

# Quiz 08/13

martes, 12 de agosto de 2025

2:12 p. m.

Consider an object that moves along the curve  $C$ , which can be described as the upper half of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  going from  $(-1, 0)$  to  $(1, 0)$ . Our goal is to find the work done by the force:

$$F = (x^2 + y^2, 2xy - 3x + \sqrt[3]{y^5 + 1})$$

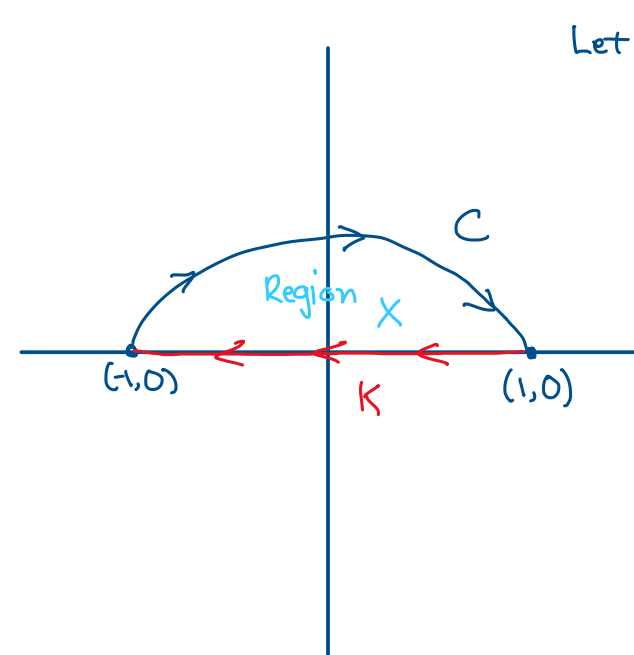
in this motion. Use Stokes theorem.

a) Compute  $\text{curl}(F) = F_{2x} - F_{1y}$  to show that  $F$  is not a conservative force.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F_{2x} = 2y - 3 \\ F_{1y} = 2y \end{array} \right\} \mapsto F_{2x} - F_{1y} = 2y - 3 - 2y = -3$$

Therefore  $F$  is not a conservative force since  $\text{curl}(F) \neq 0$ .

b) Sketch the region  $X$  with the curves  $C$  and  $C'$  bounding it. Is the orientation on  $C \cup C'$  compatible with the orientation on  $X$ ?



Let  $C' = K$

$$X = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, y \geq 0\}$$

$$C(\theta) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta), K(x) = (x, 0)$$

Furthermore,  $C \cup K$  is not compatible with region  $X$  as region  $X$  is oriented in a CCW while  $C \cup K$  is in a CW orient.

c) Explain why we can write

$$\int_C F \cdot dr = 3 \text{Area}(U) - \int_{C'} F \cdot dr$$

Using Green's theorem for a CW boundary, we use the following:

$$(CW) \int_{\partial U} (P dx + Q dy) = - \iint_U (Q_x - P_y) dA$$

From our  $F$ ,

$$- \iint (-3) dA = 3 \text{Area}(U)$$

Where

$$\iint_{C \cup K} F \cdot dr = \int_C F \cdot dr + \int_K F \cdot dr = 3 \text{Area}(U) \implies \int_C F \cdot dr = 3 \text{Area}(U) - \int_K F \cdot dr$$

d) Use the formula above to compute the work done by  $F$ .

$$\int_C F \cdot dr = 3 \text{Area}(U) - \int_K F \cdot dr$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{2} - \int_1^{-1} F(K(x)) \cdot K'(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{2} - \underbrace{\int_1^{-1} x^2 dx}_{\int_1^{-1} x^2 dx \rightarrow -\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \rightarrow -\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = -\left[\frac{1}{3}x^3\right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\boxed{\int_C F \cdot dr = \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{9\pi + 4}{6}}$$