

Stokesova věta

STO1

Necht $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ je otevřená, $k=1, \dots, n$, $c \in C_k(\Omega)$
a $\omega \in C^{k-1}(\Omega)$. Potom

$$\int_c d\omega = \int_{\partial c} \omega$$

k=1 Věta o potenciálu: Necht $f \in C^1(\Omega)$.

potom $df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} dx_n$.

Je-li $\varphi: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ hladká (tj. 1-dim. supul. křivka), pak

$$\int_{\varphi} df = \int_{\varphi} \nabla f d\vec{s} \stackrel{\text{Věta o potenci.}}{=} f(\varphi(1)) - f(\varphi(0)) = \int_{\partial \varphi} f$$

Skutečně, 0-dim. sup. křivka je bod $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$, tzv. $K: I_0: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ a $\int_K f := \int_{I_0} f \cdot \det K$. Ztotožněním K s $K(0)$.

potom $\partial \varphi = \varphi(1) - \varphi(0)$. Lnadno i pro $c \in C_1(\Omega)$.

k=n Gaussova věta o divergenci (i pro toles se (skoro) hladkou hranou)

$$\int_{\partial c} \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} F_i d\hat{x}_i = \int_c \operatorname{div} F dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$n=2$ $k=2$ Gauss, ekwivalencie

STO2

Grobstruktur vektor: $\int_{\partial c} F_1 dx_1 + F_2 dx_2 = \int_c \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2$
rot F

$n=3$ $k=2$ Stokesov vektor v \mathbb{R}^3 :

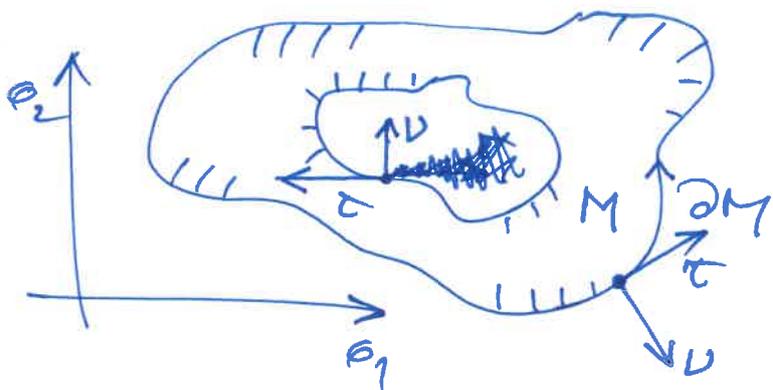
$$\int_{\partial c} F_1 dx_1 + F_2 dx_2 + F_3 dx_3 = \int_c \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_{12} +$$
$$+ \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_3} \right) dx_{23} + \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_{31}$$

Grubaosa reka

Nodit $M \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ je tateso se (ohono) wledkou
manwa ∂M . Nodit $M \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ je kompaktno s
 ∂M meo konektnou plochnou mwm. To-li
 ∂M owontorúe mejam wormal polem τ ,
potom

$$\int_{\partial M} F_1 dx_1 + F_2 dx_2 = \int_{\text{int} M} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2.$$

Owontace ∂M : $\tau := *U$ je owontace ∂M



indukowmo $U = U_1 e_1 + U_2 e_2$,
tudít $\tau = (-U_2, U_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
je točný wktor k ∂M .

"když jdeme po ∂M
v wledném směru,
potom w wstřěk M
meeme wždy po lewé
mce."

Stokesova věta v \mathbb{R}^3

Nechť $K := \{x^2 + y^2 = z^2, z \in [1, 2]\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.



1) Potom $\text{int} K := \{ \text{---} \}$, $z \in (1, 2)$ } je 2-
plocha a $\partial K := \{ \text{---} \}$, $z \in \{1, 2\}$ } je 1-
plocha.

Pozn: (i) $\text{int} K$ a ∂K nejsou uvnitřek a hranice K
v meduzechém prostoru \mathbb{R}^3 ; ∂K uzavře okrajem
 K

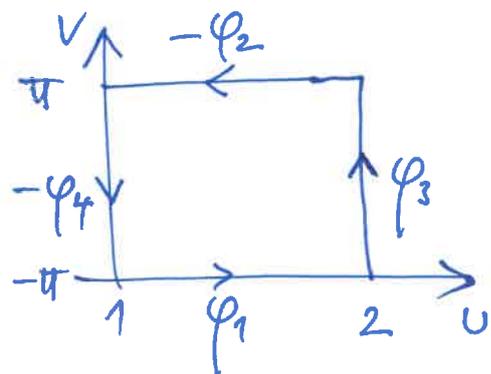
(ii) Lze vybudovat trouhu K -plochy s okrajem v \mathbb{R}^3
a dokázat pro ni Stokesovu větu.

2) Ukážeme, že

$$\int_{\text{int} K} d\omega = \int_{\partial K} \omega$$

je-li $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^1(\Omega)$, kde $K \subset \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, a ovšem $\text{int} K$ a ∂K jsou 'kompatibilní' (Vyšetřete!).

