

Räknöving 15-04-27

flödesintegral $\iint_Y \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} \, dS$

Y yta \mathbf{F} fält \mathbf{N} enhetsnormalen dS arealelement

$$(a) \iint_Y \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} \, dS = \iint_Y F_1 N_1 + F_2 N_2 + F_3 N_3 \, dS \\ \left(= \iint_D (F_1 N_1 + F_2 N_2 + F_3 N_3)(r(s,t)) |r'_s \times r'_t| \, ds dt \right)$$

t.ex. om man kan gissa enhetsnormalen direkt från geometrin

$$(b) \iint_Y \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} \, dS = \iint_D \mathbf{F}(r(s,t)) \cdot \frac{r'_s \times r'_t}{|r'_s \times r'_t|} |r'_s \times r'_t| \, ds dt \\ = \iint_D \mathbf{F}(r(s,t)) \cdot (r'_s \times r'_t) \, ds dt$$

t.ex. om Y är redan parametriserad och man lätt beräkna en normalriktning

Gaußs sats (divergenssatsen)

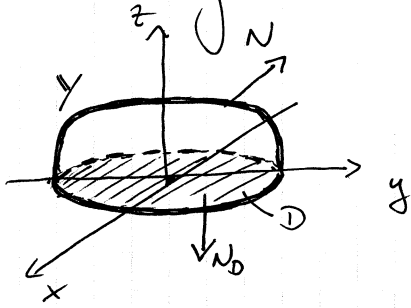
$\mathbf{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$ C^1 -fält, definierat i $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ öppen
 $K \subset \Omega$ kompakt, ∂K består av C^1 -ytor, orienterad så
att normalvektorn pekar utåt

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\partial K} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} \, dS = \iiint_K \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\text{med } \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \iint_Y \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS \quad \vec{F} = (y^4, x^4, z^4 + 1) \quad Y: z \geq 0, (x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 = 1$$

orientering: N :s z -koordinater är positiva



direkt beräkning:

N ? parametrisering? färdigt har stora exponenter
istället prova Gauss

Lägg till botten $D = \{(x, y, z) : (x^2 + y^2)^2 \leq 1, z = 0\} = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, z = 0\}$

Sätt $K := \{(x, y, z) : (x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 \leq 1, z \geq 0\}$ kompakt

$\partial K = Y \cup D$ C^1 ytor

Y orienterad korrekt, D med om vi väljer $N_D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_Y \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS = \iiint_K \operatorname{div} \vec{F} \, dx \, dy \, dz - \iint_D \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N}_D \, dS$$

$$\iint_D \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N}_D \, dS = \iint_D \begin{pmatrix} y^4 \\ x^4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \, dx \, dy = - \iint_D 1 \, dx \, dy =$$

$$= -\operatorname{area}(D) = -\pi$$

$$\iiint_K \operatorname{div} \vec{F} \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_K 0 + 0 + 4z^3 \, dx \, dy \, dz =$$

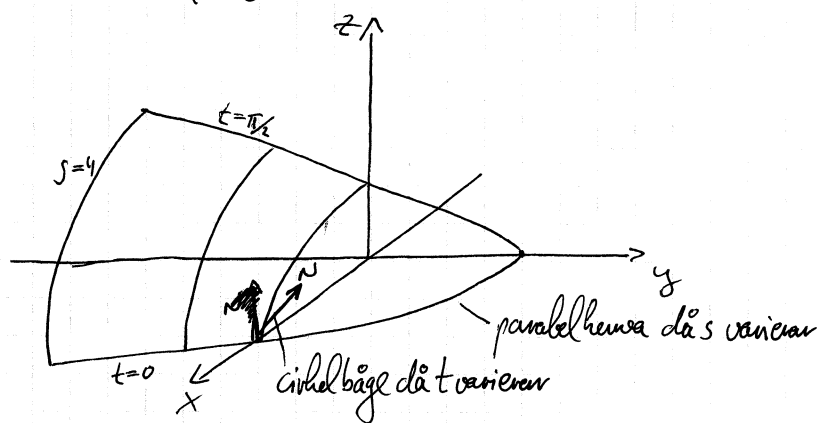
$$= \int_0^1 4z^3 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{1-z^4}} 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 4z^3 \pi \sqrt{1-z^4} \, dz =$$

$$= \pi \left[-\frac{2}{3} (1-z^4)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_Y \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad F=(x,y,z) \quad \gamma: \begin{cases} r(s,t) = (s \cos t, 4-s^2, s \sin t) \\ 0 \leq s \leq 4 \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

skiss



normalvektor: $r'_s = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ -2s \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix} \quad r'_t = \begin{pmatrix} -s \sin t \\ 0 \\ s \cos t \end{pmatrix} \quad r'_s \times r'_t = \begin{pmatrix} -2s^2 \cos t \\ -s(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) \\ -2s^2 \sin t \end{pmatrix}$

orientering: i punkten $r(2,0) = (2,0,0)$ är normalen
 $(r'_s \times r'_t)(2,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

