§ 13 Der Integralsatz von Gauß im \mathbb{R}^2

In diesem Paragraphen sei $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (fest), es sei $R : [0, 2\pi] \to [0, \infty)$ stetig und stückweise stetig differenzierbar und $R(0) = R(2\pi)$. Weiter sei

$$\gamma(t) := (x_0 + R(t)\cos t, y_0 + R(t)\sin t) \ (t \in [0, 2\pi])$$

Dann ist γ ein stückweise stetig differenzierbarer, geschlossener und rektifizierbarer Weg in \mathbb{R}^2 . Es sei

$$B := \{(x_0 + r\cos t, y_0 + r\sin t) : t \in [0, 2\pi], 0 \le r \le R(t)\}$$

Dann ist B kompakt, also $B \in \mathfrak{B}_2$. Weiter ist $\partial B = \gamma([0, 2\pi]) = \Gamma_{\gamma}$. Sind B und γ wie oben, so heißt B zulässig.

Beispiel

Sei R konstant, also R(t) = R > 0, so ist $B = \overline{U_R(x_0, y_0)}$

Satz 13.1 (Integralsatz von Gauß im \mathbb{R}^2)

B und γ seien wie oben (B also zulässig). Weiter sei $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ offen, $B \subseteq D$ und $f = (u, v) \in C^1(D, \mathbb{R}^2)$. Dann

- (1) $\int_B u_x(x,y)d(x,y) = \int_{\gamma} u(x,y)d(y)$
- (2) $\int_B v_y(x,y)d(x,y) = -\int_{\gamma} v(x,y)d(x)$
- (3) $\int_{B} \operatorname{div} f(x,y)d(x,y) = \int_{\gamma} (udy vdx)$

Folgerung 13.2

Mit f(x,y) := (x,y) erhält man aus 13.1: Sind B und γ wie in 13.1, so gilt:

- $(1) \ \lambda_2(B) = \int_{\gamma} x dy$
- (2) $\lambda_2(B) = -\int_{\gamma} y dx$
- (3) $\lambda_2(B) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\gamma} (xdy ydx)$

Beispiel

Definiere

$$B := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\} \quad (R > 0)$$

und $\gamma(t) = (R\cos t, R\sin t)$, für $t \in [0, 2\pi]$, dann gilt:

$$\lambda_2(B) = \int_0^{2\pi} R \cos t \cdot R \cos t \, dt = R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t \, dt = \pi R^2$$

Beweis

Wir beweisen nur (1). ((2) beweist man analog und (3) folgt aus (1) und (2)) O.B.d.A: $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$ und R stetig db. Also $\gamma = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2), \ \gamma(t) = (\underbrace{R(t) \cos t}_{=\gamma_1(t)}, \underbrace{R(t) \sin t}_{=\gamma_2(t)})$. R

stetig differenzierbar. $A:=\int_B u_x(x,y)d(x,y)$ Zu zeigen: $A=\int_0^{2\pi}u(\gamma(t))\cdot\gamma_2'(t)dt$. Mit Polarkoordinaten, Transformations-Satz und Fubini:

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{R(t)} u_x(r\cos t, r\sin t) r dr \right) dt$$

(1) $\beta(r,t) := u(r\cos t, r\sin t)$. Nachrechnen: $r\beta_r(r,t)\cos t - \beta_t(r,t)\sin t = u_x(r\cos t, r\sin t)r$. Also:

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{R(t)} (r\beta_r(r,t)\cos t - \beta_t(r,t)\sin t) dr \right) dt$$

- (2) $\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr = r \beta(r,t) \Big|_{r=0}^{r=R(t)} \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} \beta(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) \beta(R(t),t) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \alpha(t) = R(t) u(\gamma(t)) \underbrace{\int_{0}^{R(t)} r \beta_{r}(r,t) dr}_{r=R(t)} = R(t) u($ $\alpha(t)$
- (3) $\Psi(s,t) := \int_0^s \beta(r,t) dr$. Mit dem zweiten Hauptsatz aus Analysis 1 folgt: $\Psi_s(s,t) = \beta(s,t)$ 7.3 $\Longrightarrow \Psi_t(s,t) = \int_0^s \beta_t(r,t) dr$. Dann: $\alpha(t) = \Psi(R(t), t)$, also

$$\alpha'(t) = \Psi_s(R(t), t) \cdot R'(t) + \Psi_t(R(t), t) \cdot 1 = R'(t) \underbrace{\beta(R(t), t)}_{=u(\gamma(t))} + \int_0^{R(t)} \beta_t(r, t) dr$$

$$\Longrightarrow \int_0^{R(t)} \beta_t(r,t) dr = \alpha'(t) - R'(t) \cdot u(\gamma(t)).$$

(4) Aus (1),(2),(3) folgt:

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} (R(t) \cdot u(\gamma(t)) \cdot \cos t - \alpha(t) \cos t - \alpha'(t) \sin t + R'(t) \cdot u(\gamma(t)) \sin t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} u(\gamma(t)) \gamma_2'(t) dt - \int_0^{2\pi} (\alpha(t) \sin t)' dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} u(\gamma(t)) \gamma_2'(t) dt - \underbrace{[\alpha(t) \sin t]_0^{2\pi}}_{=0}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} u(\gamma(t)) \gamma_2'(t) dt$$