

# TEOREMA FUNDAMENTAL PARA CURVAS

**NO ESPAÇO**

(i) DADAS DUAS FUNÇÕES  $C^{\infty}_1(K, \mathcal{J}: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  com  $K(s) > 0 \forall s \in I$  ENTÃO EXISTE UMA CURVA dif.  $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  pcpa tal que  $K_{\alpha}(s) = K(s)$  e  $\mathcal{J}_{\alpha}(s) = \mathcal{J}(s) \forall s \in I$ .

(ii) A CURVA  $\alpha$  EM (i) É ÚNICA SE IMPORMOS CONDIÇÕES INICIAIS  $\alpha(s_0) = p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\alpha'(s_0) = v \in \mathbb{R}^3$  e  $\alpha''(s_0) = K(s_0).w$  com  $v, w$  UNITÁRIOS.

(iii) SE  $\beta: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  É OUTRA CURVA pcpa com  $K_{\beta} = k$  e  $\mathcal{J}_{\beta} = \mathcal{J}$  ENTÃO EXISTE UM MOVIMENTO RÍGIDO  $T$  de  $\mathbb{R}^3$  com  $\beta = T \circ \alpha$ .

**DEMONSTRAÇÃO:**

(ii) SEJA  $\alpha, \beta: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  CURVAS pcpa tal que  $K_{\alpha} = k = K_{\beta}$ ,  $\mathcal{J}_{\alpha} = \mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}_{\beta}$  e  $\alpha(s_0) = p_0 = \beta(s_0)$ ,  $\alpha'(s_0) = v = \beta'(s_0)$  e  $\alpha''(s_0) = k(s_0).w = \beta''(s_0)$

DEFINA:

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{2} \left( |t_{\alpha}(s) - t_{\beta}(s)|^2 + |\eta_{\alpha}(s) - \eta_{\beta}(s)|^2 + |b_{\alpha}(s) - b_{\beta}(s)|^2 \right)$$

E CLARAMENTE  $f(s_0) = 0$  pois

$$\bullet t_{\alpha}(s_0) = t_{\beta}(s_0)$$

$$\bullet \eta_{\alpha}(s_0) = \frac{\alpha'(s_0)}{\|\alpha'(s_0)\|} = \frac{\beta'(s_0)}{\|\beta'(s_0)\|} = \eta_{\beta}(s_0).$$

**spiral**

$$\frac{1}{\|\alpha'(s_0)\|} \quad \frac{1}{\|\beta'(s_0)\|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_\alpha(s_0) &= t_\alpha(s_0) \times \eta_\alpha(s_0) \\ &= t_\beta(s_0) \times \eta_\beta(s_0) \\ &= b_\beta(s_0) \end{aligned}$$

Além disso

$$\begin{aligned} f'(s) &= \langle t'_\alpha(s) - t'_\beta(s), t_\alpha(s) - t_\beta(s) \rangle + \\ &\quad \langle \eta'_\alpha(s) - \eta'_\beta(s), \eta_\alpha(s) - \eta_\beta(s) \rangle + \langle b'_\alpha(s) - b'_\beta(s), b_\alpha(s) - b_\beta(s) \rangle \\ \text{FÓRMULAS DE FRINET} \leftarrow & \quad \begin{aligned} &= K(s) \cdot \langle \eta_\alpha(s) - \eta_\beta(s), t_\alpha(s) - t_\beta(s) \rangle \quad (\text{I}) \\ &- K(s) \cdot \langle t_\alpha(s) - t_\beta(s), \eta_\alpha(s) - \eta_\beta(s) \rangle \quad \} \quad (\text{II}) \\ &- \gamma(s) \cdot \langle b_\alpha(s) - b_\beta(s), \eta_\alpha(s) - \eta_\beta(s) \rangle \quad \} \quad (\text{III}) \\ &+ \gamma(s) \cdot \langle \eta_\alpha(s) - \eta_\beta(s), b_\alpha(s) - b_\beta(s) \rangle \\ &= 0, \forall s \in I \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(s) = 0 \quad \forall s \in I \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_\alpha(s) = t_\beta(s) \\ \eta_\alpha(s) = \eta_\beta(s) \\ b_\alpha(s) = b_\beta(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mas } t_\alpha(s) = t_\beta(s) \Leftrightarrow \alpha'(s) = \beta'(s), \quad \forall s \in I \\ \Rightarrow \alpha(s) - \beta(s) = cte. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Como } \alpha(s_0) = \beta(s_0) \Rightarrow \alpha(s) = \beta(s), \quad \forall s \in I.$$

