

13.장. Vector Functions

함수 $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 일변수 함수

정리역

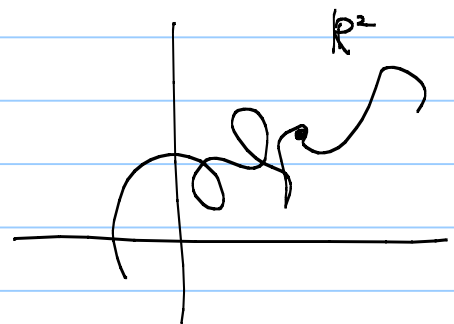
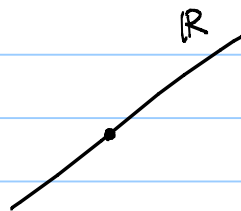
공역



$\mathbb{R}^1, \mathbb{R}^3, \dots$

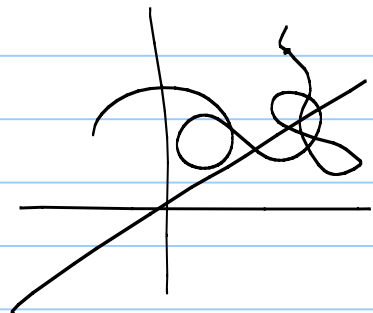
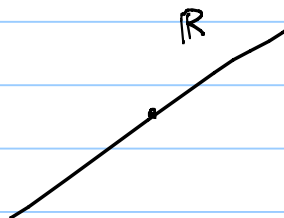
: vector functions

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$



"평면곡선"

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$



"공간곡선"

"성분함수"

$\vec{r}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

,

$\vec{r}(t) = (r_1(t), r_2(t), r_3(t))$

$= r_1(t) \vec{i} + r_2(t) \vec{j} + r_3(t) \vec{k}$

$(\vec{i} = (1, 0, 0), \vec{j} = (0, 1, 0), \vec{k} = (0, 0, 1))$

연속: 벡터 함수의 극한

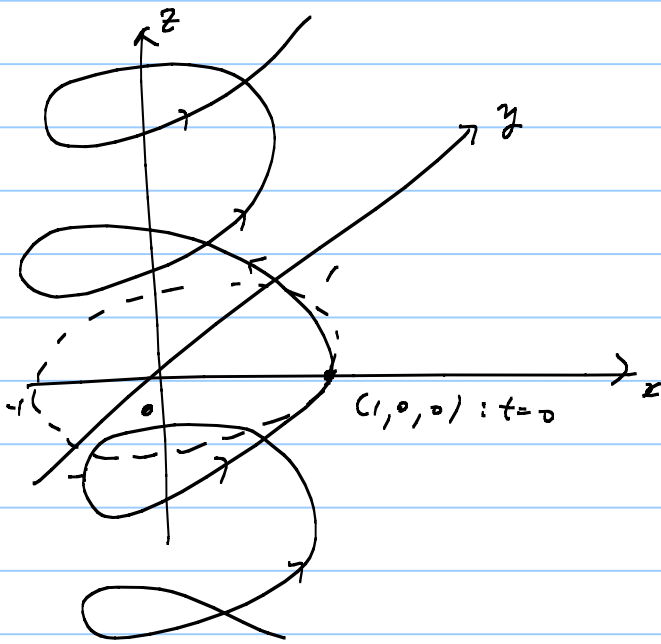
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \vec{r}(t) := \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow a} r_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} r_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} r_3(t) \right)$$

벡터함수의 연속

$\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(a)$ 일 때,
 \vec{r} 은 a 에서 연속이라고 한다.

(즉, \vec{r} 의 성분함수들이 모두 a 에서 연속이다.)

예) $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, t) \rightarrow$ "나선 helix"



벡터함수의 미분

$$\vec{r}(t) = (r_1(t), r_2(t), r_3(t))$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{r} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$:= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t+h) - \vec{r}(t)}{h}$$

Note 만일 이 극한이 존재하면, 그 결과는 다시 벡터함수가 된다.

예) $\vec{r}(t) = (1+t^3, e^{-t}, \sin t)$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t+h) - \vec{r}(t)}{h}$$

