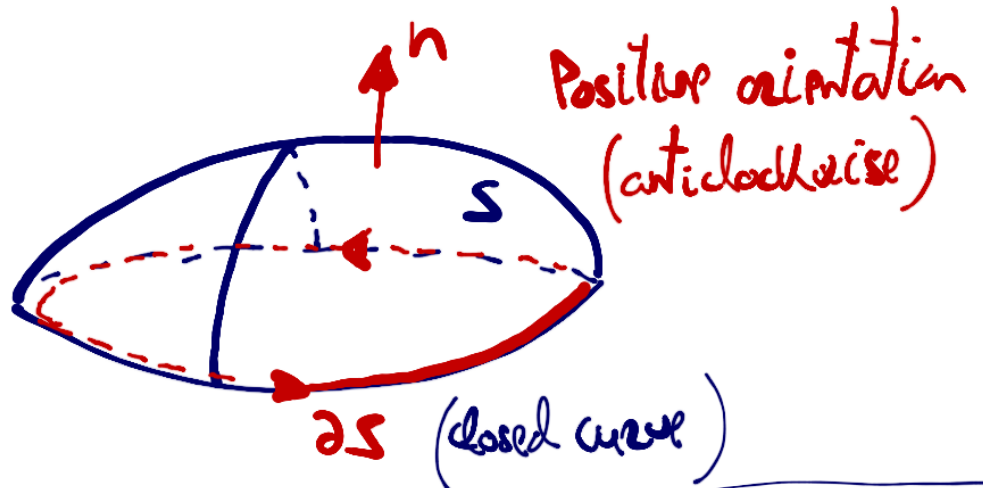


Stokes' Theorem

$S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ surface of class C^1 (at piecewise C^1)

$F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ vector field of class C^1

∂S boundary of S with compatible orientation with S .



Then,

$$\oint F \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int \text{curl } F \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

It relates what happens on the surface to what happens on the boundary.

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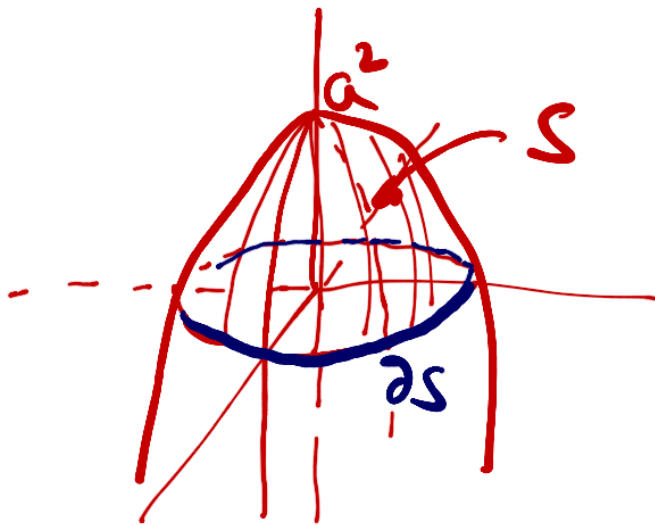
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Example: Problem 7 i) . 4.4

Compute $\int_S \text{curl} F \cdot ds$ for $F(x,y,z) = (\underline{x^2y^2}, \underline{yz}, xy)$

$$S = \{ \underline{z = a^2 - x^2 - y^2}, \underline{z \geq 0} \}$$



We might compute the curl F and parametrise
... to obtain

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States' 1h

Border of S

$$\partial S = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z = 0 \}$$

Parametrise ∂S

$$\sigma(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, 0)$$

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

$t \in [0, 2\pi]$ with positive orientation.



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$$\int_{\partial S} F \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{F(\sigma(t)) \cdot \sigma'(t)}_{\substack{F(\sigma(t)) \\ \sigma'(t)}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{(a^4 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t, 0, a^2 \sin t \cos t)}_{F(\sigma(t))} \cdot \underbrace{(-a \sin t, a \cos t, 0)}_{\sigma'(t)} dt$$

$$= -a^5 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t \sin^3 t dt =$$

$$= -a^5 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t (1 - \cos^2 t) \sin t dt$$

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$$= -a^5 \left(-\frac{\cos^3 t}{3} + \frac{\cos^5 t}{5} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

Then

$$\int_S \text{curl} F \cdot dS = 0 = \oint_{\partial S} F \cdot dr$$

$$-\frac{\cos^3 2\pi}{3} + \frac{\cos^3 0}{3}$$

$$\frac{\cos^5 2\pi}{5} - \frac{\cos^5 0}{5}$$

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Gauss' Theorem (Divergence Th.)

