

Last time :

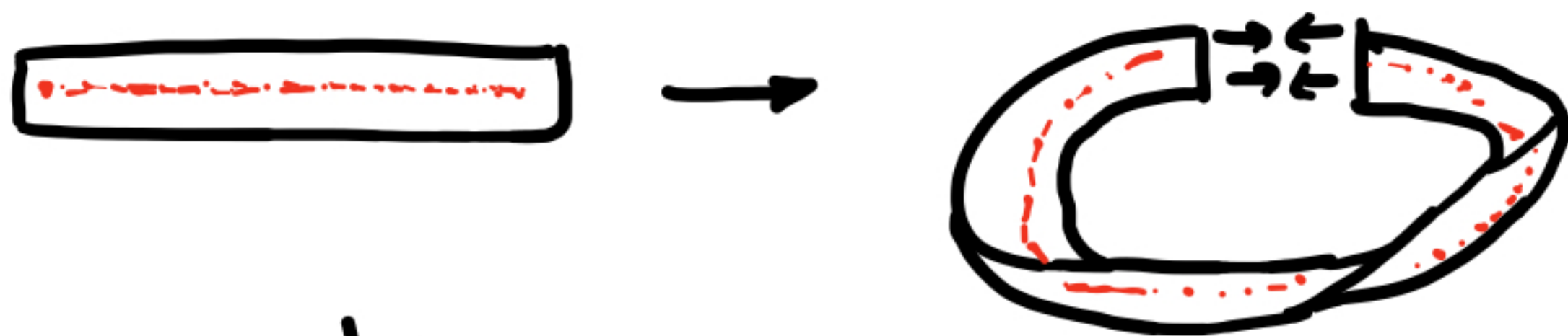
- Surface integral of a function

$$\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS$$

To define surface integral of a vector field, we need to talk about ...

# Oriented surfaces

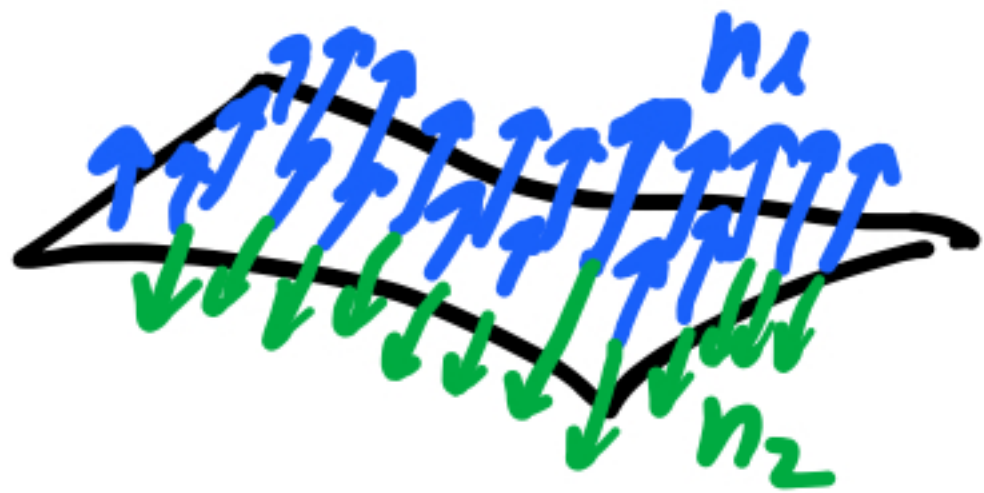
→ Möbius strip - example of non orientable surface.



• it <sup>has</sup> only one "side" !

We will only consider orientable  
(two-sided)  
surfaces.

Definition If it is possible to choose a unit normal vector  $\vec{n}$  at every point of the surface  $S$  such that  $\vec{n}$  varies continuously over  $S$ , then  $S$  is called orientable and a choice of  $\vec{n}$  provides  $S$  with an orientation.



• If  $S$  is orientable,

• There are exactly 2 unit normal vectors at a point  
 $\vec{n}_1 = -\vec{n}_2$

then there are 2 choices  
of orientation.

