

8.1]

① Κυριλόγρων ως  $\int_C y dx - x dy$  ανω C

το μήκος ως λεπτίμενο  $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$  προσαρθρίστω  
και στη φάση την ανέρτην τη διαίρετη ως πολύγονο.

$$Q(x, y) = y, \quad P(x, y) = -x \text{ εκατ}$$

συντονισμένης προβολής στο  $R^2$

ανταντονούσιο Green:

$$\int_C y dx - x dy = \iint_U \left( \frac{\partial(-x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) dx dy =$$

$$= -2 \iint_U dx dy = -2 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 dy dx = -8$$

② Εργαζόμενη σήμερη D ουπορ R

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D x dy - y dx$$

D: μηδενικοί ουπορ R, γύρω (0,0)

$$(R\cos t, R\sin t) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\Delta A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (R\cos^2 t + R\sin^2 t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} R^2 dt =$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{2} \left[ t \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} = \pi R^2$$

$$(3) \text{ a) } P(x,y) = xy^2, Q(x,y) = -yx^2$$

$$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$$

$$C: x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$P, Q$  even function implies no adjoint on  $\mathbb{R}^2$

Ans. D. Green

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C -y^2 x \, dx + x^2 y \, dy &= \iint_D \frac{\partial(-y^2 x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(x^2 y)}{\partial y} \, dxdy \\ &= -\iint_D -2xy - 2xy \, dxdy = -4 \iint_D xy \, dxdy \\ &\stackrel{\text{no adjoint}}{=} -4 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R r \cdot R^2 \cos t \sin t \cdot r \, dr \, dt = \\ &= -4R^2 \left[ \frac{r^2}{2} (\cos t \sin t) \right]_0^{2\pi} \stackrel{\text{adjoint}}{=} -4R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \sin t \, dt = \\ &= 0 \quad (\text{using adjoint}) \end{aligned}$$

~~$\text{b) } P(x,y) = x^2, Q(x,y) = y^2$~~

$$\text{Ans. } \int_C y^2 x \, dx - x^2 y \, dy \quad \text{even}$$

$$r(t) = (R \cos t, R \sin t), t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ans. } \int_C y^2 x \, dx - x^2 y \, dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} -R^2 \sin^2 t R \cos t \cdot R \sin t - R^2 \cos^2 t \cdot R \sin t \cdot R \cos t \, dt \\ &= R^4 \int_0^{2\pi} -\sin^3 t \cos t - \cos^3 t \sin t \, dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$= -R^4 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \omega t (\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) dt = 0.$$

(5) Εργασία χυπίου πως αρμοδιότητα σταθερά

εί τις ωγών αντοδιάσταση  $x = \alpha(\theta - \sin \theta)$

(αρμοδιότητας)  $y = \alpha(1 - \cos \theta)$ ,  $\alpha > 0$   
 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$A = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \alpha(\theta - \sin \theta) \cdot \alpha \cdot \sin \theta - \alpha(1 - \cos \theta) \alpha(1 - \cos \theta) d\theta =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \theta \sin \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 1 + \cos \theta + \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta d\theta =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \theta \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cos \theta d\theta =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha^2}{2} \left[ -2 \sin \theta - \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= -\left[ -2\pi \alpha^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \left[ -\theta \cos \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \right] + \int_0^{2\pi} -\cos \theta d\theta =$$

$$= -\left[ -2\pi \alpha^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} (-2\pi) + \left[ -\sin \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \right] =$$

$$= -(-3\pi \alpha^2) = 3\pi \alpha^2$$

$$⑦ \int_C (2x^3 - y^3) dx + (x^3 + y^3) dy$$

C kovaljanski curva. Ensinjwurz w. d. green

$$\Gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} -(2\cos^3 t - \sin^3 t) \sin t + (\cos^3 t + \sin^3 t) \cos t \, dt = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 t - 2\cos^3 t \sin t + \cos^4 t + \sin^3 t \cos t \, dt = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} \right)^2 - 2\cos^3 t \sin t + \sin^3 t \cos t + \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right)^2 \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - 2\cos 2t + \cos^2 2t + 1 + 2\cos 2t + \cos^2 2t}{4} - 2\cos^3 t \sin t + \sin^3 t \cos t \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} (2 + 2\cos^2 2t) \, dt - \left[ \frac{2\cos^4 t}{4} + \frac{\sin^4 t}{4} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} 2 + \cos 4t + 1 \, dt - \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ 2t + \frac{\sin 4t}{4} + t \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

