

413/

Strömungsmechanik

$$\underline{u}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \underline{u}(x) = (u_1(x_1, y_1, z), u_2(x_1, y_1, z), u_3(x_1, y_1, z))$$

↑
 $x = (x_1, y_1, z)$

$$\underline{v}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \underline{v}(x) = (v_1(x_1, y_1, z), v_2(x_1, y_1, z), v_3(x_1, y_1, z))$$

$$\operatorname{div} \underline{u} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial z}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \underline{u} = \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} \right)$$

THEOREM: 1) $\operatorname{div}(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = \operatorname{div} \underline{u} + \operatorname{div} \underline{v}$ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

2) $\operatorname{div}(\lambda \underline{u}) = \lambda \operatorname{div} \underline{u}$

3) $\operatorname{rot}(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = \operatorname{rot} \underline{u} + \operatorname{rot} \underline{v}$

4) $\operatorname{rot}(\lambda \underline{u}) = \lambda \operatorname{rot} \underline{u}$

Beweis: $s: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ n-dimensional

5) $\operatorname{div}(s \underline{u}) = \underbrace{s \operatorname{div} \underline{u}}_{\langle \underline{u}, \operatorname{grad} s \rangle} + \underline{u} \cdot \operatorname{grad} s$

6) $\operatorname{rot}(s \underline{u}) = s \cdot \operatorname{rot} \underline{u} - \underline{u} \times \operatorname{grad} s$

7) $\operatorname{div}(\underline{u} \times \underline{v}) = \underline{v} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \underline{u} - \underline{u} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \underline{v}$

8) $\operatorname{rot}(\underline{u} \times \underline{v}) = \underline{u} \cdot \operatorname{div} \underline{v} - \underline{v} \cdot \operatorname{div} \underline{u} + \frac{du}{dx} \underline{v} - \frac{dv}{dx} \underline{u}$

4/4

A nabla operáció

nemholikusán levezethető az elábbi, nemholoszt regisztrálható vektor

$$\nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \quad \underline{\text{nabla vektor}}$$

$$\underline{v}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \underline{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \cdot \operatorname{div} \underline{v} = \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial z} = \nabla \cdot \underline{v} \quad (= \langle \nabla, \underline{v} \rangle)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \underline{v} &= \nabla \times \underline{v} = \det \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= i \left(\frac{\partial v_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial z} \right) - j \left(\frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial z} \right) + k \left(\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Sokszínű működés mellett:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (u v) = u \frac{d}{dt} v + v \frac{d}{dt} u$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\operatorname{grad} F = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right) = \nabla F$$

- ① Ha ∇ eng héttagú, nemtől eltérően, akkor az ∇ tagjai a következők: negatív ∇ tagjai a gyorsításnak, pozitív ∇ tagjai a gyorsításnak, a műveleteknek, sőt a másik tagjai a gyorsításnak.

415) ② A ∇ oppeller, if tendenser til en uebrokkel
kompleks mulighed omgivet:

↪

1) ~~Praktisk~~

$$\operatorname{div}(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = \nabla \cdot (\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = \nabla \cdot \underline{u} + \nabla \cdot \underline{v} = \operatorname{div} \underline{u} + \operatorname{div} \underline{v}$$

$$2) \operatorname{div}(\lambda \underline{u}) = \nabla \cdot (\lambda \underline{u}) = \lambda \nabla \cdot \underline{u} = \lambda \operatorname{div} \underline{u}$$

$$3) \operatorname{rot}(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = \nabla \times (\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = \nabla \times \underline{u} + \nabla \times \underline{v} = \operatorname{rot} \underline{u} + \operatorname{rot} \underline{v}$$

$$4) \operatorname{rot}(\lambda \underline{u}) = \nabla \times (\lambda \underline{u}) = \lambda (\nabla \times \underline{u}) = \lambda \operatorname{rot} \underline{u}$$

$$5) \operatorname{div}(s \cdot \underline{u}) = \underset{\text{P}}{\nabla} (s \cdot \underline{u}) = s \nabla \cdot \underline{u} + \underline{u} \cdot \nabla s = \\ R^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} = s \operatorname{div} \underline{u} + \underline{u} \cdot \operatorname{grad} s$$

$$6) \operatorname{rot}(s \underline{u}) = \nabla \times (s \underline{u}) = s (\nabla \times \underline{u}) \xleftarrow[\text{fiktivt \& sondele}]{} \underline{u} \times (\nabla s) = \\ = s \operatorname{rot} \underline{u} - \underline{u} \times \operatorname{grad} s$$

$$7) \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} \times \underline{v}) = \nabla \cdot (\underline{u} \times \underline{v}) = -\underline{u} (\nabla \times \underline{v}) + \underline{v} (\nabla \times \underline{u}) = \\ \underbrace{\underline{u} \cdot}_{\text{vejrsmonet}} \underbrace{\nabla \times \underline{v}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{cirkelrigt} \\ + sondelese}} + \underline{v} \cdot \nabla \times \underline{u} \\ = \underline{v} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \underline{u} - \underline{u} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \underline{v}$$

8) kompl. + højlek. titl.

616)

Def:

$$\Delta = \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

Laplace-Operator

Ist $u: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so, dass $\Delta u = 0$, dann ist u harmonisches Potenz.

TEIL:

1) $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \Delta u$

$$u: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

2) $\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{grad} u = 0 \quad u \in C^2$

3) $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{rot} \underline{v} = 0 \quad \underline{v}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

4) Ist $\underline{u}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ beliebig
harmonisch, dann ist $\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} \underline{u} = \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \underline{u} - \Delta \underline{u}$

$$\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} \underline{u} = \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \underline{u} - \Delta \underline{u}$$

Bil.

