

Версия 12.10.21

Умножаем, не забывая
умножить на минус.

(Тригонометрия).

1) Пример:

$$\square z(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{z}$$

$$\int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} \frac{x' dx' + y' dy'}{z(x', y')}$$

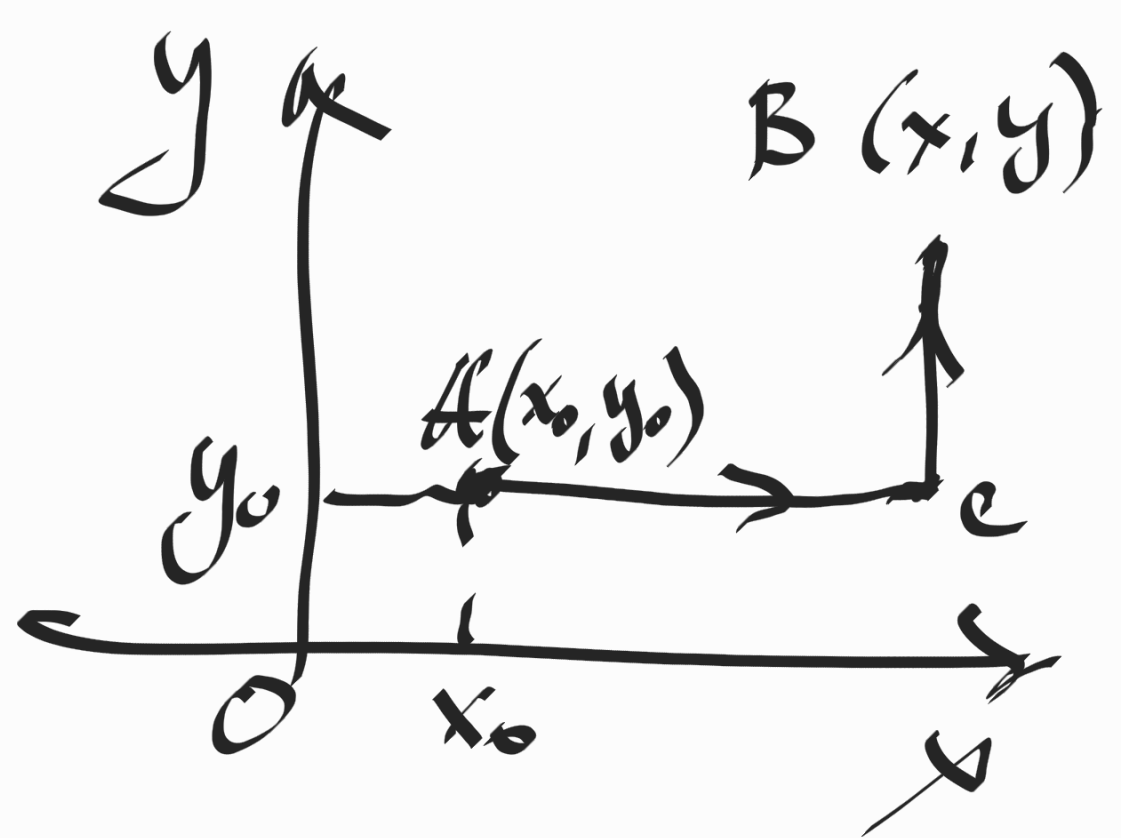
III

3) → 1

$$u(x, y),$$

$$du(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

$$u(x_1, y_1) - u(x_0, y_0) = \int_A^B P dx + Q dy$$



$$\textcircled{11} \int_{x_0}^x \frac{x' dx'}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y_0^2}} + \int_{y_0}^y \frac{y' dy'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y'^2}} =$$

