

9.30 $\overset{\text{A}^V}{\underset{\text{Vektor f\"ur potential } \psi}{\text{Vektor}}} (x^3 - 3xy^2, y^3 - 3x^2y)$ konservativ: \mathbb{R}^2 ?

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y^3 - 3x^2y) = -6xy$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^3 - 3xy^2) = -6xy$$

\Rightarrow konservativ $\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ enthält keinen singulären Punkt

$$U = \int (x^3 - 3xy^2) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 + \psi(y)$$

$$U_y = -3x^2y + \psi'(y) = y^3 - 3x^2y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi'(y) = y^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi(y) = \frac{y^4}{4} + C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{S: } U(x,y) = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{y^4}{4} + C$$

9.33 Visa $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2xy dx - (y^2 + 3x^2 - 3x^2) dy)$ är differential av en funktion U

Ange $g(y)$

Vi har forman $g(y)2xydx - g(y)(y^2 + 3x^2 - 3x^2)dy$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-g(y)(y^2 + 3x^2 - 3x^2)) = 6xg(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (g(y)2xy) = 2xg(y) + 2xyg'(y)$$

$$\text{S: } \text{m\"issc h} \quad 2xg(y) + 2xyg'(y) = 6xg(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xyg'(y) = 4xg(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g'(y)}{g(y)} = \frac{2}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{g'(y)dy}{g(y)} = \int \frac{2}{y} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(g(y)) = 2\ln(y) + C \quad C \text{ konstante}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(y) = e^{2\ln(y) + C} = y^2 e^C = \tilde{C} y^2 \quad \tilde{C} = e^C$$

S: vi har forman $2\tilde{C}xy^3 - \tilde{C}(y^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 3x^2y^2)dy$

$$U = \int 2\tilde{C}xy^3 dx = \tilde{C}x^2y^3 + \psi(y)$$

$$U_y = \tilde{C}3x^2y^2 + \psi'(y) = -\tilde{C}(y^3 + 3x^2y^2 - 3x^2y^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi'(y) = -\tilde{C}(y^4 + 3x^2y^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi(y) = -\tilde{C}\frac{y^5}{5} - \tilde{C}x^2y^3 + \hat{C} \quad \hat{C} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{S: } U(x,y) = \tilde{C}x^2y^3 - \tilde{C}\frac{y^4}{4} - \tilde{C}x^2y^3 + \hat{C} \quad , \tilde{C}, \hat{C} \text{ konstanter}$$

9.40 Beräkna $\int_C 2xy e^{x^2+y} dx + (1+y) e^{x^2+y} dy$
 där C är linje $y = x$ från $(0,0)$ till $(1,1)$

$$U(x,y) = \int 2xy e^{x^2+y} dx = ye^{x^2+y} + \psi(y)$$

$$U'_y = e^{x^2+y} + ye^{x^2+y} + \psi'(y) = (1+y)e^{x^2+y} \Rightarrow \psi'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \psi(y) = C \text{ konstant}$$

så $U(x,y) = ye^{x^2+y}$ är en potential

$$\int_C 2xy e^{x^2+y} dx + (1+y) e^{x^2+y} dy = U(1,1) - U(0,0) = e^{1^2+1} - 0 \cdot e^{0^2+0} = e^2$$

B68 $w = (\sin(xy) + xy \cos(xy)) + 2x)dx + (x^2 \cos(xy) + e^y)dy$

a) Är w exakt?

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \int ((\sin(xy) + xy \cos(xy)) + 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{y} \cos(xy) + x^2 + \int xy \cos(xy) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{y} \cos(xy) + x^2 + \sin(xy)x - \int \sin(xy) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{y} \cos(xy) + x^2 + \sin(xy)x - \frac{1}{y} \cos(xy) + \psi(y) \\ &= x^2 + x \sin(xy) + \psi(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$U'_y = x^2 \cos(xy) + \psi'(y) = e^y \Rightarrow \psi'(y) = e^y \Rightarrow \psi(y) = e^y + C \text{ konstant}$$

så w har potential $U(x,y) = x^2 \cos(xy) + e^y$

b) Beräkna $\int_C w$ där C är kurvan längs hyperbeln $9y^2 - x^2 = 1$
 från $(0, \frac{1}{3})$ till $(2\sqrt{2}, 1)$

$$\int_C w = U(2\sqrt{2}, 1) - U(0, \frac{1}{3}) = 8 \cos(2\sqrt{2}) + e - e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

c) Ange kurva γ_1 sådan att $\int_{\gamma_1} w = C - 1$

$$U(0, 1) = C \text{ och } U(0, 0) = 1 \text{ så kan ta linje } y = 1 \text{ från } (0, 0) \text{ till } (0, 1)$$

d) Ange γ_2 så $\int_{\gamma_2} w = 1 - e$

$$\gamma_2: x = 2\sqrt{2}$$

e) Ange γ_3 så $\int_{\gamma_3} w = 0$

$$\gamma_3: enhetscirkel$$