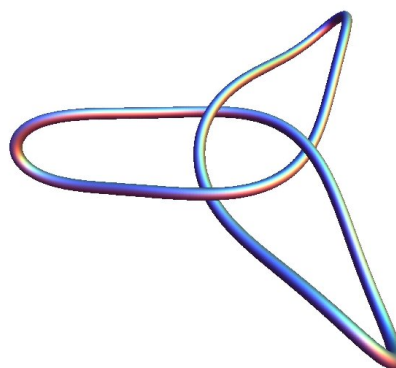
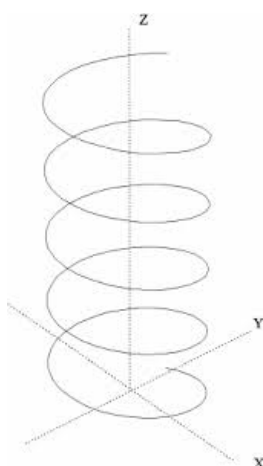
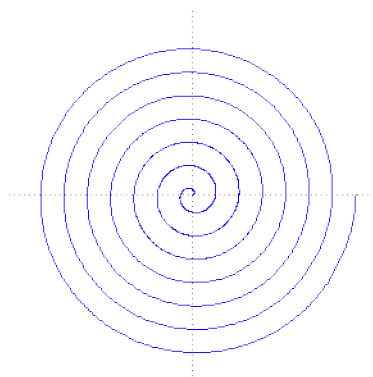
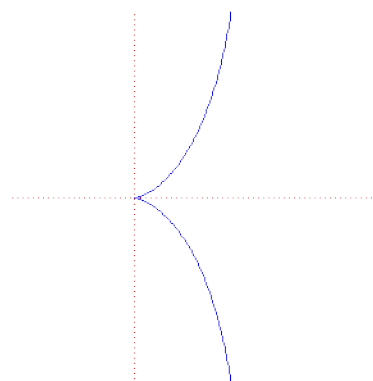
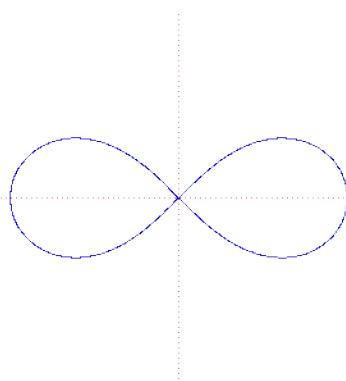
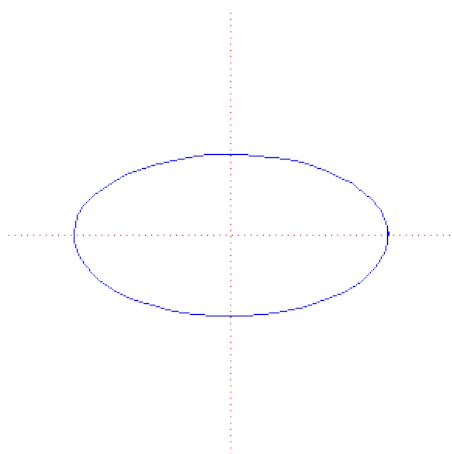
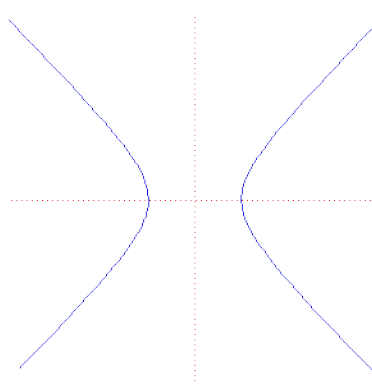
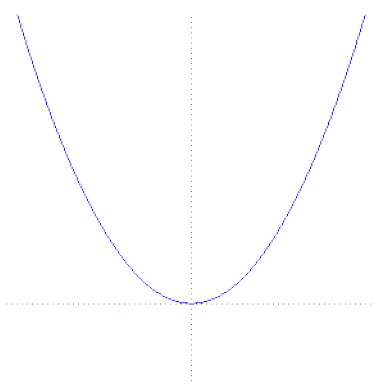
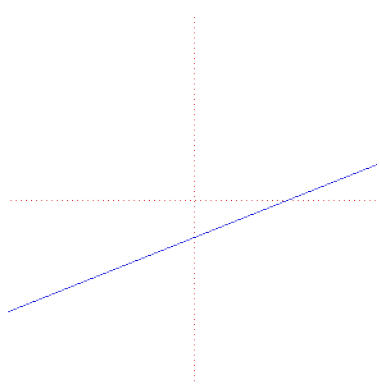


