

Summary of 10.6

Assume G is defined on S , then $\iint_S G ds = \iint_R G |\vec{N}| dA$

where $\vec{r}: R \rightarrow S$ and $\vec{N} = \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v$

Now assume \vec{F} is defined on S and \vec{n} are unit normals to S

Then $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_R \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} |\vec{N}| dA = \pm \iint_R \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} dA$

where $+$ if \vec{n} and \vec{N} are in same direction and $-$ if opposite.

also $\vec{n} = [\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \sigma]$, so $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_R (F_1 \cos \alpha + F_2 \cos \beta + F_3 \cos \sigma) |\vec{N}| dA$

If $\vec{r}(x, y) = [x, y, f(x, y)]$, then $\vec{N} = [-f_x, -f_y, 1]$, so $\vec{N} = \vec{n}$ see σ

and so $|\vec{N}| = |\sec \sigma|$ and $\iint_R F_3 \cos \sigma |\vec{N}| dA = \pm \iint_R F_3 dA$

where $+$ if $\cos \sigma > 0$ and $-$ if $\cos \sigma < 0$

Similarly $\iint_S F_2 \cos \beta dS = \pm \iint_R F_2 dA$ if $y = f(x, z)$

and $\iint_S F_1 \cos \alpha dS = \pm \iint_R F_1 dA$ if $x = f(y, z)$

Example 1: $\vec{F} = [3z^2, 6, 6xz]$; S is $y = x^2, 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 3$
where \vec{n} is $[-, +, 0]$

Let $\vec{r}(y, z) = [\sqrt{y}, y, z]$ for $0 \leq y \leq 4$ and $0 \leq z \leq 3$

then $-\int_0^3 \int_0^4 3z^2 dy dz = -\int_0^3 12z^2 dz = -108$

Let $\vec{r}(x, z) = [x, x^2, z]$ for $0 \leq x \leq 2$ and $0 \leq z \leq 3$

then $\int_0^3 \int_0^2 6 dx dz = 36$ and $\iint_S (6xz) 0 dS = 0$

So $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = -108 + 36 = -72$. If \vec{n} is in other direction $+72$

Example 2: $\vec{F} = [x^2, 0, 3y^2]$; S is $x + y + z = 1, 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, 0 \leq z$

where \vec{n} is $[+, +, +]$

Let $\vec{r}(x, y) = [x, y, 1-x-y]$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1-y, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

Then $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} 3y^2 dx dy = 3 \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^3) dy = \frac{1}{4}$; $\iint_S 0 dS = 0$

Let $\vec{r}(y, z) = [1-y-z, y, z]$ for $0 \leq z \leq 1-y, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

Then $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} (1-y-z)^2 dz dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} (1-y)^3 dy = \frac{1}{12}$

So $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$