

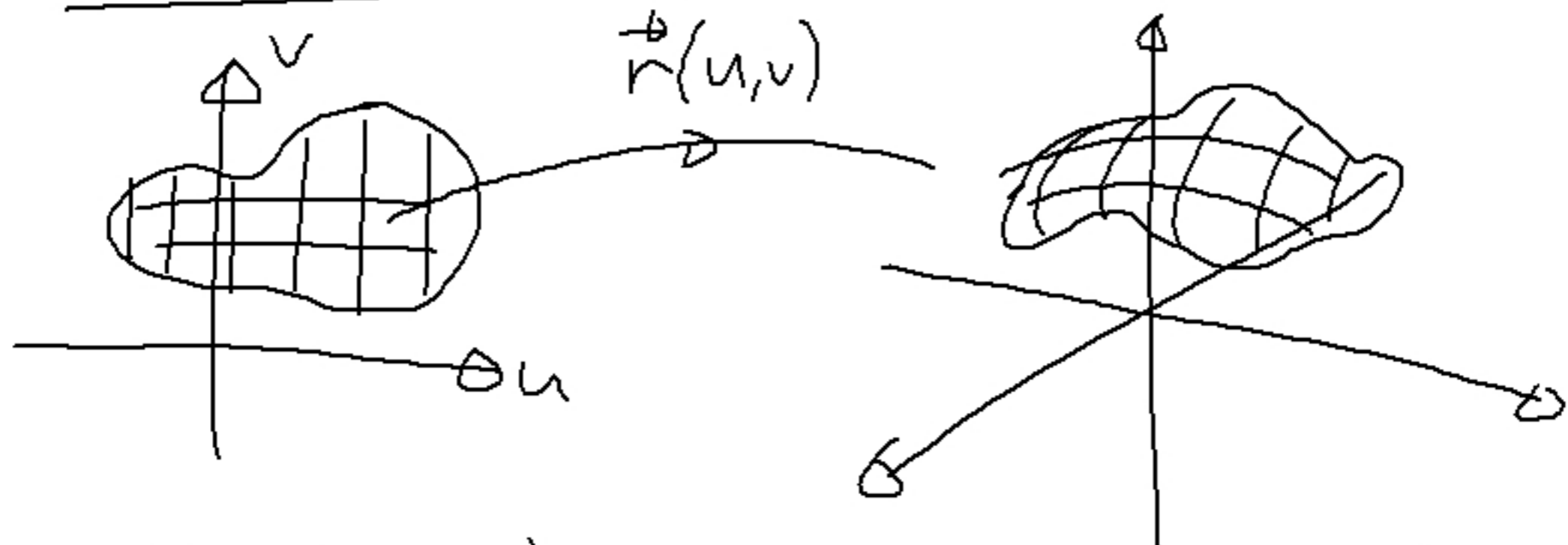
Ex/öv: Bestäm volymen hos
ellipsoider $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 \leq 1$.

$$T^{-1} = \begin{cases} u = \frac{x}{a} \\ v = \frac{y}{b} \\ w = \frac{z}{c} \end{cases} \quad u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq 1$$

$\Rightarrow T: \begin{cases} x = au \\ y = bv \\ z = cw \end{cases} \quad \text{så } |\det J_T| = abc$

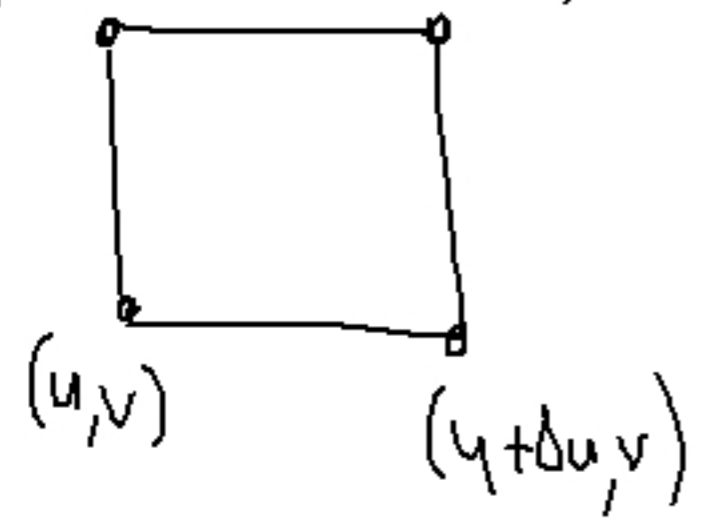
$$\iiint_K dx dy dz = \iiint_{K'} |\det J_T(u, v, w)| du dv dw = abc \iiint_{K'} du dv dw = abc \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

Area for parameter surfaces



$$\vec{r}(u+h, v+k) \approx \vec{r}(u, v) + \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} h + \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} k$$

(u, v) $(u+\Delta u, v+\Delta v)$



Area is: $\left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right| \Delta u \Delta v$

Så ytans area blir

$$\iint_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right| du dv$$

Specielt om ytan är en graf
 $z = f(x, y)$. Grafen kan ses som
en parameteryta genom

$$\vec{r}(x, y) = (x, y, f(x, y))$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x} = \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right), \quad \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial y} = \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial y} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, 1 \right)$$

vilket ger

$$\left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial y} \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1}$$

Area över området Ω blir alltså

$$\iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} \, dx \, dy.$$

Ex/övning: Beräkna area hos
cylindern $\vec{r}(u,v) = (\cos u, \sin u, v)$

de $-1 \leq v \leq 1$, $0 \leq u \leq 2\pi$.

