

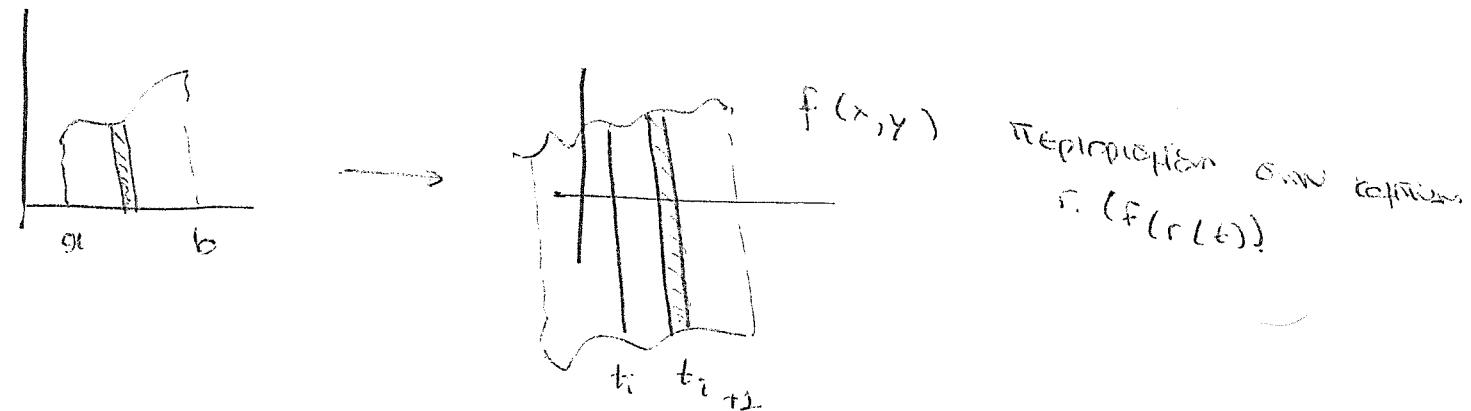
MAZ 026:



12/11/19:

Kapitola 5: Estimace a výpočty  
Označení a definice koncepcí Green

- Estimace a výpočty až výkaz:



Výkaz = Množství estimací v  $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$

$$= \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \|r'(t)\| dt \stackrel{\text{E.M.T.}}{=} \|r'(t_{i^*})\| \cdot (t_{i+1} - t_i)$$

Výkaz = průměr všech estimací  $\bar{v} = \frac{1}{n} \sum f(r(t_{i^*}))$  kde  $t_{i^*}$  je výběr z intervalu  $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(r(t_{i^*})) \cdot \|r'(t_{i^*})\| \cdot (t_{i+1} - t_i)$$

$\downarrow h \rightarrow 0$

av mapse  $r$  se vrací do výkazu až když máme všechny výpočty.

Orientierung mu

$$\int_C f \cdot ds$$

Für  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $r: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $r(t) = (x(t), y(t))$

$$\int_C f \cdot ds = \int_a^b f(r(t)) \|r'(t)\| dt = \int_a^b (f(x(t), y(t))) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$$

Extens

für  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $r: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\int_C f \cdot ds = \int_a^b f(r(t)) \|r'(t)\| dt = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt$$

II. x:

$$r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, t), \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\int_C f \cdot ds =$$

$$f(r(t)) = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + t^2 = 1 + t^2$$

$$\|r'(t)\| = \|(-\sin t, \cos t, 1)\| = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

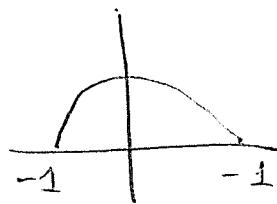
Apa

$$\int_C f \cdot ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (1+t^2) \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot dt = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left[ t + \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \left( 2\pi + \frac{8\pi^3}{3} \right)$$

II. x:

Nă urmăriștem să calculăm  $\int_C f(x, y) ds$ , unde  $f(x, y) = 2 + x^2 y$  și curba  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .



$$\int_C f \cdot ds = ;$$

Prin urmare, să folosim metoda parametrizării. Curba este de forma  $C$ .

$$r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$f(r(t)) = 2 + \cos^2 t + \sin t$$

$$\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = 1.$$

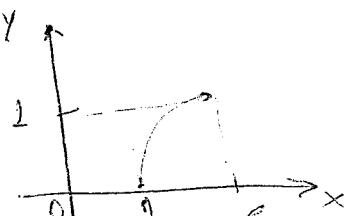
$$\int_C f \cdot ds = \int_0^\pi (2 + \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t) dt$$

$$= \left[ 2t - \frac{\cos^3 t}{3} \right]_0^\pi = 2\pi + \frac{2}{3}.$$

II. x:

Nă urmăriștem să calculăm  $\int_C xe^y ds$ , unde  $C$  este în

echivalentă  $x = e^y$  unde  $r_0(1, 0)$  este  $(e, 1)$ .



H Kapitel 10: Tropotropieprojektion und TRV  $r(t) = (e^t, t)$ ,  
 $t \in [0, 1]$

$$\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{e^{2t} + 1^2}$$

Abs.

$$\int_0^1 e^{xy} \cdot ds \leq \int_0^1 e^t \cdot e^t \sqrt{e^{2t} + 1} \cdot dt + \int_0^1 e^{2t} \sqrt{e^{2t} + 1} \cdot dt$$

$$\frac{e^{2t} + 1 = u}{2e^t \cdot dt = du} \quad \int_2^{1+e^2} u \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \cdot du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[ \frac{u^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^{1+e^2}$$

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

An

Experimentieren TRV Tropotropieprojektion  $r(t) = (t, \ln t)$ ,  $t \in [1, e]$ .

$$\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{1^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 1}{t}} \Rightarrow (t > 0)$$

$$\int_1^e x \cdot e^y \cdot ds = \int_1^e t \cdot e^{\ln t} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}{t} \cdot dt$$

$$= \int_1^e t \cdot \sqrt{t^2 + 1} \cdot dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[ (t^2 + 1)^{3/2} \right]_1^e$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} ((e^2 + 1)^{3/2} - 2^{3/2})$$

Dražba Toho bylo odkládáno dle této:

6

Otočení třepotání když je zmenšováno do vzdálenosti  
zhruba  $\frac{1}{2}$ , když je třepotání ve "nové" třídičce

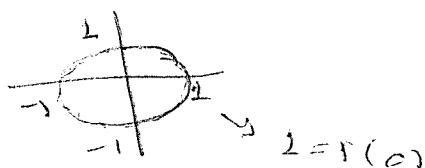
Nové je spíš.

II. x:

$$r_2(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

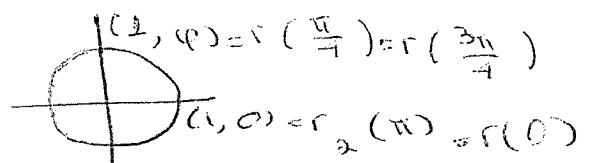
$$r_2(t) = (\cos(2t), \sin(2t)), t \in [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \text{zmenší se dvojnásobně}$$

2 krátké



$$1 = r(0)$$

$$= r(2\pi)$$



$$1(\frac{\pi}{4}) = r(\frac{\pi}{4}) = r(\frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$(1, 0) < r_2(\pi) = r(0)$$

$$= r_2(2\pi)$$

Třepotání:

Je když třídička kroužek rozbírá do vzdálenosti vzdálenosti  
zhruba z dvojnásobku třídičky a když je kroužek vzdálenost  
třídičky.

