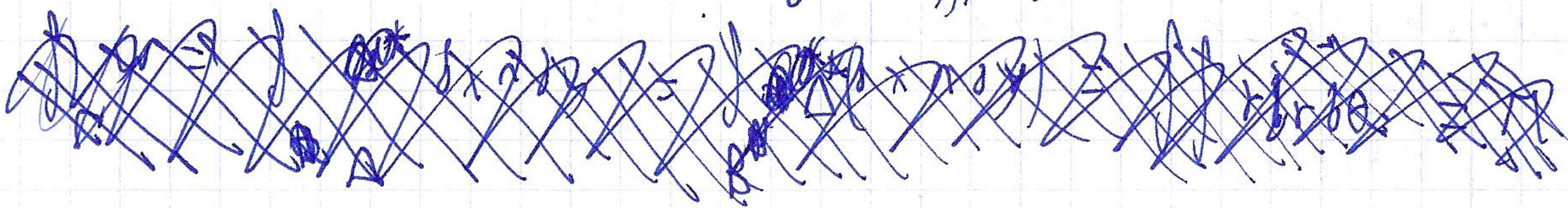


8.1 $\int_{\partial B} \omega$ 4/10/17



B is a region in $\mathbb{R}^2$ with boundary ∂B

$$\int_{\partial B} \omega = \int_{\partial B} f_1 dy_1 + f_2 dy_2$$

1/10/17

$$\omega = f_1 dy_1 + f_2 dy_2$$

1/10/17

$$\omega = f dy_1 = f(y_1, y_2) dy_1$$

1/10/17

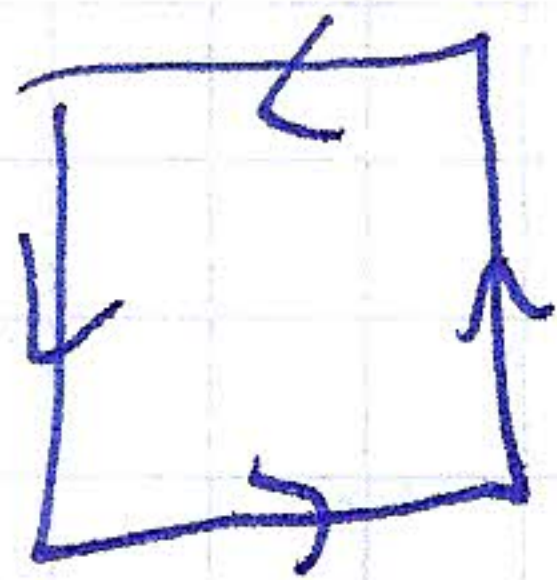
$$\delta \omega = \delta f \wedge dy_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_2} dy_2 \wedge dy_1 = - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_2} dy_1 \wedge dy_2$$

$$\delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1} dy_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_2} dy_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_B \delta \omega &= - \int_B \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_2} \right) dy_1 \wedge dy_2 = - \int_0^1 dy_1 \int_0^1 dy_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_2} = \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(f(y_1, 1) - f(y_1, 0) \right) dy_1 \end{aligned}$$

1/10/17

$$\int_{\partial B} \omega = \int_0^1 f(y_1, 0) dy_1 - \int_0^1 f(y_1, 1) dy_1$$



1/10/17

$$\delta \omega = 0$$

1/10/17

1/10/17

$$\int_B \delta \omega = \int_{\partial B} \omega$$

[1/10/17]

$$\int_{\partial B} \omega = \int_{C_1} \omega = \int_{C_2} \omega = \int_{\partial C_2} \omega$$

$\left(\begin{matrix} | \psi \rangle \\ \langle \psi | \end{matrix} \right)$

16-31

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100 100 2 100

$$(C^0 \rightarrow C^1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C^N) \quad \text{e.g.} \quad \tau_k \rightarrow \tau \quad | \tau | \quad \tau_1, \tau_2, \dots \in C^1([t_0, t_f] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$$
$$\underbrace{\beta_1' u \quad \beta_2' u}_{\sim N(0,1)} \quad \text{wird "C" zu } \sim N(0,1) \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{for } k=1 \\ \infty \end{matrix} \right. \quad | > 1$$

