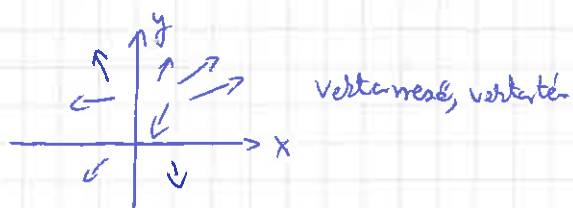
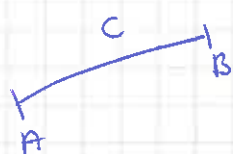


Korábban: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ vekt. görbék.

Most: $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ lesz.



görbementi integrál:



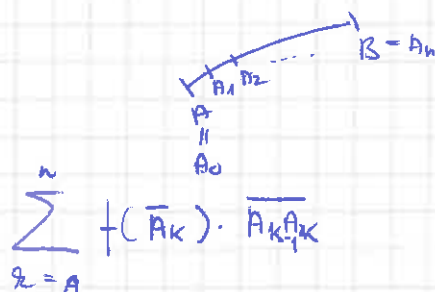
sima görbe

$$x(t), y(t) \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta.$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = x(t) \vec{i} + y(t) \vec{j}.$$

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \text{ lehet.} \quad \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = P(\vec{r}) \vec{i} + Q(\vec{r}) \vec{j}$$

- ① a) adott C görbe és $f(\vec{r})$ skálarfüggvény ($\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$).
felosztani a görbét kis darabokra.



C sima, $f(\vec{r})$ folytonos: $\sum \rightarrow \int_C f(\vec{r}) ds$ évhossz skálar integrál-
eggy szám.

- b) adott C görbe, $\vec{F}(\vec{r})$ vektorfüggvény.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \vec{F}(\vec{A}_k) \overline{A_{k-1}A_k} \rightarrow \int_C \vec{F}(\vec{r}) ds \text{ egy vektor.}$$

formális tulajdonság: lineáris. dv-additív... szokásos.

$$\left| \int_C f(\vec{r}) ds \right| \leq \max_{\vec{r} \in C} f(\vec{r}) \cdot |C|$$

$$\int_C f(\vec{r}) ds = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt \quad \text{KISZ. KÖD.}$$

rugós pelda

$$r = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$m = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$N = 5$$



$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 10\pi$$

$$S(x, y, z) = kz \quad \text{alatt legyen.}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \\ z &= c \cdot \varphi \end{aligned} \right\}$$

3 cm alatt
10π

$$kz \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} d\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{10\pi} kz \sqrt{16 \sin^2 \varphi + 16 \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{9}{100\pi^2}} d\varphi = \\ & = \int_0^{10\pi} \dots = k \sqrt{16 + \frac{9}{100\pi^2}} \frac{(10\pi)^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

② "erő munkája"



$$F \cdot d \cdot \cos \varphi$$

görbe felosztása kis darabokra.

$$W = \sum_{k=1}^n \vec{F}(\vec{A}_k) \cdot \vec{A}_{k-1} \vec{A}_k \xrightarrow{\text{a görbe sim}} \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{\gamma} P dx + Q dy$$

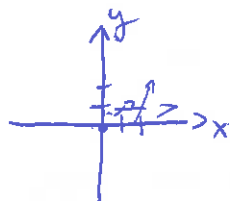
$$\sum_{k=1}^n P(X(t_k), y(t_k)) \cdot (X(t_k) - X(t_{k-1})) + Q(X(t_k), y(t_k)) \cdot (y(t_k) - y(t_{k-1}))$$

$A_{k-1} = (X(t_{k-1}), y(t_{k-1}))$
 $A_k = (X(t_k), y(t_k))$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n P(X(t_k), y(t_k)) X'(t_k) (t_k - t_{k-1}) + Q(X(t_k), y(t_k)) y'(t_k) (t_k - t_{k-1})$$

$$\rightarrow \int_a^b P(X(t), y(t)) X'(t) + Q(X(t), y(t)) y'(t) dt.$$

pl. $\vec{F} = (x+y, x-y)$



$(1,0) \rightarrow (0,1)$



- a) ellipse
- b) circle
- c) parabole

a) $x = 1-t$ $y = t$ $0 \leq t \leq 1$

b) $x = \cos \varphi$ $y = \sin \varphi$ $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

c) $x = 1-t$ $y = 1 - (1-t)^2 = 2t - t^2$ $0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$\int_{C_a} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_a} (P dx + Q dy) = \int_0^1 P x' + Q y' dt =$$

$$\int_0^1 1 \cdot (-1) + (1-2t) \cdot 1 dt = \int_0^1 -2t dt = \left[-t^2 \right]_0^1 = -1$$

②

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)(-\sin\varphi) + (\cos\varphi - \sin\varphi) \cos\varphi d\varphi = \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2\varphi - \sin^2\varphi - 2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2\varphi - \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = \\
 &= \left[\frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} - \frac{\cos 2\varphi}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 - \left(0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \int_{C_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 (1+t-t^2)(-1) + (1-3t+t^2)(2-2t) dt =$$

HF.

$$\int_{C_1} \neq \int_{C_2} \neq \int_{C_3} \quad \text{függ az úttól!!}$$

Milyen F kell, hogy ne függjön az úttól?

