

I Криволинейный интеграл Фрэнкеля

§10

21 4)  $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{ds}{y-x}$   $\Gamma$  - дуга  $(0, -2), (4, 0)$  :  
 $y = 1/2x - 2, 0 \leq x \leq 4$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{ds}{y-x} = \int_0^4 \frac{\sqrt{1+1/4} dx}{-1/2x-2} = -\int_0^4 \frac{\sqrt{5} dx}{x+4} = -\sqrt{5} \ln|x+4| \Big|_0^4 = -\sqrt{5} \ln 8 + \sqrt{5} \ln 4 = -\sqrt{5} \ln 2$$

Ответ:  $-\sqrt{5} \ln 2$

29  $\int_{\Gamma} (x^{1/3} + y^{1/3}) ds$   $\Gamma$  - дуга  $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$

$x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$x'_t = -3a \cos^2 t \sin t$

$y'_t = 3a \sin^2 t \cos t$

$\sqrt{x'^2_t + y'^2_t} = \sqrt{9a^2(\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t + \sin^4 t + \cos^4 t)} = 3a |\cos t \sin t| = \frac{3a}{2} |\sin 2t|$

$$I = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} (a^{1/3} \cos^4 t + a^{1/3} \sin^4 t) \cdot \frac{3a}{2} \sin 2t dt = 4a^{7/3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1+\cos^2 t}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t dt = \left[ -\sin 2t = \frac{dy}{2} \right] =$$

$$= 3a^{7/3} \int_{-1}^1 (1+u^2) \frac{du}{2} = 3a^{7/3} \int_0^1 (1+u^2) du = 3a^{7/3} \left( u + \frac{u^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = 4a^{7/3}$$

Ответ:  $4a^{7/3}$

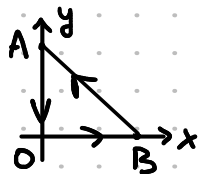
29 4)  $\int_{\Gamma} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$   $\Gamma$  - треугольник  $(0,0), (1,0), (0,1)$

$\overline{OB}: y=0, 0 \leq x \leq 1, \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 1/3 = I_1$

$\overline{BA}: y=-x+1, 0 \leq x \leq 1, \int_0^1 (x^2 + (1-x)^2) dx - (x^2 - (1-x)^2) dx = 0 = I_2$

$\overline{AO}: x=0, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \int_1^0 -y^2 dy = \int_0^1 y^2 dy = 1/3 = I_3$

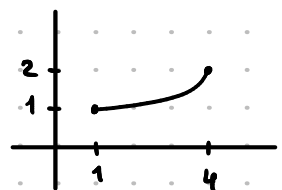
$I_0 = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$  Ответ: 0



285 4) m?  $\Gamma: y^2 = x, A(1,1), B(4,2), p(x,y) = y$

$$m = \int_{\Gamma} p(x,y,z) ds = \int_1^2 y \cdot \sqrt{1+4y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 \sqrt{1+u} du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1+u)^{3/2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{12} (17\sqrt{17} - 55)$$



Ответ:  $\frac{1}{12} (17\sqrt{17} - 55)$

2110 1) A?  $\vec{F} = (4x - 5y; 2x + y)$ ,  $\Gamma$  - контурная APB, A(1,-9) B(3,-3) P(1,-3)

AP:  $x=1, -9 \leq y \leq -3$

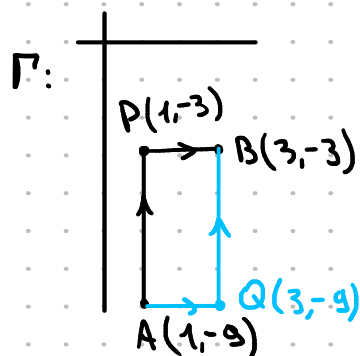
$$A_1 = \int_{-9}^{-3} (2+5) dy = -6 + 9/2 + 18 - 81/2 = -24$$

PB:  $y=-3, 1 \leq x \leq 3$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = 22$$

$$A_2 = \int_1^3 (4x + 15) dx = 18 + 45 - 2 - 15 = 46$$

Ответ: 22



2) —//—  $\Gamma$  - контурная AQB, Q(3,-9)

