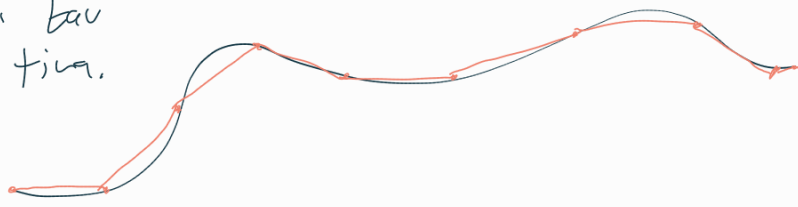


$F: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ zv. odv, potem

(α, β)

dolžina poti:
$$L_F = \int_a^b \sqrt{\dot{\alpha}^2 t + \dot{\beta}^2 t} dt$$

↳ to ni kar dolžina tira.

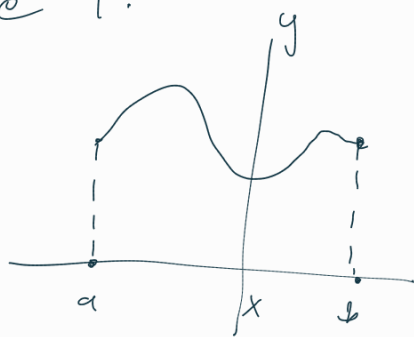


↳ da je dolžina poti dolžina tira, je potrebna regularna parametrizacija, tj. da se pomikamo le v pozitivno smer.

Vse regularne parametrizacije istega tira poti imajo enako dolžino. Ne bomo dobivali.

Primer: če je trivulfa K graf tpe f :

$$LK = \int_a^b \sqrt{\dot{\alpha}^2 t + \dot{\beta}^2 t} dt = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'^2 t} dt$$

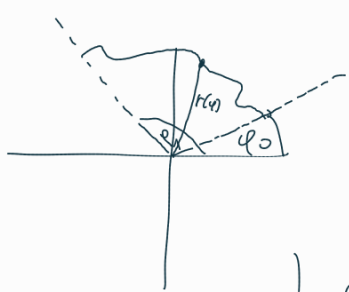


$$\alpha(t) = t$$

$$\beta(t) = f(t)$$

linev: trivulfa je podana polarno:

$$r = r(\varphi)$$



$$\alpha \varphi = \operatorname{Re}(r e^{i\varphi}) = r(\varphi) \cos \varphi$$

$$\beta \varphi = \operatorname{Im}(r e^{i\varphi}) = r(\varphi) \sin \varphi$$

$\rightarrow r(\varphi)$

$$\dot{\alpha}^2 \varphi + \dot{\beta}^2 \varphi =$$

$$= (r'(\varphi))^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2(\varphi) \sin^2 \varphi - 2r'(\varphi)r(\varphi) \cos \varphi \sin \varphi$$

$$\dot{\alpha} \varphi = r'(\varphi) \cos \varphi - r(\varphi) \sin \varphi$$

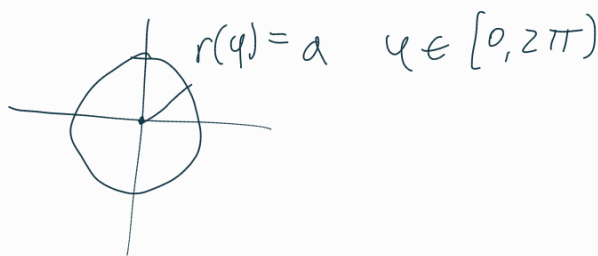
$$\dot{\beta} \varphi = r'(\varphi) \sin \varphi + r(\varphi) \cos \varphi$$

$$+ (r'(\varphi))^2 \sin^2 \varphi + r^2(\varphi) \cos^2 \varphi + 2r'(\varphi)r(\varphi) \cos \varphi \sin \varphi =$$

$$= (r'(\varphi))^2 + r^2(\varphi)$$

$$LK = \int_a^b \sqrt{(r'(\varphi))^2 + r^2(\varphi)} d\varphi$$

Primer: obseg kroga:



$$r'(\varphi) = 0$$

$$LK = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{0 + a^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 d\varphi = a 2\pi$$

Kaj pa ploščina parametrizirane trivulfe?



