

Storgruppsdemonstration 6 mars 2019

Uppg. 16.1.4 Beräkna $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}$ och $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}$ för vektorfältet
 $\mathbf{F} = yz \mathbf{i} + xz \mathbf{j} + xy \mathbf{k}$

lös. $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(yz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(xy) = 0$
(så $\mathbf{F}$ är källfritt)

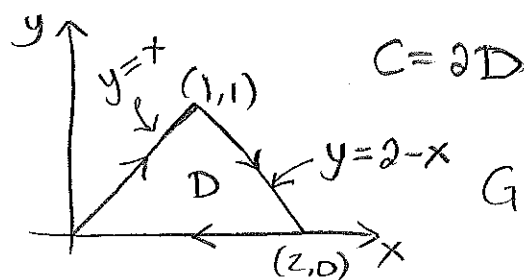
$$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & xz & xy \end{vmatrix} = (x-x)\mathbf{i} + (y-y)\mathbf{j} + (z-z)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$

(så $\mathbf{F}$ är även virvelfritt)

Uppg. 16.3.2 Beräkna $\oint_C (x^2 - xy)dx + (xy - y^2)dy$

dä C är triangeln med hörn i $(0,0)$, $(1,1)$ och $(2,0)$ orienterad medurs.

lös.



Greens formel ger att;

motsatt orientering $\rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \underbrace{(x^2 - xy)}_{F_1} dx + \underbrace{(xy - y^2)}_{F_2} dy &= - \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \underbrace{(xy - y^2)}_{F_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \underbrace{(x^2 - xy)}_{F_1} \right) dA \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_y^{2-y} (y+x) dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left[xy + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_y^{2-y} dy = \end{aligned}$$

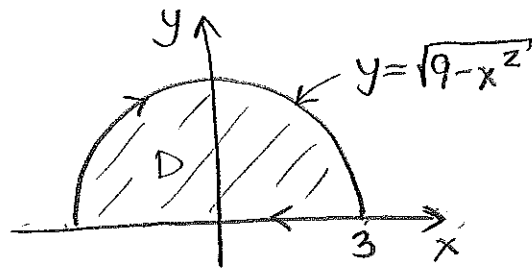
$$= \int_0^1 \left((2-y)y + \frac{1}{2}(2-y)^2 - y^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right) dy = \int_0^1 (2 - 2y^2) dy =$$

$$= \left[2y - \frac{2}{3}y^3 \right]_0^1 = 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

så $\int_C (x^2 - xy) dx + (xy - y^2) dy = \underline{\underline{-\frac{4}{3}}}$

Uppg. 16.3.4 Beräkna $\int_C x^2 y dx - xy^2 dy$ då C är randen till området $0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{9-x^2}$ orienterad medurs.

Lösning



Greens formel ger att;

$$\oint_C \underbrace{x^2 y dx}_{F_1} - \underbrace{xy^2 dy}_{F_2} = - \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-xy^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 y) \right) dx dy =$$

$$= \iint_D (y^2 + x^2) dx dy = \int_0^3 \left(\int_0^\pi r^2 \cdot r d\theta \right) dr =$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^3 = \frac{81\pi}{4}$$

Uppg 16.4.4 Beräkna flödet av vektorfältet
 $F = x^3 \hat{i} + 3yz^2 \hat{j} + (3y^2z + x^2) \hat{k}$ ut ur
 sfären $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$)

lös. $\iint_S F \cdot \hat{N} dS = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Gauss} \\ \text{Divergenssats.}}}{\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2} \text{div } F dV} =$

$$= \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2} (3x^2 + 3z^2 + 3y^2) dV =$$

$\uparrow$
sfärisk
subst.

$$= 3 \int_0^a \left(\int_0^\pi \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \rho^2 \cdot \rho^2 \sin \phi d\theta \right) d\phi \right) d\rho =$$

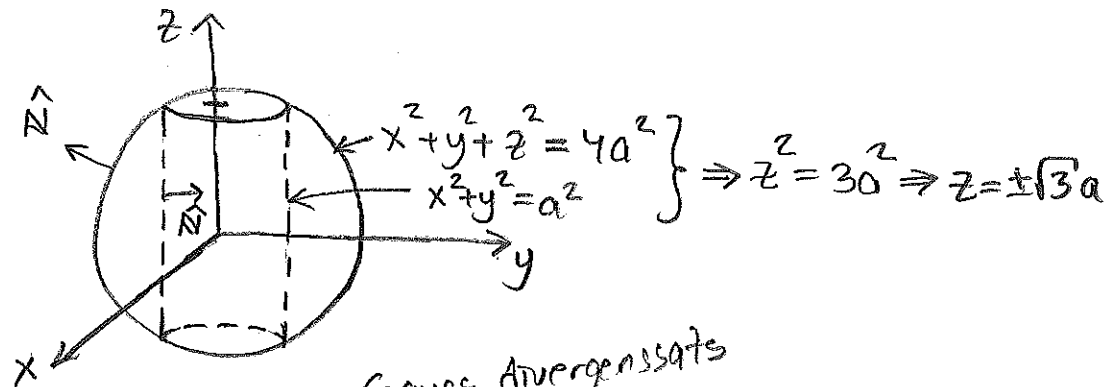
$$= 6\pi \left[\frac{\rho^5}{5} \right]_0^a \left[-\cos \phi \right]_0^\pi = \underline{\underline{\frac{12\pi}{5} a^5}}$$

