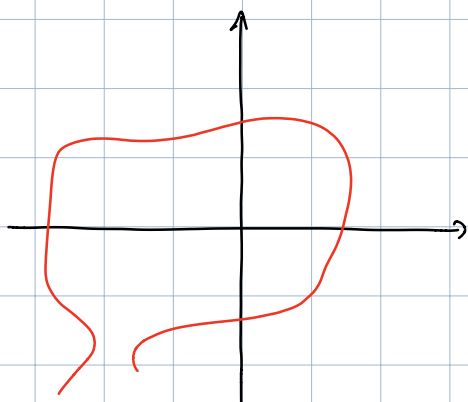


Geom - Cir - 30/4/21

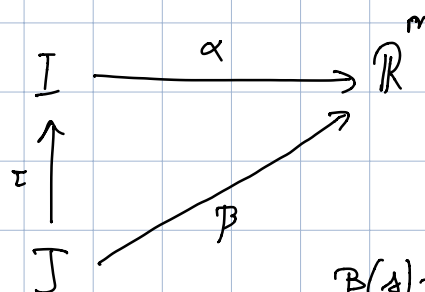
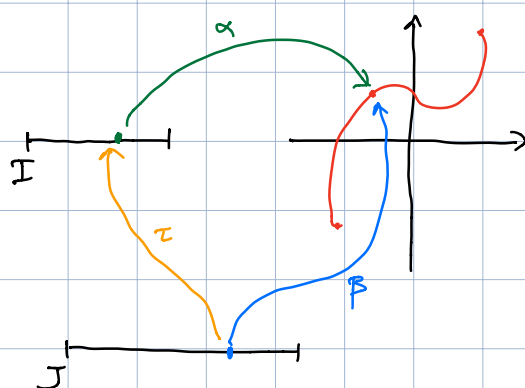
Per favore compilate subito il
questionario online di rilevazione
dell'opinione degli studenti.

Grazie!

curva regolare parametrizzata: $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
 C^1 con $\alpha'(t) \neq 0 \forall t$
 Visto: sulla tp. ha direzione $\alpha'(t)$.



curva = curva parametrizzata
 a meno di cambio di
 parametro:

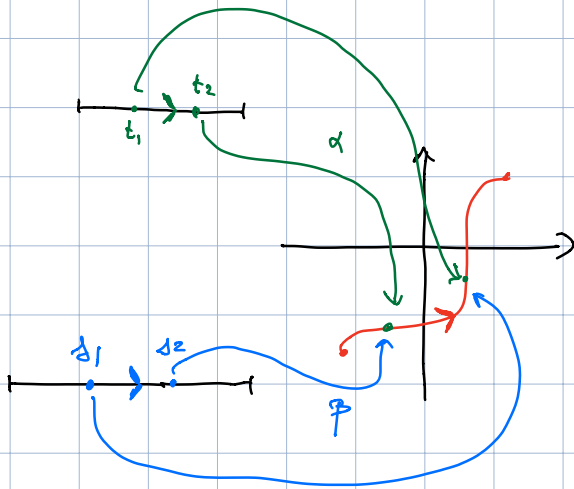


$$\beta(s) = \alpha(\tau(s))$$

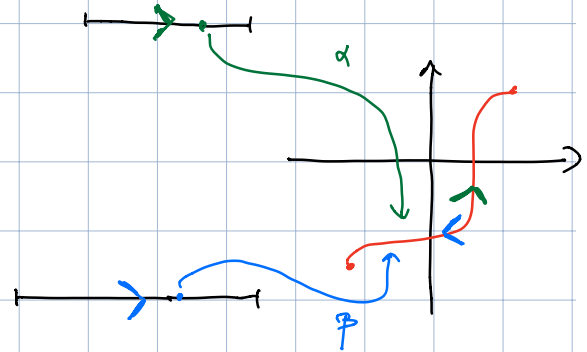
$$(\beta = \alpha \circ \tau)$$

τ funzione C^1 invertibile con
 inversa C^1 . Oss: $\sigma = \tau^{-1}$
 $\alpha(t) = \beta(\sigma(t))$ $\alpha = \beta \circ \sigma$