\Rightarrow vi beräknar flödet genom γ i riktning till origo

$\frac{1}{2}$ obs: fältet är riktat bort från origo \Rightarrow förväntas
 \perp om all flödet blir negativt.

flödet:
$$\iint_{\gamma} F \cdot N \, dS = \int_0^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (s \cos t, 4-s^2, s \sin t) \cdot (-2s^2 \cos t, -s, -2s^2 \sin t) \, dt \, ds$$

$$= \int_0^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -2s^3 - 4s + s^3 \, dt \, ds = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[-\frac{s^4}{2} - 2s^2 \right]_0^4 = -80\pi$$

③ $\iint_Y \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} dS$ $\mathbf{F} = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3z + xy^2z + \sin y, x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3}, x^2z + y^2z \right)$
 Y : mantelytan av cylindern $x^2 + y^2 = 1, -1 \leq z \leq 1$; orienterad utåt

direkt: vi kan direkt gissa normalvektorns utseende: $\mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 (jämför med en normalvektor till en cirkel i planet)

parametrisering: $\mathbf{r}(s,t) = (\cos s, \sin s, t)$ $s \in [0, 2\pi], t \in [-1, 1]$
 $\mathbf{r}'_s = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin s \\ \cos s \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{r}'_t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{r}'_s \times \mathbf{r}'_t = \begin{pmatrix} \cos s \\ \sin s \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ OK!

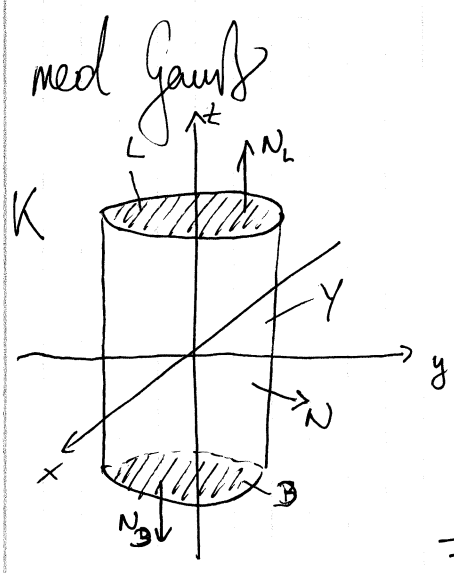
$|\mathbf{r}'_s \times \mathbf{r}'_t| = \sqrt{\sin^2 s + \cos^2 s} = 1$

$\iint_Y \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} dS = \iint_Y \left(\frac{1}{3}x^4z + x^2y^2z + \sin y \cdot x + x^2y + \frac{y^4}{3} + (x^2z + y^2z) \right) dS$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^4 s t + \cos^2 s \sin^2 s t + \sin(\sin s) \cos s + \cos^2 s \sin^2 s + \frac{\sin^4 s}{3} \right) dt ds$
försvinner när man integrerar t

$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sin(\sin s) \cos s + \cos^2 s \sin^2 s + \frac{1}{3} \sin^4 s \right) ds =$
 $= (-\cos(\sin s)) \dots$ försvinner när man integrerar s

$= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \pi$



med Gauss

tillägg en botten del B och ett lock L

$B = \{(x,y,z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, z = -1\}$ $\mathbf{N}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$L = \{(x,y,z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, z = 1\}$ $\mathbf{N}_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$K = \{(x,y,z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, -1 \leq z \leq 1\}$ kompakt
 $\partial K = Y \cup B \cup L$ C^1 ytor, orientering okej
 \mathbf{F} C^1 -fält

$$\Rightarrow \iint_Y F \cdot N \, dS = \iiint_K \operatorname{div} F \, dx \, dy \, dz - \iint_B F \cdot N_B \, dS - \iint_L F \cdot N_L \, dS$$

$$\iint_L F \cdot N_L \, dS = \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ z=1}} F \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dx \, dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x^2+y^2 \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^3 \, dr \, dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\iint_B F \cdot N_B \, dS = \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ z=-1}} F \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} dx \, dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x^2+y^2 \, dx \, dy = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_K \operatorname{div} F \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \iiint_K x^2 z + y^2 z + x^2 + y^2 + x^2 + y^2 \, dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= \iiint_K (x^2 + y^2) (z+2) \, dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= \left(\int_{-1}^1 z+2 \, dz \right) \cdot \left(\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x^2+y^2 \, dx \, dy \right) = 4 \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_Y F \cdot N \, dS = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

