## VPORABA INTEGRALA V GEONETRIJI DOLŽINA LOKA

Definicija. Naj bo F: [a,b] -> R° pot, ti doloca trimbo K]

F = (\alpha,\beta). Irbernino delutro ): a. toc k1<- kt "tinterala [a,b]. Pot F ma i-tem podintervalu [tin, ti] Zamerjamo ? daljico ad F(tr-1) do F(ti). Delsina poligonalne Enrye, ki aprobation F, k  $\ell(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{(\alpha(t_i) - \alpha(t_{i-1}))^2 + (\beta(t_i) - \beta(t_{i-1}))^2}.$ Dolina poti F je e(F) = mip {e(D), Ddelitu [a, b]3. Pruning, da je pot F innerhing, inje e(F) < 0. Mnt. Najbo  $F = (x,y): [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  verno odvadějíva pot. Potem je dolimní poti F enara  $C(F) = \int \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t)} + \dot{y}^2(t) dt$ . Johan. Naj bo ):  $t_0 < t_1 < ... < t_n$  delitre uitervalu [a,b].

Po depiniuj  $(0) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sqrt{|x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1})|^2 + (y(t_i) - y(t_{i-1}))^2}$ . Po lagr. intu obstajata si \(\((t\_{i-1}, t\_i)\) in N; \(\epsilon(t\_{i-1}, t\_i)\):  $x(t_i)-x(t_{i-1})=\dot{x}(s_i)(t_i-t_{i-1}),$   $y(t_i)-y(t_{i-1})=\dot{y}(v_i)(t_i-t_{i-1}).$ Johns:  $\ell(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{\dot{x}(x_i)^2 + \dot{y}(v_i)^2} (t_i - t_{in}), \text{ kar } i$ podobno Rusoti Rlvx+y, D, J.

Pracinajno R(x2+y2, D, 5)-lo)=  $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \sqrt{x^2(x_i) + y^2(c_i)} - \sqrt{x^2(x_i) + y^2(v_i)} \right) di$ laining a poursejo A2-32= (A-B)(A+B): [ 5x2(G) + y2(G) - 5x2(A; 1 + y2(N;)) =  $=\left|\frac{\dot{x}^{2}(a)-\dot{x}^{2}(ai)+\dot{y}^{2}(ai)-\dot{y}^{2}(vi)}{+\sqrt{2}}\right|\leq$  $|\dot{x}(c_i) - \dot{x}(s_i)| (\dot{x}(c_i)|+|\dot{x}(s_i)|) + |\dot{y}(c_i) - \dot{y}(w_i)| (|\dot{y}|, |c_i)|+|\dot{y}(w_i)|)$  $\leq |\dot{x}(c_i) - \dot{x}(s_i)| + |\dot{y}(c_i) - \dot{y}(w_i)|$ Ker sta X in j enaton. everna na [a,b], labbo en dani 270 iderens 0,70,  $d(0)<\overline{c}: |R()-\ell(0)| \leq \overline{Z} \cdot \overline{S}_i = \overline{Z}(b-a)$ (er je (x²+ý² integralstena (saí) je zverna), za dovolj drobno delitu Dodja

| T - P() | < 9 II-R() |< E. > 2(D)< min 20, 213 long za vsako dovrej drobno delitu D'ollja: 1 I - l(D) | E(ba) + E. =) supl(0) = I - E(ba) - E Dotarijano: sup { C(D); Dalbr 3 = I. 621 Naj lo ) poljulna delitro. Potem obstaja finejia delitro D', da je δ(D')< min 450, 513. /2 tribotnish meurasosti sledi; (ID) > (D), toris (x) sedi. =) e(0) < e(0) < I+ E(b-n+1) = sup e(0) < J+216+10

