Fra sist: Definerte linjeintegral av vektorfelt (3.4) Setning 3.4.3: "Kjente regleregler" gjelder for linjeintegraler av vektorfelt, slik som  $J(F+Z)\cdot J\vec{r} = J\vec{F}\cdot J\vec{r} + J\vec{G}\cdot J\vec{r}$ Setring 3.4.4 Anta  $\vec{r}$  er en stykkens glatt parametriseing av  $\mathcal{E}$ , og at  $\mathcal{E}_{i},\mathcal{E}_{2}$ )... $\mathcal{E}_{m}$  er definert ved  $\vec{r}: [t_{i-1},t_{i}] \to \mathbb{R}^{n}$ SF. dr = SF. dr + 11. + SF. dr Setning 3,45 SF. dr g'w samme verdi tor alle (ekvivalente) parametisseringer av 6, gitt at de har somme orientering. Skinne on bevis  $\begin{array}{lll}
 & \text{La} & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{Cc,d} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{vore to possibly resing} \\
 & \overrightarrow{F}(\overrightarrow{r_1}(t)) \cdot \overrightarrow{r_1}'(t) dt & \text{(ekviralens bely r: finness $0$ s.a.} \\
 & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{vore to possibly resing} \\
 & \overrightarrow{F}(\overrightarrow{r_1}(t)) \cdot \overrightarrow{r_1}'(t) dt & \text{(ekviralens bely r: finness $0$ s.a.} \\
 & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{vore to possibly resing} \\
 & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{vore to possibly resing} \\
 & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{vore to possibly resing} \\
 & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{vore to possibly resing} \\
 & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{vore to possibly resing} \\
 & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{vore to possibly resing} \\
 & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{vore to possibly resing} \\
 & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_2} : \text{La,b]} \to \mathbb{R}^n, & \overrightarrow{r_1} : \text{La,$  $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{F}(\vec{r}_{2}(\rho(t))) \cdot (r_{2}(\rho(t)))' dt$ kiennergel  $\int_{\mathcal{L}} \vec{P}(\vec{p}_{\ell}(\rho(t))) \vec{p}'(\rho(t)) \rho'(t) dt$ u= P(t) = du = P'(t) dt of F(r2(a)) r2'(u) du

Exemple 3.4,6

Partikhel ned marse m utsettes for kraft  $\overrightarrow{+}$ arbeid largs knower G:  $W = \int \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r} = \int \overrightarrow{F}(\overrightarrow{F}(t) \cdot \overrightarrow{r}'(t)) dt = \int \overrightarrow{F}(\overrightarrow{F}(t)) \cdot \overrightarrow{v}(t) dt$ Newtons  $2 \cdot \text{lov} : \overrightarrow{F} = m\overrightarrow{a}$   $|v(t)|^2 = \overrightarrow{v}(t) \cdot \overrightarrow{v}(t)$   $|v(t)|^2$ 

Seksjon 3.5 Gradienter og konservature felt. Anta at 1: R' > R, kont. deriver for Vi definerte:  $\nabla \rho \left( \vec{X} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \left( \vec{X} \right)_{1}, \dots, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial X_{n}} \left( \vec{X} \right) \right)$ Setning 3.5.1 (Spossell egenskap for linjeintegral av gradientvektorfelt)  $\int \nabla \rho \cdot J \vec{r} = \rho(\vec{r}(b)) - \rho(\vec{r}(a))$ (i stylober's glatt parametrisering on E) Samme integral for alle knerver for 7 (a) tel 7 (b)! Being: And at  $\vec{r}: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}^n$  er en glott parmetissensing. Vi velger C, d,  $\alpha < c < d < b$ , slk at  $\vec{r}$  er deriverbor i hele [c,d] Vi viske i sek. 3.2, at  $(p(\vec{r}(t)))' = \nabla p(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t)$ sur:  $(\nabla \rho, \partial r) = \int \nabla \rho(r(t), r'(t)) dt = \int (\rho(r(t)))' dt$  $G_{c,d}$  analyseus fund teorem  $[\phi(\vec{r}(t))] = \phi(\vec{r}(d)) - \phi(\vec{r}(c))$ Huis un lar c > a, og d > b, så vil vi i grensen få of SPP. dr = P(P(b)) - P(P(a)) Ca, E Det 3.5.3: F kalles for et konservativt felt ; A hus det finnes on P s.a. F(Z) = TP(Z), allo xi A O kalles da for en potenrialtunksjon for F (; A)

