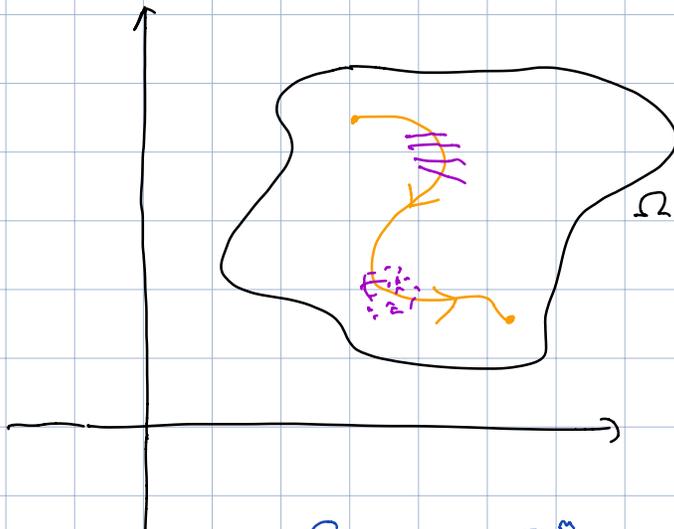
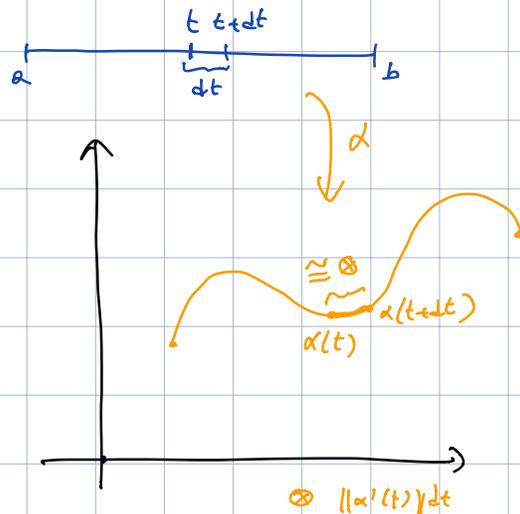


# Geometria 28/4/2020

$\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  differenziabile  $\alpha'(t) \neq 0 \quad \forall t$

$$L(\alpha) = \int_a^b \underbrace{\|\alpha'(t)\|}_{\substack{\text{el. di lunghezza} \\ \text{lungo la curva}}} dt$$



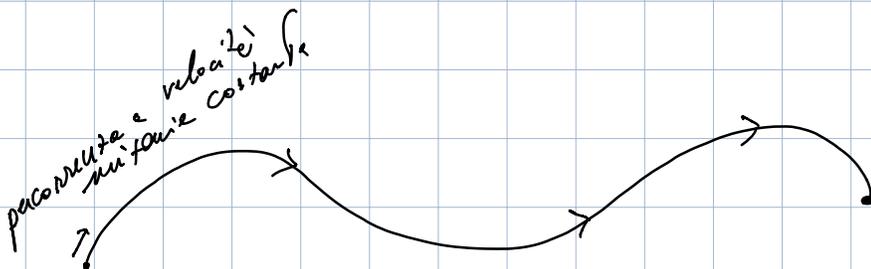
"costo" del passo  
elementare  $\|\alpha'(t)\| dt$   
può dipendere dal pto  
 $\alpha(t)$  secondo una  
 $F(\alpha(t))$ .

Cioè:  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$  aperto,  $F: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{\alpha} F = \int_a^b F(\alpha(t)) \cdot \|\alpha'(t)\| dt$$

Integrale lungo  $\alpha$  delle funzioni scalari  $F$   
a valori numerici

ATT: non confonderlo con  $\int$  (forma)



Diciamo  $\alpha: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  è in parametro d'arco se  $\|\alpha'(t)\| = 1 \quad \forall t$  (velocità costante unitaria).

Prop: se  $\alpha: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  è curva di lunghezza  $L$  esiste  $\tau: [0,L] \rightarrow [a,b]$  crescente t.c.  $\beta = \alpha \circ \tau$  sia in parametro d'arco.

