

Divergence Theorem

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div}(\vec{F}) \, dV$$

Computing a flux with the divergence (1)

Vector field:

$$\mathbf{F} = xyz \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle = \langle xyz, xyz, xyz \rangle$$

Domain: Cube of the form

$$D: \{0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$$

Corresponding surface S :

6 faces of the cube

Rmk The 6 faces are long
to parametrize \Rightarrow it might be
easier to compute $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS$ as
 $\iiint_V \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{F}) \, dV$

Problem: In order to avoid a parametrization of S

\hookrightarrow Evaluate $\int \int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS$ as a volume integral

Vector field $\vec{F} = \langle \overbrace{xyz}^f, \overbrace{xyz}^g, \overbrace{xyz}^h \rangle$

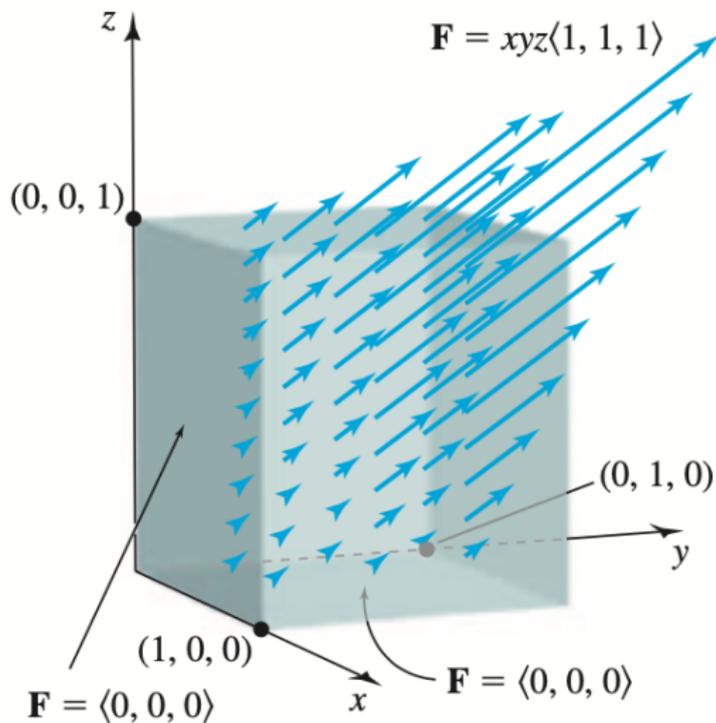
Divergence

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Div}(\vec{F}) &= f_x + g_y + h_z \\ &= yz + xz + xy\end{aligned}$$

Volume integral

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS &= \iiint_D \text{div}(\vec{F}) \, dV \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (yz + xz + xy) \, dz \, dy \, dx \\ &= 3 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy \, dz \, dy \, dx \quad (\text{Symmetry in } x, y, z) \\ &= 3 \int_0^1 x \, dx \times \int_0^1 y \, dy \times \int_0^1 dz \\ &= \frac{3}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Computing a flux with the divergence (2)



Computing a flux with the divergence (3)

Expression for $\text{Div}(\mathbf{F})$: We have

$$\text{Div}(\mathbf{F}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xyz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xyz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(xyz)$$

Computation: We find

$$\text{Div}(\mathbf{F}) = yz + xz + xy$$

Computing a flux with the divergence (4)

Volume integral: We get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \int \int_D \operatorname{Div}(\mathbf{F}) \, dV \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (yz + xz + xy) \, dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

We obtain:

$$\int \int \int_D \operatorname{Div}(\mathbf{F}) \, dV = \frac{3}{4}$$

Computing a flux with the divergence (5)

Computation of the surface integral: The flux of \mathbf{F} through S is

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS = \iiint_D \operatorname{Div}(\mathbf{F}) \, dV = \frac{3}{4}$$

Remark:

We get a positive outward flux