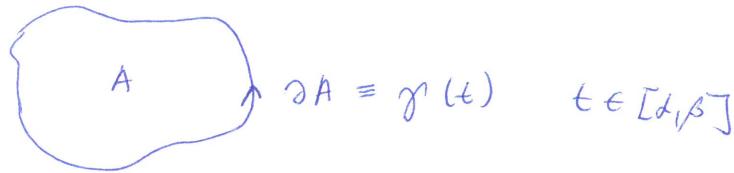


# Integralcalculus teileb

Einf. (Green-theor)

$A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  mit

$\gamma: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$



orientiert sind, welche  $\partial A = \gamma(t) \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$

(dann  $\gamma$  parametrisiert A rechts)

$\underline{F}(x, y) = (P(x, y), Q(x, y)) \quad \underline{F} \in C^1$  vektorwertig

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{\partial A} \underline{F} d\underline{x} = \iint_A \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x, y) - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}(x, y) \right) dA$$

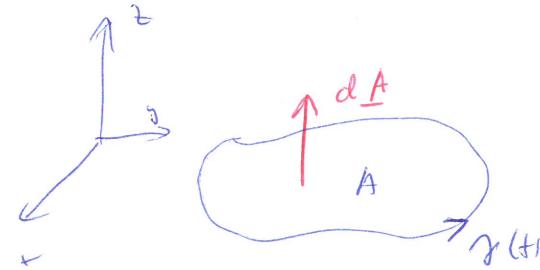
$dxdy$

meist  $\underline{v}(x, y, z) = (P(x, y), Q(x, y), 0)$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{rot } \underline{v} = \nabla \times \underline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{k} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)$$

↪ vektor

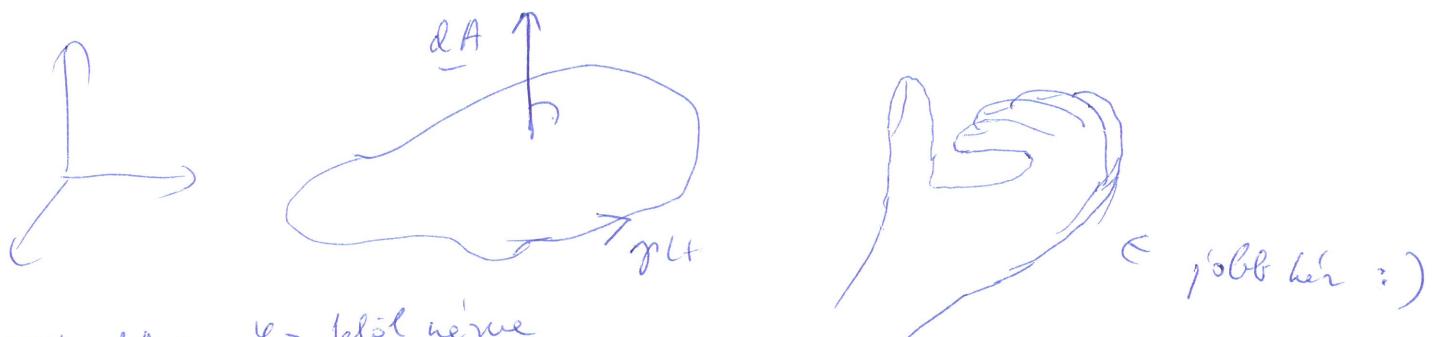
$$\oint_{\partial A} \underline{F} d\underline{x} = \iint_A \text{rot } \underline{v} \cdot dA \quad , \text{ da } dA = dA \cdot \underline{k}$$



465)

Def. A felület  $\partial A$  önméheugolt (szigetkör), ha

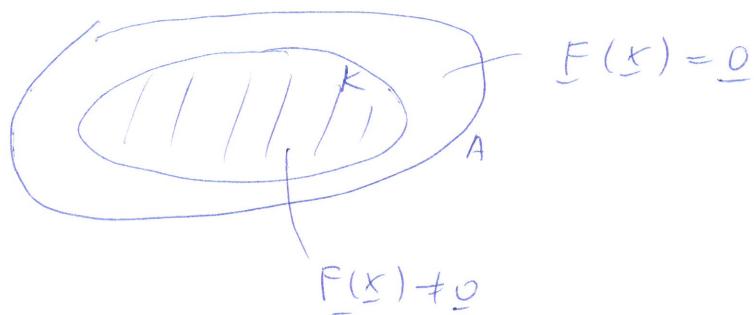
A normálvonalai  $\partial A$  integrálhatók, a "jobb-háromszög": jobbkörűen húzelyükönk dA integrálható, a többi négyen pedig  $\partial A$  görbe irányával megfelelően lehetséges:



Vagy: dA minden felület néven a görbe pontján integrálható meg nem minden felület integrálható: pl Möbius-szalag.

