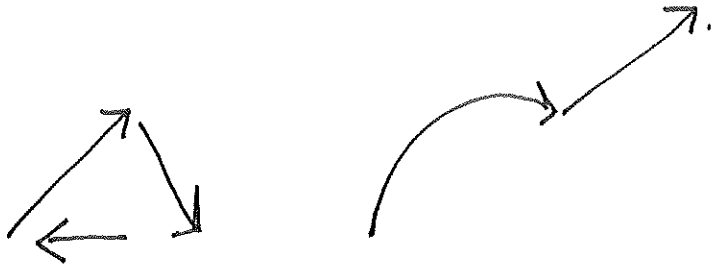


# Line integrals, II, cont'd.

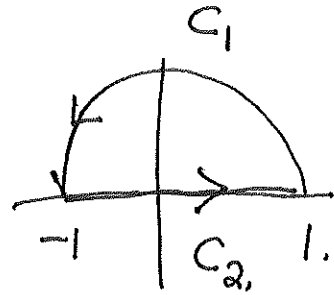
curve  
 $C = \text{union of piecewise smooth functions} = \bigcup_i C_i$

ex.



ex.  $\int_C xy \, ds$

for



$$= \sum_i \int_{C_i} xy \, ds$$

$C_1: \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t \end{cases}$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\cos t)(\sin t) \cdot \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} \, dt$$

$$+ \int_{-1}^1 t \cdot 0 \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} \, dt = \int_{-1}^1 0 \, dt = 0.$$

$C_2: \begin{cases} x = t, & -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$

Line integral of  $f$   
wrt  $ix$  (wrt  $y$ )

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

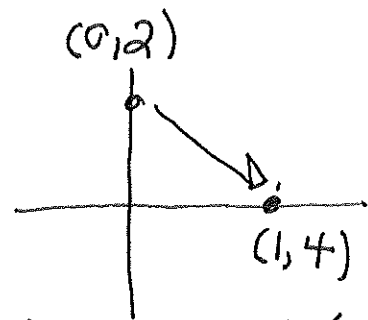
$$\int_C f(x,y) dy = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) dt$$

ex.  ~~$\int_C f(x,y) dx$~~

shorthand

$$\int_C P dx + Q dy = \int_C P dx + \int_C Q dy$$

ex.  $\int_C \sin(\sqrt{y}) dy + yx^2 dx$



$$\vec{r}(t) = (1-t)\langle 0, 2 \rangle + t\langle 1, 4 \rangle$$

"  $0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$\langle t, 2+2t \rangle$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sin(\sqrt{y(t)}) \cdot 2 \frac{dy}{dt} dt + \int_0^1 (2+2t)t^2 dt$$

$$= \dots = 7/6.$$

ex,  $\int_{-c}^c \text{same} = ||| = -\frac{7}{6}$

↑  
switch  
direction.

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle 1-t, 4-2t \rangle$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \int_{-c}^c f \, dx = - \int_c^c f \, dx \\ \int_{-c}^c g \, dy = - \int_c^c g \, dy \end{array} \right\} \int_{-c}^c P \, dx + Q \, dy$$

||

$$- \int P \, dx + Q \, dy$$