
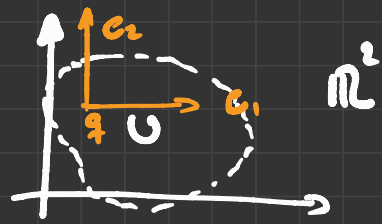
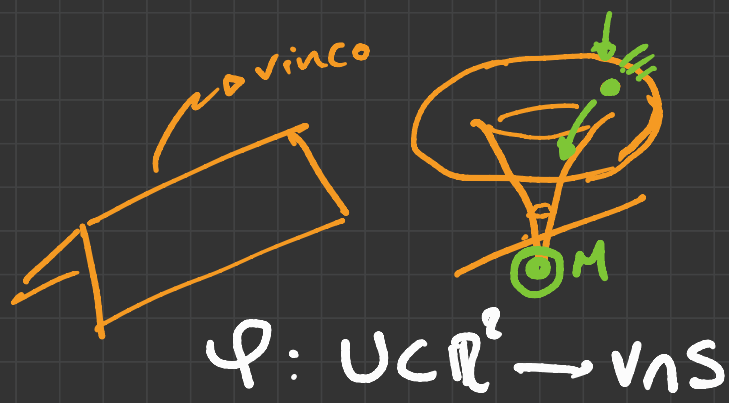
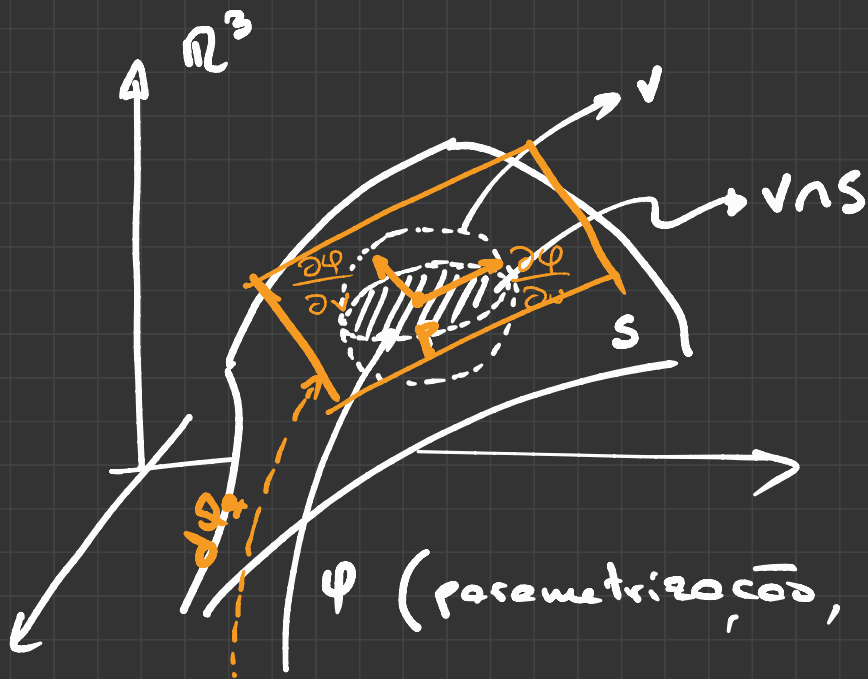


Geometria Diferencial I (Q1-2020)

Sinê Lodovici



Superfície Regular (C^∞)



Def: Um subconjunto $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ é sup. reg. se
p/ cada $p \in S$, \exists $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ viz. de p e aplicação
 $\varphi: U \rightarrow V \cap S$, onde $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ é aberto, tq:

1) φ é diferenciável (C^∞).