(iii) OBSERVE INICIALMENTE QUE SE  $\beta: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  É UMA CURVA dif. pppca e  $\gamma = T \circ \beta$  PARA ALGUM MOVIMENTO RÍGIDO  $T$  com  $T(\beta) = A(\beta) + \vartheta$ ,  $A \in O(3)$ . ENTÃO

- $t_x(s) = A(t_p(s))$
- $\eta_x(s) = A(\eta_p(s))$
- $b_x(s) = \pm A(b_p(s))$
- $K_x(s) = K_p(s)$
- $\gamma_x(s) = \pm \gamma_p(s)$

NO QUAL O SINAL É + SE A PRESERVA ORIENTAÇÃO E É - CASO CONTRÁRIO. DE FATO,

$$\boxed{t_x(s)} = \gamma'(s) = dT(B(s)) \cdot \beta'(s) = A(\beta'(s)) = \boxed{A(t_p(s))}$$

Agora

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma''(s) &= t'_x(s) = dA(t_p(s)) \cdot t'_p(s) = A(t'_p(s)) \\ &= A(K_p(s) \cdot \eta_p(s)) \\ &= K_p(s) \cdot A(\eta_p(s)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{K_x(s)} = \|\gamma''(s)\| = K_p(s) \cdot |A(\eta_p(s))| \\ = \boxed{K_p(s)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\eta_x(s)} &= \frac{\gamma''(s)}{\|\gamma''(s)\|} = \frac{\gamma''(s)}{K_p(s)} = \frac{K_p(s)}{K_p(s)} A(\eta_p(s)) = \boxed{A(\eta_p(s))} \end{aligned}$$

MAS

$$\langle A(b_p(s)), t_x(s) \rangle = \langle A(b_p(s)), A(t_p(s)) \rangle = \langle b_p(s), t_p(s) \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle A(b_p(s)), \eta_x(s) \rangle = \langle A(b_p(s)), A(\eta_p(s)) \rangle = \langle b_p(s), \eta_p(s) \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A(b_p(s)) \perp t_x(s), \eta_x(s) \quad \text{e} \quad \|A(b_p(s))\| = 1.$$

CONCLUSÃO:  $A(b_p(s)) = \pm b_x(s)$  (SINAL DEPENDE DA ORIENTAÇÃO)  
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POR FIM,

$$\mathcal{T}_x(s) = \langle b_x'(s), \eta_x(s) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \pm A(b_p(s)), A(\eta_p(s)) \rangle$$

$$= \pm \langle b_p'(s), \eta_p(s) \rangle = \pm \mathcal{T}_p(s)$$

Objetivo: precisamos definir  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  um movimento rígido dado por  $T_p = A(p)$  para qualquer  $A \in O(3)$ .  
 $\Leftrightarrow \beta = T_0 \alpha$ .

Defino  $A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  op. linear não qual

$$A(t_\alpha(s_0)) = t_\beta(s_0)$$

$$A(\eta_\alpha(s_0)) = \eta_\beta(s_0)$$

$$A(b_\alpha(s_0)) = b_\beta(s_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vartheta = \beta(s_0) - A(\alpha(s_0))$$

Afirmagão:  $\gamma(s) = \beta(s)$  no qual  $\gamma = T_0 \alpha$ .

PELA PAUTA ANTERIOR TEMOS

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(s_0) &= T(\alpha(s_0)) = A(\alpha(s_0)) + \vartheta \\ &= A(\alpha(s_0)) + \beta(s_0) - A(\alpha(s_0)) \\ &= \beta(s_0) \end{aligned}$$

def. de  $A$ 

$$\bullet \gamma'(s_0) = A(t_\alpha(s_0)) \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} t_\beta(s_0) = \beta'(s_0)$$