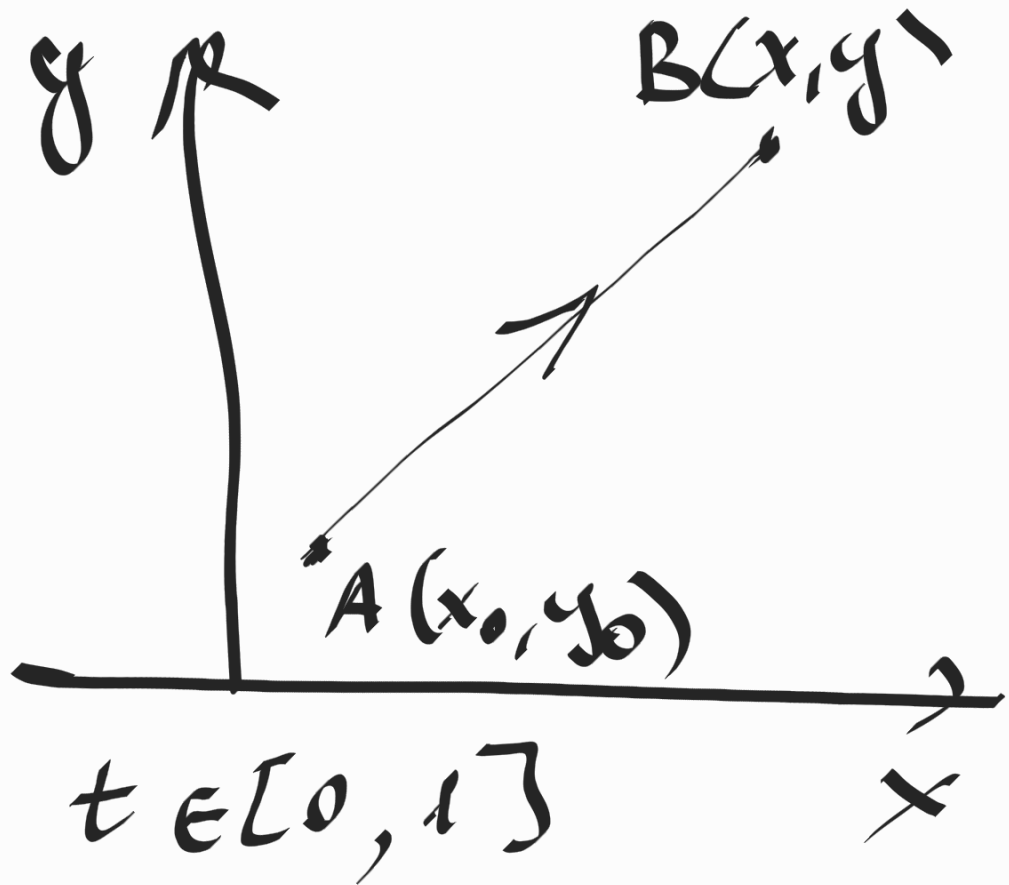
$$= \sqrt{x'^2 + y_0^2} \Big|_{x_0}^x + \sqrt{x^2 + y'^2} \Big|_{y_0}^y =$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + y_0^2} - \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} +$$

$$+ \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + y_0^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \underbrace{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}_{\text{const}}$$

Коническое φ -е Пуанкаре



$$u(x, y) = \int_0^1 \frac{x' dx' + y' dy'}{\sqrt{(x_0 + t(x-x_0))^2 + (y_0 + t(y-y_0))^2}} dt$$

Восстановление функций

no group reference.

$$\nabla P dx + Q dy, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

no 2) \Rightarrow 3)

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \int_{A(x_0, y_0)}^{B(x, y)} P dx' + Q dy' = \int_A^B du,$$

use:

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

$$u = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x'} dx' + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y'} dy'$$

Пример: $\int u(x,y) =$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + C,$$

$$du = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

(*) $\frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$; (**) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$P(x,y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $Q(x,y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$$u = \int_{x_0}^x P(x', y) dx' + \varphi(y) \quad (1)$$

где $\varphi(y)$ - произвольная функция.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial P(x', y)}{\partial y} dx' + \varphi'(y) =$$

$$(**) = Q(x, y) \quad (2)$$

$$\varphi'(y) = Q(x, y) - \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial P(x', y)}{\partial y} dx' \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(Q(x, y) - \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial P(x', y)}{\partial y} dx' \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \blacksquare$$

(genomb. φ' ne zovnenit
om x).

Torga:

$$\psi(y) = \int \left[Q(x, y) - \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial P(x', y)}{\partial y} dx' \right] dy + C$$

Функция ψ восстановлена
вместе с точкой
до константы.

Пример:

$$dU = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$P(x, y) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}};$$

Тогда:

$$u(x, y) = \int \frac{x' dx'}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y^2}} + \varphi(y) =$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi(y)$$

Нам известно, что:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \varphi'(y) = Q(x, y)$$
$$\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

Тогда: $\varphi'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = c$
Т.о. мы всемогущие

$$u(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \text{const},$$

§ Трёхмерный интеграл

1-20 пара.

Трёхмерное в \mathbb{R}^3 ,

~~def~~
Трёхмерное - образ
онодбражения

$$\sigma: \begin{array}{c} D \\ \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \end{array} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

Функция и том же образ
големия разномии
омообразекундети.

