

Spherical

$$\hat{r} = \sin\theta \cos\phi \cdot \hat{x} + \sin\theta \sin\phi \cdot \hat{y} + \cos\theta \cdot \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \sin\theta \cos\phi \cdot \hat{x} + \cos\theta \sin\phi \cdot \hat{y} - \sin\theta \cdot \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{\phi} = -\sin\theta \cdot \hat{x} + \cos\phi \cdot \hat{y}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{r} & r\hat{\theta} & r\sin\theta\hat{\phi} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ A_r & A_\theta & A_\phi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \cdot \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin\theta A_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \cdot \frac{d}{d\phi} (\sin\theta A_\phi)$$

→ Lorentz

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{d}{dt} \cdot q_v$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$\vec{H} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V - \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{Gauss Law}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \quad \text{Faraday's Law}$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{d\vec{D}}{dt}$$

Displacement Current

$$\vec{J} = \sigma \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\text{Helmholtz eqn} = \nabla^2 \vec{E} + \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{E} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \nabla^2 \vec{E} \Rightarrow \text{wave equation}$$

Vector differential eqn

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan(y/x)$$

cylindrical

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{d}{dr} (r A_r) + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{dA_\phi}{d\phi} + \frac{dA_z}{dz}$$

$$x = r \cos\theta$$

$$y = r \sin\theta$$

$$z = z$$

Plane waves

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{c}{f} \quad v = c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = \eta \quad (\text{eta}) = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = \frac{V}{A} = \eta$$

$$\vec{E} \perp \vec{H}$$

$$A_0 \cdot \cos(\omega t - k \cdot r)$$

$$e^{j(k \cdot r - \omega t)}$$

such that

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\eta} \hat{a}_z \times \vec{E}$$

$$\text{or } \hat{a}_z \times \vec{E} = \eta \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{H} \times \hat{n} = \frac{\vec{E}}{\eta}$$

or

$$\hat{n} \times \vec{E} = \eta \vec{H}$$

$$a_n = \frac{\vec{E}}{14}$$

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{14} = v$$

$$\nabla^2 E(r,t) - \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} E(r,t) = \mu_0 \cdot \frac{dJ_v(r,t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \nabla g_v(r,t)$$

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$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{2\pi x}$$

$$V_{in} = \int \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

$$\int B ds = \phi$$