15/10 15/11 ~ 15/12 15/1

(הנאויס אסאך עקל'ס יט
 ערמנט - ד.פ.ס. שווארץ
 געמיינע (קאנס)

$R^n \ni \omega \leadsto \omega|_K$ for $\int_{\sigma|_K} \omega \rightarrow \int_{\sigma} \omega$'s/c

דוגמה: $\gamma, \gamma_k \in C^1$ אטום φ וקטור φ

$\left[\begin{array}{cc} (1, 2) & (1, 3) \\ (2, 1) & (2, 2) \end{array} \right] \leftarrow WEC' \sim \text{matrix}$

17/10/2019

הערה צריך $\sqrt{C}$ ו C^1 , δers $h=2$

$$\gamma_{12} : [0, 2\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\sigma_{1c}(t) = \frac{1}{r_{1c}} (\cos 1c t, \sin 1c t)$$

$$f(x) = 0, 0)$$

$$\sigma_K \xrightarrow{u} \sigma$$

$$\omega = y \delta y - y \delta x$$

$$\int_{\gamma_k} \omega = \int_0^{2\pi} \omega \left(\frac{1}{r_k} (\gamma_k(t)), \sqrt{k} \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t) \right) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \cos kt + \sqrt{12} \cos kt - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \sin kt \cdot (-\sqrt{12} \sin kt) = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 = 2\pi$$

$$\oint_{\gamma} \omega = 0$$

8/11/20

WNR 108 σ'_{10}

2. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

5

? $w \in C^1$?

- w ?

$f_{ij} \xrightarrow{u} f_i$ $\rightarrow$ $\sum_{i=1}^n f_{ij} dx_i = w_j$ $\rightarrow$ $w = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j dx_j$

$$\left| \int_{\sigma_k} w - \int_{\sigma} w \right| \leq \underbrace{\left| \int_{\sigma_k} w - \int_{\sigma_k} w_j \right|}_{\text{משפט 1.1 (c) } \rightarrow \epsilon/3} + \underbrace{\left| \int_{\sigma_k} w_j - \int_{\sigma} w_j \right|}_{\text{משפט 1.1 (b) } \rightarrow \epsilon/3} + \underbrace{\left| \int_{\sigma} w_j - \int_{\sigma} w \right|}_{\text{משפט 1.1 (a) } \rightarrow \epsilon/3}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |f_{ij}(\sigma_k(t), \sigma'_k(t)) - f_{ij}(\sigma(t), \sigma'_k(t))| \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |f_{ij}(\cdot) - f_i(\cdot)| \cdot \underbrace{\|\sigma'_k\|}_{\text{משפט 1.1 (a)}}$$

$\forall k, \forall t \quad |\sigma'_k(t) - \sigma(t)| \leq \epsilon_k$ $\rightarrow$ $w \in C^1$ $\rightarrow$ $\epsilon_k \rightarrow 0$

$\prod_k B_k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $\mathbb{R}^2 \supseteq B_k = [t_0, t_1] \times [0, \epsilon_k]$

$$\Gamma_k(t, u) = \left(1 - \frac{u}{\epsilon_k}\right) \sigma_k(t) + \frac{u}{\epsilon_k} \sigma(t)$$

$$\Gamma_k([t_0, t_1] \times \{0\}) = \sigma_k$$

$$\Gamma_k([t_0, t_1] \times \{\epsilon_k\}) = \sigma$$

$$C^1 \ni \sigma, \sigma_k \rightarrow C^1 \ni \Gamma_k$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_k} dw = \int_{\sigma_k} w = \int_{\sigma_k} w - \int_{\sigma_k} w + \int_{B_k} w + \int_{\alpha_k} w$$

$$\alpha_k = \Gamma_k|_{t=t_0}$$

$$\beta = \Gamma_k|_{t=t_1}$$

$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \Gamma_k(t, u) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\epsilon_k} (\sigma(t) - \sigma_k(t)) \right| \leq 1$

