

STOKES' THEOREM

Based on Mathemation Video [Stokes' Theorem - Examples I](#)

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```
(%i2) info:build_info()$info@version;
```

(%o2)

5.38.1

```
(%i2) reset()$kill(all)$
(%i1) derivabbrev:true$
(%i2) ratprint:false$
(%i3) fpprintprec:5$
(%i4) load(linearalgebra)$
(%i5) if get('draw','version')=false then load(draw)$
(%i6) wxplot_size:[1024,768]$
(%i7) if get('drawdf','version')=false then load(drawdf)$
(%i8) set_draw_defaults(xtics=1,ytics=1,ztics=1,xyplane=0,nticks=100,
    xaxis=true,xaxis_type=dots,xaxis_width=3,
    yaxis=true,yaxis_type=dots,yaxis_width=3,
    zaxis=true,zaxis_type=dots,zaxis_width=3,
    background_color=light_gray)$
(%i9) if get('vect','version')=false then load(vect)$
(%i10) norm(u):=block(ratsimp(radcan(sqrt(u.u))))$
(%i11) normalize(v):=block(v/norm(v))$
(%i12) angle(u,v):=block([junk:radcan(sqrt((u.u)*(v.v)))],acos(u.v/junk))$
(%i13) mycross(va,vb):=[va[2]*vb[3]-va[3]*vb[2],va[3]*vb[1]-va[1]*vb[3],va[1]*vb[2]-va[2]*vb[1]]$
(%i14) if get('cartan','version')=false then load(cartan)$
(%i15) declare(trigsimp,evfun)$
```

Stokes' Theorem

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Let $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \langle e^z, xyz, x^3 \rangle$ and let C be the path of straight line segments shown down below. Evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$.

Define the space \mathbb{R}^3

```
(%i16) ζ:[x,y,z]$
```

```
(%i17) dim:length(ζ)$
```

```
(%i18) scalefactors(ζ)$
```

```
(%i19) init_cartan(ζ)$
```

Vector field $\vec{F} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

```
(%i20) ldisplay(F:[0,x*z,-x*y])$
```

$$F = [0, xz, -xy] \quad (\%t20)$$

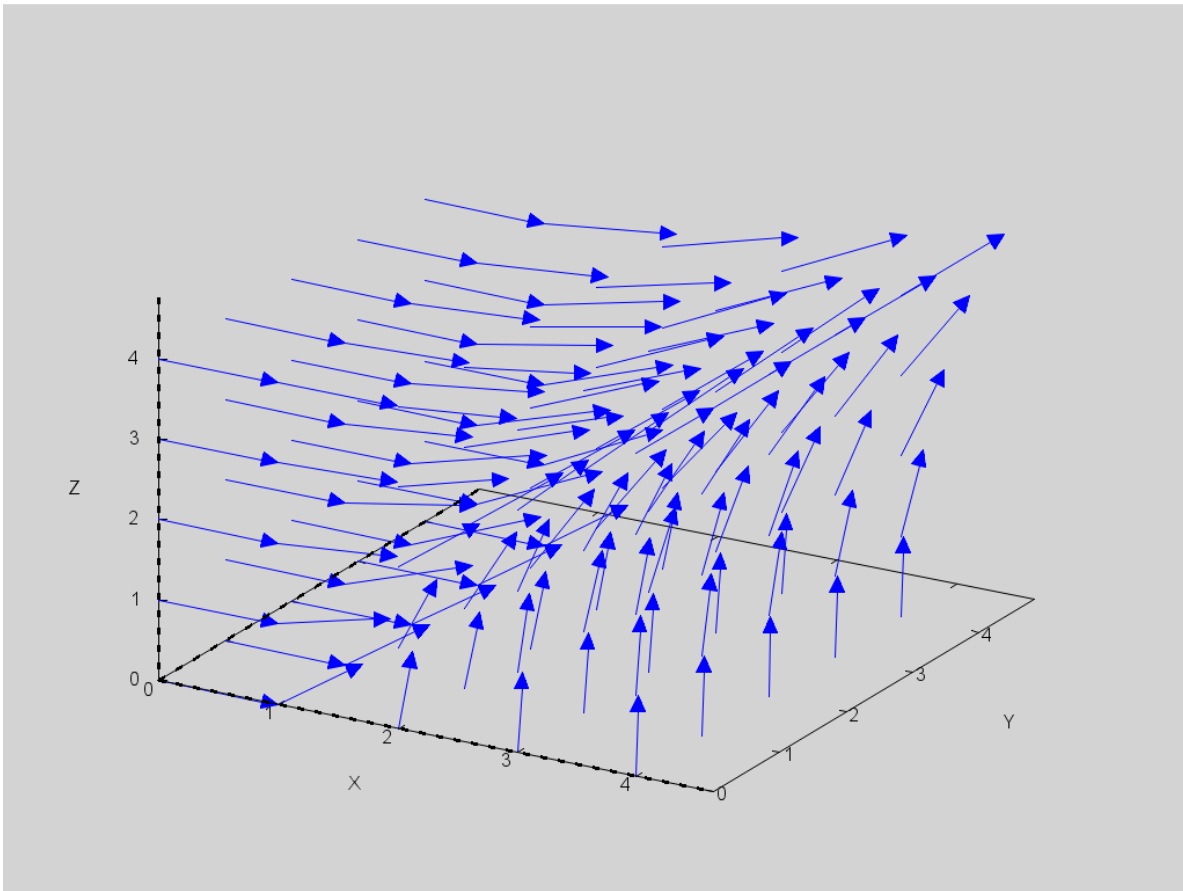
```
(%i21) ldisplay(F:[exp(z),x*y*z,x^3])$
```

$$F = [e^z, xyz, x^3] \quad (\%t21)$$

3D Direction field

