

Matematická analýza 2

Natalie Žukovec

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Složkové vyjádření pro integrály vektorového pole $\vec{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$

Křivkový

$$\int_{(C)} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \int_{(C)} F_1 dx + F_2 dy + F_3 dz$$

Plošný

$$\iint_{(M)} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \iint_{(M)} F_1 dydz + F_2 dzdx + F_3 dxdy$$

Pomocí Gaussovy věty vypočítejte $\iint_{(M)} xzdydz + xydzdx + yzdx dy$, kde M je povrch jehlanu omezeného rovinami $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, $x + y + z = 1$. Orientace je dána vnějším normálovým polem.

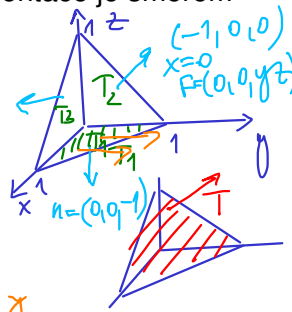
$$\vec{F} = (xz, xy, yz), \iint_{(M)} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \iiint_{\text{jehlan}} \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Pomocí Gaussovy věty vypočítejte $\iint_{(T)} xzdydz + xydzdx + yzdx dy$, kde T je trojúhelník $x + y + z = 1$, $x, y, z \geq 0$. Orientace je směrem vzhůru.

$$\iint_{(M)} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \iint_{(T)} \vec{F} d\vec{S} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \iint_{(T_i)} \vec{F} d\vec{S}$$

$$\iint_{(T_1)} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = 0$$

pro T_1 , $z=0$
 $\vec{n} = (0, 0, -1)$
 $\vec{F}_{T_1} = (0, xy, 0)$
 ve směru osy y



Bez parametry vety $\iint_{(T)} \vec{F} d\vec{S}$ k rovine $x+y+z=1$
 normala $\vec{n}=(1,1,1)$

Parametrizace $T: \Phi(x,y) = (x, y, 1-x-y), x,y \in T_1$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = (1, 0, -1) \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$\iint_{(T)} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (x(1-x-y), xy, y(1-x-y)) \cdot (1, 1, 1) dy dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (x-x^2-xy+xy+y-xy-y^2) dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (x(1-x)+y(1-x)-y^2) dy dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x(1-x)y + (1-x) \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \left(x(1-x)^2 + \frac{(1-x)^3}{2} - \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} \right) dx =$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \left((1-x)^2 - \frac{5}{6}(1-x)^3 \right) dx = \left[-\frac{(1-x)^3}{3} + \frac{5}{6} \frac{(1-x)^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{6 \cdot 4} = \frac{8-5}{6 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\vec{F} = (y^2, x)$$

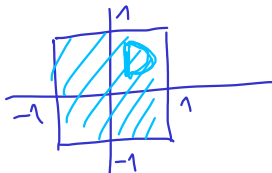
Pomocí Greenovy věty vypočtěte $\int_{(C)} y^2 dx + x dy$, kde C je kladně orientovaná hranice čtverce $\langle -1, 1 \rangle^2$.

$$\int_{(C)} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 (1 - 2y) dx dy = 2 \int_{-1}^1 (1 - 2y) dy =$$

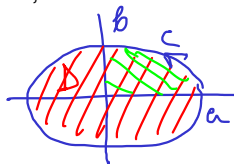
$$\int_{-1}^1 1 dx = 2$$

$$= 2 \left[y - y^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = 4$$



Nalezněte obsah oblasti omezené elipsou s poloosami a , b .

