

Atividade 6

(1) Escreva a parametrização $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 1$. Na parametrização use as funções seno e cosseno.

$$x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 1 \Leftrightarrow (x^{1/3})^2 + (y^{1/3})^2 = 1$$

Porque $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos^3 t, \sin^3 t)$, $t \in [0, 2\pi)$

$$\text{Logo } (\cos^3 t)^{2/3} + (\sin^3 t)^{2/3} =$$

$$\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (-3\cos^2 t \sin t, 3\sin^2 t \cos t), t \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$\|\vec{r}'(t)\|^2 = 9\cos^2 t \sin^2 t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)$$

$$= 9 \sin^2 2t$$

4

$$\|\vec{r}'(t)\| = \frac{3}{2} |\sin 2t|$$

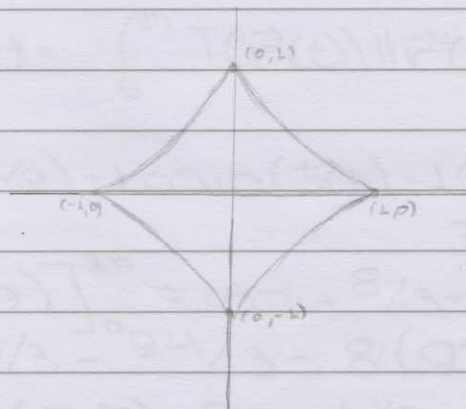
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$$\text{Logo } L(\Gamma) = \int_0^{2\pi} \|\vec{r}'(t)\| dt =$$

$$4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \|\vec{r}'(t)\| dt = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{3}{2} |\sin 2t| dt$$

$$= 6 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2t dt = 6 \left[-\frac{\cos 2t}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = 6$$

$$6 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 6$$



(9) Encontre Γ ao parametrizar em $f(x) = (e^x + e^{-x})/2$, $x \in [0, 2]$. Na unidade, encontre as curvas em Γ .

Seja $\vec{r}(t) = (t, (e^t + e^{-t})/2), t \in [0, 2]$

$\vec{r}'(t) = (1, (e^t - e^{-t})/2), t \in [0, 2]$

$\|\vec{r}'(t)\| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{e^{2t} - 2 + e^{-2t}}{4}}$

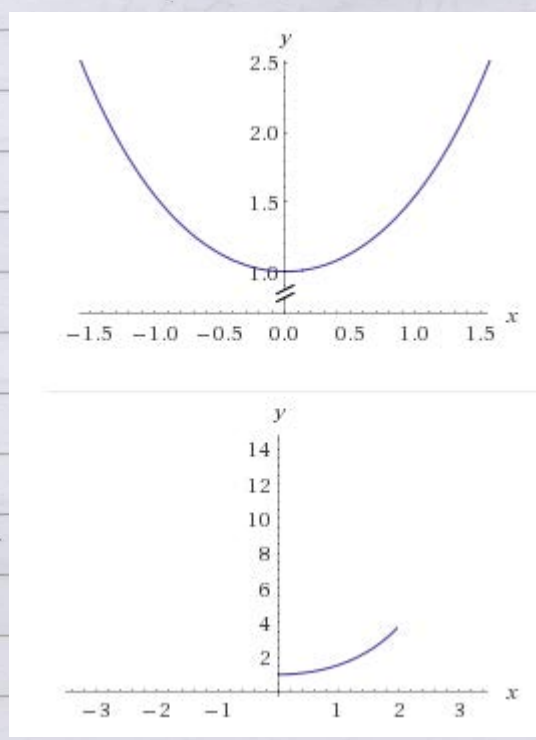
$\sqrt{\frac{e^{2t} + 2 + e^{-2t}}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{(e^t + e^{-t})^2}{4}}$

$(e^t + e^{-t})/2$

Logo $L(\Gamma) = \int_0^2 \|\vec{r}'(t)\| dt =$

$\int_0^2 (e^t + e^{-t})/2 dt = \frac{1}{2} [e^t - e^{-t}]_0^2 =$

$\frac{1}{2} (e^2 - e^{-2})$



(3) Έστω η καμπύλη Γ , $\vec{r}(t) = (t - \sin t, 2, \cos t)$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ που είναι ομογενής σφαιρική, με σφαιρική $T(x, y, z) = xy + z$, $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.
 Να υπολογίσει η μέση σφαιρική του Γ , $\mu(T, \Gamma) =: \frac{1}{l(\Gamma)} \int_{\Gamma} T ds$.

