

10. Skizzen - Kurven

$\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$

$$\int_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}'(t) dt$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n F_i dx_i$$

oder
 $\int F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz$

$f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$$\int_{\gamma} y dx - x^2 dy$$

$\gamma: (0, 2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $t \mapsto (t, t^2)$

$$\int_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \int_0^2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2t \end{pmatrix} dt = \int_0^2 (t + 2t^3) dt = \frac{28}{3}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \int_0^2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2t \end{pmatrix} dt = \int_0^2 (t^2 + 2t^3) dt = \frac{32}{8}$$

$y = x^2$
 $\gamma(0, 2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $t \mapsto (t, t^2)$

...
 $\int_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \int_{\gamma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} + \int_{\gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$
 $\int_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 0$

$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $F(\vec{\gamma}) = \int_{\gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$
 $\gamma(1) = \vec{q}, \gamma(0) = \vec{p}$

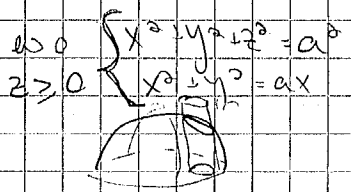
$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \nabla \times (\nabla F) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{F} = \nabla F$$

...
 $\nabla \times \vec{F} = 0$

$\vec{r}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $\vec{r}'(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$ $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}(g(t))) \cdot \vec{r}'(g(t)) g'(t) dt$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}(s)) \cdot \vec{r}'(s) ds = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$



$x^2+y^2=a^2$ $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

$$x^2+y^2 = ax \implies x^2 - ax + y^2 = 0 \implies \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2}(1 + \cos \varphi)$$

$$y = \frac{a}{2} \sin \varphi$$

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - ax} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2}(1 - \cos \varphi)} = a \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\begin{pmatrix} x^2+y^2 \\ x^2-xy-y^2 \\ x^2-2xy-y^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a}{2}(1+\cos \varphi) \\ \frac{a}{2} \sin \varphi \\ a \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a}{2} \sin \varphi \\ \frac{a}{2} \cos \varphi \\ a \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \end{pmatrix} d\varphi = \frac{\pi a^3}{4}$$

$\vec{r}: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \vec{r}(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$

$$W = \int_0^1 \left[\begin{pmatrix} x^2+y^2 \\ x^2-xy-y^2 \\ x^2-2xy-y^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (1, 2t, 3t^2) \right] dt = \frac{29}{60}$$

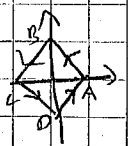
$$\int_0^1 (t^3 - t^4) 2t + (t - t^6) 3t^2 dt = \frac{29}{60}$$

$\vec{F} = (x^2+2xy+y^2, x^2-2xy-y^2)$ $\vec{r}(t) = (t, t^2)$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \int_{y_0}^{y_1} \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \int_{y_0}^{y_1} \begin{pmatrix} x^2+2xy+y^2 \\ x^2-2xy-y^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2t \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left[\begin{pmatrix} x^2+2xy+y^2 \\ x^2-2xy-y^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] dt + \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left[\begin{pmatrix} x^2+2xy+y^2 \\ x^2-2xy-y^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] dt =$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} t^2 dt = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} [x_0^2 - 2x_0 t - t^2] dt = \frac{x^3}{3} - x_0 x - x y^2 - \frac{y^3}{3} = C$$



$$\int_{ABCOA} \frac{dx+dy}{x^2+y^2} = \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CO} + \int_{OA} = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right] \cdot (-1, 1-t) \cdot (-1) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{-2}{t^2-1-t} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{t-1-t} dt = -2 \cdot 2 = 0$$