Let $F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ zvezno odredjena pot

$F = (\alpha, \beta)$

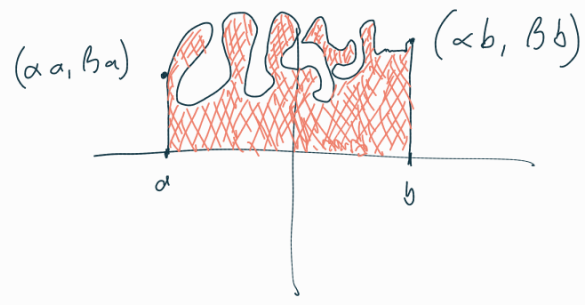
a.) če je $\beta(t) \geq 0 \forall t \in [a, b]$ in je

$\alpha(a) = \min \{ \alpha(t); t \in [a, b] \}$ in

$\alpha(b) = \max \{ \alpha(t); t \in [a, b] \}$.

tedaj ploščino lita med tvirulfo in osjo x med $[\alpha(a), \alpha(b)]$ izračunamo z

$$\int_a^b \beta(t) \alpha'(t) dt$$



preprečuje tako situacijo:

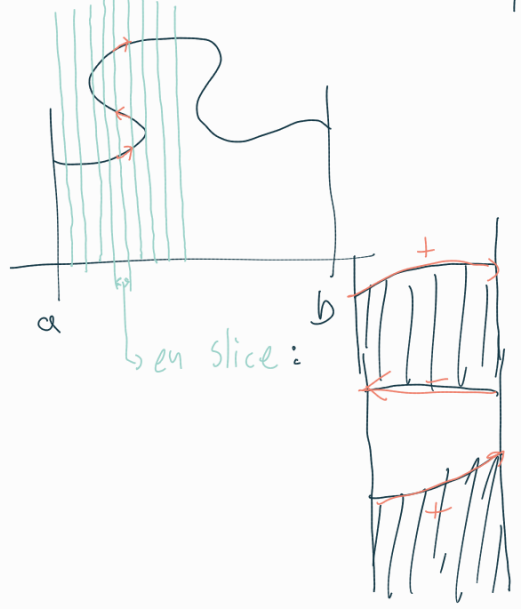


b.) če je $\alpha(t) \geq 0$ in $\beta(a) = \min \{ \beta(t); \forall t \in [a, b] \}$ in $\beta(b) = \max \{ \beta(t); \forall t \in [a, b] \}$, je

ploščina lita med y-osjo in tvirulfo

$$\int_a^b \alpha(t) \beta'(t) dt$$

Ideja dota za



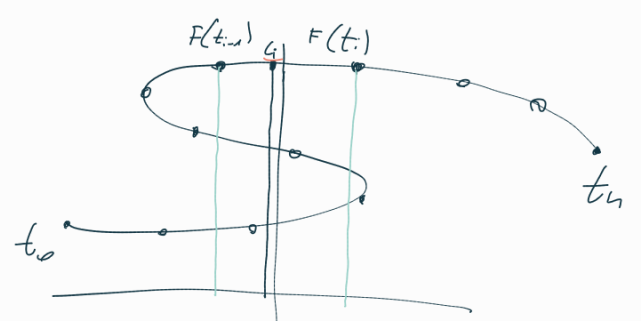
Predznak tega [prispevka] je določen s predznakom kazilne x-koordinat

let P delitev $[a, b]$:

$a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_{n-1} < t_n = b$

ustlajen izbor testnih točk $\{c_i\} = \overline{T}$

$c_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$



del tvirulfe med $F(t_{i-1})$ in $F(t_i)$ prispeva k ploščini

$[\beta(c_i) (\alpha(t_i) - \alpha(t_{i-1}))]$

Približek ploščine je $\sum_{i=1}^n \beta(c_i) (\alpha(t_i) - \alpha(t_{i-1})) =$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \beta(c_i) \alpha'(c_i) (t_i - t_{i-1}) \approx R(\beta, \alpha; P, T_p)$

