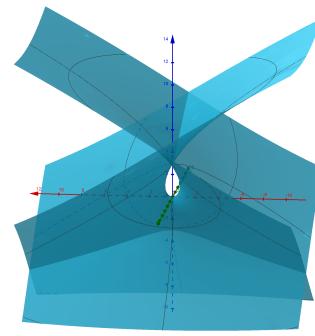


es. 1) Sia:

$$S: \begin{cases} \varphi_1(u, v) = u - \frac{u^3}{3} + u \cdot v^2 \\ \varphi_2(u, v) = v - \frac{v^3}{3} + v \cdot u^2 \\ \varphi_3(u, v) = u^2 - v^2 \end{cases}$$



Dimo. che  $\varphi$  è una superficie priva di punti singolari.  
 $\Rightarrow$  deve essere  $\varphi \in C^\infty$  ✓ (sia i polinomi)

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rk } \text{Jac}(\varphi(u, v)) = 2 \quad \forall (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Jac}(\varphi(u, v)) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-u^2+v^2 & 2uv \\ 2vu & 1-v^2+u^2 \\ 2u & -2v \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Teorema di Kronecker: ma  $1-u^2+v^2 \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-u^2+v^2 & 2uv \\ 2vu & 1-v^2+u^2 \end{vmatrix} = (1-u^2+v^2)(1-v^2+u^2) - 4u^2v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-u^2+v^2 & 2uv \\ 2u & -2v \end{vmatrix} = -2v(1-u^2+v^2) - 4u^2v$$

$$= -2v + 2u^2v - 2v^3 - 4u^2v = -2v^3 - 2v - 2u^2v$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1 + (u^2 - v^2))(1 - (u^2 - v^2)) - 4u^2v^2 = 0 \\ -2v^3 - 2v(1 + u^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - (u^2 - v^2)^2 - 4u^2v^2 = 0 \\ v^3 + v(1 + u^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - (u^4 + v^4 - 2u^2v^2) - 4u^2v^2 = 0 \\ v^3 + v(1+u^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - u^4 - v^4 - 2u^2v^2 = 0 \\ v(v^2 + (1+u^2)) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 0 \quad \vee \quad v^2 + (1+u^2) = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$1 - u^4 = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$u = \pm 1$$

$\Downarrow$

$$v^2 = -(1+u^2) \Leftrightarrow 1+u^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u^2 = -1$$

$\not\Rightarrow$  impossibile.

$$\Rightarrow P_{1,2} = (\pm 1, 0) \quad \text{tuttavia } 1 - u^2 + v^2 = 0 \text{ in } P_{1,2}$$

$\Rightarrow \not\Rightarrow$  impossibile.

$$\Rightarrow \text{ sia } \text{ma } 1 - u^2 + v^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + (v^2 - u^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -(v^2 - u^2) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - (v^2 - u^2) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Jac}(\varphi(u, v)) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2uv \\ 2uv & 2 \\ 2u & -2v \end{vmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Kronecker:  $\text{ma } 2u \neq 0 \Rightarrow u \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2uv & 2 \\ 2u & -2v \end{vmatrix} = -4uv^2 - 4u$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2uv \\ 2u & -2v \end{vmatrix} = 4u^2 v$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4u(v^2 + 1) = 0 \\ 4u^2 v = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{caso } u \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v=0 \Rightarrow -4u=0 \Rightarrow u \neq 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{impossibile}$$

Sia ora  $u=0 \Rightarrow \text{Sac}(\varphi(u, v)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+v^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-v^2 \\ 0 & -2v \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \forall k \text{ Sac}(\varphi(u, v)) = 2 \text{ vr}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ t.c. } \forall k \text{ Sac}(\varphi(u, v)) < 2$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(u, v)$  è una superficie  
privo di punti singolari



Esempio 2)

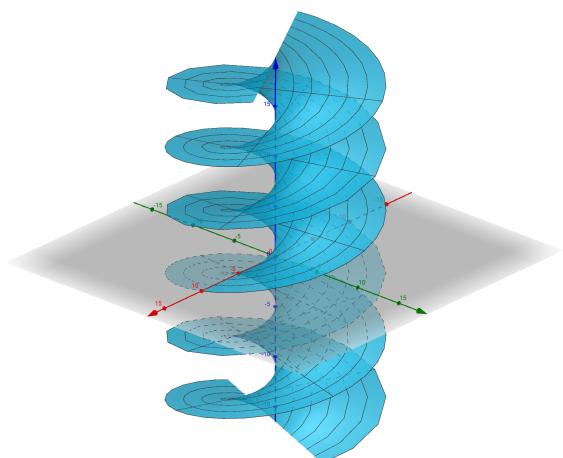
L'elicoide retto è il sostegno dell'applicazione

$$\varphi(u, v) = (v \cos u, v \sin u, a \cdot u)$$

con  $a > 0 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Dim. che  $\nexists$  punti singolari  
di  $\varphi$