$\int_{\alpha_k}^{\beta_k} \omega$

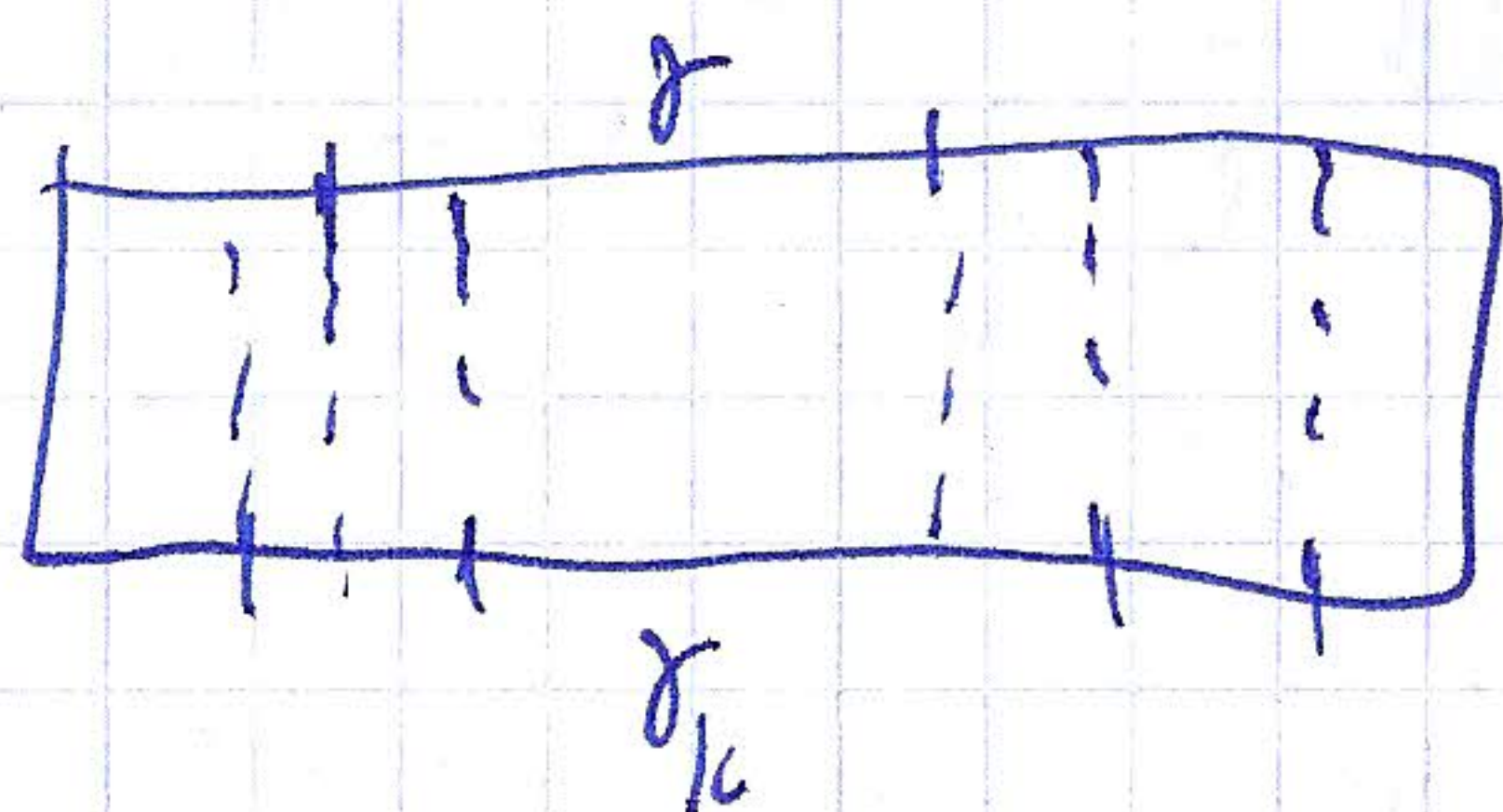
$$\gamma_A(t) \text{ de } t \rightarrow \infty$$

$\sigma_k(t)$ de $t \rightarrow \infty$
 $\delta \rightarrow \delta_0$

$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log p_i \leq -1$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\sim 10^6$ yr -1×10^{-8} sec γ dec. $\rightarrow 10^{14}$

