

21-09

$$\vec{s}_0 = \frac{\vec{i} - \vec{j} - \sqrt{2}\vec{k}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{j} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{k}$$

① $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^z - 2xy$

$$\vec{s} = \vec{i} - \vec{j} - \sqrt{2}\vec{k}$$

$$A(-1, 2, 1)$$

$$B(1, 3, 2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{s}} = \vec{s}_0 \cdot \text{grad} f = \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{j} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{k} \right) \cdot (-2y\vec{i} - 2x\vec{j} + 2\sqrt{2}z\vec{k}) =$$

$$= -y + x - 2z = 0$$

$$x - y - 2z = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{x - x_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{y - y_A}{y_B - y_A} = \frac{z - z_A}{z_B - z_A} = t$$

$$\frac{x+1}{1+1} = \frac{y-2}{3-2} = \frac{z-1}{2-1} = t$$

$$\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1} = t$$

$$x = 2t - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2t - 1 \\ y &= t + 2 \\ z &= t + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \rightarrow (1)$$

$$2t - 1 - t - 2 - 2(t + 1) = 0$$

$$t = -5$$

$$x = -11$$

$$y = -3$$

$$z = -4$$

$$+(-11, -3, -4)$$

$$(2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x}{\sqrt[4]{x^2+y^2}} ds, \quad \Gamma: \dots r = 1 + \cos \varphi, \quad \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \quad x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x = (1 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi$$

$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\varphi$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + 2\cos \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 2\cos \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$ds = \sqrt{2 + 2\cos \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$ds = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 + \cos \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(1 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi}{\sqrt[4]{r^2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 + \cos \varphi} d\varphi =$$

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$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \varphi (1 + \cos \varphi) \sqrt{1 + \cos \varphi}}{\sqrt{r}} d\varphi =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \varphi (1 + \cos \varphi) \sqrt{1 + \cos \varphi}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos \varphi}} d\varphi =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi d\varphi + \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi =$$

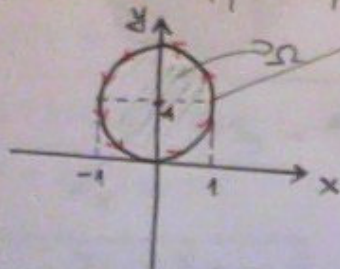
$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos^2 \varphi}{2} d\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 2\pi + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi =$$

$$= \pi\sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{a) } \oint_{\gamma} \vec{f} d\vec{r} = \oint_{\gamma} f_1 dx + f_2 dy = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$\textcircled{b) } \oint_C (\sin x + y) dx + (x^2 + \cos y) dy = ?$$

c... $A(0,1) \Rightarrow$ kružnica, $r=1$



$$x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$

$$P_{\Omega} = r^2 \pi = \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C &= \iint_{\Omega} (2x - 1) dx dy = 2 \iint_{\Omega} x dx dy - \underbrace{\iint_{\Omega} dx dy}_{\pi} = \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy - \pi = 2 \int_{-1}^1 x (1 + \sqrt{1-x^2} - 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}) dx - \pi = \end{aligned}$$

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$$= -2 \int_0^0 \sqrt{t} dt - \pi = -\pi$$

$$4) a) \vec{a} = e^{xyz} (y z \vec{i} + x z \vec{j} + xy \vec{k})$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ e^{xyz} y z & e^{xyz} x z & e^{xyz} xy \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \vec{i} (e^{xyz} y + e^{xyz} x y^2 z - e^{xyz})$$

$$- \vec{j} (e^{xyz} x^2 y z + e^{xyz} x - e^{xyz} x^2 y z - e^{xyz} x) +$$

$$+ \vec{k} (e^{xyz} x y z^2 + e^{xyz} z - e^{xyz} x y z^2 - e^{xyz} z) =$$

$$= \vec{0}$$

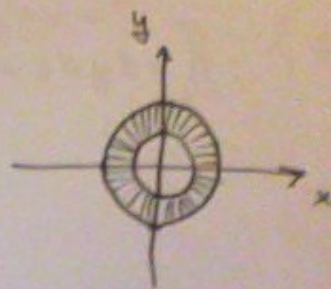
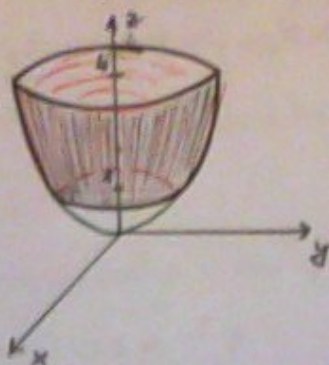
$$p(x, y, z) = \int_{x_0=0}^x e^{x_0 y z} y z dx + \int_{y_0=0}^y e^{x_0 y_0 z} x_0 z dy + \int_{z_0=0}^z e^{x_0 y_0 z} x_0 y_0 dz =$$

$$= y z \int_0^x e^{x_0 y z} dx = y z \cdot \frac{1}{y z} \cdot e^{x y z} \Big|_0^x + C =$$

$$= e^{xyz} - e^0 + C = e^{xyz} - 1 + C = e^{xyz} + K$$

b) s obzirom da je ovo zatvorena krivulja i iz def. potencijalosti slijedi da je 0 njezine Poč. točka = završna točka !!!

5) $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS$, $S \dots z = x^2 + y^2$
 $1 \leq z \leq 4$



$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_1^2 r \cdot r^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_1^2 r^3 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1 + 4r^2 = t \\ 8r dr = dt \\ r dr = \frac{dt}{4} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} r^2 = \frac{t-1}{4} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_5^{17} \frac{t-1}{4} \sqrt{t} \frac{dt}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_5^{17} (t\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{t}) dt = \dots =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{16} \left[\frac{2}{5} (17^{\frac{5}{2}} \sqrt{17} - 25\sqrt{5}) - \frac{2}{3} (17\sqrt{17} - 5\sqrt{5}) \right]$$