Surface Integrals (6A)

- Surface Integral
- Stokes' Theorem

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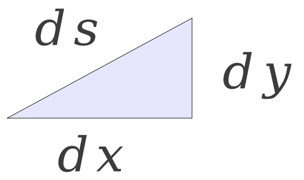
Arc Length In the Plane

$$y = f(x)$$

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}\, dx$$



Surface Area In the Space

$$z = f(x, y)$$

Area of the surface over R

$$A(S) = \iint_R \sqrt{1 + [f_x(x, y)]^2 + [f_y(x, y)]^2}\, dA$$

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

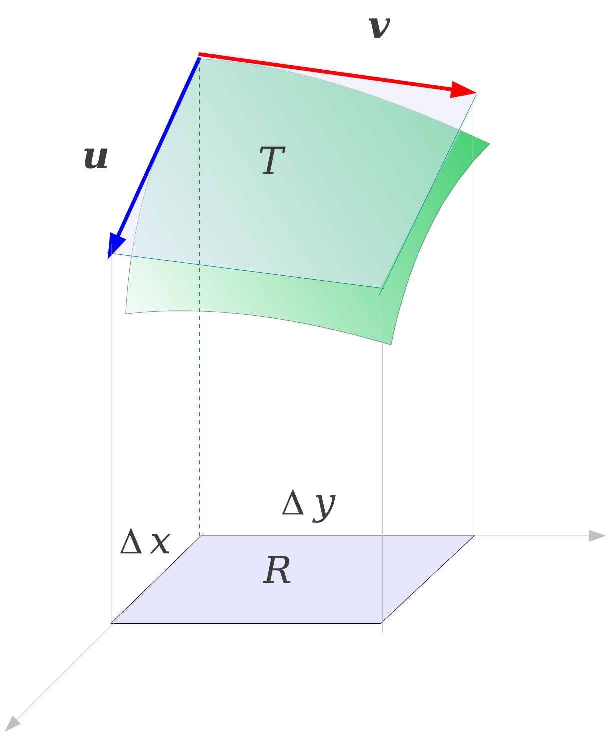
Differential of surface area

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + [f_x(x, y)]^2 + [f_y(x, y)]^2}\, dA$$

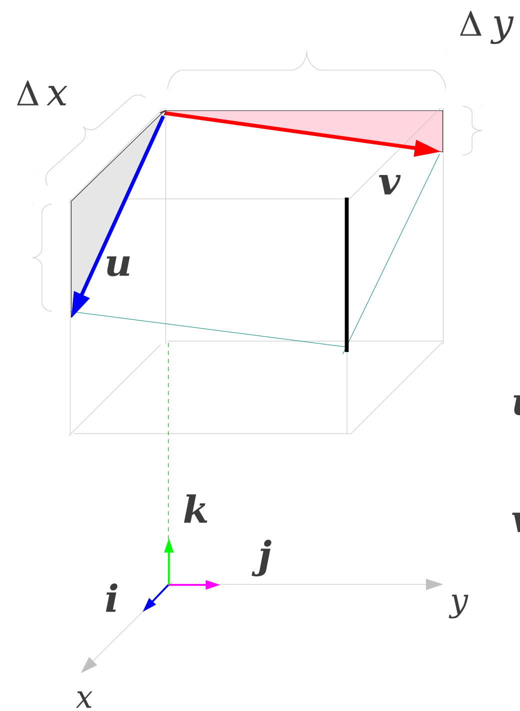
Differential of surface area

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left[f_x(x,y)\right]^2 + \left[f_y(x,y)\right]^2}\, dA$$

Slope along x direction	Slope along y direction
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -2$	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -1$



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Delta x$$



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Delta y$$

$$\boldsymbol{u} = \Delta x\, \boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Delta x\, \boldsymbol{k}$$

$$\boldsymbol{v} = \Delta y\, \boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Delta y\, \boldsymbol{k}$$