Extension to \mathbb{R}^N of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus and Green's Theorem.

Assuming closed surface.

Let Ω be an open, bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^3 and $\partial\Omega$ is a closed surface.



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Then,

$$\underbrace{\int_{\partial \Omega} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS}_{\text{Surface integral for vector field}} = \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dV}_{\text{triple integral.}}$$

where $\mathbf{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$ and

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$$

... into a vector field ...

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div F

Interpretation of divergence

Gauss' TR.

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \underbrace{F \cdot n}_{\substack{\text{orthogonal direction.} \\ \partial\Omega}} dS \stackrel{=}{=} \int_{\Omega} \underbrace{\operatorname{div} F}_{\substack{\text{mean value} \\ \text{Theorem for} \\ \text{integrals.}}} dV = \operatorname{div} F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot \underbrace{V(\Omega)}_{\substack{(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Omega}}$$

Then,

$$\operatorname{div} F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{V(\Omega)} \int_{\partial\Omega} F \cdot n dS.$$

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In application terms

$\text{div} F \equiv$ represents the rate of expansion per unit volume.

Example: Problem 17

$$\Omega = \{ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2 \}$$

$$\Sigma = \partial\Omega = \{ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \}$$

$$F(x, y, z) = \left(\underbrace{\sin(yz) + e^z}_{F_1}, \underbrace{x \cos z + \log(1+x^2+z^2)}_{F_2}, \underbrace{e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}}_{F_3} \right)$$

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Applying Gauss' Theorem

$$\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dV = \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} f \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 2z e^{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

Then,

$$\int \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dV = \int 2z e^{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

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Using spherical coordinates:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= 2 \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ y &= 2 \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= 2 \cos \varphi \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} |JT| &= 2^2 \sin \varphi \\ 0 &\leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 &\leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 &\leq z \leq a \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_R \operatorname{div} F \, dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^a \underbrace{2 \cos \varphi}_z \cdot \underbrace{e^{z^2}}_{e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \cdot \underbrace{2^2 \sin \varphi}_{|JT|} \, dz \, d\varphi \, d\theta$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\int_0^a z^3 e^{z^2} \, dz \right) \left(\int_0^{\pi} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \right)$$

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$$\int z^2 \cdot \underbrace{ze^{z^2}}_{u} dz = \frac{z^2 e^{z^2}}{2} - \int \underbrace{ze^{z^2}}_{\frac{1}{2} e^{z^2}} dz$$

$$u = z^2 \Rightarrow du = 2z$$

$$dv = \underline{ze^{z^2}} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \frac{1}{2} e^{z^2}$$

Parametrize $\Sigma = \partial\Omega = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2\}$

$$x = a \cos\theta \sin\varphi$$

$$y = a \sin\theta \sin\varphi$$

$$z = a \cos\varphi$$



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$$\int_S F \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} F(\vec{\phi}(\theta, \varphi)) \cdot (\vec{T}_\theta \times \vec{T}_\varphi) \, d\varphi \, d\theta$$

parametric region.

$$F(x, y, z) = \left(\sin yz + e^z, x \cos z + \log(1 + x^2 + z^2), e^{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right)$$

$$F(\vec{\phi}(\theta, \varphi)) = \left(\sin(a^2 \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cos\varphi) + e^{a \cos\varphi}, \dots \right)$$

