

lema para Mudança de Variáveis
na Área da Superfície.

Dado uma matriz $A = \begin{bmatrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{bmatrix}$ (3×2)

e uma matriz $M = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$ (2×2),

observamos que para o produto

$$AM = \begin{bmatrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{bmatrix} = \tilde{A} \quad \text{temos} \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{v} &= av + bw \\ \tilde{w} &= cv + dw \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & w_1 \\ v_2 & w_2 \\ v_3 & w_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v}_1 & \tilde{w}_1 \\ \tilde{v}_2 & \tilde{w}_2 \\ \tilde{v}_3 & \tilde{w}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

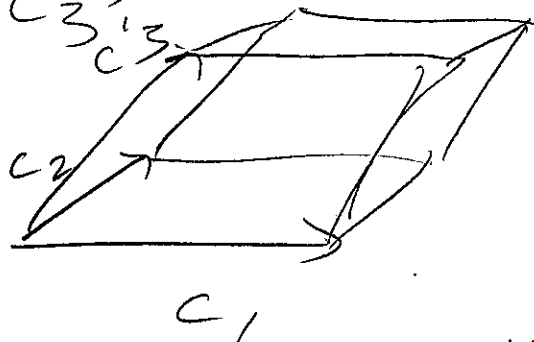
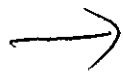
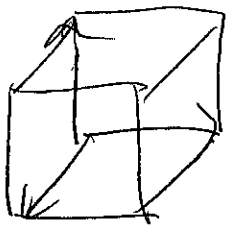
lema: $\|\tilde{v} \wedge \tilde{w}\| = |\det M| \|v \wedge w\|.$

OBS: pegando a transposta,

$$M^t A^t = \tilde{A}^t; \quad \text{basta provar ali.}$$

Lembramos que uma matriz A com
colunas c_1, c_2, c_3 dar uma
mudança de volume igual a $\det A$.

Também, a imagem do cubo $(1 \times 1 \times 1)$
é o paralelepípedo gerado pelos
vetores c_1, c_2, c_3 .



Lembramos também o significado
geométrico do $\underline{v} \wedge \underline{w}$. Dado

$$\underline{z} = (z_1, z_2, z_3) \text{ então}$$

$$\underline{z} \cdot \underline{v} \wedge \underline{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{z} \\ \underline{v} \\ \underline{w} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= z_1 \begin{vmatrix} v_2 & v_3 \\ w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} - z_2 \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} + z_3 \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \\ w_1 & w_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (z_1, z_2, z_3) \cdot \left(\hat{i} \begin{vmatrix} v_2 & v_3 \\ w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} - \hat{j} \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} + \hat{k} \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \\ w_1 & w_2 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

Dado este fato, pegando
primeiro $\underline{z} = \underline{v}$, temos

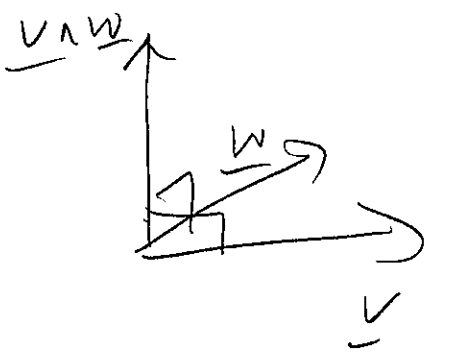
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$$\underline{v} \cdot (\underline{v} \wedge \underline{w}) = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{v} \rightarrow \\ \underline{v} \rightarrow \\ \underline{w} \rightarrow \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ tambem}$$

$$\underline{w} \cdot (\underline{v} \wedge \underline{w}) = 0$$

Dai, $\underline{v} \wedge \underline{w}$ e \perp ao plano $\underline{v}, \underline{w}$;

Entao vol do paralelepipedo



$$= \begin{vmatrix} v \wedge w \downarrow \\ v \downarrow \\ w \downarrow \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} v \wedge w \rightarrow \\ v \rightarrow \\ w \rightarrow \end{vmatrix} = \|v \wedge w\| \cdot \text{area do } \square \text{ (base)}$$

$$= (\|v \wedge w\|) \cdot (v \wedge w) = \|v \wedge w\|^2$$

Dai,

② $\|v \wedge w\| = \text{area do paralelograma.}$

Vamos agora considerar

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$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{v} \\ \underline{w} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\tilde{v}} \\ \underline{\tilde{w}} \end{bmatrix}$$

M (2×3)

então

$$\underline{\tilde{v}} = a\underline{v} + b\underline{w}, \quad \underline{\tilde{w}} = c\underline{v} + d\underline{w}$$

Nota-se que $\underline{v} \wedge \underline{w} \perp \underline{\tilde{v}}, \underline{\tilde{w}}$ pois

estes estão no plano $\underline{v}, \underline{w}$.

