

BTA

§1 Umfasst Mengenlehre im \mathbb{R}^n ($n \geq 2$)

\mathbb{R}^n

$x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$

$$p(x, y) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot y_i - \text{det} \cdot \text{hyp}$$

EN.

D $\subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

Term $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ nötige

1. Engpass (-) D, es ist $\exists \delta > 0 : B(a, \delta) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \delta p(x, a) < \delta\} \subset D$
2. lochig (-) D, es ist $\exists \delta > 0 : B(a, \delta) \cap D = \emptyset$
3. Symmetrie (-) D, es ist noch ein Punkt (-) a zweiter kann $(-) \in D$, dann $a \in (-) \notin D$
4. Hypothese (-) D, es ist noch ein Punkt (-) a zweiter kann $(-) \in D$

Umfasst D nötige

1. ausgeschlossen, es kann keine sein (-) ab Engpass (-) D
2. ganz, es $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus D$ - ausgeschlossen (\Leftrightarrow D ausgeschlossen bei klarer Hypothese muss $D = \mathbb{R}^n$ sein)
3. beschrieben, es noch eine gleiche (-) umfasst D noch ausgeschlossen
4. abgrenzen, es noch ausgeschlossen in beschreibe
5. $\bar{D} = D \cup \{-\text{hyp } (-) D\}$ - ganz ausgeschlossen D.
6. ausgeschlossen, es noch ausgeschlossen durch D $\text{diam } D < +\infty$
 $\text{diam } D = \sup_{x, y \in D} p(x, y)$
7. komplettiert, es noch ausgeschlossen zusammengesetzt

§ 7.2 Мера Моргана

$P \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $P \in \mathbb{R}^3$

P -ын-бо бөрз \rightarrow моногранное ТН.

[0.1] $\forall P \in \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mu(P) \geq 0$:

$$1. P_1 \cong P_2 \Rightarrow \mu(P_1) = \mu(P_2)$$

$$2. \mu(P_1 \cup P_2) = \mu(P_1) + \mu(P_2), \text{ even } P_1 \cap P_2 \text{ не имеет общего}$$



$$3. \text{ even } E - \text{эг хб } \delta/\mathbb{R}^2 (\text{эс хб } \delta/\mathbb{R}^3), \text{ то } \mu(E) = 1$$

$$\text{из 2) } \text{и } \mu(P) \geq 0 \Rightarrow P_1 \subseteq P_2 \quad \mu(P_1) \leq \mu(P_2)$$

• оч. оч. $n=2, 3$

$n \geq 4$ - наимен. доказательства $n=3$

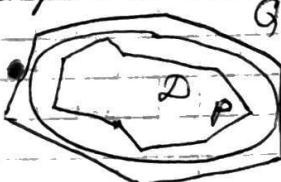
[0.2] $\bigcup D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ - орд. ин-бо, P -ын-бо бөрз δ/\mathbb{R}^n

$$\text{так } \mu(P) = \mu^*(D) - \text{нужна мера}$$

$P \subseteq D$

$$\text{так } \mu(Q) = \mu^*(D) - \text{нужна мера} \quad \text{так } \mu^*(D) = \mu^*(D)$$

$D \subseteq Q$



[0.3] even $\mu_*^D = \mu^*(D)$, то D нэг-ээс эзлэхээний мера

$$\mu(D) = \mu^*(D) = \mu^*(D) - \text{нера } \mathcal{M} \text{ на. } D$$

$$\text{Энэ } \not\exists P \subset D \quad \mu^*(P) = 0$$

Задача: ие бөрзийн орд. ин-бо мера нэгжийн мера

$n=2$ хбагын фу

худалдааны ТН

7.3 Континуум изм-и

1) $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ - ож-и изм-и

$$(D \text{ изм-и изогд}) \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists P, Q \in \mathcal{P}: P \subseteq D \subseteq Q \text{ и } \mu(Q) - \mu(P) < \varepsilon)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{Доказ., } \mu(D) = \mu_* = \mu^*. \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists P \in \mathcal{P}: P \subseteq D \text{ и } \mu(D) - \mu(P) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \exists Q \in \mathcal{P}: Q \subseteq D \text{ и } \mu(Q) - \mu(D) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists P, Q \in \mathcal{P}: P \subseteq D \subseteq Q \text{ и } \mu(Q) - \mu(P) < \varepsilon$$

\Rightarrow

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ фиксир. $\exists P, Q \in \mathcal{P}$

$$P \subseteq D \subseteq Q$$

$$\mu(P) = \mu_* \leq \mu^*(D) \leq \mu(Q) \Rightarrow \mu^*(D) - \mu_*(D) \leq \mu(Q) - \mu(P) < \varepsilon$$

$$\stackrel{\text{так}}{\Rightarrow} \mu_*(D) = \mu^*(D), \text{ т.е. } D \text{ изм-и изогд}$$

0.4

Мн-и $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ имеет свойство изогд, если $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists Q \in \mathcal{P}: D \subseteq Q \text{ и } \mu(Q) < \varepsilon$

\overline{D}

из-и

$(\text{Мн-и } D \text{ изм-и изогд}) \Leftrightarrow (\overline{D} \text{ имеет свойство изогд})$

$\delta: \overline{D} \subseteq \overline{Q \setminus P}$ - изогд

$$\mu(\overline{Q \setminus P}) = \mu(Q) - \mu(P) < \varepsilon \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(настолько,} \\ \text{как нам хоч-т.)} \end{array}$$

T-2) $\cup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} f([a, b])$, $f(x) \geq 0$ na $[a, b]$, Tong

$D = \{(x_i) \mid x \in [a, b], 0 \leq x \leq f(x)\}$ - ugyen no Menggong

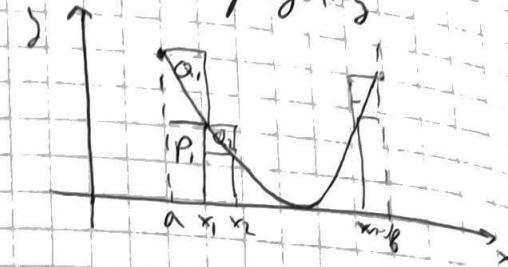
Δ : 6 pojed $\mathcal{I} = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n$ oys $[a, b]$

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$$

$$m_i = \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x), M_i = \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x), \varepsilon = \frac{1}{n}$$

P_i - maks c oan $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$, bate m_i

Q_i - nyo-k c oan $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$, bate M_i



$$P = \bigcup_{i=1}^n P_i - \text{menggong sen}$$

$$Q = \bigcup_{i=1}^n Q_i - \text{menggong sen}$$

$$\mu(Q) - \mu(P) = \sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i) \varepsilon = S(f, \mathcal{I}) - I(f, \mathcal{I})$$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists P, Q \in \mathcal{P} : P \subseteq D \subseteq Q \quad \mu(Q) - \mu(P) = \varepsilon$, ne no ygung
D - menggong (kelaing)

§2 Gramotore unneyantara Pamaan, qm cb-fn

nt. Oys kp uan. $\cup D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ - oys, jaman, abu-ae jaman

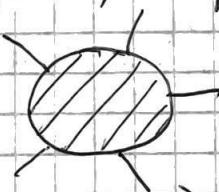
odnacun

(A)

Neku uan oys D, neoy. (nozme, nee.uan)



'ne abu
jaman
odn.'



'ne abu.jam
odn.'



'ne abu. chayun'

$n=1$ $[a, b]$ - oys, jaman, jaman (a, b)

~~oys~~ $\{0, 1\} \cup D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ygabn (A). 6 pojed $\mathcal{I} = \{D_i\}_{i=1}^N$

nu-ho D na uzun nu-ho D_i :

$$1) D = \bigcup_{i=1}^N D_i$$

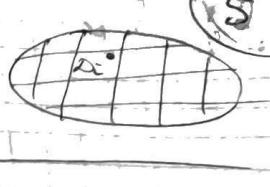
2) D_i ne uan odnuk bungys (-)

3) D_i - jaman odnun b $\mathbb{R}^n \quad \forall i \in \overline{1, N}$

$\forall i \neq j, N \quad (\exists) M_i \in D_i; \text{page } \tau \text{ c mnozynem } (\exists) \{M_i\}$

$(\tau, \{M_i\})$

$\sqcup \text{ gran } S: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



$$\delta_\tau(S, \{M_i\}) = \sum_{i=1}^N S(M_i) \cdot \mu(D_i) - \text{num. czwarcia}$$

$\tau(i) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \dim(D_i) - \text{koef.-ka page } \tau$

Przykaz na mnozyno page τ mnozynem $(\exists) \{M_i\}$

0.2 Znac I nazywa mnozynem mnozynem czwarcia. Przykaz ym $\tau(\tau) \rightarrow 0$, em $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall (\tau, \{M_i\}) (\tau(\tau) < \delta \Rightarrow |\delta_\tau(S, \{M_i\}) - I| < \varepsilon)$

$$I = \lim_{\tau(\tau) \rightarrow 0} \delta_\tau(S, \{M_i\})$$

0.3 $S: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ nazywa mnozynem na Riemannem kde $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, em

$$\exists I \in \mathbb{R}: I = \lim_{\tau(\tau) \rightarrow 0} \delta_\tau(S, \{M_i\}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Oznac. } \delta \in R(D) \\ I = \int_D f(M) d\mu \end{array} \right.$$

$$n=2 \quad I = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$n=3 \quad I = \iiint_D f(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$I = \int_D \int \dots \int f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

Zauważmy: Oznaczenie ch-lu kramniu mnozynem. co mnozynem c anomorfizmami ch-banej oznaczeniu mnozynem (no em rabi)

2. Neadsa ym. numeru.

[T.1] \exists $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \tau \in \mathbb{R} \forall f \in \mathcal{F} \quad |f(\tau) - f(0)| < \epsilon$.

Esim $f \in \mathcal{F}$, $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \tau \in \mathbb{R} \quad |f(\tau) - f(0)| < \epsilon$

D: Doms $\exists \tau \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta(\epsilon) > 0 \forall (t, \{M_i\}) \quad (|t| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(t) - f(0)| < \epsilon)$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \tau \in \mathbb{R} \quad |f(\tau) - f(0)| < \epsilon$

$$\text{Def } I-1 < \sum_{i=1}^N f(M_i) \cdot \mu(D_i) < I+1$$

\exists τ -ne abr oys na $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^N D_i$ \Rightarrow τ -ne abr oys na τ nummeri τ oymen negatsiyay D_i , kirmynep na D_1

qazak $(-) M_1, \dots, M_N$

$$\begin{aligned} I-1 - \sum_{i=2}^N f(M_i) D_i &< f(M_1) \cdot \mu(D_1) < I+1 - \sum_{i=2}^N f(M_i) D_i \\ \text{A1} \quad \mu(D_i) > 0, \quad \mu(D_1) > 0 & \quad \text{A2} \\ \forall M_i \in D_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{\mu(D_1)} < f(M_1) < \frac{A_2}{\mu(D_1)},$$

T.e. $f(M_1)$ oys na D_1 \boxed{N}

n.3 Cb-ba kyp num p

(i) Cymruu Dagoly

$\exists f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, D \subset \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ - yz ym (A)

f -oys na D

b $I = \{D_i\}$ ream b oys 1

$$m_i = \inf \{f(M) \mid M \in D_i\} \quad M_i = \sup \{f(M) \mid M \in D_i\}$$

$$\int f(S, t) = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \cdot \mu(D_i); \quad \int f(S, t) = \sum_{i=1}^N M_i \cdot \mu(D_i)$$

- nummeri n begizine cymruu Dagoly

Ob-la egnan Dagobj

$$1) \forall \tau \in \text{rg}(\tau) \setminus \{\mu_i\} \quad g(S, \{\mu_i\}) < \delta_2(\tau, \{\mu_i\}) < S(S, \{\mu_i\})$$
$$2) \text{eun } \tau_1, \tau_2 \in \tau_2(\tau_1 - \text{ugn}, \tau_2), \text{ so } g(S, \tau_1) \geq g(S, \tau_2), \text{ a}$$
$$S(S, \tau_1) \leq S(S, \tau_2)$$

$$3) \forall \tau_1, \tau_2 \quad g(S, \tau_1) \leq S(S, \tau_2)$$

Δ : normans ar-nø $n=1$

S/\mathcal{G}

[T.2] (Kommegn Dagobj)

$$\boxed{D \subset \mathbb{R}^n - \text{gg ym. (A)}, \quad S: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad S \text{-obj m D, Torgn}} \\ (f \in R(D)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \tau : S(f, \tau) - f(S, \tau) < \varepsilon)$$

Δ : Ar-nø egnan. egnass

[T.3]

$\boxed{f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \text{ D-gg.ym. (A).}}$

$$f \in R(D) \Rightarrow \lim_{\tau(\tau) \rightarrow 0} S(f, \tau) = \lim_{\tau(\tau) \rightarrow 0} f(S, \tau) = I; I = \int_D f(\frac{x}{\tau}) d\mu$$

Δ : Ar-nø egnan. egnas

[T.3] $\boxed{S: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \text{ D-gg.ym. (A) u } f \in C(D). \text{ Torgn}}$
 ~~$f \in C(D) \Rightarrow f \in R(D)$~~

Δ : D-obj u zamm b \mathbb{R}^m m-ko (kommegn). $f \in C(D) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow S$ pala. nengs m D, i.e. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 \forall x, y \in D$

$$(S(x, y)) < \delta \Rightarrow |S(x) - S(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu(D)}).$$

Torgn $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, no $\frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu(D)}$ kominen S u b $\mathcal{I} = \{D_i\}_{i=1}^N : \mu(\tau) < \delta$

$$\mu(\tau) = \max_{i=1, N} \text{diam}(D_i) < \delta \Rightarrow \forall x, y \in D_i \quad S(x, y) < \delta$$

$$S(S, \tau) - f(S, \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^N (M_i - m_i) \mu(D_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N (S(x_i) - S(y_i)) \mu(D_i) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu(D)} \sum_{i=1}^N (\mu(D_i)) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$M_i - m_i = \sup_{x \in D_i} S(x) - \inf_{y \in D_i} S(y) = \sup_{x, y \in D_i} |S(x) - S(y)|$$

$$\leq \sup_{x, y \in D_i} |S(x) - S(y)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu(D)}$$

$$\mu(D)$$

$\Rightarrow S \in R(D)$

к.п. доказ.

Задача: убедиться (A) в утверждении

дано: D - ограниченное, замкнутое измн. множества $\mu(D) = 0$

$$\mu(D) = 0$$

Если предположить ^{запоне} что $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ $\forall \delta > 0$ $\exists \eta > 0$ $\forall x, y \in D$ $|x - y| < \eta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \delta$

тогда f непр. на D и мы можем выбрать $\eta = \min\{\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n\}$

$\boxed{T-2'}$ \sqcup $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, D -неч. но. Множество $\{x \in D : f(x) = \infty\}$ конечное
 $(S \in R(D)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x, y \in D \quad |x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon)$

$\boxed{T-3'}$ \sqcup $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, D -неч. но. Множество $\{x \in D : f(x) = \infty\}$ конечное, f -непр. на D

$f \in R(D) \Rightarrow \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} S(f, \delta) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_D f(x) dx = I$, где $I = \int_D f(x) dx$

$\boxed{T-3'}$ \sqcup $f: \overline{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, D -неч. но. $S \in C(\overline{D})$, Тогда $S \in R(D)$

D : \overline{D} -непр., замкнутое-беск. (каскад), $S \in C(\overline{D}) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow f$ -непр. на $\overline{D} \setminus D \Rightarrow f$ -непр. на D , замкн. конечн. не-беск. непр. на D по T3

$\boxed{T-4}$ \sqcup $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ не-беск., D -неч. но. \mathcal{M} , замкн. конечн.; $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, непр. на $D \setminus E$, где $E \subset D$, f -непр. на D .

Если $\mu(E) = 0$, то $f \in R(D)$

E -неч. (-) раздроблен. непр. ф-и f

Δ : f -непр. на $D \Leftrightarrow \exists C > 0 \quad \forall x \in D \quad |f(x)| \leq C$

$(E) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists P \in \mathcal{P} \quad E \subset P \quad \mu(P) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4C}$



$\tilde{D} = \overline{D \setminus P}$ - неч. но. не-беск. \leftarrow ? нет

$\mathcal{S} \in R(D)$ no T 3', i.e. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \tau = \{\tilde{D}_i\}_{i=1}^N : S(S, \tau) - f(S, \tau) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

b) $\tau = P \cup \{\tilde{D}_i\}_{i=1}^N$ - part of $D = \tilde{D} \cup P$

$$S(S, \tau) - f(S, \tau) = M_0 - m_0 + \sum_{i=1}^N (M_i - m_i) \mu(\tilde{D}_i) \quad \leftarrow$$

$S(S, \tau) - f(S, \tau) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$M_0 = \sup_{x \in P} S(x), \quad m_0 = \inf_{x \in P} S(x)$$

$$M_0 - m_0 \leq 2C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2C \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{4C} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \tau = \{\tilde{D}_i\}_{i=1}^N$ - part of $D : S(S, \tau) - f(S, \tau) < \varepsilon$, i.e. $\mathcal{S} \in R(D)$

□

(ii) $S, g : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ gebe (A)

Hrb 2. (ob-ho unu)

$\sqcup \quad S, g \in R(D), \text{Teile } \forall \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad I_{\lambda S + \beta g}$

$$\lambda S + g \cdot \beta \in R(D) \quad \text{aus cap. - Bn } \phi-\text{an} \int_{\mathbb{D}} (\lambda S(m) + \beta g(m)) dm =$$

$$= \lambda \int_{\mathbb{D}} S(m) dm + \beta \int_{\mathbb{D}} g(m) dm$$

△?

$\{m_i\}$

$$\delta_2(\lambda S + \beta g, \{m_i\}) = \lambda \delta_2(S, \{m_i\}) + \beta \delta_2(g, \{m_i\})$$

$$\lambda(t) \rightarrow 0$$



$$I_{\lambda S + \beta g} = \lambda I_S + \beta I_g \quad \blacksquare$$



3 (Aggruvalazione non no mor-bag)

W D_1, D_2 - ggabn (A) u ne uneson ochen kniggr. (+)

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2$$

Torgn a) $\{S \in R(D) \Rightarrow \forall i=1,2 \quad S \in R(D_i)\} \Rightarrow$
b) $\{S \in R(D_i), i=1,2 \Rightarrow S \in R(D)\}$

$D_1 \setminus D_2$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{D_1 \cup D_2} S(M) d\mu = \int_{D_1} S(M) d\mu + \int_{D_2} S(M) d\mu$$

T5 (O greguen que unm)

W $S \in R(D)$, $m = \inf_{x \in D} S(x)$, $M = \sup_{x \in D} S(x)$. Torgn

$$\exists L \in [m, M] : \int_D S(M) d\mu = L \cdot \mu(D)$$

h-ne Eun $S \in C(D)$, D- chezno, TO $\exists (\cdot) N \in D$:

$$\int_D S(M) d\mu = S(N) \cdot \mu(D)$$

T6 (Cb-hn unm, hng - ne ncp-un)

Eun ϕ -ne g, $S \in R(D)$, TO

a) $|S| \in R(D)$ u $|\int_D S(M) d\mu| \leq \int_D |S(M)| d\mu$

b) que $S(M) \leq g(M) \quad \forall M \in D \Rightarrow \int_D S(M) d\mu \leq \int_D g(M) d\mu$

c) $S, g \in R(D)$ u ϕ -ne ncp-ab. ncp-ho K-5: $|\int_D S(M)g(M) d\mu| \leq \left(\int_D S(M)^2 d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_D g(M)^2 d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

§ 3 Chebyshev'sche rechteckige Punkte nach.