30/05/2022 17:30

$$\delta^u \rightarrow \delta^v$$


$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\mathbb{R}^n$ ۾ $n-k$ -جی ویکٹریں
 ملتی ہیں۔

$$\binom{n}{k} \leq n$$
$$\binom{h}{0}, \binom{h}{1}, \binom{h}{h-1}, \binom{h}{h}$$
$$\sum_{i < j} f_{ij} dx_i \wedge dx_j$$

$$w(x, h, c) = \sum_{i < j} f_{ij} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} h_i & c_i \\ h_j & c_j \end{vmatrix} = f_{1,2} \begin{vmatrix} h_1 & c_1 \\ h_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + f_{1,3} \begin{vmatrix} h_1 & c_1 \\ h_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + f_{2,3} \begin{vmatrix} h_2 & c_2 \\ h_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} f_{23} & h_1 & k_1 \\ -f_{13} & h_2 & k_2 \\ f_{12} & h_3 & k_3 \end{vmatrix} = \det(H(x), h, k)$$

$$H(x) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{23}(x) \\ -f_{13}(x) \\ f_{12}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L(h, k) \sim \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{h} \sim \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{k} \sim \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{h+k}$$

$R^3 \supset x$ $\sim \delta$ δ ~~δ~~

$$L(h, k) = \det(x, h, k)$$

המשפט הראשון של קושי-קוראנו

$$\omega(x, h, t) = \det(H(x, h, t)) \quad \omega \leftrightarrow H$$

המשפט השני של קושי-קוראנו

$$\Gamma: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \int_B \omega(\Gamma(u), (D_1 \Gamma)_u, (D_2 \Gamma)_u) du =$$

$$= \int_B \det [H(\Gamma(u), (D_1 \Gamma)_u, (D_2 \Gamma)_u)] du$$

המשפט השלישי של קושי-קוראנו

המשפט הרביעי של קושי-קוראנו

$$L(h) = \langle x, h \rangle$$

המשפט החמישי של קושי-קוראנו

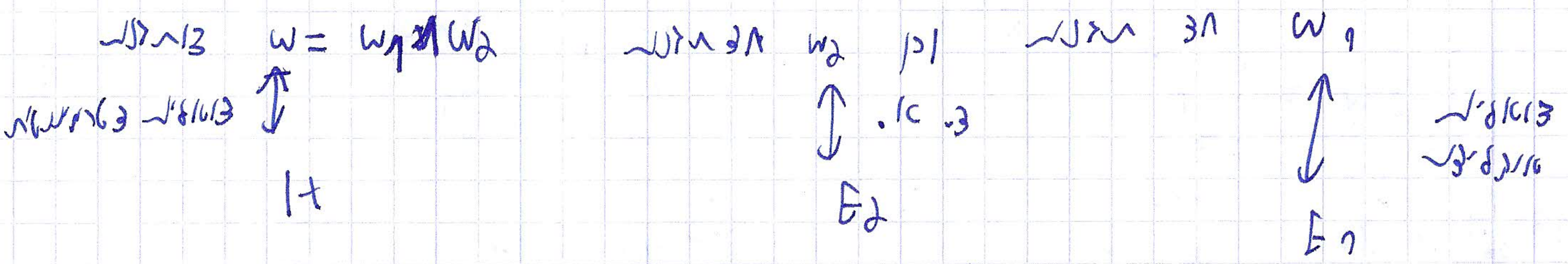
$$\omega(x, h) = \sum_i f_i h_i = \langle E(x), h \rangle$$

$$E(x) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x) \\ f_2(x) \\ f_3(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_a^b \omega = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \omega(r(t), r'(t)) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \langle E(r(t)), r'(t) \rangle dt$$

