

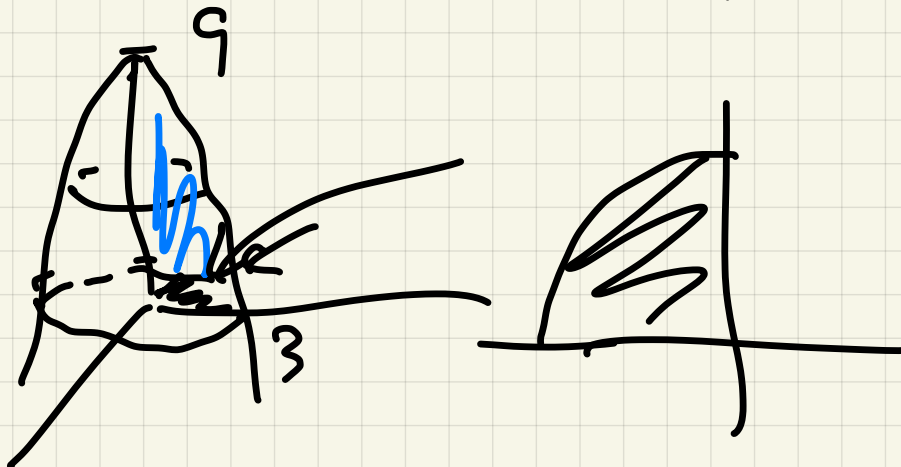
11/11/Calc3

Qwert 66

$$\int_{-3}^3 \int_0^{x+3} \int_0^y 2 dz dy dx$$

$$\int_{-3}^3 \int_0^{x+3} 2y dy = \left. y^2 \right|_0^{x+3} = (x+3)^2$$
$$\int_{-3}^3 (x+3)^2 dx = \left. \frac{1}{3} x^3 + 2x^2 + 6x \right|_{-3}^3 = \frac{27}{3} + 18 + 18 - \left(\frac{-27}{3} - 18 - 18 \right) = 72$$

B: $0 \leq x \leq 9 - x^2 - y^2$, $\begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$

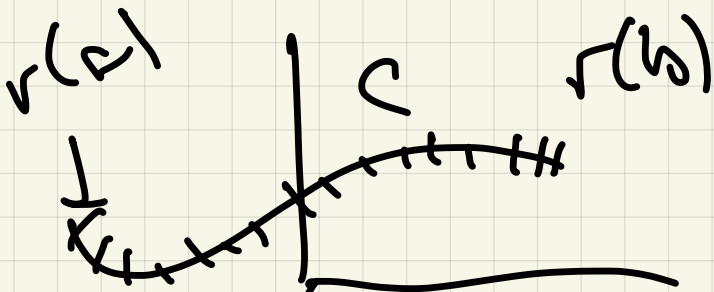


$$\int_{-3}^0 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_0^{9-x^2-y^2} dz dy dx$$

Last time

Line integrals of scalar
functions

along a curve C



$$\int_C f ds \stackrel{\text{DEFN}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \Delta s_k$$

