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Lezioni di Analisi Matematica 2 e Complementi

Lezione 63 10/05/2023

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Ricevimento su appuntamento da concordare per email

2. (14 p.) Si considerino i seguenti insiemi (contenuti in \mathbb{R}^3):

$$D := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}$$

$$S := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}$$

$$L := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2, z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}$$

$$B := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 = 2, z = \sqrt{2}\}$$

e il campo vettoriale $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ definito da:

$$\vec{f}(x, y, z) := zx^2y^2(-y\vec{i} + x\vec{j})$$

Se $P \in \partial_{reg}D$ (frontiera regolare di D) indichiamo con $\hat{\nu}(P)$ la normale unitaria a ∂D uscente da D , nel punto P .

1. Si dica quale delle seguenti affermazioni è corretta. (1 p.)

- a $(0, 0, 0) \in \Sigma(L)$;
 b $(0, 0, 0) \notin \Sigma(L)$, ma $(0, 0, 0) \in \Sigma^*(L)$;
 c $(0, 0, 0) \notin \Sigma^*(L)$, ma $(0, 0, 0) \in L$;
 d $(0, 0, 0) \notin L$.

2. Si dica se $\partial D \setminus \partial_{reg}D = B$:

vero

falso.

$(0 \notin \partial_{reg}D)$

3. Si calcoli:

$$\hat{\nu}(-\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2, 1) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}} \vec{i} + \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \vec{j} + \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \vec{k} / \boxed{\text{non esiste}};$$

4. Si calcoli:

$$\hat{\nu}(-1, 1, \sqrt{2}) = \boxed{} \vec{i} + \boxed{} \vec{j} + \boxed{} \vec{k} / \boxed{\text{non esiste}};$$

5. Si calcoli il flusso di \vec{f} attraverso la superficie orientata $(S, \hat{\nu})$:

$$\Phi(\vec{f}, S, \hat{\nu}) =$$



6. Si calcoli il flusso di \vec{f} attraverso la superficie orientata $(L, \hat{\nu})$:

$$\Phi(\vec{f}, L, \hat{\nu}) =$$



7. Si calcoli il flusso di $\text{rot } \vec{f}$ attraverso la superficie orientata $(S, \hat{\nu})$:

$$\Phi(\text{rot } \vec{f}, S, \hat{\nu}) =$$

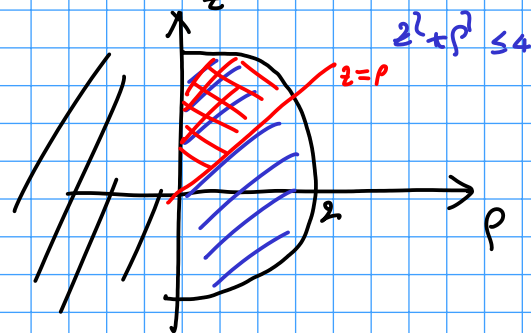
$$D = \{ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \}$$

Come è fatto D ?!

Domino $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($\rho \geq 0$)

e guardiamo il piano (ρ, z) .

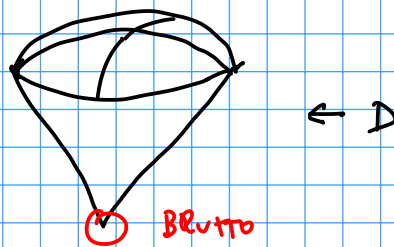
$$\rho^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z \geq \rho$$



Tornando in \mathbb{R}^3

D = rotazione attorno all'asse z dello

figura in Rosso



Si vede che D è un dominio regolare e ha tutti i individui di

$$G_1 \leq 0, G_2 \leq 0 \quad \text{dove} \quad G_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4$$

$$G_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - z$$

$$D = \{ G_1 \leq 0, G_2 \leq 0 \}$$

c'è un problema: G_2 non è C^1 in \mathbb{R}^3 , solo in $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{x=y=0\}$

