

Conservative Fields & Stoke's Theorem

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Second Derivative

First derivative

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\nabla} \phi \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v} \end{cases}$$

Second derivative

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \phi) \\ \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \phi) \\ \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v}) \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) \\ \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \phi) &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \hat{i} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + (\dots) \hat{j} + (\dots) \hat{k} \\
 &= \vec{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{i} + (\dots) \hat{j} + (\dots) \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [\dots] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [\dots]$$

$$= 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \phi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$$

$$= \nabla^2 \phi = \Delta \phi$$



$$\text{Laplacian} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v}) - \vec{v}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla})$$

$$= \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v}) - \nabla^2 \vec{v}$$

$\nearrow$
 vector Laplacian

$$\nabla^2 v_x \hat{i} + \nabla^2 v_y \hat{j} + \nabla^2 v_z \hat{k}$$

First derivative

- $\vec{\nabla} \phi$
- $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v}$
- $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}$

Second derivative

- $\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \phi) = \nabla^2 \phi$
- $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \phi) = \vec{0}$
- $\vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v}) = \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v})$
- $\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) = 0$
- $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) = \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v}) - \nabla^2 \vec{v}$
 [เวกเตอร์ที่ 1 และ 2 ต้อง
 เหมือนกัน]

Laplacian ในฟิสิกส์

$$\text{EM:} \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (-\vec{\nabla} \phi) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$-\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \leftarrow \text{Poisson Equation}$$

$$\text{Wave Eq.} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \quad (1 \text{ มิติ})$$

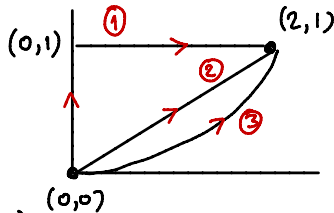
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\nabla^2 \psi = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}$$

Schrodinger's Eq. / Diffusion Eq. / Heat conduction Eq.

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

ตัวอย่าง สนามแรงกำหนดโดย $\vec{F} = xy\hat{i} - y^2\hat{j}$ จงหางานที่แรงนี้กระทำจากจุด $(0,0)$ ถึงจุด $(2,1)$ ผ่านเส้นทางต่อไปนี้

- 1 เส้นตรงจาก $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,1)$ ต่อด้วยเส้นตรงจาก $(0,1) \rightarrow (2,1)$
- 2 เส้นตรงจาก $y = \frac{1}{2}x$
- 3 พาราโบลา $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$



$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= \int (xy\hat{i} - y^2\hat{j}) (dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j}) \\ &= \int xy dx - \int y^2 dy \end{aligned}$$

$$W = \int xy \, dx - \int y^2 \, dy$$

วิธีทำ ① :

สำหรับ $dx=0$, $x=0$, $y=0 \rightarrow 1$

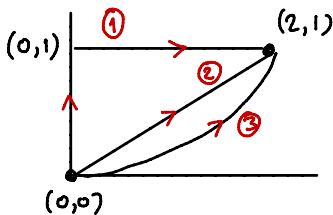
$$W_1 = -\int_{y=0}^1 y^2 \, dy = -\frac{1}{3}$$

สำหรับ $dy=0$, $y=1$, $x=0 \rightarrow 2$

$$W_2 = \int_{x=0}^2 xy \, dx = \int_0^2 x \, dx = 2$$

$\uparrow$
 $y=1$

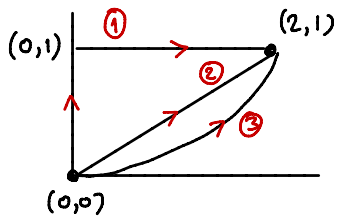
$$W = W_1 + W_2 = \frac{5}{3}$$



$$W = \int xy \, dx - \int y^2 \, dy$$

พหุนาม ② : $y = \frac{1}{2}x$, $dy = \frac{1}{2}dx$
 $x = 0 \rightarrow 2$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_{x=0}^2 x \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) dx - \int_{x=0}^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{dx}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^2 dx - \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \int_0^2 x^2 dx = 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$W = \int xy \, dx - \int y^2 \, dy$$

ใช้กฎ ③: $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$, $dy = \frac{1}{2}x \, dx$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow 2$$

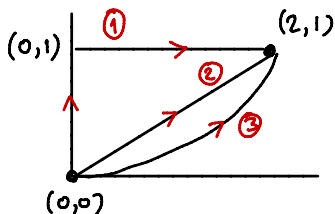
$$W = \int_0^2 x \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 \right) dx - \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x \, dx \right)$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(\frac{x^3}{4} - \frac{x^5}{32} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