המשפט השישי של קושי-קוראנו

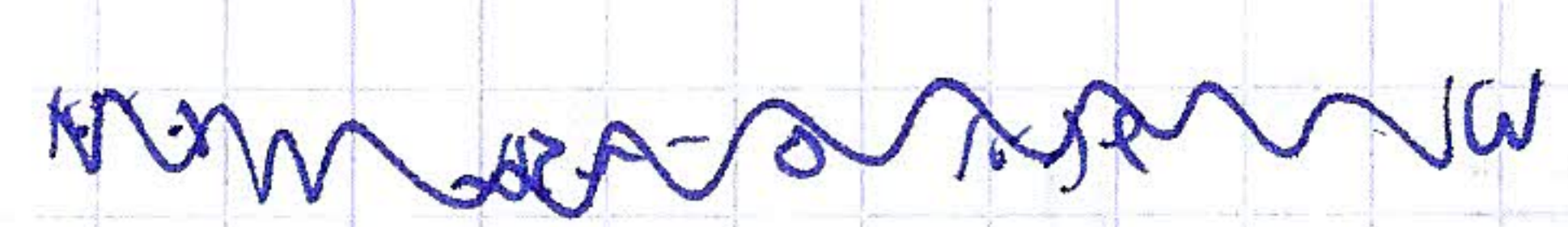
המשפט השביעי של קושי-קוראנו



$$H(x) = E_1(x) \times E_2(x)$$

is a vector field in $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$f \cdot w \xrightarrow{\text{gradient}} f \cdot E$$



$$w = f$$

scalar

$$E = \nabla f$$

$$w \leftrightarrow E$$

$$dw \leftrightarrow H$$

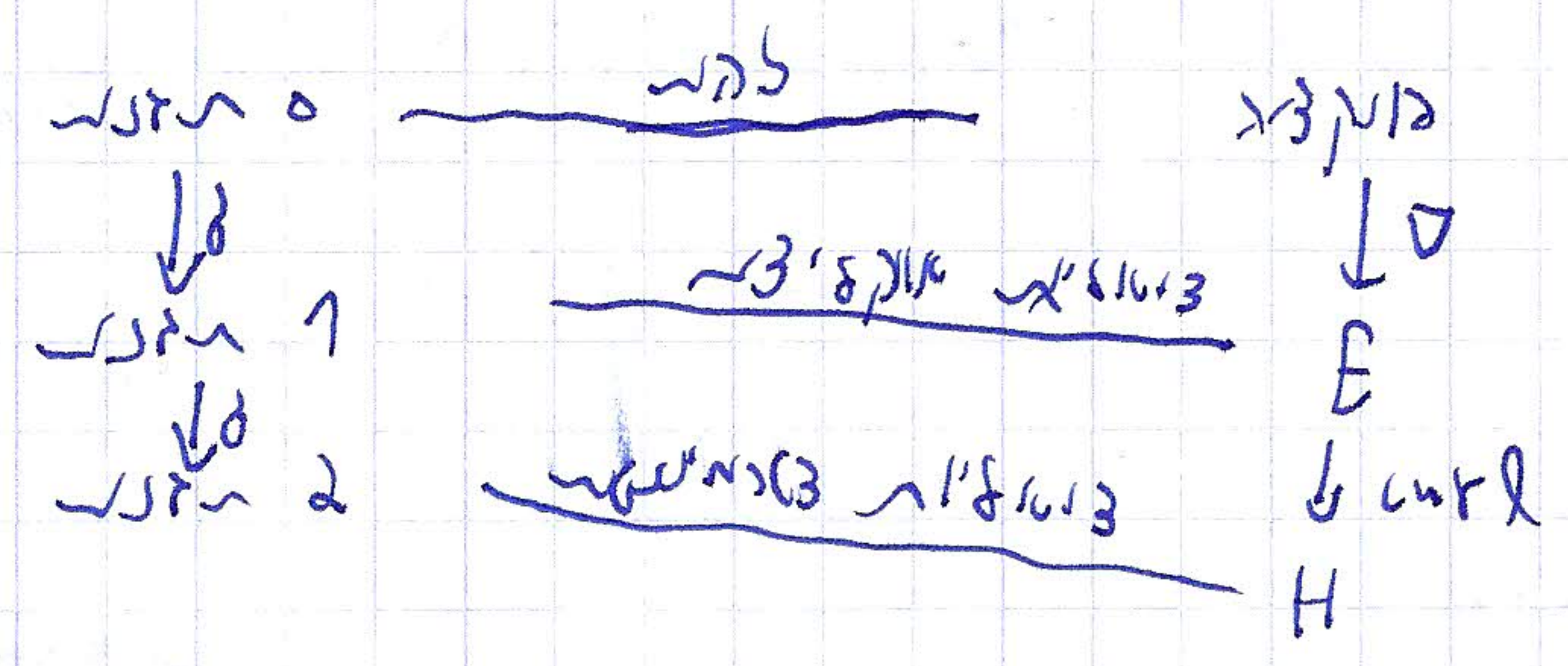
$$H = \text{curl}(E)$$

$$\text{curl } E = \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \\ H_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_1 = D_2 E_3 - D_3 E_2$$

