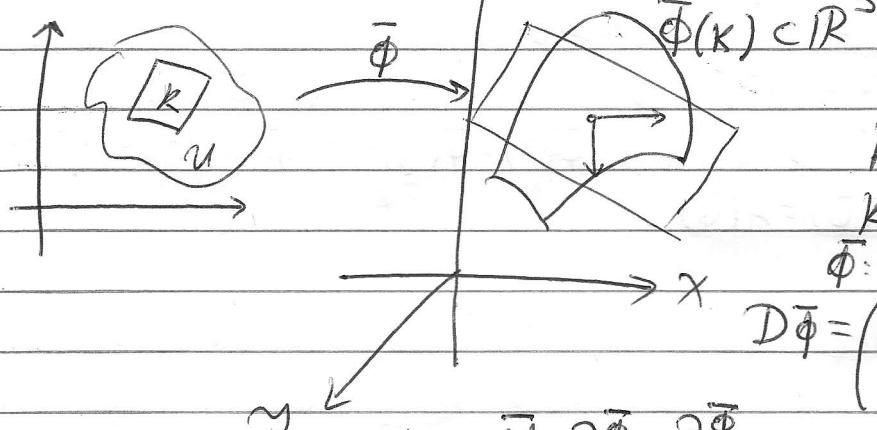


24/05/16.



$K \subset R^2$ , οποιας  $\kappa' T$ -τερη  
 $K \subset U \subset R^2$

$$\bar{\phi}: K \rightarrow R^3 \quad \bar{\phi} \in C^1$$

$$D\bar{\phi} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{N} = \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial v}$$

Εγίνεται δίκα η περιοχή  
το εγλύτως ενισχύεται.

Καθέτω δικά στο εγλύτως ενισχύεται.

Εβαδόν μης  $\bar{\phi}: K \rightarrow R^3$ :  $A(\bar{\phi}) = \int ||\bar{N}(u,v)|| d(u,v)$   
ενημ. αλλά ρηματ. δινός  $f: \bar{\phi}(K) \rightarrow R$

$$\int \underset{\bar{\phi}}{\underset{K}{\int}} f d\sigma := \int f(\bar{\phi}(u,v)) ||\bar{N}(u,v)|| d(u,v) \rightarrow \text{ενεργειας}$$

ενημ. αλλά στο κανόνιον:  $\bar{f}: \bar{\phi}(K) \rightarrow R^3$

$$\int \underset{\bar{\phi}}{\underset{K}{\int}} \bar{f} \cdot \bar{n} d\sigma := \int \bar{f}(\bar{\phi}(u,v)) \cdot \bar{N}(u,v) d(u,v)$$

Παρατηρήστε η μεταγραφή (αναπαραγόμενη ενημ.).

Ορισμός: Εστιν  $U, V \subset R^2$  ανοικτοί,  $K \subset U$ ,  $T \subset V$  συναρτήσεις  $J^1$ -τερη.

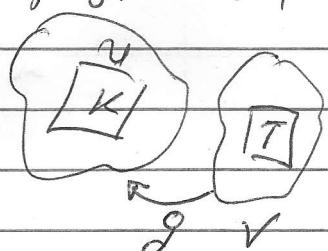
και  $g: V \rightarrow U$  λ.λ. ~~ενεργειας~~  $C^1$  λιε

$\det Dg(s,t) \neq 0$ ,  $v(s,t) \in V$  και  $g(T) = K$ .

Η  $g$  αντικαθιστά την  $(\epsilon, \eta)$  παρατηρήστε  
περιεχομένος από το  $T$  στο  $K$ .

$(g: \underset{V}{\cup}, \text{λ.λ., } C^1, \text{ ανοικτες, διαχωριζομένος})$   
 $\det Dg(s,t) \neq 0$

Αν  $\det Dg(s,t) > 0$ ,  $v(s,t) \in T \Rightarrow g$  διατηρει την προσδοτικότητα.  
 $\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} <0 \\ + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \end{array}$  αντιστρέψτε  $\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 1 \end{array}$



Προβληματική: Έστω  $U, V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $K \subset U$ ,  $T \subset V$ , αναλυτικές  $J$ -μεταβολές  $\bar{g}: V \rightarrow U$  και  $\bar{\Phi}: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ . Τότε η επιφάνεια  $\bar{\Psi} = \bar{\Phi} \circ \bar{g}$  με προβολή  $\bar{\Psi}(T) = \bar{\Phi}(\bar{g}(T)) = \bar{\Phi}(K) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  είναι αναλυτική. Επίσημο τελεστή  $A(\bar{\Psi}) = A(\bar{\Phi})$ .

