

Koninno vektorovo pole

VP 1

Nechť $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ je otevřená a $V: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ je
trdy \mathcal{C}^1 . Potom vektorovo pole V uvažujeme

① nerotacištné, pole

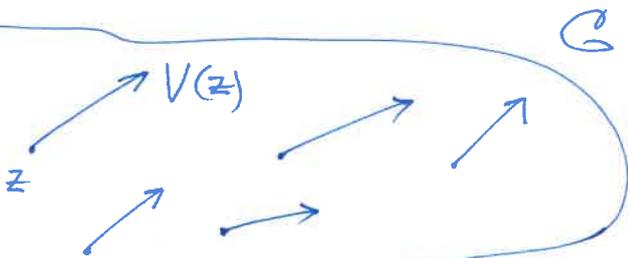
$$\operatorname{div} V := \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{na } G,$$

divergence

② nerotacištné, pole

$$\operatorname{rot} V := \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{na } G,$$

rotace



$$\mathbb{C} \simeq \mathbb{R}^2: z = x + iy = (x, y), \quad V = V_1 + iV_2$$

POZOROVÁNÍ 1 V je nerotacištné a nerotacištné pole
na G , právě když $f := V \in \mathcal{A}(G)$ (tm. V je
anti-holomorfné)

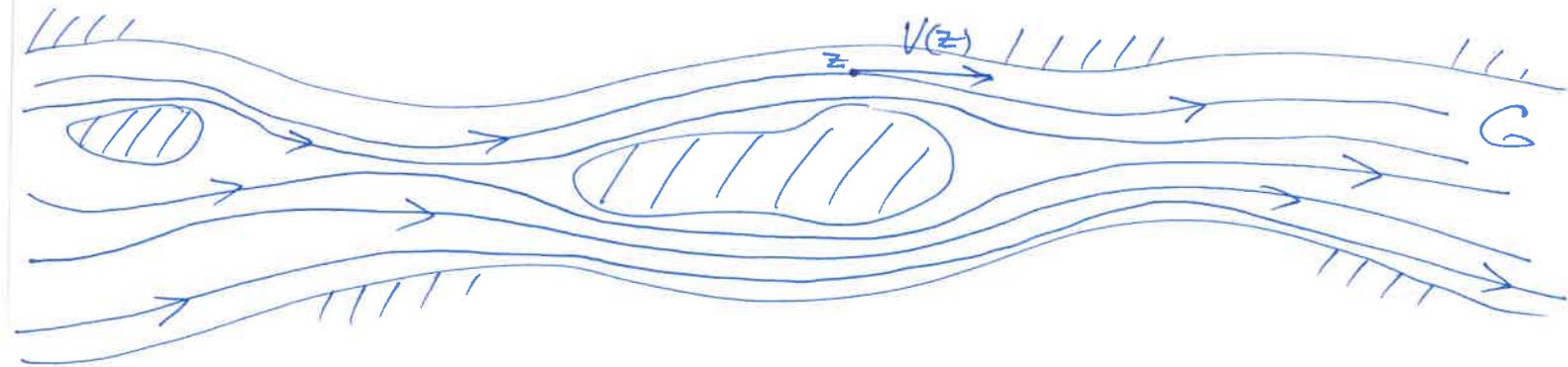
①, ② $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C}(R)$ pro $f = V_1 - iV_2$

Aplikačné

1. Proudění kapaliny:

VP2

koninno, stacionórnno (nezávisle na čase),
nerlekótnno, nonúrnno



↑ Kapalína je soubor částic, které se pohybují
v G , a to rychlostí $V(z)$ v bodě $z \in G$.

Trajektorie částic kapaliny jsou rovny

$$\dot{z}(t) = V(z(t)), \quad \tau = z(t)$$

část

2. Stacionární elektrické pole

• $V(z)$ je síla, kterou působí elektrické pole
na jednotkový kladný náboj v bodě z

Komplexná potencionál V

VP3

Nechť f me $u \in \mathbb{C}$ prvou derivací funkce F ,

tm. $F' = f \in \mathbb{C}$. Necht $F = \phi + i\psi$, potom

① ϕ je potencionál V , tm. $\nabla\phi := \left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} \mid \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y} \right) = V$

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} = F' = V_1 - iV_2 \right]$$

$\parallel (\mathbb{C})$
 $-\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y}$

② $\nabla\phi \perp \nabla\psi$ ($\neq \mathbb{C}$)

③ ψ je tm. prvoková funkce V , tm.

úrovňová množina ψ (tm. $\{\psi = c\}$ pro $c \in \mathbb{R}$)

je prvoková, tj. křivky, po kterých se
částečně křivky pohybují.