$$H_2 = D_3 E_1 - D_1 E_3$$

$$H_3 = D_1 E_2 - D_2 E_1$$



$$\forall f \quad d(df) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \forall f \quad \text{curl}(\text{curl } f) = 0$$

is a vector field in $\mathbb{R}^3$

$\mathbb{R}^3$

$\int_{\partial M} \omega = \int_M d\omega$
 $\int_{\partial M} \omega = \int_M d\omega$
 $\int_{\partial M} \omega = \int_M d\omega$

$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega$
 $\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega$
 $\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega$

...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

(manifold) ...
 ...
 ...

$\int_M \omega = \int_B \omega_2 = \int_B \det [H(\Gamma(u)), (D_1 \Gamma)_u, (D_2 \Gamma)_u] du$
 $\int_M \omega = \int_B \omega_2 = \int_B \det [H(\Gamma(u)), (D_1 \Gamma)_u, (D_2 \Gamma)_u] du$
 $\int_M \omega = \int_B \omega_2 = \int_B \det [H(\Gamma(u)), (D_1 \Gamma)_u, (D_2 \Gamma)_u] du$

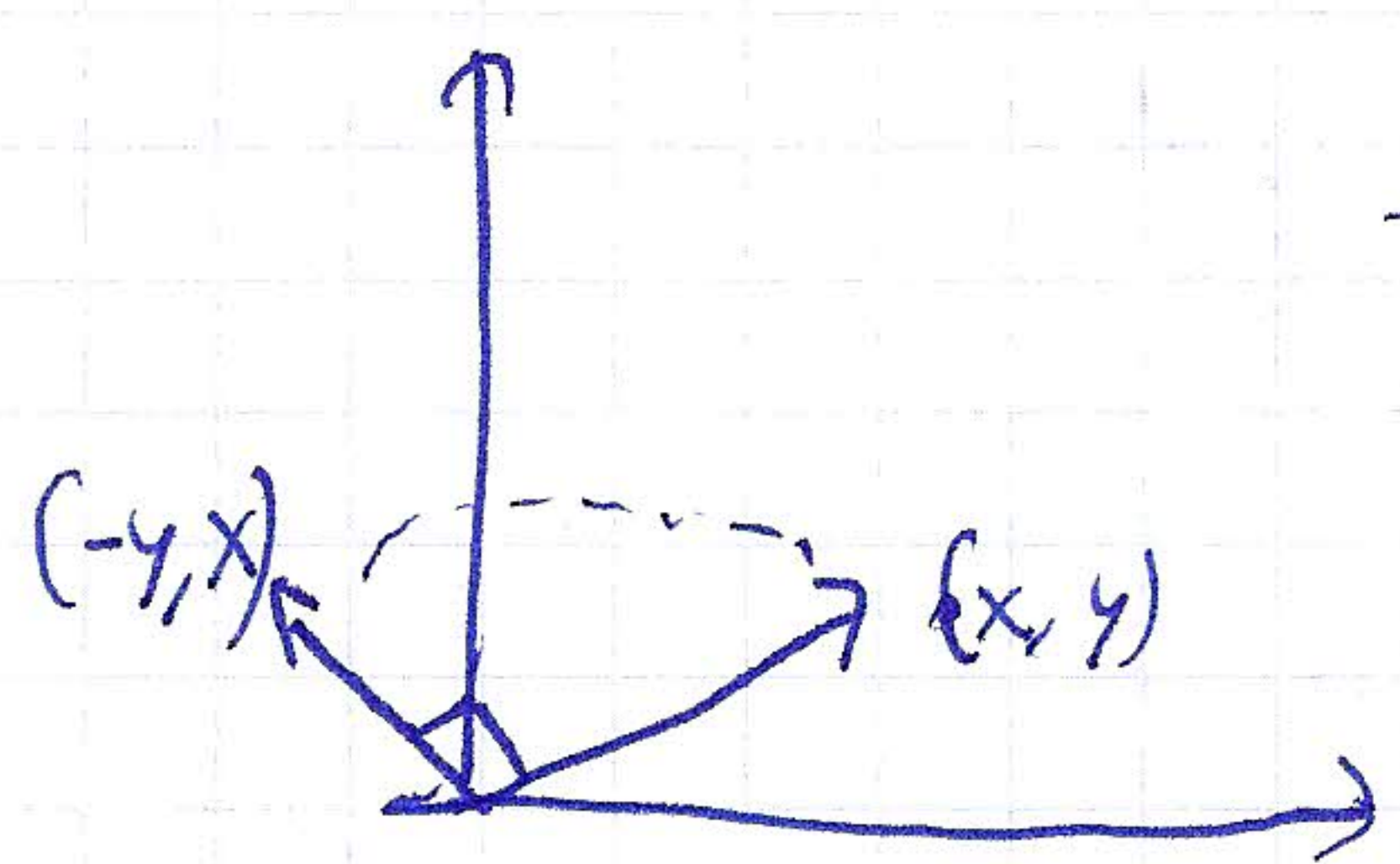
$\int_\gamma E = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \langle E(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t) \rangle dt$
 $\int_\gamma E = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \langle E(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t) \rangle dt$
 $\int_\gamma E = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \langle E(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t) \rangle dt$

