

Variedades em \mathbb{R}^n .

$$M = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : F(x) = 0 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} n=2 \\ n=3 \end{array}$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, m < n, C^1$$

$$\text{Car } DF(x) = m, \forall x \in M$$

↑ característica

ou

Linhas de $DF(x)$ linearmente independentes

ou

Existe um bloco quadrado de $DF(x)$ com determinante $\neq 0$.

$$\longrightarrow M \equiv \text{Variedade-}(n-m)$$

$$\text{dimensão de } M = n - m$$

$$\begin{array}{l} n = \text{n}^\circ \text{ de variáveis} \\ m = \text{n}^\circ \text{ de equações} \end{array}$$

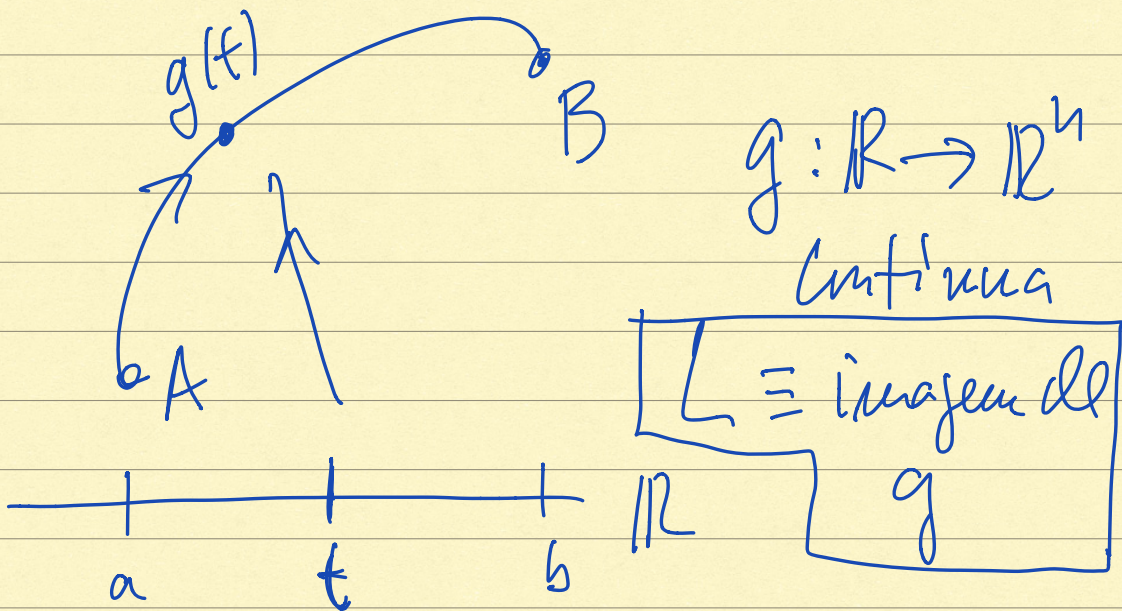
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} n-m \equiv \text{n}^\circ \text{ de var.} \\ \text{livres} \end{array} \right.$$

Linhas e superfícies \rightarrow casos importantes
 $\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3, \dots$ \mathbb{R}^3 .

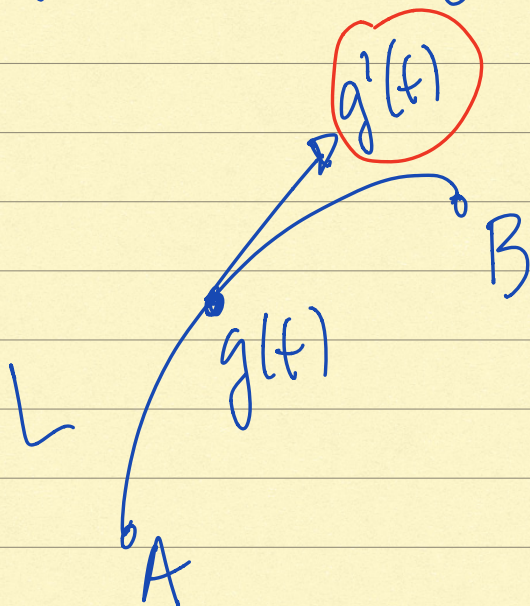
$$DF(\cdot) = \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \nabla F_1 & \dots \\ \dots & \nabla F_2 & \dots \\ \dots & \nabla F_m & \dots \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$F = (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_m)$$