Παραγράφος: Αφού ως εξήδον μετατόπισης επιφάνειας αναπαραγόνται στην επιφάνεια  $S = \bar{\Phi}(K) = \bar{\Psi}(T)$  να μιλήσουμε για την επιφάνεια  $S$  επιφάνειας:

$$S = \bar{\Phi}(K) = \bar{\Psi}(T)$$

Άνωθεν:  $A(\bar{\Psi}) = \int_T \left\| \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial t} \right\| d(s,t) =$

$$= \int_T \left\| \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial v} \left( g(u,v) \right) \right\| \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial v} \det D\bar{g}(u,v) d(u,v) =$$

$$= \int_K \left\| \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial v} (u,v) \right\| d(u,v) = A(\bar{\Phi}).$$

$$\int_K \bar{f}(\bar{\Phi}(u,v)) \underbrace{\left( \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial v} \right)}_{\frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial t} (g(s,t))} (u,v) d(u,v)$$

$$\cdot \det D\bar{g}(s,t) =$$

αν  $\stackrel{\text{det } D\bar{g} \neq 0}{\text{KAM}}$   $\int_T \bar{f}(\bar{\Psi}(s,t)) \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial t} (s,t) d(s,t)$

αν  $\det D\bar{g} = 0$   $= - \int_T \dots$

Пәрхімінің: Оның оған ежелден еніп, ке 20 іздің толықтыруға  
жабдықташып жиегінде  $S := \bar{\Phi}(K) = \bar{\Psi}(\bar{T})$ , іншо  $\bar{\Psi} = \bar{\Phi} \circ \bar{g}$   
мет  $\bar{g}$  енізгөндөн берілгенде жағдай жағдай.  $\bar{g}(\bar{T}) = K$   $\Delta_{\bar{T}}$  функциясында жағдай:  
 $\int_S f d\sigma := \int_{\bar{\Phi}} f d\sigma = \int_K f d\sigma$  20 еніп. оғана  $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $\int_K f(\bar{\Phi}(u, v)) \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial v} d(u, v)$   $\alpha) \text{ жағдай}$

Доказы: Егер  $U, V$  дөңгелектер  $\mathbb{CP}^2$ ,  $K \subset U, T \subset V$  ахыр.  $f$ -жарып.  
 $\bar{\Phi}$  және  $\bar{\Psi} = \bar{\Phi} \circ \bar{g}$  дөңгөлөк жағдайда толықтыруға негізделген  $S = \bar{\Phi}(K) = \bar{\Psi}(\bar{T})$   
(іншо  $\bar{g}: V \rightarrow U$ , жағдай жағдай.  $\bar{g}(\bar{T}) = K$ ) және  $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  6меренес. Тому.  
 $\int_{\bar{\Psi}} f \cdot \bar{n} d\sigma = \int_{\bar{\Phi}} f \cdot \bar{n} d\sigma$  (ар дәл  $D\bar{g}(s, t) > 0$ )  
 $\int_{\bar{\Psi}} f \cdot \bar{n} d\sigma = - \int_{\bar{\Phi}} f \cdot \bar{n} d\sigma$  (ар дәл  $D\bar{g}(s, t) < 0$ ).

Н.з.: Егер  $\bar{\Phi}(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ u \cdot v \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $(u, v) \in K = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : u^2 + v^2 \leq 1\}$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \int_{\bar{\Phi}} f \cdot \bar{n} d\sigma = \int_{\bar{\Phi}} f(\bar{\Phi}(u, v)) \cdot \bar{N}(u, v) d(u, v)$$

$$\bullet N(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ u \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{e}_1 & \bar{e}_2 & \bar{e}_3 \\ 1 & 0 & v \\ 0 & 1 & u \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -v \\ -u \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \times \bar{\Phi}(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ u \cdot v \end{pmatrix}$$