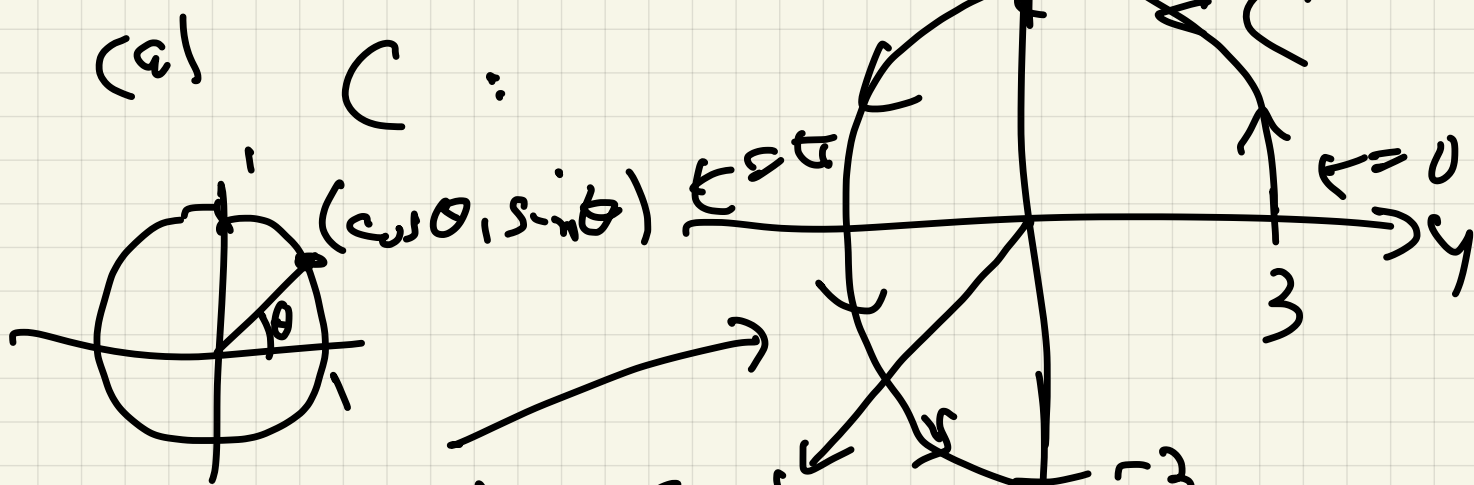
Calculate:

If C is given by
 $\vec{r}(t) \quad a \leq t \leq b,$

$$\int_C f ds = \int_{t=a}^{t=b} f(r(t)) \underbrace{|r'(t)|}_{\text{Speed}} dt$$

Note - $f=1$, $\int_C f ds = \text{arc length}$

Ex 1 Find $\int_C z^3 + x ds$



parametrize C

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle 0, 3 \cos t, 3 \sin t \rangle$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 3\pi/2$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \langle 0, -3 \sin t, 3 \cos t \rangle$$

$$|\vec{r}'(t)| = 3$$

$$\int_C f ds = \int_0^{3\pi/2} \underbrace{f(\vec{r}(t))}_{=} |\vec{r}'(t)| dt$$