Primer. Cibloida; dolinia anega ().  $F(t) = (a/t - snit), a(1 - cost)), t \in [0, u]$  F'(t) = a(1 - cost), snit)  $|F(t)| = a(1 - cost)^2 + snit dt = a(2 - 2cost) = 2|snit| |a|$   $|F(t)| = a\sqrt{(1 - cost)^2} + snit dt = 4a/snin ds = 4a/coss)|_0^x = 8a$   $|F(t)| dt = 2a \int snit| dt = 4a/snin ds = 4a/coss)|_0^x = 8a$   $|f(t)| dt = 2a \int snit| dt = 4a/snin ds = 4a/coss)|_0^x = 8a$   $|f(t)| dt = 2a \int snit| dt = 4a/snin ds = 4a/coss)|_0^x = 8a$   $|f(t)| dt = 2a \int snit| dt = 4a/snin ds = 4a/coss)|_0^x = 8a$ 

Ce je knimlja graf funkcije f:  $\Gamma_{J} = \{(x, J(x)), x \in [a, b]\}$   $C(\Gamma_{J}) = \int \sqrt{1 + J'(x)^{2}} dx$   $\alpha$ 

Cije beninsja podana v polamem: K: r=r(t).

Poten x=r(+)cost, y=r(+)sint parametrizacija

 $\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{(r^2 \cos l^2 - \dot{y}(l) \sin l^2 + (r'(l) \sin l + r(l) \cos l^2 + r^2)^2 + r^2}$ 

e(K)= fr/2 + r2 dt.

Trolitu. Naj bosta Fing regularni parametricaci)i istega gld. lora K. 1. F: I→R2, G: J→R2in F(I)=Q(J). Totan k C(F) = C(G).

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Dobar. Veno, da obstega ev advedejira producija  $C: I \longrightarrow J$ , C(K) = C(G)Dobar. Veno, da obstega ev advedejira producija:

[a,b] [c,d] f'(x) ≠0 tixeI, za batrovilja: Cije  $G = (\alpha, \beta)$ ,  $K = (\alpha, \beta)$  in dobuin:  $(\alpha, \beta)$   $\ell(G) = \sqrt{2^2(t) + \beta(t)} dt$ e(f)= { (x.e) in + (p.e) in ott = = 5 \d((1(k))^2.\d(t)^2 + \beta((1(k))^2\d(t)) dt= =  $\int [\dot{\alpha}(x)^2 + \dot{\beta}(x)^2] dx = \ell(G)$  @

Gladen pot: param. s babino regularno parametrizacijo. Gladus lote param. s

NARAVNI. PARAMETER Naj lo F= (x, p): [a,b] -> TR2 ngularna parametricacija gladrega ben K. Totem P(x)= [2(x)+j3(x) dt men dolino lorak med F(a) in F(t). Ker je P(t) = \2°(t) + B°(t) >0 [a,b] -> [0, e(k)]. Oznacimo s f': s+> f'(s) men inver.

l' |c weno odvedljiva; defin G=F°P': [O, C(K)]→K  $G = (\tilde{\chi}, \tilde{\beta})$  in vela  $\tilde{\alpha}(s)^{2} + \tilde{\beta}'(s)^{2} = ((\alpha \cdot \rho^{-1})(s))^{2} + ((\beta \cdot \rho^{-1})'(s))^{2} =$ =  $(\dot{x} (4^{-1}(s))^2 + \dot{\beta} (4^{-1}(s))^2) \cdot \frac{1}{\dot{\beta} (4^{-1}(s))^2} = 1$ Tongji' G regulama param. gld. loža K, za katerovelje  $\int \sqrt{2(s)^2 + \beta'(s)^2} ds = \int 1 ds = S_0,$ 1. dobina lota K ad G(0)=F(0) do G(s) k so, parameter men dobino lota, ento ga ninemjemo marami paraweter, parametricació pa narama parametricación Po hniulji se premeamo s historito 1. Ininer. Doloii navaino parametrizacijo broince o polmeroma.  $F(t)=(a\cos t, a\sin t), t\in [0, 2\pi].$  $s=P(x)=\int ad\tau=at=)t=a$ G(s)=F(\frac{1}{6})=(a cos \frac{1}{6},asin\frac{1}{6}) marana param. Erozinia. de in ga internéens loina dolina. de lan de la landa d  $Velja: ds^2 = dk^2 + dy^2$ . ds = df(t)= f(t) dt = [x2(t)+ B2(t) dt = x2(t) tt + B1(t) dt=

