Show that a diffeomorphism $\varphi: S \longrightarrow \overline{S}$ is an isometry if and only if the arc length of any parametrized curve in S is equal to the arc length of the image curve by φ .

Dem:

=>) Supongu que « es una isometria. Sea C = S una curva en S parametrizada por α: I = IR -> S ; e Tra = C. Sea J. ∈ I la longitud de arco de a será:

$$S^{\alpha}(f) = \int_{f} ||\alpha_{i}(f)||qf| A f \in I$$

Donde || \alpha'(\frac{1}{2}) || = \langle \alpha'(\frac{1}{2}), \alpha'(\frac{1}{2}) \alpha(\frac{1}{2}), \alpha'(\frac{1}{2}) \alpha \text{T Por Ser \$\Partial isometria Se cumple que:}

$$\langle \alpha'(t), \alpha'(t) \rangle^{\alpha(t)} = \langle \alpha(t), \alpha(t), \alpha(t) \rangle^{\alpha(t)} \langle \alpha'(t), \alpha'(t) \rangle^{\alpha(\alpha(t))}$$

Pero d'(2)((2)()) = ((600)(1) asi

$$= \langle (((\circ \alpha))'(t)), (((\circ \alpha))'(t)) \rangle_{\alpha(\alpha(t))}$$

Por tunto:

$$= \int_{\varphi \circ \alpha} (f) \, \forall f \in I$$

$$= \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi \circ \alpha} (f) \, \forall f \in I$$

$$= \int_{\varphi \circ \alpha} (f) \, \forall f \in I$$

Donde $S_{eoa}: \overline{L} \in \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ es la función longitud de arco de la curva $eoa: \overline{L} \in \mathbb{R} \to \overline{S}$ $S_{a}(t) = S_{eoa}(t)$, $for the arco de la curva <math>eoa: \overline{L} \in \mathbb{R} \to \overline{S}$

i.e la longitud de arco de a es la misma que la de 40 a.

€) Suponga la hipótesis. Para probar que les diteomortismo, basta probar (por un resultado del libro) que le preserva la primera forma tundamental, i.e

En efecto, sea pe S y we TpS. Si a:]-E, E[-> S es una curva tol que a(0)=p y a'(0)

= w, entonces por hipótesis:

$$S_{\alpha}(t) = S_{\omega \circ \alpha}(t), \forall t \in]-\epsilon, \epsilon[$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{1}$$

Derivundo ambos la dos tenemos que:

$$||A_{1}(\bar{t})|^{2} = \langle (A_{1}(A_{1}))^{2} | = ||(A_{1}(A_{1})^{2})^{2}|^{2} = \langle (A_{1}(A_{1})^{2})^{2} | = ||(A_{1}(A_{1})^{2})^{2}|^{2} = \langle (A_{1}(A_{1})^{2})^{2} | = ||(A_{1}(A_{1})^{2})^{2}|^{2} = \langle (A_{1}(A_{1})^{2})^{2} | = ||(A_{1}(A_{1})^{2})^{2} | = ||(A_{1}(A_{1})^{$$

En particular, para = 0:

Lo cual prueba el resultado.

4.2.4

Let S_1 , S_2 , and S_3 be regular surfaces. Prove that

- **a.** If $\varphi: S_1 \longrightarrow S_2$ is an isometry, then $\varphi^{-1}: S_2 \longrightarrow S_1$ is also an isometry.
- **b.** If $\varphi: S_1 \longrightarrow S_2$, $\psi: S_2 \longrightarrow S_3$ are isometries, then $\psi \circ \varphi: S_1 \longrightarrow S_3$ is an isometry.

This implies that the isometries of a regular surface S constitute in a natural way a group, called the group of isometries of S.

Dem:

De a): Seu les, -> Sa isometria En particular, les difeomortismo asi l': Sa -> S. es di-

ferenciable Sea ahora q ES2, por ser 4 bijectiva, 3 p ES. M

Seun ahora V, V2 E Tq S2 = Te(p) S2. Por ser (e difeomortismo, se cumple (veranexo altinal)

$$d\varphi'_{\varphi(p)} \circ d\varphi_{p} = id_{T_{p}S_{1}}$$

esto es, dep es una aplicación lineal invertible y Se cumple (dep) = de a(p). Ast, para V, v2 E Te(0) S2 7 W, w2 E TpS, M

$$d \Psi_{p}(w_{1}) = V_{1} y d \Psi_{p}(w_{2}) = V_{2} ... (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow w_{1} = (d \Psi_{p})^{-1}(v_{1}) y w_{2} = (d \Psi_{p})^{-1}(v_{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow w_{1} = d \Psi_{q(p)}^{-1}(v_{1}) y w_{2} = d \Psi_{q(p)}^{-1}(v_{2})$$

