

ANALISI MATEMATICA 2. LEZIONE 32 / 15.12.2025

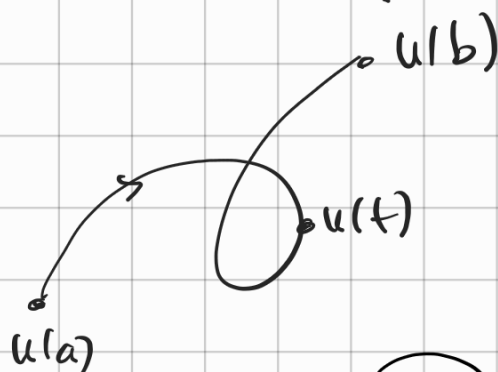
CURVE

$$u: [a, b] \rightarrow X, \quad X \text{ sp. metrico}$$
$$t \mapsto u(t)$$

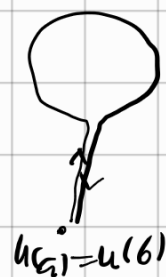
(per noi)

$$X = \mathbb{R}^n$$

u è una curva parametrizzata



def u è chiusa (curva chiusa)
se $u(a) = u(b)$



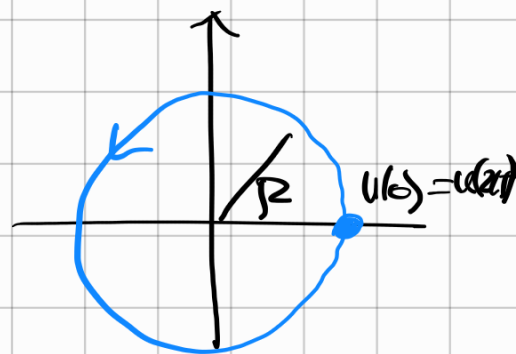
def u è semplice se u è iniettiva
(salvo $u(a) = u(b)$ per le curve chiuse)



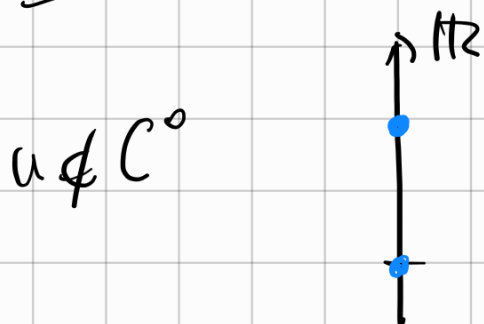
ES $u: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad R > 0$

