

Maj 2010 (udvalgte opgaver)

Alternativ besvarelse på udvalgte dele af opgaverne.

Opgave 3

```
> restart;
with(Integrator8) :
with(plots) :
with(VektorAnalyse2) :
```

1)

Parameterfremstilling

Parameterfremstilling af \mathbb{F} :

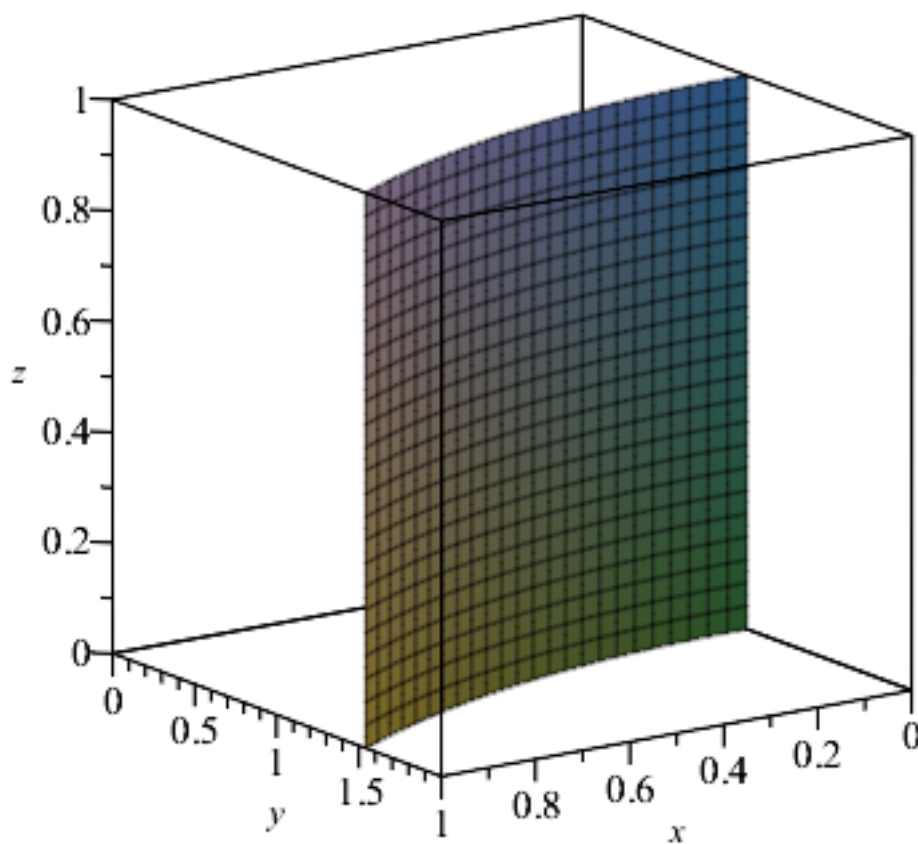
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ \cosh(u) \\ v \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{hvor } u \in [0; 1], v \in [0; 1]$$

```
> r1(u, v) := <u, cosh(u), v> : 'r1(u, v)' = r1(u, v)
```

$$r1(u, v) = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ \cosh(u) \\ v \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.1.1)$$

```
> B1 := [0, 1, 0, 1] :
```

```
> plot3d(r1(u, v), u = 0 .. 1, v = 0 .. 1, labels = [x, y, z], axes = boxed, view = [0 .. 1, 0 .. 2, 0 .. 1], caption = 'cylinderflade F')
```

cylinderflade F

2)

[Arealet

Ved brug af Integrator8-pakken:

> `fladeIntGo(r1, B1, 1)`

$$-\frac{e^{-1}}{2} + \frac{e}{2} \quad (1.2.1)$$

> `sinh(1)`

$$\sinh(1) \quad (1.2.2)$$

> `is((1.2.1) = (1.2.2))`

$$\text{true} \quad (1.2.3)$$

Med standard-metoden:

Jacobi-funktionen udregnes:

> `NI := kryds(diff~(r1(u, v), u), diff~(r1(u, v), v))`

$$NI := \begin{bmatrix} \sinh(u) \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Jacobi} := \sqrt{\text{prik}(N1, N1)} \\ & \text{Jacobi} := \sqrt{1 + \sinh(u)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}(\text{Jacobi}) \\ & \text{csgn}(\cosh(u)) \cosh(u) \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Jacobi} := \text{simplify}(\text{Jacobi}) \text{ assuming } u > 0 \\ & \text{Jacobi} := \cosh(u) \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \text{Jacobi} \, dv \, du; \text{evalf}(\%) \\ & \sinh(1) \\ & 1.175201194 \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.8)$$

