

Låt $r = r(s, t)$ vara parameterframställningen för en yta Y , $(s, t) \in D$.

Vi kallar den sida dit normalvektorn $r'_s \times r'_t$ pekar den positiva sidan.

Ex: $r = R(\cos\varphi \sin\theta, \sin\varphi \sin\theta, \cos\theta)$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$.
 $r = r(\theta, \varphi)$.

$$r'_\theta \times r'_\varphi = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \cos\varphi \cos\theta & \sin\varphi \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ -\sin\varphi \sin\theta & \cos\varphi \sin\theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} \cdot R^2$$

$$= R^2 (\sin^2\theta \cos\varphi, \sin\varphi \sin^2\theta, \underbrace{\cos^2\varphi \cos\theta \sin\theta + \sin^2\varphi \cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta}_{\cos\theta \sin\theta})$$

$$= R^2 \cdot \sin\theta (\sin\theta \cos\varphi, \sin\theta \sin\varphi, \cos\theta) = \underbrace{R \cdot \sin\theta}_{> 0} \cdot r(\theta, \varphi)$$

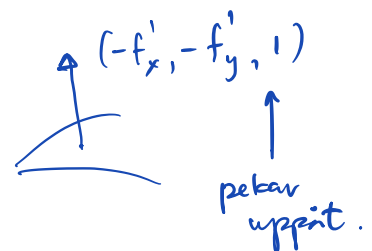
Antän är utsidan av sfären den positiva sidan i sfäriska koordinater.

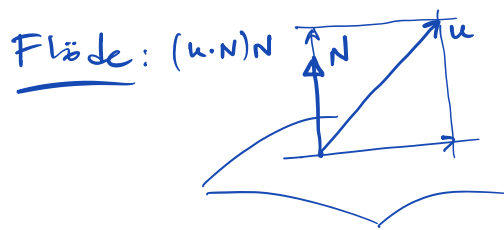
Ex: Funktioryta $z = f(x, y)$.

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

$$r'_x = (1, 0, f'_x) \quad r'_y = (0, 1, f'_y)$$

$$r'_x \times r'_y = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 1 & 0 & f'_x \\ 0 & 1 & f'_y \end{vmatrix} = (-f'_x, -f'_y, 1)$$





$$u: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

N enhetsnormal

$$\Phi := \iint_Y u \cdot N \, dS.$$

Om Y parametriseras av $r = r(s, t)$.

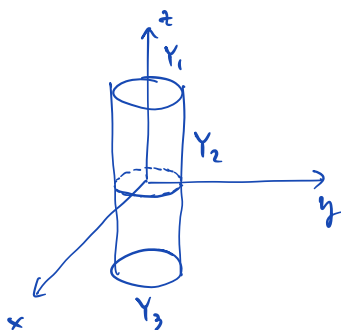
$$N = \frac{r'_s \times r'_t}{|r'_s \times r'_t|} \quad dS = |r'_s \times r'_t| \, ds \, dt \quad (\text{arenelementet})$$

Ansätt $\Phi = \iint_Y u(r(s, t)) \cdot (r'_s \times r'_t) \, ds \, dt$

Ex: Beräkna flödet av $u = (x, y, z)$ ut ur cylindern $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, -h \leq z \leq h\}$.

$Y_1: N_1 = (0, 0, 1), \quad z = h$

$$\Phi_1 = \iint_{Y_1} u \cdot N_1 \, dS = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} h \, dx \, dy = h \cdot \pi a^2$$



$\Phi_3: \iint_{Y_3} u \cdot N_3 \, dS = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} h \, dx \, dy = h \pi a^2 \quad (N_3 = (0, 0, -1), \quad z = -h)$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \quad -h \leq z \leq h. \quad \begin{cases} x = a \cdot \cos \theta \\ y = a \cdot \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad r = r(\theta, z) = (a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta, z)$$

$$\Phi_2 = \iint_{Y_2} u \cdot N_2 \, dS = \int_{-h}^h \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta, z) \cdot (r'_\theta \times r'_z) \, dS.$$

$$r'_\theta = (-a \sin \theta, a \cos \theta, 0) \quad r'_z = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\mathbf{r}'_\theta \times \mathbf{r}'_z = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 & \mathbf{e}_3 \\ -a \sin \theta & a \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta, 0) .$$

(riktad utåt).