$$u(t) = (R \cos t, R \sin t)$$

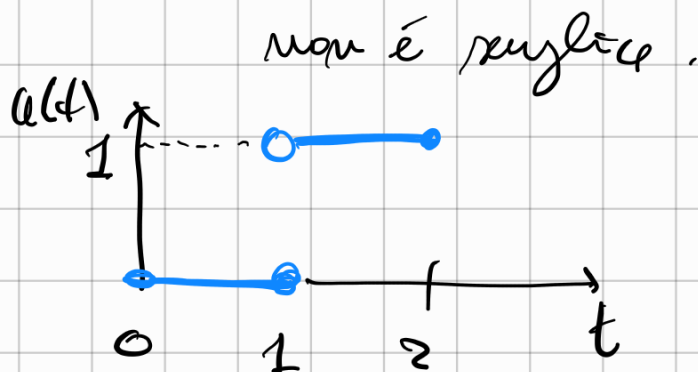
u è semplice, chiusa



ES $u: [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



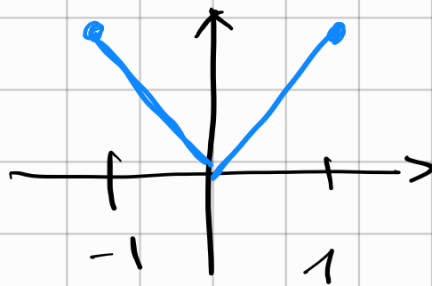
$u \notin C^0$



ES

$$u: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$u(x) = |x|$$

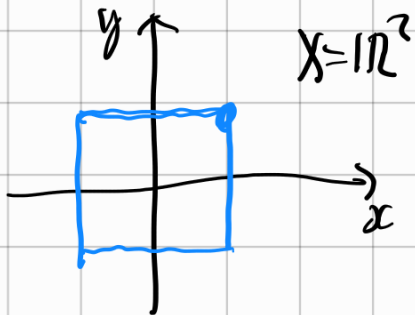


Def Il supporto di $u: [a, b] \rightarrow X$ è $\text{Im } u = u([a, b])$

a volte si denota con $[u]$. Posso avere

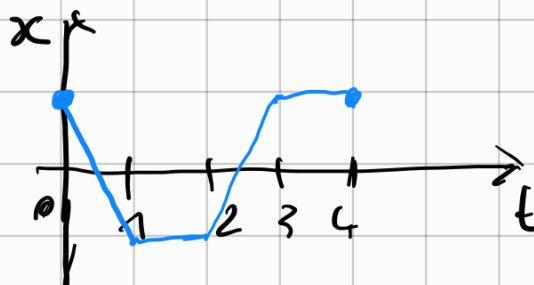
curve diverse con lo stesso supporto.

ES

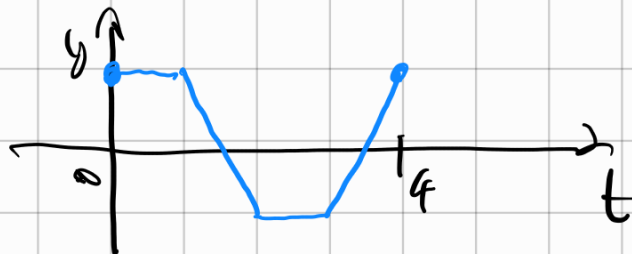


$$X = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$u(t) = (x(t), y(t))$$



$$u: [0, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

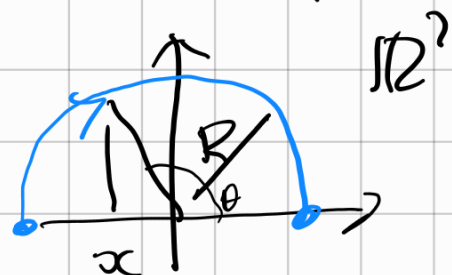


è semplice, chiusa

$$u \in C^0 \setminus C^1$$

ES $u(x) = (x, \sqrt{R^2 - x^2})$

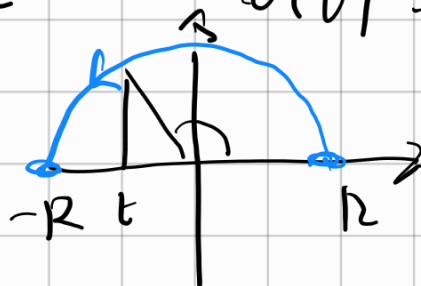
$$u: [-R, R] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$



è una "ipermetriana" di

$$v : [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad v(\theta) = (R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta)$$

