

Modul 114 Vektorfelder und Wegintegrale

## Vektorfeld

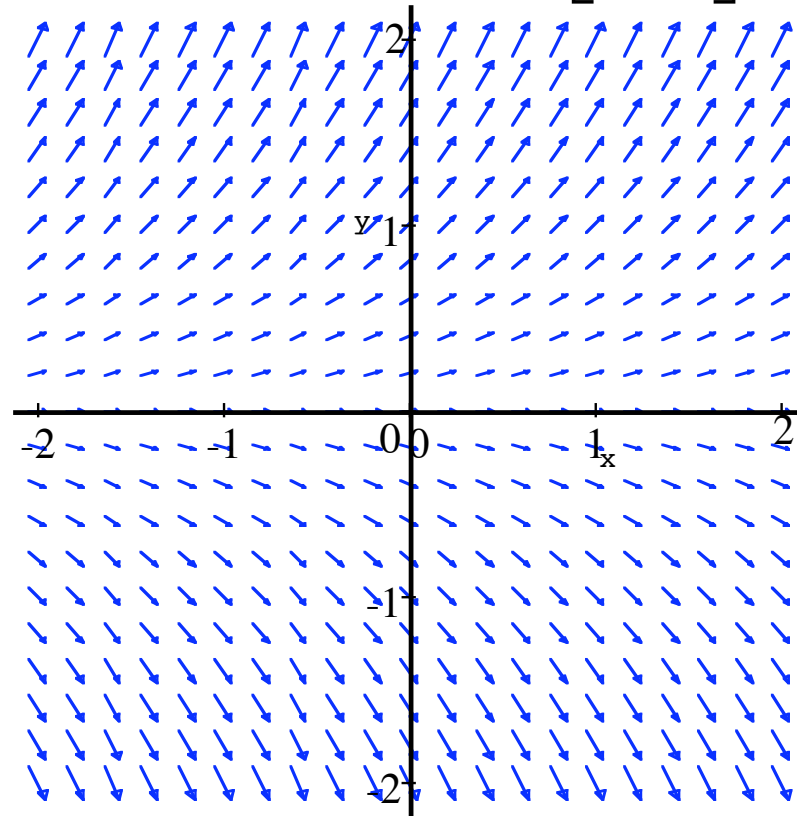
Zu jedem Punkt  $(x, y)$   
gehört ein *Vektor*

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y) \\ v(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

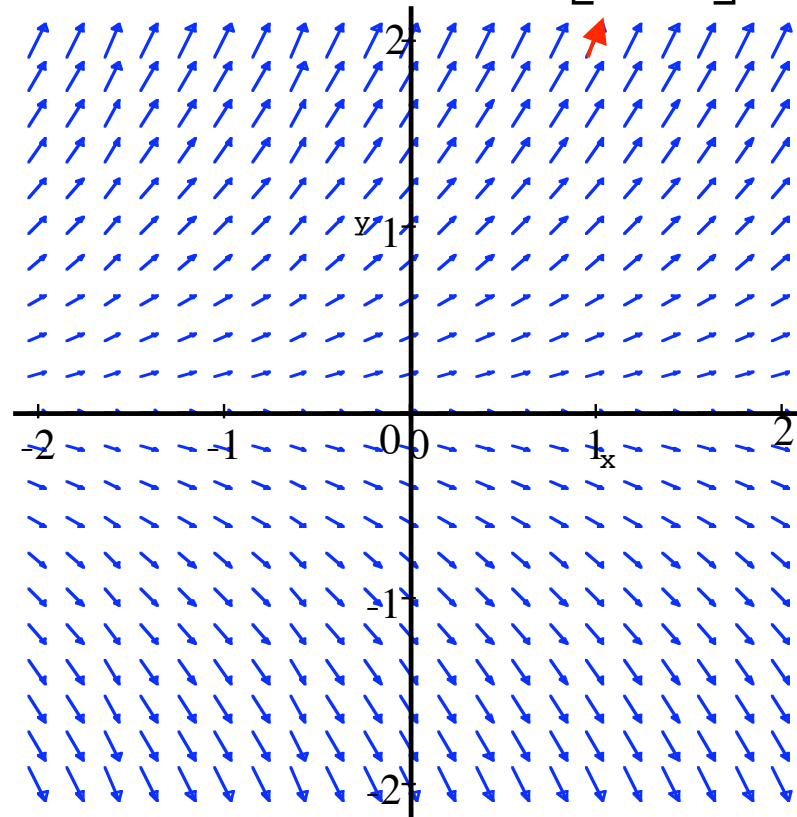
Beispiel:

Jedes Gradientenfeld ist ein Vektorfeld.

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1y \end{bmatrix}$

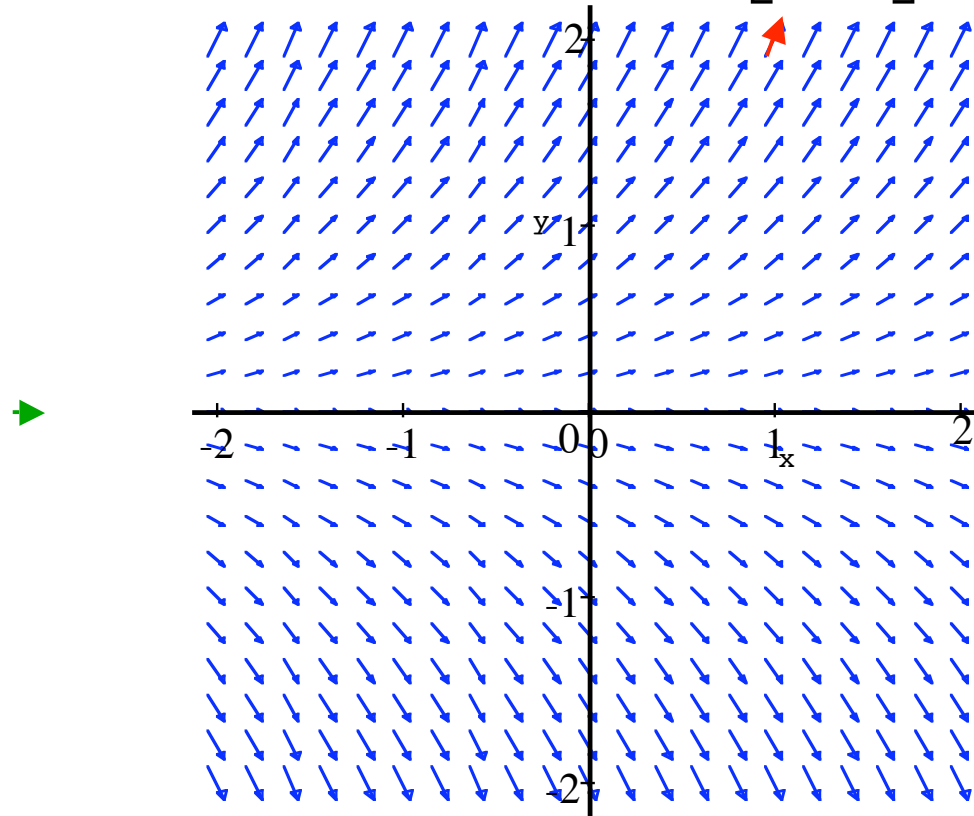


Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1y \end{bmatrix}$



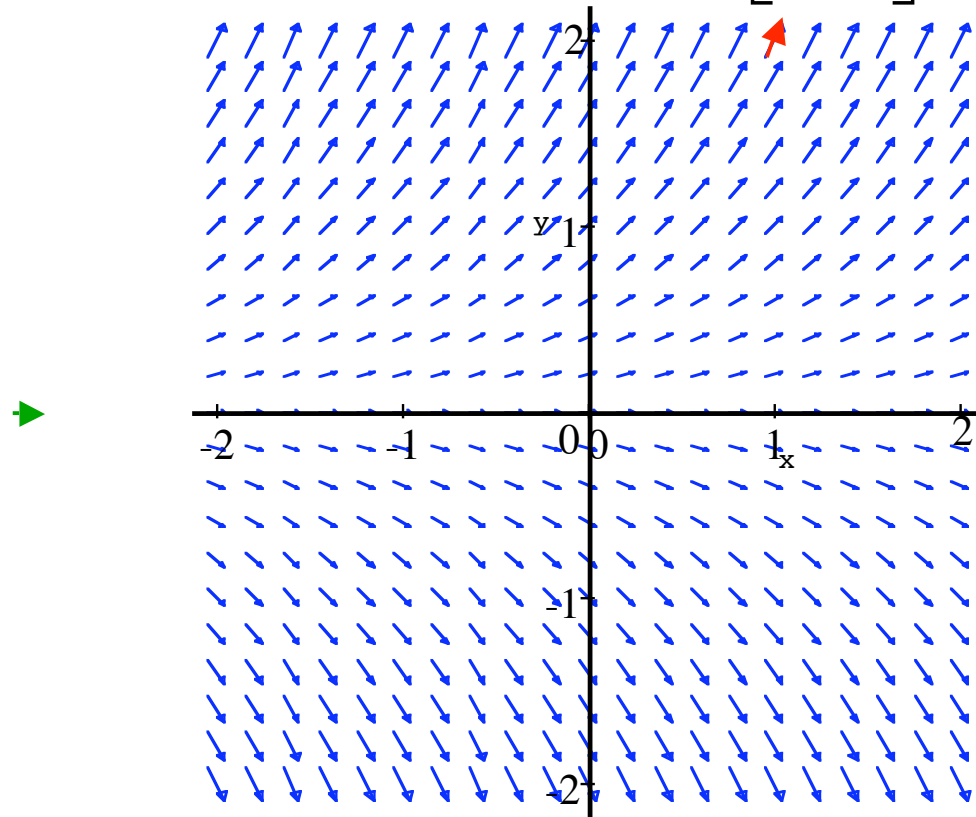
$$F(1, 2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

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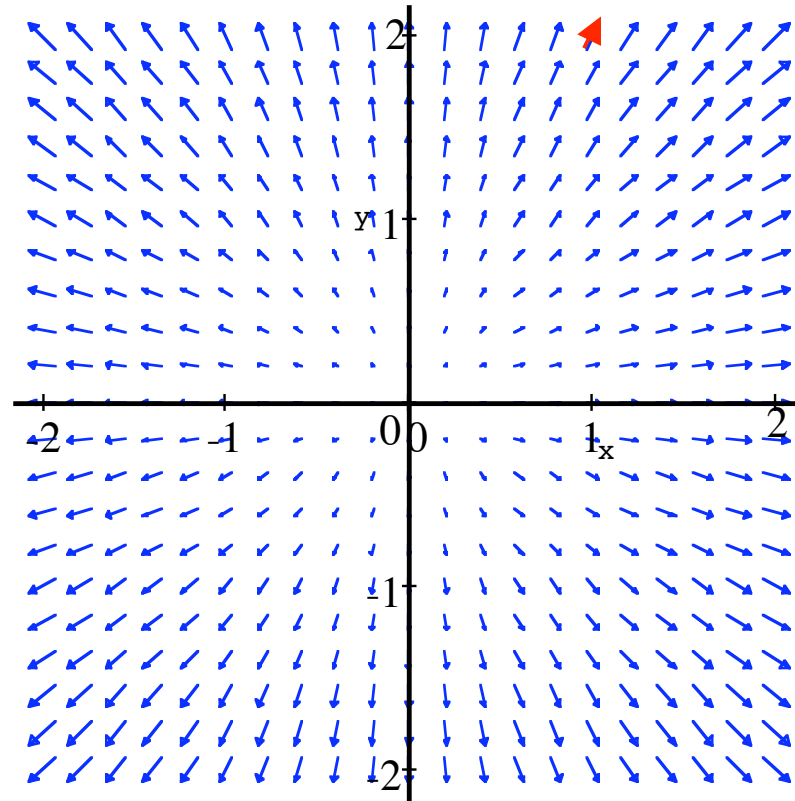
$$F(1, 2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F(-3, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1y \end{bmatrix}$



$F(1, 2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $F(-3, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $F(100, 30) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

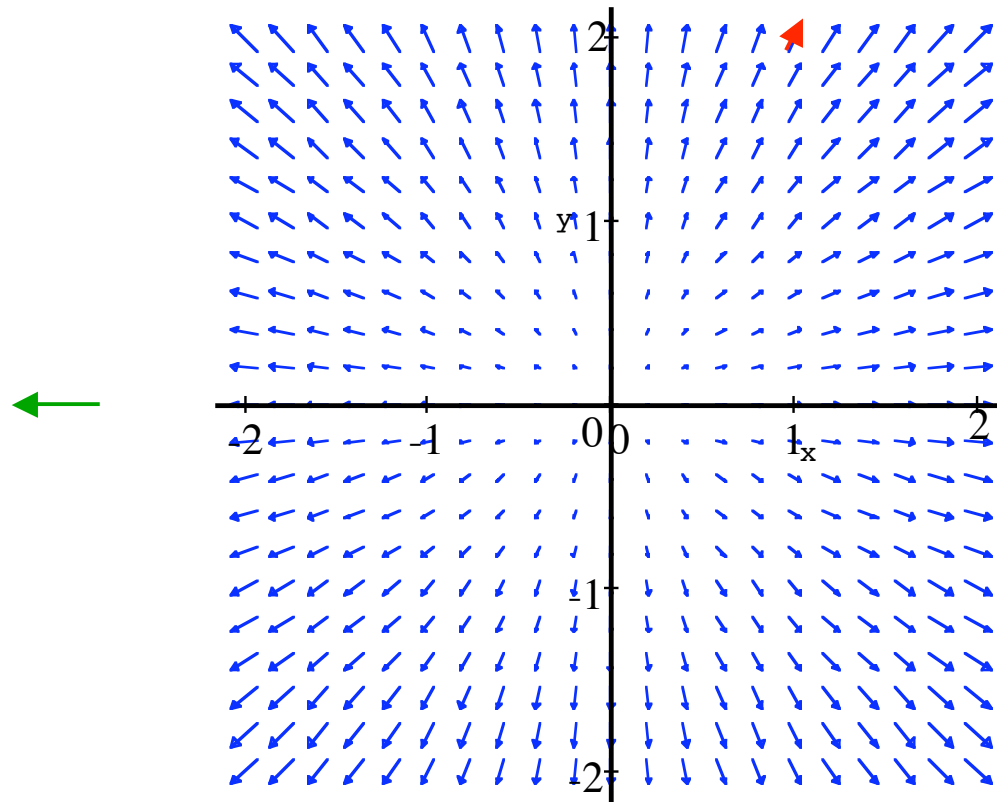
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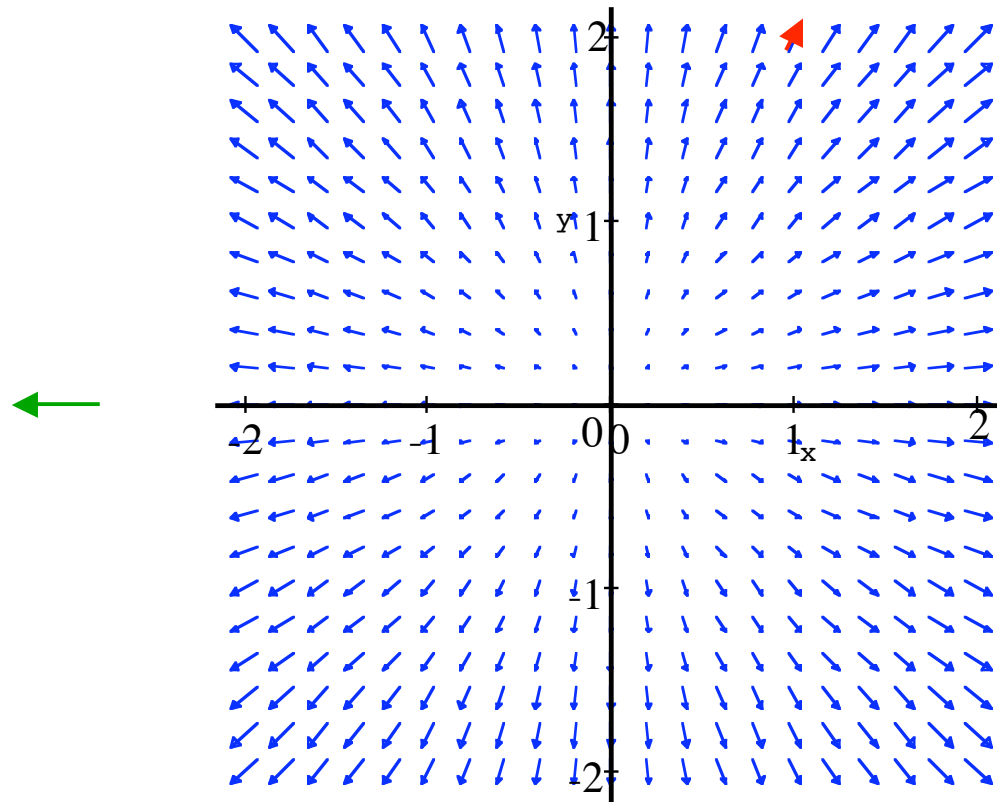


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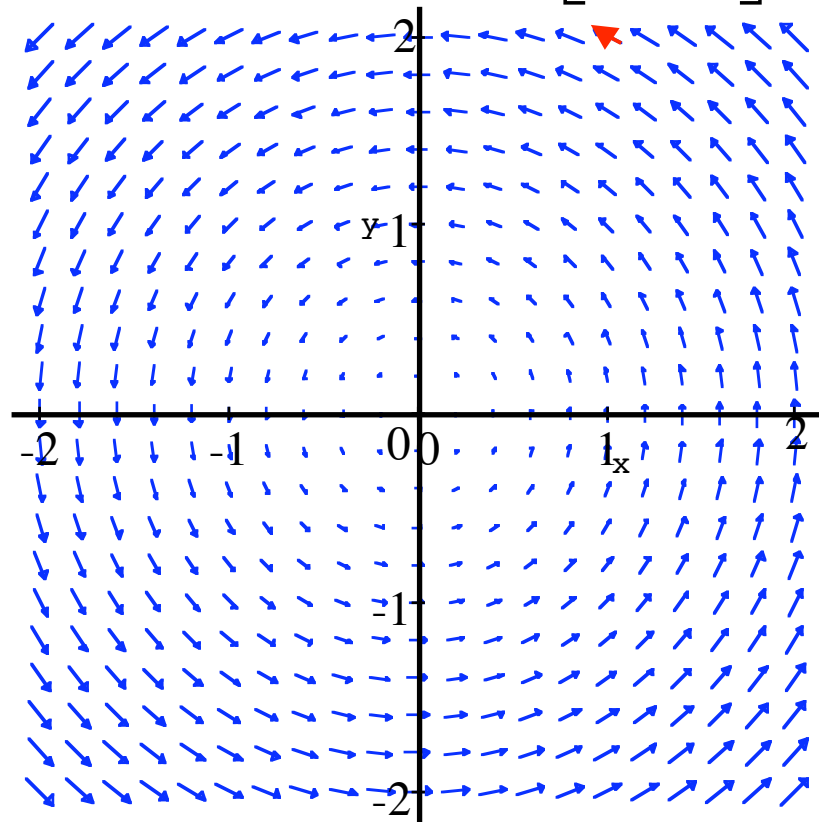
$$F(1, 2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F(-3, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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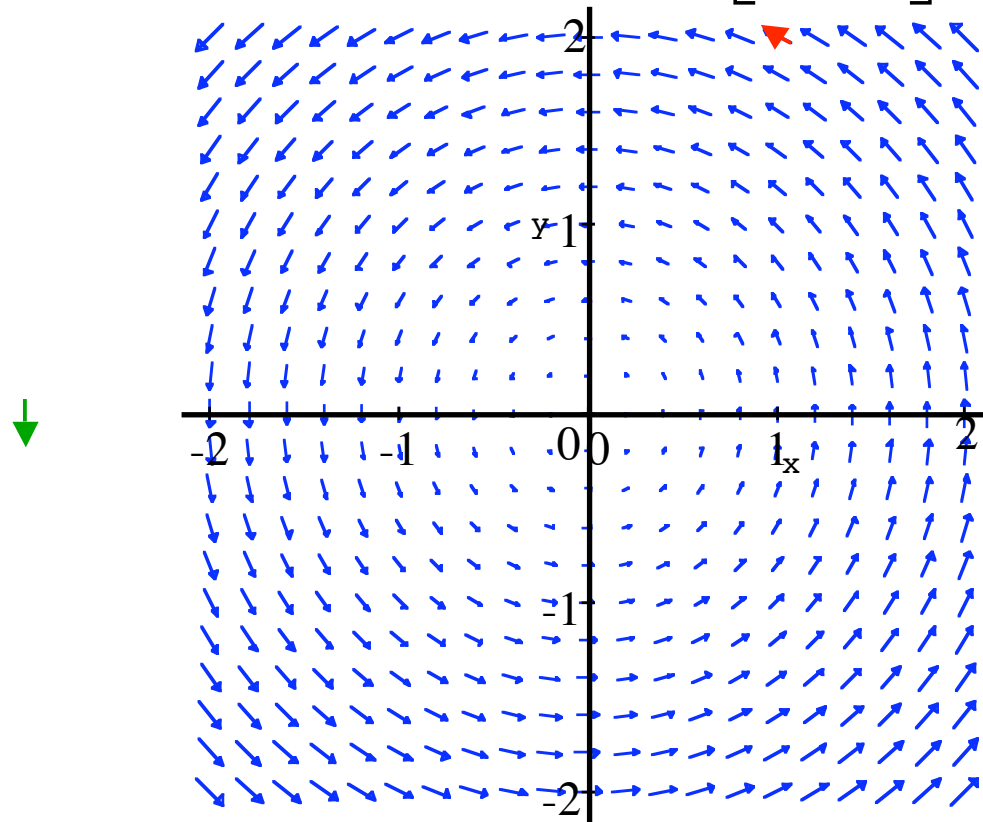
$F(1, 2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $F(-3, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $F(100, 30) = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1y \\ 0.1x \end{bmatrix}$



