

球の表面積 (一変数).

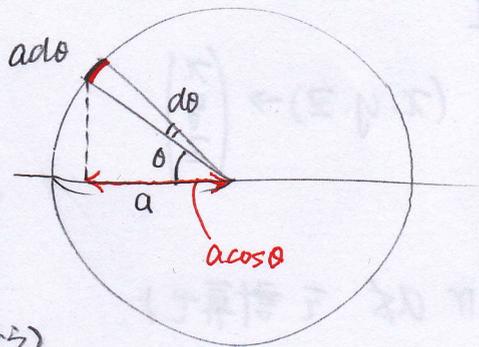
上半分 $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi a^2 \cos\theta \, d\theta$$

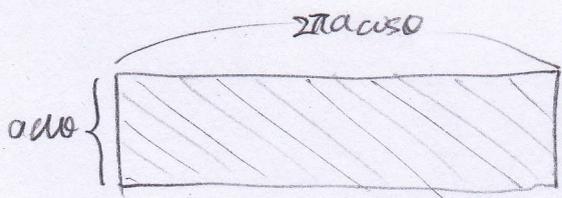
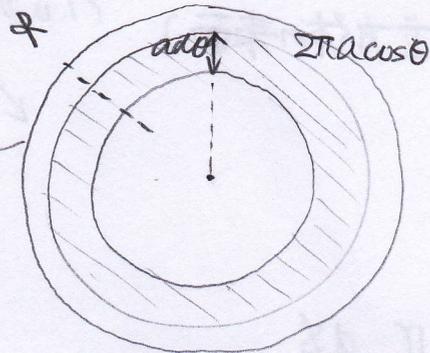
$$= 4\pi a^2 [\sin\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 4\pi a^2$$

(断面)

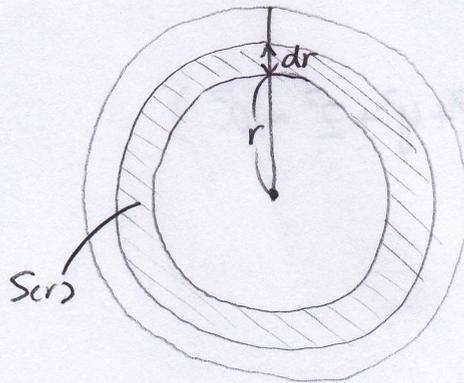


(上から)



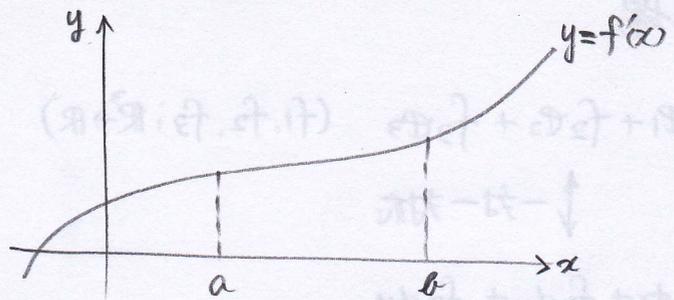
球の体積

$$\int_0^a S(r) \, dr = \dots = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3$$



微積分学の基本定理

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$



曲線 $\tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

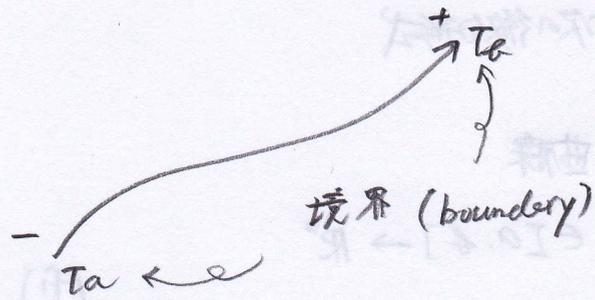
スカラー場 = 0 次の微分形式

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$d\varphi$: 1 次の微分形式

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$$

φ 微分 $\rightarrow d\varphi$
 0 次の, 1 次の微分形式 $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ から \mathbb{R} への
 線型写像の全体

