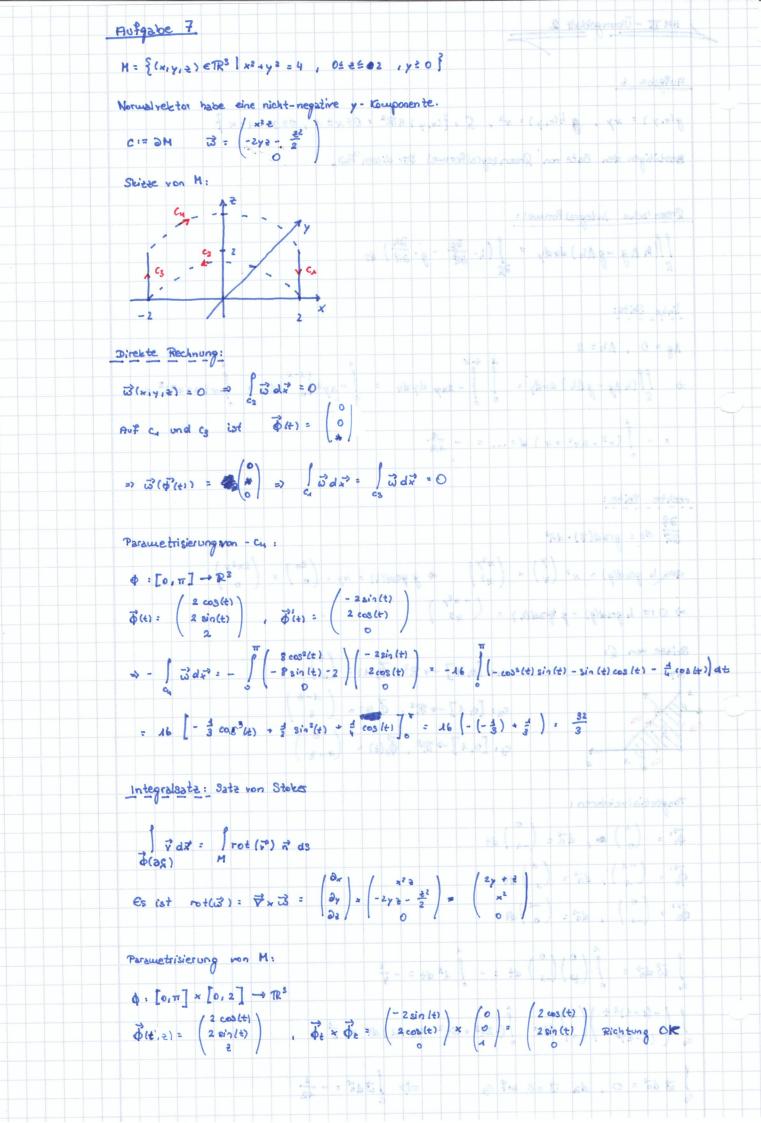
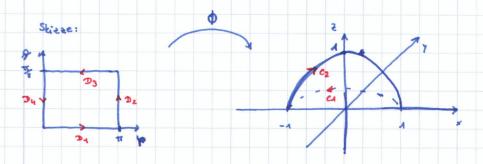
```
HM III - Übungeblatt 2
 Aufgabe 6
 g(x,y) = xy, h(x,y) = x2, G = {(x,y) ER2 : 0 = x = 1, 0 = y = 1 - x}
 Bestätigen Sie die Greensche integralformel für diesen Fall.
Green sche Integral formel:
  (h Ag -g Ah) dxdy = (h. an -g. an) ds
 linke Seite:
 Ag = 0 , Ah = 2
 \Rightarrow \iint (h Ag - gAh) dxdy = \int_{0}^{4-x} \frac{4-x}{1-2xy} dydx = \int_{0}^{4-x} -xy^{2} \int_{0}^{4-x} dx = \int_{-x}^{4-x} (1-x^{2})^{2} dx
    = -\int_{0}^{1} (x^{3}-2x^{2}+x) d = ... = -\frac{4}{42}
rechte Seite:
 as = grad(x).di
 \Rightarrow \omega := h \operatorname{grad}(g) - g \operatorname{grad}(h) : \begin{pmatrix} -x^2y \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}
 Scieze von G:
                                    ca: [o, 1] -> R2, Bater = (t)
                                  c2: [0, 1] → R2, $\vec{d}_2(e) = \big( 1-\vec{e}{\vec{e}} \big)
                                   c_3: [o, A] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \vec{\phi}_{\delta}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} o \\ A-t \end{pmatrix}
  C. P.
 Tangentialvektoren:
 41 = ( ) . di = ( . ) dt
 φ. (1), dn = (1) at
 $ -1 ) , dn = (-1) dt
 \int \vec{\omega} \, d\vec{n} = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \, dt = -\int t^{s} \, dt = -\frac{1}{4}
 \int_{C_{1}}^{1} (-(a-t)^{2}t) \left(\frac{1}{a}\right) dt = \int_{0}^{1} (-2t^{3} + 5t^{2} - 4t + 1) dt = \frac{1}{6}
ਹ ਲੋ ਰੋਜੇ = 0 , da ਲੋ = 0 ਰਹੀਂ cg
                                                      => J 3dn = - 12
```



