

Quiz 9: 16.2, 16.3

Show all work clearly. Name any theorems you use. (You may only use theorems from these sections)

- (1) Given the vector field $\vec{F}(x,y) = \langle 4x+5y, 5x-y \rangle$ and the path C from (0,0) to (1,1) along the curve.

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

- a) Find the potential function $f(x,y)$ such that $\vec{F} = \vec{\nabla}f(x,y)$.


$$f(x,y) = 2x^2 + 5xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C$$

 Check $\vec{\nabla}f = \vec{F}$

- b) Find $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ using two different methods. Explain

a) Fundamental Theorem

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = f(1,1) - f(0,0) = 2 + 5 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$$

b) Since \vec{F} is conservative, we can use a simpler  path from (0,0) to (1,1)

C_1 : Line segment

$$\vec{r} = \langle t, t \rangle \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\vec{F} = \langle 4t+5t, 5t-t \rangle = \langle 9t, 4t \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}' = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}' = 13t$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 13t dt = \frac{13}{2}$$

Can also do directly, but why?

$$\vec{F} = \langle 4t + 5\sin\frac{\pi t}{2}, 5t - \sin\frac{\pi t}{2} \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}' = \langle 1, \frac{\pi}{2}\cos\frac{\pi t}{2} \rangle$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}') dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(4t + 5\sin\frac{\pi t}{2} + \underbrace{\frac{5\pi t \cos\frac{\pi t}{2}}{2}}_{\text{parts}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\frac{\pi t}{2} \cos\frac{\pi t}{2} \right) dt$$

$$u = \sin\frac{\pi t}{2}$$

$$\dots$$

$$= \frac{13}{2}$$