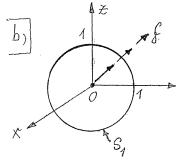
$$\overline{a_j}$$

$$f = (x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} + 2k) (x^2 + y^2 + 2^2)^{-3/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\tau^3} - \frac{3}{x^3} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right)^{-5/2} \mathcal{L} X = \frac{1}{\tau^3} - \frac{3x^2}{\tau^5} , (\pi \neq \vec{0})$$

analog für y, Z. Zusammln:

$$\operatorname{div} f = \frac{3}{\tau^3} - 3 \frac{\chi^2 + y^2 + z^2}{\tau^5} = \frac{3}{\tau^3} - 3 \frac{\tau^2}{\tau^5} = 0$$



If for
$$S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

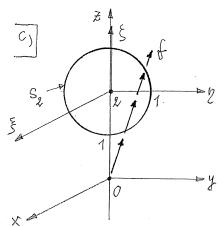
$$\Rightarrow d\vec{f} = \frac{4r}{r} d\vec{f}$$

$$= \frac{4r}{r} \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$$

$$dam \neq \iint_{S} f d\vec{f} = \int_{S} f d\vec{f} = \int_{S}$$

$$dam \vec{T} = \begin{cases} \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \\ \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \\ \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \\ \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \\ \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f} \end{cases} = 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{\tau^2} \left| \vec{f} \cdot \vec{f}$$

Canfecher Satz <u>micht</u> anwendbar, de Emtertikngel Koordinatenutsprung enthält, wo f micht definiest



 $x^{2}+y^{2}+(2-2)^{2}=1$

, Einhahkugel enthalt Koordinatenurspring wicht mehr

· Caupacher Satz anwendbar, dir f = 0

$$\oint \oint f d\vec{t} = 0$$

· direkte Berechnung des Flisses:

in diesem Koordinalensystem ist
$$d\vec{f} = \frac{4}{7}$$
, $d\vec{f}$ mit $4\vec{f} = \vec{\xi}\vec{i} + \vec{p}\vec{j} + \vec{\xi}\vec{k}$, and $f = \frac{\vec{\xi}\vec{i} + \vec{p}\vec{j} + (\vec{\xi} + \vec{k})\vec{k}}{\left[\vec{\xi}^2 + \vec{p}^2 + (\vec{\xi} + \vec{k})^2\right]^{3/2}}$ damit $f = \frac{\vec{\xi}\vec{i} + \vec{p}\vec{j} + (\vec{\xi} + \vec{k})^2}{\left[\vec{\xi}^2 + \vec{p}^2 + (\vec{\xi} + \vec{k})^2\right]^{3/2}}$

$$dant = \int_{S} f d\vec{t} = \int_{S} \sin^{3} d\vec{t} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\vec{t} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\xi^{2} + \xi^{2} + \xi(\xi + 2)}{\left[\xi^{2} + \xi^{2} + (\xi + 2)^{2}\right]^{3/2}} \left[\xi^{2} + \xi^{2} + \xi^{2}\right]^{1/2}$$

anf
$$S_2: \xi^2 + y^2 + \xi^2 = R^2 = 1$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin 3 d3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{3\xi + 1}{(1 + 4\xi + 4)^{3/4}}$$

$$= -2\pi \cdot \int_{1}^{-1} d\xi \frac{3\xi + 1}{(4\xi + 5)^{3/2}}$$

$$= -\xi_{11} \int \frac{du}{x} \frac{u}{(2n+3)^{3/2}}$$
 $\xi = 1$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{3} dz \frac{u}{(2u+3)^{3/2}}, \quad Browstein/S., S. 306, No. 136$$

$$= \overline{r} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{2u+3'} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2u+3'}} \right) \Big|_{u=-1}^{3}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \vartheta d\vartheta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{2\xi + 1}{(1 + 4\xi + 4)^{3/4}}, \frac{\text{Kigelkoordinaten}:}{\xi = + \cos \vartheta}$$

$$-1 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \vartheta d\vartheta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{2\xi + 1}{(1 + 4\xi + 4)^{3/4}}, \frac{\xi = + \cos \vartheta}{d\xi = - \sin \vartheta d\vartheta}$$

$$d\xi = - \sin \vartheta d\vartheta$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\xi + 1 = u \\ \xi = \frac{1}{4}(u - 1), d\xi = \frac{d}{3} \\ 4\xi + 5 = 2u + 3 \end{cases}$$

 $\iint_{S_3} f d\vec{f} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(3 + \frac{3}{3} - 1 - \frac{3}{1} \right) = 0$, Übercinschung