омообразекундети он
определяет параметризацию

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v), \\ y = y(u, v), \\ z = z(u, v), \end{cases} \quad (u, v) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

Пример: (4)

$$\star \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1.$$

В орт. сферич. координ.

$$\begin{cases} x = a \rho \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = b \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = c \rho \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

уравнение
прикиваем $\rho = 1$;

$$\underline{\underline{\rho = 1}}$$

Следовательно параллелизм
задан поперечными,
заданной у-ем (4),
прикиваем $\rho = 1$;

$$\sigma: \begin{cases} x = a \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \\ y = b \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\ z = c \cos \theta, \end{cases}$$

$$D: \{ \theta \in [0, \pi], \varphi \in [0, 2\pi) \}$$

$$\sigma: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3,$$

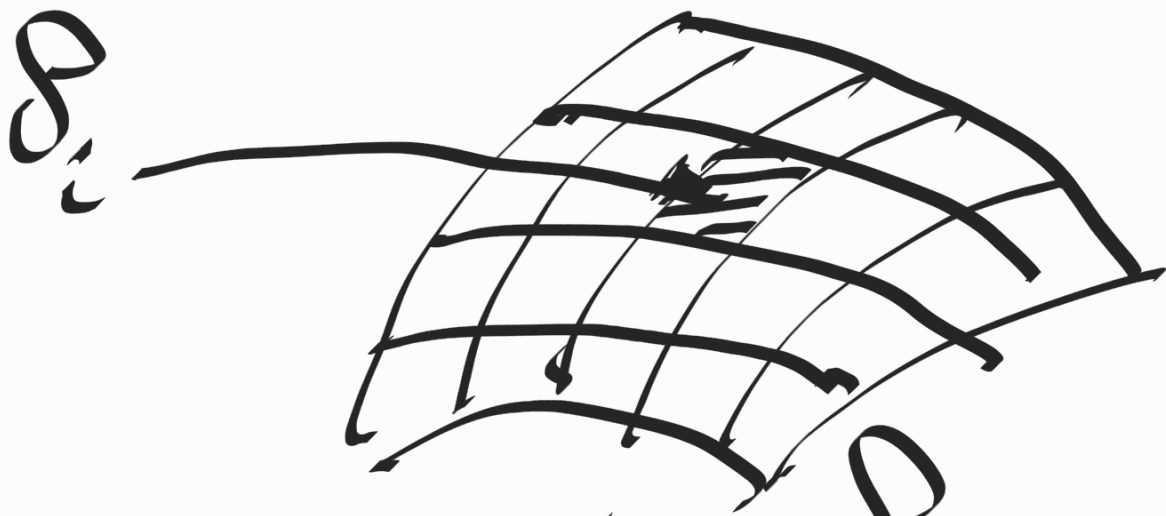
$$\subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(\theta, \varphi)$$

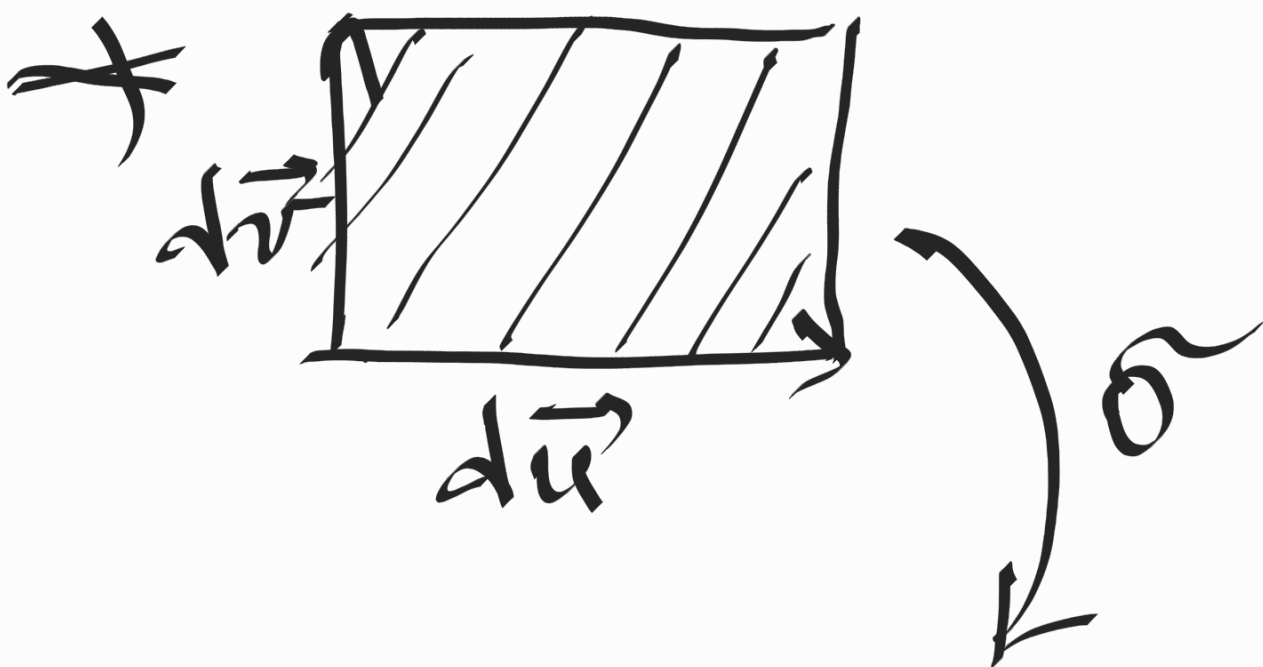
Точка в поверхности.