Dim:  $[a,b] \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $\tau \uparrow \downarrow \sigma$   
 $[0,L] \xrightarrow{\beta}$   
Vogliamo  $\|\beta'(s)\| = 1$ .

$$\beta(s) = \alpha(\tau(s)) \quad \beta'(s) = \alpha'(\tau(s)) \cdot \tau'(s)$$
$$1 = \|\alpha'(\tau(s))\| \cdot \tau'(s)$$

$$\tau'(s) = \|\alpha'(\tau(s))\|^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = \tau^{-1} \quad \sigma(\tau(s)) = s \quad \sigma'(\tau(s)) \cdot \tau'(s) = 1$$

$$\tau'(s) = \sigma'(\tau(s))^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma'(\tau(s)) = \|\alpha'(\tau(s))\| \quad \text{cioè} \quad \sigma'(t) = \|\alpha'(t)\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(t) = \int_a^t \|\alpha'(u)\| du.$$

Conclusione: si pone  $\gamma: [a,b] \rightarrow [a,L]$  come

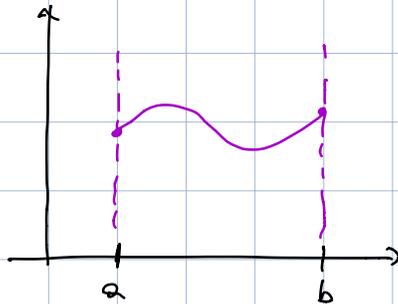
$$\alpha(t) = \int_0^t \|\alpha'(u)\| du \quad e \quad \tau = \gamma^{-1}. \quad \square$$

↑ usare  $\sigma$  come tempo significa usare lo spazio percorso  $\Rightarrow$  velocità 1.

————— 0 —————

Oss: il grafico di una funzione  $u: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è una curva in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

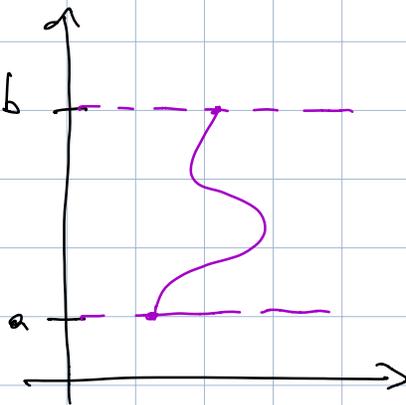
$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(t) &= (t, u(t)) \\ \alpha'(t) &= (1, u'(t)) \neq 0 \quad \forall t \\ &\Rightarrow \text{curve regolari.} \end{aligned}$$



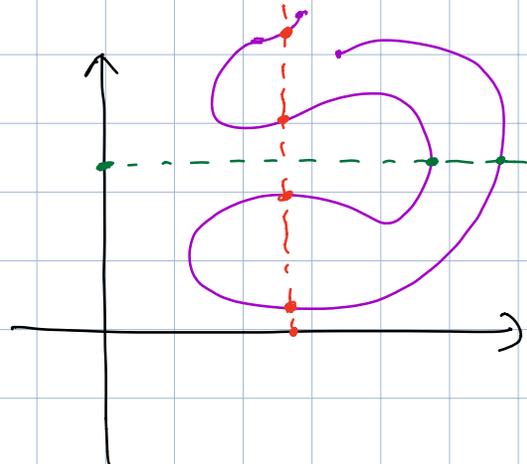
Oss: stesso per grafico di  $x$  come funzione di  $y$ :

$$v: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(t) &= (v(t), t) \\ &\text{regolare} \end{aligned}$$