AQ:  $y=-9, 1 \leq x \leq 3$

QB:  $x=3, -9 \leq y \leq -3$

$$A_1 = \int_1^3 (4x + 45) dx = 18 + 45 \cdot 3 - 2 - 45 = 106$$

$$A_2 = \int_{-9}^{-3} (6 + y) dy = -18 + 9/2 + 54 - 81/2 = 0$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = 106$$

Ответ: 106

246  $\int_{\Gamma} (2xy - y) dx + x^2 dy$   $\Gamma$  - эллипс  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$Q = x^2, P = 2xy - y$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1$$

$\iint_S dx dy$  - площадь эллипса =  $\pi ab$

Ответ:  $\pi ab$

2100  $G$  - ар.ли. о.д.а,  $\partial G$  - ее контурно-ли. граница ( $G$  слева)

D-анн:  $S = \oint_{\partial G} x dy = - \oint_{\partial G} y dx = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial G} x dy - y dx$

D-во:  $\int_{\partial G} (\overbrace{Ax+By}^P) dx + (\overbrace{Cx+Dy}^Q) dy = (C-B) \cdot \iint_G dx dy$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = C - B$$

$\Rightarrow$  площадь  $G: \frac{1}{C-B} = \int_{\partial G} (\dots) = S$

при  $Q=x, P=0: S = \int_{\partial G} x dy$  при  $Q=0, P=x: S = - \int_{\partial G} y dx$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int_{\partial G} x dy = - \int_{\partial G} y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial G} x dy - y dx$$

из средней теоремы.

4.11.9

259  $\int_{\Gamma} 2xy dx + x^2 dy$  A(0,0), B(-2,-1)

$du = 2xy dx + x^2 dy \Rightarrow u = x^2 y$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} 2xy dx + x^2 dy = u(B) - u(A) = -4$

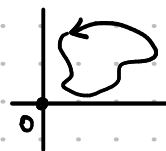
Ответ: -4

$$271 \oint_{\gamma} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$\gamma$  - простая замкнутая кр., не прех. чрез  $(0,0)$ , ориент. против час. стрелки

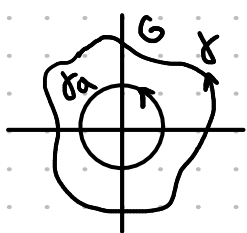
$$P = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}; \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$



$\gamma = \partial G \Rightarrow$  по др-е Грина  $\oint_{\gamma} = 0$  - применимо только если  $(0,0)$  вне  $\gamma$  (в силу требования о непр.)

Если  $(0,0)$  внутри  $\gamma$ :



$$\gamma_a = \{x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi\}$$

$$\oint_{\gamma_a} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a \cos t \cdot a \cos t - a \sin t \cdot (-a \sin t)}{a^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi$$

$G$  - односвязн. обл.,  $P, Q \in C^1(\bar{G})$

$\Rightarrow$  и  $G$  имеет др-ю Грина

$$\oint_{\gamma} + \oint_{\gamma_a} = 0 \Rightarrow \oint_{\gamma} = -\oint_{\gamma_a} = 2\pi$$

Ответ:  $\oint_{\gamma} = \begin{cases} 0, & (0,0) \text{ вне } \gamma \\ 2\pi, & (0,0) \text{ внутри } \gamma \end{cases}$

## II Поверхностные интегралы

§9

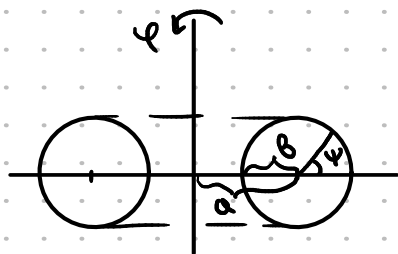
237 конус:  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , цилиндр:  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$

$$G: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$S = \iint_G |\langle \bar{F}_n, \bar{F}_v \rangle| d\mu d\sigma = \iint_G \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy = \iint_G \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_G dx dy = \sqrt{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \pi \sqrt{2}$$