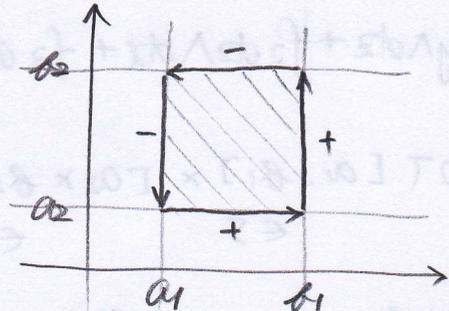


$$\int_{\tau} d\varphi = \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a)) = \int_{\partial\tau} \varphi$$

w 微分 $\rightarrow dw$
 1 次の, 2 次の微分形式

$$\int_{\tau} dw = \int_{\partial\tau} w$$

↓
 こういうものがあるといいな! (願望)



ベクトル場

$$f_1 e_1 + f_2 e_2 + f_3 e_3 \quad (f_1, f_2, f_3: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

↓ 対 対 応

$$f_1 dx + f_2 dy + f_3 dz$$

1次の微分形式

Γ 曲線

$$t \in [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \int_a^b \mathbf{f}(\Gamma(t)) \Gamma'(t) dt$$

(別の) 流れの場

$$f_1 dy \wedge dz + f_2 dz \wedge dx + f_3 dx \wedge dy = \omega$$

$$\text{曲面 } \Gamma [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\in S \qquad \in t$

$$\int_{a_2}^{b_2} \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \mathbf{f}(\Gamma(s, t)) \left(\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial t} \right) ds dt = \int_{\Gamma} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\int_{a_2}^{b_2} \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \omega(\Gamma(s, t)) \left(\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial t} \right) ds dt = \int_{\Gamma} \omega$$

基底基底基底基底

$$\omega \cdot \mathbf{v} = \langle \omega, \mathbf{v} \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

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基底基底基底

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基底基底基底

$$\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

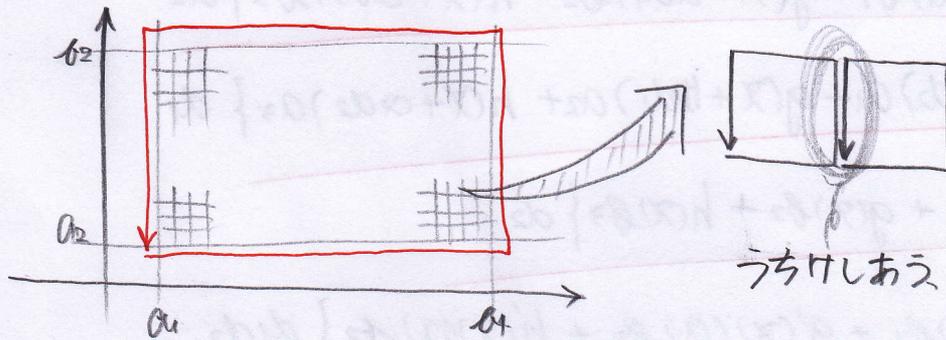
1次の微分形式

$$w = f dx + g dy + h dz \xrightarrow{\text{微分}} dw$$

$$\text{曲面 } \tau: [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

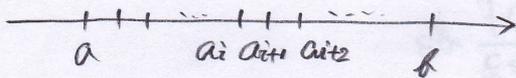
$$\int_{\tau} dw = \int_{\tau} w \quad \text{願望}$$

