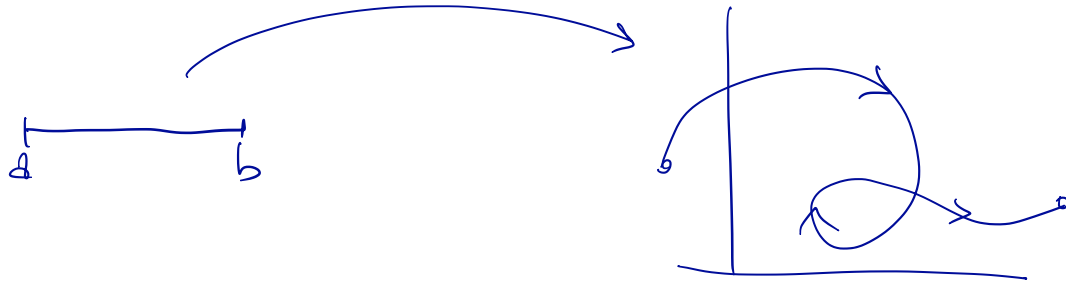


SUPERFICI REGOLARI

Def di curva regolare : $\gamma : [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 (\mathbb{R}^3) $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$

$x(t), y(t)$ di classe $C^1([a,b])$, $\underline{\gamma}'(t) \neq 0$ $x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 \neq 0$
 $\forall t \in [a,b]$.



Superficie regolare

$\varphi : D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ D dominio regolare di \mathbb{R}^2
 $(u,v) \mapsto \underline{\varphi}(u,v) = (x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v))$

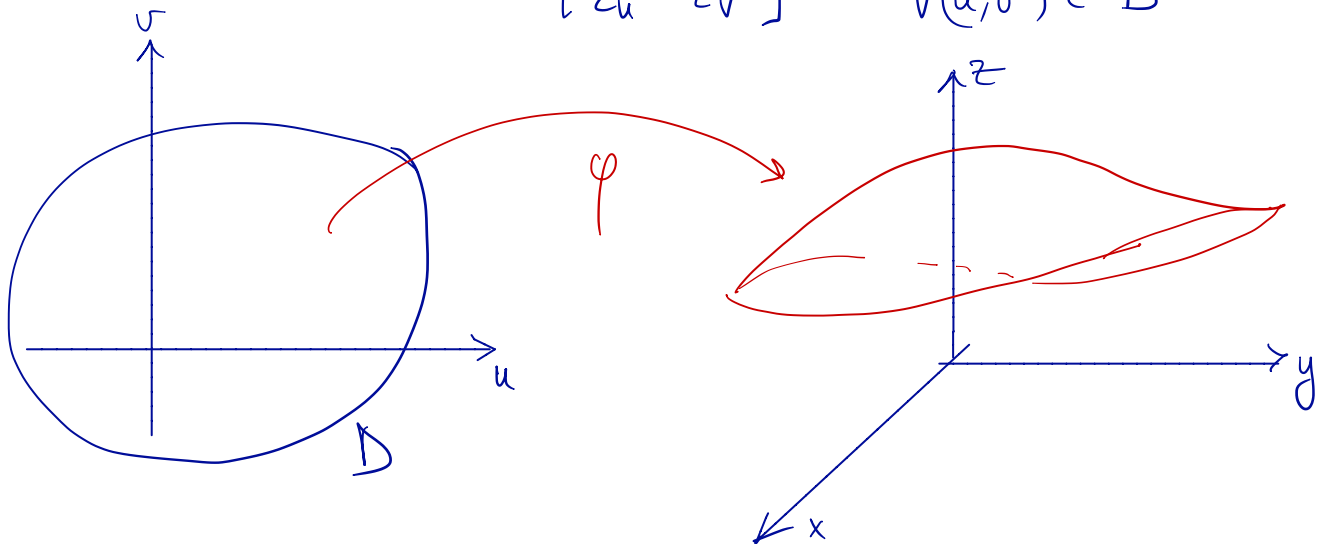
$x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)$ di classe $C^1(D)$

φ iniettiva in $\mathring{D} = \{\text{punti interni a } D\}$

+ condizione di regolarità:

$$J_{\varphi}(u,v) = \left[\frac{\partial (x,y,z)}{\partial (u,v)} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \\ z_u & z_v \end{bmatrix} \text{ deve avere rango } 2$$

