## CAŁKI KRZYWOLINIOWE

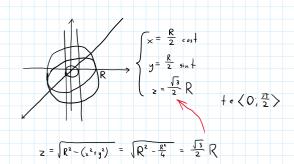
$$\int_{x^{2}+y^{2}}^{2} dL \qquad \Gamma : \begin{cases} x = a\cos t & a > 0 \\ y = a\sin t & t \in \langle 0; 2\pi \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$x' = -a\sin t \\
y' = a\cos t \\
z = a$$

$$JL = \int_{a^{2}(\sin^{2}t + \cos^{2}t) + a^{2}}^{2} dt$$

$$Jl = a\sqrt{2} Jt$$

$$\int_{a^{2}t^{2}}^{2\pi} a\sqrt{2} dt = a\sqrt{2} \int_{a^{2}t^{2}}^{2\pi} t^{2} dt = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot 8\pi^{3}$$



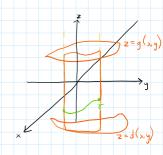
3 
$$\int xy \, dl$$
  $\int x^2 \cos^2 x \, d \cos y$   $\int x^2 \cos^2 x \, d \cos y$   $\int x^2 \cos y \, d \cos y \, d \cos y$   $\int x^2 \cos y \, d \cos y \, d \cos y$   $\int x^2 \cos y \, d \cos y \, d \cos y$   $\int x^2 \cos y \, d \cos y \, d \cos y \, d \cos y$   $\int x^2 \cos y \, d \cos y$ 

$$\frac{1}{2} = b \cos \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = ab \int_{0}^{2} \sin t \cos t \sqrt{a^{2} \sin^{2}t + b^{2} \cos^{2}t} dt = \int_{0}^{2} ab \sin t \cos t \sqrt{a^{2} \sin^{2}t + b^{2} \cos^{2}t} dt = \int_{0}^{2} ab \sin t \cos t \sqrt{a^{2} \sin^{2}t + b^{2} \cos^{2}t} dt = \int_{0}^{2} \sin t \cos t \sqrt{a^{2} \sin^{2}t + b^{2} \cos^{2}t} dt = \int_{0}^{2} \cos t dt = \int_{0}^{2} \sin t \cos t \sqrt{a^{2} \sin^{2}t + b^{2} \cos^{2}t} dt = \int_{0}^{2} \cos t dt =$$

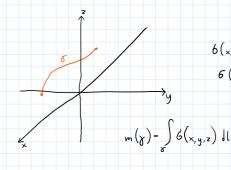
# ZASTOSOWANIA CAŁKI KRZYWOLINIOWEJ NIEZORIENTOWANEJ:

1) POLE GEOMETRYCZNE POWIERZCHNI WALCOWEJ:



$$|\Sigma| = \int_{\delta} \left[g(x,y) - \lambda(x,y)\right] dt$$

2 MASA KRZYWEY & (LUKU):



$$6(x,y,z)$$
 - funkcja gęstości masy na T w  $R^3$ 
 $6(x,y)$  - funkcja gęstości masy na T w  $R^2$ 

Gay  $G(x, y, z) = G_0 \rightarrow lvk$  jednorodny  $Dlvgoší lvkv: |\gamma| = \int_{\gamma} dl$ 

3 WSPÓŁRZĘDNE ŚRODKA MASY ŁUKU Y [POZA KOLOKUN]

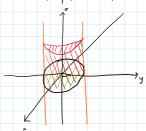
$$5\left(x_{3},y_{3},z_{3}\right) \times = \frac{\int x \, \delta(x_{3}y_{2}) dl}{\int x \, \delta(x_{3}y_{2}) dl}, \quad y = \frac{\int y \, \delta(x_{3}y_{2}) dl}{\int x \, \delta(x_{3}y_{2}) dl}, \quad z = \frac{\int z \, \delta(x_{3}y_{2}) dl}{\int x \, \delta(x_{3}y_{2}) dl}$$

4 MOMENTY BEZWŁADNOŚCI ŁUKU Y

### PRZYKŁADY

1 POLE POWIERZCHNI WALCOWEJ

Obliczy pole ponierzchni walca kotonego x²+y²= R² zawartej między płoszczyny z=O a ponierzchnia z=R+\*\*



$$|\Sigma| = \int_{R} (R + \frac{x^{2}}{R} - 0) dl \qquad y : \begin{cases} x = R \cos t \\ y = R \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$|E(0)| = \int_{R} (R + \frac{x^{2}}{R} - 0) dt \qquad y = \begin{cases} x = R \cos t \\ y = R \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$x' = -R \sin t$$

$$y' = R \cos t$$

$$JI = R^2 Jt = RJt$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\sum_{i}| &= \int_{2\pi} (R_{i} + \frac{x^{2}}{R_{i}} - 0) d | = \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} (R_{i} + \frac{R^{2} \cos^{2} t}{R_{i}}) R_{i} d t = \\ &= \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} (R^{2} + R^{2} \cos^{2} t) d t = \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} d t + R^{2} \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} \cos^{2} t d t = \\ &= 2\pi R^{2} + R^{2} \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{4 + \cos^{2} t}{2} d t + 2\pi R^{2} + \frac{R^{2}}{2} \left[ 2\pi + \frac{\sin^{2} t}{2} \right]_{0}^{2\pi} = \\ &= 3\pi R^{2} \end{aligned}$$

