Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen Lehrstuhl I für Mathematik Prof. Dr. Christof Melcher

## Übungen zur Höheren Mathematik 3 Serie 08 vom 1. Dezember 2009

## Teil A

Aufgabe A27 Gegeben sei die reguläre Fläche

$$\mathcal{F} \,:=\, \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \,=\, 4, \quad z > 1 \right\}\,.$$

Berechnen Sie das Flächenintegral

$$\int_{\mathcal{F}} \left( x^2 + y(x+y) + z(x+y+z) \right) d\omega.$$

Aufgabe A28 Zu dem Ellipsoid

$$\mathcal{E} := \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \left| x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 1 \right. \right\}$$

bezeichne N die äußere Einheitsnormale an  $\mathcal{E}$ . Berechnen Sie für das Vektorfeld  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ , definiert durch

$$f(x, y, z) := (x^2 + y + z, y^2 - 3x + z^5, -2z(x + y) + \sin(xy))$$

den Wert des Flächenintegrals

$$\int_{\mathcal{E}} f \cdot N d\omega.$$

**Aufgabe A29** Sei *N* der in das Äußere des von der Fläche *F* berandeten Körper weisende Normalenvektor. Berechnen Sie das Integral

$$\int_F v \cdot N d\omega$$
 mit  $v = (xz^2, x^2y - z^3, 2xy + y^2z)$  und  $F = F_1 \cup F_2$ , wobei

 $F_1 = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, z > 0 \right\}$ 

$$F_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x^2 + y^2 \le a^2, z = 0 \}$$

mit  $0 < a \in \mathbb{R}$  ist.

und

## **Aufgabe A30** Gegeben sei die Funktion $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{R}, (x, y, z) \mapsto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ .

- (a) Zeigen Sie:  $\nabla f(x, y, z) = -\frac{(x, y, z)}{\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right)^3}$ .
- (b) Berechnen Sie weiter:  $\Delta f(x, y, z) = 0$  für alle  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0$ .
- (c) Berechnen Sie den Wert des Integrals  $\int_{\partial B_1(0)} \frac{(x,y,z)}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot n \, d\omega$ , wobei n der äußere Normalenvektor sei. Warum kann man den Satz von Gauß hier nicht anwenden?

0 8, DEZ, 2009

## Teil B

Aufgabe B29 Gegeben sei die reguläre Fläche

$$\mathcal{F} \,:=\, \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \,:\quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \,=\, 4, \quad z > 0 \right\} \,.$$

Berechnen Sie das Flächenintegral

$$\int_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2}{1 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2} d\omega.$$

Aufgabe B30 Seien  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$  eine zweimal differenzierbare Funktion und  $w: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  ein zweimal differenzierbares Vektorfeld. Beweisen sie die folgenden Aussagen:

- (a) rot  $(\nabla f) = 0$ ,
- (b)  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot}) = 0$ ,
- (c)  $\operatorname{rot}(fw) = \nabla f \times w + f \operatorname{rot}(w)$ ,
- (d)  $\operatorname{div}(fw) = \nabla f \cdot w + f \operatorname{div}(w)$ ,
- (e) rot rot  $w = \nabla \operatorname{div} w \Delta w$ .

**Aufgabe B31** Berechnen Sie für den Körper  $G := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2 < z < 3, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2} < z\}$  und das Vektorfeld  $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ , definiert durch

$$f(x,y,z) := \left(-x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - 2\right)(x,y,z)$$

den Wert des Volumenintegrals

$$\int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} f dx dy dz.$$

dady

Q29.)

geg: F = {(x, y,z) e 12?: x2+y2+z2=4, 2>0}

Satz 5.5.

Fregulire Fliche

7 Graph etre reellen FGA. h. D-> PR, so

لا

Forme F som, class F Graff else reollen Fet. h: D -> IR ist, DCR?

J= {(x,y,z) e1R3, z= [4-x2-y2 = :4(x,y), (x,y) & D}

unt D= {(x,y) & TR2, x2 +y2 < 4} (Kress mit Rockins 2)

dx h (x,y) = -x / dy h (x,y) = -4 / -x2-y2

10x 4(x,4)12 = x2 , 10x 4(x,4)= 4-x2-y2

\[ \left\{ x^2 + y^2 + 2 \cdot (4 - x^2 - y^2)}{\int 1 + x^2 + y^2 + 4 - x^2 - y^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4 - x^2 - y^2}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4 - x^2 - y^2}} \left\{ \left\{ \text{4}} \\ \text{4} \\ \text{4}

= \( \left\) \( \frac{8-r^2}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{4-r^2} \cdot \( \delta \text{d} \text{q} \)