Měřidlo:

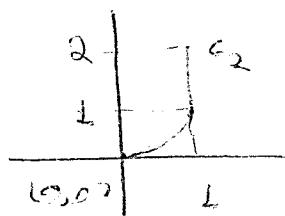
• kroužek na  $r'(t) \neq 0 \quad \forall t \quad \exists$

• kroužek třídička kroužek,  $\sqrt{m}$

II. x:

H kroužek C otočte až do třídičky  $C_1$   
až t = 10 m m + 11 m

Integrate  $C_2$  and to (1,1) except to (1,2). Now compute  
 $\int_C 2x \cdot ds$ .



To compute the integral. To remove tripleton this C.

$$C_2 : r_2(t) = (t, t^2), t \in [0, 1]$$

$$C_2 : r_2(t) = (1, t) \Rightarrow t \in [1, 2]$$

$$\int_C 2x \cdot ds = \int_{C_2} 2x \cdot ds + \int_{C_3} 2x \cdot ds$$

$$= \int_0^1 2t \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + (2t)^2} \cdot dt + \int_1^2 2 \cdot 1 \sqrt{0^2 + 1} \cdot dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 2t \sqrt{1 + 4t^2} \cdot dt + \int_1^2 2 \cdot dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[ (1+4t)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 + 2 \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot (5^{3/2} - 1) + 2$$

Berechne Turen Längen bei einer Parameterischen Tren:

1) Gegebene Kurven  $y=f(x)$  und zu  $(x_0, y_0)$  &  $(x_1, y_1)$   
 $r(t) = (t, f(t))$ ,  $t \in [x_0, x_1]$

2) Gegebene Kurven  $x=f(y)$  und zu  $(x_0, y_0)$  &  $(x_1, y_1)$   
 $r(t) = (f(t), t)$ ,  $t \in [y_0, y_1]$

3) Kreis umschrieben bei

$r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$ ,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$  ~~Fläche~~

4) Evolute eines Dreiecks von  $\tau_0$   $(x_0, y_0)$  &  $(x_1, y_1)$

$r(t) = (1-t)(x_0, y_0) + t(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $t \in [0, 1]$

$$(x, t) = (1-t)x_0 + x_1$$

$$(y, t) = (1-t)y_0 + t y_1$$

Für  $\zeta_1 : \tau_0$  end. Treppe die endet zu  $\tau_0 (-1, 2)$  nach  $\pi$   
 $(0, 3)$

$\zeta_2 : \tau_0$  end. Treppe die endet zu  $(0, 3)$  für  $\tau_0 (1, 2)$

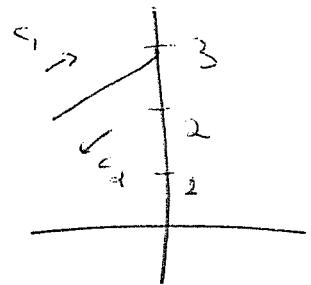
Nur Integration zu  $\int_{\zeta_2} \hat{r} \cdot d\hat{s}_2$ ,  $\int_{\zeta_1} \hat{r} \cdot d\hat{s}_1$  da

$$F(x, y) = 2x - y.$$

$$C_1: \quad r_1(t) = (1-t)(1, 2) + t(0, 3)$$

$$= (-1+t, 2-2t+3t)$$

$$= (t-1, t+2), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$



$$C_2: \quad r_2(t) = (1-t)(0, 3) + t(-1, 2)$$

$$= (-t, 3-3t+2t) = (-t, 3-t), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_0^1 (2(t-1) - (t+2)) \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \int_0^1 (t-4) dt = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} - 4t \right]_0^1$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} - 4 \right) = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_{C_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_0^1 (-2t - (3-t)) \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \int_0^1 (-3t - 3) dt = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left[ -\frac{3t^2}{2} - 3t \right]_0^1$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \left( -\frac{3}{2} - 3 \right) = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

On  $C_1$ :

$$\int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

Mapatirion: To ENKEFHTICO oprosifia ol eisou dev Enkefhtico  
kai tis retetion tis Mapatirion.

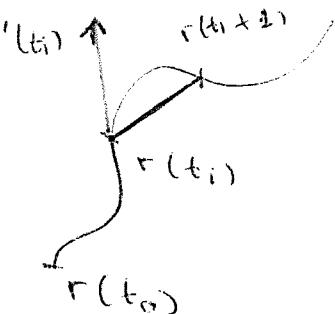
### ENKEFHTICO oprosifia tis eisou:

Exoie diavoletois meio f kai kai tis r.

To ENKEFHTICO oprosifia tis eisou kai tis v.  
To f kai tis v. Exopazei to ego

A: n r eisou esetai to ego tis f dia v. metawhseis  
tis arakeleis kai tis v. tis esou f.

An n r eisou kai tis v. tis esou f.



H arakeles r(t\_{i+1}) - r(t\_0) προστιθεται  
out to r'(t\_i). (t\_{i+1} - t\_i). To ego exi ene,  
f. r'(t\_i). (t\_{i+1} - t\_i)  
Σωτηριος συντηρει.

$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f \cdot r'(t_i) \cdot (t_{i+1} - t_i) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$  an inefei to kai sifis to de  
ENKEFHTICO oprosifia tis eisou  
to diavoletois meio f

Gupatirio, με ↓ fids  
↓ araks anterokis n teles, dev than  
εσ. συντηρει, otc eni skoto.

$$\int_a^b f \cdot ds = \int_a^b f \cdot (r(t)) \cdot r'(t) \cdot dt$$

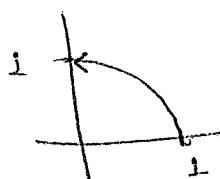
, f: [a, b] → R<sup>3</sup> n R<sup>3</sup>

II. x.

No repetir lo visto: las funciones  $F = x^2 \hat{i} - xy \hat{j}$  y la vía paramétrica  
de arco para trazar líneas de temperatura entre  $(0, 1)$  y  $(1, 0)$ .

