

Geometria 11/5/22

Curva piana: $\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ regolare ($\alpha'(t) \neq 0 \forall t$)

Sempre possibile riparametrizzare in p.d.a. ($\|\alpha'(t)\| = 1$)

Curvatura = "misura di quanto curva è la curva"
= $1/\text{raggio della circonf. con triplice contatto}$

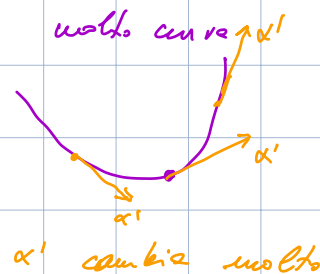
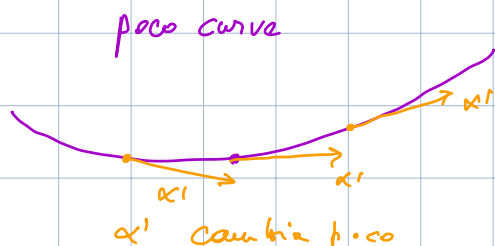
↑
non ovvio che esista
né come trovarla.

Prop: se α è in p.d.a. allora l'unica circonf. avente contatto triplo con α in $\alpha(t_0)$ è quella che passa per $\alpha(t_0)$ e ha centro $\alpha(t_0) + \frac{\alpha''(t_0)}{\|\alpha''(t_0)\|^2}$ (se $\alpha''(t_0) \neq 0$); in particolare ha raggio $1/\|\alpha''(t_0)\|$.

Dunque per α in p.d.a. possiamo

$$\kappa(t_0) = \|\alpha''(t_0)\|$$

curvatura.



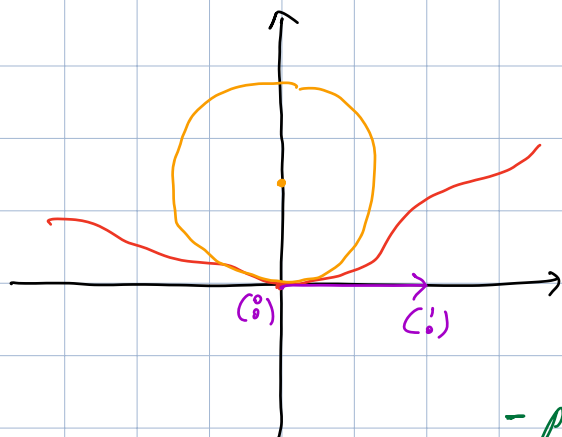
$\Rightarrow$ logico che α'' misuri quanto è curva.

Dimo: esepuo traslare + rotare. per supporre

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$\alpha(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha'(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\|\alpha'(t)\| \equiv 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha''(t) \perp \alpha'(t) \quad \forall t$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha''(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

circonf con contatto triplo:

- passa per $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

- in $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ha tg. come $\alpha = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$\Rightarrow$ ha centro $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix}$ (raggio $|r|$)

$$\text{Tesi: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix}}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/c \end{pmatrix} \text{ cioè } r = 1/c.$$

$$d(t) = \text{dist}(\alpha(t), \text{circonf. per } 0 \text{ e centro } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix})$$

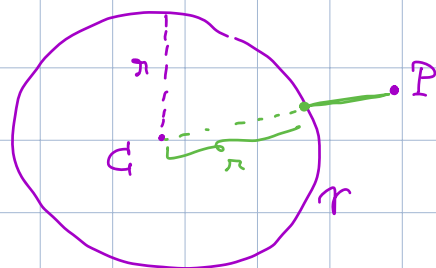
noto

$$d(0) = 0$$

$$d'(0) = 0$$

$$d''(0) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(t) = d(\alpha(t), r) &= \left| r - \text{dist} \left(\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix} \right) \right| \\ &= \left| r - \sqrt{x(t)^2 + (y(t) - r)^2} \right| \end{aligned}$$



$$d(P, r) = |\overline{PC} - r|$$

$$d(0) = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{calcolo } d', d'' \text{ ignorando }). /$$

$$d' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(t)^2 + (y(t) - r)^2}} (2x(t) \cdot x'(t) + 2(y(t) - r) \cdot y'(t))$$

$$= \frac{x \cdot x' + (y - r) \cdot y'}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y - r)^2}}$$

$$\text{in } t=0 \quad \frac{0 \cdot 1 + (-r) \cdot 0}{(r)} = 0$$

$$d'' = \frac{x'^2 + x \cdot x'' + y'^2 + (y - r) \cdot y''}{\sqrt{}} + \frac{(x \cdot x' + (y - r) \cdot y')^2}{(\sqrt{})^3}$$

$$\text{in } t=0: \quad \frac{1^2 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0^2 + (0 - r) \cdot c}{|r|}$$

$$\text{in } t=0: \quad \frac{0^2}{r^3} = 0$$

$$d''(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - r \cdot c = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 1/c. \quad \square$$

Ricordo: α in p.d.a. $\Rightarrow \kappa(t) = \|\alpha''(t)\|$.

$$\hookrightarrow \|\alpha'(t)\| \equiv 1$$

Att: sapendo che $\|\alpha'(t_0)\| = 1$ non
si conclude che $\kappa(t_0) = \|\alpha''(t_0)\|$.