Oss: τ può essere o crescente o decrescente ($\tau' > 0$ oppure $\tau' < 0$)



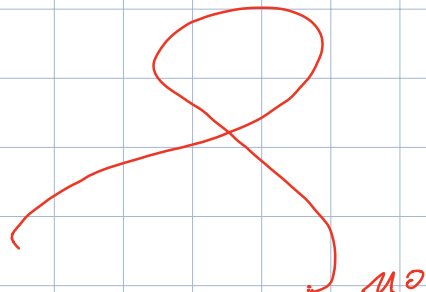
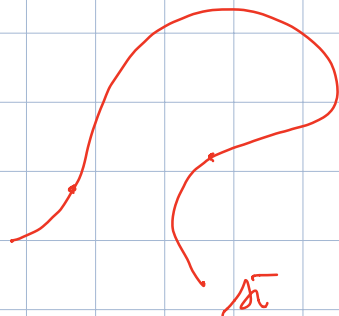
τ crescente



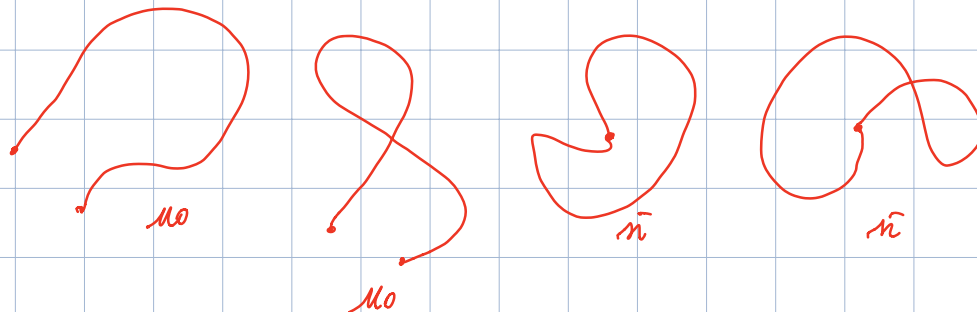
τ decrescente

Def: chiamiamo curva orientata (con verso) una curva par. a meno di cambi di par. crescenti

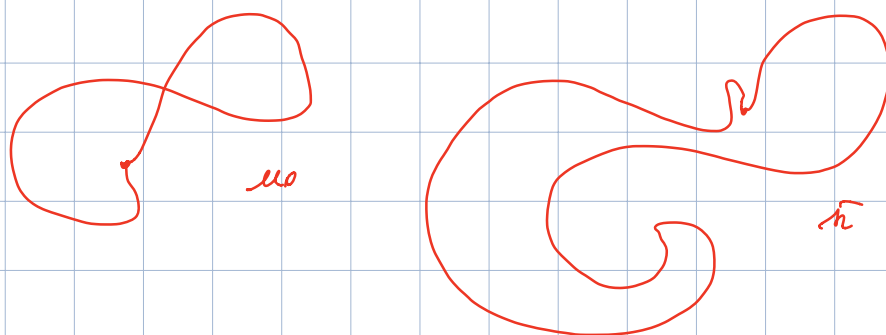
Def: chiamiamo $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ semplice se è iniettiva



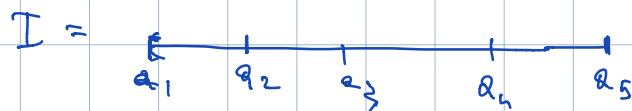
$\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ chiusa se $\alpha(a) = \alpha(b)$



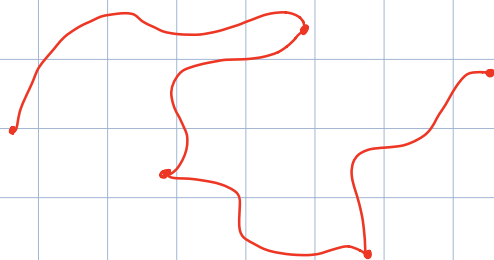
$\alpha: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ semplice e chiusa se
 $\alpha(b) = \alpha(a)$ e $\alpha|_{[a,b]}$ è iniettiva.