↑
無限小の level τ 成立する仮定



$$\int_{\tau} dw = \sum \sum dw = w$$

$$F' = f$$



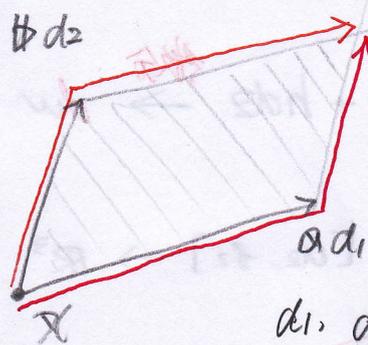
$$df(a_i) = \int_{a_i}^{a_{i+1}} f(x) dx = F(a_{i+1}) - F(a_i)$$

$$\int_{a_{i+1}}^{a_{i+2}} f(x) dx = F(a_{i+2}) - F(a_{i+1})$$

1) 次の微分形式

$$w = f dx + g dy + h dz$$

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$d_1, d_2 \in D$$

$$a, b, x \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\{ f(x) a_1 + g(x) a_2 + h(x) a_3 \}$$

$$+ \{ f(x + a d_1) b_1 + g(x + a d_1) b_2 + h(x + a d_1) b_3 \} d_2$$

$$- \{ f(x + b d_2) a_1 + g(x + b d_2) a_2 + h(x + b d_2) a_3 \} d_1$$

$$- \{ f(x) a_1 + g(x) a_2 + h(x) a_3 \} d_2$$

$$= \{ f'(x)(a) a_1 + g'(x)(a) b_2 + h'(x)(a) a_2 \} d_1 d_2$$

$$- \{ f'(x)(b) a_1 + g'(x)(b) a_2 + h'(x)(b) a_3 \} d_1 d_2$$

$$\left(f'(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz \right)$$

$$\therefore f'(x)(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} a_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} a_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} a_3$$

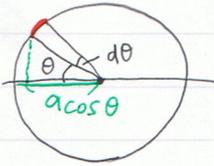
< Report : 以降計算 > (水曜 ≠ 7)

11/17(水) 3限

微積分 (生物学類)

球の表面積

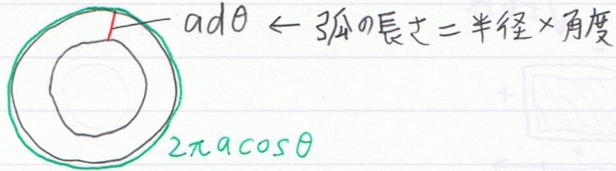
半径 a



上半分

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

上から見ると

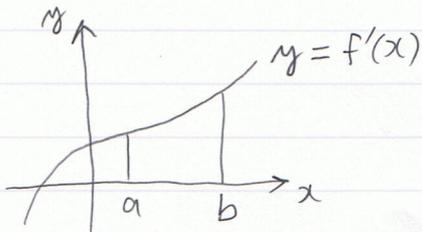


長方形



$$2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi a^2 \cos \theta d\theta = 4\pi a^2 [\sin \theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4\pi a^2$$

微積分学の基本定理



$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

曲線 $\tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

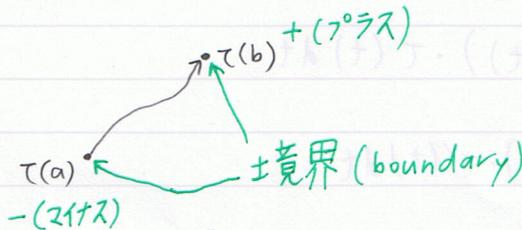
スカラー場 = 0 次の微分形式

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$d\varphi$: 1 次の微分形式

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow L(\mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$$

\mathbb{R}^3 から \mathbb{R}^1 の線型写像全体



$$\int_{\tau} d\varphi = \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a)) = \int_{\partial\tau} \varphi$$

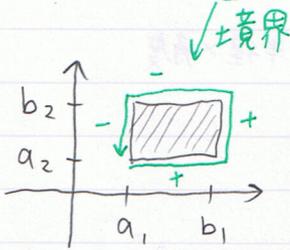
$$\varphi \xrightarrow{\text{微分}} d\varphi$$

境界での積分

w $\xrightarrow{\text{微分}}$ dw
 1次の微分形式 \quad 2次の微分形式

曲面 $\tau: [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$\int_{\tau} dw = \int_{\partial\tau} w$ が成り立つように dw を定めたい



ベクトル場 (力の場)

$$f_1, f_2, f_3: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_1 e_1 + f_2 e_2 + f_3 e_3$$

