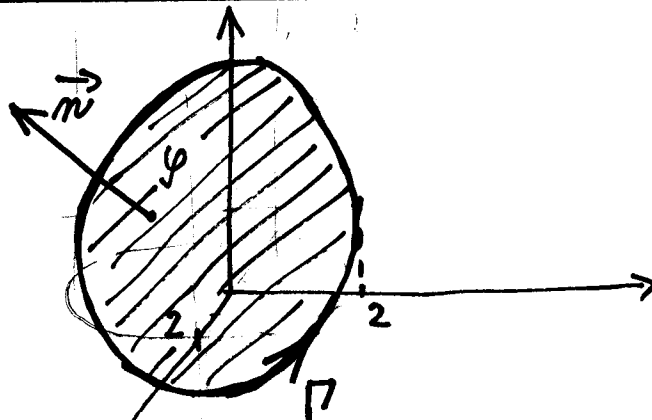
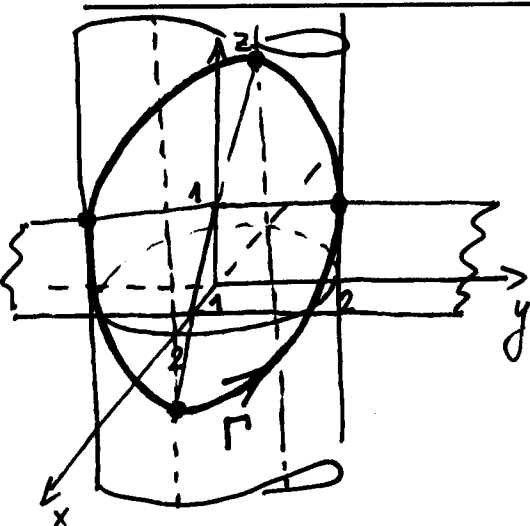


Pomocí Stokesovy věty spočítejte  $\int_{\Gamma} y^2 dx + yz^2 dy + xz dz$ , kde  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\Gamma$  je elipsa, která vznikne jako průnik válcové plochy  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$   
 a roviny  $x + z = 1$ .  $\Gamma$  je orientována kladně.



Stokesova věta

$$\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \text{rot } \vec{F} d\vec{S}$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \nabla \times \vec{F} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & yz^2 & xz \end{pmatrix} = (0 - 2yz, 0 - z, 0 - 2y) = (-2yz, -z, -2y)$$

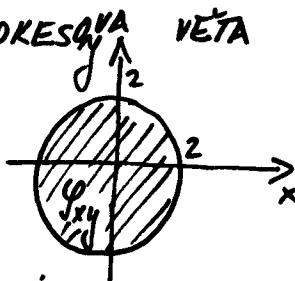
$$\int_{\Gamma} y^2 dx + yz^2 dy + xz dz \stackrel{\text{Stokesova věta}}{=} \iint_{\mathcal{D}} (-2yz, -z, -2y) d\vec{S} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Předáme explicitně rovnici} \\ z = 1 - x \\ \vec{n} = (-f_x, -f_y, 1) = \vec{f}(x, y) \\ = (-(-1), 0, 1) = (1, 0, 1) \end{array}$$

$$= \iint_{\mathcal{D}_{xy}} (-2y(1-x), -(1-x), -2y) \cdot (1, 0, 1) dx dy = \iint_{\mathcal{D}_{xy}} -2y + 2xy - 2y dx dy =$$

$\mathcal{D}_{xy}$  plocha  $\mathcal{D}$  skalarů součin

$$= \iint_{\mathcal{D}_{xy}} -4y + 2xy \, dxdy$$

$\mathcal{D}_{xy}$  je kruh, proto transformujeme do polárních souřadnic



$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho \cos \varphi \\ y &= \rho \sin \varphi \\ \text{jakobián} &= \rho \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \rho \leq 2 \\ 0 &\leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left( \int_0^{2\pi} (-4 \underbrace{\rho}_{y} \underbrace{\sin \varphi}_{x} + 2 \underbrace{\rho}_{x} \underbrace{\rho}_{y} \underbrace{\sin \varphi}_{y}) \cdot \underbrace{\rho}_{\text{jakobián}} \, d\varphi \right) d\rho =$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left( \int_0^{2\pi} (-4 \rho \sin \varphi + \rho^2 \underbrace{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}_{\sin 2\varphi}) \, d\varphi \right) d\rho \quad \begin{aligned} \sin 2\varphi &= 2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \int \sin 2\varphi \, d\varphi &= \frac{-\cos 2\varphi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^2 \rho \left[ -4(-\cos \varphi) + \rho^2 \left( -\frac{\cos 2\varphi}{2} \right) \right]_0^{2\pi} d\rho =$$

$$= \int_0^2 \rho \left( 4 \cdot \cos 2\pi - \frac{\rho^2}{2} \cos(2 \cdot 2\pi) - \left( 4 \cdot \cos 0 - \frac{\rho^2}{2} \cos(2 \cdot 0) \right) \right) d\rho =$$

$$= \int_0^2 \rho \cdot 0 \, d\rho = \int_0^2 0 \, d\rho = \underline{\underline{0}}$$