

Lecture 21

Thursday, March 25, 2021 4:42 PM

* Prayer

* Spiritual thought

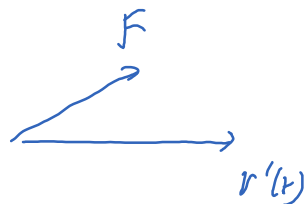
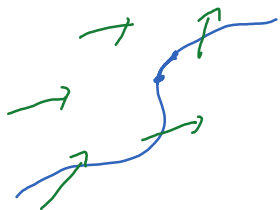
* Answering questions ----

Line integral

line int.
of a
scalar
function

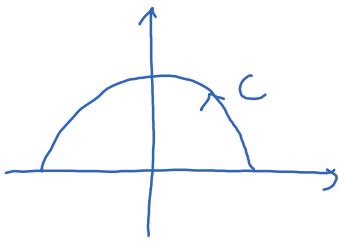
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_C f(x,y) ds = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt \\ \int_C f(x,y,z) ds = \text{-----} \\ \int_C f(x,y) dx = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) dt \\ \int_C f(x,y) dy = \text{-----} \end{array} \right.$$

The work done by F along the curve C is



$$\int_C F \cdot \frac{r'(t)}{|r'(t)|} ds = \int_a^b F \cdot \frac{r'(t)}{|r'(t)|} |r'(t)| dt$$
$$= \int_a^b F \cdot r' dt = \int_C F \cdot dr$$

\mathbb{R}^2 :



$$C: x = \cos t, y = \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$F(x, y) = \langle x, -y \rangle$$

$$\int_C F \cdot dr = \int_C \langle x, -y \rangle \cdot r'(t) dt = \dots$$

Fundamental theorem for line int.

$$\int_C \nabla f \cdot dr = f(r(b)) - f(r(a)).$$

$$F = \langle 3 + 2xy, x^2 - 3y^2 \rangle$$

$$F = \langle 3 + 2xy, x^2 - 3y^2 \rangle$$