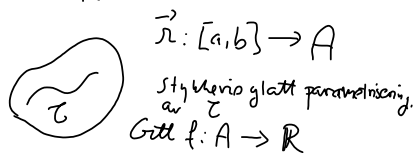


Linjeintegral av skalarfält.

$$A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

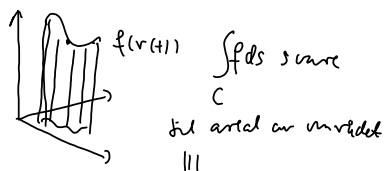


$$\int_C f ds = \int_a^b f(\vec{r}(t)) v(t) dt$$

$$v(t) = \|\vec{r}'(t)\|. \text{ Linjeintegralet}$$

av  $f$  längs  $C$

$$\text{Hvis } A \subset \mathbb{R}^2, f \geq 0$$



Ex  $f(x, y, z) = x$   $C$  er gitt

$$\text{med } \vec{r}(t) = (t, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}t^2, \frac{1}{3}t^3), t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\int_C f ds = \int_0^1 f(\vec{r}(t)) v(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 t \sqrt{1^2 + (\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}t)^2 + (t^2)^2} dt$$

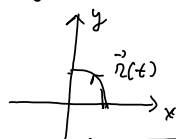
$$= \int_0^1 t \sqrt{1 + 2t^2 + t^4} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 t (1+t^2) dt = \int_0^1 (t + t^3) dt$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{4}t^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Ex  $f(x, y) = xy$ ,  $\vec{r}(t) = \cos t \vec{i} + \sin t \vec{j}$

$$t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$



$$\int_C f ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \sin t \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \sin t dt = \int_0^1 u du = \left[ \frac{1}{2}u^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$u = \sin t$   
 $du = \cos t dt$

Parametriseren  $\mathcal{C}$  på en

annen måte:

$$\vec{r}(t) = (\sqrt{1-t^2}, t) \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} f ds = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} v(t) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{-2t}{2\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{1-t^2} + 1} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \cancel{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \sqrt{\cancel{1}} \cancel{t} dt = \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

Får det samme som isted

Viser at vi altid får det samme

DEF (3.3.4)

$$\text{Givet } \vec{\gamma}_1: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\vec{\gamma}_2: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

to glatte (eller stykkvis glatte) par.  
 av kurve  $C$ . Visier at  $\vec{\gamma}_1, \vec{\gamma}_2$   
 er ekvivalente om det fins

$$\phi: [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d] \quad \text{s.a.}$$

$$\text{i) } \vec{\gamma}_2(\phi(t)) = \vec{\gamma}_1(t)$$

$$\text{ii) } \phi \text{ er kont. og } \phi([a, b]) = [c, d]$$

$$\text{iii) } \phi' \text{ er kont og } \neq 0 \text{ på } (a, b)$$

Hvis  $\phi$  er strengt voksende  
 (dvs.  $\phi' > 0$ ) sier vi at  $\vec{\gamma}_1$  og  $\vec{\gamma}_2$

har samme orientering.

Hvis  $\phi$  er strengt avtagende  
 har de motsatt orientering.

Gitt nå  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\cap$   
 $\mathbb{R}^n$

$\mathcal{C}$  kurver i  $A$ ,  $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2$  to  
ekvivalente parametriseringar av  $\mathcal{C}$

Da har  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} f ds$  samme verdi'

Man sett hvilke av parametriseringene  
vi bruker. (Setning 3.3.5)

Beris

$$\text{Sett } I_1 = \int_a^b f(\vec{\lambda}_1(t)) v_1(t) dt$$

-(og  $I_2$  tilsvarende)

$$\vec{\lambda}_1(t) = \vec{\lambda}_2(\phi(t)), \quad \vec{\lambda}_1'(t) = \vec{\lambda}_2'(\phi(t)) \phi'(t)$$

$$v_1(t) = \|\vec{\lambda}_2'(\phi(t))\| |\phi'(t)| = |\phi'(t)| v_2(\phi(t))$$

Anta først at  $\phi$  er strengt voksende

så  $\phi' > 0$

$$I_1 = \int_a^b f(\vec{\lambda}_2(\phi(t))) \phi'(t) v_2(\phi(t)) dt$$

$u = \phi(t), \quad du = \phi'(t) dt$

$$= \int_c^d f(\vec{\lambda}_2(u)) v_2(u) du = I_2$$

Sev at dette gjelder også om  $\phi' < 0$


Motivasjon om linjeintegraler  
av vektorfelter:

---

Fysikk:

①  $W = \text{Arbeid} = \text{kraft} \times \text{vei}$ .

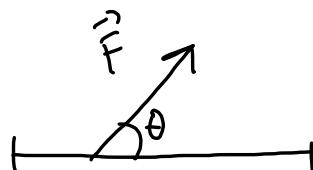
Forutsetten at det virker en konstant  
kraft i veiens retning



$$W = FS$$

$$s = (b - a)$$

② Anta kraften dannen en vinkel  
 $\theta$  mod veistrekning



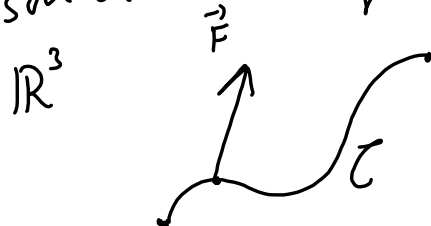
Da får vi

$$W = |\vec{F}| \cos \theta s$$

Komponenten av kraften

i veiens retning  $\times$  veilengde

③ Kan ha en varierende kraft  
som virker langs en kurve i f.eks.

