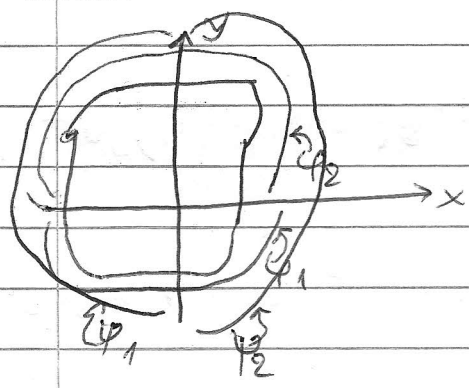


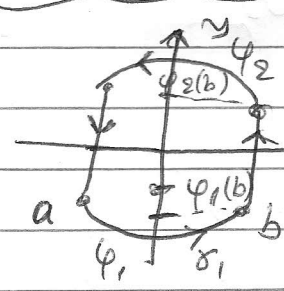
19/05/16

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a \leq x \leq b, \psi_1(x) \leq y \leq \psi_2(x)\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : c \leq y \leq d, \varphi_1(y) \leq x \leq \varphi_2(y)\}$$



$$\partial D = \bar{\delta}([\alpha, \beta])$$

ΚΑΛΥΤΕΡΟ ΣΧΗΜΑ

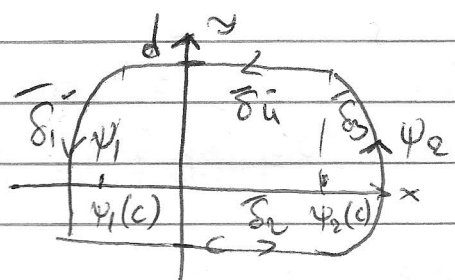


$$\delta_1(t) = (t, \psi_1(t)), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

$$\delta_2(t) = (b, \psi_1(b)) + t[(b, \psi_2(b)) - (b, \psi_1(b))], t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\delta_3(t) = (t, \psi_2(t)), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

$$\bar{\delta} = \delta_1 \oplus \delta_2 \oplus \delta_3$$



$$\partial D = \bar{S}([t_1, t_2]), \bar{\delta} = \delta_1 \oplus \delta_2 \oplus \delta_3 \oplus \delta_4$$

$$\delta_1(t) = (\psi_1(t), t), t \in [c, d]$$

$$\delta_2(t) = (\psi_1(c), c) + t(\psi_2(c) - \psi_1(c), 0), t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\delta_3(t) = (\psi_2(t), t), t \in [c, d]$$

$$\delta_4(t) = (\psi_1(d), d) + t(\psi_2(d) - \psi_1(d), 0), t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\int_{\partial D} (f_1, f_2) \cdot d(x, y) = \int_{\partial D} (f_1, 0) \cdot d(x, y) + \int_{\partial D} (0, f_2) \cdot d(x, y)$$

Είναι $\int_{\partial D} (f_1, 0) \cdot d(x, y) = \int_{\bar{\delta}} (f_1, 0) \cdot d(x, y) = \int_{\delta_1} (f_1, 0) \cdot d(x, y) + \int_{\delta_2} (f_1, 0) \cdot d(x, y) + \int_{\delta_3} (f_1, 0) \cdot d(x, y) + \int_{\delta_4} (f_1, 0) \cdot d(x, y)$

$$\gamma_1: (*) \int_a^b \underbrace{(f_1(t, \psi_1(t)), 0) \cdot (1, \psi_1'(t))}_{= f_1(t, \psi_1(t))} dt$$

ενεργή πλευρά
αριστερά

$$\gamma_2: (*) \int_0^1 (f_1(\bar{\delta}_2(t), 0) \cdot (0, \dots)) dt = 0 \quad \parallel \quad \gamma_4: \int_0^1 (f_1(\bar{\delta}_4(t), 0) \cdot (0, \dots)) dt = 0$$

$$\gamma_3: \int_a^b \underbrace{(f_1(t, \psi_2(t)), 0) \cdot (1, \psi_2'(t))}_{= f_1(t, \psi_2(t))} dt = 0$$

Αρα τελικά: $\int_{\partial D} (f_1, 0) \cdot d(x, y) = - \int_a^b (f_1(t, \psi_2(t)) - f_1(t, \psi_1(t))) dt$

με τον ίδιο τρόπο $\partial D = \bar{\delta}([t_1, t_2])$

$$\textcircled{B} \int_{\partial D} (f_1, f_2) \cdot d(x, y) = \int_c^d [(f_2(\psi_2(t), t) - f_1(\psi_1(t), t))] dt$$

$$\text{άρα} \int_D \left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \right) \cdot d(x, y) = \int_c^d [f_2(\psi_2(t), t) - f_1(\psi_1(t), t)] dt - \int_a^b [f_1(x, \psi_2(x)) - f_1(x, \psi_1(x))] dx$$