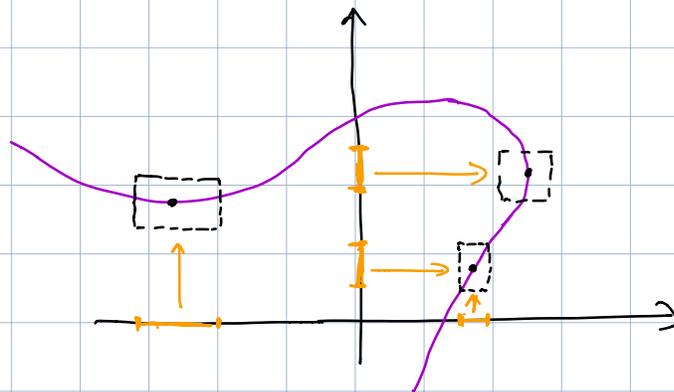
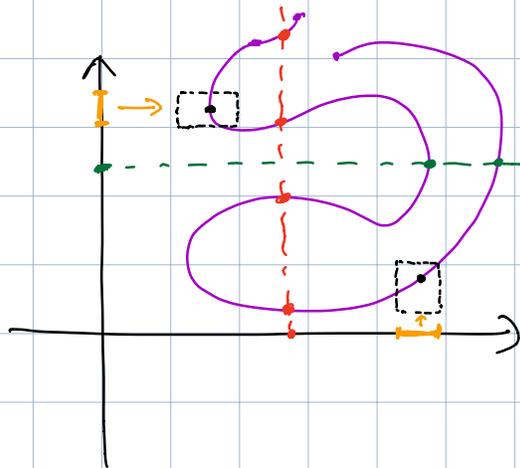


Non è vero che ogni curva :



Prop: ogni curva è "localmente" un grafico

↑  
per ogni punto  $P_0$  è  
guardando abbastanza vicino a lui:

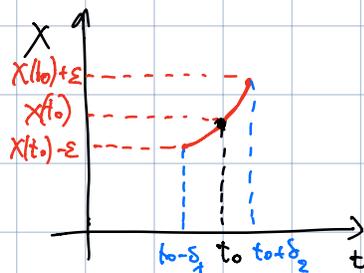


Yufatti: dato  $t_0 \in (a, b)$  ho  $\alpha'(t_0) \neq 0$

$$\alpha(t) = (X(t), Y(t)) \quad \alpha'(t_0) = (X'(t_0), Y'(t_0))$$

$\Rightarrow X'(t_0)$  o  $Y'(t_0)$  sono  $\neq 0$ .

Se  $X'(t_0) \neq 0$  allora in  $t_0$  la funz.  $X$  è crescente o decrescente:



$X | [t_0 - \delta, t_0 + \delta]$   
è bipeziana con  
 $[X(t_0) - \epsilon, X(t_0) + \epsilon]$

dunque vicino a  $\alpha(t_0)$  la  $\alpha$  è proprio delle funzioni

$$[X(t_0) - \epsilon, X(t_0) + \epsilon] \ni x \longmapsto Y(X^{-1}(x))$$

— 0 —

Le coniche sono curve:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

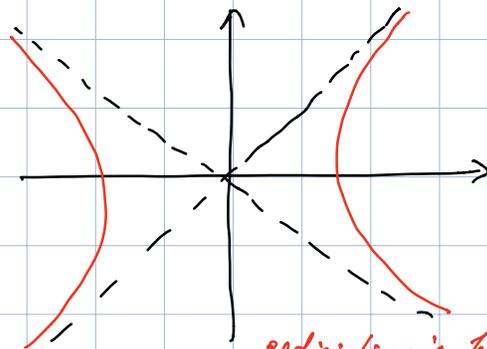
$$y = x^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 1$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

Espr. nelle coordinate  
che definiscono curve.

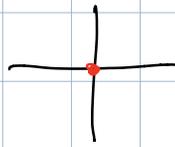
Quali espr. vanno bene?



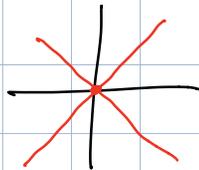
grafici di  $\alpha$  in funz. di  $y$

Non tutte:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 0$$



$$x^2 - y^2 = 0$$



$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\text{grad}(f) = (2x, 2y)$$

$$\text{grad}(f) = (2x, -2y)$$

nullo nel punto

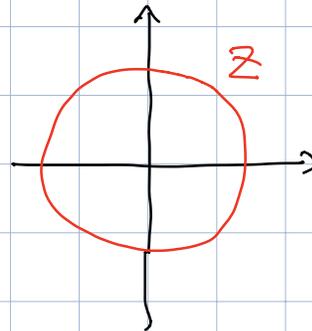
in cui l'insieme non è curva.