→ W ไม่ขึ้นกับเส้นทาง

⇒ non-conservative field



ตัวอย่าง ตัวอย่าง สนามแรงกำหนดโดย $\vec{F} = x\hat{i} + 2y\hat{j}$

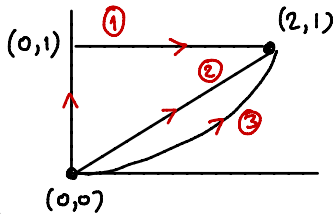
จงหางานที่แรงนี้กระทำจากจุด $(0,0)$ ถึงจุด $(2,1)$ ผ่านเส้นทางต่อไปนี้

- ① เส้นตรงจาก $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,1)$ ต่อด้วยเส้นตรงจาก $(0,1) \rightarrow (2,1)$
- ② เส้นตรงจาก $y = \frac{1}{2}x$
- ③ พาราโบลา $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$

$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int (x\hat{i} + 2y\hat{j}) \cdot (dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j})$$

$$= \int x dx + \int 2y dy$$



$$W = \int x dx + \int 2y dy$$

วิธีทำ ①

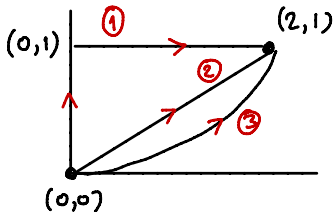
เส้นแรก $x=0$, $dx=0$, $y=0 \rightarrow 1$

$$W_1 = \int_{y=0}^1 2y dy = 1$$

เส้นที่ 2 $y=1$, $dy=0$, $x=0 \rightarrow 2$

$$W_2 = \int_0^2 x dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^2 = 2$$

$$W = W_1 + W_2 = 3$$



$$W = \int x dx + \int 2y dy$$

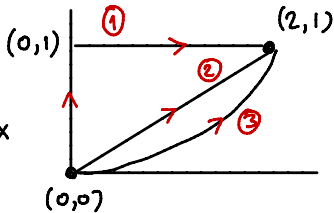
วิธีที่ ③ : $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$, $dy = \frac{1}{2}x dx$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow 2$$

$$W = \int_0^2 x dx + \int_0^2 2 \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 \right) \left(\frac{1}{2}x dx \right)$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{4}x^3 \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{16} \right) \Big|_0^2 = 3$$



W มีค่าเหมือนกัน

⇒ Conservative field

Conservative Field

สนามเวกเตอร์ $\vec{F}$

$$W = \int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

↑
จากจุด A ถึงจุด B
ตามเส้นทาง L

non-conservative

W ขึ้นกับ A, B, L

conservative

W ขึ้นกับ A, B และไม่ขึ้นกับ L

- ฟิลด์เวกเตอร์
- $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$
- $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = 0$

$\vec{F}$ conservative

$$W = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

สูตร $\vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \hat{k}$

$$W = \int_A^B \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) \cdot (dx \hat{i} + dy \hat{j} + dz \hat{k})$$

$$= \int_A^B \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} dz \right)$$

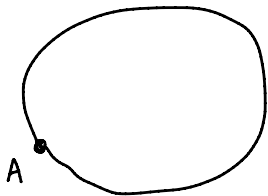
$$= \int_A^B d\phi = \phi(B) - \phi(A)$$

ค่าที่ขึ้น
กับตำแหน่ง

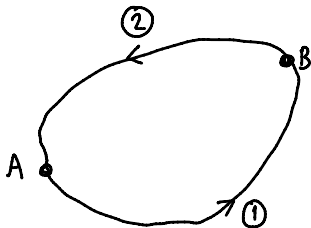
potential

F is conservative field $\Rightarrow$ if $\vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \phi$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_A^A \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \\
 &= \phi(A) - \phi(A) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_{A, ①}^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{B, ②}^A \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \\
 &= \int_{A, ①}^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} - \int_{A, ②}^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$



$\vec{F}$ is conservative $\Rightarrow \oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$

$\vec{F}$ is conservative

$$\vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \phi) = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{If } \vec{F} \text{ is conservative } \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

Conservative Field $\vec{F}$

① $\int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ ໝາຍເຖິງປະລິມານ L
(ເປັນທາງ L) ບໍ່ຂຶ້ນກັບແຕ່ຈຸດເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ / ຈຸດສິ້ນສຸດ

② $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$ ເປັນທາງປິດ

③ ນັບວ່າ $\vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \phi$ ໄດ້
 $\int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi(B) - \phi(A)$

④ $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = 0$

ตัวอย่าง สนามแรงถูกกำหนดโดย $\vec{F} = (2xy - z^3)\hat{i} + x^2\hat{j} - (3xz^2 + 1)\hat{k}$