Linhas em \mathbb{R}^n : $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

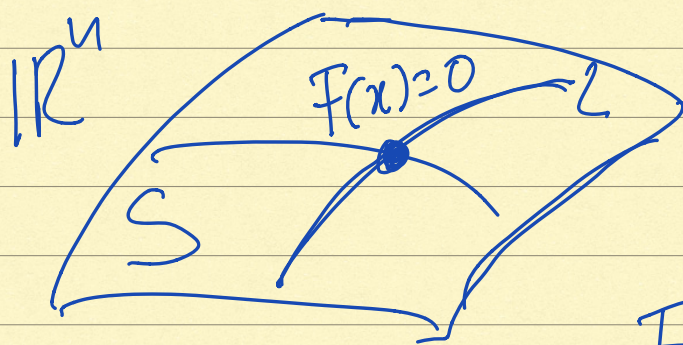


Se $g \in C^1$, $g'(t) \equiv$ Vector tangente
 a L no ponto
 $g(t)$.



$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, C^1$$

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : F(x) = 0\}$$



$$x \in L \subset S$$

$$x = g(t)$$

$$F(x) = F(g(t)) = 0$$

$F(g(t)) = 0$ em LCS
derivando, tem-se

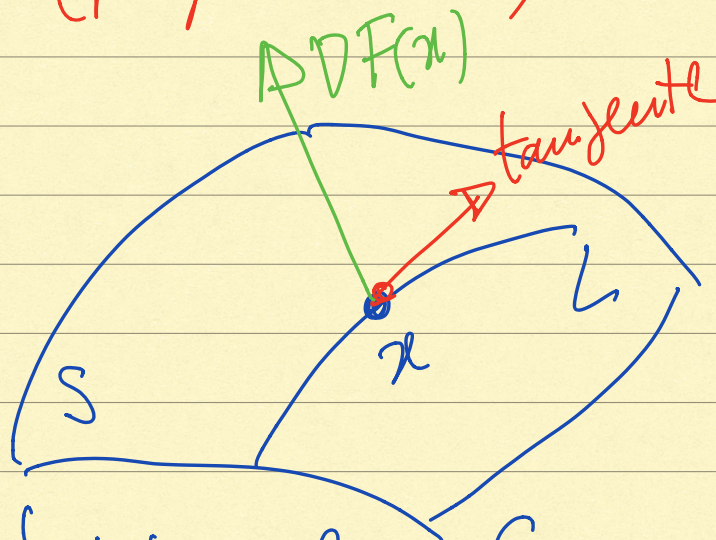
$$\nabla F(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) = 0$$

$$\nabla F(x) \cdot g'(t) = 0$$



tangente

ortogonal (perpendicular) ao tangente!

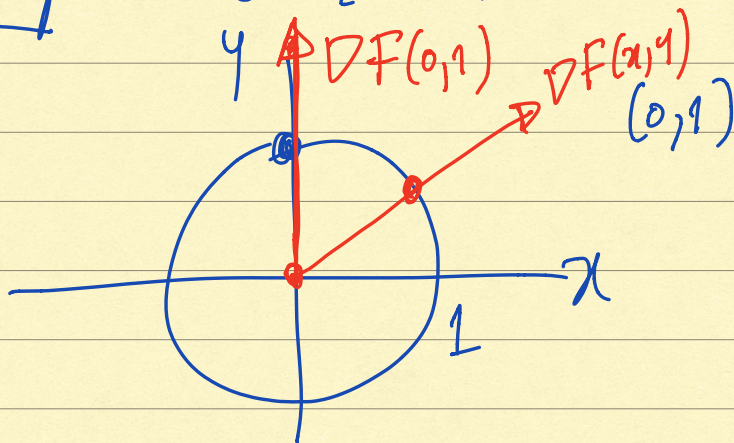


$\nabla F(x)$ é ortogonal a S em x .