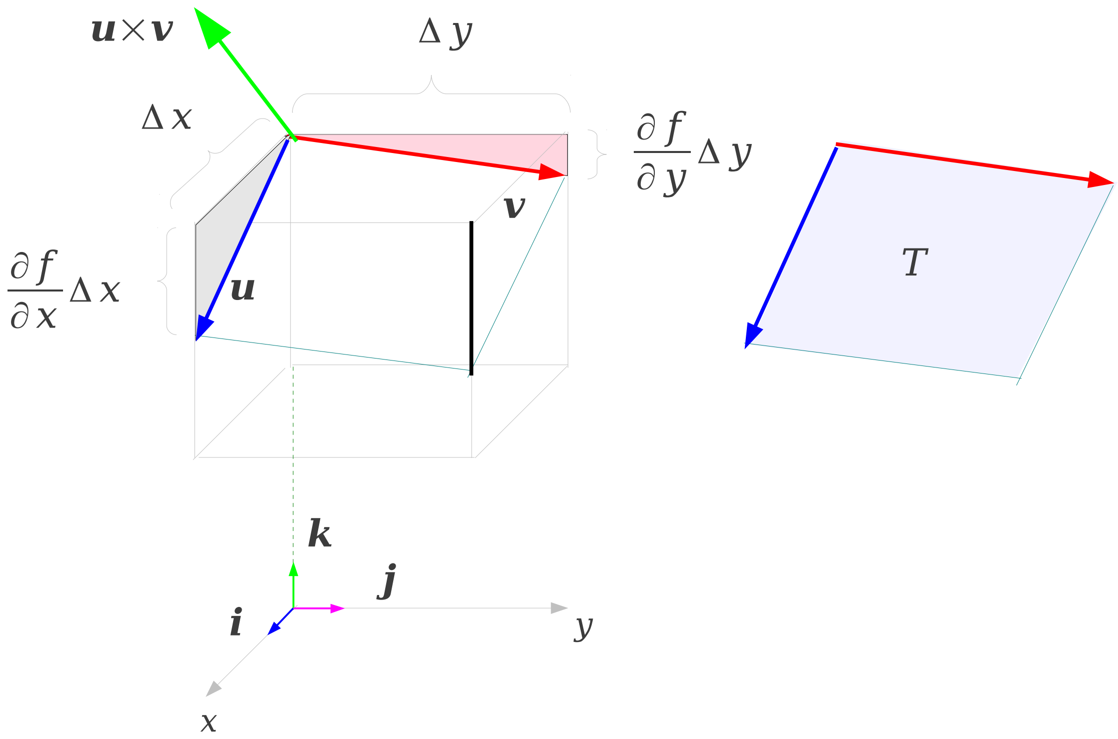
Differential of Surface Area (2)

Differential of surface area

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left[f_x(x,y)\right]^2 + \left[f_y(x,y)\right]^2}\, dA$$

$$\boldsymbol{u} = \Delta x\, \boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Delta x\, \boldsymbol{k}$$

$$\boldsymbol{v} = \Delta y\, \boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Delta y\, \boldsymbol{k}$$



$$\boldsymbol{u}\times\boldsymbol{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \Delta x & 0 & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Delta x \\ 0 & \Delta y & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Delta y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{j} + \boldsymbol{k}\right]\Delta x \Delta y$$

$$\|\boldsymbol{u}\times\boldsymbol{v}\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1}\ \Delta x \Delta y$$

$$T = \sqrt{[f_x(x,y)]^2 + [f_y(x,y)]^2 + 1}\ \Delta x \Delta y$$

$$= \sqrt{[f_x(x,y)]^2 + [f_y(x,y)]^2 + 1}\ \Delta A$$

Line Integral with an Explicit Curve Function

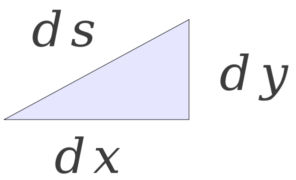
$$y = f(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad dy = f'(x)\,dx$$

$$a \le x \le b$$

Curve C

$$ds = \sqrt{[dx]^2 + [dy]^2}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}\,dx$$



$$\int_C G(x, y)\,dx = \int_a^b G(x, f(x))\,dx$$

$$\int_C G(x, y)\,dy = \int_a^b G(x, f(x))\,f'(x)\,dx$$

$$\int_C G(x, y)\,ds = \int_a^b G(x, f(x))\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}\,dx$$