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

(x, y, z têm derivs. parciais contínuas de
todas as ordens)

{ as funções coordenadas

2) φ é homeomorfismo, ou seja φ é inversível
(injetora) e tem inversa φ^{-1} contínua

3) $\forall q \in U$, $d\varphi_q: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ $\hat{=}$ injective

$\{e_1, e_2\}$ base can. de \mathbb{R}^2
 $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$ base can. de \mathbb{R}^3

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

$$d\varphi_q(e_i) = \frac{\partial \varphi(q)}{\partial u} = \left(\frac{\partial x(q)}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y(q)}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z(q)}{\partial u} \right)$$

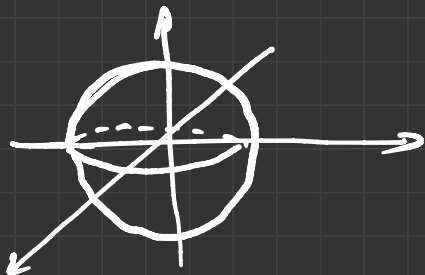
$$d\varphi_q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$

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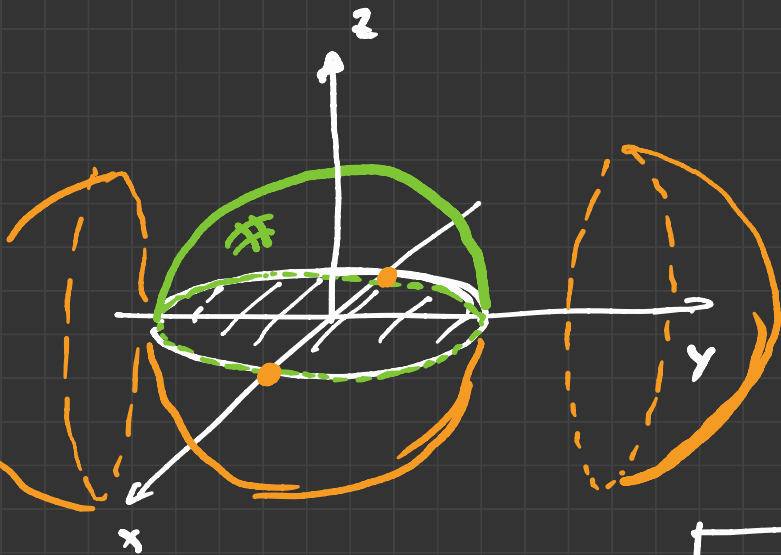
$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)}, \quad \frac{\partial(x,z)}{\partial(u,v)}$$

↳ um deles (pelo menos) é $\neq 0$

Ex 1: Esfera $S^2 = \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1} \}$



↑
Não é parametriz.



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\varphi_1: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(u, v) \longmapsto (u, v, \sqrt{1 - u^2 - v^2})$$

$$\varphi_2(u, v) = (u, v, -\sqrt{\dots})$$

$$\varphi_3(u, v) = (u, \sqrt{\dots}, v)$$

$$\varphi_4(u, v) = (u, -\sqrt{\dots}, v)$$

$$\varphi_5(u, v) = (\sqrt{\dots}, u, v)$$

$$\varphi_6(u, v) = (-\sqrt{\dots}, u, v)$$

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

$$D = \{(x, y) / x^2 + y^2 < 1\} \quad \checkmark \text{ Aberto}$$

$$\varphi_1(u, v) = (u, v, \sqrt{1-u^2-v^2})$$

$$\varphi_1: D \rightarrow S^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \downarrow f$$

$$\boxed{x(u, v) = u} \text{ e } \boxed{y(u, v) = v} \text{ s\~{a}o } C^\infty$$

Logo vale ①.

$$\pi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y) \rightarrow \text{cont\~{i}nua}$$