\updownarrow 1対1対応

$$f_1 dx + f_2 dy + f_3 dz \quad (\text{1次の微分形式})$$

τ : 曲線

$$t \in [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_{\tau} f \cdot dr \quad \text{線積分}$$

$$= \int_a^b f(\tau(t)) \cdot \tau'(t) dt$$

$$\int_a^b w(\tau(t)) \cdot \tau'(t) dt$$

流束の場

$$f_1 dy \wedge dz + f_2 dz \wedge dx + f_3 dx \wedge dy$$

曲面 $\tau: [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\int_{\tau} f \cdot dS = \int_{a_2}^{b_2} \int_{a_1}^{b_1} f(\tau(s, t)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \right) ds dt$$

$$\int_{\tau} w = \int_{a_2}^{b_2} \int_{a_1}^{b_1} w(\tau(s, t)) \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \right) ds dt$$

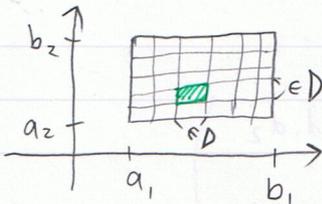
1次の微分形式

$$w = f dx + g dy + h dz \xrightarrow{d(\text{微分})} dw$$

曲面 $\tau: [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\int_{\tau} dw = \int_{\tau} w \quad \text{となるようにしたい}$$

無限小の level で成立したと仮定する
仮定した時、一般の場合に成り立つか?



面積分は微小な長方形を足し合わせる

$$\int_{\tau} dw = \sum \sum$$

境界

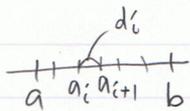
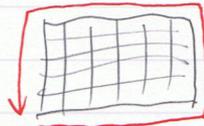


と隣り合う長方形を考えると



↑ + ↓ は打ち消し合う

打ち消し合わない部分は一番外側



$$d_i f(a_i) = \int_{a_i}^{a_{i+1}} f(x) dx = F(a_{i+1}) - F(a_i)$$

$$\int_{a_{i+1}}^{a_{i+2}} f(x) dx = F(a_{i+2}) - F(a_{i+1}) \quad \text{打ち消し合う}$$

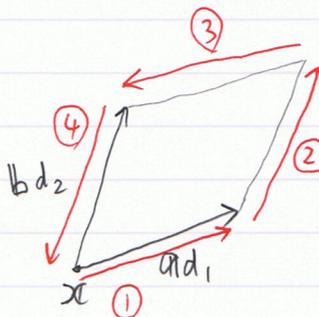
打ち消し合わないのが両端 (a と b)
 $F(b) - F(a)$

1次の微分形式

$$w = f dx + g dy + h dz$$

$$a, b, x \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

4つの積分として考える

$$\{f(x)a_1 + g(x)a_2 + h(x)a_3\} d_1 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$+ \{f(x+ad_1)b_1 + g(x+ad_1)b_2 + h(x+ad_1)b_3\} d_2 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$- \{f(x+bd_2)a_1 + g(x+bd_2)a_2 + h(x+bd_2)a_3\} d_1 \dots \textcircled{3}$$

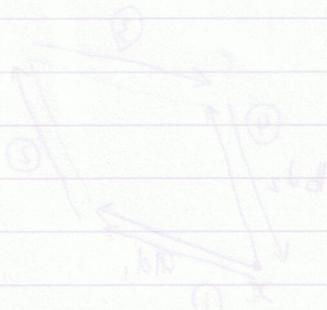
$$- \{f(x)b_1 + g(x)b_2 + h(x)b_3\} d_2 \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$\{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{4}\} + \{\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{1}\}$ のように整理すると

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \{f'(x)(a)b_1 + g'(x)(a)b_2 + h'(x)(a)b_3\} d_1 d_2 \\ - \{f'(x)(b)a_1 + g'(x)(b)a_2 + h'(x)(b)a_3\} d_1 d_2 \end{array} \right)$$