▶ $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, pak $y = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$. $x \in \langle 0, a \rangle$



▶ Dvojný integrál (substituce)

$\Phi(\rho, \varphi) = (a\rho \cos \varphi, b\rho \sin \varphi)$, $\rho \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$, $\varphi \in \langle 0, 2\pi \rangle$, $\Delta_\Phi = \rho \cdot ab$

▶ Plošný integrál (parametrizace)

parametrizace D $\iint_D 1 ds$
 $\Phi(\rho, \varphi) = (a\rho \cos \varphi, b\rho \sin \varphi, 0)$, $\left\| \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \rho} \times \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} \right\|$

▶ Vhodnou volbou pole \vec{F} zjistěte obsah množiny ohraničené kladně orientovanou křivkou s parametrizací $\varphi(t) = (a \cos t; b \sin t)$, $t \in \langle 0; 2\pi \rangle$.

$$\int_{(c)} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) = \iint_D 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 1$$

$\vec{F} = (0, x)$ $(-y, 0)$
 $\frac{1}{2}(-y, x)$

$$\int_{(C)} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \int_0^{2\pi} (0, a \cos t) \cdot (-a \sin t, b \cos t) dt =$$

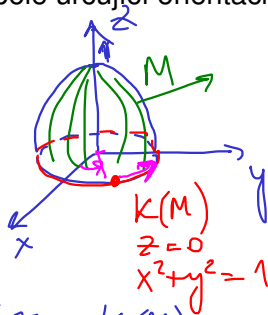
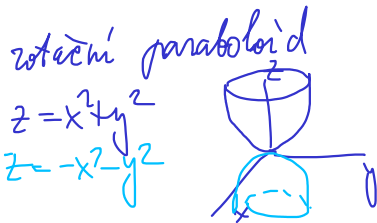
$\vec{F}(\varphi) \cdot \varphi'$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} ab \cos^2 t dt = ab \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \underbrace{\cos 2t}_{\pi\text{-period}}) dt = ab \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi = \pi ab$$

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

Vypočtěte $\iint_{(M)} \text{rot} \vec{F} d\vec{S}$, kde $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (y, z, x)$ a M je část paraboloidu $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0$. Normálové pole určující orientaci má nezápornou z -tovou složku.

Stokes $\iint_{(M)} \text{rot} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \int_{(K(M))} \vec{F} d\vec{s}$



parametri zářez $K(M)$
 $\varphi(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 0), t \in (0, 2\pi)$

$$\int_{(K(M))} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin t, 0, \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t, 0) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} -\sin^2 t dt$$

$\vec{F}(\varphi) \cdot \varphi'$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2t) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi = -\pi$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} = (-1, -1, -1)$$

parametrize $M: \Phi(x, y) = (x, y, 1 - x^2 - y^2)$, für $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = (1, 0, -2x) \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = (2x, 2y, 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = (0, 1, -2y)$$

$$\iint_{(M)} (-1, -1, -1) d\vec{s} = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (-1, -1, -1)(2x, 2y, 1) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (2x - 2y - 1) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho \cos \varphi \\ y &= \rho \sin \varphi \\ 0 &\leq \rho \leq 1 \\ 0 &\leq \varphi < 2\pi \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{(-2\rho \cos \varphi - 2\rho \sin \varphi - 1)}_0 \underbrace{\rho}_{\rho} d\varphi d\rho = -\int_0^1 2\rho \rho d\rho = \\ &= -2\pi \left[\frac{\rho^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{2\pi}{2} = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

Pomocí Stokesovy věty vypočtete křivkový integrál vektorového pole $\vec{F} = (xz, 2xy, 3xy)$ podél křivky C , která je obvodem trojúhelníka s vrcholy $(1, 0, 0)$, $(0, 3, 0)$, $(0, 0, 3)$. Orientace je určena uvedeným pořadím vrcholů.

$$\int_C \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \iint_T \text{rot} \vec{F} d\vec{s}$$

parametrizace $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

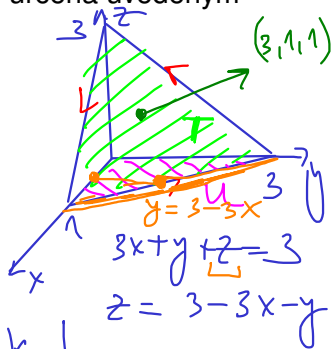
$$\Phi(x, y) = (x, y, 3-3x-y)$$

$$(x, y) \in U, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 3-3x$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = (1, 0, -3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (3, 1, 1)$$



