Formule za elektrodinamiku [1]

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_\alpha q_a \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_\alpha) \tag{1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\vec{j} + \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F} &= q(\mathbf{E}+\mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{B}) \\ \mathbf{F} &= \int \rho\, \mathrm{d}^3 r\,(\mathbf{E}+\mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{B}) \\ &= \int (\rho\mathbf{E}+\mathbf{j}\times\mathbf{B})\,\mathrm{d}^3 r \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \int_V \rho(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{r}\mathrm{d}V \tag{4}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\int_V \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}\mathrm{d}V' \tag{5}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\left[\frac{Q}{r}+\frac{\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{p}}{r^3}+\frac{x_i D_{ij} x_j}{2r^5}\right] \tag{6}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\int\frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')\,\mathrm{d}^3 r'}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}') \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{ij} &= \int \rho(\mathbf{r})(3x_i x_j - \delta_{ij}r^2)\mathrm{d}V \\ D_{ij} &= \sum_\alpha q_\alpha (3x_i^{(\alpha)}x_j^{(\alpha)} - \delta_{ij}(r^{(\alpha)})^2); \quad \mathrm{Tr}\,\hat{D} = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\boldsymbol{\nabla}\phi \tag{9}$$

$$\mathbf{j} = \rho\mathbf{v} \tag{10}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\int\frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}\mathrm{d}V' \tag{11}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{\mathbf{m}\times\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \tag{12}$$

$$\mathbf{m}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2}\int \mathbf{r}\times\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r})\mathrm{d}V \tag{13}$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) = \boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\int\frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')\times(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|^3}\mathrm{d}V' \tag{14}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial\mathbf{A}}{\partial t} - \boldsymbol{\nabla}\phi \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} &= 0 \\ \nabla^2\phi - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial t^2} &= -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \nabla^2\mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} &= -\mu_0\mathbf{j} \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

$$\langle\rho\rangle = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \rho dt \tag{17}$$

$$\nabla^2\phi - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\rho \tag{18}$$

$$\nabla^2\mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0\mathbf{j} \tag{19}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{2n} - D_{1n} &= \sigma \\ B_{2n} - B_{1n} &= 0 \\ P_{2n} - P_{1n} &= -\sigma_{vez} \\ E_{2n} - E_{1n} &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\sigma \\ E_{2t} - E_{1t} &= 0 \\ \mathbf{n}\times(\mathbf{H}_2 - \mathbf{H}_1) &= \mathbf{i} \\ M_{2t} - M_{1t} &= \mathbf{i}_{vez}\times\mathbf{n} \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\vec{E} &= \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\vec{B} &= 0 \\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B} &= \mu_0\left(\mathbf{j}+\epsilon_0\frac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\vec{D} &= \rho + \rho_{ext} \\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\vec{B} &= 0 \\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{H} &= \mathbf{j}+\mathbf{j}_{ext}+\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

$$q = UC = U\epsilon_0\frac{S}{d} \tag{23}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{d}{dt}\left(\sum_n \varepsilon_n + \underbrace{\int_V \mathrm{d}^3 r\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{D}\cdot\mathbf{E}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}\cdot\mathbf{B}\right)}_{W_{em}}\right) \\ &= -\oint_{\partial S}\mathbf{S}_p d\mathbf{S} \\ &\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\sum_n \varepsilon_n\right) = \int \mathrm{d}^3 r\,\mathbf{j}\cdot\mathbf{E} \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S}_p &= \mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{H} \\ \mathbf{g} &= \frac{\mathbf{S}_p}{c^2} \quad \text{- gustina impulsa} \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \int \mathbf{r}\times\mathbf{g}\mathrm{d}V \tag{26}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{d}{dt}\left[\sum_\alpha \mathbf{p}_\alpha + \int \mathrm{d}^3 r\,(\mathbf{D}\times\mathbf{B})\right] \\ &-\frac{1}{2}\int \mathrm{d}^3 r\,(\epsilon_0\mathbf{E}^2\boldsymbol{\nabla}\epsilon_r + \mu_0\mathbf{H}^2\boldsymbol{\nabla}\mu_r) = \oint_S \hat{T}d\mathbf{S} \\ &\hat{T} = |\mathbf{E}\rangle\langle\mathbf{D}| + |\mathbf{H}\rangle\langle\mathbf{B}| - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{E}\cdot\mathbf{D}+\mathbf{H}\cdot\mathbf{B})\hat{I} \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

$$V^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\ \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \end{pmatrix} \tag{28}$$

$$P^\mu = mV^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{E}{c} \\ \mathbf{p} \end{pmatrix} \tag{29}$$