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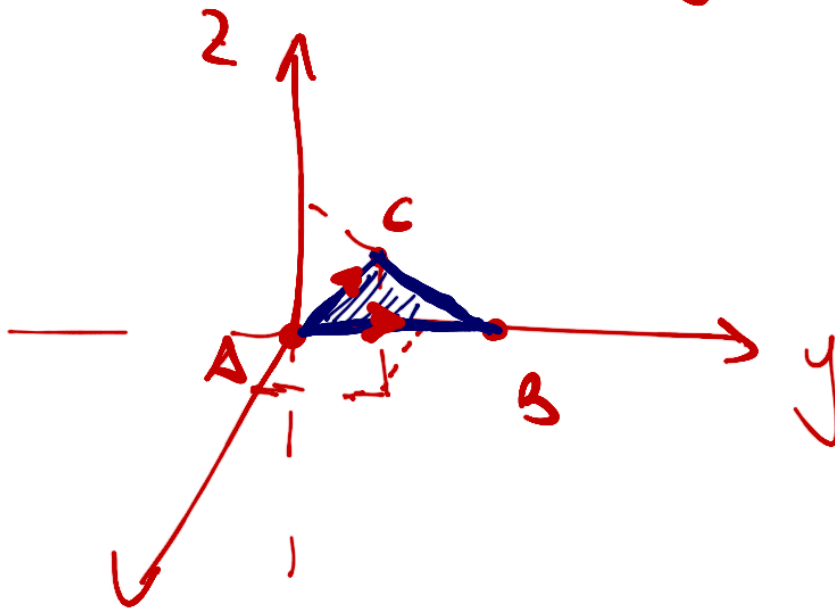
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Problem 9 - 4.4

$$F(x, y, z) = (2y, 3z, x)$$

Triangle: $A(0, 0, 0)$, $B(0, 2, 0)$, $C(1, 1, 1)$

i) Choose an orientation for the surface. T



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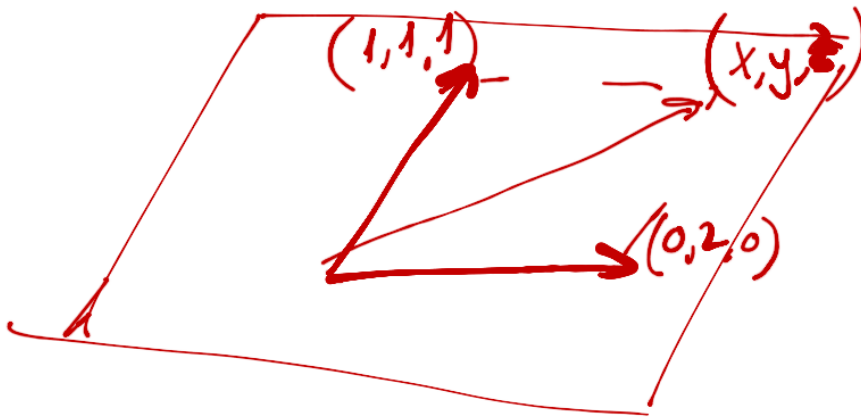
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Plano:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 2z = 0$$

$x - z = 0$



$$(x, y, z) = \lambda(1, 1, 1) + \mu(0, 2, 0)$$

$$\lambda(1, 1, 1) + \mu(0, 2, 0) - (x, y, z) = 0$$

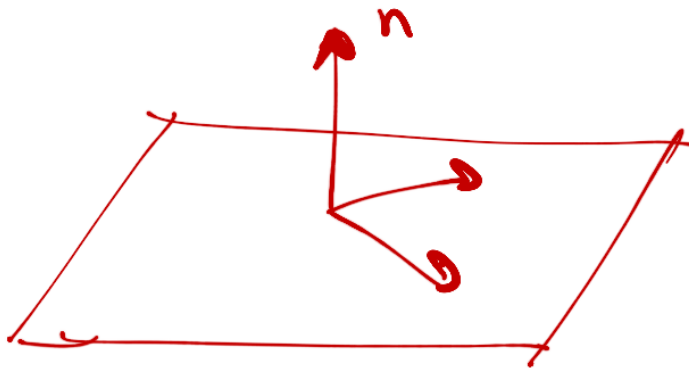
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$$n \cdot (x, y, z) = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad n \perp (x, y, z)$$

$n \equiv$ normal vector to the plane.



If $x - z = 0$

$$n = (1, 0, -1), \quad \|n\| = \sqrt{2}$$

Unitary normal vector

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ii) Compute the path integral of F along ∂T

$$\oint_{\partial T} F \cdot dr = \int_T \text{curl } F \cdot ds$$

↑
Stokes' Th.