Ответ:  $\pi \sqrt{2}$

251



$$\begin{aligned} x &= (b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi \\ y &= (b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi \\ z &= a \sin \psi \end{aligned} \quad 0 < a \leq b$$

$$[\bar{F}_\varphi, \bar{F}_\psi] = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{e}_1 & \bar{e}_2 & \bar{e}_3 \\ -(b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi & (b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi & 0 \\ -a \sin \psi \cos \varphi & -a \sin \psi \sin \varphi & a \cos \psi \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \bar{e}_1 \cdot a(b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi \cos \psi + \bar{e}_2 \cdot a(b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi \cos \psi + \bar{e}_3 \cdot a(b + a \cos \psi) \sin \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle \bar{F}_\varphi, \bar{F}_\psi \rangle|^2 = a^2 (b + a \cos \psi)^2 (\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi + \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi + \sin^2 \psi) = a^2 (b + a \cos \psi)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle \bar{F}_\varphi, \bar{F}_\psi \rangle| = a(b + a \cos \psi)$$

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi a(b + a \cos \psi) d\psi = 2\pi \cdot ab \cdot 2 = 4\pi ab$$

Ответ:  $4\pi ab$

272 S?  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ ;  $z=c, z=c+h$   $c, c+h \in [-R, R]$

$x = R \cos \psi \cos \varphi$   $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$   
 $y = R \cos \psi \sin \varphi$   $c \leq R \sin \psi \leq c+h$ ;  $\frac{c}{R} \leq \sin \psi \leq \frac{c+h}{R}$   $|[\vec{r}_\varphi, \vec{r}_\psi]| = R^2 \cos \psi$   
 $z = R \sin \psi$

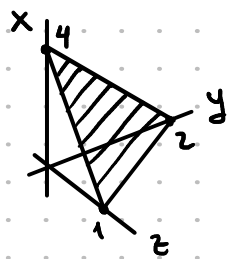
$S = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\psi_1}^{\psi_2} R^2 \cos \psi d\psi = 2\pi R^2 \int_{\psi_1}^{\psi_2} \cos \psi d\psi = 2\pi R^2 (\sin \psi_2 - \sin \psi_1) = 2\pi R^2 \left( \frac{c+h}{R} - \frac{c}{R} \right) = 2\pi h R$

Ответ:  $S = 2\pi h R$ , значение зависит от  $h$  и  $R$

§11

21 1)  $\iint_S (x+y+z) dS$

S:  $x+2y+4z=4$ ,  $x \geq 0$   $y \geq 0$   $z \geq 0$



$x = 4 - 2y - 4z = f(y, z)$   
 $y = y$   
 $z = z$

$|[\vec{r}_y, \vec{r}_z]| = \sqrt{1+4+16} = \sqrt{21}$

$\int_0^2 dy \int_0^{1-y/2} [4-2y-4z+y+z] \cdot \sqrt{21} dz = \sqrt{21} \int_0^2 dy \int_0^{1-y/2} [4-y-3z] dz =$   
 $= \sqrt{21} \int_0^2 dy \left( (4-y)(1-y/2) - \frac{3}{2}(1-y/2)^2 \right) = \sqrt{21} \int_0^2 dy [4-y-2y+\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}y - \frac{3}{8}y^2] =$   
 $= \sqrt{21} \left( \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{7}{3} \sqrt{21}$

Ответ:  $\frac{7}{3} \sqrt{21}$

218 1)  $x_c, y_c, z_c$ ?  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$   $x, y, z \geq 0$

Рассчитать центр масс  $x_c = y_c = z_c = \frac{1}{M} \iint_S x dS$ ;

$x = R \cos \psi \cos \varphi$   
 $y = R \cos \psi \sin \varphi$   
 $z = R \sin \psi$   
 $M = \iint_S dS = \iint_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} R^2 \cos \psi d\varphi d\psi = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\psi \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot R^2 \cos \psi = \frac{2\pi R^2}{2}$

$|[\vec{r}_\varphi, \vec{r}_\psi]| = R^2 \cos \psi \rightarrow x_c = \frac{1}{M} \iint_S x dS = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\pi/2} d\psi \int_0^{2\pi} R^3 \cos^2 \psi \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2}{2\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{2\pi R^3}{4} = \frac{R}{2}$

Ответ:  $x_c = y_c = z_c = \frac{R}{2}$

237 1)  $\iiint_S yz dz dx$  S - внутренняя поверхность тела части эллипсоида  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$   $z \geq 0$

$x = a \cos \psi \cos \varphi$   $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$   
 $y = b \cos \psi \sin \varphi$   $0 \leq \psi \leq \pi/2$   
 $z = c \sin \psi$

$\iiint_S yz dz dx = \iiint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$

