

# ANAÜ 11

$$4.) \quad \gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{t} \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow L(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^2) \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} e^x & e^y \\ x & y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ges: } \int_{\gamma} \Phi(x) dx$$

$\tilde{\gamma}: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  ist zu  $\gamma$  äquivalent, da für  $\alpha(t) = \sqrt{t}$   $\tilde{\gamma} \circ \alpha = \gamma$  und  $\alpha$  monoton wachsend und bijektiv ist.

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} \Phi(x) dx = \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \Phi(x) dx$$

Da  $\tilde{\gamma}$  stetig und stückweise stetig differenzierbar und  $\Phi$  stetig ist folgt

$$\int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \Phi(x) dx = \int_0^1 \Phi(\tilde{\gamma}(t)) \tilde{\gamma}'(t) dt$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \Phi(x) dx = \int_0^1 \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{t} \\ t \end{pmatrix}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dt = \int_0^1 \begin{pmatrix} e^{\sqrt{t}} & e^t \\ \sqrt{t} & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dt = \int_0^1 \begin{pmatrix} e^{\sqrt{t}} + 2t \cdot e^{t^2} \\ \sqrt{t} + 2t^3 \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$\int e^{\sqrt{t}} + 2t \cdot e^{t^2} dt = \int e^{\sqrt{t}} dt + 2 \int t \cdot e^{t^2} dt$$

$$u = t^2 \quad \frac{du}{dt} = 2t \quad dt = \frac{1}{2t} du$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{t}} + 2 \int \cancel{t} \cdot e^u \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2t}} du = e^{\sqrt{t}} + e^u = e^{\sqrt{t}} + e^{t^2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{t} + 2t^3 dt = \int \sqrt{t} dt + 2 \int t^3 dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} t^4 = \frac{1}{2} t^2 + \frac{1}{2} t^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} \Phi(x) dx = \begin{pmatrix} e^1 + e^{1^2} - e^0 - e^{0^2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0^4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e - 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$