## **MATH 249**

## Today

- 1. 16.2: Line integrals (Understand and be able to compute path integrals of vector fields.)
- 2. WeBWorK
- 3. Homefun 12

## 16.2: Line Integrals (aka Path Integrals)

1. Let C be a curve parametrized by  $\vec{r}(t)$  for  $t \in [a, b]$ , and let f be a function whose domain includes C. The **path integral** of f over C is

$$\int_{C} f(x,y)ds = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x,y)\Delta S_i = \int_{a}^{b} f(\vec{r(t)}) |\vec{r}'(t)| dt.$$

- 2. Note that  $ds = |\vec{r}'(t)| dt$ .
- 3. We can think of this path integral as the area of a "shower curtain" lying above C and below the graph of f.



4. 
$$\int_{C} f(x,y)ds = \int_{a}^{b} f(x(t),y(t))\sqrt{(x'(t))^{2} + (y'(t))^{2}}dt$$

5. 
$$\int_C f(x,y)dx = \int_a^b f(x(t),y(t))x'(t)dt$$

6. 
$$\int_C f(x,y)dy = \int_a^b f(x(t),y(t))y'(t)dt$$

- 7. Recall that the **work** done by a force  $\vec{F}$  along a displacement D is given by  $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{D}$ .
- 8. Suppose  $C: \vec{r}(t)$  is smooth on [a, b]. Subdivide [a, b] into n subintervals of width  $\Delta t$ . This also divides C into n subarcs, where the *i*th subarc has length  $\Delta s_i$  and moves in the direction of  $\vec{r}'(t_i)$ . Thus, the work done by  $\vec{F}$  in moving along this little bit of the path is approximately  $\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t_i)) \cdot (\vec{r}'(t_i))\Delta s_i$ .
- 9. As before,  $\Delta s_i = |\vec{r}'(t_i)| \Delta t$ .
- 10. Let *C* be a smooth curve parametrized by  $\vec{r}$  on [a, b], and let  $\vec{T}$  be the unit tangent vector  $\frac{\vec{r'}}{|\vec{r'}|}$ . If  $\vec{F} = \langle P, Q \rangle$  is a continuous vector field on *C*, we define the **line** (or **path**) **integral of**  $\vec{F}$  **along** *C* by

$$\int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt = \int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{T} ds = \int_{C} P dx + Q dy.$$

- 11. Recall that the scalar projection of  $\vec{F}$  onto  $\vec{T}$  is given by  $\operatorname{comp}_{\vec{T}}\vec{F} = \frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{T}}{|\vec{T}|} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{T}$ , the integrand. That is, we are adding up the contribution of  $\vec{F}$  to traveling along the path.
- 12. Examples p. 1043: #2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 17, 22, 42, 43
- 13. Python

## Next Time

1. Watch 16.3 [ $\sim$ 51 minutes]