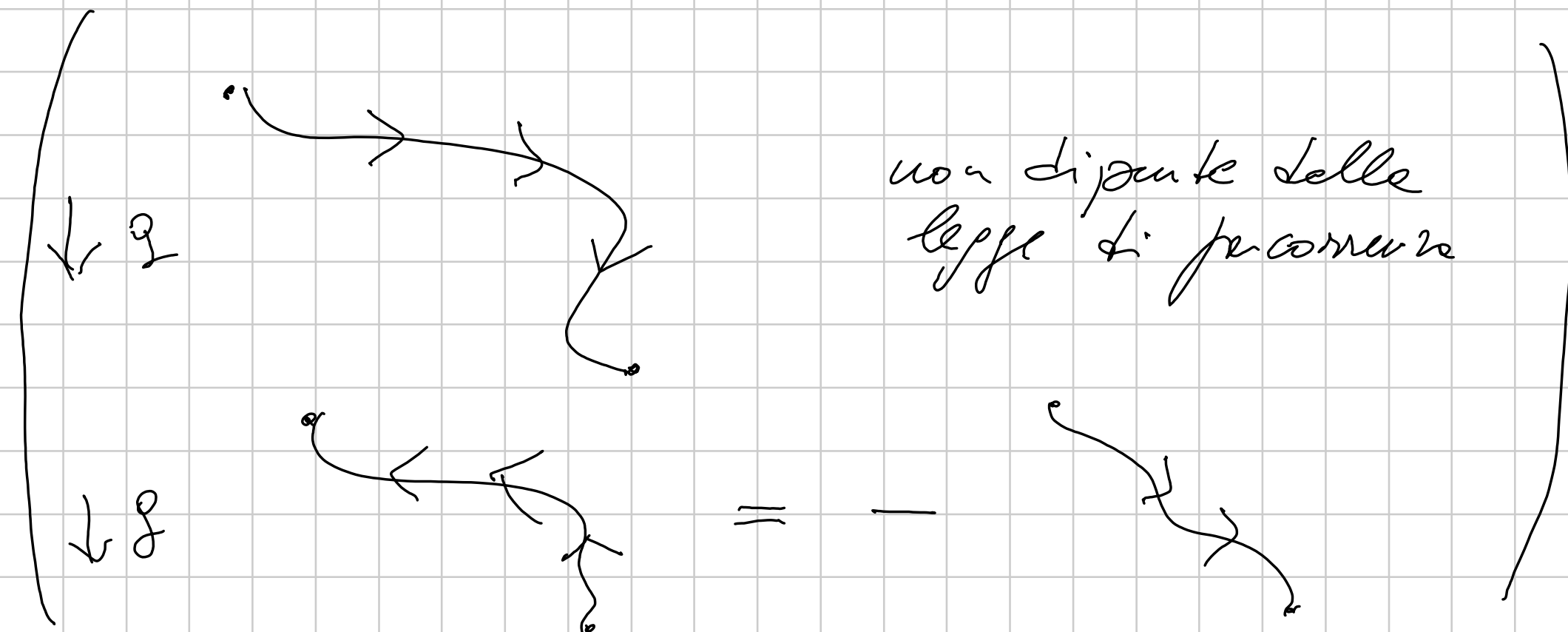
$$\omega = f dx + g dy \quad \left(\omega(x,y) = f(x,y) dx + g(x,y) dy \right)$$

1-forma ; $\alpha: [a,b] \rightarrow \Omega$ curve $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

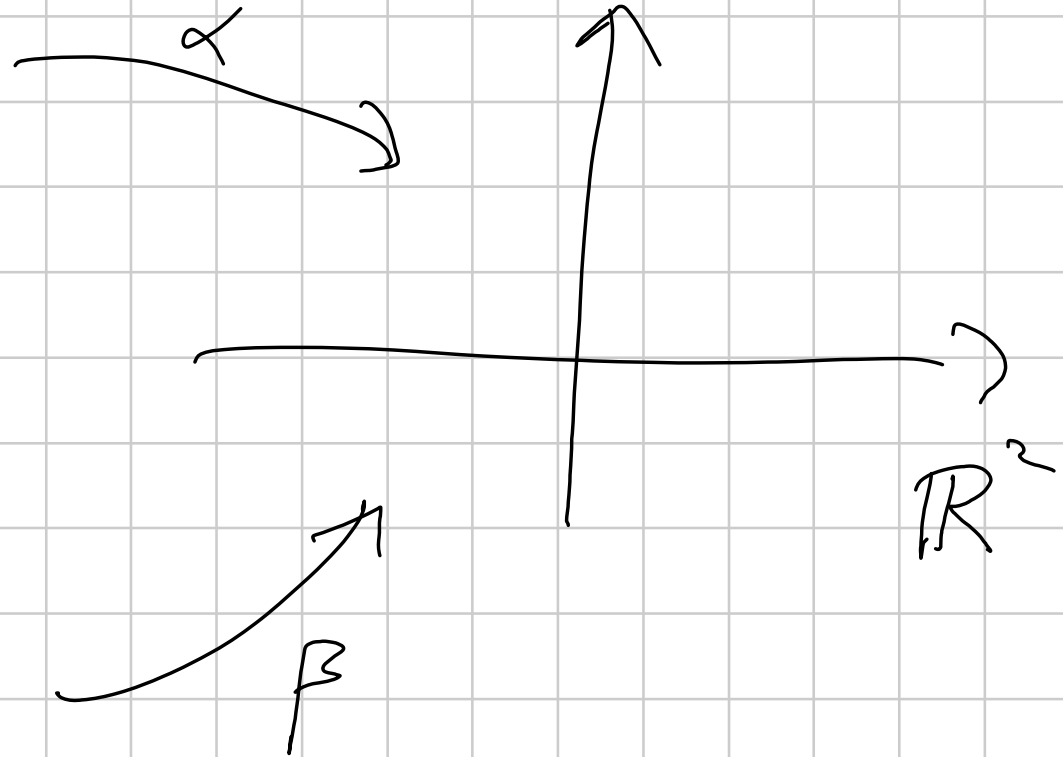
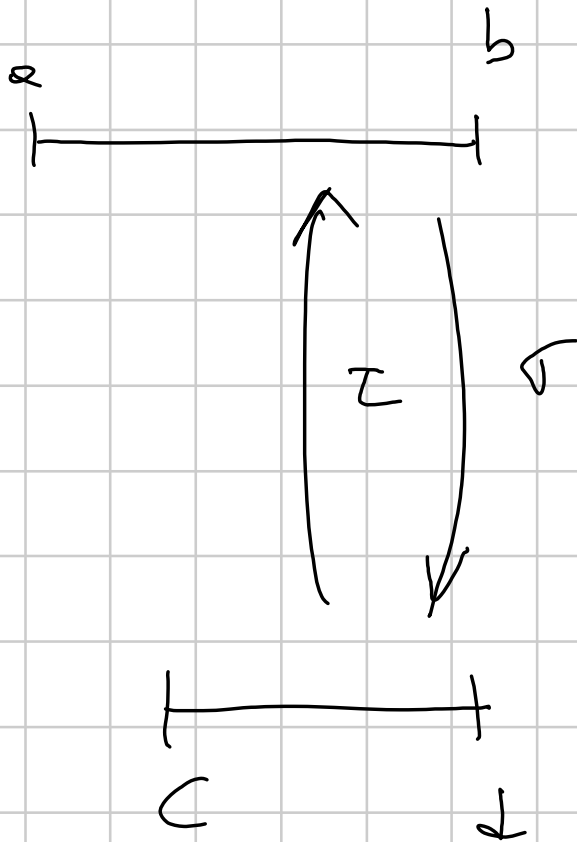
$$\int_{\alpha} \omega = \int_a^b (f(\alpha(t)) \cdot x'(t) + g(\alpha(t)) \cdot y'(t)) dt$$

