

Example 1 A particle is moved in a constant force field. It takes 3 units of work to move the particle from (x, y) to point $(x+1, y)$. It takes 4 units of work to move the particle from point (x, y) to point $(x, y+1)$. We say that work is represented by the constant 1-form

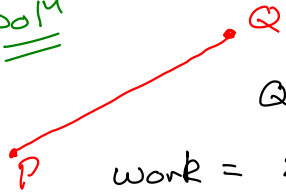
$$W = 3dx + 4dy$$

Example 2 Consider a particle in a constant force field, with work given by the differential 1-form

$$W = 2dx + 3dy + 5dz.$$

Calculate the work done in moving the particle along the straight-line segment from point $P = (-1, 3, -5)$ to point $Q = (3, -1, 7)$.

Soln



$$Q - P = (4, -4, 12)$$

$$\text{work} = 2(4) + 3(-4) + 5(12) = 56.$$

Example An investment portfolio involves two types of assets: type X and type Y. It costs €3 to acquire one unit of asset X, and -€3 to relinquish one unit of asset X. It costs €4 to acquire one unit of asset Y, and -€4 to relinquish one unit of Y. We say that the marginal costs are represented by the differential 1-form

$$W = 3dx + 4dy$$

Example Find the 1-form

$$\omega = A dx + B dy + C dz$$

describing work in a constant force field, where displacement of a particle from

$(0,0,0)$ to $(4,0,0)$ needs 3 units of work

$(1,-1,0)$ to $(1,1,0)$ " 2 " " "

$(0,0,0)$ to $(3,0,2)$ " 5 " " "

Solⁿ

$$3 = A \cdot 4$$

$$2 = B \cdot 2$$

$$5 = A \cdot 3 + C \cdot 2$$

$$A = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$B = 1$$

$$C = \frac{11}{8}$$

$$5 = 3\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + 2C$$

$$20 = 9 + 8C$$

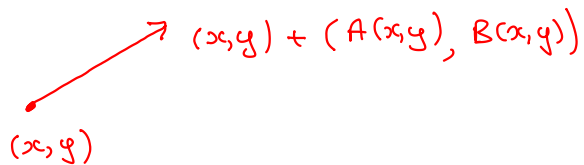
$$C = \frac{11}{8}$$

We can think of a 1-form

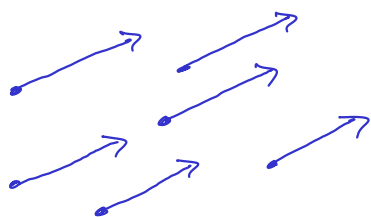
$$\omega = A(x,y) dx + B(x,y) dy$$

as a collection of arrows in space (= plane, or subregion of the plane, for $n=2$ variables).

For each point (x,y) in the plane we have an arrow



Example The 1-form $\omega = 2dx + dy$ can be pictured as



Example The 1-form

$$w = xdx + ydy$$

can be pictured as