2.11

$n=2$

η_1 (mit quadratischen Zentren)

$\exists \delta: \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\Pi = [a, b] \times [c, d]$, $\delta \in R(\Pi)$

$\forall x \in [a, b] \exists J(x) = \int_c^d \delta(x, y) dy$, Toren

$$\int_a^b J(x) dx = \underbrace{\int_a^b \int_c^d \delta(x, y) dy dx}_I = I; \text{ zu } I = \int_a^b \left(\int_c^d \delta(x, y) dy \right) dx = \\ = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d \delta(x, y) dy.$$

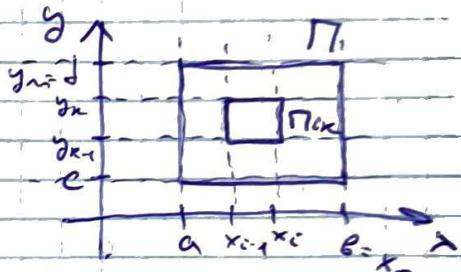
nehmen nun

Δ :

6 rechteckige Untergitter

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

$$c = y_0 < y_1 < \dots < y_m = d$$



$$\Pi_{ik} = [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{k-1}, y_k]$$

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \Pi_{ik} \}_{i=1, k=1}^{n, m} - P \Pi$$

$$m_{ik} = \inf_{(x,y) \in \Pi_{ik}} \delta(x, y) \quad M_{ik} = \sup_{(x,y) \in \Pi_{ik}} \delta(x, y)$$

$$(.) \sum_{i=1}^n \delta \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\int_{y_{k-1}}^{y_k} \delta$$

$$\forall y \in [y_{k-1}, y_k] \text{ ergibt } m_{ik} = \delta(\xi_i, y) \leq M_{ik} \iff$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{ik} \cdot \Delta y_k \leq \int_{y_{k-1}}^{y_k} \delta(\xi_i, y) dy = M_{ik} \cdot \Delta y_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow[\text{zu } \mu]{\text{summe}} \sum_{k=1}^m m_{ik} \cdot \Delta y_k &\leq \sum_{k=1}^m \underbrace{\int_{y_{k-1}}^{y_k} \delta(\xi_i, y) dy}_{\approx M_{ik} \cdot \Delta y_k} \approx \sum_{k=1}^m M_{ik} \cdot \Delta y_k \\ &\approx \int_{y_{k-1}}^{y_k} \delta(\xi_i, y) dy = J(\xi_i) \end{aligned}$$

$\bullet \Delta x_i$ = Längen $\mu(\Pi_{ik})$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m m_{ik} \Delta x_i \Delta y_k \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \delta(\xi_i, y) dy \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m M_{ik} \Delta x_i \Delta y_k$$

$$\delta(\xi, \mathcal{T}) \leq \delta_{\max}(J(x, \{\xi_i\})) \leq \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \delta(x, y) dy$$

$\mu(\Pi_{ik})$

$$\text{iam } \Pi_{ik} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^2 + \alpha y_{ik}^2}$$

$$R(\tau) = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} |x_i| \leq R(\tau)$$

$$f(\tau, s) = \delta_{\tau s}(J(x), \{\xi_i\}) \in S(\tau, s) \Rightarrow$$

↓
I

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{\tau s}(J(x), \{\xi_i\}) = I, \text{ q.e.d.}$$

$$\exists \int_a^b J(x) dx = I = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{a,c}^b f(x,y) dy dx$$

"J(y)"

Zusammen: 1) Es ist $\forall y \in [c, d] \exists \int_a^b f(x,y) dx$, Tогда

$$\exists I = \int_c^d J(y) dy \quad \text{u.} \quad I = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$$

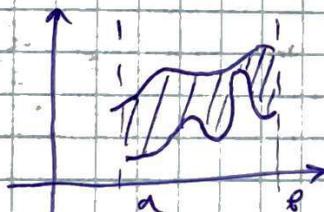
2) Es ist \exists eine num. re $\forall x \in [a, b] \exists \int_{a,c}^b f(x,y) dy$ -

$\forall y \in [c, d] \exists \int_a^b f(x,y) dx$, Тогда

$$\underbrace{\iint_{a,c}^b f(x,y) dy dx}_{\text{граница. num.}} = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x,y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_a^b f(x,y) dx$$

О.1 \sqcup задача где ϕ -им $y_1(x), y_2(x)$, котоые определяются на $[a, b]$, такие $\forall x \in [a, b] y_1(x) \leq y_2(x)$, Тогда икс-ко $D_{\text{окр.}} = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x)\}$

кот-ко омногранник си си Оy



$\sqcup \varphi : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi \in C[a, b]$, Тогда

$$\text{мн} \varphi = \{ (x, y) \mid x \in [a, b], \varphi(x) = y \}$$

абст-е мн-ам нүчебай м. нө М. \mathbb{R}^2 .

$\triangleright \varphi \in C[a, b] \Leftrightarrow \varphi - \text{пр. на } [a, b]$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta(\varepsilon) \Rightarrow \forall x', x'' \in [a, b]$

$$(|x' - x''| < \delta \Rightarrow |\varphi(x') - \varphi(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4(b-a)} = \varepsilon_1)$$

Берлемен $N \in \mathbb{N}$: $\delta_1 = \frac{b-a}{N} < \delta(\varepsilon_1)$

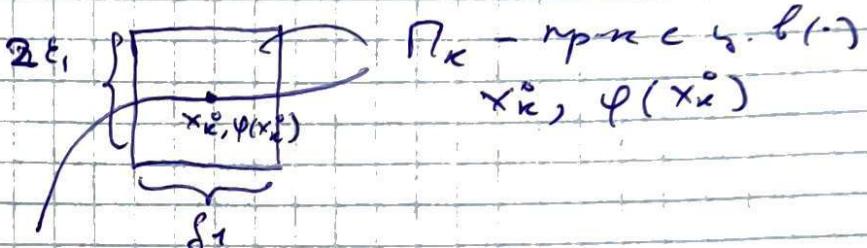
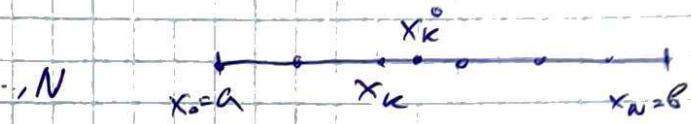
$$x_k = a + k \cdot \frac{b-a}{N}, k = 0, 1, \dots, N$$

$$x_k^* = x_k + \frac{1}{2} \frac{b-a}{N}$$

$$P = \bigcup_{k=1}^N \Gamma_k$$

$\Gamma_\varphi \subset P$

$$\mu(P) \leq \sum_{k=1}^N \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1}_{\mu(\Gamma_k)} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon}{4(b-a)} \cdot \frac{(b-a)}{N} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon \quad \blacksquare$$



Несколько ~ 3

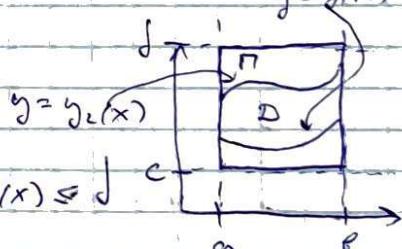
{T2}

$\sqcup D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ симметрич. окои Оy, ф-л f $\in R(D)$

$\forall x \in [a, b] \exists \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$, Тогда $\exists \int_a^b \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy dx =$

$$\text{Позади } \int_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\Delta: b \quad \Gamma = [a, b] \times [c, d]: \forall x \in [a, b] \quad c \leq y_1(x) \leq y_2(x) \leq d$$



$$f^*(\mu) = \begin{cases} f(M), M \in D \\ \infty, M \in \Gamma \setminus D \end{cases} \Rightarrow f^* \in R(\overline{D}), \text{ т.к. } f^* = f \text{ на } D$$

$f^* \in R(\overline{D \setminus D})$, т.к. (f^* непр на $\overline{D \setminus D}$ бывал за иссл. дн.)

тогда $f^* \in R(\overline{D \setminus D})$, а $\mu(\partial D) = 0$, $\Rightarrow f^*$ оп на $\overline{D \setminus D}$

$$\Rightarrow f^* \in R(\overline{D \setminus D})$$

19. - бъд. ако $\int f$ в D

$$\iint_D f^* dx dy = \iint_D f^* \int_x dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f^*$$

$f^* \in R(\Pi)$ на T_1 , т.е. f^* непрек. в Π близо за всеки x в $(\cdot)_{2D}$.

$$m(\partial D) = 0.$$

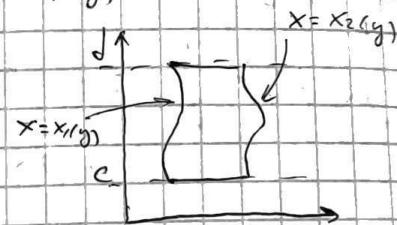
$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f dx dy = \iint_D f^* dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_c^{y_2(x)} f^*(x, y) dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_a^b \left(\int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx \quad \blacksquare$$

Задачи

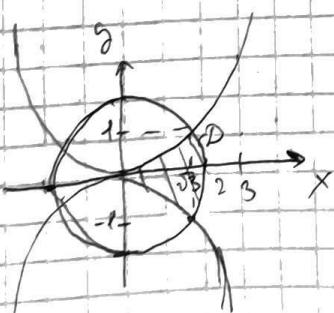
1) Ели $\int_D f(x, y) dx dy$ също една $\int_D f(x, y) dx dy$ в \mathbb{R}^2 в Ω в т.г., то

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left(\int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right) dy = \int_{x \in C} dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$$



2) Ели $\int_D f(x, y) dx dy$ може да съществува във всяка точка $y \in C$ в Ω , то може да съществува и $\int_D f(x, y) dx dy$. Тогава може да съществува и $\int_D f(x, y) dx dy$.

Пример $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, $D: x \geq 0$ и $0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2}$, $x^2+y^2=4$



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy dx + \int_0^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{-x} f(x, y) dy dx = \\ & = \int_0^2 dy \int_{y_1(y)}^{y_2(y)} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^2 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{-\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$

0 Chegennie n-grammow unmerjansat k
nebmoysova.

§13

$$02 \cup \Sigma \subset \mathbb{C}^n : \Sigma = \{(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n) \equiv (\bar{x}, x_n) \mid \bar{x} \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, y_1(\bar{x}) \leq x_n \leq y_2(\bar{x})\} \quad (*),$$

Tege D - oyo, chegennie n-gramm \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , aha zanoxsamen
schrem, a q-un $y_1(\bar{x})$ u $y_2(\bar{x})$ nengi b D.
 Σ has - ce cmayzynymen am Ox_n

T33 $\cup \Sigma \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ es cmayz nabo omra - no am Ox_n , $\int \int \int f(x) dx_1 \dots dx_{n-1} dx_n$, Tege

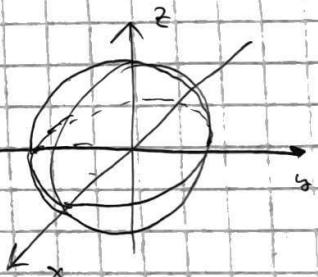
$$\exists \int_D \left(\int_{y_1(\bar{x})}^{y_2(\bar{x})} \int f(\bar{x}, x_n) dx_n \right) dx_1 \dots dx_{n-1} = \int_{\Sigma} f dx_n$$

$$\int_D dx_1 \dots dx_{n-1} \int_{y_1(\bar{x})}^{y_2(\bar{x})} f(\bar{x}, x_n) dx_n - neba usm$$

$$D: (0/g)$$

Pymp. $I = \iiint f(x, y, z) dx dy dz =$

$$= \iint \int_{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2+x^2+y^2}} f \int_z dz = \int_{-R}^R \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} f dz$$



~ 100PF

$$I = \iiint \frac{dx dy dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}, \text{ rye } V = \begin{cases} x+y+z=1 \\ x=0, y=0, z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_D \int_{-x-y}^{1-x-y} \int_0^{\frac{1-x-y}{(1+x+y+z)^3}} dz$$

16) \tilde{E}_3
 Криволинейное координатное
 пространство.

$n=3$ ($n=2$ обычн., $n \geq 3$ не обычн. с $n=3$)

$\cup E_3 \cup \tilde{E}_3$ - общ. вид. бн

DNCK \rightarrow $O_{xyz} \rightarrow \tilde{O}_{uvw}$; $\Sigma \nsubseteq E_3$, $D \subset \tilde{E}_3$

заглавие омешк $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x(u, v, w) \\ y = y(u, v, w) \\ z = z(u, v, w) \end{array} \right.$

$D \xrightarrow{u,v,w} \Sigma$

бз огн.,

бз крп.

$x, y, z \in C^1(D)$

омешк $u, v, w \in C^1(\Sigma)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$\cup (-)M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Sigma$

$$x_0 = x(u_0, v_0, w_0); y_0 = y(u_0, v_0, w_0); z_0 = z(u_0, v_0, w_0)$$

(.) $M_0(u_0, v_0, w_0) \in D$

б E_3 б кривые, проекции кривых (.) M_0

$$\begin{aligned} R_1(u) &= \{x(u, v_0, w_0), y(u, v_0, w_0), z(u, v_0, w_0)\} = \\ &= \{x, y, z\}(u, v_0, w_0) \end{aligned}$$

М. 9 квадрат

$$\vec{R}_2(v) = \{x, y, z\}(u_0, v, w_0)$$

$$\vec{R}_3(w) = \{x, y, z\}(u_0, v_0, w)$$

Каждое (.) $M_0 \in \Sigma$ имеет на Σ кривые R_i , проекции которых вида \vec{R}_i формы, имеющие наименование с оговариваемым назначением неизвестно (.) не определено.

А (.) $M(x, y, z) \in \Sigma \exists u! (.) N(u, v, w) \in D$, наименование u, v, w оговаривается определением наименования (.) M на Σ .

u, v, w называются координатами (.) M

Криволинейное координатное пространство Σ на E_3

$\vec{R}_1(u), \vec{R}_2(v), \vec{R}_3(w)$ - коорд. линии

$$\vec{u} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \vec{R}_1(u) \right|_{N_0} = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0, w_0)} \quad R_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) = N_0$$

$$m=100 \quad \vec{v}_2 = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \vec{R}_2(v) \right|_{N_0} = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0, w_0)}$$

$$\vec{w} \quad \vec{v}_3 = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \vec{R}_3(w) \right|_{N_0} = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial w}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial w}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \right\} \Big|_{N_0}$$

\vec{v}_i - каскад. векторы к каскаду итераций.

$|\vec{v}_i| \doteq H_i$, $i=1,2,3$ - каскадные коэффициенты к.р.
(коэффициент суммы каскада.)

$$\bigcup_{j=1}^3 \left| M_j \vec{v}_{k+1} \right| \neq 0 \quad \forall (u, v, w) \in D$$

$$(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \iff \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 - \text{не каскад.}$$

↓
или одна линия.

Компактное выражение каскада каскадов. т.е., если
если \vec{v}_i ненулевые векторы, т.е. $(\vec{v}_i, \vec{v}_j) = 0$, $i \neq j$,

$$\text{Генератор } J = \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(u, v, w)} = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{cases} H_1 H_2 H_3 - \text{правильное выражение} \\ \text{c.v.} \\ -H_1 H_2 H_3 - \text{некорректное выражение} \end{cases}$$

↑
или выражение каскада каскадов

II. Некомпактное выражение каскадов каскадов

1. Полярные каскады ($n=2$)

$$x = p \cos \varphi \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 180^\circ \quad u \rightarrow p, \varphi \rightarrow \psi$$

$$y = p \sin \varphi \quad 0 \leq \psi \leq 2\pi$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \{ \cos \varphi_0, \sin \varphi_0 \} \quad H_1 = 1$$

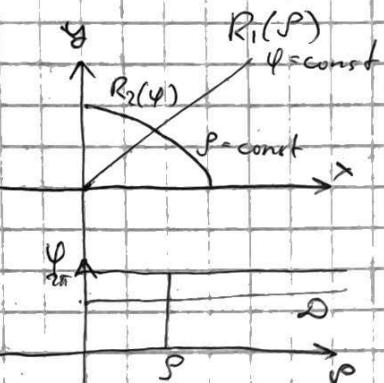
$$\vec{R}_1(p) = \{ p \cos \varphi_0, p \sin \varphi_0 \}$$

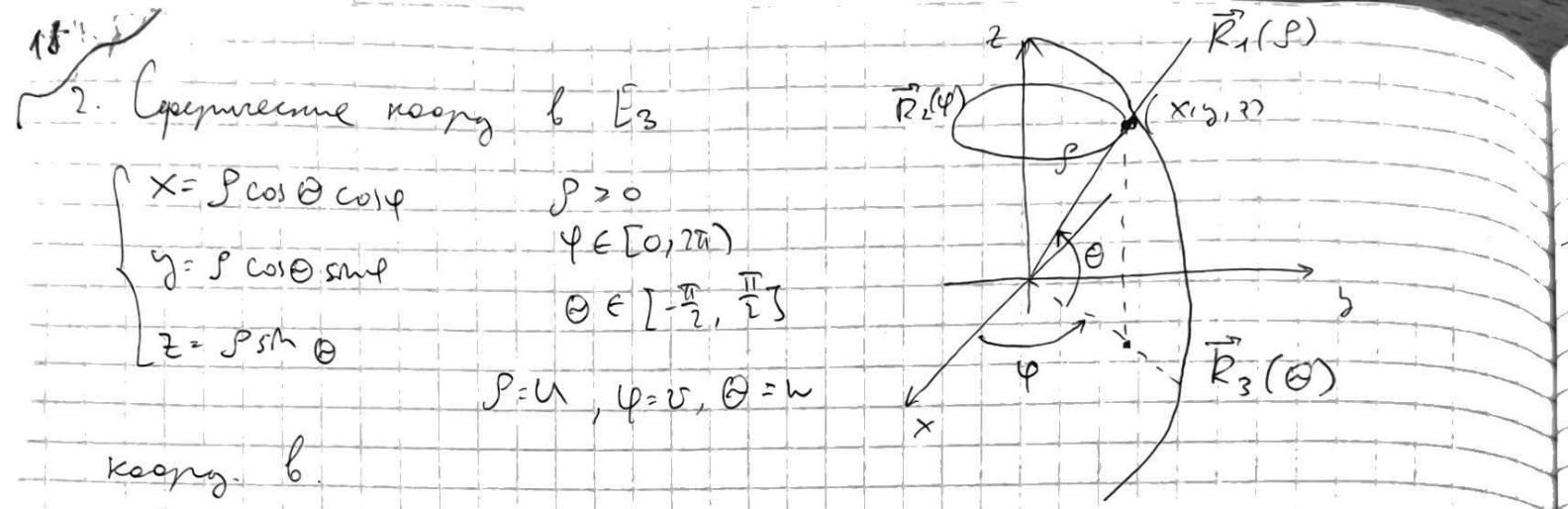
$$\vec{v}_2 = \{-p \sin \varphi_0, p \cos \varphi_0\} \quad H_2 = p_0$$

$$\vec{R}_2(\psi) = \{ p_0 \cos \psi, p_0 \sin \psi \}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 \text{ и } \vec{v}_2 \text{ орт.}$

$$J = p \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} = p$$





$$\vec{z}_1 = \{\cos \theta, \cos \varphi, \cos \theta \sin \varphi, \sin \theta\}, H_1 = 1$$

$$\vec{z}_2 = \rho \{-\cos \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta \cos \varphi, 0\}, H_2 = \rho \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\vec{z}_3 = \rho \{-\sin \theta \cos \varphi, -\sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta\}, H_3 = \rho$$

$$(\vec{z}_1, \vec{z}_2) = 0, (\vec{z}_2, \vec{z}_3) = 0, (\vec{z}_1, \vec{z}_3) = 0 \quad \text{c.m.} \Rightarrow J = H_1 H_2 H_3 = \rho^2 \cos \theta$$

3. Угловые коорд. в E_3

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi & 0 \leq \rho < +\infty \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi & \varphi \in [0, 2\pi) \\ z = z & z \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{z}_1 = \{\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi, 0\}, H_1 = \sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}$$

$$\vec{z}_2 = \rho \{-\sin \varphi, \cos \varphi, 0\}, H_2 = \rho \quad J = \rho^2 z$$

$$u = \rho, v = \varphi, w = z \quad \vec{z}_3 = \{0, 0, 1\} \quad H_3 = 1$$

Задача №16. Рассмотрим квадратную матрицу.