Per β qualsiasi bisogna trovare $\alpha = \beta \cdot \tau$ che sia in p.d.a.
e usare α per calcolare κ .

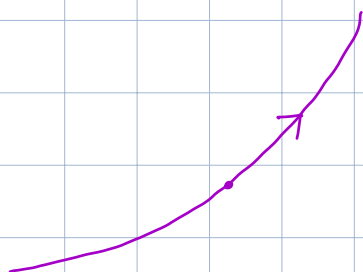
Non si riesce quasi mai:

$$s = s^{-1}$$

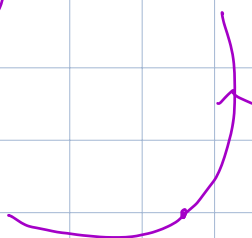
$$s(t) = \int_a^t \|\alpha'(u)\| du$$

Pero c'è formula.

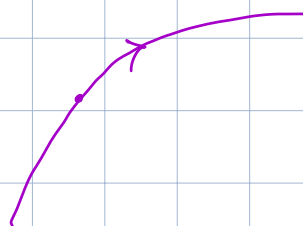
Curva orientata:



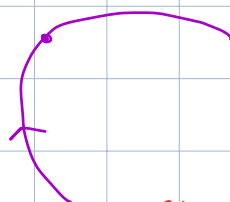
poco curva
a sinistra



molto curva
a sinistra



poco curva
a destra



molto
curva
a destra

Modifico la def. di κ dicendo:

$$\kappa(t) = + \|\alpha''(t)\| \quad \text{se curva a sinistra}$$

$$\kappa(t) = - \|\alpha''(t)\| \quad \text{se curva a destra}$$

(sempre se in p.d'a.).

teo: se β è curva piana

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{\det(\beta'(t), \beta''(t))}{\|\beta'(t)\|^3}$$

Es: $\beta(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin(2t) \\ \ln(1+t) \end{pmatrix}$

$$\beta'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos(2t) \\ \frac{1}{1+t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta''(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \sin(2t) \\ -\frac{1}{(1+t)^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta'(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

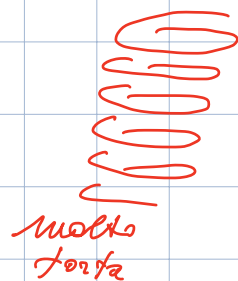
$$\beta''(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\kappa(0) = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}{\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \|^3} = -\frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}$$

_____ 0 _____

Curve nello spazio.

$$\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$



molto
forte



poco
forte

- quanto è curva?

- quanto non piane (ritorta) è?

Prop: se α è in p.d'a. ($\|\alpha'(t)\| \equiv 1$)

e $\alpha''(t_0) \neq 0$ allora:

- esiste un solo piano che ha contatto triplice con α

in $\alpha(t_0)$ ed è quello con p.d.a. $\text{Span}(\alpha'(t_0), \alpha''(t_0))$

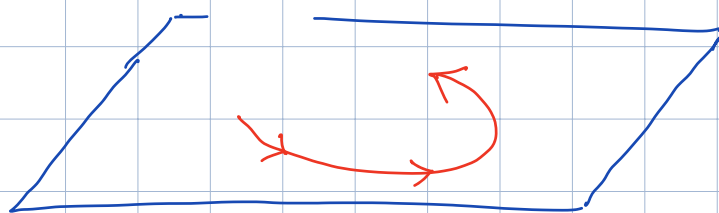
piano osculatore

- esiste una sola circonf. che ha contatto triplice con α in $\alpha(t_0)$ ed è quella con centro $\alpha(t_0) + \frac{\alpha''(t_0)}{\|\alpha''(t_0)\|^2}$.

circonf. osculatrice

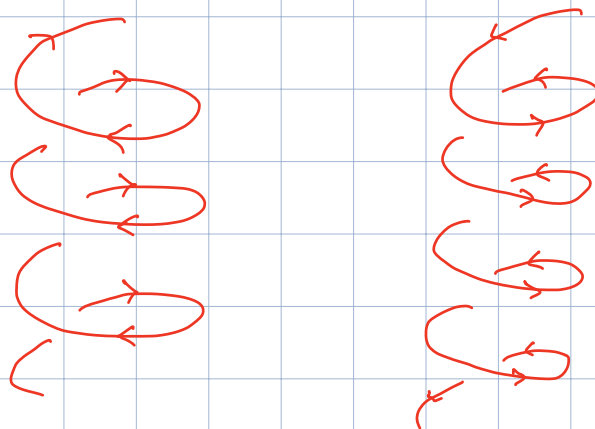
curvatura $\kappa(t) = \|\alpha''(t)\|$.

