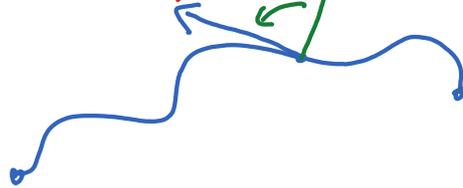


Osserviamo che se \vec{F} è campo in \mathbb{R}^2 e γ una curva semplice, \vec{T} vettore tangente e \vec{N} vettore normale in un punto del suo sostegno (con (\vec{N}, \vec{T}) base positiva) si ha:

$$\vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{T} = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{N} = \begin{pmatrix} t_2 \\ -t_1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \vec{N}} &= \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} t_2 \\ -t_1 \end{pmatrix} = F_1 t_2 - F_2 t_1 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -F_2 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -F_2 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \vec{T}} \end{aligned}$$

Ciò è alla base del Teorema della divergenza sul piano.

Teorema (della divergenza)

• $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ con bordo costituito da una unione finita di sostegni di curve semplici, regolari.

• $\vec{F}: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ di classe \mathcal{C}^1 , $\vec{F} = (F_1, F_2)$

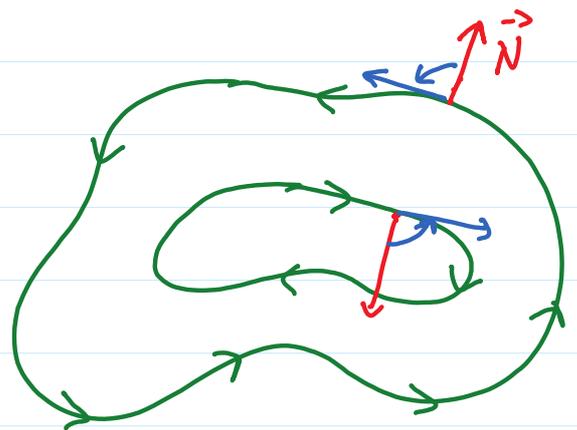
Allora

Flusso di \vec{F}
uscendo da D

$\text{div } \vec{F}(x, y)$

$$\int_{\partial^+ D} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, ds = \int_D \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} \right) dx \, dy$$

($\vec{N}: (\vec{N}, \vec{T})$ base positiva)



Dim. Se $x \in \text{supp } \gamma$ e $x = \gamma(t)$,

$$\vec{T}(x) = \frac{\gamma'(t)}{\|\gamma'(t)\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma'_1(t) \\ \gamma'_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\|\gamma'(t)\|} \quad \text{si ha}$$

$$\vec{N}_{\text{ext}}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma'_2(t) \\ -\gamma'_1(t) \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\|\gamma'(t)\|} \quad \text{sia } \partial^+ D = \text{supp } \gamma_1 \cup \dots \cup \text{supp } \gamma_n, \\ \gamma_i: [a_i, b_i] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\int_{\partial^+ D} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N}_{\text{ext}} \, ds = \sum_i \int_{\gamma_i} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N}_{\text{ext}} \, ds$$

$$\int_{\partial^+ D} \text{ext } i \int_{\gamma_i}$$

$$= \sum_i \int_{a_i}^{b_i} \vec{F}(\gamma(t)) \cdot \vec{N}(\gamma(t)) \|\gamma'(t)\| dt$$

$$= \sum_i \int_{a_i}^{b_i} F_1(\gamma(t)) \gamma_2'(t) - F_2(\gamma(t)) \gamma_1'(t) dt$$

$$= \sum_i \int_{\gamma_i} \begin{pmatrix} -F_2(\gamma(t)) \\ F_1(\gamma(t)) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1'(t) \\ \gamma_2'(t) \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$= \sum_i \int_{\gamma_i} \begin{pmatrix} -F_2(\gamma(t)) \\ F_1(\gamma(t)) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1'(t) \\ \gamma_2'(t) \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\|\gamma'(t)\|}}_{\vec{T}(\gamma(t))} \|\gamma'(t)\| dt$$

$$= \int_{\partial^+ D} \begin{pmatrix} -F_2 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \vec{T} ds$$