Pozn. * je-li ψ nadmnožkou U , potom to jsou
vřetovnice na mapě

Γ Necht $\dot{z}(t) = V(z(t))$, $t \in (a, b)$. Potom

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\psi(z(t))) = \langle \nabla\psi, \dot{z} \rangle \stackrel{①}{=} \langle \nabla\psi, \nabla\phi \rangle \stackrel{②}{=} 0,$$

Kde $\langle z, w \rangle := \operatorname{Re}(z\bar{w})$, $z, w \in \mathbb{C} \approx \mathbb{R}^2$ je

Euklid. skalární součin v \mathbb{R}^2

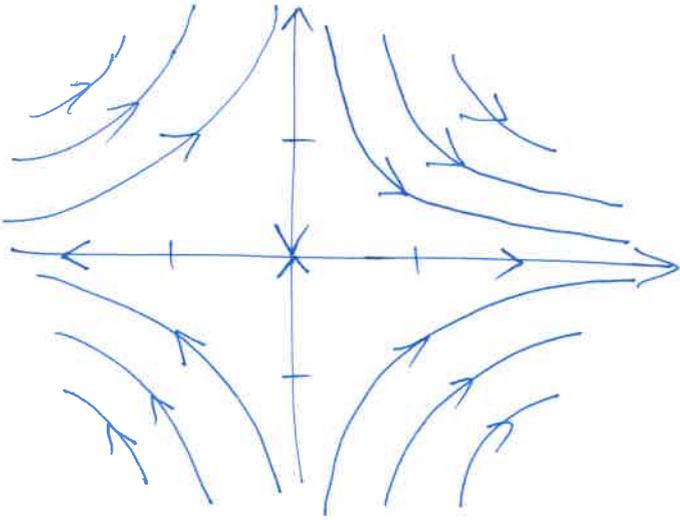
Pr. 1

$$V(z) = \bar{z} = (x - iy)$$

$$f(z) = z, \quad F(z) = \frac{z^2}{2}, \quad \phi = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}$$

$$\psi = x \cdot y = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

hyperboly



Pr. 2

$$V(z) = \pm \frac{1}{z} = \pm \frac{z}{|z|^2}$$

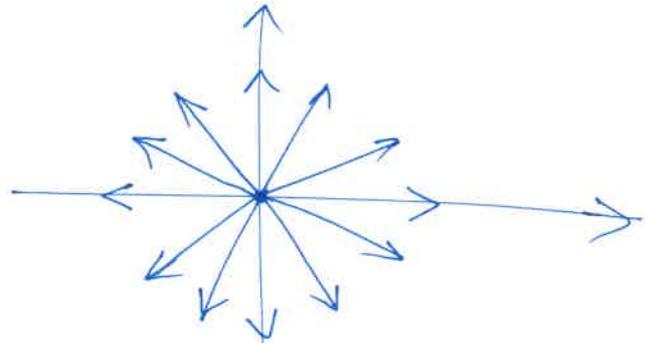
ZDROJ / VYPUSTĚ V 0
 ZRŮBLO
 PRÁMEK

Na \mathbb{C}_-

$$F = \pm \log$$

$$\phi = \pm \log |z|$$

$$\psi = \pm \arg$$

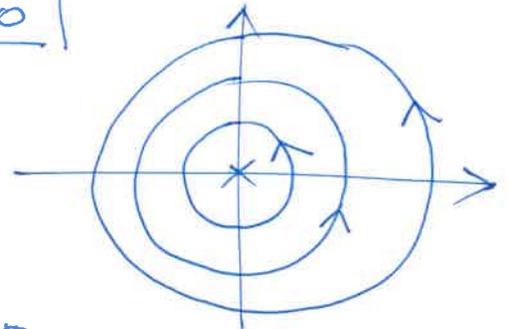


Pr. 3

$$V(z) = \pm \frac{i}{z}$$

VÍR V 0

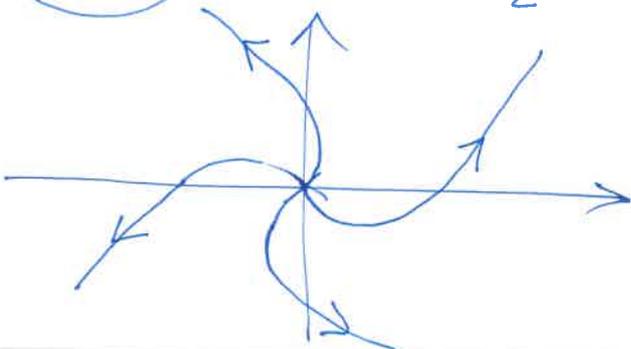
$$\text{Na } \mathbb{C}_- \quad \phi = \pm \arg, \quad \psi = \mp \log |z|$$



