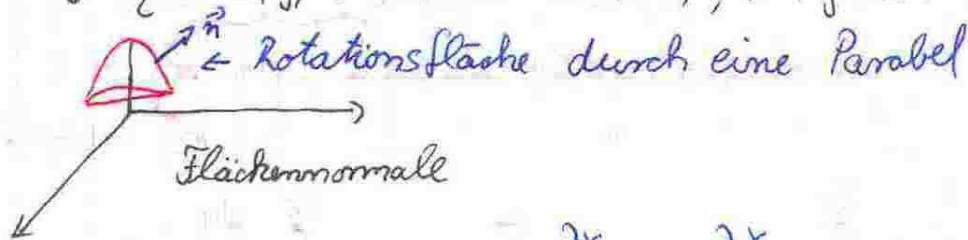


Satz von Stokes

$$F = \{x = (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z = 2 - x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 < 1, z > 0\}$$



$$\underline{x} = \underline{x}(u, v) \quad \underline{n} = \frac{\frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial v}}{\left\| \frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial v} \right\|}$$

Fläche als Graph einer Fkt gegeben

$$\text{Normale: } \frac{(-h_x, -h_y, 1)}{\sqrt{1 + h_x^2 + h_y^2}} = \frac{(-h_x, -h_y, 1)}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla h|^2}} \quad (\text{mit positiver } z\text{-Komponente})$$

$$\underline{x}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 2 - x^2 - y^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Normale } \frac{h_x, h_y, -1}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla h|^2}} \quad \text{mit negativer } z\text{-Komp.}$$

$\tilde{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 2x stetig diff'bar

$$\tilde{F}(x, y, z) := (yz, z, 0)$$

$$\text{rot } \tilde{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & yz \\ e_y & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & z \\ e_z & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ y \\ -z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{oder } \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} yz \\ z \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \vec{e}_x \\ y \vec{e}_y \\ -z \vec{e}_z \end{pmatrix}$$

Aufgabe: Berechne

$$\int_F \text{rot } \tilde{F} \cdot \underline{n} \, d\omega \quad \underline{n} = \frac{(2x, 2y, 1)}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla h|^2}}$$

wobei $\underline{n}$ Flächennorm. mit +z-Komp

1) ohne Stokes

$$I = \int_{B_1(0)} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ y \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dx dy$$

$$-2x + 2y^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 2 \Rightarrow \int_{B_1(0)} (-2x + 3y^2 + x^2 - 2) dx dy$$

$$\int_F g \, d\omega = \int_{B_1(0)} g(x, y) \sqrt{1 + |\nabla h|^2} dx dy$$

Wird nicht
berechnet
da = d\omega

Polarkoordinaten $x = r \cos \varphi$ $y = r \sin \varphi$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (-2r \cos \varphi + 3r^2 \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2) r d\varphi dr$$

Funktionsdeterminante im $\mathbb{R}^2 = r$
 $\mathbb{R}^3 = r \sin \varphi$

$$= \int_0^1 (0 + 3r^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi + r^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi - \int_0^{2\pi} 2r) d\varphi dr = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2\varphi))$$

$$= \int_0^1 (3r^3 \pi + r^3 \pi - 4\pi r) dr$$

$$= \pi - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(2\varphi) d\varphi = \underline{\underline{\pi}}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 4r^3 dr - 4\pi \int_0^1 r dr$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^1 r^3 dr - 4\pi \int_0^1 r dr = \pi - 2\pi = \underline{\underline{-\pi}}$$