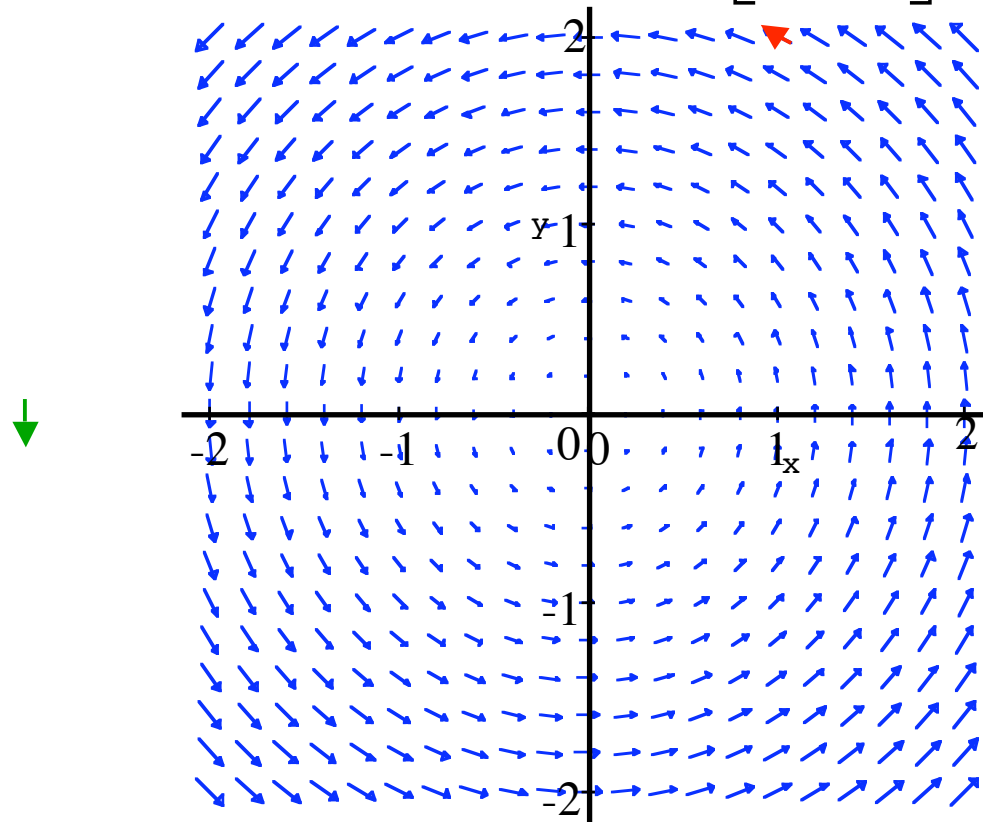
$$F(1, 2) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1y \\ 0.1x \end{bmatrix}$



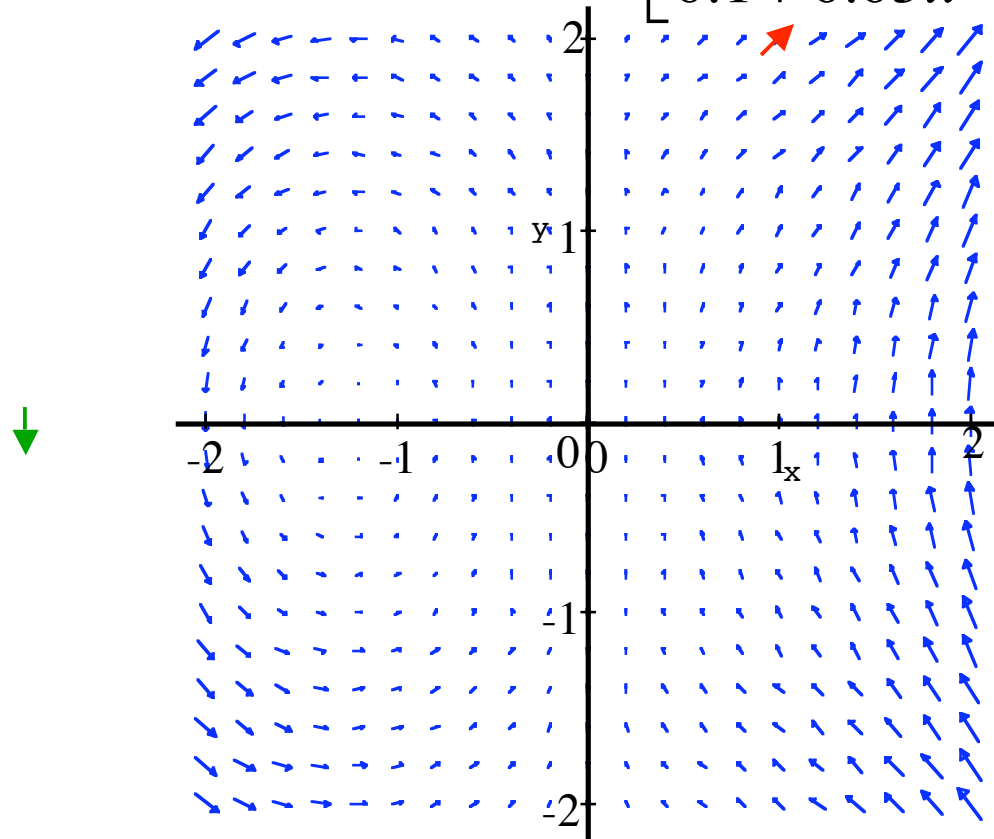
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Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1xy \\ 0.1 + 0.05x^3 \end{bmatrix}$



$F(1, 2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.15 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $F(-3, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1.25 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $F(100, 30) = \begin{bmatrix} 300 \\ 50000.1 \end{bmatrix}$

Jedes Gradientenfeld ist ein Vektorfeld.



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*Nicht* jedes Vektorfeld ist ein Gradientenfeld.





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Wie können wir bei einem gegebenen Vektorfeld prüfen, ob es auch ein Gradientenfeld ist?

Beispiel:  $f(x, y) = x^4 y^7$

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$$\text{grad}(f) = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4x^3 y^7 \\ 7x^4 y^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\text{grad}(f) = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4x^3 y^7 \\ 7x^4 y^6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} f_{xy} = 28x^3 y^6 \\ f_{yx} = 28x^3 y^6 \end{matrix}$$

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Gegenbeispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1y \\ 0.1x \end{bmatrix}$

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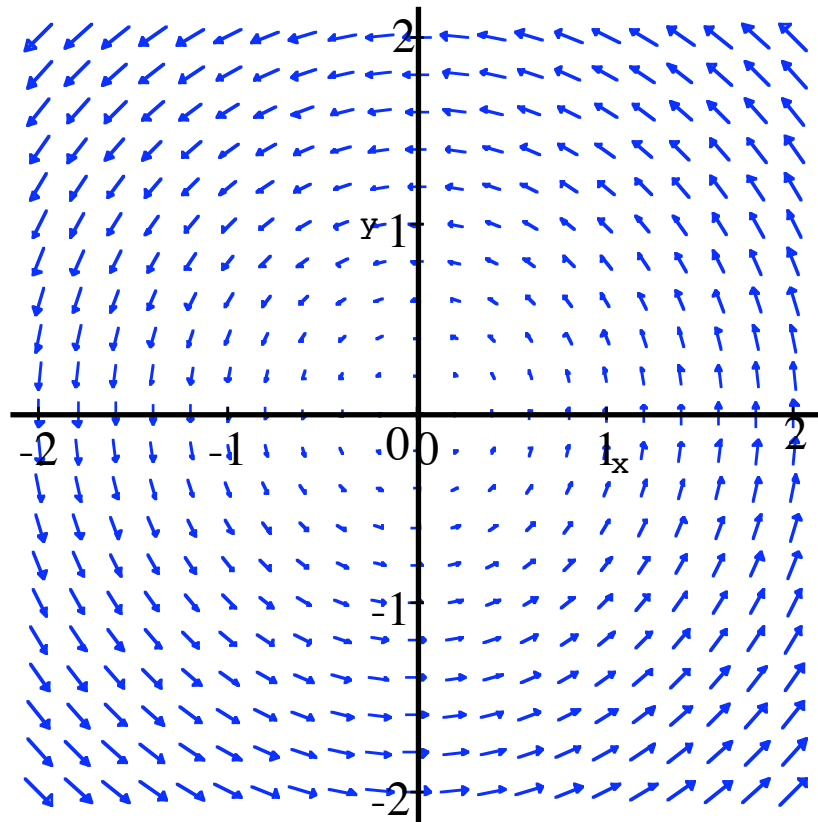
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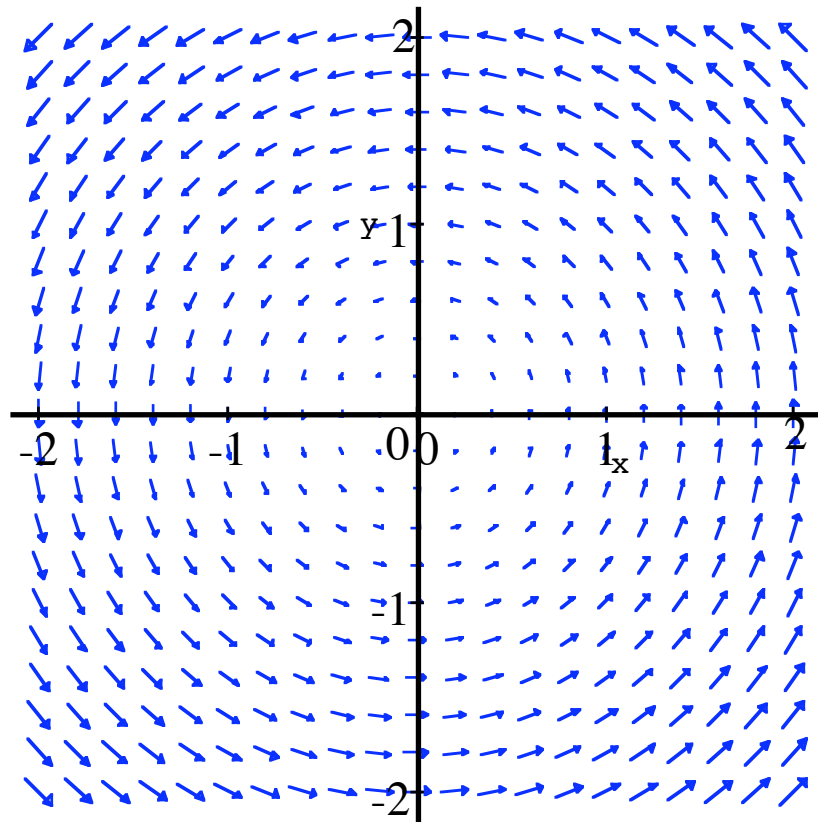




Das Vektorfeld

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1y \\ 0.1x \end{bmatrix}$$

ist **kein** Gradientenfeld.



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Wachstum in  
Pfeilrichtung?

**Konservatives** Vektorfeld  $F$

$$F = \text{grad}(f) = \nabla f$$

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$$F = \text{grad}(f) = \nabla f$$

Die Funktion  $f$  heißt  
**Potenzialfunktion** von  $F$

## Konservatives Vektorfeld $F$

$$F = \text{grad}(f) = \nabla f$$

*Notwendige* Bedingung für konservatives Vektorfeld:

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y) \\ v(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_y = v_x$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

alles dasselbe!

*Notwendige Bedingung*

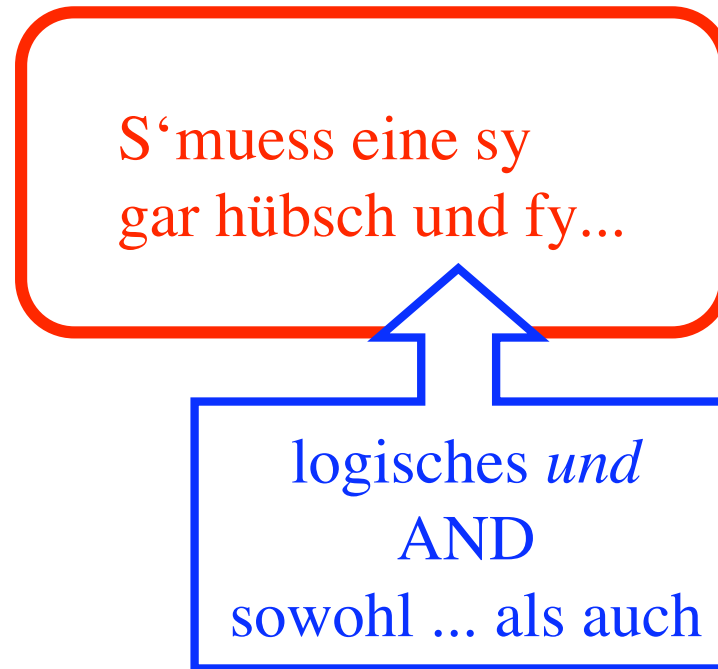
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Notwendig; ohne geht's nicht

Die Bedingung ist zwar notwendig,  
aber nicht hinreichend.

Name: Integrabilitätsbedingung

S'muess eine sy  
gar hübsch und fy...



**hübsch:** notwendige Bedingung

keine hinreichende Bedingung



Beispiel:

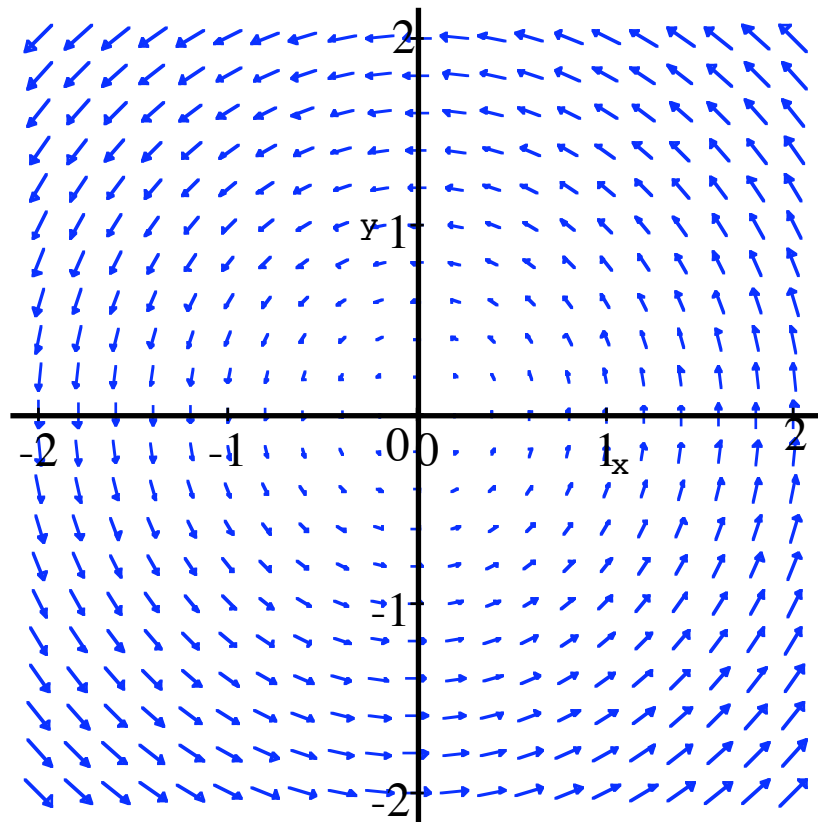
$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 4x^3y^7 \\ 7x^4y^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

konservativ, da

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 4x^3y^7 \\ 7x^4y^6 \end{bmatrix} = \text{grad}(x^4y^7)$$

Potenzialfunktion:

$$f(x, y) = x^4y^7 + C$$



Gegenbeispiel

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1y \\ 0.1x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -0.1, \quad \text{aber} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = +0.1$$

$$\text{Also: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Das Vektorfeld *ist nicht konservativ*,  
es gibt *keine* passende Potenzialfunktion.


## Im Raum

$$f(x, y, z) \quad \text{grad}(f) = \nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \\ f_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_{yz} = f_{zy} \quad f_{zx} = f_{xz} \quad f_{xy} = f_{yx}$$

## Im Raum

Vektorfeld:  $F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y, z) \\ v(x, y, z) \\ w(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$



3-dim „Feld“

Im Raum

$$\text{Vektorfeld: } F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y, z) \\ v(x, y, z) \\ w(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

Notwendige Bedingung

für konservatives Vektorfeld  $F$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

Im Raum

$$\text{Vektorfeld: } F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y, z) \\ v(x, y, z) \\ w(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotation von  $F$ :

$$\text{rot}(F) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

Im Raum

$$\text{Vektorfeld: } F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y, z) \\ v(x, y, z) \\ w(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotation von  $F$ :

$$\nabla \times F = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y, z) \\ v(x, y, z) \\ w(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \text{rot}(F)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Folgerung } F \text{ konservativ} \\ F \text{ Gradientenfeld} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{rot}(F) = \nabla \times F = \vec{0}$$

Im Raum

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Nullvektor

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Folgerung } F \text{ konservativ} \\ F \text{ Gradientenfeld} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{rot}(F) = \nabla \times F = \vec{0}$$



Gradient:  $\begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$  Ableitung

Umkehrung: Integration

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Umkehrung: Integration

äquivalente Formulierungen:

(1)  $u, v$  gegeben. Gesucht  $f$  so, dass  $f_x = u$  und  $f_y = v$

Gradient:  $\begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$  Ableitung

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Potenzialfunktion



Gradient:  $\begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$  Ableitung

Umkehrung: Integration

äquivalente Formulierungen:

(1)  $u, v$  gegeben. Gesucht  $f$  so, dass  $f_x = u$  und  $f_y = v$

(2) Vektorfeld  $F$  gegeben. Gesucht  $f$  so, dass  $\text{grad}(f) = F$

↑  
Potenzialfunktion

Beispiel

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 12xy^3 \\ 18x^2y^2 + 7y^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Gradientenfeld?

Falls ja: Potenzialfunktion  $f$  ?

## Beispiel

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Gradientenfeld?

Falls ja: Potenzialfunktion  $f$  ?

Integrabilitätsbedingung (nur notwendige Bedingung):

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (12xy^3)_y = 36xy^2 \\ (18x^2y^2 + 7y^6)_x = 36xy^2 \end{array} \right\} \text{ok}$$

Beispiel

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 12xy^3 \\ 18x^2y^2 + 7y^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradientenfeld?

Falls ja: Potenzialfunktion  $f$ ?

Heuristisches Vorgehen (Probieren geht über Studieren)

$$\int 12xy^3 dx = 6x^2y^3 + \text{Integrationskonstante}$$

Integration  
bezüglich  $x$



## Beispiel

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 12xy^3 \\ 18x^2y^2 + 7y^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradientenfeld?

Falls ja: Potenzialfunktion  $f$  ?

Heuristisches Vorgehen (Probieren geht über Studieren)

$$\int 12xy^3 dx = 6x^2y^3 + p(y) + C_1$$

↑  
Integration  
bezüglich  $x$

↑ ↑  
Subtile  
„Integrationskonstante“

## Beispiel

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 12xy^3 \\ 18x^2y^2 + 7y^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradientenfeld?

Falls ja: Potenzialfunktion  $f$  ?

Heuristisches Vorgehen (Probieren geht über Studieren)

$$\int 12xy^3 dx = 6x^2y^3 + p(y) + C_1$$

$$\int (18x^2y^2 + 7y^6) dy = 6x^2y^3 + y^7 + q(x) + C_2$$

Integration  
bezüglich  $y$

Subtile  
„Integrationskonstante“

## Beispiel

$$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 12xy^3 \\ 18x^2y^2 + 7y^6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Gradientenfeld?} \\ \text{Falls ja: Potenzialfunktion } f? \end{array}$$

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Vergleich:

$$f(x, y) = 6x^2y^3 + y^7 + C$$

## Beispiel

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Vergleich:

$$f(x, y) = 6x^2y^3 + y^7 + C$$

Kontrolle: ok

Eindeutigkeitssatz:

$$\text{grad}(f) = \text{grad}(g) \Leftrightarrow f = g + C$$



Konstante

Beweis

$$f_x = g_x \quad \text{und} \quad f_y = g_y$$

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$$f_x = g_x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{df(x, y_0)}{dx} = \frac{dg(x, y_0)}{dx} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x, y_0) = g(x, y_0) + C_1$$

## Beweis

$$f_x = g_x \quad \text{und} \quad f_y = g_y$$

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Im "Kreuzungspunkt"  $(x_0, y_0)$  ist  $C_1 = C_2$

## Beweis

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Im "Kreuzungspunkt"  $(x_0, y_0)$  ist  $C_1 = C_2$

$$\text{Somit } f = g + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ C=C_1=C_2}}{C} \quad \square$$

## Beweis

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Im "Kreuzungspunkt"  $(x_0, y_0)$  ist  $C_1 = C_2$

$$\text{Somit } f = g + \begin{array}{c} C \\ \uparrow \\ C = C_1 = C_2 \end{array}$$



Quod erat demonstrandum.  
Was zu beweisen war.

