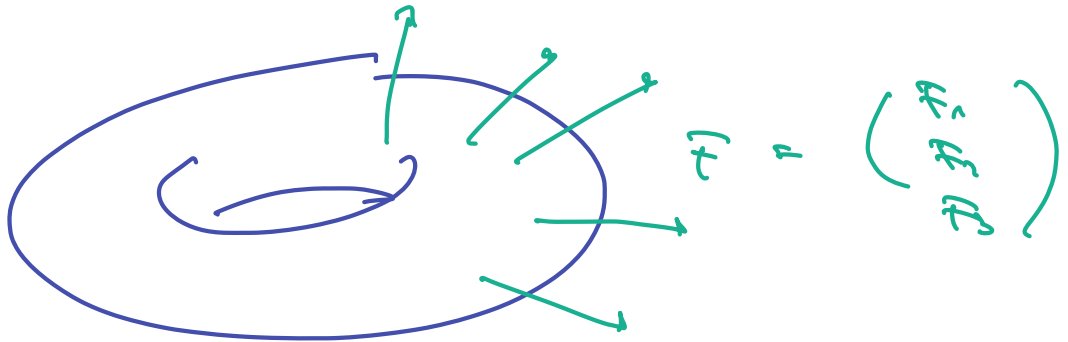
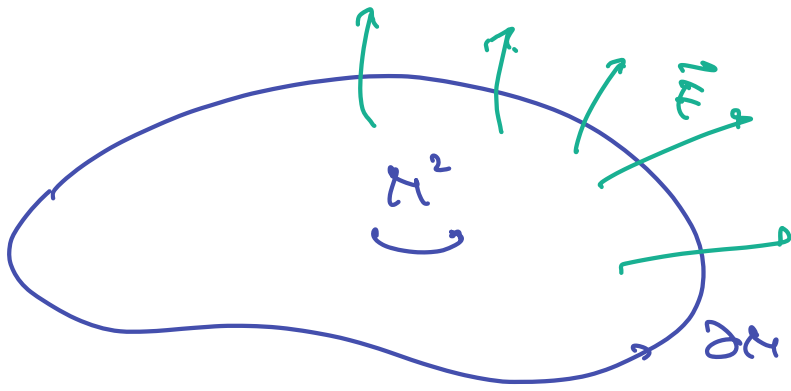


$$\mathbb{R}^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$



$$\int_{\partial H^3} \underbrace{F \cdot d\vec{A}}_{\text{2-Form}} = \int_{H^3} \underbrace{d(F \cdot d\vec{A})}_{\text{div } F \cdot dV}$$



$\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \dots + \mu_n$

$$\int_{\partial D} \underbrace{\mu \cdot ds}_{\text{measure}} = \int_D \text{div}(\mu) \cdot dx$$

$$= \int_D \text{div}(\mu) \cdot dx$$

Beweis: Ist v_1, \dots, v_n orthonormale Vektoren
 Orthonormalität, so gilt $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$
 die un-~~ter~~ ω mit

$$\omega(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 1.$$

z $T \in GL(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ist linear λ .

Ist w_1, \dots, w_n eine weitere, orthonormale
 ON-Basis, so ist T linear

$$T : T v_k = w_k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n$$

un-~~ter~~ ω und ω auf \mathbb{R}^n .

$$\det T = 1.$$

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(v_1, \dots, v_n) &= \omega(T v_1, \dots, T v_n) \\ &= T^* \omega(w_1, \dots, w_n) \\ &= (\det T) \omega(w_1, \dots, w_n) \\ &= \omega(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

\mathbb{R} erweitert \mathbb{C} :

$$\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

da \mathbb{C} nicht kommutativ ist \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$

Das nicht ist in \mathbb{R}^2 .

Def:

$$\text{Gebiet } \rightarrow \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

ist das die \mathbb{C} ist :

$$dC = dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

und

$$|C| = \int_C dC = \int_C 1$$

Frage: (\mathbb{R}^2)

$T_p \mathbb{R}^2 \ni u, v$ parallele Vekt.