Def.  $F: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  teljesen homogén, ha  $\exists$

$\begin{matrix} \wedge \\ \mathbb{R}^n \end{matrix}$   $K \subset A$  homogén, melyre  $F(x) = 0$ , ha  $x \in A \setminus K$



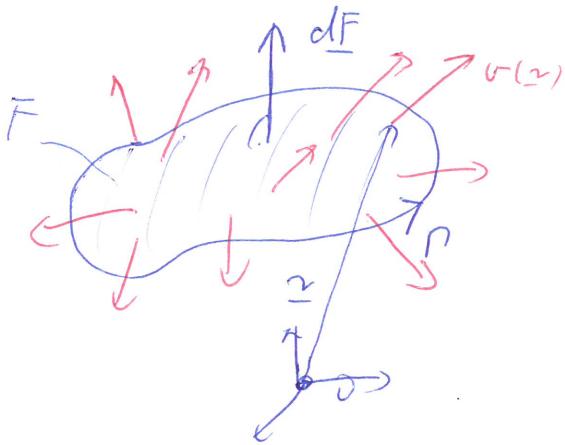
466)

## TETEL (Sobieski)

Na a  $\underline{\omega}(\underline{z}) = (v_1(x,y,z), v_2(x,y,z), v_3(x,y,z))$

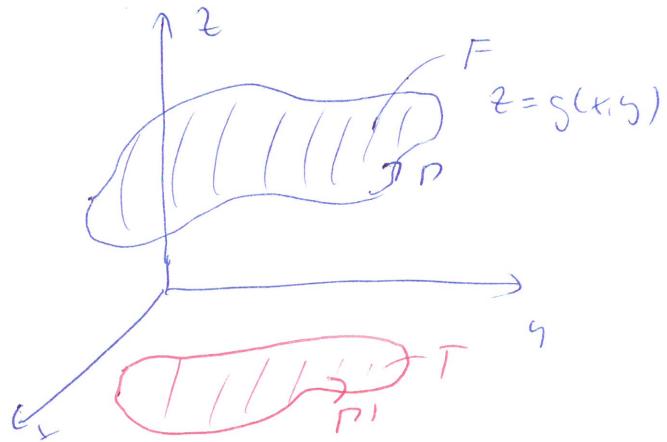
vektorweise a P zit gorbietet hekelt eppenesen  
 ömetfigo", ömehangolt reyktan F fehleten  
 s' auch hekren polytrosen diffhete', aber

$$\oint_P \underline{v}(\underline{z}) d\underline{z} = \iint_F \underline{z} \cdot \underline{\omega} \cdot d\underline{F}$$



### Biz. (verlet)

Na F fehlet  $z = g(x,y)$  alda', yelölyuk a fehlet  $(x,y)$  nira vett retuletit T-vel, a P hekret vetheti P'-vel:

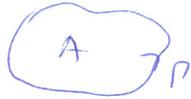


467)

$v_1(x)$  vektoriális "F" felület mentén teljesített általános  
szöveghatárfolyam:

$$v_1(x_1 y_1 g(x_1 y_1)) =: \varphi(x_1 y_1)$$

II Green-tíbel :  $\oint_{\Gamma} \varphi(x_1 y_1) dx = - \iint_A \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dx dy$

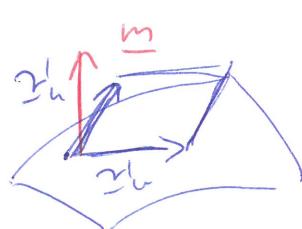


$$\oint_{\Gamma} \Psi(x_1 y_1 z) dx = \oint_{\Gamma'} v_1(x_1 y_1 g(x_1 y_1)) dx = \oint_{\Gamma} \varphi(x_1 y_1) dx =$$

$$= - \iint_T \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dx dy = - \iint_T \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} v_1(x_1 y_1 g(x_1 y_1)) = \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$$

"pikkelyes" az F felület!



