

$$I_8 = \oint_C (x^2 - y^2) dx + (x+y) dy \quad ; \quad C := \partial B = \partial \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 \leq 1; a=2, b=1 \right\}$$

Integralsteil von Gauß (6.18) + nicht nullstellen C Satz 6.2

... einfach angewendet für 2D: $\oint_{\partial B} \vec{v} d\vec{a} = \iint_B \operatorname{div}(\vec{v}) dA$

$$d\vec{a} = \vec{n} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{n} \hat{=} \text{Vektor normal zur Kurve}$$

8.1 Lösung des Kurvenintegrals von 1.8

- Ellipse zum Kern:

$$x = au \rightarrow dx = a du$$

$$y = bv \rightarrow dy = b dv$$

$$C' := \{ (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid u^2 + v^2 = 1 \}$$

$$I_8 = \oint_{C'} a [(au)^2 - (bv)^2] du + b(au + bv) dv$$

- Parametrisierung in Polarkoordinaten des Einheitskreises ($r=1$)

$$u = \cos \varphi \rightarrow du = -\sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$v = \sin \varphi \rightarrow dv = \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$C'' := \{ \varphi \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \}$$

$$I_8 = \oint_{C''} a [(a^2 \cos^2 \varphi - b^2 \sin^2 \varphi)] (-\sin \varphi) d\varphi + b [a \cos \varphi + b \sin \varphi] \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

... Nutzung des Distributivgesetzes

$$I_8 = \underbrace{-a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi}_0 + \underbrace{ab^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi}_0 + \underbrace{ab \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi}_{ab\pi} + \underbrace{b^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi}_0 \quad [\text{vgl. A.1 B.2}]$$

$$I_8 = ab\pi = \underline{2\pi}$$

8.2 Lösung des Kurvenintegrals als Flächenintegral mittels G 1.5

P2

G 1.5 für $B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$: $\oint_{\partial B} \vec{V} d\vec{\sigma} = \iint_B \operatorname{div}(\vec{V}) dA \stackrel{?}{=} I_{8,1}$

$$\vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 - y^2 \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} ; \operatorname{div}(\vec{V}) = \nabla \cdot \vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial/\partial x \\ \partial/\partial y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x^2 - y^2 \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = 2x + 1$$

$$I_{8,2} = \iint_B (2x + 1) dx dy$$

• Fläche B parametrisieren

$$B := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 \leq 1; a=2, b=1\}$$

$$B' := \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid u^2 + v^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x = au \\ y = bv \end{matrix} \right\} \left| \int_{B'} |J_{f, B'}| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = ab \right|$$

$$I_{8,2} = ab \iint_{B'} (2au + 1) du dv$$

$$B'' := \{(r, \varphi) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid r \in [0, 1], \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]\}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} u = r \cos \varphi \\ v = r \sin \varphi \end{matrix} \right\} \left| \int_{B''} |J_{f, B''}| = r \right|$$

$$I_{8,2} = ab \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^1 (2ar \cos \varphi + 1) dr d\varphi = ab \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \left[ar^2 \cos \varphi + r \right]_{r=0}^1 d\varphi = ab \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} (a \cos \varphi + 1) d\varphi = ab \left[a \sin \varphi + \varphi \right]_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} = ab \pi = 2\pi$$

$$I_{8,2} = I_{8,1} \checkmark$$

9. Angabe

$$\oint_C \underbrace{(x^2 - y^3 + z^2)}_P dx + \underbrace{(xy - z^2)}_Q dy + \underbrace{2xz}_R dz = \oint_C \vec{V} d\vec{s} = I_Q$$

infinitesimales Wegstück

$$C: \underbrace{[(x-y)^2 + z^2 = 2]}_{C_1} \cap \underbrace{[x+y+z=0]}_{C_2}$$

9.1 Parametrisierung

$$C_2: x+y+z=0 \rightarrow -z=x+y$$

$$C_1: (x-y)^2 + z^2 = 2 \rightarrow (x-y)^2 + (-x-y)^2 = 2 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

