

7.2  
 (1) b)

$$F(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$$

$$\sigma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 0), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$\sigma'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 0)$$

$$F(\sigma(t)) \cdot \sigma'(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 0) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t, 0) =$$

$$= -\cos t \sin t + \cos t \sin t + 0 = 0$$

(62.353  
 εφ.μα)

2π ∫ = 0

(2) α) ∫\_σ x dy - y dx, σ(t) = (cos t, sin t, 0)  
 0 ≤ t ≤ 2π

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \cdot \cos t + \sin t \cdot \sin t dt =$$

= 2π

(3) F(x, y, z) = (x, y, z). Υπολογίστε το έργο που παράγεται  
 από να μετακινηθεί ένα σωματίδιο κατά μήκος της  
 καμπύλης y = x^2, z = 0, από x = -1 έως x = 2

$$\sigma(t) = (t, t^2, 0), \quad t \in [-1, 2]$$

$$\sigma'(t) = (1, 2t, 0)$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \sigma'(t) = (t, t^2, 0) \cdot (1, 2t, 0) = t + 2t^3$$

$$\text{4a} \int_{-1}^2 t + 2t^3 dt = \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{2t^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^2 =$$

$$= 2 + 8 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 10 - 1 = 9$$

(5)  $\int_{\alpha}^b \| \sigma' \| dt = L$  (knows  $\sigma$ )

$\| F \| \leq M$  . Also  $\left| \int_{\sigma} F \cdot ds \right| \leq M L$

$$\int_{\sigma} F \cdot ds = \int_{\alpha}^b F(\sigma(t)) \sigma'(t) dt$$

4a  $\left| \int_{\sigma} F \cdot ds \right| = \left| \int_{\alpha}^b F(\sigma(t)) \sigma'(t) dt \right|$

$$\leq \int_{\alpha}^b | F(\sigma(t)) \sigma'(t) | dt \leq \int_{\alpha}^b \| F(\sigma(t)) \| \| \sigma'(t) \| dt \leq$$

Cauchy-Schwarz

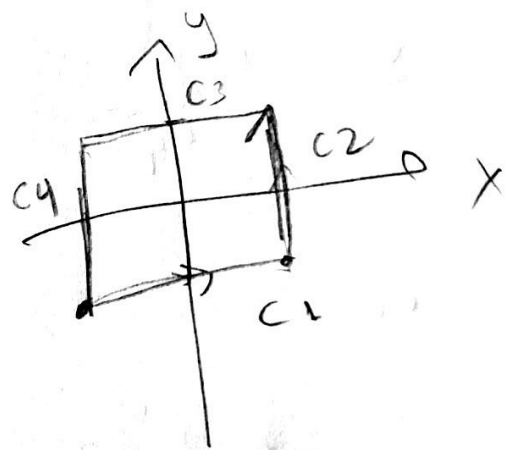
$$\leq \int_{\alpha}^b M \cdot \| \sigma'(t) \| dt = M \int_{\alpha}^b \| \sigma'(t) \| dt =$$

= M \cdot L

knows  $\sigma$ .

$$) F = (z^3 + 2xy, x^2, 3xz^2)$$

Να το ολοκληρώσει ως F πάνω στον επιπέδο  
 ως μονοδιάστατο τετράγωνο με κορυφές α  
 $(\pm 1, \pm 1, 5)$  εφω 0.



$$C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4$$

$\begin{aligned} \text{αρχή } M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1) \text{ τέλος } M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2) \\ x(t) = tx_2 + (1-t)x_1 \\ y(t) = ty_2 + (1-t)y_1 \\ z(t) = tz_2 + (1-t)z_1, t \in [0, 1] \end{aligned}$
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C1:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= t + (1-t)(-1) = t - 1 + t = 2t - 1 \\ y(t) &= -t + (1-t)(1) = -t + 1 - t = 1 - 2t \\ z(t) &= 5t + (1-t)5 = 5 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{aligned}} \right\} t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\sigma_1(t) = (2t - 1, 1 - 2t, 5)$$

C2:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= t + (1-t)(-1) = 1 - 2t \\ y(t) &= t + (1-t)(1) = 1 \\ z(t) &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_2(t) = (1 - 2t, 1, 5)$$