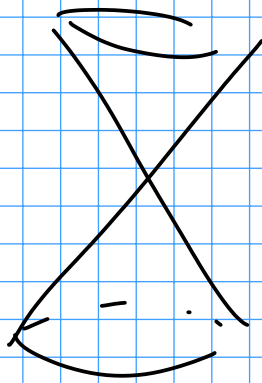
FACCIAMO PRIMA LA RICERCA DI ∂D

$$\text{Dato che } D = \underbrace{\{G_1 \leq 0\}}_{\text{chiuso}} \cap \underbrace{\{G_2 \leq 0\}}_{\text{chiuso}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\partial D = \partial \{G_1 \leq 0\} \cap \{G_2 \leq 0\} \cup \{G_1 \leq 0\} \cap \partial \{G_2 \leq 0\}$$

$$= \{G_1 = 0\} \cap \{G_2 \leq 0\} \cup \{G_1 \leq 0\} \cap \{G_2 = 0\}$$

Qui si vede a occhio che



$$\partial \{G_1 \leq 0\} = \{G_1 = 0\} \quad \text{ovvio}$$

$$\partial \{G_2 \leq 0\} = \{G_2 = 0\}$$

si vede direttamente

↑

CONVIENE DIRE CHE

$$\{z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\} = \{z^2 \geq x^2 + y^2, z \geq 0\}$$

Se insieme $D = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z^2 \geq x^2 + y^2, z \geq 0\} =$

$$\{G_1 \leq 0, G_2 \leq 0, G_3 \leq 0\}$$

dove $G_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4, G_2 = x^2 + y^2 - z^2, G_3 = -z$

G_1, G_2, G_3 sono C^1

RIMANE COMUNQUE IL PROBLEMA CHE $\nabla G_2(0,0,0) = 0$

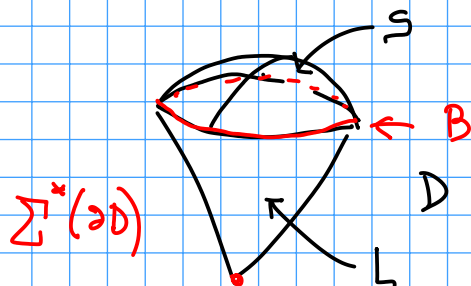
QUESTO CASO NON RICADE NEI TEOREMI PASTI (☹)
IN REALTÀ SI PUÒ DIM. DIRETTAMENTE CHE

$$\partial D = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\} \cup \{z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4\}$$

è uno sup regolare a tratti e

$$\sum_1^*(\partial D) = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\} \cup \{(0,0,0)\}$$

(FIDIAMOCI. SI VEDE DALLA FIGURA)



$$\partial D = S \cup L$$

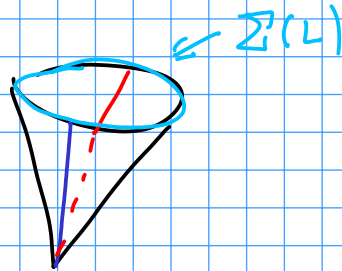
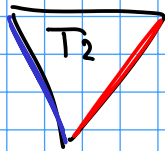
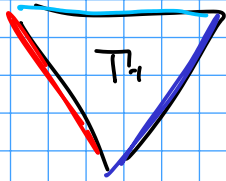
$$\sum_1^*(\partial D) = B \cup \{0\}$$

$$\sum_1^*(S) = \sum_1^*(\partial S) = B$$

$$\sum_1^*(L) = B \cup \{0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \in L & \quad ! & 0 \in \sum_1^*(L) \\ \sum_1^*(L) & = B \end{aligned}$$

Σ valore dim. $\Sigma(L) = B$ dove ottiene L
 in collando due Triangoli:



$P_1 (-\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2, 1)$

← esistono $\hat{v}(P_1)$ $\hat{v}(P_2)$

$P_2 (-1, 1, \sqrt{2})$

(\hat{v} vettore normale uscente!)

$P_1, P_2 \in \partial D$?