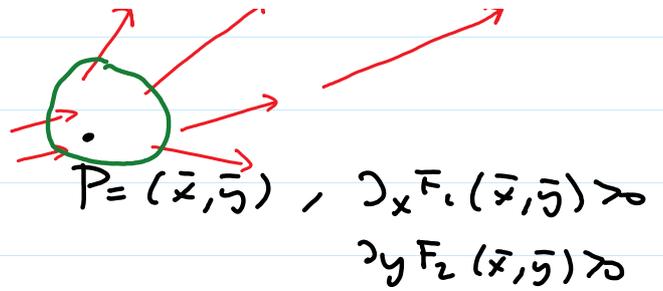
$$\int_D \begin{vmatrix} \partial_x & -F_2 \\ \partial_y & F_1 \end{vmatrix} dx dy = \int_D \partial_x F_1 + \partial_y F_2 dx dy \quad \#$$

Gauss-Green

Oss. Se $\vec{F} = (F_1, F_2)$, $\partial_x F_1 + \partial_y F_2$ è la divergenza di \vec{F} , indicata con $\text{div } \vec{F}(x, y)$

Es. $\text{div } \vec{F}(x, y) > 0 \approx \partial_x F_1 > 0$ e $\partial_y F_2 > 0$





Oss: $\int_{\partial^+ D} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N}$ è il "flusso di \vec{F} uscente da D ".

Se \vec{F} è il campo di velocità di un fluido,

$\int_{\partial^+ D} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N}$ è la quantità di liquido che

"esce" da D nell'unità di tempo.

Es. Calcolare $\int_{\partial^+ D} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} ds$, se

$$D = \{(x, y): 0 \leq y \leq 4 - x^2, x \in [-2, 2]\},$$

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = (y, xy)$$

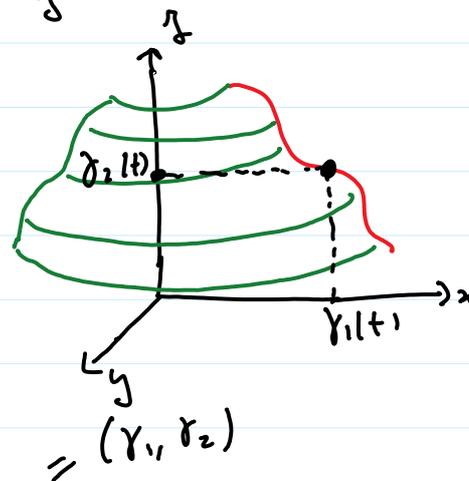
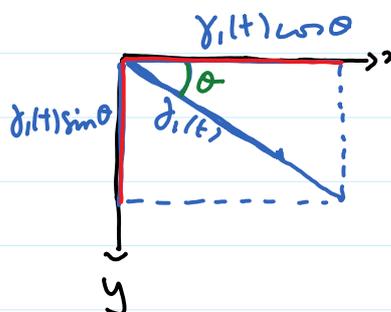
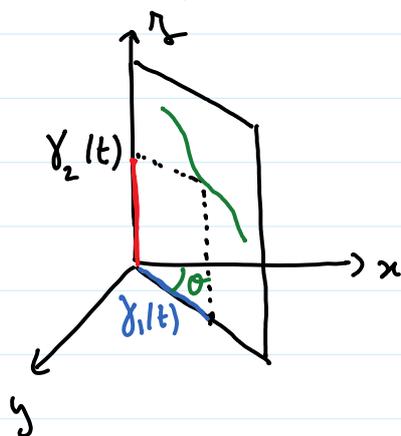
Th. della divergenza: $\int_{\partial^+ D} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} ds = \int_D \operatorname{div} \vec{F}$

$$= \int_D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy) dx dy$$

$$= \int_D x dx dy = 0.$$

SUPERFICIE DI ROTAZIONE.