Aula 1

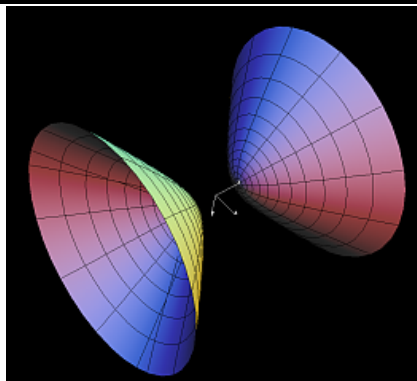
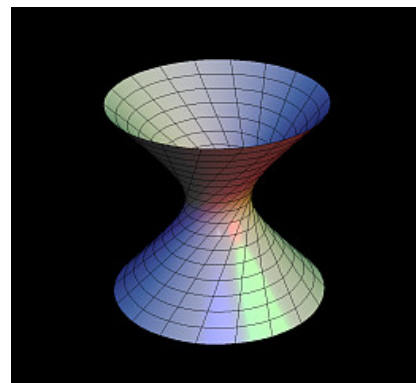
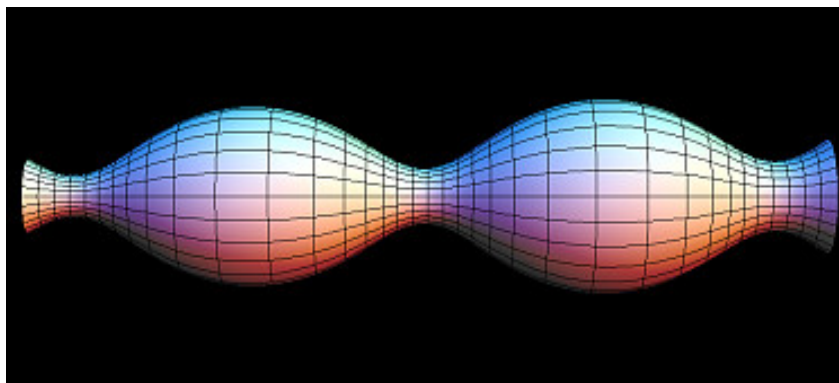
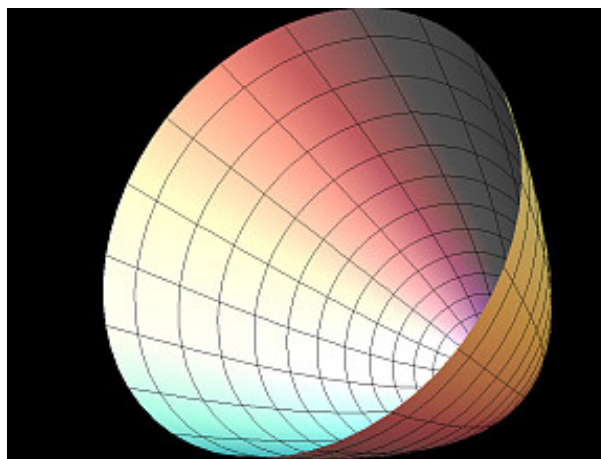
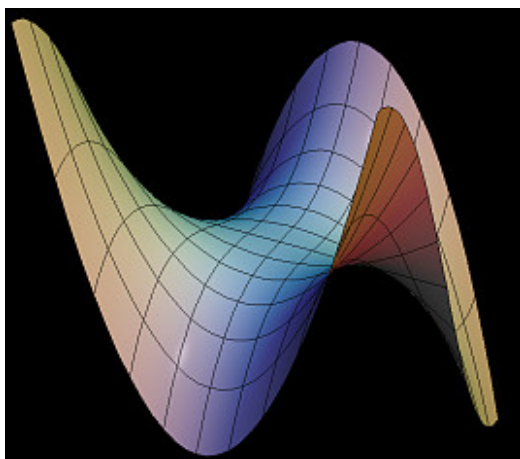
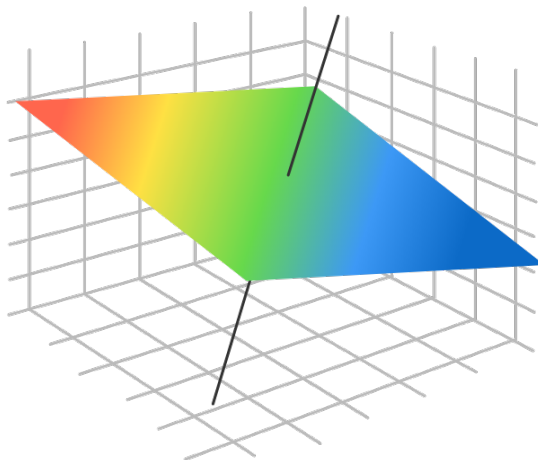
Variedades Diferenciáveis