Prop: $\int \omega$ non cambia se riprova a tracciare
mantenendo l'orientazione;

cambia segno se cambio orientazione.



Def:



$$\beta(a) = \alpha(\tau(a))$$

ovvero $\alpha(t) = \beta(\sigma(t))$ $\sigma = \tau^{-1}$

$$\int_{\beta} \omega = \int_c^d \left(f(\beta(s)) \cdot z'(s) + g(\beta(s)) \cdot v'(s) \right) ds$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta(s) = \alpha(\tau(s))$$

$$z(s) = x(\tau(s))$$

$$\Rightarrow z'(s) = x'(\tau(s)) \cdot \tau'(s)$$

$$v(s) = y(\tau(s))$$

$$\Rightarrow v'(s) = y'(\tau(s)) \cdot \tau'(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\beta} \omega = \int_c^d \left(f(\alpha(\tau(s))) \cdot x'(\tau(s)) + g(\alpha(\tau(s))) \cdot y'(\tau(s)) \right) \cdot \tau'(s) ds$$

eseguendo cambio di variabile $t = \tau(s)$

che trasforma $[c, d]$ in $[a, b]$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{sgn}(\tau'(s))}_{\substack{\text{(costante)} \\ \parallel \\ \pm 1}} \cdot \underbrace{\int_a^b (f(x(t)) \cdot X'(t) + g(x(t)) \cdot Y'(t)) dt}_{\int_a^b \omega}$$

a secondo che τ mantenga o inverta l'orientazione. $\square$

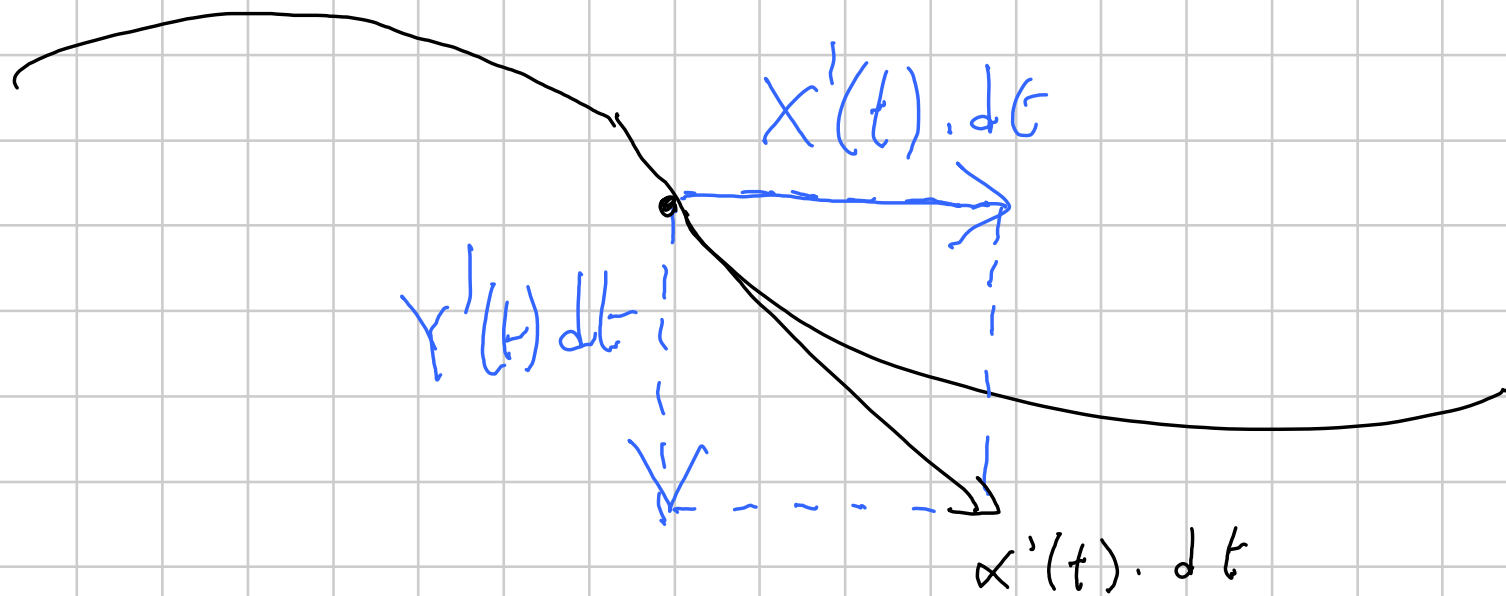
In fisica: una forza conservativa è una
per la quale il lavoro fatto lungo un percorso
dipende solo degli estremi - Sono conservative
le forze che ammettono un potenziale:

lavoro lungo arco $\alpha =$ differenza di
potenziale tra
gli estremi di α .

Consideriamo $U : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (potenziale) -

Lavoro infinitesimo fatto dalle forze L potenziale

U lungo una curva $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \bar{t}$



dumping:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}(\alpha(t)) \cdot X'(t) dt$$

$$+ \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}(\alpha(t)) \cdot Y'(t) dt$$

law of the state:

$$\int_a^b \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}(\alpha(t)) \cdot X'(t) + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}(\alpha(t)) \cdot Y'(t) \right) dt$$

How to move to the form

$$dU = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \cdot dy$$

diffenziale di U .