$P_1 \notin S$ $P_1 \in L$?! si $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ $P_1 \neq (0, 0, 0)$

$\exists \hat{v}(P_1)$ e lo trovo prendendo $\frac{\nabla G_2}{\|\nabla G_2\|}(P_1)$

$G_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - z$ $\nabla G_2 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \vec{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \vec{j} - \vec{k}$ ($x, y \neq 0$)

$\nabla G_2(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{j} - \vec{k}$ ← NORMA = $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1} = \sqrt{2}$

$\hat{v}(P_1) = -\frac{\vec{i}}{2} + \frac{\vec{j}}{2} - \frac{\vec{k}}{\sqrt{2}}$

$P_2 \in (-1, 1, \sqrt{2})$

$P_2 \in S \cap L = B \Rightarrow P_2 \in \Sigma^*(\partial D)$

$\hat{v}(P_2)$ NON ESISTE

$\Phi(\vec{r}, L, \hat{v})$

dove

$\vec{r} = z x^2 + y^2 (-y \vec{i} + x \vec{j})$

$\& (x, y, z) \in L$ $\hat{v}(x, y, z) =$

$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \vec{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \vec{j} - \vec{k}$ VA NORMALIZZATA

A QUESTO POMERIGGIO

CONTINUAZIONE

$\hat{v}(P)$ (normale a L in P) è \perp a $\vec{g}(P)$

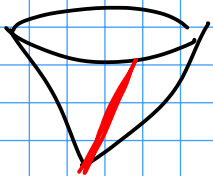
$$\left(z x^2 y^2 (-y\vec{i} + x\vec{j}) \right) \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \vec{i} + \frac{+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \vec{j} - \vec{k} \right) =$$

$$z x^2 y^2 \left(\frac{-y^2 x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + 0 \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(\vec{g}, L, \hat{v}) = 0.$$

Se voglio fare i calcoli devo prendere una parametrizzazione

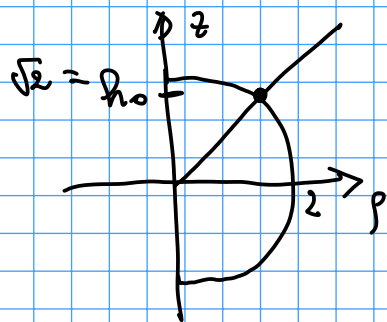
di L :



$$\Gamma(\theta, \rho) = \rho \cos \theta \vec{i} + \rho \sin \theta \vec{j} + \rho \vec{k}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{z}$$

ma è proprio una parametrizzazione C^1 data da
 c'è un problema per $h=0$ ma ai fini
 del flusso è OK (e non è iniettivo!!)
 No



$$\begin{cases} z = p \\ p^2 + z^2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad p^2 + p^2 = 4 \quad p^2 = 2 \quad p = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Gamma(\theta, \rho) = \rho \cos \theta \vec{i} + \rho \sin \theta \vec{j} + \rho \vec{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \theta} =$$

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial R} = \cos \theta \vec{i} + \sin \theta \vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

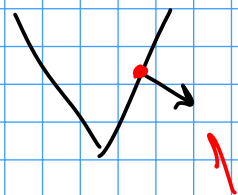
$$\vec{N}_r(\theta, R) = \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \theta} \otimes \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial R} =$$

$$(-R \sin \theta \vec{i} + R \cos \theta \vec{j}) \otimes (\cos \theta \vec{i} + \sin \theta \vec{j} + \vec{k}) =$$

RICORDO CHE $\vec{i} \otimes \vec{i} = \vec{j} \otimes \vec{j} = \vec{k} \otimes \vec{k} = 0$
 $\vec{i} \otimes \vec{j} = \vec{k} \quad \vec{j} \otimes \vec{k} = \vec{i} \quad \vec{k} \otimes \vec{i} = \vec{j}$

$$-R \sin \theta \sin \theta \vec{i} \otimes \vec{j} - R \sin \theta \vec{i} \otimes \vec{k} + R \cos \theta \cos \theta \vec{j} \otimes \vec{i} + R \cos \theta \vec{j} \otimes \vec{k} =$$

$$R \cos \theta \vec{i} + R \sin \theta \vec{j} - R \vec{k} = \vec{N}(\theta, R)$$



VA VERIFICATO CHE \vec{N}_r è d'ordine \hat{v} È VERO

$$\text{Allora } \Phi(\vec{f}, L, \hat{v}) = \iint_{\Omega} \vec{f}(\Gamma(\theta, R)) \cdot \vec{N}_r(\theta, R) \, d\theta \, dR =$$

$$\Omega = \{0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq R \leq \sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} R (R \cos \theta)^2 (R \sin \theta) (-R \sin \theta \vec{i} + R \cos \theta \vec{j}) \cdot (R \cos \theta \vec{i} + R \sin \theta \vec{j} - R \vec{k}) \, dR = 0$$