Surface Integral with an Explicit Surface Function

$z = f(x, y)$

$a \le x \le b$

$c \le y \le d$

Region R

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f_x(x, y)$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = f_y(x, y)$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + [f_x(x,y)]^2 + [f_y(x,y)]^2}\, dA$$

$$\iint_S G(x, y, z)\, dS = \iint_R G(x, y, f(x,y)) \sqrt{1 + [f_x(x,y)]^2 + [f_y(x,y)]^2}\, dA$$

Surface Integral with an Explicit Surface Function

$z = f(x, y)$ ➡ $\frac{d f}{d x} = f_x(x, y)$ ➡ $dS = \sqrt{1 + [f_x(x,y)]^2 + [f_y(x,y)]^2}\, dA$

Region R $\quad \frac{d f}{d y} = f_y(x, y)$

$$\iint_S G(x, y, z)\, dS = \iint_R G(x, y, f(x,y)) \sqrt{1 + [f_x(x,y)]^2 + [f_y(x,y)]^2}\, dA$$

$y = g(x, z)$ ➡ $\frac{d g}{d x} = g_x(x, z)$ ➡ $dS = \sqrt{1 + [g_x(x,z)]^2 + [g_z(x,z)]^2}\, dA$

Region R $\quad \frac{d g}{d z} = g_y(x, z)$

$$\iint_S G(x, y, z)\, dS = \iint_R G(x, g(x,z), z) \sqrt{1 + [g_x(x,z)]^2 + [g_z(x,z)]^2}\, dA$$

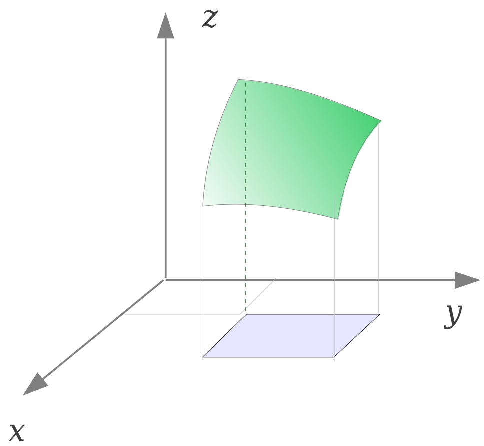
$x = h(y, z)$ ➡ $\frac{d h}{d y} = f_y(y, z)$ ➡ $dS = \sqrt{1 + [h_y(y,z)]^2 + [h_z(y,z)]^2}\, dA$

Region R $\quad \frac{d h}{d z} = f_z(y, z)$

$$\iint_S G(x, y, z)\, dS = \iint_R G(h(y,z), y, z) \sqrt{1 + [h_y(y,z)]^2 + [h_z(y,z)]^2}\, dA$$

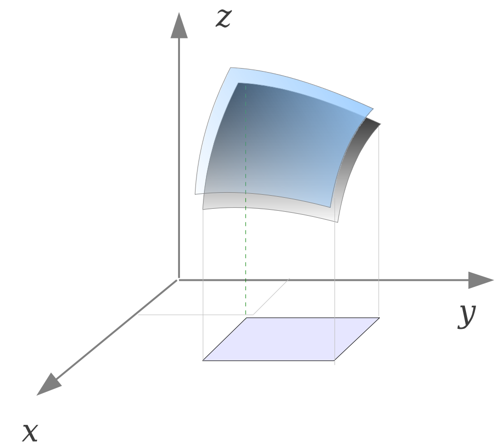
Line Integral in the Space

domain R^3



$G(x, y, f(x,y))$

range R^4



$z = f(x,y)$

Parameterized
Curve C

$a \leq t \leq b$

Mass of a Surface

density $\rho(x, y, z)$

mass $m = \iint_S \rho(x, y, z) \, dS$

Functions of Three Variables

Functions of three variables $w = F(x, y, z)$ R^4

Level Surface $c_0 = F(x, y, z)$ R^3

$$x = f(t)$$
$$y = g(t)$$
$$z = h(t)$$

$$\frac{dc_0}{dt} = \frac{dF}{dt}(x, y, z)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}\frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$0 = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{k}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\boldsymbol{k}\right)$$

$$0 = \nabla F(x, y, z)\cdot\boldsymbol{r}'(t)$$

∇F normal to the level surface at $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