Attenzione: in $\mathbb{R}^3$ non ha senso $\sin/dx$ quindi non si dà un segno a κ per curve orientate.

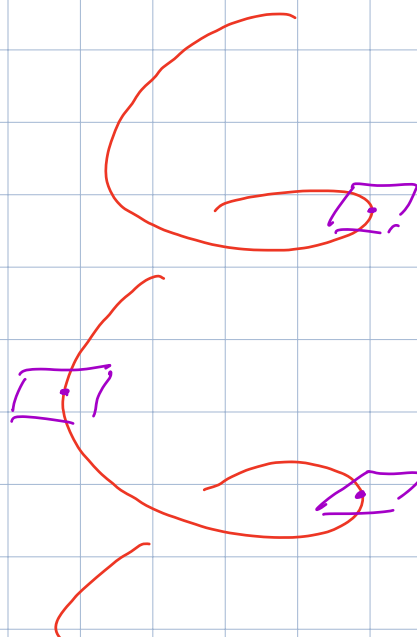
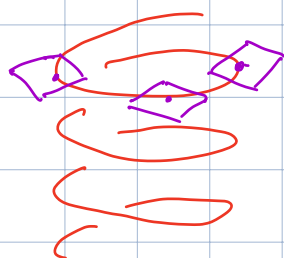


da sopra/sotto
sarà curva e
 $\sin/dx$.

Cerchiamo: misura della torsione

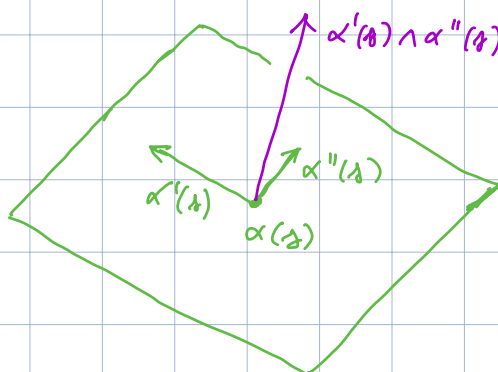


ha senso il segno



misura torsione
= variazione piano
orientato

Idea per misura:



idea: misurare
come varia lui

Def: data $\alpha: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ in p.d'a. ($\|\alpha'(s)\| \equiv 1$)

chiamo:

$$t(s) = \alpha'(s)$$

retta tangente

$$n(s) = \frac{\alpha''(s)}{\|\alpha''(s)\|}$$

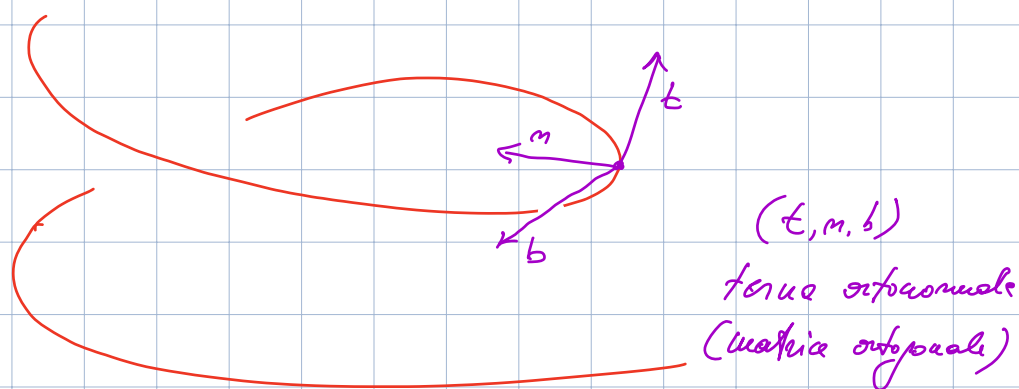
retta normale

$$b(s) = t(s) \wedge n(s)$$

retta binormale

$$(t(s), n(s), b(s))$$

referenziale di Frenet



Giroscopio del piano osculatore $\perp t(s)^\perp$.

Misura variaz. piano osc = $b'(s)$.