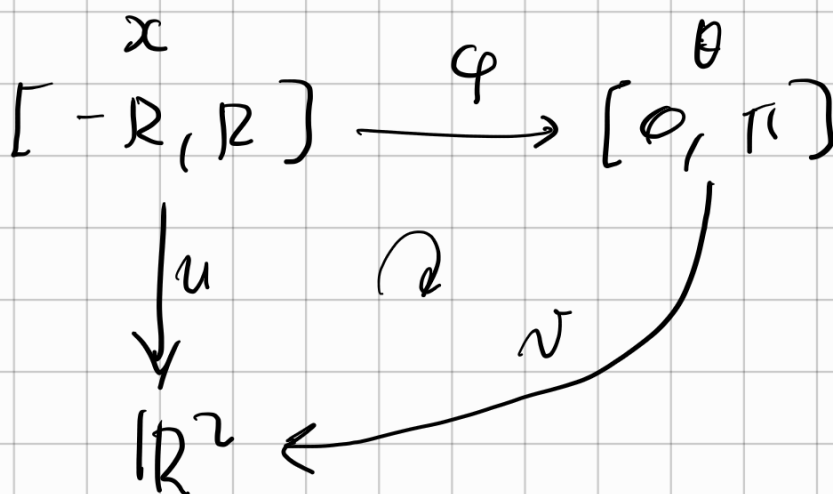
$$[u] = [v]$$



$$u(x) = v(\theta(x))$$

$$u = v \circ \varphi$$

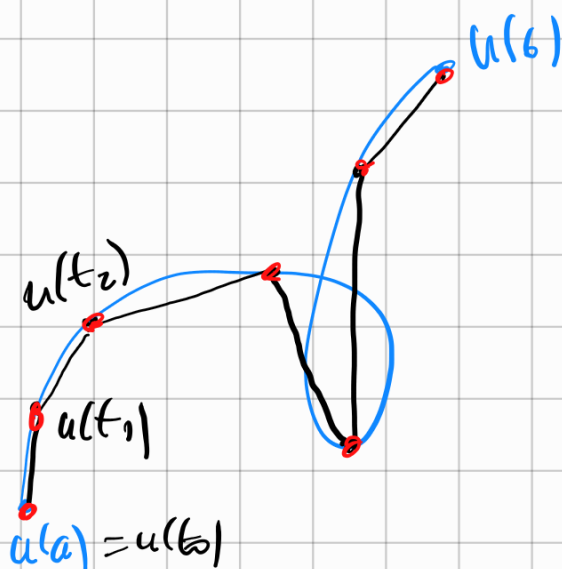
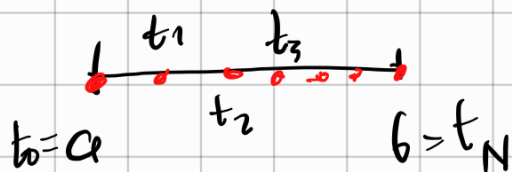
con: $\theta = \varphi(x) = \arccos \frac{x}{R}$



LUNGHEZZA

$$u : [a, b] \rightarrow X$$

idea:



$$l(u) = \sup \{ \text{lunghezze delle poligoni inscritte} \}$$

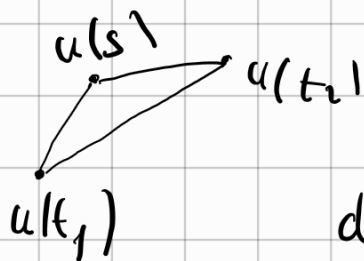
POLIGONALI: corrispondono ad un
sottointervallo $I \subseteq [a, b]$, I finito.

$$I = \{t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N\}, \quad a \leq t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N \leq b$$

$$l(u) \doteq l(u, a, b) \doteq \sup_{\substack{I \subseteq [a, b] \\ I \text{ finito}}} \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^N d(u(t_{k-1}), u(t_k))}_{l_I(u)}$$

Oss $I \subseteq J \Rightarrow l_I(u) \leq l_J(u)$. (se aggiungo punti
la lunghezza aumenta)

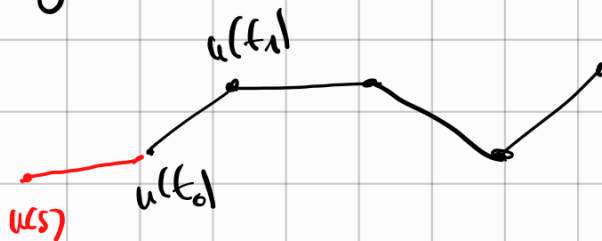
si dimostra per induzione su N
usando la disuguaglianza triangolare



$$t_1 \leq s \leq t_2$$

$$d(u(t_1), u(t_2)) \leq d(u(t_1), u(s)) + d(u(s), u(t_2))$$

lo stesso se aggiungo punti all'inizio o
alla fine.



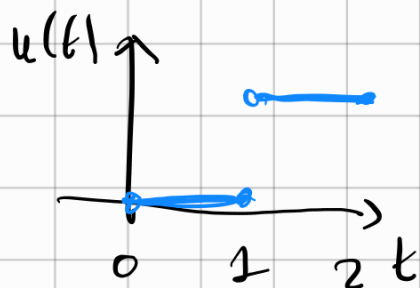
Posso supporre $t_0 = a$, $t_N = b$.