→ RITROVO ZERO

$$\boxed{\Phi(L, \vec{f}, \hat{v}) = 0}$$

- FLUSSO \vec{f} attraverso (S, \hat{v})

Poieme: $z \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ con coordinate sferiche

$$\Gamma(\varphi, \theta) = 2 \left(\cos\theta \sin\varphi \vec{i} + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \vec{j} + \cos\varphi \vec{k} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \varphi} = 2 \left(\cos\theta \cos\varphi \vec{i} + \sin\theta \cos\varphi \vec{j} - \sin\varphi \vec{k} \right)$$

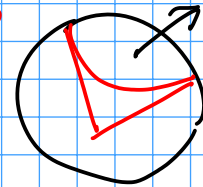
$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \theta} = 2 \sin\varphi \left(-\sin\theta \vec{i} + \cos\theta \vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{N}_\Gamma(\varphi, \theta) = 4 \sin\varphi \left(\cos\theta \cos\varphi \vec{i} + \sin\theta \cos\varphi \vec{j} - \sin\varphi \vec{k} \right) \otimes$$

$$\left(-\sin\theta \vec{i} + \cos\theta \vec{j} \right) =$$

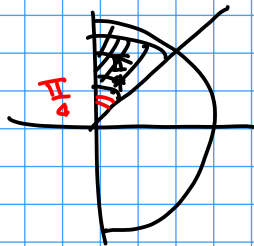
$$4 \sin\varphi \left(\cos^2\theta \cos\varphi \vec{i} + \sin^2\theta \cos\varphi \vec{j} + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \vec{j} + \cos\theta \sin\varphi \vec{i} \right)$$

$$= 4 \sin\varphi \vec{\Gamma}(\varphi, \theta) \leftarrow \text{CONCORDIA CON } \vec{j} \quad (\vec{A} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\Gamma})$$



DOVE VARIANO φ e θ ??

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$



$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

DUNQUE

$$\phi(S, \vec{j}, \vec{v}) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} \vec{j} \cdot (\Gamma(\varphi, \theta) \otimes \vec{N}_\Gamma(\varphi, \theta)) d\varphi =$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} 2 \cos(\varphi) (2 \cos\theta \sin\varphi)^2 (2 \sin\theta \sin\varphi)$$

$$\left(-2 \sin\theta \sin\varphi \vec{i} + 2 \cos\theta \sin\varphi \vec{j} \right) \left(\cos\theta \sin\varphi \vec{i} + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \vec{j} + \cos\varphi \vec{k} \right) 4 \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} 256 \cos\varphi \cos^2\theta \sin^3\theta \sin^5\varphi \left(-\cos\theta \sin\theta \sin^2\varphi + \cos\theta \sin\theta \sin^2\varphi \right) d\varphi$$

$$= 0$$

$= 0 !!$

$$\textcircled{2} = \quad s = \sin \varphi \quad ds = \cos \varphi d\varphi \quad \text{S zero tra } \sin(0) = 0 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} s^5 ds = \left[\frac{s^6}{6} \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{48}$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \frac{p^8}{8} = \frac{2^8}{8} = 2^5 = 32$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2\theta \cos(2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 4\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\cos(4\theta)}{4} \right]_0^{2\pi} \Rightarrow$$

VIENE ZERO ANCHE QUI

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4$$

($p \leq 2$!!)

$$z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leftarrow p \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$p \cos \varphi \geq p \sin \varphi$$

$$\tan \varphi \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3. (10 p.) Si considerino i seguenti insiemi (contenuti in \mathbb{R}^3):

$$D := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z \leq \sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)\}$$

$$S := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, z \leq \sqrt{2}\}$$

$$L := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = \sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1), z \leq \sqrt{2}\}$$

$$B = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 = 2, z = \sqrt{2}\}$$

e il campo vettoriale $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ definito da:

$$\vec{f}(x, y, z) := \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k})$$

Se $P \in \partial_{reg}D$ (frontiera regolare di D) indichiamo con $\hat{\nu}(P)$ la normale unitaria a ∂D uscente da D , nel punto P .