$$\int_0^{3\pi/2} \left((3 \sin t)^2 + 0 \right) \cdot 3 dt$$

$$2^3 + x$$

$$= 81 \int_0^{3\pi/2} \sin^3 t dt =$$

$$81 \int_{t=0}^{3\pi/2} \underbrace{(1 - \cos^2 t)}_{=} \sin t dt$$

$$u = \cos t$$

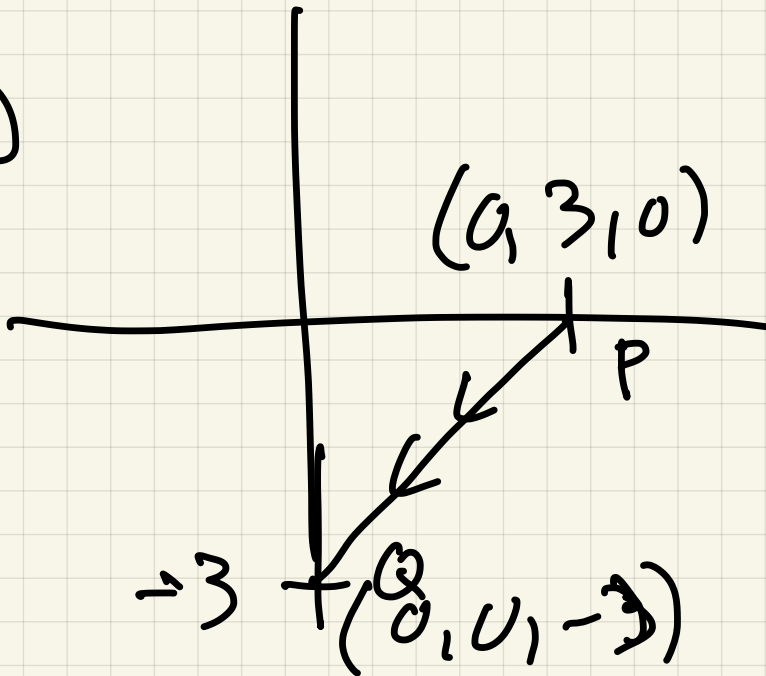
$$du = -\sin t dt$$

$$-81 \int_{u=1}^0 (1 - u^2) du =$$

$$81 \int_0^1 (1-u^2) du =$$

$$81 \left[u - \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = 81 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) = 54$$

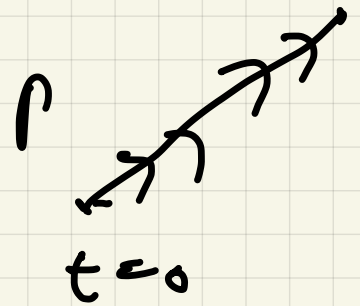
(b)



Aside to parametrize the line segment from P to Q