• C umformuliert zu C'

$$C := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 = \overset{r}{1}, z = -x-y\} \rightarrow C' := \{\varphi \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi\}$$

• $d\vec{s}$ parametrisieren für C'

$$\vec{s} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ -x-y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \\ -\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow d\vec{s} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} d\varphi$$

9.2 Kurvenintegral lösen

$$\begin{aligned} I_Q &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi + (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^2)(-\sin \varphi) + (\cos \varphi \sin \varphi - (\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)^2)(\cos \varphi) - 2 \cos \varphi (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)(\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi)] d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-\sin \cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi - \sin \varphi (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^3 + \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi - 2 \cos \varphi (\sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi)] d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [\sin^4 \varphi + \cos^3 \varphi - 3 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi - 5 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi - \sin^3 \varphi] d\varphi \\ &= \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 \varphi d\varphi}_{\frac{3\pi}{4}} + \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi}_0 - 3 \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi}_0 - 5 \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi}_0 - \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi}_0 \quad [\text{vgl. A.1842}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{I_Q = \frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

10. Angabe

$$\vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 2xy + z \\ y^2 \\ -x - 3y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S: \underbrace{2x + 2y + z = 6}_{S_1} \quad \underbrace{\{x, y, z \geq 0\}}_{S_2}$$

gesucht: $\Phi = \iint_S (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dA$

10.1 Fläche formulieren (auf x & y reduziert)

$$S_1: 2x + 2y + z = 6 \rightarrow \underline{z = f(x, y) = 6 - 2x - 2y}$$

$$S_2: z \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x, y) \geq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq 6 - 2x - 2y \rightarrow \underbrace{x + y \leq 3}$$

$$S' = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x + y \leq 3 : x, y \geq 0\}$$

$$\boxed{y \leq 3 - x}$$

10.2 Normalenvektor $\vec{n}$ ermitteln

Mathematik (Seite 71, 72): $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -f_x \\ -f_y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$f(x, y) = 6 - 2x - 2y \rightarrow \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

10.3 Integral lösen

$$\Phi = \int_{x=0}^3 \int_{y=0}^{3-x} \begin{pmatrix} 2xy + 6 - 2x - 2y \\ y^2 \\ -x - 3y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^3 \int_{y=0}^{3-x} (4xy + 12 - 5x - 7y + 6y^2) dy dx$$

$$\Big|_{y=0}^{y=3-x} \quad 2y^2 + y(4x - 7) - 5x + 12$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^3 \left[\frac{2}{3} [3-x]^3 + \frac{1}{2} (3-x)^2 (4x-7) - 5x(3-x) + 12(3-x) \right] dx$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{2}{3} \int_{x=0}^3 (3-x)^3 dx}_{\frac{27}{2}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{x=0}^3 (3-x)^2 (4x-7) dx}_{-18} - \underbrace{5 \int_{x=0}^3 x(3-x) dx}_{-\frac{45}{2}} + \underbrace{12 \int_{x=0}^3 (3-x) dx}_{54}$$

$$= \frac{27 - 36 - 45 + 108}{2} = \underline{27}$$

11. Angabe

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t^2} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi t^2} \oint_{\|\vec{y}-\vec{x}\|=t} f(\vec{y}) d\sigma(\vec{y}) - f(\vec{x}) \right) \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{6} \Delta f(\vec{x}) \quad (*)$$

Ann. $\Delta f(\vec{x}) = -\nabla^T \nabla f(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial/\partial x \\ \partial/\partial y \\ \partial/\partial z \end{pmatrix} f(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial^2/\partial x^2 \\ \partial^2/\partial y^2 \\ \partial^2/\partial z^2 \end{pmatrix} f(\vec{x}) = f_{xx} + f_{yy} + f_{zz}$