Πρόταση (Θ. Green) : $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ και $f \in C^1$ (κατ. χωρία ως προς Ox κ' Oy) με ∂D συνεχώς προσανατολισμένο. τότε : $v(D) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial D} (-y, x) \cdot d(x, y)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = -1 \xrightarrow{\text{Green}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial D} (-y, x) \cdot d(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_D \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & -\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \end{pmatrix} d(x, y)$$

$$= \int_D 1 \cdot d(x, y) = v(D).$$

Περίπτωση Θ. Green : Έστω $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^k D_i \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ με D_i και ∂D_i C^1 κατ. χωρία (ως προς Ox κ' Oy) με $\forall i \neq j, D_i \cap D_j = \emptyset$ ή $D_i \cap D_j = \partial D_i \cap \partial D_j$ και $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ με $D \subset U$

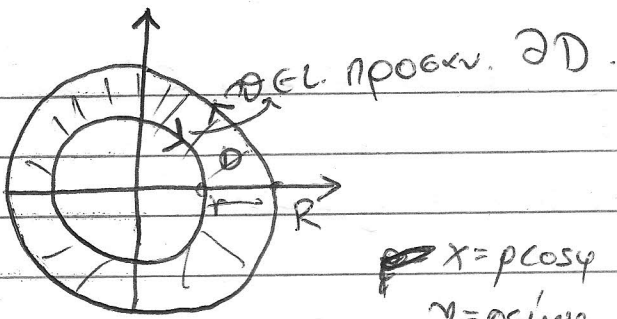
χωρίς διασπορά. $\Rightarrow \int_{\partial D} (f_1, f_2) \cdot d(x, y) = \int_D \left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \right) d(x, y)$

όπου το εμβα. αλτ' είναι το άθροισμα των εμβα. αλτ' (*)

Π.χ. : (Α6Κ 150) Επαληθεύει το Θ. Green για τον δακτύλιο $D = \bar{B}((0,0), R) \setminus B((0,0), r)$ με $R > r$ και $f(x, y) = (2x^3 - y, x^3 + y^3)$

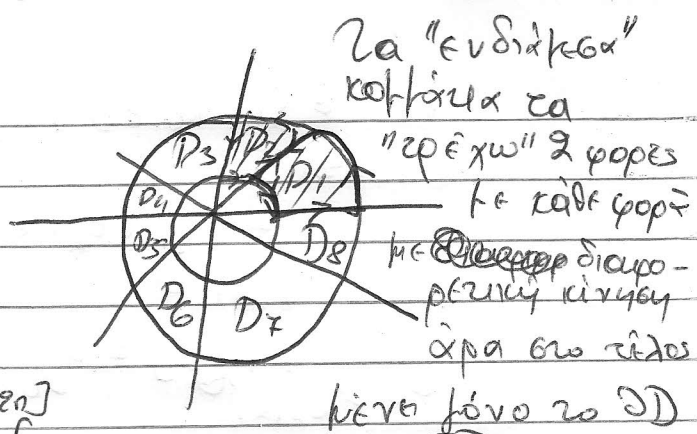
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = 3(x^2 + y^2)$$

(*) και εμβα. των κτ. χτ. των ∂D_i προσαν. ∂D



∂D: περιφέρεια ∂D.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho \cos \varphi \\ y &= \rho \sin \varphi \\ \rho &\in [r, R], \varphi \in [0, 2\pi] \end{aligned}$$



ήταν μόνο το ∂D

$$\int_D \left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 3 \int_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \text{circular arrow} \rightarrow \partial D$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} 3 \int_r^R \int_0^{2\pi} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\varphi d\rho = 3 \cdot 2\pi \int_r^R \rho^3 d\rho = 6\pi \frac{R^4 - r^4}{4}$$

$$(*) \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \varphi \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{g}(\rho, \varphi) \Rightarrow |det D\tilde{g}(\rho, \varphi)| = \rho$$

$$\text{Από την άλλη: } \int_{\partial D} \underbrace{(2x^3 - y^3, x^3 + y^3)}_{\tilde{f}(x, y)} \cdot d(x, y) = \int_{\partial D} \tilde{f} \cdot \tilde{\gamma}' dt$$

