

# VEKTOROVÝ SOUČIN

$$n \geq 2, \mu^1, \dots, \mu^{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$\mu^1 \times \dots \times \mu^{n-1} = \left( \det \left( e^i, \mu^1, \dots, \mu^{n-1} \right) \right)_{i=1}^n, \quad n \geq 3$$

$$\mu^1 \times = \left( \mu_2^1, -\mu_1^1 \right)$$

Poznámky (a)  $\mu^1 \times \dots \times \mu^{n-1} \perp \mu^i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$

(b) liché permutace činitelů  $\Rightarrow$  změna znaménka

např.  $\mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \mu \times \nu = -\nu \times \mu$

sudá permutace činitelů  $\Rightarrow$  součin zůstává  
nezměněn

(c)

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \det \begin{pmatrix} u_2 & v_2 \\ u_3 & v_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ - \det \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & v_1 \\ u_3 & v_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \det \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & v_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

POZNÁMKA. Z Věty 20.12 (d) plyne:

$m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $m \geq 2$ ,  $G \subset \mathbb{R}^{m-1}$  otevřená,  $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  prosté, reg., paž

$$\text{vol } \varphi'(t) = \text{vol} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t_1}(t), \dots, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t_{m-1}}(t) \right) = \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t_1}(t) \times \dots \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t_{m-1}}(t) \right\|.$$

Tedy area formule pro  $k = m-1$ :

$$\int_{\varphi(G)} f \, d\mathcal{H}^{m-1} = \int_G f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t_1}(t) \times \dots \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t_{m-1}}(t) \right\| d\lambda^{m-1}(t),$$

kde  $f: \varphi(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  je borelovská!

PRÍKLAD Necht'  $r > 0$ . Spočítejte povrch sfery

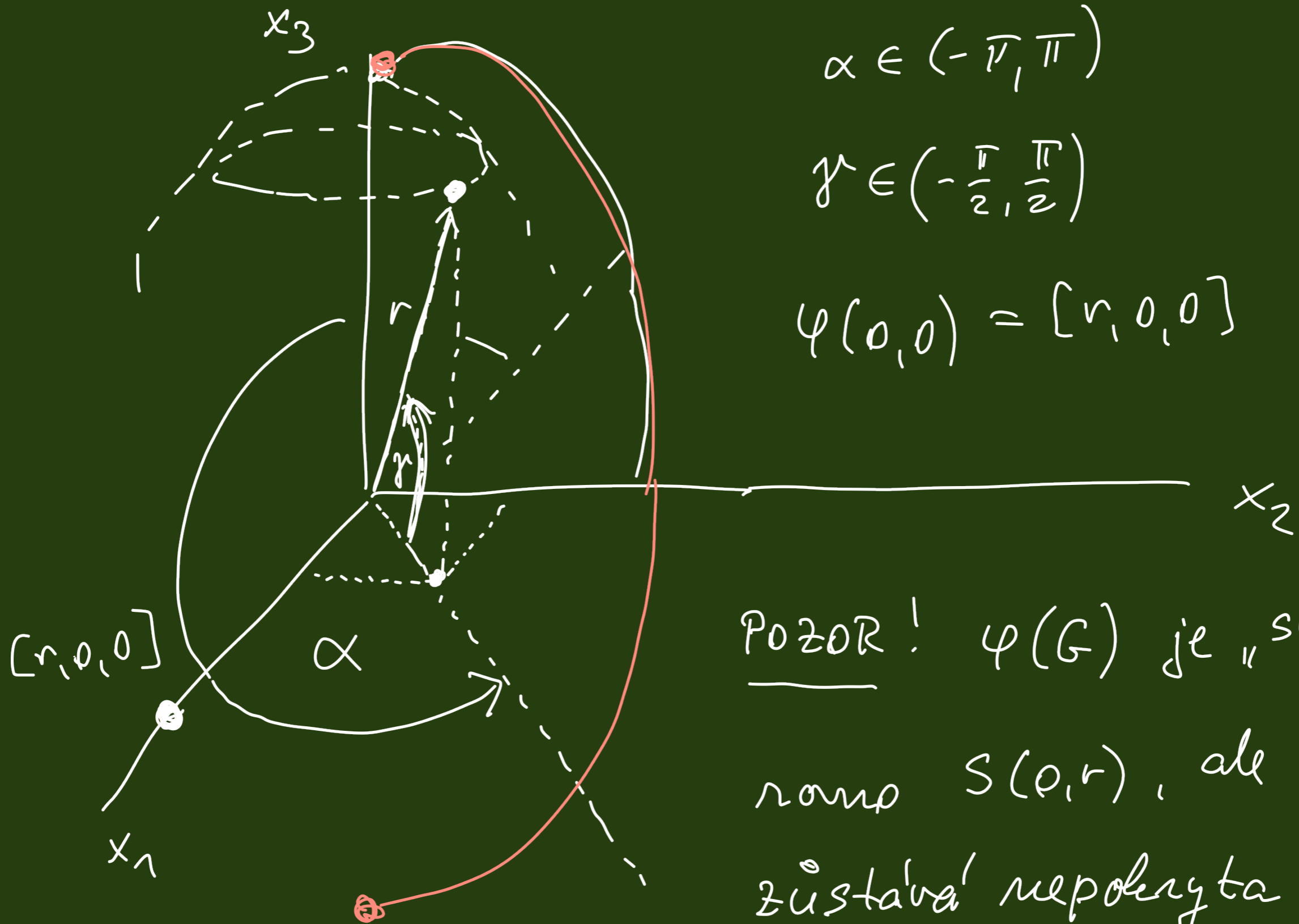
$$S(0, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3; \|x\| = r\}.$$

