

CAMPI IRROTAZIONALI (E FORME CHIUSE)

Note Title

5/26/2020

$$\sigma(t) = \gamma(p(t))$$

$$\dot{p} > 0$$

$$\int_{\gamma} A = \int_{\sigma} A \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} A \\ \text{qualsiasi} \end{array} \right]$$

A integrabile (C^0)

$$\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \text{dom } A$$

$$\sigma: [c, d] \rightarrow \text{dom } A$$

$$\int_{\gamma} A = \int_{\sigma} A$$

perché
 $\gamma(a) = \sigma(c)$
 $\gamma(b) = \sigma(d)$

$A \in C^0$
 A è integrabile

\Leftrightarrow

$$\int_{\gamma} A = 0$$

$\forall \gamma$ chiusa.
infinite

INVARIANZA DELL'INTEGRALE

$A \in C^1$ A irrotazionale ($\exists f: \text{dom} A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \nabla f \equiv A$ sul
 dom A)

$$f_{x_i} \equiv A_i$$

$$(f_{x_i})_{x_j} = (A_i)_{x_j}$$

CLAIRAUT-SCHWARZ

$$(f_{x_j})_{x_i} = (A_j)_{x_i}$$

$$(A_i)_{x_j} = (A_j)_{x_i}$$

$x_{i,j}$

CONDIZIONE DEL ROTORE

ESEMPIO

$$A(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} A_1 = y \\ A_2 = x \end{matrix}$$

$$(A_1)_{x_2} = (A_2)_{x_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 1$$

$$xy = f(x, y)$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = y \end{matrix}$$

CN perché $A \in C^1$ sia irrotazionale è che
 cond. del rotore $(A_i)_{x_j} = (A_j)_{x_i} \quad \forall i, j = 1 \dots n$

$$(A_i)_{x_j} - (A_j)_{x_i} = 0$$

DEFINIZIONE

Se $A \in C^1$ verifica la condizione $(A_i)_{x_j} = (A_j)_{x_i} \quad \forall i, j$
 si dice IRROTATIONALE, e la sua forma
 associata si dice CHIUSA

ESEMPIO: ESISTONO CAMPI IRROTATIONALI

NON INTEGRABILI

l'integrale su $(\cos t, \sin t) \in [0, 2\pi]$
non è nullo $\Rightarrow A$ non è irrotazionale, ma verifica le condizioni del rotore

$$A(x, y) = \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

$$(y dx - x dy) = \alpha(x, y; dx, dy)$$

X

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = 1 \neq \frac{\partial(-x)}{\partial x} = -1 \quad \text{la forma non è
chiusa$$

ROTORE

$\text{rot } A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \\ -\left(\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right) \\ \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$

$\nabla \times A = 0$

$(A_3)_y - (A_2)_z = 0$

↑ prodotto vettoriale

rotore di A

$$\frac{A_i}{x_i} = (A_i) x_j \quad \forall i, j$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} x^2 y & x z & x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{array} \right) = A(x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x}$$

$x_2 \qquad x_1$

$$\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} = x^2 \quad \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} = z$$

SONO DIVERSE

il campo è ROTAZIONALE
(cioè NON IRROTAZIONALE)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$



VERIFICARE!

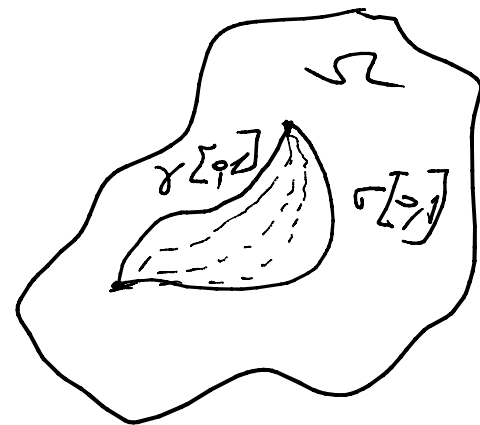
DEFORMAZIONE DI CURVE (OMOTOPIA)

$$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Omega \quad \sigma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Omega$$