$\iiint_S = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\psi \cdot \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ x'_\varphi & y'_\varphi & z'_\varphi \\ x'_\psi & y'_\psi & z'_\psi \end{vmatrix} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\psi \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & bc \cos \psi \sin \psi \sin \varphi & 0 \\ -a \cos \psi \sin \varphi & b \cos \psi \cos \varphi & 0 \\ -a \sin \psi \cos \varphi & -b \sin \psi \sin \varphi & c \cos \psi \end{vmatrix} =$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\psi \cdot [c \cos \psi \cdot (abc \cos \psi \sin \psi \sin \varphi)] = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\psi \cdot [abc^2 \cos^2 \psi \sin^2 \varphi \cdot \sin \psi] =$   
 $= abc^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \psi \sin \psi d\psi = abc^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \cdot \left( \frac{\cos^3 \psi}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{abc^2}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\varphi}{2} d\varphi = \frac{\pi abc^2}{4}$

Ответ:  $\frac{\pi abc^2}{4}$

$$238 \quad \iint_S (2x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dy dz$$

$S$  - поверхность конуса  $\sqrt{y^2 + z^2} \leq x \leq H$

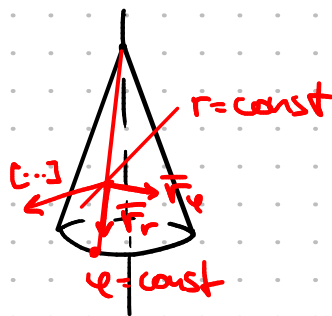
$$y = r \cos \varphi \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$z = r \sin \varphi \quad 0 \leq r \leq H$$

$$x^2 = y^2 + z^2$$

$$\iint_S = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^H r dr [2r^2 + r^2] = 6\pi \int_0^H r^3 dr = 6\pi \cdot \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^H = \frac{35H^4}{2}$$

Ответ:  $-\frac{35H^4}{2}$



$$242 \quad \iint_S x^6 dy dz + y^4 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$$

$S$  - поверхность диска  $z = x^2 + y^2, z \leq 1$

$$\begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ x'_\varphi & y'_\varphi & z'_\varphi \\ x'_r & y'_r & z'_r \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x^6 & y^4 & z^2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2x \\ 0 & 1 & 2y \end{vmatrix} = x^6(-2x) + 2y^5 - z^2 = -2x^7 + 2y^5 - z^2$$

$$\iint_S = - \iint_D [-2x^7 + 2y^5 - (x^2 + y^2)] dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r dr [2r^5 \cos^7 \varphi - 2r^5 \sin^5 \varphi - r^4] =$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r dr [2r^5 \cos^7 \varphi - 2r^5 \sin^5 \varphi - r^4] = - \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \left[ \sin^7 \varphi \cdot \frac{r^7}{6} - \cos^5 \varphi \cdot \frac{r^5}{2} - \frac{r^6}{6} \right] \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \left[ \frac{\sin^7 \varphi}{6} - \frac{\cos^5 \varphi}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \right] = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Ответ:  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

#### IV Формулы Грина-Остроградского и Стокса

§11

$$245 \quad \iint_S z dx dy + (x+y) dy dz$$

$$\iint_S = - \iiint_G \operatorname{div} \vec{a} dx dy dz; \quad \vec{a} = (x+y, 0, z); \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{a} = 1 + 0 + 1 = 2$$

2)  $S$ : поверхность эллипсоида  $x^2/4 + y^2/9 + z^2 = 1$

$$x = 2r \cos \varphi \cos \psi \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$y = 3r \cos \varphi \sin \psi \quad -\pi/2 \leq \psi \leq \pi/2$$

$$z = r \sin \psi \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$r = 6r^2 \cos \psi$$

$$\iint_S = -36 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\psi \int_0^1 r^2 \cos \psi dr = -72 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \psi d\psi \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = -24\pi \cdot \sin \psi \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = -48\pi$$

Ответ:  $-48\pi$

3)  $S$ : поверхность конуса  $1 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 4$

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$y = r \cos \varphi \sin \psi \quad -\pi/2 \leq \psi \leq \pi/2$$

$$z = r \sin \psi \quad 1 < r < 2$$

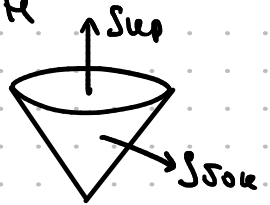
$$r = r^2 \cos \psi$$

$$\iint_S = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\psi \int_1^2 6r^2 \cos \psi dr = 12\pi \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \psi d\psi \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_1^2 = 12\pi \left( \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \cdot \sin \psi \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = 56\pi$$