$$\uparrow$$

결과

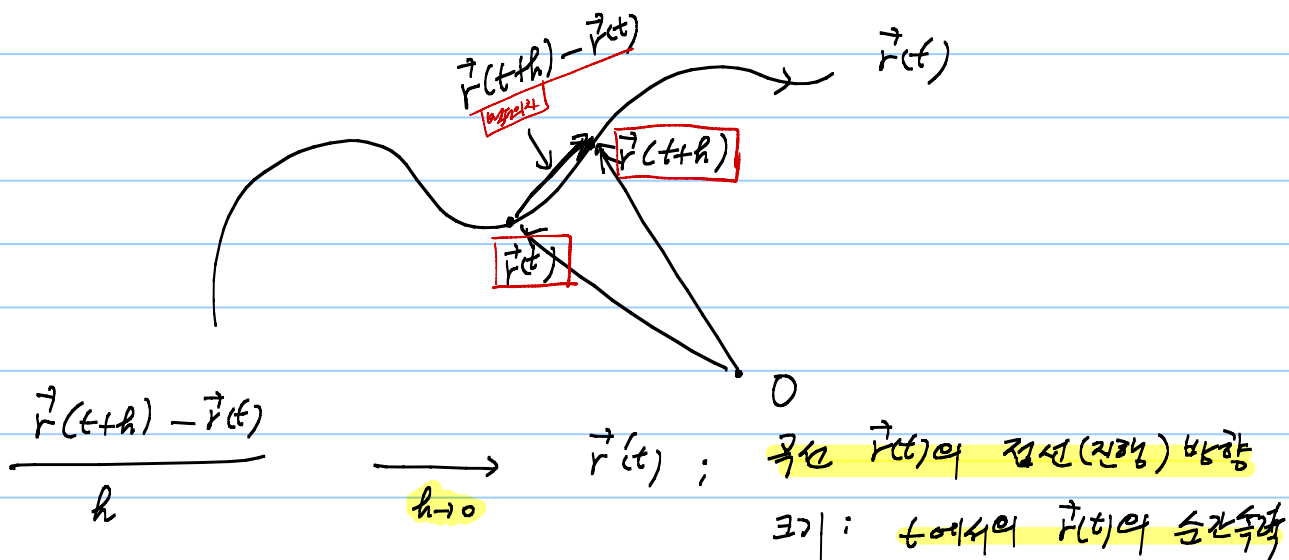
$$= (3t^2, -e^{-t}, \cos t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\vec{r}(t+h) - \vec{r}(t)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+(t+h)^3, e^{-(t+h)}, \sin(t+h)) - (1+t^3, e^{-t}, \sin t)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\{1+(t+h)^3\} - \{1+t^3\}, e^{-(t+h)} - e^{-t}, \sin(t+h) - \sin t)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\{1+(t+h)^3\} - \{1+t^3\}}{h}, \frac{e^{-(t+h)} - e^{-t}}{h}, \frac{\sin(t+h) - \sin t}{h} \right) \\
 &= \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{1+(t+h)^3\} - \{1+t^3\}}{h}, \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-(t+h)} - e^{-t}}{h}, \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(t+h) - \sin t}{h} \right) \\
 &= \left((1+t^3)', (e^{-t})', (\sin t)' \right) \\
 &= (3t^2, -e^{-t}, \cos t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\vec{r}(t) = (r_1(t), r_2(t), r_3(t))$ 이다.
 $\vec{r}'(t) = (r_1'(t), r_2'(t), r_3'(t))$ 이다.

벡터 함수의 미분의 미학적 의미

$$\vec{r}'(t) := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t+h) - \vec{r}(t)}{h}$$



$\therefore \vec{r}'(t) : \vec{r}(t) \text{의 "속도 벡터"}$

이때, t 는 시간을 생각하면 된다.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \vec{r}''(t) : \text{가속도 벡터} \\ \vec{F} = m \vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{F}(t) = m \vec{r}''(t) \end{array} \right)$$

Longer Longer \Rightarrow 가속도 벡터

벡터 함수의 미분의 성질

$$1. \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{u}(t) \pm \vec{v}(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{u}(t) \pm \frac{d}{dt} \vec{v}(t)$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dt} (c \cdot \vec{u}(t)) = c \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \vec{u}(t)$$

$$3. \frac{d}{dt} (f(t) \cdot \vec{u}(t)) = f'(t) \cdot \vec{u}(t) + f(t) \vec{u}'(t)$$

↑ scalar 곱 ↑ vector 곱

$$4. \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{u}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t)) = \vec{u}'(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) + \vec{u}(t) \cdot \vec{v}'(t)$$

$$5. \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}(t)) = \underline{\vec{u}'(t) \times \vec{v}(t)} + \vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}'(t)$$

(ID)

$$6. \frac{d}{dt} \vec{u}(f(t)) = \vec{u}'(f(t)) \cdot f'(t)$$

Check
여 볼 것.

ex) $\vec{r}(t)$ 3차원 vector 곱.

$$|\vec{r}(t)| \equiv C, \quad \forall t$$

구면 곡선 은 임의의 원의 부분과 일치한다.

$$\Rightarrow \text{구상: } \underline{\vec{r}(t)} \perp \underline{\vec{r}'(t)}, \quad \forall t$$

Proof

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} (|\vec{r}(t)|^2) = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}(t))$$

