



B) $\oint d\sigma \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} : \vec{F} = (y^2, z^2, z^2)$

we gehen über in kugelpolar coordinates: $(\alpha, \varphi, r) \rightarrow (2R \sin \theta \cos \varphi, 2R \sin \theta \sin \varphi, 2R \cos \theta)$

$$\int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \int_R \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \int_{D_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \int_{D_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\sigma}$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = (\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta)$$

$$d\sigma = 4R^2 \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = (\text{see maple})$$

c) Gleich Divergenz:

$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \int_{dV} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} = 2z = r \cdot \cos \theta \cdot 2$$

$$dV = r^2 \sin \theta = 4R^2 \sin \theta$$

mit den Randwerten:

$$\text{wenn } y = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{wenn } y = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \varphi = \arccos\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$