

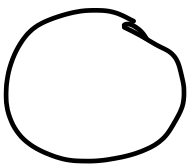
1. Repetisjon
2. Gradient
3. Integreere gradientfelt
4. Konservative felt
5. Finne potensialfunksjonen

Gitt $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ og $\vec{r}(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))$
 funksjon Kurve i $\mathbb{R}^n: \mathcal{C} \quad a \leq t \leq b$

Linjeintegral av f langs \mathcal{C} :

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} f \, ds = \int_a^b f(\vec{r}(t)) \|\vec{r}'(t)\| \, dt$$

Eks



$f(x, y) = x - y$

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} f \, ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos t - \sin t) \cdot 1 \, dt$$

$$= [\sin t + \cos t]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$\mathcal{C}: \vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$
 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t)$$

$$\|\vec{r}'(t)\| = 1$$

$\vec{G}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ kurve $\vec{r}(t)$ $a \leq t \leq b$
 vektorfelt

Integral av \vec{G} langs \mathcal{C} :

$$\int_C \bar{G} \cdot d\bar{r} = \int_a^b \bar{G}(\bar{r}(t)) \cdot \bar{r}'(t) dt$$

Exs $\bar{G}(x,y) = (2y, -x)$
 $\bar{r}(t) = (t, \frac{1}{2}t^2) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$
 $\bar{r}'(t) = (1, t)$

$$\int_C \bar{G} \cdot d\bar{r} = \int_0^1 (t^2, -t) \cdot (1, t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (t^2 - t^2) dt = \underline{0}$$

Gradient / gradientfelt

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

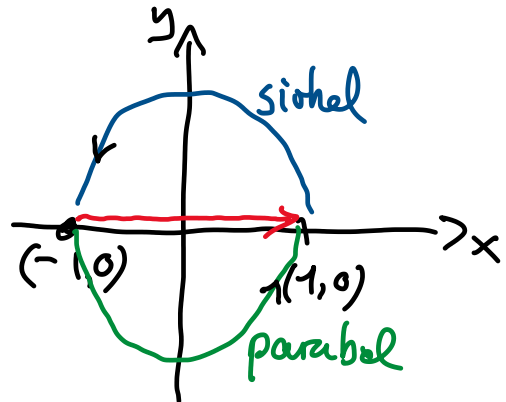
En vektor som i hvert punkt peger i den retningen funksjonen endrer seg mest.

Exs.

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + 2xy$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (2x + 2y, 2x)$$

vektorfelt



$$C_1: \bar{r}_1(t) = (t, 0) \quad -1 \leq t \leq 1 \quad \bar{r}_1'(t) = (1, 0)$$

$$C_2: \bar{r}_2(t) = (\cos t, \sin t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi \quad \bar{r}_2'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t)$$

$$C_3: \bar{r}_3(t) = (t, t^2 - 1) \quad -1 \leq t \leq 1 \quad \bar{r}_3'(t) = (1, 2t)$$

$$\int_{C_1} \nabla f \cdot d\bar{r} = \int_{-1}^1 (2t, 2t) \cdot (1, 0) dt = \int_{-1}^1 2t dt = [t^2]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$$\int \nabla f \cdot d\bar{r} = \int (2\cos t + 2\sin t, 2\cos t) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_2 &= \int_0^{\pi} -2\cos t \sin t - 2\sin^2 t + 2\cos^2 t \, dt && = -0 \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} -\sin 2t + 2\cos 2t \, dt = \left[\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t + \sin 2t \right]_0^{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

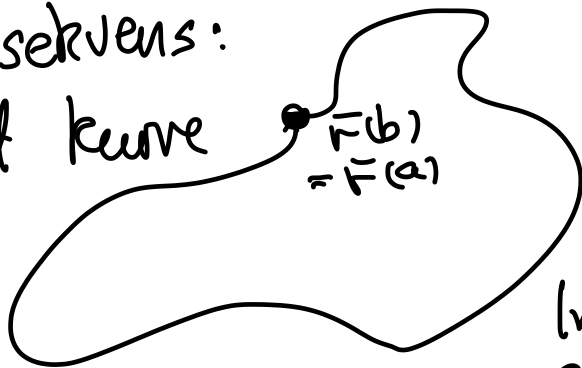
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{C_3} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_{-1}^1 (2t + 2t^2 - 2, 2t) \cdot (1, 2t) \, dt \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 2t + 2t^2 - 2 + 4t^2 \, dt = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Alle er like! Linjeintegral av et gradientfelt avhenger kun av endepunktene !!

Ben's (del av ben's)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_C \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_a^b \underbrace{\nabla f(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t)}_{\frac{d}{dt} f(\vec{r}(t))} \, dt \\
 &= \underline{\underline{f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a))}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Konsekvens:
Lukket kurve



$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} &= f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a)) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Integral av et gradientfelt langs en lukket kurve $\Rightarrow 0$

$\varphi(x, y, z) = yz^2 e^x$

$C: \vec{r}(t) = (t, 2e^{-t}, t^2)$

$0 \leq t \leq 2$

$$\int \nabla \varphi \cdot d\vec{r} = \varphi(\vec{r}(2)) - \varphi(\vec{r}(0))$$

$$= \varphi(2, 2e^{-2}, 4) - \varphi(0, 2, 0)$$

$$= 2 \cdot e^{-2} \cdot 16 \cdot e^2 - 2 \cdot 0 \cdot e^0 = \underline{\underline{32}}$$

