

Zavedení plošných integrálů

[1] Plošný integrál 1. druhu

$$\int_S f dS$$

kde f je skalár

$$S = \langle \varphi(I) \rangle$$

význam:

$$f = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$ obsah plochy S

$$f = \rho$$

$\Rightarrow$ hmotnost plochy S

[2] Plošný integrál 2. druhu

$$\int_S \vec{f} \cdot \vec{dS}$$

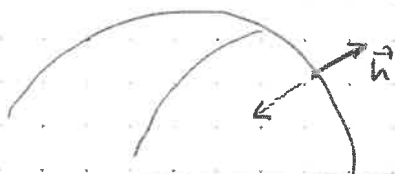
kde $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

převod na
plošný integrál 1. druhu

$$\int_S \vec{f} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

význam tok vektoru $\vec{f}$

přes plochu S



Q: Jak plošné int. počítat?

Platiť totiž ~~krivka~~ ~~integrály~~ ~~nesaháť na hodnoty~~
~~regulárnej parametrizácie.~~

Je-li $\boxed{k=2}$ a $\boxed{d=3}$ tak zavádzame
plošný integrál

Motiváciu popísať sféricke a afínne plochy
súradnic definujeme plochu v $\mathbb{R}^3$ a jej
parametrizáciu takto:

Def. Pôjme, že $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ je regulárna plocha

$\equiv$ existuje-li zobrazenie $\varphi: I \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ tak
(a,b) $\mapsto$ (x,y,z)

φ

regulárna
parametrizácia
plochy S

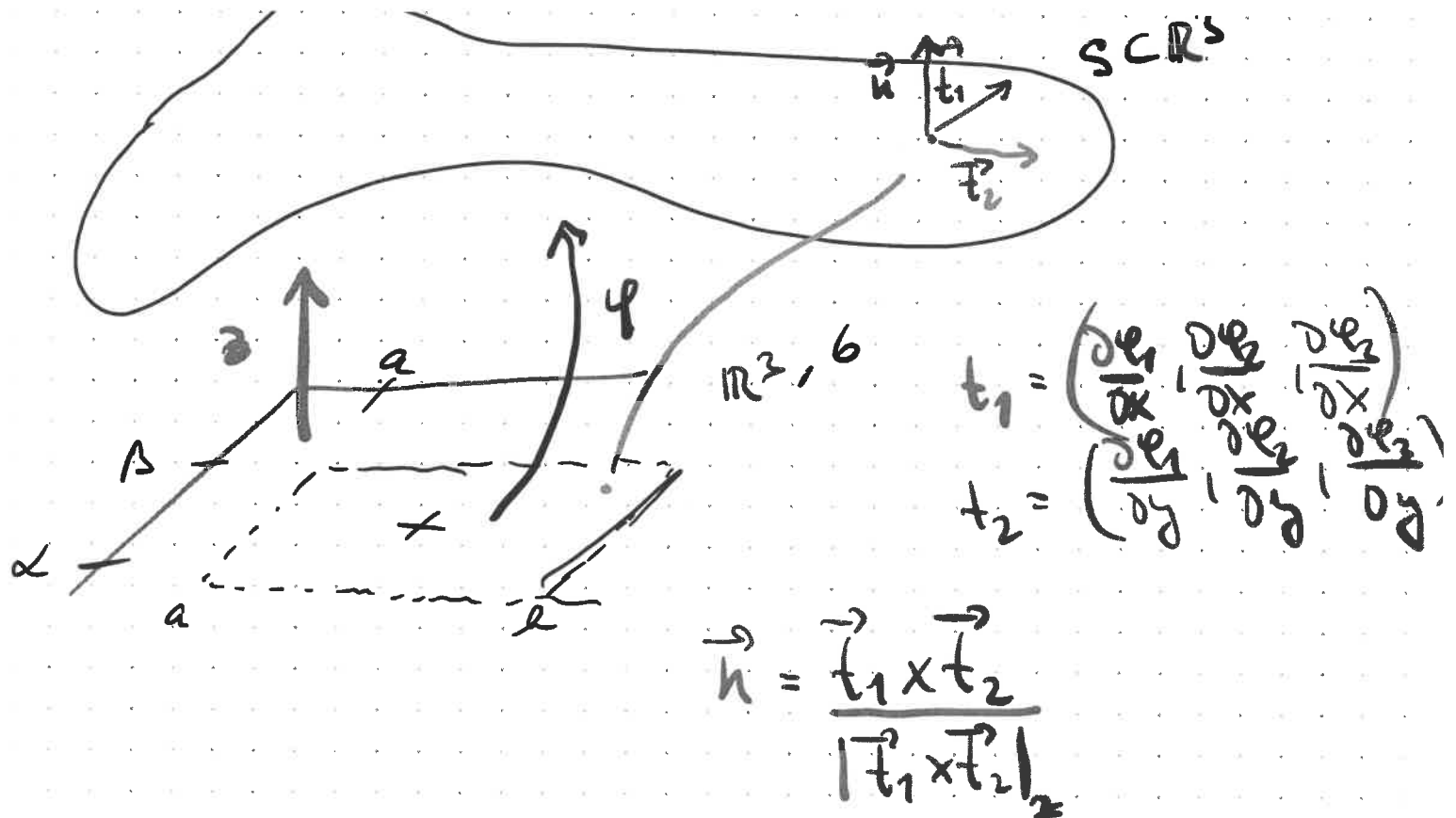
- $\varphi(I) = S$
- $\varphi \in C^1(I)$
- φ je proste

