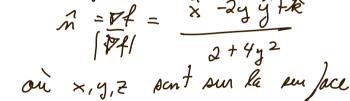
1.2
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$
 can $dt = 0$
1.3 $\nabla \phi = yz^2 \hat{i} + xz^2 \hat{j} + 2xyz \hat{k}$
1.4 $\nabla x \vec{n} =$

V.v = y + 0 +2xy2 = 2xy2 +y

1.5
$$O$$
1.6 $f(x_1y_1z) = \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{2}$

1.7
$$f(x,y,z) = x - y^2 + z$$

$$\nabla f = \hat{x} + \partial y \hat{y} + \hat{k}$$





一起生之

$$|\nabla f| = 1 + 4y^2 + 1 = 2 + 4y^2 donc$$

$$\hat{n} = \nabla f = \frac{\hat{x} - 2y \hat{y} + \hat{k}}{2 + 4y^2}$$



$= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2y}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2z}{\sqrt{3}}$

Vu. N = (2x1+2y1+22k). (1-1+k)

2 Le gradunt denne

$$\nabla V = (6 \times y - 2)\hat{x} + 3 \times^2 \hat{y} + - \times 2$$

on amplace les points dans l'équation
pour obtenir la direction

3.
$$\int_{S} \vec{N} \cdot \hat{n} dt$$
 $\hat{m} = \hat{i}$ $\int_{S} (\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} + \hat{k}) \cdot \hat{i} \, dy dz$

$$\int_{S} dy dz \quad \int_{S} dy dz \quad$$

5. Bi on écut

$$\oint \hat{n} dA \quad \text{on peut aussi écuso}$$
On separe le problème on favorant la somme

this comparantes en \times de \hat{n}

$$\oint \hat{n} \cdot \hat{i} dA = 0 \text{ cen } \int \nabla \cdot \hat{i} dV = 0$$
· même chose pour \hat{j} et \hat{k} donc
$$\oint \hat{n} dA = 0 \hat{i} + 0 \hat{j} + 0 \hat{k} = 0$$

$$2. \int m \cdot (s\hat{z}) dA = V = \int \sqrt{s(x\hat{z})} dV$$
$$= \int (1) dV$$

$$= \int (1) dV$$

$$= V$$

$$= (x î+y î+zk) dV$$

$$= \int (3) dV$$

= 31/

$$= \int (1) dV$$

$$= V$$

$$= V = (x^{2} + y^{2}) dA = (x^{2} + y^{2}) dA$$

$$=\frac{x^{3}}{3}\left|\begin{array}{c}y^{2}\\\frac{2}{3}\end{array}\right|^{2}\left|\begin{array}{c}z^{2}\\\frac{2}{3}\end{array}\right|^{2}=\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{V}=x^{2}y^{2}, \quad \vec{N}=\frac{x^{3}}{3}y^{2}\hat{i} \quad \text{est coherent}$$

$$\text{Danc} \quad \vec{N} \cdot \hat{n} \, dA \quad \text{an } 5 \text{ est un onhe}$$

$$\text{Me sera pas zero seulement seen les faces}$$

$$x=0 \quad \text{if } x=1$$

$$=\left(-\frac{\pi}{i}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{x^{3}}{3}y^{2}\hat{i}\right)\cdot dy \, dz + \left(\hat{i}\cdot\left(\frac{x^{3}}{3}y^{2}\hat{i}\right)\cdot dy \, dz\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\int_{0}^{1}y^{2} \, dy \, dz$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\int_{0}^{1}y^{2} \, dy \, dz$$

6.1 Sill x2yzdxdydz

 $= \frac{1}{3} \left| \frac{y^2}{2} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{12}$

.2 même ræsonnement gue le. [
$$\int (x + y^2z) dx dy dz = \int x dx dy dz + \int y^2z dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \left| y \right|_2 \left| 1 + x \right|_3 \left| \frac{z^2}{2} \right|_5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \qquad + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$
On peut prendre

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = f \quad \text{avec} \quad \vec{v} = \frac{2}{3} \times 1 + \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

 $can \nabla \cdot \hat{x} = 2 \times \hat{x} \cdot \hat{x} + 3y^{2}z \hat{y} \cdot \hat{y} = x + y^{2}z$

 $\iint \left(\frac{x^2 \hat{x}}{a} + \frac{y^3}{3} \frac{2 \hat{y}}{9} \right) \cdot \hat{n} dA \quad \text{seulement} \neq 0$ seu face en \hat{x} et \hat{y}

$$= \iint_{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{x^2 \hat{x}}{x^2} (\hat{x}) dy d\hat{x} + \iint_{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{x^2 \hat{x}}{x^2} (\hat{x}) dy d\hat{x} + \iint_{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{x^2 \hat{y}}{x^3} dx d\hat{x} + \iint_{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{y^3}{x^2} (\hat{y}) dx d\hat{x} + \iint_{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{y^3}$$

7. On separe l'entegrale en 2, en faccant

O1:
$$(1.11) \rightarrow (1.2.3)$$
 ensente

C2: $(1.2.3) \rightarrow (3.21)$

On paramituse la primirie courbe, on obtent

 $C_1(x) = \sum_i i + (1+x)j + (1+2x)k$
 $donc \times (x) = 1$, $g(x) = 1+x \times 2(x) = 1+2x$
 $C_2(x) = \sum_i (1+2x)i + (2j) + (3-2x)k$
 $donc \times (x) = 1+2x$, $g(x) = 2$, $g(x) = (3-2x)$

Pour c_1 , on obtent

 $\frac{dR(x)}{dx} = j + 2k$

Pour c_2 , on obtent

 $\frac{dR(x)}{dx} = 2i - 2k$

Donc

 $\int_0^1 (x z^2 i - 3j + 2yk) \cdot (i + (1+x)j + (1+2x)k) dx$
 $+ \int_0^1 (x z^2 - 3j + 2yk) \cdot (2i - 2k) dx$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x z^{2} \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2yk) \cdot (\hat{i} + (1+z)\hat{j} + (1+zz)k) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x z^{2} \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2yk) \cdot (2\hat{i} - 2k) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x z^{2} \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2yk) \cdot (2\hat{i} - 2k) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x z^{2} \hat{i} - 3(1+z) + 2y(z)(1+zz)) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x z^{2} \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2yk) \cdot (2\hat{i} - 2k) dz$$