Pero $\ell(0) = q$. Por tanto:

$$\omega_1 = d \ell_4^{-1}(\nu_1) \quad y \quad \omega_2 = d \ell_4^{-1}(\nu_2) \quad (2)$$

Entonces se liene asando (1):

$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle_q = \langle dQ_p(\omega_1), dQ_p(\omega_2) \rangle_{q(p)}$$

Como les isometria:

$$= \langle \omega_{1}, \omega_{2} \rangle_{p}$$

$$= \langle d\hat{v}_{q}^{\dagger}(v_{1}), d\hat{v}_{q}^{\dagger}(v_{2}) \rangle_{\hat{v}^{\dagger}(q_{1})}, \text{ por } (2).$$

$$\therefore \langle v_{1}, v_{2} \rangle_{q} = \langle d\hat{v}_{q}^{\dagger}(v_{1}), d\hat{v}_{q}^{\dagger}(v_{2}) \rangle_{\hat{v}^{\dagger}(q_{1})}$$

Portanto, l'es isometria pues l'es diteomordismo ya que le lo es).

De b): Suponga que $Q: S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ y $Q: S_2 \rightarrow S_3$ son isometrias. En particular, ambos son diseomorbismos. Sea $p \in S_1$ y W_1 , $W_2 \in T_p S_1$. Como:

Entonces:

$$\langle \omega_1, \omega_2 \rangle_{\rho} = \langle d\Psi_{\rho}(\omega_1), d\Psi_{\rho}(\omega_2) \rangle_{\Psi(\rho)}$$

Por ser @ isometria Como 4 tumbién lo es:

$$\langle \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_1)}, \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_2)}) \rangle_{\psi_{(P)}} = \langle \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(P)}) (\mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_1)}), \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(P)}) (\mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_1)}), \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_2)})) \rangle_{\psi_{(Q(P))}}$$

$$= \langle \mathcal{Q}(\psi_{(P)}, \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_1)}), \mathcal{Q}(\psi_{(P)}, \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_2)})) \rangle_{\psi_{(Q(P))}}$$

$$= \langle \mathcal{Q}(\psi_{(P)}, \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_1)}), \mathcal{Q}(\psi_{(P)}, \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_2)})) \rangle_{\psi_{(Q(P))}}$$

$$= \langle \mathcal{Q}(\psi_{(P)}, \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_1)}), \mathcal{Q}(\psi_{(P)}, \mathcal{Q}(\varphi_{(N_2)})) \rangle_{\psi_{(Q(P))}}$$

Por tunto:

$$\langle \omega_1, \omega_2 \rangle_p = \langle \mathcal{L}(\Psi \circ \Psi)_p(\omega_1)_p(\omega_1)_p(\omega_2)_{\Psi \circ \Psi(p)}$$

Asi, You es una isometria (pues You es Videomordismo por ser Yy Udideomordismos)

9. e. a

Verify that the surfaces

$$\mathbf{x}(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, \log u),$$

$$\mathbf{\bar{x}}(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, v),$$

have equal Gaussian curvature at the points $\mathbf{x}(u, v)$ and $\bar{\mathbf{x}}(u, v)$ but that the mapping $\bar{\mathbf{x}} \circ \mathbf{x}^{-1}$ is not an isometry. This shows that the "converse" of the Gauss theorem is not true.

Sol

Para verificar que tienen la misma curvatura Gaussiana, determinemos los coeticientes de la primera y segundo forma fundamental de ambas parametrizaciones.

lenemos que:

$$\underline{X}_{u}(u,v) = (\cos v, \sin v, \frac{1}{u}) \qquad y \qquad \underline{X}_{uu}(u,v) = (0,0,-\frac{1}{u^{2}})$$

$$\underline{X}_{v}(u,v) = (-u\sin v, u\cos v, 0) \qquad y \qquad \underline{X}_{vv}(u,v) = (-u\cos v, -u\sin v, 0)$$

$$\underline{X}_{uv} = (-\sin v, \cos v, 0)$$

y :