$$D\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\varphi}(x,y) = (\varphi_1(x,y), \varphi_2(x,y), \varphi_3(x,y))$$

má na vied bodoch
I hodnotu 2.

$\vec{r}$
 $\vec{r}$



"Motivation" $\int_S dS = \int_I \sqrt{1 + |\nabla z|^2}$

$\phi: (x, y) \mapsto (x, y, z(x, y))$

Fläche generiert durch
jako graf funktion
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \vec{t}_1 \times \vec{t}_2 =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, -\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, 1 \right) \Rightarrow \vec{V}$$

Wahrscheinlich $\vec{V} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + |\nabla z|^2}$

Tedy

1. Druhu

$$\int_S f dS = \iint_I f(\vec{\varphi}(x,y)) \left| \frac{\partial \vec{\varphi}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \vec{\varphi}}{\partial y} \right| dx dy$$

2. Druhu

$$\int_S \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_S \vec{f} \cdot \vec{n} ds$$

$$= \iint_I \vec{f}(\vec{\varphi}(x,y)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \vec{\varphi}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \vec{\varphi}}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

Potomá

Počkejme $|\vec{t} \times \vec{r}|$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 & t_2 & t_3 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{t} \times \vec{r}|^2 = (t_2 r_3 - t_3 r_2, t_3 r_1 - t_1 r_3, t_1 r_2 - t_2 r_1) \cdot$$

$$= t_2^2 r_3^2 + t_3^2 r_2^2 + t_3^2 r_1^2 + t_1^2 r_3^2 + t_1^2 r_2^2 + t_2^2 r_1^2 - 2t_2 t_3 r_2 r_3 - 2t_1 t_3 r_1 r_3 - 2t_1 t_2 r_1 r_2$$

$$= (t_1^2 + t_2^2 + t_3^2)(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2) - (t_1 r_1 + t_2 r_2 + t_3 r_3)^2$$

$$= |\vec{t}|^2 |\vec{r}|^2 - (\vec{t} \cdot \vec{r})^2$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} |\vec{t}|^2 & \vec{t} \cdot \vec{r} \\ \vec{r} \cdot \vec{t} & |\vec{r}|^2 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{t} \cdot \vec{t} & \vec{t} \cdot \vec{r} \\ \vec{r} \cdot \vec{t} & \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

kvadrat
velikosti
"normálního
vektoru"

je roven determinantu matice 2x2

Zobecnění

$\vec{t}_1, \dots, \vec{t}_k$

$\mathbb{R}^d$

$1 \leq k < d$,

kde $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$

Matice

k-řádků

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\vec{t}_1, \vec{t}_1) & (\vec{t}_1, \vec{t}_2) & \dots & (\vec{t}_1, \vec{t}_k) \\ (\vec{t}_2, \vec{t}_1) & (\vec{t}_2, \vec{t}_2) & \dots & (\vec{t}_2, \vec{t}_k) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\vec{t}_k, \vec{t}_1) & (\vec{t}_k, \vec{t}_2) & \dots & (\vec{t}_k, \vec{t}_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