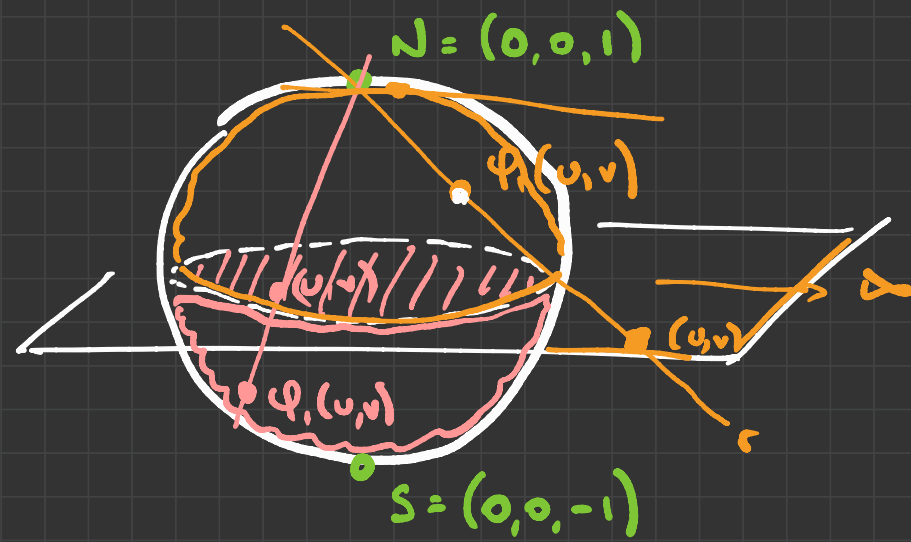
$$\pi(\varphi_1(u, v)) = (u, v) \quad \text{Logo vale ②}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

Logo ③

Em D , $1-u^2-v^2$ n\~{a}o se anula, e portanto $\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}$ tem derivs. parcs. de toda ordem

$$d\varphi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow S^2 \setminus N$$

Projeção estereográfica

r : reta por $(0, 0, 1)$, $(u, v, 0)$: $\vec{r} = (u, v, -1)$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 + tu \\ y = 0 + tv \\ z = 1 - t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 1 \\ (tu)^2 + (tv)^2 + (1-t)^2 &= 1 \\ \hline (u^2 + v^2 + 1)t^2 - 2t &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(u^2 + v^2 + 1)t^2 - 2t = 0$$

$$t \left[(u^2 + v^2 + 1)t - 2 \right] = 0$$

$$t = 0$$

$$t = \frac{2}{u^2 + v^2 + 1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = tu \\ y = tv \\ z = 1 - t \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x = \frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2 + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2 + 1}$$

$$z = 1 - \frac{2}{u^2 + v^2 + 1} = \frac{u^2 + v^2 - 1}{u^2 + v^2 + 1}$$

$$\varphi_1(u, v) = \left(\frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2 + 1}, \frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2 + 1}, \frac{u^2 + v^2 - 1}{u^2 + v^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{2(u^2 + v^2 + 1) - 2u(2u)}{(u^2 + v^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-2u^2 + 2v^2 + 2}{(u^2 + v^2 + 1)}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \frac{-2u(2v)}{(\dots)^2} = \frac{-4uv}{(\dots)^2}$$



θ : colatitude

ψ : longitude

$$\varphi: (0, \pi) \times (0, 2\pi) \rightarrow S^2$$

$$\varphi(\theta, \psi) = (\cos \psi \sin \theta, \sin \psi \sin \theta, \cos \theta)$$

Superfícies: Imagem Inversa de valores regulares

Prop 1: Se $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ é C^∞ , U aberto de

\mathbb{R}^2 então $g \circ f = \{ (x, y, z); z = f(x, y) \}$ é superf. regular.

$$\varphi: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

Dem: $\varphi(u, v) = (u, v, f(u, v))$

① óbvio que $\varphi \in C^\infty$.

③ $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$

$$df_{\varphi} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix}} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \varphi(u, v) = \varphi(m, u)$$

$$(u, v, f(u, v)) = (m, u, f(m, u))$$

\Downarrow

$$u = m$$

$$v = u$$

$\therefore \varphi$ é injetora

$\pi: (x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y)$ continua

$$\pi \circ \varphi(u, v) = (u, v)$$

$$\therefore \pi = \varphi^{-1}$$



Teo. Função Inversa:

Sejam $F: A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ f.c. C^2

e $p_0 \in A$ tq dF_{p_0} é injetora (bijetora).