$$\bullet \gamma''(s_0) = t'_\gamma(s_0) = A(t'_\alpha(s_0))$$

$$= A(k_\alpha(s_0), \eta_\alpha(s_0))$$

$$\leftarrow \text{def. de } A = k_\alpha(s_0) \cdot A(\eta_\alpha(s_0))$$

$$+ k_p = k = k_\alpha = k_\beta(s_0) \cdot \eta_\beta(s_0)$$

$$= \beta''(s_0)$$

Portanto  $(\gamma(s_0) = \beta(s_0), \gamma'(s_0) = \beta'(s_0), \gamma''(s_0) = \beta''(s_0)) \in \text{Aleijido}$

$$K_\gamma(s) = k_\alpha(s) = k_\beta(s) \in \mathcal{T}_\gamma(s) = \pm \mathcal{T}_\alpha(s) = \pm \mathcal{T}_\beta(s)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  hipótese

Pelo item (ii) temos  $\gamma(s) = \beta(s), \forall s \in I$ .

(i) VAMOS UTILIZAR O SEGUINTE RESULTADO DE EDO: dada uma função  $A: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $\exists X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow$  SUAVE ( $C^\infty$ ).

EXISTE UMA ÚNICA função SUAVE  $X: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  TAL QUE

$$\begin{cases} X'(t) = A(t) \cdot X(t) \\ X(t_0) = X_0 \end{cases}, \forall t \in I$$

PODEMOS OLHAR AS FÓRMULAS DE FRENET EM

$$\begin{cases} t'(s) = k(s) \cdot \eta(s) \\ \eta'(s) = -k(s) \cdot t(s) - \gamma(s) b(s) \\ b'(s) = \gamma(s) \cdot \eta(s) \end{cases}$$

EM COORDENADAS, ISTO É,

spiral

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$$t'(s) = k(s) \cdot \eta(s) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t_1'(s) = k(s) \cdot \eta_1(s) \\ t_2'(s) = k(s) \cdot \eta_2(s) \\ t_3'(s) = k(s) \cdot \eta_3(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\eta'(s) = -k(s)t(s) - \gamma(s)b(s) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \eta_1'(s) = -k(s)t_1(s) - \gamma(s)b_1(s) \\ \eta_2'(s) = -k(s)t_2(s) - \gamma(s)b_2(s) \\ \eta_3'(s) = -k(s)t_3(s) - \gamma(s)b_3(s) \end{cases}$$

$$b'(s) = \gamma(s)\eta(s) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b_1'(s) = \gamma(s)\eta_1(s) \\ b_2'(s) = \gamma(s)\eta_2(s) \\ b_3'(s) = \gamma(s)\eta_3(s) \end{cases}$$

Defina

$$X(s) = \begin{pmatrix} t_1(s) \\ t_2(s) \\ t_3(s) \\ \eta_1(s) \\ \eta_2(s) \\ \eta_3(s) \\ b_1(s) \\ b_2(s) \\ b_3(s) \end{pmatrix}_{9 \times 1} \quad A(s) = \begin{pmatrix} 0_3 & k(s)I_3 & 0_3 \\ -k(s)I_3 & 0_3 & -\gamma(s)I_3 \\ 0_3 & \gamma(s)I_3 & 0_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

No qual  $0_3$  e  $I_3$  são respect. as matrizes nulla  $3 \times 3$  e identidade  $3 \times 3$ .

Pelo teorema anterior (E.P.O) existem  $t(s)$ ,  $\eta(s)$ ,  $b(s)$  suaves em I satisfaç. as fórm. de FRENET e talis que

$\{t(s_0), \eta(s_0), b(s_0)\}$  é uma base orthonormal.

↳ imposição do P.V.I.

Afirmção:  $\{t(s), \eta(s), b(s)\}$  é uma base ortogonal  $\forall s \in I$   
 PARA ISSO CONSIDERE AS FUNÇÕES

$$f_{11}(s) = \langle t(s), t(s) \rangle$$

$$f_{12}(s) = \langle t(s), \eta(s) \rangle$$

$$f_{13}(s) = \langle t(s), b(s) \rangle.$$

$$f_{21}(s) = \langle \eta(s), t(s) \rangle$$

$$f_{22}(s) = \langle \eta(s), \eta(s) \rangle$$

$$f_{23}(s) = \langle \eta(s), b(s) \rangle$$

$$f_{31}(s) = \langle b(s), t(s) \rangle$$

$$f_{32}(s) = \langle b(s), \eta(s) \rangle$$

$$f_{33}(s) = \langle b(s), b(s) \rangle.$$

Obs.:  $f_{ij}(s) = f_{ji}(s)$ .

