Lösung: Spezielle Veltorfelder 4 Purkte 22: div (\$\pi A) = A. grad \$\phi + \phi \div A  $\operatorname{div}(\overrightarrow{\Phi}\overrightarrow{A}) = \partial_{i}(\overrightarrow{\Phi} \cdot A_{i}) = (\partial_{i} \overrightarrow{\Phi}) \cdot A_{i} + \Phi \cdot (\partial_{i} A_{i})$ = (3; 0). e; · e; A; + 0 · (3; e; )(A; e; ) = (grade) · A + O · div A b) A = grad 0 =>  $\operatorname{div}(\phi \cdot \operatorname{grad} \phi) = (\operatorname{grad} \phi)^2 + \phi \cdot \Delta \phi$  ( $\Delta = \operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad}$ ) Q=0 aufs ΔΦ=0 in V 0 = \$ \$ \$ grad \$ df = \limbda div (\$ grad \$) dv 1 s 0 = 0 aug s Gauß'scher Sate (b) = [[[(grad Φ)² dV + [[] Φ Δ Φ dV =  $\iiint (grad \phi)^2 dV$ 

=>  $(\text{grad} \phi)^2 = 0$  =>  $\text{grad} \phi = \vec{0}$  =>  $\phi = \text{const.}$  and V1 da  $\phi = 0$  and  $S = \Rightarrow \phi = 0$  in V