

$$a = xy \vec{i} - y^2 z \vec{j} + xz^2 \vec{k}, \quad u = 2xyz^2$$

$$(i) \quad \underline{\underline{\text{grad } u}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k} = 2yz^2 \vec{i} + 2xz^2 \vec{j} + 4xy z \vec{k} \\ = \underline{\underline{2z(yz \vec{i} + xz \vec{j} + 2xy \vec{k})}}$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{rot } a = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy & -y^2 z & xz^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \vec{i}(0 + y^2) - \vec{j}(z^2 - 0) + \vec{k}(0 - x)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{rot } a = y^2 \vec{i} - z^2 \vec{j} - x \vec{k}}}$$

$$(iii) \quad \text{rot}(u a) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2x^2 y^2 z^2 & -2xy^3 z^3 & 2x^2 y z^4 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \vec{i}(2x^2 z^4 + 6xy^3 z^2) - \vec{j}(4xy z^4 - 4x^2 y^2 z) + \vec{k}(-2y^3 z^3 - 4x^2 y z^2) \quad (*)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{rot}(u a) = 2xz^2(xz^2 + 3y^3) \vec{i} + 4xy z(xz^2 - y^3) \vec{j} - 2yz^2(y^2 z + 2x^2) \vec{k}}}$$

$$(2x^2 z^4 + 6xy^3 z^2) \vec{i} + (4x^2 y z^2 - 4xy z^4) \vec{j} - (2y^3 z^3 + 4y z^2 x^2) \vec{k}$$

• zum Vergleich:

$$u \text{ rot } a + (\text{grad } u) \times a = 2xy^3 z^2 \vec{i} - 2xy z^4 \vec{j} - 2x^2 y z^2 \vec{k}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2yz^2 & 2xz^2 & 4xy z \\ xy & -y^2 z & xz^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \vec{i} \left[ \underline{2xy^3 z^2} + (2x^2 z^4 + \underline{4xy^3 z^2}) \right] + \vec{j} \left[ \underline{-2xy z^4} - (2xy z^4 - 4x^2 y^2 z) \right] \\ + \vec{k} \left[ \underline{-2x^2 y z^2} + (-2y^3 z^3 - \underline{2x^2 y z^2}) \right], \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Übereinstimmung mit } (*)}}$$

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(iv)

$$\underline{\underline{\text{rot rot } \alpha}} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & -z^2 & -x \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}(0+2z) - \vec{j}(-1-0) + \vec{k}(0-2y)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2z \vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2y \vec{k}}}$$

$$(v) \quad \alpha \cdot \text{rot } \alpha = xy^3 + y^2 z^3 - x^2 z^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{grad}(\alpha \cdot \text{rot } \alpha)}} = (y^3 - 2xz^2) \vec{i} + (3xy^2 + 2yz^3) \vec{j} + (3y^2 z^2 - 2x^2 z) \vec{k}$$

$$= (y^3 - 2xz^2) \vec{i} + y(3xy + 2z^3) \vec{j} + z(3y^2 z - 2x^2) \vec{k}$$

(\*\*)

: zum Vergleich:  $\text{grad}(\alpha \cdot \vec{f}) = (\vec{f} \cdot \text{grad}) \alpha + (\alpha \cdot \text{grad}) \vec{f} + \alpha \times \text{rot } \vec{f} + \vec{f} \times \text{rot } \alpha$

für  $\vec{f} = \text{rot } \alpha$

$$\text{grad}(\alpha \cdot \text{rot } \alpha) = (\text{rot } \alpha \cdot \text{grad}) \alpha + (\alpha \cdot \text{grad}) \text{rot } \alpha + \alpha \times \text{rot rot } \alpha + \underbrace{\text{rot } \alpha \times \text{rot } \alpha}_{=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet (\text{rot } \alpha \cdot \text{grad}) \alpha &= \left( y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - z^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (xy \vec{i} - y^2 z \vec{j} + xz^2 \vec{k}) \\ &= \vec{i}(y^3 - z^2 x - 0) \\ &\quad + \vec{j}(0 + 2yz^3 + xy^2) \\ &\quad + \vec{k}(y^3 z^2 + 0 - 2x^2 z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet (\alpha \cdot \text{grad}) \text{rot } \alpha &= \left( xy \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - y^2 z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + xz^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (y^2 \vec{i} - z^2 \vec{j} - x \vec{k}) \\ &= \vec{i}(0 - 2y^3 z + 0) \\ &\quad + \vec{j}(0 + 0 - 2xz^3) \\ &\quad + \vec{k}(-xy + 0 + 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \alpha \times \text{rot rot } \alpha = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ xy & -y^2 z & xz^2 \\ 2z & 1 & -2y \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}(+2y^3 z - xz^2) - \vec{j}(-2xy^2 - 2xz^3) + \vec{k}(xy + 2y^2 z^2)$$

zusammen:  $\vec{i} (y^3 - \cancel{xz^2} - \cancel{2y^3z} + \cancel{2y^3z} - \cancel{xz^2})$   
 $+ \vec{j} (2yz^3 + \cancel{xy^2} - \cancel{2xz^3} + \cancel{2xy^2} + \cancel{2xz^3})$   
 $+ \vec{k} (\cancel{y^2z^2} - \cancel{2x^2z} - \cancel{xy} + \cancel{xy} + \cancel{2y^2z^2})$

$$= \vec{i} (y^3 - 2xz^2) + \vec{j} (2yz^3 + 3xy^2) + \vec{k} (3y^2z^2 - 2x^2z), \text{ \u00dcbereinstimmung mit (**) }$$

$$(vi) \quad \text{rot grad } U = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2yz^2 & 2xz^2 & 4xyz \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} (4xz - 4xz) - \vec{j} (4yz - 4yz) + \vec{k} (2z^2 - 2z^2)$$

rot grad U = \vec{0}, wie allgemein zu erwarten

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### Aufgabe 2 Oberfl\u00e4chen-Integral

a) : (S)  $\vec{r}(u, v) = u \cos v \vec{i} + u \sin v \vec{j} + u \vec{k}$ ,  $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$   
 (Winkelkoordinate)  
 $0 \leq u \leq h$

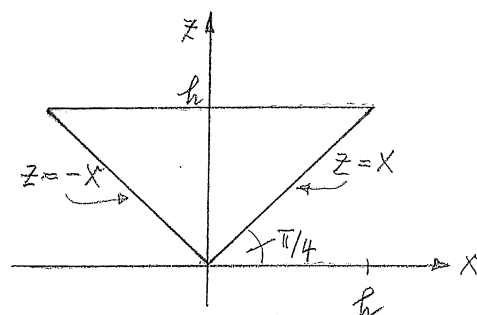
$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= u \cos v \\ y &= u \sin v \\ z &= u \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= u^2 \\ \text{Kreise mit Radius } u \\ \text{(variabel)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= z^2 \\ z &= \pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

(oberes Vorzeichen f\u00fcr  $z = u \geq 0$ )

$z = \text{const}$ : Kreise

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x=0: z &= |y| \\ y=0: z &= |x| \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{ Ursprungsgeraden mit} \\ &\text{Anstieg } \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$



• Resultat: auf der Spitze stehender gerader Kegel (-mantel)

(Schnitt  $y=0$ )

Offnungswinkel  $90^\circ$

Grundkreisradius  $R = h$