## Beweis

$$f_x = g_x \quad \text{und} \quad f_y = g_y$$

$$f_x = g_x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{df(x, y_0)}{dx} = \frac{dg(x, y_0)}{dx} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x, y_0) = g(x, y_0) + C_1$$

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Im "Kreuzungspunkt"  $(x_0, y_0)$  ist  $C_1 = C_2$

Somit  $f = g +$

$$\begin{array}{c} C \\ \uparrow \\ C = C_1 = C_2 \end{array}$$



← Halmos

Wie finden wir die Potenzialfunktion?

Erinnerung

$$h(x) - h(x_0) = \int_{x_0}^x h'(s) \, ds$$

(Hauptsatz)

Erinnerung

Integrationsvariable  $s$

$$h(x) - h(x_0) = \int_{x_0}^x h'(s) ds$$

(Hauptsatz)

Neu

$$f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) =$$



Neu

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) &= \\ &= (f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)) + (f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)) \end{aligned}$$

Neu

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) &= \\ &= \underbrace{(f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0))}_{\int_{x_0}^x f_x(s, y_0) ds} + (f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)) \end{aligned}$$

Neu

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$$= \underbrace{\left( f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) \right)}_{\int_{x_0}^x f_x(s, y_0) ds} + \left( f(x, y) - f(x, y_0) \right)$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x f_x(s, y_0) ds$$

Integrationsvariable  $s$

Neu

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$$\int_{x_0}^x f_x(s, y_0) ds$$

Integrationsvariable  $s$

$$\int_{y_0}^y f_y(x, t) dt$$

Integrationsvariable  $t$

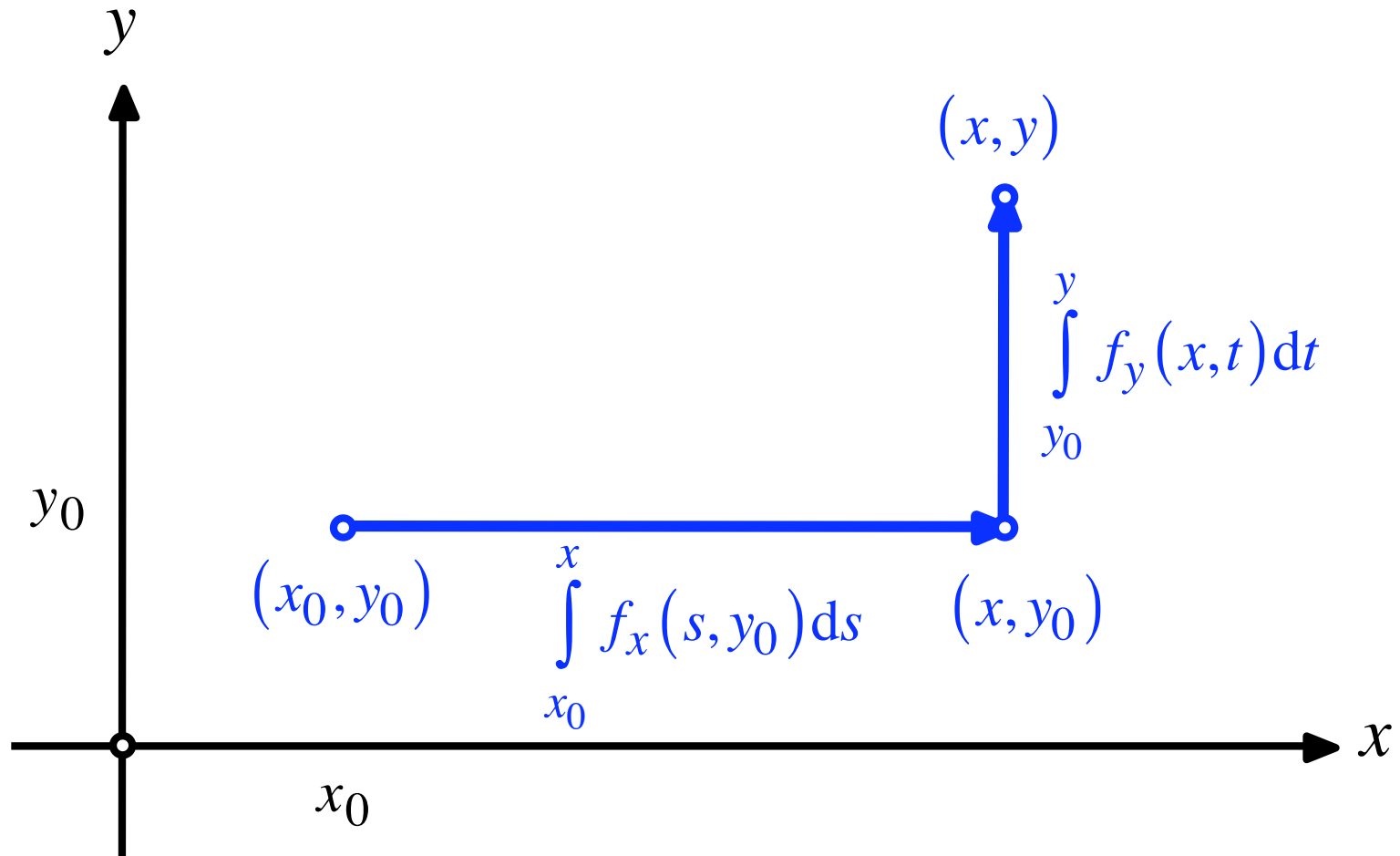
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Also

$$f(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x f_x(s, y_0) ds + \int_{y_0}^y f_y(x, t) dt + \underbrace{f(x_0, y_0)}_{\text{Integrationskonstante}}$$

Brav um die Ecke



Existenzsatz (ohne Beweis)

$F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y) \\ v(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$  auf  $\mathbb{R}^2$  gegeben,

stetig differenzierbar (das heißt  $u_x, u_y, v_x, v_y$  stetig)

und  $u_y = v_x$

$\Rightarrow F = \text{grad}(f)$  mit  $f(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x u(s, y_0) ds + \int_{y_0}^y v(x, t) dt + C$

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Integrabilitätsbedingung

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$F$  ein konservatives  
Vektorfeld

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$F$  ein konservatives  
Vektorfeld

$f$  die zugehörige  
Potenzialfunktion

## Beispiel

$$u(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$v(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

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$$u_y = \frac{-x \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

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Integrabilitätsbedingung erfüllt

$$u(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$v(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x u(s, y_0) \, ds + \int_{y_0}^y v(x, t) \, dt + C$$

$$f(x, y) = \underbrace{\int_{x_0}^x \frac{s}{s^2 + y_0^2} \, ds}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_{y_0}^y \frac{t}{x^2 + t^2} \, dt}_{I_2} + C$$



$$I_1 = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{s}{s^2 + y_0^2} ds =$$

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$$\int \frac{s}{s^2 + y_0^2} ds = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln(|u|)$$

$$u = s^2 + y_0^2 \quad du = 2s ds$$

Substitution



$$I_1 = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{s}{s^2 + y_0^2} ds = \frac{1}{2} \ln(s^2 + y_0^2) \Big|_{x_0}^x$$

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Analog

$$I_2 = \int_{y_0}^y \frac{t}{x^2 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y_0^2)$$

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$$f(x, y) = \underbrace{\int_{x_0}^x \frac{s}{s^2 + y_0^2} ds}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_{y_0}^y \frac{t}{x^2 + t^2} dt}_{I_2} + C$$

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$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + C^* = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) + C^*$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) + C^* \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \text{grad}(f) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Kontrolle:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

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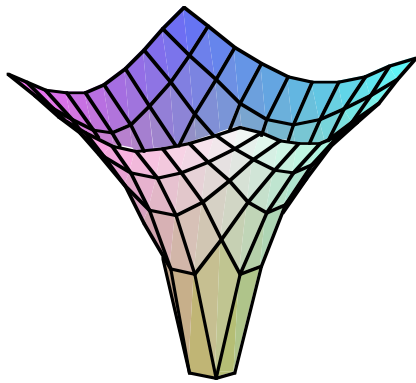
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$



$$f(x, y) = \ln\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) + C^*$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

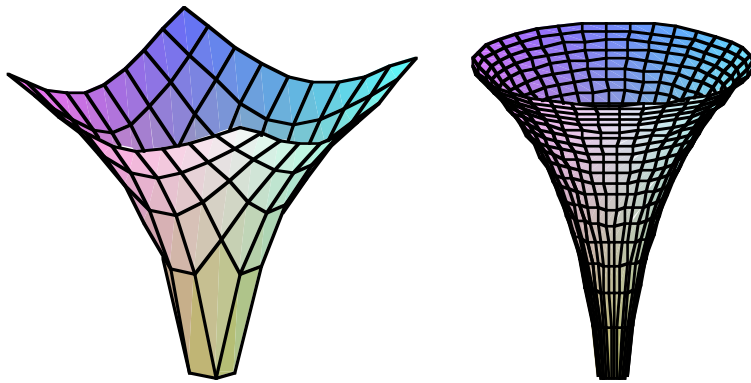
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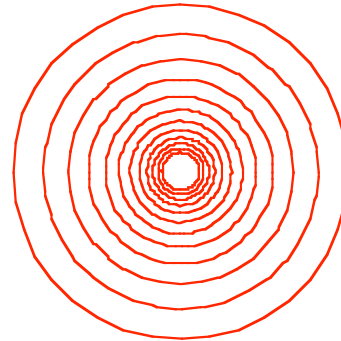
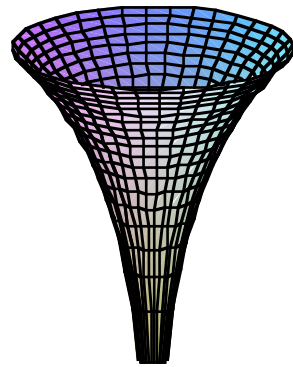
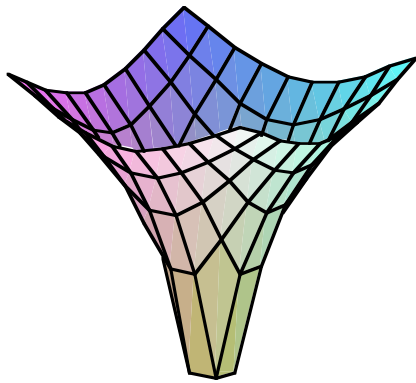
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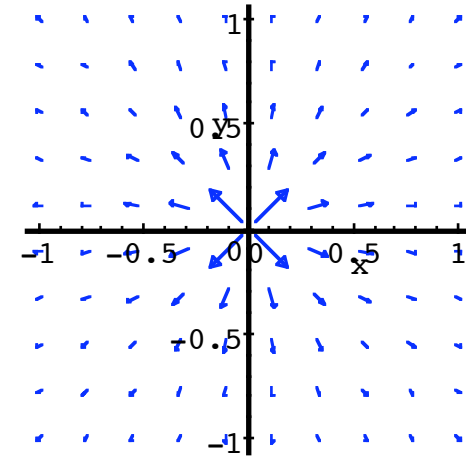
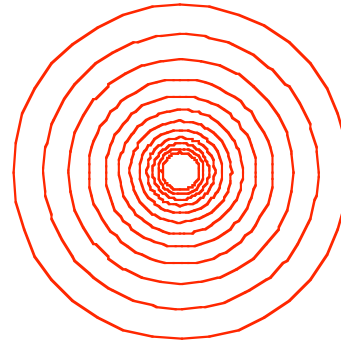
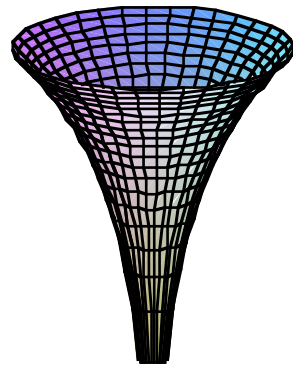
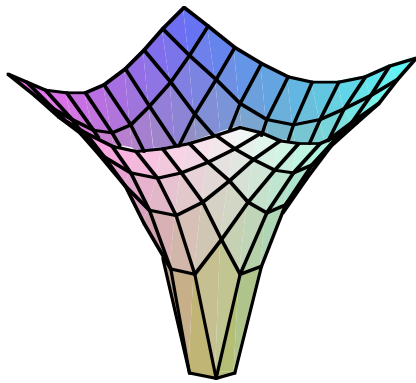




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## Weg und Wegintegral



## Weg und Wegintegral



Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita  
mi ritrovai per una selva oscura  
ché la diritta via era smarrita.

## Weg und Wegintegral



Nel mezzo del **cammin di nostra vita**  
mi ritrovai per una selva oscura  
ché la diritta via era smarrita.

**Lebensweg**

LA DIVINA COMMEDIA  
di Dante Alighieri  
INFERNO  
Canto I

Beispiel:

Weg: Wanderung in Schottland

Wegintegral: (Beispiel im Beispiel)

$$\text{totale Regenmenge} = \int_{\text{Start}}^{\text{Ziel}} \text{Regendichte } ds$$

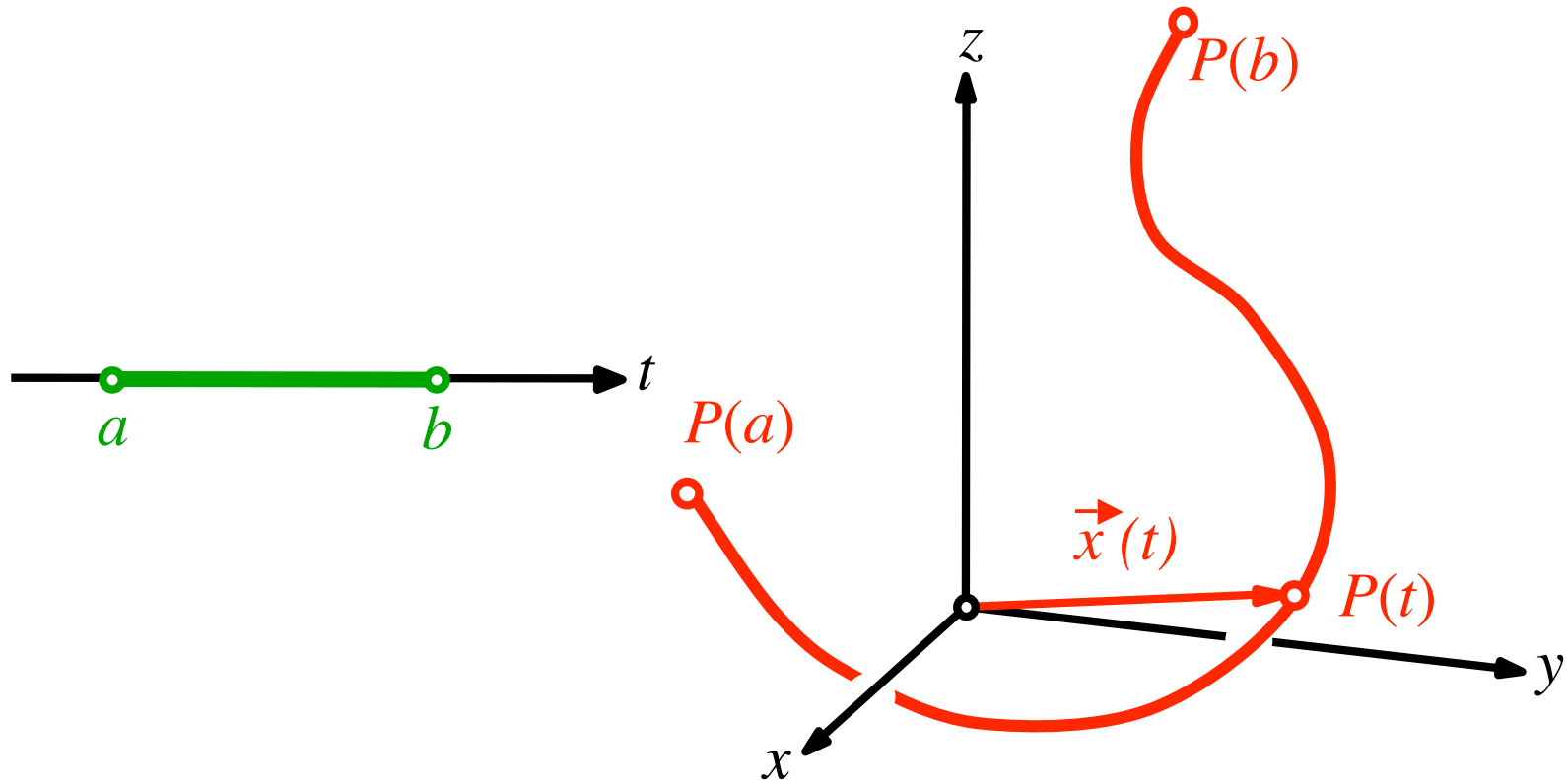
Beispiel:

Weg: **Wanderung in Schottland**  
(Atomkraftwerk in der Nähe)

Wegintegral: (Beispiel im Beispiel)

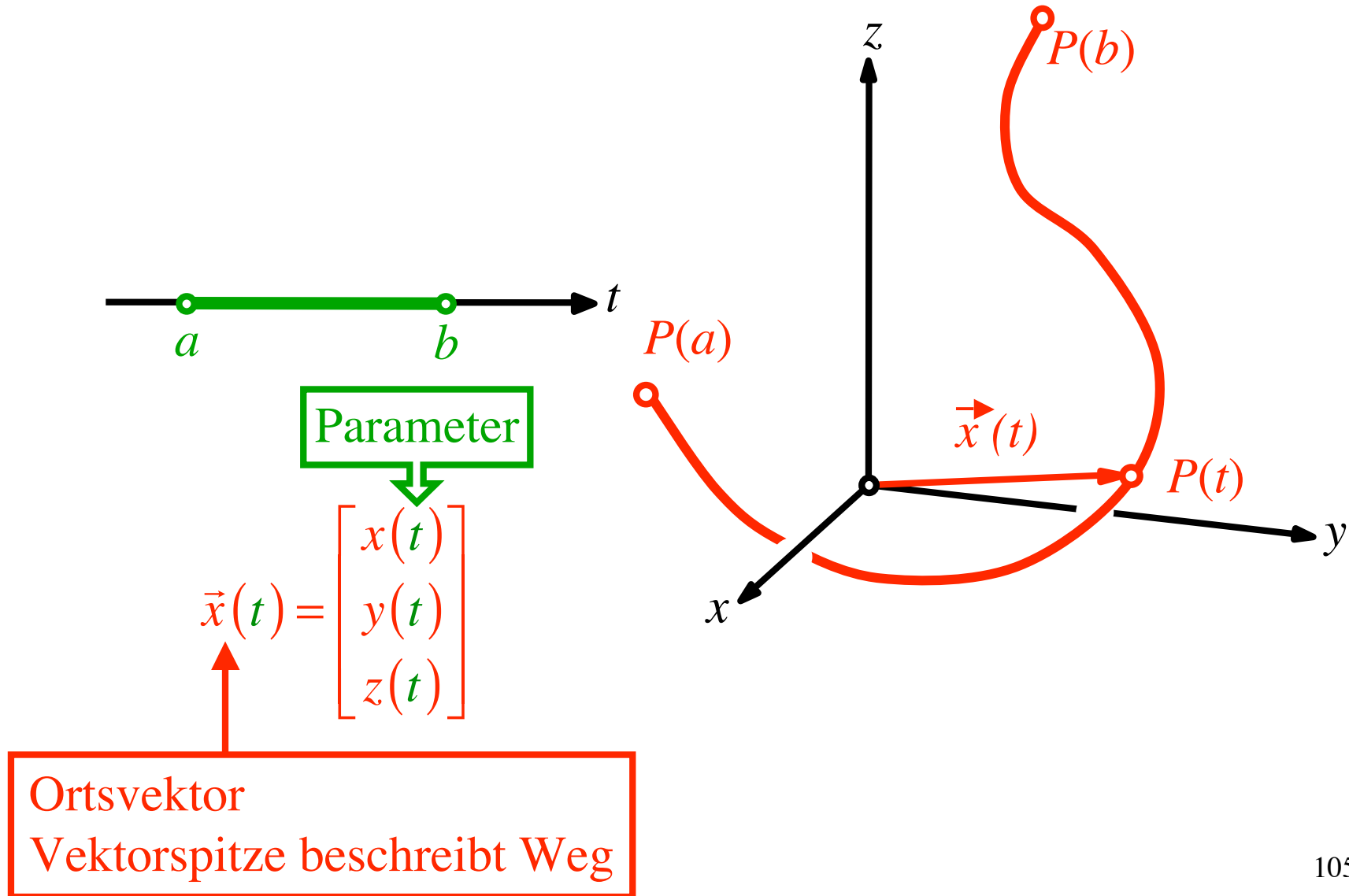
$$\text{totale aufgenommene Strahlung} = \int_{\text{Start}}^{\text{Ziel}} \text{Strahlungsintensität } ds$$

