

§ 17.7 SURFACE INTEGRAL (OF VECTOR FUNCTIONS)

S : surface in 3 dimensions (we need 2 para)

$$S: \begin{cases} x(u,v) \\ y(u,v) \\ z(u,v) \end{cases}$$

$$r(u,v) = x(u,v)\vec{i} + y(u,v)\vec{j} + z(u,v)\vec{k}$$

$$\iint_S f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{\substack{\text{domain} \\ \text{of } u,v}} f(x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)) |r_u \times r_v| dA$$

NOW GIVEN VECTOR FIELD.

$$\iint_S F \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{\substack{\text{domain} \\ \text{of } u,v}} F(x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)) \cdot (\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v) dA.$$

dot product.

note: both $r_u \times r_v$ are in the tangent plane of the surface.

EX: $\iint_S F \cdot d\vec{s}$, where $F(x,y,z) = \vec{i} + y\vec{j} + 5z\vec{k}$

S : is part of the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ bounded by $z=0$, $x+z=2$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2\cos\theta \\ y &= 2\sin\theta \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$$

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

$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq z \leq 2 - \underbrace{z \cos \theta}_x \end{cases}$$

$$r_\theta = -z \sin \theta \vec{i} + z \cos \theta \vec{j} + 0 \cdot \vec{k}$$

$$r_z = 0 \cdot \vec{i} + 0 \cdot \vec{j} + 1 \cdot \vec{k}$$

$$r_z \times r_\theta = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -z \sin \theta & z \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-z \cos \theta \vec{i} + z \sin \theta \vec{j} + 0 \cdot \vec{k})$$

now just compute

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2-z \cos \theta} F(z, \theta) \cdot (r_z \times r_\theta) dz d\theta$$