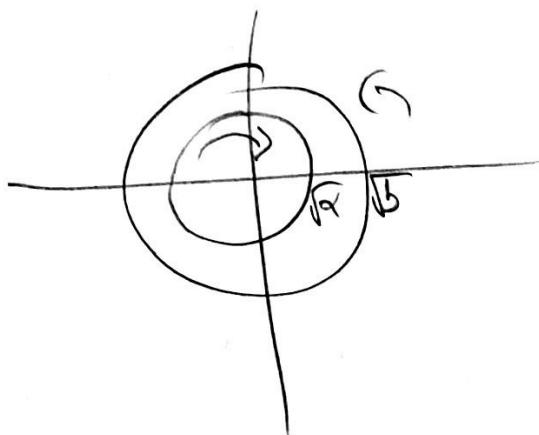
d. green

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial (x^3 + y^3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (2x^3 - y^3)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \\ &= \iint_D 3x^2 + 3y^2 \, dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{not valid}} 3 \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} r^3 \, dr \, d\theta = \\ &= 3 \int_0^1 2\pi r^3 \, dr = 6\pi \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

9) Endenjwir zu  $\theta$ -Gren für zw. Swapham

$$\text{Vek } P = 2x^3 - y^3, \quad Q = x^3 + y^3 \quad \omega_1 \quad \omega_2$$

$$\text{Dachend } D \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq b$$



Ort der  $C_1$  wir umzuheben  
wir durch  $b$  ( $\theta_{\text{end}}^{\text{sw}}$ )  
wir umzo (0,0)  
wir  $C_2$  + (0,0) +  $\bar{x}$  (extern  
punkt).

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{\partial(x^3 + y^3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(2x^3 - y^3)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy =$$

$$= \int_{C_1} (2x^3 - y^3) dx + (x^3 + y^3) dy + \int_{C_2} (2x^3 - y^3) dx + (x^3 + y^3) dy$$

$I_1$      $I_2$

$$I_1: \quad x = \sqrt{b} \cos t, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$y = \sqrt{b} \sin t$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} -b \sin t (2b(\sqrt{b} \cos^3 t - b \sin^3 t) + (b \sqrt{b} (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)) \sqrt{b} \cos t dt$$

$$= b^2 \int_0^{2\pi} -\sin t (2\cos^3 t - \sin^3 t) + (\cos^3 t + \sin^3 t) \cos t dt$$

$$= b^2 \int_0^{2\pi} -2\cos^5 t \sin t + \sin^4 t + \cos^4 t + \sin^2 t \cos t dt$$

$$= b^2 \int_0^{2n} -2\omega^3 t \sin t + \sin^3 t \cos t + \left( \frac{1+\omega^2 t}{2} \right)^2 dt =$$

$$\int \left( 1 - \frac{\cos 2t}{2} \right)^2 dt =$$

$$= b^2 \int_0^{2n} -2\omega^3 t \sin t + \sin^3 t \cos t + \frac{1}{4} (2 + 2\omega^2 t) dt =$$

$$= b^2 \int_0^{2n} -2\omega^3 t \sin t + \sin^3 t \cos t + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1+\omega^4 t}{2} \right) dt =$$

$$= b^2 \left[ \frac{2\omega^4 t \sin t}{4} + \frac{\sin^4 t}{4} + \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t + \frac{\sin^4 t}{4}}{4} \right]_0^{2n}$$

$$= b^2 \left( \frac{2n}{2} + \frac{2n}{4} \right) = \frac{6n}{4} b^2 = \frac{3n}{2} b^2$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{3n}{2} \alpha^2$$

Now  
and  
Dop!