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} = (-\sin u, \cos u, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ -\sin u & \cos u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\cos u, \sin u, 0) \quad \text{så} \quad \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right| = 1$$

Areaen blir därmed

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 du dv = 4\pi.$$

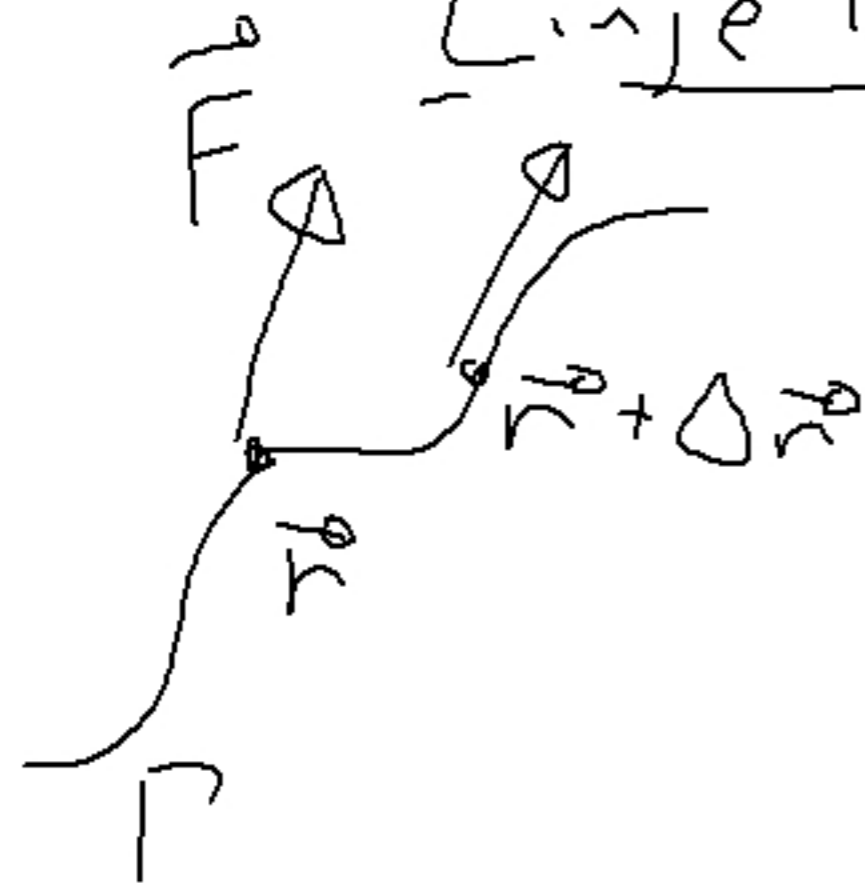
Ex/övning: Beräkna arean hos den del av grafen $z = \underbrace{x^2 + y^2}_{f(x,y)}$ som uppfyller $z \leq 1$.

$$\iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy =$$

$$= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr \right) d\varphi = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{12} (1 + 4r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6} \left(\sqrt{5} - 1 \right)$$

Linjeintegraler



$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot \Delta \vec{r} \quad (\text{arbete})$$

$$\int_C \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r} \quad (\text{totalt arbete})$$

$$\vec{F} = (P(x,y), Q(x,y)) \quad \text{och} \quad d\vec{r} = (dx, dy)$$

$$\int_C \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$$

Om $\vec{r}(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$ är en
parametrisering av Γ för vi

$$\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt =$$
$$= \int_a^b (P(x,y)x'(t) + Q(x,y)y'(t)) dt$$

Ex/öv: Beräkna $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$ där

$$\vec{F}(x,y) = (x,y) \quad \text{och} \quad \Gamma = (t,t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2.$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^2 (t, t) \cdot (1, 1) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^2 t + t dt = 2 \int_0^2 t dt = 2 \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = 4.$$

Ex/öv: Beräkna $\int \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$ där

$\vec{F} = (x^2, xy)$ och Γ är parabeln

$$y = x^2, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

$$\Gamma \text{ ges av } (t, t^2), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 (t^2, t^3) \cdot (1, 2t) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^2 + 2t^4 dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + 2 \frac{t^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{11}{15}$$

Om kurvans ändrar jär ihop
skriver man



$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$$

Sats (Greens formel):

Låt Γ vara en enkel, sluten
kurva av ändlig längd som
genomlöps i positiv led och
som är randen till ett område
 Ω . Antag att $P, Q, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ är konti-
nuerliga i Ω . Då gäller



$$\oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

Ex/öv: Beräkna $\oint -ydx + xdy$

da Γ är enhetscirkeln
 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

Lösning: Enligt Greens formel är

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \underbrace{-y}_{P} dx + \underbrace{x}_{Q} dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 1+1 dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = 2\pi$$