Sia $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R}_{x \geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}_y$



La superficie ottenuta ruotando γ attorno all'asse y di un angolo $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$:

$$p_\alpha(t, \theta) = (\gamma_1(t) \cos \theta, \gamma_1(t) \sin \theta, \gamma_2(t)), \quad t \in [a, b]$$

$$\theta \in [0, \alpha]$$

Se $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}^1$ si tratta di una superficie parametrica

Teorema (Area di una superficie di rotazione)

$$\text{Area}(p_\alpha) = \alpha \int_\gamma x \, ds = \alpha \bar{x}_y \times \text{Lunghezza}(\gamma)$$

con \bar{x}_y = ascissa del baricentro di γ
 = distanza del baricentro di γ dall'asse di rotazione.

Dim. $p_\alpha(t, \theta) = (\gamma_1(t) \cos \theta, \gamma_1(t) \sin \theta, \gamma_2(t)) \quad t \in [a, b]$
 $\theta \in [0, \alpha]$

$$\partial_t p_\alpha(t, \theta) = (\gamma_1'(t) \cos \theta, \gamma_1'(t) \sin \theta, \gamma_2'(t))$$

$$\partial_\theta p_\alpha(t, \theta) = (-\gamma_1(t) \sin \theta, \gamma_1(t) \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$\left| \begin{matrix} \gamma_1' \cos \theta & \gamma_1' \sin \theta \\ -\gamma_1 \sin \theta & \gamma_1 \cos \theta \end{matrix} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{matrix} \gamma_1' \cos \theta & \gamma_2' \\ -\gamma_1 \sin \theta & 0 \end{matrix} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{matrix} \gamma_1' \sin \theta & \gamma_2' \\ \gamma_1 \cos \theta & 0 \end{matrix} \right|^2$$

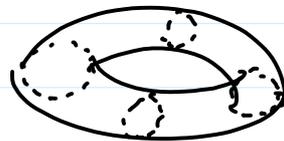
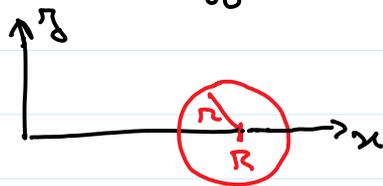
$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{matrix} 0 & -\gamma_1 \sin \theta & \gamma_1 \cos \theta \\ -\gamma_1 \sin \theta & \gamma_1 \cos \theta & 0 \\ \gamma_1 \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \right| + \left| \begin{matrix} 0 & -\gamma_1 \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\gamma_1 \sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ \gamma_1 \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \right| + \left| \begin{matrix} \gamma_1 \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ \gamma_1 \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \right| \\ & (\gamma_1' \gamma_1)^2 + \underbrace{\gamma_1^2 \gamma_2'^2 \sin^2 \theta + \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2'^2 \cos^2 \theta}_{=} = (\gamma_1' \gamma_1)^2 + (\gamma_1 \gamma_2')^2 \\ & = \gamma_1^2 (\gamma_1'^2 + \gamma_2'^2) \\ & = \gamma_1^2 \|\gamma'\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area}(p_\alpha) &= \int_{[a,b]_t} \int_{[0,\alpha]_\theta} \gamma_1(t) \|\gamma'(t)\| dt d\theta \\ &= \alpha \int_a^b \gamma_1(t) \|\gamma'(t)\| dt = \alpha \int_\gamma x ds \neq \end{aligned}$$

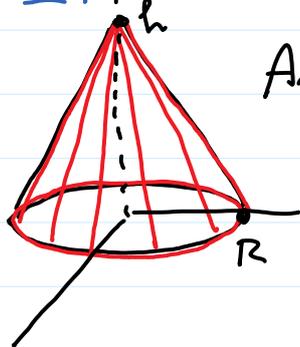
Es (Toro "moto"). L'area della superficie di rotazione ottenuta facendo ruotare un cerchio di centro $(R, 0)$ e raggio $r < R$ attorno all'asse z è