\boxed{TB} Доказать, что $y: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $D \subset E_n$, $\Sigma \subset E_m$

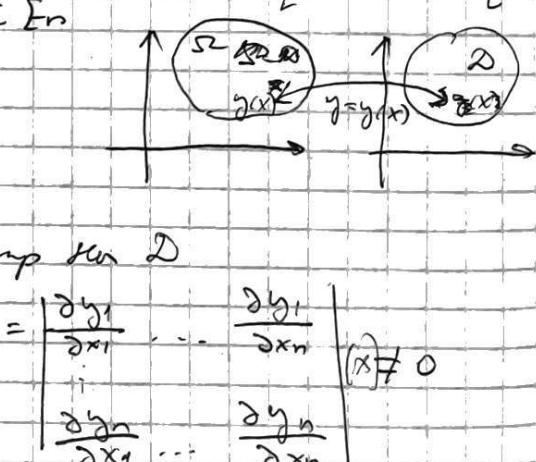
$$y = (y_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, y_m(x_1, \dots, x_n))$$

1) y л. с. одн. отображение Σ на D

2) $y \in C^1(\Sigma)$, т.е. $\forall i, j = 1, n$ имеем $\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_j}$ — непр. на Σ

$$3) \forall x \in D \text{, градиент } J(x) = \frac{D(y_1, \dots, y_n)}{D(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_n} \end{vmatrix}_{(x) \neq 0}$$

$\boxed{L} S(y): \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, \mathbb{B} -измер



$$\text{Тогда для } \Phi-\text{изм.: } \int_S S(y_1, \dots, y_n) dy_1 \dots dy_n = \int_D S(y_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, y_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \cdot |J(x)| dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

Φ -изм. заменяется на Φ -изм. по определению.

D: diag

8 8 8 8 8 8

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B: zernach

1) Gegenwerte von ρ $J \frac{D}{\rho} = \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(\rho, \varphi, \theta)} = \rho^2 \cos \theta$
 $\rho > 0, \varphi \in (0, \pi), \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

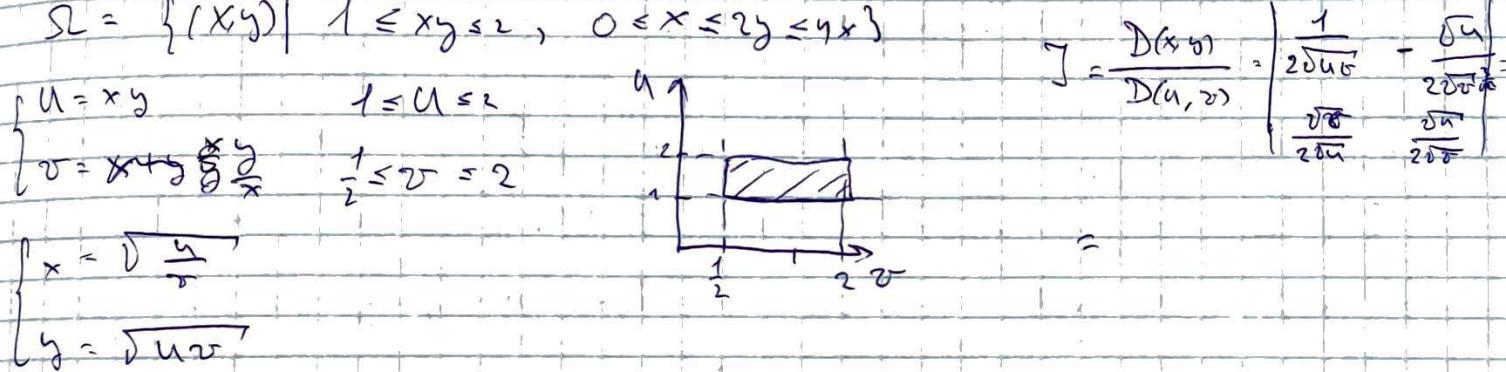
$$\iiint_{\Omega_{x,y,z}} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{\rho, \varphi, \theta}} f(\rho \cos \varphi \cos \theta, \rho \cos \varphi \sin \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho^2 \cos \theta d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

u. T. 2

Yuneez

1) $I = \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_D (u^2 + \frac{u^2}{v^2}) \cdot \frac{1}{uv} du dv = 6\pi v^2$

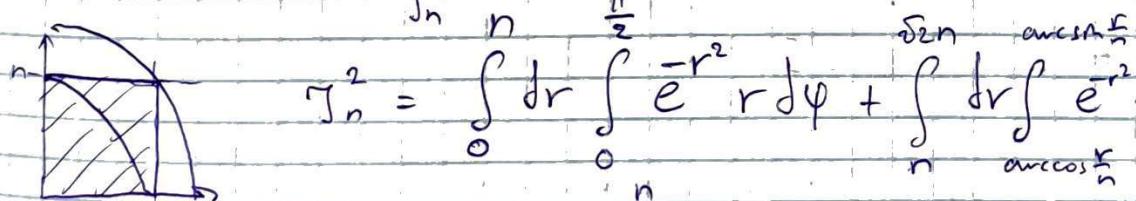
$$\Omega = \{(xy) \mid 1 \leq xy \leq 2, 0 < x \leq 2y \leq yx\}$$



$$J = \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} = \left| \frac{1}{2uv} - \frac{\partial u}{2v^2} \right| = \frac{\partial v}{2uv} - \frac{\partial u}{2v^2}$$

2) $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ - unkl. Integral - Harmonie

$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\int_0^n e^{-x^2} dx}_{J_n}; \quad J_n^2 = \int_0^n e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^n e^{-y^2} dy = \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq n \\ 0 \leq y \leq n}} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$



$$J_n^2 = \int_0^n dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-r^2} r d\varphi + \int_n^\infty dr \int_0^{\arccos \frac{r}{n}} e^{-r^2} r d\varphi =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{4} & \frac{n}{\cos \varphi} & x = n & -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{r^2} e^{-r^2} r dr + \int_n^{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-r^2} r dr \\ & r \cos \varphi = n & \varphi = \arccos \frac{n}{r} & \\ & \varphi = \arccos \frac{n}{r} & 0 & \\ \int_0^{\arccos \frac{n}{r}} \int_0^r e^{-r^2} r dr d\varphi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-r^2} r dr & = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Несколько лемм о мономах

01

$\bigcup G$ - открытое подмножество \mathbb{R}^n . Рассмотрим множество $\{G_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ конечных мономов, не перекрывающихся между собой G_{k+1} .

$$1) \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \overline{G_k} \subset G_{k+1}$$

$$2) G = \bigcup_{k=1}^\infty G_k$$

$$\text{доказ.: } G = \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \{G_k\}_{k=1}^\infty = \{x^2 + y^2 < k^2\}$$

0.2 $\bigcup S: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, G -открытое подмножество \mathbb{R}^n , $S \in \mathcal{R}(D)$, $\forall D$ -измеримое в $\overline{D} \cap G$. Есть $\exists \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_S f d\mu$,

известно о мономах G . Так как $\{G_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ то \exists такое измеримое ω -измеримое в G и функция f из G

! $\{G_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ нормально-измеримые.

T.1 $\bigcup G$ -открытое подмножество \mathbb{R}^n , $f(x) \geq 0$ на G , $S \in \mathcal{R}(D)$

$\forall D$ измеримое в $\overline{D} \cap G$. Есть $\exists \{G_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ нормальное измеримое в G , где коэффициенты $a_n - a_k = \int_S f d\mu$ определяются, то $\int_S f d\mu$ существует

$$\int_S f d\mu = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k$$

$$\Delta: \overline{G_k} \subset G_{k+1}, \quad a_{k+1} - a_k = \int_{G_{k+1}} f d\mu - \int_{G_k} f d\mu = \int_{G_{k+1} \setminus G_k} f d\mu \geq 0.$$

$\Rightarrow a_k$ неубывая, a_k - определена.

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = I, \quad a_k \leq I$$

6) $\{G'_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ определяет нормальное измеримое в G .

$$(?) \exists \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{G'_k} f d\mu = I$$

$\exists \forall n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, G_{n_0} - \text{punkt}, \exists n_1 \in \mathbb{N}: G_{n_0}^l \subset G_{n_1} \Rightarrow$

$\forall N \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists M_n: M_n \in \overline{G_{n_0}^l} \wedge M_n \notin G_{n_1}$

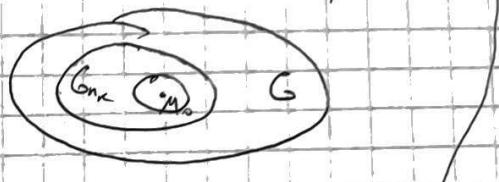
$\{M_n\} - \text{reell } (\cdot) \quad \overline{G_{n_0}^l} - \text{Kontinuum}$

$\Rightarrow \exists \{M_{n_k}\}: M_{n_k} \rightarrow M_0 \in \overline{G_{n_0}} \subset G, \Leftrightarrow$

$\{G_{n_k}\} - \text{versch. monoton wach } G, \Rightarrow \exists N, \forall n > N, M_0 \in G_{n_k} \subset G_n$

$G_{n_k} - \text{offens} \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad U_\varepsilon(M_0) \subset G_{n_k}$

$\text{no } \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N(\varepsilon) \quad \forall n > N \quad M_{n_k} \in U_\varepsilon(M_0)$



$\exists n_k > \max(N, N_1) \Rightarrow M_{n_k} \in U_\varepsilon(M_0) \subset G_{n_k} \subset G \quad N$

$\Rightarrow a_{n_0} = a_{n_k} \leq I \quad \forall n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ r.e.}$

$\{a'_k\} - \text{ord ch} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ lin. a.k. } I' \cup I' \subseteq I, \quad T \subseteq I'$

[T2] (Nyugtalan cso - me)

$$I' = I$$

$\sqcup G - \text{omlyp m-h } \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ a } q-\text{an } S, g \text{ omlyp m-h, que t} \approx zys$

$\forall x \in G \quad 0 \leq f(x) \leq \int g dm, \text{ rge s} \in g \text{ gyakor } 0.2.$

Tegy $\mathbf{(i)}$ ny cso - m $\int g dm \Rightarrow \text{cm. } \int f dm$

$\mathbf{(ii)}$ ny max. $\int S dm \Rightarrow \text{pacs. } \int g dm.$

3. $\sqcup \{G_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ nemely. omlyp, ugy m-h monoton wach G

Tegy $a_k := \int f dm \leq \int g dm \doteq b_k$

(i) $\{b_k\} - \text{cm. ,omlyp} \Rightarrow \{a_k\} - \text{omlyp, cso - m} \Rightarrow \int \int S dm = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k$

(ii) ugy nyomonlatoz az (i)

1) \cup G-omr \subset un-l \mathbb{R}^n , S_{int} yggaln. $\frac{0.2}{n \geq 2}$
 Tangu $(\int_S s d\mu - \epsilon)$ $\Leftrightarrow (\int_C |S| d\mu - \epsilon)$

d) ($\int_S g$)

Teori 8

Kombinationen u Nebenmaessne
numerisch

Kombin von neben
Vegan

Zugang 2 von

$n=3$, E_3 , DnCK O x_3

Supremum-yp $L = \overline{AB}$, normaler des numerischer

$\vec{\gamma}(t) : [a, b] \rightarrow E_3$, $\vec{\gamma}(a) = \vec{OA}$, $\vec{\gamma}(b) = \vec{OB}$

$\vec{\gamma}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$

$\forall (\cdot) (x_i, y_i, z_i) \in L$ omr $\exists (x_i, y_i, z_i) \in \mathbb{R}$

$f : L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

b) τ part. $[a, b]$ $a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b$; $\{t_i\}_{i=0}^n \rightarrow$

\rightarrow part. $\{M_i\}_{i=0}^n$ -part. yps L $M_{i-1} M_i$ - raum. yps \Rightarrow yps

$\Delta t_i = q_1. \overbrace{M_{i-1} M_i}^{i=1, n}; \lambda(\tau) = \max_{i=1, n} \Delta t_i$

$\forall i=1, n$ funden $\xi_i \in [\tau_{i-1}, \tau_i]$, $\underbrace{\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n}_{\xi}$ - num. (\cdot)

$(x(\xi_i), y(\xi_i), z(\xi_i)) = N_i \in \overbrace{M_{i-1} M_i}$

$$\delta(S, \tau, \{S_i\}) = \sum_{i=1}^n S(N_i) \cdot l_i$$

23

0.1

Число I наз-се пределом усн. суммы $\delta(S, \tau, \{N_i\})$

если $\lambda(\tau) \rightarrow 0$, т.е.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0: \forall (\tau, S) \quad (\lambda(\tau) < \delta \Rightarrow |\delta(S, \tau, \{N_i\}) - I| < \varepsilon)$$

$\{N_i\}$

0.2

Если существует $f: L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\exists I \in \mathbb{R}$, то б.п. 0.1, то
существует, что существует ϕ -им f для усн. суммы усн. предела
по кривой L

Замечание

1) Если L - прямая отр., то $\vec{\gamma}(t): [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_3$ $\vec{\gamma}'(t)$ - единица
ондл. оно $[a, b]$ на отр-ую L

2) Если отр L имеет кривизну, то $x(t), y(t), z(t) \in C^1$ (т.е.)
то из ред, что $(\lambda(\tau) \rightarrow 0) \Rightarrow (\max_{t \in [a, b]} \omega_l \rightarrow 0)$

$$\omega_l = \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} |\vec{\gamma}'(t)| dt \leq M \cdot \omega_l$$

3) Если отр L сложная кривая, т.е. $|\vec{\gamma}'(t)| \neq 0$

$$\forall t \in [a, b] \quad (x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2 \neq 0 \text{ на } [a, b],$$

то $(\max_{t \in [a, b]} \omega_l \rightarrow 0) \Rightarrow (\lambda(\tau) \rightarrow 0)$

$$\omega_l = \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} |\vec{\gamma}'(t)| dt \geq m \cdot \omega_l, m > 0$$

$$I = \int_L f(x, y, z) dl = \int_{\overbrace{AB}^f} f(u) dl = \lim_{\lambda(\tau) \rightarrow 0} \delta(S, \tau, \{S_i\}).$$

$\{t_i\} = \cup L = \overline{AB}$ cuso nayam $\vec{z}(t) : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_3$,
 L -u. kyp. leg ored. torer, a pme $f : L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ nays na L , ore.
 $(f(\vec{z}(t)) - \text{nays na } [a, b])$, Tonga $\exists \int_L f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt$

$\Delta 6 \quad \tau = \{t_i\}_{i=0}^n$ nays $[a, b] \rightarrow L = \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt$
 $\xi_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i], \{t_i\}_{i=1}^n \mid \vec{z}(t) = f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) - \text{nays na } [a, b] \Rightarrow g \in R[a, b]$
 $\text{g}(t) \text{ no rep o nays}$
 symmetricum
 $\exists \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt$
 $G = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x(\xi_i), y(\xi_i), z(\xi_i)) \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt$
 $R = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} (f(x(\xi_i), y(\xi_i), z(\xi_i)) - f(x(\tilde{\xi}_i), y(\tilde{\xi}_i), z(\tilde{\xi}_i))) \cdot |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt \right| \quad (\leq)$
 $\forall \xi_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i] \text{ at } t_i = t_i - t_{i-1} < \lambda(\tau)$
 $\tilde{g}(t) = f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) - \text{nays. na } [a, b] \Rightarrow f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) - \text{nays. na } [a, b]$
 T.e. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall t, t' \in [a, b] \quad |t - t'| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \tilde{g}(t) - \tilde{g}(t') \right| < \varepsilon$
 $\ell - \text{gr } \overline{AB} \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{\ell}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} (f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) - f(x(\xi_i), y(\xi_i), z(\xi_i))) \cdot |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt \right| \leq$
 $\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \max_{t, t' \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]} |\tilde{g}(t) - \tilde{g}(t')| \cdot \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt \quad (\leq)$
 hodeyem $\lambda(\tau) < \delta - \text{mgs. nays. nays}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\lambda(\tau) \rightarrow 0} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt \right| = \varepsilon, \text{ i.e. } \lim_{\lambda(\tau) \rightarrow 0} G = I \quad \blacksquare$
 $\int_a^b |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt = \ell$

(6) - ka kp cum 1-20 page

• L - n kp deg eccone torer, Sung unney no
pravemt L, very kryab - chba

1. linearnoms

$$\forall \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} (\lambda f(m) + \beta g(m)) dm = \lambda \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} f(m) dm + \beta \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} g(m) dm$$

2. Aggrublneom. Eum $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{AC} \vee \overrightarrow{CB}$.

$$\int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} f(m) dm = \int_{\overrightarrow{AC}} f(m) dm + \int_{\overrightarrow{CB}} f(m) dm$$

3. (f unney no \overrightarrow{AB}) \Rightarrow (f -op na \overrightarrow{AB})

4. (f unney no \overrightarrow{AB}) \Rightarrow (\exists $|f|$ - unney no \overrightarrow{AB} & f unney no \overrightarrow{AB})

5. unney no \overrightarrow{AB} | $\int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} f(m) g(m) dm \leq \left(\int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} f^2(m) dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} g^2(m) dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Kryabomu uum 2-20 page.