— 0 — 0 —

4. Konservativt felt

$\nabla \varphi$ er et eksempel på et konservativt felt

φ er en potensial funksjon for $\nabla \varphi$

ERS

Newton's gravitasjonslov

$$K = \gamma \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{r^2}$$

γ : gravitasjonskonstant

m_1, m_2 : massene til to legemer

r : avstanden mellom masse-sentrene

På vektorform

$$\vec{K}(x, y, z) = \frac{k}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \frac{(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$= \frac{k}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (x, y, z)$$

$$k = \gamma m_1 m_2$$

Potensial funksjon (skal vise at $\nabla \varphi = \vec{K}$)

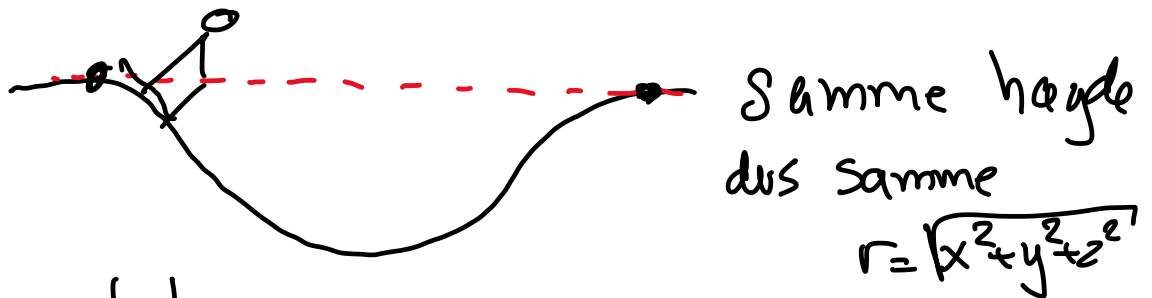
$$\varphi(x, y, z) = - \frac{k}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = -k (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \phi(x,y,z) &= -k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (2x, 2y, 2z) \\ &= k (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (x, y, z) = \bar{K}(x,y,z) \end{aligned}$$

Gravitasjonsfeltet $\bar{K} = \nabla \phi$

\Rightarrow Gravitasjonsfeltet er konservativt

Integrasjon av gravitasjonsfeltet langs en kurve avhenger bare av endepunktene til kurven.



Konservativt : konserver noe

Hva er et konservativt felt?

$$f(x,y) ; \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = (G_1, G_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

Definisjon av konservativt felt:

$$\vec{G} = (G_1, \dots, G_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \frac{\partial G_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial G_j}{\partial x_i} \text{ for alle } i, j$$

konservativt

Ikke helt riktig!!

Riktig definisjon:

$$\vec{G} = (G_1, \dots, G_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \vec{G} = \nabla f$$

konservativt

De to definisjonene er nesten alltid ekvivalente

Vi vet at $\int_C \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$



Snurper inn kurene til ett punkt.

Problem: Hvis definisjonsområdet for \vec{G} mangler et punkt.

Ekst.

$$\vec{G}(x, y) = \left(-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

Vi kan ikke sette inn $(x, y) = (0, 0)$

$$\left(\vec{G}(0, 0) = (-\infty, \infty) \right)$$

Avisaken

$$\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} = -\frac{(x^2+y^2) \cdot 1 - y \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = -\frac{x^2+y^2-2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-x^2+y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} = \frac{(x^2+y^2) \cdot 1 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2+y^2-2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-x^2+y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

Så $\boxed{\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x}}$

Regne ut integralet av \bar{G} langs $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$

$$\int_C \bar{G} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{-\sin t}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t}, \frac{\cos t}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} \right) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t) dt$$

$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 dt = \underline{2\pi}$$

$\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$

Dette betyr at $\bar{G} \neq \nabla f$

ikke konservativt,

men $\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial y}$

Derom definisjonsområdet er enkelt sammenhengende (uten (∞, ∞) -hull)

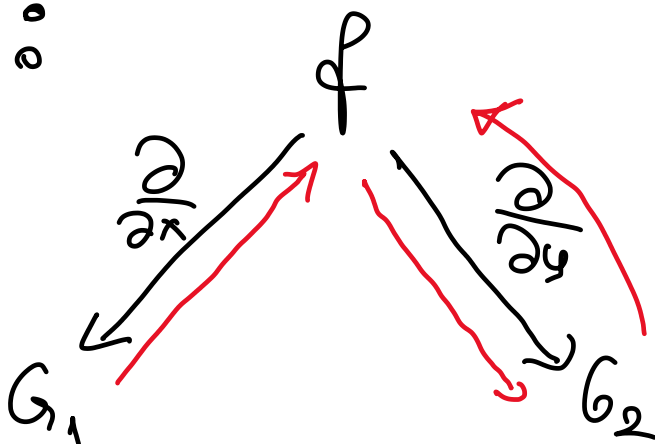
Så er de to definisjonene ekvivalente.

5. Hvis \vec{G} er konservativ, dvs $\vec{G} = \nabla f$ hvordan finner vi f ?

Fremgangsmåte i to variable (x, y) :

$$\vec{G} = (G_1, G_2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel & \parallel \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{matrix}$$



Eks

$$\vec{G}(x, y) = (3x^2 - 6xy, -3x^2 + 3y^2)$$

Spekter at $\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x}$: $\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} = -6x$ $\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} = -6x$

$$\int 3x^2 - 6xy \, dx = x^3 - 3x^2y + h(y)$$

Deriver mhp y : "integrasjonskonstant"

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^3 - 3x^2y + h(y)) = -3x^2 + h'(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^3 - 3xy + h(y)) = -3x + h'(y)$$

$$\text{Krever} = -3x + 3y^2$$

$$\text{Som betyr at } h'(y) = 3y^2$$

$$\text{eller } h(y) = y^3 + C$$

$$\text{dvs } f(x,y) = \underline{x^3 - 3x^2y + y^3 + C}$$

Dette er en potensial funksjon fordi

$$\underline{\underline{\nabla f = \vec{G}}}$$