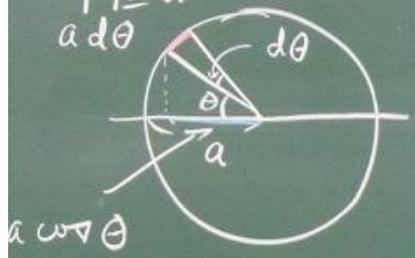
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} f'(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz \\ g'(x) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} dz \\ h'(x) = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} dz \end{array} \right)$$

ポイント: 当てはめて計算



球の表面積

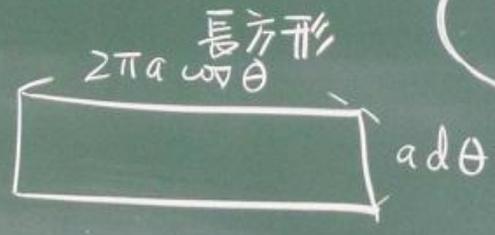
半径 a
 $a d\theta$



上半分

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2\pi a \cos \theta$$



$$2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi$$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

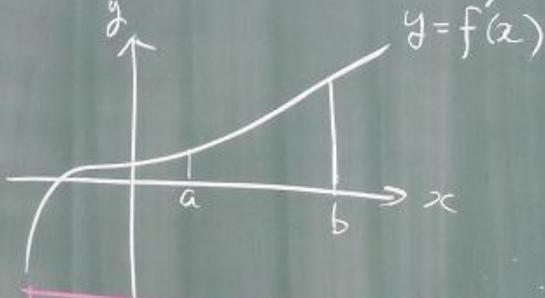
$$2\pi a^2 \cos \theta d\theta = 4\pi a^2 [\sin \theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4\pi a^2$$



$$\int_0^a \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} dr = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3}$$

$0 \leq r \leq a$

微積分の基本定理

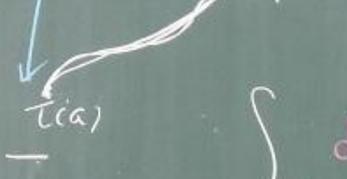


$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

スカラー場 = 0 次の微分形式

曲線 $\tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

境界 (boundary) $\tau(a)$ to $\tau(b)$



$$\int_{\tau} d\varphi = \varphi = \int$$

微分形式 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

0 次の微分形式 / 微分

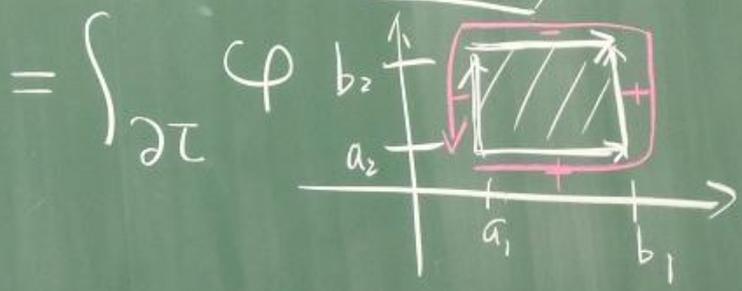
1 次の微分形式 $d\varphi$

$d\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$

ω 微分 1 次の微分形式

\mathbb{R}^3 から \mathbb{R} への線形写像の全体

$$\varphi = \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a))$$



$$\int_{\tau} d\omega =$$

二つのベクトル
あるは...
(内積)

$\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ の微分形式 φ $\xrightarrow{\text{微分}}$ 1 -次の微分形式 $d\varphi$ 曲面 $\tau: [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 の微分形式 $(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$ ω $\xrightarrow{\text{微分}}$ $d\omega$
 1 -次の微分形式 2 -次の微分形式
 $\int_{\tau} d\omega = \int_{\partial\tau} \omega$
 二つのものが
 あれば... (定理)