Gramova
matice

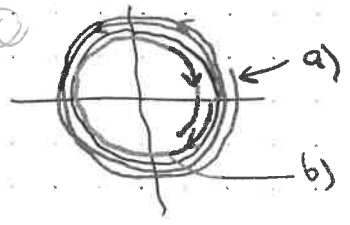
k - sloupců

Determinant Gramovy matice je to podle zobecnění
 $|\vec{t}_1 \times \vec{t}_2|$ pro zobecnění k -plochy v $\mathbb{R}^d$
 $k \geq 2$ $d \geq 3$

Pr. $\oint_I x dy - y dx = \int_{\partial B_1(0)} (-y, x) \cdot (dx, dy)$ $\vec{f}(x, y) = (-y, x)$

a) parametrizace $\gamma: (0, 2\pi) \rightarrow \partial B_1(0) : t \mapsto (\cos t, \sin t)$
 $t \mapsto (\cos t, -\sin t)$
 $k \in \mathbb{N}$

Výpočet
 a) $I = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin t, \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t) dt = 2\pi$
 b) $J = \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin t, \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t, -\cos t) dt = -2\pi$



Vidíme, že výsledek závisí na "poch" oběhu a orientaci.
 Ukazuje se, že tato jsou jediné plativé situace, na které
 je třeba dávat pozor.

Máme to obecněji o regulární plochách dimenze k v $\mathbb{R}^d$

Def. $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ je regulární plocha dimenze k

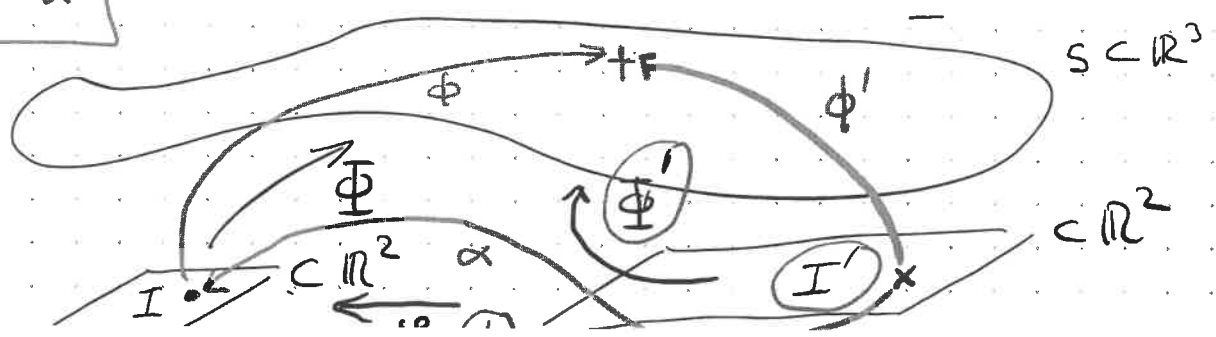
$\Leftrightarrow \exists I \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ a $\exists \Phi: I^o \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ tak, že

Φ je regulární parametrizace plochy S

- Φ je hladké ($\Phi \in C^\infty(I)$ nebo $\Phi \in C^1(I)$)
- $\Phi(I) = S$
- Φ je prole
- $\frac{\partial(\Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_k)}{\partial(u_1, \dots, u_k)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \Phi_k}{\partial u_1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial u_k} & \dots & \frac{\partial \Phi_k}{\partial u_k} \end{pmatrix}$ 2 sloupce
& řádky

ma hodnotu k všude v I^o .

$\Phi' = \Phi \circ \alpha$



Def $\varphi: I' \rightarrow I$, kde $I, I' \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ otevřené
 je diffeomorfismus $\equiv$ $\varphi: I' \rightarrow I$ je $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{ plyn} \\ \cdot \text{ na} \\ \cdot \text{ hladké (} C^1 \text{ nebo } C^\infty) \\ \cdot \varphi' \text{ je hladké} \end{array} \right.$

Kouzení Věta 8.31

Def • Dvě parametrisace ϕ, ϕ' , kde $\phi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, $\phi(I) = S$
 $\phi': I' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, $\phi'(I') = S$

jsou rovnoběžné orientované $\equiv \exists \alpha: I' \rightarrow I$ diffeomorfismus
 tak, $\det J_\alpha > 0$ a

$$J_\alpha = \frac{\partial(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)}{\partial(u_1, \dots, u_n)} \quad \phi' = \phi \circ \alpha$$

• Požad $\exists \alpha: I' \rightarrow I$ diffeomorfismus tak, $\phi' = \phi \circ \alpha$ a
 $\det J_\alpha < 0$, pak ϕ, ϕ' jsou nesrovnalé orientované

Platí Tvrzení

Existují právě dvě třídy ekvivalence regulárních
 parametrických reg. ploch dim. n .