$$\text{so } I = \frac{3n}{2} (\beta^2 - \alpha^2)$$

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{\partial(x^3 + y^3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(2x^3 - y^3)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy =$$

$$= \iint_D 3x^2 + 3y^2 dx dy = 3 \iint_D x^2 + y^2 dx dy$$

D)

$$\text{Or } x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$I_{\text{axial}} = r.$$

$$4\alpha \quad 3 \iint_D x^2 + y^2 dx dy = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^b r^3 dr d\theta =$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} b^2 \alpha^2$$

11) a) Erstes Integral zu bewerten im Einheitsraum

$$\text{p.d. } f = xy + y^2 \text{ in } D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1.$$

b) Umwandeln in Polarkoordinaten um nach Flächenintegrale zu schreiben

$$\text{mit } 2xy = -y^2 \text{ sowie Schen Elastizität}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

a)  $\operatorname{div} f = 1 + 1 = 2$ .  
nachweis  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r \ dr d\theta =$

$$\int \int 2 dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 r \ dr d\theta =$$
$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^1 d\theta = 2\pi$$

$$r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$n = \underline{\frac{(\cos t, \sin t)}{\sqrt{2}}} = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$F \cdot n = (\cos t, \sin t) \cdot (\cos t, \sin t) = 1$$

$$\text{p.d. } \int_0^{2\pi} 1 dt = 2\pi$$

b)  $\operatorname{div} f = 2y - 2y = 0$

p.d. bei 100 % Fehler

d.h. orthogonal

$$(12) \quad P(x,y) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad Q(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

D : horadromous dirours.

Max w/  $\theta$ . Green approximation p'awes as  $P, Q$

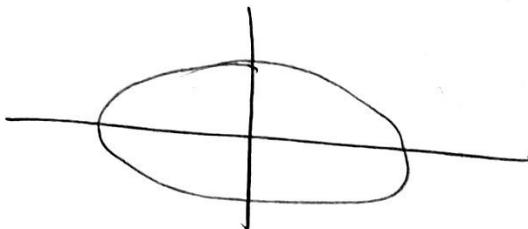
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2+y^2 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-x^2-y^2 + y \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

Max w/  $(0,0)$

(15) Ερμηνεύστε τις επιλογές για εξίσωση

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$



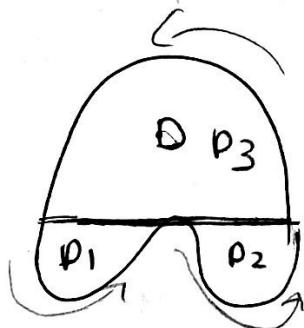
Να πάρουμε εξίσωση

$$c(t) = (\alpha \cos t, \beta \sin t), t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_D x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \alpha \cos t \cdot b \cos t - \beta \sin t \cdot (-\sin t) dt =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha b}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 dt = \alpha b \pi$$

(17)



$$D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3$$

Ερμηνεύστε η green σε υδρεία  
και τις  $D_1, D_2, D_3$  ως  
ηρεμεία ως ανοιχτά

(19) Χρησιμοποιώντας το J. Green θεώρετο

Εκβαλλούν εντός γωνίας ως έγχρωμη πλάτη

$$r = 8 \sin 2\theta$$

$$\text{Convolgjün : } x dy - y dx = r^2 d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} 9 \sin^2 2\theta d\theta = \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{9}{4} \left[ \theta - \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \\ &= \frac{9\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(20) Anodulgün  $\int_D dx dy = \int_{D^*} \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$

πα εναντίον διανομές  $(u, v) \rightarrow (x(u, v), y(u, v))$

$$\iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{D^*} x dy - y dx$$

$$dx = x_u du + x_v dv, dy = y_u du + y_v dv$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{D^*} (x x_u - y y_u) du + (x \cdot x_v - y \cdot y_v) dv =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D^*} \left| \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial v} \right) \right| du dv =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D^*} \left| \begin{pmatrix} x_u x_v + x \cancel{x_u} - y_u x_v - y \cancel{y_u} \\ - y_v x_u - x \cdot x \cancel{u v} + y_v y_u + y \cancel{y_v} \end{pmatrix} \right| du dv$$

$$= \iint_{D^*} \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$$