1. Si dica quale delle seguenti affermazioni è corretta. (1 pt.)

- a) $B \subset \Sigma(\partial D)$, ma $B \neq \Sigma(\partial D)$;
- b) $B = \Sigma(\partial D) \neq \Sigma^*(\partial D)$;
- c) $B = \Sigma^*(\partial D) \neq \Sigma(\partial D)$;
- d) $B \supset \Sigma^*(\partial D)$, ma $B \neq \Sigma^*(\partial D)$;
- e) nessuna delle precedenti.

$\Sigma(\partial D) \sim$
 $\Sigma(\partial D) = B$

2. Si calcoli: (1 pt.) $\hat{\nu}(0, 0, -\sqrt{2}) = \boxed{0} \vec{i} + \boxed{0} \vec{j} + \boxed{1} \vec{k}$ / non esiste;

3. Si calcoli:

$\hat{\nu}(1, 1, -\sqrt{2}) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \vec{i} + \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \vec{j} + \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \vec{k}$ / non esiste;

4. Si dica se \vec{f} è conservativo:

vero falso.

5. Si dica se \vec{f} è solenoidale:

vero falso.

6. Si calcoli il flusso di \vec{f} attraverso la superficie orientata $(S, \hat{\nu})$:

$\Phi(\vec{f}, S, \hat{\nu}) = 4\pi \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

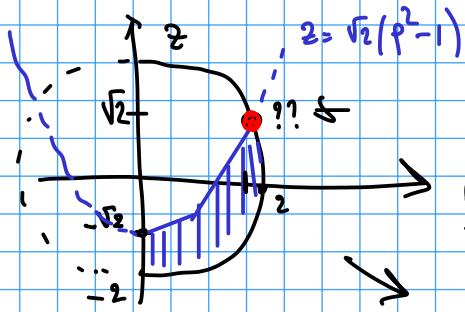
7. Si calcoli il flusso di \vec{f} attraverso la superficie orientata $(L, \hat{\nu})$:

$\Phi(\vec{f}, L, \hat{\nu}) = -4\pi \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

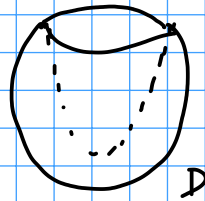
VERI ENTRAMBI
(GIÀ VISTI)

$$D = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z \leq \sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)\}$$

(DI NUOVO D è "di rotazione" data da x, y con proiezione su $z=0$ mediante $x^2 + y^2 (= p^2)$)



In "coord. cil." D è descritto
come $z^2 + p^2 \leq 4$
 $z \leq \sqrt{2}(p^2 - 1)$



$$\begin{cases} z^2 + p^2 = 4 \\ z = \sqrt{2}(p^2 - 1) \end{cases}$$

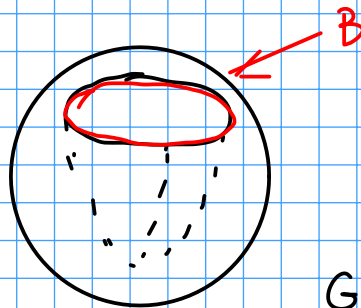
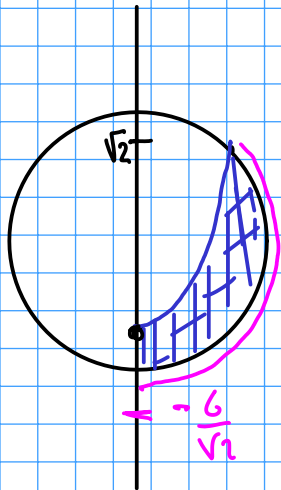
$$2(p^2 - 1)^2 + p^2 = 4$$

$$2(p^4 - 2p^2 + 1) + p^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$2p^4 - 3p^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$p^2 = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$p = \sqrt{2} \quad z = \sqrt{2}$$



D è reg. e lott.

