

\Rightarrow Το ∂U μπορεί να διαπερνείται χωρίς να πάσει στην καθέλιγμα ~~καθέλιγμα~~

$$\gamma = \gamma_1 \oplus \gamma_2 \oplus \gamma_3 \oplus \gamma_4$$

$$\gamma_1(t) = (a, c) + t((b, c) - (a, c)), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\gamma_2(t) = (b, c) + t((b, d) - (b, c)), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\gamma_3(t) = (b, d) + t((a, d) - (b, d)) \rightarrow -$$

$$\gamma_4(t) = (a, d) + t((a, c) - (a, d)), \quad t \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\partial U) = \sum_{i=1}^4 L(\gamma_i) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \|\gamma'_i(t)\| dt = 0$$

$$= (b-a) + (d-c) + |a-b| + |c-d| = 2(b-a) + 2(d-c).$$

A6K. 66 : $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ είναι διαυπολιθή.

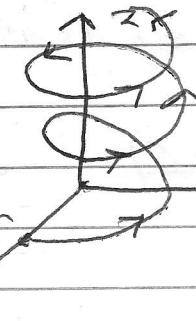
Α) $\bar{f}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $\bar{f}(t) = (t, f(t))$ είναι C^1 -με

$$\bar{f}'(t) = (1, f'(t)) \Rightarrow \|\bar{f}'(t)\| = \sqrt{1 + (f'(t))^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\bar{\gamma}) = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (\dot{f}(t))^2} dt$$

↗

Akmen 71: $\bar{\gamma}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $\bar{\gamma}(t) = (r \cos t, r \sin t, ct)$, $c > 0$
 Enikosidys kahvadys. No 10
 zo $L(\bar{\gamma})$ 620 [0, T]



$$\bar{\gamma}'(t) = (-r \sin t, r \cos t, c) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| = \sqrt{r^2 + c^2}$$

$$\text{Apa } L(\bar{\gamma})_{[0,T]} = \int_0^T \|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| dt = (\sqrt{r^2 + c^2}) \cdot T$$

Enirahulio Odokampwara (nraifanuys enkaus)
 ws nposlikos kahvadis)

Opirios: E6w $\bar{\gamma}: [\alpha, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ C^1 kahvadys kai $f: \bar{\gamma}([\alpha, b]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ enexijs. Zout zo enirahulio odokampwara ws nposlikos kahvadus oipferan ws: $\int_{\bar{\gamma}} f ds := \int_{\alpha}^b f(\bar{\gamma}(t)) \|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| dt$

$$\text{Eisaciorpor } \bar{\gamma} \text{a } f \equiv 1 \Rightarrow \int_{\bar{\gamma}} 1 ds = \int_{\alpha}^b \|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| dt = L(\bar{\gamma})$$

Naparupryon: Enirahulio Nijkos kahvadys: $S(t) = \int_0^t \|\bar{\gamma}'(z)\| dz \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{ds}{dt}(t) = \|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| \Leftrightarrow ds(t) = \|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| dt$$

$$\text{Apa } \int_{\alpha}^b f(\bar{\gamma}(t)) \|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| dt = \int_{S(0)}^{S(b)} f(\bar{\gamma}(S^{-1}(s(t)))) ds = \int_{S(0)}^{S(b)} f(\bar{\gamma} \circ S^{-1})(s) ds$$

$\bar{\gamma}(a)$ $\bar{\gamma}_1$ $\bar{\gamma} = \bar{\gamma}_1 \oplus \bar{\gamma}_2$ $\bar{\gamma}(b)$

Opirios: E6w $\bar{\gamma} = \bar{\gamma}_1 \oplus \bar{\gamma}_2 : [\alpha, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 C^1 , $f, g: \bar{\gamma}([\alpha, b]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ enexijs
 kai $g: [A, B] \rightarrow [\alpha, b]$ C^1 nexpal. / erabix-

