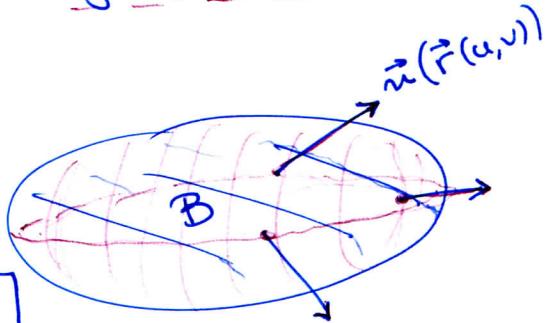
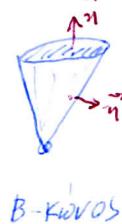
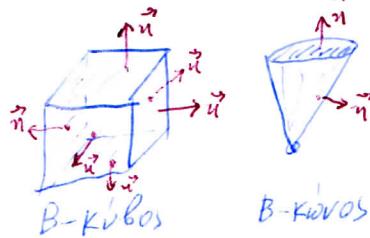


$\vec{F} = (P, Q, R) : A (\subseteq \mathbb{R}^3) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, A = διοικτό σύνολο, \vec{F} είναι C^1
 Έστω $B \subseteq A$, B αγήλο σύνολο (xy -αντίο, yx -αντίο, ..., αγήλο) πω
 το σύνορό των (∂B) = S είναι επιφάνεια μέτερη, ζεία (u.t.)

$$S = \{\vec{r}(u, v) : (u, v) \in D\} \quad (D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ αριθμό})$$

$$\vec{n}(\vec{r}(u, v)) = \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v(u, v) \quad \parallel \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v(u, v) \parallel = \text{το μοναδιαίο υάθετο στο } \vec{r}(u, v) \in S, \text{ πω } \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v \text{ θέλεται } \vec{n} \text{ στη } B.$$



Tore

$$\iint_{(\partial B)^+} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = \iiint_B (\operatorname{div} \vec{F}) dx dy dz,$$

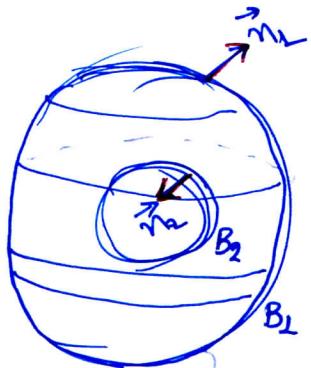
$$dS = \parallel \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v \parallel du dv, \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{F}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}(x, y, z)$$

απόδιξη της \vec{F}
στο $(x, y, z) \in A$

Τι σημαίνει αυτό; ότι η επερχόμενη ποι δια λέσα
 των ∂B = ολοι της απόδιξης στο B

Πλήρωση: Το Θ. Gauss λεχείει ότι γενικότερα σιντά.

Π.χ. B_1, B_2 αντικαί, $B_2 \subseteq \epsilon \text{e} B_1$



$$B = \{(x, y, z) : (x, y, z) \in B_1, (x, y, z) \notin \epsilon e B_2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq b^2\} \quad (b > a > 0)$$

Άσκησης:

i) Θεωρήστε $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$, $B = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2, a > 0\}$

ii) Να υπολογιστεί η εξερχόμενη ροή των \vec{F} δια μέσω της επιφάνειας $(\partial B)^+$

iii) Να εναλλάξεται το αποτέλεσμα με το Θ. Gauss.

- i) $I = \iiint_B (\operatorname{div} \vec{F}) dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_B 1 dx dy dz = 3 \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \right) = 4 \pi a^3$

ii) $\oint_{(\partial B)^+} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = a \iint_{(\partial B)^+} dS = a (4 \pi a^2) = 4 \pi a^3$

* $(x, y, z) \in (\partial B)^+, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$
 $F(x, y, z) \cdot \vec{n} = (x, y, z) \cdot \frac{(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{a^2}{a} = a$

Έσθιωση $I = f$

$$\textcircled{4} \textcircled{2}) \vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x^3, y^3, e^z), B = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq \beta\}$$

i) va unologitai u pon (εφερχόμεν) τω F dia μέσω 26
της επιφανείας ∂B

ii) va enalimeneitei to anoregeska kai to D. Gauss.

