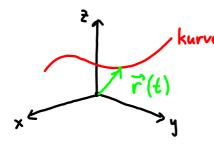
## 3.1 Parametriserle kurver (og flater fra 3.9)

# Definision 3.1.3 (og litt til)

En parametrisert kurve i R<sup>n</sup> er en konfinuerlig funksjon r: I → R der I ⊆ R er et intervall. Vi skriver offe

$$\vec{r}(t) = (x_1(t), ..., x_n(t))$$



Hastighetsvektor:

Hastighetsvektor

$$\vec{N}(t) = \vec{r}'(t)$$

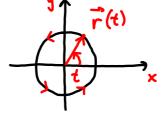
Fart:

 $\vec{N}(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)|$ 

Akselerasjousuektor:  $\vec{r}''(t) = \vec{a}(t)$ 

Baneakselerasjon:  $a(t) = \kappa'(t)$ 

eks. 1 
$$\vec{r}: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$
 ved  
 $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$ 



 $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t)$ 

$$N(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + \cos^2 t} = 1$$

$$\vec{\alpha}(t) = \vec{r}''(t) = (-\cos t, -\sin t)$$



eks. 2 r: [0, w) -> R3 ved  $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, t)$ 

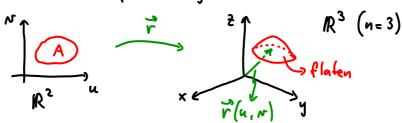
gir
$$\vec{r}'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 1)$$

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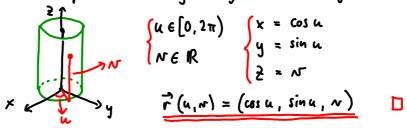
Merk derivasjonsregler i setning 3.1.10 (s. 166)

#### Parametriserle flater (fra 3.9)

En parametrisert flate i  $\mathbb{R}^n$  er en konfinuenlig funksjon  $\overrightarrow{r}: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  der  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ . Vi skriver ofte  $\overrightarrow{r}(u, x) = (x(u, x), y(u, x), z(u, x))$ 



eks. Finne parametrisering au sylinderen  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  i  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .



### 3.3 Linjeintegraler for skalarfelt

En kontinuerlig kurveparametrisering  $\vec{r}:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}^n$  kalles stykkevis glatt hvis  $\vec{r}'(t)$  er kontinuerlig på [a,b] bortsett fra eut. i et endelig antall punkter.

eks. 
$$x(t) = t^3$$
 $y(t) = t^2$ 
 $t \in [-1, 1]$ 

Tagne kurven i Matlab:

>>  $t = linspace(-1, 1, loo);$ 

>>  $x = t.^3;$ 
>>  $y = t.^2;$ 
>> plot(x,y)

>> axis equal

05022018.notebook February 05, 2018

### Definisjon 3.3.1 (og lift til)

La  $\vec{r}$ :  $[a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  være en stykkevis glatt kurveparametrisering av en kurve C, og la f være et skabufelt av n væriable som er kontinuerlig i alle punkter  $\vec{r}(t)$  for  $t \in [a,b]$ . Linjeintegralet av f langs C er da

$$\int_{C} f \, ds = \int_{C} f(x_{1},...,x_{n}) \, ds = \int_{a}^{b} f(\vec{r}(t)) \, |\vec{r}'(t)| \, dt$$

Spesialtilfelle: Sclds kalles buelengden til C.

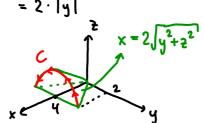
eks. La  $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  være skjæringskurven mellom flaten  $x = 2\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$ 

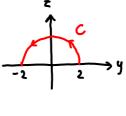
og planet x=4, for  $2 \ge 0$ . Finn linje integralet av  $f(x,y,2) = xy^2 \ge langs C$ , og buelengden fil C.

Losn. Tegner figurer:

Z = 0 gir  $x = 2\sqrt{y^{2}}$ 

 $2 \xrightarrow{y} \times = 2\sqrt{1 + 2}$   $-2 \xrightarrow{y} \times = 2\sqrt{1 + 2}$ 





Parametrisering av C:

$$\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 2\cos t & \text{for } t \in [0, \pi] \\ \frac{1}{2} = 2\sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \\ \frac{1}{2}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2\sin t \\ 2\cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{0^2 + 4\sin^2 t + 4\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{4(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)} = 2$$

Altsa:  

$$\int_{C} f ds = \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot |\vec{r}'(t)| dt$$

$$f(x,y,z) = \int_{0}^{\pi} f(Y, 2\cos t, 2\sin t) \cdot 2 dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} Y \cdot (2\cos t)^{2} \cdot (2\sin t) \cdot 2 dt$$

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$$=$$

Bueleng den fil C:  

$$\int_{C} 1 \, ds = \int_{0}^{\pi} 1 \cdot |\vec{r}'(t)| dt = \int_{0}^{\pi} 1 \cdot 2 \, dt = 2\pi$$
(ikke overraskende)