$$\gamma(0) = \sigma(0)$$

$$\gamma(1) = \sigma(1)$$

γ, σ continue

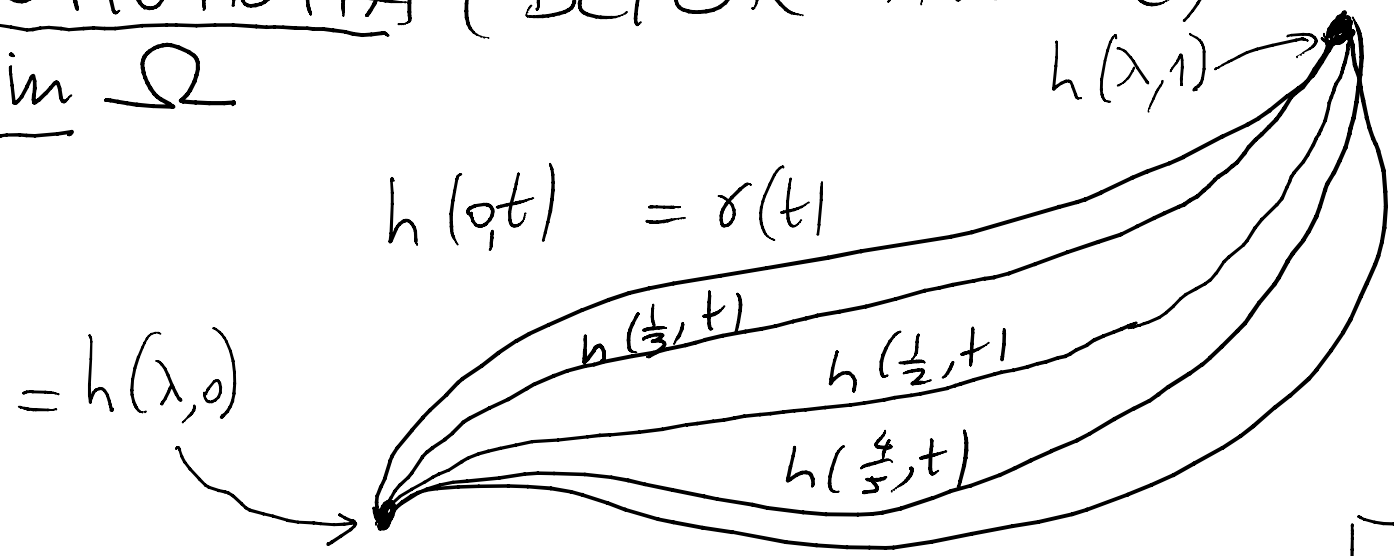


$$h: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \Omega \quad \text{con} \quad 1) \quad h \text{ continue}$$

2) $h(0,t) = \gamma(t) \quad \forall t \in [0,1]$ $h(1,t) = \sigma(t) \quad \forall t \in [0,1]$

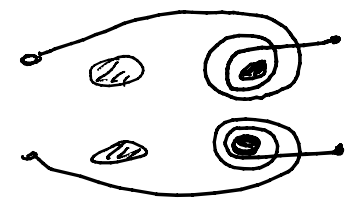
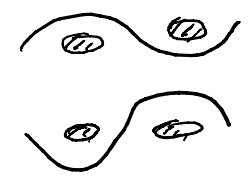
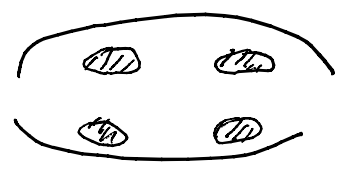
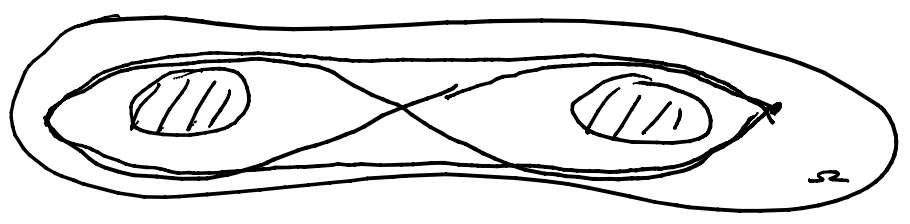
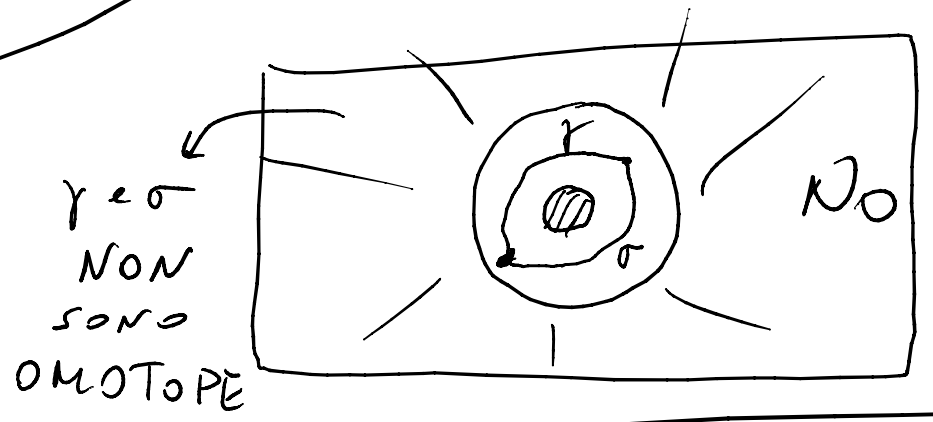
OMOTOTIA (DEFORMATIONE) $\frac{d}{dt} \gamma \neq \sigma$
in Ω