2 Obliczyć mase toko o o pavametryzacji

$$\begin{cases}
x = e^{1} \cos t \\
y = e^{+} \sin t
\end{cases}
+ < < 0; 1>$$

Gestosé many i pundicie (x,y,z) jest odurotnie proporcionalna do bradvalu odległości od początku układu uspółrzędnych i pundicie (1,0,1) jest równa 3.

$$\frac{1}{6} \left( x_{1} y_{1} z \right) = \frac{k}{x^{2} + y^{1} + z^{2}} \qquad 3 = \frac{k}{1 + 1} = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \left( x_{1} y_{1} z \right) = \frac{6}{x^{2} + y^{1} + z^{2}}$$

$$\frac{6}{3} \left( x_{1} y_{1} z \right) = \frac{6}{x^{2} + y^{1} + z^{2}}$$

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$$\frac{6}{3} \left( x_{1} y_{1} z \right) = \frac{6}{x^{2} + y^{1} + z^{2}}$$

$$w(\lambda) = \int_{X} \frac{6}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} dt$$

$$x' = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{1}{2} - e^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \frac{1}{2} + e^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{1}{2} + e^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$x' = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{1}{2} - e^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \frac{1}{2} + e^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$dt = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}} + e^{\frac{1}{2}} dt + e^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \sqrt{3} e^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$w(y) = \int_{X} \frac{6}{x^{2} + y^{2} + y^{2}} dt - \int_{X} \frac{6}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}} dt + \sqrt{3} e^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = 2\sqrt{3} \left( e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4 \right) = 2\sqrt{3} \left( e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4 \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} \left( 4 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

## CALKI KRZYWOLINIOWE ZORIENTOWANE

1) LUK ZORIENTOWANY



A (possifet)

A (tonget)

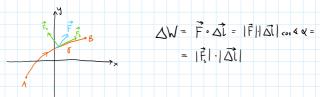
Luk na którym myvózniono punkt possiątkomy i punkt końcomy (ovientacją) nazymany tukiem

zorientzmanym.

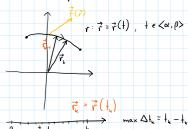
Łuk zovientowany przecimnie do tuku j bądnieny oznaczać -j

Orientacja której ruch po tubu odbywa sią zgodnie ze wzvostem pavametru t nazywa sią ovientacją zgodną z pavametryzacją

@ POLE WEKTORONE (R', R')



3 Calla Luzyunliniona zorientowana



to to b max  $\Delta t_k = t_k - t_{k-1}$  nazywany średnica pozednich

$$\lim_{k \to 1} \vec{F} \left( \vec{\gamma}_k^* \right) \cdot \Delta \vec{\gamma}_k = \int_{\vec{r}} \vec{F} (\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{\delta}_{\vec{r}}$$

$$\lim_{k \to 1} \sum_{k \to 1} \vec{F} \left( \vec{r_k}^* \right) \circ \Delta \vec{r_k} = \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} (\vec{r}) \circ \vec{dr}$$

$$\lim_{\delta(g) \to 0} \sum_{k \to 1} P(x_k^*, y_k^*) \Delta x_k + Q(x_k^*, y_k^*) \Delta y_k = \int_{\Gamma} P(x_k y) dx + Q(x_k y) dy \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{UR}^{3} : \int_{\Gamma} P(x_k y, z) dx + Q(x_k y, z) dy + R(x_k y, z) dz$$

$$\vec{d_{r}} = [d_{r}, d_{y}, d_{z}] = [x'(t)dt, y'(t)dt, z'(t)dt]$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t) = [x(t), y(t), z(t)]$$

Trievazenie: zamiana calli brzymolinionej na calleg oznaczono, po pavametrze.

Jeseli  $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = [P(...), Q(...), R(...)]$  - pole welltovone single un librighablim y [P(x,y), Q(x,y)]

Zovientonarym zgodnie z pavametryzaija: v= +(t), + <<a,b>

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} P(...) dx + Q(...) dy + R(...) dz = \int_{\mathcal{R}} [P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) - x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t)) y'(t) + R(x(t), y(t), z(t)) z'(t)] dt$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} [P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) - x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t)) y'(t) + R(x(t), y(t), z(t)) z'(t)] dt$$

Zachodzi liniowość całki

Jeżeli punkt początkowy tuku pokryma się z końcowym, to tuk jest zamknięty.

#### PRZYKŁAD:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{dr}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x,y) = \left[ \frac{x}{y}, \frac{1}{y-1} \right] \qquad \chi : \frac{x^{2} + - \sin t}{y^{2} - 1 - \cos t} + \epsilon \left( \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\chi'(t) = 1 - \epsilon_{0}t + \frac{1}{y'(t)} = \sin t$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{dr} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{y} \cdot 1 \times \frac{dy}{x-1} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left[ \frac{1 + \sin t}{4 + \cos t} \right] (1 - \cos t) + \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = \frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{4} + \ln \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{4} + \ln \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{4} + \ln \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4$$