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H. Donder, A. Fackler, P. Garcia

Analysis III Tutorium

Lösungen

Aufgabe 13.1.

(a)

$$\int_{\partial G} f dx + g dy = \int_{\partial \gamma} f dx + g dy \stackrel{\text{Satz von Stokes}}{=} \int_{\gamma} d(f dx + g dy). \quad (1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aber } d(f dx + g dy) &= (D_1 f dx + D_2 f dy) \wedge dx + (D_1 g dx + D_2 g dy) \wedge dy = \\ &= D_1 f dx \wedge dx + D_2 f dy \wedge dx + D_1 g dx \wedge dy + D_2 g dy \wedge dy = \\ &= D_2 f dy \wedge dx + D_1 g dx \wedge dy = \\ &= (-1)^{1-1} D_2 f dx \wedge dy + D_1 g dx \wedge dy = (D_1 g - D_2 f) dx \wedge dy \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma} d(f dx + g dy) &= \int_{\gamma} (D_1 g - D_2 f) dx \wedge dy = \int_Q \gamma^*((D_1 g - D_2 f) dx \wedge dy) \stackrel{\text{Satz 6 der Vorlesung}}{=} \\ &= \int_Q \det(D\gamma) \cdot ((D_1 g - D_2 f) \circ \gamma) dx \wedge dy = \\ &= \int_Q \det(D\gamma) \cdot ((D_1 g - D_2 f) \circ \gamma) d(x, y) = \end{aligned}$$

gleiche Argument wie in kommende Aufgabe 14.4 (*)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pm \int_Q ((D_1 g - D_2 f) \circ \gamma) |\det(D\gamma)| d(x, y) \stackrel{\text{Transformationsatz}}{=} \\ &= \pm \int_{\gamma[Q]} (D_1 g - D_2 f) d(x, y) = \pm \int_G (D_1 g - D_2 f) d(x, y). \quad (2a) \end{aligned}$$

Nach (1a) und (2a) folgt die Behauptung.

(b)

G ist integrierbar denn $\gamma[Q] = G$ ist kompakt (da γ stetig und Q kompakt).

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{\partial G} -y dx + x dy \right| &\stackrel{\text{nach (a)}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_G \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-y) \right)(x, y) - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-x) \right)(x, y) \right] d(x, y) \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_G (1 + 1) d(x, y) \right| = \int_G 1 d(x, y) = v(G). \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 13.2.

Sei $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$

Sei $\gamma: [0, 2] \times [0 + \varepsilon, 2\pi - \varepsilon] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $\gamma(r, \theta) := (r \cos^3\theta, r \sin^3\theta)$. Es ist nicht schwierig zu zeigen dass γ ein Diffeomorphismus auf eine offene Menge $U \supset [0, 2] \times [0 + \varepsilon, 2\pi - \varepsilon]$ ist.

Sei $G_\varepsilon := \gamma[[0, 2] \times [0 + \varepsilon, 2\pi - \varepsilon]]$.

Dann $\partial\gamma = (-1)^{1-1}(\gamma_1^1 - \gamma_1^0) + (-1)^{2-1}(\gamma_2^1 - \gamma_2^0) = \gamma_1^1 - \gamma_1^0 - \gamma_2^1 + \gamma_2^0$, wo

$$\gamma_1^0: [0 + \varepsilon, 2\pi - \varepsilon] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \gamma_1^0(\theta) := \gamma(0, \theta) = (0, 0),$$

$$\gamma_1^1: [0 + \varepsilon, 2\pi - \varepsilon] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \gamma_1^1(\theta) := \gamma(2, \theta) = (2\cos^3\theta, 2\sin^3\theta),$$

$$\gamma_2^0: [0, 2] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \gamma_2^0(r) := \gamma(r, \varepsilon) = (r \cos^3\varepsilon, r \sin^3\varepsilon),$$

$$\gamma_2^1: [0, 2] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \gamma_2^1(r) := \gamma(r, 2\pi - \varepsilon) = (r \cos^3(2\pi - \varepsilon), r \sin^3(2\pi - \varepsilon)).$$