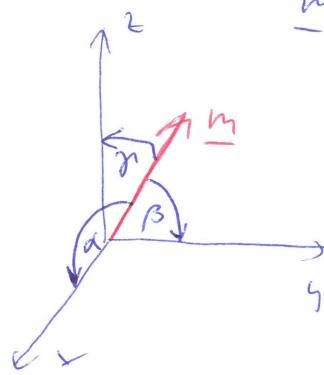
$$\underline{m} := \frac{\underline{z}_h^1 \times \underline{z}_b^1}{|\underline{z}_h^1 \times \underline{z}_b^1|} \quad \text{normális egységvektor}$$

$$d\underline{F} = dF \cdot \underline{m}$$

$$dF = |\underline{z}_h^1 \times \underline{z}_b^1| dz_1 dz_2$$

468)

megj + egységhalmaz



$$m = \cos \alpha i + \cos \beta j + \cos \gamma k$$

$\propto P \rightarrow$   
izom hosszúság

↓

A pihely  $(x, y)$  val  $(x, z)$  síren vett vektortere  
térlete:

$$\Delta f_x := dF \cdot \cos \gamma \quad \text{val} \quad \Delta f_y = dF \cos \beta$$

Nivel  $z = g(x, y) \rightarrow \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (g'_x)^2 + (g'_y)^2}}$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{-g'_y}{\sqrt{1 + (g'_x)^2 + (g'_y)^2}}$$

↓

$$\oint_{\Gamma} u_1(x, y, z) dx = - \iint_T \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} \cdot g'_y \right) dx dy =$$

$$= - \iint_T \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} \right) dx dy =$$

$$= - \iint_T \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} \cos \gamma - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} \cos \beta \right) \frac{dx dy}{\cos \gamma} \quad (\square)$$

$$\Rightarrow - \iint_F \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} \cos \beta - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial z} \cos \alpha \right) dF \quad \boxed{=} \quad \uparrow$$

F parametrische:  $(x_1(y), g(x_1(y)))$

$$dF = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & g'_x \\ 0 & 1 & g'_y \end{vmatrix} \overset{dx dy}{=} (-g'_x, -g'_y, g''_x) dx dy$$

$$dF = \sqrt{1 + (g'_x)^2 + (g'_y)^2} dx dy = \frac{dx dy}{\cos \beta}$$

$$\boxed{\iint_F \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial z} \cos \beta - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \right) dF} = \oint_P v_1(x_1, y_1, z) dx$$

Kontrolle:

$$\oint_P v_2(x_1, y_1, z) dy = \iint_F \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} \cos \beta - \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial z} \cos \alpha \right) dF$$

$$\oint_P v_3(x_1, y_1, z) dz = \iint_F \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial y} \cos \alpha - \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x} \cos \beta \right) dF$$

||

$$\oint_P v_i(z) dz = \oint_P (v_1 dx + v_2 dy + v_3 dz) \quad \textcircled{=}$$

$$\text{470) } \quad \textcircled{B} \iint_F \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha + \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x} \right) \cos \beta + \right. \\ \left. + \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right\} dF =$$

$$= \iint_P \text{rot } \underline{v} \cdot \underline{m} dF = \iint_F \text{rot } \underline{v} \cdot \underline{dF}$$

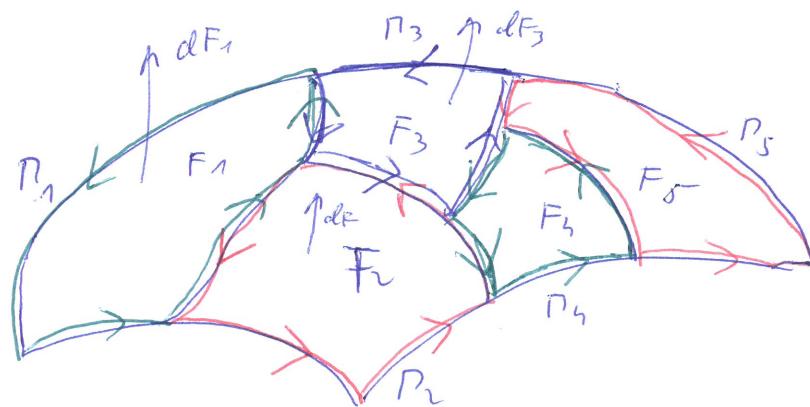
$$\underline{m} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

✓

Ha az  $F$  felület nem irható le  $z = g(x, y)$  alakban, akkor  
jelölhető olyan rögzítésre, amelyekkel külön-külön mér  
felületek húzzák. Igy ekkor minden részre ilyen erős tételek,  
önmagával meghatározva az eredményt:

- Önmagával
- a felületi integrálhoz összeg a teljes  
 $F$  felülethez vett felületi integrál len
  - a heterogénnek mentén vett vonalintegrálhoz  
kizárt a részfelületek hosszai, az  $F$  lebonyolított  
pontok számának összege:

471)



$$F = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 F_i$$

||

$$\iint_S v \, d\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^5 \left( \iint_{F_i} v \, d\sigma \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^5 \oint_{P_i} v(x) \, dx = \oint_D v(x) \, dx$$

0

④

Recht reell ableitbar  $\Leftrightarrow$  integrierbar: differenzierbar  
(diffgeo 2)

472

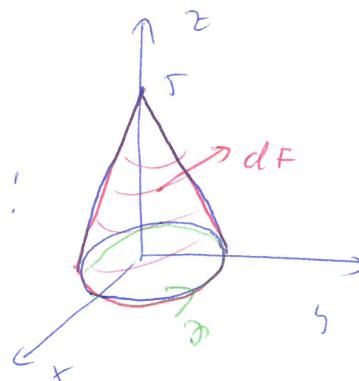
## Példák

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underline{\zeta}(z) = (x+z)\underline{i} + (3y-2z)\underline{j} + (5x-3y)\underline{k}$$

F feltétel:  $x^2+y^2=1$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{"alaphom"} \\ z=0 \end{array} \right.$  leírás  
 $(0,0,5)$  "súsponti"

~~SS probat~~  
F

Személlyességh = substitút!



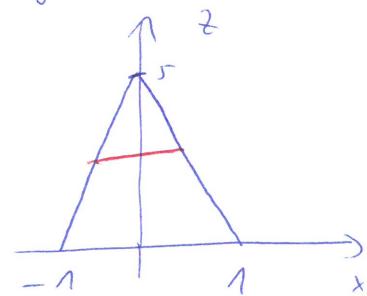
kiugróbbanó egzakti (paraméteres)

$$\underline{\zeta}(u,v) = i v \cos u + j v \sin u + 5 k (1-v) \quad u \in [0, \pi] \quad v \in [0, 1]$$

( $z = 5(1-v)$ ) egzakti síkra ejtően ekkor  $v$  számának lönök von)

↓  
 $\underline{r}_u'(u,v) = (-v \sin u, v \cos u, 0)$

$\underline{r}_v'(u,v) = (\cos u, \sin u, -5)$



↓

$$\underline{r}_u' \times \underline{r}_v' = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -v \sin u & v \cos u & 0 \\ \cos u & \sin u & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -5v \cos u i - 5v \sin u j - v k$$

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$$\text{curl } \underline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x+z & 3y-2z & 5x-3y \end{vmatrix} = -i - 4j$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_F \underline{v} \cdot d\underline{F} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (-5 \cos u - 20 \sin u) du dv = 0$$

P

$$\int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} \cos u du = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin u du = 0$$

ment a hárásról jólkére gyerlethető:

$$\underline{x} = i \cos t + j \sin t \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\dot{\underline{x}}(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 0)$$

$$\int_P \underline{v} \cdot d\underline{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} (-2 \sin t \cos t + 3 \sin t \cos t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \sin t \cos t dt \quad (\text{O})$$

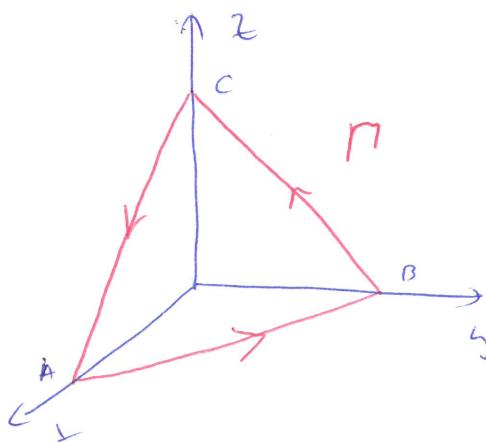
$$\underline{v}(\underline{x}(t)) = (\cos t, i + 3 \sin t, j + (5 \cos t - 3 \sin t) k)$$

$$(\text{O}) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \sin t \cos t dt = 0$$



