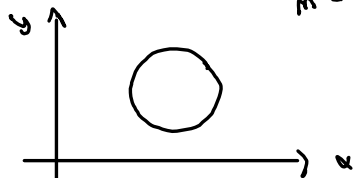


Voorbeeld 5.1.1

$$\text{Curl: } \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = 3(y^2, z^2, x^2)$$

Surface integrating over S_1


$$\vec{n} = (0, 0, 1)$$
$$dS = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n} \, d\mathbf{x} \, d\mathbf{y}$$
$$= (0, 0, n \, d\mathbf{x} \, d\mathbf{y})$$

$$\int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} 3x^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot n \, d\mathbf{x} \, d\mathbf{y}$$

Surface integrating over S_2

use polar coordinates: $\vec{n} = \frac{(R \sin \theta \cos \phi, R \sin \theta \sin \phi, R \cos \theta)}{R}$

$$dS = \vec{n} \cdot R^2 \sin \theta \cdot d\phi \, d\theta$$
$$= (\sin \theta \cos \phi, \sin \theta \sin \phi, \cos \theta)$$

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

line integral:

$$\oint_C \vec{A} \cdot (d\vec{n}) = \int_0^{2\pi} (0, R^3 \cos^3 \theta, R^3 \sin^3 \theta) \cdot (-R \sin \theta, R \cos \theta, 0) \, d\theta$$