

6. Tutorium - Lösungen

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- ANMERKUNG: Es liegt in der Verantwortung des Einzelnen, sich die Beispiele zunächst alleine und ganz ohne Hilfsmittel zu rechnen. Google, Wolfram Alpha, Lösungssammlungen, etc. helfen nur kurzfristig - leider nicht beim Test!

6.1 Multiple Choice Fragen

a)

$$\int_F (\text{rot } \mathbf{b}) \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \int_F (\text{rot } \mathbf{b}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} dA = \int_F \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dA = 2 \int_F dA = 8\pi$$

b)

Parametrisierung entlang des Kreises: $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos t \\ 2 \sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$d\mathbf{s} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} dt = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \sin t \\ 2 \cos t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} dt \text{ und } \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \sin t \\ 2 \cos t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\oint_C \mathbf{b} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_0^{2\pi} 4(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) dt = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 8\pi$$

c)

$$\oint_C \frac{w}{w^2 - w - 12} dw = \oint_C \frac{w}{(w-4)(w+3)} dw = 0 \text{ da alle Pole } (w = 4, -3) \text{ außerhalb } C \text{ ist.}$$

d)

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{2w^2 - 7w + 3} dw = \oint_C \frac{1}{2(w-1/2)(w-3)} dw = 2\pi i \frac{1}{2(w-3)} \Big|_{w=1/2} = -\frac{2}{5}\pi i$$

e)

$$\oint_C \frac{2w}{4w^2 - 8w + 3} dw = \oint_C \frac{w}{2(w-1/2)(w-3/2)} dw = 2\pi i \frac{w}{2(w-1/2)} \Big|_{w=3/2} + 2\pi i \frac{w}{2(w-3/2)} \Big|_{w=1/2} = \frac{3}{2}\pi i - \frac{1}{2}\pi i = \pi i$$

f)

$$\oint_C \frac{w^2 + w}{4w^2 - 4w + 1} dw = \oint_C \frac{w^2 + w}{4(w-1/2)^2} dw = 2\pi i \frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dw}(w^2 + w) \Big|_{w=1/2} = 2\pi i \frac{1}{4}(2w + 1) \Big|_{w=1/2} = \pi i$$

6.2 Differentialoperatoren

a)

Kartesische Basis: $\mathbf{e}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{e}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{e}_3 = \hat{\mathbf{z}}$.

Kugelkoordinaten: $(x^1, x^2, x^3) = (r, \theta, \phi)$

Transformation der Koordinaten: $x^1 = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, x^2 = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, x^3 = r \cos \theta$.

Transformation der Basis: $\mathbf{e}'_i = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x'^i} \mathbf{e}_j$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{e}'_1 &= \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^1} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^1} \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^1} \mathbf{e}_3 = \sin \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{e}_1 + \sin \theta \sin \phi \mathbf{e}_2 + \cos \theta \mathbf{e}_3 \\ \mathbf{e}'_2 &= \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^2} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^2} \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^2} \mathbf{e}_3 = r \cos \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{e}_1 + r \cos \theta \sin \phi \mathbf{e}_2 - r \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_3 \\ \mathbf{e}'_3 &= \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^3} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^3} \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^3} \mathbf{e}_3 = -r \sin \theta \sin \phi \mathbf{e}_1 + r \sin \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{e}_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow (\mathbf{e}'_1 \mathbf{e}'_2 \mathbf{e}'_3) = (\mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_3) \mathbf{A}$$

wobei $a^i_j = \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial x'^j}$

b)

$$g_{ij} = \mathbf{e}'_i \cdot \mathbf{e}'_j = a^k_i \mathbf{e}_k a^l_j \mathbf{e}_l = a^k_i a^l_j \delta_{kl} = a^k_i a^k_j \rightarrow \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$$

Die Transformationsmatrix \mathbf{A} ist eine orthogonale Matrix. ($\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \text{diag}(1, r^2, r^2 \sin^2 \theta)$).

Die Inverse: $\mathbf{g}^{-1} \rightarrow \text{diag}(1, 1/r^2, 1/(r^2 \sin^2 \theta)) = \{g^{ij}\}$

c)

Differentialoperator: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} = a^j_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}$
 $\mathbf{e}'_j g^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}'_j g^{ij} a^k_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}_l \underbrace{a^l_i g^{ij} a^k_j}_{=\mathbf{A}\mathbf{g}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{I}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}_l \delta^{lk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \nabla \psi(\mathbf{x})$

In Kugelkoordinaten

$$\mathbf{e}'_j g^{jk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}^r \partial_r \psi(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{e}^\theta \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_\theta \psi(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{e}^\phi \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \partial_\phi \psi(\mathbf{x}).$$

Anmerkung 1:

Die Transformation des Differentialoperators, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = a^j_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}$, ist gleich als die Transformation der Basisvektoren $\mathbf{e}'_i = a^j_i \mathbf{e}_j$.

$\rightarrow (\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3})$ ist eine kovariante Vektor, d.h. $\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$ und $\partial'_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$

In Allgemeinen ist der Gradient durch $\nabla \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}^i \partial_i \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}'^i \partial'_i \psi(\mathbf{x})$ gegeben.