Řešení. Položme  $G = (-\pi, \pi) \times (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  a definujeme

$\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  předpisem

$$\varphi(\alpha, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \alpha \cos \gamma \\ r \sin \alpha \cos \gamma \\ r \sin \gamma \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\alpha, \gamma) \in G$$

(sférické souřadnice v  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ).



$$\alpha \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\varphi \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\varphi(0,0) = [r, 0, 0]$$

POZOR!  $\varphi(G)$  je "skoro"  
 rovná  $S(0,r)$ , ale část  
 zůstává nepolena, a  
 doufejme, že bude  $\mathbb{R}^3$ -míry 0

Označme  $A_1 = \varphi(G)$ ,  $A_2 = \{ [x_1, x_2, x_3] \in S(\rho, n); x_2 = 0, x_1 \leq 0 \}$ .

Pak  $\mathcal{H}^2(S(\rho, n)) = \mathcal{H}^2(A_1) + \mathcal{H}^2(A_2)$ . Jest

$$\mathcal{H}^2(A_1) = \int_{\varphi(G)} 1 d\mathcal{H}^2 \stackrel{AF}{=} \int_G \text{vol } \varphi'(t) dx^2(t)$$

$$= \int_G \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha, \gamma) \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \gamma}(\alpha, \gamma) \right\| d\lambda^2(\alpha, \gamma)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha, \gamma) \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \gamma}(\alpha, \gamma) \right\| d\gamma d\alpha.$$

$$\varphi(\alpha, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \alpha \cos \gamma \\ r \sin \alpha \cos \gamma \\ r \sin \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} -r \sin \alpha \cos \gamma \\ r \cos \alpha \cos \gamma \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \gamma}(\alpha, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} -r \cos \alpha \sin \gamma \\ -r \sin \alpha \sin \gamma \\ r \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -r \sin \alpha \cos \gamma \\ r \cos \alpha \cos \gamma \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -r \cos \alpha \sin \gamma \\ -r \sin \alpha \sin \gamma \\ r \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} r^2 \cos \alpha \cos^2 \gamma \\ r^2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \gamma \\ r^2 \sin \gamma \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \gamma}$$



$$\left( \begin{array}{l} r^2 \cos \alpha \cos^2 \gamma \\ r^2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \gamma \\ r^2 \sin \gamma \cos \gamma \end{array} \right)$$

Tedy

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \gamma} \right\|^2 &= r^4 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^4 \gamma + r^4 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^4 \gamma + r^4 \sin^2 \gamma \cos^2 \gamma \\ &= r^4 \cos^4 \gamma + r^4 \sin^2 \gamma \cos^2 \gamma = r^4 \cos^2 \gamma, \end{aligned}$$

take

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \gamma} \right\| = r^2 \cos \gamma.$$

$$\text{Tedy } \mathcal{H}^2(A_1) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} r^2 \cos \gamma \, d\gamma \, d\alpha$$

$$= 2\pi r^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \gamma \, d\gamma = 2\pi r^2 \left[ \sin \gamma \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \underline{\underline{4\pi r^2}}$$

Dokažeme, že  $\mathcal{H}^2(A_2) = 0$ .