Konklusion: Arealet er

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-1} \cdot (-1 + e^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^1 = \frac{e^1 - e^{-1}}{2} = \underline{\underline{\sinh(1)}} \approx 1.175$$

3)

Kurveintegral

$$\begin{aligned} > r2(u) := \left\langle u, \cosh(u), \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle : 'r2(u)' = r2(u) \\ & r2(u) = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ \cosh(u) \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > B2 := [0, 1] : \\ > f2(x, y, z) := 2 \cdot z : 'f2(x, y, z)' = f2(x, y, z) \\ & f2(x, y, z) = 2z \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.2)$$

Direkte med Integhrator8-pakken:

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{kurveIntGo}(r2, B2, f2) \\ & \sinh(1) \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.3)$$

Med standard-metoden:

Jacobi-funktionen:

$$\begin{aligned} > N2 := \text{diff} \sim (r2(u), u) \\ & N2 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sinh(u) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Jacobi} := \sqrt{\text{prik}(N2, N2)} \\ & \text{Jacobi} := \sqrt{1 + \sinh(u)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}(\text{Jacobi}) \\ & \text{csgn}(\cosh(u)) \cosh(u) \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Jacobi} := \text{simplify}(\text{Jacobi}) \text{ assuming } u > 0 \\ & \text{Jacobi} := \cosh(u) \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.7)$$

Dvs. Jacobi-funktionen er $\cosh(u)$

$$> \int_0^1 \text{prik}(f2(\text{vop}(r2(u))), \text{Jacobi}) \, du$$

$\sinh(1)$

(1.3.8)

Konklusion: Kurveintegralet er $\sinh(1)$

▼ Opgave 4

NB: I opgaven er vektorfeltet V ikke kendt. Man kender kun divergensen og rotationen af V . Derfor skal Gauss' sætning og Stokes sætning anvendes!

```
> restart;
with(Integrator8) :
with(plots) :
with(plottools) :
with(VektorAnalyse2) :
with(LinearAlgebra) :
```

▼ 1)

Rumfang

Område Ω :

$$> r1(u, v, w) := \langle u \cdot \cos(v), u \cdot \sin(v), w \cdot (1 - u^3) \rangle : r1(u, v, w) = r1(u, v, w)$$

$$r1(u, v, w) = \begin{bmatrix} u \cos(v) \\ u \sin(v) \\ w (-u^3 + 1) \end{bmatrix}$$

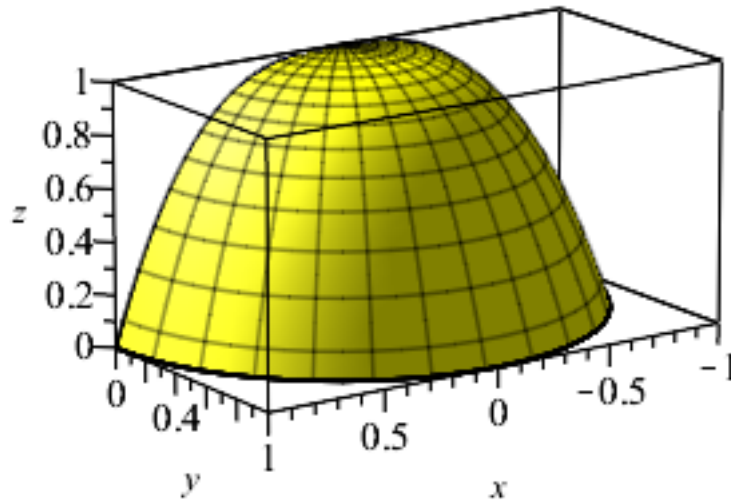
(2.1.1)

$$> B1 := [0, 1, 0, \pi, 0, 1] :$$

$$> net := [10, 10, 10] :$$

$$> \text{område}\Omega := \text{sideFlader}(r1, B1, net) :$$

$$> \text{display}(\text{område}\Omega, \text{labels} = [x, y, z], \text{axes} = \text{boxed}, \text{view} = [-1 .. 1, 0 .. 1, 0 .. 1], \text{caption} = \text{'område } \Omega')$$



område Ω

Direkte med Integrator8-pakken:

> `rumIntGo(r1, B1, 1)`

$$\frac{3\pi}{10} \quad (2.1.2)$$

Med standard-metoden:

> `<diff~(r1(u, v, w), u)|diff~(r1(u, v, w), v)|diff~(r1(u, v, w), w)>`

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(v) & -u \sin(v) & 0 \\ \sin(v) & u \cos(v) & 0 \\ -3w u^2 & 0 & -u^3 + 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.1.3)$$

> `Jacobi := Determinant(%)`

$$Jacobi := -\cos(v)^2 u^4 - \sin(v)^2 u^4 + \cos(v)^2 u + \sin(v)^2 u \quad (2.1.4)$$