Es:  $f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2$   
 $Z = \{(x,y) : f(x,y) = 0\}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \cdot 2x$$

nullo su Z

$$\Rightarrow \text{grad}(f) \equiv (0,0) \text{ su } Z.$$



Teo (Dini): sia  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  aperto,  $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funz.  $C^1$ ;

$$Z = \{(x,y) \in \Omega : f(x,y) = 0\}; (x_0, y_0) \in \Omega.$$

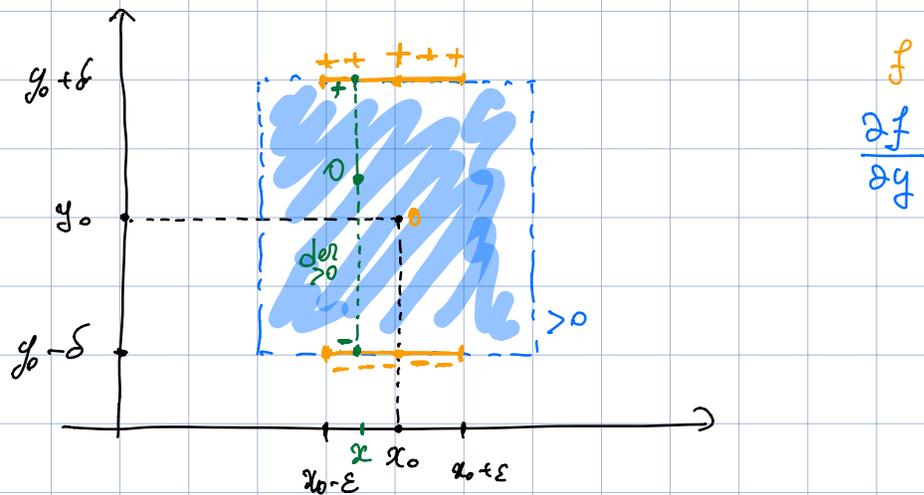
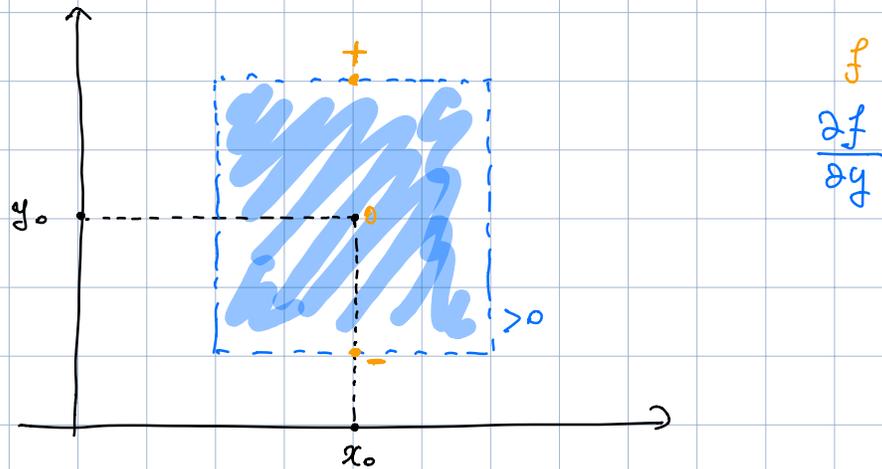
Se  $\text{grad}(f)(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$  allora  $Z$  è loc. grafico di  $x$  in funt. di  $y$  o viceversa; più precisamente:

• se  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$  allora loc.  $Z$  è grafico di  $y = Y(x)$   $C^1$

$$\text{con } Y'(x) = - \frac{\partial f / \partial x (x, Y(x))}{\partial f / \partial y (x, Y(x))}$$

• se  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$  allora loc.  $Z$  è grafico di  $x = X(y) \in C^1$   
 con  $X'(y) = - \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(X(y), y)}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(X(y), y)}$ .