U \overrightarrow{AB} - pravemt cnyvneom kryab to E_3 , DCKC Oxyz,

zitnaya. $\vec{\Sigma}(a) = \overrightarrow{OA}$ $\vec{\Sigma}(b) = \overrightarrow{OB}$, tugen on $a \neq b$

kp \overrightarrow{AB} - cnyvneom, gazono

unney g6-ne que cnyvneom $a \subset b$

u b T-pagel $[a, b]$ $a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b$

$$\overrightarrow{OM_i} = \vec{\Sigma}(t_i)$$

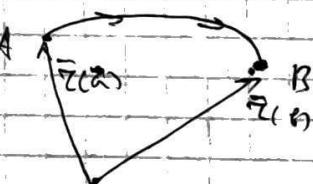
$$\vec{\alpha}_i = \overrightarrow{OM_i} - \overrightarrow{OM_{i-1}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OM_i} = (x(t_i), y(t_i), z(t_i))$$

$$\vec{\alpha}_i = (\underbrace{x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1})}_{\Delta x_i}, \underbrace{y(t_i) - y(t_{i-1})}_{\Delta y_i}, \underbrace{z(t_i) - z(t_{i-1})}_{\Delta z_i})$$

U oyo $\vec{F}: \overrightarrow{AB} \rightarrow E_3$; $\vec{F} = (P(x_{ij}), Q(y_{ij}), R(z_{ij}))$

$$\forall i=1, n \quad \xi_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i] \mapsto \{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n \text{ kaderp} \rightarrow$$



$$N_i = M(x(i), y(i), z(i)) \in \overbrace{M_i \cup M_i}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}(\vec{F}, \tau, \{N_i\}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\vec{F}(N_i), \sigma_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (P(N_i)x_i + Q(N_i)y_i + R(N_i)z_i)$$

01.

Elin 3 (kon.) nyogen uum. cyma $\delta(\vec{F}, \tau, \{N_i\})$ ym nap ρ_F .
 $\rho(\tau) \rightarrow 0$, to drom nyogen kaj-ae kp. uum 2-20 nyogen on
 bokm. pem \vec{F} no kp \overline{AB}

$$\int_{\overline{AB}} \vec{F} d\vec{r} = \int_{\overline{AB}} P dx + Q dy + R dz - \text{nyeb l'um 2-20 nyogen}$$

! Elin $A=B$, to \overline{AB} kaj-ae zamen. k'umymas

$$\int_L \vec{F} d\vec{r} - \text{uomegau}\text{no g-k'umymas}$$

Chyenne uomegau 2-nyogen k'umymas no
 onyogen

01. \overline{AB} - u kp. d'g cyma uum e nyogen

$$\vec{\tau}(t) : [a, b] \rightarrow E_3 \quad \vec{\tau}(a) = \overrightarrow{OA} \quad \vec{\tau}(b) = \overrightarrow{OB}, \tau \circ$$

\overline{AB} c zyg. opnem on (.) A κ (.) B

$$\text{U na } \overline{AB} \text{ zyg. u veng. l. d'ne } \vec{F}(u) = (P(u), Q(u), R(u))$$

$F : \overline{AB} \rightarrow E_3$, Tengen ~~u~~ ong p-n

$$\int_{\overline{AB}} \vec{F} d\vec{r} = \int_a^b (P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot \dot{x}(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot \dot{y}(t) + R(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot \dot{z}(t)) dt = \int_a^b (F(\vec{\tau}(t)), \vec{\tau}'(t)) dt$$

$$\Delta: \text{U } t = \{t_i\}_{i=0}^n \text{-nyogen } [a, b] \quad \lambda(\tau) \text{-uyp-n}$$

$$\text{Vibim } s_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i] \text{ k'um } \{s_i\}_{i=1}^n$$

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\vec{F}(\vec{z}(s_i)), \dot{\vec{z}}_i \right) - \int_a^b \left(\vec{F}(\vec{z}(t)), \dot{\vec{z}}(t) \right) dt \right| \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$\dot{\vec{z}}_i = \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \dot{\vec{z}}(t) dt$$

$$\textcircled{C} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\vec{F}(\vec{z}(s_i)), \int_{s_{i-1}}^{s_i} \dot{\vec{z}}(t) dt \right) - \int_a^b \left(\vec{F}(\vec{z}(t)), \dot{\vec{z}}(t) \right) dt \right| =$$

$$= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{s_{i-1}}^{s_i} \left(\vec{F}(\vec{z}(s_i)) - \vec{F}(\vec{z}(t)), \dot{\vec{z}}(t) \right) dt \right| \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{s_{i-1}}^{s_i} \left| \vec{F}(\vec{z}(s_i)) - \vec{F}(\vec{z}(t)) \right| \left| \dot{\vec{z}}(t) \right| dt \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$\vec{F}(\vec{z}(t))$ - prav. vektor na $[a, b]$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall t_1, t_2 \in [a, b] \quad |t_1 - t_2| < \delta \Rightarrow |\vec{F}(\vec{z}(t_1)) - \vec{F}(\vec{z}(t_2))| < \varepsilon$

$$\textcircled{C} \sum_{i=1}^n \max_{\vec{z}(t) \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]} \left| \vec{F}(\vec{z}(s_i)) - \vec{F}(\vec{z}(t)) \right| \cdot \int_{s_{i-1}}^{s_i} \left| \dot{\vec{z}}(t) \right| dt \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$\text{gr. gr. } - \frac{\varepsilon}{e}$$

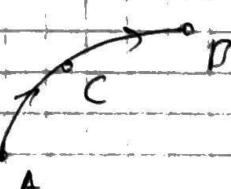
$$\textcircled{C} \frac{\varepsilon}{e} \cdot e = \varepsilon$$

Umrechnung:

1 Ein ϕ -un $\vec{F} \in \vec{G}$ um no \vec{AB} , so

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \int_{\vec{AB}} (\alpha \vec{F} + \beta \vec{G}) d\vec{e} = \alpha \int_{\vec{AB}} \vec{F} d\vec{e} + \beta \int_{\vec{AB}} \vec{G} d\vec{e}$$

$$2) \vec{AB} = \vec{AC} \cup \vec{CB}$$



$$\int_{\vec{AB}} \vec{F} d\vec{e} = \int_{\vec{AC}} \vec{F} d\vec{e} + \int_{\vec{CB}} \vec{F} d\vec{e}$$

$$3) \int_{\vec{AB}} \vec{F} d\vec{e} = - \int_{\vec{BA}} \vec{F} d\vec{e}$$

28)

4. Obrys krywala wraz z 1-20 a 2-20 przej.

$$\int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \int_a^b (\vec{F}, \dot{\vec{z}}(t)) dt = \int_a^b (\vec{F}, \underbrace{\frac{\dot{\vec{z}}(t)}{|\dot{\vec{z}}(t)|}}_{\vec{z}}) |\dot{\vec{z}}(t)| dt = \int_a^b (\vec{F}, \vec{z}) ds$$

$$\vec{F} = \{P, Q, R\}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \quad \vec{z}(t) \quad [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

5. Nalezione np.

$$T: y = y(x), a \leq x \leq b \quad y(x) - wyk. w \in \varphi \text{ na } [a, b]$$

$$\vec{F} = \{P, Q\}$$

$$\vec{z}(t) = (t, y(t)) \quad \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \int_a^b (P(x, y(x)) + Q(x, y(x)) y'(x)) dx =$$

$$= \int_a^b P dx + Q dy = \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} Q dy$$

Poprzednia Grupa

$n=2$ DNRK Q_{xy}

O.1

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x)\} - \text{obs. I-20 rysun}$$

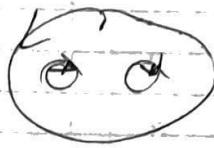
$$G = \{(x, y) \mid c \leq y \leq d, x_1(y) \leq x \leq x_2(y)\} - \text{obs. II-20 rysun}$$

$y_i(x) \in x_i(y)$, $i = \overline{1, 2}$ - wyk. w. w. coomb. oznaczony

O.2

Muł. G muż. na kryw. Kryw. - kryw. oznaczonej obs. cie. cie. G muż. Kryw. Kryw. na kon. rysun. Kon. oznaczenie I rysun., moze w. w. Kon. rysun. obs. II-20 rysun.

0.3
 $\int G(x^2) \, dx = \Gamma$, cda \Rightarrow Γ $\text{zrav. gruzm. zmeny}$
 $\text{xp. (kampr. Malygina)}$



Γ $\text{muz. ce nizom opnem, lez.}$
 $\text{na kamenem ee zavm opnem jazgum rne, mno opnem obre-}$
 $\text{zjan 2. opnem osh. } \overset{\text{obr. ce}}{\text{esse}} \text{ cneba.}$

∅ - $\text{vam nov. opnem (no vam k G) } \Rightarrow \Gamma$

T1} (Φ-Na Γruan)

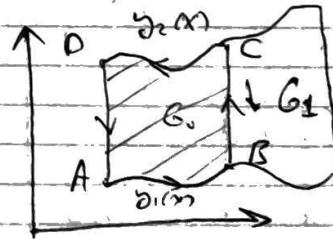
(i) $\int G - \text{muz. ce obr. kamenem } \mathbb{R}^2 \subset \text{nozom. opnem. -an}$
 $\Gamma - \text{muz. u. kyp., or } \phi \text{-an } P, Q \in C^1(\bar{G}), P = P(x_0), Q = Q(x_0)$

$$\text{Tanya } \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy = \iint_G \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

∅:

$\int G_0 - \text{cel. t-wo rne}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{G_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy &= \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}(x, y) dy = \int_a^b (P(x, y_2(x)) - P(x, y_1(x))) dx = \\ &= - \int_{AB} P dx + \int_{CD} P dx + \int_{BC} P dx - \int_{DA} P dx = \\ &= - \int_{\overbrace{ABCDA}^{G_0}} P dx = - \oint_{G_0} P dx \end{aligned}$$



G_0 $\text{no kamen cel. t-wo rne} \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\iint_G \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy = \int_{\Gamma} P dx}$$

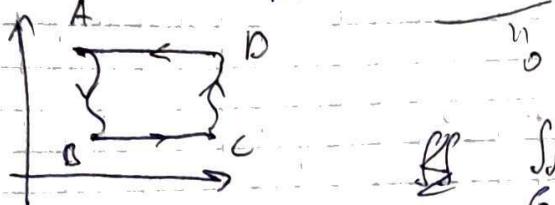
No yam G - opnem osh., t.e. G opnem prjed na kamen
 mno cel. t-wo rne

(ii) $\int G - \text{cel. t-wo rne}$

$$\iint_G \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy = \int_c^d y \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x, y) dx = \int_c^d Q(x_2(y), y) - Q(x_1(y), y) dy \quad \square$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int_{AB} Q dy + \int_{DC} Q dy + \int_{BC} Q dy + \int_{DA} Q dy = \int_{\overline{ABCD}} Q dy = \oint Q dy$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad \iint_G \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy = \oint Q dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_G \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint Q dy + P dx$$

T-1

U G-ops eft \mathbb{R}^2 c naam op Γ -kys. en. ∂G , a
d-m $P, Q \in C(\bar{G})$ & $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \in C(\partial G)$,
a dan f u-k sprova \exists kan verduur.

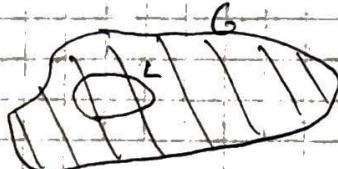
$$\Rightarrow \oint P dx + Q dy = \iint_G \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

d. d/g.

Nejvýznamnější výsledek z e-zařízení
o mýtu využití M-kyz (kyz
(kyz návody návody ferum. náv.)

O1

Ch G c \mathbb{R}^2 my-ce oznámeny, eft $\forall L$ my- jasne my
význam nem b G-ekl op druh my- same význam nem, b



ITB

$L \subset G$ - offene Menge in \mathbb{R}^2 , $F = \{P, Q\}$ $P, Q \in C(G)$ $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \in C(G)$,
Tangentialen an γ an L :

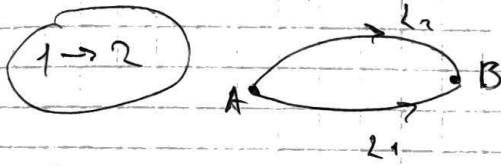
1. $\oint_L P dx + Q dy = 0$ \forall geschlossene Kurve L , wenn L einfach

2. $\int_{AB} P dx + Q dy$: reelle Zahl von $\widetilde{AB} \subset G$, wenn (P, Q) stetig

3. $P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = dU$, $U(x,y)$ lokale Funktion G

4. $\forall x_1, y_1 \in G$ $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

5. Noch eine: $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1$



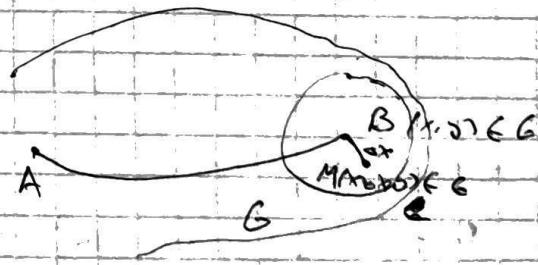
$$\int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy$$

6. g. Komplexe $L: L_1 \cup L_2 = L_1 \cup \overline{L_2}$ $\underbrace{1 \rightarrow 0}_{L_1} = \oint_L P dx + Q dy =$

$$= \int_{L_1} + \int_{\overline{L_2}} = \int_{L_1} - \int_{L_2} = 0$$

7. $\exists U(A(x_0, y_0)) \subset G$

$B(x_1, r) \subset G$



$U(x_1, r) - ?$ A -punkt

$$U(B) = \int_{AB} P dx + Q dy - \text{Punkt } B(x, y)$$

" $U(x, y) - 0$ ist G "

Nachrechnen, dass $A(x, y) \subset G$ $\exists \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x, y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (U(x+r, y) - U(x, y)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\int_{AB} P dx + Q dy \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{BM} P dx + Q dy = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_x^{x+r} P(t, y) dt \quad (\square)$$

$\widetilde{AB} + \widetilde{BM}$ in $BM: y = \text{const}$

3) T.O esp gema wenn man reziproq?

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\delta x} P(x + \theta_0 \delta x, y) \cdot \delta x \xrightarrow[\delta x \rightarrow 0]{} P(x, y)$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y) = P(x, y) \in C(G)$, A.H.-no $\exists \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y) = Q(x, y) \in C(G)$,

t.e. U , $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ - vektoren in $G \Rightarrow U(x, y)$ - symmetrisch

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = P dx + Q dy$$

3 \rightarrow 4

$$du(x, y) = P dx + Q dy, \quad P = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad Q = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{d.h. gen } \underbrace{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}}_{C((G)) \text{ no gen}} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \quad \text{und} \quad \underbrace{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}_{C((G))} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

vorstellbar

$$\text{dann } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}, \quad \text{t.e. } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

4 \rightarrow 1

b) A kuge zul. norm. $L \subset G$ - symmetr., L-ellip. $\Rightarrow GL$,

$$\text{vorgez. } \int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_{GL} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

GL \hookrightarrow G

$$P, Q \in C^1(\bar{G})$$

zusammen:

$$F = \{P, Q\}: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 - \text{bemm. } ; \exists U(x, y): \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P \wedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q$$

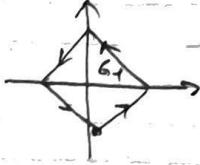
U -man b.m. $F = \{P, Q\}$

$$\int_A P dx + Q dy = U(B) - U(A) = U|_A^B$$

Примеры:

$$1) \int\limits_2^1 x^2 y dx - y^2 x dy \stackrel{?}{=} I_p$$

$$L: b_1 x + b_2 y = a, a > 0 \quad (\text{см. рисунок})$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_D (-y^2 - x^2) dx dy = - \iint_D x^2 + y^2 dx dy = -4 \iint_D x^2 + y^2 dx dy = \\ &= -4 \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy = -4 \int_0^a x^2(a-x) + \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_0^{a-x} dx = -\frac{2}{3} a^4 \end{aligned}$$

2) (УЗОГ)

$$\int\limits_C \frac{x dx - y dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

- $\left(\begin{array}{c} C \\ D \end{array} \right)$
- (i) (c) $0 \notin \bar{D}$
 - (ii) (-) $0 \in \bar{D}$

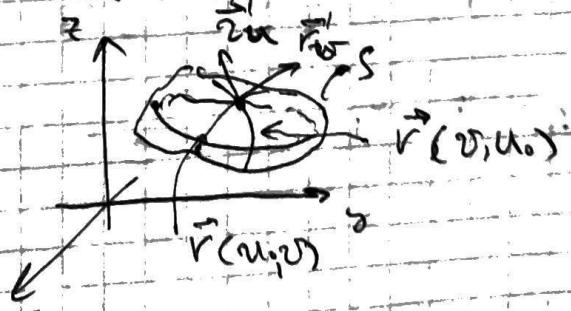
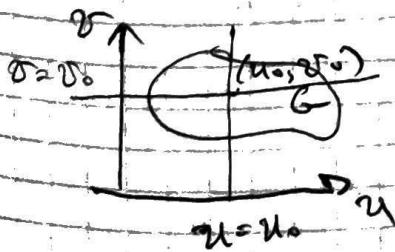
Рассмотрим
§5 Несколько замечаний

Б.р.

0.1

У G -огр. означает одн. с. кие в \mathbb{R}^2 , $\bar{G} = G \cup \Gamma$; т.к.
 \bar{G} огр. б. ф-не ~~внешней~~ $\bar{\gamma}: \bar{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, т.е. $\bar{\gamma} = (x(u, v), y(u, v))$,
 $u, v \in \bar{G}$, где $\bar{\gamma}$ л-оогр. и \bar{G} -огр. в \mathbb{R}^2 замкнут. \bar{G} на
 $S(\equiv \bar{\gamma}(\bar{G})) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, S наз-ся границей изображения с
 непрерывн. $\bar{\gamma}(u, v)$. $S \subset \mathbb{R}_{x, y, z}^2$, $S = \{M(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$

$$x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v), (u, v) \in \bar{G}$$



50.2

Норм нал. нал. магнит. дж. нал. (.)

$x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v) \in C^1(\bar{G})$ и $\vec{V}(u, v) \in \bar{G}$

$$\text{Rang} \begin{pmatrix} x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{pmatrix} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v$$

T.O. нал. нал. G дж. нал. (.)

Кас. нал.-рн в нормали к нал.

У $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ - норм. в нал. дж. нал. (.) с направл.

$\vec{r}(u, v) \quad (u, v) \in \bar{G}, \quad \vec{\Sigma} \in C^1(\bar{G})$ и $\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v \quad \vec{V}(u, v) \in \bar{G}$

норм. $\vec{n}(M_0) = \vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v, \vec{n} \neq \vec{0}, M_0 \in (x_{(u_0, v_0)}, y_{(u_0, v_0)}, z_{(u_0, v_0)})$

Планарне $\Pi = (.) M_0 \in \Pi \wedge \vec{n}|_{M_0} \perp \Pi$ нал. магнит. кас. нал.