Então existem U viz de p_0 e V viz de

$F(p_0) = q_0$ tq $F|_U$ é difeomorfismo C^2 ,

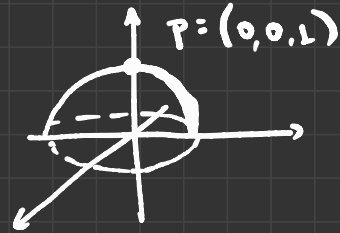
ou seja, $\exists F^{-1}: V \longrightarrow U \quad C^2$

Esfera: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ←

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

$$\varphi(u, v) = (u, v, \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2})$$

$$S^2 = f^{-1}(1)$$



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

1 é valor regular

$$S^2 = f^{-1}(1) = \{(x, y, z); f(x, y, z) \in 1\}$$

$$df_p = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(p), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(p), \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(p) \right) =$$

$$= (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

$$df_{(0,0,1)} = (0, 0, 2) \leftarrow$$

Ponto crítico:

$$p = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$f(p) = 0$$

$f(p)$: valor crítico

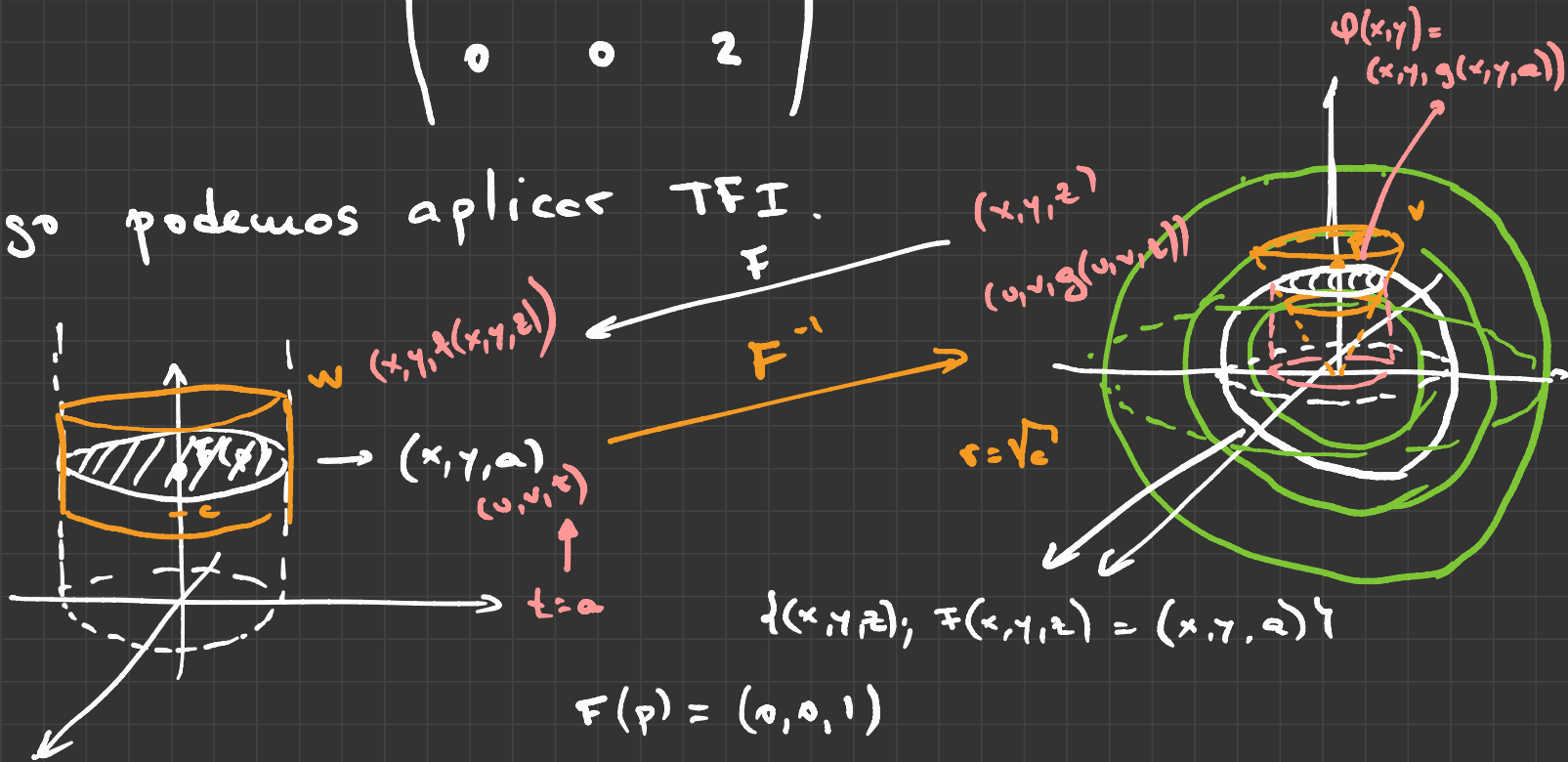
$$F(x, y, z) = (x, y, x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$f^{-1}(a) \quad a = r^2$$

