### POTENTIAL FUNCTIONS

- FTC for Gradients
- Test for gradients
- Simply connected domains
- Determining potential functions

# FTC FOR GRADIENTS

### FTC FOR GRADIENTS

### **THEOREM**

$$\int_C 
abla f \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathbf{T}} ds = f(\mathbf{c}(b)) - f(\mathbf{c}(a))$$

$$oldsymbol{c}(t) = \left(t^2/4, \sin^3(t\pi/2)
ight)t \in [0,1]$$

• 
$$f(x,y) = xy$$

$$\int_C y dx + x dy = rac{1}{4}$$

### **CONSERVATIVE VECTOR FIELDS**

#### **DEFINITION**

A vector field is conservative if the work done around a closed loop is zero.

### **CONSERVATIVE VECTOR FIELDS**

#### **LEMMA**

The following conditions are equivalent:

- 1. F is conservative
- 2. F = 
  abla f for some scalar field f
- 3. The work done by F along a path joining points p and q is independent of the path taken

# **INVERSE SQUARE LAW**

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}(x,y) = rac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}(x,y), \quad (x,y) 
eq (0,0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{ extbf{F}} = 
abla \left( rac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} 
ight)$$

# **TEST FOR GRADIENTS**

## TEST FOR GRADIENTS

#### **LEMMA**

$$F=(P,Q)=
abla f=(\partial_x f,\partial_y f)$$
 satisfies

$$\partial_y P = \partial_x Q$$

$$F=(2xe^{x^2-y},-e^{x^2-y})$$

$$F=(\cos y,x^2)$$

# SIMPLY CONNECTED DOMAINS

### SIMPLY CONNECTED DOMAINS

#### **DEFINITION**

A **simply connected domain** is a connected open set with no holes.

- Disc simply connected
- Annulus not simply connected

# VECTOR FIELDS ON SIMPLY CONNECTED DOMAINS

#### **THEOREM**

Let F=(P,Q) be a vector field on a simply connected domain. Then F is a gradient field if and only  $\partial_y P=\partial_x Q.$ 

#### **EXAMPLE**

$$F=(P,Q)=rac{1}{x^2+y^2}(-y,x),\quad (x,y)
eq (0,0)$$

• 
$$\partial_y P = \partial_x Q$$

Not a gradient

# POTENTIAL FUNCTIONS

# DETERMINING POTENTIAL FUNCTIONS

• 
$$\partial_y P = \partial_x Q$$

$$ullet$$
 Solve  $abla f = (\partial_x f, \partial_y f) = (P,Q)$ 

$$ullet \partial_x f = P \Rightarrow f = \int P dx + h(y)$$

ullet Sub into  $\partial_y f = Q$  and solve for h

$$F(x,y)=(2xy,x^2+e^y)$$

$$F(x,y)=(2xy,x^2+xe^y)$$