direction $\vec{v} = \overrightarrow{PQ}$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{P} + \vec{v}t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$



$$\vec{PQ} = \langle 0, -3, -3 \rangle = \vec{v}$$

$$(0, 0, -3) - (0, 3, 0)$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = P + vt$$

$$= \begin{matrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 + 0 \\ 3 - 3t \\ 0 - 3t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{as } t \leq 1$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle 0, 3 - 3t, -3t \rangle$$

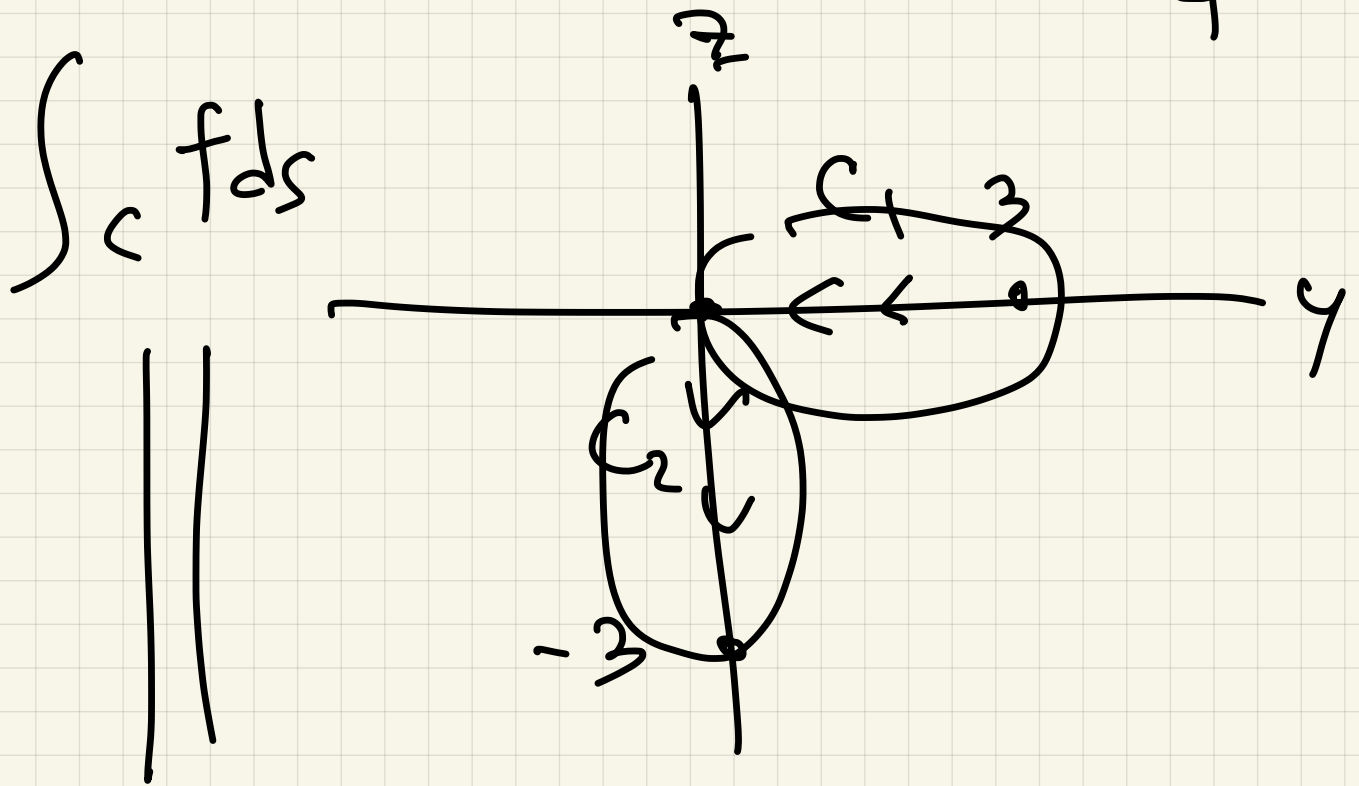
$$\vec{r}'(t) = \langle 0, -3, -3 \rangle$$