$$dF_{(0,0,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det dF_{(1,0,0)} = 2 \neq 0$$

Logo podemos aplicar TFI.



Def: Seja $F: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, U aberto de \mathbb{R}^n .

p é **Ponto Crítico** se $dF_p: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ não é sobrejetora.

Se p é ponto crítico, $F(p)$ é **Valor Crítico**.

Um ponto q em \mathbb{R}^m que não é valor crítico é **Valor regular**.

Ou seja, $q \in \mathbb{R}^m$ é valor regular de F se $\nexists p$ $\exists q$ $F(p) = q$ então dF_p é sobrej.

$(m < n)$

Prop 2: Se $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ é f.c. dif. e $a \in f(U)$ é valor regular, então $f^{-1}(a) = f^{-1}(\{a\})$ é sup. regular em \mathbb{R}^3 .

f não é
invertível

$$f^{-1}(a) = \{p \in U; f(p) = a\}$$

Dem: $df_p = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(p), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(p), \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(p) \right)$ a valor regular

Seja $p \in f^{-1}(a)$.

df_p é sobrej. : $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(p), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(p)$ ou $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(p)$
 $\neq 0$

Suponha sem perda de generalidade (SPG)

$$\neq \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(p) \neq 0 \right]$$

Defina: $F: U \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ por

$$F(x, y, z) = (x, y, f(x, y, z))$$

$$dF_p = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(p) & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(p) & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(p) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(dF_p) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(p)$$