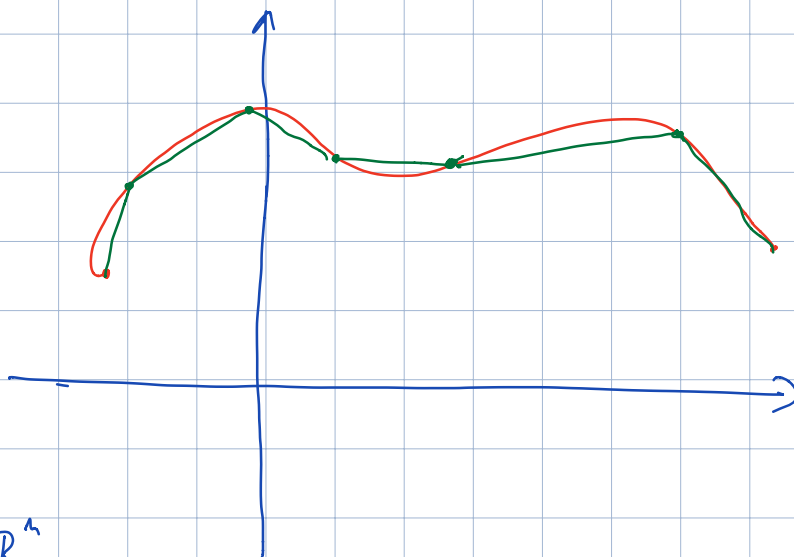
curva regolare a tratti se $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ continua se



$\alpha|_{[a_j, a_{j+1}]}$ è regolare



Länge:



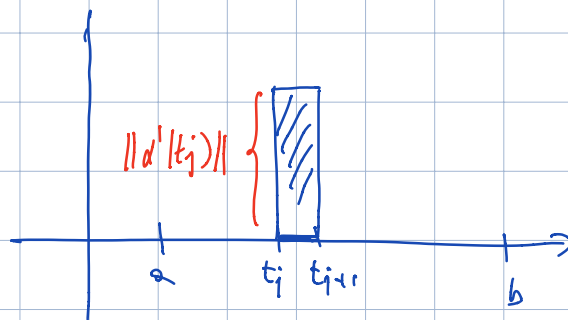
$$\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$[a, b] = [t_0, t_1] \cup [t_1, t_2] \cup \dots \cup [t_{n-1}, t_n]$$

$$L(\alpha) \sim \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \|\alpha(t_{j+1}) - \alpha(t_j)\|$$

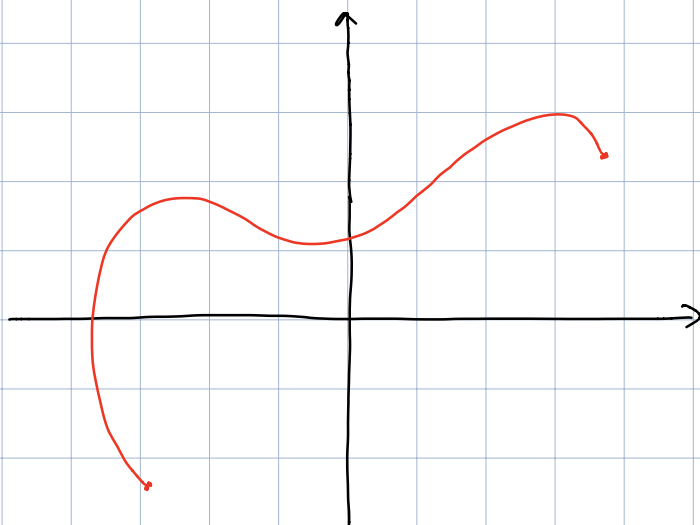
$$\sim \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \|\cancel{\alpha(t_j)} + \alpha'(t_j) \cdot (t_{j+1} - t_j) - \cancel{\alpha(t_j)}\|$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \|\alpha'(t_j)\| \cdot (t_{j+1} - t_j)$$