$\Rightarrow$  Trovare una base di  $T_p(S)$



$$1) \quad \text{Jac } \varphi(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} -v \sin u & \cos u \\ v \cos u & \sin u \\ u & \omega \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Kronecker:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -v \sin u & \cos u \\ u & \omega \end{vmatrix} = -\cos u \cdot \omega$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} v \cos u & \sin u \\ u & \omega \end{vmatrix} = -\sin u \cdot \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\cos u \cdot \omega = 0 \\ -\sin u \cdot \omega = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos u = 0 \\ \sin u = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{impossibile}}$$

$\Rightarrow \nexists (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ t.c. } \forall K \text{ Jac } \varphi < 2$

$\Rightarrow \nexists$  punti singolari di  $\varphi$

2) Base del piano tangente  $T_p(S)$ :

$$\Rightarrow T_p(S) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -v \sin u \\ v \cos u \\ u \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos u \\ \sin u \\ \omega \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle, \omega > 0$$

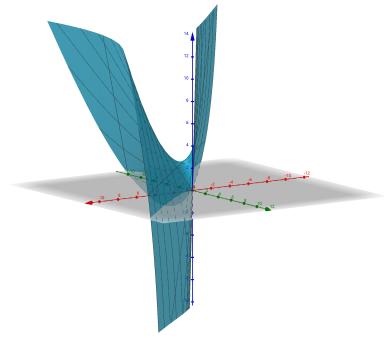
$\Rightarrow$  Base naturale:  
di  $T_p(S)$ :  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -v \sin u \\ v \cos u \\ u \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos u \\ \sin u \\ \omega \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

con  $\omega > 0 \in \mathbb{R}$

es. 3)

Sia  $S: \begin{cases} \varphi_1(u, v) = u + e^v \\ \varphi_2(u, v) = u - e^v \\ \varphi_3(u, v) = uv + 2e^v \end{cases}$

 $P = (e, -e, 2e)$



$\Rightarrow$  Det.  $T_p(S)$  è retta normale ad  $S$  in  $P$

$\Rightarrow$  Det. 1° e 2° forma quadratica fondamentale

i)  $\text{Jac } \varphi(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^v \\ 1 & -e^v \\ v & u+2e^v \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ell = u + e^v \\ -\ell = u - e^v \\ 2\ell = uv + 2e^v \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = 0 \\ v = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_p(S) = \begin{pmatrix} \ell \\ -\ell \\ 2\ell \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} e \\ -e \\ 2e \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$\Rightarrow$  retta normale ad  $S$  in  $P$  è:

$$r: P + \langle \vec{v} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{x}_1 \times \vec{x}_2}{\|\vec{x}_1 \times \vec{x}_2\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}_1 \times \mathbf{x}_2 = (1+1) \times (e - e - 2e)$$

(in p)

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} i & s & k \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ e & -e & 2e \end{pmatrix} = (3e, -e, -2e)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\mathbf{x}_1 \times \mathbf{x}_2\| = \sqrt{3e^2 + e^2 + 4e^2} = e\sqrt{14}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \left( \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14}, -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{14}, -\frac{2\sqrt{14}}{14} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow v : \begin{pmatrix} e \\ -e \\ 2e \end{pmatrix} + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3e \\ -e \\ -2e \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

2) 1<sup>a</sup> forma quadratica fondamentale:

$$g_{11} = (\mathbf{x}_1 | \mathbf{x}_1) = ((1, 1, v) | (1, 1, v)) = 2 + v^2$$

$$g_{12} = (\mathbf{x}_1 | \mathbf{x}_2) = ((1, 1, v) | (e^v, -e^v, 4+2e^v)) = 4v + 2ve^v$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{22} &= (\mathbf{x}_2 | \mathbf{x}_2) = ((e^v, -e^v, 4+2e^v) | (e^v, -e^v, 4+2e^v)) \\ &= 2e^{2v} + (4+2e^v)^2 \\ &= 2e^{2v} + 4^2 + 4e^{2v} + 4ue^v \\ &= u^2 + 4ue^v + 6e^{2v} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  La 1<sup>a</sup> forma quadratica fondamentale di S è:

$$= du^2(2+v^2) + 2v(u+2e^v)du dv + dv^2(u^2+4ue^v+6e^{2v})$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{13} = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} x_{13} \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{11} = (0, 0, 0) \quad x_{12} = (0, 0, \pm) \quad x_{22} = (e^v, -e^v, 2e^v)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{11} = 0, \quad L_{12} = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & v \\ e^v - e^v & 2e^v + u \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{g}} = \frac{2e^v}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{22} = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} e^v - e^v 2e^v \\ 1 & 1 & v \\ e^v - e^v 2e^v + u \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{g}} = -\frac{2u e^v}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 2+v^2 & uv+2ve^v \\ uv+2e^v & 6e^{2v}+u^2+4ue^v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow g = \det G$$

$\Rightarrow$  2ª forma quadratica è:

$$-\frac{4e^v}{\sqrt{g}} du dv + \frac{2u e^v}{\sqrt{g}} dv^2$$

es. 4) Sia  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  parametrizzata da:

$$\ell(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos u + 1 + v \sin u \\ \sin u + v \cos u \\ u + 1 + 2v \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Determinare la 2<sup>a</sup> forma quadratica fondamentale  
e classificare i punti regolari (piatti, parabolici,  
iperbolici, ellittici)

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}_1 = (\sin u + v \cos u, \cos u - v \sin u, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}_2 = (\sin u, \cos u, 2)$$

$\Rightarrow p \in S$  è regolare  $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_1^p, \mathbf{x}_2^p$  lin. ind.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \sin u + v \cos u & \sin u \\ \cos u - v \sin u & \cos u \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{dove avere } rk = 2$$

$\Rightarrow$  Kronecker portando da 1:

Misurati:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \sin u + v \cos u & \sin u \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \sin u + 2v \cos u$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \cos u - v \sin u & \cos u \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \cos u - 2v \sin u$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \sin u + v \cos u & \sin u \\ \cos u - v \sin u & \cos u \end{pmatrix} = v$$

$\Rightarrow$  se  $v \neq 0$ ,  $rk = 2$ , se  $v = 0$ , ottengo:

$$\begin{cases} \sin u = 0 \\ \cos u = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Incompatibile} \quad \not\exists \Rightarrow rk = 2$$

$\Rightarrow \nexists$  punti singolari di  $S$

$$g_{11} = (x_1 | x_1) = 2 + v^2 \quad g_{12} = (x_1 | x_2) = 3$$

$$g_{22} = (x_2 | x_2) = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow G = \begin{pmatrix} 2+v^2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow g = 1 + 5v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{11} = (\cos u - v \sin u, -\sin u - v \cos u, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{12} = (\cos u, -\sin u, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{22} = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow L_{22} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{11} = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{g}} = \frac{1+2v^2}{\sqrt{g}}, \quad L_{12} = \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+2v^2}{\sqrt{g}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow l = -\frac{l}{g} = -\frac{1}{1+5v^2} < 0 \forall v$$

$\Rightarrow$  tutti i punti di  $S$  sono iperbolicci

es. 5)

Sia  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  superficie regolare parametrizzata da:

$$\varphi(u, v) = (u, v, u^2 - v^2)$$

1) Determinare la 1<sup>a</sup> forma quadratica fondamentale:

$$\Rightarrow X_1 = (\partial_u \varphi_1, \partial_u \varphi_2, \partial_u \varphi_3) = (1, 0, 2u)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}_2 = (\partial v \varphi_1, \partial v \varphi_2, \partial v \varphi_3) = (0, 1, -2v)$$

$\Rightarrow$  1<sup>a</sup> forma quadratica fondamentale:

$$du^2 \cdot g_{11} + 2 du dv \cdot g_{12} + dv^2 g_{22}$$

Così:

$$g_{11} = (\mathbf{x}_1 | \mathbf{x}_1) = 1 + 4u^2$$

$$g_{12} = (\mathbf{x}_1 | \mathbf{x}_2) = -4uv$$

$$g_{22} = (\mathbf{x}_2 | \mathbf{x}_2) = 1 + 4v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + 4u^2) du^2 - 8uv du dv + (1 + 4v^2) dv^2$$