l_5





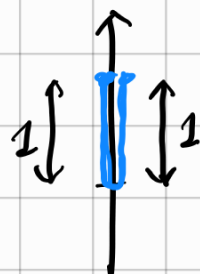
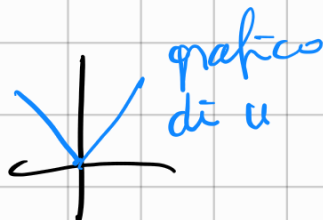
se u non è continua sto contando anche la lunghezza dei salti:



$$l(u) = 1$$



$$u(t) = |t|$$



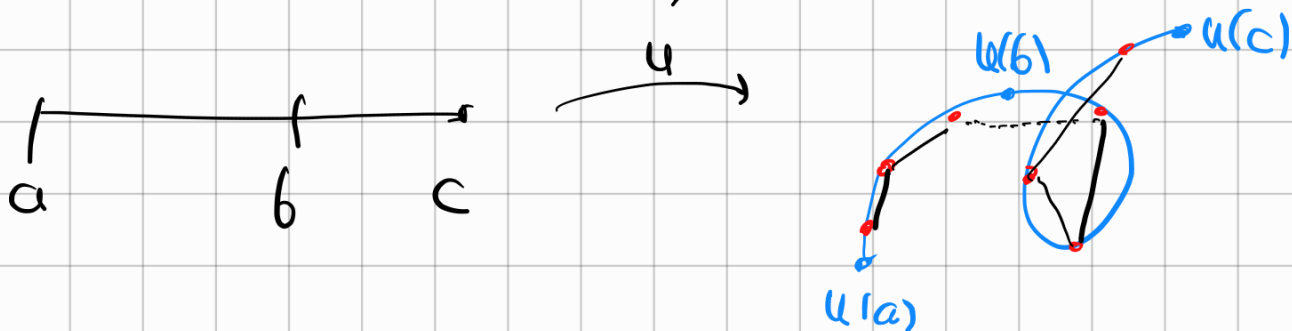
$$u: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad l(u) = 2$$

PROPRIETÀ

additività:

$$l(u, a, b) + l(u, b, c) = l(u, a, c)$$

$$\text{se } u: [a, c] \rightarrow X, \quad b \in [a, c]$$



dim

$$\text{se } I \subseteq [a, b) \quad J \subseteq [b, c]$$

$\bar{c}$ il sup

①

$$l_I(u) + l_J(u) \leq l_{I \cup J}(u) \leq l(u).$$

Viceversa se $I \subseteq [a, c], \quad I' = I \cup \{b\}$

$$l_I(u) \leq l_{I'}(u) = l_{I \cap [a, b)}(u) + l_{I' \cap [b, c]}(u)$$

$$\Rightarrow l(u, a, c) \leq \overset{\wedge}{l(u, a, b) + l(u, b, c)}$$

LA LUNGHEZZA CONTA ANCHE LA "MOLTE PICCOLTA"
(se la curva non è semplice).

Se $X = \mathbb{R}^n$  $u(t)$ è la traiettoria di un punto
 $u(t) = \text{posizione al tempo } t$

allora noi aspettiamo:

$$\begin{aligned} l(u, a, b) &= \text{spazio percorso per } t \in [a, b] \\ &= \text{integrale della velocità scalare} \\ &= \int_a^b |u'(t)| dt \end{aligned}$$

Teo Sia $u: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ di classe C^1 , di lunghezza finita. Allora $l(u, a, b) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \int_a^b |u'(t)| dt$.

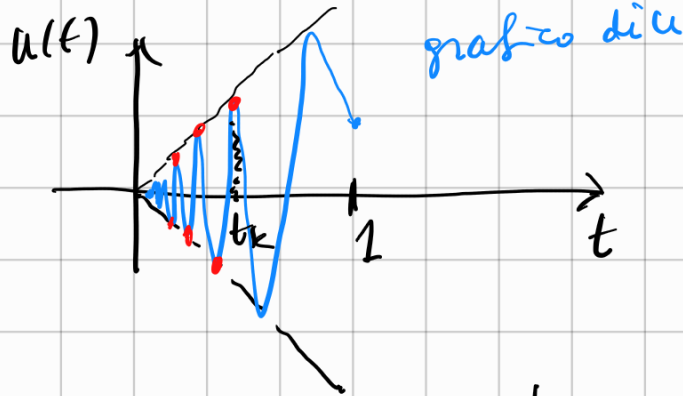
Def Se $l(u) < +\infty$ diremo che u è rettificabile.