$$\sim \int_a^b \|\alpha'(t)\| dt$$

Def: chiamiamo lunghezza $L(\alpha) = \int_a^b \|\alpha'(t)\| dt$.

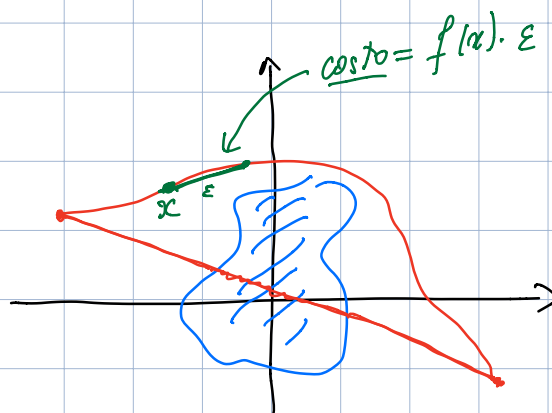


$f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x) = \text{"costo"}$
 La percorrenza nel
 pto x di
 un tratto
 unitario

costo totale:

$$\int_a^b f(\alpha(t)) \cdot \|\alpha'(t)\| dt$$

Lo chiamo $\int_{\alpha} f$



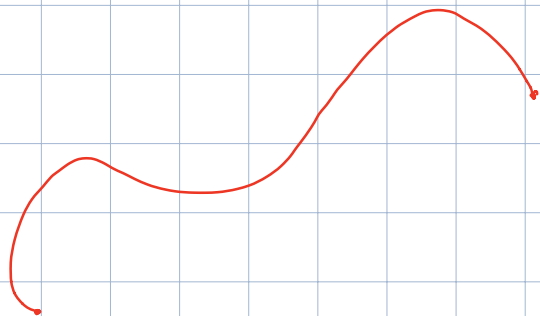
integrale su α della funzione scalare f . Vale bene se

$$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m \text{ aperto}$$

$$\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \Omega.$$

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

Oss: è sempre possibile parametrizzare una curva in p.d'arco.



$$\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

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

$$\sigma: [a, b] \rightarrow [0, L]$$

$$L = L(\alpha)$$

$$\tau = \sigma^{-1} \quad \beta = \alpha \circ \tau$$

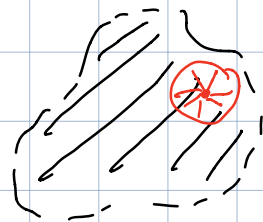
Unico che β è in p.d'a:

$$\beta'(t) = \alpha'(\tau(t)) \cdot \tau'(t) = \alpha'(\tau(t)) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma'(\tau(t))}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha'(\tau(t))}{\|\alpha'(\tau(t))\|} \quad \underline{\underline{OK}}$$

Def: $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ è aperto se $\forall x \in \Omega \exists r > 0$ t.c.

