

(e) $\int_S (\nabla T) \times d\vec{a} = - \oint T d\vec{l}$; Stokes' thm : $\oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_S (\nabla \times \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{a}$
 양변에 일정한 벡터 \vec{c} 를 곱해 보자.

$$\begin{aligned} & (\int_S (\nabla T) \times d\vec{a} = - \oint T d\vec{l}) \cdot \vec{c} \\ & - \oint \vec{c} \cdot T d\vec{l} = - \oint (\vec{c} T) \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_S (\nabla \times (\vec{c} T)) \cdot d\vec{a} \\ & = - \int d\vec{a} \cdot (\nabla \times (\vec{c} T)) \\ & = - \epsilon_{ijk} \int da_i \partial_j (c_k T) \\ & = - \epsilon_{kij} c_k \int da_i \partial_j T \\ & = - \vec{c} \cdot \int (d\vec{a} \times \nabla T) = \vec{c} \cdot \int (\nabla T) \times d\vec{a} \end{aligned}$$

(f) $\int [(\vec{a} \times \nabla) \times \vec{v}] = - \oint \vec{v} \times d\vec{l}$
 양변에 일정한 벡터 \vec{c} 를 곱해 보자.

$$\begin{aligned} & [\int [(\vec{a} \times \nabla) \times \vec{v}] = - \oint \vec{v} \times d\vec{l}] \cdot \vec{c} \\ & - \oint \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{v} \times d\vec{l}) = - \epsilon_{ijk} \oint c_i v_j dl_k = - \int \epsilon_{kij} dl_k c_i v_j \\ & = - \oint \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{v} \times d\vec{l}) = - \oint d\vec{l} \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{v}) = - \int (\vec{c} \times \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{l} \\ & = - \int \nabla \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{a} \\ & = - \int d\vec{a} \cdot \nabla \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{v}) = - \int \epsilon_{ijk} da_i \partial_j \epsilon_{klm} c_l v_m \\ & \quad \downarrow \epsilon_{klm} \hat{e}_k c_l v_m \\ & = + \int \epsilon_{lkm} c_l \epsilon_{kij} da_i \partial_j v_m \rightarrow \text{Q. } \partial_j \text{에 } c_l \text{과 } v_m \text{이} \\ & = \int \vec{c} \cdot [(\vec{a} \times \nabla) \times \vec{v}] \quad \text{다 걸러주는 아님가?} \\ & = \vec{c} \cdot \int [(\vec{a} \times \nabla) \times \vec{v}] \quad \text{왜 } c_l \text{은 나옴고 } v_m \text{만} \\ & \quad \text{걸러지지?} \end{aligned}$$

혹시 ϵ_{ijk} 에서
 2자리가 상수
 자리여서?