Level Surface

Functions of three variables $w = G(x, y, z)$ $\mathbf{R}^4$

Level Surface $c_0 = G(x, y, z)$ $\mathbf{R}^3$ $0 = G(x, y, z)$

$$0 = \nabla G(x, y, z) \cdot \boldsymbol{r}'(t)$$

Functions of two variables $z = F(x, y)$ $\mathbf{R}^3$

$$0 = z - F(x, y)$$

$$0 = F(x, y) - z$$

Level Surface $c_0 = F(x, y)$ $\mathbf{R}^2$

$$0 = \nabla F(x, y) \cdot \boldsymbol{r}'(t)$$

Orientation of a Surface

Surface $g(x, y, z) = 0$

$z = f(x, y)$ $g(x, y, z) = z - f(x, y) = 0$

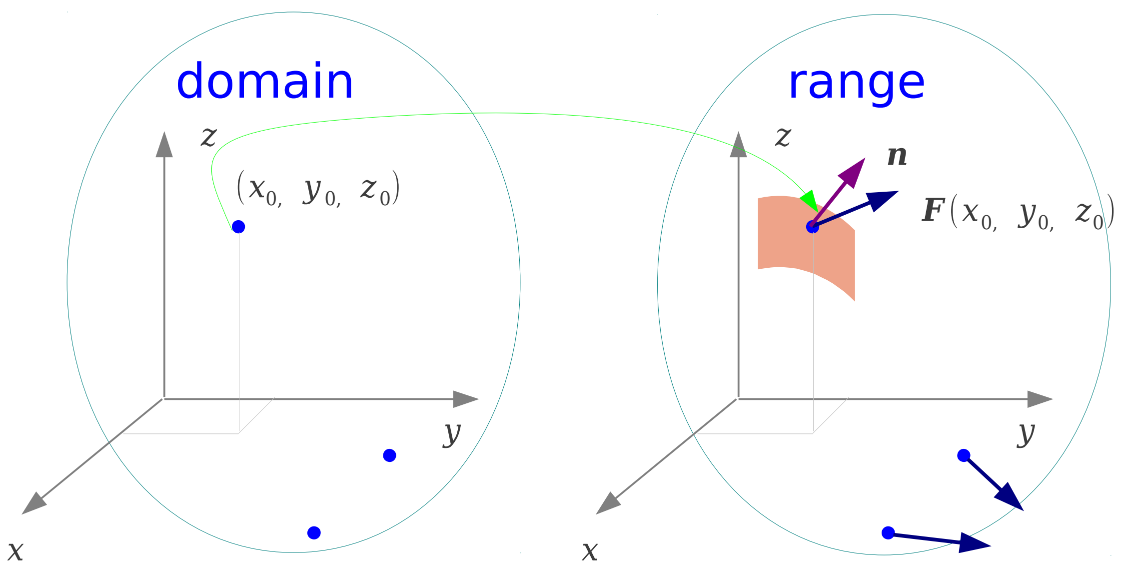
$g(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z = 0$

Unit Normal Vector $\boldsymbol{n} = \dfrac{1}{\|\nabla g\|} \nabla g$

Surface Integral over a 3-D Vector Field (1)

A given point in a 3-d space → A vector

$(x_0,\ y_0,\ z_0)$ $\langle\, P(x_0, y_0, z_0),\ Q(x_0, y_0, z_0),\ R(x_0, y_0, z_0)\,\rangle$



$(x_0,\ y_0,\ z_0)$

3 functions

$(x_0,\ y_0,\ z_0) \longrightarrow P(x_0, y_0, Z_0)$

$(x_0,\ y_0,\ z_0) \longrightarrow Q(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$(x_0,\ y_0,\ z_0) \longrightarrow R(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

only points that are on the <u>surface</u> $\longrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{F}(x_0,\ y_0,\ z_0) = P(x_0, y_0, z_0)\boldsymbol{i} + Q(x_0, y_0, z_0)\boldsymbol{j} + R(x_0, y_0, z_0)\boldsymbol{k}$

consider only the component of **F** along **n** $\longrightarrow$ $\boldsymbol{F} \cdot \boldsymbol{n}$

