

Vo An III 3.2.2010

$\int_K f(x) dx$


1.1. 1. Art $\int_C f(x) ds = \int_a^b f(c(t)) \|c'(t)\| dt$

2. Art $\int_C f(x) dx = \int_a^b \langle f(c(t)), c'(t) \rangle dt = \int_C \langle f, T \rangle ds$

DI. 1. Art $\int_H f(x) d\sigma = \int_U f(\rho(u)) \left\| \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial u_1} \times \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial u_2} \right\| du$

2. Art $\int_H f(x) d\sigma = \int \langle f(\rho(u)), n(\rho(u)) \rangle \|du\|$

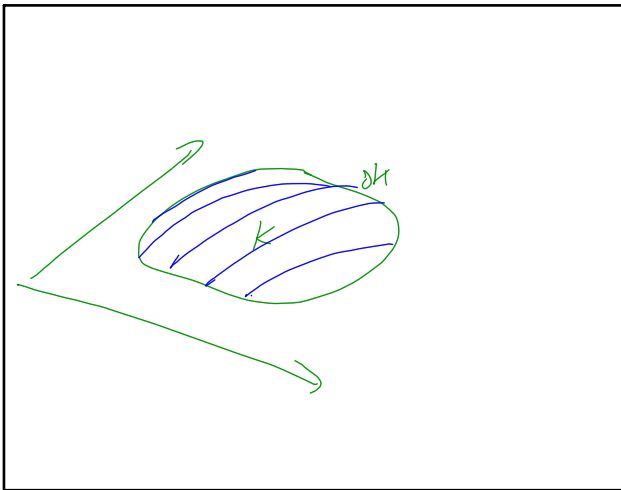
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2d Green: $\oint_{\partial K} f dx = \int_K \text{rot } f dx$ 

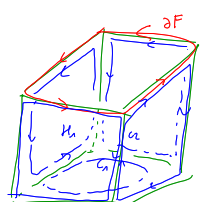
3d Green: $\oint_{\partial H} \langle f, \tilde{n} \rangle ds = \int_H \text{div } f dx$

3d Gauss: $\int_{\partial H} \langle f, n \rangle d\sigma = \int_H \text{div } f dx$

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$\int_{\partial F} f dx = \int_{C_1} + \int_{C_2} + \dots + \int_{C_5}$

$5 \times \text{Green} = \int_{C_1} \langle f, n \rangle d\sigma + \dots + \int_{C_5} \langle f, n \rangle d\sigma$

$= \int_{C_1} \langle f, n \rangle d\sigma + \dots + \int_{C_5} \langle f, n \rangle d\sigma$

$= \int_H \text{div } f dx$

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Beispiel:
 Gegeben sei das Vektorfeld

$$f(x, y, z) = (-y, x, -z)^T$$

und die geschlossene Kurve $c: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ parametrisiert durch

$$c(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 0)^T, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

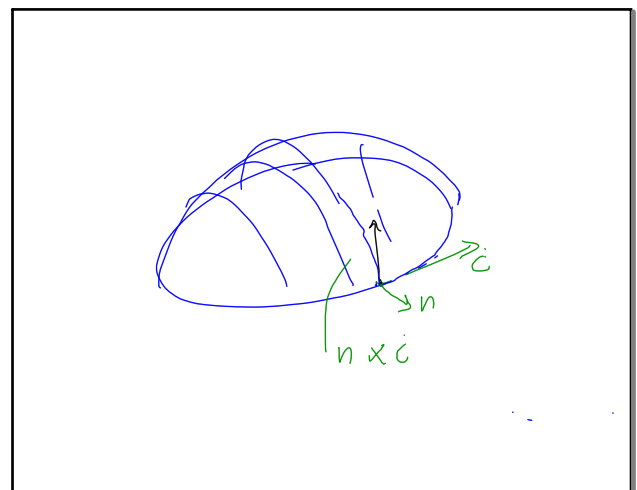
Dann gilt:

$$\int_C f(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \langle f(c(t)), c'(t) \rangle dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle dt$$

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