

### Question #38685, Math, Calculus

Is the force field defined by  $\mathbf{F} = (3x^2yz - 3y)\mathbf{i} + (x^3z - 3x)\mathbf{j} + (x^3y + 2)\mathbf{k}$  conservative? If so, find the scalar potential associated with  $\mathbf{F}$ .

#### Solution

The domain of the given force field defined by  $\mathbf{F} = (3x^2yz - 3y)\mathbf{i} + (x^3z - 3x)\mathbf{j} + (x^3y + 2)\mathbf{k}$  is all the space that is a simply connected domain, so it is sufficient to verify that  $\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$ , in order to prove that the field is conservative.

Because

$$\begin{aligned}\text{curl } \mathbf{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3x^2yz - 3y & x^3z - 3x & x^3y + 2 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (x^3 - x^3)\mathbf{i} + (3x^2y - 3x^2y)\mathbf{j} + (3x^2z - 3x^2z)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0},\end{aligned}$$

we have  $\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$ , hence the field is conservative.

The conservative field  $\mathbf{F}$  can be expressed as  $\text{grad } V$  where  $V$  is a scalar field to be determined (the scalar potential associated with  $\mathbf{F}$ ).

We can attempt to express  $\mathbf{F}$  as  $\text{grad } V$  where  $V$  is a scalar in  $x, y, z$ .

If  $V = V(x, y, z)$

$$\text{grad } V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}$$

and we have  $\mathbf{F} = (3x^2yz - 3y)\mathbf{i} + (x^3z - 3x)\mathbf{j} + (x^3y + 2)\mathbf{k}$  then

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 3x^2yz - 3y, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = x^3z - 3x, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = x^3y + 2. \quad (3)$$

By integrating the equality (1) with respect to  $x$ , (2) with respect to  $y$  and (3) with respect to  $z$  we obtain accordingly

$$V = x^3yz - 3xy + f(y, z), \quad (4)$$

$$V = x^3yz - 3xy + g(x, z), \quad (5)$$

$$V = x^3yz + 2z + h(x, y). \quad (6)$$

From equalities (4) and (5) we have

$$f(y, z) = g(x, z) = f_1(z).$$

From the other pair of equalities (5) and (6) the equation follows

$$f_1(z) - 3xy = 2z + h(x, y).$$

This is satisfied if  $h(x, y) = -3xy + C$  and  $f_1(z) = 2z + C$ , where  $C$  is an arbitrary constant, hence

$$V = x^3yz - 3xy + 2z + C$$

### Answer

The scalar potential associated with  $\mathbf{F}$ :  $V = x^3yz - 3xy + 2z + C$