# Parameterdarstellung eines Weges (einer Kurve)

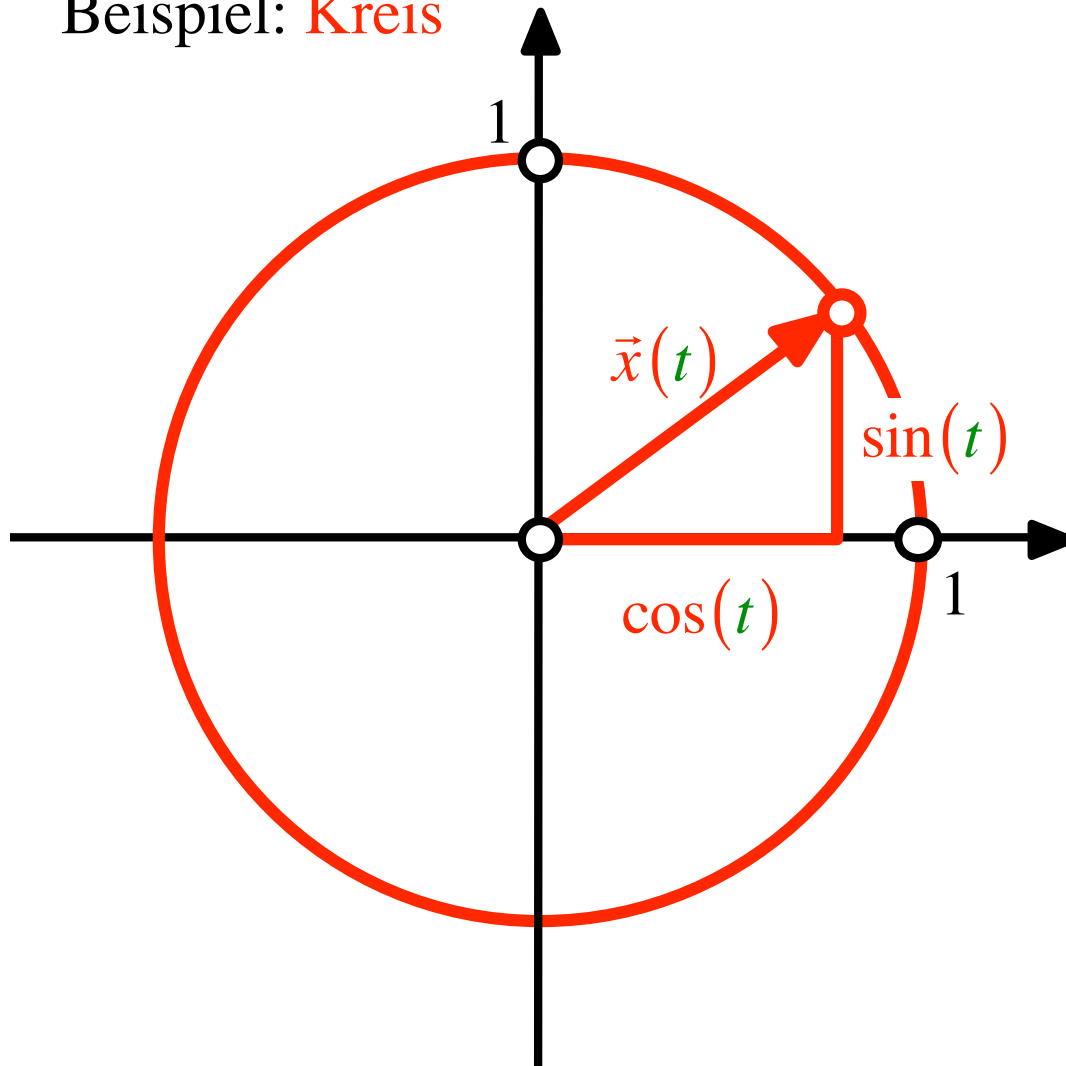




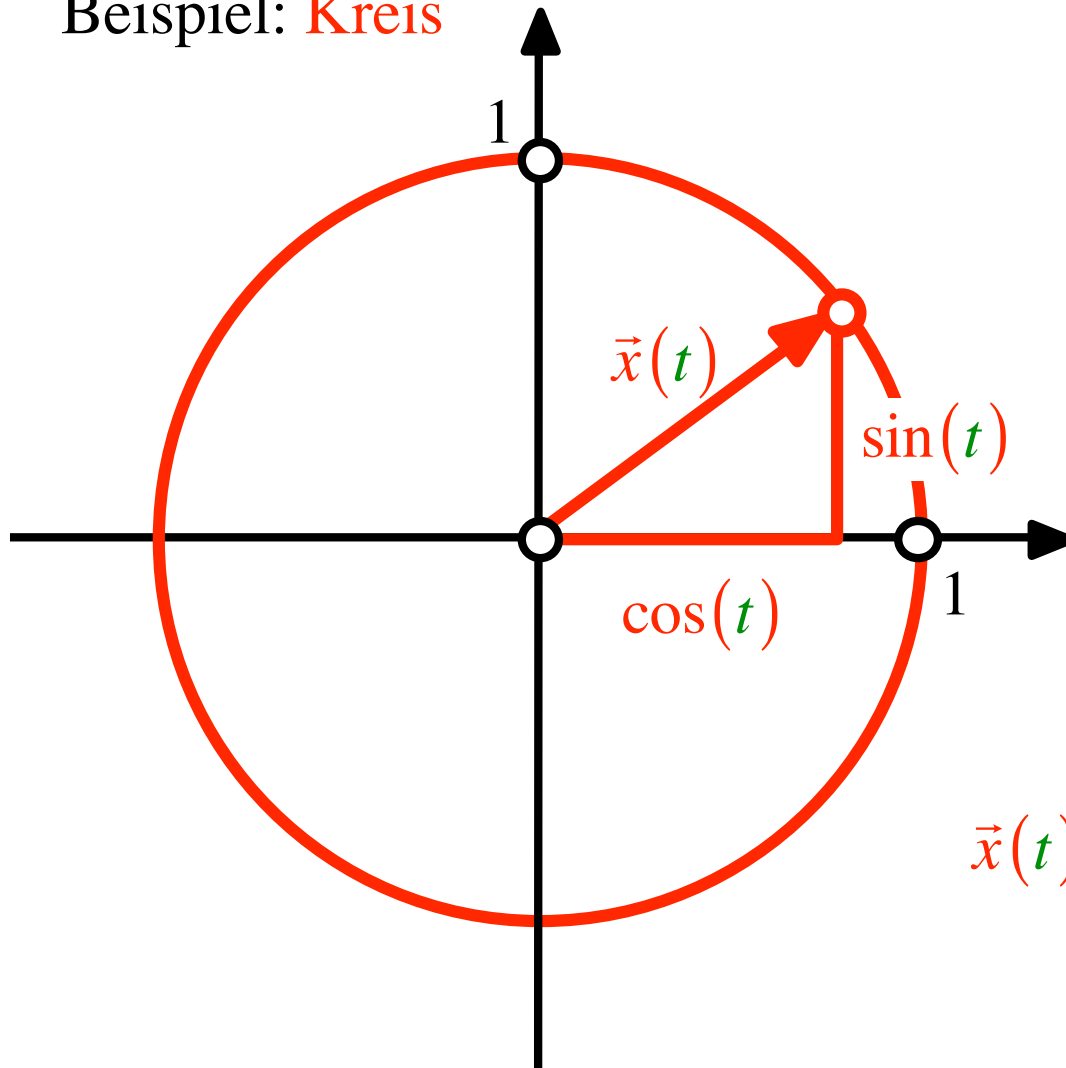
# Parameterdarstellung eines Weges (einer Kurve)



Beispiel: Kreis



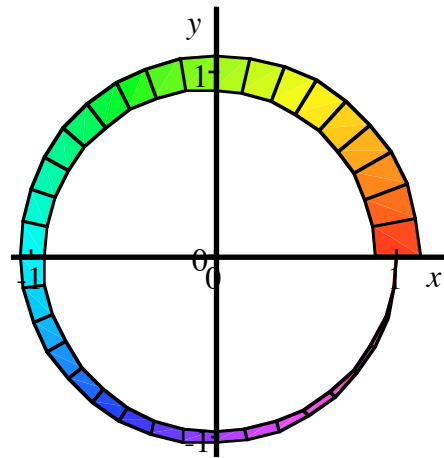
Beispiel: Kreis



$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Beispiel: Kreis

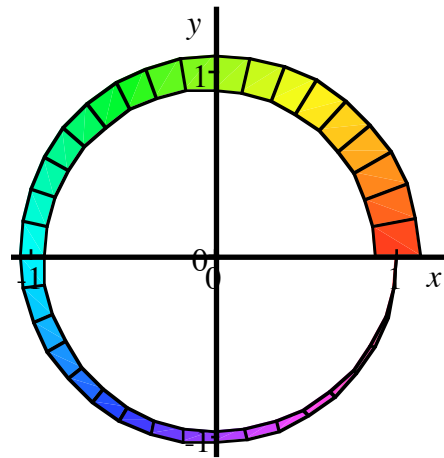
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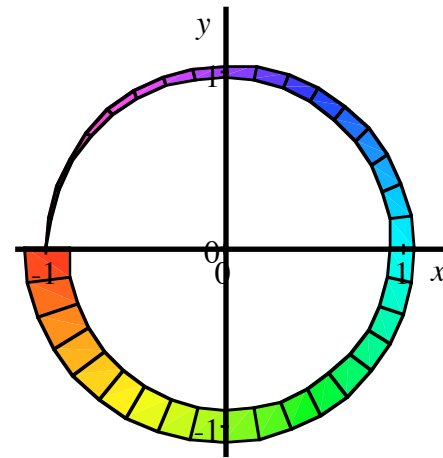
$$t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Beispiel: Kreis

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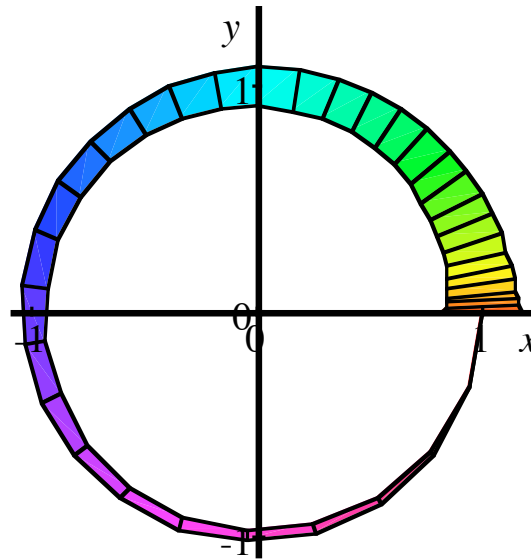
$$t \in [0, 2\pi]$$



$$t \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

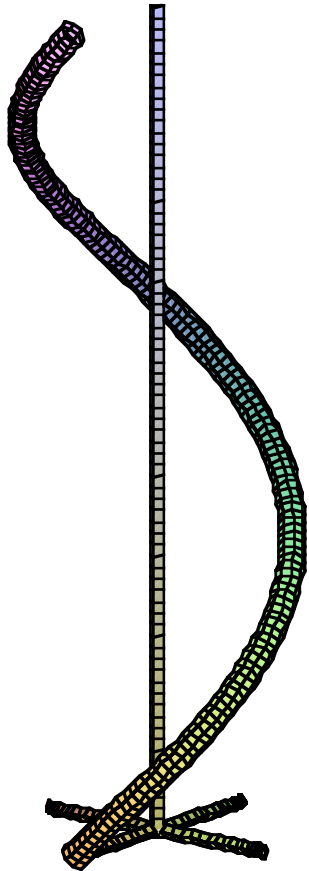
Beispiel: Kreis

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t^2) \\ \sin(t^2) \end{bmatrix}$$



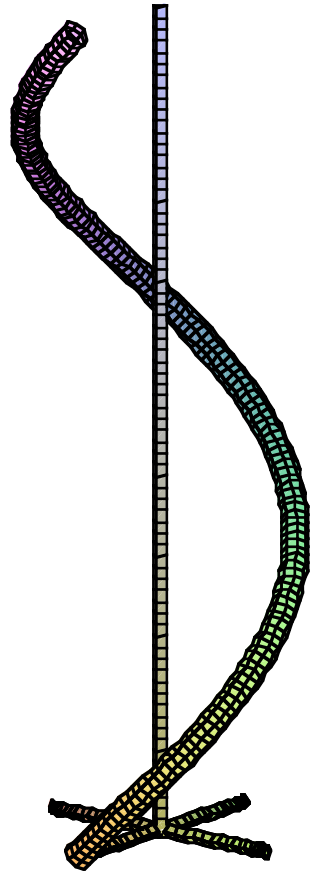
$$t \in [0, \sqrt{2\pi}]$$

Schraubenlinie:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \\ t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$

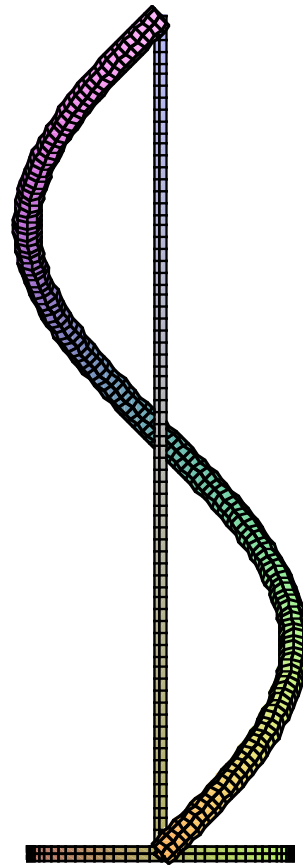


Ansicht

Schraubenlinie:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \\ t \end{bmatrix}, t \in [0, 2\pi]$



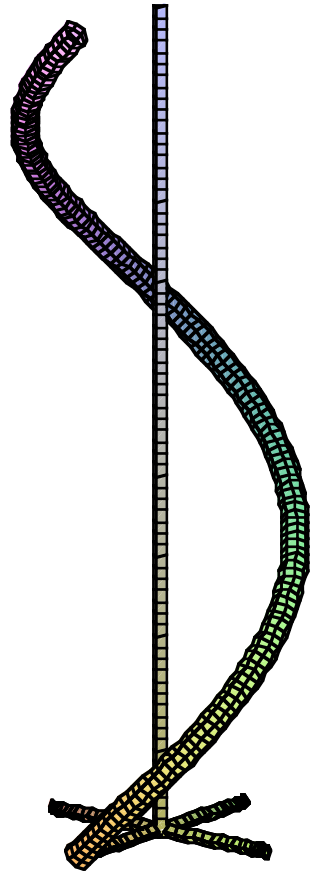
Ansicht



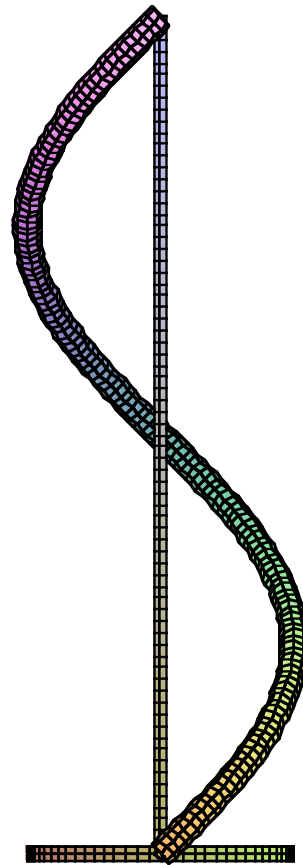
Von vorne



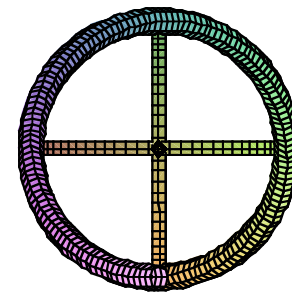
Schraubenlinie:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \\ t \end{bmatrix}, t \in [0, 2\pi]$



Ansicht

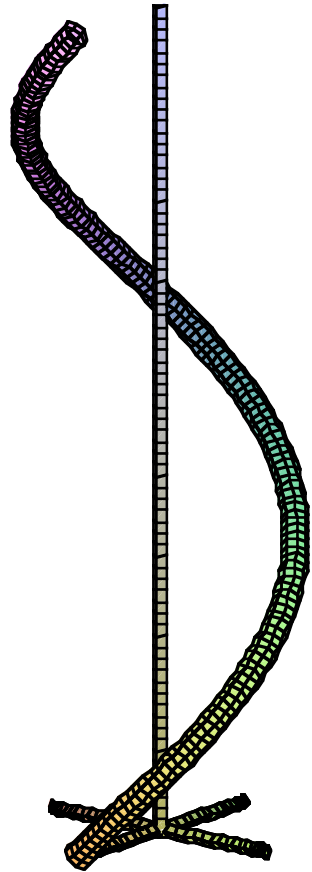


Von vorne

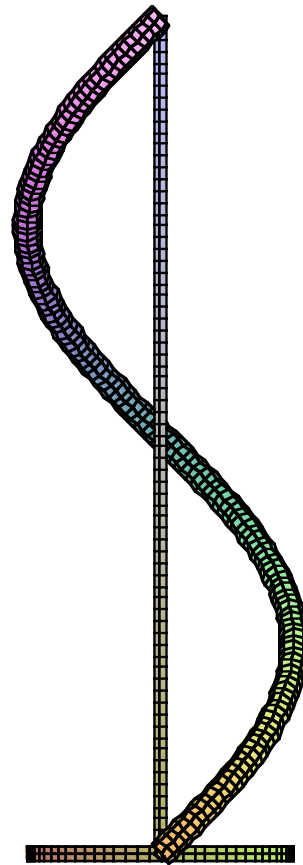


Von oben

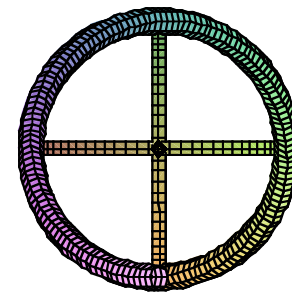
Schraubenlinie:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \\ t \end{bmatrix}, t \in [0, 2\pi]$



Ansicht

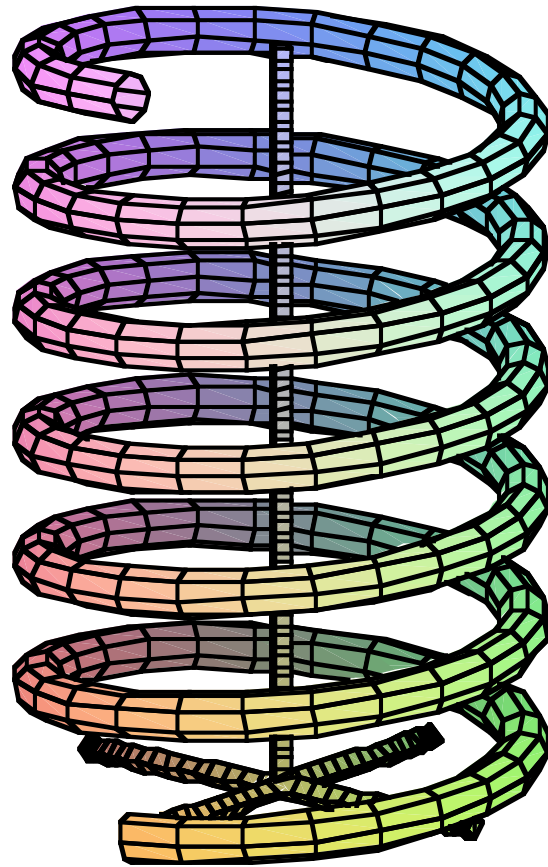


Von vorne



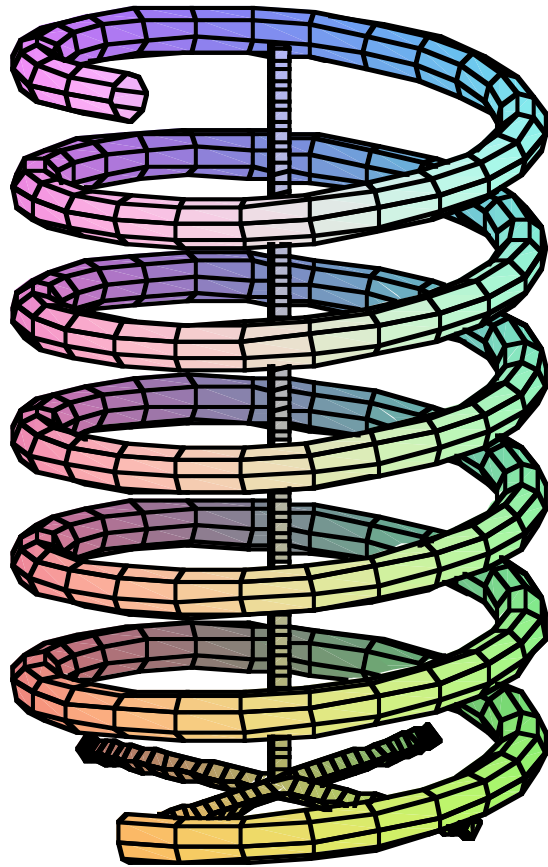
Von oben

Mit Folie zeigen

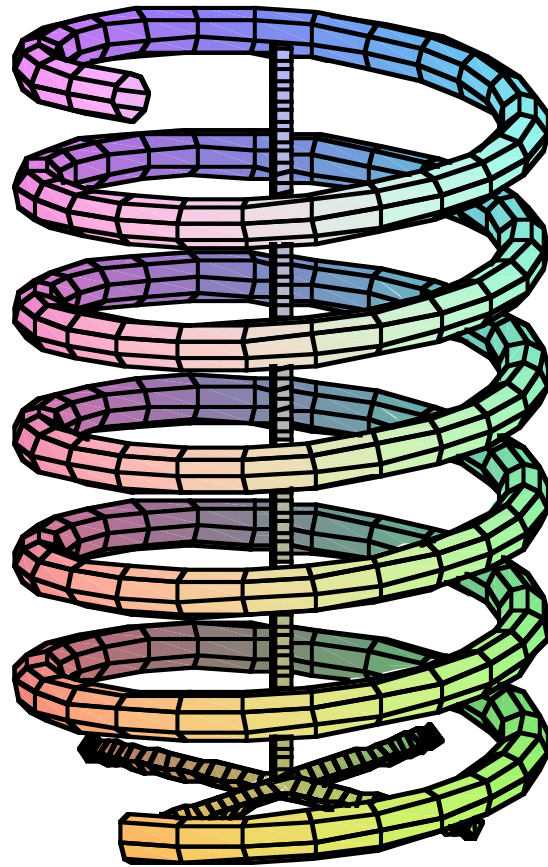


$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \\ pt \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, \quad ]$$