$$|\vec{r}'(t)| = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\int_C f ds = \int_0^1 \underbrace{\left((-3t)^3 + 0 \right)}_{27t^3} 3\sqrt{2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 27t^3 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} dt =$$

$$-81\sqrt{2} \left. \frac{t^4}{4} \right|_0^1 = -\frac{81\sqrt{2}}{4}$$



$$\int_{C_1} f ds + \int_{C_2} f ds$$

\rightarrow
 C_1

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle 0, 3-3t, 0 \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \langle 0, -3, 0 \rangle$$

$$|\vec{r}'| = 3$$

$0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$\int t^3 dx = \int_0^1 0 \cdot 3 dt = 0$$

$$C_2 \quad \vec{r}(t) = \langle 0, 0, 3t \rangle$$

$$|r'| = 3 \quad \text{as } t \leq 1$$

$$\int_{C_2} f ds = \int_0^1 (-3t)^3 \cdot 3 dt$$

$$= -81 \int_0^1 t^3 dt =$$

$$-81 \left. \frac{t^4}{4} \right|_0^1 = -\frac{81}{4}$$

§ 15.2

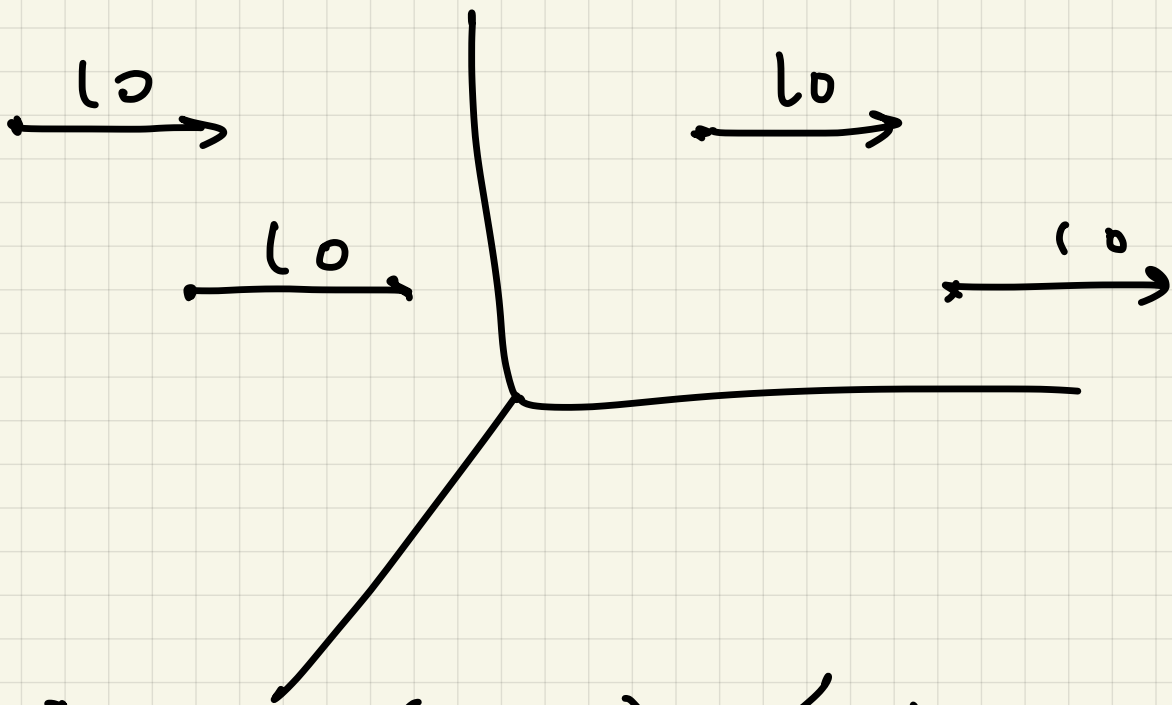
line integrals over

vector fields

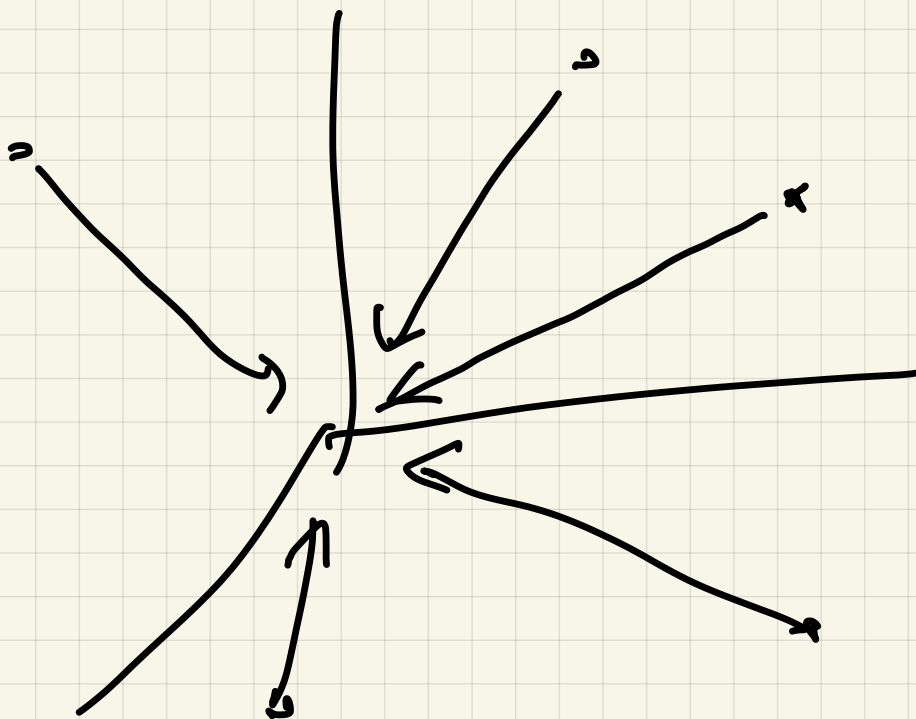
Vector field: on \mathbb{R}^3 : is

a function $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

Ex 1 $F(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$



Ex 2 (a) $F(x, y, z) = (-x, -y, -z)$



looks like gravity; but length
was

$$(4) \quad E(x, y, z) = \frac{\langle -x, -y, -z \rangle}{|\langle -x, -y, -z \rangle|^2}$$