

DIFFERENTIALLOK d-KALKÜLUS

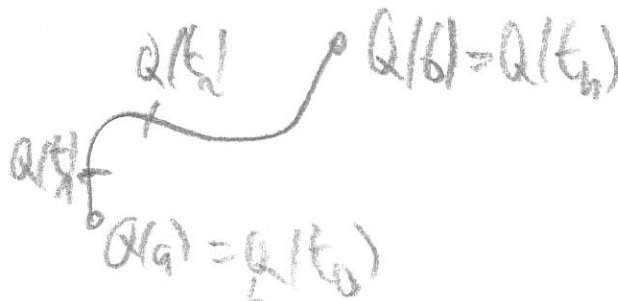
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy \quad \leftarrow \text{Neuber- Leibniz}$$

Interpretation

$$Q = [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{GEBIETE}$$

$$a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b$$



$$f(b) - f(a) = \int_{t_0}^b \left[\frac{d}{dt} f(t) \right] dt =$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^b \left[\frac{d}{dt} f(Q(t), Q(t)) \right] dt =$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^b \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(Q(t)) \cdot Q'(t) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(Q(t)) \cdot Q'(t) \right] dt =$$

$$= \int_Q \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy =$$

$$= \text{Ein} \quad \left[\underbrace{f(Q(t_1) - Q(t_0))}_{\Delta f(t_1)} + \dots + \underbrace{f(Q(t_n) - Q(t_{n-1}))}_{\Delta f(t_{n-1})} \right]$$

$$\approx \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(Q(t_0)) \cdot Q'(t_0) (t_1 - t_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \dots \right]$$

Riemannsche Summe

TARTOMÁNY HATARA

$$Q = [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ görbe} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ fkt}$$

$$f(Q(b)) - f(Q(a)) = \int_Q df$$

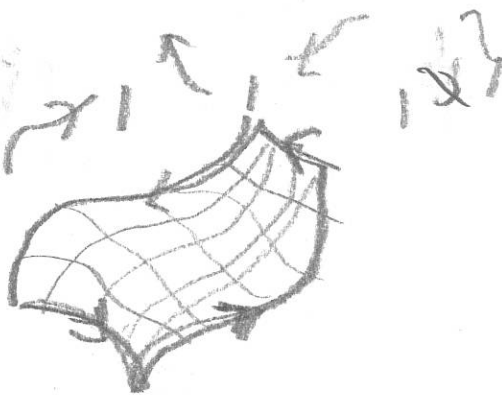
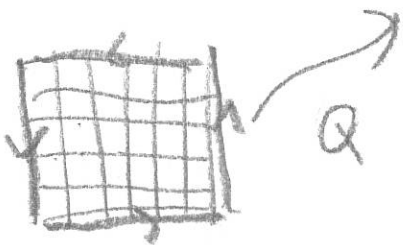


Def Q HATARA $\partial Q = \{+Q(b), -Q(a)\}$ 1013-
BAN

MI VAN TÖBB DIM-BAN

$$Q = [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \mathbb{R}\text{-dim tartomány } \mathbb{R}^n\text{-ben}$$

$$\partial Q = \{ \text{boundary} \} = \{ \dots \}$$



E-



KIÜTK EGYMÁST,
CSAK A KÜLSŐ
GÖRBEHŐN SZÁMLITANAK

Ált. eset

$$Q = [a_{11} b_1] x - x [a_{k1} b_k] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N \quad k\text{-dim tart. } \mathbb{R}^N\text{-be}$$

$$\partial Q = \{ \text{K db } (k-1)\text{-dim tartólyg pör elemek} \} =$$

$$= \bigcup_{j=1}^k \left\{ \begin{aligned} & [(t_{11} \dots | \cancel{t_j} \dots | t_k) \mapsto Q(t_{11} \dots | b_j | \dots | t_k)] \cdot (-1)^j + \\ & + [(t_{11} \dots | \cancel{t_j} \dots | t_k) \mapsto Q(t_{11} \dots | a_j | \dots | t_k)] \cdot (-1)^j \end{aligned} \right\}$$

pe $k=3$ $N=3$



HATÁRA



$$\begin{aligned} \partial Q = & [(t_2, t_3) \mapsto Q(b_1, t_2, t_3)] - [(t_2, t_3) \mapsto Q(a_1, t_2, t_3)] + \\ & + (-1) [(t_1, t_3) \mapsto Q(t_1, b_1, t_3)] + (-1) [(t_1, t_3) \mapsto Q(t_1, a_1, t_3)] + \\ & + [(t_1, t_2) \mapsto Q(t_1, t_2, b_3)] - [(t_1, t_2) \mapsto Q(t_1, t_2, a_3)] \end{aligned}$$

Az előjelűk listája: szabványos BELSŐ OLVALAGSÁG
BEONTÁJNÁLC KÖVETKEZŐMÁJ

STOKES TETEL

Def DIFF FORMA DIFFERENCIÁLGA

$$\Omega = f_1(x_1, \dots, x_N) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} + \dots + f_r(x_1, \dots, x_N) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

$$d\Omega = \left[d[f_1(x_1, \dots, x_N) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}] \right] + \dots$$

$$d[f(x_1, \dots, x_N) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}] =$$

$$= df \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} =$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_N} dx_N \right] \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

Tétel

$$\int_{\partial Q} \Omega = \int_Q d\Omega$$

Stokes tétele Ha $\Omega = f dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$, $Q = [a_1, b_1] \times \dots \times [a_k, b_k] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$
 2x FOLYT DIFF FGV-EKBOC ELOALLOTTA,

ahol $m \rightarrow \infty$ részletek beosztás $(a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_k, b_k)$ -ot



e_1, \dots, e_k vagy e_j $t^* = (t_1^*, \dots, t_k^*)$ PARAMÉTER

a_j t^* -ot tartó páros m -edik beosztás

$\int_{\partial Q} \Omega = \int_{\prod_{i=1}^k [a_i, b_i] / m}$ -TARTÓ PÁROS