2) Determinare il versore normale:

$$\vec{D} = \frac{\mathbf{x}_1 \times \mathbf{x}_2}{\|\mathbf{x}_1 \times \mathbf{x}_2\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 & 0 \\ j & 0 & 1 \\ k & 2u & -2v \end{pmatrix} = (-2u, -(-2v), 1)$$

$$= (-2u, 2v, 1) \Rightarrow \|\cdot\| = \sqrt{4u^2 + 4v^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{D} = \frac{(-2u, 2v, 1)}{\sqrt{4u^2 + 4v^2 + 1}}$$

3) Determinare la 2<sup>a</sup> forma quadratica fondamentale:

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow g &= \det G = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1+4u^2 & -4uv \\ -4uv & 1+4v^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (1+4u^2)(1+4v^2) - 16u^2v^2 \\ &= 1 + 4v^2 + 4u^2 + 16u^2v^2 - 16u^2v^2 \\ &= 1 + 4v^2 + 4u^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{g} = \sqrt{1 + 4v^2 + 4u^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{11} = \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial u} = (0, 0, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{12} = \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial v} = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow L_{12} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{22} = \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial v} = (0, 0, -2)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{11} = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2u \\ 0 & 1 & -2v \end{pmatrix} = 2 \Rightarrow L_{11} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + 4u^2 + 4v^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{22} = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} X_{22} \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2u \\ 0 & 1 & -2v \end{pmatrix} = -2 \Rightarrow L_{22} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + 4u^2 + 4v^2}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  2<sup>a</sup> forma quadratica fondamentale:

$$du^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+4u^2+4v^2}} - dv^2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+4u^2+4v^2}}$$

4) Determinare la curvatura di Gauss:

$$K_S = \frac{\ell}{g} \quad \text{con: } \ell = \det L, g = \det G$$

$$\Rightarrow g = 1 + 4u^2 + 4v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+4u^2+4v^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1+4u^2+4v^2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell = -\frac{4}{1+4u^2+4v^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_S = \frac{\ell}{g} = -\frac{4}{1+4u^2+4v^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+4u^2+4v^2}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{(1+4u^2+4v^2)^2}$$

Es. 6)

Sia  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  superficie parametrizzata da:

$$\varphi(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, v) \quad (u, v) \in (0, 1) \times (0, \pi)$$

1) Mostrare che  $S$  è regolare

$$\Rightarrow \text{dove essere } (\partial_u \varphi \times \partial_v \varphi) \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 = (\cos v, \sin v, 0), \quad X_2 = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} i & \vec{s} & \vec{k} \\ \cos v & \sin v & 0 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\sin v, -(\cos v), u)$$

$$= (\sin v, -\cos v, u)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin v = 0 \\ -\cos v = 0 \\ u = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{il sistema non ha soluzione, quindi } \not\exists \text{ punti singolari di } S$$

2) Calcolare la curvatura di Gauss  $\forall P \in S$  e verificare se  $\exists$  un aperto di  $S$  localmente isometrico ad un piano

$$\Rightarrow K_S = \frac{\ell}{g} = \frac{\det L}{\det g}$$

$$\Rightarrow (X_1 | X_1) = 1, \quad (X_1 | X_2) = \underbrace{-u \sin v \cos v + u \sin v \cos v}_{= 0}$$

$$(X_2 | X_2) = u+1$$

$$\Rightarrow g = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & u+1 \end{pmatrix} = u+1$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{11} = \partial_u X_1 = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow \ell_{11} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{12} = \partial_v X_1 = (-\sin v, \cos v, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{22} = \partial_v X_2 = (-u \cos v, -u \sin v, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell_{12} = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} X_{12} \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{g}}, \quad \ell_{22} = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} X_{22} \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} -\sin v & \cos v & 0 \\ \cos v & \sin v & 0 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \Rightarrow \ell_{12} = -\frac{l}{\sqrt{u+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} -u \cos v & -u \sin v & 0 \\ \cos v & \sin v & 0 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \ell_{22} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{u+1}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{u+1}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{u+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_S = \frac{\ell}{g} = -\frac{1}{u+1} \cdot \frac{1}{u+1} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{(u+1)^2}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  dato che  $u \in (0, 1)$ ,  $K_S \neq 0 \quad \forall u$

$\Rightarrow$  in particolare,  $K_S < 0 \quad \forall u \in (0, 1)$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  un'aperta di  $S$  localmente isometrica ad un piano.

