

Σειρήνα I

$$\vec{F} = (P, Q, R)$$

- $\vec{F}: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, έως, A ανιχτό + κανονικό Τ.Ε.Ε.Ι.
- F είναι ιπνευστικό
 - $\int_F F \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$, & το κλειστή "μέτρο" μεταβολής A
 - $\exists f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \vec{F} = \nabla f \left(P = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, Q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, R = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$

Τότε
$$\int_a^b \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{b}) - f(\vec{a}) \quad \left(\int_a^b g'(x) dx = g(b) - g(a) \right)$$

* ΣΤΟ (*) $\int_F \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ έχει θέση σε διάστημα
 ήδη $\vec{F} = \text{εντύπωση}$, οπού για ροών "κατί", καθίγητης ή αρχής \vec{x} , πέρασε
 Απλήσεις [Είναι A]

2) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (e^{xy} + y^2, xz - e^{-xy}, xy + z), (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

i) Είναι το \vec{F} ιπνευστικό;

ii) Είναι ναι, να βρεστεί $f: \vec{F} = \nabla f$

(\mathbb{R}^3 είναι απλά κανονικό διάστημα)

\vec{F} ιπνευστικό $\Rightarrow \vec{F}$ αναφέρεται

εγραψε $\text{από} \vec{F} : \vec{a} \cdot \vec{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(x, y, z)} =$



$$= \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)_{(x,y,z)} = (x-x, y-y, (z-e^{xy})H)$$

$$= (0, 0, 0)$$

2) $f = \text{activation function} \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \text{gradient vector}$

i) $\text{Map } f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ for } \vec{f} = \nabla f$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Given } f(x,y,z) = e^{xy} + yz \quad (1) \xrightarrow{\text{differentiate}} f(x,y,z) = e^{xy}y + xy^2 + h_1(y, z) \quad (4) \\ & \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = xz - e^{xy}yz \quad (2) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = xy + z \quad (3) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{differentiate}} f(x,y,z) = xy^2 + e^{xy}y + h_2(x,z) \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Example for (4), (5)} \quad h_1(y, z) = h_2(x, z) = h(z), \quad f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + e^{xy}y + h(z)$$

To calculate the (6) we need 2, new example for the (3)

$$xy + h'(z) = xy + z, \quad h'(z) = 2, \quad h(z) = \underline{z^2} + c$$

$$\text{Example: } \boxed{f(x,y,z) = xyz + e^{xy}y + \underline{\frac{z^2}{2}} + c}$$

$$2) \quad \vec{F}(x,y,z) = (y, x, 4), \quad (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

i) $\text{Find the gradient } \vec{F} \text{ for function:}$

$$(i) \text{ A point } f: \vec{r} = \nabla f.$$

(ii) $\text{For a function } F \text{ in } \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

3)

\mathbb{R}^3 ena anga entekanis

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$$\text{rot } \vec{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & x & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (0-0, 0-0, 1-1) = (0, 0, 0)$$

i) $\vec{F} \rightarrow$ aripori, \vec{F} ena anga entekanis

$$v) f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \begin{cases} \text{if } (x, y, z) = y \\ \text{if } (x, y, z) = x \\ \text{if } (x, y, z) = 4 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} \text{if } (x, y, z) = x \\ \text{if } (x, y, z) = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = xy + h_1(y, z) \quad \begin{cases} h_1(y, z) = h_2(z) = h(z) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = xy + h_2(x, z)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x, y, z) = xy + h(z) \\ h'(z) = 4 \Rightarrow h(z) = 4z \end{cases}$$

$$ii) \int_{(1, 1, 1)}^{(2, 3, -1)} \vec{F} d\vec{r} =$$

$$= f(2, 3, -1) - f(1, 1, 1) = (6, 4) - (1, 4) = 2 - 5 = -3$$

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$$3) W = \int \partial x \epsilon_{xy} dx - x^2 nky dy$$

on a $\Gamma_1: y = (x-1)^2$ and $(1,0) \rightarrow (c,1)$

$\Gamma_2: e^{i\theta} \tau \mu \eta \alpha$ and $(1,0) \rightarrow (0,1)$

$\Gamma_3: x^{3/2} + y^{3/2} = 1, (xy \geq 0)$ and $(1,1) \rightarrow (0,1)$

$$\Gamma_4: \left(\frac{x-1}{10^{10}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y - 10^{10}}{10^{20}} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$\vec{F}(x,y) = (2x \epsilon_{xy}, -x^2 nky) = (P, Q)_{(x,y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2x nky = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad \text{curl } \vec{F} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k} = 0$$

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$\vec{F} = \kappa v n \rho \vec{i}_z$ over $\mathbb{R}^2 = \text{constant values}$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 \epsilon_{xy} + C$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = f(1,0) - f(0,1) = 1$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_4} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \quad (\Gamma_4 = \underline{\underline{u}} \epsilon G \eta)$$



$$4) \vec{F}(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sin(xz), e^y, x\sin(xz) \end{pmatrix}, (x,y,z)$$

i) Na preegti $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $\vec{F} = \nabla f$ (na vnpixi)

ii) w uplos $w = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ na Γ tuxxiu nupereq'fesca na enies ta $(0,0,0), (1,0, \eta/2)$