Surface T with a close boundary ∂T

$$\text{curl } F = \text{rot } F = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2u & 2z & x \end{vmatrix} =$$

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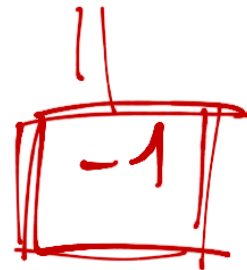
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$$\int_T \text{rot} F \, ds = \int_T \text{rot} F \cdot n \, ds$$

$$= \int_T (-3, -1, -2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, -1) \, ds$$

$$= \int_T \frac{-3+2}{\sqrt{2}} \, ds = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \text{area of a Triangle}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \int ds.$$



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$$= \frac{1}{2} \|(2, 0, -4)\| - \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

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Problem 10

$$F(x, y, z) = \left(\overbrace{y \sin(x^2 + y^2)}^{F_1}, \overbrace{-x \sin(x^2 + y^2)}^{F_2}, \overbrace{z(3-2y)}^{F_3} \right)$$

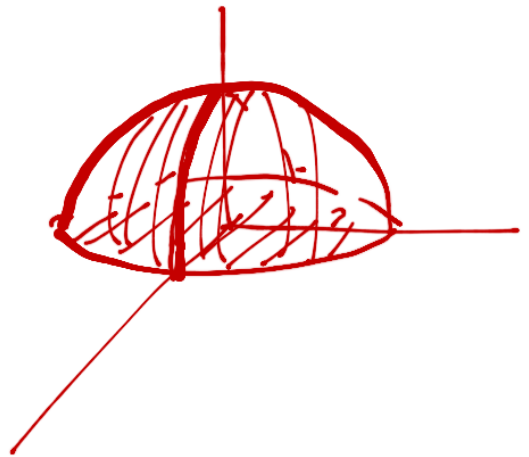
Region $W = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, z \geq 0 \}$

$$\oint_{\partial W} F$$

||

$$\int \operatorname{div} F \, dV \quad \text{by Gauss' TH.}$$

because ∂W is a closed



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$$\int_W \text{div} f \, dx dy dz = \int_W (3-2y) \, dx dy dz$$

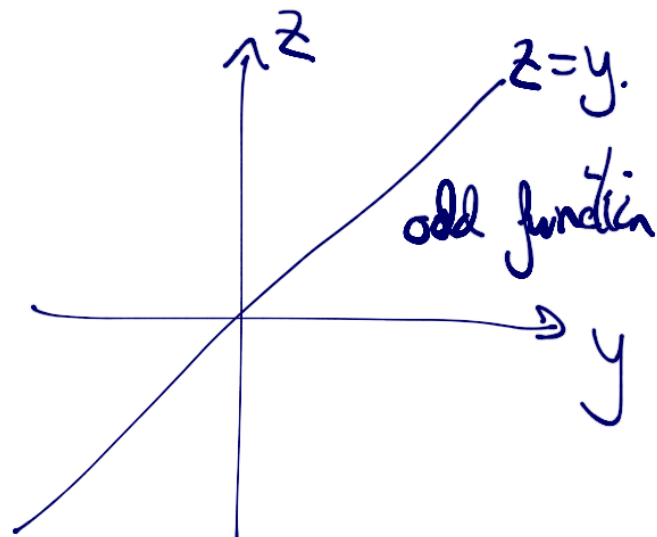
$$= 3 \int_W dx dy dz - 2 \int_W y \, dx dy dz$$

By symmetry it is zero.

$$= 3 \text{ Volume } W$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4\pi 2^3}{3}$$

$$2 = 1$$



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Problem 11 - 4.4

Verify Stokes' Th.

$$\int_S \text{rot } F \cdot n \, dS = \oint_{\partial S} F \cdot dz.$$

For the line integral:

$$i) \quad F(x, y, z) = (y^2, xy, xz)$$

$$S = \{ \text{paraboloid } z = a^2 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0 \}$$

$$\partial S = \{ x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z = 0 \}$$

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$\partial S = \{ (a \cos t, a \sin t, 0) \}$

$$\oint_{\partial S} F dz = \int_0^{2\pi} F(\sigma(t)) \cdot \sigma'(t) dt$$



For the surface:

We use the Monge parametrization:

$$z = a^2 - x^2 - y^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = u \\ y = v \\ z = a^2 - u^2 - v^2 \end{array} \right\} (u, v) \in D$$

$$D = \{ u^2 + v^2 \leq a^2 \} \text{ Parametric region.}$$

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$$\int_S \text{rot} F \, ds = \iint_D \text{rot} F(\varphi(u, v)) \cdot (T_u \times T_v) \, du \, dv$$

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