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$$(2) \quad \underline{v}(\underline{x}) = y^2 \underline{i} + z^2 \underline{j} + x^2 \underline{k}$$



$$A(a, 0, 0)$$

$$B(0, a, 0)$$

$$C(0, 0, a)$$

$$\oint_P \underline{v}(\underline{x}) d\underline{x} = ?$$

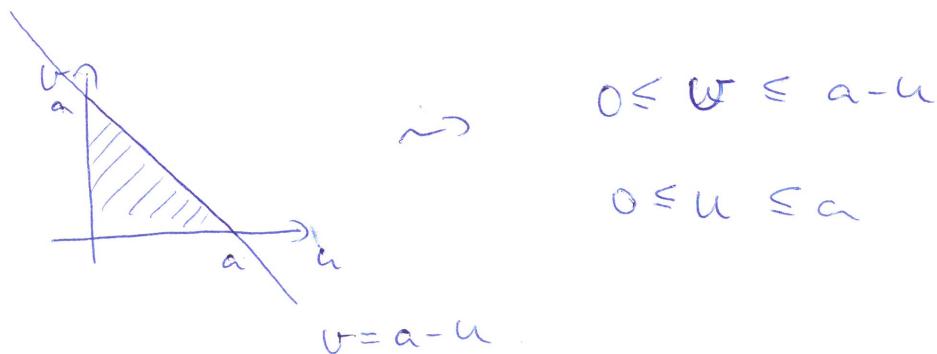
Oldjuk meg Sbors-tíbbel (vonalintegrál HF)

Paraméterezünk hellel az ABC háromszöglepot:

az eppen az  $x+y+z=a$  egyenessel szemben

$\curvearrowright$

$$\underline{x}(u, v) = (u, v, a-u-v)$$



$$0 \leq v \leq a-u$$

$$0 \leq u \leq a$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{x}_u(u, v) = (1, 0, -1)$$

$$\underline{x}_v(u, v) = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$\underline{x}_u \times \underline{x}_v = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = +i + j + k$$

↓

stimmt ja nicht

$$\text{rot } \underline{v} = \nabla \times \underline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & z^2 & x^2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= i(-2z) - j(2x) + k(-2y) = (-2z, -2x, -2y)$$

$$\text{rot } \underline{v} (\underline{x}(u,v)) = (-2(a-u-v), -2u, -2v)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{rot } \underline{v} (\underline{x}(u,v)) \circ (\underline{x}_u \times \underline{x}_v) = -2(a-u-v) - 2u - 2v = -2a$$

$$\iint_F \text{rot } \underline{v} d\underline{F} = \int_0^a \int_0^{a-u} (-2a) du dv = -2a \underbrace{\int_0^a (a-u) du}_{-2a(a-u)} = -2a \underbrace{\int_0^a (a-u) du}_{\left[ au - \frac{u^2}{2} \right]_0^a} = -2a \cdot \frac{a^2}{2} = -\frac{a^3}{2}$$

Megj: $v(z)$  vektoriális  $P$  zárt görbe menténcírhálója:

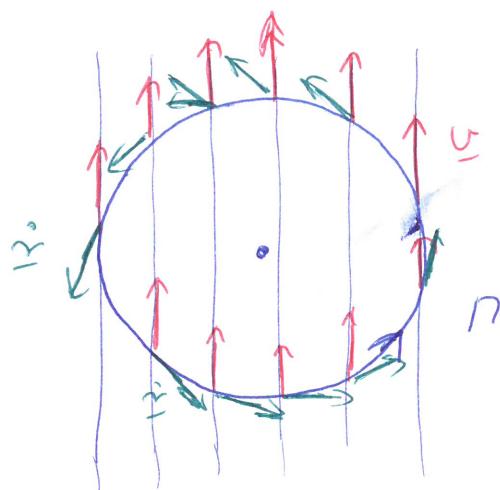
$$\oint \underline{v}(z) dz$$

$\Gamma$

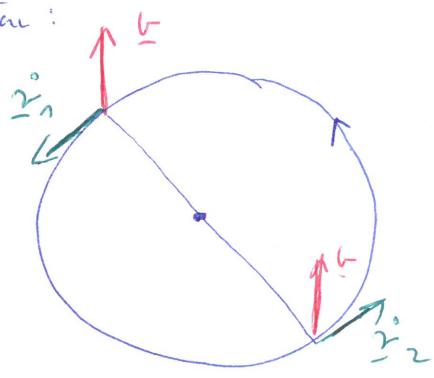
círháló = övekonyig

nemlítetés:① lamináris áramlás  $\equiv \underline{v}(z) = \underline{v}$  konstans

(perihémos áramlás)

Legyen  $P$  egy kör:

2 cítkelés pontjai:



$$\Rightarrow \oint \underline{v}(z) dz = 0$$

 $z_1$  és  $z_2$  antiparalel:

$$\underline{v} \cdot \underline{z}_1 = -\underline{v} \cdot \underline{z}_2$$

az 2 cítkelés pontjai  
paralelhez hozható  
egymest

6.72)

beléthető, hogy  $F$  azt gálja ki, hogy a



$F$  lemezszerűen áramlik a cíkkal.