10.34

$$\vec{F} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3} = \frac{(x, y, z)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

a) bestäm flödet genom $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$, $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, normalens z -koordinat är positiv

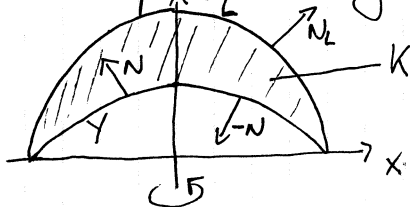
γ är övre delen av en sfär med radius 2

$$\Rightarrow \vec{N} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{enhetsnormalen } N = \frac{\vec{N}}{|\vec{N}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS &= \iint_{\gamma} \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} \, dS = \iint_{\gamma} \frac{|\vec{r}|^2}{|\vec{r}|^4} \, dS = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{\gamma} 1 \, dS = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{ area (sfär med radius 2)} = \frac{1}{8} 4\pi \cdot 2^2 = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

b) bestäm flödet genom $z = 1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4}$, $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, normalens z -koordinat är positiv

en parametrisering av γ skulle inte riktigt passa till $\vec{F} \rightarrow$ Gauss?



K kompakt, $\partial K = \gamma \cup L$ C^1 ytor

L är ytan från del (a)

$\vec{F} \in C^1$ bort från origo

orientering passar med N_L och $-\vec{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\iint_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot (-\vec{N}) \, dS}_{= -\iint_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS} + \underbrace{\iint_L \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N}_L \, dS}_{= 2\pi \text{ från (a)}} &= \iiint_K \text{div } \vec{F} \, dx \, dy \, dz \end{aligned}$$

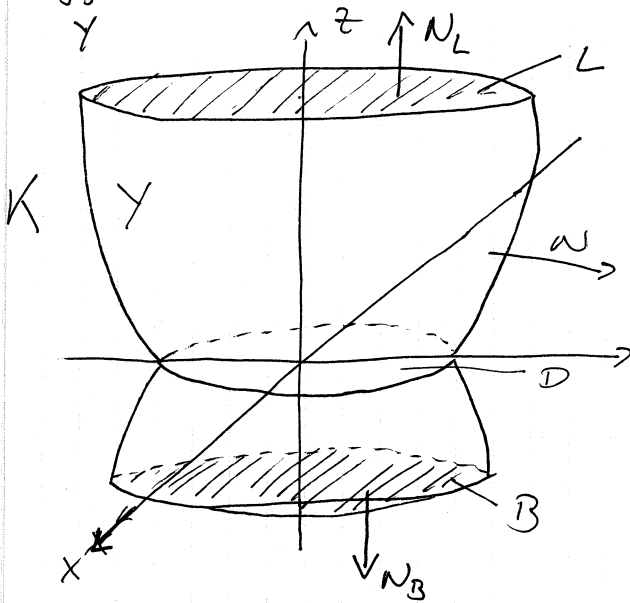
$$\text{div } \vec{F} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2} - x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3} + \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2} - 3y^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3} + \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2} - 3z^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS = 2\pi$$

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$$\iint_Y F \cdot N \, dS$$

$$Y: z^2 = (x^2 + 2y^2) - 1 \quad -1 \leq z \leq 2$$



$$L = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + 2y^2 \leq \sqrt{5}, z = 2\}, N_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + 2y^2 \leq \sqrt{1+z^2}, -1 \leq z \leq 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 1, z = 0\}$$

$$B = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + 2y^2 \leq \sqrt{2}, z = -1\}, N_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = (x^3, y^3, x^2 z)$$

$$\operatorname{div} F = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + x^2 = 4x^2 + 3y^2$$

$$\text{Gauss: } \iint_Y F \cdot N \, dS + \iint_L F \cdot N_L \, dS + \iint_B F \cdot N_B \, dS = \iiint_K \operatorname{div} F \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