8 saggrup

O sei das Viertel der Oberfläche der Kigel mit Radius 1 um den Ursprung, festgelegt durch yzo, +20. 2-Komponente des Normalvektors nicht negativ.

$$\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ x \\ y+z \end{pmatrix}$$



Peremetrisierung non 0:

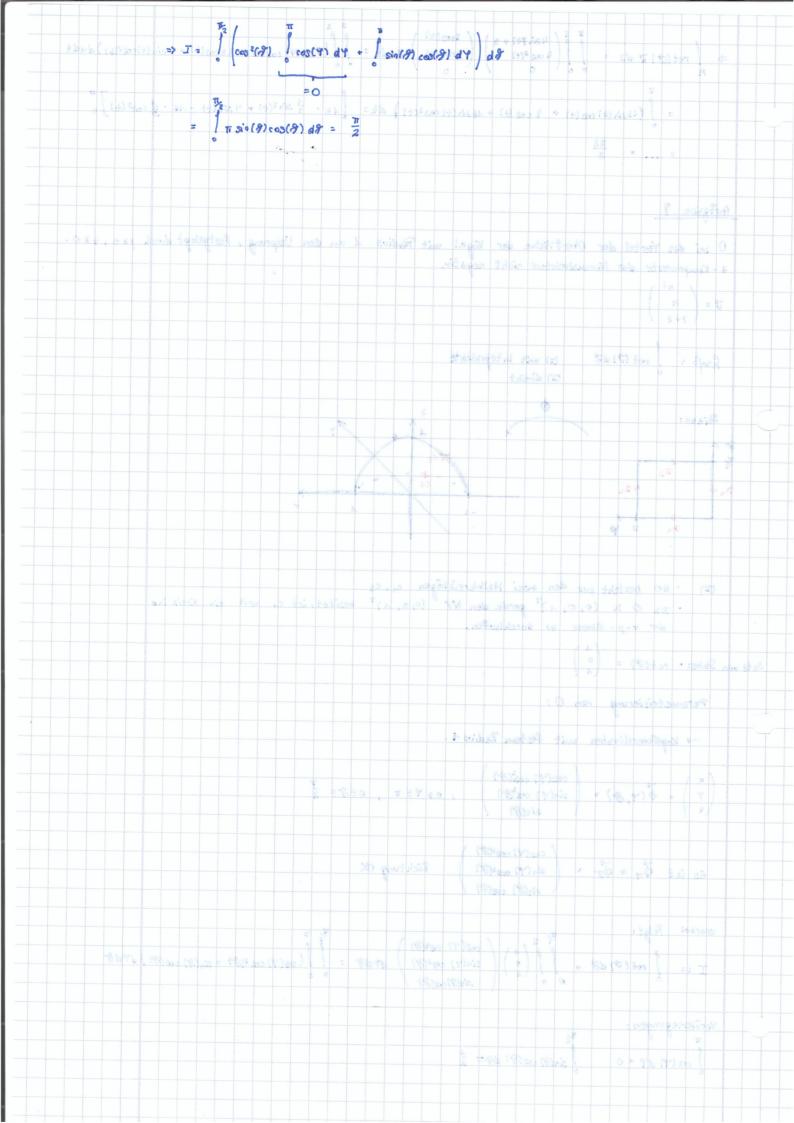
-> Kugelkoordinaten wit festeur Radius 1

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(Y)\cos(\theta) \\ \sin(Y)\cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{pmatrix} , 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi , 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

