

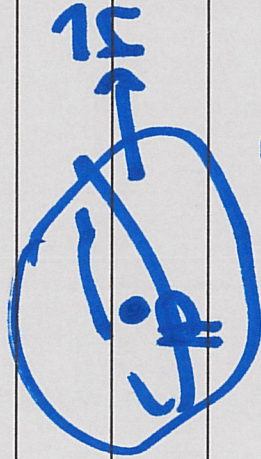
What is the divergence of a vector field?

~~BAD ANSWER~~ $\text{div } \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3}$

~~GOOD ANSWER~~

LOOK AT

$\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dA$



imagine $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int \mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dA$

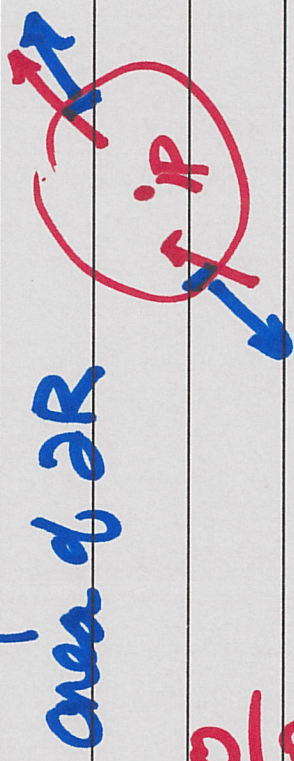
-6-

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \{P\}} \int_{\partial R} \mathbf{w} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

$$\sum \underbrace{|\mathbf{v}(\vec{x}_j) \cdot \vec{n}(\vec{x}_j)|}_{\text{little areas}} A_j$$

$$\sum A_j = \text{Area}(\partial R)$$

TRY $\lim_{R \rightarrow \{P\}} \frac{1}{\mu(\partial R)} \int_{\partial R} \mathbf{w} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$



$$\frac{0}{0}$$

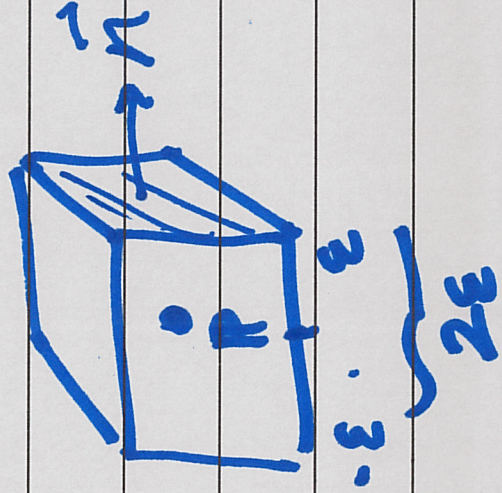
Good

Answer

$$\operatorname{div} W(P) = \lim_{R \rightarrow \{P\}} \frac{1}{\mu(R)} \int_{\partial R} W \cdot \vec{n}$$

↑
volume (n-dim' measure)
of R

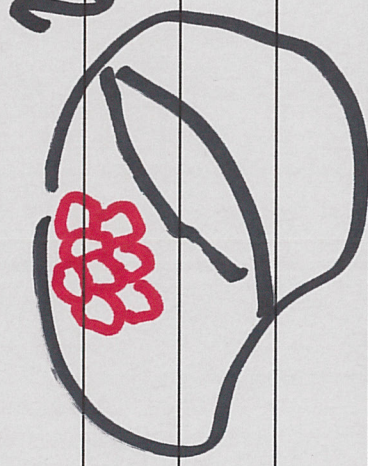
Exercise:



$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}(P) = \lim_{R \rightarrow \{P\}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{vol}(R)} \int_{\partial R} \mathbf{v} \cdot \vec{n}$$

"PROOF of The DIVERGENCE THM:

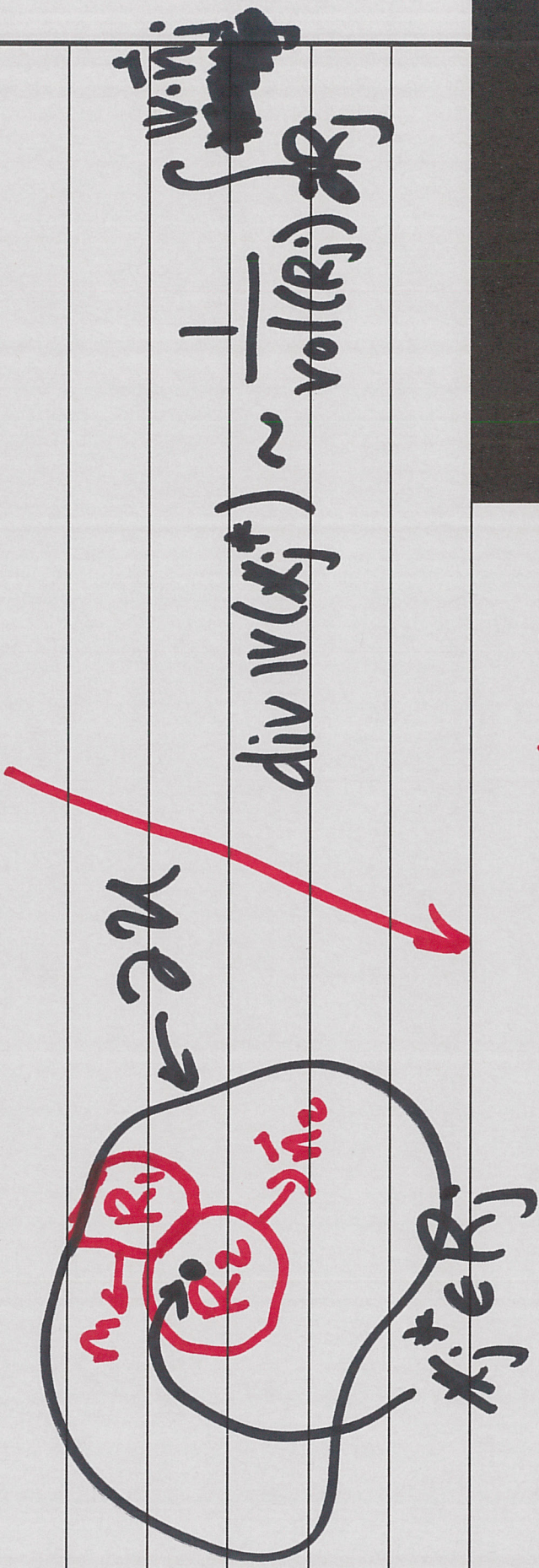
$$\int_U \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} = \int_{\partial U} \mathbf{v} \cdot \vec{n}$$



cut U up into little regions

R_j (not overlapping - nice)

$$\int_{M \in \mathcal{R}} w \cdot \vec{n} = \sum_j \int_{\partial R_j} w \cdot n_j \quad (?)$$



$$\text{div } w(x_j^*) \sim \frac{1}{\text{vol}(R_j)} \int_{R_j} w \cdot \vec{n}_j$$

$$\sim \sum_j \text{div } w(x_j^*) \text{vol}(R_j) \rightarrow \int_M \text{div } w$$