Surface Integral over a 3-D Vector Field (2)

$$\boldsymbol{F}(x, y, z) = P(x, y, z)\,\boldsymbol{i} + Q(x, y, z)\,\boldsymbol{j} + R(x, y, z)\,\boldsymbol{k}$$

Line Integral over a 3-d Vector Field

$$\boldsymbol{r}(t) = f(t)\,\boldsymbol{i} + g(t)\,\boldsymbol{j} + h(t)\,\boldsymbol{k}$$

$$d\boldsymbol{r} = dx\,\boldsymbol{i} + dy\,\boldsymbol{j} + dz\,\boldsymbol{k}$$

$$\int_c \boldsymbol{F}\cdot d\boldsymbol{r} = \int_C P(x, y, z)\,dx + Q(x, y, z)\,dy + R(x, y, z)\,dy$$

Line Integral over a 3-d Vector Field

$$flux = \iint_S (\boldsymbol{F}\cdot\boldsymbol{n})\,dS$$

total volume of a fluid passing through S per unit time

$\boldsymbol{F}$ velocity field of a fluid

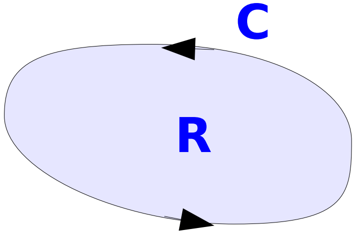
Vector Form of Green's Theorem

A force field $\boldsymbol{F}(x,y) = P(x,y)\boldsymbol{i} + Q(x,y)\boldsymbol{j}$

A smooth curve $C: x = f(t),\ \ y = g(t),\ \ a \le t \le b$

Work done by **F** along C $W = \int_c \boldsymbol{F}\cdot d\boldsymbol{r} = \int_c \boldsymbol{F}\cdot\boldsymbol{T}\,ds$

$$= \int_C P(x,y)\,dx + Q(x,y)\,dy$$



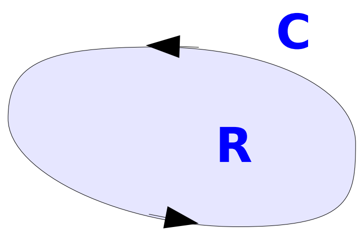
$$\oint_C P\,dx + Q\,dy = \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dA$$

curl **F** $= \nabla\times\boldsymbol{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)\boldsymbol{k}$

$$(\nabla\times\boldsymbol{F})\cdot\boldsymbol{k} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)$$

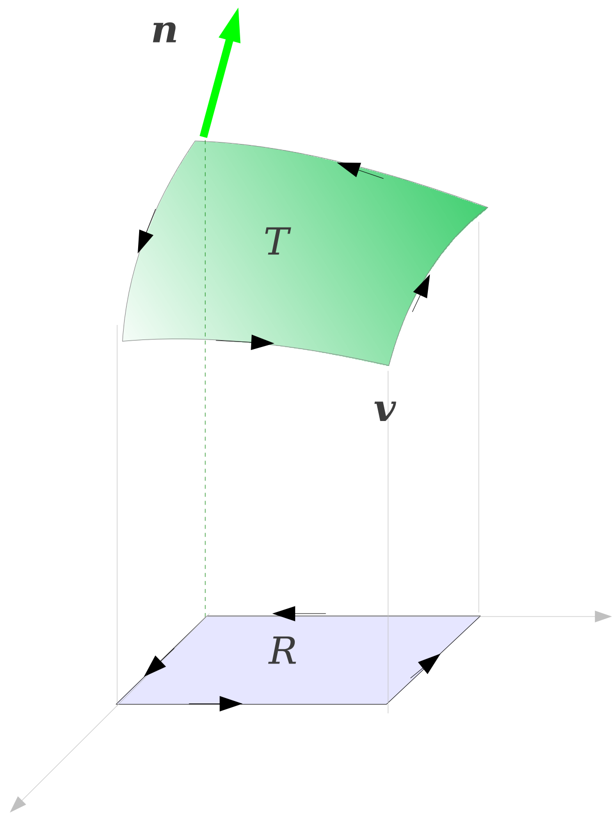
$$\oint_C P\,dx + Q\,dy = \iint_R (\nabla\times\boldsymbol{F})\cdot k\,dA$$