Az integrál útfüggetlen $\Leftrightarrow A$ -ból B -be bármely görbén ugyanazt

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \text{ zárt görbén } 0. \Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0.$$

Ha $\vec{F}$ -nek van potenciálja. $\exists u$ skálár függvény $(\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$

$$P = u'_x \quad Q = u'_y$$

$$\vec{F} = (u'_x, u'_y) \quad \nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\Downarrow \boxed{\vec{F} = \nabla u}$$

Bic!

" $\Leftarrow$ " Ha $\exists u$:

$$\int P dx + Q dy = \int_L P(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) dt =$$

$$= \int_L \frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{u(x(t), y(t))}_{u(t): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}} dt$$

$$\frac{du(t)}{dt} = u'_x \cdot x'(t) + u'_y \cdot y'(t)$$

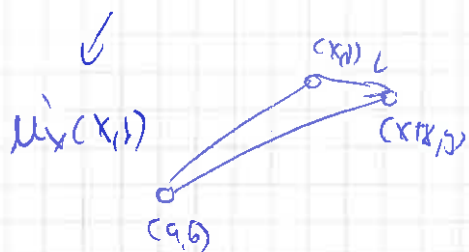
$$= u(x(\beta), y(\beta)) - u(x(\alpha), y(\alpha)) = u(VP) - u(KP).$$

$\vec{F} = \nabla \cdot u = \text{grad } u$. $\vec{F}$ egy skalárgradiens

" $\Rightarrow$ " (a, b) rögzített.

$$u(x, y) := \int_{(a, b)}^{(x, y)} P dx + Q dy$$

$$\frac{u(x+h, y) - u(x, y)}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h (P(x+t, y) \cdot 1 + Q(x+t, y) \cdot 0) dt = \frac{1}{h} P(x+h, y) \cdot h$$



$$L: \gamma(t) = (x+t, y) \quad 0 \leq t \leq h$$

$$0 \leq t \leq h \quad \Downarrow \quad P(x, y)$$

$$u'_x = P \quad \text{Kész} \quad \square$$

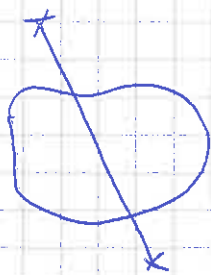
KONVEX: $\forall A, B \quad \overline{AB} \subseteq T$



CSILLAGSZERŰ: $\exists A \quad \forall B \quad \overline{AB} \subseteq T$

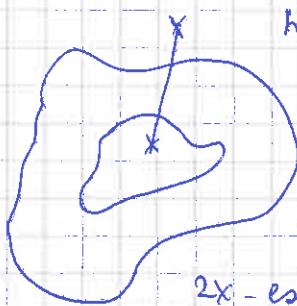


Egyszeresen összerágható tatomány



1x-esen

ilyenen vágunk



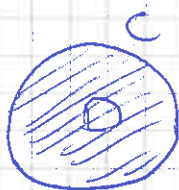
nem esik szét

2x-esen összerajzol.

Ha van ilyen: $P_y' = Q_x'$ $\Leftrightarrow$ létezik a potenciál

Green-tétel:

$\vec{F}$ sima vektormező, γ zárt görbe egy szel.
ami D -t alkotja körül

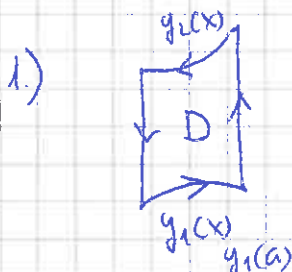


$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_D (Q_x' - P_y') dA$$

azaz mennyire indukálja az előző tételt

$$\int_a^b [P(x, y)]_{y_1}^{y_2} dx =$$

Biz:



$$\oint_C = \int_{\downarrow} + \int_{\rightarrow} + \int_{\uparrow} + \int_{\leftarrow}$$

$$\int_{\downarrow} P dx = \int_{y_2(a)}^{y_2(b)} P(x, y) \cdot 0 dt = 0$$

$$\int_{\uparrow} P dx = \int_b^a P(x, y) \cdot (-1) dt = - \int_a^b P(x, y) dt$$

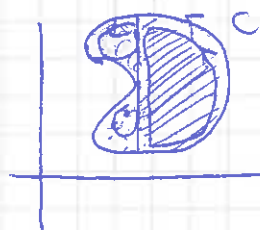
$$\int_{\rightarrow} P dx = 0.$$

$$\oint_C P dx = \iint_D P_y' dA.$$

$$\rightarrow x=t \quad y=y_1(t)$$

$$\int_{\leftarrow} P dx = \int_a^b P(b, y_2(t)) \cdot (-1) dt$$

2.



három részre (D_1, D_2, D_3) kell bontani

$$\iint_D = \iint_{D_1} + \iint_{D_2} + \iint_{D_3}$$

$$\oint_C = \oint_{C_1} + \oint_{C_2} + \oint_{C_3}$$

általában is igaz.