Pr. 4

$$V(z) = \frac{a+ib}{z}, \quad \text{kde } a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a \neq 0 \neq b$$

VÍR ZDROJ V 0



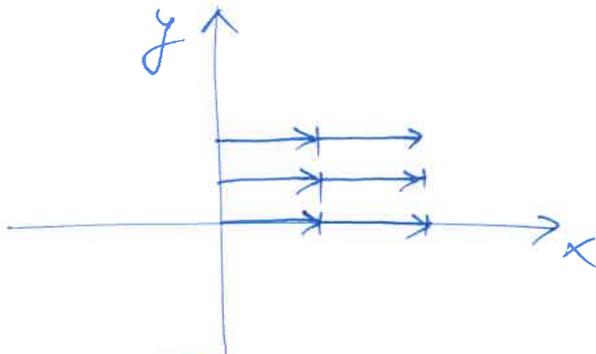
Φ_{vrij} $V(z) := \bar{z}^k$

VP 5

$f(z) := \frac{z^{k+1}}{k+1}$, po-lij $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ & $k \neq -1$

$k=0$ $f(z) = z$, $\phi(x,y) = x$, $\psi(x,y) = y$

konstanten potentialen



$k=1$ $\Phi_{\text{vrij. 1}}$

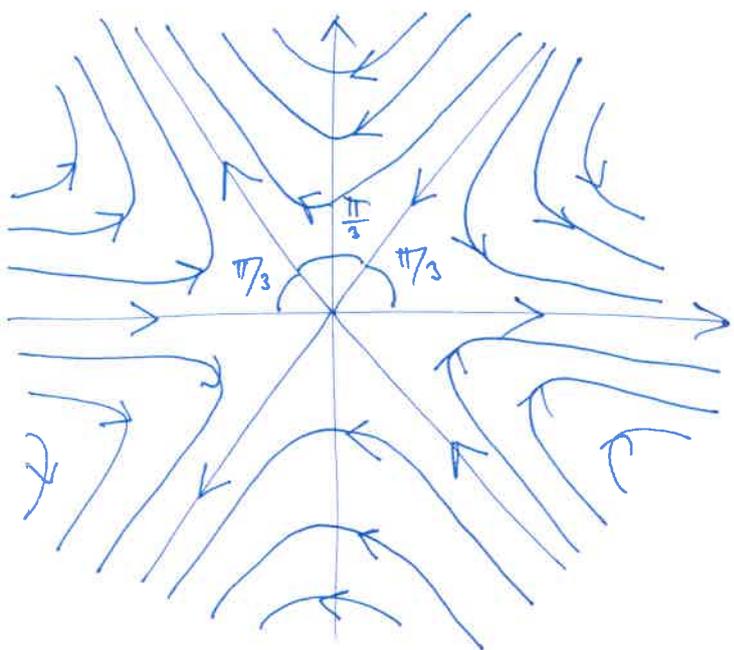
$k=2$ $f(z) = \frac{z^3}{3} = \frac{r^3}{3} e^{i3\varphi}$

$\phi = \frac{r^3}{3} \cdot \cos(\varphi \cdot 3)$

$\psi = \frac{r^3}{3} \sin(\varphi \cdot 3)$

$\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot \varphi = m \cdot \pi, m \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\varphi_m = m \cdot \pi/3, m=0, \dots, 5$

abd. pro $k \geq 2$



$k=-1$ $\text{uit } \Phi_{\text{vrij. 2}}, \Phi_{\text{vrij. 3}}$

$$k = -2 \quad f(z) = -\frac{1}{z} = -\frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$$

VP6

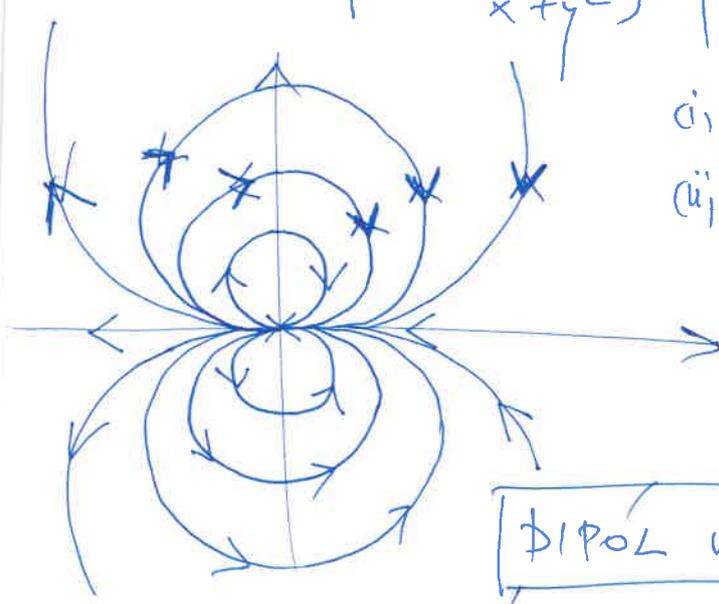
$$\phi = -\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \quad \psi = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