K tomu stačí dle věty 20.7 (c):  $\mathcal{H}^1(A_2) < \infty$ .

K tomu:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{buď } A_2 \text{ je Lipschitzovsky obraz množiny} \\ \text{konečně } \mathcal{H}^1\text{-měry a věta 20.7 (b),} \\ \text{nebo spočítáme } \mathcal{H}^1(A_2) \text{ (odhademe)} \end{array} \right.$

ad "bud":  $A_2 = \psi([0, 2\pi])$ , kde  $\psi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -r \cos t \\ 0 \\ r \sin t \end{pmatrix}$

$\psi$  lze def. mapn. na  $(-\bar{u}, 3\bar{u})$ , to je at. množina  
v  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\psi \in C^1((-\bar{u}, 3\bar{u}))$ , tedy má om. derivaci na  $[0, 2\pi]$ ,  
tedy je lip. na  $[0, 2\pi]$ , tedy  $\mathcal{H}^1(A_2) < \infty$ , tedy

$$\mathcal{H}^2(A_2) = 0.$$

ad "nebo":  $A_2 = A_{21} \cup A_{22}$ ,  $A_{21} = \{ [0, 0, r], [0, 0, -r] \}$ ,

pak  $\mathcal{H}^1(A_{21}) = 0$ , podležme  $A_{22} = A_2 \setminus A_{21}$ ,

$H = \left( -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ ,  $\psi: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\psi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -r \cos t \\ 0 \\ r \sin t \end{pmatrix}$ . Potom

$H$  je od. v  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\psi$  je prosté,  $C^1$ ,  $\psi(H) = A_{22}$ ,

$\psi'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} r \sin t \\ 0 \\ r \cos t \end{pmatrix}$ , vol  $\psi'(t) = \|\psi'(t)\| = r \quad \forall t$ ,

takže  $\psi$  je reg., a tedy  $\mathcal{H}^1(A_{21}) \stackrel{4F}{=} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} r dt = \pi r < \infty$ ,

takže  $\mathcal{H}^2(A_{21}) = 0$ .  $\Delta^p$

## 20.3. KŘIVKY, PLOCHY A JEJICH ORIENTACE

DEFINICE. Necht'  $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $k \leq m$ , a  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^m$  je  
nerozhodna! Rekneme, že  $M$  je  $k$ -dimenzionální  
plocha ( $k$ -plocha) v  $\mathbb{R}^m$ , jestliže pro každé  
 $x \in M$  existuje  $G \subset \mathbb{R}^k$  otevřená a regulární  
homeomorfismus  $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  taková, že  
 $x \in \varphi(G)$ ,  $\varphi(G) \subset M$  a  $\varphi(G)$  je otevřená v  $M$ .

POZNÁMKA. Je-li  $G \subset \mathbb{R}^k$  otevřená a neprázdná,

$\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  je regulární homeomorfismus,

pak  $\varphi(G)$  je  $\varepsilon$ -plocha.

(Nebát  $\varphi(G)$  je otevřená ve  $\varphi(G)$ .)

Cíl: Chceme rozhodnout, zda

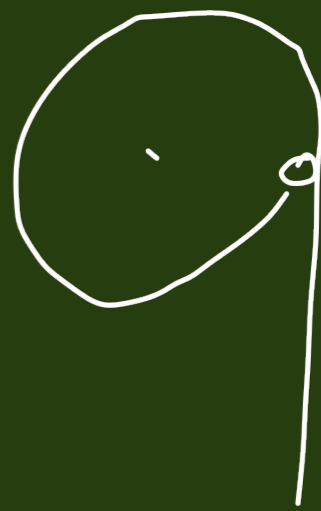
1)  $\{0\} \times (0,1)^2$  je 2-plocha v  $\mathbb{R}^3$



$$2) \quad G = (-5, 2\pi)$$

$$\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \end{pmatrix}, \quad t \in [-5, 0]$$

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \end{pmatrix}, & t \in [-5, 0] \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}, & t \in (0, 2\pi) \end{cases}$$



7 to 1-plota v  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?