нал. S в (.) M_0

$$\vec{s} = (x, y, z) \in \vec{\Sigma}$$

Бесм. упак. $\Pi: (\vec{s} - \vec{s}_0, \vec{n})|_{M_0} = 0, \vec{s}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$

Упак. нормали к нал.-рн S в (.) $M_0: \vec{s} - \vec{s}_0 = t \cdot \vec{n}$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|_{M_0} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix} = \{A, B, C\}|_{M_0}$$

+ опр-н
сопр-н

$$M_0 A = \begin{vmatrix} y_u & z_u \\ y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix}, B = - \begin{vmatrix} x_u & z_u \\ x_v & z_v \end{vmatrix}, C = \begin{vmatrix} x_u & y_u \\ x_v & y_v \end{vmatrix}$$

Однон. $\vec{s}'_x = \vec{s}_x$

$\Pi: A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$. Кас. нал.

$$\text{лн. } \frac{x - x_0}{A} = \frac{y - y_0}{B} = \frac{z - z_0}{C}$$

Lemma

Ustys S -yream. zu nob. deg or. (-), Tanya $\exists \delta > 0$

$\forall S \subset S$: diam $\tilde{S} = \delta$, \tilde{S} -zaums nob. m. S -byzumus oymaz.

yream. zu kac. m. K S yreley b'ayz usdan (-) \tilde{S}

$$\delta: 0/2$$

D S -yream. zu nob. deg or. (-) $\tilde{\Gamma}(u, v)$ ee nayar

$(u, v) \in \tilde{\Gamma}$. b'ayz. $\tau = \{G_i\}_{i=1}^n$ nus $S_i \leftrightarrow \tilde{\Gamma}(G_i)$

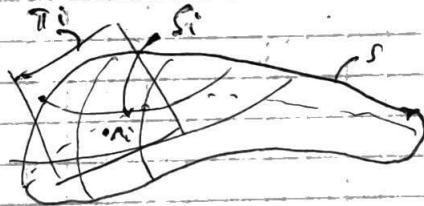
$\{\tilde{S}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ - yrys S . δ -k. $\tilde{\Gamma}: \tilde{\Gamma} \rightarrow S$ - zomeamayganza
(by oym - by nayar)

ewm: $(\tilde{\Gamma}(\tau, \tau) \rightarrow 0) \Rightarrow (\max_{i=1}^n \text{diam } S_i \rightarrow 0)$ (δ -th canoom)

axiog-th canoom)

3 Γ : comb. p. $\{S_i\}$ ygeben. yem. Lemma 6 (-) $M_i \in S_i \in \bigcup \Pi(\mu_i)$ -
-kac. m. K S b'ayz M_i

b'ayz $\Gamma = \prod_{i=1}^n S_i$, $\mu(\Gamma) = \mu_1 \dots \mu_n$



0.3 Ewm $\exists \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \Gamma} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(S_i)$ ke zahvum on bindegan

(- M $_i$, TO nob. - τ S b'ayz khayz, a ewm I mayz ee
mengenza: $I = \mu(S)$)

T.1

Лемма 1. Для каждого \$u, v \in G\$ имеем \$|\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v| \leq \delta\$. Доказательство. Пусть \$(u, v) \in E(G)\$, тогда \$S_i\$ содержит \$uv\$ и не содержит \$vu\$. Тогда

$$\mu(S) = \iint_G |\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v| du dv.$$

Доказательство. Для каждого \$S_i \in \mathcal{S}\$: \$\max_{i=1, n} \text{diam } S_i < \delta - \text{const}\$

6. Пусть \$S_i\$ подобно \$S\$. Для каждого \$M_i \in S_i\$ имеем фикс. в \$\mathbb{R}^3\$:

$$\vec{n}_i = \vec{n}(M_i), \quad \vec{z} = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)), \quad \pm \vec{n}_i = \frac{\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v}{|\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|}$$

\$\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}\$ линии в \$\mathbb{R}^3\$

$$B_i = \bigcap_{M_i \in S_i} S_i,$$



\$(\cdot) M \in S \quad M(\vec{x}(u, v), \vec{y}(u, v), \vec{z}(u, v))

$$B_i = \vec{z} = 0, \quad \tilde{B}_i: \quad \tilde{x} = \vec{x}(u, v), \quad \tilde{y} = \vec{y}(u, v), \quad \tilde{z} = 0.$$

$$\mu(B_i) = \iint_{B_i} d\tilde{x} d\tilde{y} = \iint_{T_{B_i}} \frac{|D(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})|}{|D(x, y)|} dudv \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{n}_i = (0, 0, \begin{vmatrix} \vec{x}_u & \vec{x}_v \\ \vec{y}_u & \vec{y}_v \end{vmatrix}) \Big|_{M_i} \quad \text{в } C_K - \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|(u, v) &= |\vec{z}_u' \times \vec{z}_v'|(\varphi u_i, v_i) + |\vec{z}_u' \times \vec{z}_v'|(\varphi u_i, v_i) - |\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|(\varphi u_i, v_i) \\ &= |\det(\vec{x}_u \vec{x}_v)|(\varphi u_i, v_i) + \varepsilon_i(u, v) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= |\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|(\varphi u_i, v_i) + \varepsilon_i(u, v)$$

$$\text{Тогда (1)} \Rightarrow \mu(B_i) = \iint_{G_i} (|\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|(\varphi u_i, v_i) + \varepsilon_i(u, v)) du dv$$

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(B_i) - \iint_G |\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|(u, v) du dv \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \iint_{G_i} |\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|(\varphi u_i, v_i) - |\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|(u, v) du dv$$

$$+ \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \iint_{G_i} \varepsilon_i(u, v) du dv \right| \quad \text{□}$$

$\exists \varepsilon \in C^1(\bar{G})$, to $|\bar{\Sigma}_u \times \bar{\Sigma}_v|_{(u,v)}$ - prob. ways in \bar{G} , t.c.
 $\forall \delta > 0 \exists \delta' > 0 : \forall (u', v'), (u'', v'') \in \bar{G} \quad |u' - u''|^2 + |v' - v''|^2 < \delta'^2$
 $\Rightarrow |\bar{\Sigma}_u \times \bar{\Sigma}_v|_{(u', v')} - |\bar{\Sigma}_u \times \bar{\Sigma}_v|_{(u'', v'')} | < \frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu(G)}$

$$\textcircled{R} \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu(G)} \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\iint_{G_i} du dv}_{\mu(G_i)} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu(G)} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(G_i) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon, \text{ t.c.}$$

$$\text{to } \exists \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(G_i) = \iint_G |\bar{\Sigma}_u \times \bar{\Sigma}_v|_{(u,v)} du dv \quad \square$$

Samer: 1) $|\bar{\Sigma}_u \times \bar{\Sigma}_v| du dv = ds$ - even m-gr nob.m.

$$\text{2) } \begin{matrix} \Gamma_0 \{x_1, y_1, z_1\} \\ \Gamma_1 \{x_1, y_2, z_1\} \end{matrix} = \{y_1 z_2 - y_2 z_1, x_1 z_2 + z_1 x_2, x_1 y_2 -$$

$\sqcup S$ - np. m. nob. dg or (.) \in nayam $\bar{\Sigma}(u,v)$, $(u,v) \in \bar{G}$

$\sqcup \bar{S}: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, q. \bar{S} -ops on $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ b. $\bar{\Sigma} = \{G_i\}_{i=1}^n - p. \bar{G}$, $\forall i = 1 \dots n$

$\text{ex. } (\cdot) M_i \in S_i \quad M_i = (x(u_i, v_i), y(u_i, v_i), z(u_i, v_i)) \quad (u_i, v_i) \in \bar{G}_i$

Com. num. cywng $\bar{S}(S; \bar{\Sigma}, \{M_i\}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(M_i) \cdot \mu(S_i)$

$$f(S) = \max_{i=1 \dots n} \text{Siem}(G_i)$$

$\mu(S_i)$ - m-gr S_i

{0.1} \exists m-gr S nayam nob. nm. 1-20 page or \bar{S} nm S no S ,

exam. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall (S, \bar{\Sigma}, \{M_i\}) \quad (f(S) < \delta \Rightarrow |\bar{S}(S; \bar{\Sigma}, \{M_i\}) - I| < \varepsilon)$

$$I = \lim_{\substack{\leftarrow \\ \lambda(P) \rightarrow 0}} \bar{S}(S; \bar{\Sigma}, \{M_i\}) \quad ! \quad S \in R(S)$$

Q-ue \bar{S} nay-am nm no S , exam $\exists \lim_{\substack{\leftarrow \\ \lambda(P) \rightarrow 0}} \bar{S}$

Oloza

$$\int_S f(x,y,z) ds = \int_S \bar{S}(x,y,z) ds$$

\bar{S} nm S

$\int_S \bar{S} ds$ - m-gr nob.m

3) Ober- ob-Gr. (wz. analog)

1. Aussage: Lj. δ, g num no S. $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int\limits_S (\alpha \delta + \beta g) ds = \alpha \int\limits_S \delta ds + \beta \int\limits_S g ds$$

2. Einm. $S = S_1 \cup S_2$ S num Km S_1, S_2

$$\int\limits_S \delta ds = \int\limits_{S_1} \delta ds + \int\limits_{S_2} \delta ds$$

1:

Lj. S - mp. zu. hab. \Rightarrow ae. (1) c nayam: $\bar{\epsilon}(u, v)_{(u, v) \in G}$

a. $\phi, f \in C(S)$, Torga $S \in R(S)$ u. cnp. bn ϕ -n $\int\limits_S \delta(M) ds =$
 $= \int\limits_G \delta(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) \cdot |\bar{\epsilon}_u \times \bar{\epsilon}_v| du dv = I(2)$

G

b. No yng. $\delta(\bar{\epsilon}(u, v)) \in C(\bar{G}) \Rightarrow$ zg. num I.

$(|\bar{\epsilon}_u \times \bar{\epsilon}_v| \in C(\bar{G}))$

6. pmpd. $\mathcal{E} = \{G_i\}_{i=1}^n$ u. coorb. p. $\{S_i\}_{i=1}^n$, $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$ b (1) $(u_i, v_i) = N_i$,

$N_i \in G_i$, $N_i \hookrightarrow M_i \in S_i$, $\bar{\epsilon}(N_i) = \overrightarrow{OM_i}$, $\mu(S_i) = \int\limits_{G_i} |\bar{\epsilon}_u \times \bar{\epsilon}_v| du dv$

Hg. $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall (\tau, \{M_i\}) \quad (\pi(\tau) < \delta \Rightarrow |I(\tau, \{M_i\}) - I| < \epsilon)$

$$A = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \delta(M_i) \mu(S_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n \int\limits_{G_i} |\bar{\epsilon}_u \times \bar{\epsilon}_v| \delta(\bar{\epsilon}(u, v)) |\bar{\epsilon}_u \times \bar{\epsilon}_v| du dv \right|^2$$

$$= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int\limits_{G_i} (\delta(M_i) - \delta(\bar{\epsilon}(u, v))) |\bar{\epsilon}_u \times \bar{\epsilon}_v| du dv \right|^2 \quad (\Leftarrow)$$

$\delta(\bar{\epsilon}(u, v)) \in C(\bar{G})$, \bar{G} -komm \Rightarrow S p.m. Km \bar{G} , t.e. $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall N(u, v)$,

$N(u, v) \in \bar{G}, \quad (\text{dist}(N, N') < \delta \Rightarrow |\delta(\bar{\epsilon}(u, v)) - \delta(\bar{\epsilon}(u', v'))| < \epsilon / \mu(S))$

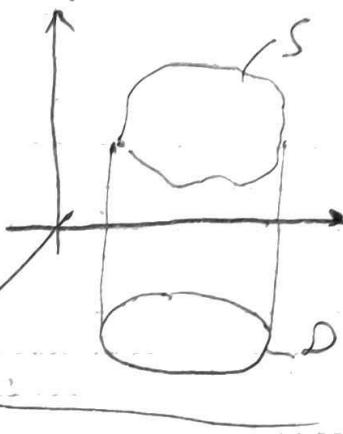
6. p. $\tau \subset \pi(\tau) < \delta$ wz p. Komp.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \int\limits_{G_i} |\delta(\bar{\epsilon}(u, v)) - \delta(\bar{\epsilon}(N_i))| \cdot |\bar{\epsilon}_u \times \bar{\epsilon}_v| du dv \right)^2 < \epsilon_{\text{un}(S)}$$

$$\leq \frac{\epsilon}{\mu(S)} \sum_{i=1}^n \int\limits_{G_i} |\bar{\epsilon}_u \times \bar{\epsilon}_v| du dv = \frac{\epsilon}{\mu(S)} \cdot \mu(S) = \epsilon \Leftrightarrow S \in R(S) \text{ u. } \text{mp. (2)}$$

Zámer: 1) $\bigcup S = \{(x, y, z) \mid \text{punkt } z = z(x, y)\}$

$$S \in C(S); \iint_S S \, ds = \iint_D S(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} \, dx \, dy$$



2) $F = \{P, Q, R\}$

$$\oint_F \tilde{F} \, ds = \int_S P \, ds + \int_S Q \, ds + \int_S R \, ds$$

3) $\int_S x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad a > 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = a \cos \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases} \quad \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\begin{cases} z = a \sin \theta \\ \varphi \in [0, 2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$z = a \sin \theta$$

$$\varphi \leftrightarrow u, \theta \leftrightarrow v$$

$$\vec{\Sigma}_u = \{-\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \cos \varphi, 0\}$$

$$\vec{\Sigma}_v = \{-\sin \theta \cos \varphi, -\sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta\}$$

$$|\vec{\Sigma}_u \times \vec{\Sigma}_v| = |\vec{\Sigma}_u| |\vec{\Sigma}_v| \cdot \sin \angle \odot$$

$$\sin \angle = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \angle} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{(\vec{\Sigma}_u, \vec{\Sigma}_v))^2}{|\vec{\Sigma}_u| |\vec{\Sigma}_v|}} =$$

$$|\vec{\Sigma}_u| = a \cos \theta$$

$$|\vec{\Sigma}_v| = a$$

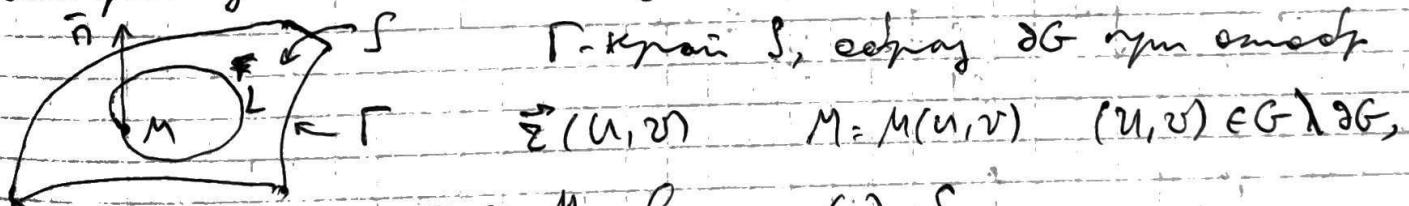
$$= \sqrt{1}$$

$$\odot \quad a^2 \cos \theta$$

Def: Rebenusovnaia vna. 2.20 neza

pe

6) npravno m. neb-ni dg osobom roren



T.e. M - bytys (-) S

Odp: a) m-are neb-ni S kaj-te gbyvayut, eto edinyj no F gumen, konnyy L, t.e. bytym S ne vneem lichk
konys \emptyset n

b) Etam m S \exists konnyy L, npr odnaya no konnyay konys kaj-te m-are na spremberion, to neb-ni kaj-te gbyvayut

0) bi gelyanoponie nob-tc S may-ce opnem, ems na nra h
pono u quce. nmpo na S nare normalei, yzobr. (a)

Odyn.

~~Odyn.~~ Due gelyanopon, nat. $S^+ = (S, \vec{n}^+)$, $\hat{S} = (S, \vec{n}^-)$
nare normalei

Opnem u cb-la

[02] □ S-opnem, u nob. obg. ored. (-), gelyan, h
u zaopnec. na S nare normalei $\bar{n}(M)$, Mes, (S, \vec{n}) -opnem.
 S^+

$\cup \vec{F} = \{P, Q, R\} \in C(S)$. nob. um. 2-20 pega or \vec{F} no opnem
nob-th S⁺ may-ce $\iint_S (\vec{F}, \vec{n}) dS$

$$\iint_{S^+} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \iint_{S^+} P dx dy + Q dy dx + R dz dx - \text{odyn. nob-20 um.}$$

2-20 pega

(\vec{F}, \vec{n}) - ekran phi-ne, (\rightarrow) na S, nmpo na S

cb-la um II-ko pega cregyza uj cb-f um. I-ko pega.

$$1) S^- = (S, -\vec{n}) \quad \iint_{S^-} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = - \iint_{S^+} \vec{F} d\vec{S}$$

$$2) \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{dan } \vec{F} \text{ u } \vec{G} \text{-nmpo na S} \quad (\text{cb-la suneindes})$$

$$\iint_{S^+} \alpha \vec{F} + \beta \vec{G} d\vec{S} = \alpha \iint_{S^+} \vec{F} d\vec{S} + \beta \iint_{S^+} \vec{G} d\vec{S}$$

$$3) S^+ = (S, \vec{n}) \quad \text{Sprayesibem na S u S}_2 : S_1 \cap S_2 \text{ ne unnei bympol.}$$

$$6) S_1^+ = (S_1, \vec{n}) \quad S = S_1 \cup S_2$$

$\iint_{S^+} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \iint_{S_1^+} \vec{F} d\vec{S} + \iint_{S_2^+} \vec{F} d\vec{S}$ (cb-la aqyt hlnsch)

$$S_2^+ = (S_2, \vec{n})$$

$\vec{F} \in C(S)$

$$4) \vec{n} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}, \vec{F} = \{P, Q, R\}$$

$$6) \vec{F}_1 = \{\{P_1, 0, 0\}\}$$

$$\iint_S \vec{F}_1 d\vec{S} = \iint_S P \cos \alpha dS = \iint_S P dy dx \quad \text{u aksor gule } F_2, F_3$$

Beweisweise

ΣS u gyakorlos neb der oram (1), hogy

$$\vec{z}(u, v) : \bar{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{Rang} \begin{pmatrix} x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{pmatrix} = 2 \quad \text{V}(u, v) \subset G$$

\therefore ha S \exists 2 kerep: normálisan

$$\vec{n} = \pm \frac{\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v}{|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v|}$$

$$ds = |\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| du dv$$

$$|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| \neq 0, \text{ m. } \vec{r}_u \neq \vec{r}_v$$

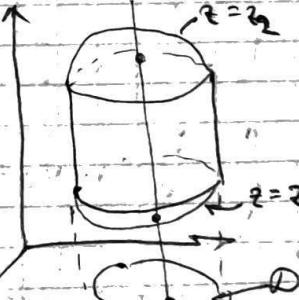
$$\int \int_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \int \int_{S} (\vec{F}, \vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v) \frac{ds}{|\vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v|} = \int \int_G (\vec{F}(\vec{z}(u, v)), \vec{z}_u \times \vec{z}_v) du dv$$

Tevetmen Gyakor - Osztalozasok

[0.1] Munka $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ nyil-e osztalozas 1-20 tusa, eur.