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
\tilde{X} & \tilde{S} & \tilde{K} \\
\overline{X}_{u} \wedge \overline{X}_{v} = & Cosv & Sinv & \frac{1}{u} = (-cosv, -sinv, u) \\
-u sinv & u cosv & O \\
\vdots & N(u,v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^{2}}} (-cosv, -sinv, u)
\end{array}$$

Por tanto:

$$\frac{F}{L} = \langle \overline{X}_{u}, \overline{X}_{u} \rangle = 1 + \frac{1}{u^{2}}$$

$$e = \langle N, \overline{X}_{uu} \rangle = -\frac{1}{u\sqrt{1 + u^{2}}}$$

$$F = \langle X_{u}, X_{v} \rangle = 0$$

$$f = \langle N, \overline{X}_{uv} \rangle = 0$$

$$G = \langle \overline{X}_{v}, \overline{X}_{v} \rangle = u^{2}$$

$$g = \langle N, \overline{X}_{vv} \rangle = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 + u^{2}}}$$

Lueyo: $K = \frac{eq - \int^{2}}{EG - E^{2}} = \frac{1}{1 + u^{2}} = -\frac{1}{(1 + u^{2})^{2}}$

2)
$$\overline{\underline{x}}(u,v) = (u\cos v, u\sin v, v)$$

lenemos que:

$$\overline{X}_{u}(u,v) = (\cos v, \sin v, 0)$$
 y $\overline{X}_{uu} = (0,0,0)$
 $\overline{X}_{v} = (-u\sin v, u\cos v, 1)$ y $\overline{X}_{vv} = (-u\cos v, -u\sin v, 0)$
 $\overline{X}_{uv} = (-\sin v, \cos v, 0)$

Además:

$$\overline{Z}_{u} \wedge \overline{Z}_{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\lambda} & \hat{\beta} & \hat{K} \\ \cos v & \sin v & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \left(\sin v, -\cos v, u \right)$$

$$-u\sin v & u\cos v & 1$$

$$\vdots \overline{N}(u,v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^{2}}} \left(\sin v, -\cos v, u \right)$$

Por tunto:

$$\bar{F} = \langle \bar{X}_{u}, \bar{X}_{u} \rangle = 1$$

$$\bar{e} = \langle \bar{N}, \bar{X}_{uu} \rangle = 0$$

$$\bar{F} = \langle \bar{X}_{u}, \bar{X}_{v} \rangle = 0$$

$$\bar{f} = \langle \bar{N}, \bar{X}_{uv} \rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + u^{2}}}$$

$$\bar{G} = \langle \bar{X}_{v}, \bar{X}_{v} \rangle = 1 + u^{2}$$

$$\bar{g} = \langle \bar{N}, \bar{X}_{vv} \rangle = 0$$

Luego:

$$\bar{R} = \frac{\bar{e}\bar{y} - \bar{f}^2}{\bar{E}\bar{G} - \bar{F}^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{1 + u^2}}{1 + u^2} = -\frac{1}{(1 + u^2)^2}$$

Portanto, tanto $\overline{X}(u)$ como $\overline{X}(u)$ tienen la misma curvatura Gaussiana punto a punto. Además el mapeo $\overline{X} \circ \overline{X}' : V \subseteq \overline{X}(u) \to \overline{X}(u)$ no es isometria, pues para $x \neq 0$: $\overline{X} \circ \overline{X}^{-1}(x,y,z) = (x,y,atan(\frac{x}{x}))$

Se tieno:

$$d(\bar{x} \circ \bar{x}^{-1})_{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{y}{x^{2}+y^{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{x}{x^{2}+y^{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

la cuál no es invertible. Por ende \(\bar{\times} \otimes \bar{\times} \) no puede ser diteomortismo, luoyo no puede ser isometr; a.

