

Lösung Globalübungsblatt 4

Aufgabe 1 $S = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z = 8 - (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}, x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \}$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x^3 \\ y^3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

i) gesucht: Parametrisierung von S

ii) Berechnung von $\int_{(B, \phi)} \langle \text{rot}(F), dA \rangle$ mit dem Stokes'schen Integralsatz

zu i) Setze $B = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \}$

(als Vollkreis vom Radius 2), definiere

$$\phi: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 8 - (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

zu ii) Daß für B die positiv orientierte Randkurve
 $\tau: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos(t) \\ 2 \sin(t) \end{pmatrix}$. Definiere $\gamma: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ durch $\gamma = \phi \circ \tau$. ($\Rightarrow \gamma(t) = (\phi \circ \tau)(t)$
 $= \phi \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos(t) \\ 2 \sin(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos(t) \\ 2 \sin(t) \\ 8 - 4^{3/2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos(t) \\ 2 \sin(t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ für $t \in [0, 2\pi]$)

Stokes'scher Integralsatz $\Rightarrow \int_{(B, \phi)} \langle \text{rot}(F), dA \rangle = \int_{\gamma} \langle F, ds \rangle$

Berechnung des Kurvenintegrals:

$$\int_{\gamma} \langle F, ds \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} \langle (F \circ \gamma)(t), \gamma'(t) \rangle dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos(t) \\ 2 \sin(t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \sin(t) \\ 2 \cos(t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle dt$$

$$= -16 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(t)^4 dt$$

Rekursionsformeln (Blatt 2, Globalaufg. 2)

$$\Rightarrow \int \sin(t)^2 dt = \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2} \sin(t) \cos(t)$$

$$\int \sin(t)^4 dt = \frac{3}{4} \int \sin(t)^2 dt - \frac{1}{4} \sin(t)^3 \cos(t)$$

$$= \frac{3}{8}t - \frac{3}{8} \sin(t) \cos(t) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(t)^3 \cos(t)$$

einsetzen $\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} \langle F, ds \rangle =$

$$-16 \left[\frac{3}{8}t - \frac{3}{8} \sin(t) \cos(t) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(t)^3 \cos(t) \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -16 \left(\frac{3}{8}(2\pi) - \frac{3}{8} 0 \right) = -12\pi$$

Probe: direkte Berechnung des Flächenintegrals

Die Berechnung des Flächenelements

$$\operatorname{rot}(F) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 \\ \partial_2 \\ \partial_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 F_3 - \partial_3 F_2 \\ \partial_3 F_1 - \partial_1 F_3 \\ \partial_1 F_2 - \partial_2 F_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ y^3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \operatorname{rot}(F)\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -3y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 8 - (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi'\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -3x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} & -3y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right)(e_1) \times \phi'\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right)(e_2) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 3y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe

zu (a)

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ &- \int x \cdot y \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{(B, \phi)} \langle \text{rot}(F), dA \rangle = \int_B \langle \text{rot}(F) \circ \phi(x, y), \phi'(x, y)(e_1) \times \phi'(x, y)(e_2) \rangle$$

$$d(x, y) = \int_B \left\langle \text{rot}(F) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ x^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 3y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle d(x, y)$$

$$s(t) = \int_B \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -3y^2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 3y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle d(x, y) =$$

$$s(t) = \int_B (-3y^2) d(x, y) = \int (-3r^2 \sin^2(\varphi)) r d(r, \varphi)$$

$$s(t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} (-3r^2 \sin^2(\varphi)) r d(r, \varphi) \right) =$$

$$-3 \int_0^2 r^3 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(\varphi) d\varphi \right) dr$$

legals

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -3 \int_0^2 r^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \sin(\varphi) \cos(\varphi) \right]_0^{2\pi} dr \\
 &= -3\pi \int_0^2 r^3 dr = -3\pi \left[\frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^2 = -12\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 2

zu (a) Ziel: Berechnung von $\int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$
und $\int \sqrt{x^2-1} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx &= \int \underset{\uparrow}{1} \cdot \underset{\downarrow}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = x \sqrt{x^2+1} \\
 &- \int x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = x \sqrt{x^2+1} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \\
 &= x \sqrt{x^2+1} - \int \frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x\sqrt{x^2+1} - \int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\text{umformen} \Rightarrow \int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\left[\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \stackrel{\substack{\Leftrightarrow t = \arcsin(x) \\ x = \sin(t)}}{=} \int \frac{\cos(t) dt}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2(t)}} = \int \frac{\cos(t)}{\cos(t)} dt = t = \arcsin(x) \right]$$

$$\cosh(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}), \sinh(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \cosh(x)^2 = \sinh(x)^2 + 1, \sinh'(x) = \cosh(x),$$

$$\cosh'(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int_{x=\sinh(t)}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh(t) dt}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(t)+1}} = \int \frac{\cosh(t)}{\cosh(t)} dt$$

$$= t = \operatorname{arcsinh}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$$

einsetzen $\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$

analog: $\int \sqrt{x^2-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})$

zu (b) gesucht: Inhalt der Fläche

$$H = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + 1, z \in [0, h]\}$$

Dies ist eine Rotationsfläche zur Funktion

$$f: [0, h] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+, t \mapsto \sqrt{t^2+1}$$