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z_1(x, y) \leq z \leq z_2(x, y), (x, y) \in D\}, \quad z_1, z_2 - \text{reny. PD} \phi-\text{m},$$

D-közös figura ha m-tu



[0.2] Munka $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ nyil-e osztalozas

oszt., eur. ono D b meghoroi DNCK

gyonyorulni pozit. ha kon-ve tusa osztalozas

I-20 tusa, II-20 tusa, III-20 tusa.

$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \iint_D dx dy \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dz = \iint_D R(x, y, z_2(x, y)) dx dy - \iint_D R(x, y, z_1(x, y)) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S_0^i} R \cos \varphi d\sigma + \iint_{S_1^i} R \cos \varphi d\sigma + \iint_{S_2^i} R \cos \varphi d\sigma = \iint_{S_1^i} R \cos \varphi d\sigma - \text{eulerben i}$$

$$\sum_i \iint_{S_i^i} R \cos \varphi d\sigma = \iint_{S_1^i} R dx dy.$$

1.1 (Ф-ан Гаусса - Островского)

\square V - объем суб \mathbb{R}^3 , вк вк. в V . $\text{div } F$ сущ. (.)

$\int_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$ означает \tilde{V} , $\square \vec{F} = \{P, Q, R\} \in C(\tilde{V})$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \in C(V)$$

\square на S векторное поле $\vec{S}^t = (S, \vec{n}_e)$,

где \vec{n}_e - нормаль к S наружу конвекции, Тогда

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dx dy dz = \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

Д:

1) а) V -объем I-го типа, т.е.

$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \iint_D dx dy \int_{z(x,y)}^R \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dz = \iint_D R(x_1, y_1, z_1) dx dy - \iint_D R(x_2, y_2, z_2) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S_1^+} R dx dy + \iint_{S_2^+} R dx dy + \iint_{S_3^+} R dx dy =$$

$$= \iint_{S^+} R dx dy$$

V -объем II, III типа \Rightarrow

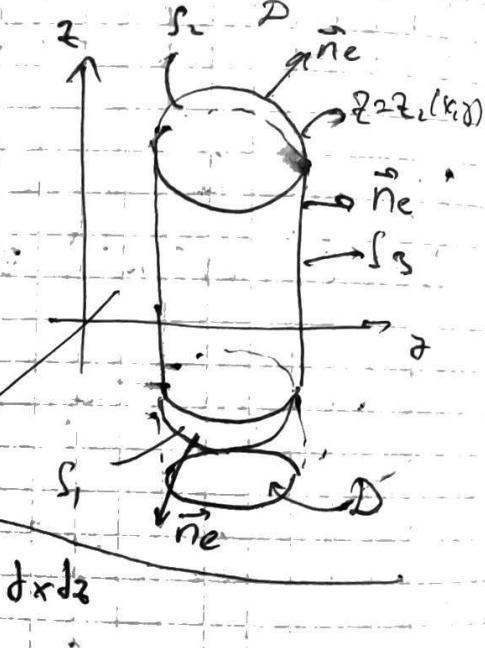
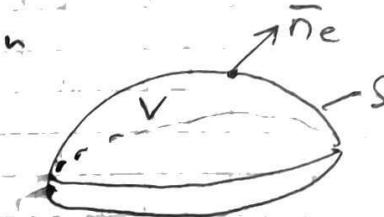
$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} dx dy dz = \iint_{S^+} P dy dz \quad \left(\iint_V \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} dx dy dz = \iint_{S^+} Q dx dz \right)$$

line обрачн.

V разделен на конвекции между V_i I-го типа, скажем:

$$\iint_V \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \iint_{S^+} R dx dy \quad \text{Ак-но II и III}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iiint_V \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} dx dy dz = \iint_{S^+} P dy dz + R dx dy + Q dx dy$$



Задачи

1. Функція F^0 випадковий, єдиний V -вектор із R^3 є вектором S -
важкості m . Існує відповідний набор векторів $\vec{F} = (P, Q, R) \in C(V)$

$\vec{v} = VU\vec{1}$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \in C(V)$, а також

$$\int_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \quad (\text{хоча вони не є складні})$$

$$\text{Також } \int_S^+ P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy = \int_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

2. $\vec{F} = (P, Q, R) \in C^1(V)$

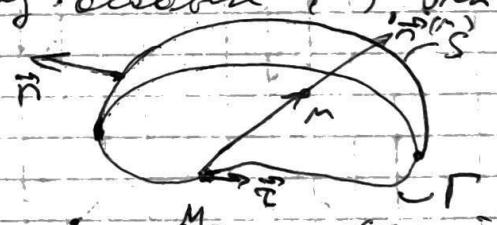
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \equiv \operatorname{div} \vec{F}, \int_V (\operatorname{div} \vec{F}) dx dy dz = \int_S^+ (\vec{F}, \vec{n}) ds$$

($F = 0$ в багатьох випадках)

§ 5 Теорема Грина

Опіт 1 У S -їні збільшенню набору дескладонів (\cdot) , одна
векторна функція Γ контуру Γ

(S, \vec{n}) оп-де набор, \vec{n} -нормаль до S .



$M \in S$, $M_0 \in \Gamma$, та m від \vec{z}, M, M_0 , \vec{n} -нормаль до S .

оп-де $\vec{r}: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ відповідь Γ координатами

Опіт 2 $\cup V$ -векторний набір R^3 , S -набір R^3 : $\vec{S} \subset V$

$\vec{s} = S \cup \Gamma$, \vec{s} -векторний набір S . У $\vec{F} = (P, Q, R) \in$

$$G C^1(S) \quad \text{то} \quad \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left\{ \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right\}$$

I. (φ -да (токса))

Б) У S -н. глыжем неб-тү орыс. пространстве 2н. нормалене $\vec{F} = (P, Q, R)$ & коорд. DNCK, $\vec{F} \in C^1(U(S))$, Γ - кривая, \vec{n} - нормалене.

- Определение: \vec{F} - Γ контактная, т.е. \vec{n} $\vec{F}, \vec{n}, \vec{r}$ ыншал
- S - бз. онын пространство да көзбетиң меншесінде $\int_S (P dx + Q dy + R dz) = \int_S (\text{rot } \vec{F}, \vec{n}) ds$, т.е.

Териз $\oint_S P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_S (\text{rot } \vec{F}, \vec{n}) ds$, т.е.

онше (S, \vec{n}) - онын Γ контактная.

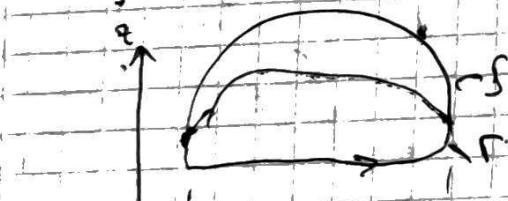
$$\Delta \cup \vec{n} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$$

$$\int_S ((\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}) \cos \alpha + (\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}) \cos \beta + (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}) \cos \gamma) ds$$

$$\int_S (\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \cos \beta - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \cos \gamma) ds = \int_S P dx \quad (1) \quad \text{Но жаңы } S \text{ бз. онын } S \text{ меншесінде } \int_S \dots$$

$$\int_S (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \cos \gamma - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \cos \alpha) ds = \int_S Q dy \quad (2)$$

$$\int_S (\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \cos \alpha - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \cos \beta) ds = \int_S R dz \quad (3)$$



$$z = z(x, y) \quad (x, y) \in D$$

$$D = \prod_{0 \leq y \leq y_0} S, L = \prod_{0 \leq y \leq y_0} P$$



$$\vec{n} = \frac{(-2x, -2y, 1)}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}}, \quad \cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma > 0.$$

$$\int_S (\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \cos \beta - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \cos \gamma) ds = \int_S P dx$$

$$= \int_S \left(-\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} (x, y, z(x, y)) 2y - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} (x, y, z(x, y)) \right) \frac{ds}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}} =$$

$$= \int_S \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} 2y + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \frac{ds}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}} = \int_S ds \cos \gamma = dx dy$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-2y}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}(x_0, z(x_0)) = P'_y + P'_z \cdot z'_y$$

$$③ - \iint_D \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy = \oint_L P dx =$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} P(x(t), y(t), z(x(t), y(t))) \cdot \dot{x}(t) dt = \oint_L P dx, \text{ T.O. g-m (1).}$$

$$\oint_L P dx = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} P(x(t), y(t), z(x(t), y(t))) \dot{x}(t) dt$$

Ak-no (2) u (3), ac-er u rauzaem φ-ny

Samogovore:

1) Na comez gene by. ognegi ne odigamevush

2) $\iint_S (\operatorname{rot} \vec{F}, \vec{n}) dS$ - novu progra lemn name, \vec{F} repre nat-n

S reg b narys \vec{n}

A b elbas rann - upravlenie lemn name F no ranniy

Γ

{ baxno

3) $\oint_L \vec{F} d\vec{r}$ - lemn φ-gannen

baxno

L - mno-ko (1) na Oxy
 $L = \{(x, y) | x = x(t), y = y(t)\}$
 $t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$

$\Gamma: x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(x(t), y(t)),$
 $t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$

Сканирование - Сканирование наим.

§ 1 Сканирование наим.

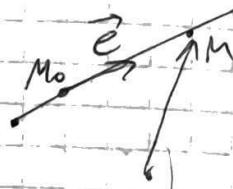
n-3

[0.1] $\exists \Omega \subset \mathbb{C}R^3$ и $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, т.е. $\forall c \in \Omega$ сущ. един. $u(m) \in \mathbb{R}$. б. $S = \{m \in \Omega | u(m) = c\} = C \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, C - поверх., $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}R^3$, S -наб.-п. уравнение

[0.2] $\exists \Omega \subset \mathbb{C}R^3$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, Ω -одн. б. \mathbb{R}^3 , $M_0 \in \Omega$

$U \vec{e}$ - ед. в. в. ортого $\overrightarrow{M_0 M} = t \cdot \vec{e}$

$\vec{OM} = \vec{OM}_0 + t \cdot \vec{e}$ - лин. уравн.



направл. \vec{e}

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \vec{e}}|_M = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(M(t)) - u(M_0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(\vec{OM}_0 + t \cdot \vec{e}) - u(\vec{OM}_0)}{t}$$

- направл. сканирован. наим. по направл. \vec{e}

[0.3] $\exists \Omega \subset \mathbb{C}R^3$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, Ω -одн. б. \mathbb{R}^3 , $M_0 \in \Omega$

$\exists \vec{OM} = \vec{OM}_0 + \vec{z}$, $(\cdot) M \in \Omega$

$$\text{Если } u(\vec{OM}) - u(\vec{OM}_0) = u(M) - u(M_0) = u(M_0, \vec{z}) = (\vec{g}(M_0), \vec{z}) + \vec{O}(b \vec{z}), |b \vec{z}| \rightarrow 0, \text{ то}$$

ес. наим. U наз. с. группой б. $(\cdot) M_0$, а базисом

$(\vec{g}(M_0), \vec{z})$ наз.-ся ее группой.

$\vec{g}(M_0)$ наз.-ся аргументом ес. наим. б. $(\cdot) M_0$

D) $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ opm DnCik. $O_{xy} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\vec{e} = \{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\}$,
 $|\vec{e}|=1$. $U: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, $U = U(x, y, z)$ grupp e
 Koenig 1.2.52. Tengen

$$(i) V(\cdot) M \in \Omega \quad \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial \vec{e}} \right|_M = \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right|_M \cos\alpha + \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right|_M \cos\beta + \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right|_M \cos\gamma.$$

$$(ii) V(\cdot) M \in \Omega \quad \exists \text{ grad } U|_M = \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right|_M \vec{i} + \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right|_M \vec{j} + \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right|_M \vec{k};$$

$$(iii) V \vec{e} \quad |\vec{e}|=1 \quad V(\cdot) M \in \Omega \quad \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial \vec{e}} \right|_M \leq \left| \text{grad } U \right|_M.$$

! gne Anwendung, Koenig $\text{grad } U|_M \neq 0$, prob-los ~~keine~~ min
 vun $\text{grad } U|_M \parallel \vec{e}$

$$(i) M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0); \quad \vec{OM}(t) = \vec{OM}_0 + t \cdot \vec{e} \quad \text{Koordinaten.}$$

$$\text{b. f-fns } \varphi(t) = U(\vec{OM}(t)) \quad \text{Wertfunktion}; \quad \varphi(0) = U(\vec{OM}_0), \quad U - \text{grupp} \Rightarrow \exists \varphi'(0)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \vec{e}}|_{M_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(t) - \varphi(0)}{t} = \varphi'(0)$$

$$\varphi(t) = U(\underbrace{x_0 + t \cos\alpha}_{x}, \underbrace{y_0 + t \cos\beta}_{y}, \underbrace{z_0 + t \cos\gamma}_{z(t)})$$

$$\varphi'(t) = \left. \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cdot \dot{x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \cdot \dot{y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \cdot \dot{z} \right) \right|_{t=0} = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0} \cos\alpha + \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0} \cos\beta + \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right|_{M_0} \cos\gamma =$$

$$= \frac{\partial U}{\partial \vec{e}}|_{M_0}.$$

(ii) f-fns U - grupp., no enps

$$U(\vec{OM}) - U(\vec{OM}_0) = A_1 x + A_2 y + A_3 z + \bar{o}(s) \quad \text{D.}$$

$$\vec{OM} - \vec{OM}_0 = \vec{s} = \{-x, -y, -z\}, \quad s = |\vec{s}|$$

$$\text{D. } (\vec{A}, \vec{s}) + \bar{o}(s) \stackrel{\text{grad}}{\Rightarrow} \vec{A} = \text{grad}(U)|_{M_0} \Rightarrow$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}(M_0), \quad A_2 = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}(M_0), \quad A_3 = \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}(M_0)$$

$$\text{grad } U|_{M_0} = \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0} \vec{i} + \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0} \vec{j} + \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right|_{M_0} \vec{k}$$

$$(iii) \text{ Uy(i)} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial U}{\partial \vec{e}}|_m = (\text{grad } U|_m, \vec{e})$$

$$|(\vec{a}, \vec{e})| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{e}| ; = \min_{\vec{e} \in M} |\cos \phi| = 1.$$



Zusammen:

1) f-p grad U|_m \perp nab-m richtige $V(x,y,z) = C$ f ^{katig}

(.) M, \in remains von etwa nab-m

2) Ein V(M), V(M) - gruppe f Ω ausgewählte nahe, so

$$a) \text{ grad } (c_1 U + c_2 V)|_m = c_1 \text{ grad } U|_m + c_2 \text{ grad } V|_m$$

$$b) \text{ grad } (U \cdot V) = U \text{ grad } V + V \text{ grad } U$$

$$b) V(M) \neq 0, \text{ dann } \text{ grad } \left(\frac{U}{V} \right) = \frac{V \text{ grad } U - U \text{ grad } V}{V^2}$$

$$3) \text{ ~~Einführung~~ } V(M) \rightarrow \text{ grad } U|_m ; \nabla U = \text{ grad } U$$

4) U(M) - ausgewählte nahe. grad U - ausgewählte nahe.

f2 Bezeichnungen nahe.

7.1 Ausgewählte Bezeichnungen nahe

~~0.1~~ {0.1}

\vec{A} - f. ϕ -nahe: $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, Ω - oben f \mathbb{R}^3 . $\vec{A}(u)$ - ausgewählte nahe.

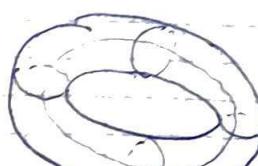
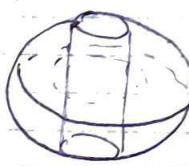
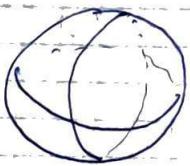
Ein func. DNCK, so $\vec{A} = \{P, Q, R\}$, P, Q, R: $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

f. nahe \vec{A} richtige rezip. (gruppe, rezip. gruppe), ehm ϕ -nahe

P, Q, R richtige x, y, z rezip. (gruppe, rezip. gruppe) f Ω .

0.2 б. наше \vec{A} зара. б. $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ кыз-се нореншаманын, б. Ω , ен. \exists си. наше $U(M)$: $\vec{A} = \text{grad } U$ А () $M \in \Omega$. си. наше U кыз-се нореншаман б. наше \vec{A} б. си. Ω .

0.3 Олар. $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ кыз-се поверхность огульбездик, ен. \vec{A} кыз-се ~~к~~ простор заманс. күмбөт, чиңшын замасын б. Ω \exists си. наеб-тө, калыңтада да еттө көмүр, ~~ж~~ жекеңшесе б. Ω .



(+)

(-)

(-)

(-)

1 (Күннегерле нореншаманын б. наше б. \mathbb{R}^3)

$\square \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ неб. огульб. салынын, $\vec{A}(M) = \{P, Q, R\}$ б. наше на Ω $P, Q, R \in C^1(\Omega)$, Тогда мез. үшн. әнбел-көр:

1) A кыз-м. заманс. көмүр B & $C \subset \Omega$ $\oint \vec{A} d\vec{e} = 0$

2) $\int \vec{A} d\vec{e}$ - не заманс. от мы $\overline{ABC} \subset \Omega$, согл. $\oint A_n B$
AB

3) б. наше $\vec{A}(M)$ нореншаманын б. Ω

4) $\text{rot } \vec{A} = 0 \quad \forall M \in \Omega \quad \left(\text{и.e. } \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = 0 \right)$

\triangleleft нө көнене $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1$

t → 2 A $S = S$; $\gamma = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$ - заманс. көмүр

Мы (1) $\oint \vec{A} d\vec{e} = 0 = \int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{A} d\vec{e} + \int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{A} d\vec{e} = \int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{A} d\vec{e} - \int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{A} d\vec{e} = 0$

2 → 3

b) $A \subset M \in \Sigma$

$M(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0, z_0) \in B(M_0, \delta) \subset \Sigma$

$\int_{M_0}^M \vec{A} d\vec{e}$ - ne zahlen σ \tilde{M}_0 (zahlen σ)

$$\tilde{M}_0 = [M_0, M] = \{(x, y, z) | x = x_0 + t_0 x, y = y_0 + t_0 y, z = z_0 + t_0 z, t_0 \in [0, 1]\}$$

$$\text{Taum } \int_{[M_0, M]} \vec{A} d\vec{e} \approx \int_0^1 P(x_0 + t_0 x, y_0, z_0) \vec{x}(t) dt = \Delta x \int_0^1 P(x_0 + t_0 x, y_0, z_0) dt$$

$$= \Delta x \cdot P(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0, z_0), 0 < \theta < 1 = V(M)$$

no resp.
g p give num
or num & num
 $V(M) \approx \int_{M_0}^M \vec{A} d\vec{e}, V(M_0) = 0$

$$\frac{V(M) - V(M_0)}{\Delta x} = \underbrace{P(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0, z_0)}_{\text{num & num}} \xrightarrow{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{V(M) - V(M_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \Big|_{M_0} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = P, \text{ An- no } \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = Q, \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = R$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{A} = \text{grad } V \Rightarrow \vec{A} - \text{notenzusammen}$

3 → 4

No gen $\vec{A} \in C^1(\Omega)$ no (3) $\vec{A} = \text{grad } V$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right\}, \text{ rot } \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y \partial z}, \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y \partial x} \right\} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}$$

no T. o
= 0

pure
even
smooth.