1) $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} u = \nabla \cdot (\nabla u) = \nabla^2 u = \Delta u$

2) $\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{grad} u = \nabla \times (\nabla u) = 0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \nabla \text{ ist } \Delta u \text{ perpendiculär}$

3) $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{rot} \underline{v} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \underline{v}) = 0$

"man legt ∇ in"

4) $\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} \underline{v} = \nabla \times (\nabla \times \underline{v}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \underline{v}) - \nabla^2 \underline{v} = \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \underline{v} - \Delta \underline{v}$

5/13)

Def. $\underline{v} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ \cap
 \mathbb{R}^3 \circ övelsgmenter, ha
 $\text{rot } \underline{v} = 0$

primitiv (övergångshastigheten), ha

$\text{div } \underline{v} = 0$

Mogn

1) Ha $\underline{v} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ potentiell (homogen), a.s.

\cap
 \mathbb{R}^3

$\exists F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ potential w, m.d.g. $F \in C^1$ s!

$$\underline{v}(x) = \text{grad } F(x) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x), \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x), \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x) \right)$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rot } \underline{v}(x) = \cancel{\text{grad grad }} \text{rot } F(x) = 0$

Aren minden homogen erster övelsgmenter.

2) Ha $\underline{v} \in C^1$, a.s. $\text{div rot } \underline{v} = 0$

||

\forall vektorers rotatjera primitiv erster.

4.18)

Példák

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underline{v}(x) = (2x - 4xy^2) \underline{i} + (3z^3 - 2x^2z) \underline{j} + (9y^2 - 2xz) \underline{k}$$

- homogén-e?
- ha igen, akkor meg a potenciálfogalmat!

$$\nabla \times \underline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2x - 4xy^2 & 3z^3 - 2x^2z & 9y^2 - 2xz \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underline{i} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (9y^2 - 2xz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (3z^3 - 2x^2z) \right) - \underline{j} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (9y^2 - 2xz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2x - 4xy^2) \right) \\ &+ \underline{k} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3z^3 - 2x^2z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x - 4xy^2) \right) = \\ &= \underline{i} (9z^2 - 2x^2 - (5z^2 - 2x^2)) - \underline{j} (-4xz + 4xy) + \underline{k} (-4xz + 4xz) = \underline{0} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{v}$: $\circ \mathbb{R}^3$ -n érthető (sűlyktorány)

$\circ \mathbb{R}^3$ -n önzélymentes ($\nabla \times \underline{v} = \underline{0}$)



\underline{v} potenciális:

$\exists U: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ potenciálfa, melyre $\underline{v}(x) = \operatorname{grad} U(x)$.

4.19)

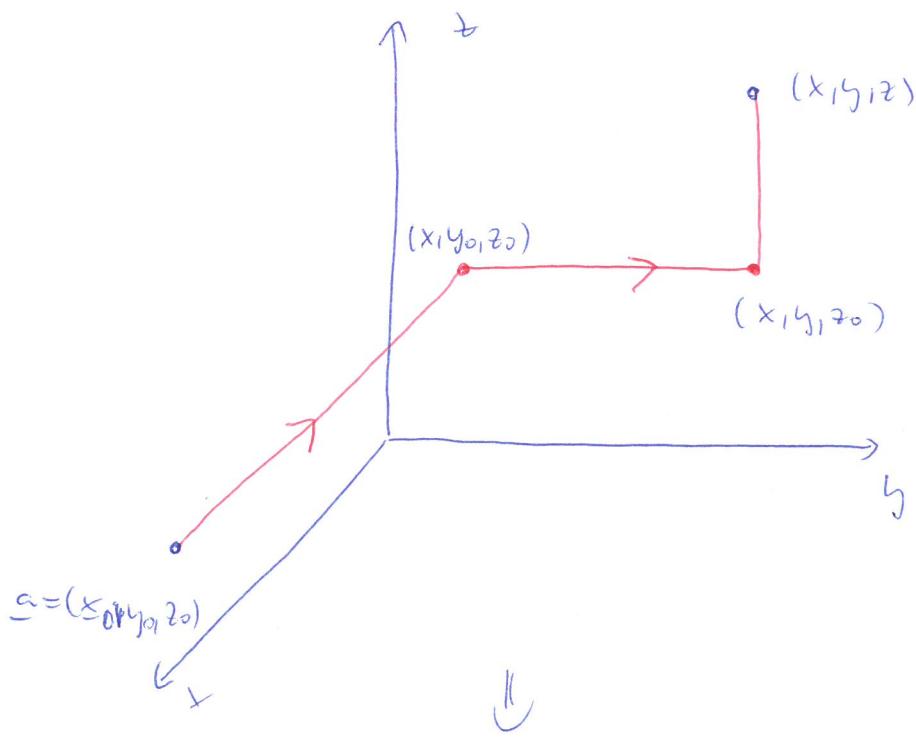
définitie: elox egg nöjntik $\underline{a} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ vektor zsin

$$U(x) = \int_{\underline{a}}^x u$$

egg \underline{a} -ban elox potencialja

tetsz. \underline{a} -t x -nel önmelőt működik
szíma nincs

\hookrightarrow ezenben az utat nincs megelőzni, legy meghonosítva
a melódtan a koordinátafelülettel párhuzamos
működését attól kivéve, hogy vektorban.



