

# Analisi Matematica II

## Lezione 06

### 7 ottobre 2015

PROPRIETÀ DELLA SPIRALE

$$\gamma(t) = at \underbrace{(-\cos(t)\vec{i} + \sin(t)\vec{j})}_{\hat{\gamma}(t)} = at \hat{\gamma}(t)$$

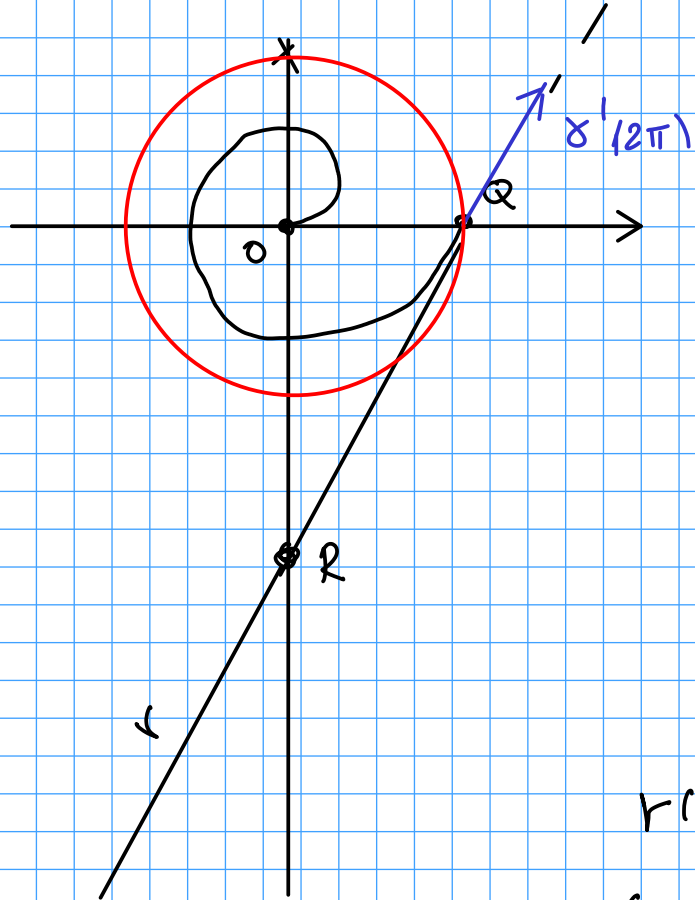
$$\gamma'(t) = a \hat{\gamma}(t) + at \hat{\gamma}'(t)$$

$$\underline{\hat{\gamma}'(t) = -\sin(t)\vec{i} + \cos(t)\vec{j}}$$

CHIARO CHE  $\hat{\gamma} \perp \hat{\gamma}'$  (perché  $\|\hat{\gamma}(t)\| = 1 \forall t$ )

$$\Rightarrow \|\gamma'(t)\|^2 = a^2 \underbrace{\|\hat{\gamma}(t)\|^2}_1 + a^2 t^2 \underbrace{\|\hat{\gamma}'(t)\|^2}_1 = a^2 + a^2 t^2$$

DUNQUE  $\|\gamma(t)\| = a\sqrt{1+t^2}$



$$Q = (0, 2\pi a)$$

Q si ottiene per  $t = 2\pi$

IN  $t = 2\pi$  lo derivato  $\gamma'$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma'(2\pi) &= a \hat{\gamma}(2\pi) + a 2\pi \hat{\gamma}'(2\pi) = \\ & a \vec{i} + a 2\pi \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

CONSIDERO LA RETTA TANGENTE IN Q

$$\begin{aligned} r(s) &= \gamma(2\pi) + s \gamma'(2\pi) = \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 2\pi a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 2\pi a \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

L'INTERSEZIONE DI  $r$  con l'asse  $y$  si ottiene per  $s$  tale che

$$2\pi a + s a = 0 \quad \text{cioè} \quad s = -2\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad R \text{ ha coordinate}$$

$$r(-2\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(2\pi)^2 a \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{OR} = 4\pi^2 a = 2\pi \underbrace{(2\pi a)}_{\overline{OQ}}$$

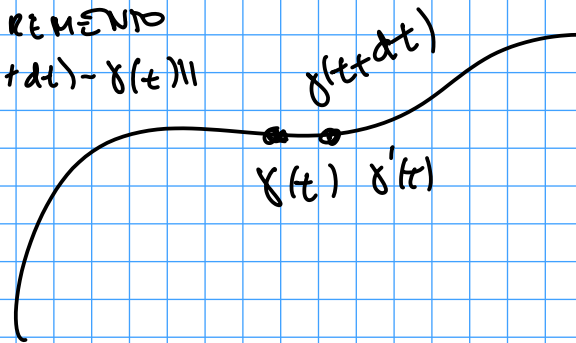
lunghezza della circonferenza di raggio  $\overline{OQ}$

INTEGRALE CURVILINEO

$$\int_{\gamma} f \, ds$$

$$\int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\|\gamma'(t)\|}_{\sim \text{INCREMENTO}} dt$$

$\sim \text{INCREMENTO}$   
 $\|\gamma(t+dt) - \gamma(t)\|$



L'INTEGRALE CURVILINEO NON DIPENDE DALLA PARAMETRIZZAZIONE  
 (DERIVABILI CON DERIVATO  $\neq 0$ ) }  $\forall t$

$$\text{Sia } \gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$\phi: [c, d] \rightarrow [a, b]$$

con  $\phi$  biiettivo e  $\phi$  di classe  $C^1$  ( $\exists \phi'$  CONTINUA)

SUPPONGO ANCHE  $\phi'(s) \neq 0$

$$\text{PONGO } \gamma_1(s) = \gamma(\phi(s))$$

ALLORA

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f \, ds = \int_{\gamma} f \, ds$$

(per qualunque  $\gamma: \text{spt}(\gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ )

DIM. (applico la def.)

$$\gamma_1'(s) = \phi'(s) \gamma'(\phi(s)) \quad \text{DUNQUE}$$

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f = \int_c^d f(\gamma_1(s)) \|\gamma_1'(s)\| ds =$$

$$\int_c^d f(\gamma(\phi(s))) |\phi'(s)| \|\gamma'(\phi(s))\| ds = \textcircled{*}$$

ci sono due possibilità:  $\phi'(s) > 0 \quad \forall s \quad \text{(I)}$   
 $\phi'(s) < 0 \quad \forall s \quad \text{(II)}$

(perché  $\phi$  è biiettivo  $\Rightarrow \phi$  strett. monotono)

NEL caso (I)

$$\textcircled{*} = \int_c^d f(\gamma(\phi(s))) \phi'(s) \|\gamma'(\phi(s))\| ds =$$

ossia con  $t = \phi(s)$

$$= \int_{\phi(c)}^{\phi(d)} f(\gamma(t)) \|\gamma'(t)\| dt =$$

$$\int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \|\gamma'(t)\| dt = \int_{\gamma} f$$

NEL caso II:

$$\textcircled{\times} = - \int_c^d f(\gamma(\phi(s))) \phi'(s) \|\gamma'(\phi(s))\| ds =$$

$\phi(d) \leftarrow a$

$$\leftarrow \int_{\phi(c) \leftarrow b} f(\gamma(t)) \|\gamma'(t)\| dt =$$

$$\int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \|\gamma'(t)\| dt = \int_{\gamma} f$$