

3.5 Primiterte oppgaver:

2, 4, 9, 11

3.5

2) Kriterium

$\vec{F} = (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)$ vektorfelt i

\mathbb{R}^n , F er konservativt hvis

$$\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_i} \text{ for alle } i, j$$

og området enkelt sammenhengende

Så er F konservativt.

3.5 2

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= 2xe^y \vec{i} + (x^2e^y + x) \vec{j} \\ &= F_1 \vec{i} + F_2 \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 2xe^y, \quad \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = 2xe^y + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} \quad \text{Si } F \text{ er ikke$$

konserverativ

3.5.4

$$F(x, y, z) = (y^2 z + z) \vec{i} + (2xy z - 2) \vec{j} + (xy^2 + x) \vec{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 2yz, \quad \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = 2yz$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} = y^2 + 1, \quad \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} = y^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} = 2xy$$

F is also conservative.

3.5.4 Forts

Soll finde φ s.t

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \vec{k} = \vec{F}.$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = F_1 = y^2 z + z$$

$$\varphi = \int (y^2 z + z) dx = y^2 z x + z x + h(y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 2 y z x + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = F_2 = 2 x y z - 2$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = -2, \quad h = -2y + g(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = y^2 x + x + g'(z) = F_3 = x y^2 + x$$

$$\text{Kann } g = 0$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = y^2 z x + z x - 2y$$

3.5.9

Merk at om \vec{F} er konservativ

da $\vec{F} = \nabla \phi$ og \mathcal{C} er kurve

fra p , til q så er $\int_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi(q) - \phi(p)$

(3.5.1). Specielt om \mathcal{C} er lukket dvs. $p=q$

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

3.5.9 forts.

[sirkel med sentrum i $(1, -1)$
og radius 5. $(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 25$.

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = y^2 e^{xy^2} \vec{i} + (2xy e^{xy^2} + 1) \vec{j}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 2y e^{xy^2} + 2xy^3 e^{xy^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = 2y e^{xy^2} + 2xy^3 e^{xy^2}$$

Siden $\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}$ så er \vec{F}

konservativt, og siden C er lukket

blir da $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \underline{\underline{0}}$

3.5.11

Er skjæringskurve mellom

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25, \text{ og planet}$$

$$x - 2y + 3z = 1, \text{ er en sirkel}$$

$$\vec{F} = ze^{xz+y} \vec{i} + (e^{xz+y} + 2z) \vec{j}$$

$$(xe^{xz+y} + 2y) \vec{k}, \quad \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = ?$$

Er \vec{F} konservativ? \vec{C}

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = ze^{xz+y}, \quad \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = ze^{xz+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} = e^{xz+y} + zxe^{xz+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} = e^{xz+y} + xze^{xz+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} = xe^{xz+y} + 2, \quad \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} = xe^{xz+y} + 2$$

$$\text{Ser altså at } \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_i}$$

for alle i, j ($x_1 = x, x_2 = y, x_3 = z$)

Dvs. \vec{F} er konservativ og

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 \text{ siden } \vec{C} \text{ er lukket.}$$