1) $\Gamma \subset S^2$ - прямой кусок в. орбитальной земной траектории.

Доказать, что если $\vec{r} \in \Omega$, Ω - подмножество S^2 , то \vec{r} не может лежать на Γ .

$$\int_{\Gamma} \vec{A} d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\text{rot } \vec{A}, \vec{n}) ds = 0$$

однако Γ не замкнут

Замечание:

Ω - несингулярное в. гор. земной поверхности A в \mathbb{R}^3 .

Л. 1.}

Если $\vec{r}(t)$ - в. гор. в сфер. Ω , то это в. гор. орбита с постоянной скоростью.

Δ $L(U_1(M), U_2(M))$ - глоб. мера в. гор. \vec{A} , $\delta U = U_1 - U_2$,

тогда $\nabla U = \nabla U_1 - \nabla U_2 = \vec{0}$ в Ω . Но $\nabla U \neq \vec{0}$ в Ω .

$\vec{A}' = \vec{A}$

Физический смысл (в. гор.) $\nabla U = \vec{0}$ в сфер. $\Omega \Rightarrow U = \text{const}$ в Ω

Л. 2. T_1

Δ \vec{A} - в. гор. в. н., а U - в. гор. в. гор. в. н. в. сфер. Ω ,

тогда $\int_{AB} \vec{A} d\vec{r} = U(B) - U(A)$

$A(x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0))$

Δ $L(\overline{AB}) \approx x(t), y \approx \dot{x}t, z \approx \dot{z}t$ для $t \in [t_0, t_1]$, тогда

$$\int_{AB} \vec{A} d\vec{r} = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \dot{x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}(-) \dot{y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}(-) \dot{z} dt \quad \Theta$$

$B(x(t_1), y(t_1), z(t_1))$

$$\text{Def } \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} U(x(t), y(t), z(t)) dt = U(x(t_1), y(t_1), z(t_1)) - U(x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0))$$

n.2 Норок б.ноле зерг ноб-ті
жүлпескенде беко. ноле

{0.4}

S-21. жиындын ноб-ті \vec{n} -наның нормалы (норма), ортасы
 (S, \vec{n}) , б.ноле $\vec{A} \in C(U(S))$, Тарз

$$\iint_S (\vec{A}, \vec{n}) dS \equiv \iint_S \vec{A} \cdot \vec{n} dS \quad \text{Негізгі нороканың б.н. } \vec{A} \text{ зерг ноб-ті}$$

б.намыс - тиң нормалы \vec{n}

{0.5}

$\Omega \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, $(\cdot) M \subset \Omega$, $\{V\}$ -дан-да сон (с Ω), оғын-
 майның $(\cdot) M$, $\partial V = S$ - 21. ноб. заманы,

ноб-ті, мағ $\{V\}$ симметриялы $\& (\cdot) M$,
 еншіл $\nabla \{BV_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset \{V\}$ бар-са



$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}: \forall n \in \mathbb{N} (n > N \Rightarrow V_n \subset B(M, \varepsilon))$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\rho\} \rho(M, P) < \varepsilon$$

Соңдай-ада $V \rightarrow M$ (символдың еншіл $\& (\cdot) M$)

{0.6} Еншіл \exists $\lim_{V \rightarrow M} \iint_S (\vec{A}, \vec{n}) dS = \operatorname{div} \vec{A}(M)$

T 2

U DNCK Oxyz b. n. $\vec{A} = (P, Q, R)$, wens gugago,
 $\vec{A} \in C^1(\Omega)$, Ω -coba $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. Tengen $\nabla M \in \Omega$ $\exists \operatorname{div} \vec{A}(M) =$
 $= \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}(M) + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}(M) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}(M)$

terima

Cuanexpose u
noneBeurmeunace none \vec{A}

grad	div	rot
grad	$\operatorname{grad}(\operatorname{div} \vec{A}) =$ $= \nabla(\nabla, \vec{A})$	/ / / / /
div	$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) = (\nabla, \nabla u) =$ $= (\nabla, \nabla)u = \nabla^2 u = \Delta u$	$\operatorname{div} \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = 0$ $(\nabla, [\nabla, \vec{A}]) = 0$
rot	$\operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} u) =$ $= [\nabla, \nabla u] = 0$	$\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = [\nabla, [\nabla, \vec{A}]] =$ $= \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \vec{A} - \Delta \vec{A} =$ $= \nabla(\nabla, \vec{A}) - (\nabla, \nabla) \vec{A}$

$$[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = \vec{b}(\vec{a}, \vec{c}) - \vec{c}(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = [\nabla, [\nabla, \vec{A}]] = [\vec{e}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, [\vec{e}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}, A_k \vec{e}_k]] =$$

DNCK Oxyz $Ox, x_2 x_3$

$$\vec{A} = (A_1, A_2, A_3) \in C^1$$

 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ - ormin

$$\nabla = \vec{e}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \vec{e}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \vec{e}_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} =$$

$$= \vec{e}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, i = 1, 3$$

$$\vec{A} = A_i \vec{e}_i$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A_k}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} [\vec{e}_i, [\vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k]] \quad \text{④}$$

$$[\vec{e}_i, [\vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k]] = \vec{e}_j (\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_k) - \vec{e}_k (\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{④}}{=} \frac{\partial^2 A_k}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \vec{e}_j \delta_{ik} - \frac{\partial^2 A_k}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \vec{e}_k \delta_{ij} =$$

$$= \vec{B} - \vec{C}$$

$$\vec{B} = \left(\vec{e}_j \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right) \frac{\partial A_k}{\partial x_i} \quad \text{div } \overset{i=k}{\vec{A}} = \left(\vec{e}_j \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right) \left(\frac{\partial A_k}{\partial x_i} \text{ div } \overset{i=k}{\vec{A}} \right) = \text{grad div } \overset{i=k}{\vec{A}}$$

$$\vec{C} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad \text{div } (\text{curl } \overset{i=k}{\vec{A}}) = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \cdot \text{div } \overset{i=k}{\vec{A}} \right) (\text{curl } \overset{i=k}{\vec{A}}) = \Delta \overset{i=k}{\vec{A}}$$

Pyrmenselme auswählen: Rechteck.

$$n=3 \quad \text{Basis } \Sigma \text{ ist } \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3 - \text{Out}(npq) \quad (\text{rechts}) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$a = (a^1, a^2, a^3) = a^i e_i$$

$$3^3 \text{ reellen. } \epsilon_{ijk} = (\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j \times \vec{e}_k) = (\vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k)$$

$$\epsilon_{ijk} = \epsilon_{jki} = \epsilon_{kij} = -\epsilon_{ikj} = -\epsilon_{jik} = -\epsilon_{kji}$$

$$\epsilon_{ijk} \cdot \epsilon_{emn} = \epsilon_{iji} \cdot \epsilon_{emn} + \epsilon_{iiz} \cdot \epsilon_{emn} + \epsilon_{izz} \cdot \epsilon_{emn} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{ie} & \delta_{im} \\ \delta_{je} & \delta_{jm} \end{vmatrix} = \delta_{ie} \cdot \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \cdot \delta_{je}$$

$$1) \quad (a, b) = (a^i e_i, b^j e_j) = a^i b^j \delta_{ij} = \underbrace{a^i b^i}_{\text{!}} \delta_{ii} = a^i b^i$$

$$2) \quad [a \times b]^i = (a \times b, e_i) = ((a^j e_j) \times (b^k e_k), e_i) = a^j b^k (e_j \times e_k, e_i, e_i \times e_k) = a^j b^k \underbrace{\epsilon_{ijk}}_{\epsilon_{ijk}} =$$

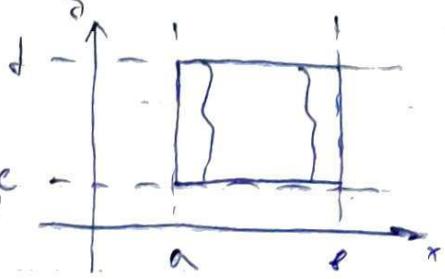
$$\Rightarrow a \times b = [a \times b]^i e_i = a^j b^k \epsilon_{ijk} e_i$$

$$3) \quad (\text{rot } \vec{a})^i = \left(\left[e_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}, a^k e_k \right], e_i \right) = \frac{\partial a^k}{\partial x_j} \left([e_j \times e_k], a^k \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial a^k}{\partial x_i} \cdot \epsilon_{ijk} \Rightarrow \text{rot } \vec{a} = \frac{\partial a^k}{\partial x_i} \cdot \epsilon_{ijk} \cdot e_i$$

$\exists \delta > 0 \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq N \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i < \epsilon$

$$\text{Def. von } \int_a^b f(x) dx: \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i$$



Termin $J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$ heißt y -intervall

$J(y) := \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$ reicht alle (endlichen) Intervalle zwischen a und b aus.

I. 1 (Wegen norm or norm)

$\forall f \in C(\bar{\Omega}), \psi_1, \psi_2 \in [c, d], \text{ Terme } J(y)$ heißt y -intervall in $[c, d]$

$$\Delta b: y_1, y_2 \in [c, d] \quad \psi(y_1), \psi(y_2)$$

$$J(y_2) - J(y_1) = \int_{\psi(y_2)}^{\psi(y_1)} f(x, y_2) dx - \int_{\psi(y_1)}^{\psi(y_2)} f(x, y_1) dx = \int_{\psi(y_1)}^{\psi(y_2)} f(x, y_2) - f(x, y_1) dx +$$

$$+ \int_{\psi(y_2)}^{\psi(y_1)} f(x, y_1) dx = \int_{\psi(y_1)}^{\psi(y_2)} (f(x, y_2) - f(x, y_1)) dx + \int_{\psi(y_1)}^{\psi(y_2)} f(x, y_1) dx +$$

$$\left| \int_{\psi(y_2)}^{\psi(y_1)} f(x, y_1) dx \right| \leq \int_{\psi(y_1)}^{\psi(y_2)} |f(x, y_1)| dx$$

$f \in C(\bar{\Omega}) \Rightarrow (1) f$ - stetig in $\bar{\Omega}$, z.B. $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega}, |x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x, y) - f(x, y')| < \epsilon$

$$(2) f$$
 - o.v., z.B. $\exists M > 0 \forall (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega}, |f(x, y)| \leq M$

$$|J(y_2) - J(y_1)| \leq \int_{\psi(y_1)}^{\psi(y_2)} |f(x, y_2) - f(x, y_1)| dx \leq \int_{\psi(y_1)}^{\psi(y_2)} M dx = M |\psi(y_2) - \psi(y_1)|$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall y_1, y_2 \in [c, d], |y_1 - y_2| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(y_1) - f(y_2)| < \epsilon$

$$\Rightarrow |f(y_1) - f(y_2)| < \epsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \text{no } \delta_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{4(\varepsilon - \omega)} > \delta_1; \quad \text{no } \delta_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{4m}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{4(\varepsilon - \omega)} \left(\underbrace{|\psi(y_2) - \psi(y_1)|}_{< (\beta - \alpha)} \right) + M \cdot \underbrace{|4(y_2) - 4(y_1)|}_{\leq \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{4m}} + M \cdot \underbrace{|4(y_2) - \psi(y_1)|}_{\leq \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{4m}} \\ \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} = \frac{3\varepsilon}{4} < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow J(y)$ - prob. norm \Rightarrow norm in $[c, d]$

T-2 (O gráfico num no norma)
 $\Pi = [a, b] \times [c, d]$

$\square \quad \exists, \exists y \in C(\Pi); \psi, \Psi \in \mathbb{A} \text{ D}[c, d]$

$$\text{Pois } \forall y \in [c, d] \quad \exists J'(y) = \int_{\psi(y)}^{\Psi(y)} \dot{\psi}_y(x, y) dx + \int (\psi(y), y) \Psi'(y) \\ = \int (\psi(y), y) \Psi'(y)$$

$$\Delta: \exists \quad \forall y, y + \omega \in [c, d] \quad \exists \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{J(y + \omega) - J(y)}{\Delta y} =$$

$$= \underline{J'(y)} \quad J(y + \omega) - J(y) = \int_{\psi(y)}^{\psi(y + \omega)} \dot{\psi}_y(x, y) dx - \int_{\psi(y)}^{\psi(y + \omega)} \dot{\psi}_y(x, y) dx =$$

$$= \int_{\psi(y + \omega)}^{\psi(y)} \int (x, y + \omega) dx + \int [\int (x, y + \omega) - \int (x, y)] dx + \int \int (x, y + \omega) dx =$$

$$= - \int (\psi(y) + \Theta_1(\psi(y + \omega) - \psi(y)), y + \omega) (\psi(y + \omega) - \psi(y)) +$$

$$+ \int \int \dot{\psi}_y(\psi(y + \Theta_2 \omega y) y) dx + \int (\psi(y) + \Theta_3(\psi(y + \omega) - \psi(y)), y + \omega) (\psi(y + \omega) - \psi(y))$$

$$0 < \Theta_i < 1, i = 1, 2, 3 \quad \psi(y)$$

$$\text{Pois } \underline{J(y + \omega) - J(y)} = \int_{\psi(y)}^{\psi(y + \omega)} \dot{\psi}_y(x, y + \Theta_2 \omega y) dx - \int (\psi(y) + \Theta_1(\psi(y + \omega) - \psi(y)), y + \omega) (\psi(y + \omega) - \psi(y))$$

$$+ \int (\psi(y) + \Theta_3(\psi(y + \omega) - \psi(y)), y + \omega) \cdot \underline{\frac{\psi(y + \omega) - \psi(y)}{\omega}}$$

Nekesza

$$\lim_{\theta_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial^1}{\partial y} = S(f(y), y) \psi'(y) - f(\psi(y), y) \psi'(y) + \\ + \lim_{\theta_2 \rightarrow 0} \int_{\psi(y)}^y S'_y(x, y + \theta_2 y) dx \quad (*) \quad 0 < \theta_2 < 1$$

$\approx I(y)$

$$I = \int_{\psi(y)}^y [S'_y(x, y + \theta_2 y) - S'_y(x, y)] dx + \int_{\psi(y)}^y S'_y(x, y) dx$$

$\psi(y) \quad \psi(y)$

$S'_y \in C(\Pi) \Rightarrow S'_y$ pubi wps na $\Pi \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in [a, b]$
 $y + \theta_2 y \in [c, d] \quad (|\theta_2| < \delta \Rightarrow |S'_y(x, y + \theta_2 y) - S'_y(x, y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a})$

Togn $\left| I - \int_{\psi(y)}^y S'_y(x, y) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |S'_y(x, y + \theta_2 y) - S'_y(x, y)| dx <$
 $\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \int_a^b dx = \varepsilon$, t.e. $\lim_{\theta_2 \rightarrow 0} I(y) = \int_{\psi(y)}^y S'_y(x, y) dx$

Nogen I θ $(*)$, nogenem mo wps

T. 3

Unegymysobame no naganemyz

$\forall f \in C(\Pi)$, $\psi, \varphi \in C([c, d])$, Togn

$$\text{if } J(y) \in RIC, J \text{, t.e. } \exists \int_c^d \left(\int_{\psi(y)}^y f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$

mo Tt $J(y)$ -wps na $[c, d]$ ϕ -me $\Rightarrow J \in RIC, J$

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Пример

1) $\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^L \frac{dx}{1+x^2+L^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

2) (3718 (a))

$$F(L) = \int_{\cos 2}^{L \sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{-x^2} dx, F'(L) = ?$$

No T.2 $F'(L) = e^{L \sqrt{1-\cos^2 L}} \cdot (-\sin L) - e^{L \sqrt{1-\sin^2 L}} (\cos L) +$

$$+ \int_{\sin 2}^{\cos 2} \sqrt{1-x^2} e^{L \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \neq$$

3) $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x-at) + \varphi(x+at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi(y) dy$

$$\{ u_t + f(a, t) = a^2 u_{xx}(x, t), x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0,$$

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u_t + f(a, 0) = \varphi'(x)$$

↑ phys. wave propagation along

coincide

§ 2 Несимметричные и неизвестные от времени

Част (Коэффициенты при производных в уравнении)

def $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, где $\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, y \in \mathbb{C}_1\}$

зде $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$ - это разные числа, числа $\pm\infty, +\infty$

~~и~~ $\left[, \right]$ - это $[,]$, $\left(, \right]$ - это $(,]$, $\left[, \right)$ - это $[,)$

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nyomt $\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \subset [c, d]$ működő rendszert adunk $J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$

$J(y)$ - rendszert adunk t-ös poga, zártban az nyomt $y \in [c, d]$

Gáneromie: A H-nak működő poga $\int_a^b f(x, y) dx; \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = J_1(y)$, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = J_2(y)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b + \int_a^b$$

0.2 \square $f: \Pi_b \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \Pi_b = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, y \in [c, d]\}$

$b \in \mathbb{R}$, ekkor $\forall y \in [c, d]$ működő rendszert adunk

$J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx \quad (2)$, J - rendszert adunk t-ös poga, $y \in [c, d]$
c és b között

0.3 (Pálai működési körön belül)

Hec numm (1) működő pálai működési kör $Y \subseteq [c, d]$,
euk $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists A(\varepsilon) \geq a \forall R \forall y \in Y (R \geq A \Rightarrow \left| \int_R^{\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| \leq \varepsilon)$.

$$! \Leftrightarrow \limsup_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{y \in Y} \left| \int_R^{\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \int_R^{\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| \rightarrow 0 \text{ csak ha } R \geq a$$

0.4 Hec numm (2) működő pálai működési kör $Y \subseteq [c, d]$,

euk $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \exists \tau(\varepsilon) \text{ műk. } \tau \in [a, b] : \forall y \in Y (h \in (\tau, b) \Rightarrow \left| \int_{\tau}^b f(x, y) dx \right| < \varepsilon)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \limsup_{h \rightarrow b^-} \sup_{y \in Y} \left| \int_{\tau}^h f(x, y) dx \right| = 0$$

ötök működési kör

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Statement: Danee bee yst^o gongabalen
 gne $\int(y)$, gne $\tilde{\int}(y)$ anns.

T2

U 3

(i)

(ii)

ber

(iii)

Tan

△.

+

A y

s

△: \Rightarrow

Karwo $\int(y)$ cace pubn) $\Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists A(\varepsilon) \geq a : \forall R' > A \forall R'' > R' \forall y \in Y | \int_{R'}^R f(x,y) dx | < \varepsilon)$

$$(R \geq A \Rightarrow \left| \int_R^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$$

$$\text{b. } R' \geq A, R'' > A ; \left| \int_{R'}^{R''} f(x,y) dx \right| = \left| \int_{R'}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx - \int_{R''}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right| \leq \left| \int_{R'}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right| + \left| \int_{R''}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

(\Leftarrow)

U benn. yu-ne Koun (x) ug newo \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow \forall y \in Y, y$ -fittie. \Rightarrow roKK
newo
Koun dey
ayam $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$ - cace f(y).

