

11/17/14

Vector field $\vec{F} = \langle M, N, P \rangle$

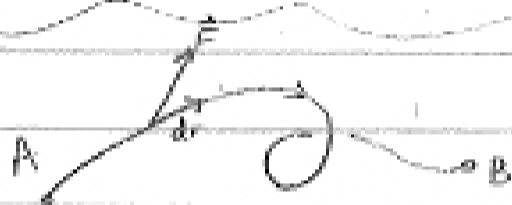
curve $C: \vec{r}(t) = \langle x(t), y(t), z(t) \rangle \quad a \leq t \leq b$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \langle M, N, P \rangle \cdot \langle dx, dy, dz \rangle$$

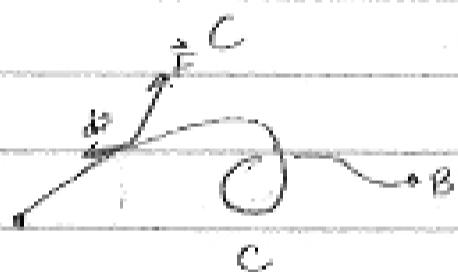
$$= \int \underbrace{Mdx + Ndy + PdZ}_{\text{1 form}}$$



If $C_1 = C_2$ they're conservative forces independent of path. Exact 1-forms.



$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

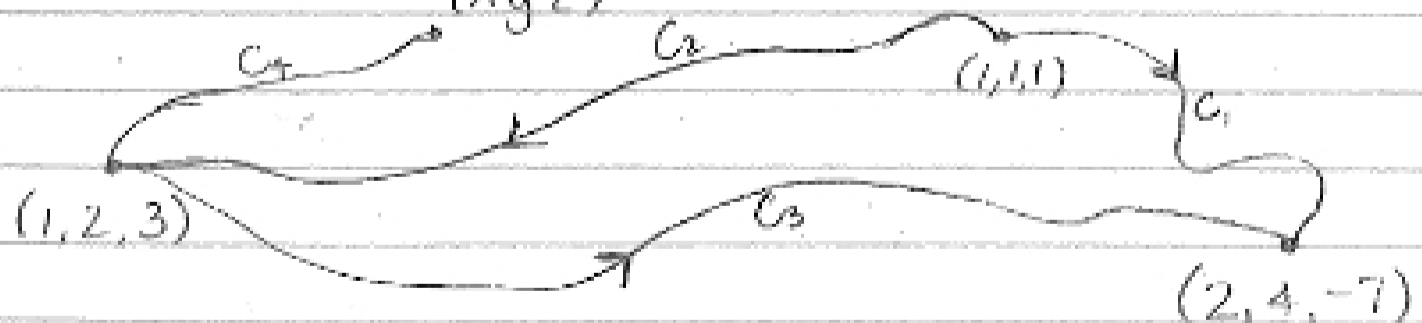


$$-\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\text{So } \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int_{-C} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

Suppose $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ is independent of the path & only depends on the endpoints.

$$(1, 2, 3) \quad f(x, y, z) = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{potential function}$$



$$\int_A \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$f(2, 4, -7) = f(2, 4, -7) - f(1, 2, 3)$$

EX) with no justification I claim

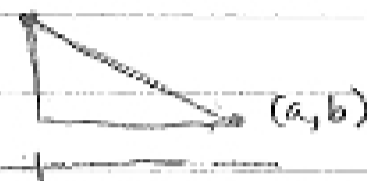
$(2x+4y)dx + (4x+8y)dy$ is exact (path indep., conservative)

Base Point $(1, 2)$

Given any point in plane (a, b)

$$f(a, b) = \int_c (2x+4y)dx + (4x+8y)dy$$

$(1, 2)$



$$\vec{r}(0) = (1, 2)$$

$$\vec{r}(1) = (a, b)$$

$$\langle 1, 2 \rangle + t \langle \quad \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$x = 1 + t(a-1)$$

$$\langle 1, 2 \rangle + \langle \quad \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle$$

$$y = 2 + t(b-2)$$

$$\langle a-1, b-2 \rangle$$

$$dx = a dt$$

$$dy = b dt$$

$$f(a, b) = \int_0^1 [2(1+t(a-1)) + 4(2+t(b-2))a + 4(1+t(a-1)) + 8(2+t(b-2))b] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 10a + 20b + [2t(a-1) + 4t(b-2)]a + [4t(a-1) + 8t(b-2)]b dt$$

$$= (10a + 20b)t + \frac{t^2}{2} (2(a-1) + 4(b-2))a + (4(a-1) + 8(b-2))b \Big|_{t=0}^1$$

$$= 10a + 20b + \frac{1}{2} (2a^2 - 2a + 4ab - 8a + 4ab - 4b + 8b^2 - 16b)$$

$$= 5a + 10b + a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2$$

Now if you plug in $(1, 2)$ for (a, b) it should equal zero. (This one doesn't, messed up algebra.)

The mistake was $dx = (a-1)dt$
 $dy = (b-2)dt$

Easier Way: Same problem! Base pt (0,0)



$$f(a,b) = \int (2x+4y)dx + (4x+8y)dy$$

$$f(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{(0,0)}^{(0,y)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{(0,y)}^{(x,y)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$x=t \quad 0 \leq t \leq x_0$$

$$dx=dt$$

$$\int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{x_0} F(t,y) dt$$



$$f(x_0, y_0) = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

\uparrow
 constant

$$g(x) = \int_0^x F(t,y) dt$$

$$g'(x) = F$$

This is screwed up. Will fix tomorrow! Quiz