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\mathbb{R}^3 = app'a enies

$\vec{F} = \text{vector} \Leftrightarrow \vec{F} = \text{vector}$

$$\text{let } \vec{F}(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (\sin(xz) - xz\eta\mu(xz)) & (e^y - x\eta\mu(xz)) & (x\sin(xz) - x\eta\mu(xz)) \\ 2\sin(xz) e^y + w(xz) \end{pmatrix} = (0,0,0)$$

$$1) \vec{f} \quad f: \vec{F} = \nabla f$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2\sin(xz) \Rightarrow f(x,y,z) = \eta\mu(xz) + h_1(y,z) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^y \Rightarrow f(x,y,z) = e^y + h_2(x,z) \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = x\sin(xz) \Rightarrow f(x,y,z) = \eta\mu(xz) + h_3(x,y) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$(1) = (2) \quad h_1(y,z) = h_3(x,y) = h(y) \quad f(x,y,z) = \eta\mu(xz) + h(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^y = h'(y) \Rightarrow h(y) = e^y + C$$

$$f(x,y,z) = \eta\mu(xz) + e^y + C$$



$$u) W = \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} d\vec{r} = f(1,0,\gamma_2) - f(0,0,0) = (1+1) - (0+e^0) = 1$$

5) $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (y^2 + 2axz, y(\beta x + az), y^2 + ax^2)$

- i) γνάπτω α, β ∈ ℝ : \vec{F} ή είναι κυριαρχικό;
- ii) Εάν ναι, να βεβαιώσω $\vec{F} = \nabla f$.

$\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{αναδιάστασης}$
 Διιστάσιο \Rightarrow κατεξερεύθυνση

$$\text{rot } \vec{F}(x,y,z) = (0,0,0) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 2y = \beta y & \beta = 2 \\ ay = 2y & a = 2 \\ 2ax = 2az & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \end{array}$$

$$\vec{F}(x,y,z) = \left(y^2 + 4xz, 2xy + 2yz, y^2 + 4x^2 \right)$$

Λογοτείο $\vec{F} = \nabla f$.

$$f(x,y,z) = xy^2 + 2x^2z + y^2z + c$$



$$6) \vec{F}(x,y) = (5x^4y + y^5 + xy, ax^5 + 5xy^4 + x)$$

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i) $\alpha, \beta : \vec{F} = \text{Gesuchtes}$

ii) $f \text{ für } \nabla f = \vec{F}$

iii) Auszutausch / Ersatzvar. zw. f.

\rightarrow Richten v.a

$$2) \text{ Index: } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad , \quad \alpha = \beta = 1$$

i) $\vec{F}(x,y) = (5x^4y + y^5 + xy, x^5 + 5xy^4 + x) . \text{ Auswerte in } 0 \Rightarrow \vec{F} = Pf$

$$f(x,y) = x^5y + y^5x + xy$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0 \quad , \quad \text{Kritik} (0,0)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0,0) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 < 0 . \quad \text{To } (0,0) \text{ einer lokalen Optimalität}$$

Zurklausuren

ii) $\vec{F} = \text{Gesuchtes}, \vec{F} = \nabla f . \quad \text{Inv} \quad \Phi = -f \text{ war die Lösung}$

Au

ii) f eine homogene Funktion
 $f = \nabla f_1 = \nabla f_2 \Rightarrow \nabla(f_1 - f_2) = 0 \Rightarrow f_1 = f_2 + c$

1) $\vec{F}: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $B = \text{ανάλυτο + αντίστροφο}$

\vec{F} ασύμμετρο + αεροπορικό

Τότε $\exists f: \vec{F} = \nabla f$ και $\nabla^2 f = 0$.

$B = \text{ανάλυτο + αντίστροφο} \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \text{ευημένη}$

Ιδιαίτερα $\exists f: \vec{F} = \nabla f$.

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = \operatorname{div}(\nabla f) = \operatorname{div}(\vec{F})$$

Τελικά: $\forall f$ ημίανθρακική δημιουργία $\nabla^2 f = 0$

$$\operatorname{div}(P, Q, R) = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) \text{ οπου } P = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, Q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, R = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

Εργαλεία

2) $\vec{F}(r) = -GM \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$, η βαρύτητας της Γης.

$\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \|\vec{r}\|$, $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 - \{(0, 0, 0)\}$ (= αντίστροφο)

i) \vec{F} είναι ασύμμετρο + αεροπορικό

ii) $\varphi = -GM \frac{1}{r}$ επομένων διαλέξιμη της \vec{F}

και $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$.

- \vec{F} αεροπορικό (Εφ. 274)

- \vec{F} αεροδιαγώνιο (Εφ. 270)

- Ηερούργεια με $- \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \left(\frac{-x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{-y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{-z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right)$

Βασική ρύθμιση f : $\nabla f = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{-z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x,y,z) = \frac{+1}{(x+y+z^2)^{1/2}} + h_1(y,z) \\ f(x,y,z) = +\frac{1}{(x+y+z^2)^{1/2}} y + h_2(x,z) \\ f(x,y,z) = +\frac{1}{(x+y+z^2)^{1/2}} z + h_3(x,y) \end{array} \right\} h_1(y,z) = h_2(x,z) = h_3(x,y) = c$$

Στο βαρυτικό μέσο της γης $c=0$

Ωδοί $\vec{\varphi}(\vec{r}) = -MG \frac{1}{r}$ έξει, $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi$

Τετράδιο: Σύνθετε από διαδικτικό και Για τους είναι
 Αρχοντικό = Συντηρητικό
 Αγνής Εγκών
 Η συντηρητική του είναι Αρκούδη

Οι εννοιες $\text{rot } \vec{F}$, $\text{div } \vec{F}$ έχουν φυσική σημασία. Για τους
 εντυπερόφενους να άρχει η δημοφιλάτη.

Télos

