```
es. 1)

Sie ~ M [-1, 1] c.c.:

\times \sim \times \Leftrightarrow \times = \times \vee (\times = -\times, \times \neq 1, -1)

Considerare \times = [-1, 1] \wedge . \times i campatta, comersa, T_2,

T_4?

\Rightarrow \times :
```

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-1} \qquad 0 \qquad \stackrel{1}{\cancel{2}} \qquad ||X||$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ Tourseule } \bar{e}:$$

$$= \underbrace{\text{Ete } \text{Ete }$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 \times $\stackrel{?}{=}$ courers ?
 $[-1,1]$ courers \Rightarrow \top contina e suriettiva \Rightarrow \times courers.
 \Rightarrow \times $\stackrel{?}{=}$ \top 1, \top 2?

è Tz? Si,
$$\forall x,y \in X \exists A_1, A_2 \in T$$
 guariente $t.c.$
 $\times \in A_1 \land y \in A_2 \lor$

es. 2)

Sia $U(x, \varepsilon) = \{ y \in \mathbb{Q} \mid x - \varepsilon < y < x + \varepsilon, \varepsilon > 0 \} \cup \{ x \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Consideriams $T = \{ A \mid \forall x \in A \exists \varepsilon > 0 \in C$. $U(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq A \} \cup \{ \phi \}$. 1) Verificare che T $\tilde{\varepsilon}$ topologia su \mathbb{R} :

U(x, E) sous fatti con:

2) $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{T} \Rightarrow \exists \ \mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2 \in \mathcal{C} \cup (x, \mathcal{E}_2) \subseteq A_1, \cup (x, \mathcal{E}_2) \subseteq A_2.$

 $\Rightarrow U(x, \varepsilon_1) \cap U(x, \varepsilon_2) \subseteq A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset \quad \forall x \in A_1 \cap A_2$

⇒ ∀x ∈ A3 = A1 nAz prender min f €1, €2} V

3) $\{A_i\}_{i \in I} \subseteq \mathcal{T} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} \bigcup_{i \in I} \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \quad \forall x \in A_i$

⇒ UAJETV

2) [0,1] è chiusor in T?

⇒ controlla se ([0,1]) è apenta

 $\Rightarrow C_{IR}([0,1]) = (-\infty,0) \cup (1,+\infty) \in \mathbb{Z}^{77}$

 $\Rightarrow \kappa: \forall x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty) \exists U(x, \varepsilon) \ t.c.$

 $\exists A \in \mathcal{T} \quad \forall (x, \xi) \subseteq A \Rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty) \in \mathcal{T}$

⇒ [0,1] è chiuso.

3) [0,1] è compatto?

⇒ Sia R sicoprimento aperto di [0,1] formata

do aperti del tipo $U(x, \varepsilon)$ $\Rightarrow \forall x \in [0,1] \cap \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \exists ! \cup (x, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{Z} \in U(x, \varepsilon)$ => ci sous infiniti irroriandi in [0,1] ⇒ \$\forall \text{ soltricopriments di R. ⇒ [0,1] um è compotto. us. 3) $\gamma: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ cm $\gamma(t) = (e^{2t}, at, -2e^t)$ a EIR 1) Stabilire per quali a EIR Y è regulare/liregulare $\Rightarrow \dot{\gamma} = (2e^{2t}, \alpha, -2e^{t}) \neq \dot{\partial} \forall c, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow \mathring{g} = (4e^{2t}, 0, -2e^{t})$ ⇒ 8 è regalare V a ER, 4E € [0,1] $\Rightarrow K(t) = \frac{\|8 \times 8\|}{\|8 \times 8\|} \Rightarrow \text{dipende do } \|8 \times 8\|$ $\Rightarrow x \times x = \det \begin{pmatrix} c & s & k \\ 2e^{2t} & a - 2e^{t} \\ 4e^{2t} & 0 - 2e^{t} \end{pmatrix}$ $= (-2ae^{\xi}, -(-4e^{3\xi}+8e^{3\xi}), -a4e^{2\xi})$

$$\Rightarrow * * * * = det \begin{vmatrix} i & 5 & k \\ 2e^{2t} & \alpha - 2e^{t} \\ 4e^{2t} & 0 - 2e^{t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(-2\alpha e^{t}, -\left(-4e^{3t} + 8e^{3t}\right), -\alpha 4e^{2t}\right)$$

$$= \left(-2\alpha e^{t}, -4e^{3t}, -\alpha 4e^{2t}\right)$$

 \Rightarrow dovelbe essere $\sqrt{4a^2e^{2t}+16e^{6t}+a^216e^{4t}}=0$

⇒ 8 è liregalne Va € IR V t € [0,1]

