$$\int_{a}^{b} \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot d\overrightarrow{c} = T(b) - T(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} (\overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \overrightarrow{v}) d\overrightarrow{c} = \int_{a}^{b} \overrightarrow{v} \cdot d\overrightarrow{c}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} (\overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \overrightarrow{v}) \cdot d\overrightarrow{c} = \int_{a}^{b} \overrightarrow{v} \cdot d\overrightarrow{c}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} (\overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \overrightarrow{v}) \cdot d\overrightarrow{c} = \int_{a}^{b} \overrightarrow{v} \cdot d\overrightarrow{c}$$

the integral of a derivative over a region (of field)

(scalar vector)

is given by

the value of the function (vector or scalar) scalar at the boundaries