$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xz & 2xy & 3xy \end{vmatrix} = (3x-0, -(3y-x), 2y-0) \\ \nabla \times \vec{F} = (3x, x-3y, 2y)$$

$$\int\int_{(T)} \text{rot } \vec{F} \, ds = \int_0^1 \int_0^{3-3x} (3x, x-3y, 2y) \cdot (3, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx$$

$\text{rot } \vec{F}(\varphi)$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{3-3x} (9x + x - 3y + 2y) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{3-3x} (10x - y) \, dy \, dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[10xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{3-3x} dx = \int_0^1 10x(3-3x) - \frac{(3-3x)^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \left[30 \frac{x^2}{2} - 30 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{(3-3x)^3}{3 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \right]_0^1 = 15 - 10 - \frac{3^3}{2 \cdot 3^2} =$$

$$= 5 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

f

 \vec{F}

Určete potenciály následujících vektorových polí v uvedených oblastech (existují-li)

1) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x^2, y^2, zx) \text{ v } \mathbb{R}^3$;

2) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (-y^2 - 2xz, 2yz - 2xy, y^2 - x^2) \text{ v } \mathbb{R}^3$;

3) $\vec{F}(x, y) = (y^2 \cos x, 2y \sin x) \text{ v } \mathbb{R}^2$.

$\vec{F} = \text{grad } f, f \in C^1$
nutná podm. $\text{rot } \vec{F} = 0$
v \mathbb{R}^2

$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}$ Dů
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

1) $\text{rot } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 & y^2 & zx \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(zx) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(y^2), \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(zx), \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2) \right)$

$\text{rot } \vec{F} = (0, -z, 0) \neq (0, 0, 0)$
 \vec{F} nemá potenciál

2) $\text{rot } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -y^2 - 2xz & 2yz - 2xy & y^2 - x^2 \end{vmatrix} = (2y - 2y, -2x - (-2x), -2y - (-2y)) = (0, 0, 0)$

$$F = (\underline{F_1}, F_2, F_3) = (\underline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}) \quad f = ?$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \underline{-y^2 - 2xz} \quad , \quad f = -y^2x - x^2z + c(y, z), \quad c = ?$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \cancel{-2yx} + \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} = \underline{2yz - \cancel{2xy}} \quad , \quad c(y, z) = y^2z + \tilde{c}(z)$$

$$f = -y^2x - x^2z + y^2z + \tilde{c}(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \cancel{-x^2} + \cancel{y^2} + \tilde{c}' = \underline{\cancel{y^2 - x^2}} \quad F_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{c}'(z) &= 0, \\ \tilde{c}(z) &= k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\text{konst.} \end{aligned}$$

$$f = -y^2x - x^2z + y^2z + \underline{\underline{k}}$$

pro 2)

$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = 0,$$

1. Ověřte, že \vec{F} je potenciální.

$$f = -y^2x - x^2z + y^2z + \underline{\underline{K}}$$

2. Nalezněte potenciál f pole \vec{F} splňující $f(0, 0, 0) = 0 \dots K=0$

3. Spočtěte hodnotu $\int_{(C)} \vec{F} d\vec{s}$ podél kladně orientované jednotkové kružnice C ležící v rovině xz a mající střed v počátku.

integrál potenciálního pole po uzavření křivky je vždy nulový

4. Spočtěte hodnotu $\int_{(C)} \vec{F} d\vec{s}$, kde C má parametrizaci $\varphi(t) = (1, t, t-2)$, $t \in \langle 0, 4 \rangle$.

$$A = \varphi(0) = (1, 0, -2), \quad B = \varphi(4) = (1, 4, 2)$$

$$\int_{(C)} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = f(B) - f(A) = 18 - 2 = 16$$

$$3) \vec{F} = (y^2 \cos x, 2y \sin x), \quad f = ?$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y^2 \cos x, \quad f = y^2 \sin x + C(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y \sin x + c' = 2y \sin x, \quad c'(y) = 0, \quad c'(y) = k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f = y^2 \sin x + k$$