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (1 - \cos t, 0, -\sin t), t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\|\vec{r}'(t)\| = \sqrt{2 - 2\cos t}$$

$$\sqrt{4(1 - \cos t)} = \sqrt{4 \sin^2(t/2)} = 2 \sin(t/2), t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\text{Τότε } l(\Gamma) = \int_0^{2\pi} \|\vec{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \sin(t/2) dt =$$

$$\left[-4 \cos(t/2) \right]_0^{2\pi} = 4 + 4 = 8.$$

$$T(\vec{r}(t)) = 2t - 2 \sin t + \cos t = 2t - 4 \sin(t/2) \cdot \cos(t/2) + 2 \cos^2(t/2) - 1$$

$$\text{Τότε } T(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \|\vec{r}'(t)\| = 4t \sin(t/2) - 8 \sin^2(t/2) \cdot \cos(t/2) + 4 \cos^2(t/2) \cdot \sin(t/2) - \sin(t/2) =$$

$$-8 \left(-\frac{t \sin(t/2)}{2} + \cos(t/2) \right) + 8 \cos(t/2)$$

$$+ 8 \sin^2(t/2) \cos(t/2) + 4 \cos^2(t/2) \cdot \sin(t/2) - 2 \sin(t/2)$$

$$\text{Αρα } \int_{\Gamma} T ds = \int_0^{2\pi} T(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \|\vec{r}'(t)\| dt =$$

$$\left[-8t \cos(t/2) + 16 \sin(t/2) - \frac{16 \sin^3(t/2)}{3} - \frac{8 \cos^3(t/2)}{3} \right]$$

$$+ 4 \cos(t/2) \Big]_0^{2\pi} = 16\pi + \frac{8}{3} - 4 - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 4 \right) =$$

$$16\pi + \frac{16}{3} - 24/3 = 8(2\pi - 4/3).$$

$$\text{Αρα } \mu(T, \Gamma) = 2\pi - 4/3.$$

(4) Na unoprosti to $W = \int_r xy dx + (x+y) dy + \cos z dz$, onou $\Gamma: \vec{r}(t) = (e^t, \sin t, t^3), t \in [0, \pi]$

Opredeli $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (xy, x+y, \cos z), (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

Torej $W = \int_r \vec{F} dr = \int_0^\pi \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt =$

$$\int_0^\pi (e^t \sin t, e^t + \sin t, \cos t^3) \cdot (e^t, \cos t, 3t^2) dt =$$

$$\int_0^\pi e^{2t} \sin t + e^t \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + 3t^2 \cos t^3 dt =$$

$$\left[\frac{e^{2t}}{2} \sin t - \cos t + \frac{e^t \cos t + \sin t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t + \sin t^3 \right]_0^\pi =$$

$$\frac{e^{2\pi}}{2} - \frac{e^\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \sin \pi^3 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{e^{2\pi} + 1}{5} - \frac{e^\pi + 1}{2} + \sin \pi^3$$

(5) Na umidopressi eo $W = \int x^2 dx + (x+y^2) dy + e^z dz$
 $\vec{r}(t) = (\sin|t|, \sin|t - \pi/2|, t^2), t \in [-\pi/2, \pi]$

O porque $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x^2, x+y^2, e^z), (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (-\sin t - \sin(t - \pi/2), t^2)$$

$$= (-\sin t, \cos t, t^2), t \in [-\pi/2, 0]$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (\sin t, \cos t, t^2), t \in [0, \pi/2]$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (\sin t, -\cos t, t^2), t \in [\pi/2, \pi]$$

Logo n $\vec{r}(t)$ eivar C^1 sea $[-\pi/2, 0], [0, \pi/2],$
 $[\pi/2, \pi]$ xau exaube

$$W_{[-\pi/2, 0]} = \int_{-\pi/2}^0 \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt =$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^0 (\sin^2 t, -\sin t + \cos^2 t, e^{t^2}) \cdot (-\cos t, -\sin t, 2t) dt =$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^0 -\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t + \sin^2 t - \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t + 2t e^{t^2} dt$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^0 -\sin^2 t \cos t + 1 - \cos(2t) - \cos^2 t \sin t + 2t e^{t^2} dt =$$