Anmerkung 2 : Wenn die Basisvektoren normiert sind (d.h. $\hat{\mathbf{e}}^r = \mathbf{e}^r$, $\hat{\mathbf{e}}^\theta = \frac{1}{r} \mathbf{e}^\theta$, $\hat{\mathbf{e}}^\phi = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \mathbf{e}^\phi$), gilt

$$\nabla \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\mathbf{e}}^r \partial_r \psi(\mathbf{x}) + \hat{\mathbf{e}}^\theta \frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta \psi(\mathbf{x}) + \hat{\mathbf{e}}^\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\phi \psi(\mathbf{x})$$

6.3 Satz von Green

a)

Parametrisierung: $z = x(t) + iy(t)$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \int_C (u + iv) \left(\frac{dx}{dt} + i \frac{dy}{dt} \right) dt = \int_C (u \frac{dx}{dt} - v \frac{dy}{dt}) dt + i \int_C (v \frac{dx}{dt} + u \frac{dy}{dt}) dt$$

$$= \int_C \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -v \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dx/dt \\ dy/dt \end{pmatrix} dt + i \int_C \begin{pmatrix} v \\ u \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dx/dt \\ dy/dt \end{pmatrix} dt = \oint_C \mathbf{b}_1 \cdot d\mathbf{s} + i \oint_C \mathbf{b}_2 \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

b)

Satz von Green (stokessche Integralsatz in 2D):

$$\oint_C \mathbf{b}_1 \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_F (\partial_x b^2_1 - \partial_y b^1_1) dA = \int_F (-\partial_x v - \partial_y u) dA$$

$$\oint_C \mathbf{b}_2 \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_F (\partial_x b^2_2 - \partial_y b^1_2) dA = \int_F (\partial_x u - \partial_y v) dA$$

Für analytische Funktionen gilt die Cauchy-Riemann-Gleichung: $\partial_x v = -\partial_y u$ und $\partial_y v = \partial_x u$.

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \int_F (-\partial_x v - \partial_y u) dA + i \int_F (\partial_x u - \partial_y v) dA = \int_F (\partial_y u - \partial_y u) dA + i \int_F (\partial_x u - \partial_x u) dA = 0$$

Anmerkung: Cauchy-Riemann-Gleichung

$f(z)$ ist eine komplex-differenzierbare Funktion

$\rightarrow f'(z) = \lim_{dz \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+dz) - f(z)}{dz}$. Das gilt für beliebige Richtung der Änderung dz .

z.B entlang der reellen Achse oder entlang der imaginären Achse $f'(z) = \lim_{dx \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+dx) - f(z)}{dx} = \lim_{dy \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+idy) - f(z)}{idy}$

$\rightarrow \partial f(z)/\partial x = -i \partial f(z)/\partial y \rightarrow \partial_x v = -\partial_y u$ und $\partial_y v = \partial_x u$.

6.4 Residuensatz

a) Parametrisierung: $z = Re^{i\theta}$

$$\int_{C_1} \frac{e^{izt}}{z^2 - 2iz - 2} dz = \int_0^\pi \frac{\exp(iRe^{i\theta}t)}{R^2 e^{2i\theta} - 2iRe^{i\theta} - 2} \frac{dz}{d\theta} d\theta = \int_0^\pi \frac{\exp(iRt \cos \theta - tR \sin \theta)}{R^2 e^{2i\theta} - 2iRe^{i\theta} - 2} iRe^{i\theta} d\theta$$

Im Limes $R \rightarrow \infty$,

$$R^2 e^{2i\theta} - 2iRe^{i\theta} - 2 \rightarrow R^2 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$|\exp(iRt \cos \theta)| = 1$$

$R \exp(-tR \sin \theta) \rightarrow 0$ wenn $0 < \theta \leq \pi$ (da $t > 0$ und $\sin \theta > 0$) oder $R \exp(-tR \sin \theta) \rightarrow R$ wenn $\theta = 0, \pi$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_1} \frac{e^{izt}}{z^2 - 2iz - 2} dz = 0$$

$$b) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{izt}}{z^2 - 2iz - 2} dz = \oint_C \frac{e^{izt}}{z^2 - 2iz - 2} dz - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{\exp(iRe^{i\theta}t)}{R^2 e^{2i\theta} - 2iRe^{i\theta} - 2} \frac{dz}{d\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \oint_C \frac{e^{izt}}{(z-1-i)(z+1-i)} dz - \underbrace{\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{\exp(iRt \cos \theta - tR \sin \theta)}{R^2 e^{2i\theta} - 2iRe^{i\theta} - 2} iRe^{i\theta} d\theta}_{=0}$$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{e^{izt}}{z+1-i} \Big|_{1+i} + 2\pi i \frac{e^{izt}}{z-1-i} \Big|_{-1+i} = \pi i e^{i(1+i)t} - \pi i e^{i(-1+i)t} = \pi i e^{-t} (e^{it} - e^{-it}) = -2\pi e^{-t} \sin t$$