

MVE035/600 Exercise session 6.2.

Wednesday, 24 February 2021

07:26

9.30: Är $F(x,y) = (P(x,y), Q(x,y)) = (x^2 - 3xy^2, y^3 - 3x^2y)$ konservativ? Om ja, bestäm en potential.

Lös. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -6xy$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -6xy \quad \forall x,y$.

$\Rightarrow F$ är konservativ!

Potentialfält:

$$\int P dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 + \phi(y), \quad \phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$$
$$=: U(x,y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = -3x^2y + \phi'(y) \stackrel{?}{=} Q(x,y)$$

$$\text{därför } \phi'(y) = y^3 \Rightarrow \phi(y) = \frac{y^4}{4} + \text{const.}$$

Alltså, $U(x,y) = \frac{1}{4}(x^4 + y^4) - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2$ är en potential till F .

9.39: Beräkna $\int_{\gamma} \left(\sqrt{x^2-y} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-y}} \right) dx - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2-y}} dy$,
där γ är kurvan $x=y^2$ från $(1,-1)$ till $(4,-2)$.

Lös. Om $F(x,y) = (P(x,y), Q(x,y))$

$$= \left(\sqrt{x^2-y} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-y}}, -\frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2-y}} \right)$$

är konservativ och U en potential till F ,
så är

$$\int_{\gamma} \langle F, dr \rangle = \int_{\gamma} \langle \nabla U, dr \rangle = U(4,-2) - U(1,-1).$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-y}} + x^2 \frac{1}{2(x^2-y)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2-y}} - \frac{x}{2(x^2-y)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2-y}} - \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2(x^2-y)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2-y}} + \frac{x}{2(x^2-y)^{3/2}}$$

→ \neq er konservativ!

Potentialfeld:

$$\int Q dy = \frac{-x}{2} \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{x^2-y}} = x\sqrt{x^2-y} + \phi(x) =: U(x,y),$$

$\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \sqrt{x^2-y} + x \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-y}} + \phi'(x)$$

$\stackrel{!}{=} P(x,y) \quad \text{da } \phi' = 0, \text{ also } \phi = \text{konst.}$
 $\text{da } \phi = 0.$

Alltsi, $U(x,y) = x\sqrt{x^2-y}$ er ein potential
 till τ al

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma} \langle F, dr \rangle &= U(4,-2) - U(1,-1) = \\ &= 4\sqrt{16+2} - 1\sqrt{1+1} = \\ &= 4\sqrt{18} - \sqrt{2} = 11\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

10.62: Är $u(x,y,z) = (2xy^2z, 2x^2yz, x^2y^2-2z)$
 ett potentialfelt? Beräkna

$$\int_{\gamma} \langle u, dr \rangle$$

Lösning: $\gamma: r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, \sin t), 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$

Lösning: $u = (P, Q, R)$

$$\begin{cases} \int P dx = x^2 y^2 z + \phi(y,z) \\ \int Q dy = x^2 y^2 z + \psi(x,z) \\ \int R dz = x^2 y^2 z - z^2 + \rho(x,y) \end{cases}$$

$\begin{cases} \text{Tag } \rho = 0 \text{ och} \\ \phi = \psi = -z^2 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow U(x,y,z) = x^2 y^2 z - z^2 \text{ är en potential}$$

till u .

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} \langle u, dr \rangle = U(\gamma_{\text{änd}}) - U(\gamma_{\text{start}})$$

$$= \{ \gamma_{\text{start}} = \gamma(0) = (\cos 0, \sin 0, \sin 0) = (1, 0, 0), \\ \gamma_{\text{end}} = \gamma(\frac{\pi}{2}) = (0, 1, 1) \}$$

$$= U(0, 1, 1) - U(1, 0, 0)$$

$$= -1^2 - 0 = -1$$

PAUS till 16:00!

Sats (Green) Låt $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ vara kompakt med en positivt orienterad, styckvis C^1 rand ∂D och P, Q två C^1 -funktioner i en öppen omgivning av D .