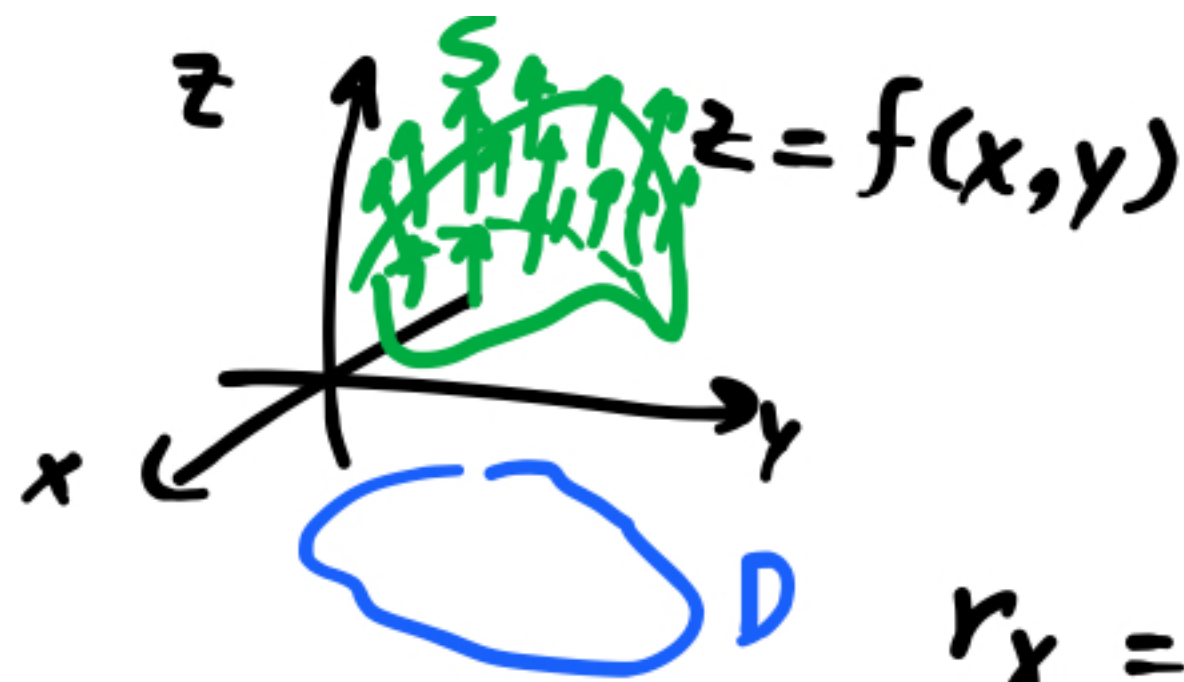
Examples of orientation:

• smooth orientable parametrized S

$$\bullet \vec{n} = \frac{r_u \times r_v}{\|r_u \times r_v\|}$$

(also you can take the opposite one)

• particular case : graph of a function



$$\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y \\ z = f(x, y) \end{cases} \quad (x, y) \in D$$

$$r_x = 1\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + f_x\hat{k}$$

$$r_y = 0\hat{i} + 1\hat{j} + f_y\hat{k}$$

$$r_x \times r_y = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 0 & f_x \\ 0 & 1 & f_y \end{vmatrix} = -f_x\hat{i} - f_y\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{-f_x\hat{i} - f_y\hat{j} + \hat{k}}{\sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1}}$$

Example (sphere) radius  $a > 0$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{r_\varphi \times r_\theta}{\|r_\varphi \times r_\theta\|}$$

$$\|r_\varphi \times r_\theta\| = a^2 \sin \varphi$$

$$r_\varphi \times r_\theta = a^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos \theta \hat{i}$$

$$+ a^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin \theta \hat{j} + a^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \hat{k}$$

(from last time)

$$\vec{n} = \sin \varphi \cos \theta \hat{i} + \sin \varphi \sin \theta \hat{j} + \cos \varphi \hat{k} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} r(\varphi, \theta).$$



For a closed surface  
(boundary of a solid  $E$ ):

positive orientation - outward  
looking

negative orientation - inward  
looking