dovolj drobna delitev, da je $c_i \approx d_i$

to gre velja za delitve poti

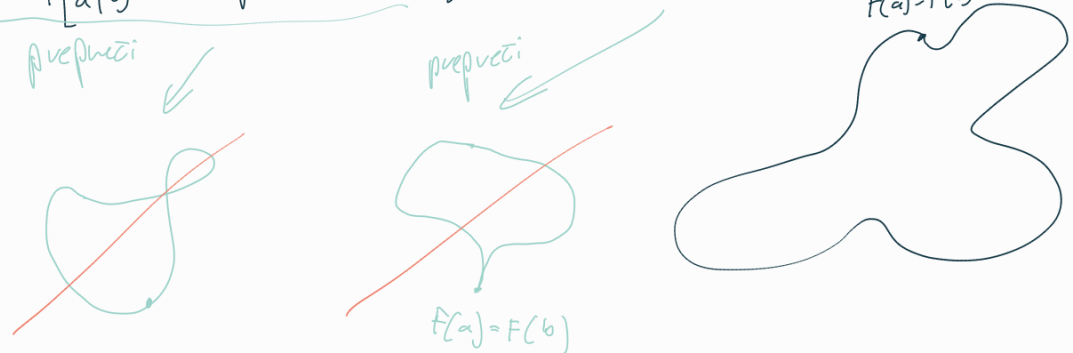
$= \int_a^b \beta(t) \alpha'(t) dt$

Def.: let $F : [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ infektivno regularna parametrizacija
 uina samopresečišč \hookrightarrow hitrosti vektor je vedno pozitivna

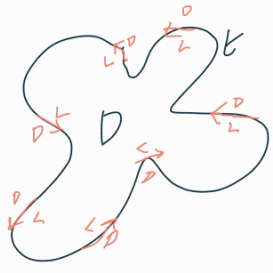
Potem F določa usmerjenost tiva poti F , določeno s smerjo, v kateri potuje $F(t)$ po $F([a,b])$, to gre t od a do b .

Gladka enostavna sklenjena krivulja je gladka pot K , ki ima regularno parametrizacijo

$F : [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, za katero velja $F(a) = F(b)$, $F|_{[a,b)}$ infektivna, $F(a) = F(b)$ sklenjena



Označimo z D območje, ki ga omejuje gladka enostavna sklenjena krivulja K .



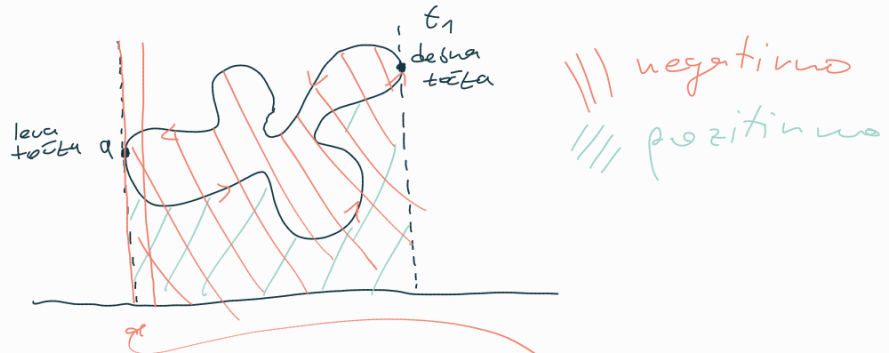
Regularna parametrizacija K določa pozitivno usmerjenost K , če je D na levi strani, to se vzdolž K premikamo v smeri parametrizacije.

Let $F = (\alpha, \beta) : [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ regularna parametrizacija enostavne sklenjene krivulje K , ki določa pozitivno usmerjenost $K = F([a,b])$. Potem je ploščina D tvojraj K $\left[\int_a^b \alpha(t) \beta'(t) dt = - \int_a^b \alpha'(t) \beta(t) dt \right] =$

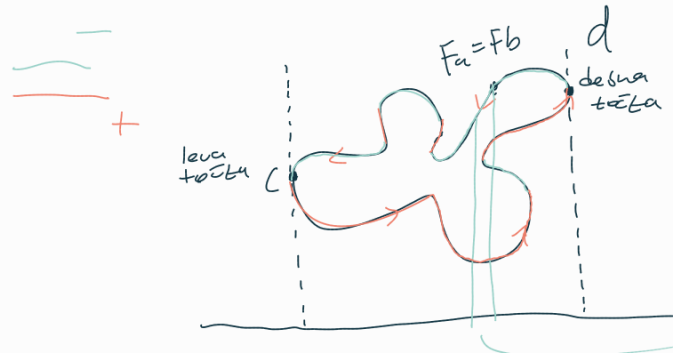
Prof. pravi da pri izračunih uporabljamo tole, ti dve bomo pa dobazali.

