

17.3: Conservative Vector Fields and the Fundamental Theorem of Line Integrals

Calc 1 Fundamental Thm of Calculus
 If $f(x)$ has antiderivative $F(x)$ then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Calc 3 Think of $\vec{\nabla}$ (gradient) as a derivative
 Curve C has parameterization

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle \text{ for } a \leq t \leq b$$

Let $f(x, y)$ be a scalar field whose derivatives that exist and are continuous on C

Then $\vec{\nabla} f = \left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\rangle = \vec{F}$ is a gradient vector field

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \vec{\nabla} f \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_a^b \vec{\nabla} f(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt \\ &= \int_a^b \left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{\vec{r}(t)}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{\vec{r}(t)} \right\rangle \cdot \langle x'(t), y'(t) \rangle dt \\ &= \int_a^b \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{\vec{r}(t)} x'(t) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{\vec{r}(t)} y'(t) \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

Chain Rule

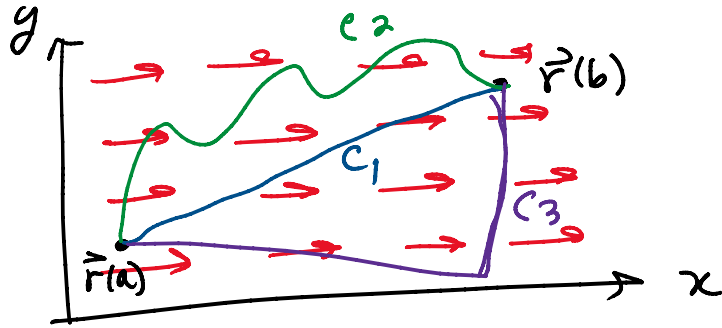
$$= \int_a^b \frac{d}{dt} (f(\vec{r}(t))) dt = \left[f(\vec{r}(t)) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b}$$

$$\int_C \vec{\nabla} f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a))$$

$$\int_C \vec{\nabla} f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a))$$

Fundamental Theorem of Line Integrals
 C - parameterized by $\vec{r}(t)$ $a \leq t \leq b$

$f = x$
 $\vec{F} = \nabla f = \langle 1, 0 \rangle$



$$\int_{C_1} \vec{\nabla} f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a)) = \int_{C_2} \vec{\nabla} f \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_3} \vec{\nabla} f \cdot d\vec{r}$$

We say \vec{F} is independent of path
 if $\int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ as long C_1 and C_2 have the same endpoints

Thm: If \vec{F} is a conservative field
 (i.e. there exist f so that $\vec{F} = \nabla f$)
 then \vec{F} is independent of path.

Q: How do you know if \vec{F} is conservative?

A: Assume $\vec{F} = \langle P(x,y), Q(x,y) \rangle = \nabla f = \langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rangle$
 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$... because

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(P = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(Q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

* because $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$

$\vec{F}(x,y) = \langle P, Q \rangle$ is conservative if $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

Q: Given \vec{F} how do you find potential f ?

$$\vec{F} = \langle P(x,y), Q(x,y) \rangle = \nabla f = \left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\rangle$$

$$P = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \qquad Q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$f \sim \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx = \int P dx$$

$$f \sim \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy = \int Q dy$$

Example: $\vec{F} = \langle 2xy + e^x, x^2 + \cos(y) \rangle$

find the potential f

$$f = \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx = \int (2xy + e^x) dx = x^2 y + e^x + a(y)$$

function of integration

$$f = \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy = \int (x^2 + \cos(y)) dy = x^2 y + \sin(y) + b(x)$$

To get $f(x,y)$, we need to match terms

$$f(x,y) = x^2 y + e^x + \sin(y) + C$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2y + e + \sin(y), \dots$$

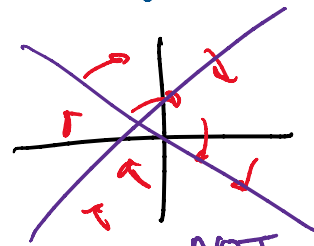
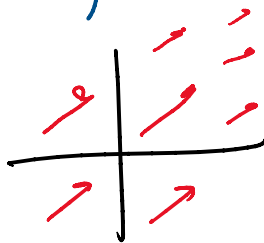
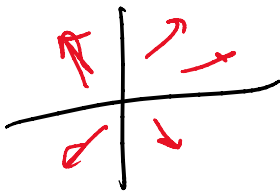
Q: What does a conservative vector field look like?

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} f)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} f) = 0$$

Optional
ignore until we get to
chapter on curl.

has no 'swirling' → only straight lines



NOT
conservative