(i) $c = 0 : y = 0$

(ii) $c \neq 0 : c = \frac{1}{2d}$

$$2dy = x^2 + y^2$$

$$x^2 + (y-d)^2 = d^2$$

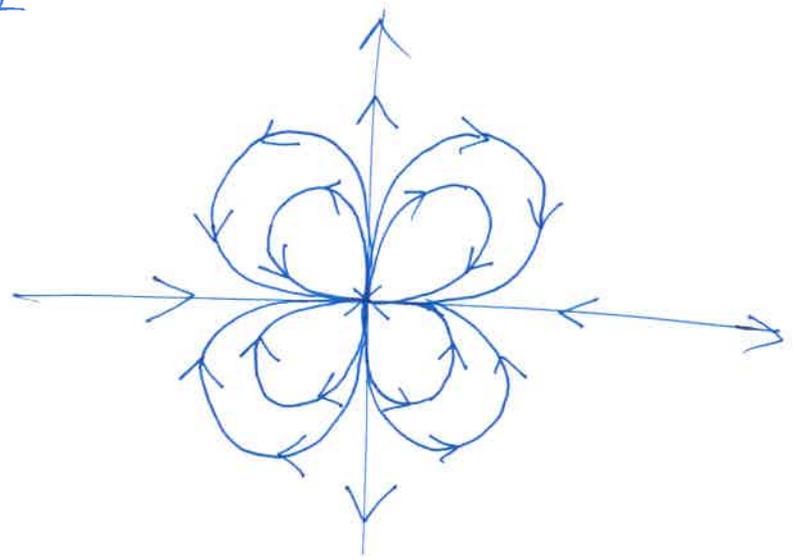


DIPOL V 0

$$k = -3 \quad f(z) = -\frac{1}{2z^2} = -\frac{\bar{z}^2}{2|z|^4} = -\frac{1}{2|z|^4} (x^2 - y^2 - 2ixy)$$