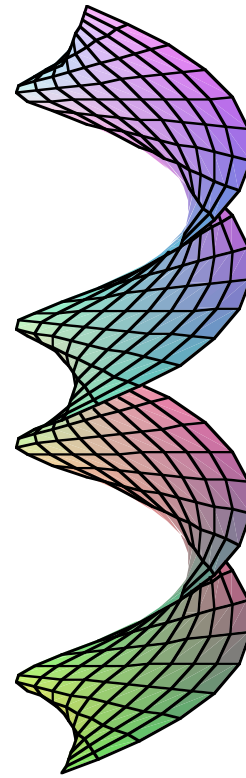
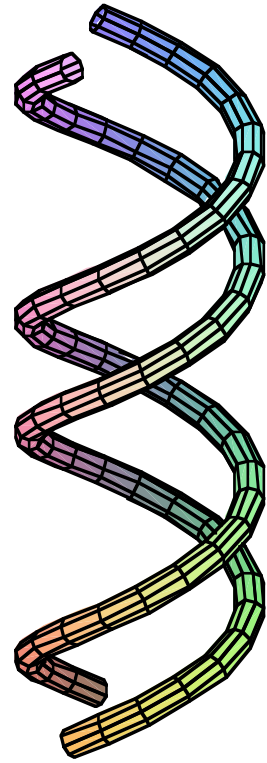


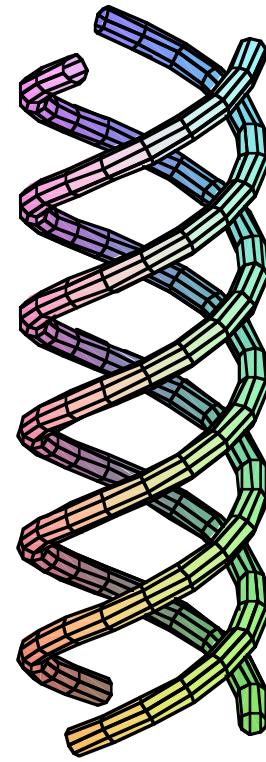
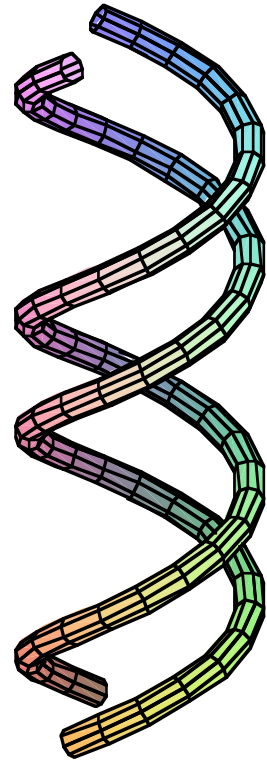
$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \\ pt \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 12\pi]$$

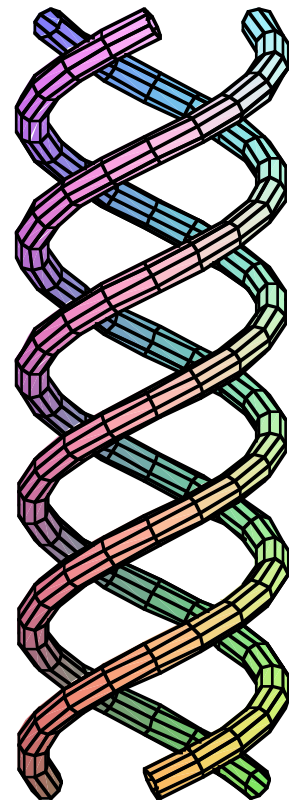
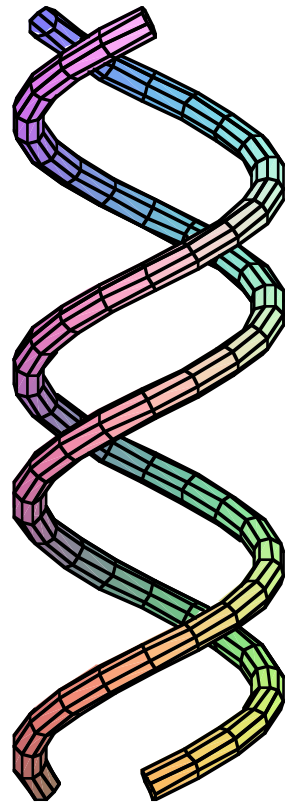


$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \\ pt \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 12\pi]$$

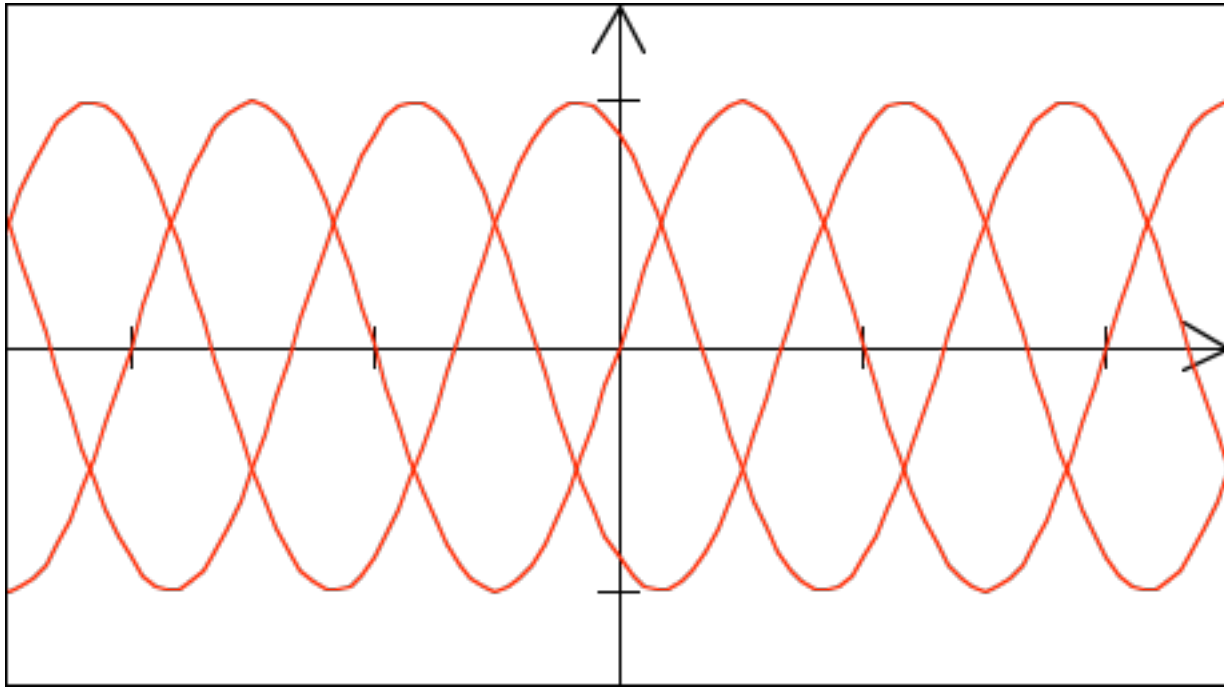
$p$  positiv:  
Rechtsschraube









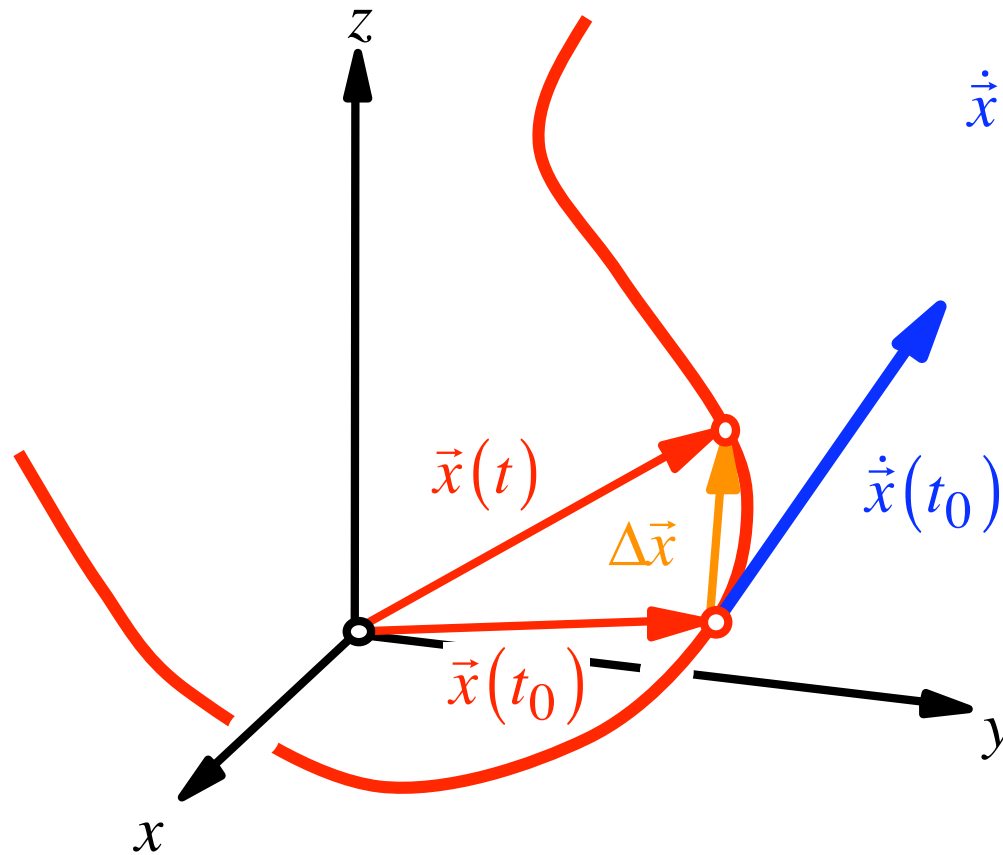


Wechselstrom

Kurve:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{bmatrix}$

Ableitung:  $\dot{\vec{x}}(t_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t_0)}{t - t_0}$

# Geometrische Situation



Ableitung:

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t_0)}{t - t_0}$$

# Rechnerisches Vorgehen

Kurve:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{bmatrix}$

Ableitung:  $\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t_0)}{t - t_0} = ?$

# Rechnerisches Vorgehen

Ableitung:

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t_0)}{t - t_0}$$

## Rechnerisches Vorgehen

Ableitung:

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t_0)}{t - t_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t - t_0} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) - x(t_0) \\ y(t) - y(t_0) \\ z(t) - z(t_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

## Rechnerisches Vorgehen

Ableitung:

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t_0)}{t - t_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t - t_0} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) - x(t_0) \\ y(t) - y(t_0) \\ z(t) - z(t_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \frac{y(t) - y(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \frac{z(t) - z(t_0)}{t - t_0} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Rechnerisches Vorgehen

Ableitung:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\vec{x}}(t_0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t_0)}{t - t_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t - t_0} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) - x(t_0) \\ y(t) - y(t_0) \\ z(t) - z(t_0) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \frac{y(t) - y(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \frac{z(t) - z(t_0)}{t - t_0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{y(t) - y(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{z(t) - z(t_0)}{t - t_0} \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$



## Rechnerisches Vorgehen

Ableitung:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\vec{x}}(t_0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t_0)}{t - t_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t - t_0} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) - x(t_0) \\ y(t) - y(t_0) \\ z(t) - z(t_0) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \frac{y(t) - y(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \frac{z(t) - z(t_0)}{t - t_0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{y(t) - y(t_0)}{t - t_0} \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{z(t) - z(t_0)}{t - t_0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \\ z'(t) \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

## Rechnerisches Vorgehen

Kurve:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{bmatrix}$

Ableitung:  $\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \\ z'(t) \end{bmatrix}$

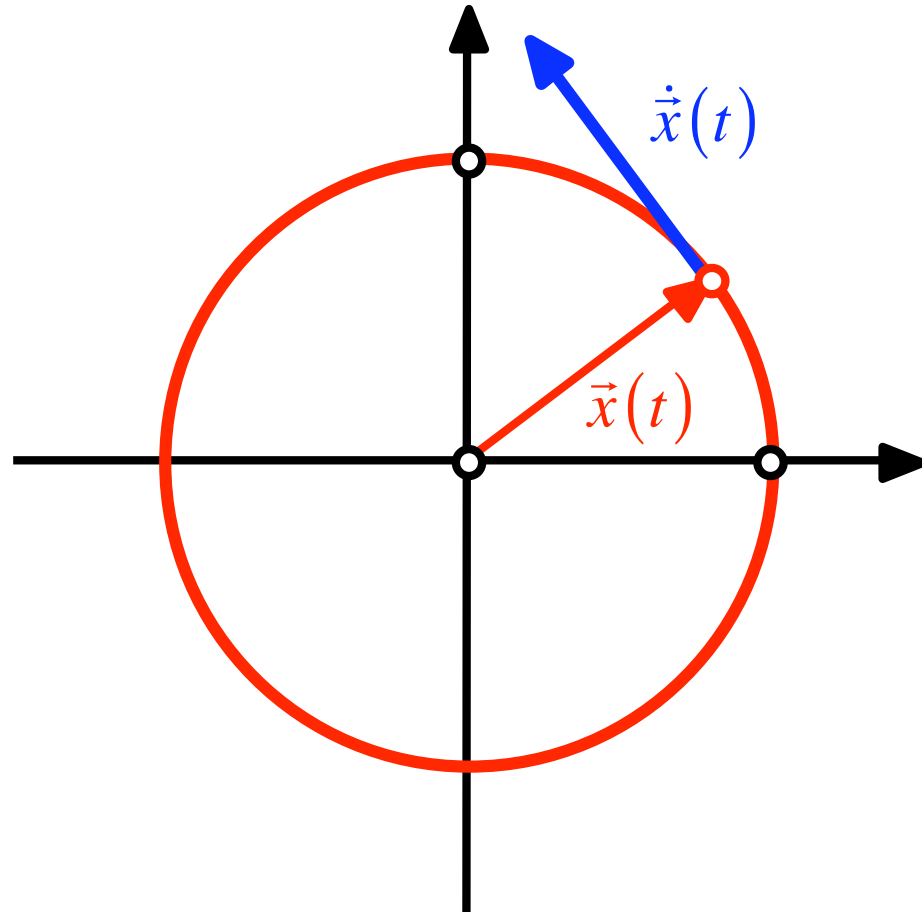
Komponentenweises Ableiten

Gleichmäßig  
durchlaufener Kreis

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$



Gleichmäßig  
durchlaufener Kreis

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$

Beschleunigt durchlaufener Kreis

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t^2) \\ \sin(t^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

## Gleichmäßig durchlaufener Kreis

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$

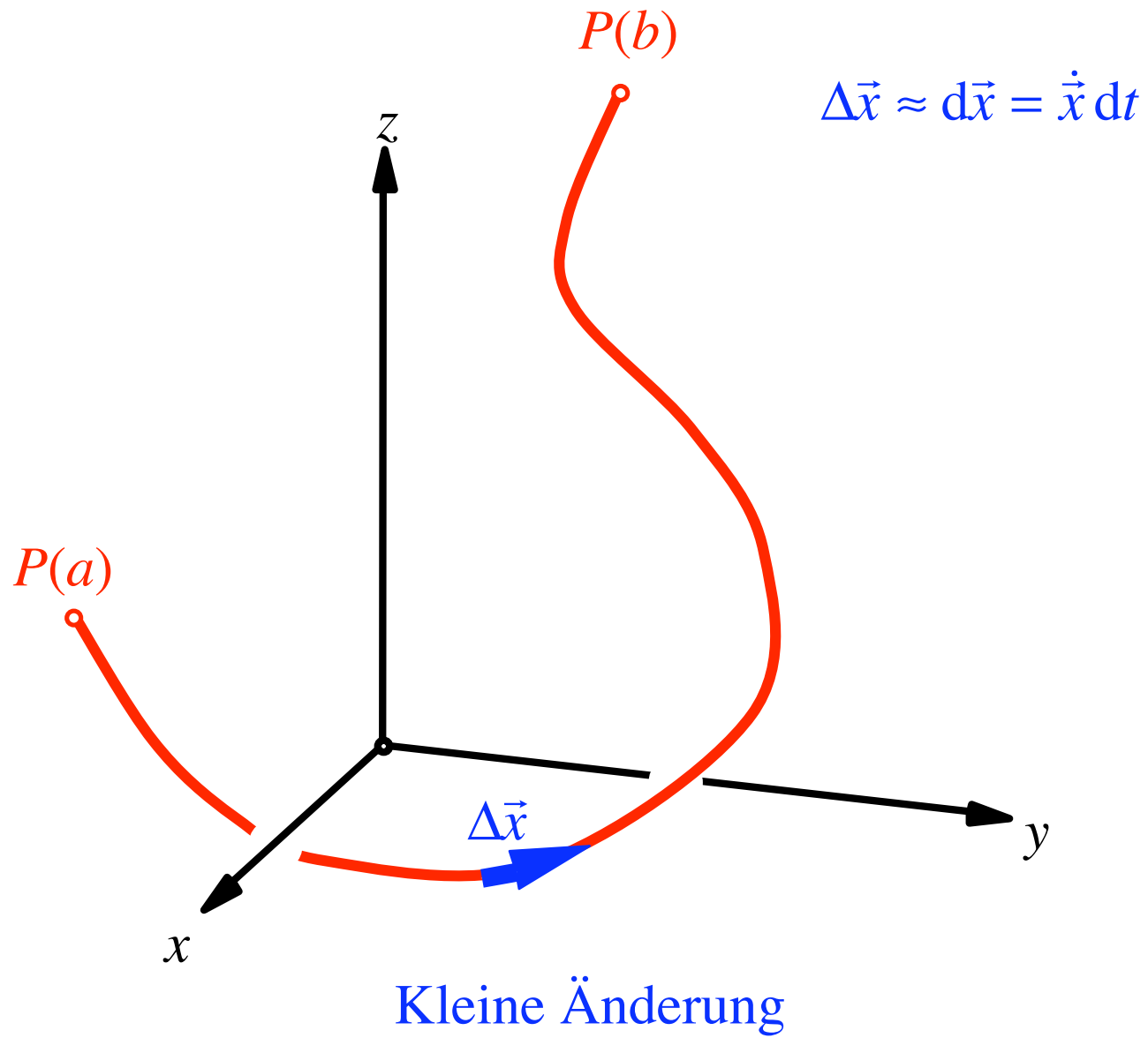
## Beschleunigt durchlaufener Kreis

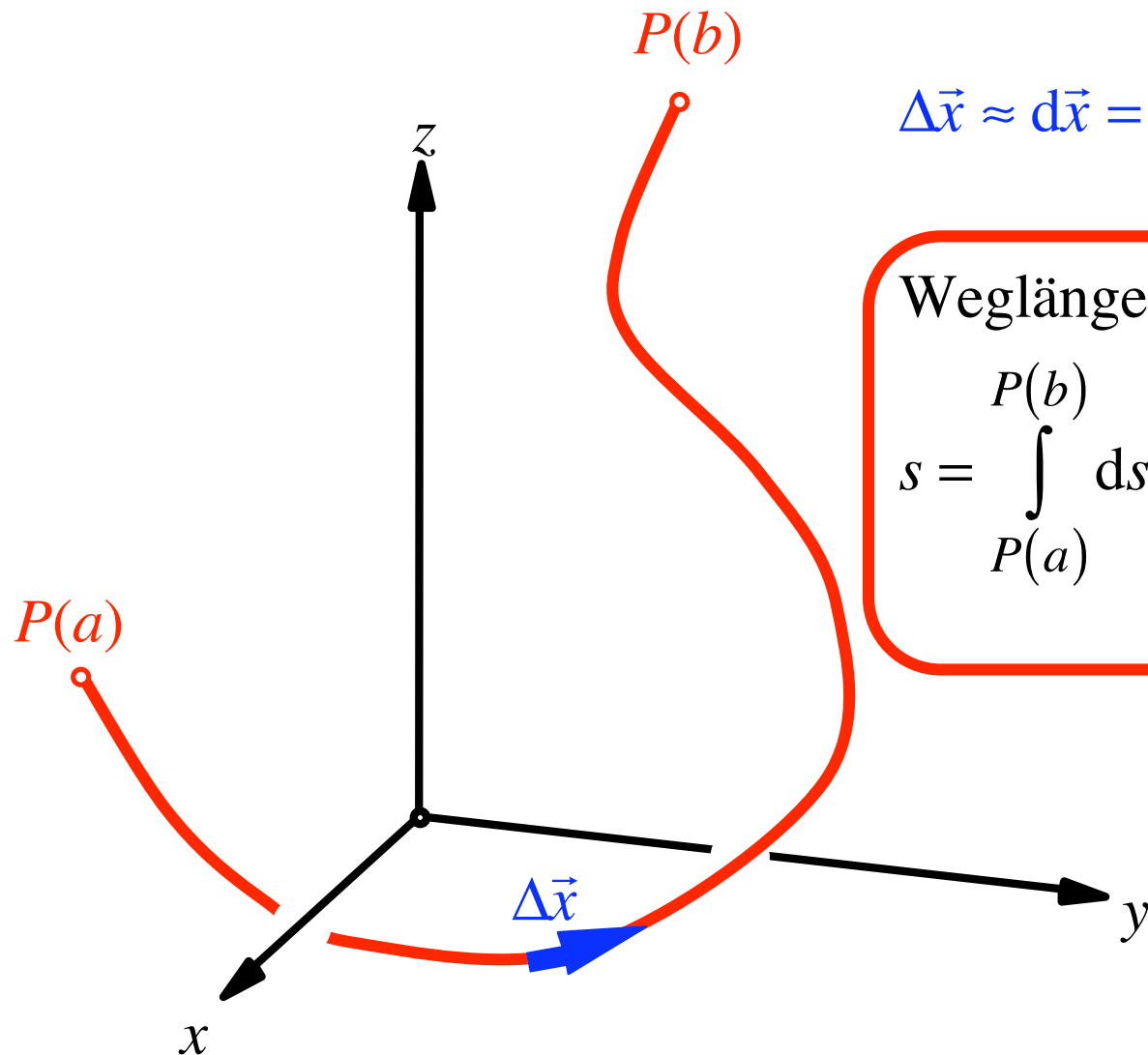
$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t^2) \\ \sin(t^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