E₅: $U(x, y) = e^{3x+2} \cdot \ln(5x+7y)$

$$dU = \left(3 \cdot e^{3x+2} \cdot \ln(5x+7y) + e^{3x+2} \frac{5}{5x+7y} \right) dx + e^{3x+2} \frac{7}{5x+7y} dy$$

P_{rop}: $\int_a^x dU = U(x(b)) - U(x(a)).$

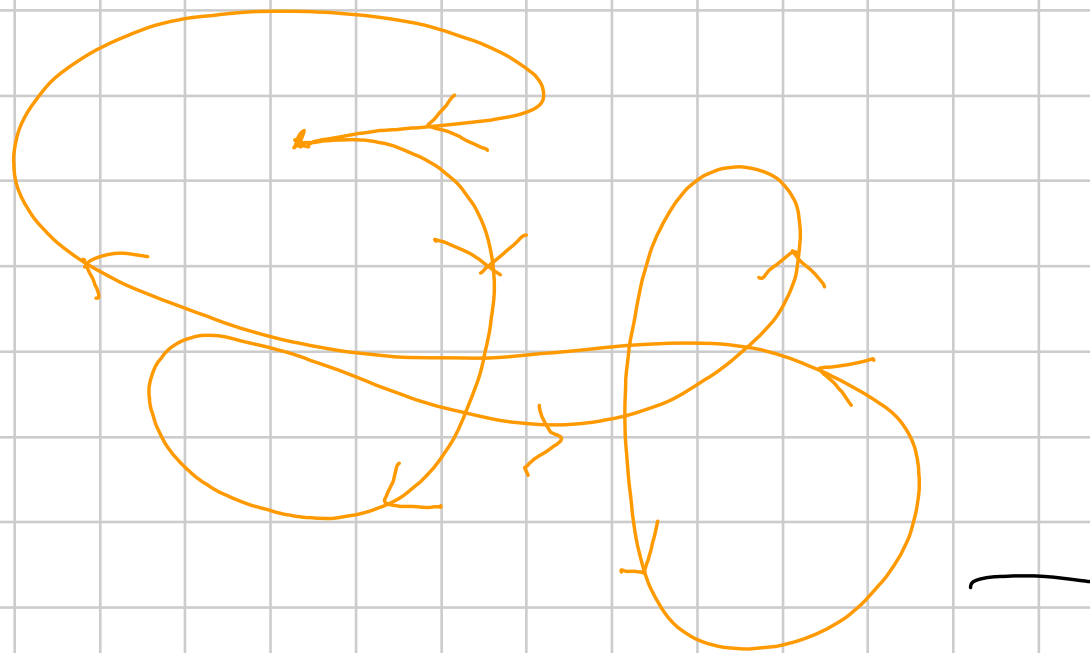
Dim: $\int_{\alpha} dU = \int_a^b \underbrace{\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot x'(t) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot y'(t)}_{\frac{d}{dt} U(\underbrace{x(t), y(t)}_{\alpha(t)})} dt$

$$= U(\alpha(t)) \bigg|_{t=a}^{t=b} = U(\alpha(b)) - U(\alpha(a)).$$



Cor: se α è una curva chiusa

— cioè $\alpha(b) = \alpha(a)$



allora $\int_{\alpha} dU = 0$,

Def: chiamo $\omega = f dx + g dy$ su $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
esatta se $\exists U: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $\omega = dU$,

cioè $f = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$ e $g = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$.

Oss: se $\omega = f dx + g dy$ è esatta allora

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y \partial x} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{sono uguali}$$

Quindi ω può essere esatta solo se

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$. Se ciò accade chiamo ω chiuso.

Riassumendo: $\omega = f dx + g dy$

• esatto se $\omega = dU$, cioè $f = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$, $g = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$

• chiuso se $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$

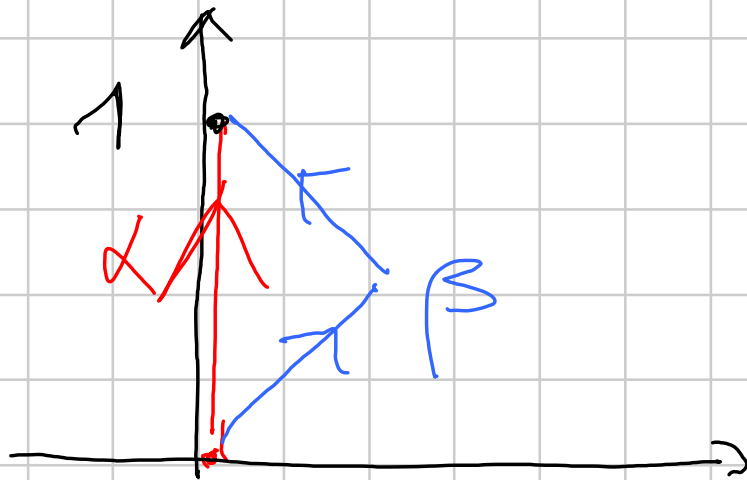
Fatto: esatto $\implies$ chiuso.

Esempio: $\omega = x \cdot dy = \underbrace{0}_{f(x,y)} \cdot dx + \underbrace{x}_{g(x,y)} \cdot dy$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{non \u00e8 chiusa}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{non \u00e8 esatta}$$

Altro modo di vedere che non \u00e8 esatta:



$$\alpha(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} \quad t \in [0,1]$$

$$\beta(t) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \end{pmatrix} & t \in [0, 1/2] \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1-t \\ t \end{pmatrix} & t \in [1/2, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\alpha} x dy = \int_0^1 0.1 \cdot dt = 0$$

$$\int_{\beta} x dy = \int_0^{1/2} t \cdot dt + \int_{1/2}^1 (1-t) dt$$

$$= \left. \frac{t^2}{2} \right|_0^{1/2} + \left. \left(t - \frac{t^2}{2} \right) \right|_{1/2}^1$$

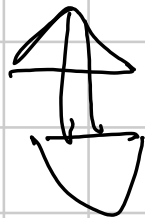
$$= \frac{1}{8} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4} \neq 0$$

Q: come accorgersi che una curva $\omega = f dx + g dy$ è esatta?

Se non è chiusa, cioè se $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$: A: No.

A: (generalmente inutile)

Teo: ω su Ω è esatta



data $\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \Omega$,
 $\int_{\alpha} \omega$ dipende solo da $\alpha(b)$ e $\alpha(a)$.