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (\alpha(t) \beta'(t) - \alpha'(t) \beta(t)) dt$$

Skica dokaza:



tef pa če leva točka ni a ?



isto, le da slices začnevo delati \rightarrow stem, preš pa z levim.



izračunaj ploščino a s t v o i d e:

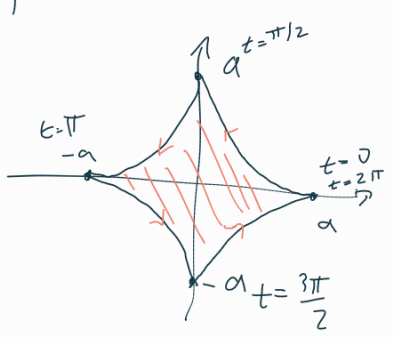
$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad ; \quad a > 0 \quad (\text{implicitno})$$

$$\alpha(t) = a \cos^3 t \quad ; \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\beta(t) = a \sin^3 t$$

$$F = (\alpha, \beta)$$

$$F(0) = F(2\pi)$$



$$\dot{\alpha}(t) = 3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t)$$

$$\dot{\beta}(t) = 3a \sin^2 t \cos t$$

potrdina: $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\alpha \dot{\beta} - \dot{\alpha} \beta) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos^3 t \cdot 3a \sin^2 t \cos t + 3a \cos^2 t \sin t) dt =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 3a^2 (\sin^2 t \cos^4 t + \cos^2 t \sin^4 t) dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 3a^2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{3}{2} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(2t) dt = \frac{3}{4} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2t dt =$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 - \cos x \\ \downarrow \\ \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 4t) dt =$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} a^2 \int_0^{4\pi} (1 - \cos 4t) dt = \frac{3\pi}{8} a^2$$

tač je ploščina zahte, ti je podana polarno?

$$r = r(\varphi), \quad \varphi \in [a, b)$$

$$\alpha(\varphi) = r(\varphi) \cos \varphi$$

$$\dot{\alpha}(\varphi) = r'(\varphi) \cos \varphi + r(\varphi) (-\sin \varphi)$$

$$\beta(\varphi) = r(\varphi) \sin \varphi$$

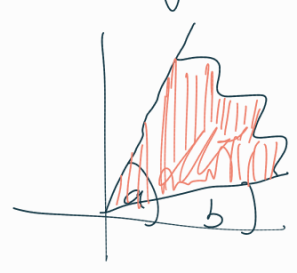
$$\dot{\beta}(\varphi) = r'(\varphi) \sin \varphi + r(\varphi) \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\alpha \dot{\beta} - \dot{\alpha} \beta)(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} (r \varphi r' \varphi \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + r^2 \varphi r'^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - r \varphi r' \varphi \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + r^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} r^2 \varphi$$

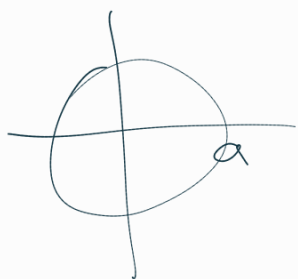
tač je ploščina: $\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b r^2 \varphi d\varphi$

tač je nikomno skufere triumfe?



tač je ploščina.

Orisni: ploščina kroga s polmerom a .



$$r(\varphi) = a$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 \varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \, d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a^2 2\pi = a^2 \pi \quad \checkmark$$

[FUNKCIJSKA ZAPOREDOJA IN VRSTE]

Def: let $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ in $f_n: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ funkcije $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. Praviemo, da je

$\{f_n\}_n$ funkcijsko zaporedje.

\rightarrow številsko zaporedje

\rightarrow funkcijsko zaporedje

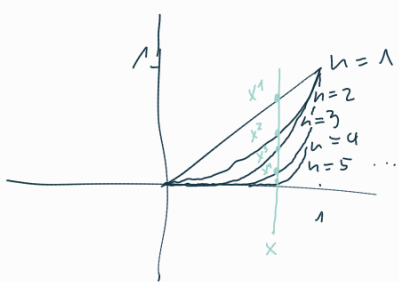
če $\forall x \in D: \{f_n(x)\}_n$ konvergira, praviemo, da $\{f_n\}_n$ konvergira po točkah v D . V tem primeru fji $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ vzememo limitna fja.