$$\psi = \frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

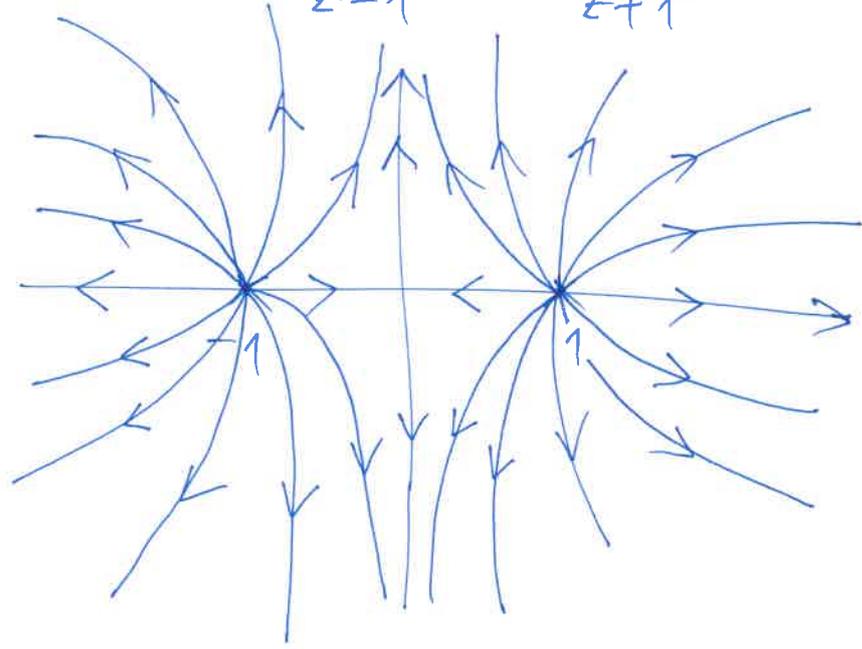
KVADRUPOLO V 0



atd. pro $k \leq -3$

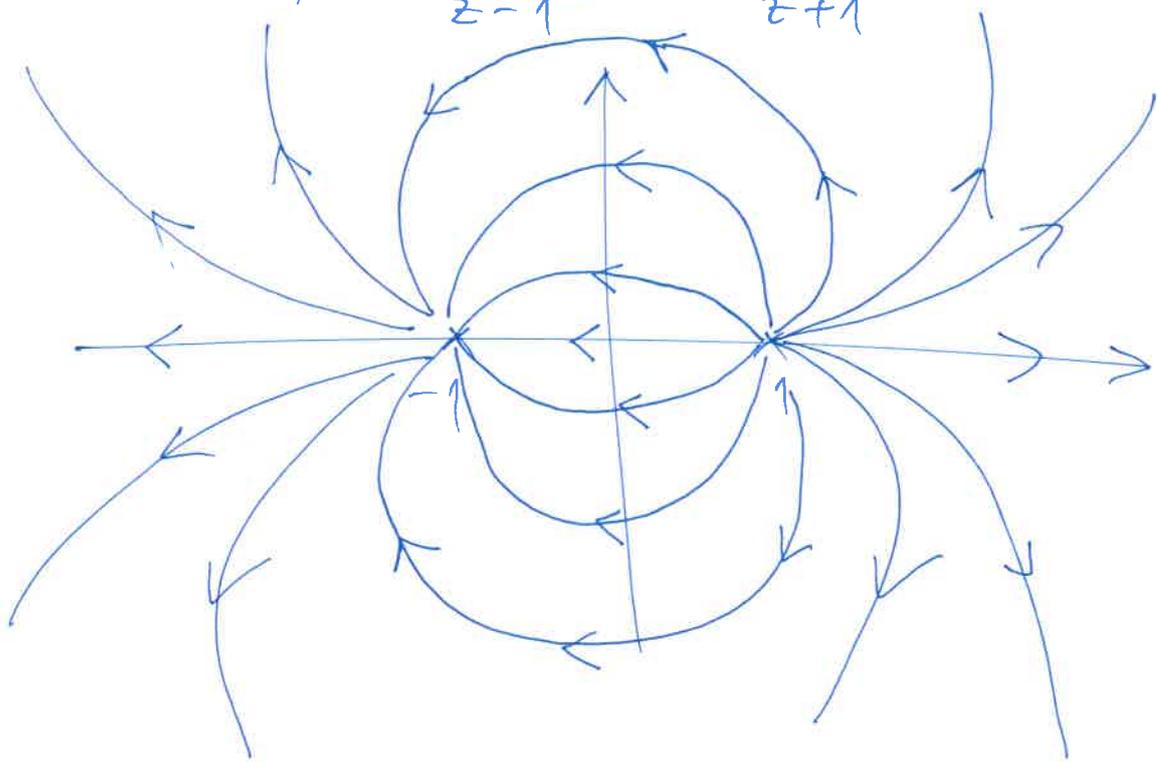
Pr. 6 2 stojno silno zdvojč

$$V(z) := \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z+1}$$



Pr. 7 1 zdvojč a 1 upust, stojne silno

$$V(z) := \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z+1}$$

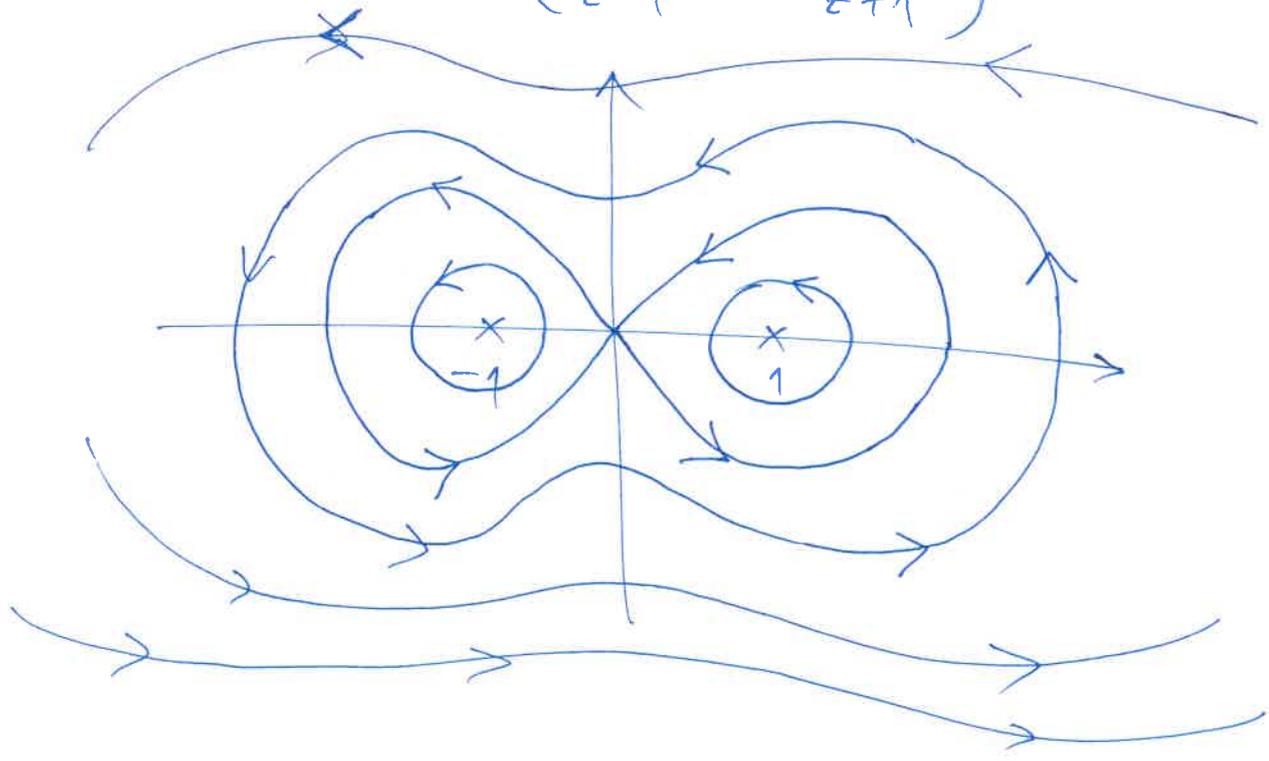