Def • S je orientovaná plocha $\equiv$ požad S je reg. plocha dim. n
 a n S je přivazena jedna
 a třída ekvivalence.

Jakékoliv dvě parametrisace z této třídy jsou dle
 definice hlodné orientované parametrisace, přičemž $\phi \sim \phi'$

• Je-li S orientovaná plocha, pak $-S$ nebo $\ominus S$ označuje
 tutéž plochu opadřenou druhou třídou ekvivalence
 reg. ploch.

Pr.

$$S = \phi(t, \theta) = (\cos t \cos \theta, \sin t \cos \theta, \sin \theta) : (0, 2\pi) \times (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$= \tilde{\phi}(\theta, t) = \phi(\theta, t) = (\cos \theta \cos t, \sin \theta \cos t, \sin t) : (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \times (0, 2\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\begin{matrix} & \xrightarrow{t} & & \xrightarrow{\theta} & \\ & \text{I} & & \text{I}' & \end{matrix}$

$$\alpha: I' \rightarrow I : (\theta, t) \mapsto (t, \theta)$$

$$\det J_\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi \not\sim \phi'$$

Ostatně Jak definovat plošné integrály pro plochy dimenze
 n ($n > 2$) v prostoru $\mathbb{R}^d$, $d > 3$. ?

INTEGRAL PRES k -PLACE IN DIMENSION d

Definition

$\mathbb{R}^d \ni S = \Phi(I)$ - regular m' k -place $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$

$$\int_S f dS := \int_I f(\Phi(x_1, \dots, x_k)) \sqrt{\det G(\nabla \Phi)} dx_1 \dots dx_k$$

$$\text{where } G(\nabla \Phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 \Phi \cdot \partial_1 \Phi & \dots & \partial_1 \Phi \cdot \partial_k \Phi \\ \partial_2 \Phi \cdot \partial_1 \Phi & \dots & \partial_2 \Phi \cdot \partial_k \Phi \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \partial_k \Phi \cdot \partial_1 \Phi & \dots & \partial_k \Phi \cdot \partial_k \Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

Grammer matrix

Potential $k = d-1$, defining integral 2. degree

$$\int_S \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_S (\vec{f} \cdot \vec{n}) dS$$

where $\vec{n}$ - is vector normally -
- indicates orientation

PŘ: Povrch plošiny 3-kulky v $\mathbb{R}^5$

Parametrizace $\Phi(\rho, \varphi, \theta) = (\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \rho \cos \varphi, \rho, \rho)$

$$\rho \in [0, 1], \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad \varphi \in [0, \pi]$$

"kulka" ježto podobná je 3-d kulce v 5 dimenzích

$$\text{Povrch} = \int_S 1 dS = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\det G(\rho, \varphi, \theta)} d\varphi d\theta d\rho = \rightarrow (x)$$

$$\partial_\rho \Phi = (\sin \varphi \cos \theta, \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \cos \varphi, 1, 1)$$

$$\partial_\varphi \Phi = (\rho \cos \varphi \cos \theta, \rho \cos \varphi \sin \theta, -\rho \sin \varphi, 0, 0)$$

$$\partial_\theta \Phi = (-\rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_\rho \Phi \cdot \partial_\rho \Phi & \partial_\rho \Phi \cdot \partial_\varphi \Phi & \partial_\rho \Phi \cdot \partial_\theta \Phi \\ \partial_\varphi \Phi \cdot \partial_\rho \Phi & \partial_\varphi \Phi \cdot \partial_\varphi \Phi & \partial_\varphi \Phi \cdot \partial_\theta \Phi \\ \partial_\theta \Phi \cdot \partial_\rho \Phi & \partial_\theta \Phi \cdot \partial_\varphi \Phi & \partial_\theta \Phi \cdot \partial_\theta \Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \rho^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

→

$$(*) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\det G(\varphi)} \, d\varphi \, d\theta \, ds$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{3s^4 \sin^2 \varphi} \, d\varphi \, d\theta \, ds$$

$$4e(a\pi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi s^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta \, ds =$$