(D'ora in poi: prendiamo solo Ω connessi



OK



No

)

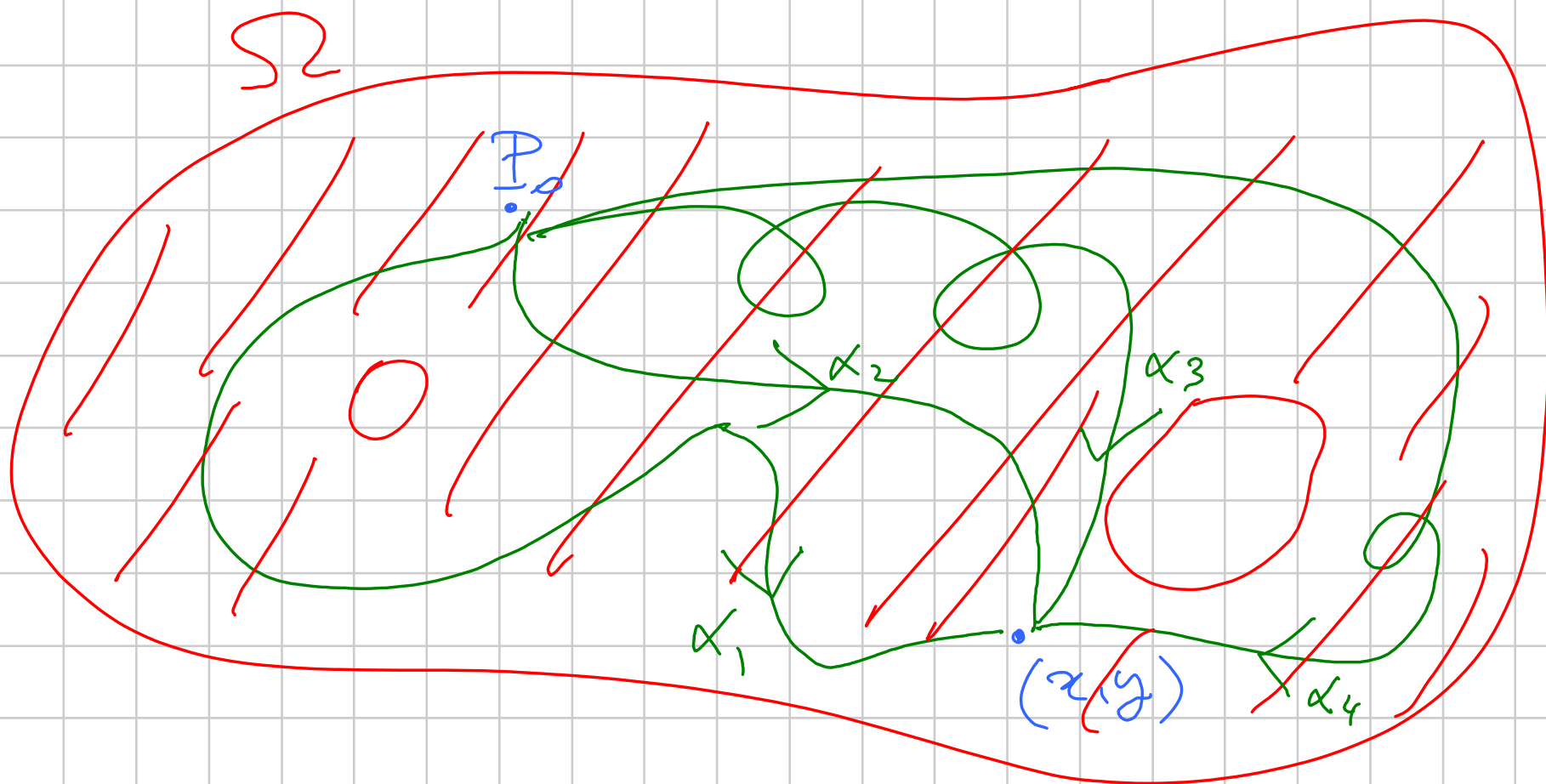
Dim: $\Downarrow$ Visto sopra -

$\Uparrow$ Devo "inventare" il potenziale U ;
voglio che $\int_{\alpha} \omega = U(\alpha(b)) - U(\alpha(a))$.

Fisso $P_0 \in \Omega$ e definisco

$$U: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

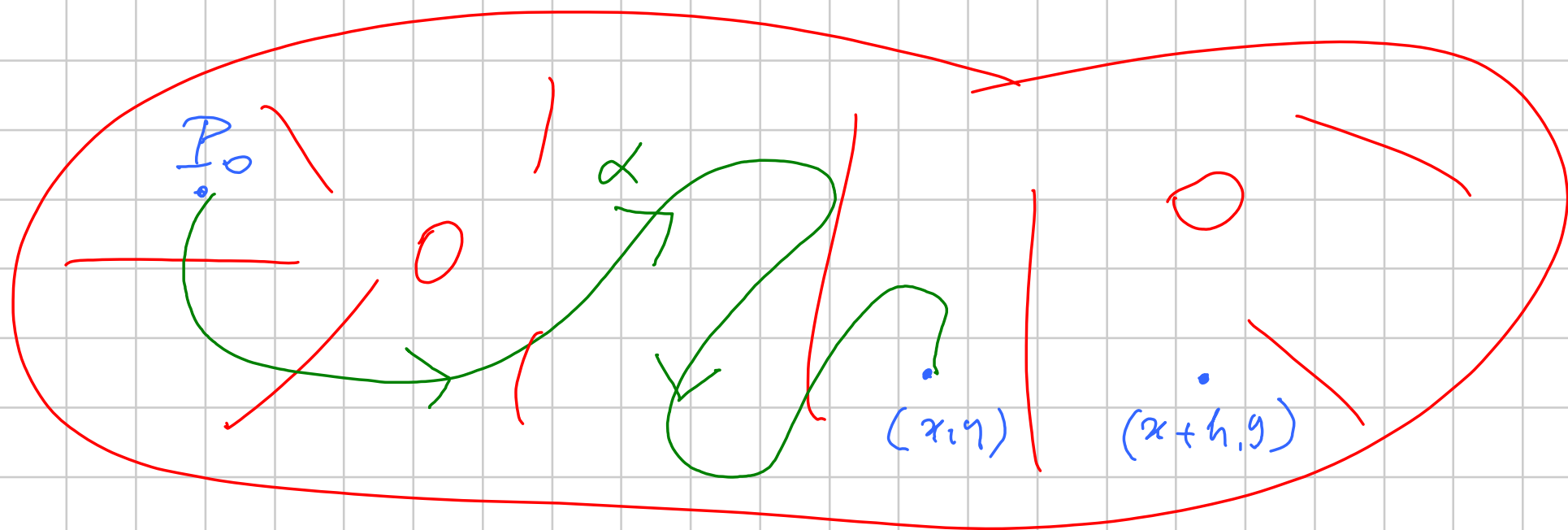
$$U(x, y) = \int_{\alpha} \omega \quad \text{dove } \alpha \text{ è } \text{qualsiasi} \\ \text{curva che unisce } P_0 \text{ a } (x, y)$$



So: $\int \omega$ dipende solo dagli estremi:
 $\implies$ la definizione ha senso

Devo provare che $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = f$ $\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = g$.

