

## 16.5 Curl and Divergence.

Curl.

Definition.

Cross product formula.

$$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F}$$

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**EXAMPLE 1** If  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xz \mathbf{i} + xyz \mathbf{j} - y^2 \mathbf{k}$ , find  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}$ .

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**3 Theorem** If  $f$  is a function of three variables that has continuous second-order partial derivatives, then

$$\operatorname{curl}(\nabla f) = \mathbf{0}$$

**EXAMPLE 2** Show that the vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xz \mathbf{i} + xyz \mathbf{j} - y^2 \mathbf{k}$  is not conservative.

**4 Theorem** If  $\mathbf{F}$  is a vector field defined on all of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  whose component functions have continuous partial derivatives and  $\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$ , then  $\mathbf{F}$  is a conservative vector field.

**EXAMPLE 3**

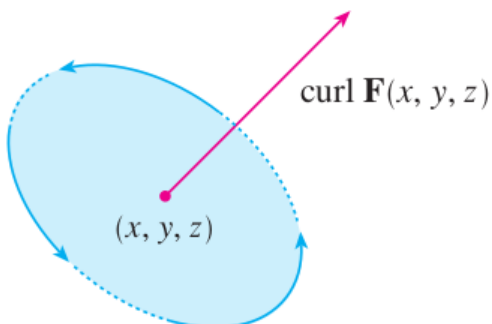
(a) Show that

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = y^2 z^3 \mathbf{i} + 2xyz^3 \mathbf{j} + 3xy^2 z^2 \mathbf{k}$$

is a conservative vector field.

(b) Find a function  $f$  such that  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$ .

Physical interpretation.



Definition.

Dot product formula.

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}$$

**EXAMPLE 4** If  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xz \mathbf{i} + xyz \mathbf{j} - y^2 \mathbf{k}$ , find  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}$ .

**11 Theorem** If  $\mathbf{F} = P \mathbf{i} + Q \mathbf{j} + R \mathbf{k}$  is a vector field on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  have continuous second-order partial derivatives, then

$$\operatorname{div} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = 0$$

**EXAMPLE 5** Show that the vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xz \mathbf{i} + xyz \mathbf{j} - y^2 \mathbf{k}$  can't be written as the curl of another vector field, that is,  $\mathbf{F} \neq \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}$ .

Incompressible Flow.

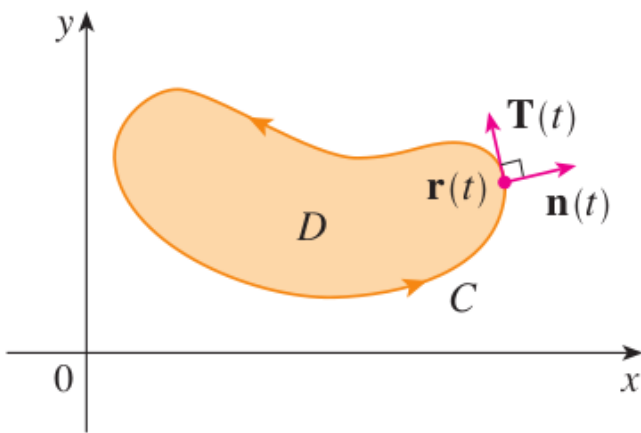
Laplace's Equation.

## Vector Forms of Green's Theorem.

### I. First Formula with curl.

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_D (\text{curl } \mathbf{F}) \cdot \mathbf{k} \, dA$$

### II. Second formula with divergence.



$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \iint_D \text{div } \mathbf{F}(x, y) \, dA$$