Pr. 8

2 stejne orientovane a shude viny

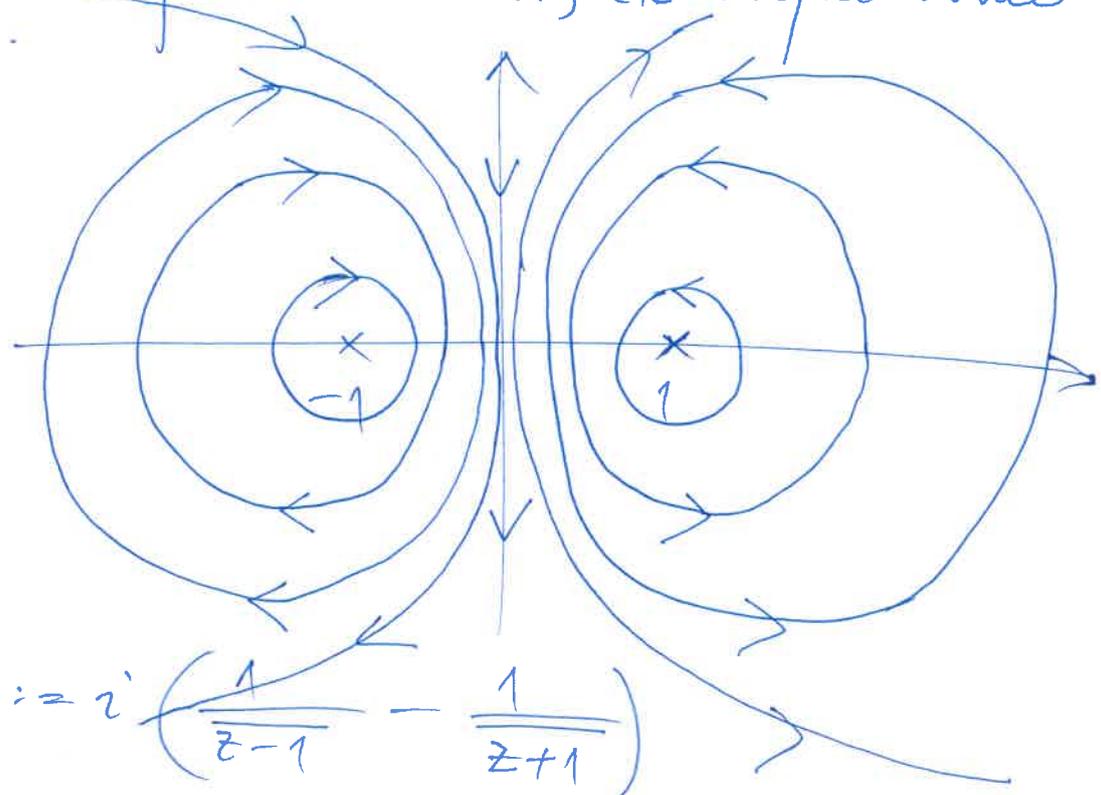
VPS

$$V(z) = i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z+1} \right)$$



Pr. 9

2 opacne orient., ale stejne shude viny



$$V(z) = i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z+1} \right)$$

Význam kvadratury integrálu

VP9

Máme $f := \bar{V} \in \mathcal{L}(G)$. Necht $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow G$

