

ask physics and maths forum about the reasoning behind this

Along OA , $y = 0$, $x = t$, $t: 0 \rightarrow 3$, $dx = dt$, $dy = 0$.

Along AB , $x = 3$, $y = t$, $t: 0 \rightarrow 2$, $dx = 0$, $dy = dt$.

Along BO , $x = t$, $y = \frac{2}{3}t$, $t: 3 \rightarrow 0$, $dx = dt$, $dy = \frac{2}{3}dt$.

Hence,
$$\oint (2x - y + 4) dx + (5y + 3x - 6) dy$$
$$= \int_0^3 (2t + 4) dt + \int_0^2 (5t + 3) dt + \int_3^0 \frac{50t}{9} dt = 12.$$

4. Evaluate $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$, where $\mathbf{F} = z\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + y\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + t^3\mathbf{k}$; $t: 0 \rightarrow 1$.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_C z dx + x dy + y dz \\ &= \int_0^1 (t^3 + t \cdot 2t + t^2 \cdot 3t^2) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{2t^3}{3} + \frac{3t^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{91}{60}. \end{aligned}$$

5. Calculate the work done by the force field $\mathbf{F} = 3xy\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}$ in moving from $A: (1, 0, 0)$ to $B: (2, \sqrt{3}, 0)$

- (a) along the straight line AB ;
(b) along the straight lines from A to $D: (2, 0, 0)$ and then from D to B ;
(c) along the piece of the hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 1$, $z = 0$ from A to B .

Solution: The work done by \mathbf{F} along a path C is

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C 3xy dx - 2 dy + 0 dz.$$

$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\mathbf{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\mathbf{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\mathbf{k}$

- (a) The straight line joining AB has equation $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{i} + t(\mathbf{i} + \sqrt{3}\mathbf{j})$ or $x = 1 + t$, $y = \sqrt{3}t$, $z = 0$; $t: 0 \rightarrow 1$. Thus

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 (3(1+t)\sqrt{3}t dt - 2\sqrt{3} dt) = \sqrt{3}/2.$$

- (b)

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{AD} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + \int_{DB} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}.$$

On AD , $y = 0$, $dy = 0$ so

$$\int_{AD} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 0$$

On DB , $x = 2$, $dx = 0$ so

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{DB} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} -2 dy = -2\sqrt{3}.$$

physics maths and maths forum forum question