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}(x,y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{U(x+h,y) - U(x,y)}{h}$$



Como β tra P_0 e $(x+h, y)$ scelgo α
 separata del segmento $[x, x+h] \times \{y\}$
 parametrizzo da $\sigma: (x+t, y) \quad t \in [0, h]$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{U(x+h, y) - U(x, y)}{h} = \frac{\cancel{\int_x^{\quad} \omega} + \int_{\sigma} \omega - \cancel{\int_x^{\quad} \omega}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h \left(f(x+t, y) \cdot 1 + g(x+t, y) \cdot 0 \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h f(x+t, y) dt = \frac{d}{dh} \int_0^h f(x+t) dt \Big|_{h=0}$$

$$= f(x, y).$$



$$\omega = f dx + g dy \quad \text{su } \Sigma$$

• esatto se $\omega = dU$, cioè $f = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$, $g = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$

• chiusa se $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$.

Fatto: esatto $\Rightarrow$ chiusa.

Esempio (1-forma chiusa ma non esatta)

$$\omega(x, y) = \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{su } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)}_{f(x, y)} dx + \underbrace{\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}}_{g(x, y)} dy$$

chiusa :

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2x \cdot x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

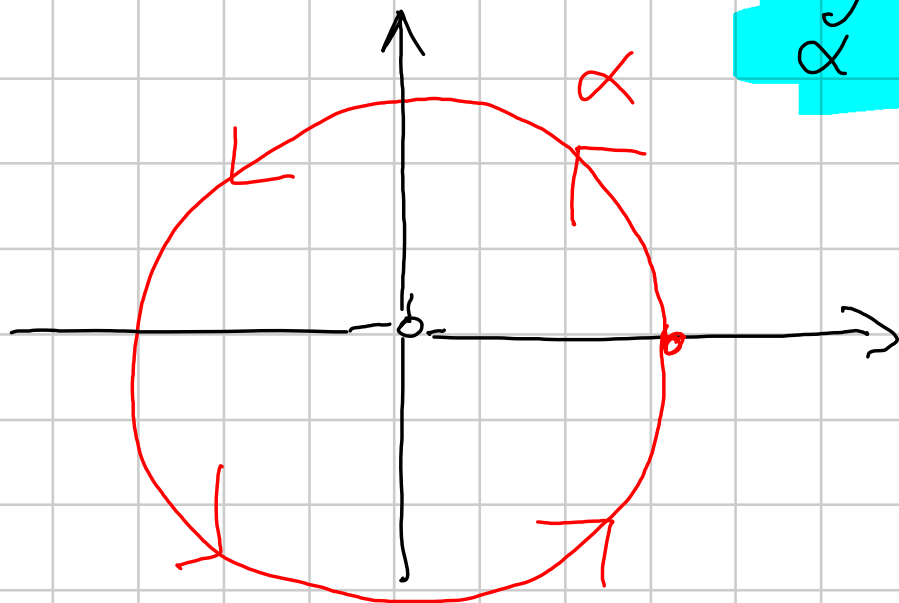
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = - \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2y \cdot y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

OK

non esatto: se ω fosse esatto avrei

$$\oint_{\alpha} \omega = 0$$

$\forall \alpha$ curva chiusa
contenuta in $\mathbb{R}^2$! ?



$$\alpha: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

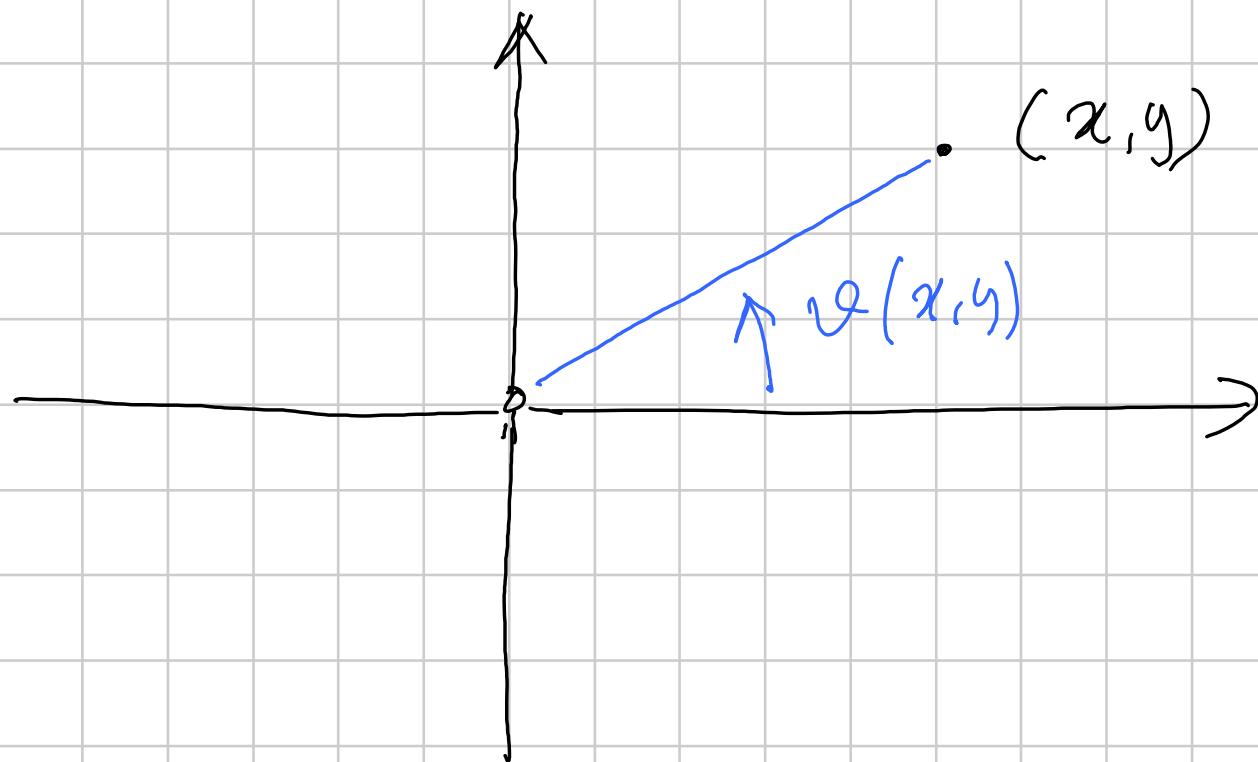
$$\alpha(t) = (\cos(t), \sin(t)).$$

$$\int_{\alpha} \omega = \int_{\alpha} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-\sin(t)(-\sin(t)) + \cos(t) \cdot \cos(t)}{\cos^2(t) + \sin^2(t)} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi$$