Ответ:  $56\pi$

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2, \quad 0 \leq z \leq H$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} x = r \cos \varphi & 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi & \\ y = r \sin \varphi & 0 \leq h \leq H & \gamma = r \\ z = h & 0 \leq r \leq h & \end{array}$$

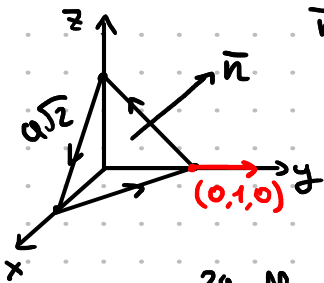


Sup:  $h=M$ ,  $x^2+y^2=z^2$ ;  $\iint_{\text{Sup}} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^M M^2 r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{M^4}{2} = \pi M^4 \Rightarrow \iint_{\text{Sph}} = -\frac{\pi M^4}{2}$

Quellen:  $-\frac{\delta H^*}{2}$

$$\bar{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \iint_{\Delta} (\operatorname{rot} \vec{u}, \vec{n}) dS$$



$$\text{rot } \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ y^2 & z^2 & x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

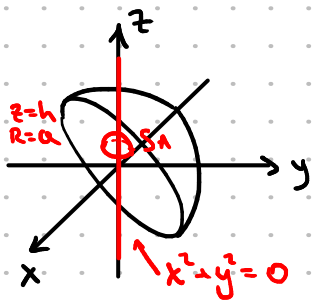
$$\text{rot } \vec{a} = (-2z, -2x, -2y)$$

$$(\text{rot } \vec{a}, \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-2x - 2y - 2z) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x + y + z) = -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$I = -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Delta} dS = -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{(a\sqrt{2})^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = -a^3$$

Answer:  $-a^3$

0001. (0, 0, 1).



Нельзя поверх. производимости  $\Rightarrow$  нельзя примени.  $\sigma$ -лу Стокса  
Но! Все SA  $\sigma$ -лу Стокса применимы локально.

$$\iint_{\partial S_+^-} + \iint_{L^+} = \iint_S (\text{rot } \vec{u}, \vec{ds}) ; \quad \vec{u} = \left( -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, z \right) \Rightarrow \text{rot } \vec{u} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{L^+} = \int_{\partial S_{A^+}}$$

$$\int_{\partial S_A^+} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} + h dz = \left[ \begin{matrix} x = R \cos \varphi & y = R \sin \varphi \\ z = -R (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) \end{matrix} \right] = 2\pi$$

Omben: 25

5- часть в м. см. опис.  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{25} + z^2 = 1, x \geq 0$

$$\vec{Q} = (2x+3y, x+y+z, x+2y+3z)$$

$$\operatorname{div} \bar{u} = 2 + 1 + 3 = 6$$

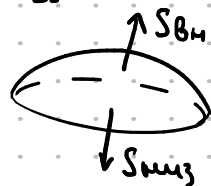
$$x = 2\psi \quad \psi \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$$

$$y = 5 \cos \psi \sin \psi \quad \psi \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$$

$$\bar{z} = \sin \psi$$

$$I = 60 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\phi \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos\psi d\psi \int_0^1 r^2 dr = 60\pi$$

Onbeen: 605



§12

268 4) Найдите поле  $\vec{a}$  через  $S(\vec{r}=(x,y,z), r=|\vec{r}|)$  $S$  - вращ. см. сфер  $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2$   $|(x,y,z)|=r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}=R$ 

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{1}{r^3}(x,y,z) \quad \text{div} \vec{a} = \frac{3}{r^3}$$

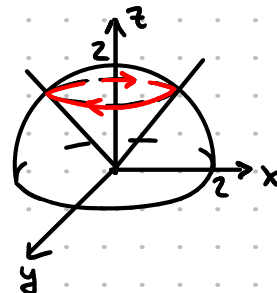
$$\iint_S (\vec{a}, \vec{n}) dS = \frac{3}{r^3} \iint_S dS = \frac{3}{r^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = 4\pi$$