Stokes' Theorem (1)



A force field $\boldsymbol{F}(x,y) = P(x,y)\boldsymbol{i} + Q(x,y)\boldsymbol{j}$

Work done by **F** along C $W = \int_c \boldsymbol{F}\cdot d\boldsymbol{r} = \int_c \boldsymbol{F}\cdot\boldsymbol{T}\,ds$



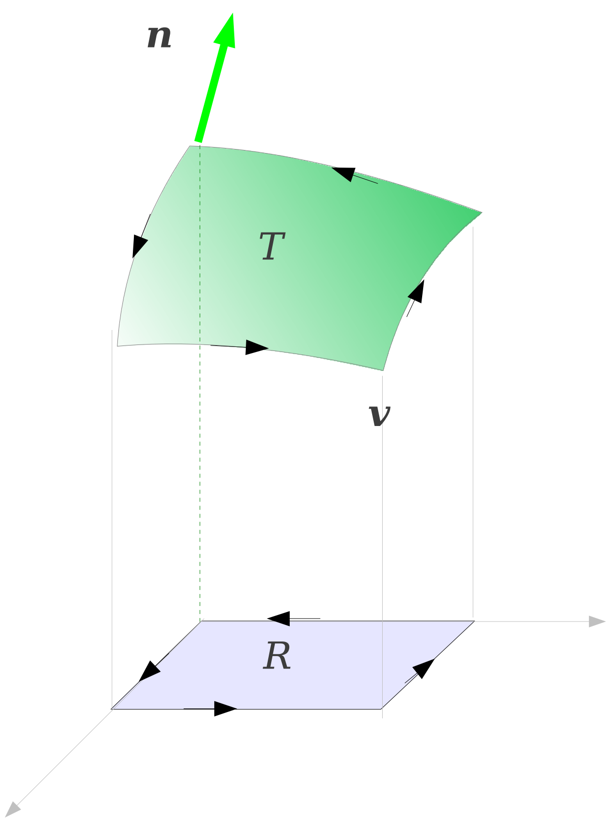
2-space $= \iint_R (\nabla\times\boldsymbol{F})\cdot\boldsymbol{k}\,dA$

3-space $= \iint_R (\nabla\times\boldsymbol{F})\cdot\boldsymbol{n}\,dA$

Stokes' Theorem (2)

A force field $\boldsymbol{F}(x,y) = P(x,y)\boldsymbol{i} + Q(x,y)\boldsymbol{j}$

Work done by **F** along C $W = \int_c \boldsymbol{F}\cdot d\boldsymbol{r} = \int_c \boldsymbol{F}\cdot\boldsymbol{T}\,ds$



3-space $= \iint_R (\nabla\times\boldsymbol{F})\cdot\boldsymbol{n}\,dA$

curl **F** $= \nabla\times\boldsymbol{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial y} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right)\boldsymbol{i} + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right)\boldsymbol{j} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)\boldsymbol{k}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{i} - \dfrac{\partial f}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{j} + \boldsymbol{k}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2}}$$

surface
$g(x,y,z)$
$= z - f(x,y)$

Gradient of a 2 Variable Function

Function of two variables $f(x, y)$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\,\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\,\boldsymbol{j}$$

