

GOOD TO KNOW

$\nabla \cdot \nabla = \Delta$

$a \times b = -b \times a$

$a \times (b \times c) = b(a \cdot c) - c(a \cdot b)$

$\nabla \cdot (\nabla f) = \nabla_1 \nabla_1 f + \nabla_2 \nabla_2 f + \nabla_3 \nabla_3 f$

$\nabla \cdot (fF) = f \nabla \cdot F + F \cdot \nabla f$

$\nabla \times (fF) = f \nabla \times F + \nabla f \times F$

$a \cdot b = abc \cos \gamma$

OBZEM - FLOPHA

GAUSS

$$\int_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_V \text{div } \mathbf{E} \, dV$$

KRIVKA - PCOPHA

STOKES

$$\int_L \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_S \text{rot } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$\text{rot grad } f = 0$

$\text{div rot } f = 0$

$(\nabla \times \nabla f = 0)$

$(\nabla \cdot \nabla \times f = 0)$

$$\nabla \times \nabla A(\mathbf{r}) = -\Delta \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) + \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r})$$

MAXWELLIŇI FORMY

INTEGR. TVAR

$$\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = Q \quad \int_L \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = I + \int_S \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\int_L \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - \int_S \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \quad \oint_S \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

DIF. TVAR

$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$

$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$

$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$

$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$

VAKUM BEZ NABOVI

$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$

$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$

$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$

$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$

POTENCIÁL ELEKTR. POLE

$\text{rot } \mathbf{E} = 0$

LAVNADBYM JAKO GRAD. SKAL. FUNK. $\mathbf{E} = -\text{grad } \phi$

$\text{rot}(\mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}) = 0 \quad \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow \text{AMĚ} \text{ POT. } \phi(\mathbf{r}, t)$

$\mathbf{E} = -\text{grad } \phi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}$

\rightarrow DO 1. SLOBY POUK

$\nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \text{grad div } \mathbf{A} - \Delta \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j}$

$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} - \Delta \mathbf{A}$

$\Delta \phi = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \Delta \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j}$

$\text{vĚKOV } \mathbf{f} = c(\mathbf{E} + \nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \text{OCHLIVKOV } \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$

$\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \quad \mathbf{j} = \text{rot } \mathbf{H} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \quad \mathbf{H} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot \mathbf{H} = 0$

$\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E} \cdot \text{rot } \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$

$\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}) + \text{div}(\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D}) - \mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$

$\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} = -\text{div}(\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D})$

$\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} = -\text{div } \mathbf{S} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}$

STAT. POLE - EL

$\text{KONTINUITA } I + \frac{dQ}{dt} = 0 \quad (\mathbf{j} + \frac{d\mathbf{Q}}{dt} = 0)$

$\text{POTENC. POLE } \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0 \quad \phi = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \text{div } \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} \quad \mathbf{F} = \rho_e \mathbf{E}$

$\text{OHMŮV ZÁKON } I = \frac{1}{R} U \quad (\mathbf{j} = \sigma \mathbf{E}; \mathbf{j} \perp \mathbf{E} \perp \mathbf{B})$

$\text{PRŮBE, VĚKOV } \mathbf{F} = q \cdot \mathbf{E} \rightarrow W = q \cdot U$

$N = UI \rightarrow \text{h... HUST. VĚKOV}$

$\text{SOUL. POLE } \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{r^2} dV'$

$\text{SOUL. POLE } \mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$R_I = \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{R_1 + R_2} \quad R_{II} = \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{R_1 R_2}$

ELEKTROSTATIKA

$F_{12} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{R^2} \hat{r}_{12}; \mathbf{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$

$\text{POTENC. } W = -\int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{R}$

$\text{POTENC. } \mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi; \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$\text{GAUSS } \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \quad (\text{div } \mathbf{D} = \rho)$

$\text{POTENCIÁL } \mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi; \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$W = \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -Q \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = Q \int \phi \cdot d\mathbf{l}$

$U_{12} = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$ NAPĚTÍ

$\text{LADICE. POT. } A = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$\text{ROT } \mathbf{E} = 0 \quad (\text{STAT. POLE})$

$\text{POTENC. NABOVI } \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{r^2} \hat{r} dV'$

$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{r^3} (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') dV'$

$\text{POISSON } \Delta \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$\text{LAPLACE } \Delta \phi = 0$

$\text{HUSTOTA } \mathbf{E} \text{ ESTAT. POLE } W = \frac{1}{2} \int \rho(\mathbf{r}) \phi(\mathbf{r}) dV$

$\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$\text{DIPOL } \phi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_+} - \frac{1}{r_-} \right) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p \cos \theta}{r^2}$

$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{r})\mathbf{r}}{r^5} - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{r^3} \right]$

$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{r^3} \mathbf{r} dV'$

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$\text{POT. } \mathbf{E} \text{ A SÍLA MAG. POLE NA MAG. DIPOL } \Delta \mathbf{A} = \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} - \Delta \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j}$

$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$\mathbf{W} = -\int \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{A} dV$

POT. E DIPOL

$W = -\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{E}$

$\mathbf{F} = (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{p}) \mathbf{E}$

$\text{POTENC. } \mathbf{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$

$\text{OKULOVÁ SLUŠKA } E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$

$\text{OKULE } Q = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho$

$\text{ZÁKL. ÚLOHA ELEKTROSTATIKY}$

$\text{HLEDBATĚZ CAPL. ROVNICE VĚKOV. PODMĚNĚNÍ}$

$\text{HLEDBATĚZ } \phi \text{ DETERMINOVANĚ A SPOJITOU SE}$

$\text{SPOJIT. DERIV. DO 2. PŮVĚ A VĚKOV. LAPLACEOVĚ}$

$1. \text{ } \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = Q \quad 2. \text{ } \phi = U \text{ (NA HRANĚ OBZEMU)}$

$\text{OKAPACITANĚ, } C = \frac{Q}{\phi} \rightarrow \phi_{ij} = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$

$C_{12} = 0$

$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{Q}{\int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s}} = \frac{Q}{\int \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot d\mathbf{s}}$

$\text{SOUST. MĚ. VOJIVĚ } W = \frac{1}{2} \int \rho \phi dV$

$\text{NABOVI - ROVNĚ } \rightarrow \text{DIPOL } \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2q}{r^3} \cos \theta \hat{r}$

$\text{KAPACITANĚ } U = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \rightarrow \text{DIPOL } U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2q^2}{R}$

$\text{DIPOL } \mathbf{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$

$\text{ECLSTAT. POLE V DIEL. } \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$

STAT. POLE - MAG.

$\text{LORENTZ. SÍLA } \mathbf{F} = q[\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}]$

$\text{LADICE. SÍLA } \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}$

$\text{AMPĚR - SÍLOVĚ } \frac{F}{l} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I_1 I_2}{a}$

$\text{AMPĚR } \oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I \quad (\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j})$

$\text{VEKTOROVĚ POTENCIÁL } \mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = -\Delta \mathbf{A} + \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}$

$\text{BIOT - SAVART } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \times \mathbf{R}}{R^3} dV'$

$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \times \mathbf{R}}{R^3} dV'$

$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

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MAG. DIPOL

$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{r} dV'$

$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{3(\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{r})\mathbf{r}}{r^5} - \frac{\mathbf{m}}{r^3} \right)$

$\text{FORM. SĚDA SĚC DIPOL. } \oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{A}$

MAG. V LÁTEĚ

$\mu = \mu_0 \mu_r$

$\mathbf{H} = \frac{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) - \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r})}{\mu_0}$

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