Zout = (d)

$$\boxed{\int_{\gamma_0} f ds = \int_{\bar{\gamma}} f ds}$$

(*) Zou enik. oplax eliou
 dvaldojwre kahw ans
 C^1 nexpal - ferasx -

$$\int_{\bar{\gamma} \circ \varphi} f ds = \int_A f((\bar{\gamma} \circ \varphi)(z)) ||\bar{\gamma}'(\varphi(z)) \varphi'(z)|| dz$$

$$||\bar{\gamma}'(\varphi(z))|| = ||\bar{\gamma}'(\varphi(z))|| |\varphi'(z)|$$

$$(8) \int_{\bar{\gamma}} (\lambda f + \mu g) ds = \lambda \int_{\bar{\gamma}} f ds + \mu \int_{\bar{\gamma}} g ds$$

$$(9) \int_{\bar{\gamma}_1 \oplus \bar{\gamma}_2} f ds = \int_{\bar{\gamma}_1} f ds + \int_{\bar{\gamma}_2} f ds$$

$$(10) \left| \int_{\bar{\gamma}} f ds \right| \leq \|f\|_\infty L(\bar{\gamma}) \quad \text{für } \|f\|_\infty = \max \{ |f(x)|, x \in \bar{\gamma}([a, b]) \}$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(\bar{\gamma}(t)) \|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| dt \right| \leq \int_a^b \|f(\bar{\gamma}(t))\| \|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| dt$$

Opis 10: Erweiterung $\bar{\gamma}_1 \oplus \bar{\gamma}_2 \oplus \dots \oplus \bar{\gamma}_k = \bar{\gamma}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ kann auf C^1 , ~~für alle~~ $f: \bar{\gamma}([a, b]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ erweitert werden \Rightarrow

$$\int_{\bar{\gamma}} f ds = \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{\bar{\gamma}_i} f ds$$

Enthaus: da $\bar{\gamma}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ stetig ist $\forall c \in \bar{\gamma}([a, b]) = C$

zu zeigen: $\int_C f ds = \int_{\bar{\gamma}} f ds$

Doppelte Schleife: Vom. zu ent. auf $\bar{\gamma}$ als reelles Vektor $\bar{\gamma}(t) = (cost, sint)$ $t \in [0, \pi]$

Motiv:

$$\int_{\bar{\gamma}} f ds = \int_0^\pi \underbrace{f(\bar{\gamma}(t))}_{f(x, t)} \underbrace{\|\bar{\gamma}'(t)\| dt}_{=1} = \int_0^\pi (cost + sint) dt = cost + sint$$

Enthaus: Orthogonalprojektion Beweis: Indirekt:

Opis 11: Erweiterung $\bar{\gamma}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, C^1 und $\bar{f}: \bar{\gamma}([a, b]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ erweitert. Zeigt: $\int_{\bar{\gamma}} f \cdot d\bar{x} = \int_a^b \bar{f}(\bar{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \bar{\gamma}'(t) dt$

ονομασίας ενικός αλήγεια (ενικού δικού μέσου \bar{f}) κατά λύρας μης \bar{f}

$$\text{Επίλογος: } \text{Αν } f = (f_1, \dots, f_n)^T, \bar{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n), \int_{\bar{x}} (f_1, \dots, f_n) \cdot d(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \int_{\bar{x}} f_1 dx_1 + \int_{\bar{x}} f_2 dx_2 + \dots + \int_{\bar{x}} f_n dx_n$$

Π.χ. $\int_{\bar{C}} \bar{x} dx + \bar{y} dy = I$, C : κύκλος, ακρ. r , κέντρο $(0,0)$
 $\bar{C}: (x,y) \cdot d(x,y)$ θετική ηροσαν. ∞

$$\Leftrightarrow C = \bar{\gamma}([0, 2\pi]) \quad || \quad \text{Άρα } I = \int_{[0, 2\pi]} (r \cos t, r \sin t) \cdot (-r \sin t, r \cos t) dt =$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} r^2 0 dt = 0.$$



Σε αντίθετη λεπτομέρεια, ο αλήγεια μης ηροσανής λύρας καθιστά την πρώτη συμβολή

[Η ΤΙΜΗ ΕΝΙΚΟΥ ΟΛΙΤΟΝ ΔΙΑΙΓΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΝΕΔΙΟΝ ΕΞΑΡΤΑΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ ΗΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΖΜΟ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΜΠΗΣ ΗΣΣΩΝ].

Πρόβλημα: Εάν $\bar{\gamma}: [\alpha, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$, C^1 , $\bar{f}: \bar{\gamma}([\alpha, b]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ είναι \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\bar{\gamma}^-} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x} = \Theta \int_{\bar{\gamma}} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x}, \text{ δην } \bar{\gamma}^- = \bar{\gamma}(\alpha + b - t)$$

αντιστροφή μης $\bar{\gamma}$, $t \in [\alpha, b]$.