$\forall (u,v) \in \mathring{D}$



+ condizione di regolarità:

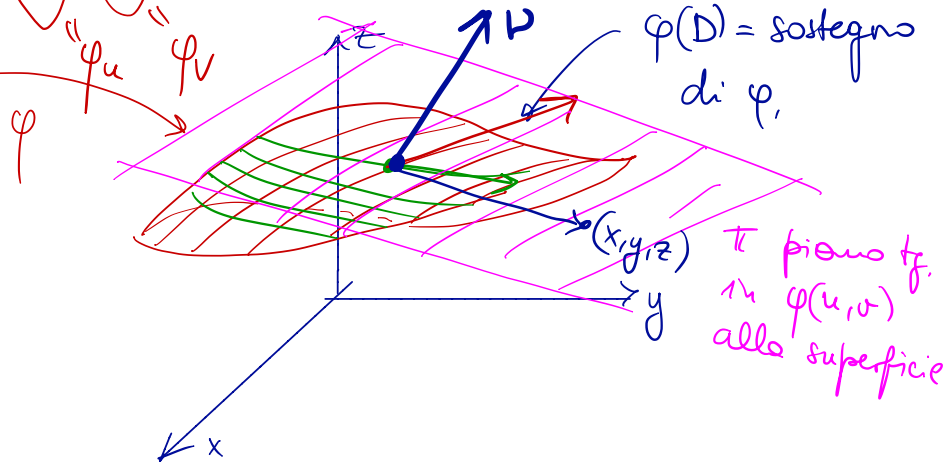
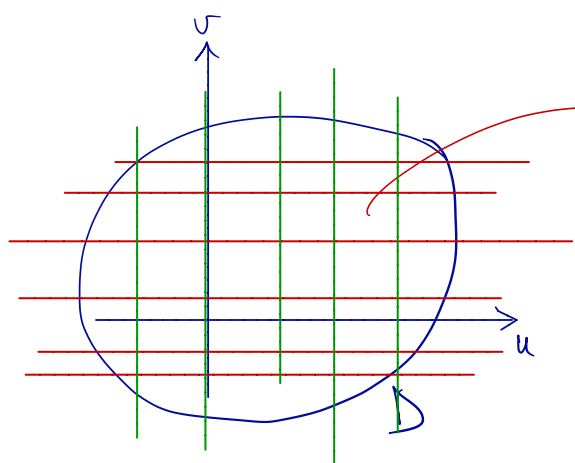
$$J_\varphi(u,v) = \left[\frac{\partial (x,y,z)}{\partial (u,v)} \right] =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \\ z_u & z_v \end{bmatrix}$$

deve avere rango 2

$$\forall (u,v) \in \overset{\circ}{D}$$

cioè almeno uno dei minori di ordine 2 estratti dalla matrice ha $\det \neq 0$.



La condizione di regolarità ci assicura l'esistenza di vettore normale e piano tangente a ogni punto del sostegno di φ

Le curve "coordinate" $\gamma(u) = \varphi(u, v_0)$ sono effettivamente curve di classe C^1 ,

e sono regolari in quanto $\gamma'(u) = \varphi_u(u, v_0) \neq 0$ per la cond^{te} di regolarità

Analogamente per le curve $\gamma(v) = \varphi(u_0, v)$

Inoltre, $\forall (u,v) \in \overset{\circ}{D}$ $\varphi_u(u,v)$ e $\varphi_v(u,v)$ non sono paralleli

I vettori $\varphi_u(u,v)$, $\varphi_v(u,v)$ individuano un piano, che è il piano tangente

Vediamo come.

$J_\varphi(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \\ z_u & z_v \end{bmatrix}$ ha rango 2, quindi, se poniamo

$$A(u,v) = \det \begin{bmatrix} y_u & y_v \\ z_u & z_v \end{bmatrix} = y_u z_v - y_v z_u$$

$$B(u,v) = -\det \begin{bmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ z_u & z_v \end{bmatrix} = z_u x_v - z_v x_u$$

$$C(u,v) = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{bmatrix} = x_u y_v - x_v y_u$$

deve essere $A(u,v), B(u,v), C(u,v)$ non contemporaneamente nulli;
cioè $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \neq 0$. $\forall (u,v) \in \tilde{D}$.

