1、gradient (梯度):在純量t易中,純量隨空間的最大變化學及方向。





$$\left|\frac{\Delta V}{dl}\right| < \left|\frac{\Delta V}{dn}\right|$$

$$\nabla V = \hat{an} \frac{dV}{dn}$$

Z、divergence (散度): 稅城電積上,其外圍封閉曲面上的通量線末2

+
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{9_5 \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}}{\Delta V}$$
 illustration?



3、CUVI(於度):后量場中,犹久小面積上,其外圍Contour的最大暖流量及其相對應的了方向

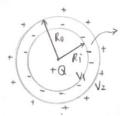


z. fundamental postulates of electrostatics in free space HIS [Differential form] [Integral form]

 $+ \sqrt{0} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho v}{\epsilon_0.7}$ Divergence $\sqrt{\sqrt{v} \cdot \vec{E}} \, dV = \int_V \frac{\rho v}{\epsilon_0} \, dV = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ Theorem $\sqrt{\sqrt{s}} \cdot \vec{E} \, d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \left(Gauss's Law \right)$ 在一個封閉曲面上電量的通量 會言於封閉曲面内所有電量於 和除以 ϵ_0 ? 體電存密度

Stoke's $\int_{S} (\nabla \times \vec{E}) \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$ Theorem $\int_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$

在電場中沿住京主用路徑移動電荷,作功量為口



球点中的電荷管被+Q吸引及排作到導體表面,導致其内部沒有自由電子 存在 $\Rightarrow \rho_{V}=0$ 由 $\Rightarrow f_{V}=0$ 由 $\Rightarrow f_{V}=0$ 由 $\Rightarrow f_{V}=0$ 由 $\Rightarrow f_{V}=0$ 本 $\Rightarrow f_{V}=0$ 本 $\Rightarrow f_{V}=0$ 大 $\Rightarrow f_{V}=0$ $\Rightarrow f_{V}=0$

V1=V2=Q 4元EORi 由此即形登明,即使E=0,並补代表V亦為 0

4. 良好的金屬導體中沒有自由電荷續寫轉背頁》 是因為其內部電荷會被吸引及打作到導體表面,如上題所謂之圖形

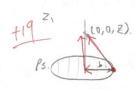
$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_{0}} = \frac{-\rho \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^{3}\right)}{\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = E_{K} (4KK) = \frac{-\rho \left(\frac{4\pi}{3}KR^{3}\right)}{E_{0}} \Rightarrow E_{K} = \frac{-\rho R}{3E_{0}}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{\vec{Q}}{\xi_{0}} = \frac{-\rho \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi b^{3}\right)}{\xi_{0}}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E} R \vec{Q} \vec{R} \quad d\vec{S} = ds \vec{Q} \vec{R} \quad \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \vec{E}_{R} \left(4\pi R^{3}\right) = \frac{-\rho \left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\pi b^{3}\right)}{\xi_{0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_{R} = \frac{-\rho b^{3}}{3\xi_{0}R^{2}} \quad \vec{E} = \frac{-\rho b^{3}}{3\xi_{0}R^{2}} \vec{Q} \vec{R}$$



$$\stackrel{\stackrel{?}{=}}{=} \frac{g}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R}, \stackrel{\stackrel{?}{=}}{\alpha_R} \stackrel{\stackrel{?}{=}}{=} \frac{g}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3}, \stackrel{\stackrel{?}{=}}{=}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho_s}{4\pi \, \xi_o} \int_s \frac{-r \, \hat{\alpha_r} + \vec{z} \, \hat{\alpha_z}}{\left(\sqrt{r^2 + \vec{z}^2}\right)^3} \, ds'$$

$$=\frac{\rho_s}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^b \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^{3/2}} \, v \, dv \, d\phi + \frac{\rho_s}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^b \frac{z}{(1+z^2)^{3/2}} \, v \, dv \, d\phi \, dz$$

if b is large o
$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\rho_s Z}{2 E_0} \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{|Z|} \right) \hat{O}Z$$

$$\frac{1}{E} = \frac{-\rho_s Z}{2 E_0} \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{|Z|} \right) \hat{Q}Z$$

$$= \frac{\rho_s}{4 \pi \epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Z r}{(r+z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr d\theta dz \qquad \hat{Z} \qquad \hat{Z} r + \hat{Z} = u.$$

$$= \frac{\rho_s}{4 \pi \epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{Z}^{2\pi} \frac{Z r}{z} du d\theta dz \qquad \hat{Z} \qquad \hat{Z} r + \hat{Z} = u.$$

$$= \frac{\rho_s}{4 \pi \epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{Z}^{2\pi} \frac{Z r}{z} du d\theta dz \qquad \hat{Z} \qquad \hat{Z} r + \hat{Z} = u.$$

$$= \frac{\rho_s}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (-2u^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \begin{vmatrix} b^2 + \xi^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\rho_s}{2} \times 2 \times (-2u^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \begin{vmatrix} b^2 + \xi^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\rho_s}{2} \times 2 \times (-2u^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \begin{vmatrix} b^2 + \xi^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\rho_s}{2} \times 2 \times (-2u^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \langle a_z \rangle$$

Pps =
$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{an}$$
 $\vec{an} = \vec{an}$
= $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{an}$ $\vec{an} = \vec{an}$

$$\rho_{pV} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{p} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \rho_0 = 0.$$

(b).
$$\oint_{S} \rho_{po} dS = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} \rho_{0} \sin \theta \cos \phi R_{0}^{*} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \rho_{0} R_{0}^{*} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos \phi d\phi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$