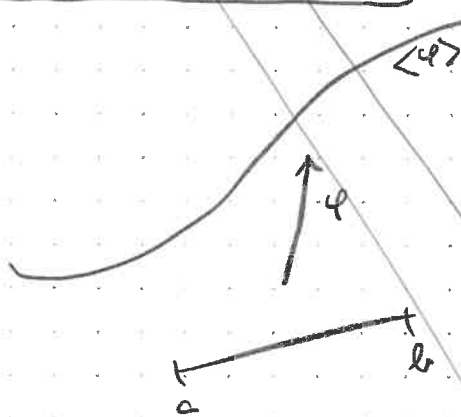
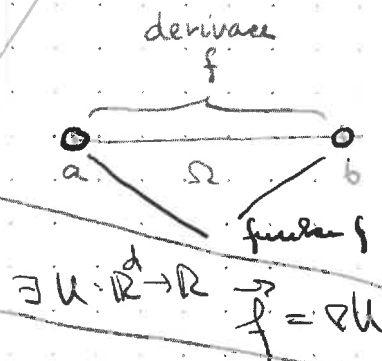
$$= 4\sqrt{3}\pi \int_0^1 s^2 \, ds = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}\pi$$

► Existují, a to v dimenzi 3, ušlechtilé, které spojují objemové, plošné a línkové integrály.
Tělo už obecnějiž Newtonův vzorec

$$\int_a^b F'(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Věta o potenciálu

Vektor $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$
má potenciál:



$$\int_{\langle \varphi \rangle} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

|| def. křivky int 2. druh

$$\int_a^b \vec{f}(\vec{\varphi}(t)) \cdot \vec{\varphi}'(t) dt$$

||

$$\int_a^b \nabla U(\vec{\varphi}(t)) \cdot \vec{\varphi}'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial U(\vec{\varphi}(t))}{\partial x_i} \varphi_i'(t) dt$$

$$\stackrel{=}{=} \int_a^b \frac{d}{dt} [U(\vec{\varphi}(t))] dt$$

Newtonův
=
vzorec

$$U(\vec{\varphi}(b)) - U(\vec{\varphi}(a))$$

Tedy:

$$\int_{\langle \varphi \rangle} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{s} = U(\vec{\varphi}(b)) - U(\vec{\varphi}(a))$$

UŽ BYLO

$\mathbb{R}^2$

body, křivky, 2d oblast

Zbývá 2D olemovaná množina souřad

$$\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$(x,y) \mapsto (f_1(x,y), f_2(x,y))$$

$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$\partial\Omega$ tvoří uzavřenou křivku

GREENOVA VĚTA

Platí:

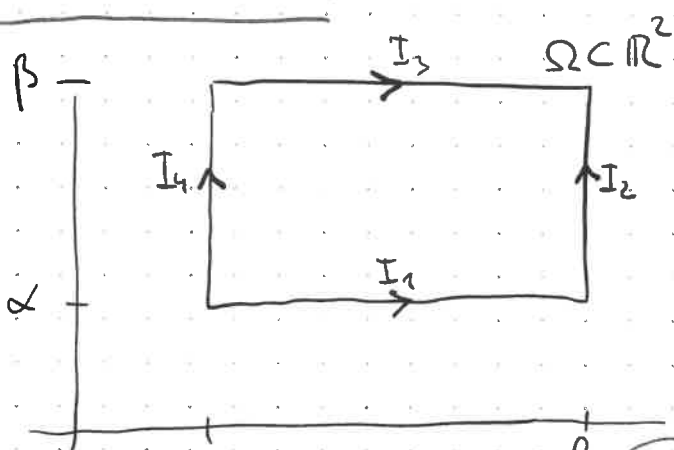
$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\Omega} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \right)}_{\text{divergence of } \vec{f}} dx dy$$

kvadrát 2. čl. dvojnásobný Leib. $\int$

stále v 2D

$$\text{curl } \vec{f} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}$$

Proč vlastně věřit?



$$\Omega = (a,b) \times (\alpha,\beta)$$

$$\vec{t} = (t_1, t_2)$$

I_1	$s \in (a,b) \mapsto (s, \alpha)$	$(1,0)$
I_2	$s \in (\alpha,\beta) \mapsto (b, s)$	$(0,1)$
I_3	$s \in (a,b) \mapsto (s, \beta)$	$(-1,0)$
I_4	$s \in (\alpha,\beta) \mapsto (a, s)$	$(0,-1)$