$\underbrace{\varphi_u \wedge \varphi_v}_{\neq 0}$ ortogonale a $\underline{\varphi}_u$ e a $\underline{\varphi}_v$.

definiamo il vettore normale $\underline{v}(u,v) = \frac{\varphi_u \wedge \varphi_v}{\|\varphi_u \wedge \varphi_v\|}(u,v)$.

$$\underline{\varphi}_u \wedge \underline{\varphi}_v = (A(u,v), B(u,v), C(u,v)) \neq 0.$$

$$\underline{V} = (V_1, V_2, V_3) \Rightarrow \underline{V} \wedge \underline{W} = (V_2 W_3 - V_3 W_2, V_3 W_1 - V_1 W_3, V_1 W_2 - V_2 W_1)$$
$$\underline{W} = (W_1, W_2, W_3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_1 & V_2 & V_3 \\ W_1 & W_2 & W_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{v} = \frac{(A, B, C)}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} \quad \text{vettore normale}$$

$$\underline{v} = \frac{(A, B, C)}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} \quad \text{versore normale}$$

Piano tangente alla superficie $\Sigma = \varphi(D)$ nel pto

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \varphi(u_0, v_0)$$

Sono i punti (x, y, z) di \mathbb{R}^3 t.c.

$$(x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) \perp \underline{v}$$

$$(x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) \perp (A, B, C)$$

$$(x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) \cdot (A, B, C) = 0$$

$$(x - x_0)A + (y - y_0)B + (z - z_0)C = 0.$$

eqne del piano tg.

ESEMPI

1) Superfici grafico

$$f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

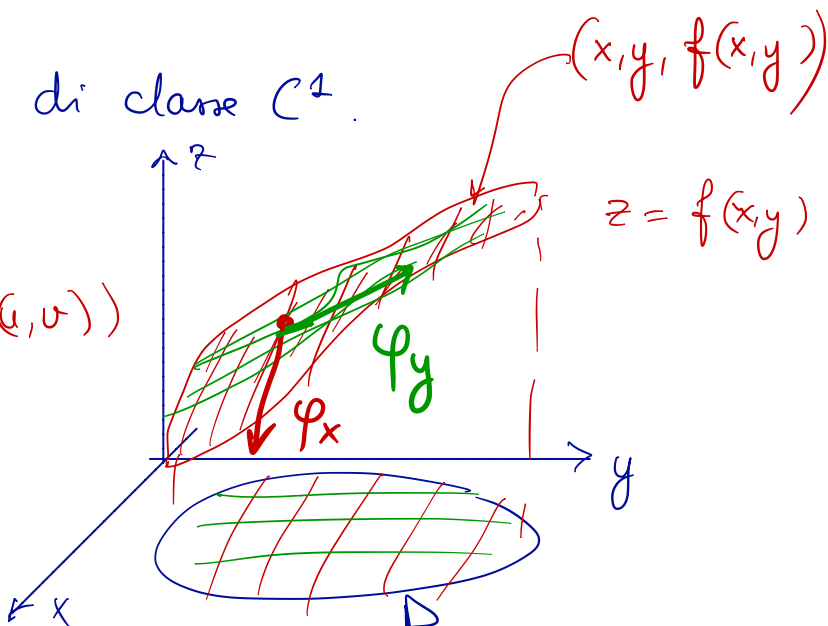
di classe C^1 .

In questo caso

$$\varphi(u,v) = (x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v))$$

dove

$$\begin{cases} x(u,v) = u \\ y(u,v) = v \\ z(u,v) = f(u,v) \end{cases}$$



$$J_{\varphi}(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ f_x(u,v) & f_y(u,v) \end{bmatrix}$$

oss. il rango è 2 perché

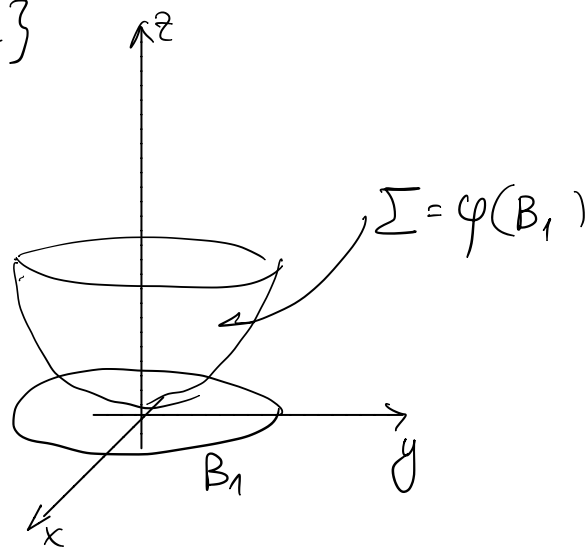
$$C(u,v) = 1.$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$(x,y) \in B_1 = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$$