$$\mathcal{A}^\mu = \frac{\mathrm{d}V^\mu}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = \begin{pmatrix} c\gamma\frac{\mathrm{d}\gamma}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ \gamma\frac{\mathrm{d}\gamma}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathbf{v}+\gamma^2\mathbf{a} \end{pmatrix} \tag{30}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{F}}{c\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\ \frac{\mathbf{F}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \end{pmatrix} \tag{31}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}'_\parallel &= \mathbf{R}_\parallel \\ \mathbf{E}'_\perp &= \frac{\mathbf{E}_\perp + \mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{B}_\perp}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\ \mathbf{B}'_\parallel &= \mathbf{B}_\parallel \\ \mathbf{B}'_\perp &= \frac{\mathbf{B}_\perp - \frac{1}{c^2}\mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{E}_\perp}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}' &= \gamma(\mathbf{E}+\mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{B}) - \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2(1+\gamma)}(\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{E})\mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{B}' &= \gamma(\mathbf{B}-\frac{1}{c^2}\mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{E}) - \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2(1+\gamma)}(\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{B})\mathbf{v} \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{34}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{35}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} = \left(\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \boldsymbol{\nabla}\right) \tag{36}$$

$$j^\mu = (c\rho, \mathbf{j} = \rho\mathbf{v}) \tag{37}$$

$$A^\mu = (\frac{\phi}{c}, \mathbf{A}) \tag{38}$$

$$\Box A^\mu = \mu_0 j^\mu \tag{39}$$

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu \tag{40}$$

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{E_x}{c} & -\frac{E_y}{c} & -\frac{E_z}{c} \\ \frac{E_x}{c} & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ \frac{E_y}{c} & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ \frac{E_z}{c} & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{41}$$

$$F'^{\mu\nu} = (\Lambda F \Lambda^T)^{\mu\nu} \tag{42}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{p}}{\mathrm{d}t} &= q(\mathbf{E}+\mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{B}) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\underbrace{\left(\frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\right)}_{E} &= \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{F} = q\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{E} \end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

$$E^2 = c^2p^2 + m^2c^4 \tag{44}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}\left(\frac{\partial\tilde{L}}{\partial u^\alpha}\right) - \frac{\partial\tilde{L}}{\partial x^\alpha} = 0 \tag{45}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u^\mu}{\partial u^\alpha} &= \delta^\mu{}_\alpha \\ \frac{\partial u^\mu}{\partial u_\alpha} &= g^{\mu\alpha} \end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int(-mc\mathrm{d}s - qA^\mu \mathrm{d}x_\mu) + S_f \\ \mathrm{d}s &= \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu}\frac{\mathrm{d}x^\mu}{\mathrm{d}\tau}\frac{\mathrm{d}x^\nu}{\mathrm{d}\tau}}\mathrm{d}\tau \\ \mathrm{d}s &= c\mathrm{d}\tau = c\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}\mathrm{d}t \\ A^\mu\mathrm{d}x_\mu &= (\phi - \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{v})\mathrm{d}t \end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha\pm\beta) &= \sin\alpha\cos\beta \pm \cos\alpha\sin\beta \\ \cos(\alpha\pm\beta) &= \cos\alpha\cos\beta \mp \sin\alpha\sin\beta \\ \tan(\alpha\pm\beta) &= \frac{\tan\alpha\pm\tan\beta}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta} \\ \cot(\alpha\pm\beta) &= \frac{\cot\alpha\cot\beta - 1}{\cot\beta\pm\cot\alpha} \end{aligned} \tag{48}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2\alpha) &= 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \\ \cos(2\alpha) &= \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha \\ \tan(2\alpha) &= \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1-\tan^2\alpha} \\ \cot(2\alpha) &= \frac{\cot^2\alpha - 1}{2\cot\alpha} \end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\alpha\pm\sin\beta &= 2\sin\frac{\alpha\pm\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha\mp\beta}{2} \\ \cos\alpha+\cos\beta &= 2\cos\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \\ \cos\alpha-\cos\beta &= -2\sin\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \\ \tan\alpha\pm\tan\beta &= \frac{\sin(\alpha\pm\beta)}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta} \\ \cot\alpha\pm\cot\beta &= \frac{\sin(\alpha\pm\beta)}{\sin\alpha\sin\beta} \\ \sin\alpha\cos\beta &= \frac{1}{2}(\sin(\alpha+\beta)+\sin(\alpha-\beta)) \\ \cos\alpha\cos\beta &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha+\beta)+\cos(\alpha-\beta)) \\ \sin\alpha\sin\beta &= -\frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha+\beta)+\cos(\alpha-\beta)) \end{aligned} \tag{50}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{2}} \\ \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}} \\ \tan\frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}} \end{aligned} \tag{51}$$