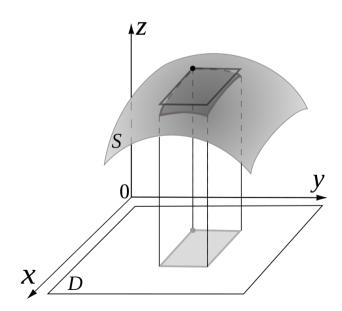
ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES PARCIALES

INTEGRALES

2023-1

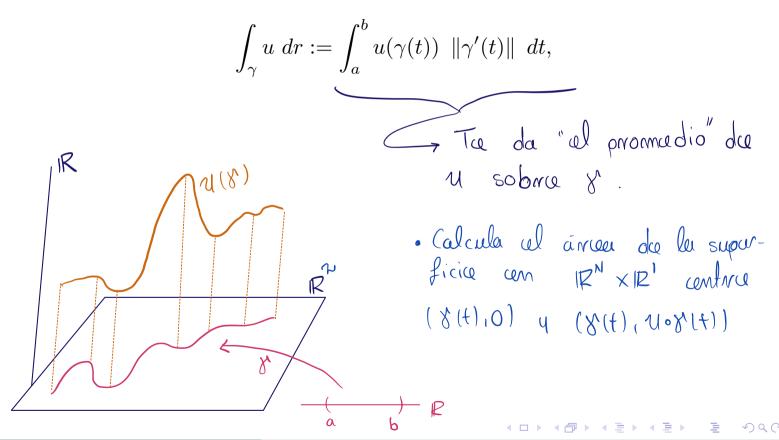


OBJETIVOS:

- Revisor le noción de integral sobre una hiparsuparficie un R^
- · Vur los tuoriemas que la conjectam con la integral usual un RN
- · Ver ejumples

Integral sobre una curva

función $u: \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}$ sobre una curva $\gamma: [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}^N$ suave o suave a trozos como

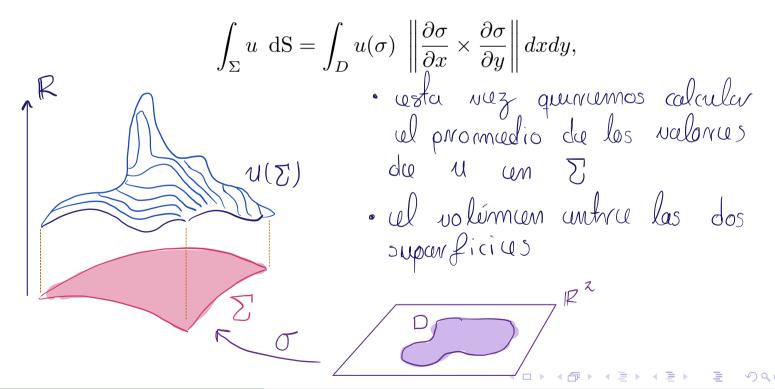


Hacumos ustimación con redungules y particionnes de l'dominio 3; €(ti, ti+1) de la curva Si Atili=1....m les pourtición de (a,b) com sus respectivos 3%'s : area estimada X(+;+1) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\chi_{i}(\chi_{i})| (+1+1-+1) n(\chi_{i}(\chi_{i}))$ 8(t:) $\tilde{\alpha}_{i}(\mathcal{A}) = \left(\chi(\mathcal{A}_{i+1}) - \chi(\mathcal{A}_{i}) \right) \cdot \mathcal{U}\left(\chi(\mathcal{A}_{i})\right)$ Sima de Riemann para de rectangulo = \8'(\frac{7}{4}) \ (\tau_{1+1} - \tau_{1}') \ U(\8'(\72)) (1(x(t)) 1x'(t) 1 dt

Superficies en \mathbb{R}^3

Sea Σ una superficie inmersa en \mathbb{R}^3 con parametrización $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3) : D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$.

Si Ω es un abierto en \mathbb{R}^3 que contiene a Σ y $u:\Omega\to\mathbb{R}$ es una función continua, entonces la integral de superficie de u sobre Σ es



Le nuevo aproximamos por cubos: See Q: m cuadrado en Q a:=(t:,s:),b:=(t:,s:+l:),c:=(t:+l:,s:) d: = (t:+l:, S:+l:) y 3:6 Q: U(Qi) o(d: o(q;) $\begin{array}{l} \text{volumen} \\ \text{del cubo} = \mathcal{U}(\sigma(9^\circ_i)) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \left| (\sigma(b_i) - \sigma(a_i)) \times (\sigma(d_i) - \sigma(a_i)) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \left(\sigma(c_i) - \sigma(a_i) \right) \times (\sigma(d_i) - \sigma(a_i)) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \left(\sigma(c_i) - \sigma(a_i) \right) \times \left(\sigma(d_i) - \sigma(a_i) \right) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{c}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right| \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{a}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{a}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{a}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{a}_i) \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde{a}_i) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} (\widetilde$

Sea (Qi) ma partición finita de D de acadrados ladoli

$$= \sum_{i} u(\sigma(\mathfrak{g}_{i})) \left[\frac{1}{2} \left|\frac{2\sigma(\tilde{b}_{i})}{2\eta(\tilde{b}_{i})} \times \frac{2\sigma(\tilde{a}_{i})}{2\sigma(\tilde{a}_{i})}\right| + \frac{1}{2} \left|\frac{2\sigma(\tilde{a}_{i})}{2\sigma(\tilde{a}_{i})} \times \frac{2\sigma(\tilde{a}_{i})}{2\eta(\tilde{a}_{i})}\right| \right] l_{i}^{2}$$
que us ama suma du Riceman para la integral

$$\int_{\Omega} u(\sigma) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} \right| dxdy$$

HIPERSUPERFICIES EN \mathbb{R}^N

Ahora consideremos una hipersuperficie Σ inmersa en \mathbb{R}^N con parametrización $\sigma: D \subset \mathbb{R}^{N-1} \to \mathbb{R}^N$.