\mathbb{R}^3 から \mathbb{R} への
 線形写像の全体
 $\varphi(\tau(a))$

n -次元場 $f_1, f_2, f_3: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ τ : 曲面 $t \in [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $f_1 e_1 + f_2 e_2 + f_3 e_3$ $\int_{\tau} f \cdot d\tau$ 線積分
 \uparrow \downarrow
 1 -次の微分形式 $f_1 dx + f_2 dy + f_3 dz$ $= \int_a^b f(\tau(t)) \cdot \tau'(t) dt$
 $\int_a^b \omega(\tau(t)) (\tau'(t)) dt$

$f = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{pmatrix}$ (水の) 流場の場 曲面 $\tau : [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2]$

線積分 $\int_{\tau} f \cdot d\mathcal{S} = \int_{a_2}^{b_2} \int_{a_1}^{b_1} f(\tau(s, t)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \right) ds dt$

$\omega = f_1 dy \wedge dz + f_2 dz \wedge dx + f_3 dx \wedge dy$

$\int_{\tau} \omega = \int_{a_2}^{b_2} \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \omega(\tau(s, t)) \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \right) ds dt$

流場の場 曲面 $\tau : [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$\int_{a_2}^{b_2} \int_{a_1}^{b_1} f(\tau(s, t)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial s} \times \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \right) ds dt$

$\omega = f_1 dy \wedge dz + f_2 dz \wedge dx + f_3 dx \wedge dy$

$\int_{a_2}^{b_2} \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \omega(\tau(s, t)) \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \right) ds dt$

1: 2 の微分形式

$\omega = f dx + g dy + h dz$

曲面 $\tau: [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$\int_{\tau} d\omega = \int_{\tau} \omega$ 願望

d (微分) $d\omega$

無しの level τ
成り立つと仮定

$\int_{\tau} d\omega = \sum \sum d\omega$

$= \sum \omega$

2: 元片

$dif(a_i) = \int_{a_i}^{a_{i+1}}$

$d\omega = \sum \sum$ $d\omega$ $\frac{F}{f}$ $\frac{+}{-}$ $\frac{f}{+}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$

ω $\frac{a}{a_i}$ $\frac{d_i}{a_{i+1}}$ b

\rightarrow $d_i f(a_i) = \int_{a_i}^{a_{i+1}} f(x) dx = F(a_{i+1}) - F(a_i)$

$\int_{a_{i+1}}^{a_{i+2}} f(x) dx = F(a_{i+2}) - F(a_{i+1})$

2: $\sqrt{\pi}$ 片反

1: \sqrt{g} 微分形式 $\omega = f dx + g dy + h dz$ $a = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$ $b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$a, b, x \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{D}$ $x + b d_2$

x $a d_1$ $x + a d_1$

$\{ f(x) a_1 + g(x) a_2 + h(x) a_3 \}$

$+ \{ f(x + a d_1) b_1 + g(x + a d_1) b_2 + h(x + a d_1) b_3 \}$

$- \{ f(x + b d_2) a_1 + g(x + b d_2) a_2 + h(x + b d_2) a_3 \}$

$- \{ f(x) b_1 + g(x) b_2 + h(x) b_3 \}$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = a_1 + g(x) a_2 + h(x) a_3 \quad \{ d_1$$

$$f(x + a d_1) = b_1 + g(x + a d_1) b_2 + h(x + a d_1) b_3 \quad \{ d_2$$

$$f(x + b d_2) = a_1 + g(x + b d_2) a_2 + h(x + b d_2) a_3 \quad \{ d_1$$

$$f(x) = b_1 + g(x) b_2 + h(x) b_3 \quad \{ d_2$$

$$= \{ \underbrace{f'(x)(a)}_{b_1} + g'(x)(a) b_2 + h'(x)(a) \}$$

$$- \{ \underbrace{f'(x)(b)}_{a_1} + g'(x)(b) a_2 + h'(x)(b) \}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz$$

$$f'(x)(b) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} b_1 \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} b_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} b_3$$

$$a_1 + f'(x)(a) b_2 + h'(x)(a) b_3 \} d_1 d_2$$

$$a_1 + f'(x)(b) a_2 + h'(x)(b) a_3 \} d_1 d_2$$

$$x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz$$

$$b_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} b_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} b_3$$