$$(x,y) \in B_1.$$



Per una sup. grafico

$$\begin{cases} x(u,v) = u \\ y(u,v) = v \\ z(u,v) = f(u,v) \end{cases}$$

$$J_{\varphi}(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ f_x(u,v) & f_y(u,v) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(u,v) = -f_x(u,v) ; B(u,v) = -f_y(u,v) ; C(u,v) = 1.$$

$$v = \frac{(-f_x(x_0, y_0), -f_y(x_0, y_0), 1)}{\sqrt{1 + f_x(x_0, y_0)^2 + f_y(x_0, y_0)^2}}$$

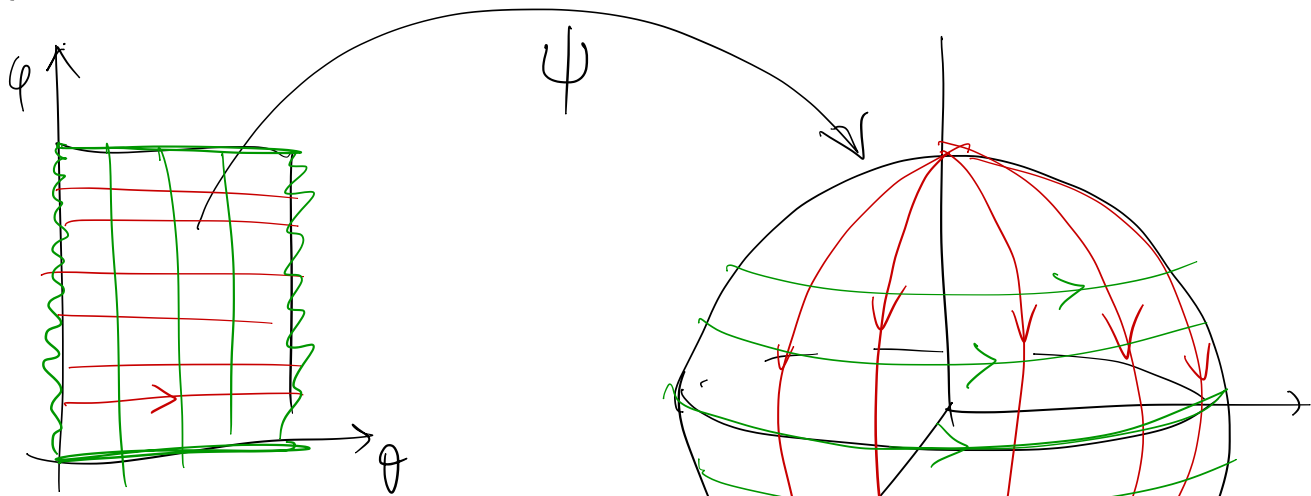
Piano \perp al grafico nel pto $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$

$$-(x-x_0) f_x(x_0, y_0) - (y-y_0) f_y(x_0, y_0) + z - f(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0) \text{ come da vecchi ricordi!}$$

ESEMPIO: Sfera di centro $(0,0,0)$ e raggio R .

$$\psi: \begin{cases} x(\theta, \varphi) = R \operatorname{sen} \theta \cos \varphi \\ y(\theta, \varphi) = R \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{sen} \varphi \\ z(\theta, \varphi) = R \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad (\theta, \varphi) \in [0, \pi] \times [0, 2\pi]$$



$$\frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (\theta, \varphi)}(\theta, \varphi) = \begin{bmatrix} R \cos \theta \cos \varphi & -R \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{sen} \varphi \\ R \cos \theta \operatorname{sen} \varphi & R \operatorname{sen} \theta \cos \varphi \\ -R \operatorname{sen} \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(\theta, \varphi) = R^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$B(\theta, \varphi) = -R^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} C(\theta, \varphi) &= R^2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \cos \theta \cos^2 \varphi + R^2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \cos \theta \operatorname{sen}^2 \varphi = \\ &= R^2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