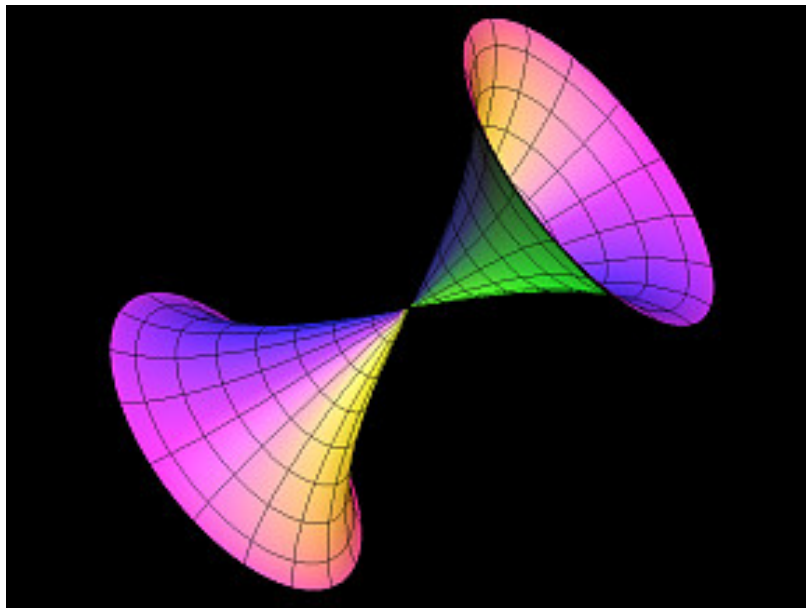
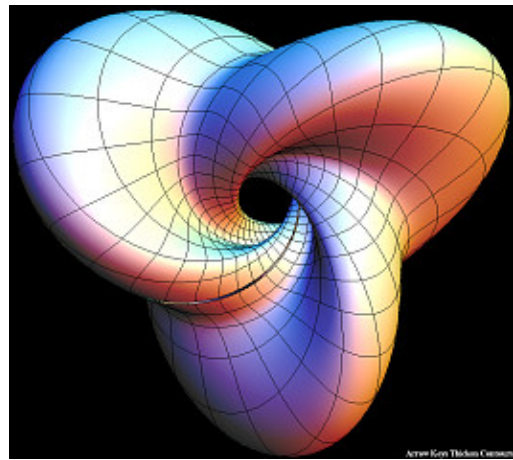
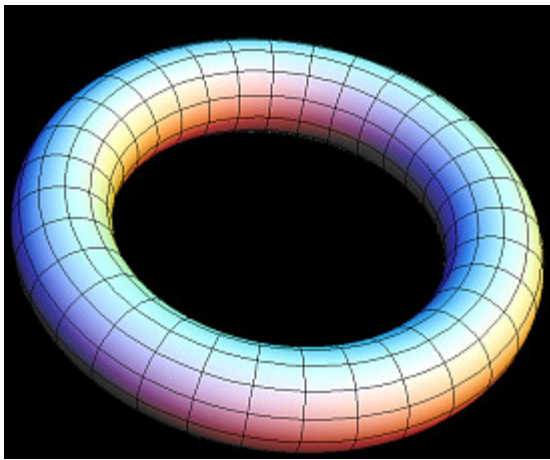
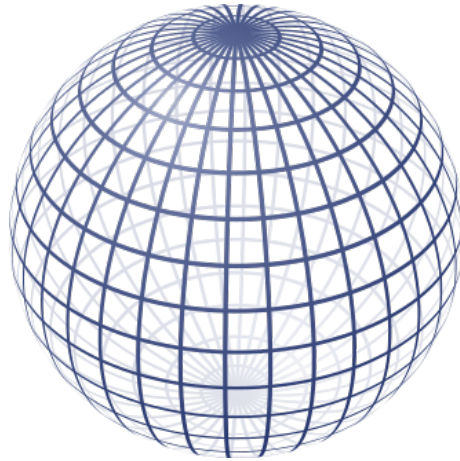
Exemplos:

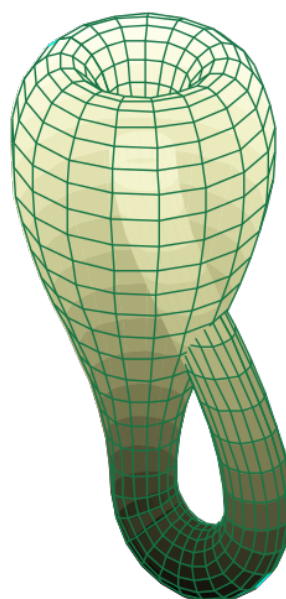
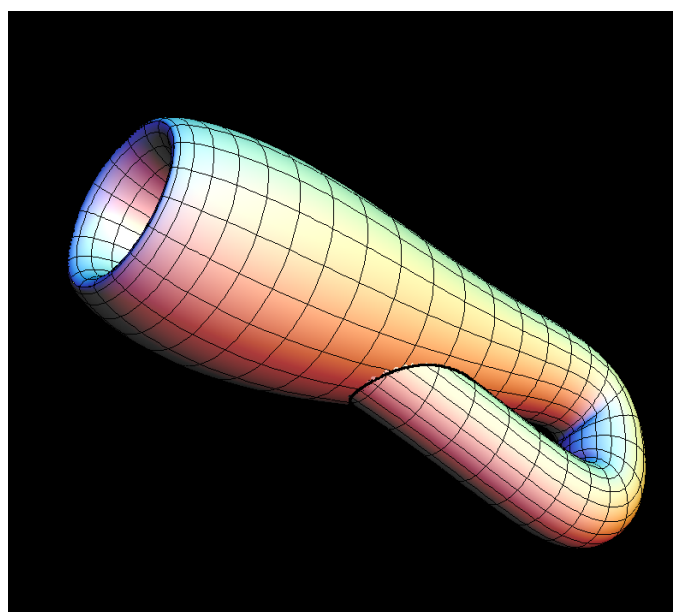
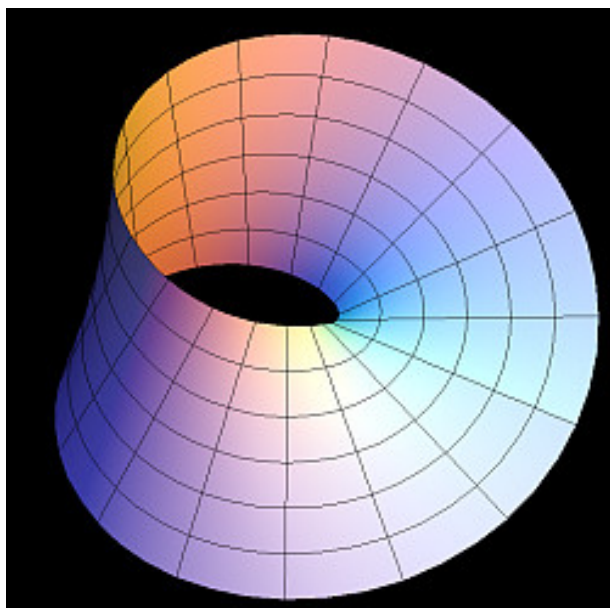
Curvas: dimensão = 1



Superfícies: dimensão = 2







Definição: Diz-se que $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ é uma **variedade diferenciável de dimensão** $0 < m < n$ (mergulhada em \mathbb{R}^n) e de classe C^k ou, de forma mais concisa, simplesmente **variedade- m** , se, para qualquer ponto $p \in M$, existe uma bola $B(p)$ centrada em p tal que o conjunto dos pontos de M na bola, ou seja o conjunto $M \cap B(p)$, pode ser descrito de uma das três seguintes formas equivalentes:

- Como **conjunto de nível** zero de uma função $F : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-m}$, de classe $C^k(\Omega)$, definida num aberto $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, tal que a sua matriz jacobiana $DF(x)$ tem característica máxima $(n - m)$ para todo o $x \in M \cap B(p)$ e este conjunto é dado por:

$$M \cap B(p) = \{x \in \Omega : F(x) = 0\}.$$

- Como **gráfico** de uma função $f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-m}$ de classe $C^k(A)$, definida num aberto $U \subset \mathbb{R}^m$:

$$M \cap B(p) = \{(u, v) \in \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m}}_{\mathbb{R}^n} : v = f(u), u \in U\}.$$

- Como imagem duma **parametrização** dada por uma função injetiva $g : T \subset \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ de classe $C^k(T)$, definida num aberto $T \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, com inversa contínua $g^{-1} : g(T) \rightarrow T$, tal que a sua matriz jacobiana tem característica máxima m , para todo o $t \in T$:

$$M \cap B(p) = \{g(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n, t \in T\}.$$

Define-se ainda como variedade de dimensão n qualquer conjunto (não vazio) aberto de \mathbb{R}^n , e variedade de dimensão 0 qualquer conjunto (não vazio) de pontos isolados.