Innere  
Ableitung

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t^2) 2t \\ \cos(t^2) 2t \end{bmatrix} = 2t \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t^2) \\ \cos(t^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 2t$$



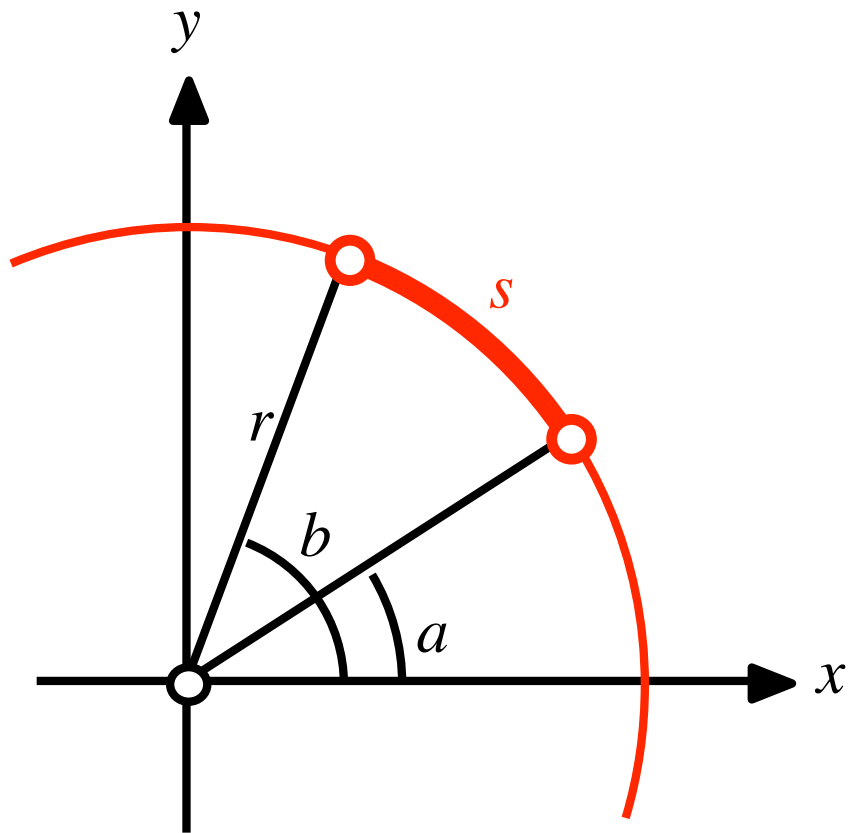


$$\Delta \vec{x} \approx d\vec{x} = \dot{\vec{x}} dt$$

Weglänge

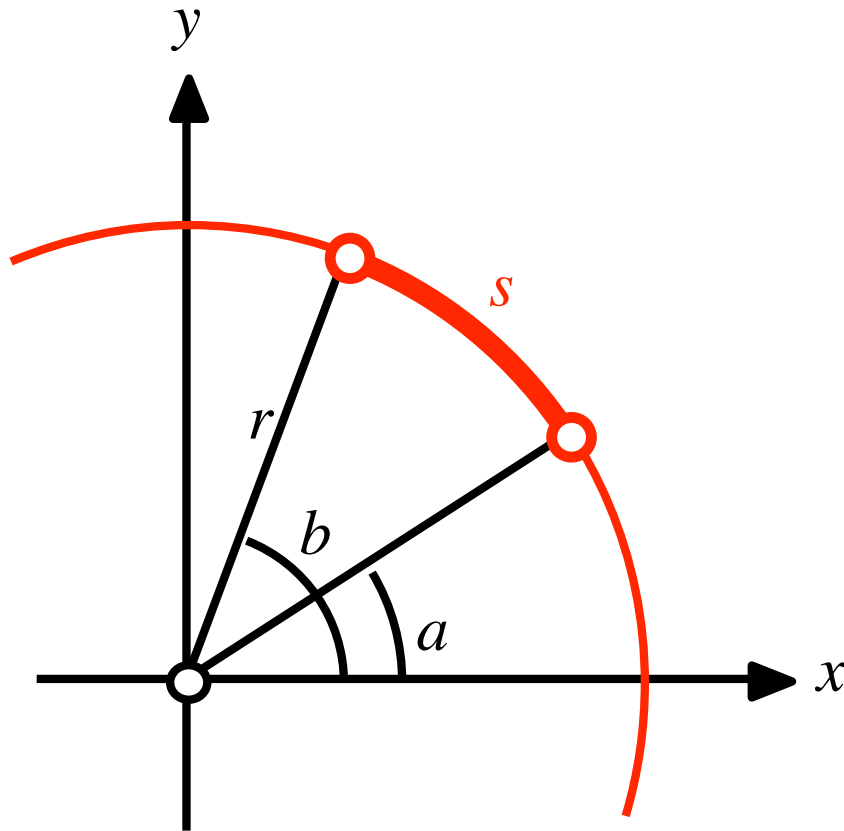
$$s = \int_{P(a)}^{P(b)} ds = \int_{P(a)}^{P(b)} |d\vec{x}| = \int_a^b |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| dt$$

Kleine Änderung



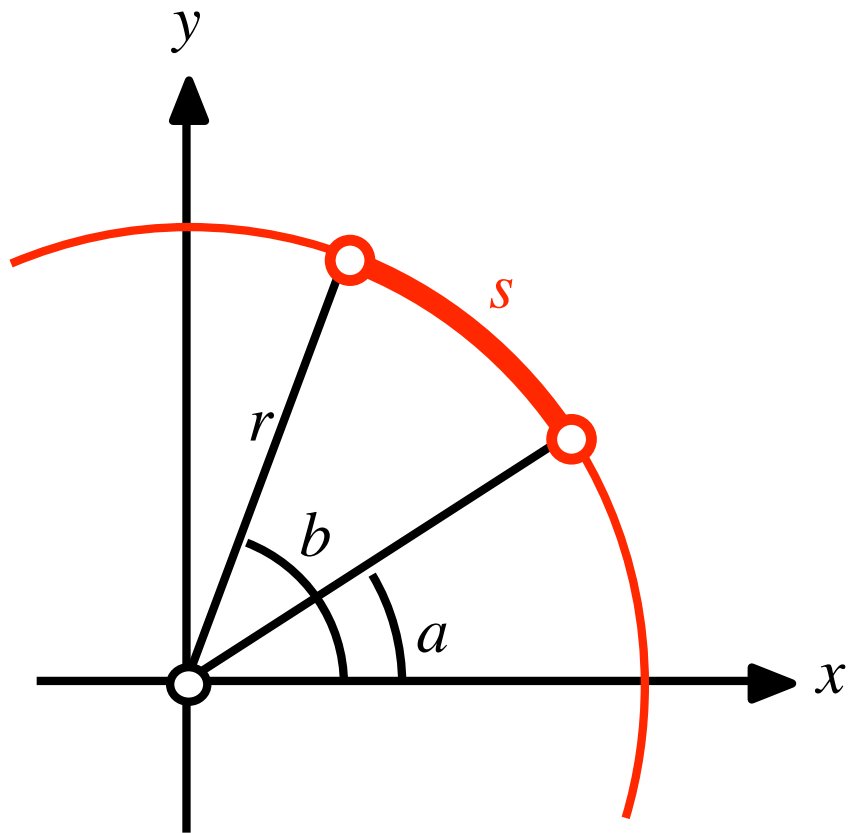
$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [a, b]$$





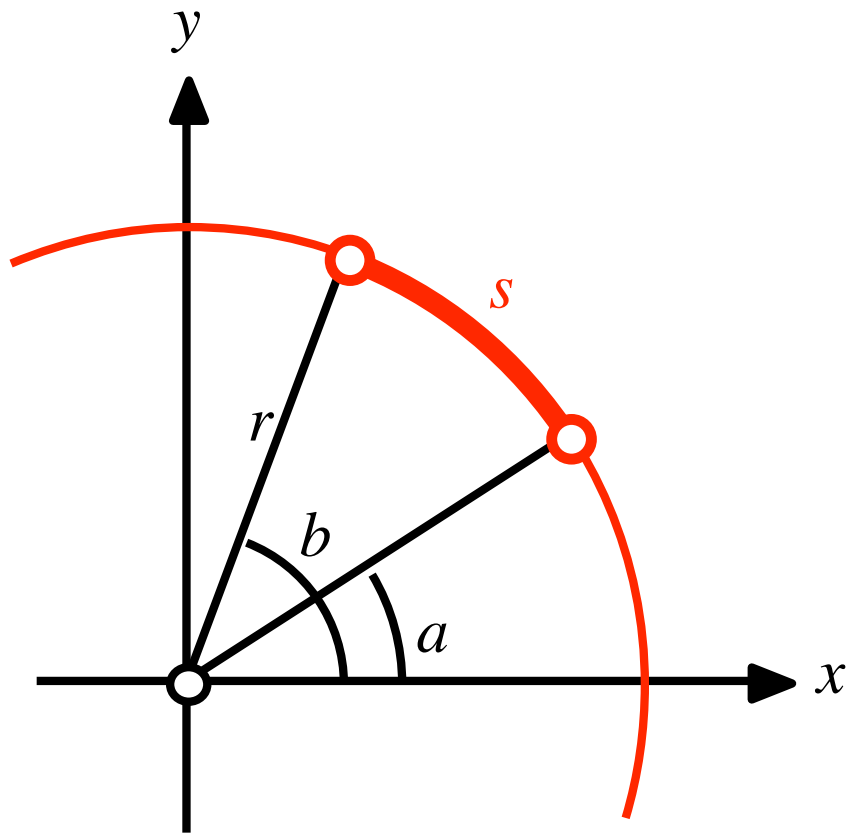
$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [a, b]$$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [a, b]$$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$|\dot{\vec{x}}| = r$$

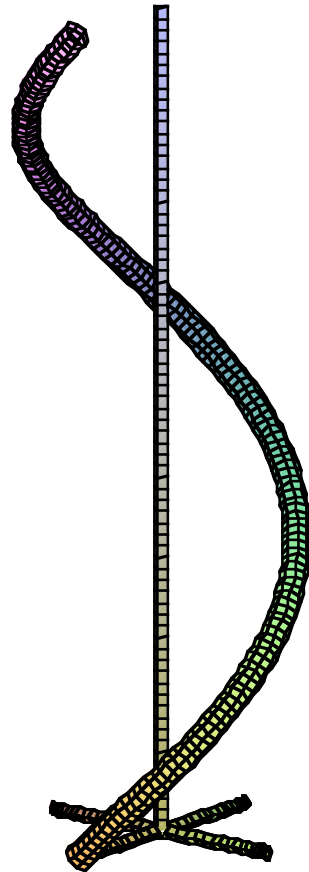


$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [a, b]$$

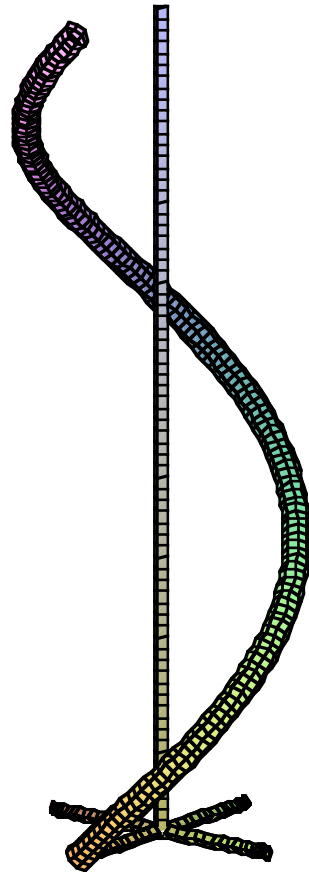
$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\dot{\vec{x}}| = r$$

$$s = \int_a^b r \, dt = r(b - a)$$

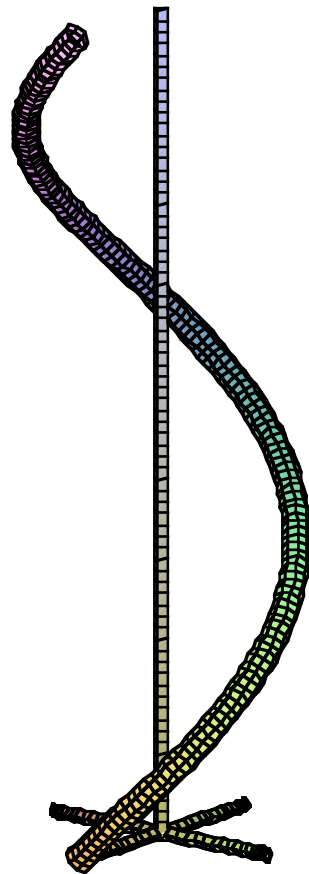


$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \\ t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$



$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \\ t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

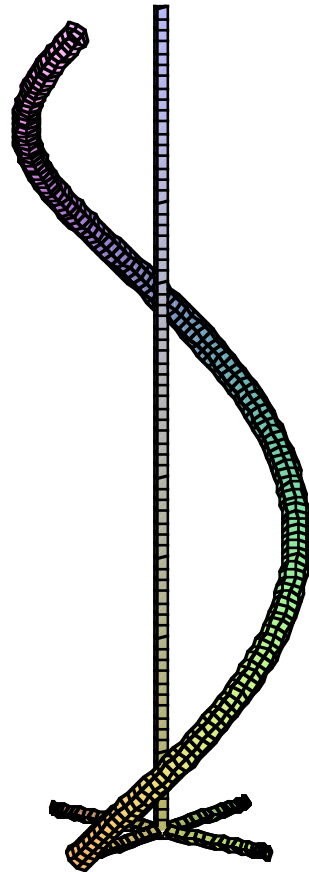
$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \\ t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = \sqrt{2}$$

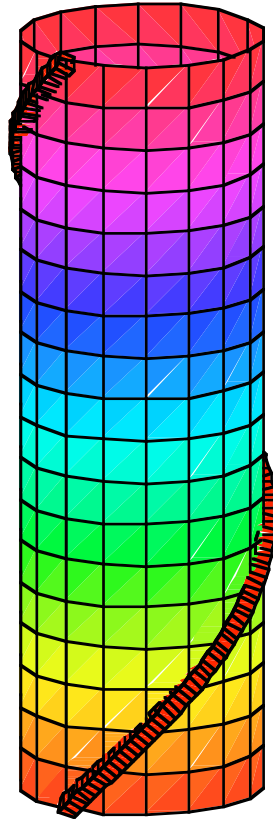


$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \\ t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} dt = \sqrt{2} 2\pi$$



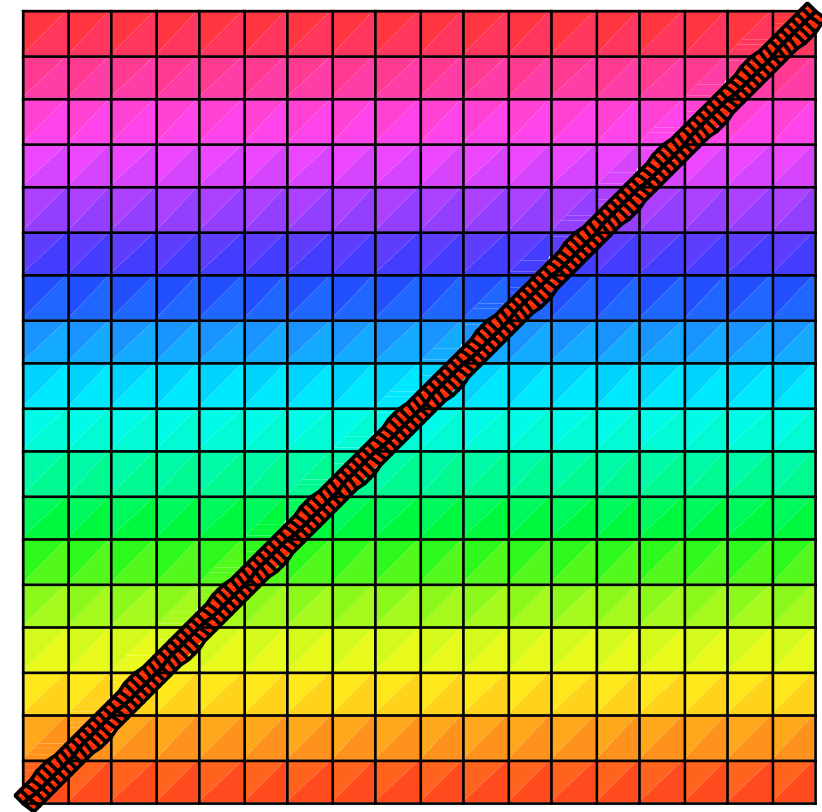
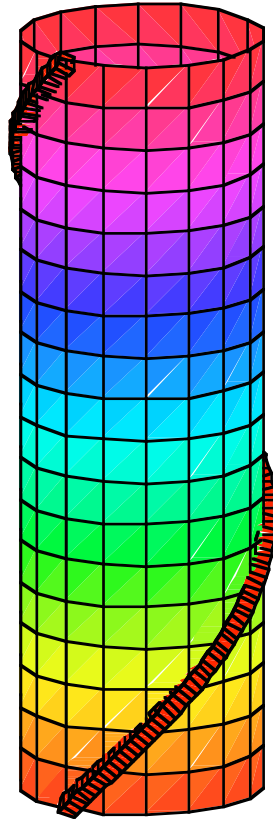
$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \\ t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = \sqrt{2}$$

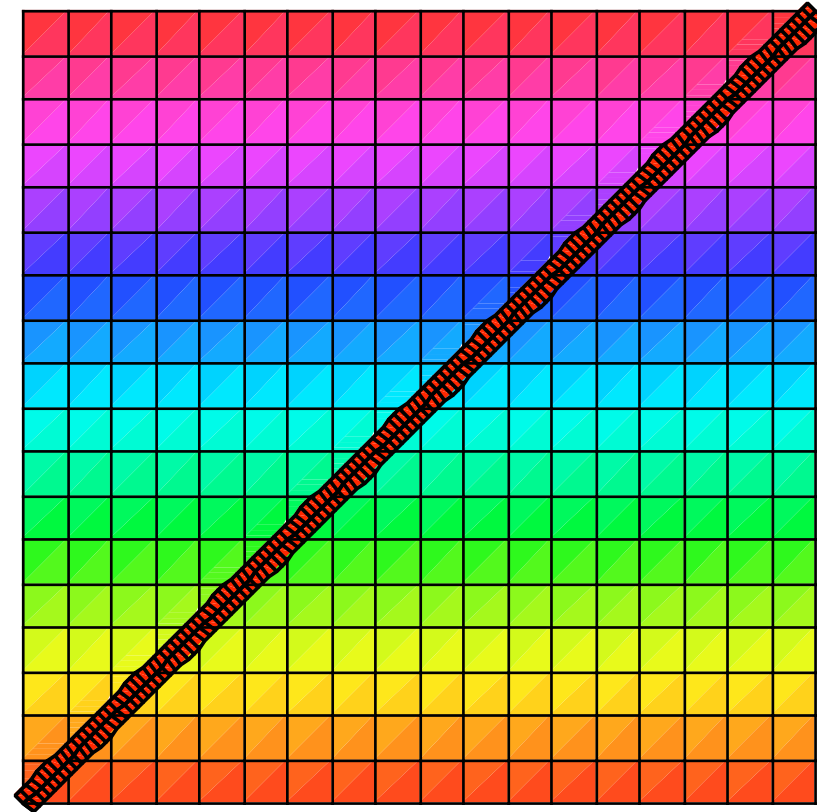
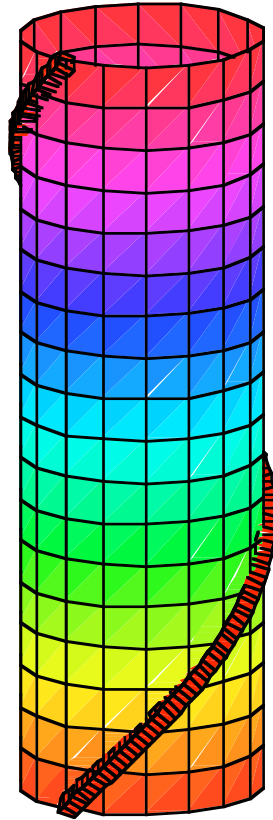
$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} dt = \sqrt{2} 2\pi$$