$$D = \{G_1 \leq 0, G_2 \leq 0\}$$

$$G_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4$$

$$G_2 = z - \sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

(2) più verifica da ∇G_1 e ∇G_2 lin. ind. nei pt di B
dove $B = \{G_1 = G_2 = 0\} = \{z = \sqrt{2}, x^2 + y^2 = 2\}$

DUNQUE ∂D è uno sp. reg. e lott. con $\sum(\partial D) = \emptyset, \sum^*(\partial D) = B$

$$\partial D = \underbrace{\{G_1 = 0, G_2 \leq 0\}}_S \cup \underbrace{\{G_1 \leq 0, G_2 = 0\}}_L$$

$$(x, y, z) \in S \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \quad z \leq \sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\left(x^2 + y^2 > 4 - z^2 \right) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, \quad z \leq \sqrt{2}(4 - z^2 - 1)$$

$$z \leq \sqrt{2}(3 - z^2)$$

$$\sqrt{2}z^2 + z - 3\sqrt{2} \leq 0$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2\sqrt{2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{6}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \quad \text{+ non valido}$$

$$z_1 \leq z \leq z_2$$

$$-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} < -2 \quad \text{no}$$

$$S = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, \quad z \leq \sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} > 2 \quad 3 > 2\sqrt{2} \quad \text{si}$$

$$L \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4 \quad z = \sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

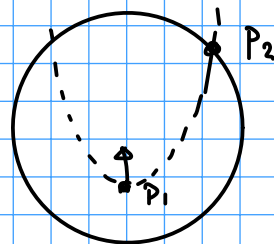
$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 - z^2 \rightarrow z \leq \sqrt{2}(4 - z^2 - 1) \quad \text{come prima... } z \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$L = \{z = \sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \quad z \leq \sqrt{2}\}$$

DUNQUE $\partial D = S \cup L$ (L, S quelli del testo)

$$P_1 = (0, 0, -\sqrt{2})$$

$$P_2 = (1, 1, \sqrt{2})$$



$$\nu(P_2) = +\vec{k}$$

$$P_2 \in B \quad \text{NON ESISTE } \hat{\nu}(P_2) \quad (\text{poi nel testo } P_2 = (1, 1, -\sqrt{2}))$$

$$G_2(P_1) = 0 \quad G_1(P_1) > 0 \quad G_2 = z - \sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\nabla G_2 = -4\sqrt{2}x \vec{i} - 4\sqrt{2}y \vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\nabla G_2(P_1) = \vec{k} \quad \text{non normalizzato}$$

Se \vec{f} è solenoide (VA CONTROLLAR) $\Rightarrow \text{div } \vec{f} = 0$

$$\iiint_D \operatorname{div} \vec{f} = 0 \Rightarrow \iint_{\partial D} \vec{f} \cdot \hat{\nu} \, d\sigma = 0$$

$$\iint_S \vec{f} \cdot \hat{\nu} \, d\sigma + \iint_{\partial D} \vec{f} \cdot \hat{\nu} \, d\sigma$$

↑ ↑
 I DUE FLUSSI
 SONO OPPOSTI.

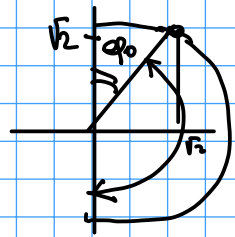
BASTA CALCOLARNE UNO

SU S È FACILE PERCHÉ $\hat{\nu}(P) = \frac{\vec{P}}{2}$ $\forall P \in S$
 mentre $\vec{f}(P) = \frac{\vec{P}}{4}$

$$\text{DUNQUE } \phi(\vec{f}, S, \hat{\nu}) = \iint_S \frac{\vec{P}}{4} \cdot \frac{\vec{P}}{2} \, d\sigma = \iint_S \frac{|\vec{P}|^2}{8} \, d\sigma$$

$$\iint_S \frac{4}{8} \, d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Area}(S)$$

$$\operatorname{Area}(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\varphi_0}^{\pi} 4 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi$$



$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} !!$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} 4 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi =$$

$$8\pi \left[-\cos \varphi \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} = \boxed{8\pi \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)} \leftarrow \text{AREA}(S)$$

(lo stesso intero lo area $4\pi \cdot 4 = 16\pi$)

$$\phi(S) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Area} = 4\pi \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$