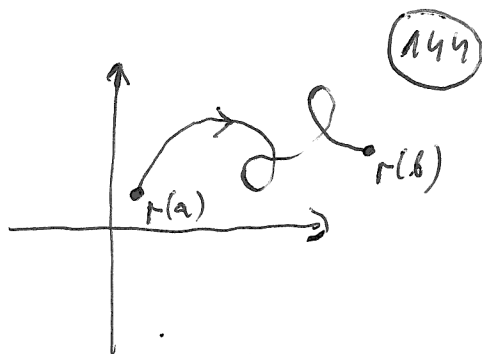
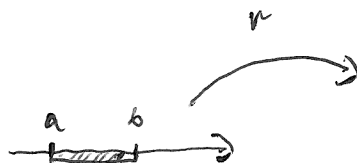


Kurki w $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$\begin{array}{c} \gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Kurek w } \mathbb{R}^n \end{array}$$



$$\gamma(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t)), \quad t \in [a, b] \quad \quad x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))$$

utożsamiamy funkcję γ z obrazem $[a, b]$: $\gamma = \{x(t) : t \in [a, b]\}$

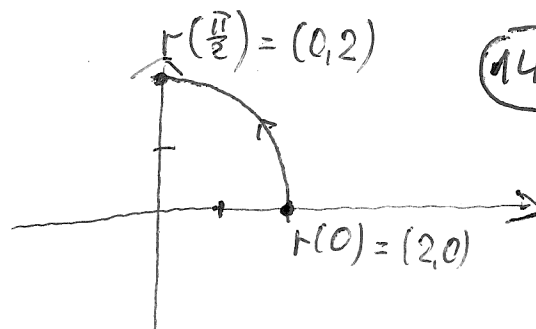
Długość łuku $|\gamma| = \int_{[a, b]} \sqrt{x_1'(t)^2 + \dots + x_n'(t)^2} dt = \int_{[a, b]} \|x'(t)\| dt$

Całka krzywoliniowa nieorientowana: $\int \sqrt{x_1'(t)^2 + \dots + x_n'(t)^2}$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(x) dL = \int_{[a, b]} f(x(t)) \|x'(t)\| dt$$

Zad 68.

(145)



$$\int_r x^2 y \, dl = ?$$

a) $r(t) = (x(t), y(t))$, $x(t) = 2 \cos t$, $y(t) = 2 \sin t$, $t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

b) $r(t) = (x(t), y(t))$, $x(t) = 2 \cos t^2$, $y(t) = 2 \sin t^2$, $t \in [0, \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}]$

a) $\int_r x^2 y \, dl = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2(t) y(t) \cdot \|r'(t)\| \, dt = (*)$

$$r'(t) = (-2 \sin t, 2 \cos t), \quad \|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{4 \sin^2 t + 4 \cos^2 t} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} = 2$$

$$(*) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos^2 t \cdot 2 \sin t \cdot 2 \, dt = -16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t (-\sin t) \, dt = -16 \left[\frac{\cos^3 t}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{16}{3}$$

$$b) \quad r(t) = (2\cos t^2, 2\sin t^2) \quad t \in [0, \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}]$$

$$r'(t) = (-4t \sin t^2, 4t \cos t^2)$$

$$\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{16t^2 \sin^2 t^2 + 16t^2 \cos^2 t^2} = \sqrt{16t^2} \sqrt{\sin^2 t^2 + \cos^2 t^2} = 4|t|$$

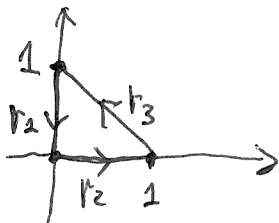
$$\int_C x^2 y \, dl = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \cancel{16t^2 \sin^2 t^2} 4 \cos^2 t^2 \cdot 2 \sin t^2 \cdot 4|t| \, dt =$$

$$= 16 \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \cos^2 t^2 \sin t^2 2t \, dt = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s = t^2 \\ s(0) = 0 \\ s(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ ds = 2t \, dt \end{array} \right\} = 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 s \cdot \sin s \, ds$$

$$= -16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 s (-\sin s) \, ds = -16 \left[\frac{\cos^3 s}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{16}{3}$$

Zad 69,

1. $\int_r (x+y) dl$ r - boczny trójkąt o wierzchołkach $(1,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(0,0)$



$$r = r_1 \cup r_2 \cup r_3$$

$$r_1(t) = (0, 1-t) \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

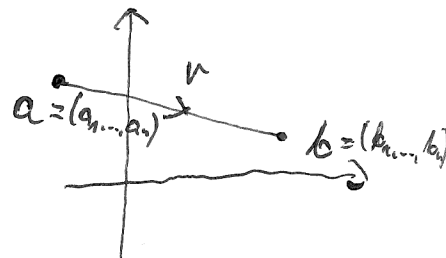
$$r_2(t) = (t, 0) \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$r_3(t) = (1-t, t) \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