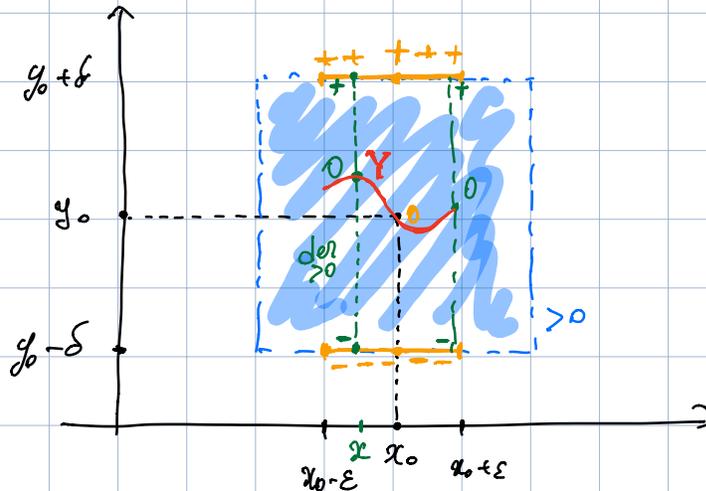
"Dimo": tratto il caso  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ , anzi punto  $> 0$ .



$\forall x \in [x_0 - \epsilon, x_0 + \epsilon]$   $\forall Y(x)$  che è l'unico punto  $y$  in cui  
 cui  $f(x, y) = 0$

$\Rightarrow Z \cap ([x_0 - \epsilon, x_0 + \epsilon] \times [y_0 - \delta, y_0 + \delta])$  è grafico

delle funzione  $Y$  trovato



Una calcolo  $Y'(x)$ : so che  $(x, Y(x)) \in Z$   $\forall x$  cioè  
 $f(x, Y(x)) \equiv 0$

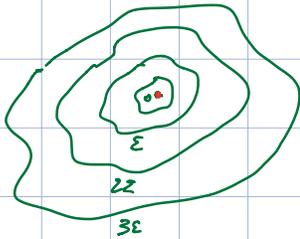
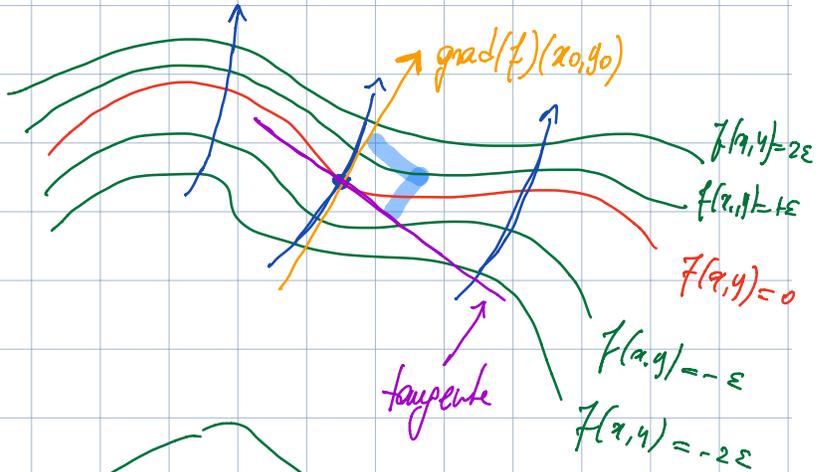
Derivo:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, Y(x)) \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, Y(x)) \cdot Y'(x) \equiv 0$$

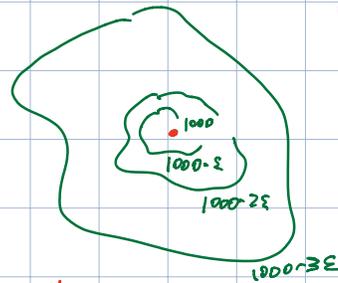
$$\Rightarrow Y'(x) = - \frac{\partial f / \partial x (x, Y(x))}{\partial f / \partial y (x, Y(x))} \quad \square$$

PRIMA DOVREI DIMOSTRARE CHE ESISTE  
(non banale)

