



Gauss Divergence theorem :

The surface integral of normal component of vector function F over a closed surface S enclosing volume V is equal to the volume integral of divergence of F taking through out the volume V

$$\text{i.e. } \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dv$$

Verify the Gauss divergence theorem (GDT) for $\vec{F} = xz \vec{i} - y^2 \vec{j} + yz \vec{k}$ over the cube bounded by $x=0, x=1, y=0, y=1, z=0, z=1$

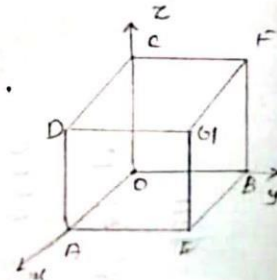


$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, dS &= \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV \\ \vec{F} &= 4xz\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + yz\vec{k} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{F} &= \left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (4xz\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (4xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (yz) \\ &= 4z - 2y + y = 4z - y. \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{F} &= 4z - y.\end{aligned}$$

RHS:

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (4z - y) \, dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (4z - y) \, dy \, dz \\ &= \int_0^1 (4zy - \frac{y^2}{2}) \Big|_{y=0}^1 \, dz \\ &= \int_0^1 (4z - \frac{1}{2}) \, dz \\ &= \left[\frac{4z^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}z \right]_{z=0}^1 \\ &= \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV = 3/2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$



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UNIT- 1 VECTOR CALCULUS

GAUSS DIVERGENCE THEOREM



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Surface	\vec{n}	$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}$	ds	eqn	$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}$ on S	$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds$
S_1 AEGD	\vec{i}	$4xz$	$dydz$	$x=1$	$4xz$	$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 4xz \, dydz$
S_2 OBFC	$-\vec{i}$	$-4xz$	$dydz$	$x=0$	0	0
S_3 EFGI	\vec{j}	$-y^2$	$dx dz$	$y=1$	-1	$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (-1) \, dx dz$
S_4 OADC	$-\vec{j}$	$+y^2$	$dx dz$	$y=0$	0	0
S_5 DGFC	\vec{k}	yz	$dx dy$	$z=1$	y	$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 y \, dx dy$
S_6 OAFB	$-\vec{k}$	$-yz$	$dx dy$	$z=0$	0	0



$$\Rightarrow \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds = \iint_{S_1} \dots + \iint_{S_2} \dots + \iint_{S_3} \dots + \iint_{S_4} \dots + \iint_{S_5} \dots + \iint_{S_6} \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds + \iint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 4z \, dy \, dz + 0 \\ &= \int_0^1 4z(y)_0^1 \, dz \\ &= \int_0^1 4z \, dz \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{z^2}{2} \right)_0^1 \\ &= 4/2 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_3} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds + \iint_{S_4} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds &= - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 dx \, dz + 0 \\ &= - \int_0^1 [x]_0^1 \, dz \\ &= - \int_0^1 dz = - (z)_0^1 \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_5} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds + \iint_{S_6} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 [xy]_0^1 \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 y \, dy \\ &= \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= 1/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds &= 2 - 1 + 1/2 \\ &= 3/2 \quad \text{--- (5)} \end{aligned}$$

from (4) & (5) LHS = RHS hence verified.





2. Verify Gauss divergence theorem for
 $\vec{F} = x^2 \vec{i} + y^2 \vec{j} + z^2 \vec{k}$ where V is the
surface of the cuboid formed by
the planes $x=0, x=a, y=0, y=b,$
 $z=0, z=c.$

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dv$$

Now :

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \vec{F} &= \left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (x^2 \vec{i} + y^2 \vec{j} + z^2 \vec{k}) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} y^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z^2 \\ &= 2x + 2y + 2z. \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 2(x+y+z)$$

RHS :

$$\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dv$$

$$= \int_0^c \int_0^b \int_0^a 2(x+y+z) \, dx \, dy \, dz.$$

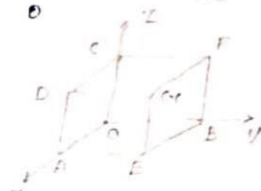
$$= 2 \int_0^c \int_0^b \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + yx + zx \right) \Big|_{x=0}^a \, dy \, dz.$$

$$= 2 \int_0^c \int_0^b \left[\frac{a^2}{2} + ay + az \right] \, dy \, dz.$$

$$= 2 \int_0^c \left[\frac{a^2}{2} y + \frac{ay^2}{2} + ayz \right] \Big|_{y=0}^b \, dz$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \int_0^c \left[\frac{a^2 b}{2} + \frac{ab^2}{2} + abx \right] dx \\
 &= 2 \left[\frac{a^2 b}{2} x + \frac{ab^2}{2} x + ab \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^c \\
 &= 2 \left[\frac{a^2 bc}{2} + \frac{ab^2 c}{2} + \frac{abc^2}{2} \right] \\
 &= 2 \frac{abc}{2} [a+b+c] \\
 \iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV &= abc [a+b+c] \quad \text{--- (1)}
 \end{aligned}$$


Face	\hat{n}	$\vec{F} \cdot \hat{n}$	eqn	$\frac{\vec{F} \cdot \hat{n}}{dV}$	ds	$\iint \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds$
AEFD	\vec{i}	x^2	$x = a$	a^2	$dy \, dz$	$\int_0^c \int_0^b a^2 \, dy \, dz$
OBFC	$-\vec{i}$	$-x^2$	$x = 0$	0	$dy \, dz$	0
EBFG	\vec{j}	y^2	$y = b$	b^2	$dx \, dz$	$\int_0^c \int_0^a b^2 \, dx \, dz$
ODAC	$-\vec{j}$	$-y^2$	$y = 0$	0	$dx \, dz$	0
DOFC	\vec{k}	z^2	$z = c$	c^2	$dx \, dy$	$\int_0^b \int_0^a c^2 \, dx \, dy$
OAEB	$-\vec{k}$	$-z^2$	$z = 0$	0	$dx \, dy$	0

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds + \iint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds &= \int_0^c \int_0^b a^2 \, dy \, dz + 0 \\
 &= a^2 \int_0^c (y)_0^b \, dz \\
 &= a^2 \int_0^c b \, dz \\
 &= a^2 \int_0^c b(z)_0^c \, dz
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$= a^2bc$$

$$\iint_{S_3} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds + \iint_{S_H} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds = \int_0^c \int_0^a b^2 \, dz \, dx + 0$$

$$= b^2 \int_0^c (x)_0^a \, dz$$

$$= b^2 \int_0^c a \, dz$$

$$= b^2 a \int_0^c dz$$

$$= b^2 a (z)_0^c$$

$$= b^2 ac$$

$$\iint_{S_5} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds + \iint_{S_6} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds = \int_0^b \int_0^a c^2 \, dz \, dy + 0$$

$$= c^2 \int_0^b (z)_0^a \, dy$$

$$= c^2 \int_0^b a \, dy$$

$$= c^2 a \int_0^b dy$$

$$= c^2 ab$$

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds = a^2bc + b^2ac + c^2ab$$

$$= abc [a + b + c] \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

from (1) + (2) LHS = RHS
Hence verified.