

$$21) V(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} f(\|x\|) \frac{x}{\|x\|} & \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \\ 0 & \vec{x} = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$



Gradientenfeld  $\vec{v}$   $\rightarrow$  Wirbelfrei  $\vec{v}$   $\rightarrow$  rot

$V(x) \rightarrow$  Grad.-feld, wenn  $\text{rot } \vec{v} = 0$

rot:  $\nabla \times \vec{v} = \nabla f(\|x\|) \times \frac{x}{\|x\|} + f(\|x\|) \nabla \times \frac{x}{\|x\|}$

$\uparrow$  Produktregel  $x'v + xv' \Rightarrow ' = \nabla$

Nebenrechnung:  $\varphi(x) = \|x\|$

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\nabla \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \cdot x \\ - \\ - \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\|x\|} \cdot x$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla (\|x\|) = \frac{x}{\|x\|}$$

$$\text{rot} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{f'(\|x\|) \cdot \frac{x}{\|x\|}}_{\textcircled{1}}$$

$$\nabla \times \left( \frac{x}{\|x\|} \cdot x \right) = -\|x\|^{-2} \frac{x}{\|x\|} \times x + \|x\|^{-1} \times 0 = 0$$

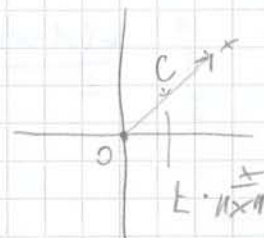
$\textcircled{2}$

$$f'(\|x\|) \cdot \frac{x}{\|x\|} \times \frac{x}{\|x\|} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

d.h. es gibt ein Potential  $\varphi$   $\nabla \varphi = \vec{v}$

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = \int_C V(\vec{x}(t)) \cdot \dot{\vec{x}}(t) dt$$

C... irgendeine Verbindung von 0 mit x



$$t \in [0, \|x\|]$$

$$= \int_0^{u+x} \underbrace{f\left(\frac{x}{\|x\|}\right)}_{\text{Vektorfeld}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x}{\|x\|}}_{\text{Tangentenvektor}} dt = \int_0^{u+x} f(t) dt$$

$$= \underline{\underline{F(\|x\|) - F(0)}}$$

$$V(x,y) = \frac{\vec{x}}{\|x\|^2}$$

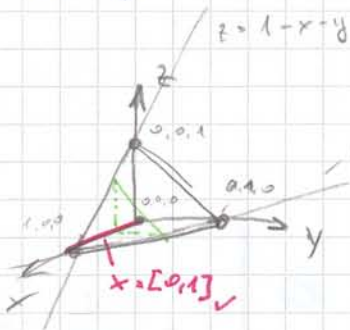
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$f(\|x\|) = \frac{1}{\|x\|}$$

$$\text{Pot.} = \varphi = \log(\|x\|)$$

$$\Delta_c \log(\|x\|) = 0$$

33)



$$V(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ 2x \\ xy + z \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Oberflächenintegral?

$$\iint_{\partial T} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{O}$$

Parade bsp.: für **Gauß**, wenn geschlossene Oberfläche

$$\iint_{\partial T} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{O} = \iiint_T \nabla \cdot \vec{V} \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0 + 0 + xy$$

$$\int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=0}^{1-x} \int_{z=0}^{1-x-y} xy \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

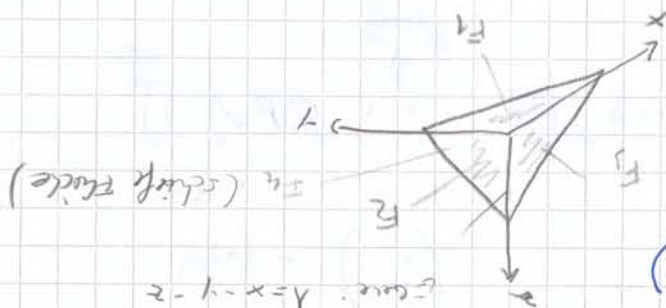
$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} xy \cdot (1-x-y) \, dy \, dx$$

ausmultiplizieren  $\rightarrow \int \rightarrow$  fertig

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x(1-x)^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} (1-x)^2 - \frac{x}{3} (1-x)^3 \, dx$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{120}}}$$

25)  $\vec{r} = x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3$



$$\int \int \int_V \vec{r} \, dV = \int \int \int_V (x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3) \, dV = \int \int \int_V x \, dV \vec{e}_1 + \int \int \int_V y \, dV \vec{e}_2 + \int \int \int_V z \, dV \vec{e}_3$$

Group nicht mehr möglich, da in Raum nicht mehr gezeichnet

$$V_{F1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V_{F2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V_{F3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V_{F4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{siehe Vorlesungsaufgabe})$$

$$V_{F1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ 2z \\ xy(x-y) \end{pmatrix}, \quad h_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{F1} \perp h_1 = 0, \quad h_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{F2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2x \end{pmatrix}, \quad h_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