Reparametrización de la recta:

$$r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_C F \cdot d\vec{s} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \cos^2 t, -\cos t \cdot \sin t \right) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos^2 t + \sin t - \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t) dt \\ &= -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 t \cdot \sin t) dt = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot [\cos^3 t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left( \cos^3 \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^3 0 \right) = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Explicación:  $F = f_1 \hat{i} + f_2 \hat{j} + f_3 \hat{k}$

$$\int_C F \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_C f_1 dx + f_2 dy + f_3 dz$$

II. x.

$$\int_C x^2 dx + xy dy + dz =$$

pte  $r(t) = (t, t^2, 1), t \in [0, 1]$

$$F = x^2 \hat{i} + xy \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

Reziproker Umsatz für 3D

St. 11/19

$$\tilde{t}: (u, v) \rightarrow (x, y)$$

$$(u, v, w) \rightarrow (x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D f(u, v) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$$

$$\iiint_W f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_W F(u, v, w) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw$$

1) Polarkoordinaten  $x = r \cos \vartheta, y = r \sin \vartheta$

$$J=r$$

2) Kugelkoordinaten  $x = r \cos \vartheta, y = r \sin \vartheta, z = t$

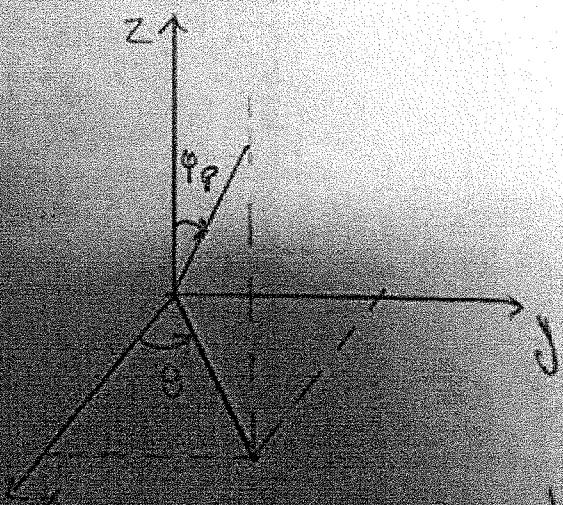
$$J=r$$

2.2.2. Einheitstransformation

$$x = p \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi, y = p \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi, z = p \cos \varphi$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(p, \vartheta, \varphi)}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \vartheta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \vartheta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \vartheta} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{vmatrix}$$





$J_+$	as 0 sin $\varphi$	-ps. 0 sin $\varphi$	$\rightarrow$	$\overset{?}{=}$ 0
sin $\varphi$	ps. 0 sin $\varphi$	ps. 0 sin $\varphi$		
cos $\varphi$	ps. 0 cos $\varphi$	ps. 0 cos $\varphi$		
0	-ps. 0			

$$= \cos\varphi \begin{pmatrix} \text{ps. 0 sin}\varphi & \text{ps. 0 cos}\varphi \\ \text{ps. 0 cos}\varphi & \text{ps. 0 sin}\varphi \end{pmatrix} + (-\sin\varphi) \begin{pmatrix} \text{as. 0 sin}\varphi & -\text{ps. 0 sin}\varphi \\ \text{as. 0 cos}\varphi & \text{ps. 0 sin}\varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{J} = -p^2 \sin\varphi$$

//

### • Mapa de rho

$$\iiint_W e^{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} dV \quad \text{otras } W \text{ en función de } x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1$$

- Recalque:  $x^2+y^2+z^2 = r^2$

$$W = \{(p, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq p \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi\}$$

$$e^{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} = e^{(p^2)^{3/2}} = e^{p^3}$$

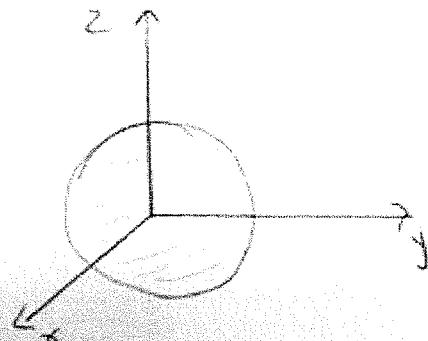
$$\iiint_W e^{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} dxdydz = \iiint_W e^{p^3} p^2 \sin\varphi dp d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \iiint_W e^{p^3} p^2 \sin\varphi d\varphi dp d\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} e^{p^3} p^2 \sin\varphi 2\pi dp d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^{p^3} p^2 2\pi [-\cos\varphi]_0^\pi dp$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 p^2 \cdot e^{p^3} [\cos\pi - \cos(0)] dp$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 p^2 e^{p^3} dp = 4\pi \int_0^1 p^2 e^{p^3} dp$$





Berechnen

$$4\pi \int_0^1 p^2 e^p dp = 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} [e^p]_0^1 \\ = \frac{4\pi}{3} (e-1)$$

P26

### Exemplary

Wiederholung:  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  stetig definiert

Geometrische Bedeutung: Maßzahl unter der Kurve  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(x_0)(b-a)$

Geometrische Bedeutung im Volumenbereich:  $f(x_0) = \text{Volumen}$

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  stetig definiert  $\Rightarrow \exists (x_0, y_0)$  wobei  $\iint_D f(x, y) dA = f(x_0, y_0) \cdot V(D)$

•  $f: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  stetig definiert  $\Rightarrow f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  ist

$$\iiint_W f(x, y, z) dV = f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot V(W)$$

Opferlos (fein aufgeteilt)

$$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, [f]_I = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$$

$$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, [f]_D = \frac{\iint_D f dA}{\text{V}(D)}$$

$$f: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, [f]_W = \frac{\iiint_W f dV}{V(W)}$$

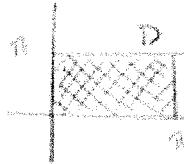


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226

Wu habtis o fein aufi cos f(x,y) - y sin (x,y) da. D(fu, n) + [0,1]

$$[f]_p = \iint_D f dA = \iint_A f(x,y) dA = \iint_A (a^2 - y^2) dA$$



$$\iint_D f dA = \iint_0^a \int_0^y y \sin(xy) dx dy$$

$$(y \sin(y))' = -y \sin(y)$$

$$= \int_0^a [ -\cos(xy) ]_{x=0}^y dy$$

$$= \int_0^a ( -\cos(ay) + \cos(0) ) dy$$

$$= \int_0^a (\cos(ay) + 1) dy$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi y) + y \right]_0^a$$

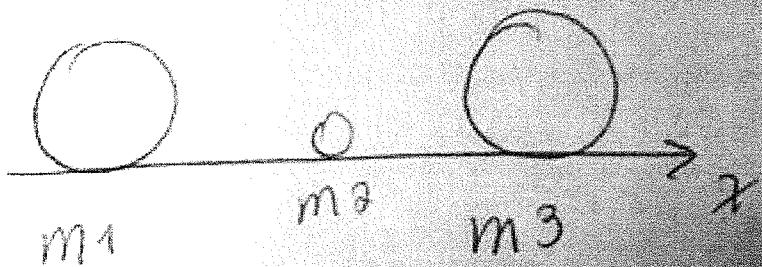
$$= - \left( \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi a) + \pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(0) - 0 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi^2) + \pi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi^2 + \pi$$

$$\text{spa } [f]_p = \frac{-\frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi^2 + \pi}{\pi^2} //$$

Kineto kraft



$$\text{Kinetik kraft} = \frac{\sum m_i \ddot{x}_i}{\sum m_i}$$



Diferență

Se calculează pe suprafața  $\Sigma$  și se adună sau se scad

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ și } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\int_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} d\sigma$$

Se face similar și pentru  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  cu rezultatul  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  ca rezultat final

$$A = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} d\sigma}{\iint_{\Sigma} d\sigma}, \quad B = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} d\sigma}{\iint_{\Sigma} d\sigma}$$