Ответ:  $4\pi$ 294 4) Найдите циркуляцию  $\vec{a}$  вдоль  $\Gamma$ , если  $\vec{a}$  из  $(0,0,0)$ 

$$\vec{a} = (y, -x, z) \quad \Gamma = \{x^2+y^2+z^2=4, x^2+y^2=z^2, z \geq 0\}$$

$$\vec{n} = (0,0,1) \quad \text{rot} \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & -x & z \end{vmatrix} = (0,0,2)$$

$$\Gamma: x^2+y^2=2 \\ S_n = 2\pi$$



$$I = \iint_S (\text{rot} \vec{a}, \vec{n}) dS = -2 \iint_S dS = -2 \cdot 2\pi = -4\pi$$

Ответ:  $-4\pi$ 2104 Поле  $\vec{a}$  имеет  $M = 2i \frac{-y i + x j}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 

$$\text{rot} \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

1) в точке  $x > 0$  - поверхность однозначна  $\Rightarrow$  да2) в кр-ке без осн  $Oz$  - не поверхность однозначна  $\Rightarrow$  нетОтвет: 1) да 2) нет2112 1) Две ли  $\vec{a}$  поле, вращ. (где  $r > 0$  и  $z > 0$ )

$$\vec{r} = (x,y,z) \quad r = |\vec{r}|$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{r}/r^3 = \frac{1}{r^3}(x,y,z) \quad \text{div} \vec{a} = 0; \quad \text{rot} \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

 $G = \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0,0,0)\}$  - поверхность, не является однозначной. $G$  не поверхность;  $\text{rot} \vec{a} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{a}$  потенциальное.где  $r > 0$ :  $G' = \mathbb{R}^3$  является однозначной;  $\text{div} \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a}$  потенциальное.где  $z > 0$ :  $G$  не является однозначной  $\Rightarrow \vec{a}$  не потенциальное.Ответ: потенциальное, при  $r > 0$  потенциальное, при  $z > 0$  не потенциальное.

### III Элементарные теоремы по...

§3

244 1) Найдите произв.  $f$  в м.  $M$  по напр.  $\vec{e}$ 

$$f = 3x^2 + y^3 + xy \quad M(1,2) \quad \vec{e}, \alpha = 135^\circ \Rightarrow \text{grad} f = (12x^2 + y, 3y^2 + x, 0)$$

$$\vec{e} = (-1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}, 0)$$

$$\text{grad} f(M) = (14, 13, 0)$$

$$(\vec{e}, \text{grad} f(M)) = -\frac{14}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{13}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Ответ:  $-1/\sqrt{2}$



1048 1)

$$f = xy^2 - 3x^4y^5 \quad M(1,1)$$

$$\text{grad } f = (y^2 - 12x^3y^5, 2xy - 15x^4y^4) ; \text{grad } f(M) = (-11, -13)$$

$$e = (\cos t, \sin t) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial e} = (e, \text{grad} f) \leq |\text{grad} f|$$

$$|\text{grad } f(M)| = \sqrt{121 + 169} = \sqrt{290} - \text{unverändert}$$

Orbiter:  $\sqrt{290}$

312

213 D-uvw:  $\text{grad } f(u) = f'(u) \text{grad } u$

$$\frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}; \quad \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}; \quad \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial z} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Rightarrow \text{grad } f(u) = f'(u) \text{grad } u$$

u.m.g

219 D-answ:  $\nabla f(r) = f'(r) \frac{r}{r}$

$$\text{grad } \bar{r} = \left( \frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial z} \right) = \left( \frac{x}{r}, \frac{y}{r}, \frac{z}{r} \right) = \frac{1}{r} \bar{r}$$

u3 neg. zugehen:  $\nabla f(r) = \text{grad } f(r) = f'(r) \text{grad } r = f'(r) \cdot \vec{r}$  u.m.g

215  $\alpha, \beta$ -ночн. бензола. Назови: градус?