Då är

$$\int_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy.$$

9.10: Beräkna $\int_{\gamma} y^2 dx + x^2 dy$, där $\gamma = \partial D(a, b, r)$,

$$D(a, b, r) = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \}.$$

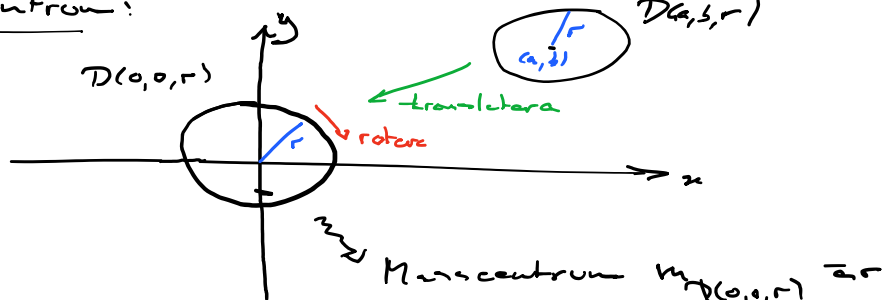
Lösning. Greens sats:

$$\int_{\gamma} y^2 dx + x^2 dy = \iint_{D(a, b, r)} (2x - 2y) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \text{vol}(D(a, b, r)) \left(\frac{1}{\text{vol}(D(a, b, r))} \iint_D x dx dy - \frac{1}{\text{vol}(D(a, b, r))} \iint_D y dx dy \right)$$

$$= 2 \text{vol}(D(a, b, r)) \left(m_{D(a, b, r)}^x - m_{D(a, b, r)}^y \right)$$

Masscentrum:



Masscentrum $m_{D(0,0,r)}$ är
fikt under rotationer
 $\Rightarrow m_{D(0,0,r)} = (0, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow m_{D(a,b,r)} = (a,b)$$

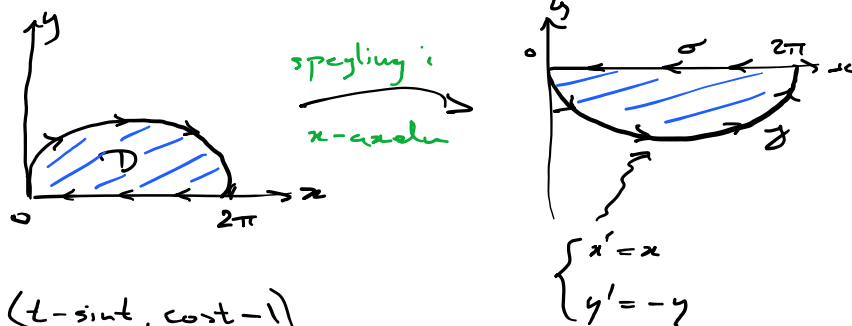
$$= 2 \operatorname{vol}(D(a,b,r)) (a-b)$$

$$= 2 \pi r^2 (a-b)$$

Q. 24: Berechnen eines mittels eines "zyklischen Bogen"

$$\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}, t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Lösung:



$$\leadsto \begin{cases} \gamma(t) = (t - \sin t, \cos t - 1) \\ \sigma(t) = (2\pi - t, 0) \end{cases}, t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{vol}(D) = \iint_D (1 - 0) dx dy = \{ \text{Green's Satz} \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P, Q): \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{\gamma \cup \sigma} 0 \cdot dx + x \cdot dy$$

$$= \int_{\gamma} 0 \cdot dx + x \cdot dy + \int_{\sigma} 0 \cdot dx + x \cdot dy$$

$$= \{ \gamma'(t) = (1 - \cos t, -\sin t), \sigma'(t) = (-1, 0) \}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \langle (0, t - \sin t), (1 - \cos t, -\sin t) \rangle dt$$

$$+ \int_0^{2\pi} \langle (0, 2\pi - t), (-1, 0) \rangle dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (-t \sin t + \sin^2 t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt - \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t dt$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cancel{\cos 2t}) \, dt = \pi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t \, dt = \left[-t \cos t \right]_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} \cancel{\cos t} \, dt$$

$$= -2\pi \cos 2\pi = -2\pi$$

$$= \pi - (-2\pi) = \underline{\underline{3\pi}}.$$

Tekniker:

1. Parametrisation
2. Potentiale.
3. Green / Gauss / Stokes.