

Vector Differential: Rectangular Coordinates:

Find the general form for $d\vec{r}$ in rectangular coordinates by determining $d\vec{r}$ along the specific paths in the figure below.

- Path 1:

$$d\vec{r} =$$

- Path 2:

$$d\vec{r} =$$

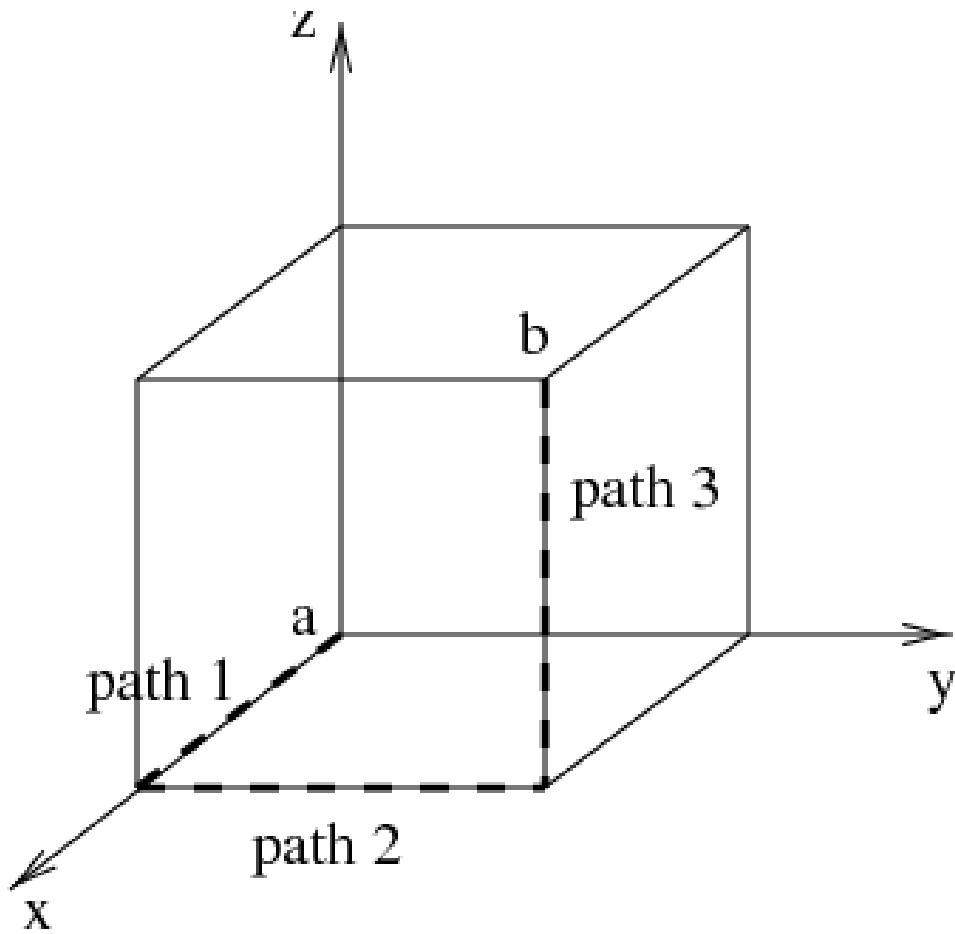
- Path 3:

$$d\vec{r} =$$

If all three coordinates are allowed to change simultaneously, by an infinitesimal amount, we could write this $d\vec{r}$ for any path as:

$$d\vec{r} =$$

This is the general line element in rectangular coordinates.

Figure 1: Figure 1: $d\vec{r}$ in rectangular coordinates**Solution**

- Path 1:

$$d\vec{r} = dx \hat{x}$$

- Path 2:

$$d\vec{r} = dy \hat{y}$$

- Path 3:

$$d\vec{r} = dz \hat{z}$$

- In general:

$$d\vec{r} = dx \hat{x} + dy \hat{y} + dz \hat{z}$$