Agora,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b \\ 0 & c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \\ \tilde{v}_1 & \tilde{v}_2 & \tilde{v}_3 \\ \tilde{w}_1 & \tilde{w}_2 & \tilde{w}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{e } \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \right) = \det [\] \det [\]$$

Pegando $\underline{z} = \underline{v} \wedge \underline{w}$, temos \leftarrow volume!

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \underline{v} \wedge \underline{w} \\ \underline{v} \\ \underline{w} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{v} \wedge \underline{w} \\ \underline{\tilde{v}} \\ \underline{\tilde{w}} \end{vmatrix} = \|\underline{v} \wedge \underline{w}\| \text{ área } (\underline{\tilde{v}}, \underline{\tilde{w}})$$

$$\| \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \| \|\underline{v} \wedge \underline{w}\|^2 = \|\underline{v} \wedge \underline{w}\| \|\underline{\tilde{v}} \wedge \underline{\tilde{w}}\|$$

Das,



$$\|\tilde{v}_n \tilde{w}\| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \|\tilde{v}_n \tilde{w}\|$$

Área de superfície é bem-definido ①

Dado uma superfície parametrizada

$$\sigma: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \text{ definando}$$

a área da imagem $S = \sigma(A)$ a

ser:

$$\iint_{\sigma} dS^1 \equiv \iint_A \left\| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v} \right\| du dv.$$

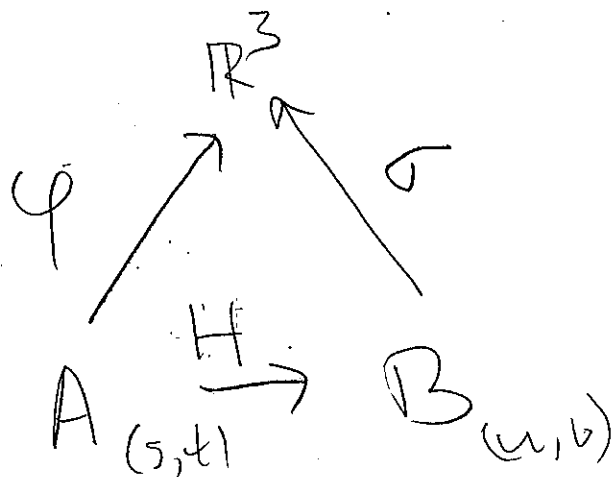
Teorema: Isto é bem-definido; dado

uma outra parametrização

$\varphi: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ com $H: A \rightarrow B$ classe

\mathcal{C}^2 e invertível, e com Imagem(φ) = S^1 ,

temos $\iint_{\sigma} dS^1 = \iint_{\varphi} dS^1$.



$$\varphi = \sigma \circ H$$

Prova: Definamos

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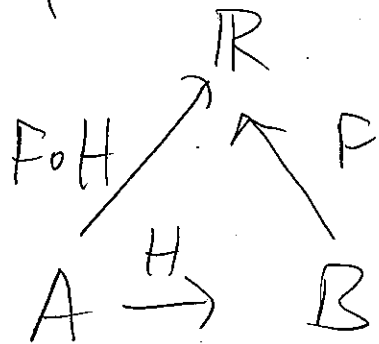
$$F(u, v) = \left\| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v} \right\| \quad e$$

$$G(s, t) = \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s} \wedge \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right\| \quad \text{Daí, } \text{área}(S') =$$

$$\iint_{S'} dS' = \iint_B \left\| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v} \right\| du dv = \iint_B F(u, v) du dv$$

$$= \iint_A F \circ H \cdot |\det DH| ds dt \quad \text{pela teorema}$$

de mudança de variáveis para integral dupla:



Para provar a teorema basta verificar

$$\text{que } F \circ H \cdot |\det H| = G.$$

Dado uma matriz $A = \begin{bmatrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{bmatrix}$ (3×2), $\textcircled{3}$

definamos $I(A) = \|\underline{v} \wedge \underline{w}\|$. No lema provamos que, dado M (2×2), então

$$I(A M) = I(A) |\det M|.$$

Agora, $F(H(s, t)) |\det DH(s, t)|$

$$= \left\| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \wedge \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v} \right\| \circ H(s, t) |\det DH(s, t)|$$

$$\equiv I(D\sigma \circ H(s, t)) |\det DH(s, t)|$$

$$= I(D\sigma \circ H(s, t)) DH(s, t)$$

$$= I(D(\sigma \circ H)(s, t)) = I(D\varphi(s, t))$$

$$= G(s, t). \quad // \quad (\text{terminando a prova!!})$$