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{I_1 \cup I_2 \cup I_3 \cup I_4} (f_1 t_1 + f_2 t_2) ds = \int_{I_1} + \int_{I_2} - \int_{I_3} - \int_{I_4}$$
$$= \int_a^b f_1(s, \alpha) ds + \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f_2(b, s) ds - \int_a^b f_1(s, \beta) ds - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f_2(a, s) ds$$

$$2x \text{ deriv.} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_a^b \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(u,v) du dv - \int_a^b \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(u,v) du dv$$

$$\text{Fubini:} = \int_a^b \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(u,v) - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(u,v) \right) du dv$$
$$= \int_{\Omega} (\text{curl } \vec{f}) dx dy$$

$\square$

$\mathbb{R}^3$ body, křivka, plocha, 3d-oblast $\rightarrow$ Gauss

vektor
a potenciál

Stores ("Green ve 3D")

Stokesova věta

$G \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ plocha (dim 2) a její hranice
 $\partial G \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ křivka (dim 1)

$$\int_{\partial G} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_G \text{curl } \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

křivka $\int$ 2. druh plocha $\int$ 2. druh

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} F_1(-) \\ F_2(-) \\ F_3(-) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{curl } \vec{F} = - \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} \right)$$

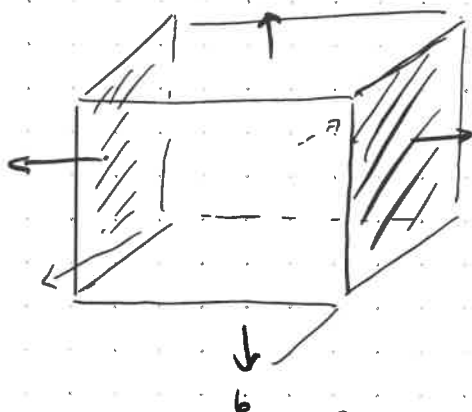
Gaussova věta

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ a její hranice $\partial\Omega$, tj. plocha
dim 2 v $\mathbb{R}^3$

Platí

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{\Omega} \text{div } \vec{F} \, dx dy dz$$

plocha $\int$ 2. druh 3-rozměr Lebesg. $\int$



Q: Dají se tyto rovnice ^① nahradit jako direktní jedinou
formulu
^② zobecnit do vyšších dimenzí?

Ans

V jazyce dif form

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} F = \int_{\Omega} dF$$

Dědičky Gaussovy věty

$$\int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \int_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

Specialně $\vec{F} = (0, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{1-derivace}}}{f_1}, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \, dx = \int_{\partial \Omega} f n_i \, dS$$

Volbou $f = uv$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} v + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i}$$

Integrace
per partes
pro fce
vice pro.

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} v = \int_{\partial \Omega} u v n_i \, dS - \int_{\Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i}$$

Potom: $(-\Delta u)v = -\operatorname{div}(\nabla u)v = -\operatorname{div}(\underbrace{v \nabla u}_{\vec{F}}) + \nabla v \cdot \nabla u$

Pak po integraci přes Ω

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u)v \, dx &= - \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(v \nabla u) \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \nabla v \cdot \nabla u \, dx \\ &\stackrel{\downarrow \text{ Gauss}}{=} - \int_{\partial \Omega} v \nabla u \cdot \vec{n} \, dS + \int_{\Omega} \nabla v \cdot \nabla u \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} := \nabla u \cdot \vec{n} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} n_i \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u)v = \int_{\Omega} \nabla v \cdot \nabla u - \int_{\partial \Omega} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, dS$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u)u = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla u - \int_{\partial \Omega} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$$

A když

$$\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u)v - (-\Delta v)u = \int_{\partial \Omega} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

Aplikace ve variacím počtu

α - 2

Uvaž: $u: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a definice pro dané fce $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $g: \partial\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

funkcional:

$$\Phi[u] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 - \int_{\Omega} f u - \int_{\partial\Omega} g u$$

Dirichletův integrál

Q: Uvažet E-L. rovnici

Je-li u bodem lok. max./min. $\Rightarrow \delta\Phi[u](h) = 0 \quad \forall h \in X$