Άσκηση: $\int_{\alpha}^b \underbrace{\bar{f}(\bar{\gamma}^-(t))}_{\bar{\gamma}(\alpha + b - t)} \cdot \underbrace{(\bar{\gamma}^-)'(t)}_{-\bar{\gamma}'(\alpha + b - t)} dt = - \int_{\alpha}^b \bar{f}(\bar{\gamma}(\alpha + b - t)) \bar{\gamma}'(\alpha + b - t) dt =$

$$= \int_{-b}^{\alpha} \bar{f}(\bar{\gamma}(c)) \cdot \bar{\gamma}'(c) dc = - \int_{\alpha}^b \bar{f}(\bar{\gamma}(c)) \cdot \bar{\gamma}'(c) dc$$

Κατά τη σύγχρονη ενικό αλήγεια δικού μέσου είναι αντιστροφή μης αλλά C^1 μηδενική ηροσανής λύρας. Η επιμέρους προσέγγιση για την πρώτη συμβολή.

Πρόβλημα: Εάν $\bar{\gamma}: [\alpha, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ C^1 , $\bar{f}: \bar{\gamma}([\alpha, b]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ είναι \Rightarrow
 $\psi: [A, B] \rightarrow [\alpha, b]$ C^1 μηδενική ηροσανής λύρας. Η επιμέρους προσέγγιση για

npogawar. Dla $\varphi'(z) > 0, \forall z \in [a, b] \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\bar{\gamma}} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x} = \int_{\bar{\gamma}} f \cdot dx$$

$$\underline{\text{Anot:}} \quad \int_A^B \bar{f}(\bar{\delta}(\varphi(z))) \cdot \bar{\delta}'(\varphi(z)) \cdot \varphi'(z) dz = \int_a^b \bar{f}(\bar{\delta}(t)) \cdot \bar{\delta}'(t) dt$$

$$\text{Idiomys: } (a) \int_{\bar{\gamma}} (\lambda \bar{f} + \mu \bar{g}) \cdot d\bar{x} = \lambda \int_{\bar{\gamma}} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x} + \mu \int_{\bar{\gamma}} \bar{g} \cdot d\bar{x}$$

$$(b) \int_{\bar{\gamma} \oplus \bar{\delta}_1} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x} = \int_{\bar{\gamma}_1} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x} + \int_{\bar{\delta}_1} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x}$$

$$(c) \left| \int_{\bar{\gamma}} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x} \right| \leq \| \bar{f} \|_{\infty} L(\bar{\gamma}) \quad \text{je} \quad \| \bar{f} \|_{\infty} = \max_{\bar{x} \in \bar{\gamma}(a, b)} \{ |\bar{f}(\bar{x})| \}$$

$$\leq \int_a^b |\bar{f}(\bar{\delta}(t)) \cdot \bar{\delta}'(t)| dt$$

$$\leq \| \bar{f}(\bar{\delta}(t)) \| \| \bar{\delta}'(t) \|$$

$$\leq \| \bar{f} \|_{\infty}$$

$$\text{Například: } \text{Vn. na funk. } \Omega/\omega : \int_{C_i} (y, x-y) \cdot d(xy)$$

$$\text{Kde } \int_{C_i} (y, y-x) \cdot d(xy), i=1, 2, 3 \text{ ómou } C_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

oř když je $C_i \subseteq \mathbb{C}^2$

až když jsou dvounávce $w \in \mathbb{C}^2$

(a) C_1 : názv. grafický nevětvený konik sepsa za $(0,0), (0,1)$

(b) C_2 : $-1/-1 - -1/-1 \rightarrow (0,0), (1,0), (1,1), (1,1)$

(c) C_3 : nekdyž nekdyž $y=x^2$ až když $(0,0) \rightarrow (1,1)$

Oprávě: $\bar{\gamma} = \bar{\gamma}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \bar{\gamma}_n : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

Když chystáme C^2 kafnicky nev.

$\bar{f} : \bar{\gamma}([a, b]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ až když

Tent opříkdy:

$$\int_{\bar{\gamma}} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\bar{\gamma}_i} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x}$$

an $\bar{\gamma} : a \rightarrow b \oplus \int_{\bar{\gamma}} \bar{f} \cdot d\bar{x}$