

■ 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nei mezzi:

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

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

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

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

- Discontinuità dei campi

Generali

$$\Delta B_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta E_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta D_1 = \sigma_L$$

$$\Delta E_1 = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = |\mathbf{K}_c \times \mathbf{u}_n|$$

In ipotesi di linearità

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

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

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

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

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

- En. potenziale due cariche

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

- Potenziale scalare V

Le cariche si distribuiscono sempre su

superfici, mai all'interno

- Pressione elettrostatica

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{d\mathbf{F}}{d\Sigma} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\varepsilon_0} \mathbf{u}_n = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^2$$

- Capacità

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

Il più delle volte c'è induzione com-
 pleta e C dipende dalla configurazione
 geometrica.

- Condensatori

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \Sigma}{d}$$

$$C = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 \frac{Rr}{R-r}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0 b}{\ln \frac{R}{r}}$$

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

$$C = \frac{3p_1 p_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^4} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{3p_1 p_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^4} \mathbf{u}_r$$

$$C_{eq} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{C_i} \right)^{-1}$$

$$C_{eq} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i$$

$$C_{diel} = k_e C_0$$

$$U = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} CV = \frac{1}{2} QV$$

$$RQ'(t) + \frac{Q(t)}{C} = V$$

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

$$V(x) = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)$$

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

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

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

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- Lavoro per ruotarelo

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

$$W = pE[\cos(\theta_i) - \cos(\theta_f)]$$

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■ INDUZIONE

- Coefficienti mutua induzione

$$\Phi_{1,2} = M I_1$$

$$\Phi_{2,1} = M I_2$$

$$\Phi_{1,2} = N B_1 \Sigma_2$$

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