⇒ vector

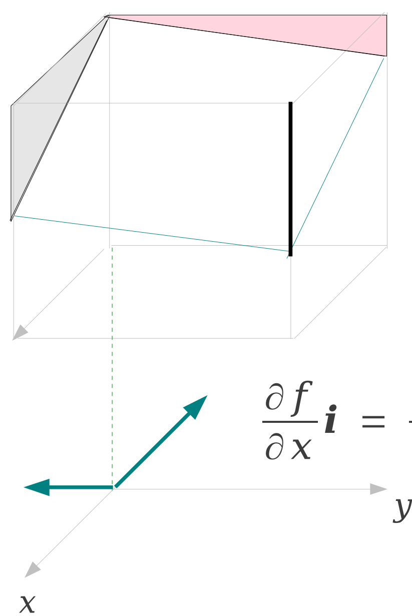
Rate of change of **f** in the **x** direction
Rate of change of **f** in the **y** direction

Slope in the x direction

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -2$$

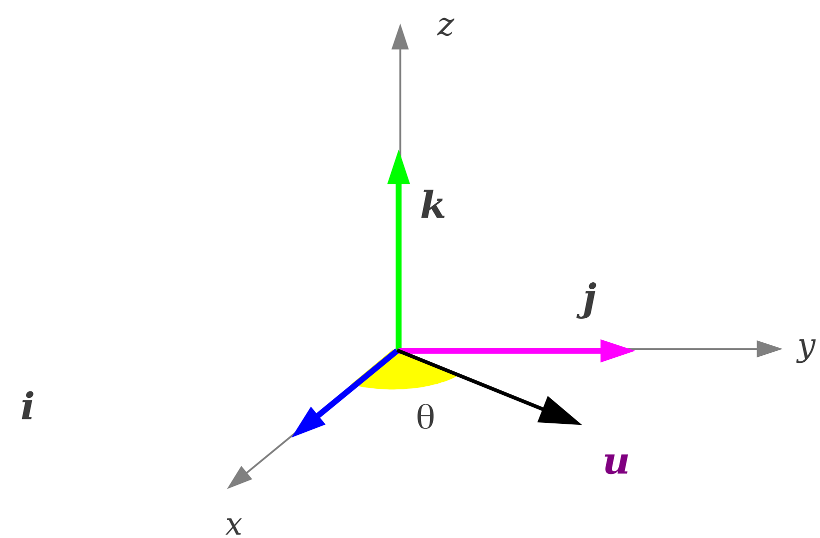
Slope in the y direction

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -1$$

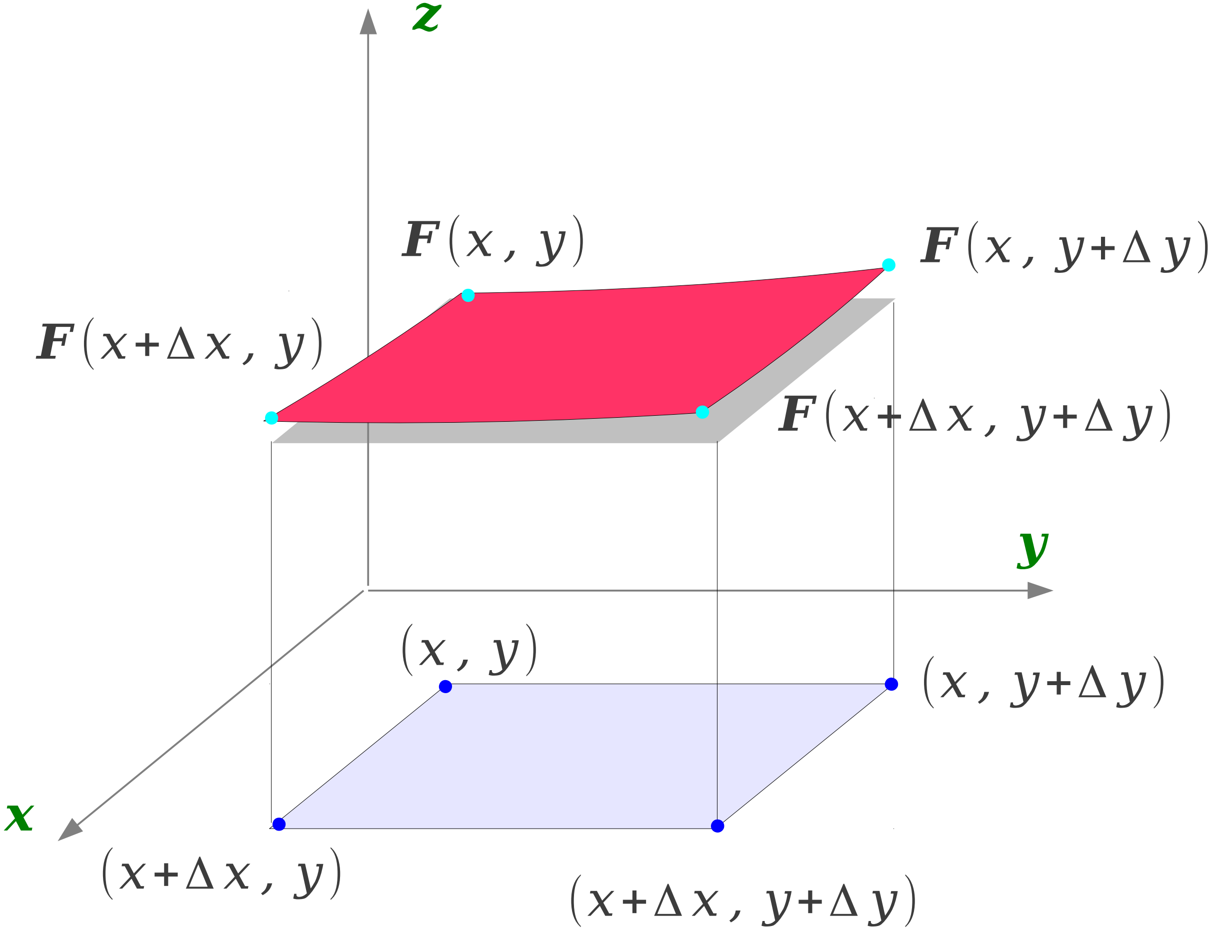