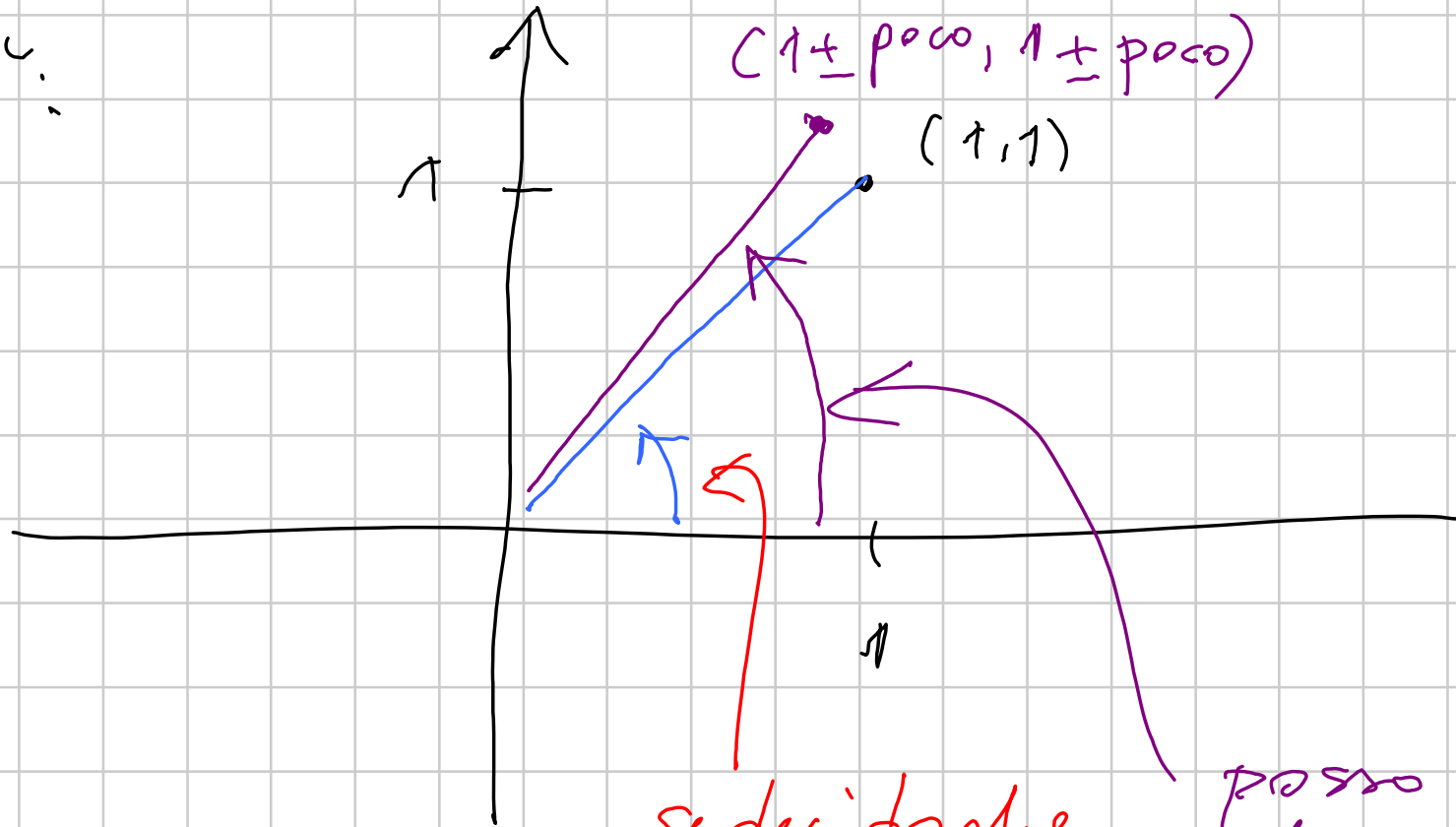
OK

Q: de dove viene questa $\omega = \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$?



$\varphi(x, y)$ non è ben definita: se va bene
 un certo valore, vanno bene
 lo stesso valore $+2\pi, +4\pi, \dots$
 $-2\pi, -4\pi, \dots$

Poss:



se decido che
vale $\pi/4$

se invece decido
che vale $9/4\pi$

posso decidere
che qui vale
vicino a $\pi/4$

vale circa
 $9/4\pi$

Esempio: $\mathbb{Q}$ non ha senso
ma $d\mathbb{Q}$ π .

Ora le espressioni possibili per $\mathbb{Q}$ sono

$$\arctg \frac{y}{x} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\operatorname{arccotg} \frac{x}{y} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$d\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) dx + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dy$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) dx + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dy$$

$$= \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

be norme!!