Poznámka: Dříve jsme pracovali s C^1 -fce na $\bar{\Omega}$
 Nyní máme k dispozici i funkce, pro které
 $|\nabla u|^2 \in L, f \in L, g \in L$

$$\delta\Phi[u](h) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Phi[u+th] - \Phi[u]}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla(u+th)|^2 - |\nabla u|^2 - \int_{\Omega} (f(u+th) - f u) - \int_{\partial\Omega} (g(u+th) - g u) \right\}$$

$$(\nabla u + t \nabla h) \cdot (\nabla u + t \nabla h) = |\nabla u|^2 + 2t \nabla u \cdot \nabla h + t^2 |\nabla h|^2$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \left\{ \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla h + \frac{t}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla h|^2 - \int_{\Omega} f h - \int_{\partial\Omega} g h \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta\Phi[u](h) = 0 \quad \forall h \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla h - \int_{\Omega} f h - \int_{\partial\Omega} g h = 0 \quad \forall h \text{ např. } \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$$

Integrace per partes

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} -\Delta u h + \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} h dS - \int_{\Omega} f h - \int_{\partial\Omega} g h dS = 0 \quad (\star) \quad \forall h \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$$

Volby $h \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ ale $h|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$

$$\int (-\Delta u - f) h \, dx = 0 \quad \forall h$$

Dle teó. lemy variaceho prcku

$$\boxed{-\Delta u = f \text{ v } \Omega}$$

Dokazem, že máme Alet do (Σ^*) zvrhu

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - g \right) h \, ds = 0 \quad \forall h \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$$

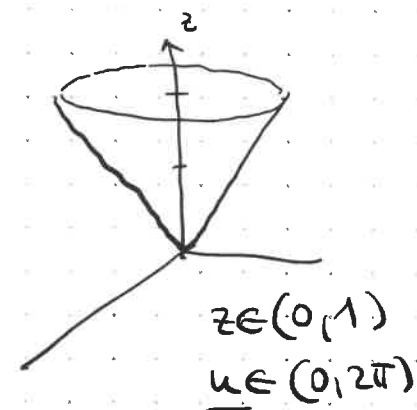
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g \text{ na } \partial\Omega}$$

Pi. 1 Spočítejte obsah kuželové pláště

$$\vec{\varphi}: (u, z) \mapsto (z \cos u, z \sin u, z)$$

$$\vec{t} = \frac{\partial \vec{\varphi}}{\partial u} = (-z \sin u, z \cos u, 0)$$

$$\vec{r} = \frac{\partial \vec{\varphi}}{\partial z} = (\cos u, \sin u, 1)$$



$$|\vec{t} \times \vec{r}| \quad \text{a} \quad \text{um } \vec{u}, \vec{v} \quad |\vec{t} \times \vec{r}|^2 = \det G, \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} G = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{t} \cdot \vec{t} & \vec{t} \cdot \vec{r} \\ \vec{t} \cdot \vec{r} & \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \det G = 2z^2$$

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 \sqrt{2} z \, dA \right) du = 2\pi \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}\pi}}$$

Pri. 2

Společně

$$I = \int_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

S ... sféra v $\mathbb{R}^3$
o pol. 1.

Řeš:

$$I = \int_S \vec{F}(x,y,z) \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$\downarrow$
 (x,y,z)

$$\vec{n} = (n_x, n_y, n_z)$$

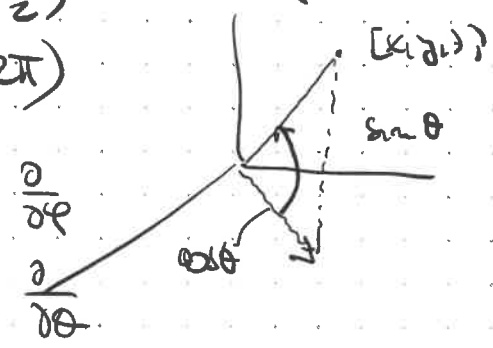
$$= (dy dz, dz dx, dx dy)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ y &= \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ z &= \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &\in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ \varphi &\in (0, 2\pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{t} = (-\sin \varphi \cos \theta, \cos \varphi \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$\vec{r} = (-\cos \varphi \sin \theta, -\sin \varphi \sin \theta, \cos \theta)$$



$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$

$$\vec{t} \times \vec{r} = (\cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta, \sin \varphi \cos^2 \theta, \sin^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$\sin \theta \cos \theta$

$$I = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\vec{t} \times \vec{r}) \cdot \vec{F}(x,y,z) d\varphi d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \varphi \cos^3 \theta + \sin^2 \varphi \cos^3 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta) d\varphi d\theta$$

$\cos \theta$

$= 4\pi$ $\square$