So, nach Aufgabe 13.1,

$$\begin{aligned} v(G_\varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{\partial G_\varepsilon} xdy - ydx \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{\gamma_1^1} xdy - ydx + \int_{-\gamma_1^0} xdy - ydx + \int_{-\gamma_2^1} xdy - ydx + \int_{\gamma_2^0} xdy - ydx \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{\gamma_1^1} xdy - ydx - \int_{\gamma_1^0} xdy - ydx - \int_{\gamma_2^1} xdy - ydx + \int_{\gamma_2^0} xdy - ydx \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{\gamma_1^1} xdy - ydx + \int_{\gamma_1^0} ydx - xdy + \int_{\gamma_2^1} ydx - xdy + \int_{\gamma_2^0} xdy - ydx \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (2\cos^3\theta)(6\sin^2\theta)(\cos\theta) - (2\sin^3\theta)(6\cos^2\theta)(-\sin\theta)d\theta + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^{2\pi} 0d\theta + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^2 ((r \sin^3(2\pi - \varepsilon) \cdot \cos^3(2\pi - \varepsilon) - r \cos^3(2\pi - \varepsilon) \cdot \sin^3(2\pi - \varepsilon)) dr + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^2 (r \cos^3\varepsilon \cdot \sin^3\varepsilon - r \sin^3\varepsilon \cdot \cos^3\varepsilon) dr \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sei } R_\varepsilon &= \int_0^2 ((r \sin^3(2\pi - \varepsilon) \cdot \cos^3(2\pi - \varepsilon) - r \cos^3(2\pi - \varepsilon) \cdot \sin^3(2\pi - \varepsilon)) dr + \\ &\quad \int_0^2 (r \cos^3\varepsilon \cdot \sin^3\varepsilon - r \sin^3\varepsilon \cdot \cos^3\varepsilon) dr. \end{aligned}$$

Bemerkung(*): Nach Stetigkeit der Funktionen $t \mapsto \sin^3(t)$ und $t \mapsto \cos^3(t)$ folgt dass $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} R_\varepsilon = 0$.

Letzendlich,

$$\begin{aligned} v(G) &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} v(G_\varepsilon) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (2\cos^3\theta)(6\sin^2\theta)(\cos\theta) - (2\sin^3\theta)(6\cos^2\theta)(-\sin\theta)d\theta + R_\varepsilon \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (2\cos^3\theta)(6\sin^2\theta)(\cos\theta) - (2\sin^3\theta)(6\cos^2\theta)(-\sin\theta)d\theta + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} R_\varepsilon \right| \end{aligned}$$

da $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} R_\varepsilon = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (2\cos^3\theta)(6\sin^2\theta)(\cos\theta) - (2\sin^3\theta)(6\cos^2\theta)(-\sin\theta)d\theta \right| = \\ &= 6 \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^4\theta)(\sin^2\theta) + (\sin^4\theta)(\cos^2\theta)d\theta \stackrel{\text{da } \cos^4\theta \sin^2\theta + \sin^4\theta \cos^2\theta = \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{=} \\ &= 6 \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2\theta)(\cos^2\theta)d\theta = 6 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(\sin^2 2\theta)}{4} d\theta = \frac{6}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 2\theta)d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - (\cos 4\theta)}{2} d\theta = \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta - \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos 4\theta d\theta = \frac{3}{4} [\theta]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{6}{4} \pi = \frac{3}{2} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 13.3. Da für eine 2-Fläche (γ, Q) , $\partial\gamma$ ist eine geschlossene Kurve, dann reicht es zu zeigen dass $\int_{\rho} \omega = 0$ für beliebige Kurve $\rho: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$. Aber nach Satz 2, es reicht zu zeigen, dass ω eine Stammfunktion besitzt.

Für $a := (a_1, a_2, a_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, sei $\rho_a: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ die Kurve $\rho_a(t) = ta$.

$$\text{Sei } f(a) := \int_{\rho_a} \omega = \int_0^1 ta_2 e^{ta_3} a_1 + ta_1 e^{ta_3} a_2 + ta_1 ta_2 e^{ta_3} a_3 dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 2ta_1 a_2 e^{ta_3} + t^2 a_1 a_2 a_3 e^{ta_3} dt =$$

$$= 2a_1 a_2 \int_0^1 t e^{ta_3} dt + a_1 a_2 a_3 \int_0^1 t^2 e^{ta_3} dt =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2a_1 a_2 \left[\frac{t e^{ta_3}}{a_3} - \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{e^{ta_3}}{a_3} \right]_0^1 + a_1 a_2 a_3 \left[\frac{t^2 e^{ta_3}}{a_3} - \frac{2}{a_3} \left(\frac{t e^{ta_3}}{a_3} - \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{e^{ta_3}}{a_3} \right) \right]_0^1 & \text{Falls } a_3 \neq 0 \\ 2a_1 a_2 \int_0^1 t dt & \text{Falls } a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2a_1 a_2 \left[\frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \left(-\frac{1}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} \right) \right] + a_1 a_2 a_3 \left[\frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{2}{a_3} \left(\frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} \right) - \left\{ -\frac{2}{a_3} \left(-\frac{1}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} \right) \right\} \right] & \text{Falls } a_3 \neq 0 \\ 2a_1 a_2 \int_0^1 t dt & \text{Falls } a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2a_1 a_2 e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} + \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} + \frac{a_1 a_2 a_3 e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{2a_1 a_2 a_3}{a_3} \left(\frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} \right) - \frac{2a_1 a_2 a_3}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} & \text{Falls } a_3 \neq 0 \\ a_1 a_2 & \text{Falls } a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2a_1 a_2 e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} + \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} + a_1 a_2 e^{a_3} - 2a_1 a_2 \left(\frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} \right) - 2a_1 a_2 \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} & \text{Falls } a_3 \neq 0 \\ a_1 a_2 & \text{Falls } a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2a_1 a_2 e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} + \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} + a_1 a_2 e^{a_3} - \frac{2a_1 a_2 e^{a_3}}{a_3} + \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} - 2a_1 a_2 \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} & \text{Falls } a_3 \neq 0 \\ a_1 a_2 & \text{Falls } a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2a_1 a_2 e^{a_3}}{a_3} - \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} + \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} + a_1 a_2 e^{a_3} - \frac{2a_1 a_2 e^{a_3}}{a_3} + \frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_3} \frac{e^{a_3}}{a_3} - 2a_1 a_2 \frac{1}{a_3} \frac{1}{a_3} & \text{Falls } a_3 \neq 0 \\ a_1 a_2 & \text{Falls } a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_1 a_2 e^{a_3} & \text{Falls } a_3 \neq 0 \\ a_1 a_2 & \text{Falls } a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= a_1 a_2 e^{a_3}.$$