• Se calculează  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$  și se adună cu rezultatul  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$  ca rezultat final

$$A = \frac{\iiint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Sigma} dx dy dz}, \quad \bar{x} = \dots, \bar{y} = \dots, \bar{z} = \dots$$

$\hookrightarrow$  fapt

Tipul de suprafață

Se calculează rezultația la suprafață  $w: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 1 \leq z \leq 2$

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)z^2$$

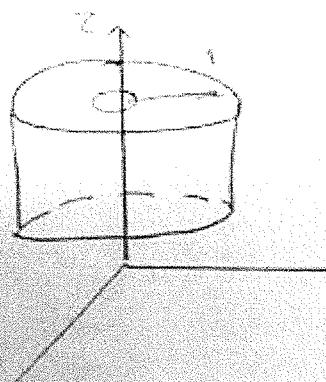
Aproximați suprafața în figura:

$$\iiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2)z^2 dx dy dz \underset{w \text{ și suprafață}}{\approx} \iiint_{W'} r^2 z^2 r dr d\theta dz$$

$$W' = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 1 \leq z \leq 2\}$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^3 z^2 dr d\theta dz \right\} = \int_0^2 z^2 \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^1 d\theta dz$$

$$= \int_0^2 z^2 \frac{1}{4} d\theta dz = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 d\pi z^3 dz$$





$$\frac{2\pi}{3} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{3} \left( \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$\iiint_W x(x^2+y^2)z^2 dxdydz = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 r^4 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta z^2 dr dz d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} r^4 \cos \theta z^2 dr d\theta$$

$\approx 4.7$

$\approx 4$

$$\iiint_W y \delta dr = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \iiint_W z \delta dv = \frac{15\pi}{8}$$

Pontos cígicos

Estes são os pontos onde o volume é zero.

④ Os pontos cígicos da

$$I_x = \iiint_W (y^2+z^2) \delta dxdydz$$

$$I_y = \iiint_W (x^2+z^2) \delta dxdydz$$

$$I_z = \iiint_W (x^2+y^2) \delta dxdydz$$



### 5. Laplacefunktion

Nur Spezialfälle der Laplacefunktion aus Kapitel 2. Die hier aufgeführten Formeln gelten für  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$  für unendliche Dimensionen.

$$\int \int \int (x^2 + z^2)^{-\alpha} dx dy dz$$

- einheit:

$$= \int \int \int p^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + p^2 \cos^2 \theta + p^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi dp d\theta d\varphi$$

$$M' = \{(p, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq p \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi\}$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (p^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + p^2 \cos^2 \theta) p^2 \sin \varphi dp d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \theta) p^4 \sin \varphi dp d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \theta) \sin p \cdot \frac{[ps]}{s} \int_0^s \sin u du dp d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\int \int \int \frac{R^s}{s} (\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \theta) \sin p dp d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^\pi (\alpha \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi) \sin p dp = \int_0^\pi (\alpha(1 - \cos^2 \varphi) + \cos^2 \varphi) \sin p dp$$

$$\cos p u$$

$$= \int_0^1 (\alpha(1-u^2) + u^2) du$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (\alpha - \alpha u^2 + u^2) du$$

$$= \left[ \alpha u - \alpha \frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \dots = \frac{4}{3} \alpha + \frac{2}{3}$$



15

### Taperări

Necesitatea unei compariții cu ipoteza de la

N:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$  pe care să o scriem în formă de integrare

$$\int_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dxdydz$$

- apoi scriem

$$= \int_{\Omega} p^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \phi + p^2 \sin^2 \theta d\omega dp dz$$

$$\Omega' = \{(p, \theta, \varphi) | 0 \leq p \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi\}$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (p^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + p^2 \sin^2 \theta) p^2 \sin \varphi dp d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \theta) p^4 \sin \varphi dp d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \theta) \sin p \left[ \frac{p^5}{5} \right]_0^R d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\int_{\Omega'} (\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \theta) \sin p d\omega dp$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} (\alpha \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \sin p d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} (\alpha(1 - \cos^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \theta) \sin p d\theta$$

$$\cos \theta = u$$

$$= \int_1^1 (\alpha(1 - u^2) + u^2) du$$

$$-\sin \theta du$$

$$= \int_1^1 (\alpha - \alpha u^2 + u^2) du$$

$$= \left[ \alpha u - \frac{\alpha u^3}{3} + \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_1^1 = \dots = \frac{4}{3} \alpha + \frac{2}{3}$$



$$\textcircled{+} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^3}{5} \left( \frac{4}{3} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{2}{3} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^3}{5} \left( \frac{4}{3} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{3} + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^3}{5} \cdot \frac{4 \cos 2\theta}{6} + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2}{3} d\theta$$

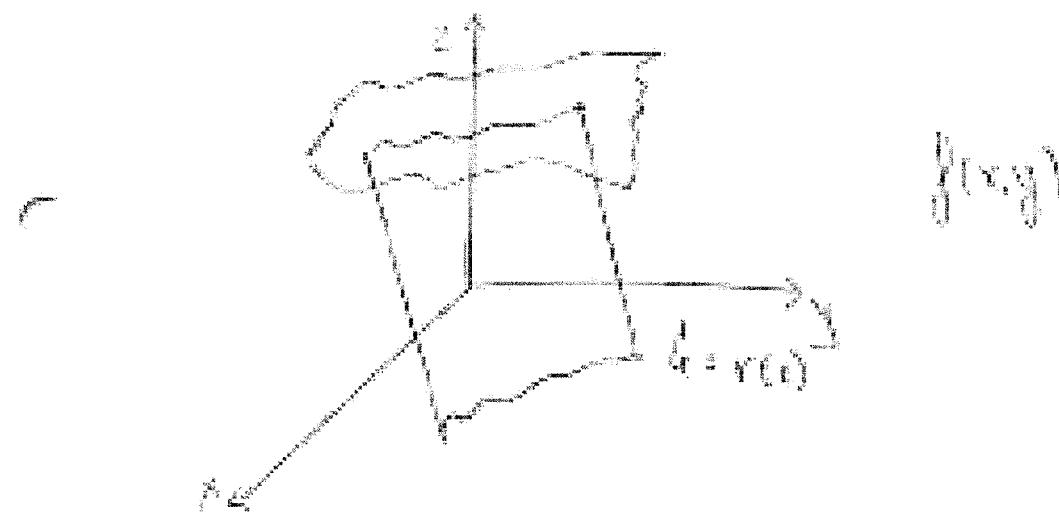
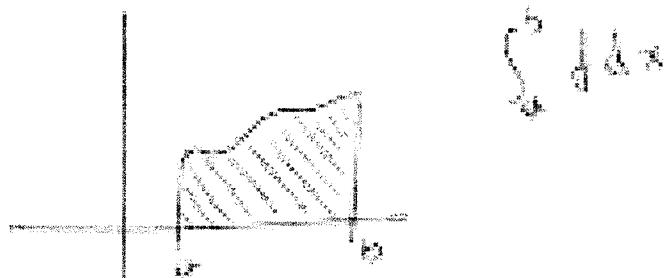
$= \dots$

$$C = \frac{8\pi R^3}{15} n$$



# Approximate Numerical Solution of Integral Equations

Topic:



Final Answer:

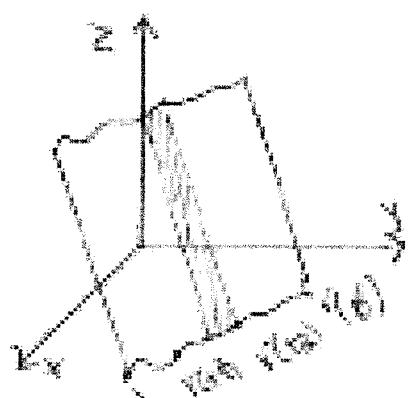
Exact value of definite integral

$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \text{Midpoint Rule}$

$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{x_k + x_{k+1}}{2}\right) \Delta x$

Example:  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$



To find the integral  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  for oscillatory functions

Subdivide the interval

$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{x_k + x_{k+1}}{2}\right) \Delta x$

Example:



10. Jan  
in Wieden

Überblick

Wiederholung der Verteilung von Werten

die Wahrscheinlichkeit einer Menge kann für alle Elemente

gleichermaßen gleich groß sein

$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$

$p_i = \frac{1}{n}$

Sodas - {f (n)} Werte von  $n$



MAZ 026:

25/11/19.

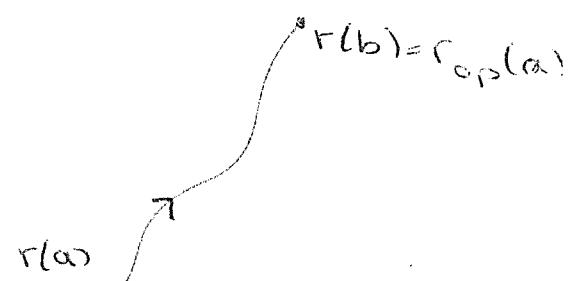
6 Ma kordinat over  $\mathbb{R}^2$  i  $\mathbb{R}^3$  he tilordning  $r: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_a^b f(r(t)) \|r'(t)\| dt$$

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s}' = \int_a^b f(r(t)) \cdot r'(t) dt$$

$$f = f_1 \hat{i} + f_2 \hat{j} = (f_1, f_2)$$

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_C f_1 dx + f_2 dy + f_3 dz$$



Disse emnetene vi har arbeidet med omfatter ikke integrasjonen over et interval. Denne er en del av en mer generell teknikk.

$r$  vilkårlig og eksakt Ma tilordning  $r: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ .

n kordinat  $r_{op}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Etter en enkel beregning finner vi

$$r_{op}(t) = r(a + b - t)$$

Ma kordinat he tilværelsen  $r$  gitt av  $r$  i en annen kordinatsystem

ONTAK når  $t=a$ ,  $r_{op}(a) = r(a+b-a) = r(b)$ ,

$$r_{op}(b) = r(a+b-b) = r(a)$$

PROPERTY:

Έστω  $F$  διαν. μέρος σε  $r_1, r_2$  μηδηποτέ της έχει γεμίσεις.

Αν οι  $r_1, r_2$  έχουν κατεύθυνση, τότε:

$$\int_{r_1} F \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{r_2} F \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Αν οι  $r_1, r_2$  έχουν κατεύθυνση, τότε:

$$\int_{r_1} F \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{r_2} F \cdot d\vec{s}$$

ΠΛΥX:

Έστω  $F = y z \hat{i} + x z \hat{j} + x y \hat{k}$  κατά πάντας της γεμίσεις  
 $r(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$ ,  $t \in [-5, 10]$ .

$$r'(t) = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$$

$$F(r(t)) = (t^5, t^4, t^3)$$

$$\int_{r_1} F \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{-5}^{10} (t^5, t^4, t^3) \cdot (1, 2t, 3t^2) \cdot dt$$

$$= (t^6 + 2t^5 + 3t^4) \Big|_{-5}^{10} = \int_{-5}^{10} 6t^5 \cdot dt$$

$$= [t^6] \Big|_{-5}^{10} = 10^6 - (-5)^6 = 10^6 - 5^6$$

Έστω τώρα  $r_{op}(t) = r(10 - 5 - t) = r(5 - t) = (5 - t, (5 - t)$   
 $(5 - t)^3)$

$$\overset{\curvearrowleft}{r}_{op}(t) = (-1, -2(5-t), -3(5-t)^2) \quad t \in [-5, 10]$$

$$F(r_{op}(t)) = ((5-t)^5, (5-t)^4, (5-t)^3)$$

$$\int_{op} F \cdot dS = \int_{-5}^{10} (5-t)^5, (5-t)^4, (5-t)^3) (-1, -2(5-t), -3(5-t)^2) dt$$

$$= \int_{-5}^{10} \left[ -(5-t)^5 - 2(5-t)^5 - 3(5-t)^5 \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{-5}^{10} -6(5-t)^5 dt = \left[ (5-t)^6 \right]_{-5}^{10} = \left[ (5-10)^6 - (5-(-5))^6 \right]$$

$$= 5^6 - 20^6 = -\int_{op} F \cdot dS.$$

Given  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are two curves in the first quadrant of the plane.   
 To find the area between them bounded by  $x=a$  and  $x=b$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x_2 - x_1) dx$$

Ex. If  $r_1$  with  $c_1$  ends at  $(0,0)$  &  $(1,0)$   
 &  $r_2$  with  $c_2$  ends at  $(1,0)$  &  $(1,1)$

then the area is

$$r_2(t) = (t, 0) \quad t \in [0, 1]$$



$$r_2(t) = (t, t-1), \quad t \in [1, 2]$$

$$\boxed{F(r(t)) \cdot r'(t)}$$

$$\int_C x^2 \cdot dx + xy \cdot dy = \int_{r_1}^r x^2 \cdot dx + xy \cdot dy + \int_{r_2}^1 x^2 \cdot dx + xy \cdot dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (t^2 \cdot 1 + t \cdot 0 \cdot 0) \cdot dt + \int_1^2 [1^2 \cdot 0 + (t-1) \cdot 1] \cdot dt$$

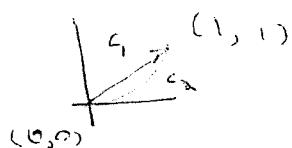
$$= \int_0^2 t^2 \cdot dt + \int_1^2 (t-1) \cdot dt = \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^2 + \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} - t \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + (2 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} + 1) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Drei Kurven berechnen via entsprechende Obergrenzintervalle.