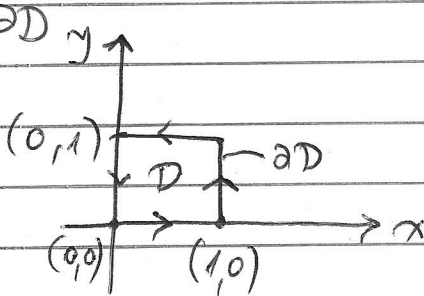
$$= \int_{\partial R} \tilde{f}(\tilde{\gamma}_R(t)) \cdot \tilde{\gamma}'_R(t) dt - \int_{\partial r} \tilde{f}(\tilde{\gamma}_r(t)) \cdot \tilde{\gamma}'_r(t) dt$$

$$\text{όπου } \tilde{\gamma}_R(t) = R(\cos t, \sin t), t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_r(t) = r(\cos t, \sin t), t \in [0, 2\pi]$$



$$I = \int_D (2y, 6x) \cdot d(x, y), D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1], \partial D: \text{θεωρούμε προσανατολισμένο } \partial D.$$



$$\partial D = \tilde{\gamma}([t_1, t_2])$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_1(t) = (t, 0), t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_2(t) = (1, 0) + t((1, 1) - (1, 0)), t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_3(t) = (1, 1) + t((0, 1) - (1, 1)), t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_4(t) = (0, 1 - t), t \in [0, 1] (= (0, 1) + t((0, 0) - (0, 1)))$$

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \underbrace{0 \leq x \leq 1}_{\psi_1(x)} \wedge \underbrace{0 \leq y \leq 1}_{\psi_2(y)} \right\} = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \underbrace{0 \leq y \leq 1}_{\psi_1(y)} \wedge \underbrace{0 \leq x \leq 1}_{\psi_2(x)} \right\}$$

Αρα $\#D$: κενά εφ. C^1 κ' f είναι C^1 απ' Green \Rightarrow

$$I = \int (6x - 2) d(x, y) = 4 \int 1 d(x, y) =$$

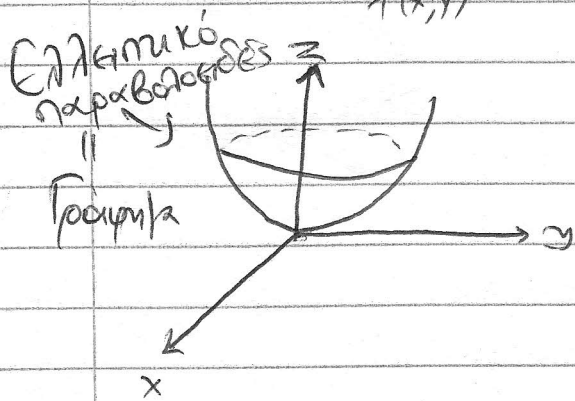
$$= 4 \int_0^1 \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} 1 dx dy = 4 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 1 dy dx = 4$$

↔

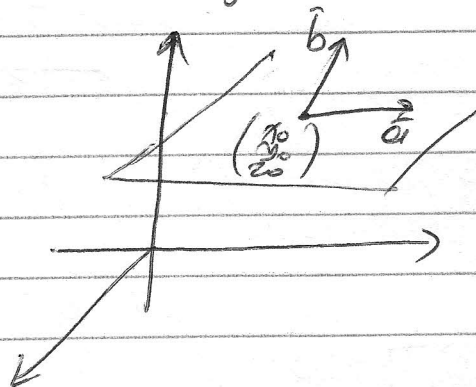
Επιφανειακή Ολοκληρώματα

① Επιφάνειες στον \mathbb{R}^3 : διαιωδύτητα, η χ. μι. σφαίρα
 $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$ (δμ) ένα υποσύνολο του \mathbb{R}^3 .

Εικόνα, η χ. $E = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x, y) \in D \wedge z^2 = x^2 + y^2\}$
 όπου $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} =$
 $= \{(x, y, \underbrace{x^2 + y^2}_{f(x, y)}) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x, y) \in D\} \Rightarrow E = \Gamma_f, f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 και $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$



Ακόμα, $\mathcal{P} = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 :$
 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix},$
 $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}\} , \bar{a}, \bar{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$



Ορισμός: Έστω $K \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $K \neq \emptyset$ σύνολο, J -τεμ., με $K \subset U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
 U : ανοικτό και $\bar{\varphi} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ μία C^1 ελεύθ. συνάρτηση.
 Η συνάρτηση $\bar{\varphi}|_K : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ονομάζεται παραμετρική επιφάνεια $\bar{\varphi}$
 με παραμετρικό πεδίο K και η εικόνα της $\bar{\varphi}(K) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ επιφάνεια (*)
 με παραμετρικοποίηση $\bar{\varphi}|_K$, (*) καλύτερα, ελεύθ. επιφάνεια.