Das ist äquivalent zu

ω_1, ω_2 :

$$u = \lambda \omega_1, \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$v = \mu \omega_2 + \nu \omega_1,$$

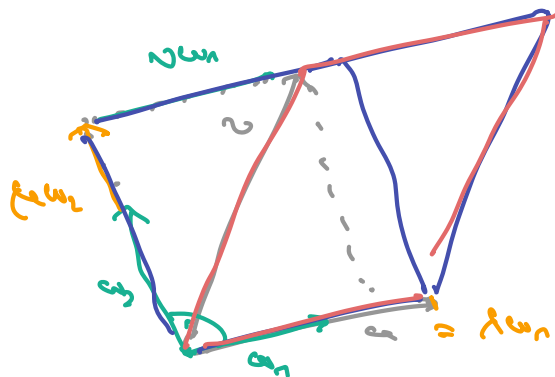
Frage $\mu > 0$, sonst

$$dA(u, v) = dA(\lambda \omega_1, \mu \omega_2 + \nu \omega_1)$$

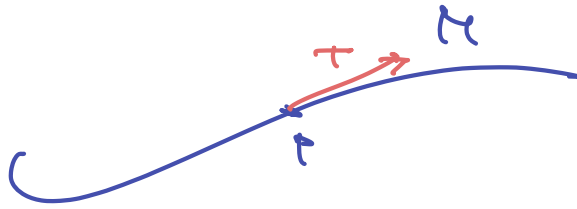
$$= dA(\lambda \omega_1, \mu \omega_2)$$

$$= \lambda \mu \cdot \underbrace{dA(\omega_1, \omega_2)}_{= 1}$$

$$= \lambda \mu$$



Lemma:



Es $v \in T_x M$ existiert, dann

$$T = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$$

und

$$\begin{aligned} ds(v) &= \|v\| = \langle T, v \rangle \\ &= T_1 v_1 + \dots + T_n v_n \\ &= (T_1 v_1 + \dots + T_n v_n) \circ \gamma_j \\ &\Rightarrow \gamma_j(v) = v_j \end{aligned}$$

Zweite Definition:

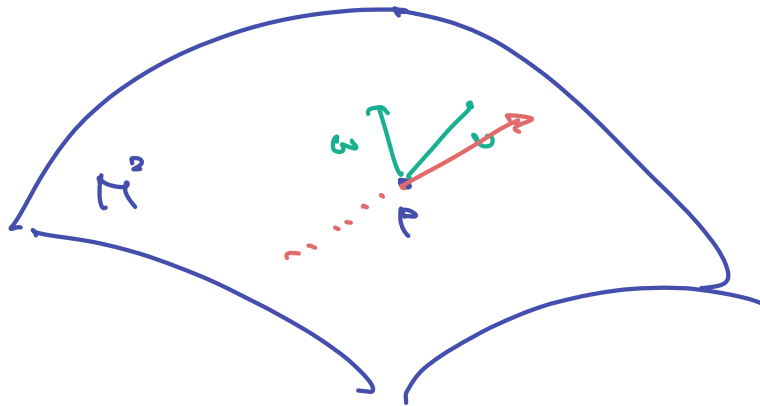
$$T_x T_p M = \text{span}(T)$$

$$ds(T) = (T) \circ \gamma_j$$

$$T_x ds(T) = T = ds(T)$$

$$\Rightarrow ds \circ T = ds \circ \gamma_j$$





$\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{W} \perp T_p M$:
 Sei u irgendein Vektor in $T_p M$ & p
 $(u, v, w) = (R_1, R_2, R_3)$
rechtshändig Dreiteil :

Ex 1. Sei $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^3$ parti ortogonali:

$$\langle v, w \rangle = 0$$

Definisci:

$$s = \frac{v \times w}{\|v \times w\|}$$

Si:

$$v \times s = s \cdot \|v \times w\|$$

Abb:

$$\langle v, s \rangle = \langle v, \frac{v \times w}{\|v \times w\|} \rangle = \langle v, v \times w \rangle$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= v_1 \cdot (v_2 v_3 - v_3 v_2) + \dots$$

$$= (v_1 \cdot 0 + \dots) \cdot \|v \times w\|$$

Da cui si vede che $\langle v, s \rangle = 0$.