$$\sigma: \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases}, \quad (u, v) \in D$$

$\exists x, y, z \in C^1(\mathcal{D})$



$$S(\mathcal{D}) = \lim_{\max_i \delta(\mathcal{S}_i) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^N S(\mathcal{S}_i)$$





Згедь:

$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x(u, v) \\ y(u, v) \\ z(u, v) \end{pmatrix},$$

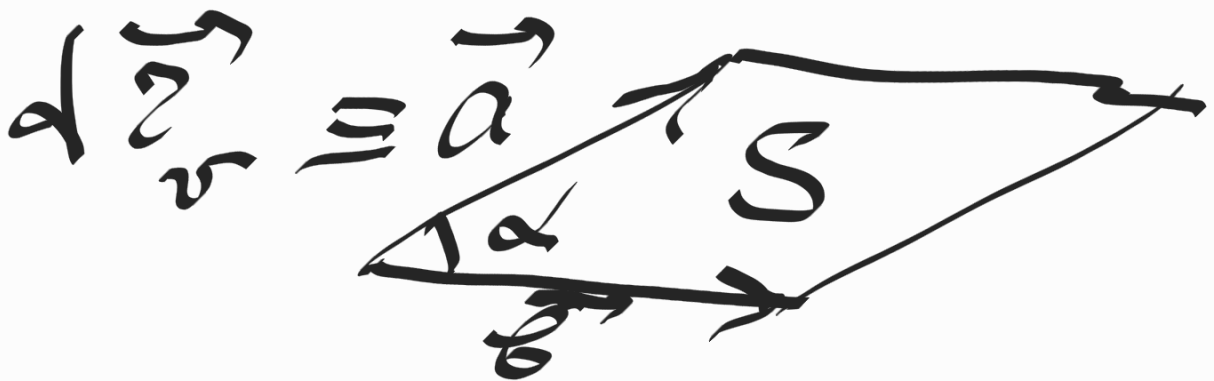
$$\Delta \vec{r}_u = \begin{pmatrix} x(u_0 + \Delta u, v_0) - x(u_0, v_0) \\ y(u_0 + \Delta u, v_0) - y(u_0, v_0) \\ z(u_0 + \Delta u, v_0) - z(u_0, v_0) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \Delta u + o(\Delta u) \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Delta u + o(\Delta u) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \Delta u + o(\Delta u) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Delta u + o(\Delta u) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \Delta u + o(\Delta u) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix} \underline{\underline{\Delta u}} + o(\Delta u).$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \underline{\underline{\Delta v}} + o(\Delta v).$$



$$d\vec{z}_u$$

$$S = \sqrt{a^2 b^2 - \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle^2} =$$

$$= ab \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = ab \sin \alpha$$

$$\int |\vec{a}|^2 \equiv |d\vec{z}_u|^2$$

$$|\vec{b}|^2 \equiv |d\vec{z}_v|^2$$

$$\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle \equiv \langle d\vec{z}_u, d\vec{z}_v \rangle$$

$$d\vec{z}_u \equiv$$

$$= \left| [\Delta \vec{z}_u \times \Delta \vec{z}_v] \right| =$$

$$= \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \right| \Delta u \Delta v$$

$$+ o(\Delta u \Delta v).$$

T. o.

$$\left| \det(\dots) \right|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \right)^2 +$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 +$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right)^2 =$$

$$= EC - F^2$$

$$\text{где } E \equiv \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \right|^2, \quad C \equiv \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right|^2,$$

$$F \equiv \left\langle \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right\rangle;$$

Переход:

$$S = \sqrt{EC - F^2} \Delta u \cdot \Delta v + o(\Delta u \Delta v)$$

Потому мы можем
вычислить площадь

нормальная
колебательность \mathcal{D} :

$$S(\mathcal{D}) = \lim_{\substack{\sum_i \sqrt{E\alpha - F^2} \Delta u_i \Delta v_i \\ \max_i \Delta u_i \Delta v_i \rightarrow 0}} \left(\sum_i \sqrt{E\alpha - F^2} \Delta u_i \Delta v_i + o(1) \right) =$$

$$= \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sqrt{E\alpha - F^2} du dv ;$$