2) Posta a=1, calculare K(E), T(E)

$$\Rightarrow K(\xi) = \frac{\|\dot{x} \times \ddot{x}\|}{\|\dot{y}\|^{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\dot{x} \times \ddot{x}\| = \sqrt{4e^{2t} + 16e^{6t} + 16e^{4t}}$$

$$= 2e^{t} \sqrt{1 + 4e^{4t} + 4e^{2t}}$$

$$= 2e^{t} (1 + 2e^{2t})$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\dot{x}\|^{3} = (\sqrt{4e^{4t} + 1 + 4e^{2t}})^{3} = (1 + 2e^{2t})^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow K(\xi) = \frac{2e^{\xi}}{(1 + 2e^{2\xi})^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow C(\xi) = \frac{(\dot{y} \times \ddot{y}) \cdot \ddot{y}}{\|\dot{x} \times \ddot{y}\|^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{y} = (8e^{2t}, 0, -2e^{\xi})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\ddot{y} \times \ddot{y}) \cdot \ddot{y} = 4e^{\xi} (\frac{\ddot{y}}{\ddot{y}}) = 4e^{\xi} (4e^{2t} - 2e^{\xi})$$

$$= -(-8e^{3t} + 16e^{3t})$$

$$= -8e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow C(\xi) = -\frac{8e^{2t}}{14e^{2t}} (1 + 2e^{2t})^{2} = -\frac{e^{\xi}}{(1 + 2e^{2t})^{2}}$$

3) her a=1, calcalne la lunghezza della curra:

$$L(x) = \int_{0}^{1} |\dot{y}(\xi)| d\xi = \int_{0}^{1} 1 + 2e^{2\xi} d\xi = \left[\xi + e^{2\xi} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 1 + e^{2} - 1 = e^{2}$$

Is. 4) Sin S con
$$\ell(u,v) = (u,v, u^2 \sin v)$$

con $(u,v) \in IR^2$.

1) Deteninare i punti singolni di S:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times_{1} = \left(1, 0, 24 \text{ sin}v\right), \times_{2} = \left(0, 1, 4^{2} \cos v\right) \\
\Rightarrow \times_{1} \times \times_{2} = \det \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos v\right), \times_{2} = \left(-24 \sin v, -\left(4^{2} \cos v\right), 1\right) \\
= \left(-24 \sin v, -4^{2} \cos v, 1\right)
\end{array}$$

⇒ deve essere:

$$\begin{cases}
-24 \sin v = 0 \\
-u^2 \cos v = 0
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
S \in \text{ superficie} \\
\text{segolne}
\end{cases}$$

$$1 = 0 \qquad (# prubi singdoni di S)$$

2) Verificare che l'osse y è contenuta in S

\Rightarrow l'osse y si ha per valori (0, 7, 0)

⇒ deve essere:

$$\begin{cases}
4 = 0 \\
v \neq 0 \Rightarrow i \text{ pruti } (0, v) \text{ can } v \neq 0 \\
u^2 \sin v = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ stoma in } S \text{ e cantengous l'asse} \\
\end{cases}$$

3) Calcolore la 1º forma quadratica fondamentale:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times_{4} = \left(1, 0, 24 \text{ sin} r\right), \times_{2} = \left(0, 2, 4^{2} \cos r\right) \\
y_{41} = \times_{4} \cdot \times_{4} = 1 + 4u^{2} \sin^{2} y \\
y_{42} = \times_{4} \cdot \times_{2} = 2u^{3} \sin r \cos r \\
y_{22} = 1 + 4^{4} \cos^{2} r$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ la } 1^{-} \text{ forms quadratica } = :$$

$$(1 + 4u^{2} \sin^{2} u) du^{2} + 4u^{3} \sin r \cos r du dr + (1 + u^{4} \cos^{2} r) dv^{2}$$
4) Determinate rulls curve di S attemta pomendo
$$u = 2 \quad \text{i punti in cui Ks di S is mox.}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \times_{45} = \left(0, 0, 2 \sin r\right), \times_{42} = \left(0, 0, 2u \cos r\right) \\
\times_{22} = \left(0, 0, -u^{2} \sin r\right)$$

$$\times_{22} = \left(0, 0, -u^{2} \sin r\right)$$

$$= 1 + u^{4} \cos^{2} r + 4u^{2} \sin^{2} r + 4u^{6} \sin^{2} r \cos^{2} r$$

$$= 1 + u^{4} \cos^{2} r + 4u^{2} \sin^{2} r$$

$$\Rightarrow dut \begin{pmatrix} \times_{4} \\ \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \sin r \\ 1 & 0 & 2u \sin r
\end{pmatrix} = 2u \sin r$$

$$\Rightarrow dut \begin{pmatrix} \times_{4} \\ \times_{4} \end{pmatrix} = det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \sin r \\ 1 & 0 & 2u \sin r
\end{pmatrix} = 2u \cos r$$

$$\Rightarrow dut \begin{pmatrix} \times_{4} \\ \times_{4} \end{pmatrix} = det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2u \cos r \\ 1 & 0 & 2u \sin r
\end{pmatrix} = 2u \cos r$$

$$\Rightarrow dut \begin{pmatrix} \times_{4} \\ \times_{4} \end{pmatrix} = det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2u \cos r \\ 1 & 0 & 2u \sin r
\end{pmatrix} = 2u \cos r$$

$$\Rightarrow dut \begin{pmatrix} \times_{4} \\ \times_{4} \\ \times_{4} \end{pmatrix} = det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2u \cos r \\ 1 & 0 & 2u \sin r
\end{pmatrix} = -u^{2} \sin r$$

$$\Rightarrow dut \begin{pmatrix} \times_{4} \\ \times_{4} \\ \times_{4} \end{pmatrix} = det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2u \cos r \\ 1 & 0 & 2u \sin r
\end{pmatrix} = -u^{2} \sin r$$