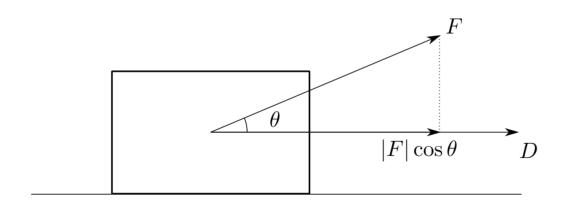
Integrais de linha de campos vetoriais

Prof. Adriano Barbosa

Cálculo III

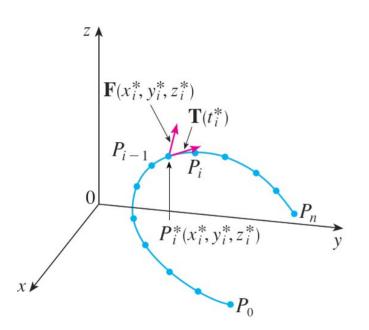
Trabalho (física)

O trabalho realizado por uma força é o produto da componente da força ao longo do vetor de deslocamento pela distância percorrida.



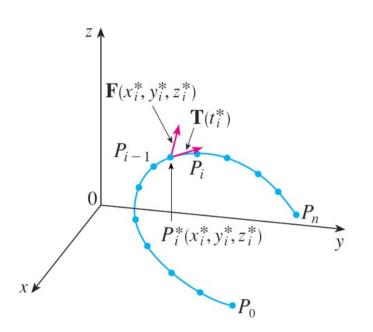
$$W = (|\mathbf{F}|\cos\theta)|\mathbf{D}|$$

$$W = |\mathbf{F}| |\mathbf{D}| \cos \theta = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{D}$$



$$\mathbf{F}(x_i^*, y_i^*, z_i^*) \cdot [\Delta s_i \mathbf{T}(t_i^*)] = [\mathbf{F}(x_i^*, y_i^*, z_i^*) \cdot \mathbf{T}(t_i^*)] \Delta s_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\mathbf{F}(x_i^*, y_i^*, z_i^*) \cdot \mathbf{T}(x_i^*, y_i^*, z_i^*) \right] \Delta s_i$$



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$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\mathbf{F}(x_{i}^{*}, y_{i}^{*}, z_{i}^{*}) \cdot \mathbf{T}(x_{i}^{*}, y_{i}^{*}, z_{i}^{*}) \right] \Delta s_{i}$$

$$W = \int_C \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot \mathbf{T}(x, y, z) ds = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$$

Se a curva C é dada pela equação vetorial $\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t) \mathbf{i} + y(t) \mathbf{j} + z(t) \mathbf{k}$, então

$$\mathbf{T}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t)/|\mathbf{r}'(t)|$$

$$W = \int_a^b \left| \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} \right| |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_a^b \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt$$

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$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_a^b \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = \cos^2 t \,\mathbf{i} - \cos t \, \sin t \,\mathbf{j}$$
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = -\sin t \,\mathbf{i} + \cos t \,\mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = \cos^2 t \,\mathbf{i} - \cos t \, \operatorname{sen} t \,\mathbf{j}$$
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = -\operatorname{sen} t \,\mathbf{i} + \cos t \,\mathbf{j}$$

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} (-2\cos^2 t \sin t) dt$$

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$$=2\frac{\cos^3 t}{3}\bigg]_0^{\pi/2}=-\frac{2}{3}$$

OBSERVAÇÃO Apesar de $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} \, ds$ e as integrais em relação ao comprimento do arco não trocarem de sinal quando a orientação do caminho for invertida, é verdade que

$$\int_{-C} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = -\int_{C} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

pois o vetor tangente da unidade \mathbf{T} é substituído por sua negativa quando C é substituído por -C.

Calcule
$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$
, onde $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xy \mathbf{i} + yz \mathbf{j} + zx \mathbf{k}$ e C é a cúbica retorcida $x = t$ $y = t^2$ $z = t^3$ $0 \le t \le 1$

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$$\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + t^2 \mathbf{j} + t^3 \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j} + 3t^2 \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = t^3 \mathbf{i} + t^5 \mathbf{j} + t^4 \mathbf{k}$$

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 (t^3 + 5t^6) dt = \frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{5t^7}{7} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{27}{28}$$

Integral de linha

$$\int_{C} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} (P \mathbf{i} + Q \mathbf{j} + R \mathbf{k}) \cdot (x'(t) \mathbf{i} + y'(t) \mathbf{j} + z'(t) \mathbf{k}) dt$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left[P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t)) y'(t) + R(x(t), y(t), z(t)) z'(t) \right] dt$$

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$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left[P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t)) y'(t) + R(x(t), y(t), z(t)) z'(t) \right] dt$$

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C P \, dx + Q \, dy + R \, dz \qquad \text{onde } \mathbf{F} = P \, \mathbf{i} + Q \, \mathbf{j} + R \, \mathbf{k}$$

Integral de linha

Por exemplo, a integral $\int_C y \, dx + z \, dy + x \, dz$ poderia ser expressa como

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$
, onde $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = y \mathbf{i} + z \mathbf{j} + x \mathbf{k}$

Exercício

Calcule a integral de linha $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = xy \,\mathbf{i} + 3y^2 \,\mathbf{j}, \quad \mathbf{r}(t) = 11t^4 \,\mathbf{i} + t^3 \,\mathbf{j}, \quad 0 \le t \le 1$$

Determine o trabalho realizado pelo campo de força $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = x \mathbf{i} + (y + 2) \mathbf{j}$ sobre um objeto que se move sobre um arco da cicloide $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t - \operatorname{sen} t) \mathbf{i} + (1 - \cos t) \mathbf{j}, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$.