

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

**UP.621 Find the curvilinear integral of the first kind:**

$$\Omega = \int_{\gamma} (x + 2y + z) ds; \gamma = [AB]; \quad A(1, 2, 3); B(3, 4, 5)$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru – Romania*

**Solution 1 by proposer**

$$AB: \frac{x - x_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{y - y_A}{y_B - y_A} = \frac{z - z_A}{z_B - z_A}$$

$$AB: \frac{x - 1}{3 - 1} = \frac{y - 2}{4 - 2} = \frac{z - 3}{5 - 3} = t; t \in [0, 1]$$

$$AB: \begin{cases} x - 1 = 2t \\ y - 2 = 2t \\ z - 3 = 2t \end{cases} \Rightarrow AB: \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = 2 + 2t \\ z = 3 + 2t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = (1 + 2t)' = 2 \\ y'(t) = (2 + 2t)' = 2 \\ z'(t) = (3 + 2t)' = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt = \sqrt{4 + 4 + 4} dt = 2\sqrt{3} dt$$

$$\Omega = \int_{\gamma} (x + 2y + z) ds =$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 + 2t + 2(2 + 2t) + 3 + 2t) \cdot 2\sqrt{3} dt = 2\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 (8 + 8t) dt =$$

$$= 16\sqrt{3} \left( t \Big|_0^1 + \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \right) = 16\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 24\sqrt{3}$$

**Solution 2 by Jose Luis Diaz Barrero-Spain**

To parametrize the segment from point  $A(1, 2, 3)$  to point  $B(3, 4, 5)$ , we use the vector equation of a line

$$r(t) = A + t(B - A), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

or in coordinates

$$x(t) = 1 + (3 - 1)t = 1 + 2t$$

$$y(t) = 2 + (4 - 2)t = 2 + 2t$$

$$z(t) = 3 + (5 - 3)t = 3 + 2t$$

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Next, we find the derivatives of each coordinate with respect to  $t$  and compute  $ds$ . We have  $x'(t) = 2, y'(t) = 2, z'(t) = 2$ , and the arc length differential  $ds$  is given by

$$ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt$$

$$ds = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} dt = \sqrt{4 + 4 + 4} dt = \sqrt{12} dt = 2\sqrt{3} dt$$

Substituting the parameterizations and  $ds$  into the integral over the interval  $t \in [0, 1]$  yields

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 [(1 + 2t) + 2(2 + 2t) + (3 + 2t)] \cdot 2\sqrt{3} dt = 16\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 (1 + t) dt$$

Now, integrate with respect to  $t$  to obtain

$$\Omega = 16\sqrt{3} \left[ t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = 16\sqrt{3} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 16\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 24\sqrt{3}$$

Thus,

$$\Omega = 24\sqrt{3}$$