Ekzempel 3.5.4 Vi zer på 
$$\overrightarrow{F}(\overrightarrow{x}) = \frac{k \overrightarrow{x}}{|\overrightarrow{x}|^3}$$

La or Se på  $\emptyset(\overrightarrow{x}) = -\frac{k}{|\overrightarrow{x}|}$ , og vir  $\forall \emptyset = \overrightarrow{F}$ 
 $\emptyset(\overrightarrow{x}) = -\frac{k}{|\overrightarrow{x}|^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$  =  $-k(x_n^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = -k(-\frac{1}{2})(x_n^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} 2X_i = k(x_n^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} X_i$ 
 $\overline{V}\emptyset(\overrightarrow{x}) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}) = k(x_n^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} (X_n, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 
 $\frac{k}{|\overrightarrow{x}|^2} = \frac{k}{|\overrightarrow{x}|} = F(\overrightarrow{x})$ 
 $\overline{V}\emptyset(\overrightarrow{x}) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}) = k(x_n^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} (X_n, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 
 $\frac{k}{|\overrightarrow{x}|} = \frac{k}{|\overrightarrow{x}|} = F(\overrightarrow{x})$ 
 $\overline{V}\emptyset(\overrightarrow{x}) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}) = k(x_n^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} (X_n, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 
 $\frac{k}{|\overrightarrow{x}|} = \frac{k}{|\overrightarrow{x}|} = F(\overrightarrow{x})$ 
 $\overline{V}\emptyset(\overrightarrow{x}) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}) = \frac{\partial f}{|\overrightarrow{x}|} = \frac{\partial f}{|\overrightarrow{x}$ 

Forelesning 2/2 February 02, 2016

Exsemple 3.5.6 defined for 
$$(x,y) \neq 0$$
  
Vi defineres  $\overrightarrow{F}(x,y) = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \overrightarrow{c} + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \overrightarrow{d}$   
Vi regres at at  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$ , or  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  betergelser from setting 3.5.5 ar applient.  
Definizions mangdon til  $\overrightarrow{F}$  or its be entreally somewhen pende,  
La oss to leave  $\overrightarrow{F} = \cos t \overrightarrow{c} + \sin t \overrightarrow{d} = \cos t \overrightarrow{c} + \cos t \overrightarrow{d}$   
Vi har at  $\int \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r} = \int \overrightarrow{F}(\overrightarrow{r}(t)) \cdot \overrightarrow{r}'(t) dt | \overrightarrow{F}(\overrightarrow{r}(t)) | = -\frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} \overrightarrow{d} + \frac{\cos t}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} \overrightarrow{d}$   
 $= \int (-\sin t + \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t + \cos t) dt = \int (\partial t = 2\pi)$   
His  $\overrightarrow{F}$  var konsarativ so celle is kunno  $0$  slik at  $\overrightarrow{F} = \nabla 0$ , og da kir  $\int \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r} = 0 \cdot (7(2\pi)) - 0 \cdot (7(0))$   
 $C = 0 \cdot (1,0) - 0 \cdot (1,0) = 0$   
Demed kan ikke  $\overrightarrow{F}$  vare konsarvativ!

La oss finne en potenical funksjon 
$$\beta$$
 for  $F(x,y,z) = (2x,2y,2z)$ .  
Vi krever  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = F_i(x,y,z) = 2x \Rightarrow \beta(x,y,z) = x^2 + C_i(y,z)$   
 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = F_2(x,y,z) = 2y \Rightarrow \beta(x,y,z) = y^2 + C_2(x,z)$   
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = F_3(x,y,z) = 2z \Rightarrow \beta(x,y,z) = z^2 + C_3(x,y)$   
Legg sammen dirfx:  $\beta(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$   
 $\gamma(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$   
 $\gamma(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$