> `Jacobi := simplify(Jacobi)`

$$Jacobi := -u^4 + u \quad (2.1.5)$$

> $\int_0^1 \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 1 \cdot Jacobi \, dw \, dv \, du$

$$\frac{3\pi}{10} \quad (2.1.6)$$

Dvs. rumfanget er $\underline{\underline{\frac{3}{10} \pi}}$

2)

Fluxen

Flade \mathbb{F} (overflade af området):

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{div}V(x, y, z) := 5 \quad \text{:div}V(x, y, z) \text{:= div}V(x, y, z) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{div}V(x, y, z) = 5 \end{aligned} \quad (2.2.1)$$

Ved brug af **Integrator8-pakken** og **Gauss' sætning**:

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{rumIntGo}(r1, B1, \text{div}V) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{3 \pi}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (2.2.2)$$

Med **Gauss' sætning** får man direkte:

Fluxen af V gennem fladen \mathbb{F} = rumintegralet af divergensen af V over det rummelige område Ω =

$$5 \cdot \text{rumfanget af } \Omega \text{ (da div}(V) \text{ er konstant 5)} = 5 \cdot \frac{3}{10} \pi \text{ (fra spørgsmål 1)} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \pi$$

Dvs. fluxen af vektorfeltet V gennem overfladen \mathbb{F} af området er $\underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \pi}}$

3)

Tangentielt kurveintegral

Tegning af kurven K :

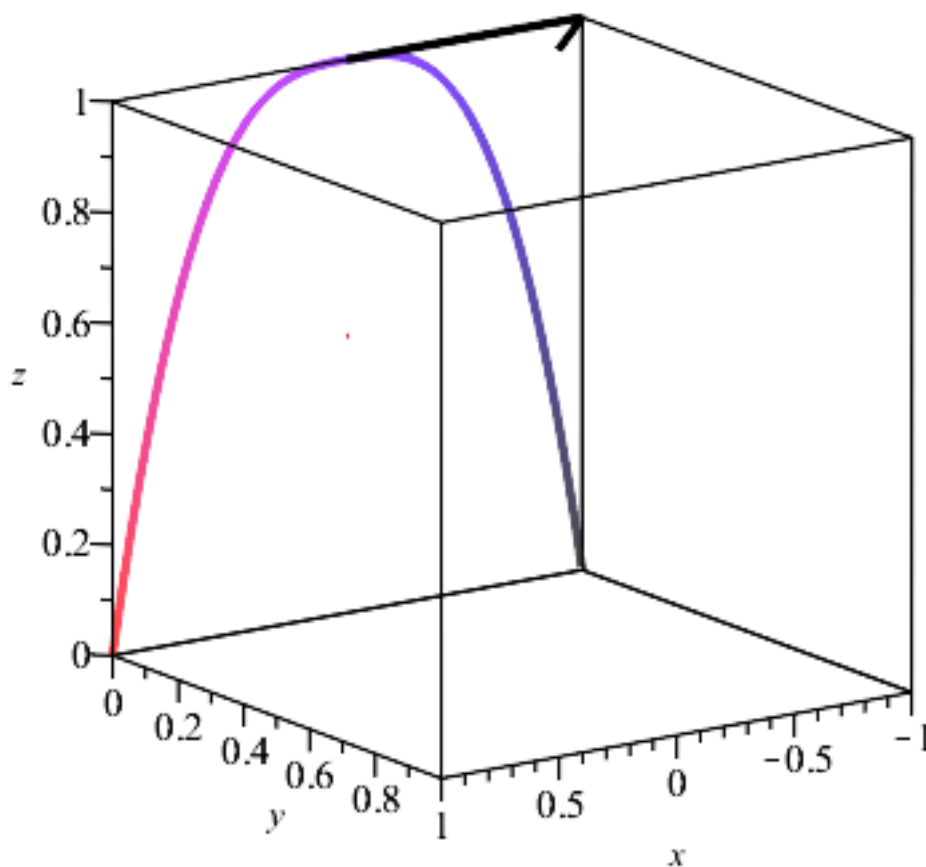
$$\begin{aligned} > r2(u) := \langle u, 0, 1 - |u|^3 \rangle \quad \text{:}r2(u) \text{:= }r2(u) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad r2(u) = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ 0 \\ 1 - |u|^3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.1)$$

> $\text{kurve}K := \text{spacecurve}(r2(u), u = -1 .. 1, \text{thickness} = 3)$:

> $\text{oml\o}bsretningK := \text{arrow}([0, 0, 1], [0, 0, 1] + [-1, 0, 0], 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, \text{arrow}, \text{thickness} = 3, \text{color} = \text{black})$:

> $\text{rotation}V := \text{arrow}\left(\left[0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right], \left[0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right] + [0, -2, 0], 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, \text{arrow}, \text{thickness} = 3, \text{color} = \text{red}\right)$:

> $\text{display}(\text{kurve}K, \text{oml\o}bsretningK, \text{rotation}V, \text{labels} = [x, y, z], \text{axes} = \text{boxed}, \text{view} = [-1 .. 1, 0 .. 1, 0 .. 1], \text{caption} = \text{'kurve } K')$



kurve K

Tangentielle kurveintegral:

Stokes sætning anvendes, idet V ikke kendes. Man kender kun $\text{div}(v)$ og $\text{rot}(V)$.