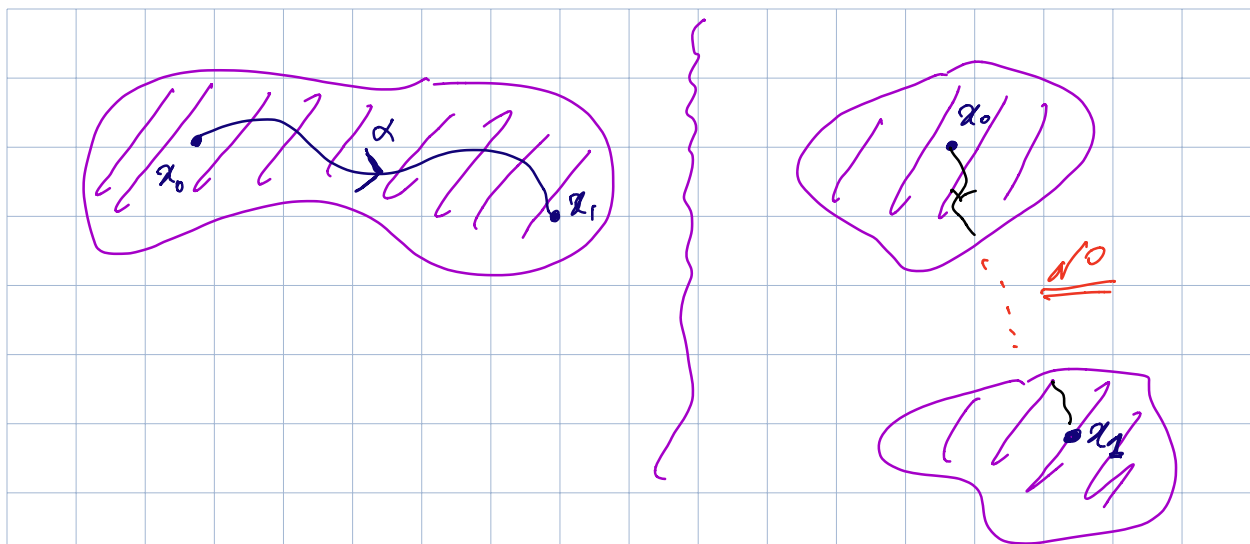
$$\{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|y - x\| < r\} \subset \Omega$$



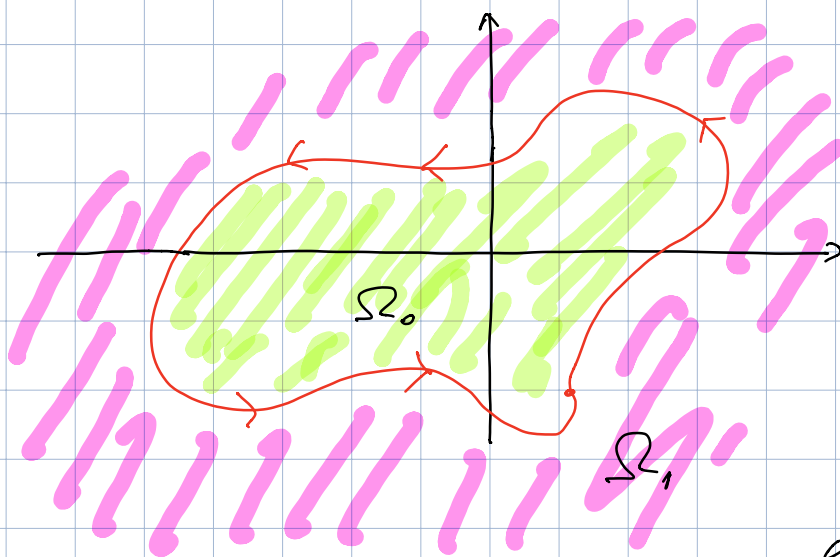
Dico che Ω è connesso se

"è fatto da un pezzo solo":

$\forall \alpha_0, \alpha_1 \in \Omega \quad \exists \alpha: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Omega$ t.c. $\alpha(0) = \alpha_0, \alpha(1) = \alpha_1$
con continua