1) Exponential:

$$F = y \hat{i} + x \hat{j}$$



C<sub>2</sub>: Gerade y=x von (0,0) bis (1,1)

C<sub>2</sub>: Parabel y=x<sup>2</sup> von (0,0) bis (1,1)

$$r_2(t) = (t, t), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$r_2(t) = (t, t^2), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\int_{r_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_0^2 (t, t) \cdot (1, 2) \cdot dt = \int_0^2 2t \cdot dt = [t^2]_0^2 = 4.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{r_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} &= \int_0^1 (t^2, t) \cdot (1, 2t) \cdot dt = \int_0^1 (t^2 + 2t^2) \cdot dt \\ &= \int_0^1 3t^2 \cdot dt = [t^3]_0^1 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$\checkmark$  Mögliche Interpretation:  $\mathbf{F}$  kann die Arbeit, die man benötigt, um  $\mathbf{F}$  entgegen  $\mathbf{r}$  zu bewegen, für eine fixe Strecke  $r$  berechnen.

$$\text{Dann } f(x, y) = xy \text{ bei } F(r(t)) = f(r_2(t)) = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

$$f(r_2(1)) - f(r_2(0)) = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

$\checkmark$  Interpretation:  $F$  ist eine Kurvenintegrale entlang einer gegebenen Kurve.  $f$  wäre  $f = \nabla f$ .

$$\left( \int_a^b (f(x))' dx = f(b) - f(a) \right)$$

$\checkmark$  Interpretation:  $(\partial_{x_1}, \partial_{x_2}, \dots)$  sind die entsprechenden Ableitungen von  $f$ .

Es ist  $f$  zweimal stetig, also  $f = \nabla f$  ist die resultierende

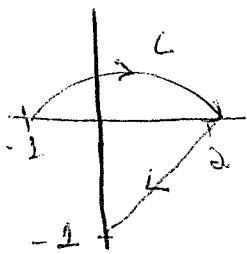
Geometrische Interpretation:  $F$  ist die totale Länge eines Kurvenabschnittes  $r$  von  $a$  bis  $b$ .

Kontinuierlich:  $r: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\left| \int_r \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} \right| = \int_r |\nabla f| ds = |f(r(b)) - f(r(a))|$$

## Τοποδιάγραμμα:

$\int_C (2xy^2 + x^2) ds$ , έτσι όταν σε καμίαν το ξηρός.



To ορθογώνιο άξονα  $F = \sqrt{F}$

$$F(x, y) = x^2 y \quad \text{στο}$$

άξονα:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 2xy \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{df}{dy} = x^2$$

Από αυτό το γερμ. Θεώρηση

$$\int_C (2xy^2 + x^2) ds = f(-1, 0) - f(1, 0)$$

$$= (-1)^2 \cdot 0 - 0^2 \cdot (-1) = 0$$

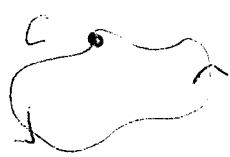
## Βασική ουσία 1:

Στη συμπλήρωση μέσω Example ουεζαπτικής της διαδρομής  
λίγα το σημείωμα συγχέουντας εξαιτίας πώς από  
ένα από τα καρτώματα)

## Βασική ουσία 2:

Στη συμπλήρωση μέσω το σημείωμα συγχέουντας σε  
τρεις καρτώματα στον Ο.

Τη παρούσα, στην f συμπλήρωση και την καμίαν καρτώματα.



Είσοδον σε την προστίχημα, της  
κατηγορίας,  $r(a) = r(b)$ , ληφθείτε το  
συντ. σ. ....

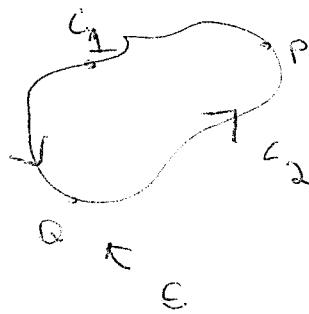
4

Olympia: [S.O.S.]

T<sub>on</sub> emphytia river 10 days old 812 exc. water granular no life  
A) Anezopeltis tis bladders exc. emphytia calcinata  
B) T<sub>o</sub> emphyt. excretory st 100% dead  
C) T<sub>o</sub> f river emphyt. -

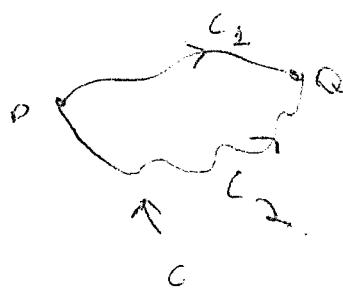
A  $\pi_0$   $S_{\text{grav}}$  é:

2 vi OTI onto  $(A) \xrightarrow{\cong} (B)$



$$\int_C F \cdot dS = \int_{C_1} F \cdot dS + \int_{C_2} F \cdot dS$$

$$(B) \xrightarrow{\text{eq}} (A)$$



$$E_{\text{kin}} = c_1 + c_2$$

$$C = \int_C f_c ds + \int_{L_2, OP} f_c ds = \int_1^2 f_c ds - \int_2^3 f_c ds$$

(F)  $\xrightarrow{\text{exp}}$  (A) : exp. Empathy

$$A \xrightarrow{G\Gamma_C} (\Gamma)$$

$\partial^2 E_{\text{expt}}$  vs  $E_{\text{expt}}$  for wing  $E = \bar{V} \dot{F}$  on  $y = \mu_1 z - \mu_2$

EGW<sub>0</sub> ( $x_0, y_0$ ) satisfies condition + m2

Opizietie  $f(x, y) = \int f \cdot ds$  über  $C$  orientierte Kurven  
 zu einem Punkt  $(x_0, y_0)$  mit  $r_0(x, y)$

H ferner lokale Probleme nach Entwicklungslösungen

Gezeigt v.a. besteht in  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f_1$   
 $(f = f_1 t + f_2 \tilde{t})$

Für  $(x, y)$  existiert mit  $x > x_0, y > y_0$

$c_1: r_1(t) = (x_0, t), t \in [y_0, y]$

$c_2: r_2(t) = (t, y), t \in [x_0, x]$

$$f(x, y) = \int_{c_1+c_2} f \cdot ds = \int_{c_1} f \cdot ds + \int_{c_2} f \cdot ds$$

$$= \int_{y_0}^y f(r_1(t), r'_1(t)) \cdot dt + \int_{x_0}^x f(r_2(t)) \cdot r'_2(t) \cdot dt$$

$$= \int_{y_0}^y f(x_0, t) \cdot (0, 1) \cdot dt + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y) \cdot (1, 0) \cdot dt$$

$$= \int_{y_0}^y f_2(x, t) \cdot dt + \int_{x_0}^x f_1(t, y) \cdot dt$$

$$\text{def. } \rightarrow \int_{y_0}^y f_2(x, t) \cdot dt + \int_{x_0}^x f_1(t, y) \cdot dt$$

II) explication:

1)  $\vec{F} = xy^2 \hat{i} + x^2y \hat{j}$ . Na vracanju do  $\int_C f \cdot ds$  izraza

$$\vec{r}(t) = \left( t + \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right), t + \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right) \right)$$

Načinjanje na  $C = \sqrt{F}$  izraza  $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 \cdot y^2}{2}$

Apa ovo ići će u eksplikaciju?

$$f \cdot ds = f(r(1)) - f(r(0))$$

$$= F\left(2 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right), 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) - F\left(0 + \sin 0, 0 + \cos 0\right)$$

$$= F(2, 1) - F(0, 1) = \frac{2^2 \cdot 1^2}{2} - \frac{0^2 \cdot 1^2}{2} = 2.$$

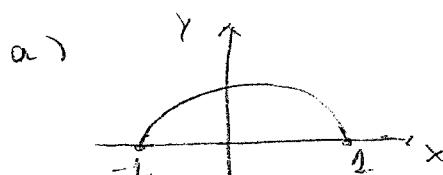
2) Etač  $f(x,y) = \left( -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right)$

a) Načinjanje do  $\int_C f \cdot ds$  ići će u

kraku  $x^2+y^2=1$ , ovisno o  $(x,y)$  u  $(2,0)$  ili  $(-2,0)$ .

