

5.2.

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \underbrace{xy}_{\hat{x}} \hat{x} + \underbrace{2yz}_{\hat{y}} \hat{y} + \underbrace{3zx}_{\hat{z}} \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_x \cdot \hat{x} = \hat{x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} xy - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} 2yz \right) + \hat{y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} 3zx - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} xy \right)$$

$$+ \hat{z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} 2yz - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 3zx \right)$$

$$= \hat{x} \left(\frac{\partial(3zx)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(2yz)}{\partial z} \right)$$

$\begin{matrix} 0 & = & 2y \end{matrix}$

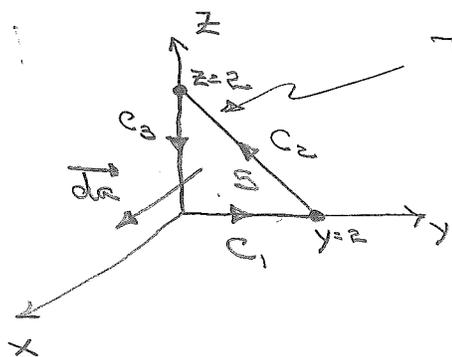
$$+ \hat{y} \left(\frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(3zx)}{\partial x} \right)$$

$\begin{matrix} 0 & = & 3z \end{matrix}$

$$+ \hat{z} \left(\frac{\partial(2yz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial y} \right)$$

$\begin{matrix} 0 & = & x \end{matrix}$

$$\vec{\nabla}_x \cdot \vec{\nabla} = -2y \hat{x} - 3z \hat{y} - x \hat{z}$$



This is the line $z = 2 - y$ and $x = 0$

First calculate

$$\int_S \nabla_x \vec{v} \cdot \vec{da} = \int \underbrace{\nabla_x \vec{v} \cdot \hat{x}}_{\hat{x} dy dz} dy dz \quad (\nabla_x \vec{v})_x = -2y$$

If we'd been smart, we would have only calculated the x component of $\nabla_x \vec{v}$

We integrate y from $y=0$ to $y=2$, and for each value of y , we integrate z from $z=0$ to $z=2-y$.

$$\int_S \nabla_x \vec{v} \cdot \vec{da} = -2 \int_0^2 y dy \underbrace{\int_0^{2-y} dz}_{2-y}$$

$$= -2 \int_0^2 (2y - y^2) dy$$

$$y^2 \Big|_0^2 - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \Big|_0^2 = 4 - \frac{1}{3} 8 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int_S \nabla_x \vec{v} \cdot \vec{da} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

Notice that we could have done this another way

$$\int_S \nabla_x \vec{v} \cdot \vec{da} = -2 \int_0^2 dz \underbrace{\int_0^{2-z} y dy}_{\frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^{2-z} = \frac{1}{2} (2-z)^2}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R dz (z-z)^2$$

$$u = z-z$$

$$du = -dz$$

$$= - \int_0^R du u^2$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{3} u^3 \right|_0^R = \frac{0}{3}$$

$$\int_0^R \nabla \times \vec{v} \cdot \vec{da} = - \frac{0}{3}$$

Now let's do the line integral.

$$\oint_C \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{C_1} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{C_2} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{C_3} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 $dy \hat{y}$ $(dy > 0)$ $-dz \hat{z}$ $(dz > 0)$

$$= \int_0^R v_y dy$$

\uparrow
 $z=y$ because $z=0$ along C_1

$$- \int_0^R v_z dz$$

\uparrow
 $= 3zx = 0$
because $x=0$ along C_3

$$\therefore \oint_C \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{C_2} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

\uparrow

$$= dy \hat{y} + dz \hat{z} \quad (dz > 0)$$

$$= dz (-\hat{y} + \hat{z})$$

$y = z$ along C_2
 $dy = dz$

$$\int_{C_2} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{e} = \int_0^2 dz (-\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z})$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 $-3zx = 0$ because $x=0$ along C_2
 $-2yz = -2(2-z)z$ because $y=2-z$ along C_2

$$= -2 \int_0^2 dz (2z - z^2)$$

$$= -2 \left(z^2 \Big|_0^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^3 \Big|_0^2 \right)$$

$$= -2 \left(4 - \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

$$\int_{C_2} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{e} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$\therefore \int_C \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{e} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

Checks