$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{i} = -2\boldsymbol{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{j} = -1\,\boldsymbol{j}$$



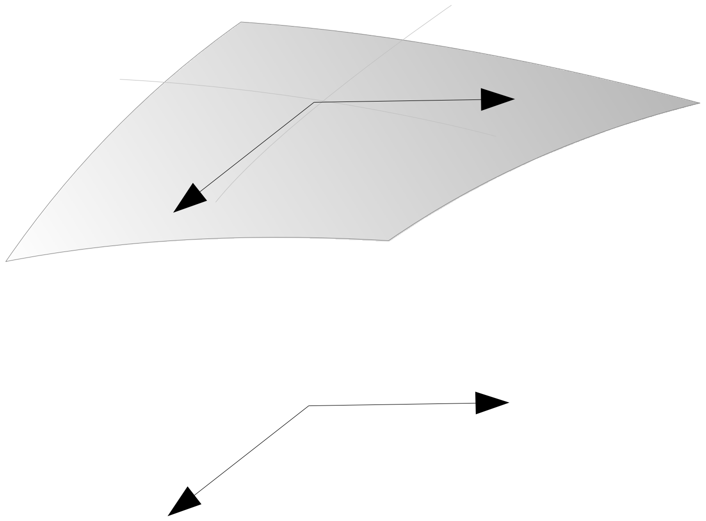
2-D Divergence

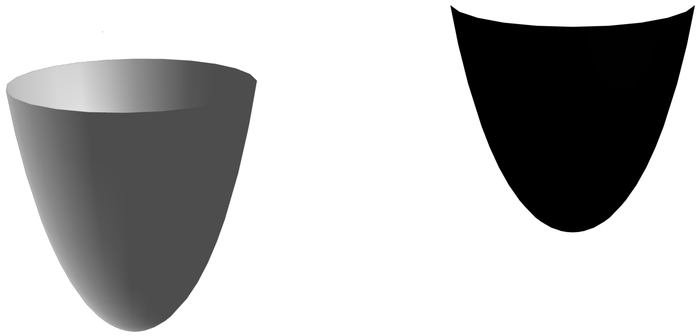


Chain Rule

Function of two variable $y = f(u, v)$

$u = g(x, y)$ $\qquad$ $v = h(x, y)$





References

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[3] M.L. Boas, “Mathematical Methods in the Physical Sciences”
[4] D.G. Zill, “Advanced Engineering Mathematics”