$\varphi: \begin{matrix} x = u \cdot \cos v \\ y = u \cdot \sin v \\ z = u \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} u \in [1, 2] \\ v \in [-\pi, \pi] \end{matrix}$ 2-dim. sup.
krychle, $\langle \varphi \rangle = K$



$$\varphi_1(u) := \varphi(u, -\pi) = (-u, 0, u), u \in [1, 2]$$

$$\varphi_2(u) := \varphi(u, \pi) = (-u, 0, u)$$

$$\varphi_3(v) := \varphi(2, v) = (2 \cos v, 2 \sin v, 2), v \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$\varphi_4(v) := \varphi(1, v) = (\cos v, \sin v, 1)$$

$$\partial\varphi = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 - \varphi_4$$

Sto3_2

Za Stokesovú rovnú pre rotáciu platí

$$(1) \int_{\varphi} d\omega = \int_{\partial\varphi} \omega$$

Zrejme $\varphi|_{(1,2) \times (-\pi,\pi)}$ je mapa int K , viač
 dvo. Určenie na int K obostrannú induk-
 kovanú touto mapou.* Potom

$$(2) \int_{\text{int } K} d\omega = \int_{\varphi} d\omega$$

Pretože $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2$, dostaneme

$$(3) \int_{\partial\varphi} \omega = \int_{\varphi_3} \omega - \int_{\varphi_4} \omega = \int_{\partial K} \omega, \text{ kde}$$

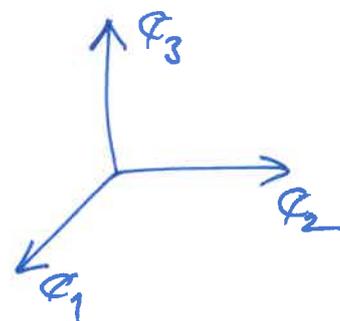
$\partial K = \langle \varphi_3 \rangle \cup \langle \varphi_4 \rangle$ a (okrajová) kmitnica $\langle \varphi_3 \rangle$
 je obostranné súhlasné s φ_3 a $\langle \varphi_4 \rangle$
 opačne včít φ_4 .

* Dá sa ľahko ukázať, že int K je obostranná
 normálnym vektorom $v(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-\cos v, -\sin v, 1)$,
 ktorú možno (dovŕšiť) kmitou

Indukované ohraničenie ∂K

Sto3-3

" Pohľad pújde po okraji K v kľudovej smeru
a keď toto bude urobiť vo smeru \vec{e}_3 ,
tak int K bude urobiť po ľavo rúce. "



5.2 (b) Obvrtne platnoro Stokera voľ pruvyln vyuoetom:

$$c: \begin{cases} x = s^2 - t^2 \\ y = s^2 + t^2 \\ z = s - t \\ w = s + t \end{cases}, (s, t) \in [0, 1]^2 \quad \omega = xydz + zw dw \in \mathcal{E}^4(\mathbb{R}^4)$$

2-dim. svy. lyelle v \mathbb{R}^4

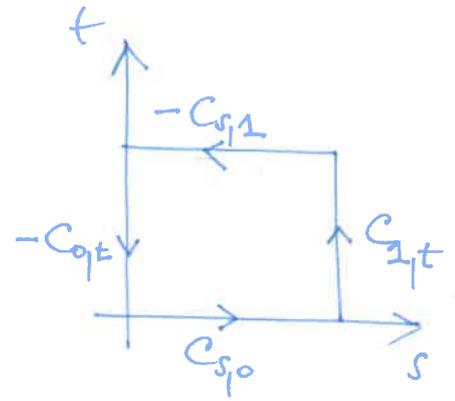
(1) $\int_c \omega = \int_{[0,1]^2} c^*(\omega) = \underline{\underline{4}}$, puvoro

$$c^*(\omega) = (fts(s^2+t^2) + (s+t) \cdot 2) ds dt = (fts^2 + ft^2s + 2st) ds dt$$

* 1+1+1+1

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= 2s ds - 2t dt \\ dy &= 2s ds + 2t dt \\ dz &= ds - dt \\ dw &= ds + dt \\ dx dy &= 4st ds dt \\ dz dw &= 2 ds dt \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\partial c = C_{s,0} - C_{s,1} - C_{0,t} + C_{1,t}$, kde



$C_{s,0}: x = s^2, y = s^2, z = s, w = s, s \in [0,1]$

$C_{s,1}: x = s^2 - 1, y = s^2 + 1, z = s - 1, w = s + 1, s \in [0,1]$

$C_{0,t}: x = -t^2, y = t^2, z = -t, w = t, t \in [0,1]$

$C_{1,t}: x = 1 - t^2, y = 1 + t^2, z = 1 - t, w = 1 + t, t \in [0,1]$

+) $\int_{C_{s,0}} \omega = \int_0^1 (s^4 \cdot 2s ds + s^2 ds) = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}}$

-) $\int_{C_{s,1}} \omega = \int_0^1 ((s^4 - 1) \cdot 2s ds + (s^2 - 1) ds) = \frac{2}{6} - 1 + \frac{1}{3} - 1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3} - 2}}$

-) $\int_{C_{0,t}} \omega = \int_0^1 (-t^4 \cdot 2t dt + (-t^2) dt) = -\frac{2}{6} - \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{2}{3}}}$

+) $\int_{C_{1,t}} \omega = \int_0^1 ((1-t^4) \cdot 2t dt + (1-t^2) dt) = 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}}}$

$$\int \omega = 4$$

$$\partial c = \underline{\underline{4}}$$