PLOSCINE LIKOV V RAVNINI 1) PLOSCINA LIKA MED GRAFOMA ZV. FUNKCIJ a) Naj Vosta J.g. [a,b] - R norm frustraji in demino, da je f(x) \le g(x) za vsat x \in [a,b]. Naj bo  $D = \{(x,y), f(x) \le y \le g(x), a \le x \le b\}$ .  $Tedaj \ i plascina likamed grafana <math>T_j$  in  $T_j$   $p(U) = \{(g(x) - f(x)) dx$ . 6, Naj boster J.g. [a,6] -> R weni funkciji.  $D = \{(x,y); a \le x \le b, y \text{ len med } f(x) \text{ in } g(x) \} =$ = {(x,y); a < x < b; y ∈ [min f(x),g(x)], max f(x),g(x)} Icday je plosima D  $p(0) = \int_{a}^{b} |g(x) - f(x)| dx.$ c) Naj lo g: [c, d] Purena in menegatina. Placina:  $\int = \{(x,y); y \in [c,d], x \in [0,g(y)]\}$ pl()) = Sg(y)dy in podobno kot (alin (b) za pl. med grafoma. Z) PLOSCINA OBNUCJA, KI JE JANO S KRIVULJO a)  $F: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  everus odvidljiva pot, F=(x,y). (1) Ce je  $y(t) \ge 0$   $\forall t \in [a,b]$  in  $j \in x(a) = min \times (t)$  ter  $x(b) = max \times (t)$ , potent plusaino med brings in osj, x mad mitervalom [x(a), x(b)] it with  $z = \int u(t) \dot{x}(t) dt$  $\int y(t)\dot{x}(t)dt$ 

(2) Cije x(t) >0 \telable in je y(a)= miny(t) ter y(l)= max y(t),
potem je ploseinu med bringo in objey make \( \int x(t) \, \text{j} \) (t) dt. Dotur. Non to D: a=to=tic..<tn=b poljulna delitu intervala [a,6]m S urlagen irbor terbuil tode. Del kninge med ti. F(ti.) in F(ti) porispera & plosium yls;) ((x(t;)-x(t;-1)). Predeniar priepertaje delocen s predeniatan Julieu x boordinat. En priblicir placine dos mis: p(d, 50)=Zyloi)(x(ti)-x(ti-1)=Zyloi)x(vi)di Lagre iens Wie [xi-1, x]. Podobno kot pris, a p(), S) ne madrine mliko od P. vsok in v lumti dosino Sylt) x (t) dt. Definicija. Naj lo F. [a,b] -> R° regularna parametrizacija K)
gld. lozu K. Potem F obsloca usmerjenost (oncutacijo K) doloien s murjo, v ratri potrije tocha F(t) pok, ko gre todados. Gladra enostama selenjena knimba je gladka pot I, ki una regularos parametrizacijo F: [a,b] -> Re, un butero velje F(a)= F(b), F(a)= F(b) in F[a,b) je injektima. Naj lo ) obmocje, ki ga omejuje gla enost. sel knie K. Regularna parametrizacija F knivelje K določa pozitivno. usmenjenost brivilje K, ce je D ma len straun, bo si vidole F(a)=F(b) K pomikamo Nomen, ti je doloca F.