11.1 lt. Hinweis: Taylorreihenentwicklung von $f(\vec{y})$ um $\vec{x}$

$$f(\vec{y}): \begin{cases} U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \vec{y} \rightarrow f \end{cases} \quad ; \quad U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$Tf(\vec{x}; \vec{y}) = f(\vec{y}) \approx \sum_{i=2}^2 \frac{f^{(i)}(\vec{x})}{i!} (\vec{y}-\vec{x})^i = f(\vec{x}) + \langle \nabla f(\vec{x}), \vec{y}-\vec{x} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle (\vec{y}-\vec{x})^T, H_f(\vec{x}) (\vec{y}-\vec{x}) \rangle$$

$T_2 f(\vec{x}; \vec{y})$

11.2 $T_2 f(\vec{x}; \vec{y}) \approx f(\vec{y})$ in I_{11} einsetzen

$$I_{11} = \oint_{\|\vec{y}-\vec{x}\|=t} f(\vec{x}) + \langle \nabla f(\vec{x}), \vec{y}-\vec{x} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle (\vec{y}-\vec{x})^T, H_f(\vec{x}) (\vec{y}-\vec{x}) \rangle d\sigma(\vec{y})$$

$$\boxed{\vec{y}-\vec{x} = \vec{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{\oint_{\|\vec{r}\|=r} f(\vec{x}) d\sigma(\vec{y})}_{I_{11,1}} + \underbrace{\oint_{\|\vec{r}\|=r} \langle \nabla f(\vec{x}), \vec{r} \rangle d\sigma(\vec{y})}_{I_{11,2}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \oint_{\|\vec{r}\|=r} \langle (\vec{r})^T, H_f(\vec{x}) \vec{r} \rangle d\sigma(\vec{y})}_{I_{11,3}}$$

11.3 Integrale lösen

Oberflächenintegral am Sphere

$$I_{11} = f(\vec{x}) \cdot \oint_{\|\vec{r}\|=r} d\sigma(\vec{y}) = f(\vec{x}) \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta = 4\pi r^2 f(\vec{x})$$

$$I_{11,1} = \oint_{\|\vec{r}\|=r} \begin{pmatrix} \partial f / \partial x \\ \partial f / \partial y \\ \partial f / \partial z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \end{pmatrix} d\sigma(\vec{y}) = \oint_{\|\vec{r}\|=r} f_x r_1 + f_y r_2 + f_z r_3 d\sigma(\vec{y})$$

$$= \oint_{\|\vec{r}\|=r} [f_x(\vec{x}) r \cos \varphi \sin \theta + f_y(\vec{x}) r \sin \varphi \sin \theta + f_z(\vec{x}) r \cos \theta] r^2 \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= r^3 \left[f_x(\vec{x}) \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \cos \varphi \sin^3 \theta d\varphi d\theta + f_y(\vec{x}) \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi \sin^3 \theta d\varphi d\theta + f_z(\vec{x}) \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta d\varphi d\theta \right] = 0 \quad [\text{vgl. A.1 \& A.2}]$$

$$I_{1,3} = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\|\vec{r}\|=1} \underbrace{\langle (\vec{r})^T, H_f(f(\vec{x})), \vec{r} \rangle}_{B} d\sigma(\vec{r})$$

11.3.1 Ausdruck B lösen

$$\text{Hessematrix: } H_f(f(\vec{x})) = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_{i,j=1,\dots,n} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} & f_{xz} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} & f_{yz} \\ f_{zx} & f_{zy} & f_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \quad \left(\text{denn } f_{x_i x_j} = f_{x_j x_i} \text{ wegen stetiger Differenzierbarkeit} \right)$$

$$\langle H_f(f(\vec{x})), \vec{r} \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 f_{xx} + r_2 f_{xy} + r_3 f_{xz} \\ r_1 f_{xy} + r_2 f_{yy} + r_3 f_{yz} \\ r_1 f_{xz} + r_2 f_{zy} + r_3 f_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle \langle H_f(f(\vec{x})), \vec{r} \rangle, \vec{r} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \end{pmatrix} = r_1^2 f_{xx} + 2r_1 r_2 f_{xy} + 2r_1 r_3 f_{xz} + r_2^2 f_{yy} + 2r_2 r_3 f_{yz} + r_3^2 f_{zz}$$

