

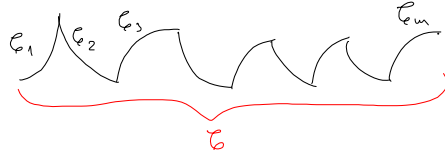
Linjeintegraler for vektorfelt (3.4)

En kurve C som er parametriseret ved $\vec{r}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, et vektorfelt $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$:

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Motivation for notation} \\ d\vec{r} = \vec{r}'(t) dt \end{matrix}$$

- Regningsregler:
- (i) $\int_C (\vec{F} + \vec{G}) \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_C \vec{G} \cdot d\vec{r}$
 - (ii) $\int_C (\vec{F} - \vec{G}) \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} - \int_C \vec{G} \cdot d\vec{r}$
 - (iii) $\int_C a\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = a \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

(iv) Hvis C deles opp i biter C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m



$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \dots + \int_{C_m} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

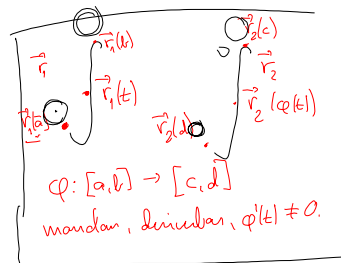
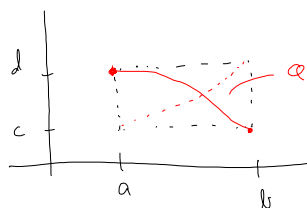
Teorem: Antak at C_1 og C_2 er kurver beskrevet ved skivevinklede parametriseringer $\vec{r}_1: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ og $\vec{r}_2: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. Hvis \vec{r}_1 og \vec{r}_2 parametriserer kurvene i samme retning, så er

$$\int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

Hvis \vec{r}_1 og \vec{r}_2 parametriserer kurvene i motsatt retning, så er

$$\int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

Bevisstrategi for motsatt retning:

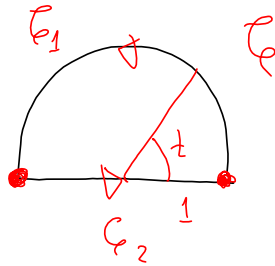


Inledende veqning: $\vec{r}_1(t) = \vec{r}_2(\phi(t))$
Deriver: $\vec{r}_1'(t) = \vec{r}_2'(\phi(t)) \phi'(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}_1(t)) \cdot \vec{r}_1'(t) dt = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}_2(\phi(t))) \cdot \vec{r}_2'(\phi(t)) \phi'(t) dt \\ &= \int_d^c \vec{F}(\vec{r}_2(s)) \cdot \vec{r}_2'(s) ds \quad \begin{matrix} s = \phi(t), ds = \phi'(t) dt \\ t = a: s = \phi(a) = d \\ t = b: s = \phi(b) = c \end{matrix} \\ &= - \int_c^d \vec{F}(\vec{r}_2(s)) \cdot \vec{r}_2'(s) ds = - \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \end{aligned}$$

Merke: Det spiller ingen rolle hvilken parametrisering vi bruker bare vi holder styr på retningen.

Beispiel:



$$\vec{F}(x,y) = xy\vec{i} + e^y\vec{j}$$

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

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{r}_1 = \overbrace{\cos t}^{x(t)} \vec{i} + \overbrace{\sin t}^{y(t)} \vec{j}, t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\vec{r}_2(t) = t\vec{i}, t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^\pi (\cos t \sin t \vec{i} + e^{\sin t} \vec{j}) \cdot (-\sin t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j}) dt$$

$$\vec{r}_1'(t) = -\sin t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j}$$

$$(-\sin t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j}) dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi [-\sin^2 t \cos t + e^{\sin t} \cos t] dt$$

$$u = \sin t, du = \cos t dt$$

$$t=0, u = \sin 0 = 0$$

$$t=\pi, u = \sin \pi = 0$$

$$= \int_0^0 [-u^2 + e^u] du = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\vec{F}(x,y) = \overbrace{xy}^{t \cdot 0} \vec{i} + \overbrace{e^y}^{e^0} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_2(t) = t\vec{i}, t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{r}_2'(t) = \vec{i}}}$$

$$\int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{-1}^1 (t \cdot 0 \vec{i} + e^0 \vec{j}) \cdot \vec{i} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (0 + 0) dt = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

Konklusion: $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 + 0 = \underline{\underline{0}}$

Eksempel: kinetisk energi: $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

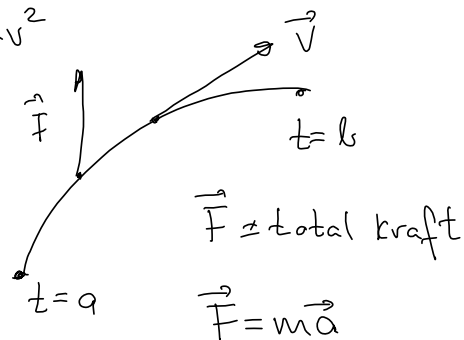
$$W = \int_a^b \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \underbrace{m\vec{a}}_{\vec{F}} \cdot \underbrace{\vec{v}(t)}_{d\vec{r}} dt$$

$$= \int_a^b m \frac{1}{2} (v(t)^2)' dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \int_a^b (v(t)^2)' dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \left[v(t)^2 \right]_a^b$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m v(b)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v(a)^2 = \text{Endring i kinetisk energi}$$



