ELECTROSTATICS

Maxwell:
$$\nabla E = \nabla \cdot E + i \nabla \times E = \rho/\epsilon_0$$
 $E = -\nabla V$ $\nabla^2 V = -\rho/\epsilon_0$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (\frac{1}{r} * \rho) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{|r-r'|}^{\rho(r')} d\tau' \qquad E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (\frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} * \rho) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r^2}^{\hat{r}} \rho(r') d\tau'$$

Gauss's law:
$$\oint E \cdot da = Q_{enc}/\varepsilon_0$$

Conductors:
$$E = 0$$
 inside, E perpendicular to the surface outside

Boundary conditions:
$$\hat{n}E_{1}^{1} = \hat{n} \cdot E_{1}^{1} + i\hat{n} \times E_{2}^{1} = \sigma/\epsilon_{0}$$

Electric dipole:

$$N = p \times E$$
 $F = \nabla(p \cdot E)$ $U = -p \cdot E$ $V = \frac{p \cdot \hat{r}}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$

Dielectrics:

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{V}_{d}(r) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int \frac{P(r')\cdot\hat{r}}{r^{2}} d\tau' = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int \frac{\rho_{b}}{r} d\tau' + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \oint \frac{\sigma_{b}}{r} da' \\ \sigma_{b} &= \boldsymbol{P}\cdot\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \qquad \qquad \rho_{b} = - \ \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{P} \\ D &= \varepsilon_{0}\boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{P} \qquad \qquad \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \rho_{free} \qquad \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = 0 \qquad \oint \boldsymbol{D} \cdot \boldsymbol{d}\boldsymbol{a} = \boldsymbol{Q}_{free} \end{split}$$

MAGNETOSTATICS

Maxwell:
$$\nabla B = \nabla \cdot B + i \nabla \times B = i \mu_0 J$$

$$B = \nabla \times A$$
 $\nabla^2 A = -\mu_0 J$ $A(r) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} (\frac{1}{r} * J)$ $B(r) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{J(r') \times \hat{r}}{r^2} d\tau'$

Ampere's law:
$$\oint B \cdot dl = \mu_0 I_{enc}$$

Superconductors: B = 0 inside

Boundary conditions:
$$\hat{n}B]_2^1 = \hat{n} \cdot B]_2^1 + i\hat{n} \times B]_2^1 = i\mu_0 K$$

Magnetic dipole:

$$N = m \times B$$
 $F = \nabla(m \cdot B)$ $U = -m \cdot B$ $A = \frac{\mu_0 m \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$

Magnetic materials:

$$\begin{split} A_d(r) &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{M(r') \times \hat{r}}{r^2} d\tau' = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{J_b}{r} d\tau' + \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{K_b}{r} da' \\ J_b &= \nabla \times M \qquad K_b = M \times \hat{n} \\ B &= \mu_0 (H + M) \qquad \nabla \times H = J_f \qquad \nabla \cdot B = 0 \qquad \oint H \cdot dl = I_{free} \end{split}$$