Sia Σ una linea tesa

$\Gamma_1 \quad \Gamma_2 S \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $f(0) = 0$

$\Gamma_2(s) = a \cdot s$

$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$ che la rotazione $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$

Sia S ogni due lunghezza $\alpha \in \Gamma(\Sigma)$

$A(\Sigma) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \|\alpha(\theta)\|^2 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \|a \cdot \alpha\|^2 d\theta$

$a = \Gamma(\Sigma)$

esse se α unica proiettiva

$\forall \quad V \to S, \quad \forall(\alpha) \geq 0$

le volte $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' & \Sigma' \\ S' & S' \end{pmatrix}$ è Γ_2 tale $\forall$

è conseguente a $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \Sigma \\ S & S \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow$

$\exists \quad H \in GL(3)$ tuttle t.c.

$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' & \Sigma' \\ S' & S' \end{pmatrix} = {}^t H \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \Sigma \\ S & S \end{pmatrix} H$

$\Delta\Sigma \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' & \Sigma' \\ S' & S' \end{pmatrix} = \Delta\Sigma(H) \cdot \Delta\Sigma \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \Sigma \\ S & S \end{pmatrix} \cdot \Delta\Sigma(H)$

$\Delta\Sigma(H) \cdot \Delta\Sigma \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \Sigma \\ S & S \end{pmatrix}$

dalle H $\exists$ è unica di tutte

dove

$\Gamma_2(\Sigma, \lambda, \Psi + \rho, \Psi, \lambda, \Psi) \cdot \Delta\Sigma_\rho \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \Sigma \\ S & S \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f \\ f \end{pmatrix} = {}^t H \begin{pmatrix} f_\Sigma & f_S \\ f_S & f_S \end{pmatrix} H \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f \\ f \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} f^\Sigma \\ f^S \end{pmatrix} = H \begin{pmatrix} f^\Sigma \\ f^S \end{pmatrix}$

$\Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda = \Gamma_2 f + \rho \Psi \Gamma_2 f$

Sempre

$\Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \Psi f$

$\Gamma_2 \Psi + \Gamma_2 \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f$ $\Delta\Sigma \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \Sigma \\ S & S \end{pmatrix}$

$\Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f + \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \Psi \Gamma_2 f$

$\|\Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f\| \leq \|\Gamma_2 \Psi\| \cdot \|\Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f\|$

$a = \Gamma(\Sigma)$ $\|\Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f\| \leq$

Vediamo un "trucco" in cui Ψ $\Gamma_2 \Psi$ Ψ sappiamo Ψ

$\Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f = \Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f$

$\Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f = \Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f$

$a = \Gamma(\Sigma)$

$\Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f = \Gamma_2 \Psi + \Psi \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2 \lambda \Psi f