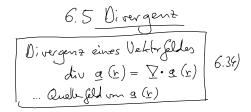
Arresisde Kordinaen:
$$\nabla = \underbrace{e_{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \underbrace{e_{y}}_{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \underbrace{e_{z}}_{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}}_{(6.24)}$$



Kordes. Kord:
$$\nabla \cdot \underline{\alpha} = \frac{3}{3x} a_1 + \frac{3}{3y} a_2 + \frac{3}{3t} a_2 \quad (6.35)$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{k}} = \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{k}} = \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{k}} = \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{k}} = \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{k}}$$

Bsp:
$$\underline{\alpha}(\underline{r}) = \underline{v}(\underline{r})$$
 ... Geschw. fold oiner Flissig keit aber and $\underline{E}(\underline{r})$, widt $\underline{E}(\underline{r})$, da div $\underline{E}(\underline{r}) = 0$, teine magnet. Mano pole.

monvann:

(1) Fluß dural Plade int Normale $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ ($|\widehat{\mathcal{V}}|=1$)

wh Grife Af a_{1} a_{1} a_{2} Af

inspessadere:
$$\hat{Y} = \pm e_x \longrightarrow a_y = \pm a_x$$

(2) First and delices Wilderson od t
$$\Delta V = \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$$

where $x = \frac{\Delta x}{2} = \frac{\Delta x}{2} = \frac{\Delta x}{2}$

A fight: Summar allow through the first and ΔV invariable through $x = \frac{\Delta x}{2} = \frac{\Delta x}$

Mathematische Methoden der Physik, Prof. Dr. Holger Stark, Divergenz/Rotation, 20.06.2019, 2

Lartes. Koordingt system (-> Mbuge.)

$$\frac{2\sqrt{\text{under kondunden}}}{\left[\sum_{\underline{a}}(\underline{k}) = \left(\underbrace{\underline{e}}_{\underline{g}}\underbrace{\frac{2}{2g}}_{\underline{g}} + \underbrace{\underline{e}}_{\underline{g}}\underbrace{\frac{2}{2p}}_{\underline{g}} + \underbrace{\underline{e}}_{\underline{g}}\underbrace{\frac{2}{2p}}_{\underline{g}}\right) \cdot \left(a_{\underline{g}}\underbrace{\underline{e}}_{\underline{g}} + a_{\underline{g}}\underbrace{\underline{e}}_{\underline{g}} + a_{\underline{g}}\underbrace{\underline{e}}_{\underline{g}}\right)}$$

Achtury: (i)
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mathcal{L}_{g} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{L}_{g}$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{1}{g} a_{g}$$
(ii) $\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mathcal{L}_{\varphi} = -\mathcal{L}_{g}$, $abx \mathcal{L}_{\varphi} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{g} = 0$!
(iii) $\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mathcal{L}_{\varphi} = 0$... snot

$$(6.46) \text{ and } \underline{e}_{i} \cdot \underline{e}_{j} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\longrightarrow \boxed{\nabla \cdot \underline{a}(\underline{r}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial g} \underline{a}_{g} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{a}_{g} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial g} \underline{a}$$

$$\frac{\text{Esp: (1)}}{\text{E(r)}} \sim -\frac{1}{\text{S}} \underset{\text{as}}{\text{e}}_{\text{S}} \dots \text{ fold eines geladere Dahles}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{div} \underbrace{\text{E(r)}}_{\text{S}^2} \sim \frac{1}{\text{S}^2} = 0, \, \text{S} \neq 0$$

(2)
$$\underline{y}(\underline{r}) = \underbrace{\omega \underline{g}}_{qq} \underline{e}_{q} \longrightarrow \underline{div} \underline{y} = \underline{f} \frac{2\omega \underline{g}}{2q} = 0$$

$$\frac{\nabla \cdot \alpha(r)}{\nabla \cdot \alpha(r)} = \frac{\partial a_r}{\partial r} + \frac{2}{r} a_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial a_r e}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r + m r^2} a_r + \frac{1}{r + m r^2} \frac{\partial a_r}{\partial \phi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{2(r^2 a_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r + m r^2} \frac{2(\sin \vartheta a_r)}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{1}{r + m r^2} \frac{\partial a_r}{\partial \phi} \qquad (6.44)$$

Rep.
$$\underline{a}(\underline{r}) = \underline{r} = \underline{r} \underline{e}_r = \frac{\partial r}{\partial r} + \frac{2}{r} r = 3! \left[\underline{r} \underline{k} \cdot (6.36) \right]$$

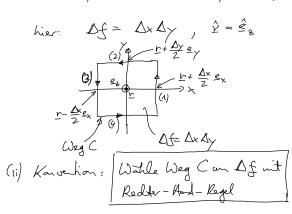
Political aires Veter falles a (E)

Tota (C) =
$$\mathbb{Y} \times a$$
 (C)

... Wirled fall or a (C)

... $\mathbb{Y} = s_1 \frac{2}{3s_1}$, a (C) = a si, a is a in a

(i) Orientiete Flade = Fladenelent
$$\Delta f$$
 mt
Namele verter $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$ (131=1) $\longrightarrow \Delta f = \Delta f \hat{\mathcal{L}}$



hier:
$$\hat{\Sigma} = \mathcal{L}_{2}$$
, $C = (1) \rightarrow (2) \rightarrow (3) \rightarrow (4)$

hier:
$$\left[a_{y}\left(\underline{r}+\frac{\Delta x}{2}\underline{e}_{x}\right)-a_{y}\left(\underline{r}-\frac{\Delta x}{2}\underline{e}_{x}\right)\right]\Delta_{y}$$

$$\underline{a\cdot e_{y}}(1) \qquad \underline{a\cdot \left(-e_{y}\right)}(3)$$

$$+\left[a_{x}\left(\underline{r}-\frac{\Delta y}{2}\underline{e}_{y}\right)-a_{x}\left(\underline{r}+\frac{\Delta y}{2}\underline{e}_{y}\right)\right]\Delta_{x}$$

$$\underline{a\cdot e_{x}}(4) \qquad \underline{a\cdot \left(-e_{x}\right)}(2)$$

Taylor [a, left] +
$$\frac{\Delta x}{2} \frac{2}{3x} a_y - a_y left + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \frac{2}{3x} a_y \right] \Delta y$$
+ $\left[a_x left - \frac{\Delta y}{2} \frac{2}{3y} a_x - a_y left - \frac{\Delta y}{2} \frac{2}{3x} a_x \right] \Delta x$
= $\left(\frac{2}{3x} a_y - \frac{2}{3y} a_x\right) \Delta x \Delta y = \frac{(ro+a)_2}{(ro+a)_2} \frac{\Delta x}{2} \Delta f$