$$\textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} I = \iiint_B (\operatorname{div} \vec{F}) dx dy dz = \iiint_B (3x^2 + 3y^2 + e^z) dx dy dz$$

$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$

$$= \int_0^\beta \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^a (3r^2 + e^z) r dr \right) dz \right] dk = \frac{3\pi}{2} a^4 \beta + \eta a^2 (e^\beta - 1)$$

ii) $\partial B = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$

$$S_1 = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, z=0\}$$

$$S_2 = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, z=\beta\}$$

$$S_3 = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 = a^2, 0 < z < \beta\}$$

$$\oint = \iint_{S_1} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}_1) dS + \iint_{S_2} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}_2) dS + \iint_{S_3} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}_3) dS$$

$$I_1 = \iint_{S_1} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}_1) dS = \iint_{S_1} -e^0 dS = \iint_{S_1} -1 dS = -\pi a^2$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = (0, 0, -1)$$

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot \vec{n}_1 = -e^z \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = -e^0 = -1 \\ (x, y, z) \in S_1, z=0 \end{array} \right.$$

Εφερδόν κυριαρχίας α = πa^2 .



$$I_2 = \iint (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{\eta}_2) dS , \quad \vec{\eta}_2 = (0, 0, 1)$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot \vec{\eta} &= e^z \\ (x, y, z) \in S_2, z = \beta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\eta}_2 = e^\beta$$

$$I_2 = e^\beta \iint_{S_2} dS = e^\beta (\pi \alpha^2)$$

$$I_3 = \iint_{S_3} \vec{F}(\vec{r}(\theta, z)) \cdot \vec{\eta}_3(\vec{r}(\theta, z)) dS$$

$$S_3 : \vec{r}(\theta, z) = (\alpha \sin \theta, \alpha \cos \theta, z)$$

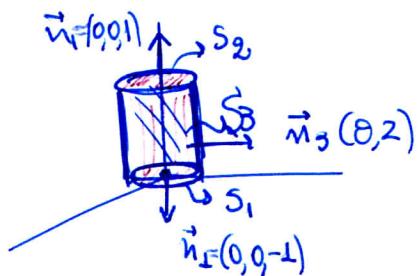
$$\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 = (\alpha \sin \theta, \alpha \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$(\theta, z) \in [0, 2\pi] \times (0, \beta)$$

$$\vec{F}(\alpha \sin \theta, \alpha \cos \theta, z) \cdot (\alpha \sin \theta, \alpha \cos \theta, 0) = \alpha^4 \sin^4 \theta + \alpha^4 \cos^4 \theta$$

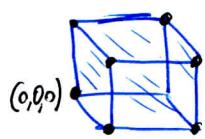
$$\underline{\text{Isp}} \quad I_3 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\beta} (\alpha^4 \sin^4 \theta + \alpha^4 \cos^4 \theta) d\theta dz = \dots = \frac{3\pi}{2} \alpha^4 \beta$$

$$f = -\eta \alpha^2 + \pi \alpha^2 \beta + \frac{3\pi}{2} \alpha^4 \beta$$



3) Εγερχόμενοι ποι $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (xy, yz, xz)$ δια μέσω της -271-

επιφάνειας των $B = [0,1] \times [0,1] \times [0,1]$



$$I = \iiint_B \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dx dy dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (y+z+x) dx dy dz = \frac{3}{2}$$

4) Εγερχόμενοι ποι $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (3x, 2y, 0)$ μεταξύ
 $B = \{(x,y,z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9\}$