b) To je da se vidi mreža.

c) Etač  $\vec{F}$  konstrukcija;



$$\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t)$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) = \left( \frac{-\sin t}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t}, \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} \right) = (-\sin t, \cos t).$$

$$\int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_0^{\pi} (-\sin t, \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} 1 dt = \pi$$

6)

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos(-t), \sin(-t)) = (-\cos t, -\sin t)$$

$$t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = (-\sin t, -\cos t)$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = (\sin t, \cos t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} &= \int_0^{\pi} (\sin t, \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t, -\cos t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} (-\sin^2 t - \cos^2 t) dt = \pi \end{aligned}$$

7) Ersuchen wir Tz 1(a) nach den exakt berechneten  
Bereichsmaßen für  $\mathbf{F}$  bei einer Quantifizierung.

ΜΑΣ ΟΔ6:

19/11/19:

Εργασίες Γεωμβ. για επιφάνεια συγχύσεις

Έστω  $f$  συνάρτηση διαν. Τείχος,  $\Gamma$ , στη μορφή  $f = \nabla F$ ,  $\Gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ . Τότε

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} = f(\Gamma(b)) - f(\Gamma(a))$$

Εξηγηση:  $f$  συνάρτηση διαν. Τείχος:

(A) Ανεξαρτητικότητας διαλέγοντας  $\Theta_{ab}$ .

$$\uparrow \quad \text{en. οδού.} \quad \int_C f \cdot d\vec{s}.$$

(B)  $\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$  για κάθε λειτουργία κατά την οδό  $C$ .



D  $f$  αντιπροσώπεια (διαν. Τείχος  $\Gamma = \nabla F$ )

C Η διαν. Τείχος είναι η διαν. Τείχος αντιπροσώπειας διαν.  $\Gamma \in \mathbb{R}^2$  ή  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$\pi_* x$ :

1) Εστω  $\Gamma$  αντιπροσώπεια  $f = (3+2xy)i + (x^2 - 3y^2)j$   
Να βρεθεί  $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ώστε  $f = \nabla F$

$$y^{os} \quad \text{τόσο: } \nabla F = (f_x, f_y).$$

$$\text{Άρα } \begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3 + 2xy \\ f_y(x, y) = x^2 - 3y^2 \end{cases}$$

Ο πρώτη πρώτη είναι ως προς  $x$ :

$$f(x, y) = 3x + x^2y + g(y)$$

Die approximative Wk. für y besteht:

$$F_y(x, y) = 3x + g'(y)$$

$$\text{Für } \approx \text{ gilt: } g'(y) = -3y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g(y) = -y^3 + c_1, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Also } f(x, y) = 3x + x^2y - y^3 + c$$

2. Lösungsweg: (analog zur considerate. Tz. Schr.)

Es sei  $r: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $r(t) = (x_t, y_t) \rightsquigarrow$  es sei  $\tau$  die Curve  
 $f(x, y) = \int_r f \cdot ds$  zu  $(x, y)$

$$f(x, y) = \int_r f \cdot ds = \int_0^1 f(r(t)) \cdot r'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (3 + 2x_t y_t, (x_t)^2 - 3(y_t)^2) \cdot (x_t, y_t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (3x + 2x^2y + 2 + x^2y + t^2 - 3y^3t^2) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (3x + 3x^2yt^2 - 3y^3t^2) dt$$

$$= [3xt + x^2yt^3 - y^3t^3]_0^1 = 3x + x^2y - y^3.$$

Ergebnis: Draw, nördlich exow nördl. stationär.  
 TI. O ðæo to  $\mathbb{R}^2$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

2) To find  $\gamma_1$  to the empirical method

$$F(x,y) = (\cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy), -x^2 \sin(xy))$$

$$\int -x^2 \cdot \sin(xy) \cdot dy = \int c [\cos(xy)]' \cdot dy = c \cdot \cos(xy)$$

gradien  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$   
anti- $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ -operator  
gives  $\cos$  function.

$$\tilde{f}(x,y) = x \cos(xy) + g(x)$$

approximation with term  $x$  removed  $f_x(x,y) = \cos(xy) - x^2 \sin(xy) + g(x)$

$\theta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = C$ , the constant  $C \in \mathbb{R}$ . Also

$$f(x,y) = x \cos(xy) + C$$

$$F(x,y) = \int_{\Gamma} f \cdot ds = \int_0^1 f(r(t)) \cdot r'(t) dt$$

$r(t) = (x_t, y_t) \rightarrow$  curve  $\Gamma$  from  $(0,0)$  to  $(xy)$ .

$$= \int_0^1 (\cos(xy t^2) - xy t^2 \cdot \sin(xy t^2), -x^2 t^2 \cdot \sin(xy t^2)) \cdot (x, y) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 [x \cos(xy t^2) - x^2 \cdot y \cdot t^2 \cdot \sin(xy t^2) - x^2 \cdot y \cdot t^2 \cdot \sin(xy t^2)] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 [x \cos(xy t^2) - 2x^2 \cdot y \cdot t^2 \cdot \sin(xy t^2)] dt$$

$$= \left[ x \cos(xy t^2) \right]_0^1 = x \cos(xy)$$

Eigentlich zwei unterschiedliche Darstellungen: Apriori Definitionen und empirisch

Falls f stetig, so ist die eine andere keine Finte.

Definiert  $r(t)$ ,  $t \in [a, b]$

Aus 2<sup>o</sup> Vito Neumann:  $f(r(t)) = m \cdot a(t) - m \cdot r''(t)$

To ergo die Differenz ist zu berechnen f:

$$\int_F f \cdot ds = \int_a^b f(r(t)) \cdot r'(t) \cdot dt = \int_a^b m \cdot r'(t) \cdot dt$$

es. yivo

$$= m \cdot \frac{1}{2} [r'(t) \cdot r'(t)]_a^b = \frac{m}{2} \cdot [||r''(t)||^2]_a^b$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{m}{2} \cdot ||r'(b)||^2}_{\text{zu. extremer}} - \underbrace{\frac{m}{2} \cdot ||r'(a)||^2}_{\text{zu. extremer}}$$

zu. extremer  
zu. extremer

$$\int f'' \cdot s' \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} (f')^2$$

$$(f' \cdot f')' = f''f' + f'f'' = 2f''f'$$

$$\left[ \alpha(t) \cdot b(t) \right]' = \alpha'(t) \cdot b(t) + \alpha(t) \cdot b'(t)$$

es. yivo

Au zu f eine schwierig, d.h. If  $f = \bar{f}$

$$\int_F f \cdot ds = f(r(b)) - f(r(a)) = \underbrace{-f(r(a))}_{\text{zu. extremer}} - \underbrace{(-f(r(b)))}_{\text{zu. extremer}}$$

zu. extremer  
zu. extremer

Apo : UV. είσοδα σε TE. Εργατική δύναμη είσοδος = λιγκ. εύρεση + Διε. εύρ.  
 σε TE εργατική δύναμη εύρεση + Διε. εύρ.