```
(%i23) /* vector origins are (x,y,z)| x,y=1,...,5 */
      coord:setify(makelist(k,k,0,4))$
      points3d:listify(cartesian_product(coord,coord,coord))$
(%i25) /* compute vectors at the given points */
      define(vf3d(x,y,z),vector(ζ,F))$
      vect3:makelist(vf3d(k[1],k[2],k[3]),k,points3d)$
```

```
(%i26) wxdraw3d([head_length=0.1,color=blue,head_angle=25,unit_vectors=true],vect3)$
```



(%t26)

Calculate $\nabla \times \vec{F} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

(%i27) `ldisplay(curlF:ev(express(curl(F)),diff))$`

$$\text{curl}F = [-xy, e^z - 3x^2, yz] \quad (\%t27)$$

Calculate $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} \in \mathbb{R}$

(%i28) `ldisplay(divF:ev(express(div(F)),diff))$`

$$\text{div}F = xz \quad (\%t28)$$

Work form $\vec{F}^\flat = \alpha \in \mathcal{A}^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$

(%i29) `ldisplay(alpha:edit(F.cartan_basis))$`

$$\alpha = x^3 dz + xyz dy + e^z dx \quad (\%t29)$$

Calculate $d\alpha \in \mathcal{A}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$

(%i30) `ldisplay(dalpha:edit(ext.diff(alpha)))$`

$$d\alpha = -xy dy dz + (3x^2 - e^z) dx dz + yz dx dy \quad (\%t30)$$

Flux form $\beta \in \mathcal{A}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$

(%i31) `ldisplay(beta:F[1]*cartan_basis[2]~cartan_basis[3]+
F[2]*cartan_basis[3]~cartan_basis[1]+
F[3]*cartan_basis[1]~cartan_basis[2])$`

$$\beta = e^z dy dz - xyz dx dz + x^3 dx dy \quad (\%t31)$$

(%i32) `ldisplay(omega:factor(edit(beta~dx+beta~dy+beta~dz)))$`

$$\omega = (e^z + xyz + x^3) dx dy dz \quad (\%t32)$$

Calculate $d\beta \in \mathcal{A}^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$

(%i33) `ldisplay(dbeta:edit(ext.diff(beta)))$`

$$d\beta = xz dx dy dz \quad (\%t33)$$

(%i34) `diff(zeta,z)|(diff(zeta,y)|(diff(zeta,x)|dbeta));`

$$xz \quad (\%o34)$$

End Points

(%i38) A:[1,0,0]\$B:[1,2,0]\$P:[0,2,1]\$Q:[0,0,1]\$

Trajectories and their derivatives

(%i46) C_1:A*(1-t)+B*t\$C\`_1:diff(C_1,t)\$
C_2:B*(1-t)+P*t\$C\`_2:diff(C_2,t)\$
C_3:P*(1-t)+Q*t\$C\`_3:diff(C_3,t)\$
C_4:Q*(1-t)+A*t\$C\`_4:diff(C_4,t)\$

Line integrals according to Vector Calculus

(%i50) I_1:'integrate(ev(F,map("=",ζ,C_1)).C\`_1,t,0,1)\$
I_2:'integrate(ev(F,map("=",ζ,C_2)).C\`_2,t,0,1)\$