\downarrow

az egyszerűbb
sok minden
koordinátafelület,
amiben tengelybel
párhuzamos
helyben

$$\begin{aligned} U(x_1, y_1, z_1) &= \int_{x_0}^x (2x - 4x y_0 z_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y (3z_0^3 - 2x^2 z_0) dy + \int_{z_0}^z (9y z^2 - 2x^2 y) dz \\ &= \left[x^2 - 2x^2 y_0 z_0 \right]_{x_0}^x + (3z_0^3 - 2x^2 z_0) [y]_{y_0}^y + \left[3y z^3 - 2x^2 y z \right]_{z_0}^z \quad (\square) \end{aligned}$$

420)

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 3yz^3 - 2x^2yz = (x_0^2 + 3y_0z_0^3 - 2x_0^2y_0z_0) \quad \text{||}$$

$$(U(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0)$$

5(2) potentiellflugværdige:

$$U(z) = x^2 + 3yz^3 - 2x^2yz + C$$

cll.

$$\text{grad } U(z) = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) = (2x - 4xy^2, 3z^3 - 2x^2y, 9yz^2 - 2x^2y)$$

✓

②

$$U(z) = yz \underline{i} + zx \underline{j} + xy \underline{k}$$

$$\text{not } \underline{u} = \nabla \times \underline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & zx & xy \end{vmatrix} = \underline{i}(x-x) - \underline{j}(y-y) + \underline{k}(z-z) = \underline{0}$$

||

potentiell

$$\exists \quad u: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad : \quad v(z) = \text{grad } U(z)$$

||

potentiell for hvert nulcessiv integral:

529)

$$\underline{U} = \text{grad } u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad u_1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$u_3 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

Vorgehensweise: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = zx, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xy$

↓

$$u(x, y, z) = \int yz \, dx = xyz + C(y, z) \quad (\text{legitimal, da } u_x = yz)$$

Wegen $u'_x = yz$

↓ $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xt + \frac{\partial C(y, z)}{\partial y} = zx \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \frac{\partial C(y, z)}{\partial y} = 0$$

↓
per

$$C(y, z) = C(z)$$

↪ $u(x, y, z) = xyz + C(z) \quad (\text{legitim, da } u'_x = yz \text{ & } u'_y = zx)$

↓ $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xy + \frac{dC(z)}{dz} = xy \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dC(z)}{dz} = 0$$

↓
per

$$C(z) = C = \text{konst}$$

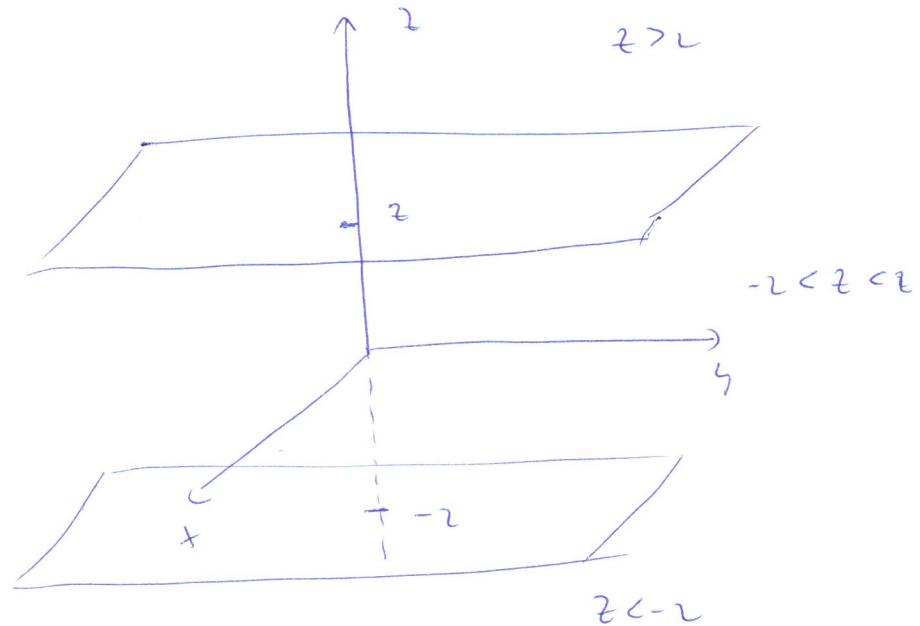
$$u(x, y, z) = xyz + C$$

429)

(3)

$$U(z) = \frac{2xy}{z-z^2} \hat{i} + \frac{x^2}{z-z^2} \hat{j} + \frac{2x^2yz}{(z-z^2)^2} \hat{k}$$

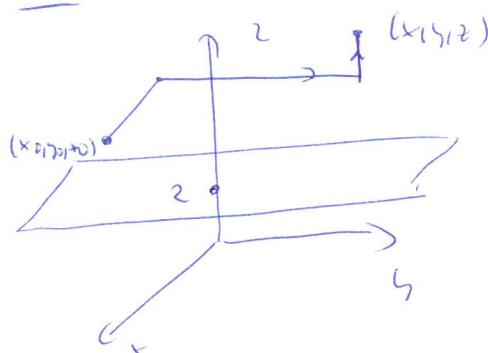
$\hookrightarrow z \neq \pm 2 \rightarrow$ es existiert ein Wert, zu dem es ortho.



not $U = 0$ (HF)

A potenzialfuert zentraler an einer einzelnen Lonen-Lonen mit hell
Fernseh:

Pl | $z > 2$



$$\begin{aligned} U(x_0, y_0, z_0) &= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{2xy}{z-z^2} dx + \int_{y_0}^y \frac{x^2}{z-z^2} dy + \\ &+ \int_{z_0}^z \frac{2x^2yz}{(z-z^2)^2} dz = \dots = \frac{x^2y}{z-z^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

h.c. $z > 2$

=====

423)