3) Determinare i punti piatti di  $S$ :

$\exists$  punti piatti di  $S$ , sono tutti punti iperbolicci

Es. 7) Sia  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  regolare parametrizzata da:

$$\varphi(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} v \cos u \\ v \sin u \\ v \end{pmatrix}: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad (S \text{ è un cono})$$

$$\text{con } U = (0, 2\pi) \times (0, +\infty) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

- 1) Verificare che  $\exists$  punti singolari di  $S$
- 2) Calcolare le curvature principali di  $S$  in ogni sua punto
- 3) Calcolare la curvatura gaussiana e media di  $S$ .

$$\Rightarrow X_1 = (-v \sin u, v \cos u, 0) \quad X_2 = (\cos u, \sin u, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 \times X_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ -v \sin u & v \cos u & 0 \\ \cos u & \sin u & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (v \cos u, v \sin u, -v)$$

$$\text{con } v > 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  Tale vettore non è mai nullo  $\Rightarrow \exists$  pti singolari di  $S$

$\Rightarrow$  Curvature:

$$g^{12} - (g_{11} L_{22} + 2g_{12} L_{12} + L_{11} g_{22}) \lambda + l = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{11} = (-v \cos u, -v \sin u, 0) \quad X_{12} = (-\sin u, \cos u, 0)$$

$$X_{22} = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow L_{22} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g_{11} = v^2, \quad g_{12} = 0, \quad g_{22} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow G = \begin{pmatrix} r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \sqrt{g} = \sqrt{2} \cdot r$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{11} = \dots = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad L_{12} = \dots = 0, \quad L_{22} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow K_\lambda = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  dall'equazione si ha:

$$2r^2 \lambda^2 + \frac{2r}{\sqrt{2}} \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 2r(2\lambda r + \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 0, \quad \lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2r} \quad (r > 0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{K_m = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4r}}$$

es. 8) Sia  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  parametrizzata globalmente da

$$\ell(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin v (\alpha + R \sin u) \\ \cos v (\alpha + R \sin u) \\ R \cos u \end{pmatrix} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{con } U = [0, 2\pi] \times [0, 2\pi], \quad R \in (0, \alpha) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Calcolare l'area di  $S$  e classificare i punti regolari di  $S$

$\Rightarrow$  O.M.  $S$  è un Toro

$$\Rightarrow X_1 = (R \cos u \sin v, R \cos u \cos v, -R \sin u)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_2 = ((\alpha + R \sin u) \cos v, -(\alpha + R \sin u) \sin v, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow g_{11} = (X_1 | X_2) = R^2, \quad g_{12} = (X_1 | X_2) = 0$$

$$g_{22} = (X_2 | X_2) = (\alpha + R \sin u)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow G = \begin{pmatrix} R^2 & 0 \\ 0 & (\alpha + R \sin u)^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow g = R^2(\alpha + R \sin u)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla g = R(\alpha + R \sin u) > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area}(S) &= \iint_V R(\alpha + R \sin u) \, du \, dv = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} R(\alpha + R \sin u) \, dv \, du \\ &= 2\pi R \left( \int_0^{2\pi} \alpha \, du + \int_0^{2\pi} R \sin u \, du \right) = \boxed{4\pi^2 \alpha R} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Classificare i punti di  $S$ :

$$x_{11} = (-R \sin u \sin v, -R \sin u \cos v, -R \cos u)$$

$$x_{12} = (R \cos u \cos v, -R \cos u \sin v, 0)$$

$$x_{22} = (-(\alpha + R \sin u) \sin v, -(\alpha + R \sin u) \cos v, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \dots = R$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{12} = 0, \quad L_{22} = (\alpha + R \sin u) \sin u$$

$$\Rightarrow l = R(\alpha + R \sin u) \sin u \quad (\text{il segno di } l \text{ ci dice il tipo di punti regolari})$$

$$\Rightarrow (R \sin u)(\alpha + R \sin u) \text{ con } R < \alpha, \quad u \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin u > 0 \Leftrightarrow u \in [0, \pi], \quad \alpha + R \sin u > 0 \quad \forall u \quad (R < \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow l > 0 \quad \text{se} \quad u \in (0, \pi) \quad \text{ellittici}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = 0 \quad \text{se} \quad u = 0, u = \pi \quad \text{parabolici}$$

$$\Rightarrow l < 0 \quad \text{se} \quad u \in (\pi, 2\pi) \quad \text{iperbolici}$$