S.O.S.

### Εργατικό Green: (αποστάση)

Προβληματικό πρόβλημα στην αποστάση εργατικού:

Καμπύλες → ακραία καμπύλες



Xυπόσχονται  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \text{ακραία } x\text{-καμπύλη}$

Tα xυπόσχονται σε καταστάση:

1) Εναί άνει (x-άξος και y-άξος)



2) Τα ακραία τα xυπόσχονται στην μία κατηγορία



$r: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  να είναι:

i) ομώνυμη (σε ωμοτεμπολή)



ii) λεπτή



iii) λεπτή τριψιδική λεπτούσση



iv) δεκτή προσεγγίστικη με ανθεκτικές γωνίες

να μείνει σε αναποτίθετη στην λεπτήν το



xυπόσχονται ότι σε αυτήν να μην γίνεται κανένας κανόνας

### Εργατικό Green: (σημείο)

Σημείο  $f = f_1 \hat{i} + f_2 \hat{j}$  ενώνεται σε  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $D$ , ανει λεπτή  
 στο  $\mathbb{R}^3$  το σύριγκο με κανόνα  $C$  σε αυτήν είναι αντίτιμη, την  
 στοιχειώδη λεπτούσση στην οποία προσεγγίστικη, την

TOTE:

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) dx \cdot dy$$

Γia ομοιότητας τοπού  $C$ ,  $\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_C f \cdot d\vec{s}$  είναι ΤΟ

Θ. Green γενική ειναι:

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) dx \cdot dy$$

III. Χ:

2)  $F = C\hat{i} + x\hat{j}$

$$\int_D = \int_a^b L \, dx = b - a$$

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} \stackrel{\Theta \text{ Green}}{=} \iint_D (1 - 0) \, dx \cdot dy = \iint_D 1 \, dx \cdot dy = \text{επλ.}(D)$$

2)  $F = y\hat{i} + 0\hat{j}$

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} \stackrel{\Theta \text{ Green}}{=} \iint_D (0 - 1) \, dx \cdot dy = - \iint_D 1 \, dx \cdot dy = - \text{επλ.}(D)$$

3)  $F = -y\hat{i} + x\hat{j}$

- συντροφικά χαρακτ.  $D$  εγκλιζέρια  
για  $\partial D$

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} \stackrel{\Theta \text{ Green}}{=} \iint_D (1 - (-1)) \cdot dx \cdot dy = \iint_D 2 \, dx \cdot dy = 2 \text{επλ.}(D)$$

$$\int_C f \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_C f_1 \, dx + f_2 \, dy$$

- Ta væxter i media eller autotrofiske media)

Så autotrofiske media F

er ikke der

$$\oint_C F \cdot ds = 0$$

og Green's teoremet

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}$$

$\oint_C F \cdot \hat{s}$  kæresten bliver

Ape og Samp.

$$\textcircled{A} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{B} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{C} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{D}: \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}$$

Hæfteblyghed:

Tolde med Ta væxter i media eller autotrofiske,

$$1) F = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$$

$$2) F = xy\hat{i} + xy\hat{j}$$

$$3) F = (x^2 + y^2)\hat{i} + 2xy\hat{j}$$

$$1) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{og } F \text{ autotrof.}$$

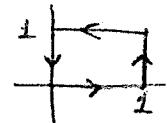
$$2) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = y \quad \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = x, \quad \text{og } F \text{ ikke autotrof.}$$

$$3) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = 2y \quad \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 2x, \quad \text{og } F \text{ autotrof.}$$

To S. Green vektoren berechnen und entsprechende Doppelpunkte berechnen.

$$\text{II. x: Na} \quad \text{Gegebene: } \int_D (e^{-x^2} + y^2) \cdot dx + (\ln y - x^2) \cdot dy$$

Übung D To Rechteck  $[0,1] \times [0,1]$



$$\text{Form } f = \underbrace{(e^{-x^2} + y^2)}_{f_1} \cdot \hat{i} + \underbrace{(\ln y - x^2)}_{f_2} \cdot \hat{j}$$

To D Monopol als Antiker zu S. Green app

$$\int_D f \cdot dS = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \right) dx \cdot dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^2 (-2x - 2y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

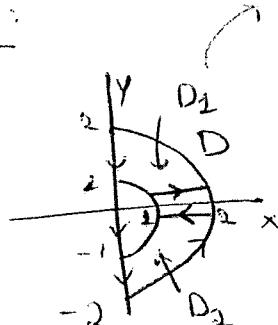
$$= \int_0^2 \left[ -x^2 - 2yx \right]_0^1 dy = \int_0^2 (-2 - 2y) \cdot dy = \left[ -y - y^2 \right]_0^2$$

$$= -2 - 2 = -4$$

To S. Green Merke: ve vektorfelden kann es mehrere X-Achse geben und es kann mehrere Y-Achse geben.

To X-Achse sind die mit den Werten x, y aufgetragenen Achsen.

II. x:



$$\int_D x^2 \cdot y \cdot dx + (x^3 + 2xy^2) \cdot dy = ;$$

To berechnen ist die Fläche der Kreis im ersten Quadranten mit dem Radius 1 (0 bis 1), in Form eines Kreisbogens mit negativen Winkelmaßen.

$$(x \in D_2)$$

$$\int_{\partial D_2} (\dots) = \int_{\partial D_2} + \int_{\partial D_2}$$

(1)

$$\int_{\partial D_2} f_1 \cdot x^2 \cdot y \cdot dx + (x^3 + 2xy^2) \cdot dy \stackrel{\text{Green}}{=} \int_{D_2} (3x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2) dx dy$$

$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}$        $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}$

$\int_{\partial D_2} 2(x^2 + y^2) \cdot dx \cdot dy$        $\Delta$  der Kegel:  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$   
 Lohnung:  $\pi r^2$        $\pi r^2$        $\pi r^2$   
 zuviel

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 2 \cdot r^2 \cdot r \cdot dr \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \cdot \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

oder gleichzeitig

$$T_0 \quad \int_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \cdot r^2 \cdot r \cdot dr$$



ΜΑΣ Ο26:

22/11/19:

Günter / Pöschl Trigon:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

C Kontinuierlich auf  $\mathbb{R}^2$  die Mappektionen  $r: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ :

$$\int_C f \cdot ds = \int_a^b f(r(t)) \|r'(t)\| dt.$$

$$\int_C F \cdot ds = \int_a^b F(r(t)) \cdot r'(t) dt = \int_C F_1 \cdot dx + F_2 \cdot dy$$

Beispiel:

D)  $\int_C f \cdot ds$  entzässt mit den Gleichungen

B)  $\int_C F \cdot ds = 0$  da keine Fläche kontinuierlich C.

C) F symmetrisch

$$\frac{dF_2}{dx} = \frac{dF_1}{dy}$$

D. Green:

für D xypio ston  $\mathbb{R}^2$  wile: - D area

- 2D enari, kavari, kontinuierlich. Kavari, kontinuierlich, secura

$$\int_D f \cdot ds = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) dx dy.$$