$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

11.3.2 $I_{1,3}$ integrieren

$$I_{1,3} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 f_{xx} d\varphi d\theta}_{I_{1,3,1}} + \underbrace{\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 f_{xy} d\varphi d\theta}_{I_{1,3,2}} + \underbrace{\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 f_{xz} d\varphi d\theta}_{I_{1,3,3}} + \underbrace{2 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r_1 r_2 f_{xy} d\varphi d\theta}_0 + \underbrace{2 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r_1 r_3 f_{xz} d\varphi d\theta}_0 + \underbrace{2 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r_2 r_3 f_{yz} d\varphi d\theta}_0 \right]$$

$$I_{1,3,1} = f_{xx} r^4 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \sin^3 \theta d\varphi d\theta = \frac{f_{xx} r^4}{2} \int_0^\pi \underbrace{\left[\varphi + \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi}}_{2\pi} \cdot \sin^3 \theta d\theta = f_{xx} r^4 \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \boxed{\frac{4}{3} f_{xx} r^4 \pi}$$

$$I_{1,3,2} = f_{xy} r^4 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \sin^3 \theta d\varphi d\theta = \boxed{\frac{4}{3} f_{xy} r^4 \pi}$$

$$I_{1,3,3} = f_{xz} r^4 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi \sin^3 \theta d\varphi d\theta = \boxed{\frac{4}{3} f_{xz} r^4 \pi}$$

11.5 In Ausdruck A die Integrale einsetzen

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \left[4\pi r^2 f(\vec{x}) + 0 + \frac{4\pi r^4}{6} (f_{xx}(\vec{x}) + f_{yy}(\vec{x}) + f_{zz}(\vec{x})) \right] - f(\vec{x}) \right) \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r^2} \left[f(\vec{x}) - f(\vec{x}) + \frac{1}{6} r^2 \Delta f(\vec{x}) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \Delta f(\vec{x}) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Anmerkung: Produkte von trigonometrischen Funktionen über Euler-Identität in Summen bringen und dann integrieren ... siehe A.1

A Spickzettel: Trigonometrie

A.1 Trigonometrische Funktionen

Produkt	Komplexe Darstellung	Summe
$\cos(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})$	
$\sin(x)$	$\frac{1}{2i}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})$	
$\cos^2(x)$	$\frac{1}{4}(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix} + 2)$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2x))$
$\sin^2(x)$	$-\frac{1}{4}(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix} - 2)$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2x))$
$\sin(x) \cos(x)$	$\frac{1}{4i}(e^{2ix} - e^{-2ix})$	$\frac{1}{2}(\sin(2x))$
$\sin(x) \cos^2(x)$	$\frac{1}{8i}(e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix} + e^{ix} - e^{-ix})$	$\frac{1}{4}(\sin(3x) + \sin(x))$
$\sin(x)^2 \cos(x)$	$-\frac{1}{8}(e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix} - e^{ix} - e^{-ix})$	$\frac{1}{4}(\cos(x) - \cos(3x))$
$\cos^3(x)$	$\frac{1}{8}(e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix} + 3e^{ix} + 3e^{-ix})$	$\frac{1}{4}(\cos(3x) + 3\cos(x))$
$\sin^3(x)$	$\frac{1}{8i}(e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix} + 3e^{ix} - 3e^{-ix})$	$\frac{1}{4}(\sin(3x) - 3\sin(x))$

A.2 Diverse Integrale von trigonometrischen Funktionen

		$f(x)$								
	φ	$\cos(x)$	$\sin(x)$	$\cos^2(x)$	$\sin^2(x)$	$\sin(x) \cos(x)$	$\sin(x) \cos^2(x)$	$\sin(x)^2 \cos(x)$	$\cos^3(x)$	$\sin^3(x)$
$\int_0^\varphi f(x) dx$	$\pi/2$	1	1	$\pi/4$	$\pi/4$	1/2	1/3	1/3	2/3	2/3
	π	0	2	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$	0	2/3	0	0	4/3
	2π	0	0	π	π	0	0	0	0	0