$$\oint_{\text{címlemez}} \underline{v}(z) dz = 0$$

Sikereitől  $\Rightarrow$  nemcsak lemezszerűen áramlik a cíkkal:

$$\oint_{\text{lemezszerű}} \underline{v}(z) dz = \iint_F \text{rot } \underline{v} d\underline{F}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Ha  $F$  egyszerű öntömegű, akkor  $\underline{v} = \underline{0}$

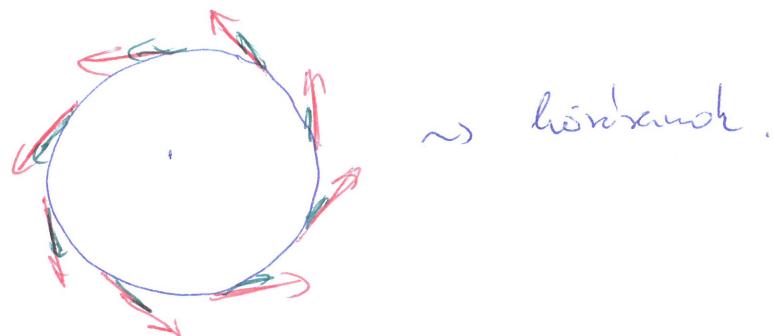
$$\oint_{\text{lemezszerű}} \underline{v}(z) dz = 0$$

$\wedge F$  egyszerű

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{v}(z)$  konzervatív (potenciális)

Megj. mikor maximális a cíkkal?

Ha  $\underline{v}(z)$  az  $\underline{z}$  elülső felénél mindenütt párhuzamos:



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## A Gauss-Ontlogndrhij titel

Dcl.

$$V := \{(x_1 y_1 z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \varphi(y_1 z) \leq x \leq \psi(y_1 z), (y_1 z) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

\*  $y_1$  inyan henger (cylinder)  
hollow

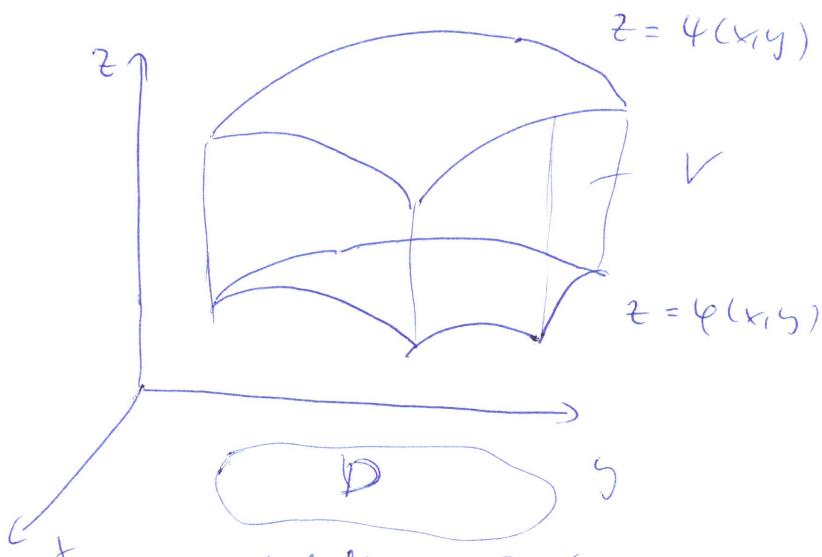
$$V := \{(x_1 y_1 z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \varphi(x_1 y) \leq z \leq \psi(x_1 y), (x_1 y) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

$z$  inyan henger (cylinder)  
hollow

$$V := \{(x_1 y_1 z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \varphi(x_1 z) \leq y \leq \psi(x_1 z), (x_1 z) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

$y$  inyan henger (cylinder)  
hollow

pl:  $z$ -inyan!



