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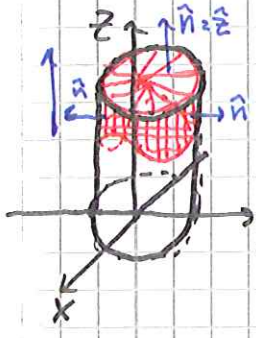


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$$\vec{A} = \begin{bmatrix} y+2x \\ x^2+z \\ y \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma: \vec{r}(u) = \begin{bmatrix} x(u) \\ y(u) \\ z(u) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos u \\ \sin u \\ f(u) \end{bmatrix}$$

$0 \leq u \leq 2\pi$
 $f(0) = f(2\pi)$

$\int \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = ?$



$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y+2x & x^2+z & y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2x+1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2x+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot \hat{n} \, dS = \int (2x+1) \hat{z} \cdot \hat{z} \, dS = \int (2x+1) \, dS$$

$= \int (2x+1) \, dS = - \int dS = -\pi$

Envar:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(fg) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)g + f\left(\frac{dg}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\int_a^b \left(\frac{dS}{dx}\right)g \, dx = \left[fg\right]_a^b - \int_a^b f\left(\frac{dg}{dx}\right) \, dx$$

Regel # 5: $\int_V \nabla \cdot (f\vec{A}) \, dV = \int_S f\vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} + \int_V \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla f) \, dV$

$$\Rightarrow \int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \, dV = \int_S \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} - \int_V \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla f) \, dV$$

Regel # 6: $\int_V (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot \vec{B} \, dV = \int_S (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{S} + \int_V (\vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B})) \, dV$

Regel # 7: $\int_S f(\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{dS} f \cdot \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} - \int_S (\nabla f) \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S}$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{v} = (v_x, v_y, v_z) \quad \vec{v} = v_x \hat{x} + v_y \hat{y} + v_z \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{v} = v_s \hat{s} + v_\phi \hat{\phi} + v_z \hat{z}$$

$\vec{v} = \frac{5}{2} \hat{s} + \frac{5}{2} \hat{\phi}$ Berechnen der vektor i richtung von an