Da $df(x, y, z) = ye^z dx + xe^x dy + xye^z dz = \omega$, dann ist f Stammfunktion von ω .

Aufgabe 13.4.

Nach Satz von Stokes $\int_{\gamma} d\eta = \int_{\partial\gamma} \eta = \int_{\partial\Omega} \eta$. (#)

Aber $d\eta = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) (dx \wedge dy \wedge dz)$ nach Aufgabe 11.4 (von Tutorium 11).

Also

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\gamma} d\eta &= \int_{\gamma} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) (dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) \stackrel{\text{nach Definition}}{=} \int_Q \gamma^* \left(\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) (dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) \right) = \\
&= \int_Q \gamma^* \left((\operatorname{div} W)(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) \right) \stackrel{\text{Satz 6(c) der Vorlesung}}{=} \\
&= \int_Q (\det D\gamma) \cdot ((\operatorname{div} W)(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz)) \circ \gamma = \\
&= \int_Q (\det D\gamma) \cdot (((\operatorname{div} W) \circ \gamma)(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz)) = \\
&= \int_Q (\det D\gamma) \cdot (((\operatorname{div} W) \circ \gamma)d(x, y, z)). \quad (*)
\end{aligned}$$

Auf der andere Seite, die Funktion $Q \ni (x, y, z) \xrightarrow{\det D\gamma} \det D\gamma(x, y, z)$ ist stetig, und da Q kompakt und zusammenhängend ist, dann ist $(\det D\gamma)[Q] \subset \mathbb{R}$ kompakt und zusammenhängend auch, d.h., $(\det D\gamma)[Q]$ ist ein abgeschlossenes Intervall. Aber γ ist ein Diffeomorphismus ist, d.h. $\forall (x, y, z). \det D\gamma(x, y, z) \neq 0$. Nach diesen Bemerkungen folgt dass

$(\det D\gamma)[Q] \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R} | x > 0\}$ oder $(\det D\gamma)[Q] \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R} | x < 0\}$ (sonst gäbe es ein $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in Q$ mit $(\det D\gamma)(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$). Deswegen
 $(\det D\gamma) = |(\det D\gamma)|$ oder $(\det D\gamma) = -|(\det D\gamma)|$. (**)

Nach (**) wir haben zwei Fälle:

Fall $(\det D\gamma) = |(\det D\gamma)|$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Dann } \int_Q (\det D\gamma) \cdot ((\operatorname{div} W) \circ \gamma)d(x, y, z) &= \int_Q |\det D\gamma| \cdot ((\operatorname{div} W) \circ \gamma)d(x, y, z) = \\
&\stackrel{\text{Transformationsatz}}{=} \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} W d(x, y, z) \quad (***)
\end{aligned}$$

Fall $(\det D\gamma) = -|(\det D\gamma)|$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Dann } \int_Q (\det D\gamma) \cdot ((\operatorname{div} W) \circ \gamma)d(x, y, z) &= \int_Q -|\det D\gamma| \cdot ((\operatorname{div} W) \circ \gamma)d(x, y, z) = \\
&= - \int_Q |\det D\gamma| \cdot ((\operatorname{div} W) \circ \gamma)d(x, y, z) \stackrel{\text{Transformationsatz}}{=} - \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} W d(x, y, z) \quad (****)
\end{aligned}$$

Letzendlich, nach (#), (*), (***) und (****)

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} W d(x, y, z) \right| = \left| \int_{\gamma} d\eta \right| = \left| \int_{\partial\Omega} \eta \right|.$$