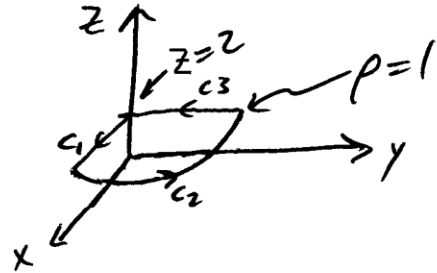


Stoke's Theorem- $\oint_c \bar{A} \cdot d\bar{l} = \int_s (\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{A}) \cdot d\bar{s}$

ex. Verify Stoke's Thm

for $\bar{F} = \hat{a}_\rho + z \hat{a}_\phi + \hat{a}_z$



LHS $\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{F} = \hat{a}_\rho \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial F_\phi}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{a}_\phi \left(\frac{\partial F_\rho}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial \rho} \right) + \hat{a}_z \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho F_\phi)}{\partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial F_\rho}{\partial \phi} \right)$
 $= -\hat{a}_\rho + \hat{a}_z \frac{1}{\rho} z$

$\int_s (\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{F}) \cdot d\bar{s}_2 = \int_{\rho=0}^1 \int_{\phi=0}^{\pi/2} (-\hat{a}_\rho + \hat{a}_z \frac{z}{\rho}) \cdot \hat{a}_z \rho d\phi d\rho$
 $= \int_{\rho=0}^1 \int_{\phi=0}^{\pi/2} z d\phi d\rho = z(1-0)(\pi/2-0)$
 $= \underline{\underline{\pi}}$

RHS $\oint_c \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{l} = \int_{c_1} (\hat{a}_\rho + z \hat{a}_\phi + \hat{a}_z) \cdot (d\rho \hat{a}_\rho + \rho d\phi \hat{a}_\phi + dz \hat{a}_z)$
 $+ \int_{c_2} (\hat{a}_\rho + z \hat{a}_\phi + \hat{a}_z) \cdot (d\rho \hat{a}_\rho + \rho d\phi \hat{a}_\phi + dz \hat{a}_z)$
 $+ \int_{c_3} (\hat{a}_\rho + z \hat{a}_\phi + \hat{a}_z) \cdot (d\rho \hat{a}_\rho + \rho d\phi \hat{a}_\phi + dz \hat{a}_z)$
 $= \int_{\rho=0}^1 d\rho + \int_{\phi=0}^{\pi/2} z d\phi + \int_{\rho=1}^0 d\rho = (\pi/2 - 0) z$

$\oint_c \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{l} = \underline{\underline{\pi}}$