Ана  $\int_K \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ uv \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -v \\ -u \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} d(u, v) = \int_K (-uv) d(u, v) = - \int_K uv d(u, v) =$

$$= - \iint_0^{2\pi} r \cos \varphi \cdot r \sin \varphi dr d\varphi = - \left( \int_0^1 r^3 dr \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}_{\sin 2\varphi} d\varphi \right) = 0$$

Наряду с  $\bar{\Phi}$  (нап. кр. к'ю оконочн. ф-ю)

$$\bar{\Phi}(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ f(u, v) \end{pmatrix}, \bar{g}(s, t) = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ s \end{pmatrix} \forall (s, t) \in T \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} t \\ s \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow D\bar{g}(s, t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det D\bar{g}(s, t) = -1$$

$$\bar{g}(T) = K = [0, \alpha] \times [0, \beta], T = [0, \beta] \times [0, \alpha].$$

Также  $\bar{\Psi} = \bar{\Phi} \circ \bar{g}$ ,  $\bar{\Psi}(s, t) = \bar{\Phi}(\bar{g}(s, t)) = \bar{\Phi}(t, s), (s, t) \in [0, \beta] \times [0, \alpha]$   
 $((u, v) = (t, s) \in K = \bar{g}(T) = [0, \alpha] \times [0, \beta])$

$$\bar{\Phi}(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ f(u, v) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{N}(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial u} \\ -\frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial v} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial v}$$

Если  $\bar{\Psi}(v, u) = \bar{\Phi}(u, v)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial t} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{апостол} \quad \text{апостол} \rightarrow$$

Д.к. Т.к.  $\bar{\Psi}(v, u) = \bar{\Phi}(u, v)$   $\bar{\Phi}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $(x, y) \in \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\} = K$

т.к.  $\bar{\Psi}(v, u) = \bar{\Phi}(u, v)$   $S = \bar{\Phi}(K)$

$$\text{Мног: } A(S) = A(\bar{\Phi}) = \int \left| \left| \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial y} \right| \right| d(x, y) = \int \left| \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2xy \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 \end{pmatrix} \right| \right| d(x, y) =$$

$$= \int \left| \left| \begin{pmatrix} -2x \\ -2y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| \right| d(x, y) = \int \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} d(x, y) =$$

$$= \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \cdot r dr d\varphi = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{R^2} \sqrt{1 + 4y} dy =$$

$$= \pi \frac{2}{3} (1 + 4y)^{3/2} \Big|_0^{R^2} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \left[ (1 + 4R^2)^{3/2} - 1 \right]$$

Άσκηση: Υποτ. ως σύναρτης  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2)z$   
πάνω σε έναν κύλινδρο  $S$  στην πλάνη  $z > 0$  κέντρου  $(0, 0, 0)$ .

Λύση:  $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \wedge z > 0\}$ ,  $\bar{\Phi}(r) = S$

$$\int_S f d\sigma = \int_{\bar{\Phi}} f d\sigma = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(\bar{\Phi}(u, v)) \|N(u, v)\| d(u, v)$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(\theta, \psi) = R \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \psi \\ \sin \theta \sin \psi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, (\theta, \psi) \in K = [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\|N(u, v)\| = R^2 \sin \theta \quad (\text{αν } \theta \neq 0), \quad f(\bar{\Phi}(\theta, \psi)) = R^3 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_S f d\sigma = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} R^5 \underbrace{\sin^3 \theta}_{S^3} \cos \theta d\psi d\theta = R^5 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \int_0^1 s^3 ds = \frac{\pi R^5}{2}$$

Θεώρηση Stokes:  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  ανοικτός  $\bar{\Phi}: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$   $C^2$  επιφάνεια με παρακυρή περίγραμμα  $K \subset U$  ένα  $C^1$ -κανονικό χωρίο με θεώρηση προσανατολισμένο  $\partial K = \bar{\gamma}([a, b])$ ,  $\bar{\gamma}$  κατά γραμμή  $C^1$  και  $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  ανοικτό με  $\bar{\Phi}(K) \subset V$  και  $\bar{f}: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$   $C^1$  λειτουργία:

$$\boxed{\int_{\bar{\Phi}} \nabla \bar{f} \cdot \bar{n} d\sigma = \int_{\bar{\Phi} \circ \bar{\gamma}} \bar{f} \cdot d(x, y, z)}, \quad \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{f} = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{e}_1 & \bar{e}_2 & \bar{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

