# MTHSC 206 SECTION 17.1 – VECTOR FIELDS

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**1** Let  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ . A vector field on  $\underline{D}$  is a function F that assigns to each point  $(x, y) \in D$ , a vector  $F(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

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- **2** Let  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ . A <u>vector field on E</u> is a function F that assigns to each point  $(x, y, z) \in E$ , a vector  $F(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

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#### EXAMPLE

Plot F(x, y) = (-y, x) = -yi + xj. Note that F assigns to each vector an orthogonal vector.



- **1** Suppose that f(x, y) is a differentiable function on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Then  $\nabla f$  is a vector field on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  called a gradient field.
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## EXAMPLE

Consider the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ . Plot the gradient field for f and several contours of f.

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In the case that  $F = \nabla f$ , we say that f is a <u>potential function</u> for F.