Ogólnie: jeśli r - odcinek o początku a i końcu b , to

$$r(t) = (1-t)a + tb \quad \text{dla } t \in [0, 1]$$

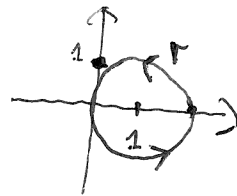
parametryzacja odcinka $[a, b]$



$$r_1(t) = (0, 1-t), \quad r_2(t) = (t, 0), \quad r_3(t) = (1-t, t)$$

148

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C (x+y) dl &= \int_{r_1} (x+y) dl + \int_{r_2} (x+y) dl + \int_{r_3} (x+y) dl = \\ &= \int_0^1 (0+1-t) \|(0, -1)\| dt + \int_0^1 (t+0) \|(1, 0)\| dt + \int_0^1 (1-t+t) \|(-1, 1)\| dt \\ &= \int_0^1 1-t dt + \int_0^1 t dt + \int_0^1 1 \cdot \sqrt{2} dt = \int_0^1 1 + \sqrt{2} dt = 1 + \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

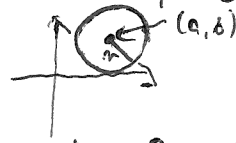


2. $\int_C \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dl$ r - okrąg $x^2+y^2=2x$

$$x^2+y^2=2x \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2+y^2=1^2 \quad x(t)=1+\cos t, \quad y(t)=\sin t, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Ogólnie:

Parametryzacja okręgu $(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=r^2$: $x(t)=a+r\cos t$
 $y(t)=b+r\sin t$



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

(149)

$$r(t) = (x(t), y(t)) = (1 + \cos t, \sin t), \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$r'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t) \quad \|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} = 1$$

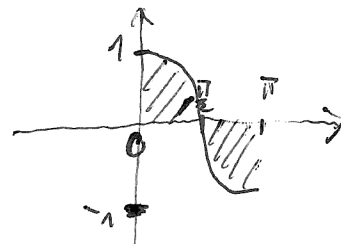
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(1 + \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t} \|r'(t)\| dt =$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dl = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(1 + \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t} \|r'(t)\| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + 2\cos t + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 + 2\cos t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 \left(\cos^2 \frac{t}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{t}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \right)} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \cos \frac{t}{2} \right| dt = 4 \int_0^{\pi} \left| \cos \frac{t}{2} \right| dt = 4 \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt =$$

$$= 4 \left[2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = 4 (2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \sin 0) = 8$$



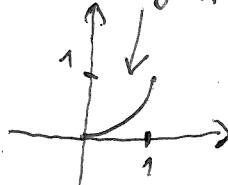
Całke krzywoliniowa zorientowana

Pole wektorowe na obszarze $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$: $\vec{F}(x,y) = (P(x,y), Q(x,y))$, $(x,y) \in D$

$\Gamma = \{ (x(t), y(t)) : t \in [a, b] \}$ - Tuż gładki

$$\int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy = \int_a^b P(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) dt$$

fragment
paraboli $y = x^2$



zad 70,

$$\vec{F}(x,y) = (P(x,y), Q(x,y)) = (2x+y, x^2-y), \quad \Gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t)) = (t, t^2), t \in [0,1]$$

$$\Gamma'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t)) = (1, 2t)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} (2x+y)dx + (x^2-y)dy = \int_0^1 (2t+t^2)1 + (t^2-t^2)2t dt = \int_0^1 2t+t^2 dt = \left[t^2 + \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

(151)

Def Pole wektorowe $\vec{F} = (P, Q)$ określone na $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ nazywamy potencjalnym, gdy istnieje funkcja $U: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ taka, że $\vec{F} = \text{grad } U \Leftrightarrow P = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, Q = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$

U - potencjał pola wektorowego $\vec{F}$

Tw Jeżeli $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ jednoczynny, to

pole wektorowe $\vec{F} = (P, Q)$ jest potencjalne $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x, y)$

Tw Jeżeli pole wektorowe $\vec{F} = (P, Q)$ ma potencjał U , to

$$\int_{\Gamma_{AB}} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = U(x_2, y_2) - U(x_1, y_1),$$

gdzie Γ_{AB} - łuk o początku $A = (x_1, y_1)$ i końcu $B = (x_2, y_2)$

Zad 71

452

Oblicz $\int_{\Gamma_{AB}} (3y+4x)dx + (3x+1)dy$ $A = (1,2)$, $B = (4,0)$

Schemat postępowania: $\int_{\Gamma_{AB}} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = ?$

1. Sprawdzamy, czy pole wektorowe $\vec{F} = (P, Q)$ jest potencjalne, tzn czy

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad ?$$

2. Jeśli TAK, to znajdujemy potencjał U pola wektorowego F , tzn U spełniające

$$(*) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}(x,y) = P(x,y) \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}(x,y) = Q(x,y) \end{cases}$$

dak rozwiązać układ $(*)$?

