

Differentialgeometrie I (Kurventheorie) (SS 2013)

Blatt 11- Musterlösung

Aufgabe 11.1

a) $l = 6m, A = 3m^2$

Isoperimetrische Ungleichung:

$$4\pi A \leq l^2$$

einsetzen:

$$\begin{aligned} 4\pi \cdot 6 &\leq 6^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow 12 \cdot \pi &\leq 36 \quad \text{!} \end{aligned}$$

b) Sei α der Kreisbögen von A nach B , β der Kreisbogen von B nach A und c eine allgemeine Kurve von A nach B . Alle Kurven seien positiv orientiert und r sei der Radius der Kreisbögen.

O.E.: $L(c) = l, L(\alpha) = l, K = \alpha \oplus \beta$

$$\begin{aligned} L(K) &= 2\pi r \\ L(\beta) &= L(K) - L(\alpha) \\ &= 2\pi r - l \\ L(c \oplus \beta) &= L(c) + L(\beta) \\ &= 2\pi r \end{aligned}$$

Isoperimetrische Ungleichung:

$$A(c \oplus \beta) \leq \frac{1}{4\pi} (L(c \oplus \beta))^2 = \pi r^2$$

Aufgabe 11.2

$\alpha : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ($L > 0$), nach Bogenlänge parametrisiert, geschlossen, konvex, positiv orientiert $\Rightarrow I_\alpha = 1$

$\beta : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \beta(s) := \alpha(s) - rn_\alpha(s)$

a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta'(s) &= \alpha'(s) - r \underbrace{n'_\alpha(s)}_{n'_\alpha = -\kappa_\alpha r} \\
 &= \alpha'(s) + r\kappa_\alpha \alpha'(s) \\
 &= \alpha'(s) (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s))
 \end{aligned}$$

Berechnung der Bogenlänge:

$$\begin{aligned}
 U(\beta) &= \int_0^L |\beta'(s)| \, ds = \int_0^L |\alpha'(s) (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s))| \, ds \\
 &= \int_0^L \underbrace{|\alpha'(s)|}_{=1} \cdot |1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s)| \, ds \\
 &= \underbrace{\int_0^L 1 \, ds}_{=L} + r \underbrace{\int_0^L \kappa_\alpha(s) \, ds}_{=2\pi I_\alpha} \\
 &= U(\alpha) + 2\pi r
 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha' = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \alpha'_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta' = \begin{pmatrix} (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s)) \alpha'_1 \\ (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s)) \alpha'_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(\beta) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \beta_1 \beta'_2 - \beta_2 \beta'_1 \, ds \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \beta_1 (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s)) \alpha'_2 - \beta_2 (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s)) \alpha'_1 \, ds \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s)) \cdot (\beta_1 \alpha'_2 - \beta_2 \alpha'_1) \, ds \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s)) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_2 \\ -\alpha'_1 \end{pmatrix}}_{=-n_\alpha(s)} \, ds \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s)) (\alpha - r n_\alpha(s)) \cdot (-n_\alpha(s)) \, ds \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L (1 + r\kappa_\alpha(s)) (-\alpha \cdot n_\alpha(s) + r) \, ds \\
 &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \alpha \cdot (-n_\alpha(s)) \, ds}_{\textcircled{1}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^L r \, ds}_{\textcircled{2}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^L r^2 \kappa_\alpha(s) \, ds}_{\textcircled{3}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \alpha n_\alpha(s) \cdot r \kappa_\alpha(s) \, ds}_{\textcircled{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{1} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_2 \\ \alpha'_1 \end{pmatrix} ds \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \alpha_1 \alpha'_2 - \alpha_2 \alpha'_1 ds \\
&= A(\alpha) \\
\textcircled{2} &= \frac{1}{2} Lr \\
\textcircled{3} &= \frac{1}{2} r^2 \cdot 2\pi \\
&= \pi r^2 \\
\textcircled{4} &= -\frac{1}{2} r \int_0^L \alpha \cdot \alpha'' ds \\
&\stackrel{\text{p.I.}}{=} -\frac{1}{2} r \left(\left[\underbrace{\alpha \cdot \alpha'}_{=0} \right]_0^L - \int_0^L \underbrace{\alpha' \cdot \alpha'}_{=1} ds \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} Lr \\
\Rightarrow A(\beta) &= A(\alpha) + Lr + \pi r^2
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 11.3

$\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a < b$); $\alpha(t) := (x(t), y(t))$; $A = \alpha(a), B = \alpha(b)$
 stetig differenzierbarer Weg, positiv orientiert, keine Doppelpunkte

$$\bar{\alpha} = \begin{cases} \alpha(t), & t \in (a, b) \\ (1+t-a)\alpha(a), & t \in (a-1, a) \\ (1-t+b)\alpha(b), & t \in (b, b+1) \end{cases}$$

\Leftrightarrow lokal Lipschitz-stetig \rightarrow Satz von Gauß kann angewendet werden

$$\bar{\alpha}' = \begin{cases} \alpha'(t), & t \in (a, b) \\ \alpha(a), & t \in (a-1, a) \\ -\alpha(b), & t \in (b, b+1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{t}_\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha'(t)}{|\alpha'(t)|}, & t \in (a, b) \\ \frac{\alpha(a)}{|\alpha(a)|}, & t \in (a-1, a) \\ -\frac{\alpha(b)}{|\alpha(b)|}, & t \in (b, b+1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Inneres Normalenfeld: } N_\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|\alpha'|}(-y', x'), & t \in (a, b) \\ \frac{1}{|\alpha'|}(-y(a), x(a)), & t \in (a-1, a) \\ \frac{1}{|\alpha'|}(y(b), -x(b)), & t \in (b, b+1) \end{cases}$$

$$\int \operatorname{div} F(u, v) \, dudv = \int N_\alpha(u, v) \cdot F(u, v) \, dH^{n-1}$$

$$\text{Wähle } F(u, v) = \frac{1}{2}(u, v) \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} F \equiv 1$$

$$\rightarrow A(S) = \int dx(t)dy(t)$$

$$= \int \operatorname{div} F(x(t), y(t)) \, dx(t)dy(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ x' \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} dt + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int_{a-1}^a \begin{pmatrix} x(a) \\ -y(a) \end{pmatrix} (1+t-a) \begin{pmatrix} x(a) \\ y(a) \end{pmatrix} dt}_{=0} +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int_b^{b+1} \begin{pmatrix} -y(b) \\ x(b) \end{pmatrix} (1-t+b) \begin{pmatrix} x(b) \\ y(b) \end{pmatrix} dt}_{=0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b y'(t)x(t) - x'(t)y(t) \, dt$$