$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} dt = \sqrt{2} 2\pi$$

## Demo mit Folie



$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} dt = \sqrt{2} 2\pi$$

## Wegintegral einer Funktion

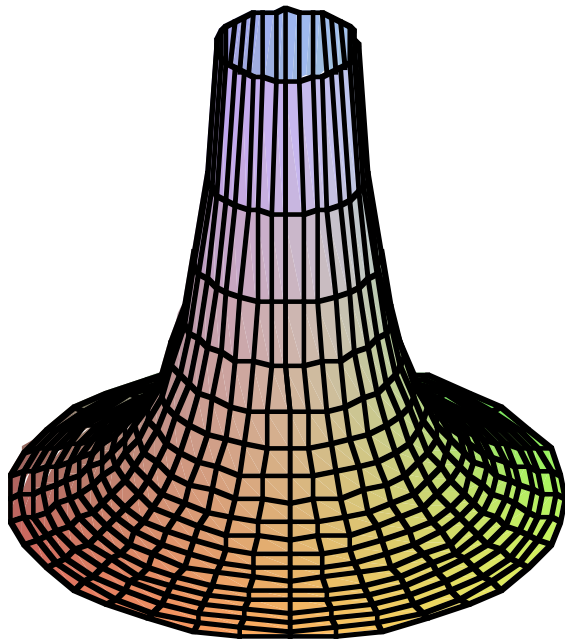
Weg:  $\vec{x}(t), t \in [a, b]$

Funktion:  $\Phi(x, y, z)$

$$\text{Wegintegral: } \int_A^B \Phi(x, y, z) ds = \int_a^b \Phi(\vec{x}(t)) |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| dt$$



## Integrale Strahlenbelastung

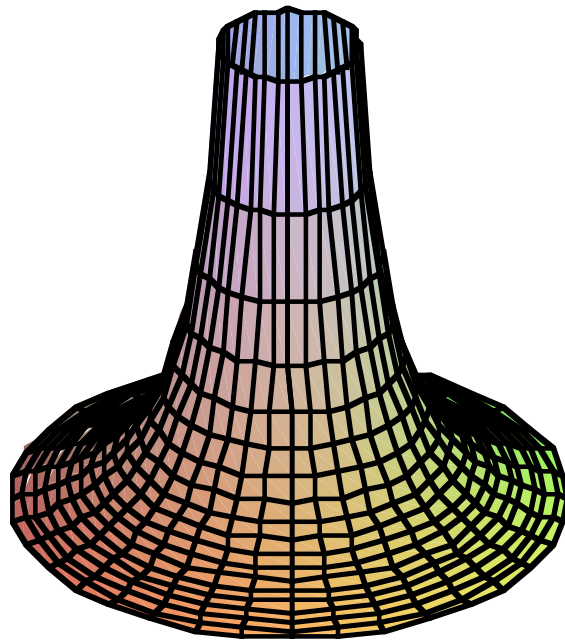


$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

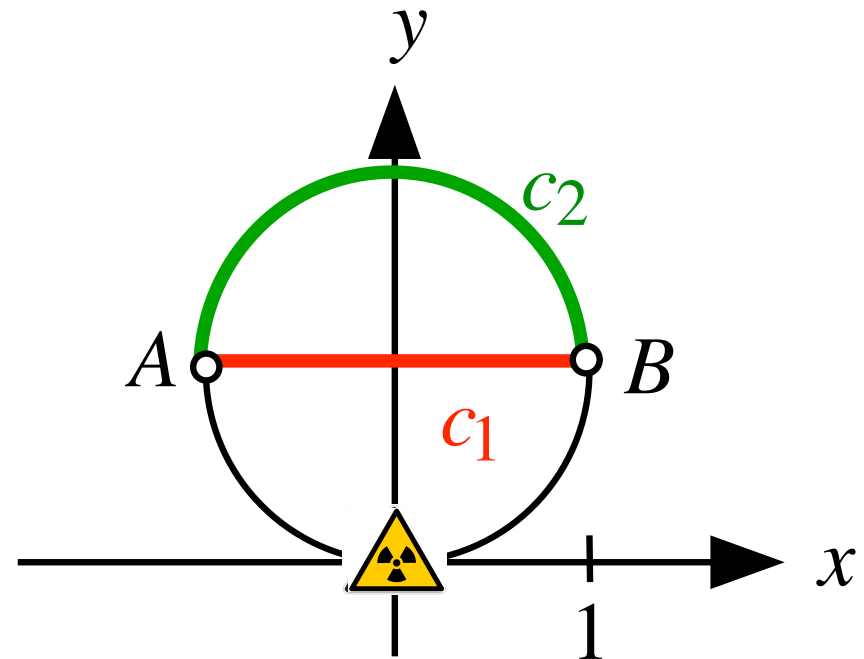


## Integrale Strahlenbelastung

### Vergleich zweier Wege



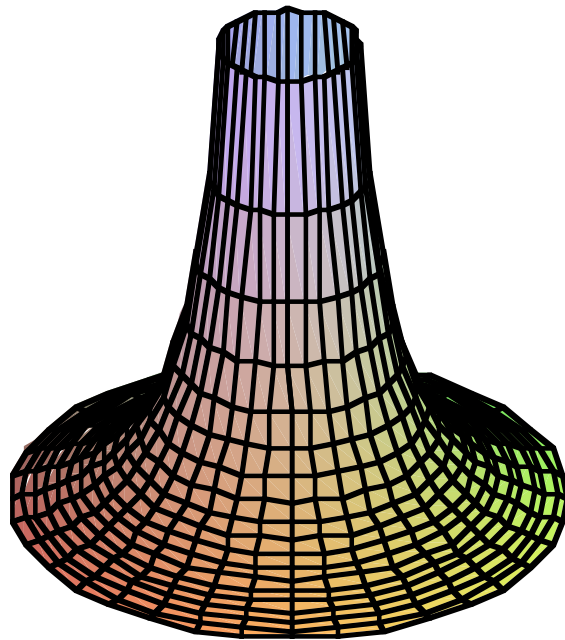
$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$



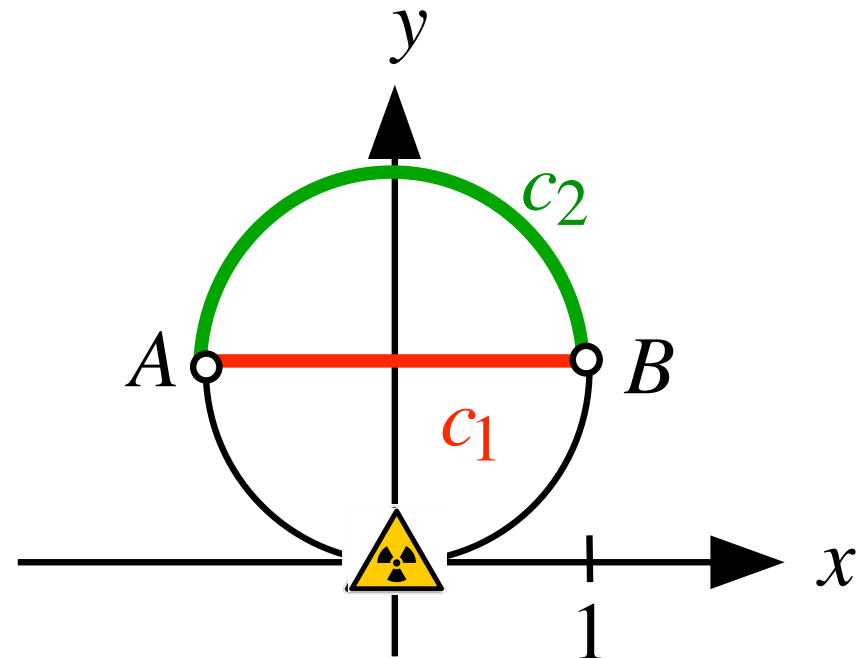


## Integrale Strahlenbelastung

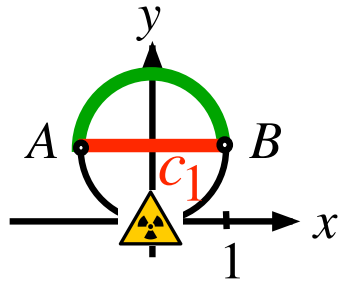
### Vergleich zweier Wege



$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

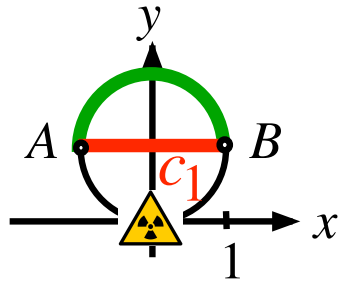


Wir gehen so schnell wir können.



$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

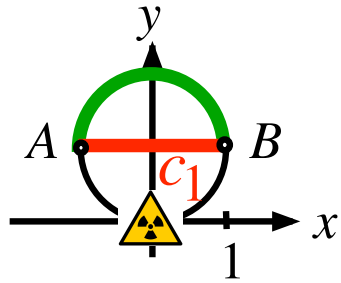
$$c_1: \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; t \in [-1, +1]$$



$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

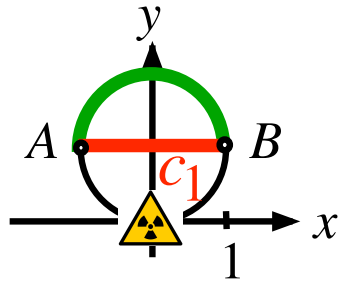
$$c_1: \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; t \in [-1, +1] \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$c_1: \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; t \in [-1, +1] \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$

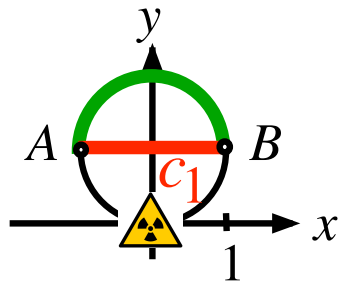


$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$c_1: \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; t \in [-1, +1] \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$

$$\Psi_{c_1} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

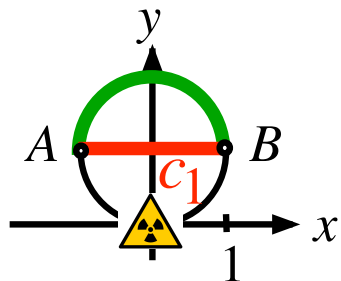
Das Röslein  
am Wege



$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$c_1: \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; t \in [-1, +1] \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$

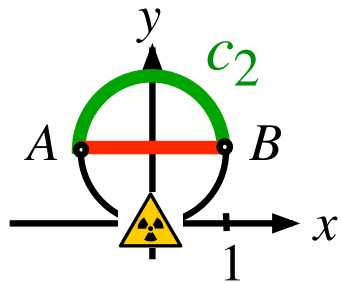
$$\Psi_{c_1} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = \arctan(1) - \arctan(-1)$$



$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

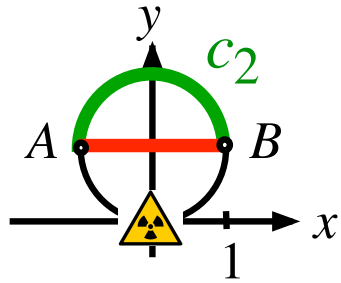
$$c_1: \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; t \in [-1, +1] \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$

$$\Psi_{c_1} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = \arctan(1) - \arctan(-1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



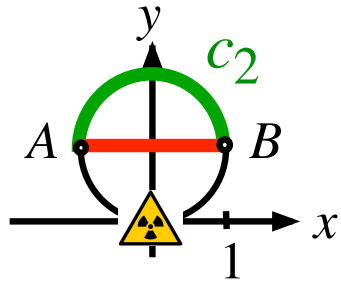
$$c_2 : \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos(t) \\ \sin(t) + 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$



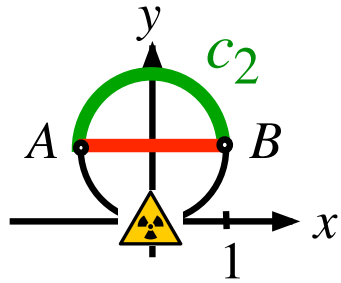
$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$c_2 : \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos(t) \\ \sin(t) + 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad t \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$



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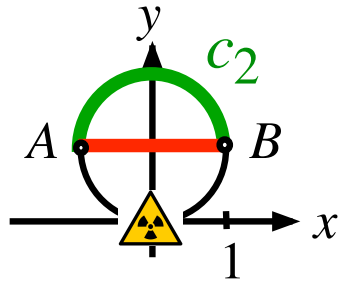


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$$\Psi_{c_2} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\cos^2(t) + (\sin(t) + 1)^2}$$





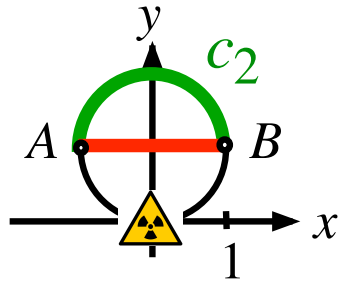
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$$\Psi_{c_2} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\cos^2(t) + (\sin(t) + 1)^2} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{2 + 2 \sin(t)} =$$

2 Mal die Hälfte, und einiges gerechnet:

$$\cos^2(t) + (\sin(t) + 1)^2 = \cos^2(t) + \sin^2(t) + 2 \sin(t) + 1$$



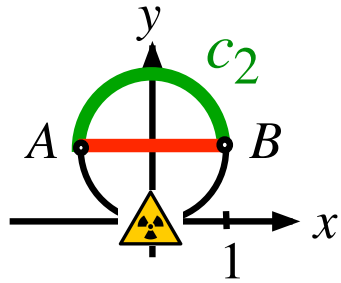
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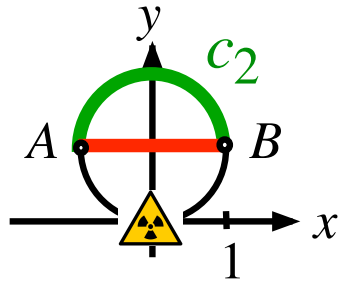
$$\cos^2(t) + (\sin(t) + 1)^2 = \underbrace{\cos^2(t) + \sin^2(t)}_1 + 2 \sin(t) + 1 = 2 + 2 \sin(t)$$



$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$c_2 : \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos(t) \\ \sin(t) + 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad t \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$

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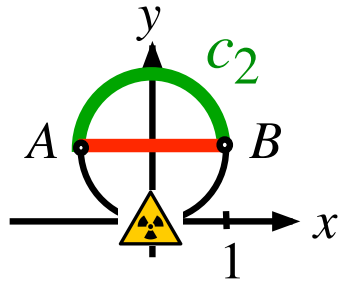
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$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1 + \cos(t)}$$

Zwischen 0 und  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  sind

$\sin(t)$  und  $\cos(t)$  spiegelbildlich.



$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$c_2 : \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos(t) \\ \sin(t) + 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad t \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$

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$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1 + \cos(t)} \stackrel{\theta = \frac{t}{2}}{\downarrow} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2d\theta}{2 \cos^2(\theta)} =$$

Substitution

## Nebenrechnung

$$\Psi_{c_2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+\cos(t)}$$

Substitution:  $\theta = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow 2d\theta = dt$

## Nebenrechnung

$$\Psi_{c_2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+\cos(t)}$$

Substitution:  $\theta = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow 2d\theta = dt$

Grenzen:

$t$	$\theta = \frac{t}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$0$	$0$

## Nebenrechnung

$$\Psi_{c_2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+\cos(t)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2d\theta}{1+\cos(2\theta)}$$

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## Nebenrechnung in der Nebenrechnung

$$1 + \cos(2\theta)$$

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Grenzen:

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$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$0$	$0$

## Nebenrechnung in der Nebenrechnung

$$1 + \cos(2\theta) = 1 + \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta)$$

Additionstheorem

## Nebenrechnung

$$\Psi_{c_2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+\cos(t)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2d\theta}{1+\cos(2\theta)}$$

Substitution:  $\theta = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow 2d\theta = dt$

Grenzen:

$t$	$\theta = \frac{t}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$0$	$0$

## Nebenrechnung in der Nebenrechnung

$$1 + \cos(2\theta) = 1 + \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) = 1 - \sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta)$$

Additionstheorem

## Nebenrechnung

$$\Psi_{c_2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+\cos(t)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2d\theta}{1+\cos(2\theta)}$$

Substitution:  $\theta = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow 2d\theta = dt$

Grenzen:

$t$	$\theta = \frac{t}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
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## Nebenrechnung in der Nebenrechnung

$$1 + \cos(2\theta) = 1 + \underbrace{\cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta)}_{\cos^2(\theta)} = 2 \cos^2(\theta)$$

Additionstheorem

## Nebenrechnung

$$\Psi_{c_2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+\cos(t)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2d\theta}{1+\cos(2\theta)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2d\theta}{2\cos^2(\theta)}$$

Substitution:  $\theta = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow 2d\theta = dt$

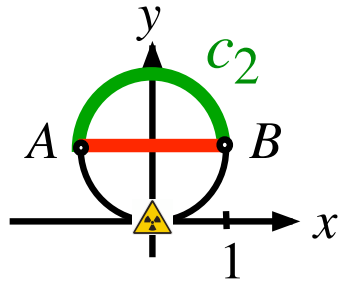
Grenzen:

$t$	$\theta = \frac{t}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$0$	$0$

## Nebenrechnung in der Nebenrechnung

$$1 + \cos(2\theta) = 1 + \underbrace{\cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta)}_{\cos^2(\theta)} = 2\cos^2(\theta)$$

Additionstheorem

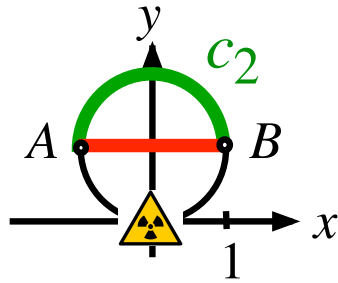


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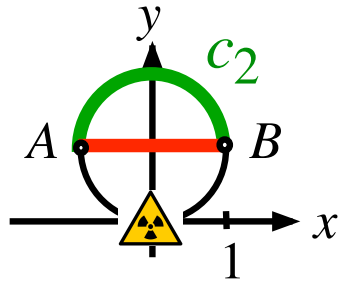
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1 + \cos(t)} \stackrel{\theta = \frac{t}{2}}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2d\theta}{2 \cos^2(\theta)} =$$



$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{c_2} &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\cos^2(t) + (\sin(t) + 1)^2} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{2 + 2\sin(t)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1 + \sin(t)} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1 + \cos(t)} \stackrel{\theta = \frac{t}{2}}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2d\theta}{2\cos^2(\theta)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2(\theta)} \end{aligned}$$

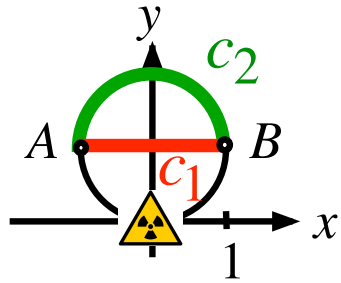


$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$c_2 : \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos(t) \\ \sin(t) + 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad t \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |\dot{\vec{x}}(t)| = 1$$

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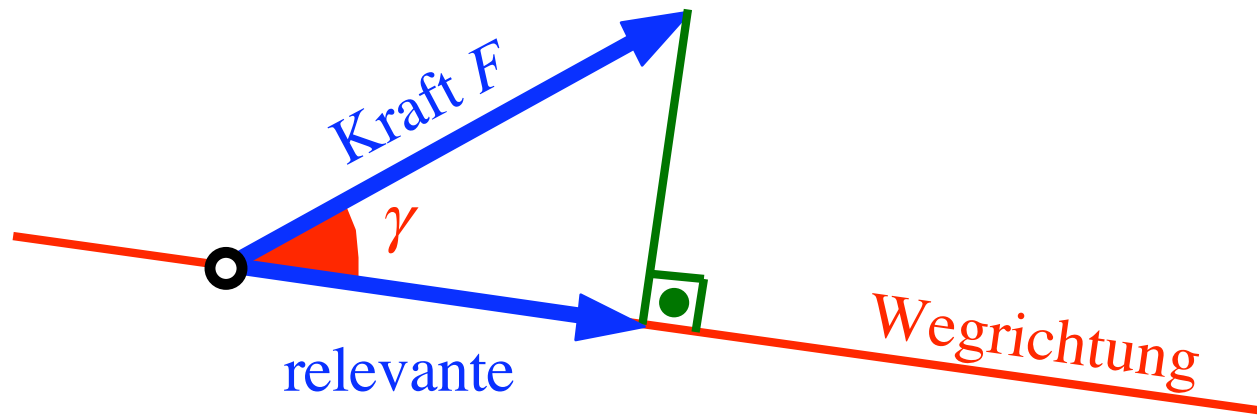