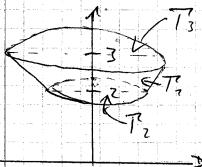
$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}$$

$$u'(r) = \frac{v}{\sqrt{q-r^2}} \qquad u(r) = -\sqrt{q-r^2}$$

$$V(r) = 8 - r^2 \qquad V'(r) = -2r$$

$$=\frac{4\pi}{5}\left(16-\frac{2}{3}8\right)=\frac{4\pi}{5}\cdot\frac{32}{3}=\frac{728}{75}$$

9(31.)  
geq: 
$$G := \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2 < 2 < 3 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2} < 2 \}$$



HM3 KGÜ8 Sent 2 6.3. G CR3 beschräultes Geblef, f: G -> R3 Velstorfelel, (div(f) drdydz = ff. 4 dw in außere Normale Soliv(f) dx cledz = Stinder + Stinder + Studen OG = {(x, y, z) elR3, z= \2+x2+y2, 2< z< ]}  $U \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}, z=2, z > \sqrt{2+x^{2}+y^{2}} \right\}$   $V \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}, z=3, z > \sqrt{2+x^{2}+y^{2}} \right\}$ 1 f. u. de z=2+x2+y2 =) f(x, y, z) = (-x2-y2-Z+2+x2+y2)(+, y, z) = (0,0,0) =) \ 0 dcv = 0 |fudw Ti=> (x,y,z) ER3; Z=2, 7<x2+43} => f(x,4,2)=(-x2-42-744)(x,4,2) J (-x² -y² +z) (x,y,z) · (°) da  $\frac{7}{2} = \int (-x^2 - y^2 + i)(-i) dce$ 

$$\begin{aligned} & = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr df = -4\pi \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr df = -2\pi \int_{0}^{2} + dt \\ & = -2\pi \int_{0}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} = -4\pi \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = -2\pi \int_{0}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} = -4\pi \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr + \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (2-r^{2}) r dr +$$

$$\frac{\partial_{z}(f\omega_{1}) - \partial_{x}(f\omega_{1})}{\partial_{x}(f\omega_{1})},$$

$$\frac{\partial_{x}(f\omega_{1}) - \partial_{y}(f\omega_{1})}{\partial_{x}(f\omega_{1})}$$

$$= \left((\partial_{y}f)\omega_{3} - (\partial_{z}f)\omega_{1}, (\partial_{z}f)\omega_{1} - (\partial_{x}f)\omega_{3}, (\partial_{x}f)\omega_{2}, (\partial_{y}f)\omega_{1}\right)$$

$$+ \left(f\partial_{y}\omega_{3} - f\partial_{z}\omega_{1}, f\partial_{z}\omega_{1} - f\partial_{x}\omega_{3}, f\partial_{x}\omega_{2} - f\partial_{y}\omega_{1}\right)$$

$$= \left(g \operatorname{vacl}(f)\right) \times ce + f\left(\operatorname{vof}(w)\right)$$

$$d_{i}(w) = \partial_{x}(f\omega_{i}) + \partial_{y}(f\omega_{i}) + \partial_{z}(f\omega_{3})$$

$$= (\partial_{x}f)\omega_{1} + f\partial_{x}\omega_{2}$$

$$+ (\partial_{y}f)\omega_{1} + \partial_{y}f\omega_{1}$$

$$+ (\partial_{z}f)\omega_{3} + f\partial_{z}\omega_{3}$$

$$= (grod(f))\omega + f(dv(\omega))$$

$$= rof(\partial_{y}(\omega_{3} - \partial_{z}\omega_{i}, \partial_{z}\omega_{i} - \partial_{x}\omega_{3}, \partial_{x}\omega_{z} - \partial_{y}\omega_{1})$$

$$= \partial_{x}\omega_{1} - \partial_{xy}\omega_{1} - \partial_{zz}\omega_{1} + \partial_{z}\omega_{1}$$

$$= \partial_{xy}\omega_{3} - \partial_{zz}\omega_{2} - \partial_{xx}\omega_{1} + \partial_{xy}\omega_{1}$$

$$= \partial_{xy}\omega_{3} - \partial_{xy}\omega_{3} - \partial_{yy}\omega_{3} + \partial_{yz}\omega_{1}$$

$$= \partial_{xy}\omega_{1} - \partial_{xx}\omega_{3} - \partial_{yy}\omega_{3} + \partial_{yz}\omega_{1}$$

$$= \partial_{xy}\omega_{1} + \partial_{xy}\omega_{1} + \partial_{z}\omega_{2}$$

$$= \partial_{y}\omega_{1} + \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{z}\omega_{1}$$

$$= \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{z}\omega_{1}$$

$$= \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{z}\omega_{1}$$

$$= \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{x}\omega_{1} + \partial_{z}\omega_{1}$$

$$= grow(\partial_{x}v(\omega)) - \Delta_{x}\omega_{1}$$