$$\neq 0$$

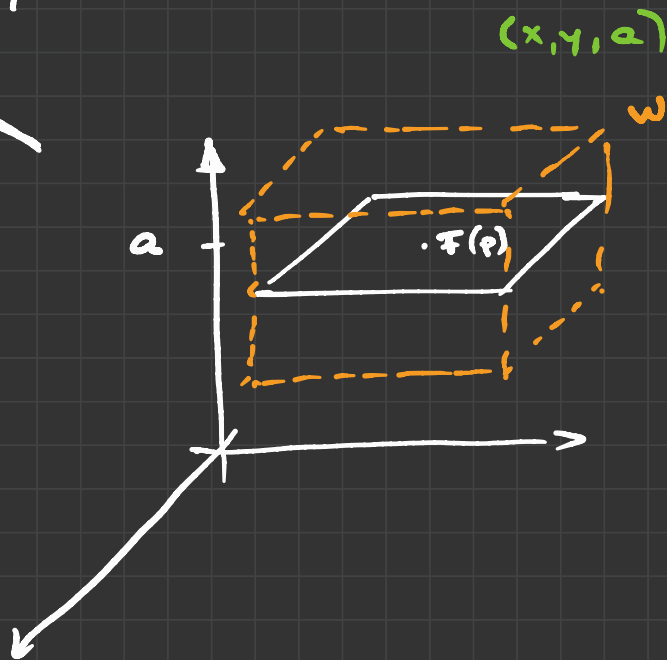
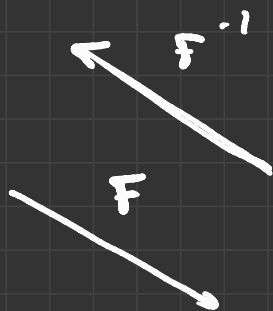
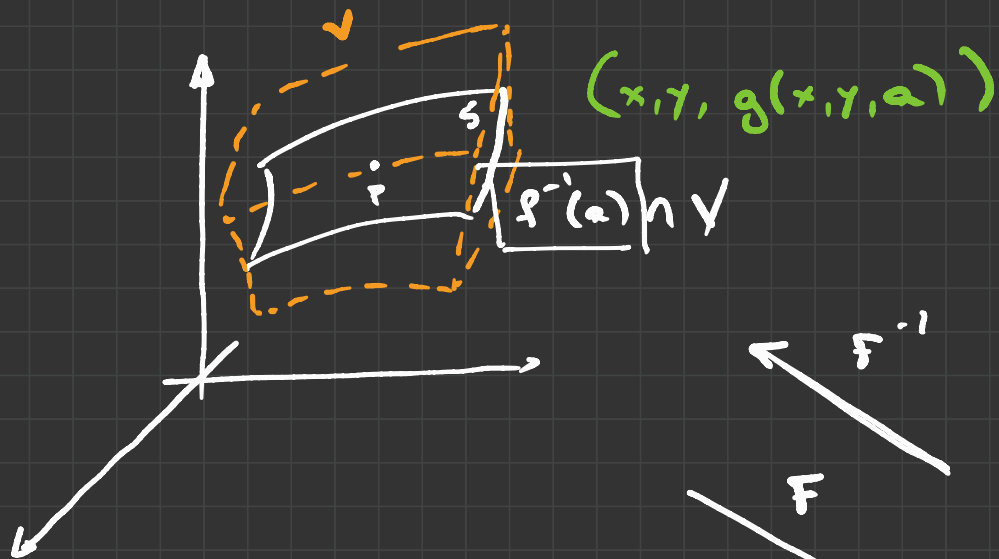
Logo dF_p é injetora.

$\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{O}$ TFI existem \forall viz de $p \in W$ viz de $F(p)$

\dagger_2 $F|_V$ é difeo C^∞ . Logo existe $F^{-1}: W \rightarrow V$

diç.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\quad} & W \\ (x, y, z) & \xrightarrow{F} & (x, y, f(x, y, z)) \\ \underline{\underline{(u, v, g(u, v, t))}} & \xleftarrow{F^{-1}} & (u, v, t) \end{array}$$



$$h(x, \gamma) = g(x, \gamma, a)$$

$$\varphi(x, \gamma) = (x, \gamma, h(x, \gamma))$$

$$F^{-1}(u,v,t) = (u,v,g(u,v,t)) \Rightarrow g(u,v,t) \in C^\infty$$

\downarrow
 C^∞

Defina $h(x,y) = \boxed{g(x,y,a)}$. $f(x,y,g(x,y,a)) = a$

$h \in C^\infty$

Para prop. 1 $g \circ h$ é superf. regular

Def: $g \circ h = f^{-1}(a) \cap V$

$\vdash: \mathbb{F}(g \circ h) = \{ (x,y,z) \in W; z = a \}$

direto da def. de h .

Quero mostrar
que:

Logo, em torno de p ,
existe parametr. de $f^{-1}(a)$.

$$F(x,y,z) = (x,y,f(x,y,z))$$

Como p é qualquer, temos que $f^{-1}(a)$
é superfície regular.