3)  $u = 1/r \quad \nabla(1/r) = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$

5)  $u = (\bar{a}, \bar{r}) \quad \nabla(\bar{a}, \bar{r}) = \nabla(xa_x + ya_y + za_z) = (a_x, a_y, a_z) = \bar{a}$

6)  $u = (\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{r}) \quad \nabla(\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{r}) = \nabla([\bar{a}, \bar{b}], \bar{r}) = [\bar{a}, \bar{b}]$

237 2) Problem:  $\operatorname{div}(u\bar{a}) = (\nabla u, \bar{a}) + u \operatorname{div} \bar{a}$

$$\operatorname{div}(u\bar{a}) = (\nabla, \overset{\downarrow}{u}\bar{a}) + (\nabla, u\overset{\downarrow}{\bar{a}}) = (\nabla u, \bar{a}) + u \operatorname{div} \bar{a}$$

$$\operatorname{div}(u\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial u\bar{a}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u\bar{a}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u\bar{a}_z}{\partial z} = a_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + a_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + u \left( \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} \right) = \underline{\underline{(\nabla \cdot \vec{a}) + u \operatorname{div} \vec{a}}}$$

239  $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} u = (\nabla, \nabla u) = (\nabla, \nabla) u = \Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$

240 1)  $\operatorname{div}(u \operatorname{grad} u) = (\nabla, u \nabla u) = (\nabla u, u \nabla u) + (\nabla_{\perp} u, u \nabla u) =$   
 $= (\operatorname{grad} u, \operatorname{grad} u) + u \cdot \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) = (\nabla u)^2 + u \Delta u$

241

3)  $\text{div } r\vec{c} = (\nabla, r\vec{c}) = (\nabla_r, r\vec{c}) + r(\nabla_c, \vec{c}) = (\nabla_r r, \vec{c}) = \frac{1}{r}(\vec{r}, \vec{c})$

$$6) \operatorname{div}(f(r) \bar{c}) = (\nabla_{f(r)}, f(r) \bar{c}) = (f'(r) \cdot \frac{\bar{r}}{r}, \bar{c}) = \frac{f'(r)}{r} (\bar{r}, \bar{c})$$

$$7) \operatorname{div}[\vec{c}, \vec{r}] = (\nabla_{\vec{c}}, [\vec{c}, \vec{r}]) + (\nabla_{\vec{r}}, [\vec{c}, \vec{r}]) = (\vec{r}, \nabla \vec{c}) - (\vec{c}, \nabla \vec{r}) = 0$$



249

$$3) \operatorname{rot}(u\bar{a}) = [\nabla, u\bar{a}] = [\nabla u, \bar{a}] + u[\nabla\bar{a}, \bar{a}] = u\operatorname{rot}\bar{a} + \underline{[\operatorname{grad} u, \bar{a}]}$$

$$5) \operatorname{rot}[\bar{a}, \bar{b}] = [\nabla, [\bar{a}, \bar{b}]] = [\nabla\bar{a}, [\bar{a}, \bar{b}]] + [\nabla\bar{b}, [\bar{a}, \bar{b}]] \\ = \bar{a}(\nabla\bar{a}, \bar{b}) - \bar{b}(\nabla\bar{a}, \bar{a}) + \bar{a}(\nabla\bar{b}, \bar{b}) - \bar{b}(\nabla\bar{b}, \bar{a}) = \underline{\bar{a}\operatorname{div}\bar{b} - \bar{b}\operatorname{div}\bar{a} + (\bar{b}, \nabla)\bar{a} - (\bar{a}, \nabla)\bar{b}}$$

$$6) \operatorname{div}[\bar{a}, \bar{b}] = (\nabla\bar{a}, [\bar{a}, \bar{b}]) + (\nabla\bar{b}, [\bar{a}, \bar{b}]) = \underline{(\bar{b}, \operatorname{rot}\bar{a}) - (\bar{a}, \operatorname{rot}\bar{b})}$$

$$250 \ 5) \operatorname{rot}(u(r)\bar{r}) = [\nabla, u\bar{r}] = [\nabla u, \bar{r}] + u[\nabla\bar{r}, \bar{r}] = \frac{u'}{r}[\bar{r}, \bar{r}] + u\cancel{\operatorname{rot}\bar{r}} = \underline{0}$$

$$254 \ 2) \operatorname{rot}[F(\bar{r}, \bar{c})] = \operatorname{rot}(\bar{c}r^2 - F(\bar{r}, \bar{c})) = [\nabla r^2, \bar{c}] - [\nabla, F(\bar{r}, \bar{c})] = \\ = 2[\bar{r}, \bar{c}] - [\nabla r, F](\bar{r}, \bar{c}) - [\nabla_{\bar{r}, \bar{c}}(F, \bar{c}), \bar{r}] = 2[\bar{r}, \bar{c}] - [\bar{c}, \bar{r}] = \underline{3[\bar{r}, \bar{c}]}$$