

Lecture 31

Friday, March 26, 2021

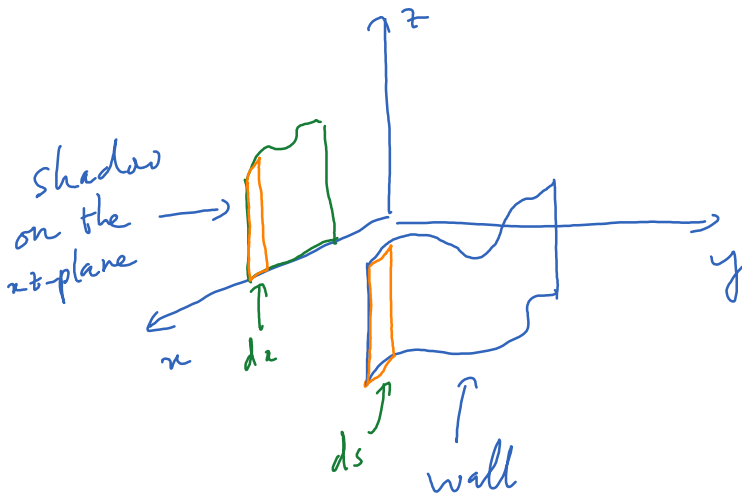
1:55 PM

- * Prayer
- * Spiritual thought
- * Answering questions ----

Line integrals

$$\int_C f(x,y) ds = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \underbrace{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}}_{ds} dt$$

a self-contained notation

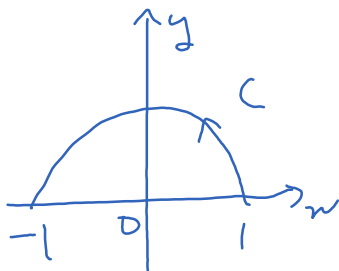


Area of the shadow

$$= \int_C f(x,y) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) dt$$

E_2

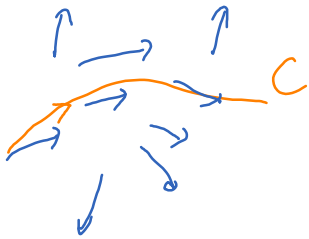


$$\int_C (x+y) dy = ?$$

$$C: \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$\int_C (x+y) dy = \int_0^\pi (\cos t + \sin t) \cos t dt = \dots$$

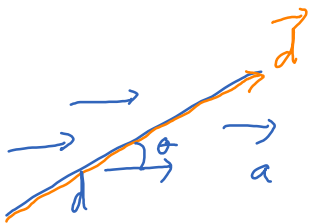
Line integral of a vector field



Imagine a particle moving along a curve C inside a force field F .

How to quantify the influence of the force field on the particle?

To simplify the problem, assume F is a constant vector field on C is a straight line.

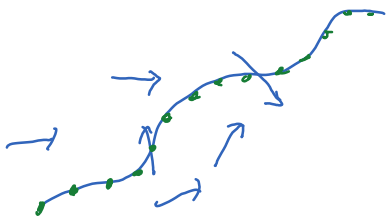


$$F(x,y) = \vec{a} \quad \forall x,y$$

↑
vector

$$\text{Work done by } F \text{ is } |\vec{a}| d \cos \theta$$

$$= \vec{a} \cdot \vec{d}$$



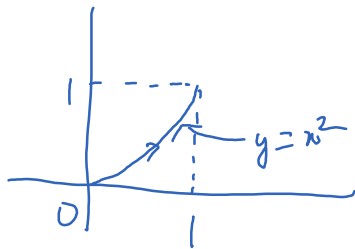
On each segment, F can be viewed as constant and C can be viewed as a straight line segment. Work done = $F(r) \cdot dr$

$$\text{Total work along } C = \underbrace{\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}}_{\text{line integral of vector field } \mathbf{F} \text{ along } C.}$$

How to compute?

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_a^b \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{r}' dt$$

Ex



$$\mathbf{F}(x,y) = \langle -y, x \rangle$$

$$C: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2 \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1)$$

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, t^2 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 1, 2t \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = \mathbf{F}(t, t^2) = \langle -t^2, t \rangle$$

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 \langle -t^2, t \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 2t \rangle dt = \int_0^1 (-t^2 + 2t^2) dt = \frac{1}{3}$$

Note: If we write $F = \langle P, Q \rangle$ then

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \{ \\ x, y \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ x, y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ x, y \end{array}$

$$\int_C F \cdot dr = \int_C \underbrace{\langle P, Q \rangle}_F \cdot \underbrace{\langle dx, dy \rangle}_{dr}$$

$$= \int_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

quite a common notation
in the textbook and other places.