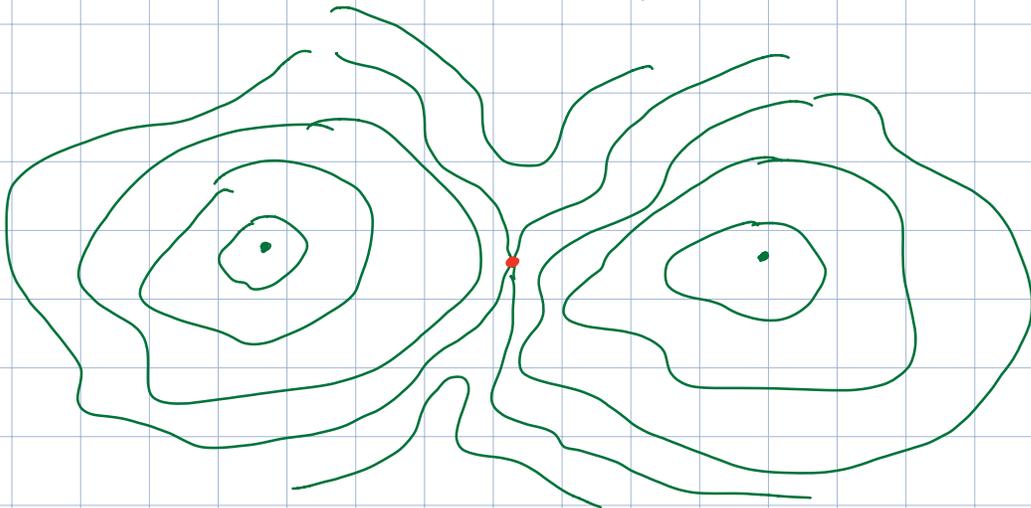
Cor: se  $Z = \{(x,y) : f(x,y) = 0\}$  e  $\text{grad}(f)(x,y) \neq 0 \quad \forall (x,y) \in Z$  allora  $Z$  è curve (o unione di curve) e nel pt  $(x,y)$  la sua retta tangente è  $\perp \text{grad}(f)(x,y)$ .

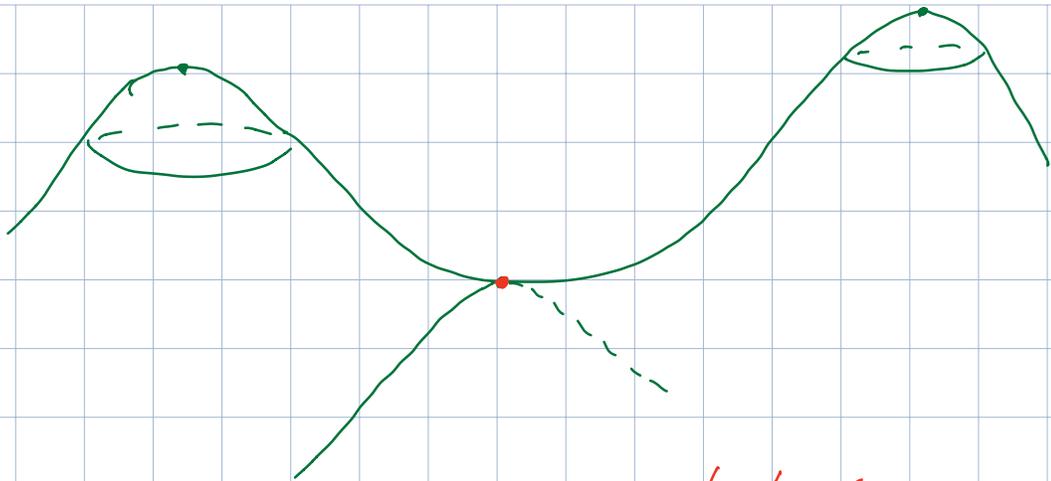


pt di min loc  
 $\Rightarrow \text{grad} = 0$



pt di max  
 loc  $\Rightarrow \text{grad} = 0$





pto di sella  
 $Z = x^2 - y^2$   
 $\text{grad} = (2x, -2y)$   
 nello in  $(0,0)$

Dia: curve:  $Z$  loc. profco.

$x \mapsto (x, \gamma(x))$	$\gamma' = -\frac{\partial f/\partial x}{\partial f/\partial y}$	$\alpha(t) = (t, \gamma(t))$	$\alpha'(t) = \left(1, -\frac{\partial f/\partial x}{\partial f/\partial y}\right)$
$y \mapsto (X(y), y)$	$X' = -\frac{\partial f/\partial y}{\partial f/\partial x}$	$\alpha(t) = (X(t), t)$	$\alpha'(t) = \left(-\frac{\partial f/\partial y}{\partial f/\partial x}, 1\right)$

$$\text{grad}(f) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \perp \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)$$

