Hansantgaben 8 amppen Nico 6

(i)
$$div \vec{A} = \frac{2f}{2\alpha}^{n} + \frac{2f}{2y} + \frac{2f}{2z} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} + 0 + 5$$

$$= \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} +$$

$$=\begin{pmatrix} bxy\\ 3x^2\\ 5z^4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3x^{2} \\ 5z^{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{3}x^{2} \\ 5z^{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{3}x^{2} \\ \frac{3}{3$$

$$vot(rot \vec{\beta}) = vot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ y^4 + 5x^2 + -3 \\ -x^3 - 4y^3 = 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12y^2 - 20x = 3 \\ 0 + 3x^2 \\ 5 = 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12y^2 - 20x = 3 \\ 3x^2 \\ 5 = 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Avogabe 8.2

(i) Thesitat ein Potential and R3 (offen, Kanvers), wenn: rot = 0

$$rot \vec{v} = rot \begin{pmatrix} 3x^{2}y \ge^{3} \\ ax^{3} \ge^{3} - 2y \\ bx^{3}y \ge^{2} + 3 \ge^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} bx^{2} \ge^{2} - 3ax^{3} \ge^{2} \\ 9x^{2}y \ge^{2} - 3bx^{2}y \ge^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (b-3a)x^{3} \ge^{2} \\ (8-3b)x^{2}y \ge^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(i))
$$\vec{\mathcal{V}}: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3, \ \vec{\mathcal{V}}(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} 3\alpha^2yz^3 \\ \omega^3z^3 - 2y \\ 3\omega^3yz^2 + 3z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Fir ein Potential 7: R3 -> R des Vektorfeldes i gilt:

- grad
$$\varphi = \overrightarrow{U}(\chi, \gamma, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 3\chi^2 & \chi z^3 \\ \chi^3 & \chi^3 & -2\gamma \\ 3\chi^3 & \chi^2 & +3z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Integration nach x '

Ableiting num $y: -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \kappa^3 z^3 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} C_1(y,z) = \chi^3 z^3 - 2y$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} C_1(y,z) = -2y$

Integration much y: $C_1(y,2) = -y^2 + C_2(2)$

$$-\frac{\gamma(x,y,z)}{2} = x^{3}yz^{3} - y^{2} + C_{2}(z)$$

$$-\frac{2\gamma}{2}(x,y,z) = 3x^{3}yz^{2} + \frac{2}{2}C_{2}(z) = 3x^{3}yz^{2} + 3z^{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2}C_{2}(z) = 3z^{2}$$

Integration now h $\geq : C_2(2) = 2^3 + C_4$

 $Y(x), y, 2) = -x^3y^2 + y^2 - 2^3 - Cu$ mit konstante Cu ist ein Potential für \vec{B}

Antgabe 4.3

 \overrightarrow{U} besitzt ein Vektorpotential wenn div \overrightarrow{U} =0 and \overrightarrow{R}^3 (Notwendige Bedlingny)

div \overrightarrow{U} = $9x^2y^2 - 4x + 3ax^2y^2 + 2bx \neq =0$ $\Rightarrow (8+3a)x^2y^2 + (2b-4)x \neq =0$ $\Rightarrow a=-3$ b=2