

$V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  VARIETA' REGOLARE DI DIMENSIONE  $r$  E CLASSE  $C^1$   $\Leftrightarrow$  DEF

$V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  t.c.  $\forall a \in V$

$\exists I(a, r) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\exists f: I(a, r) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-r}$   
 cioè:  $f = (f_1, \dots, f_{n-r}) \in C^1$

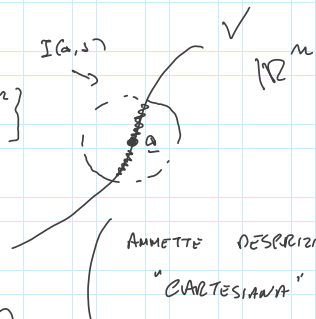
t.c.

1)  $V \cap I(a, r) =$

$= \{x \in I(a, r); f(x) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n-r}\}$   
 SCAMBIEVAMENTE

SISTEMA DI  $M-2$  EQUAZIONI IN  $M$  INDETERMINATE  

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0 \\ \dots \\ f_{m-2}(x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 AMMETTE DESCRIZIONE "CARTESIANA"



2) REGOLARITA':

$rk \left( \begin{matrix} \nabla \\ f \end{matrix} \right)_{F(a)} \text{ MAX, cioè } rk \left( \begin{matrix} \nabla \\ f \end{matrix} \right)_{F(a)} = m-r.$

VALE IL TEOREMA DELLE FUNZIONI IMPLICITE PER  $a \in V$  !!!

PER I PTI DI  $V \cap I(a, r)$

POSSO ESSERE ESPRESI COME PTI

IN CUI CERTI  $m-2$  COORDINATE

$y_1, \dots, y_{m-2}$  VARIANO COME FUNZIONI (DIPENDENTI)

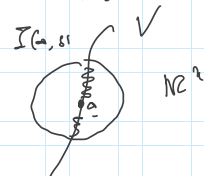
$y_1 = \varphi_1(x_1, \dots, x_2)$

CON  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{m-2} \in C^1$  !!!

$y_{m-2} = \varphi_{m-2}(x_1, \dots, x_2)$

DI  $2$  COORDINATE  $x_1, \dots, x_2$  INDIPENDENTI !!!

EX  $V = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1}_{z=1}, z=1 \right\}$



E' VARIETA' REGOLARE in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  !!!

SIA  $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $F = (F_1, F_2)$  ovE

$$F_1(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4, \quad F_2(x, y, z) = z - 1$$

$$\text{DA cui } V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; F(x, y, z) = \underline{0} \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

REGOLARITA' ???  
...:

SIA  $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$J_{F(x, y, z)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

NON HA RANGO  
 $\text{MAX}(\text{cioe' } \text{rk}(J_{F(x, y, z)})) < 2$



$$x = y = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & ? \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

MA I PUNTI  $(0, 0, z)$  POSSONO APPARTENERE A  $V$ ?

$$\text{PER } F_2(0, 0, z) = z - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

MA  $(0, 0, 1)$  MA  $F_1((0, 0, 1)) \neq 0$

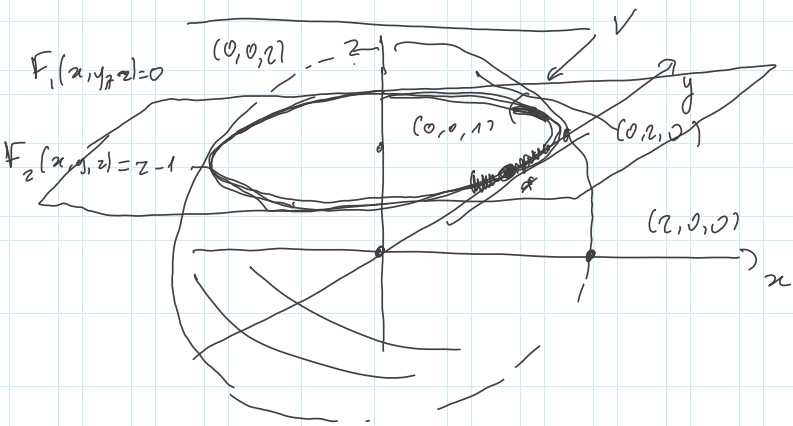
$$0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 \neq 4$$

PERCIO', E' VERO CHE

$$(x, y, z) \in V \Rightarrow \text{rk}(J_{F(x, y, z)}) = 2 \quad \text{MAX}$$

$V$  E' VARIETA' REGOLARE di  $\mathbb{R}^3$  di DIM  $3 - 2 = 1$

REOMETRICAMENTE



$\mathbb{R}^3$

SiA  $\alpha = (\sqrt{3}, 0, 1) \in V$

$$\int_{F(\sqrt{3}, 0, 1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{3} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$(x, y, z) = (\sqrt{3}, 0, 1)$

$\begin{matrix} \text{DIP.} & \text{IND.} & \text{DIP.} \\ x & y & z \end{matrix}$   
 $\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$

LOCALMENTE VICINO A  $\alpha = (\sqrt{3}, 0, 1)$

POSSO SCRIVERE

$$x = \varphi_1(y) = +\sqrt{3-y^2} \qquad \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in C^{(1)}$$

$$z = \varphi_2(y) = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$\int_{F(0, \sqrt{3}, 1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$y, z$  DIP  
 $x$  INDIP.

vicino A  $\beta = (0, \sqrt{3}, 1)$

$$y = \psi_1(x) = \sqrt{3-x^2}$$

$$z = \psi_2(x) = 1$$