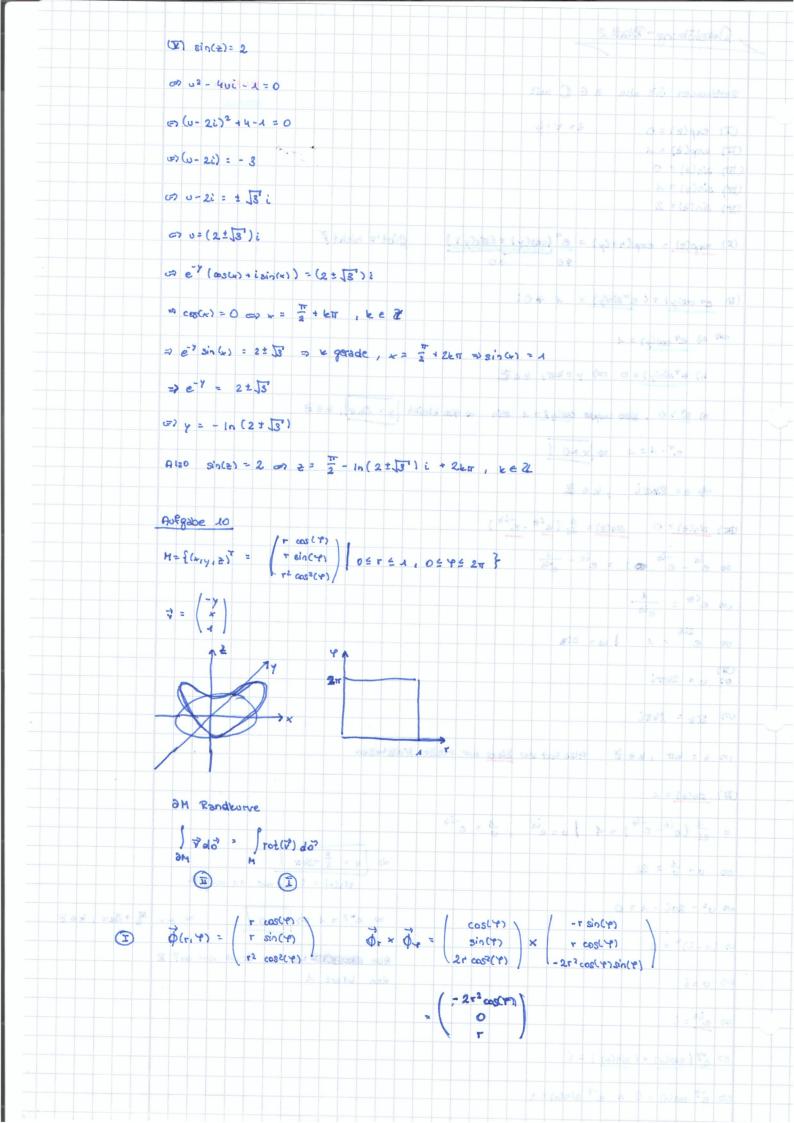
Es is
$$t \rightarrow \phi + \phi_{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(4)\cos^{2}(7) \\ \sin(4)\cos^{2}(7) \end{pmatrix}$$
 Richtung OK $\sin(7)\cos(9)$

Derive
$$folgt$$
:

$$T := \int_{0}^{\infty} fot(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\cos(Y) \cos^{2}(R)}{\sin(Y) \cos^{2}(R)}\right) \right) dY dR\right) + \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{r} \cos(Y) \cos^{2}(R) + \sin(R) \cos(R)\right) dY dR$$



```
Globalübung - Blatt 2
 Bestimmer Sie alle Z E C mit
                                                                       KOMPLEX
                  2= ++iy
 (I) exp(2) = 0
 (II) exp(2) = 1
(m) sin(s) = 0
 (IV) sin(=) = 1
 (x) sin(2)= 2
 (I) exp(z) = exp(x+iy) = e^{x}(cos(y) + isin(y)) Gibt's nicht!
(11) ex costy) + i e sin(y) = 1 +0i
  ( ) a) et cos(4) = 1
     6) etsin(y) = 0 => y= kT, ke #
    a) et > 0 , also cups costy 1 = 4 soin = Also bleibt y = 26 m, ke &
       e" . 1 = 1 => |x = 0 |
   => e= 2kTi, ke &
(DE) since) = 0 since) = 2 (e'e -e'e)
 en eit = d
 ca e = 1 1 w = 212
(II) 60 = 2 terri
E 2it = 2kTi
 (3) 2 = Lett , ke & Also hat der Sious nur reelle Nullstellen
(IV) sin(2) = 1
 = = 1 (eie-eie) = 1 | v=eie , 3 = eie
(=) v - 1 = 2i
                                                   =) | x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\ext{lett} |
                                                        sin(+) = t 1, not +1 woglich
3 02 - 20i - 1 = 0
                                                   => e= y = 1 => y = 0 | => 2 = $ + 2km , ke 2
ca (v-i) = 0
                                                   Also was hat der Sinus nur auf R
ces u = i
                                                   den Wert 1
e eit = i
6> e7 ( cos(x) + i sin(x) ) = i
( e Y cos ( ) = O A e Y sin( ) = A
```



$$\begin{array}{c} -\cos(\theta) : \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \gamma \\ a \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2$$