(5)

$$\underline{v}(z) = -\frac{y \dot{z} + x \dot{z}'}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x_0, y_0) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\omega + \underline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \dot{z} & \dot{z}' & h \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} & \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \dot{z}(0-0) - \dot{z}'(0-0) + h \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right) = 0$$

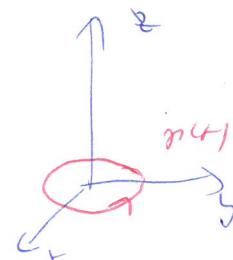
$$\frac{x^2+y^2-2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad \frac{x^2+y^2-2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

DE

$$\underline{p}(t) := (\cos t, \sin t, 0) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\dot{\underline{p}}(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 0)$$

$$\underline{v}(\underline{p}(t)) = \frac{-\sin t \dot{z} + \cos t \dot{z}'}{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} = (-\sin t, \cos t, 0)$$

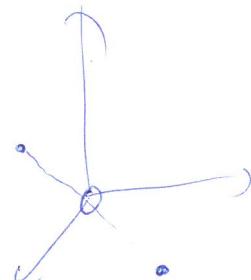


$$\int_{\gamma} \underline{v}(z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \langle \underline{v}(\underline{p}(t)), \dot{\underline{p}}(t) \rangle dt = 2\pi$$

$$\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$$

pedig Zahl f\"ur
nicht Null

OK: nem nullgehorrende $(0, 0) \notin D_v$



an diesem Punkt nem Arbeitshilfe
durch einen Kreis geh\"o.
eigenes Areal.

42b)

(5) gravitatio's erster (angela hängt vom zentrum sehr)

$$\underline{v}(\underline{z}) = -\frac{\underline{z}}{|\underline{z}|^3} \quad \underline{z} \neq 0$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{rot } \underline{v} = 0 \quad (\text{HF})$$

$$U(\underline{z}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \underline{v}(\underline{z}) d\underline{z} \stackrel{(x,y,z)}{=} - \int_{(1,0,0)}^{\infty} \frac{x^i + y^i + z^i}{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^3} dz = \\ \underline{a} \cdot (1,0,0)$$

$$= - \left[\int_0^x \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 0 + 0}} dz + \int_0^y \frac{y}{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 0})^3} dy = \int_0^z \frac{z}{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^3} dz \right]$$

$$= \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + C = \frac{1}{|\underline{z}|} + C$$

$$\boxed{U(\underline{z}) = \frac{1}{|\underline{z}|} + C}$$

ist pl. von potentiell:

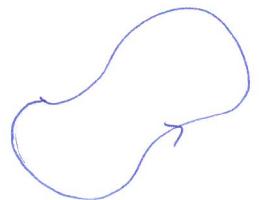
a anziehendes eldsche und elektrostat. nur zähres felt.

Green-tétel

Def. $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ egyműről görbe, ha

olyan, hogy minden $t \in [a, b]$ -n:

$$(a \leq t < u \leq b \Rightarrow \gamma(t) = \gamma(u) \Leftrightarrow t=a \vee u=b)$$



egyműről görbe



hely egyműről görbe

Legyen $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ egyműről görbe. Ekkor

$\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \gamma([a, b])$ két egymással kompatibilis rész,

az egyik hármas, másik pedig (Jordan-tétel)



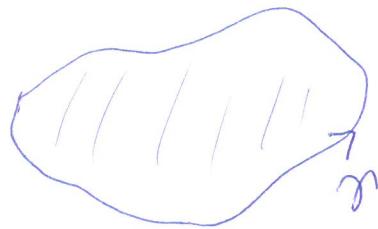
a hármas terület: γ által hatolt hármas terület

tahomoly

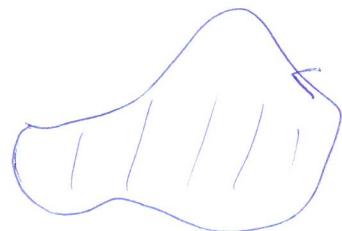


γ irányítható: a γ görbe véghibás, ha a hármas terület baloldala van $\Rightarrow \gamma +$ irányítható
jobb oldala van $\Rightarrow \gamma -$ irányítható

426)



+ injektiv



- injektiv

RETEL (Green-Theorem)

! γ polygonal, stückweise, von Γ rechteckig z. Zt
stetig.

A: γ dktl. kontin. Kurve, $\bar{A} \subset G$ unlt

f: $G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ polygonal (2. art. br.)

6



i) $\text{Re } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \int \gamma \text{ s' polygonal } \bar{A} - u$, aber

$$\boxed{\int_{\gamma} f dx = - \iint_A \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dx dy}$$

ii) $\text{Re } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \int \gamma \text{ s' polygonal } \bar{A} - u$, aber

$$\boxed{\int_{\gamma} f dy = \iint_A \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx dy}$$

427

Megj: a hét female chickens:

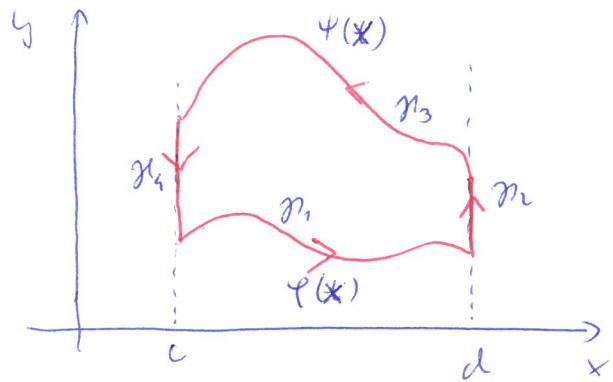
$x \leftrightarrow y$ gene $\Leftrightarrow y = x$ egenessével titkai



megalakulható a görbe $\varphi(x)$
(ezért jön be / tenni el a
minimum el)