$V$  heller :  $\partial V$  :  $(x_1 y, \varphi(x_1 y))$  fehlet  
 $(x_1 y, \psi(x_1 y))$  fehlet

+  $\varphi(x_1 y) \leq z \leq \psi(x_1 y)$   
oldalak

Lemma: Lieger  $V$  eng z  $\omega_{\text{Ri}}$  hingehöriger (kl. elo<sup>ob</sup>)

Tfh  $\varphi, \psi \in C^1$  s'  $F: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $C^1$ -fkt  
(3 verbrauchsfw)

$\underline{n} = (n_x, n_y, n_z)$   $\partial V$  fehlt  $n_z$  fkt mit  $n_z$  norm  
ausgleichbar

Erher

$$\int_V \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_1 y_1 z) dV = \int_{\partial V} F n_z dA$$

D  
ausgleichs integral

D  
fehlt: integral

Bis

$$\int_V \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_1 y_1 z) dV = \int_D \int_{\varphi(x_1 y_1)}^{\psi(x_1 y_1)} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_1 y_1 z) dz dx dy =$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{\int_D \int_{\varphi(x_1 y_1)}^{\psi(x_1 y_1)} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_1 y_1 z) dz dx dy}}$

$$[F(x_1 y_1 \psi(x_1 y_1)) - F(x_1 y_1 \varphi(x_1 y_1))]$$

$$= \int_D [F(x_1 y_1 \psi(x_1 y_1)) - F(x_1 y_1 \varphi(x_1 y_1))] dy \stackrel{*}{=}$$

480)

A fels' rechts' Felicit:  $(x_1 y, \psi(x_1 y))$

↪ ergänz' wahlbere

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\psi'_x)^2 + (\psi'_y)^2}} (-\psi'_{x_1} - \psi'_{y_1}, 1)$$

||

$$n_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\psi'_x)^2 + (\psi'_y)^2}} \Rightarrow dA = \cancel{n_x} dy$$

$$dA = \sqrt{1 + (\psi'_x)^2 + (\psi'_y)^2} dx dy$$

A fels' links' Felicit:  $(x_1 y, \psi(x_1 y))$

↪ ergänz' wahlbere

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\psi'_x)^2 + (\psi'_y)^2}} (\psi'_{x_1} \psi'_{y_1}, -1)$$

(hielle mit +)

||

$$n_x = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\psi'_x)^2 + (\psi'_y)^2}} \Rightarrow dA = \cancel{n_x} dy$$

$$dA = - \sqrt{1 + (\psi'_x)^2 + (\psi'_y)^2} dy$$

A oldos' ob' rechts' oldalon:  $n_x = 0$  (wahlfelicit)

||

$$= \int_D F(x_1 y, \psi(x_1 y)) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\psi'_x)^2 + (\psi'_y)^2}}}_{n_x} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{1 + (\psi'_x)^2 + (\psi'_y)^2}}_{dA} dx dy +$$

-

$$981 / + \int_D F(x_{1y}, \varphi(x_{1y})) \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\varphi_x^1)^2+(\varphi_y^1)^2}} \right) \sqrt{1+\varphi_x^{12}+\varphi_y^{12}} \, d\sigma \, dy +$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{100pt}}$   
 $n_z$ 
 $\underbrace{\hspace{100pt}}$   
 $dA$

$$+ \int F n_z \, dA$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{100pt}}$   
oben  
geblättert
 $\underbrace{\hspace{100pt}}$   
 $= 0 \quad (n_z = 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \int_V \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_{1y, z}) \, dV = \int_{\partial V} F n_z \, dA$$

! o

Kenntnisse:

$$\circ \int_V \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \, dV = \int_{\partial V} F n_y \, dA$$

$$\circ \int_V \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \, dV = \int_{\partial V} F n_x \, dA$$

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THEOREM Ne  $V$  epp hengeszen "test" & tangely végzelen

az  $\underline{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$  epp  $C^1$  vektoros "V-n, aller

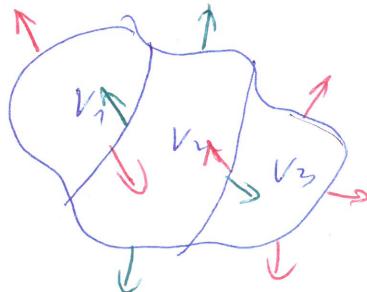
$$\int_V \operatorname{div} \underline{F} dV = \int_{\partial V} \underline{F} \cdot \underline{n} dA$$

Biz.

$$\operatorname{div} \underline{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \int_V \operatorname{div} V dV &= \int_V \left( \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} \right) dV = \\ &= \int_{\partial V} (F_1 n_x + F_2 n_y + F_3 n_z) dA = \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\text{P lemma}} \\ &= \int_{\partial V} \underline{F} \cdot \underline{n} dA \end{aligned}$$

A'ltalánosítás: Ne epp  $V$  hengeszen "test" & tangely végzelen  $\Rightarrow$  felhalmozható "jelek" megszerzése



$\sim$  az alábbiakban leírtak szerint  
vagyis  $\Rightarrow$  a fellet körülbelül hosszúkasan.