$$E f_{ij}(s) = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet f_{11}'(s) = 2 \langle t'(s), t(s) \rangle = 2 k(s) \cdot \langle \eta(s), t(s) \rangle = 2 h(s) f_{21}.$$

$$\bullet f_{12}'(s) = \langle t'(s), \eta(s) \rangle + \langle t(s), \eta'(s) \rangle$$

$$= k(s) \langle \eta(s), \eta(s) \rangle - k(s) \langle t(s), t(s) \rangle - \gamma(s) \langle t(s), b(s) \rangle$$

$$= k(s) \cdot f_{22}(s) - k(s) \cdot f_{11}(s) - \gamma(s) f_{13}(s)$$

$$\bullet f_{13}'(s) = \langle t'(s), b(s) \rangle + \langle t(s), b'(s) \rangle$$

$$= k(s) \cdot \langle \eta(s), b(s) \rangle + \gamma(s) \cdot \langle t(s), \eta(s) \rangle$$

$$= k(s) \cdot f_{23}(s) + \gamma(s) \cdot f_{12}(s)$$

$$\bullet f_{21}'(s) = f_{12}'(s)$$

$$= t(s) \cdot f_{22}(s) - k(s) \cdot f_{11}(s) - \gamma(s) \cdot f_{13}(s)$$

$$\bullet f_{22}'(s) = 2 \langle \eta'(s), \eta(s) \rangle$$

$$= -2 k(s) \cdot \langle t(s), \eta(s) \rangle - 2 \gamma(s) \langle b(s), \eta(s) \rangle$$

$$= -2 k(s) \cdot f_{12}(s) - 2 \gamma(s) f_{23}(s)$$

$$\bullet f_{23}'(s) = \text{Exercício.}$$

$$\bullet f_{31}'(s) = f_{13}'(s)$$

$$\bullet f_{32}'(s) = f_{23}'(s)$$

$$\bullet f_{33}'(s) = \text{Exercício.}$$

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EXERCÍCIO ESCRVER A MATRIZ.

Então temos  $\begin{pmatrix} f_{11}'(s) \\ f_{12}'(s) \\ \vdots \\ f_{33}'(s) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{11}(s) \\ f_{12}(s) \\ \vdots \\ f_{33}(s) \end{pmatrix}$

Por outro lado  $g_{ij}(s) = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$  p/  $i, j = \{1, 2, 3\}$

SATISFAZ O SIST. DE E.D.O ACIMA  $\Rightarrow$  UNICIDADE  $g_{ij}(s) = f_{ij}(s)$   
 $\forall s \in I$  pois  $g_{ij}(s_0) = f_{ij}(s_0)$

CONCLUSÃO:  $\{t(s), \eta(s), \beta(s)\}$  É UMA BASE ORTHONORMAL  $\forall s \in I$ .

Por fim defina  $\varphi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  dada por  $\varphi'(s) = t(s)$ .

$$\langle \varphi(s), \varphi(t) \rangle = \langle \varphi(s) \rangle + \langle \varphi(t) \rangle =$$

$$(\varphi(s))^\top (\varphi(t)) + (\varphi(t))^\top (\varphi(s)) =$$

$$(\varphi(s))^\top (\varphi(t)) - (\varphi(s))^\top (\varphi(s)) - (\varphi(t))^\top (\varphi(s)) =$$

$$\langle \varphi(s), \varphi(t) \rangle = \langle \varphi(s) \rangle = \langle \varphi(t) \rangle.$$

$$\langle \varphi(s), \varphi(s) \rangle = \langle \varphi(s) \rangle^2 - \langle \varphi(s), \varphi(s) \rangle \langle \varphi(s), \varphi(s) \rangle =$$

$$(\varphi(s))^\top (\varphi(s)) - (\varphi(s))^\top (\varphi(s)) \langle \varphi(s), \varphi(s) \rangle =$$

$$(\varphi(s))^\top - (\varphi(s)) \langle \varphi(s), \varphi(s) \rangle,$$

$$(\varphi(s))^\top = (\varphi(s)).$$

$$(\varphi(s))^\top = (\varphi(s)).$$