$H_i \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\langle u, v \otimes w \rangle$$

$$= \langle u, v \rangle \otimes w$$

$$= \langle u, v \rangle \otimes w$$

$G = \mathbb{R}^n, \dots$

$$u_1 \otimes v_1$$

$$= (\underbrace{dx_1} \otimes \underbrace{dx_2}) \otimes v_1$$

Given $f_i \otimes v_i \in T_p M$. ~~to~~ sign

and $T_p M$:

$$u_1 \otimes v_1 = dx_1 \otimes dx_2$$

+ app. constant. \square

Definisi: F adalah Tangensial di Kurva α

$$T \, ds = dx$$

Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned} F \cdot dx &= F_1 dx_1 + F_2 dx_2 + F_3 dx_3 \\ &= F_1 T_1 ds + \dots + F_3 T_3 ds \\ &= (F \cdot T) ds \\ &= \langle F, T \rangle ds \end{aligned}$$

F adalah Tangensial di Permukaan:

$$dx_2 \wedge dx_3 = \eta_1 dA \dots$$

Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned} F \cdot dA &= F_1 \eta_1 dA + F_2 \eta_2 dA + \dots \\ &= \langle F, \eta \rangle dA. \quad \text{①} \end{aligned}$$

Identity:

$$\langle \vec{r} \cdot \vec{A} \rangle_{\vec{r}} = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{A}$$

Ans:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle \vec{r} \cdot \vec{A} \rangle_{\vec{r}} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} r(\)$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} r_i A_i \cdot dV$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\nabla \cdot \vec{r}) dV.$$

Cibacety :

$$\langle \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{T} \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \mathbb{T} \cdot \mathbb{L}^1$$

da

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \langle \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{T} \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^3} ds = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{T} \cdot \mathbb{L}^1 ds$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \underbrace{\mathbb{T} \cdot \mathbb{L}^1}_{\mathbb{T} \cdot \mathbb{L}^1} ds$$

$$= \langle \mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{L}^1 \rangle ds.$$

$$\text{div}(\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{F}) = \mathbb{D} \cdot \mathbb{D} \mathbb{F}$$

$$= \mathbb{F}_{xx} + \mathbb{F}_{yy} + \mathbb{F}_{zz}$$

$$= \Delta \mathbb{F}$$

Δ Laplace operator :

$$\Delta = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_R, \psi \rangle \quad \text{Divergenz von } \mathcal{F}$$

$$\equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial x_\mu}$$

divergenz

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Delta \mathcal{F} \, dV = \int_{\partial \mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial n} \, dA$$

Setze $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} = g \mathcal{O}_R$:

$$\text{div } \mathcal{H} = \nabla \cdot (g \mathcal{O}_R)$$

$$= \underbrace{\nabla g \cdot \mathcal{O}_R + g \Delta \mathcal{O}_R}$$

folgt:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\nabla g \cdot \mathcal{O}_R + g \Delta \mathcal{O}_R) \, dV$$

$$= \int_{\partial \mathbb{R}^3} \langle \nabla g, \mathcal{O}_R, \psi \rangle \, dA$$

$$= \int_{\partial \mathbb{R}^3} g \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{O}_R}{\partial n} \, dA$$

Contour of γ is \mathbb{R} , Dirac :

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathbb{R} \delta_{\mathbb{R}} - \delta \mathbb{R}) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathbb{R} \frac{dx}{x} - \delta \frac{dx}{x})$$