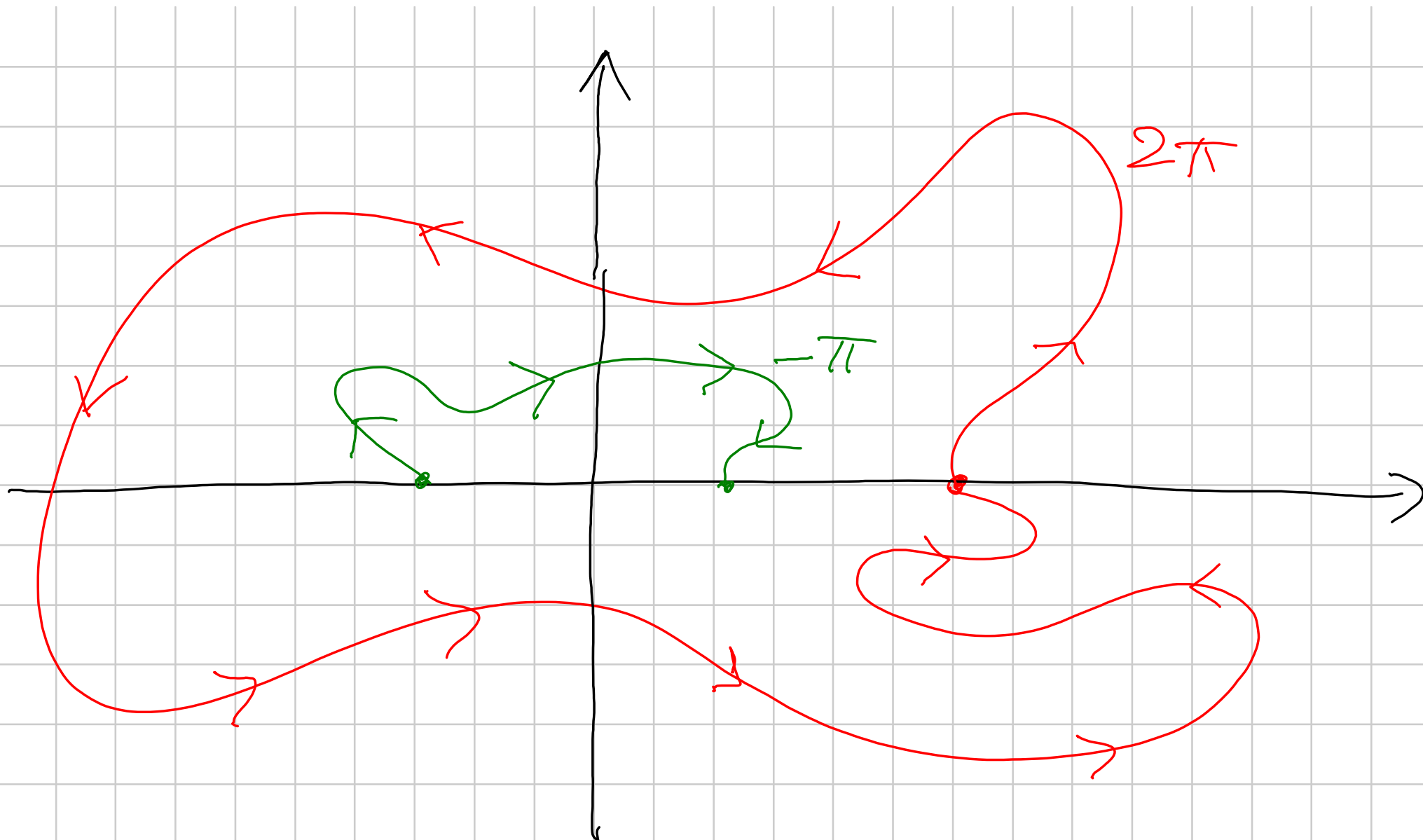
$$d\left(\operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\right) =$$

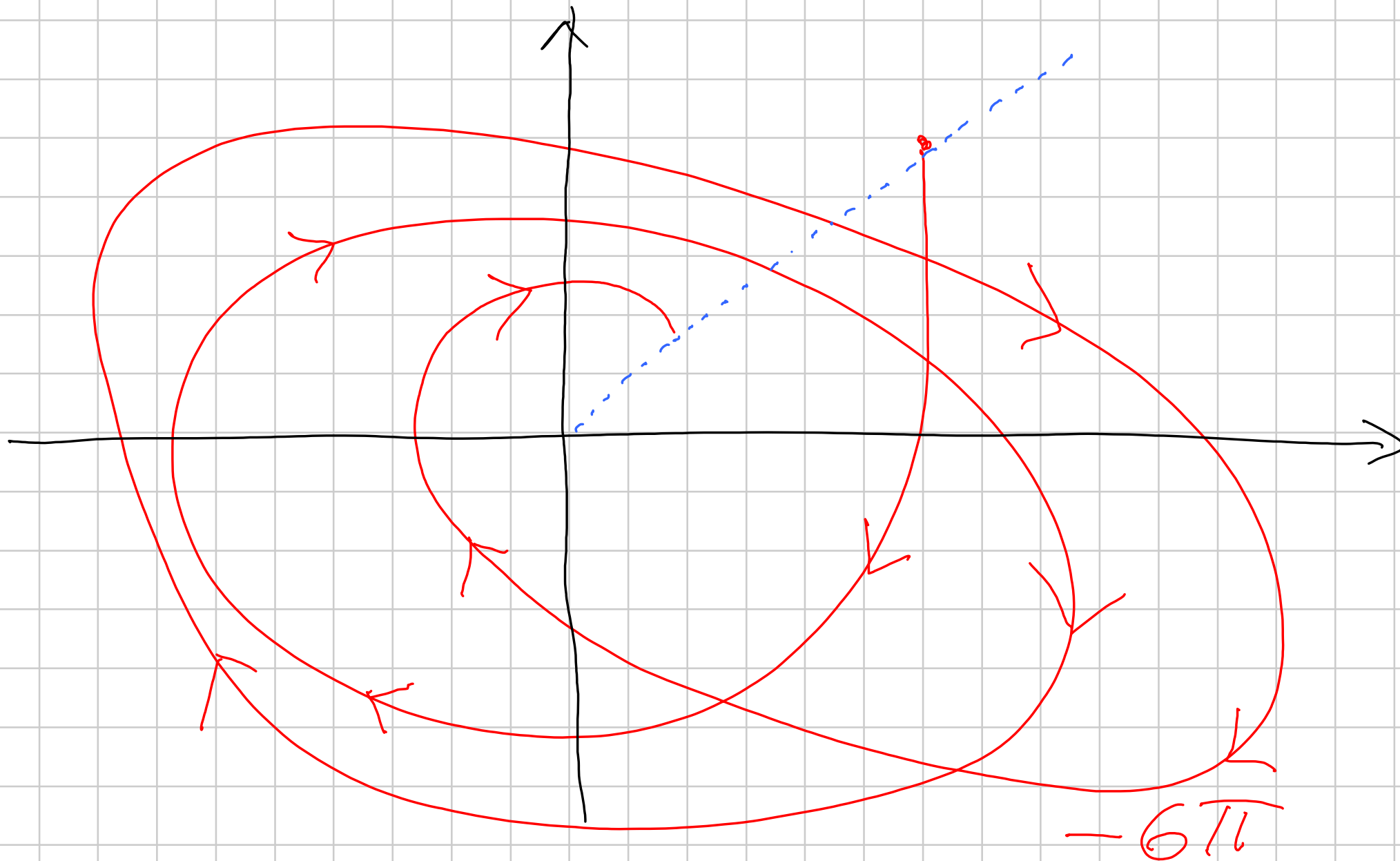
$$= -\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot dx + \left(-\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) dy$$

$$= \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

Mostra: la forma $\frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$ è dx .