Uppg. 16.4.13 Området $D: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4a^2, x^2 + y^2 \geq a^2$

begränsas dels av en cylindrisk yta S_1 ,
 och en sfärsisk yta S_2 . Beräkna flödet
 av $F = (x + yz) \hat{i} + (y - xz) \hat{j} + (z - e^x \sin y) \hat{k}$

- (a) ut ur D
- (b) ut genom S_1
- (c) ut genom S_2

105n.



Gauss Divergenzsatz

$$a) \iint_{S_1 \cup S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{N}} dS = \iiint_D \underbrace{\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}}_{=3} dV =$$

$$= 3 \int_{-\sqrt{3}a}^{\sqrt{3}a} \left(\iint_{a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4a^2 - z^2} dx dy \right) dz =$$

$$= 3 \int_{-\sqrt{3}a}^{\sqrt{3}a} (\pi(4a^2 - z^2) - \pi a^2) dz = 3\pi \int_{-\sqrt{3}a}^{\sqrt{3}a} (3a^2 - z^2) dz =$$

$$= 3\pi \left[3a^2 z - \frac{z^3}{3} \right]_{-\sqrt{3}a}^{\sqrt{3}a} = 3\pi (6a^3\sqrt{3} - 2a^3\sqrt{3}) = \underline{\underline{12\sqrt{3}\pi a^3}}$$

alt.

$$\iiint_D \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV = 3 \iint_{a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4a^2} \left(\int_{-\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}^{\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dz \right) dx dy =$$

$$= 3 \iint_{a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4a^2} 2\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = 6 \int_a^{2a} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} r\sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} d\theta \right) dr =$$

$$= 12\pi \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(4a^2 - r^2)^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_a^{2a} = \underline{\underline{12\sqrt{3}\pi a^3}}$$

$$b) S_1: \begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = a \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}, \quad D: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, -\sqrt{3}a \leq z \leq \sqrt{3}a$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial z} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \theta} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a \sin \theta & a \cos \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -a \cos \theta \hat{j} - a \sin \theta \hat{i}$$

$$\text{Pö } S_1, \quad \vec{r} \cdot \vec{F} = (a \cos \theta + az \sin \theta) \hat{i} + (a \sin \theta - az \cos \theta) \hat{j} + (\dots) \hat{k}$$

$$\iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{N} dS = \iint_D (-a^2 \cos^2 \theta - a^2 z \sin \theta \cos \theta - a^2 \sin^2 \theta + a^2 z \cos \theta \sin \theta) dz d\theta$$

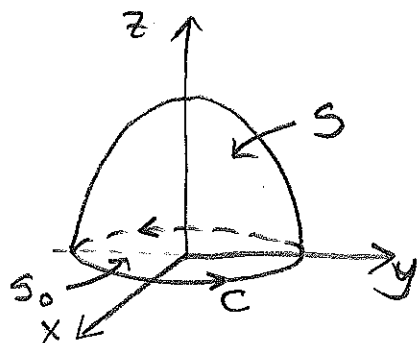
$$= -a^2 \underbrace{\iint_D dz d\theta}_{2\pi \cdot 2\sqrt{3}a} = \underline{\underline{-4\sqrt{3}\pi a^3}}$$

$$c) \iint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{N} dS = \iint_{S_1 \cup S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{N} dS - \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{N} dS =$$

$$= 12\sqrt{3}\pi a^3 + 4\sqrt{3}\pi a^3 = 16\sqrt{3}\pi a^3$$

uppg. 16.5.7 Bestäm cirkulationen av $\mathbf{F} = -y\mathbf{i} + x^2\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ runt kanten på $S: z = 9 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0$ orienterad moturs sett ovanifrån.

lösning



$$\hat{\mathbf{N}} dS = \pm (f_1 \mathbf{i} + f_2 \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) dx dy = (\pm)(-2x\mathbf{i} - 2y\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) dx dy$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -y & x^2 & z \end{vmatrix} = (2x+1)\mathbf{k}$$

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{N}} dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 9} (2x+1) dx dy =$$

$$= \underbrace{\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 9} 2x dx dy}_{=0 \text{ av symmetriskäl}} + \underbrace{\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 9} dx dy}_{9\pi} = \underline{\underline{9\pi}}$$

Anm. Notera att C också är randkurva till cirkel skivan $S_0: x^2 + y^2 \leq 9, z = 0$ och på S_0 är $\hat{\mathbf{N}} dS = \mathbf{k} dx dy$ så

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_{S_0} \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{N}} dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 9} (2x+1) dx dy$$