❶ สนามนี้เป็นสนามอนุรักษ์หรือไม่

❷ ถ้าเป็นแรงอนุรักษ์ จงหาสนามศักย์

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2xy - z^3 & x^2 & -(3xz^2 + 1) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \hat{i}(0 - 0) + \hat{j}(-3z^2 - (-3z^2)) \\ &\quad + \hat{k}(2x - 2x) \\ &= \vec{0}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} \text{ อนุรักษ์}$$

$$\vec{F} = (2xy - z^3) \hat{i} + x^2 \hat{j} - (3xz^2 + 1) \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \hat{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 2xy - z^3 \Rightarrow \phi = x^2 y - xz^3 + f(y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = x^2 \Rightarrow \phi = x^2 y + g(x, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -3xz^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \phi = -xz^3 - z + h(x, y)$$

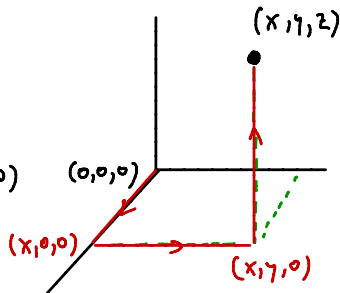
$$\phi = x^2 y - xz^3 - z + \text{Const}$$

ໃບຢູນ ຟ ອັນໃໝ່

ຫາ $\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ ຈາກ $(0,0,0) \rightarrow (x,y,z)$ ຢ່າງ

$$\int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi(B) - \phi(A)$$

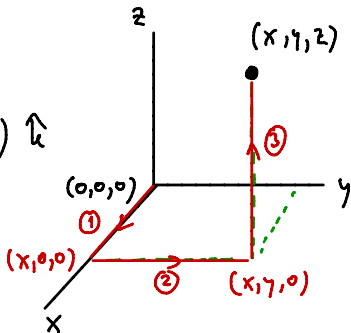
$$\int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi(x,y,z) - \phi(\text{ຕົ້ນທຸກ})$$



$$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{on } (0,0,0) \rightarrow (x,y,z)$$

$$\vec{F} = (2xy - z^3) \hat{i} + x^2 \hat{j} - (3xz^2 + 1) \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int (2xy - z^3) dx \\ &+ \int x^2 dy \\ &+ \int -(3xz^2 + 1) dz \end{aligned}$$



①: $(0,0,0) \rightarrow (x,0,0)$, $dy = dz = 0$, $y = z = 0$
 x on $0 \rightarrow x$

$$W_1 = \int_0^x (2xy - z^3) dx = 0$$

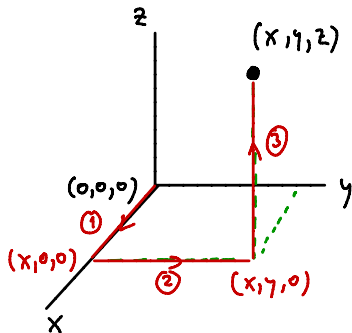
$$\textcircled{2}: (x, 0, 0) \rightarrow (x, y, 0)$$

$$x = x = \text{constant}, \quad z = 0$$

$$dx = dz = 0$$

$$y \text{ from } 0 \rightarrow y$$

$$W_2 = \int_0^y x^2 dy = x^2 y$$



$$\textcircled{3} \quad (x, y, 0) \rightarrow (x, y, z)$$

$$dx = dy = 0, \quad x = \text{constant}, \quad y = \text{constant}, \quad z \text{ from } 0 \rightarrow z$$

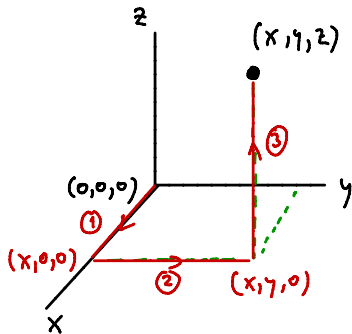
$$W_3 = - \int_0^z (3xz^2 + 1) dz = -xz^3 - z$$

$$W = W_1 + W_2 + W_3$$

$$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 + x^2y - xz^3 - z$$

$$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi(x, y, z) - \phi(0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x, y, z) = x^2y - xz^3 - z + \phi(0, 0, 0)$$



Curl and Circulation

Stoke's Theorem

ตัวอย่าง Ampere's Law

ตัวอย่าง Faraday's Law

ตัวอย่าง กำหนดให้ $\vec{F} = 4y\hat{i} + x\hat{j} + 2z\hat{k}$ จงหา

① $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

② $\iint \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{A}$

รอบพื้นที่สี่เหลี่ยมผืนผ้าบนระนาบ xy ที่ถูกล้อมรอบด้วยจุด $(0, 0)$, $(0, a)$, $(b, 0)$ และ (a, b)

Quiz

$$\phi = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

answer $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\phi^3} \vec{r} \right)$