Biz. (vállalkozás)

1. lépés: t/h A egy normálterülettel lefelé



φ, ψ függvények $[c, d]$ -en

az $\forall x \in (c, d)$:

$$\varphi(x) < \psi(x)$$

$$p = p_1 \cup p_2 \cup p_3 \cup p_4 = \partial A, \text{ ahol}$$

$$A = \{(x, y) : c \leq x \leq d, \varphi(x) < y < \psi(x)\}$$

$$\int_{p_1} f dx = \int_c^d f(x, \varphi(x)) dx$$

$$\int_{p_3} f dx = \int_d^c f(x, \psi(x)) dx = - \int_c^d f(x, \psi(x)) dx$$

628)

$$\int_{\gamma_2} f \, dx = 0$$

$$, \quad \int_{\gamma_4} f \, dx = 0$$

$$\gamma_2: \quad x = d = \text{const}$$

$\hookrightarrow dx = 0$

$$\gamma_4: \quad x = c = \text{const}$$

$\hookrightarrow dx = 0$

\hookrightarrow

$$\int_{\gamma} f \, dx = \int_c^d (f(x, \varphi(x)) - f(x, \psi(x))) \, dx$$

mindest:

$$-\iint_A \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \, dx \, dy = - \int_c^d \left(\underbrace{\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \, dy}_{\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text{ } \\ \text{ }}}}\right) dx =$$

$$\left[f(x, y) \right]_{y=\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} = f(x, \psi(x)) - f(x, \varphi(x))$$

$$= - \int_c^d (f(x, \psi(x)) - f(x, \varphi(x))) \, dx =$$

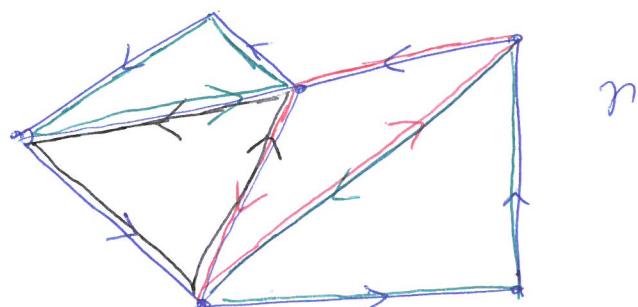
$$= \int_c^d (f(x, \varphi(x)) - f(x, \psi(x))) \, dx = \int_{\gamma} f \, dx$$

\hookrightarrow normaler Koordinatensystem rigen.

125)

\forall hármonikus normálkörbefügny $\Rightarrow \forall$ D -re igaz

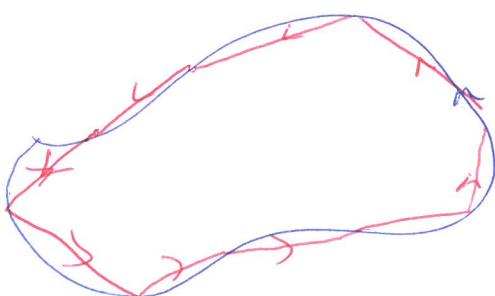
2. lépés $\rightarrow \forall$ zöldöge igaz: feltüntetés D -re



↓
 a lebőrökben
 szállt utepül
 hiséh, nem
 a lebőrökben
 betör megpróbál
 nejig ~~eggyer~~ elérhető
 maradék

3. lépés

rektifikálható görbe \rightarrow poligonhoz közelít.



✓

ii) Ugyanúgy, csak a

$$A = \{ (x, y) : c < y < d : \varphi(y) < x < \psi(y) \}$$

széleket körözve

$\varphi(y) < \psi(y) \quad y \in [c, d] \quad$ függés.

430)

Alternativ formuliert:

DEF DEF (Green)

P : physikalisch reell differenzierbar auf der reellen eben
sphärische

A : P alk Rechtsholz konkav ($\partial A = \gamma$)

$\bar{A} \subset G$ cyl

$P : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stetig differenzierbar (reellwertig)

$Q : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$P = P(x, y)$$

$$Q = Q(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_{\gamma} P dx + Q dy = \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \right|$$

Bsp. Allgemein erlaubt P -re. & Q -re.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma} P dx &= - \iint_A \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy \\ \int_{\gamma} Q dy &= \iint_A \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy \end{aligned} \right\} + \Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} P dx + Q dy = \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

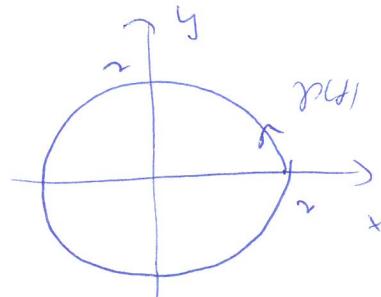
!

531)

Pelldurh

$$(1) \quad \underline{v}(z) = y \hat{i} - x \hat{j}$$

$\gamma(t)$: origélpunktur ogumur fyrir þannigri reitfossi



$$\oint_{\gamma} \underline{v}(z) dz = ?$$

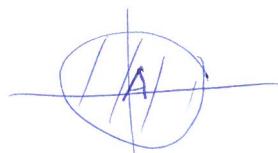
Green-títel: \oint leggur $P(x,y) = x$, $Q(x,y) = -x$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{v}(z) = P \hat{i} + Q \hat{j} \quad z = (x,y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{\gamma} \underline{v}(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} (P dx + Q dy) \quad d\underline{z} = (dx, dy)$$

$$\oint_{\gamma} \underline{v}(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} (P dx + Q dy) = \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy =$$

green

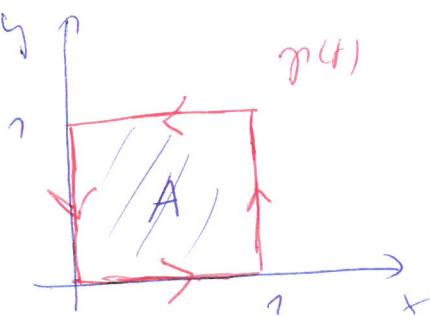


$$-1 - 1 = -2$$

$$= -2 \iint_A dx dy = -2 \underline{\underline{r^2 \pi}} \\ \text{mes}(A)$$

432)