C3:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= -t + (1-t)(1) = 1 - 2t \\ y(t) &= t + (1-t)(-1) = 1 - 2t \\ z(t) &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_3(t) = (1 - 2t, 1 - 2t, 5)$$

$$C_4: X(t) = -t + (1-t)(-1) = -L$$

$$y(t) = -t + (1-t) = L - 2t$$

$$z(t) = L$$

$$F = (z^2 + 2xy, x^2, 3xz)$$

$$\sigma_4(t) = (-1, 1-2t, L)$$

$$I = \int_C F(\sigma(t)) \sigma'(t) dt = \int_{C_1} + \int_{C_2} + \int_{C_3} + \int_{C_4}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 (1+2(2+t), (2+t)^2, 6t-3) \cdot (-2, 0, 0) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2 - 4(2t+L)) dt = \int_0^1 (2 - 8t + 4) dt = \int_0^1 (6t - \frac{8t^2}{2}) dt = 2$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^1 (1+2(2+t), L, 3) \cdot (0, 2, 0) dt = 2$$

$$I_3 = \int_0^1 (L+2(1-2t), (1-2t)^2, 3-6t) \cdot (-2, 0, 0) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 -2(1+2-4t) dt = \int_0^1 (-6t + \frac{8t^2}{2}) dt = -2$$

$$I_4 = \int_0^1 (1-2(1-2t), L, -3) \cdot (0, -2, 0) dt = -2$$

$$\text{for } I = 0$$

6)  $\nabla f(x, y, z) = (2xyze^{x^2}, ze^{x^2}, ye^{x^2})$

$f(0, 0, 0) = 5$ . Вруч  $f(1, 1, z)$

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Факт  $f$  т.ч.

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xyze^{x^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = ze^{x^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = ye^{x^2}$

↓

$f(x, y, z) =$

$= yze^{x^2} + g(y, z)$

т.ч.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = ze^{x^2} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = ze^{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 0$   
 т.ч.  $g(y, z) = h(z)$

т.ч.  $f(x, y, z) = yze^{x^2} + g(y, z) =$   
 $= yze^{x^2} + h(z)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = ye^{x^2} + h'(z) = ye^{x^2} \Rightarrow h'(z) = 0 \Rightarrow h(z) = C$

т.ч.  $f(x, y, z) = yze^{x^2} + C$

$f(0, 0, 0) = 5 = C$

т.ч.  $f(x, y, z) = yze^{x^2} + 5$

т.ч.  $f(1, 1, z) = 2e + 5$

(adding below notation  $nx(t, t, 2t) \dots$ )

17)  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{-1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \quad (xi + yj + zk)$

Use the line integral and  
 with  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  to  $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  space  
 $R_1, R_2$  radius

Let  $r(t)$  is a curve in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$r(t_1) = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$  and  $r(t_2) = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$r'(t) = \left( \frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{dz}{dt} \right)$

$(xi + yj + zk) \left( \frac{dx}{dt} i + \frac{dy}{dt} j + \frac{dz}{dt} k \right) dt$

$w = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{-1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$

$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} dt =$

$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} dt =$

$= (x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2)^{-1/2} - (x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2)^{-1/2} =$   
 $= \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1}$

$\sigma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\sigma'(t) \neq 0$ . αανονιαν

$$f(x) = \int_a^x \|\sigma'(t)\| dt$$

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a)  $d f / dx$ :

$$\frac{d f}{d x} = \|\sigma'(x)\| \quad \text{ααο } \partial \text{ εχ. } \partial \text{ εαρηκα}$$

ααρηκα  
ααρηκα

b)  $\sigma$ : αανονιαν

$$\frac{d f}{d x} = \|\sigma'(x)\| > 0 \quad \text{ααρηκα } \sigma \omega [a, b]$$

Ααο  $\partial \text{ εαρηκα}$  Αααααααααααα α  $f(x)$

εαα ααα αααααααα α  $g = g(f(x))$

c) ααρηκα ααα.

$$\frac{d f}{d s}(g(s)) \frac{d g}{d s} = L$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\sigma'(g(s))\| \frac{d g}{d s} = L$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d g}{d s} = \frac{L}{\|\sigma'(g(s))\|}$$

$$d) \frac{dp}{ds} = \frac{d\sigma}{ds} (g(s)) \frac{dq}{ds} = \sigma'(g(s)) \cdot \frac{1}{\|\sigma'(g(s))\|}$$

$$\perp \quad \parallel \frac{dp}{ds} \parallel = 1.$$