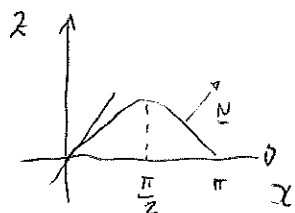


GEOMETRIA - Prova scritta del 2/9/2010
(Prof. M. Spina)

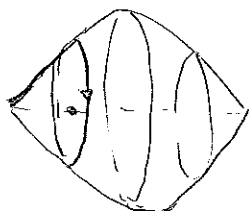
①



Data la superficie Σ ottenuta ruotando il grafico di $z = \sin x$, $x \in (0, \pi)$ attorno all'asse x , se ne calcolino, in un generico punto, le curvatura

principali e la curvatura gaussiana.

②

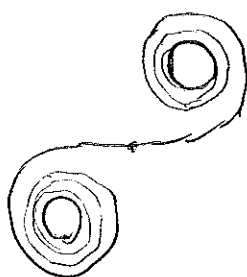


Considerata nuovamente la superficie Σ dell'esercizio ①, si calcoli la curvatura geodetica del parallelo

① in figura, corrispondente a $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

Successivamente si determini, possibilmente in due modi, l'angolo ottenuto per trasporto parallelo del vettore tangente sul parallelo dato.

③ Sia $X =$



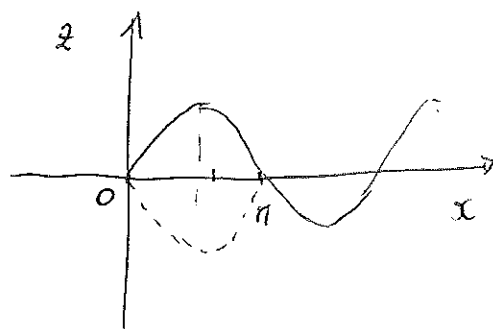
(topologia relativa, indotta dalla topologia standard di $\mathbb{R}^2$)

Dire se X è compatto, connesso, connesso per archi (c.p.a.), localmente connesso per archi (l.c.p.a.)

Tempo a disposizione 2h.

Le risposte vanno adeguatamente giustificate

①



$$z = \sin x \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

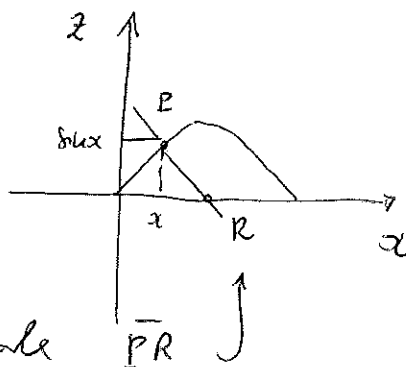
curvatura di $z = \sin x$

$$z' = \cos x$$

$$z'' = -\sin x$$

$$K(x) = \frac{z''}{(1+z'^2)^{3/2}} =$$

$$= \frac{-\sin x}{(1+\cos^2 x)^{3/2}}$$



calcoliamo la formnormale

tangente a $z = \sin x$ in $P: (t, \sin t)$

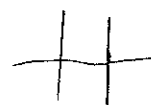
$$z - \sin t = \cos t \cdot (x - t)$$

normale η : $z - \sin t = -\frac{1}{\cos t} (x - t)$

$$t \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(t = \pi/2 : x = \pi/2)$$

$$\eta \cap \{z=0\} \quad + \sin t = +\frac{1}{\cos t} (x - t)$$



$$\sin t \cos t = x - t$$

$$x = t + \sin t \cos t$$

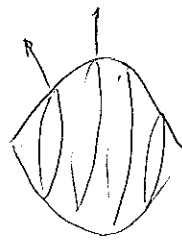
$$t \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x \rightarrow \pi/2 \quad t \rightarrow \pi/2$$

$$\overline{PR} = \left[(t - (t + \sin t \cos t))^2 + \sin^2 t \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= (\sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)^{1/2} = |\sin t| \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t}$$

Curvatura media



$$R_1 = \frac{-\sin t}{(1 + \cos^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$R_2 = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{\rho R}}_{\text{curvature}} = -\frac{1}{|\sin t| (1 + \cos^2 t)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sin t \cdot (1 + \cos^2 t)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

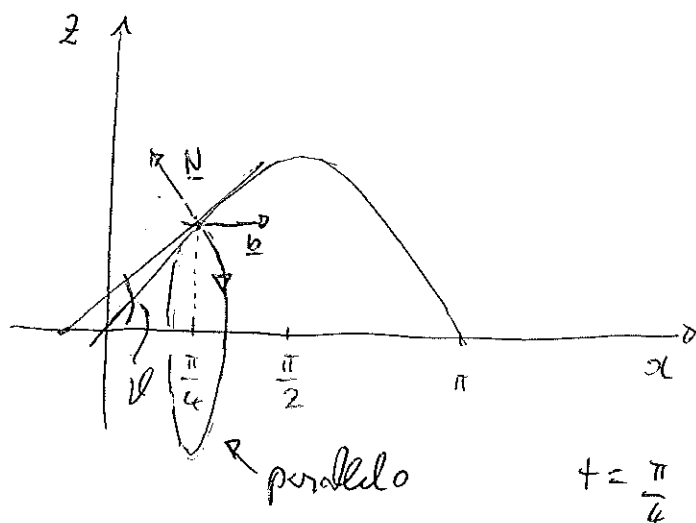
$$K = R_1 \cdot R_2 = \frac{1}{(1 + \cos^2 t)^2}$$

curv. gaussiana

(cost. lungo i paralleli)

2

geometria 2/9/10



$$z\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

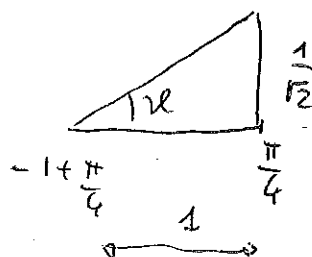
$$z - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$z - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\text{se } z = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$$

$$x = -1 + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi - 4}{4}$$

$$\sin u = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

transp. parallelo

$$2\pi (1 - \sin u) = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 2\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

altro modo: R_g

$$b: (1, 0, 0)$$

$$N: \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$$

calcolo di R_g in $L: \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

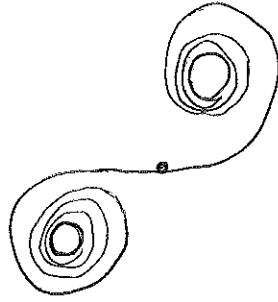
$$R_g = R \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\int R_g \, ds = -\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \, d\varphi = -\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

ma da
correggere con
 $+2\pi$

3

$X =$



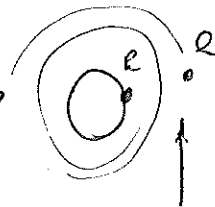
X è compatto (chiuso e limitato in $\mathbb{R}^2$)

X è chiusura di un connesso per archi

$\Rightarrow$ $\bar{X}$ chiusura di un connesso $\Rightarrow$ $\bar{X}$ connesso

ma X non è connesso per archi

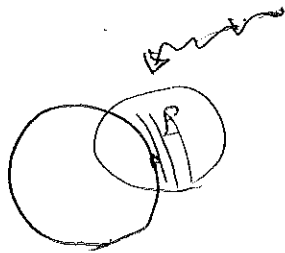
e X non è l.c.p.a.:



non sono
congiunti
da un arco

se fosse l.c.p.a. sarebbe anche
c.p.a., in base ad un noto teorema.

La cosa si vede anche direttamente:



E non ammette interni
connessi per archi...