(2)



$$I = \oint_{\gamma} (y^4 + x^3) dx + 2x^6 dy = ?$$

Green-tittel längs:

$$P(x,y) := y^4 + x^3 \quad \sim \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 4y^3$$

$$Q(x,y) = 2x^6 \quad \sim \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 12x^5$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\gamma} (P dx + Q dy) = \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_A (12x^5 - 4y^3) dx dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (12x^5 - 4y^3) dx dy = \int_0^1 (2 - 4y^3) dy = [2y - y^4]_0^1 = 2 - 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{}$

$$\left[2x^6 - 4y^3 x \right]_{x=0}^1 = 2 - 4y^3$$

Mögl

$$1) \quad P = 0, \quad Q = x \quad \sim \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1$$

$$\int_{\gamma} x dy = \iint_A dx dy = \text{mes } A$$

$$2) \quad P = -y, \quad Q = 0 \quad \sim \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$$

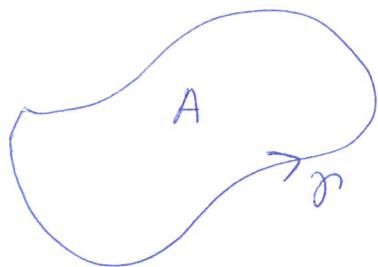
$$-\int_{\gamma} y dx = \iint_A -x dy = \text{mes } A$$

533)

$$3) \quad P = -y \quad , \quad Q = x \quad \leadsto \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_{\gamma} x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_A 2 \, dx \, dy = \text{mes } A$$

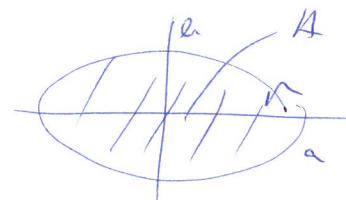
Köv Green-tíbel általánosításba töltet nem hozzá.



$$\text{mes } A = \int_{\gamma} x \, dy = - \int_{\gamma} y \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\gamma} x \, dy - y \, dx$$

Példák:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{leírás el} \\ \checkmark \end{matrix} \quad \text{ellipsis körlete}$$



$$\gamma(t) = (a \cos t, b \sin t) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\text{mes } A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\gamma} x \, dy - y \, dx \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$x = a \cos t \quad \leadsto dx = -a \sin t \, dt$$

$$y = b \sin t \quad \leadsto dy = b \cos t \, dt$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos t \cdot b \cos t - (b \sin t)(-a \sin t)) \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} ab \, dt = \underline{\underline{ab\pi}} .$$

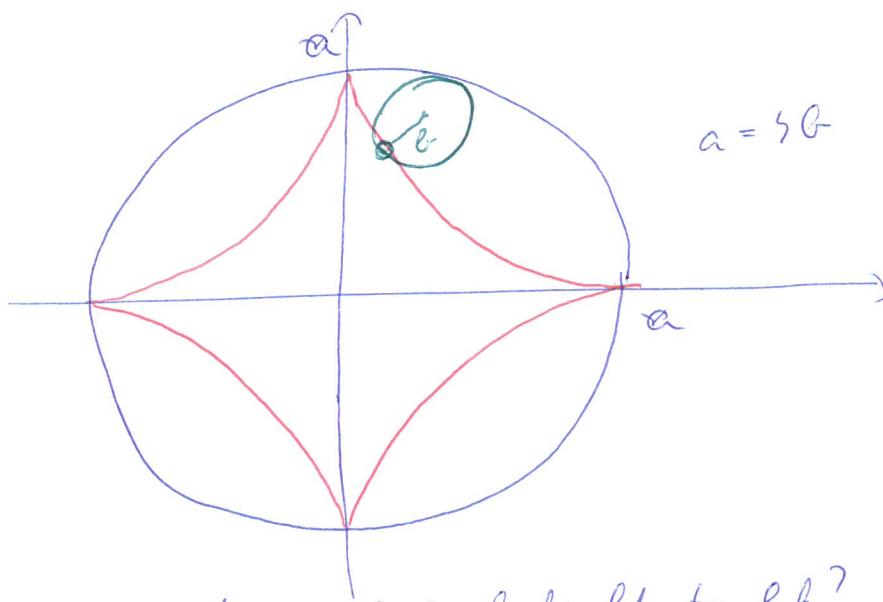
435)

(2)

$$\underline{r}(t) = i a \cos^3 t + j b \sin^3 t \quad a > 0 \quad b > 0$$

$$t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

ASTROIS : egg nöyntött körön belül simás ne'kül
lejáróként h-meg kisebb sugarú kör
egg nöyntött pontja alkot két görbe:



Mekkora az anyaxis alkot alkotott terulet?

$$x(t) = a \cos^3 t \quad \sim \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = -3a \cos^2 t \sin t$$

$$y(t) = b \sin^3 t \quad \sim \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 3b \sin^2 t \cos t$$

$$\text{Mekk. } A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\gamma} x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos^3 t \cdot 3b \sin^2 t \cos t + b \sin^3 t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t \sin t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 3ab (\cos^3 t \sin^2 t + \sin^3 t \cos^2 t) dt = \frac{3ab}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{\sin^2 t}_{\cos^2 t \sin^2 t} dt = \dots = \frac{3ab \pi}{8}$$

535)

Exkl. nützige Fkt. mit potentiell lösbarer Lit.-lücke:

$G \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ mit $f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ diff'abel.

