

■ FONDAMENTALI

- Teorema (divergenza)

$$\int_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{\Sigma} = \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} d\tau$$

- Teorema (Stokes)

$$\oint_{\gamma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_{\Sigma} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} d\Sigma$$

- Teorema (Gradiente)

$$\phi_2 - \phi_1 = \int_{\gamma} \nabla \phi \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

- Flusso di un campo

$$\Phi_{\Sigma}(\mathbf{E}) = \oint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{\Sigma}$$

- Equazioni di Maxwell

Nel vuoto:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

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

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

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{\Sigma} = \frac{Q_{int}}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\oint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = -\frac{d\Phi(\mathbf{B})}{dt}$$

$$\oint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{\Sigma} = 0$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \mu_0 I_{conc} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$$

Nei mezzi:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_{libere}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}_C + i\omega \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{\Sigma} = Q_{mt,lib}$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = I_{conc,lib} + \frac{d\Phi_D}{dt}$$

- Discontinuità dei campi

Generali

$$\Delta B_{\perp} = 0$$

$$\Delta E_{\parallel} = 0$$

$$\Delta D_{\perp} = \sigma_L$$

$$\Delta E_{\perp} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\Delta H_{\parallel} = |\mathbf{K}_c \times \mathbf{u}_n|$$

In ipotesi di linearità

$$\frac{D_{\perp,1}}{k_1} = \frac{D_{\perp,2}}{k_2}$$

$$\text{Se } \sigma_L = 0$$

$$k_1 E_{\perp,1} = k_2 E_{\perp,2}$$

Rifrazione linee di B

$$\frac{\tan(\theta_2)}{\tan(\theta_1)} = \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1}$$

■ ELETTROSTATICA

- Forza di Coulomb

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \mathbf{u}_{1,2}$$

- Definizione campo elettrico

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}_0)}{q_0}$$

$$- \text{ il campo è nullo}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = 0$$

$$- \text{ il potenziale è costante}$$

$$\Delta V = 0$$

- En. potenziale due cariche

$$U = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_{1,2}} + c$$

- Potenziale scalare V

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{U(\mathbf{r})}{q_0}$$

$$V(B) - V(A) = - \int_A^B \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V$$

- Energia di E

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \rho(\mathbf{r}) V(\mathbf{r}) d\tau$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathbf{E}^2 d\tau$$

- Equazione di Poisson

$$\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

- E e V di particolari distribuzioni

Carica puntiforme

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

Sfera carica uniformemente

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \begin{cases} \frac{Qr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3} & \text{se } r < R \\ \frac{3qr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3} & \text{se } r \geq R \end{cases}$$

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{Q(3R^2 - r^2)}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3} & \text{se } r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} & \text{se } r \geq R \end{cases}$$

Guscio sferico carico uniformemente

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} & \text{se } r \geq R \end{cases}$$

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{Q(3R^2 - r^2)}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3} & \text{se } r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} & \text{se } r \geq R \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} & \text{se } r \geq R \end{cases}$$

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{Q(3R^2 - r^2)}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3} & \text{se } r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} & \text{se } r \geq R \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$V(r) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon} \ln\left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)$$

Piano Σ infinito con carica uniforme

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \mathbf{u}_n$$

$$V(x) = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} (x - x_0)$$

Anello con carica uniforme (sull'asse)

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{\lambda R x}{2\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \mathbf{u}_x$$

$$V(x) = \frac{\lambda R}{2\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + R^2}}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{x^2}}}\right) \mathbf{u}_x$$

$$V(x) = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} (x - \sqrt{x^2 + R^2})$$

Disco carico uniformemente

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{R^2}{x^2} \mathbf{u}_x$$

$$V(x) = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{R^2}{x}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{\sigma}{4\varepsilon_0} \frac{x}{R}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$V(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \ln\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$V(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \ln\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$V(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \ln\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$V(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \ln\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$V(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \ln\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$V(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \ln\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$V(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \ln\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$V(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \ln\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{u}_r$$

- Lavoro per ruotare

$$W = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M d\theta$$

Se E uniforme

$$W = pE(\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2)$$

- Frequenza dipolo oscillante

Se E costante e uniforme

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{pE}{I}}$$

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

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

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 - 3(\mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{u}_r)(\mathbf{p}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_r)]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} [\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{$$