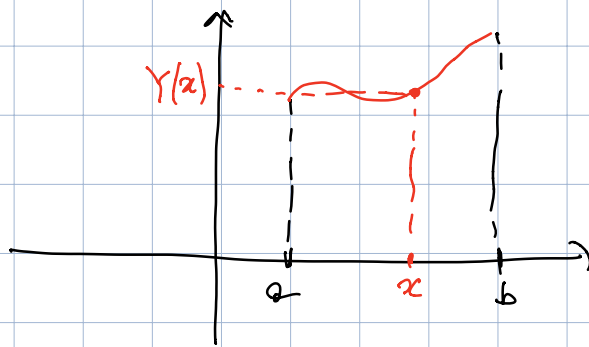


Teo: se $\alpha: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ è una funzione continua e semplice e chiusa allora
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \alpha([0,1]) = \Omega_0 \cup \Omega_1$
 Ω_0, Ω_1 aperti connessi, Ω_0 limitato, Ω_1 no



Teorema
difficile
dividendo α
con limite

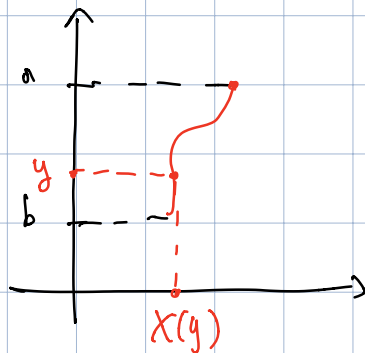
Oss: il grafico di una funzione C^1 è una curva!



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

$$\alpha(t) = (t, Y(t))$$

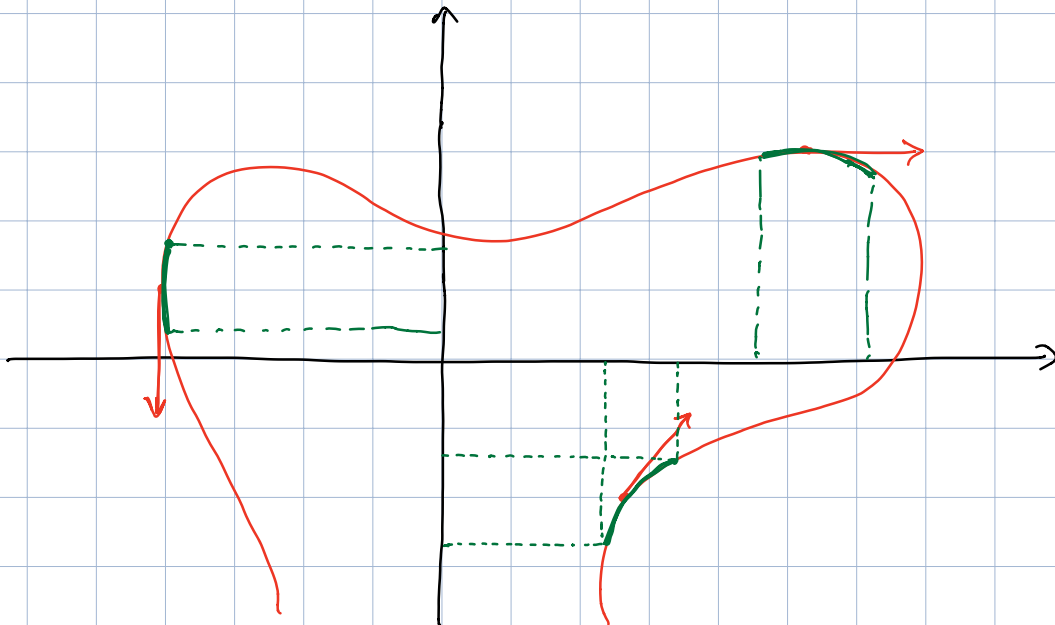
$$\alpha'(t) = (1, Y'(t))$$



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

$$\alpha(t) = (X(t), t)$$

Oss: una curva non è sempre grafico ma localmente sì



Equazioni che definiscono curve:

$$x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{si}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{si}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 0 \quad \text{no}$$

$$x \cdot y = 0 \quad \text{no}$$

$$C = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x, y) = c \}$$

Se f = altitudine in una mappa

C = "curve di livello"