> $\text{rot}V(x, y, z) := \langle 0, -2, 0 \rangle : \text{'rot}V(x, y, z) = \text{rot}V(x, y, z)$

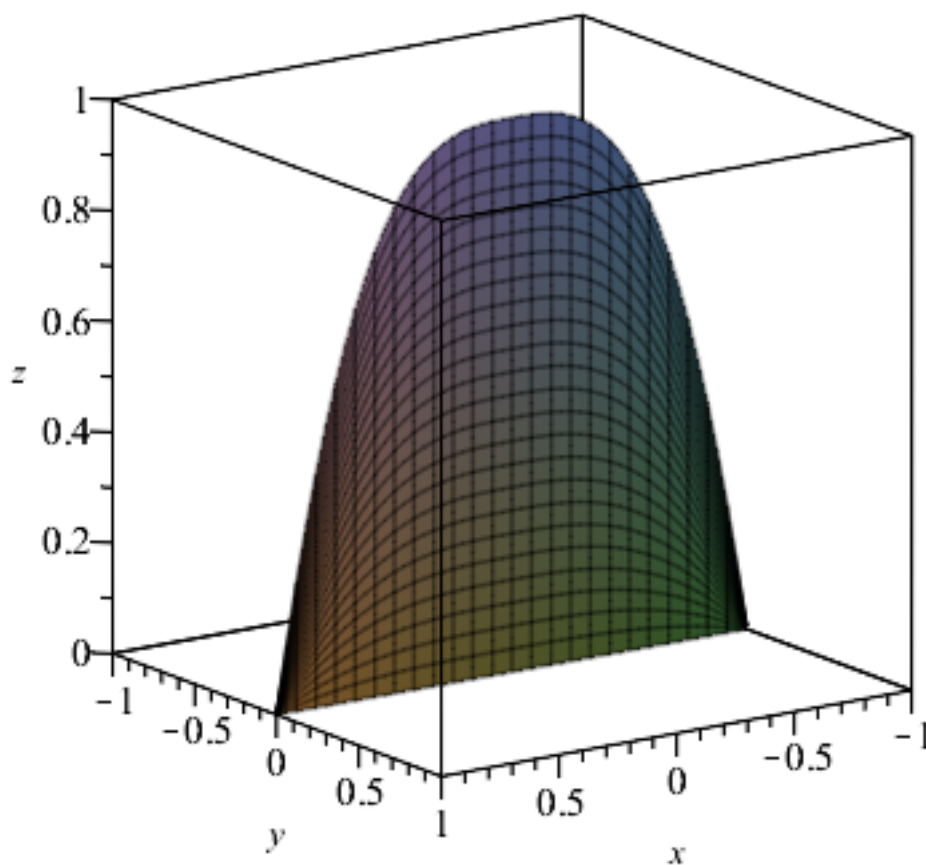
$$\text{rot}V(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.3.2)$$

> $r3(u, w) := \langle u, 0, w \cdot (1 - |u|^3) \rangle : \text{'r3}(u, w) = \text{r3}(u, w)$

$$r3(u, w) = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ 0 \\ w(1 - |u|^3) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.3.3)$$

> $B3 := [-1, 1, 0, 1] :$

> $\text{plot3d}(r3(u, w), u = -1 .. 1, w = 0 .. 1, \text{labels} = [x, y, z], \text{axes} = \text{boxed}, \text{caption} = \text{'endeflade'})$



endeflade

Med den valgte omløbsretning er der tale om en højreskrue, hvis fladens normalvektor har følgende værdi:

$$> n := \langle 0, -1, 0 \rangle :$$

$$> prik(n, rotV(x, y, z))$$

2

(2.3.4)

Vha. Integrator8-pakken:

$$> fladeIntGo(r3, B3, prik(n, rotV(x, y, z)));$$

3

(2.3.5)

Med standard-metoden:

$$> N3 := kryds(diff~(r3(u, w), u), diff~(r3(u, w), w))$$

$$N3 := \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 + |u|^3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2.3.6)

$$> \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 prik(rotV(vop(r3(u, w))), N3) dw du$$

3

(2.3.7)

Dvs. det tangentielle kurveintegral af vektorfeltet V langs kurven K er

L LL

3.