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JL

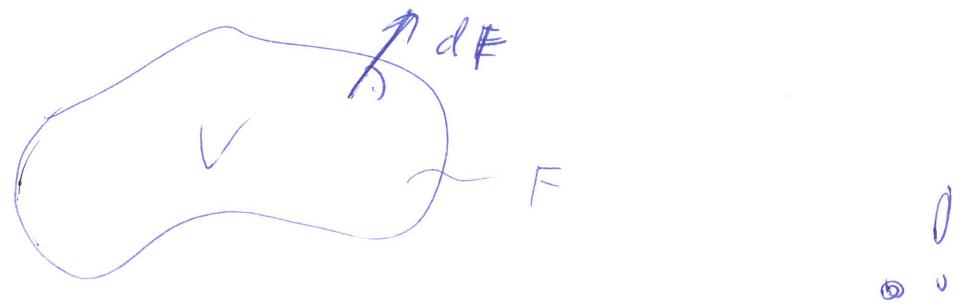
# TETEL (Gauss-Omphalnheitl, divergenzfrei)

Ne  $\underline{v}(\approx)$  nehmen an  $F$  zint fiktiv

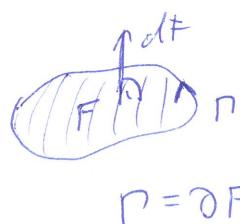
behält  $V$  test minden ~~festen~~ position als a

Rechteck is physikalisch diffekt, kugel a fiktiv  
nomologische Hilfe nicht, aber

$$\iiint_V \text{div } \underline{v} \, dV = \iint_F \underline{v} \cdot d\underline{F}$$



Kennt



Stokes

$$\oint_{\partial S} \underline{v}(\approx) \cdot d\underline{r} = \iint_S \text{rot } \underline{v} \, dF$$

$$S = \partial F$$



Gauss-Omh.

$$\iiint_V \text{div } \underline{v} \, dV = \iint_F \underline{v} \cdot d\underline{F}$$

$$F = \partial V$$

$$\partial I = \{a, b\}$$

- Newton-Lefbriz
  $I = [a, b]$



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

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Pelzlitz:

(1)

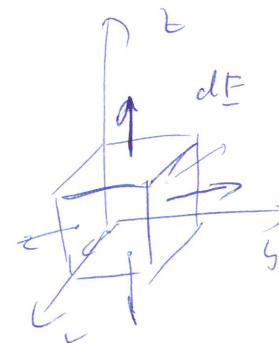
$$V = [0,1] \times [0,1] \times [0,1] \quad \text{eckige Kugel}$$

$$\underline{v}(z) = x \underline{i} + y \underline{j} + z \underline{k}$$

$$\underline{F} = \nabla \underline{v} \quad \text{die Fkt. misst 'winkel'}$$

$$\oint_F \underline{v} \cdot d\underline{F} \quad \text{Fluxus?}$$

zur platt



Rumzettl S-0 - u. l. h. scholm:

$$\operatorname{div} \underline{v} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_F \underline{v} \cdot d\underline{F} = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \underline{v} dV = \iiint_V 3 dV = 3 \underbrace{\iiint_V dV}_{\text{mes } V=1} = 3$$

②

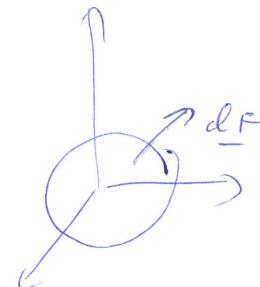
$$V = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\} \quad \text{Kugel mit } r=1$$

$$\underline{v}(x) = x^2 \underline{i} + y \underline{j} + (z-1) \underline{k}$$

$$F = \partial V$$

Leiste mit  $r$  wechselt

$$\oint_F \underline{v}(x) d\underline{F} \quad \text{Flux?}$$



$$\operatorname{div} \underline{v} = 2x + 1 + 1 = 2x + 2$$

$$\oint_F \underline{v}(x) d\underline{F} = \int_V (2x+2) dV \quad (\stackrel{?}{=})$$

gölti Koord:

$$x = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi \sin \psi$$

$$z = r \cos \varphi$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq \psi \leq \pi$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \psi)} \right| = r^2 \sin \varphi \quad (\text{Jacobi-det})$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 ((2r \sin \varphi \cos \psi + 2) \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi) dr d\varphi d\psi = \dots = \frac{8}{3} \pi$$