LaTeX Workshop

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Goal: You will learn to typeset something like this

The last equality follows by observing that $(\Omega \setminus B_R(\mathbf{r}_0)) \cap B_R(\mathbf{r}_0) = \emptyset$, and the argument above. The RHS is the electric flux generated by a charged sphere, and so:

$$\Phi(R) = \frac{Q(R)}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \int_{B_R(\mathbf{r}_0)} \rho(\mathbf{r}')\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}' = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0}\rho(\mathbf{r}'_c)|B_R(\mathbf{r}_0)| \quad \text{with } r'_c \in B_R(\mathbf{r}_0)$$

Where the last equality follows by the mean value theorem for integrals. Finally for the Squeeze theorem and the continuity of ρ:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}_0(\mathbf{r}_0) = \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{\Phi(R)}{|B_R(\mathbf{r}_0)|} = \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}_0)}{\varepsilon_0}$$

7.2 Deriving Coulomb's law from Gauss's law

Strictly speaking, Coulomb's law cannot be derived from Gauss's law alone, since Gauss's law does not give any information regarding the curl of $\mathbf{E}$ (see Helmholtz decomposition and Faraday's law). However, Coulomb's law can be proven from Gauss's law if it is assumed, in addition, that the electric field from

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