ANEXO

$$d\mathcal{L}_{q(p)} \circ d\mathcal{L}_{p} = i d_{\overline{1}, S_{1}}$$

$$d\mathcal{L}_{p} \circ d\mathcal{L}_{q(p)} = i d_{\overline{1}q(p)} S_{2}$$

Seun α: I ≤ IR → S, y B: J = IR → S, curvas regulares y seun f ∈ I, u ∈ J. Veamos que:

$$= \langle \varphi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha,\alpha,\beta)} \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \varphi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha,\alpha,\beta)} \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \varphi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha,\alpha,\beta)} \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \varphi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha,\alpha,\beta)} \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \varphi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha,\alpha,\beta)} \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \varphi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha,\alpha,\beta)} \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \varphi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha,\alpha,\beta)} \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta) \rangle \langle \alpha, (\beta)$$

De forma analoga:

$$J(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{G}}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{G}}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{G}})) = J(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{G}}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{G}}) \circ J(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{G}}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{G}}))$$

Asi, si pe S., tenemos que:

$$d(u^{-1})_{e} = du_{u(e)}^{-1} \circ du_{e}$$

 $d(u^{-1})_{u(e)} = du_{e}^{-1} \circ du_{u(e)}^{-1}$

Como ids.: $S_1 \rightarrow S_1$ e id $_{S_2}$: $S_2 \rightarrow S_2$ Son transformaciones lineales:

$$d(ids.)_{p} = id_{T_{p}S.}y d(ids_{2})u(p) = id_{T_{q}(p)}S_{2}$$

Pues:

$$d(ids,)_{p}(\alpha'(t)) = (ids, o \alpha)'(t)$$

$$= \alpha'(t)$$

$$= id_{ToS}(\alpha'(t))$$

$$...d(ids,)_{p}=id_{Tp}S,$$

De forma analoga d(ids2)p = idTe(1)S2. Por lo tunto:

$$dQ_{Q(p)} \circ dQ_{p} = id_{\overline{1},S_{1}}$$

Seun (e:S, > S2 y 4:S2 > S3 isometrius Proburemos que:

$$d(\Psi \circ \Psi)_{P} = d\Psi_{\varrho(P)} \circ d\Psi_{P}, \forall P \in S,$$

En efecto, seu a: I = IR-> S, curva regular m a(0) = p y a'(0) = w. Entonces:

$$d(\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0})) = (\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0})))$$

$$= d\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0}))$$

$$= d\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0}))$$

$$= d\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0}))$$

$$= d\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0}(\Psi_{0}))$$

9. e. d.

=> & :sometria => & pe S y & w., w2 & TeS: < w. (w) >= < d@p(w1), d@p(w2) >a(1)

Sen C curva regular en S puramotrizada por a:] E. E C -> S su longitud de ara
estará dada por:

 $S_{\alpha}(t) = \int_{-c}^{t} ||\alpha'(\bar{t})|| d\bar{t}, \forall t \in]_{-c}[$ $S_{\alpha}(t) = \int_{-c}^{t} ||\alpha'(\bar{t})|| d\bar{t}, \forall t \in]_{-c}[$ $S_{\alpha}(t) = \int_{-c}^{t} ||\alpha'(\bar{t})|| d\bar{t}, \forall t \in]_{-c}[$

 $\langle \alpha'(t), \alpha'(t) \rangle_{\alpha(t)} = \langle \alpha(t), (\alpha'(t)), \alpha(t) \rangle_{\alpha(t)} = \langle \alpha(t), (\alpha'(t)), \alpha(t) \rangle_{\alpha(t)} = \langle \alpha(t), (\alpha'(t)), \alpha(t), \alpha($

donde $Q \circ \alpha$: J - C, $E \subset \rightarrow \overline{S}$ es curva rey. en \overline{S} . Por tanto: $S_{\alpha}(+) = \int_{-\epsilon}^{t} ||\alpha'(\overline{F})|| d\overline{F} = \int_{-\epsilon}^{t} ||(Q \circ \alpha)'(\overline{F})|| d\overline{F}$ $= S_{Q \circ \alpha}(F)$

(=) Seu p∈ Syw, w₁ ∈ IpS. ∃ ∑: U ≤ IR² > 5 m p ∈ ∑(u) y ∑ es pur. de S.

U, = a, \(\bar{\chi}_{\chi} + 6_2 \bar{\chi}_{\chi} \)
\(\var{\chi}_{\chi} - 5, \bar{\chi}_{\chi} + 5_2 \bar{\chi}_{\chi} \)

=> $\langle u, u_2 \rangle_p = \langle u \bar{x}_u + a_2 \bar{x}_v, b_1 \bar{x}_u + b_2 \bar{x}_v \rangle = \dots \langle \bar{x}_u, \bar{x}_v \rangle$. Ver mis de isometrius.

2) Seu qe 5 y v, v2 € Tq 5. Como 4 es diteomortismo entonces 4 lo es As;, 4:5-> Ses dit y, 3 pe S m 4(p) = q.