$$\left[-\frac{\sin^3 t}{3} + \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin(2t)}{4} + \frac{\cos^3 t}{3} + e^{t^2} \right]_{-\pi/2}^0 =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} + e^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 - e^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}$$

$$W_{[0, \pi/2]} = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin^2 t, \sin t + \cos^2 t, e^{t^2}) \cdot (\cos t, -\sin t, 2t) dt =$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t \cos t - \sin^2 t - \cos^2 t \sin t + 2t e^{t^2} dt =$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t \cos t - 1 - \cos(2t) - \cos^2 t \sin t + 2t e^{t^2} dt =$$

$$\left[\frac{\sin^3 t}{3} - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin(2t)}{4} + \frac{\cos^3 t}{3} + e^{t^2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} + e^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} - \frac{1}{3} - 1 - e^0 = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} - 1 - e^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}$$

$$W_{\pi/2, \pi} = \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (\sin^2 t, \sin t + \cos^2 t, e^{t^2}) \cdot (\cos t, \sin t, 2t) dt =$$

$$\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin^2 t \cos t + 1 - \cos(2t) + \cos^2 t \sin t + 2t e^{t^2} dt =$$

$$\left[\frac{\sin^3 t}{3} + \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin(2t)}{4} - \frac{\cos^3 t}{3} + e^{t^2} \right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = e^{\pi^2} - e^{\pi^2/4} - \pi/4$$

$$\text{Ada } W = -\frac{e^{\pi^2/4}}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{e^{\pi^2/4}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + e^{\pi^2} - e^{\pi^2/4} - \frac{\pi}{4} =$$

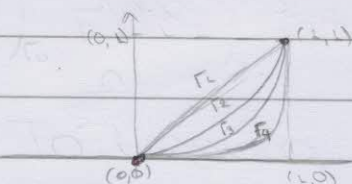
$$e^{\pi^2} - e^{\pi^2/4} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(6) Έστω $\vec{F}(x,y) = xy\vec{j} = (0, xy)$ και $\Gamma_n: \vec{r}_n(t) = (t, t^n)$
 $t \in [0,1]$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Να υπολογίσετε το $\int_{\Gamma_n} \vec{F} d\vec{r}$
 Τι παρατηρείτε;

$$\text{Για } n \geq 1, \quad W_n = \int_{\Gamma_n} \vec{F} d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 (0, t^{n+1}) \cdot (1, nt^{n-1}) dt =$$

$$\int_0^1 nt^{2n} dt = \left[\frac{n}{2n+1} t^{2n+1} \right]_0^1 = \frac{n}{2n+1}$$

Παρατηρούμε ότι οι Γ_n έχουν κοινή αρχή
 και κοινό τέλος $\vec{r}_n(0) = (0,0)$ και $\vec{r}_n(1) = (1,1)$
 $\forall n$, και $W_n \neq W_{n'}$ για $n \neq n'$



(7) Να υπολογίσει το $W = \int_{\Gamma} y dx + x dy$ όπου
 $\Gamma: \vec{r}(t) = (t^4/4, \sin|f(t)|)$, $t \in [1, e]$

Θεωρούμε $F(x,y) = (y, x)$, $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Παρατηρούμε ότι $F(x,y) = \nabla f(x,y)$ όπου

$$f(x,y) = xy$$

$$\text{Τότε } W = \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} d\vec{r} = \int_{\Gamma} \nabla f d\vec{r} = f(r(e)) - f(r(1)) =$$

$$\frac{e^4}{4} \sin 1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin 0 = \frac{e^4}{4} \sin 1$$

$$4 \quad 4 \quad 4$$

(8) $F(x,y,z) = (3x^2yz + y + 5, x^3z + x - z, x^3y - y + z)$

Να υπολογισθούν τα $W_i = \int_{\Gamma_i} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ όπου

$\Gamma_1: x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$

$\Gamma_2: \text{Τομή της } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \text{ με το επίπεδο } z = x.$

Από αλληλοθεσίς (9) έχουμε $\vec{F} = \vec{F}_3 = \nabla \phi$

όπου $\phi(x,y,z) = x^3yz + xy + 5x - yz + z^2/2 + c.$

και Γ_1, Γ_2 είναι κλειστές καμπύλες

άρα $W_i = \int_{\Gamma_i} \nabla \phi \cdot d\vec{r} = 0.$