Teo: data α in p.d'a. esistono κ, τ t.c.

$$\begin{cases} t'(s) = \kappa(s) \cdot m(s) \\ m'(s) = -\kappa(s) \cdot t(s) + \tau(s) \cdot b(s) \\ b'(s) = -\tau(s) \cdot m(s) \end{cases}$$

cioè $(t, m, b)' = (t, m, b) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\kappa & 0 \\ \kappa & 0 & -\tau \\ 0 & \tau & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Inoltre κ è la curvatura. Chiamo τ torzione

Dimo: $t(s) = \alpha'(s)$
 $t'(s) = \alpha''(s) = \underbrace{\|\alpha''(s)\|}_{\kappa(s)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\alpha''(s)}{\|\alpha''(s)\|}}_{m(s)}$

- $\|b(s)\| \equiv 1 \Rightarrow b'(s) \perp b(s)$

- $b(s) = t(s) \wedge m(s)$

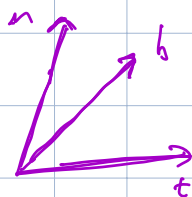
$$\Rightarrow b'(s) =$$

Leibnitz

$$t'(s) \wedge m(s) + t(s) \wedge m'(s)$$

$$= \underbrace{\kappa(s) \cdot m(s)}_0 \wedge m(s) + t(s) \wedge m'(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow b'(s) \perp t(s)$$



$$\Rightarrow b'(s) \in \text{Span}(m(s))$$

introduces $\tau(s)$ t.c. $b'(s) = -\tau(s) \cdot m(s)$.



$$m = b \wedge t$$

$$\Rightarrow m' = b' \wedge t + b \wedge t'$$

$$= (-\tau \cdot m) \wedge t + b \wedge (\kappa \cdot m)$$

$$= \kappa \cdot b \wedge m - \tau \cdot m \wedge t$$

$$= \kappa \cdot (-t) - \tau \cdot (-b) = -\kappa \cdot t + \tau \cdot b. \quad \square$$

Ripeto: (t, m, b) rif. Frenet matrice ortog
 $(t, m, b)' = (t, m, b) \cdot$ matrice
 antisim.

Prop: se $M : [a, b] \rightarrow M_{3 \times 3}(\mathbb{R})$ e' ortogonale $\forall s$
 allora $M' = M \cdot A$ con A antisim.

Dimo: ${}^t M \cdot M = I_3$

$$\underbrace{{}^t M' \cdot M}_{{}^t A} + \underbrace{{}^t M \cdot M'}_A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ antisim}; \quad M \cdot A = M \cdot {}^t M \cdot M' = M' \quad \square$$

Data β qualsiasi non in p.d'a. per calcolare
 κ, τ come: trovare $\alpha = \beta \cdot u$ che sia in p.d'a.

Formule:

$$\kappa(s) = \frac{\|\beta'(s) \wedge \beta''(s)\|}{\|\beta'(s)\|^3} \quad (*)$$

$$\tau(s) = \frac{\langle \beta'(s) \wedge \beta''(s) \mid \beta'''(s) \rangle}{\|\beta'(s) \wedge \beta''(s)\|^2}$$

Oss: $\mathbb{P}$ $\mathbb{P}'$ piano zero:

$$K = \frac{\det(\mathbb{P}', \mathbb{P}'')}{\|\mathbb{P}'\|^3}$$

$$\mathbb{P} = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \bar{\mathbb{P}} = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Uso (*) per $\bar{\mathbb{P}}$ nuovo

$$\frac{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} X'' \\ Y'' \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^3} = \frac{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ X'Y'' - X''Y' \end{pmatrix} \right\|}{(X'^2 + Y'^2 + 0^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left| \det \begin{pmatrix} X' & X'' \\ Y' & Y'' \end{pmatrix} \right|}{(X'^2 + Y'^2)^{3/2}}$$

in accordo con la
formula 2D
salvo per il segno.

Visto: come calcolare K, τ per $\mathbb{P}$ non in p.d.a.

Come calcolare (t, n, b) sez. Fréchet.

$$I. \quad t(s) = \alpha'(s) / \|\alpha'(s)\|$$

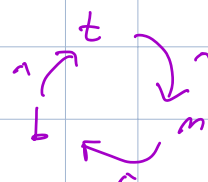
Angolo con che piano osculatore è generato da α', α''

allora $t(s), n(s)$ per ortogonalizzazione G-S
di $\alpha'(s), \alpha''(s)$

$$NO: n(s) = \frac{\alpha''(s)}{\|\alpha''(s)\|}$$

$$b(s) = t(s) \wedge n(s)$$

$$\text{II.} \quad t(s) = \frac{\alpha'(s)}{\|\alpha'(s)\|}$$



$$b(s) = \frac{\alpha'(s) \wedge \alpha''(s)}{\|\alpha'(s) \wedge \alpha''(s)\|}$$

$$n(s) = b(s) \wedge t(s).$$