Si Ω es un abierto en \mathbb{R}^N que contiene a Σ y $u:\Omega\to\mathbb{R}$ es una función continua, entonces la integral de superficie de u sobre Σ es

$$\int_{\Sigma} u \, dS = \int_{D} u(\sigma(y)) \left| \det_{N} \left[\partial_{y_{1}} \sigma(y), \cdots, \partial_{y_{N-1}} \sigma(y), \, \widehat{n}(y) \right] \right| dy,$$

donde

$$\partial q_1^* \sigma(q) = \begin{bmatrix} \partial q_1^* \sigma_1(q) \\ \partial q_1^* \sigma_2(q) \\ \vdots \\ \partial q_1^* \sigma_N(q) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\partial u_{1}^{\circ} \sigma(u) = \begin{cases} \partial u_{1}^{\circ} \sigma_{2}(u) \\ \partial u_{1}^{\circ} \sigma_{2}(u) \\ \vdots \\ \partial u_{n}^{\circ} \sigma_{N}(u) \end{cases} \qquad \begin{array}{c} q \quad \hat{m}(u) \text{ as all newfor mormal} \\ \text{unitaria al subaspacio} \\ \sigma'(u) \left(\mathbb{R}^{N-1} \right) \end{cases}$$

EDP's

Noviembre, 2022

EJEMPLOS

Relación del volumen de $B = \mathbb{R}^n$ con $T(3) = \int_{x^3-1}^{\infty} dx$ $\Pi^{N12} = \int \mathcal{Q}^{-1\chi 1^{2}} d\chi = \int \mathcal{Q}^{-1\chi 2} dS d3$ $= \int \mathcal{A}_{N-1}(\partial \mathcal{B}_{r}(0)) \mathcal{Q}^{-1\chi 2} d3 d3$ $= \int \mathcal{A}_{N-1}(\partial \mathcal{B}_{r}(0)) \mathcal{Q}^{-1\chi 2} d3 d3$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega_1 N \gamma^{N-1} Q^{-\gamma^2} d\gamma$ $= \frac{W_1N}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{N^{-2}}{2} Q^{-S} dS = \frac{W_1N}{2} T(\frac{N}{2})$ $\frac{N}{2} - 1$

Finalmente usamos la identidad
$$3\Gamma(3) = \Gamma(3+1)$$

 Ψ así $W_1 = \frac{\Pi^{N/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{N}{2}+1)}$

• Area de $\partial B_1(0)$ en IR^3 Sea $\sigma(x,y) = \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2+y^2}, \frac{2y}{1+x^2+y^2}, \frac{x^2+y^2-1}{1+x^2+y^2}\right)$ le proyection esterne grafica innuersa en el polo morte

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \right| dx du = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \frac{4}{(1+x^{2}+4^{2})^{2}} dx du = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{(1+\pi^{2})^{2}} dx du$$

$$= 8\pi \left(\frac{\pi}{(1+\pi^{2})^{2}} dx \right) = 4\pi$$

Unhomices, un coordanadas polevies $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = v$, $x = \operatorname{avctan}\left[\frac{y}{x}\right]$

 $\left|\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y}\right|^2 = \left|\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x}\right|^2 \left|\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y}\right|^2 \sin^2(\theta)$ amy de forman

 $= \frac{1}{(1+x^2+u^2)^8} \left| 16 \left(1+x^2+u^2\right)^4 \right|$

:. arrea de 28, (0) = 4T.

0 = To som ortogenales

Nota
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}{(1+\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 pull 5

Teoremas de integración por partes y formulas de Green

Sea Ω un abierto acotado con frontera clase \mathcal{C}^1 en \mathbb{R}^N .

Teorema 1 (de Green-Gauss)

 $Si\ u: \overline{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R} \ es \ clase\ \mathcal{C}^1,$

$$\int_{\Omega} u_{x_i} \ dx = \int_{\partial \Omega} u \widehat{n}_i \ dS.$$

Teorema 2 (Integración por partes)

 $Si\ u, v: \overline{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R} \ son \ clase \ \mathcal{C}^1,$

$$\int_{\Omega} u_{x_i} v \ dx = -\int_{\Omega} u v_{x_i} \ dx + \int_{\partial \Omega} u \widehat{n}_i \ dS.$$

Teorema 3 (Identidades de Green)

 $Si\ u, v: \overline{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R} \ son \ clase \ \mathcal{C}^2.$

(a)
$$\int_{\Omega} \Delta u \ dx = \int_{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \widehat{n}} \ dS, \ donde \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \widehat{n}} \ es \ la \ derivada \ de \ u \ en \ la \ dirección \ del vector normal exterior unitario $\widehat{n}, \ i.e., \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \widehat{n}} := \nabla u \cdot \widehat{n}.$$$

(b)
$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \ dx = -\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v \ dx + \int_{\partial \Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \widehat{n}} \ dS$$

EDP's