Area

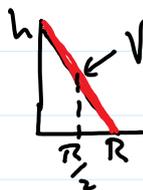
$$2\pi \times R \times 2\pi r$$



Es. Cono di base cerchio $B(0, R) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_x \times \mathbb{R}_y$, altezza h :



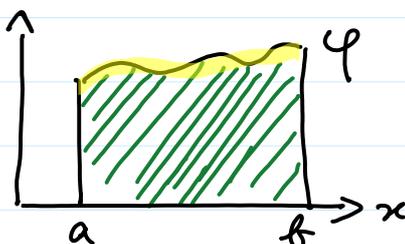
Area della superficie laterale = ?



$$2\pi \times \frac{R}{2} \times \sqrt{h^2 + R^2} = \pi R \underbrace{\sqrt{h^2 + R^2}}_{\text{apotema}}$$

ESERCIZIO.

Facciamo ruotare
l'insieme



$$a > 0$$

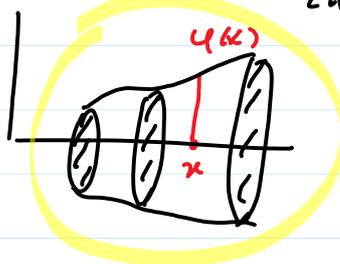
$$\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$$

$$A = \{ (x, y) : x \in [a, b], 0 \leq y \leq \varphi(x) \} \text{ attorno}$$

$A = \{ (x, y) : x \in [a, b], 0 \leq y \leq \varphi(x) \}$ attorno all'asse x : otteniamo l'insieme $A_{2\pi}$. Calcolo di $\text{Vol}(A_{2\pi})$?

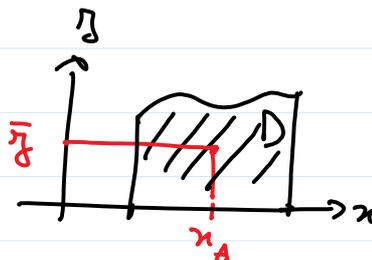
• Metodo 1:

$$\int_a^b \text{Area } x\text{-sezioni} \\ \int_a^b \pi \varphi^2(x) dx$$



• Metodo 2 (Formula di Guldinus):

$$2\pi \int_D z dx dz = 2\pi \int_a^b \left\{ \int_0^{\varphi(x)} z dz \right\} dx \\ = 2\pi \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \varphi^2(x) dx = \int_a^b \pi \varphi^2(x) dx$$

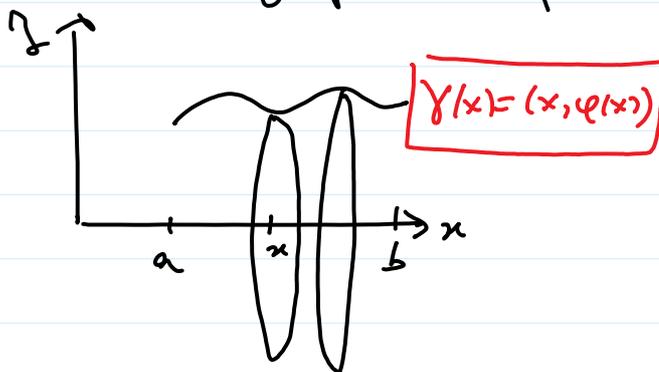


ESEMPIO. Calcoliamo l'area della superficie P_α di rotazione ottenuta ruotando il grafico di φ attorno all'asse x

Area(P_α) = ?

$$2\pi \int_\gamma z ds = 2\pi \int_a^b \varphi(x) \|\gamma'(x)\| dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_a^b \varphi(x) \sqrt{1 + \varphi'^2(x)} dx$$



L'integrale delle lunghezze dei cerchi di raggio $\varphi(x)$

$$\int_a^b 2\pi \varphi(x) dx \neq \int_a^b 2\pi \varphi(x) \sqrt{1 + \varphi'^2(x)} dx$$

integrale lunghezze dei cerchi

Area della sup. di rot