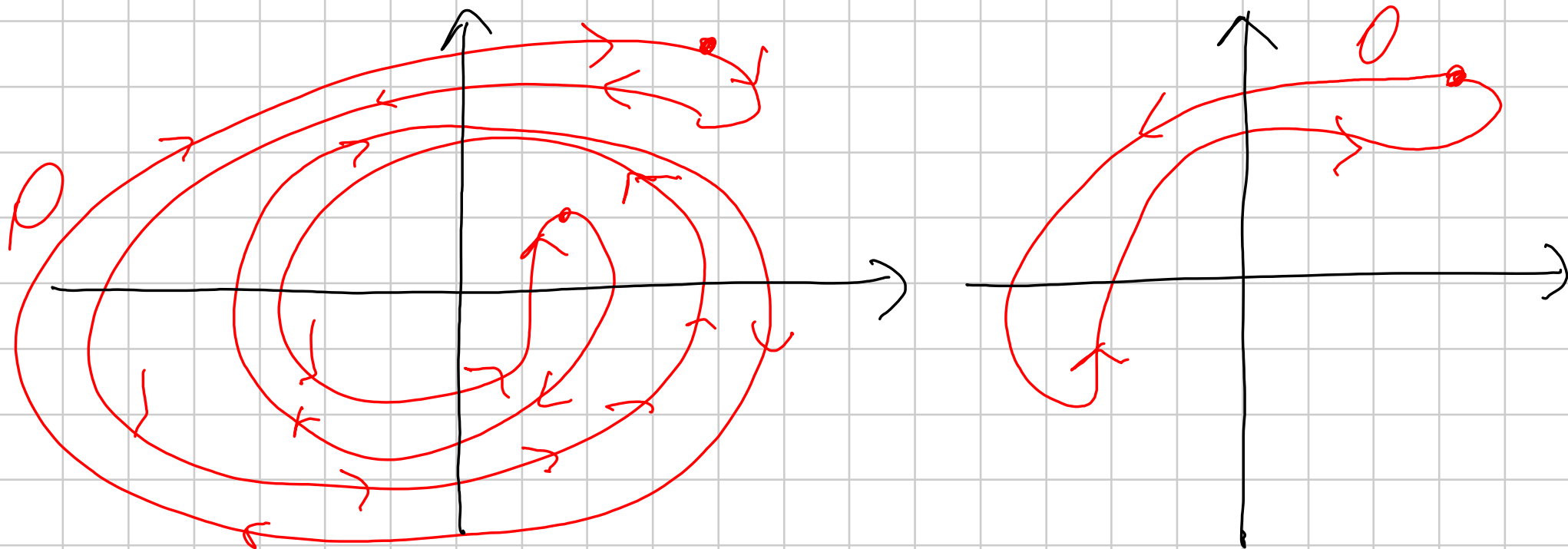
Questo consente di calcolare i suoi integrali senza fare i conti:

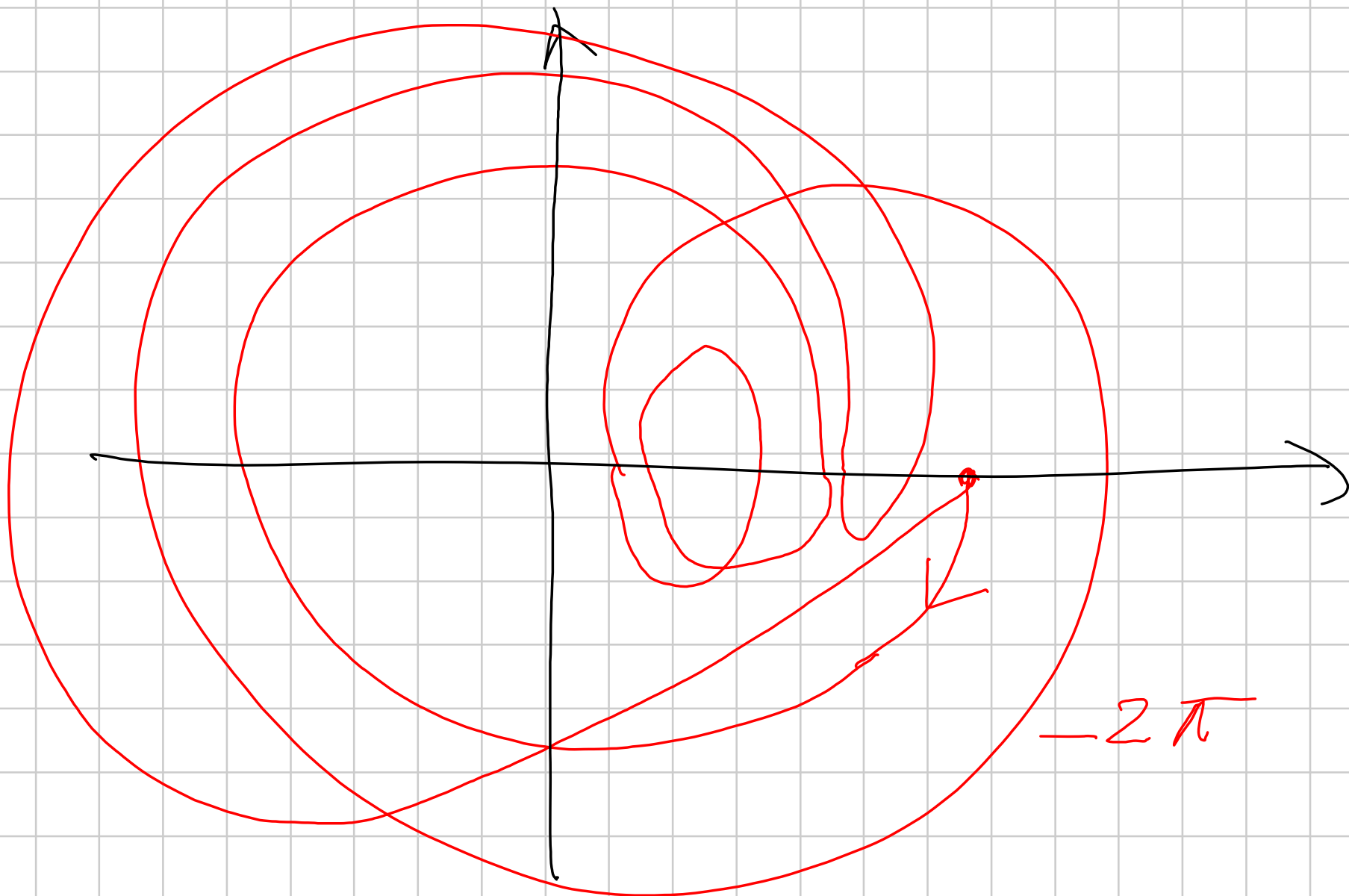




Morale: per una α chiusa $\int \omega$

$e^{-2\pi i}$ numero algebrico di avvolgimento
di α intorno a 0.





-2π

Oss: posso usare le stesse idee con un
altro pt invece dell'origine:

$$\frac{-(y-y_0) \cdot dx + (x-x_0) dy}{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}$$

Conta $2\pi \cdot$ numero avvolg. intorno a
 (x_0, y_0) :