Midlomsregning:

$$v(t)^2 = \vec{v}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t)$$

$$(v(t)^2)' = \vec{a}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) + \vec{v}(t) \cdot \vec{a}(t) = 2\vec{a}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t)$$

$$\vec{a}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) = \frac{1}{2} (v(t)^2)'$$

Konervative felt (3.5)

$\int_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, \vec{F} et vektorfelt, $\vec{r}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 \mathcal{C} Hvis $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, så er $\nabla\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

Teorem: Hvis $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ er en funktion med kontinuerlige partiellderivater, og $\vec{r}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ er en stykkevis glat kurve \mathcal{C} , så er

$$\nabla\varphi = \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} \nabla\varphi \cdot d\vec{r} = \varphi(\vec{r}(b)) - \varphi(\vec{r}(a))$$

Basis: Ved hjælp af regelen

$$\left(\varphi(\vec{r}(t)) \right)' = \nabla\varphi(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t)$$

Dermed

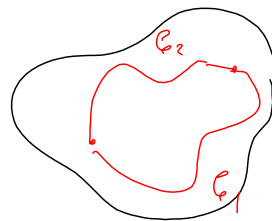
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \nabla\varphi \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_a^b \nabla\varphi(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt = \int_a^b \left(\varphi(\vec{r}(t)) \right)' dt \\ &= \left[\varphi(\vec{r}(t)) \right]_a^b = \varphi(\vec{r}(b)) - \varphi(\vec{r}(a)) \end{aligned}$$

Konsekvenser:

1 Uafhængighed af vejen:

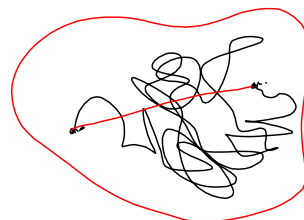
$$\int_{\mathcal{C}_1} \nabla\varphi \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{\mathcal{C}_2} \nabla\varphi \cdot d\vec{r}$$

så længe \mathcal{C}_1 og \mathcal{C}_2 starter og ender samme sted.

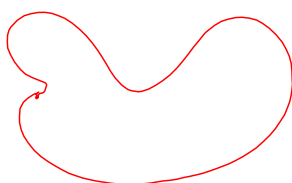


2 Linjeintegreret $\int_{\mathcal{C}} \nabla\varphi \cdot d\vec{r}$

værdi er uafhængig af kurve \mathcal{C} er allest uafhængig



Samme punkt



$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} \nabla\varphi \cdot d\vec{r} = \varphi(\vec{r}(b)) - \varphi(\vec{r}(a)) = 0$$

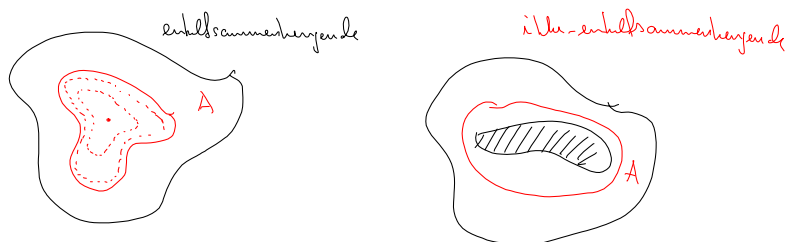
Hvis vi mistenker at et vektorfelt \vec{F} kan være en gradient, hvordan spiller vi mistenken?

Definition: Antag at $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Vi sier at \vec{F} er konserverbart i A dersom det finnes en funksjon ϕ slik at

$$\vec{F}(x) = \nabla \phi(x) \text{ for alle } x \in A.$$

Vi kaller ϕ en potensialfunksjon for \vec{F} i A .

Området A kalles enkelt sammenhengende dersom enhver lukket kurve i A kan trekkes sammen til et punkt i A uten å forlate A .



Teorem: Antag at $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ har kontinuerlige deriverte og la A være et område i \mathbb{R}^n .

(i) Dersom \vec{F} er konserverbart på A , da er

$$\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j}(\bar{x}) = \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_i}(\bar{x}) \text{ for alle } \bar{x} \in A \text{ og alle } i, j.$$

(ii) Dersom A er enkelt sammenhengende og

$$\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j}(\bar{x}) = \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_i}(\bar{x}) \text{ for alle } \bar{x} \in A \text{ og alle } i, j$$

da er \vec{F} konserverbart på A .

I praksis: Dersom $\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_i}$ alltid holder i A , da er det nok om at \vec{F} er konserverbart, men sikker kan man bare være dersom A er enkelt sammenhengende.

Eksempel: $\vec{F}(x,y) = \overbrace{(3x^2y^2 + 2x)^2}^{\vec{F}_1} + \overbrace{(2x^3y + 3y^3)^2}^{\vec{F}_2}$ i \mathbb{R}^2

Er dette konserverbart?

Spiller om: $\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 6x^2y \quad \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = 6x^2y \quad \underline{\text{Like!}}$$

Siden \mathbb{R}^2 er enkelt sammenhengende, betyr dette at \vec{F} er konserverbart.

$\vec{F} = \nabla \phi$, hva er ϕ ? $\vec{F}(x) = (F_1(x), F_2(x))$

Vi ha

$$\nabla \phi = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2 + 2x \Rightarrow \phi(x,y) = x^3y^2 + x^2 + C(y)y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = 2x^3y + 3y^2 \Rightarrow \phi(x,y) = x^3y^2 + y^3 + \frac{K(x)}{x^2}$$

$$\phi(x,y) = x^3y^2 + x^2 + y^3 + 17$$