$\nabla F(x)$ é perpendicular ao conjunto
em que F é constante.
no ponto x .

||

Exemplo: $C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$

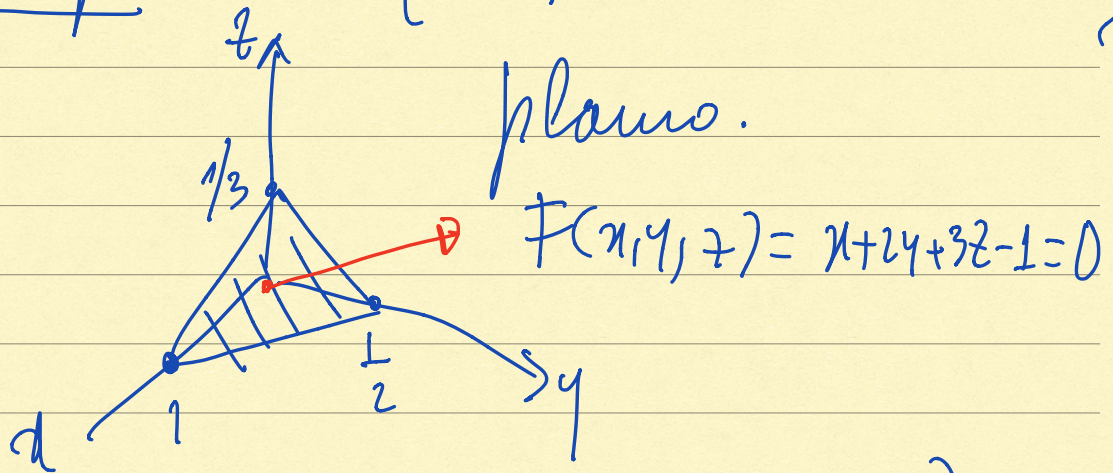


$$F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\nabla F(x, y) = [2x \quad 2y] \equiv (2x, 2y)$$

$$\nabla F(0, 1) = (0, 2)$$

Exemplo: $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x + 2y + 3z = 1\}$



$$\nabla F(x, y, z) = (1, 2, 3)$$

← || →

$M \equiv$ Variedade - $(n - m)$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, m < n, C^1$$

$$DF(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cdots & \nabla F_1(x) & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \nabla F_m(x) & \cdots \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$F(x) = 0$$

$$\{ \nabla F_1(x), \nabla F_2(x), \dots, \nabla F_m(x) \}$$

linear/ind. \Rightarrow geram um
subespaço
de \mathbb{R}^n .

Base do espaço NORMAL a

M no ponto x .

————— x —————

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_1(x) = 0 \\ \dots \\ F_m(x) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$F = (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_m)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n-m} \times \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$(x, y)$$

↑
libres

↑
dependientes

$$F(x, y) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad y = f(x)$$

$$\det D_y F(x, y) \neq 0$$

↑
implícite.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} D_x F(\cdot) \\ \vdots \\ D_y F(\cdot) \end{array} \right]_{m \times n}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{m \times m}$

$$M = \left\{ (x, y) : F(x, y) = 0 \right\}$$

Conjunto de nivel cero de F .

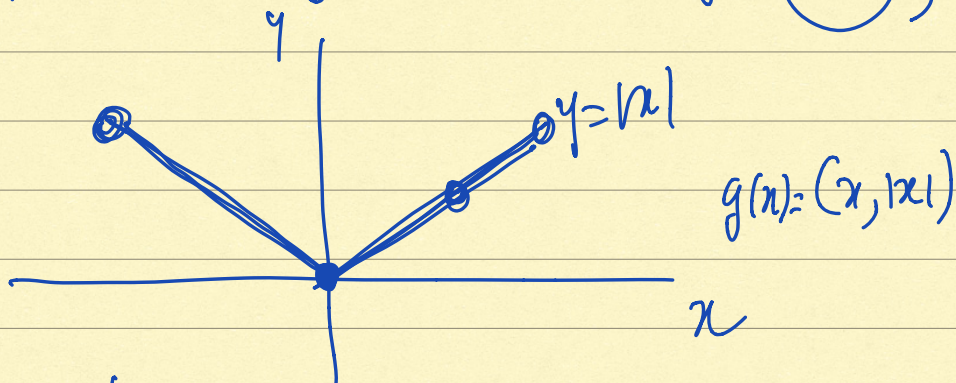
$$M = \{(x, y) : F(x, y) = 0\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Conjunto} \\ \text{de nível} \\ \underline{\underline{0}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (x, y) \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ y = f(x) \end{array} \right\} ?$$