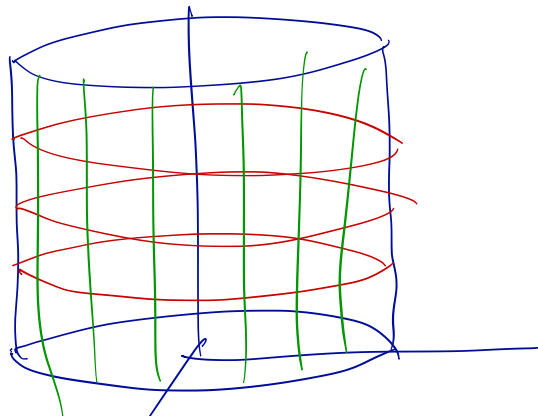
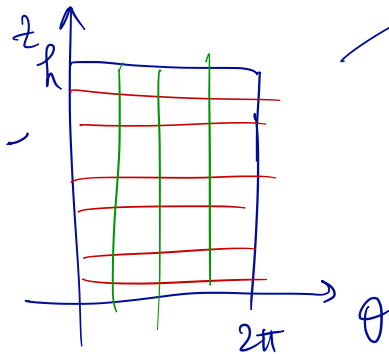
$$\begin{aligned} A^2 + B^2 + C^2 &= R^4 \left[\operatorname{sen}^4 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + \operatorname{sen}^4 \theta \operatorname{sen}^2 \varphi + \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \right] = \\ &= R^4 \left[\operatorname{sen}^2 \theta \right] \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} = R^2 \operatorname{sen} \theta$

Cilindro circolare retto

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \theta \\ y = R \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$(\theta, z) \in [0, 2\pi] \times [0, h]$$

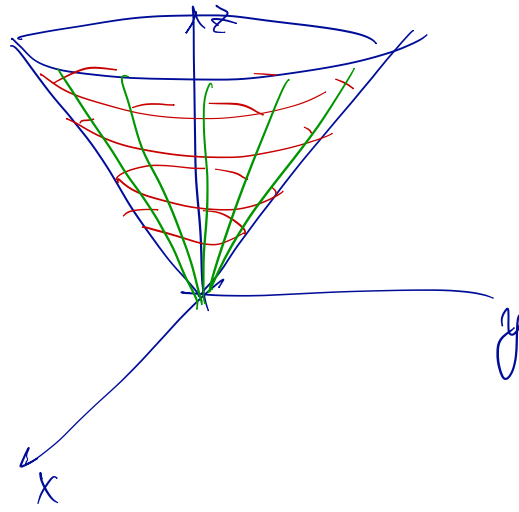
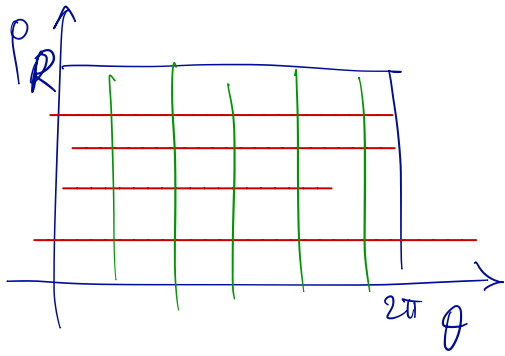


$$\begin{aligned} A &= ? \\ B &= ? \\ C &= ? \end{aligned}$$

Cono circolare retto.

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = a \rho \end{cases}$$

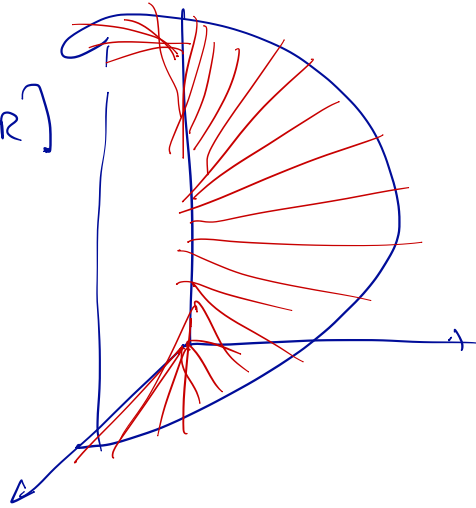
$$(\theta, \rho) \in [0, 2\pi] \times [0, R]$$



Elicoide.

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = a\theta \end{cases}$$

$$(\theta, \rho) \in [0, 2\pi] \times [0, R]$$



Esercizio: verificare ^{che} è una sup. regolare