Tutoriumsblatt $\Rightarrow v_2(H) = 2\pi \int_0^h f(t) \sqrt{1+f'(t)^2} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ans: } f'(t) &= \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \Rightarrow f(t) \sqrt{1+f'(t)^2} = \\
 &\sqrt{t^2+1} \sqrt{1+\frac{t^2}{t^2+1}} = \sqrt{t^2+1} \sqrt{\frac{t^2+1+t^2}{t^2+1}} = \sqrt{2t^2+1} \\
 \Rightarrow V_2(H) &= 2\pi \int_0^h \sqrt{2t^2+1} dt = 2\pi \int_0^h \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}t)^2+1} dt \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \pi \int_0^h \sqrt{2} \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}t)^2+1} dt = \sqrt{2} \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}h} \sqrt{t^2+1} dt \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} t \sqrt{t^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{t^2+1}) \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}h} \\
 &= \pi h \sqrt{2h^2+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \pi \ln(\sqrt{2}h + \sqrt{2h^2+1})
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3

zu (a) gesucht: unbestimmtes Integral $\int (1+x^2)^{-3/2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int (1+x^2)^{-3/2} dx &\stackrel{x = \sinh(t)}{=} \int \cosh(t) (1 + \sinh(t)^2)^{-3/2} dt \\&= \int \cosh(t) (\cosh(t)^2)^{-3/2} dt = \int \frac{1}{\cosh(t)^2} dt \\&= \tanh(t) = \frac{\sinh(t)}{\cosh(t)} = \frac{\sinh(t)}{\sqrt{1 + \sinh(t)^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\end{aligned}$$

zu (b) Zylinder $Z = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z \in [-h, h], x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$

Parametrisierung des Zylinders der halbe:

Setze $B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$

$\phi^+ : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, (x, y) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ h \end{pmatrix}$

$\phi^- : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, (x, y) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ -h \end{pmatrix}$

zu (c) äußeres Einheitsnormalfeld

oberer Deckel: $\nu \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ h \end{pmatrix} = e_3$

unterer Deckel: $\nu \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ -h \end{pmatrix} = -e_3$

Mantel: $\nu \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{R} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Nachtrag zu (b): $\phi^0: [-h, h] \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} R \cos(\varphi) \\ R \sin(\varphi) \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad | \quad D = \varepsilon_0 E$$

zu (d) z.z.g. $\int_{(0z, \nu)} \langle D, dA \rangle = q$

wobei $D(x, y, z) = \frac{q}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\|(x, y, z)\|_2^3} (x, y, z)$

Berechnung

$$\phi^+ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow (\phi^+)'$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{(B, \phi)} \langle D, dA \rangle$$

$$= \frac{q h}{4\pi} \int_B$$

$$= \frac{q R}{4\pi} \int_{[0, R]}$$

$$= \frac{q h}{2} \int_0^R$$

Berechnung für den Zylinderdeckel:

$$\phi^+ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ h \end{pmatrix} - (\phi^+)' \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow (\phi^+)' \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} (e_1) \times (\phi^+)' \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} (e_2) = e_1 \times e_2 = e_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{(B, \phi)} \langle D, dA \rangle = \frac{q}{4\pi} \int_B \left\langle (x^2 + y^2 + h^2)^{-3/2} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ h \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle d(x, y)$$

$$= \frac{qh}{4\pi} \int_B (x^2 + y^2 + h^2)^{-3/2} d(x, y)$$

$$= \frac{qh}{4\pi} \int_{[0, R] \times [0, 2\pi]} (r^2 + h^2)^{-3/2} r d(r, \varphi) =$$

$$= \frac{qh}{2} \int_0^R (r^2 + h^2)^{-3/2} r dr =$$

$$= \frac{qh}{4} \int_0^R (r^2 + h^2)^{-3/2} (2r) dr = \frac{qh}{4} \int_0^{R^2+h^2} x^{-3/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{qh}{4} \left[(-2) x^{-1/2} \right]_{h^2}^{R^2+h^2} = -\frac{qh}{2} \left[x^{-1/2} \right]_{h^2}^{R^2+h^2}$$

$$= \frac{qh}{2} \left(\frac{1}{h} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2+h^2}} \right)$$

Zylinderboden $\frac{qh}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2+h^2}} - \frac{1}{h} \right)$

Zylindermantel $-qh \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2+h^2}}$