$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{imagem} \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{objeto de } f \end{array}$

$$\equiv \boxed{\text{gráfico de } f, \quad f \in C^1}$$

Exemplo: $M = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = (|x|)\}$



não é variedade $f(x) = |x|$
 $f \notin C^1$.

$$M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = x^2 + y^2\}$$

grafica de $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \textcircled{C^1}$$

\Rightarrow M Variedad de -2 //.

alternativamente:

$$M = \{(x, y, z) : \underbrace{z - x^2 - y^2}_{F(x, y, z)} = 0\}$$

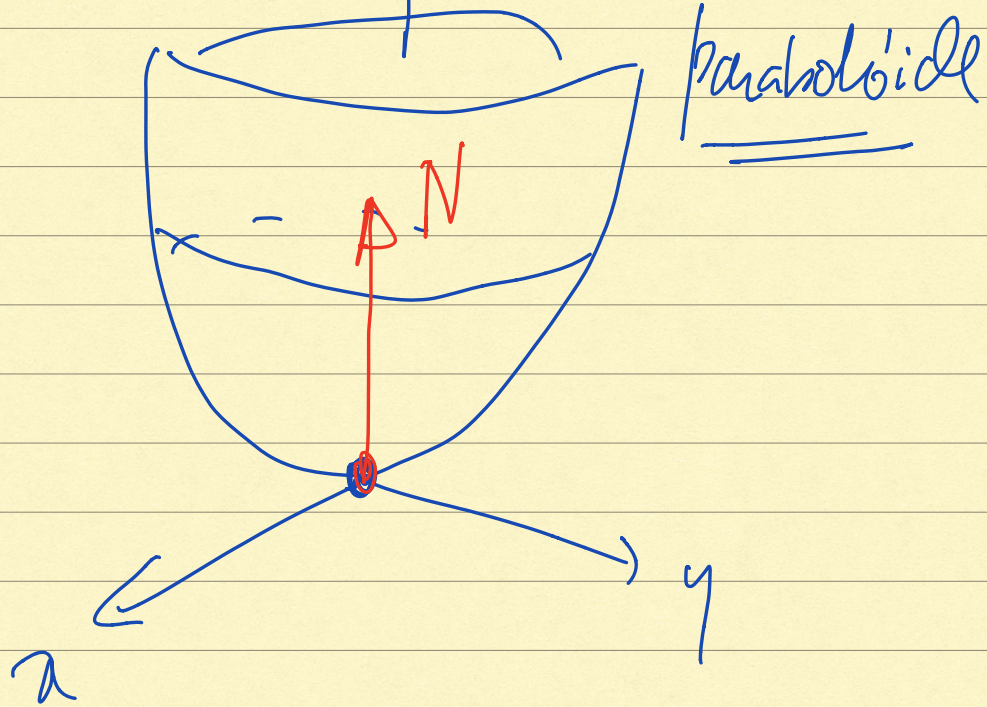
$$D) F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} -2x & -2y & \textcircled{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Variedad de $-(3-1)$

Variedad de -2 .

$\neq 0$
Conjunto de nivel de F

$$z = x^2 + y^2 \quad z$$



$$DF(0,0,0) = \boxed{(0, 0, 1)} = N$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \{ (x, y) : F(x, y) = 0 \} \\ &= \{ (x, y) : y = f(x) \} \\ &= \{ (x, f(x)) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \{ g(x) \} \quad g: \mathbb{R}^{n-m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}^1$$

≡ imagem de função $g \in \mathbb{C}^1$

$$g(x) = (x, f(x))$$

de $x_1 \neq x_2$

$$g(x_1) = (x_1, f(x_1))$$

\neq

$$g(x_2) = (x_2, f(x_2))$$

g é injectiva.

... $g \equiv$ parametrização
de M .