Lösung: Aufgabe 6

a) Fluß:
$$\oint \overrightarrow{\Phi} d\overrightarrow{f} = \iint div \overrightarrow{\Phi} dV$$
da $\overrightarrow{\Phi} = convt = 0$ div $\overrightarrow{\Phi} = 0$

Gaußischer

Sate

b)
$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \partial_i (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})_i = \partial_i \varepsilon_{ijk} a_j b_k = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_i (a_j b_k) = \varepsilon_{ijk} b_k \partial_i a_j + \varepsilon_{ijk} a_j \partial_i b_k$$

$$= (b_k \vec{e}_k) (\varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_i a_j \vec{e}_k) - (a_j \vec{e}_j) (\varepsilon_{ikl} \partial_i b_k \vec{e}_k)$$

$$= \vec{b} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} - \vec{a} \operatorname{rot} \vec{b}$$

6) i)
$$\int_{A,S}^{2,5} 8(x+2) dx = 0, da -2 \notin [-4,5;2.5]$$
ii)
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin x \ \delta(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) dx = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1, da \frac{\pi}{2} \in [0,2\pi]$$
iii)
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \ln x \ \delta(5(x-4)) dx = \frac{A}{5} \ln(A) = 0, da A \in (-\infty,\infty)$$
iv)
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \delta(ax^{2} - b) dx = \frac{f(\sqrt{b/a})}{12\sqrt{ab}}$$

$$NR: ax_{0}^{2} - b = 0 \Rightarrow x_{0}^{2} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow x_{0A} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \ \delta(x_{02}) = -\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$= nur \ x_{0A} \in [0,\infty)$$

$$q'(x) = 2ax \Rightarrow q'(x_{0A}) = 2a\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} = 2\sqrt{ab}$$

d) gegeben:
$$f(t)$$
, $\hat{f}(k)$

$$\widetilde{f}[f(t-a)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-a) e^{-ikt} dt \qquad t = \alpha = \tilde{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tilde{t}) e^{-ik(\tilde{t}+a)} d\tilde{t}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-ik\alpha}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tilde{t}) e^{-ik\tilde{t}} d\tilde{t} = e^{-ik\alpha} \cdot \hat{f}(k)$$

f) Der Raplace-Operator ist kein Kektoroperator, sondern ein Skalos. Als solches hat er heine Richtung.