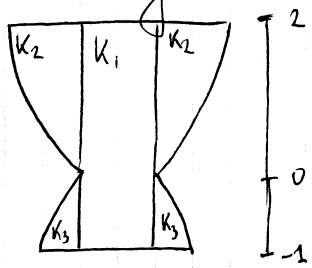
vi kommer att använda elliptiska polära koordinater flera gånger:

$$\textcircled{*} \begin{cases} x = r \cos t & t \in [0, 2\pi] \\ y = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t & r \in [?, ?] \end{cases} \quad dx \, dy = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \, dr \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot) \iint_L F \cdot N_L \, dS &= \iint_L x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \, dx \, dy = \iint_{x^2 + 2y^2 \leq \sqrt{5}} 2x^2 \, dx \, dy = [\textcircled{*}, r \in [0, \sqrt[4]{5}]] \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{5}} \int_0^{2\pi} 2r^2 \cos^2 t \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \, dt \, dr = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2} \pi \frac{5}{4}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot) \iint_B F \cdot N_B \, dS &= \iint_B x^2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{x^2 + 2y^2 \leq \sqrt{2}} x^2 \, dx \, dy = [\textcircled{*}, r \in [0, \sqrt[4]{2}]] \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 \cos^2 t \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \, dt \, dr = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \pi \frac{2}{4} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2} \pi \frac{1}{4}}} \end{aligned}$$

vi delar upp K i tre delar: en central cylinder, övre delen runt denna cylinder och undre delen:



$$K = K_1 \cup K_2 \cup K_3 \quad K_1 = \mathbb{D} \times [-1, 2]$$

$$K_2 = \{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 5, z \in [\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}, 2]\}$$

$$K_3 = \{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 5, z \in [-1, -\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}]\}$$

$$\iiint_{K_1} \operatorname{div} F \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{-1}^2 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (4x^2 + 3y^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = 3 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (4x^2 + 3y^2) \, dx \, dy =$$

$$= \left[\star, r \in [0, 1] \right] = 3 \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(4r^2 \cos^2 t + \frac{3}{2} r^2 \sin^2 t \right) \frac{r}{12} \, dt \, dr =$$

$$= \frac{33}{2\sqrt{2}} \pi \int_0^1 r^3 \, dr = \frac{33\sqrt{2}\pi}{16}$$

$$\iiint_{K_2} \operatorname{div} F \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 5} (4x^2 + 3y^2) \int_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}}^2 1 \, dz \, dx \, dy = \iint_{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 5} (4x^2 + 3y^2) (2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \left[\star, r \in [1, \sqrt{5}] \right] = \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(8r^2 \cos^2 t + 3r^2 \sin^2 t \right) \frac{r}{12} \, dt \, dr + \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(4r^2 \cos^2 t + \frac{3}{2} r^2 \sin^2 t \right) \frac{r}{12} \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \, dt \, dr$$

$$= \frac{14}{12} \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} r^3 \, dr + \frac{11}{2\sqrt{2}} \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} r^3 \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \, dr =$$

$$= \frac{11}{12} \pi \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{11}{2\sqrt{2}} \pi \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{4} (r^2 - 1)^{3/2} \right]_1^{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{11\sqrt{2}\pi}{2} - \frac{11\sqrt{2}\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \sqrt{2}\pi \left(\frac{11}{2} - \frac{11}{3} \right)$$

$$\iiint_{K_3} \operatorname{div} F \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 5} (4x^2 + 3y^2) \int_{-1}^{-\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}} 1 \, dz \, dx \, dy = \iint_{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 5} (4x^2 + 3y^2) (1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \left[\star, r \in [1, \sqrt{2}] \right] = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(4r^2 \cos^2 t + \frac{3}{2} r^2 \sin^2 t \right) \frac{r}{12} \, dt \, dr - \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(4r^2 \cos^2 t + \frac{3}{2} r^2 \sin^2 t \right) \frac{r}{12} \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \, dt \, dr$$

$$= \frac{11}{2\sqrt{2}} \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \, dr - \frac{11}{2\sqrt{2}} \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \, dr =$$

$$= \frac{11}{2\sqrt{2}} \pi \left(\frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{11}{2\sqrt{2}} \pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{11\sqrt{2}\pi}{16} - \frac{11\sqrt{2}\pi}{24} = \frac{11\sqrt{2}\pi}{24} \left(\frac{11}{16} - \frac{11}{24} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\mathcal{V}} F \cdot N \, dS = \sqrt{2}\pi \left(\frac{33}{16} + \frac{11}{2} - \frac{11}{3} + \frac{11}{16} - \frac{11}{24} - \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2}\pi \left(\frac{33 + 88 + 11 - 20 - 4 - 88 + 11}{16} - \frac{88 + 11}{24} \right) = \sqrt{2}\pi \left(\frac{54 - 33}{8} \right) = \frac{21\sqrt{2}\pi}{8}$$