I_3:'integrate(ev(F,map("=",ζ,C_3)).C\`_3,t,0,1)\$
I_4:'integrate(ev(F,map("=",ζ,C_4)).C\`_4,t,0,1)\$

Total line integral according to Vector Calculus

(%i51) ldisplay(I_1+I_2+I_3+I_4=box(ev(I_1+I_2+I_3+I_4,integrate)))\$

$$\int_0^1 (1-t)^3 - e^t dt + \int_0^1 e^{1-t} - t^3 dt = (0) \quad (\%t51)$$

Line integrals according to Differential Forms

(%i55) I_1:'integrate(C\`_1|ev(α,map("=",ζ,C_1)),t,0,1)\$
I_2:'integrate(C\`_2|ev(α,map("=",ζ,C_2)),t,0,1)\$
I_3:'integrate(C\`_3|ev(α,map("=",ζ,C_3)),t,0,1)\$
I_4:'integrate(C\`_4|ev(α,map("=",ζ,C_4)),t,0,1)\$

Total line integral according to Differential Forms

(%i56) ldisplay(I_1+I_2+I_3+I_4=box(ev(I_1+I_2+I_3+I_4,integrate)))\$

$$\int_0^1 -e^t - t^3 + 3t^2 - 3t + 1 dt + \int_0^1 e^{1-t} - t^3 dt = (0) \quad (\%t56)$$

Surface $\vec{S} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

(%i57) `S:[x,y,1-x]`\$

Normal $\vec{N} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

(%i58) `ldisplay(N:mycross(diff(S,x),diff(S,y)))`\$

$$N = [1, 0, 1] \quad (\%t58)$$

Calculate $(\nabla \times \vec{F}) \circ \vec{S}$

(%i59) `ldisplay(curlFoS:subst(map("=",ζ,S),curlF))`\$

$$\text{curlFoS} = [-xy, e^{1-x} - 3x^2, (1-x)y] \quad (\%t59)$$

Integrand according to Vector Calculus

(%i60) `ldisplay(integrand:expand(curlFoS.N))`\$

$$\text{integrand} = y - 2xy \quad (\%t60)$$

Integrand according to Differential Forms

(%i61) `ldisplay(integrand:diff(S,y)|(diff(S,x)|ev(dα,map("=",ζ,S))))`\$

$$\text{integrand} = y - 2xy \quad (\%t61)$$

Surface integral

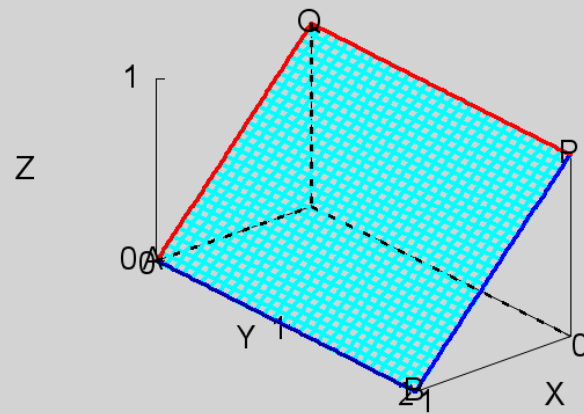
(%i62) `I:'integrate('integrate(integrand,y,0,2),x,0,1)`\$

(%i63) `ldisplay(I=box(ev(I,integrate)))`\$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^2 y - 2xy dy dx = (0) \quad (\%t63)$$

Graphics

```
(%i64) wxdraw3d(nticks=100,proportional_axes=xyz,line_width=3,
font="Courier-Bold",font_size=20,view=[65,140],
color=cyan,
apply(parametric_surface,append(S,[x,0,1,y,0,2])),
color=blue,
apply(parametric,append(C_1,[t,0,1])),
apply(parametric,append(C_2,[t,0,1])),
color=red,
apply(parametric,append(C_3,[t,0,1])),
apply(parametric,append(C_4,[t,0,1])),
color=black,
apply(label,[append(["A"],A)]),
apply(label,[append(["B"],B)]),
apply(label,[append(["P"],P)]),
apply(label,[append(["Q"],Q)]) )$
```



(%t64)