

ISTITUZIONI DI GEOMETRIA

SUPERIORE

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①

Sia data la famiglia di superficie in \mathbb{R}^3 $\mathcal{I}_\alpha : f_\alpha = x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - \alpha = 0$ $\alpha \neq 0$

Determinare una distribuzione involutoria Δ che le ammetta come s. variaz. integrali

②

Determinare l'algebra di die di $SU(n)$

③

In $(\mathbb{R}^2, \omega = dq \wedge dp)$, Determinare $\alpha = \alpha(q)$ (locia) in modo che il campo vettoriale

$$X = \alpha(q) \frac{\partial}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p}$$

risulti hamiltoniano.

Tempo a disposizione: 1h

Le risposte vanno adeguatamente scrivibili

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f_d = x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - d \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

determinare Δ , restr. involutoria, con
minima le $f_d = 0$ come s. varie intercali

Sol. $df_d = \underbrace{\alpha dx + \beta dy + \gamma dz}_w = 0$

$$X = \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in C^6(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

Impariamo

$$w(X) = 0 \quad \text{Si ha:}$$

$$\alpha x - \beta y - \gamma z = 0$$

$$\text{Scegliamo } \beta = 0; \quad \alpha x - \gamma z = 0$$

$$\text{e } \alpha = \gamma \Rightarrow \gamma = x$$

$$X_1 = z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

Successivamente pariamo sol. y. $\gamma = 0$

$$\alpha x - \beta y = 0 \quad \text{e } \alpha = y, \beta = x$$

$$X_2 = y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \langle X_1, X_2 \rangle \quad [X_1, X_2] = -y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

comprova

$$\begin{vmatrix} z & 0 & x \\ y & +x & 0 \\ 0 & +z & -y \end{vmatrix} = -xyz + xyz = 0 \quad \text{?}$$

② Determinare l'algebra di lie di $SU(n)$

$$SU(n) = \{ U \mid U^*U = UU^* = I, \det U = 1 \}$$

$$U = I + \varepsilon A + O(\varepsilon) \quad \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{piccolo}$$

$$U^* = I + \varepsilon A^* + O(\varepsilon)$$

$$UU^* = U^*U = I \quad \text{dunque, al prim'ordine}$$

$$A + A^* = 0 \quad A^* = -A \quad A \text{ antisim.}$$

$$\text{da } \det U = 1 \quad \text{si trova posto } U = e^{\varepsilon A}$$

$$\text{con } A + A^* = 0 \quad 1 = \det e^{\varepsilon A} = e^{\varepsilon \text{tr} A} \Rightarrow \text{tr} A = 0$$

③ In $(\mathbb{H}^2, \omega = dq \wedge dp)$ determinare $\alpha = \alpha(q)$
in modo che

$$X = \alpha(q) \frac{\partial}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \quad \text{ha hamiltoniano}$$

$$\text{sol. } d i_X \omega = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d [\alpha(q) \wedge dp - dq] = 0$$

$$d\alpha \wedge dp = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial q} \wedge dq \wedge dp = 0$$

$$0 = \underset{\text{oppure}}{\underset{=}{\mathcal{L}_X}} \omega = \mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial q}} (dq \wedge dp) + \mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial p}} (dq \wedge dp) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial q} \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \text{cost}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial q}} dq) \wedge dp + dq \wedge \mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial q}} (dp) + (\mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial p}} dq) \wedge dp + dq \wedge \mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial p}} (dp) \\ & = d(\mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial q}} q) \wedge dp \quad \parallel \quad \text{d} \mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial q}} p \quad \parallel \quad \text{d} \mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial p}} q \quad \parallel \quad \text{d} \mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial p}} p \\ & = d\alpha \wedge dp + 0 + 0 + 0 = d\alpha \wedge dp. \end{aligned}$$