I sposób

Z obydwu równań z (*) dostajemy:

$$(*) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y) = P(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y) = Q(x, y) \end{cases}$$

(153)

$$\begin{cases} u(x, y) = \int_0^x P(x, y) dx + \psi(y) \\ u(x, y) = \int_0^y Q(x, y) dy + \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

z niewiedzionymi funkcjami $\psi(y)$ i $\varphi(x)$

Porównując prawe strony powyższego układu znajdujemy funkcje $\psi(y)$ i $\varphi(x)$ i dostajemy rozwiązanie $u(x, y)$

II sposób

Z 1. równania w (*) wyliczamy $u(x, y) = \int_0^x P(x, y) dx + \psi(y)$

Podstawiając do 2. równania w (*) za $u(x, y)$ prawą stronę[↑] dostajemy

$$\int_0^x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} P(x, y) dx + \psi'(y) = Q(x, y) \text{ i wyliczamy } \psi(y)$$

3. Mając $u(x, y)$ otrzymujemy $\int_{\Gamma AB} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = u(B) - u(A)$

Zad 71

$$\int_{\Gamma_{AB}} (3y+4x)dx + (3x+1)dy = ?$$

$$A=(1,2), B=(4,0)$$

$$P(x,y) = 3y+4x, \quad Q(x,y) = 3x+1$$

1° czy $F=(P,Q)$ pole potencjalne?

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow F=(P,Q) \text{ jest polem potencjalnym}$$

2° Wyznaczyć potencjał U

I sposób

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 3y+4x \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = 3x+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U(x,y) = 3yx + 2x^2 + \psi(y) \\ U(x,y) = 3yx + y + \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

Porównując prawe strony dostajemy: $\varphi(x) = 2x^2, \quad \psi(y) = y$.

$$\text{Zatem } U(x,y) = 3yx + 2x^2 + y$$

II sposób

155

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 3y + 4x \Rightarrow U(x, y) = 3yx + 2x^2 + \psi(y) \quad \text{Podstawiając do } \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = 3x + 1:$$

$$3x + \psi'(y) = 3x + 1 \Rightarrow \psi'(y) = 1 \Rightarrow \psi(y) = y \quad (\text{bierzemy dowolne rozwiązanie } \psi'(y) = 1, \text{ najlepiej najprostsze})$$

$$U(x, y) = 3yx + 2x^2 + y$$

3° Wyznaczamy całkę krzywoliniową zorientowaną:

$$\int (3y + 4x)dx + (3x + 1)dy = U(4, 0) - U(1, 2) = 32 - 6 - 2 - 2 = 22$$

PA3

Twierdzenie Greena

156

$D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ obszar domknięty, +o

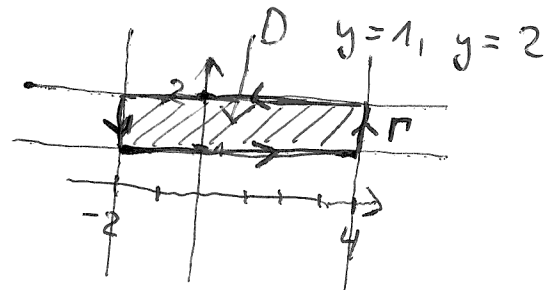
$$\oint_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

Zad 72,

1) $\oint_{\Gamma} 3xy dx + 2xy dy$ Γ - brzeg obszaru D ograniczonego krzywymi $x=-2, x=4$

$$P(x,y) = 3xy$$
$$Q(x,y) = 2xy \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2y - 3x$$

Z tw Greena



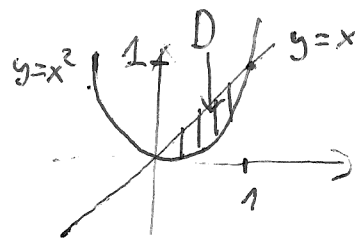
$$\oint_{\Gamma} 3xy dx + 2xy dy = \iint_D (2y - 3x) dx dy = \int_{-2}^4 \left(\int_1^2 (2y - 3x) dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-2}^4 [y^2 - 3xy]_{y=1}^{y=2} dx = \int_{-2}^4 (4 - 6x - 1 + 3x) dx = 3 \int_{-2}^4 (1-x) dx = 3 \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^4 = 157$$

$$= 3(4 - 8 + 2 + 2) = 0$$

2) $\oint (e^x + y^2) dx + (e^y + x^2) dy$, $\Gamma = \partial D$, $D = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq x \}$

Γ $P(x,y)$ $Q(x,y)$



2 to Green's

$$\oint_{\Gamma} (e^x + y^2) dx + (e^y + x^2) dy = \iint_D (2x - 2y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{x^2}^x (2x - 2y) dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [2xy - y^2]_{y=x^2}^{y=x} dx = \int_0^1 (2x^2 - x^2 - 2x^3 + x^4) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 2x^3 + x^4) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{10}{30} - \frac{15}{30} + \frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{30}$$