3) $h(\lambda,0) = \gamma(0) = \sigma(0)$
 $h(\lambda,1) = \gamma(1) = \sigma(1)$
 $\forall \lambda \in [0,1]$

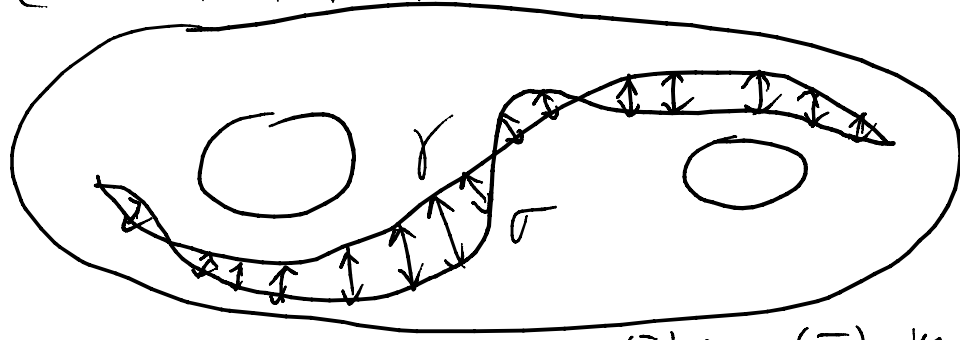


$\sigma(t) = h(1, t)$

$h(\lambda, t) \quad \lambda \in [0,1]$
 $t \in [0,1]$



γ e σ OMOTOPIE



$\lambda \rightarrow h(\lambda, t)$ t fissa
 $t \rightarrow h(\lambda, t)$ λ fissa
 curve che
 interpola γ e σ
 per il valore λ

LE FRECCE DEFORMANO $\gamma(t)$ in $\sigma(t)$ per vari $t \in [0,1]$.

Se A è involuta n -manifolds, $A: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

e se $\gamma: [0,1] \rightarrow \Omega$, $\sigma: [0,1] \rightarrow \Omega$, continue,
 $\gamma(0) = \sigma(0)$ e $\gamma(1) = \sigma(1)$, omotopie in Ω , allora

$$\int_{\gamma} A = \int_{\sigma} A$$

TEOREMA DI
 INVARIANZA
 OMOTOPICA

SOLO ENUNCIATO
 DIM PRODI ANALISI II

L'INVARIANZA OMOTOPICA DELL'INTEGRALE

vali anche per le curve chiuse

$$\gamma, \sigma: [0,1] \rightarrow \Omega$$

$$\gamma(0) = \gamma(1) \quad \sigma(0) = \sigma(1) \quad \text{continue}$$

OMOTOPIA di γ e σ in Ω

$$h: [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(0,t) &= \gamma(t) \\ h(1,t) &= \sigma(t) \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t \rightarrow h(\lambda, t) \text{ \u00e8} \\ \text{chiusa } \forall \lambda \in [0,1] \\ h(\lambda, 0) = h(\lambda, 1) \\ \forall \lambda \in [0,1] \end{array} \right.$$



\Rightarrow

SE $A \in \bar{\Omega}$

IRROTAZIONALE \Rightarrow

$$\int_{\gamma} A = \int_{\sigma} A$$

DEF. Ω \u00e8 detto **SEMPLICEMENTE CONNESSO** SE OGNI

CURVA CHIUSA A VALORI IN Ω \u00c8 OMOTOPA AD UNA CURVA COSTANTE $\sigma(t) = x_0 \in \Omega$