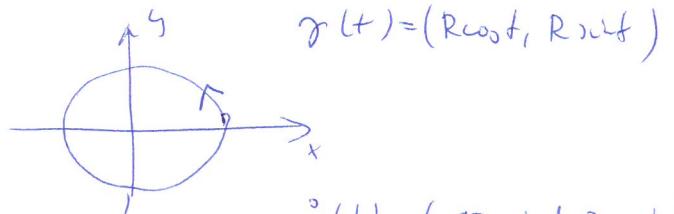
Es fand \exists primitive φ -e G -u, also

$$\partial_i f_j(x) = \partial_j f_i(x) \quad \forall x \in G \\ i, j = 1, \dots, n$$

Lit.-lücke neu einges:

$$\text{pl: } f(x, y) = \left(-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad \text{ide}$$



$$f(\gamma(t)) = \left(-\frac{\sin t}{R^2}, \frac{\cos t}{R^2} \right)$$

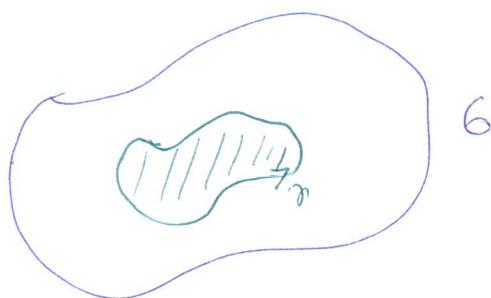
$$\hookrightarrow \oint_{\gamma} f(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) dt = 2\pi \neq 0$$

$\not\exists$ primitive φ -e
(nur homogenes
center)

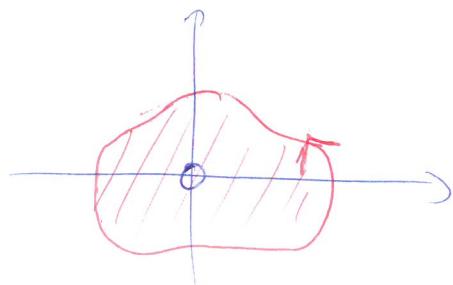
436)

Def. $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ will heissen symmetrisch, ha-

G "symmetrisch" s' \wedge G -len fehlt symmetrie zart
für alle a ist die G -sch. \rightarrow G -sch.



clöß $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ nem symmetrisch



DEF: • $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ symmetrisch will heissen

• $f = (f_1, f_2) : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ folgt aus d. J. f

f -nel I primitiv hzweige G -n $\Leftrightarrow \partial_2 f_1(x_{12}) = \partial_1 f_2(x_{12})$

$\forall (x_{12}) \in G$

437)

Bzr. mitrechnigt leicht.

die peripherie:

$$\text{elg' lini} : \oint_{\gamma} f = 0$$

$\# \gamma$ G-ten phys' schmäle

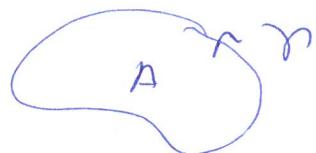
(a bblt rektifiziert große Winkel \rightarrow fein)

! $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow G$ a solng nahenheit zwc parametrische
+ regfissl

$$\oint_{\gamma} f = \int_{\gamma} f_1 dx + \int_{\gamma} f_2 dy = - \iint_A \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} dx dy + \iint_A \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} dx dy \quad (\Theta)$$

Green'sche Formel

G "green omphys" $\Rightarrow A \subset G$



$$(\Theta) - \iint_A \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} dx dy + \iint_A \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} dx dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}$$

0 0

638/

Vimelők a példára:

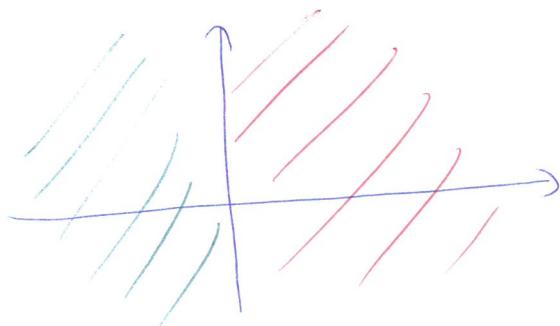
$$f(x,y) = \left(-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

f-re teljesen a feltételek $G = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ -n.

||

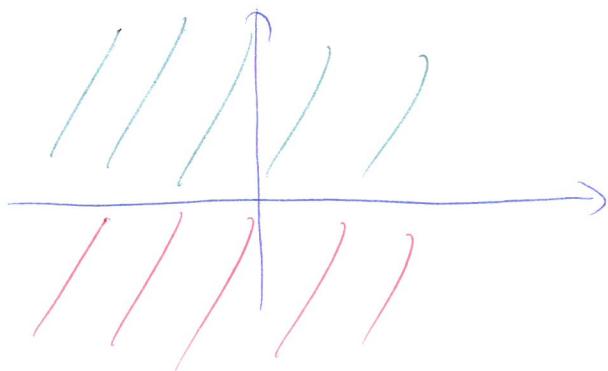
f-nek 3 ponti higiéniai G-t
egymáson keresztben van.

