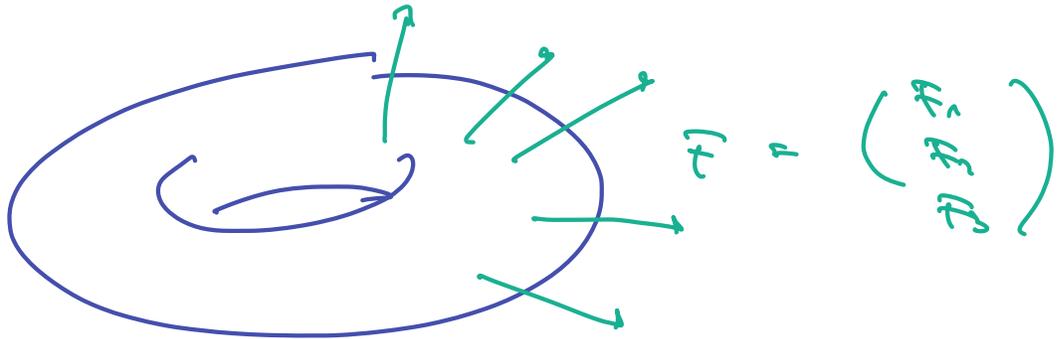
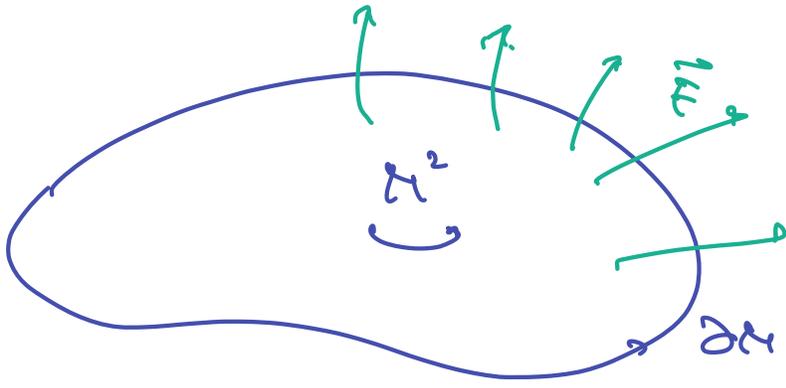


$$\mathbb{R}^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$



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



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

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

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

Beweis: Ist v_1, \dots, v_n eine orthonormale Basis
 des n -dimensionalen \mathbb{R}^n , so gilt $\det T = 1$
 für die Abbildung T mit

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

Es gilt $T \in GL(\mathbb{R}^n)$ und $\det T = 1$.

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

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

ein-stufig und orthogonal. ~~Es~~

$$\det T = 1.$$

Also:

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

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

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

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

$$e(p)$$

Das ist die Erweiterung von \mathbb{R} .

Def:

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

ist der Reelle Teil von \mathbb{C} :

$$\text{Re } z = \text{Re } z_1 + i \text{Im } z_1$$

und

$$\text{Im } z = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dz = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dz$$

Frage: (\mathbb{R}^2)

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

Das ist äquivalent zu

ω_1, ω_2 :

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

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

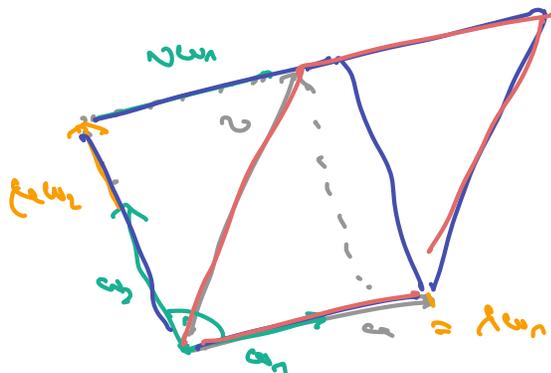
Frage $\mu > 0$, $\nu > 0$

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

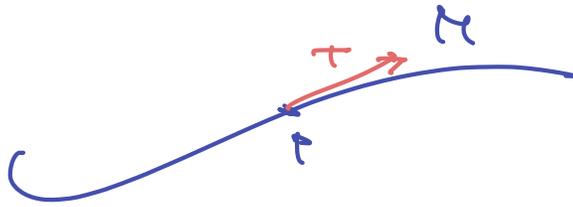
$$= dA(\lambda \omega_1, \mu \omega_2)$$

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

$$= \lambda \mu$$



Lemma:



Es $\exists v \in T_x M$ positiv orientiert, dann

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

und

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

Zweite Identität:

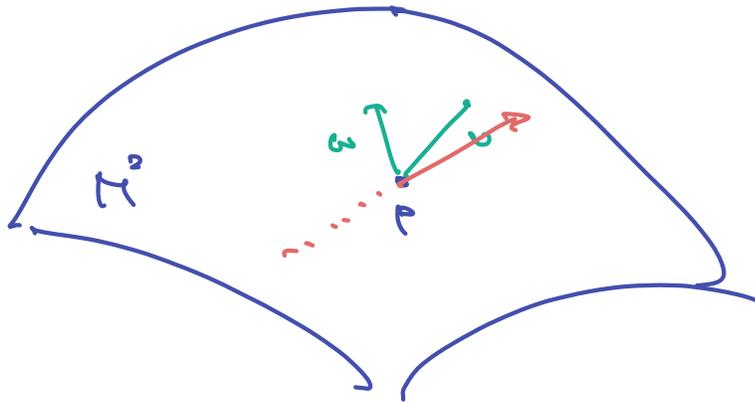
$$T_x T_p M = \text{span}(T)$$

$$\text{Die } ds(T) = (T) \circ \gamma_j :$$

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

$$\text{Es gilt } T_p M : T_x ds = ds_x$$





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

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

$$\langle A(v, w) \rangle = \langle v \times w \rangle$$

Def: $\tau_A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\tau_A(v) = \frac{v \times w}{\|v \times w\|}$$

Def: $v \times w = \|v \times w\| \tau_A(v)$

Def: $\langle A(v, w) \rangle = \langle v \times w \rangle$

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

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

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

$$= \left(v_1 \cdot (v_2 v_3 - v_3 v_2) + \dots \right) \langle v, w \rangle$$

Da cui si vede che $\langle A(v, w) \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle$.

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

$$\langle u, v \rangle$$

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

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

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

$$u_1 \rightarrow x_1$$

$$= (x_2, x_3)$$

Given $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is linear

and T_f :

$$u_1 \rightarrow x_1 = x_2, x_3$$

is the standard basis. \square

Def: \int_C Tye heler in Kere int

$$\int_C dx = dx_1$$

Dalok:

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

\int_C Tye heler in Aker:

$$dx_2 \wedge dx_3 = g_1 dx \dots$$

Dalok:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C dx_2 \wedge dx_3 &= \int_C g_1 dx + g_2 dx + \dots \\ &= \langle g_1, g \rangle dx \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Identity:

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

Ans:

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

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

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sum_i \vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{A}_i$$

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

Cibacety :

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

da

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \Delta \mathbb{T}$$

Δ Laplace operator :

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

Contour of γ is \mathcal{R} , $\text{div} \mathbf{F} =$

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} (\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{d}\mathbf{r} - \mathcal{G} \mathcal{R}) \text{ vol} = \int_{\mathcal{R}} \left(\mathbf{F} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial x} - \mathcal{G} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial x} \right) dx$$