Traver. Nay vo F: [a,b]-> IR2, F(t) = (x(t), y(t)) regul purametrizacija enost. Al knimbe K, ki doloca poudium unnegenest K. Potem je ploscina obmoca  $\int x(t)\dot{y}(t)dt = -\int y(t)\dot{x}(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}\int (x(t)\dot{y}(t)-\dot{x}(t)\dot{y}(t))dt$ Final motray K enata Dokar (Kria) Naj bo to (to) viduot parametra t, ta pri katin je vrednost koordinate X na kningi majmanjša (majvečja). Took F(ta) in F(to) midelity Kun dva lora. Del integrala Sylt) & lt/dt po parametrih t. Li dolocajo sp. delkinneje, je poutivou, del jutignala, po paramonint, si doloiajo 29. lot, po negativin. Pri ddoca ploteius pod sp. lotour, drugi pa pad zgomjim. Sledi: pl()=- Sylx)x(x)dt. Podobno 1. fmla; 3 sledi). Irdor. Najbo r=r(f) za fe[x, b] www. polamo podana Knimbja. Potem ji ploščina obmoga, ki ga ddoča brimlja, Mugaj z daljicama f=d, 0 \le r \le r(d) inf=B, 0 \le r \le r(b), enula = Sr2(4) dl. Dokar. F(t)= (r(t)cost, r(t)sint) Da doburis stl. knimlje, dodams param. s polamin kotom. si daljuci: dp=0) Thiney. Advinedora spirala  $\times (4)\dot{y}(4) - \dot{x}(4)y(4) = y^{2}(4)$ r(t)=a1, a70, 05 9 < 21  $p(l) = \frac{1}{2} \int r^2(l) dl.$ pl= = = (at)2dt - 473

| 2maining pluseum nativide

$$x^{\frac{3}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{3}{3}}$$
, a 70.

 $x(t) = a \cos^{3} t$ 
 $y(t) = a \sin^{3} t$ 
 $x(t) = 3a \cos^{2} t (-\sin t)$ 
 $y(t) = 3a \sin^{2} t \cot t$ 
 $x(t) y(t) - x(t) y(t) = 3a^{2} \cos^{4} t \sin^{2} t + 3a^{2} \cos^{2} t \sin^{4} t =$ 
 $= 3a^{2} \cos^{2} t \sin^{2} t \cot t$ 
 $= 3a^{2} \cos^{2} t \sin^{2} t \cot t = \frac{3}{2} a^{2} \int \cos^{2} t \sin^{2} t dt =$ 
 $= \frac{3}{2} a^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^{2} 2t dt =$ 
 $= \frac{3}{8} a^{2} \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 4t) dt = \frac{3}{16} a^{2} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^{2}$ 

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IN POVRSINA VRTENINE PROSTORNINA Non to f: [a, b] - 1 R+ werne frukrija. Priblicirus Z Tof (tildi = R(Tof, D, 5) Gurje D deliter intervala [a.57 in To arlajem idia tertrili toch. Hosker, ki jo dobini = 2 Stedi: V=115 fex dx. prostomina vsemina. Whenjeur grafe of mad [a,b] ordi on x, imenyums potrajsta plostar, telo itiga omjuje, pa interma. Yamin vota a su plossor: idrumis delitro interala [a,b]. Nad [xi-1,xi] graf printige of aprobinimisams & daticold ti. (xi-1, f(xi-1)) do toice (xi, f(xi)). Lo jo iantino obrog absain on, dobuis plase privinga stoicas polineroura Cerr in derne mejne brounte

J'Xi-1/in J(Xi) ter vistus  $\delta_i = X_i - X_{i-1}$ . tato je priblitet povino: Z T( ( ((xi-, 1+ ) (xi1) \ δi + ( ((xi-) - ) (xi1) ) ) aji j wems odvedljiva, dobimo v lumiti, ko JOI->0, P = 2TT / f(x) V1+ f'(x)2 dx. V=X Sylt) x(x) dt, P=2K Sylt) (x'(x)+y'(x) dt parametrino: Ce je knimlja dana V= TI / 1-13(8) sin3(8) df polamo: P= 2T [14(4) Sinf V12(4)+112(4) d1 134