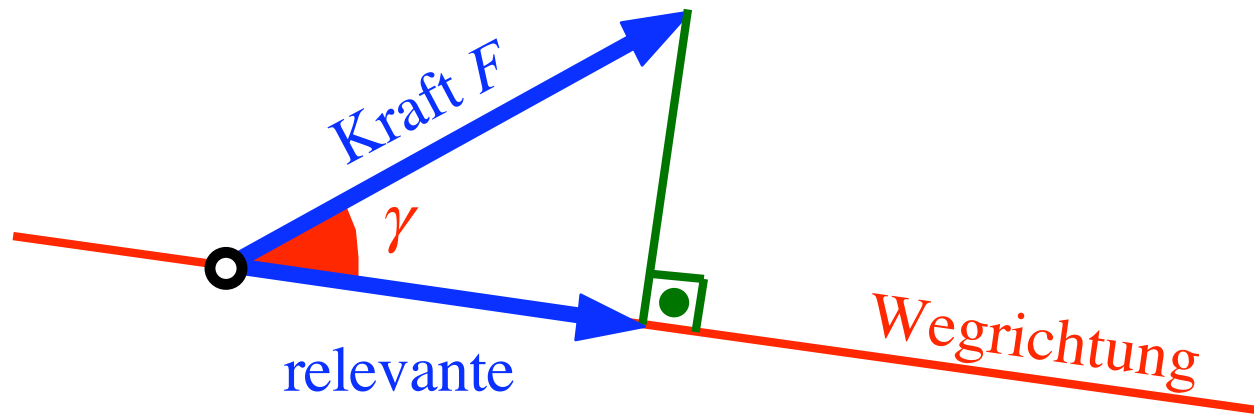
$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Psi_{c_1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Psi_{c_2} = 1$$

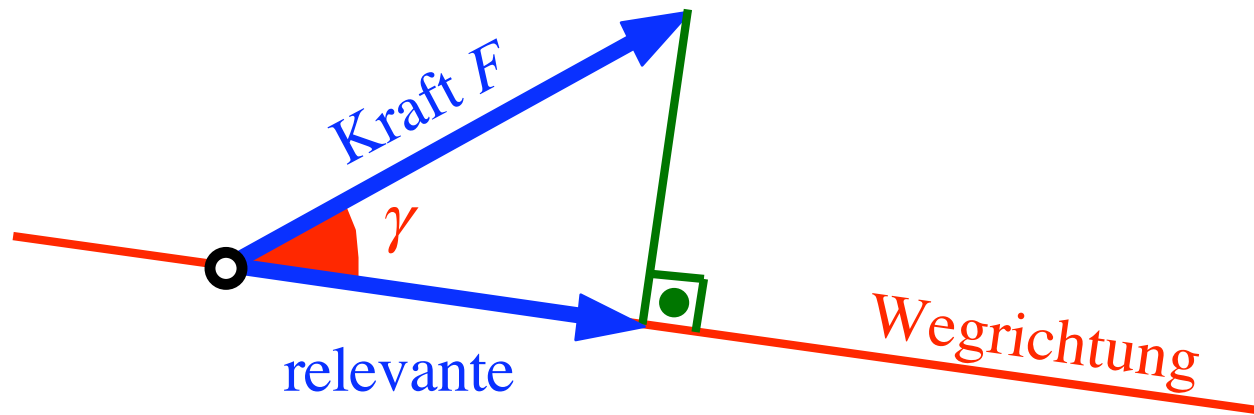


relevante  
Kraftkom-  
ponente  
 $|F| \cos(\gamma)$



relevante  
Kraftkom-  
ponente  
 $|F| \cos(\gamma)$

$$\text{Integrale Arbeit} = \int_{P(a)}^{P(b)} |d\vec{x}| |F| \cos(\gamma)$$

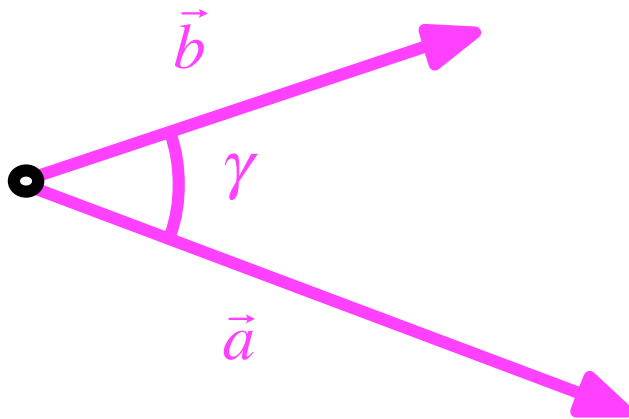


relevante  
Kraftkom-  
ponente  
 $|F| \cos(\gamma)$

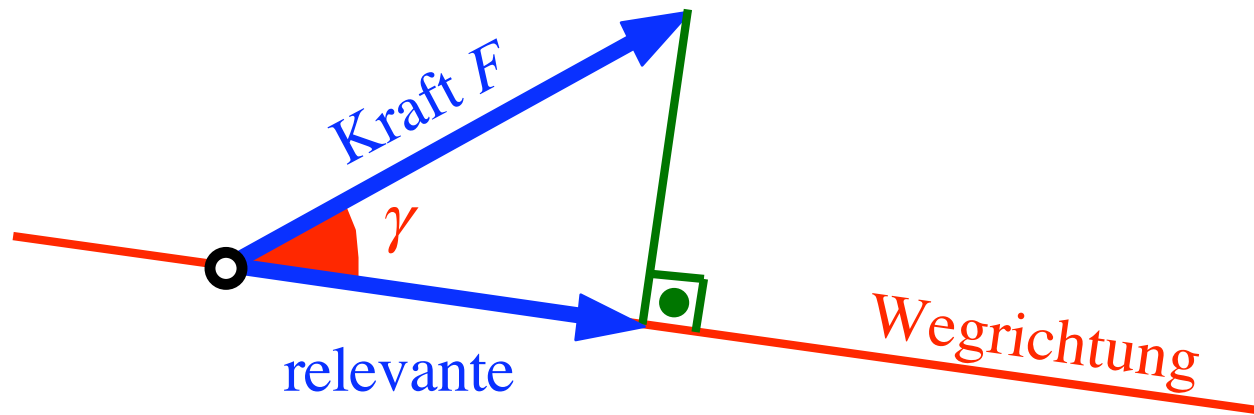
$$\text{Integrale Arbeit} = \int_{P(a)}^{P(b)} |d\vec{x}| |F| \cos(\gamma) = \int_{P(a)}^{P(b)} d\vec{x} F$$

Skalarprodukt

## Erinnerung: Skalarprodukt



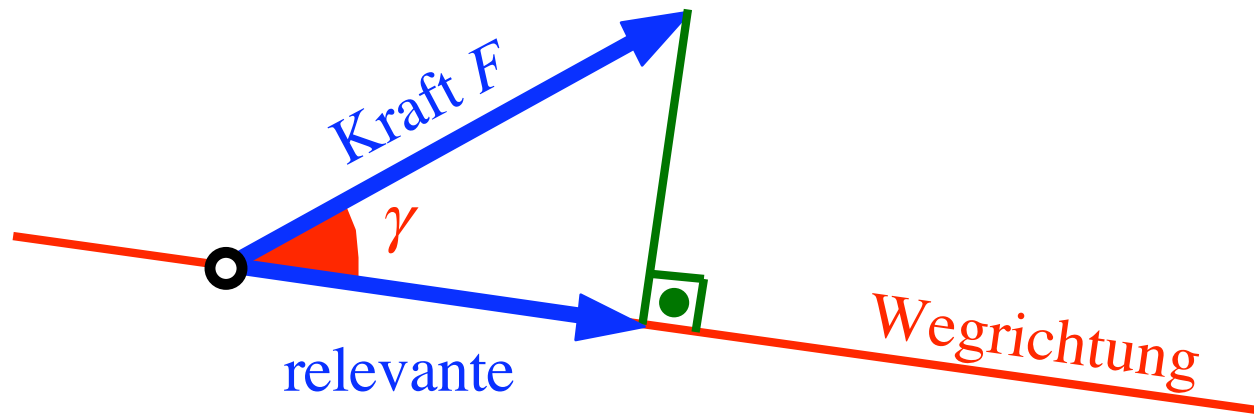
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos(\gamma)$$



relevante  
Kraftkom-  
ponente  
 $|F| \cos(\gamma)$

$$\text{Integrale Arbeit} = \int_{P(a)}^{P(b)} |d\vec{x}| |F| \cos(\gamma) = \int_{P(a)}^{P(b)} d\vec{x} F$$

Skalarprodukt



relevante  
Kraftkom-  
ponente  
 $|F| \cos(\gamma)$

$$\text{Integrale Arbeit} = \int_{P(a)}^{P(b)} |d\vec{x}| |F| \cos(\gamma) = \int_{P(a)}^{P(b)} d\vec{x} F = \int_a^b F \dot{x}(t) dt$$

Skalarprodukt

Wegintegral:

$$\text{Vektorfeld: } F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y, z) \\ v(x, y, z) \\ w(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$



## Wegintegral:

$$\text{Vektorfeld: } F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y, z) \\ v(x, y, z) \\ w(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

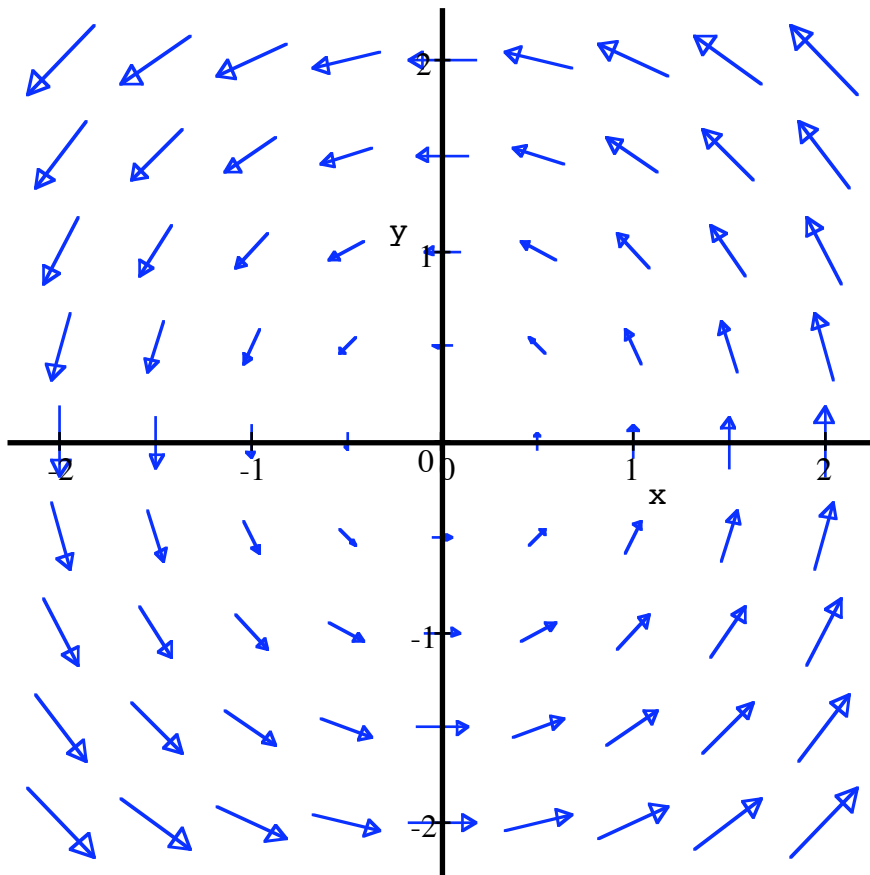
$$\text{Weg } c: \quad \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [a, b]$$

Wegintegral:

$$\text{Vektorfeld: } F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} u(x, y, z) \\ v(x, y, z) \\ w(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

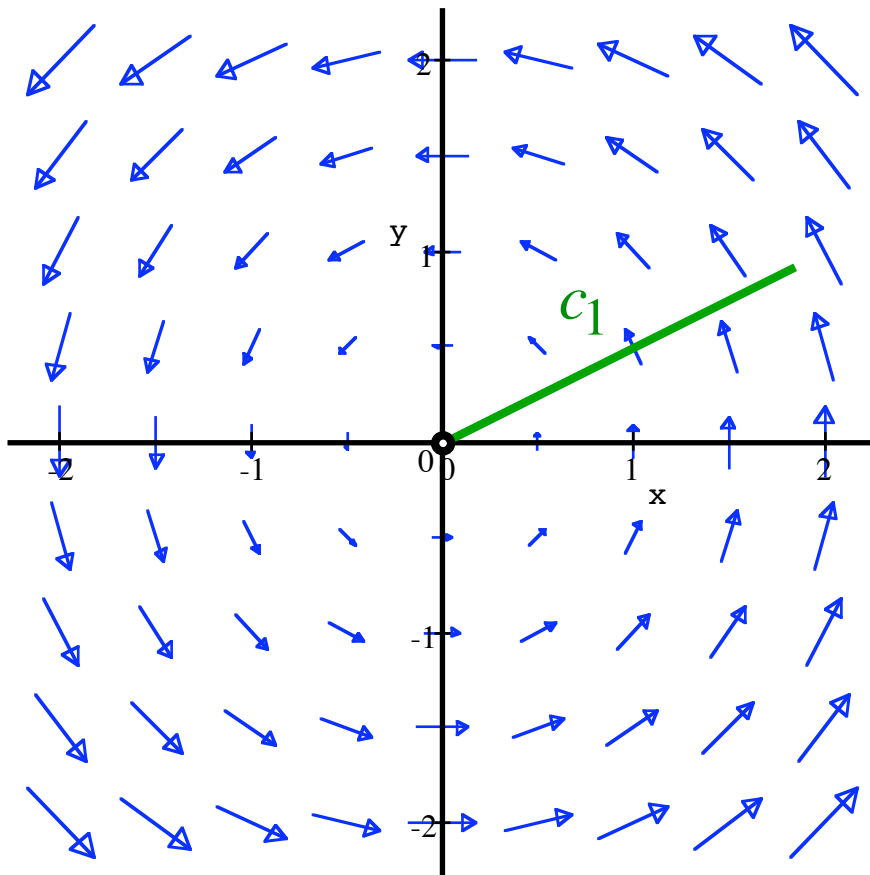
$$\text{Weg } c: \quad \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [a, b]$$

$$\text{Wegintegral} = \int_c F d\vec{x} = \int_a^b F \dot{\vec{x}}(t) dt$$



Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

(Vektoren zu *kurz* gezeichnet)



Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Radialer Weg  $c_1$   
vom Zentrum nach außen

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} pt \\ qt \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, b]$$

Immer Seitenwind

(Vektoren zu *kurz* gezeichnet)

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Radialer Weg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} pt \\ qt \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, b]$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Radialer Weg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} pt \\ qt \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, b]$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(x(t), y(t)) = \begin{bmatrix} -y(t) \\ x(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -qt \\ pt \end{bmatrix}$$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Radialer Weg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} pt \\ qt \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, b]$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(x(t), y(t)) = \begin{bmatrix} -y(t) \\ x(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -qt \\ pt \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{c_1} F d\vec{x} = \int_0^b F \dot{\vec{x}}(t) dt =$$



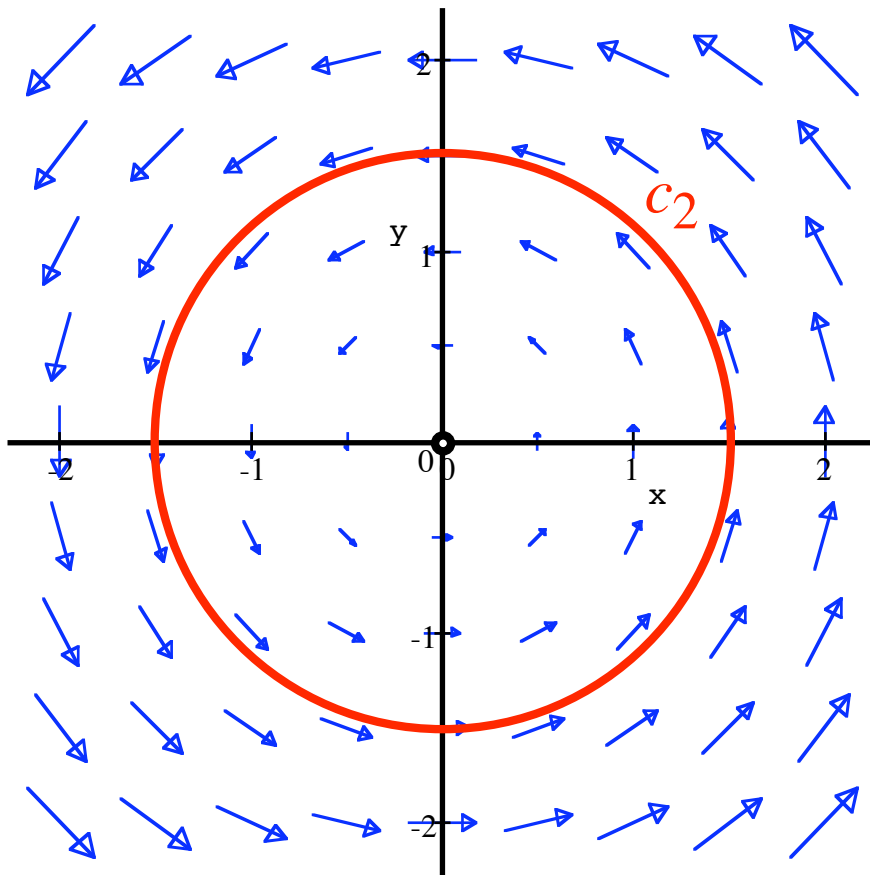
Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Radialer Weg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} pt \\ qt \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, b]$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(x(t), y(t)) = \begin{bmatrix} -y(t) \\ x(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -qt \\ pt \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{c_1} F d\vec{x} = \int_0^b F \dot{\vec{x}}(t) dt = \int_0^b \begin{bmatrix} -qt \\ pt \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix} dt = 0$$



Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Kreisweg  $c_2$

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Immer Rückenwind

(Vektoren zu *kurz* gezeichnet)

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Keisweg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Keisweg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Keisweg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(x(t), y(t)) = \begin{bmatrix} -y(t) \\ x(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Keisweg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(x(t), y(t)) = \begin{bmatrix} -y(t) \\ x(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{c_2} F d\vec{x} = \int_0^{2\pi} F \dot{\vec{x}}(t) dt =$$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Keisweg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(x(t), y(t)) = \begin{bmatrix} -y(t) \\ x(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{c_2} F d\vec{x} = \int_0^{2\pi} F \dot{\vec{x}}(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -r \sin(t) \\ r \cos(t) \end{bmatrix} dt$$

Beispiel:  $F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

Keisweg:  $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(t) \\ r \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$

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Konservatives Vektorfeld:  $F = \text{grad}(f) = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$

$$c: \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} ; t \in [a, b]$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \int_c F d\vec{x} &= \int_a^b F \dot{\vec{x}}(t) dt = \int_a^b \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \\ &= \int_a^b (f_x x'(t) + f_y y'(t)) dt = \end{aligned}$$

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Konservatives Vektorfeld:  $F = \text{grad}(f) = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$

$$c: \vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} ; t \in [a, b]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_c F d\vec{x} &= \int_a^b F \dot{\vec{x}}(t) dt = \int_a^b \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \\ &= \int_a^b (f_x x'(t) + f_y y'(t)) dt = \int_a^b \frac{df(\vec{x}(t))}{dt} dt \\ &= f(\vec{x}(t)) \Big|_a^b = f(\vec{x}(b)) - f(\vec{x}(a)) = f(B) - f(A) \end{aligned}$$

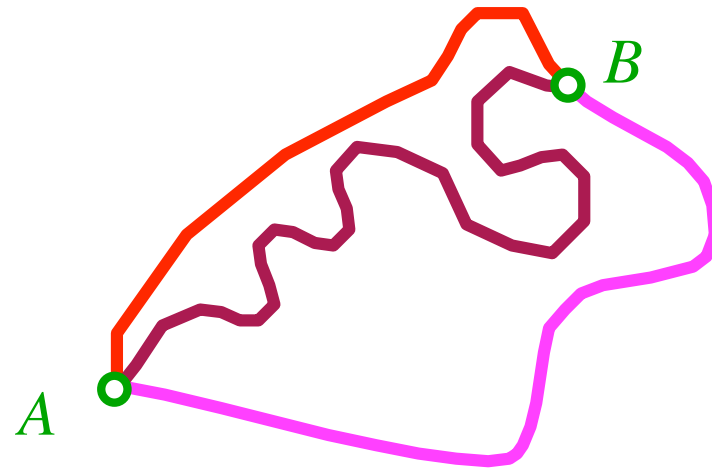
Konservatives Vektorfeld:  $F = \text{grad}(f) = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$

$$\int_c F d\vec{x} = \underbrace{f(B) - f(A)}_{\text{Potenzial-  
differenz}}$$

Konservatives Vektorfeld:  $F = \text{grad}(f) = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$

$$\int_C F \, d\vec{x} = \underbrace{f(B) - f(A)}_{\text{Potenzial-differenz}}$$

Weg von  $A$  nach  $B$   
spielt **keine** Rolle



Konservatives Vektorfeld:  $F = \text{grad}(f) = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$

Folgerung für "Rundintegral"