Praviemo, da f konvergira enakomerno na D , če

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall x \in D: n \geq N \Rightarrow |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

PRIMER #:

$$f_n(x) = x^n; \quad x \in [0, 1]$$



limitna fja:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; x \in [0, 1) \\ 1 & ; x = 1 \end{cases}$$

enakomerna konvergenca:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall x \in D: n \geq N \Rightarrow |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

velja: če $f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} f$ enakomerno na D , potem $f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} f$ po točkah na D (iz definicije) (kotaz DN)

obratno pa ni uveljavljeno. PRIMER # po točkah konvergira, enakomerno pa ne.

$$f_n(x) = x^n \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

Ekvivalenten pogoj za enakomerno konvergenco:

$$\exists M_n \text{ označimo } \sup \{ |f_n(x) - f(x)|; x \in D \}$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} f \text{ enakomerno na } D \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = 0$$

Primer: $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n}$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ obravnavaj enakomerno

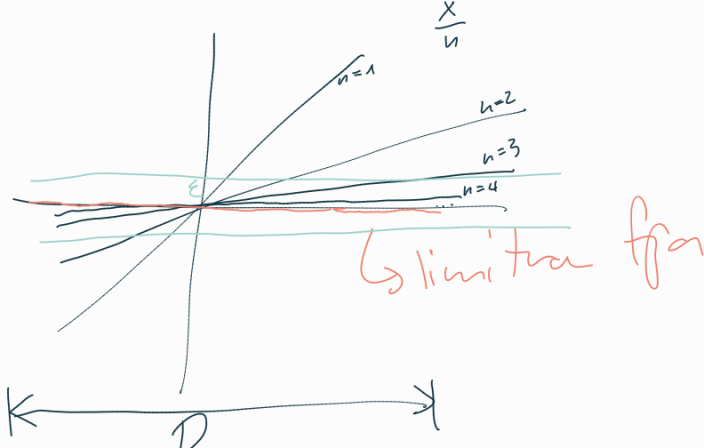
konvergenco $(f_n)_n$ v odvisnosti od D .

$$\text{limitna fja: } x \in D: \text{ ali } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{n} = x \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 = f(x)$$

$$M_n = \sup \{ |f_n(x) - f(x)|, x \in D \} = \sup \{ \left| \frac{x}{n} - 0 \right|, x \in D \} = \sup \{ \left| \frac{x}{n} \right|, x \in D \}$$

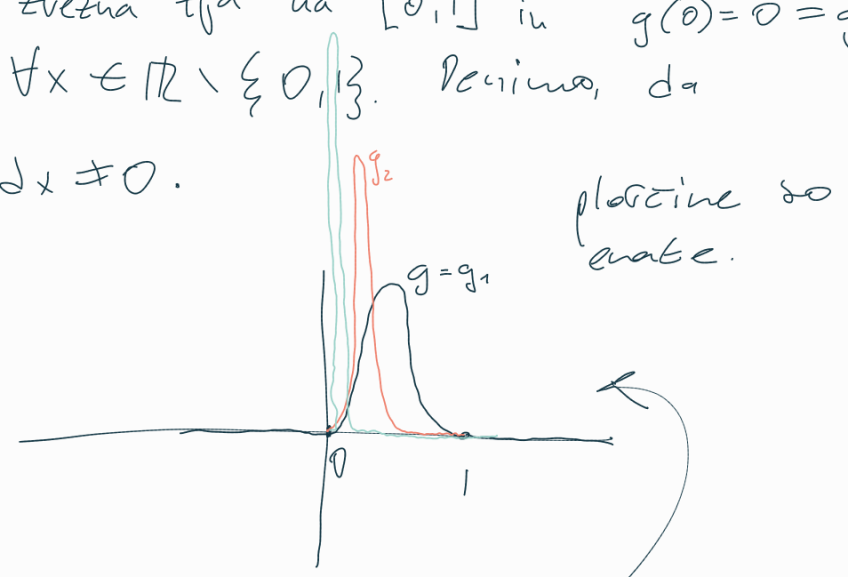
če je D neomejena, je $M_n = \infty$, torej ne konvergira enakomerno

če je D omejena, je $0 < M_n < \frac{\varepsilon}{n}$, torej konvergira enakomerno



čim je D neonežna, bode nete pucnice presegle ϵ -pas. če $f(x)=0$ pa ni, pa lahko zebeneo dovolj velike N , da ne bodo.

PRIMER: let g zvezna fja na $[0,1]$ in $g(0)=0=g(1)$ in $g(x) \neq 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0,1\}$. Definiraj, da $\int_0^1 g(x) dx \neq 0$.



Definirajmo $g_n(x) = ng(nx)$
 limita fja: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ng(nx) = 0$

$$\int_0^1 g_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 ng(nx) dx =$$

$nx = t$
 $n dx = dt$

čim je n dovolj velike, se nosilec fje pomakne čisto na levo.

$$= \int_0^n g(t) dt = \int_0^1 g^t dt$$

(ploščine so neodvisne od n)

ne velja: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_0^1 g_n(x) dx \right) = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (g_n(x)) dx$

limita obstajain $\neq 0$
0
0