...
 ...
 ...

$h=2$
 $0, 1=h-1, h=2$
 $0, 1=h-1, h=2$

$\omega = f_1 dx_1 + f_2 dx_2$
 $\omega = f_1 dx_1 + f_2 dx_2$
 $\omega = f_1 dx_1 + f_2 dx_2$

$\omega(x, h) = f_1(x) h_1 + f_2(x) h_2 = \langle E(x), h \rangle$
 $\omega(x, h) = f_1(x) h_1 + f_2(x) h_2 = \langle E(x), h \rangle$
 $\omega(x, h) = f_1(x) h_1 + f_2(x) h_2 = \langle E(x), h \rangle$



$\int_\gamma \omega = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \omega(\gamma(t), \gamma'(t)) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \langle E(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t) \rangle dt$
 $\int_\gamma \omega = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \omega(\gamma(t), \gamma'(t)) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \langle E(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t) \rangle dt$
 $\int_\gamma \omega = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \omega(\gamma(t), \gamma'(t)) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \langle E(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t) \rangle dt$

$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \det(H(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t)) dt$
 $\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \det(H(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t)) dt$
 $\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \det(H(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t)) dt$

משפט

$$\nabla f = E$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{משפט 1} & \quad \omega = \overline{df} \\ \text{משפט 2} & \quad \omega = \overline{df} \end{aligned}$$

0
1
1
2

$$\delta \omega = f \delta x_1 \wedge \delta x_2$$

$$\omega = f_1 \delta x_1 + f_2 \delta x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \omega &= -D_2 f_1 \delta x_1 \delta x_2 + D_1 f_2 \delta x_1 \delta x_2 = \\ &= \underbrace{(D_1 f_2 - D_2 f_1)}_{\text{curl } E} \delta x_1 \delta x_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega(x, y) = \langle E(x), h \rangle$$

$$E(x) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x) \\ f_2(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{curl } E = D_1 E_2 - D_2 E_1 = D_1 f_2 - D_2 f_1$$

מהו curl של E?

curl של E הוא הסקלר (המספר) המייצג את המרחב המקומי של E.

המשפט של גרין הוא שיש קשר בין integral של curl E לבין integral של E על מסלול סגור. זה נכון גם ב R^2 וגם ב R^n.

$$\int_{\partial R} \omega = \int_R \delta \omega = \int_R \text{curl } E$$

משפט של גרין

$$\Gamma: B \rightarrow \Gamma(B)$$

$$\int_R f(x, y) \delta x \wedge \delta y = \int_B f(\Gamma(u)) \cdot \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} du \wedge dv = \pm \int_{\Gamma(B)} f$$

משפט של גרין

$$\int_{\partial R} \omega = \int_R \delta \omega$$

$$\int_{\partial R} E = \int_{\Gamma(B)} \text{curl}(E) \delta x \delta y$$

$$\tilde{E}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} E_1(x, y) \\ E_2(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{curl}(E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \text{curl } \tilde{E} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} E_1(x, y) \\ E_2(x, y) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(7.2)

משפט