

Amritanilayam Stotras

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$\int_{\Omega} \text{div}(\mathbf{v}) \, dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS$
 where $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ is a vector field and $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2, n_3)$ is the outward normal vector to the boundary $\partial\Omega$.
 The divergence theorem states that the volume integral of the divergence of a vector field over a region Ω is equal to the surface integral of the vector field over the boundary $\partial\Omega$.
 (This is a special case of the more general Gauss theorem.)

Let $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a vector field. Then the divergence theorem can be written as:

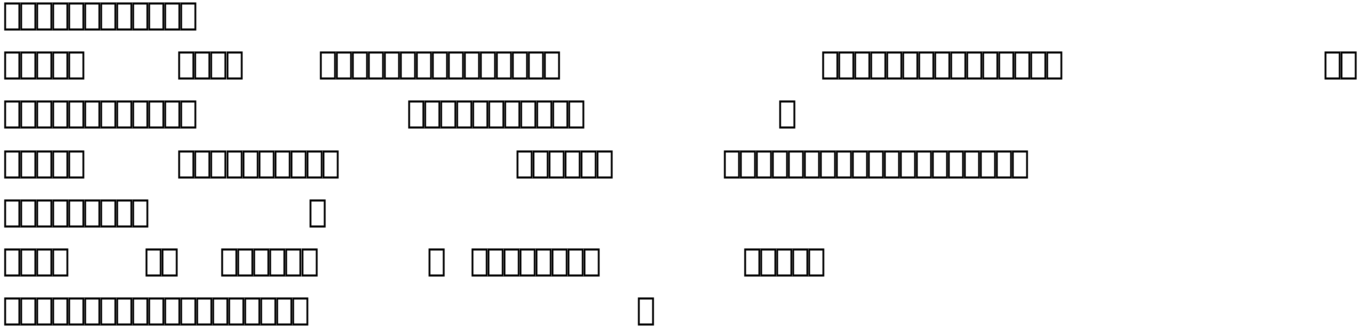
$$\int_{\Omega} (\text{div} \mathbf{v}) \, dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS$$
 where $\text{div} \mathbf{v} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3}$ and $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2, n_3)$ is the outward normal vector to the boundary $\partial\Omega$.
 (This is a special case of the more general Gauss theorem.)
 (See also the divergence theorem for tensor fields.)

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