je regulární křivka, potom

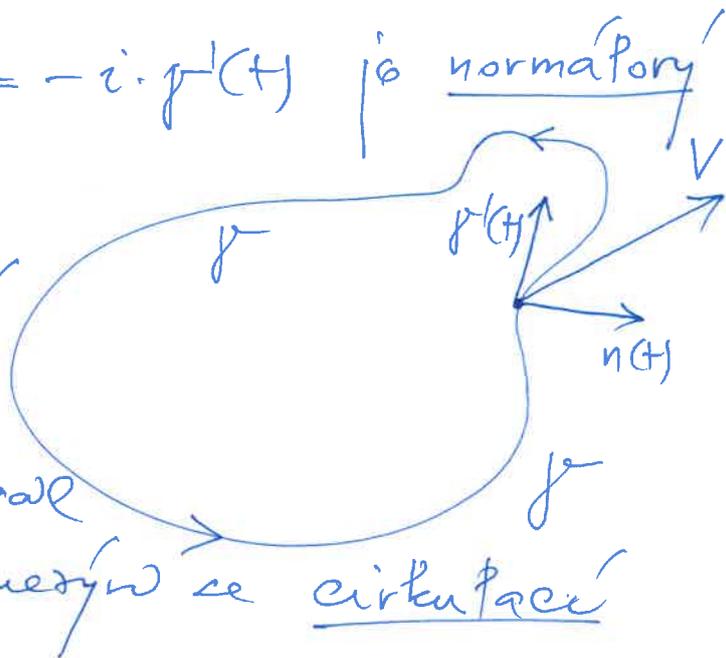
$$(*) \int_{\gamma} f = \int_a^b (V_1 - iV_2)(\gamma_1' + i\gamma_2') = \int_a^b (V_1\gamma_1' + V_2\gamma_2') + i \int_a^b (V_1\gamma_2' - V_2\gamma_1'), \text{ kde } V_j(t) = V_j(\gamma(t)).$$

POZOROVANI 2 Z (*) dostaneme, že

(i) $\operatorname{Re} \int_{\gamma} f = \int_a^b \langle V_1, \gamma' \rangle \stackrel{\text{ozn.}}{=} C(V_1, \gamma)$ a

(ii) $\operatorname{Im} \int_{\gamma} f = \int_a^b \langle V_2, n \rangle \stackrel{\text{ozn.}}{=} T(V_2, \gamma)$, kde

$n(t) := (\gamma_2'(t), -\gamma_1'(t)) = -i \cdot \gamma'(t)$ je normálový vektor ke γ v čase t .



Pozn: (i) $C(V_1, \gamma)$ je Reibolovský integrál 2. druhu (viz 660. 1); $C(V_1, \gamma)$ je integrál točivé složky V podél γ a nazývá se cirkulací V podél γ .

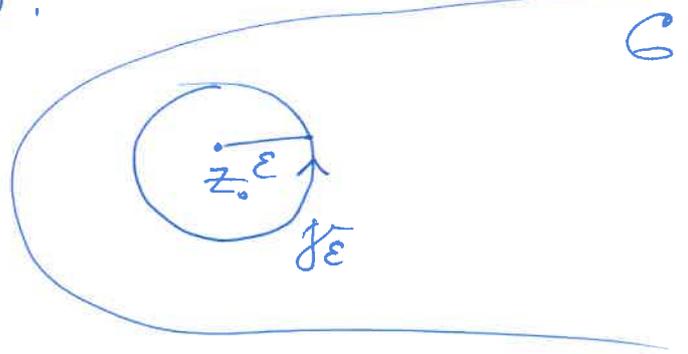
(ii) Zřejmě $T(V_2, \gamma) = C(iV_2, \gamma)$ je integrál normálové složky V podél γ a nazývá se tok V podél γ .

POZOROVANI 3

VP 10

① Pole V je nerotirno na G , prave kedy pro ketdu $z_0 \in G$ a $\varepsilon > 0$ dort mala je $C(V, \gamma_\varepsilon) = 0$, kde $\gamma_\varepsilon(t) := z_0 + \varepsilon e^{it}$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

② Pole V je nerotirno na G , prave kedy pro ketdu $z_0 \in G$ a $\varepsilon > 0$ dort mala je $T(V, \gamma_\varepsilon) = 0$.



DUKAZ: ① z Grossom rodu (viz. Grom 1) plati

$$C(V, \gamma_\varepsilon) = \int_{U(z_0, \varepsilon)} \text{rot } V \quad (Gr).$$

$Z(Gr)$ plyne \Rightarrow . Ukazuje \Leftarrow sporom.

?? Necht $z_0 \in G$ a nepri. $\text{rot } V(z_0) > 0$. Zp spojotord. $\text{rot } V > 0$ na okolí $\overline{U(z_0, \varepsilon)} \subset G$.