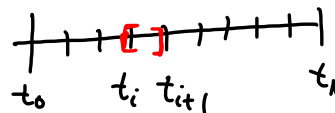


$$\mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\vec{r}(t): [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

par. av  $\mathcal{C}$

Deler opp  $[a, b]$

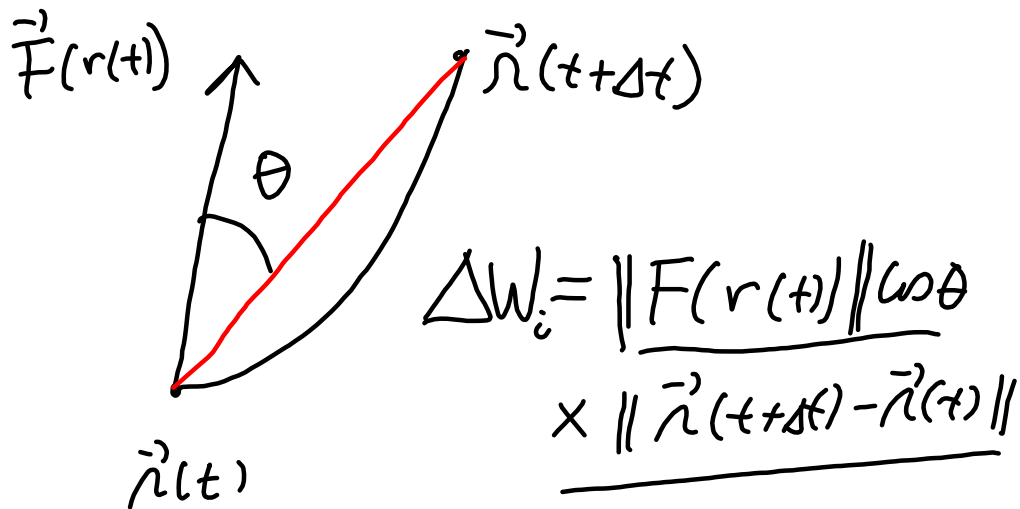


$$a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = b$$

Sett  $[t_i, t_{i+1}] = [t, t + \Delta t]$

$$\Delta t = t_{i+1} - t_i$$

Kurven over  $[t, t + \Delta t]$



$$= \vec{F}(r(t)) \cdot (\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{r}(t))$$

$$= \vec{F}(r(t)) \cdot \frac{\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} \Delta t$$

$$\approx \vec{F}(r(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) \Delta t$$

$$W \approx \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \Delta W_i \approx \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \vec{F}(r(t_i)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t_i) \Delta t$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b \vec{F}(r(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt$$

Integralen av vektorfältet  $\vec{F}$  längs kurvan  $\mathcal{C}$ .

DEF

$$\text{Gitt } \vec{F}: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

?

$$\mathbb{R}^n$$

og kurve  $\tau$  i  $A$  parametrisert ved

$\vec{r}: [a, b] \rightarrow A$ . Så definerer vi

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

(linjeintegral av  $\vec{F}$  langs  $\tau$ ).



Beispiel (tra boke)

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = -x\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \cos t\vec{i} + \sin t\vec{j} + t\vec{k}, t \in [0, 2\pi)$$

∫

$$\vec{r}'(t) = -\sin t\vec{i} + \cos t\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) = -\cos t\vec{i} + t\sin t\vec{j} + t\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) = \sin t \cos t + t \sin t \cos t + t$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin t \cos t + t \sin t \cos t + t) dt$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cos t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t dt = \left| -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2t \right|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (1 - 1) = 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t \cos t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} t \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t}_{u'} dt =$$

$$= \left| t \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2t\right) - \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2t\right) dt \right|$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} + \left| \frac{1}{8} \sin 2t \right|_0^{2\pi} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} t dt = \left| \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right|_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi^2$$

Tilsammen  $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \underline{2\pi^2 - \frac{\pi}{2}}$

En linjeintegral av vektorfelter uavhengig av parametrisering.

Svar Nesten.

$$F, \quad \vec{\gamma}_1(t): [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\vec{\gamma}_2(t): [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

Anta  $\vec{\gamma}_1(t), \vec{\gamma}_2(t)$  ekvivalente

$$\text{der } \vec{\gamma}_1(t) = \vec{\gamma}_2(\phi(t))$$

Anta  $\phi' > 0$ ,  $\vec{\gamma}_1'(t) = \vec{\gamma}_2'(\phi(t))\phi'(t)$

$$\int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}_1(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}_1'(t) dt =$$

$$= \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}_2(\phi(t))) \cdot \vec{\gamma}_2'(\phi(t))\phi'(t) dt$$

$$u = \phi(t), \quad du = \phi'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_c^d \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}_2(u)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}_2'(u) du$$

(linjeintegral av  $\vec{F}$  regnet ut med  $\vec{\gamma}_2$ ) Om  $\phi' < 0$

$$\text{får jeg istedet } \int_d^c \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}_2(u)) \vec{\gamma}_2'(u) du$$

ders. linjeintegralet av  $\vec{F}$   
skifter fortegn