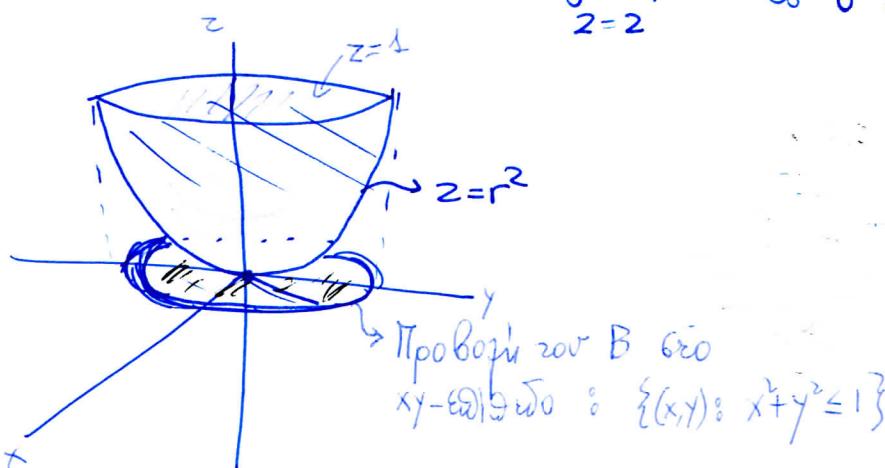
$$I = \iiint_B 5 dx dy dz = 5 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi 3^3\right) = 180\pi$$

5) Εγερχόμενοι ποι $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (y, xz^2)$ δια μέσω της επιφάνειας των B , μεταξύ των B φραγμών ανά το $z = x^2 + y^2$ μεταξύ των επιφάνεων $z=1$.

$$I = \iint_B (2z) dx dy dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{r^2}^1 (2z) r dz dr d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$



6) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (-x^2 - 4xy, -6yz, 12z)$ -272-

$$B_{(\alpha, \beta)} = [0, \alpha] \times [0, \beta] \times [0, 1] \quad (\alpha, \beta > 0)$$

Na ευρέσου τα α_0, β_0 , ώστε ν έχεχομεν ποι τω F
δια τέσσερα της επιφάνειας τω $B = [0, \alpha_0] \times [0, \beta_0] \times [0, 1]$ να
γίνει ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗ:

$$f(\alpha, \beta) = \iiint_B (-2x - 4y - 6z + 12) dx dy dz = -\alpha^2 \beta - 2\alpha \beta^2 + 9\alpha \beta, \quad (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

Κριτική ανάληση:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha}(\alpha, \beta) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \beta}(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \quad (\alpha, \beta \neq 0)$$

$$\alpha_0 = 3, \\ \beta_0 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$H(\alpha_0, \beta_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \alpha^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \beta^2} \end{pmatrix}_{(3, \frac{3}{2})}, \quad \text{Έχει οριζόντια στο } (3, \frac{3}{2}) :$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ -3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 - 9 > 0 \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \alpha^2}(3, \frac{3}{2}) = -6 < 0$$

To αντίκειο $(3, \frac{3}{2})$ είναι μέγιστο

δηλ. $f(3, \frac{3}{2}) \geq f(\alpha, \beta)$ για $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$



Tauromachy to Green etc R^3

$\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$, anno esodo (P. Gauss)

$$f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad t^2$$

$$2) \oint \vec{f} \nabla g \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_B (\vec{f} \nabla^2 g + \nabla \cdot \vec{f} g) dx dy dz, \text{ in Taut. Green}$$

Hypothese: 0. Gauß dra $\vec{F} = \vec{f} \nabla g$

$$(2) \quad \oint_{\partial B} (f \nabla g - g \nabla f) \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iiint_B (f \nabla^2 g - g \nabla^2 f) dx dy dz, \quad \text{by Green's Theorem}$$

[Hörsaal: f2g einer ~~ver~~ aufgabe]

$$3) \nabla^2 f = 0 \text{ in } B \text{ (alpha non in } B)$$

$$u_{\alpha \beta} = f(x, y, z) = 0, \quad (x, y, z) \in \partial B$$

三

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Modellfunktion: } & \Sigma_{\text{zuw}} \mapsto \text{Basisfunktion } f \circ g : 0 = \int \int \int (0 + \| \nabla f \|^2) dx dy dz \\ \Rightarrow \nabla f = 0 & \Rightarrow \left. \begin{cases} f = c \\ \text{locally } B \end{cases} \right\} \text{so } f(x,y,z) = 0 \text{ in } B, \text{ open } f(x,y,z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{new}} \leftarrow \text{Basisfunktion } f \circ g : O = \int \int \int (6 + ||\nabla f||^2)^{1/2} \times df \times dy \times dz$$