$Z(Gr)$ dostaneme, zo $C(V, \gamma_\varepsilon) > 0$, co je spor. \Leftarrow

② Ukazuje ① pro iV . Shuktoctie $\text{rot}(iV) = \text{div } V$ a $C(iV, \gamma) = T(V, \gamma)$. \square

Pozn: Ukazuje-li Grossom rodu pro iV , dostaneme tak Gaussom rodu v \mathbb{R}^2

$$T(V, \gamma) = \int_{\text{Int } \gamma} \text{div } V, \text{ je-li } \gamma \text{ Jordauov kucle v } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ a Int } \gamma \text{ je } \underline{\text{vnutrok}}.$$

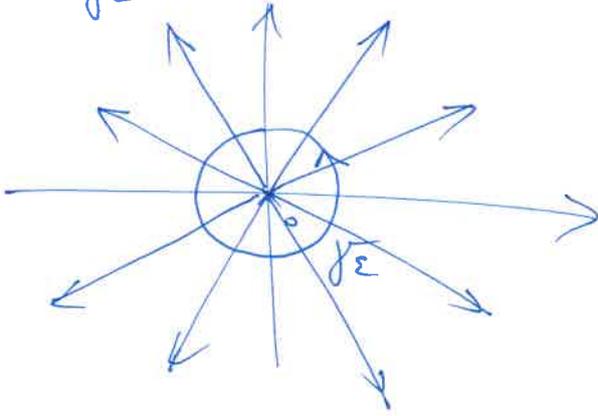
$\Phi_{r. 2}^*$ $z \neq 0 \text{ / vyprust } \checkmark 0$

$$f(z) = \pm \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} f = \pm 2\pi i, \quad \text{tr. } C(V, \gamma_\varepsilon) = 0$$

 γ_ε

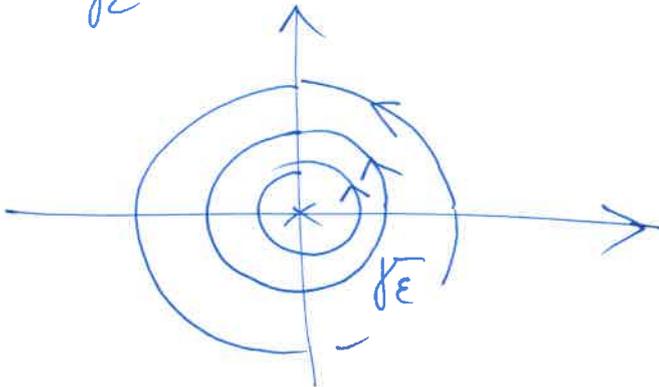
$$T(V, \gamma_\varepsilon) = \pm 2\pi$$

vydatkovy, síle toku
a jako osovnic $\Phi_{r. 3}^*$

$$f(z) = \mp \frac{i}{z}$$

 $VR \checkmark 0$

$$\int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} f = \pm 2\pi, \quad \text{tr. } C(V, \gamma_\varepsilon) = \pm 2\pi$$

velikost a osovnic
cirkulece $\Phi_{r. 4}^*$

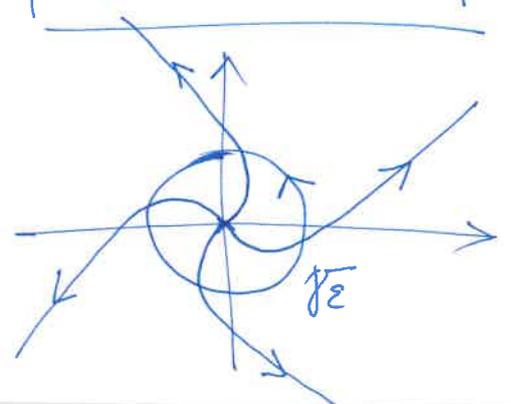
$$f(z) = \frac{a-ib}{z}, \quad \text{kde } a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a \neq 0 \neq b$$

 $VR \text{ ko } z \neq 0 \text{ } \checkmark 0$

$$\int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} f = (a-ib) \cdot 2\pi i$$

 γ_ε

$$C(V, \gamma) = 2\pi b, \quad T(V, \gamma) = 2\pi a$$



$$\int f = 0$$

pro každou uzavřenou křivku γ v \mathbb{C} platí
 $\int_{\gamma} f = 0$ pro každou f holomorfickou funkci. Tedy

POZOROVÁNÍ 4 Má-li V komplexní potenciál
 potom $\mathcal{C}(V, \gamma) = 0 = \mathcal{T}(V, \gamma)$ pro každou uzavře-
nou křivku γ v \mathbb{C} .

Pozn: Platí to i obvráceně, je-li $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathcal{F}$ nějakou neprá-
 kovanou oblast (bude v UKA).

Gröthendieck

jednoduché souvislé