P1 \Rightarrow Kc $\{ (x,y) : x > 0 \}$ vagy $\{ (x,y) : x < 0 \}$ részleges higiéniai



$$F(x,y) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} + C \quad \text{potenciál (HF)}$$

\Rightarrow Kc $\{ (x,y) : y > 0 \}$ vagy $\{ (x,y) : y < 0 \}$



$$F(x,y) = -\operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y}$$

potenciál (HF)

739

II

\forall sínneyrðum sem eru kostarðum
tírhæðum eða eymslum

II

kostarðum potentið fyrir \forall orðin annars
tílegens ekki gildir heilhverfum hér meðan,
de \mathbb{R}^2 -u nemur!

Mynd

$$f(x_1, y) := P(x_1, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q(x_1, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{rot } f = \nabla \times f = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & 0 \end{vmatrix} = i \cdot 0 - j \cdot 0 + k \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)$$

en ef ar innseft tilleil a Green-títl:

$$\oint_C f \, dx = \iint_A \text{rot } f \, dA \quad \partial A = C$$

(ar alltölun \Rightarrow ígan lesur \equiv Stokes-títl)

Kvæðum a Green-títl a Stokes-títl spærður (tíkkel) clauða.

450)

A' Chichonik's \mathbb{R}^n -u

Def. $G \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ wgl., $\varphi: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow G$ G-len fkt. pft. zrt. gobe.

φ gobe G-len ömelihets, he mögliche

$Q = \{(s, r) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq s \leq 1, 0 \leq r \leq 1\}$ wgl. klappl

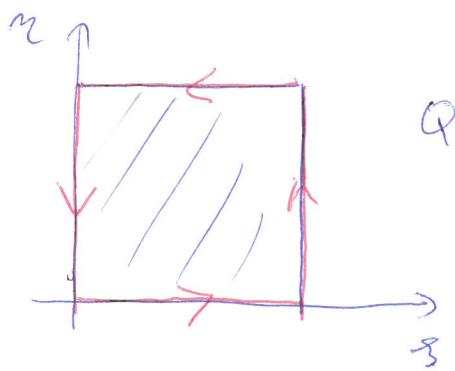
G-be vekt. fiktions $g: Q \rightarrow G$ klappl. mög

$$\forall t \in [0, 1] - u : g(t, 0) = \varphi(\alpha + t \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1})$$

$$g(1, t) = \varphi(\alpha + (1+t) \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1})$$

$$g(1-t, 1) = \varphi(\alpha + (2+t) \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1})$$

$$g(0, 1-t) = \varphi(\alpha + (3+t) \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1})$$



$\Rightarrow Q$ habet möglicher $g(s, r)$ φ spätestens jdn mög



$g(Q)$ fehltecke perme φ hape (gobe)

441)

Heg: Ist φ stetig übertragbar?

$0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ setzt

$$g_\lambda(s, t) := ((1-\lambda)s, (\lambda)t) \quad (s, t) \in Q$$

$$h_\lambda := g \circ g_\lambda \rightsquigarrow \circ \lambda = 0 \text{ setzt } h_0 = g$$

$\circ \lambda = 1 \text{ setzt } h_1 \text{ Q-f. g}(0,0) - \text{lau}$

$\Rightarrow g(Q)$ fehlerfrei (es viele g gar nicht definiert) nicht lebt
Flächen deformiert, wenn λ von 0 bis 1 variiert
G- und manchmal es' eine große Lipschitz konstante.

↓

Def: $T \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ eingeschränkt übertragbar, falls

übertragbar gilt, dass es δ $\in T$ -ben sichtbar
Flächen mit großer T -ben Übertragbarkeit.

Heg: (alternativ def)

die offenen F fehlerfrei eingeschränkt, die
eingeschränkt $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ sichtbarkeit besitzt.

452
Pl

- fügszal (plkt): egesen ore pgg'



- lykis pgg: nem egesen ore pgg'

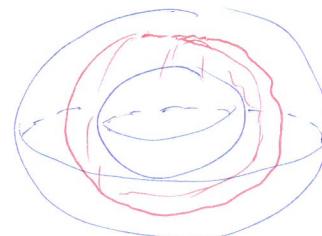


Def. $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ egeser ore pgg' tibeli terbowy, ha

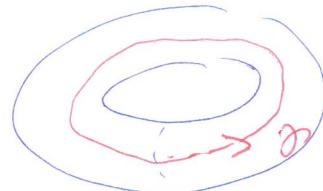
$\forall p \in V$ makanuliet sinc, egesi' zit gorbeke "ellenhető" V -ler jekis' egesen ore pgg' F pluktach, amiel habe p .

Pl:

- 2 konchikus gorbellet hosszi' tinen egesen ore pgg'.



- tömör nem egesen ore pgg' (hüteren ore pgg')

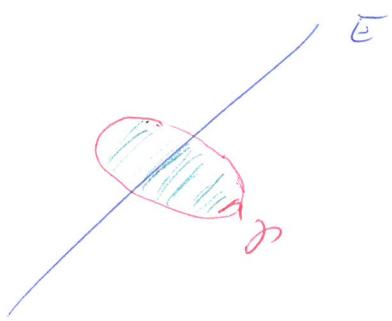


P
1 wessel egesen ore pgg'

- \mathbb{R}^n -ler \forall hanet yll hulma egesen ore pgg'

- \mathbb{R}^3 -ler $\forall E$ egens olgyebel lepo H tinen
nem egesen ore pgg'

443/



DEFEL

$X \in T \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ eynneser onepsis' s'

$f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ diff'abel, melye

$$\partial_i f_j = \partial_j f_i \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n, \text{ alls}$$

f-nak T-lan \exists primitiv fgyelje.

Biz reken - lal diffgeo 2. - differenciálban.