~~Ro yu Koun~~ $\exists \lim_{R'' \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \int_{R'}^{R''} f(x,y) dx \right| \Rightarrow \left| \int_{R'}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right| \leq \varepsilon$

\Rightarrow benn oryo pubn cace newo nee num na Y

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Признак Вейерштрасса p.c. нее ум.

T2} (Pp. Вейерштрасса)

U f: Π → ℝ, Π = {(x, y) | a ≤ x < +∞, y ∈ [c, d]},

однозн	f(x, y)
$f(\cdot, y)$ - фун	
непр. x, нпр.	
функ y	

i) $\forall y \in Y \ \forall A \geq a \quad f(\cdot, y) \in R[a, A]$;

(ii) \exists функ $g(x)$ опр на $[a, +\infty)$: $\forall y \in Y \ \forall x \in [a, +\infty)$

бун - ве непр. $|f(x, y)| \leq g(x)$ - функ g махимумен $f(x, y)$

(iii) нее. $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx < \infty$

Тогда нее. ини (i) - сноу пабл (н адс.) на Y

Δ : $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ - сноу \Rightarrow бун. яи. Комн, т.е. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \ \exists A(\varepsilon) \geq a$

$\forall R' > A \ \forall R'' > A \quad \left| \int_{R'}^{R''} g(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$

$\forall y \in Y \ \forall R' > A \ \forall R'' > A \quad \left| \int_{R'}^{R''} f(x, y) dx \right| \leq \left| \int_{R'}^{R''} g(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$

$\leq \left| \int_{R'}^{R''} g(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$ но Kp. Комн. p.c. нее ум., зи

∴ $J(y)$ - сноу пабл на Y □

Н:

$$J(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos zx}{1+x^2} dx, \quad z \in Y = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(y, z) = \left| \frac{\cos zx}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{|z|}{1+x^2} = g(x) \quad \begin{cases} \forall z \in Y \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{но нп} \\ \Rightarrow J(z) \text{ сноу} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \pi \Rightarrow \text{сноу}$$

адс. пабл
 $\text{и} Y = \mathbb{R}$

62) №3 Непрерывность по направлению

$$\forall y \in \langle c, d \rangle \quad J(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \quad (1)$$

Т.3) (Непр. по направл.)

У д $f: \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, где $\Pi = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x < +\infty; y \in \langle c, d \rangle\}$ в том же.

(i) $f(x, y) \in C(\Pi)$

(ii) Исп. умн. (1) $J(y)$ непр. по y на $\langle c, d \rangle$

Тогда для $J(y)$ непр. на $\langle c, d \rangle$, т.е. $J \in C \langle c, d \rangle$

△:

6. $\forall (\cdot) y_0 \in \langle c, d \rangle$, y_0 -фиксир.

c_1, y_0, d

$\exists [c_1, d_1] \subset \langle c, d \rangle \wedge y_0 \in [c_1, d_1]$,

$$\forall y \in [c_1, d_1] \quad |J(y) - J(y_0)| = \left| \int_a^R (f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)) dx \right| +$$

$$+ \left| \int_R^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx - \int_R^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx \right|$$

из уоч. 2. $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists A(\varepsilon) \geq a \forall R \geq a \{ \forall y \in Y$

$$(R \geq A \Rightarrow \left| \int_R^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| < \varepsilon/3)$$

такое же $y = y_0$.

Тогда $\left| \int_R^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| < \varepsilon/3$

$$|J(y) - J(y_0)| = \left| \int_a^R (f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)) dx + \int_R^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx - \int_R^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx \right| \leq$$

$$\leq \left| \int_a^R (f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)) dx \right| + \left| \int_R^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| + \left| \int_R^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx \right| <$$

$\forall R \geq A, R = A(\varepsilon) + 1$

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$$\left| \int_{R\alpha}^R f(x,y) dx \right| + \frac{2\epsilon}{3} \quad \textcircled{<} \quad \underbrace{\int_{R\alpha}^R f(x,y) dx}_{\mathbb{R}} \quad \text{f(x,y) - numer na } [a, A(\epsilon)+1] \times [c_1, d_1] \text{ - kolumna}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) - public numer na \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow (\forall \delta > 0 : \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(y-y_0) < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x,y) - f(x,y_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{3(A+1-\alpha)}$$

$$\textcircled{<} \quad \frac{\epsilon}{3(A+1-\alpha)} \cdot (A+1-\alpha) + \frac{2\epsilon}{3} = \epsilon, \text{ t.e. } J(y) \text{ jest b.c. } y.$$

y_0 - oryginalny \Rightarrow numer kolumny na $[c_1, d_1]$

Uwierzytelnienie na nazwanie wiedzień num

T.4 (Uwaz na nazwanie)

U $f: \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\Pi = [a, +\infty) \times [c, d]$ u form. ym.

(i) $f \in C(\Pi)$

(ii) $J(y) = \int_a^y f(x,y) dx$ curse publiczny na $[c, d]$, Tedy

dwie $J(y)$ -numerzy na $[c, d]$, t.e. $J \in \mathbb{R}[c, d]$

$$\text{u sprawdzeniu } \int_c^d J(y) dy = \int_c^d \left(\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right) dy = \int_a^{+\infty} \left(\int_c^d f(x,y) dy \right) dx$$

Δ : No T.3 $J \in C[c, d]$, $\Rightarrow J \in \mathbb{R}[c, d]$. D-wn, zmo \exists

$$\int_a^d \left(\int_c^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy \right) dx = \int_a^d g(x) dx, \text{ b.t. } R \geq a$$

$$\underline{\int_a^d \int_c^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy dx} = g(x)$$

$$\int_c^d \left(\int_a^R f(x,y) dx \right) dy - \int_a^R g(x) dx = \int_c^d \left(\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right) dy - \int_a^{+\infty} \left(\int_c^d f(x,y) dx \right) dy =$$

$$6) \quad = \int_c^d \left(\int_R^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right) dy \quad ; \quad \left| \int_c^d \left(\int_R^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right) dy \right| \leq \int_c^d \left| \int_R^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right| dy \quad \text{④}$$

$\int_a^{+\infty} S dx$ - c.u. p., t.e. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists A(\varepsilon) \geq a \quad \forall R > a \quad \forall y \in [c, d]$

$$(R > A \Rightarrow \left| \int_R^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{d-c})$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{d-c} \int_c^d dy = \frac{\varepsilon}{d-c} \cdot (d-c) = \varepsilon, \text{ t.e.}$$

$$\exists \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^R g(x) dx = I \quad \blacksquare$$

{T. 5} (Uitneemt no vanaf deel opsch.)

(i) $f: \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \Pi = [a, +\infty) \times [c, +\infty)$ in lim.y.

(ii) $f \in C(\bar{\Pi})$

(iii) ($\forall d > c$ nec. u.m. $\int_a^d f(x,y) dx$ ex-ee publ. in $[c, d]$) \wedge
 $(\forall b > a$ nec. u.m. $\int_c^b f(x,y) dy$ ex-ee publ. in $[a, b]$)

(iv) Koker dat 1 my v.u.m. $\int_a^b \left(\int_c^d |f(x,y)| dy \right) dx$ min. $\int_c^d \left(\int_a^b |f(x,y)| dx \right) dy$
 ex-ee, Torgz u.m. $I = \int_a^b \left(\int_c^d Rf(x,y) dy \right) dx = \int_c^d \left(\int_a^b Rf(x,y) dx \right) dy = I$

oogdat oog = publ.

Pezoyn Pyne

- 01 $\cup X - \text{A N. may normen } F \left(F = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F_n \right) \text{ un.}$
 $X \text{ jingana fme } \forall x \in X \rightarrow \|x\| \in \mathbb{R} :$
- 1) $\|x\| \geq 0$, nyurem $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ (nyubei an-)
 - 2) $\forall x \in X \forall \lambda \in F \quad \|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|$ (ogn-pis norma)
 - 3) $\forall x, y \in X \quad \|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$ (rep-ho sverz.)

Ø-ne $\|\cdot\|$, yuobi 1-3 may-ae normai un $\Lambda(X)$, a
 $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ - un norm. space (ANP)

Dymmer:

- 1) $X = \{f(x) \mid f(x) \text{ - func. un } [a, b]\}$! $f(x) : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\|f\|_C = \|f\| = \max_{[a, b]} |f(x)| \quad (X, \|\cdot\|) \equiv C[a, b] - \Lambda$
- 2) $C^k[a, b] = \{f \in C[a, b] \mid \forall k \in \overline{\mathbb{N}_0} = \overline{\mathbb{N}_0}, f^{(k)}(x) \in C[a, b]\}$
 $\|f\| = \max_{k \in \overline{\mathbb{N}_0}} \|f^{(k)}\|_C = \max_{k \in \overline{\mathbb{N}_0}} \max_{[a, b]} |f^{(k)}(x)| - \Lambda$

02

- $\cup (X, \|\cdot\|) - \Lambda$, $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ - norm. \Rightarrow n-ol X $\{f_n\}$ may-ae.
- 1) exoy $\kappa \in X$, em $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \in \mathbb{N} (n > N \Rightarrow \|f - f_n\| < \varepsilon)$
 $f_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = f$ ($\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f - f_n\| = 0$)
 - 2) exoy - ω , em $\exists \delta \subset X : f_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f, n \in \delta$
 - 3) fungsion, em $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N} : \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} (n > N \wedge m > N \Rightarrow \|f_n - f_m\| < \varepsilon)$

6 б)

(i) Еслі $s_n \rightarrow s$, $n \rightarrow \infty$, то $\{s_n\}$ -ағыс, т.е. $\exists M > 0 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\|s_n\| \leq M$

(ii) Еслі $\exists \lim s_n = s$, то ол екінші
(бір деңгеш, то он де мүнәсім, тиңде күзгі есі)

(iii) Еслі $\exists \lim s_n$, то $\{s_n\}$ -қызығыс

10.3)

Ан X мұн-де мөнжес, еслі A - функ. мон. -де ∂A -дег
тәрізі нұр-ба әбіл-де схоз-де b X .
($\lambda p - b_0$ ғанаға)

11 б)

Ан $C[a, b] \subset C^n[a, b]$ - РМН

E. n

0.4)

У X -ан дай F ($F = \mathbb{R}$, num $F = \mathbb{C}$) -да $X \times X$ ғаянсыз
функция $x \times$ ~~дай~~ бетт. аргументтер. $\forall x, y \in X \rightarrow (x, y) \in \mathbb{C} =$
1) $\forall x \in X \quad (x, x) \geq 0$, нураң $(x, x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = O_x$ (нолот оп)
2) $\forall x, y \in X \quad (x, y) = \overline{(y, x)}$
3) $\forall x, y, z \in X \quad \forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C} \quad (\lambda x + \mu y, z) = \lambda(x, z) + \mu(y, z)$
(нуралынан жаңа ғаянсыз)

! $\Rightarrow (\lambda x + \mu y, z) = \overline{(\lambda x + \mu y, z)} = \bar{\lambda}(x, z) + \bar{\mu}(y, z)$

$(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ - EN

$\underbrace{y_1, \dots, y_n}_{\text{Tang}}$ L $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ - EN, $\forall x \in X \quad \|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$,
 $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ - AUN

$$\triangleright 1) \|x\| \geq 0, \quad \|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \stackrel{1) x=0}{\Leftrightarrow} x=0$$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \forall x \in X \quad \|\lambda x\| = \sqrt{\langle \lambda x, \lambda x \rangle} = \sqrt{\lambda \cdot \lambda \langle x, x \rangle} = |\lambda| \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} =$$

$$= |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|$$

$$2) \text{Nep-Lo K-6} \quad \forall x, y \quad |(x, y)| \leq \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad 0 = \langle x + \lambda y, x + \lambda y \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle + \lambda \langle y, x \rangle + \overline{\lambda} \langle x, y \rangle + |\lambda|^2 \langle y, y \rangle =$$

$$= \|x\|^2 + \lambda \cdot e^{i\varphi} |(x, y)| \bar{e}^{i\varphi} + \bar{\lambda} \cdot e^{i\varphi} |(x, y)| \cdot e^{i\varphi} + \lambda^2 \|y\|^2 =$$

$$|(x, y)| = |(x, y)| \cdot e^{i\varphi}, \quad \lambda = t \cdot e^{i\varphi}, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\varphi \doteq \arg(x, y)$$

$$= \|x\|^2 + 2t |(x, y)| + \|y\|^2 \quad t \geq 0 \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

$$\|y\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0_x, \text{ sonst ord}$$

$$\|y\| \neq 0$$

$$0 \leq \|x + y\|^2 = \langle x + y, x + y \rangle = \|x\|^2 + \langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, x \rangle + \|y\|^2 \leq$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, x \rangle = 2 \operatorname{Re}(x, y) \quad \left. \leq \|x\|^2 + 2|(x, y)| + \|y\|^2 \right. \stackrel{\text{H K-6}}{\leq}$$

$$2 + 2 = 2 \operatorname{Re} z \leq 2|z|$$

$$\textcircled{S} \quad \|x\|^2 + 2\|x\|\|y\| + \|y\|^2 = (\|x\| + \|y\|)^2$$

B

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№ 64 LI X - EA с нормой $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$, тогда

(i) все нр-е (x_n) комп. нр-е в \mathbb{R}^2 бас. дн,
т.е. $\forall \{x_n\} \forall \{y_m\} : x_n \xrightarrow{x} x, n \rightarrow \infty \wedge y_m \xrightarrow{y} y, m \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow (x_n, y_m) \rightarrow (x, y), n \rightarrow \infty, m \rightarrow \infty$.

(ii) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall \sum_{k=1}^n g_k = g \in X$, т.е. $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n g_k \xrightarrow{x} g, n \rightarrow \infty$

$$(\mathcal{S}, g) = (\mathcal{S}, \sum_{k=1}^n g_k) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (\mathcal{S}, g_k) \right)$$

$$\text{д. (i)} \quad (x_n, y_m) - (x, y) = (x_n - x, y_m) + (x, y_m - y) \rightarrow 0, n, m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$|(x_n - x, y_m)| \stackrel{n \rightarrow \infty}{\leq} \|x_n - x\| \cdot \|y_m\| \leq C \cdot \|x - x_n\| \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$y_m \rightarrow y, m \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \{y_m\} - \text{с.п.} \Rightarrow |(x, y_m - y)| \stackrel{n \rightarrow \infty}{\leq} \|x\| \|y_m - y\| \rightarrow 0, m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$6 \quad (\mathcal{S}, S_n) = \left(\mathcal{S}, \sum_{k=1}^n \mathcal{S}g_k \right) \stackrel{\text{с.п.}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^n (\mathcal{S}, g_k) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\mathcal{S}, g_k) = (\mathcal{S}, g)$$

3

№ 5

X - EA с нормой $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$, то

X нр-е вр-е в \mathbb{R}^2 бас. дн

Пример:

$$1) CL_2 [a, b] \quad \mathcal{S}, g \in C([a, b], \mathbb{C})$$

$$(\mathcal{S}, g) = \int_a^b \mathcal{S}(x) g(x) dx - \text{норма}$$

$$\|\mathcal{S}\| = \int_a^b |\mathcal{S}(x)|^2 dx - \text{норма}$$

Ур 5

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$(L_2[a,b]) \subset L_2 - EN$

не abs.
норма

normal
up to

План: Попытка построить квадратичную эп-об

0.1) $\cup X - EN$, квадратичная эп-об $\{S_L\}_{L \in A} \subset X$

доказ-е: 1) для каждого $f \in X$, существует A норм. квад. эп-об $S_{L_1}, \dots, S_{L_m} \in$

$$E \{S_L\}_{L \in A} \text{ под-ф} \quad C_1 \cdot S_{L_1} + C_2 \cdot S_{L_2} + \dots + C_m \cdot S_{L_m} = f$$

Важное замечание: если $C_1 = C_2 = \dots = C_m = 0$

2) близость морф. $f \in X$, если $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists S_{L_0} \in \{S_L\}_{L \in A}$

$$\|f - S_{L_0}\| < \varepsilon$$

3) ун-морм, если $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists S_{L_1}, \dots, S_{L_m} \in$

$$\exists C_1, \dots, C_m : \|f - \sum_{k=1}^m C_k S_{L_k}\| < \varepsilon$$

0.2) Квадратичная эп-об $X \subset \{e_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ доказ-е

б) X , если $\forall f \in X \exists n ! \{e_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset F$:

$$f = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k e_k \quad (\text{т.е. пред. в-е } c_k \text{ не нули } f)$$

0.3)

В) Квадратичная эп-об $\{S_L\}_{L \in A} \subset E \setminus \{0\} \subset EN$ доказ-е

сходимости, если $\forall S_{L_1}, S_{L_2} \in \{S_L\}_{L \in A} \Rightarrow L_1 + L_2 = \infty$

$$\Rightarrow (S_{L_1}, S_{L_2}) = 0 \quad (\text{OC})$$

доказ-е ортогональности. (ОНС)

$$\forall L_1, L_2 \in A \Rightarrow S((S_{L_1}, S_{L_2})) = S_{L_1+L_2}$$

$$S_{L_1+L_2} = \begin{cases} 1, L_1+L_2 = \infty \\ 0, L_1+L_2 \neq \infty \end{cases}$$

go from
[0.4]

Lemma $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ c E may be ONC, then $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ -
(EN c normed $\|x\| = \sqrt{(x, x)}$) n 300 ONC.

[0.5] U $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ none c E - ONC, Tanya V f c E

(1) $f \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\xi, e_k) e_k$ - proj Proj sum f no ONC $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

$d_k = (\xi, e_k)$ - const Proj no ONC $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

[T.6.1] (Ergument prove no ONC).

U $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ONC & E, SEE $\xi = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k e_k$

Tanya $c_k = d_k = (\xi, e_k)$

Δ : No ch by cr-on argum A p c N, p - dim

$$(\xi, e_p) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k (\underbrace{e_k(e_k, e_p)}_{d_k}) = c_p$$

[T.7]

U E - EN, $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ONC, Tanya V n c N, V f c E

$$\min \left\{ \|\xi - \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k e_k\| \mid \beta_k \in \mathbb{C}, k = \overline{1, m} \right\} = \|\xi - \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{(\xi, e_k)}_{d_k} e_k\|$$

$$\Delta \quad \|\xi - \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k e_k\|^2 = (\xi - \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k e_k, \xi - \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k e_k) =$$

$$= \|\xi\|^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{\beta_k (\xi, e_k)}_{d_k} - \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{\overline{\beta_k} (\xi, e_k)}_{d_k} + \sum_{k=1}^n |\beta_k|^2 =$$

$$= \|S\|^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n (\beta_k \bar{d}_k + \bar{\beta}_k \cdot \bar{d}_k) + \sum_{k=1}^n |\beta_k|^2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$(\beta_k - d_k)(\bar{\beta}_k - \bar{d}_k) = |\beta_k|^2 + |d_k|^2 - \beta_k \bar{d}_k - d_k \bar{\beta}_k$$

$$\|\beta_k - d_k\|^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \|S\|^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n |\beta_k - d_k|^2 \xrightarrow{\beta_k = d_k} \sum_{k=1}^n |d_k|^2 \rightarrow \min$$