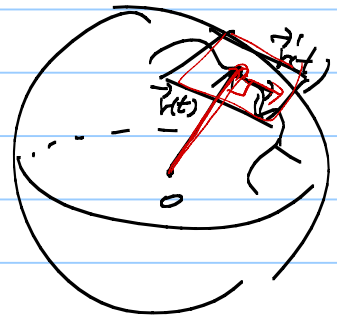
$$= \vec{r}'(t) \cdot \vec{r}(t) + \vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t)$$

$$= 2 \vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t)$$

///

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} C^2$$

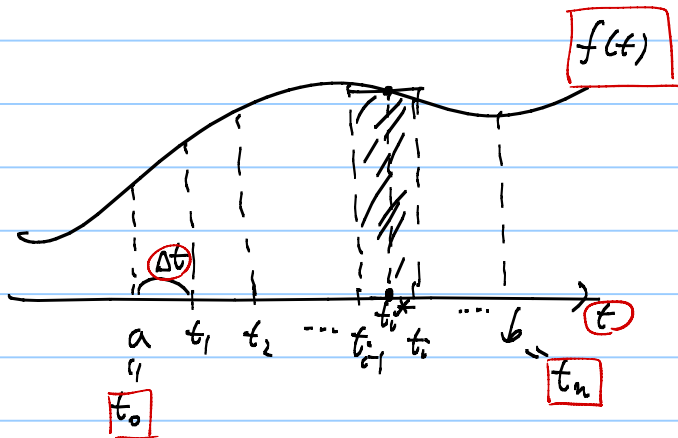
답 0



보통 함수의 적분.

우선 scalar 함수의 적분:

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \boxed{f(t_i^*)} \cdot \Delta t$$



$$\Delta t = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$t_i = t_0 + i \cdot \Delta t$$

이 구간에서 $[t_{i-1}, t_i] \Rightarrow t_i^*$

Vector 함수의 적분. \rightarrow Vector 함수 적분

$$\int_a^b \vec{r}(t) dt := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}(t_i^*) \Delta t$$

예를 $\vec{r}(t) = (f(t), g(t), h(t))$ 라고 하자.

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b \vec{r}(t) dt = \left(\int_a^b f(t) dt, \int_a^b g(t) dt, \int_a^b h(t) dt \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n (f(t_i^*), g(t_i^*), h(t_i^*)) \cdot \Delta t$$

$$= \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(t_i^*) \Delta t, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n g(t_i^*) \Delta t, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n h(t_i^*) \Delta t \right)$$

Scalar 함수의 경우: $F(t)$ 가 $f(t)$ 의 원시함수라면 ($\Rightarrow F'(t) = f(t)$)

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a) : \text{"미적분학의 기본정리"}$$

vector 함수의 경우: $\vec{R}(t)$ 가 $\vec{r}(t)$ 의 원시함수라면 ($\Rightarrow \vec{R}'(t) = \vec{r}(t)$)

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b \vec{r}(t) dt = \vec{R}(b) - \vec{R}(a)$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (f(t), g(t), h(t))$$

$$\vec{R}(t) = (F(t), G(t), H(t))$$

$$F' = f, G' = g, H' = h$$

|| 배열 함수에 관한 미적분학의 기본 정리 ||

$$\left(\int_a^b f(t) dt, \int_a^b g(t) dt, \int_a^b h(t) dt \right) = \begin{pmatrix} F(b), G(b), H(b) \\ - (F(a), G(a), H(a)) \end{pmatrix}$$

미적분학의
기본 정리

$$\rightarrow \parallel \begin{pmatrix} F(b) - F(a), G(b) - G(a), H(b) - H(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

예) $\vec{r}(t) = (2 \cos t, \sin t, 2t) = 2 \cos t \vec{i} + \sin t \vec{j} + 2t \vec{k}$

$$\Rightarrow \int \vec{r}(t) dt = \int 2 \cos t dt \vec{i} + \int \sin t dt \vec{j} + \int 2t dt \vec{k}$$

↑
부정적분

$$= (2 \sin t + C_1) \vec{i} + (-\cos t + C_2) \vec{j} + (t^2 + C_3) \vec{k}$$

$$= \underbrace{(2 \sin t \vec{i} - \cos t \vec{j} + t^2 \vec{k})}_{\vec{R}(t)} + \underbrace{(C_1 \vec{i} + C_2 \vec{j} + C_3 \vec{k})}_{\vec{C}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \vec{r}(t) dt = \vec{R}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \vec{R}(0) = \left(2, 0, \frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) - (0, -1, 0)$$

↑
배열 함수에 관한
미적분학의 기본 정리

$$= \underline{\underline{\left(2, 1, \frac{\pi^2}{4}\right)}}$$

1. 다음 함수의 편미분 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 을 구하시오.

(a) $f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$

(b) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

(c) $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

(d) $f(x,y) = e^{-x} \sin(x+y)$

(e) $f(x,y) = \ln(x^2 + 5y^2)$