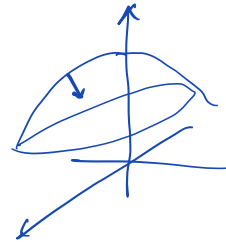
$$\Phi_2 = \int_{-h}^h \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta dz = a^2 \cdot 2h \cdot 2\pi = 4\pi h a^2$$

$$\Phi = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2 + \Phi_3 = \underline{\underline{6\pi h a^2}} .$$

Ex: Bestäm flödet av $\mathbf{V} = (y^3, z^2, x)$ nedåt genom den del av ytan $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ som ligger ovanför $z = 2x + 1$.

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(x, y) = (x, y, 4 - x^2 - y^2)$$

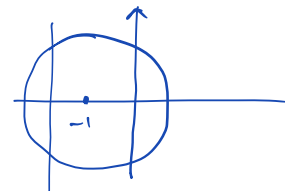
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}'_x \times \mathbf{r}'_y &= (1, 0, -2x) \times (0, 1, -2y) \\ &= (2x, 2y, 1) . \end{aligned}$$



$$\Phi = - \iint_{(x+1)^2 + y^2 \leq 4} (y^3, z^2, x) \cdot (2x, 2y, 1) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 - x^2 - y^2 &= 2x + 1 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 &= 4 \\ (x+1)^2 + y^2 &= 4 . \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \iint_{(x+1)^2 + y^2 \leq 4} (2xy^3 + 2y(4 - x^2 - y^2)^2 + x) dx dy =$$



För givet x är $\int_{y^2 \leq 4 - (x+1)^2} \underbrace{(2xy^3 + 2y(4 - x^2 - y^2)^2)}_{\text{udda i } y} dy = 0 .$

Ans: $\oint_{\partial D} -x \, dx \, dy = - \oint_{\partial D} (x-1) \, dx \, dy = 4\pi$ (adda sin försvinner)

$$\oint_{(x+1)^2 + y^2 \leq 4} -x \, dx \, dy = - \oint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 4} (x-1) \, dx \, dy = 4\pi$$

Ex: Bestäm flödet av $F(x, y, z) = (x, y, z^2)$ upp genom ytan $r(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, u)$, $0 \leq u \leq 2$, $0 \leq v \leq \pi$.

Lösning: $r'_u = (\cos v, \sin v, 1)$ $r'_v = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 0)$

$$r'_u \times r'_v = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \cos v & \sin v & 1 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-u \cos v, -u \sin v, u)$$

(pekar uppåt eftersom $0 \leq u \leq 2$).

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_Y (F \cdot N) \, dS = \iint_{0 \leq v \leq \pi} (u \cos v, u \sin v, u^2) \cdot (-u \cos v, -u \sin v, u) \, dv \, du \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_0^\pi (-u^2 \cos^2 v - u^2 \sin^2 v + u^3) \, dv \, du = \pi \int_0^2 (u^3 - u^2) \, du \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{u^4}{4} - \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \pi \left(4 - \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

5. (4 poäng) Temperaturen i en punkt (x, y, z) i rummet ges av funktionen

$$T(x, y, z) = z^2 - xy.$$

Värmeffödet beskrivs av vektorfältet $\mathbf{v} = -k \nabla T$, där $k > 0$ är en konstant. Bestäm takten med vilken värme flödar genom ytan Σ , dvs bestäm värdet av dubbelintegralen

$$\int_{\Sigma} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S},$$

där Σ är ytan i $\mathbb{R}^3$ som ges i cylindriska koordinater (r, φ, z) av

$$\Sigma: 0 \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, \quad z = \varphi,$$

orienterad så att normalen har positiv z -koordinat.

$$v(x, y, z) = -k(-y, -x, 2z) = k(y, x, -2z).$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi & 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ y = r \sin \varphi & 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$v(r, \varphi, z) = k(r \sin \varphi, r \cos \varphi, -2z)$$

$$s(r, \varphi) = (r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi, \varphi)$$

$$s'_r = (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi, 0) \quad s'_\varphi = (-r \sin \varphi, r \cos \varphi, 1)$$

$$s'_r \times s'_\varphi = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 & \mathbf{e}_3 \\ \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi & 0 \\ -r \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\sin \varphi, -\cos \varphi, r)$$

(positive z).

$$\iint_{\Sigma} v \cdot dS = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} k(r \sin \varphi, r \cos \varphi, -2\varphi) (\sin \varphi, -\cos \varphi, r) d\varphi dr$$

$$= k \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (r \sin^2 \varphi - r \cos^2 \varphi - 2\varphi r) d\varphi dr$$

$$= k \int_0^1 r dr \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi - 2\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{k}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (-2\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= -k \left[\frac{\varphi^2}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = -k 2\pi^2$$