

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = \nabla (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \nabla (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}_r \underbrace{(2x \underline{i} + 2y \underline{j} + 2z \underline{k})}_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-r}{r^3} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \underline{i}_r$$

$$\underline{F} = -G \frac{M_m}{r^2} \underline{i}_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{F} = -\nabla \left( \underbrace{-G \frac{M_m}{r}}_{\text{gravitational potential}} \right)$$

gravitational potential

$$\text{gravitational potential} = -\frac{G M_m}{r}$$

Er friktion konservativ

$$\text{Bruh: } \underline{F} = -\mu \underline{v}$$

Bruh kriterium er

$$\oint \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{r}$$

Bruh parametrisering

Bruh " $t$ " som parameter

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{r} &= \oint -\mu \underline{v} \cdot \underline{v} dt \\ &= \oint -\mu v^2 dt < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$v$  i tages energi her vi  
sløres ved friktion

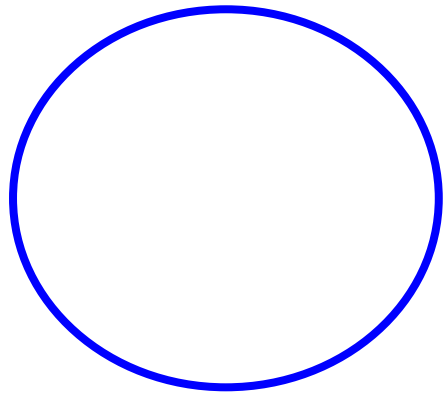
Eks.  $v$  i bevæger oss med konstant hastighet  
fra origo til  $x=L$  langs  $x$ -aksen i løpet  
av tid  $T$

$$\underline{v} = \frac{L}{T} \cdot \underline{i} \quad \text{enheten i retning vi har bevegelse oss}$$

$$d\underline{r} = \frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} dt = \underline{v} dt = \frac{L}{T} \underline{i} dt$$

$$\underline{F} = -\mu \underline{v} = -\mu \frac{L}{T} \underline{i} \cdot \frac{L}{T} \underline{i} dt = \mu \frac{L^2}{T^2} dt$$

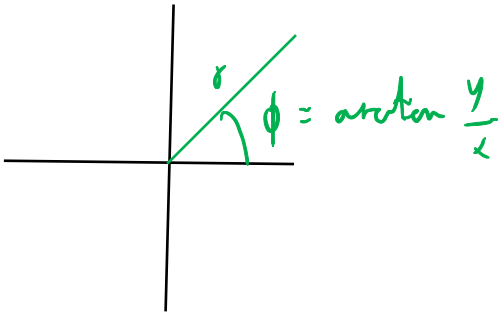
$$\int \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{r} = \int_0^T -\mu \frac{L^2}{T^2} dt = -\mu \frac{L^2}{T}$$



$\vec{E}$  kretsnel:  $\underline{v} = \frac{-y\hat{i} + x\hat{j}}{x^2 + y^2}$

$\vec{E}$  er virvelfeltet konserverdelt?

$\vec{v}$  is at  $\underline{v} = \nabla\phi$  hvor  $\phi$  er vinkel



$\vec{v}$  is at  $\vec{v}$  er vinkelkonstant rundt origo er  $2\pi$

origo er et singular punkt og vi behandler