Esempio

$$u: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} t \sin \frac{1}{t} & \text{se } t \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } t = 0 \end{cases}$$

u continua MA $l(u) = +\infty$



$$l(u) \geq \sum |u(t_{k+1}) - u(t_k)|$$

dove t_k sono tali che

$$\sin \frac{1}{t_{2k}} = 1$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{t_{2k+1}} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{t_{2k}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\frac{1}{t_{2k+1}} = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$t_k \sim (-1)^k \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N |u(t_{k+1}) - u(t_k)| \geq \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} +\infty$$



dim (del teorema)

$$u \in C^1([a,b], \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$u' \in C^0([a,b], \mathbb{R}^n)$$

1) DI MOSTRO
 $\geq$
ine $\otimes$

$\Rightarrow u'$ è uniformemente continua.

FISSIAMO $\varepsilon > 0$.

$$\exists \delta > 0 \quad |t-s| < \delta \Rightarrow |u'(t) - u'(s)| < \varepsilon$$

$|u'|$ è C^0 quindi è R-integrabile su $[a,b]$

$$\exists a=t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N=b \text{ con } |t_{k-1} - t_k| < \delta$$

per cui:

$$\int_a^b |u'(t)| dt \leq \sum_{k=1}^N \inf_{t \in [t_{k-1}, t_k]} |u'(t)| \cdot (t_k - t_{k-1}) + \varepsilon$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^N |u'(t_{k-1})| \cdot (t_k - t_{k-1}) + \varepsilon$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \left| \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \underbrace{u'(t_{k-1})}_{\text{costante}} dt \right| + \varepsilon$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^N \left[\left| \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} u'(t) dt \right| + \varepsilon (t_k - t_{k-1}) \right] + \varepsilon$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N |u(t_k) - u(t_{k-1})| + \varepsilon(b-a) + \varepsilon$$

$$\leq l(u, a, b) + \varepsilon(b-a) + \varepsilon$$

per $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ si ottiene $\int_a^b |u'(t)| dt \leq l(u, a, b)$.

UNIFORME
CONTINUITÀ

$$|u'(t_{k-1}) - u'(t)| < \varepsilon$$

② DIMOSTRO
⊆

$$l(u, a, b) = \sup_{t_0 < \dots < t_N} \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^N |u(t_{k-1}) - u(t_k)|}_{\leq}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^N |u(t_{k-1}) - u(t_k)| &= \sum_{k=1}^N \left| \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} u'(t) dt \right| \leq \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} |u'(t)| dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_N} |u'(t)| dt \\ &\leq \int_a^b |u'(t)| dt \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

ESERCIZI sul calcolo della LUNGHEZZA
LI AVETE GIA' FATTI AD ANALISI UNO!

$$l(u) = \int_a^b |u'(t)| dt.$$

RIPARAMETRIZZAZIONI:

$$u: [A, B] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$v: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad v = u \circ \varphi$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [a, b] & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & [A, B] \\ \downarrow u \circ \varphi & & \nwarrow u \\ \mathbb{R}^n & & \end{array}$$

Se $u \in C^1$, $\varphi \in C^1$, φ è biettiva
 $\Downarrow$
 $(\varphi \text{ monotona})$

$$L(u, A, B) = \int_A^B |u'(t)| dt = \int_{\varphi'(A)}^{\varphi'(B)} |u'(\varphi(s))| \varphi'(s) ds$$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} t = \varphi(s) \\ dt = \varphi'(s) ds \end{array} \right)$

se φ è crescente $\varphi'(s) = |\varphi'(s)|$, $\varphi'(A) \leq \varphi'(B)$

$$\dots = \int_a^b |u'(\varphi(s)) \cdot \varphi'(s)| ds$$

$$= \int_a^b |(u \circ \varphi)'(s)| ds = L(u \circ \varphi, a, b)$$

se φ è decrescente $\varphi'(s) = -|\varphi'(s)|$ ma

gli estremi sono scambiati. Quindi

otteniamo lo stesso risultato:

$$L(u, A, B) = L(u \circ \varphi, a, b)$$