

Mars

Feb 23/2021



Teorema de Gauss

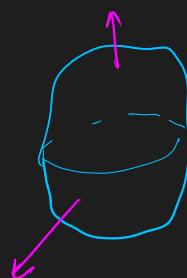
$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ tipo IV

"Burbujoides"

$$S = \partial \Omega$$

S superficie cerrada

orientada η_{ext}



$$\vec{F} \in C^1(\Omega) \quad (\text{revisar Green})$$

$\nearrow C^1$ en todo Ω !

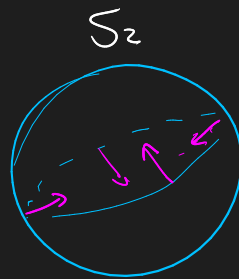
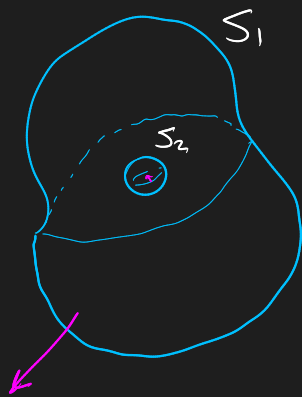
$$\int_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F} \, dV = \int_{\partial \Omega_{\text{ext}}} \vec{F} \cdot \eta_{\text{ext}} \, dS$$

\nearrow
triple! dado
por el dominio

$$= \int_{\partial \Omega_{\text{ext}}} \vec{F} \, d\vec{S}$$

Extensiones / observaciones

1) Regiones con huecos



$$\partial\Omega = S_1 \cup S_2$$

↑
hacia
afuera
de Ω
misma

↑
hacia
adentro de Ω misma

$$\int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dV = \int_{S_1^{\text{ext}}} F \, d\vec{s} + \int_{S_2^{\text{int}}} F \, d\vec{s}$$

Notar:

$$\partial\Omega = S_1 \cup S_2$$

cundo lo oriento:

$$(\partial\Omega)^{\text{ext}} = S_1^{\text{ext}} \cup S_2^{\text{int}}$$

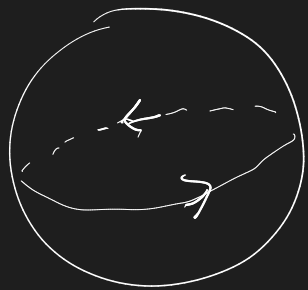
Obs:

$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\partial\Omega = S \text{ cerrada}, \quad \eta_{\text{ext}}$$

$$F \in C^2(\Omega)$$

$$\int_S \nabla \times F \, d\vec{S} = \int_\Omega \operatorname{div}(\nabla \times F) \, dV = 0$$



Puede separarlo en dos cáscaras con borde



S_2



S_1

Stokes

$$\int_{\underbrace{\mathbb{C}^-}_{\partial S_1}} F \, d\vec{S} + \int_{\underbrace{\mathbb{C}}_{\partial S_2}} F \, d\vec{S} = 0$$

Divergencia, fuentes y sumideros

Interpretar $\operatorname{div} F(p)$, $p \in \mathbb{R}^3$

↙ "campo de velocidades"

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

$$\operatorname{div} F : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$p \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$B_r(p)$: bola centro p , radio $r > 0$

Lo pienso como velocidad

$$\int_{B_r(p)} \operatorname{div} F(p) \, dV = \int_{\partial B_r(p)_{\text{ext}}} F \, d\vec{S}$$

$$\frac{1}{|B_r(p)|} \cdot \int_{B_r(p)} \operatorname{div} F(p) \, dV = \frac{1}{|B_r(p)|} \cdot \int_{\partial B_r(p)_{\text{ext}}} F \, d\vec{S}$$

$|B_r(p)|$ = volumen (3D) Bola

Por Teorema de Valor integral :

$$\operatorname{div} F(q) = \frac{1}{|B_r(p)|} \cdot \int_{B_r(p)} \operatorname{div} F \, dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{|B_r(p)|} \cdot \int_{\partial B_r(p)_{\text{ex}}} F \, d\vec{S}$$

$$q \in B_r(p)$$

↑ Promedio del flujo saliente
a través de la superficie :



$$\operatorname{div} F(p) := \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{div} F(q)$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|B_r(p)|} \int F \, d\vec{s}$$

Ley de Gauss

$$\vec{r} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \vec{r}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$$

$$r : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad r(x, y, z) = \|(x, y, z)\|_2$$

$$F : \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

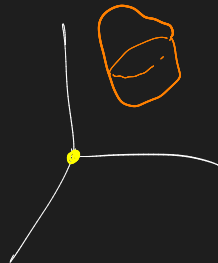
$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{r^3}$$

$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ tipo IV} / \vec{0} \notin \partial\Omega$$

(A)



(B)



(C)

si $\vec{0}$ está
en la cáscara
no puedo hacer
nada

$$\int_{\partial\Omega_{\text{ext}}} F d\vec{s} = \int_{\partial\Omega_{\text{ext}}} \langle \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}, \eta \rangle dS = \begin{cases} 4\pi & \text{si engloba el origen} \\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 0 \quad (\text{wants})$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dV = 0$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad B_{\varepsilon}(\vec{0}), \quad \varepsilon > 0$$



$$\int_{\partial \Omega_{\text{ext}}} \vec{F} d\vec{S} + \int_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}(\vec{0})_{\text{int}}} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = 0$$

Remember
!

$$\int_{\partial \Omega_{\text{ext}}} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \int_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}(\vec{0})_{\text{ext}}} \vec{F} dS$$

$$= \int_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}(\vec{0})} \left\langle \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}, \vec{n} \right\rangle dS$$

↖ \vec{n} = outward normal

$$= \int_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}(\vec{0})} \frac{1}{r^4} \cdot r^2 dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}(\vec{0})} 1 dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot 4\pi \cdot r^2$$