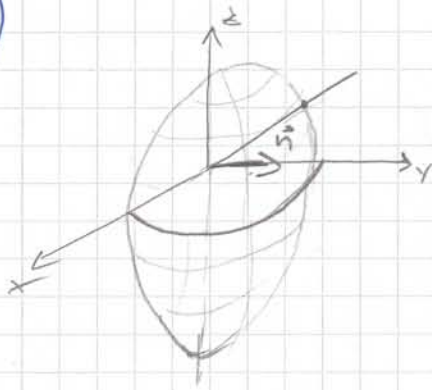
$$F_2: \iint_V \vec{r} \, dV = \iint_{y=0}^1 \int_{x=1-y}^1 (-2y) \, dx \, dy = -2 \int_0^1 y \, dy = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$V_{F2} = m_2$

$$F_3: \iint_V \vec{r} \, dV = \int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=1-x}^1 (-2x) \, dy \, dx = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

24)



$$V(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iint_{\partial H} \vec{v} d\vec{\sigma} = \iiint_{\text{Gauß}} \nabla \cdot \vec{v} \, dV$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 1 + 1 + 2z = 2(1+z)$$

Kugelkoordinat.:  $x = r \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta$   
 $y = r \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta$   
 $z = r \cos \vartheta$

$$J = r^2 \sin \vartheta$$

$$\int_{r=0}^1 \int_{\vartheta=0}^{\pi} \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} (2 + 2r \cos \vartheta) \cdot r^2 \sin \vartheta \, d\varphi \, d\vartheta \, dr$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (-2r^2 \cos \vartheta - \frac{2}{3} r^3 \cos 2\vartheta) \Big|_0^\pi = \pi \int_0^1 4r^2 \, dr = 4\pi \frac{r^3}{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

26)

Deckfläche:

↓ Parametrisierte Fläche

$$\begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi \\ 0 \\ r \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} \quad r \in [0, 1], \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\vec{v}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi \\ 0 \\ r \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{n} = x_r \times x_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ 0 \\ \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -r \sin \varphi \\ r \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iint_{r=0}^1 \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} r \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

⇒ gesamter Fluss durch Halbkugel

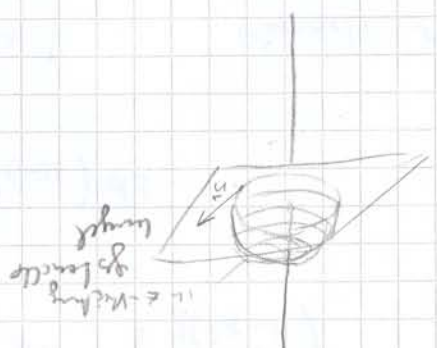
⇒

28)

$$V(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 - y^2 \\ 2xy \\ z^2 + yz \end{pmatrix}$$

E:  $4z^2 = 4 - (x^2 + y^2)$

z=0:  $0 = 4 - (x^2 + y^2)$  bzw.  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$



$$\iint_{z=0} \text{rot } \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = 2$$

Geteilte über Rollen  $\Rightarrow$  ~~...~~

$$\iint_{\text{rot } \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{\sigma}} \int_V \text{div } \vec{V} \cdot \vec{x}(t) dt$$

Wahlweise entlang der Kreis

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cos \varphi \\ 3 \sin \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

additionieren

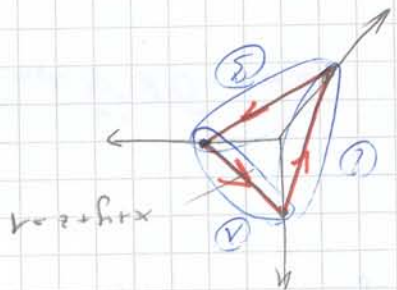
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cos \varphi - 3 \sin \varphi + 1 \\ 3 \sin \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} d\varphi$$

11. Lösung: jede Strecke wird genau einmal  $\Rightarrow \oint$

$$\int_{2\pi} 9 \sin^2 \varphi = \oint$$

$\Rightarrow$  Residuum  $\nabla$

27) ~~Beispiel~~



$$V(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} z(x-y) \\ x+y \\ y(2z-x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\oint V(x,y,z) \, ds$$

Wahlweise:  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} ds + \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_0^{1-x-y} ds$

$$+ \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_0^{1-x-y} ds + \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_0^{1-x-y} ds$$

$$\text{rot } V(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} 2z-x \\ x \\ z+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1.) \quad \vec{c}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \vec{c}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \vec{c}_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_2 \\ c_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{c}_2 = [0, 1]$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-t} \int_0^{1-t-x} \begin{pmatrix} 2(1-t-x) \\ x \\ 1+t \end{pmatrix} dt dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-t} (-2+t+2t-2t^2) dt dx$$

$V(x,y,z)$  mit  $\vec{c}_1$  einzeichnen

$$\rightarrow -2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} = -\frac{6}{4}$$

2)  
3)

$$\vec{c}_2 = \vec{c}_3$$

Wahlweise mit Stokes