$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r},t')}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \vec{r}} dV$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r},t')}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c^2 \vec{r}} dV$$

Выведем отдельно скалярный потенциал

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \int rac{
ho(\vec{r},\%t')}{4\pi\epsilon_0\vec{r}}dV$$
 , где $\vec{r}=|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(t')|$

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r},t')}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 |\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(t')|} dV$$

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r},t')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(t')|} dV$$

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r},t')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(t')|} dV$$

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \int \int \frac{q \delta(r' - \vec{r}(t'))}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(t')|} \delta(t' - \tau) d\tau dV$$

Поменяем порядок интегрирования и вынесем заряд, т.к. он конст.

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = q \int \frac{\delta(t'-\tau)}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(t')|} d\tau$$

Воспользуемся правилом $\int g(x)\delta(f(x)-\alpha)dx = \frac{g(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$, $f(x_0)=\alpha$

$$\delta(t'-\tau) = \frac{\delta(t'-\tau)}{\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}(t'-(t-\frac{1}{c}|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(t')|))} = \frac{\delta(t'-\tau)}{\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}t'-\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}t+\frac{1}{c}(\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(t')|)}$$

$$\delta(t'- au) = \frac{\delta(t'- au)}{1-ec{n}ec{eta}}$$
 , где $ec{eta} = ec{v}(t')$

Переходим во время $t'=\tau$

Тогда скалярный потенциал примет вид:

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(t')|(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})}$$

Найдём теперь решение уравнения для векторного потенциала

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r},\%t')}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c^2 \vec{r}} dV ,$$
The $\vec{r} = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_2(t')|$

где
$$\vec{r} = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(t')|$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r},t')}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c^2 |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(t')|} dV$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c^2} \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r},t')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(t')|} dV$$

отбросим на время конст – часть.

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r},t')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(t')|} dV$$

Приведём к интегралу по 4 переменным

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \int \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r},t')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(t')|} \delta(t'-\tau) d\tau dV ,$$

где
$$\tau = t - \frac{1}{c} |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(t')|$$
 , $\vec{j}(\vec{r},t) = q \vec{v}(t') \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(t'))$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \int \int \frac{q\vec{v}(t')\delta(r'-\vec{r}(t'))}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(t')|} \delta(t'-\tau)d\tau dV$$

Поменяем порядок интегрирования и вынесем заряд, т.к. он конст.

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = q \int \frac{\vec{v}(t')\delta(t'-\tau)}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(t')|} d\tau$$

Воспользуемся правилом
$$\int g(x)\delta(f(x)-\alpha)dx = \frac{g(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}, \qquad f(x_0) = 0$$

Воспользуемся правилом
$$\int g(x)\delta(f(x)-\alpha)dx = \frac{g(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} \ , \qquad f(x_0) = \alpha$$

$$\delta(t'-\tau) = \frac{\delta(t'-\tau)}{\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}(t'-(t-\frac{1}{c}|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(t')|))} = \frac{\delta(t'-\tau)}{\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}t'-\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}t+\frac{1}{c}(\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(t')|)}$$

$$\delta(t'- au) = \frac{\delta(t'- au)}{1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}}$$
 , где $\vec{\beta} = \vec{v}(t')$

Переходим во время

Тогда скалярный потенциал примет вид:

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c} \frac{\beta}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(t')|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})}$$

Используя прил.2 и прил.4, убеждаемся в правильности данных формул, найдя калибровку

Лоренца
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{q}{4\pi} + c^2 \nabla \vec{A} \right) = 0$$
 :

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \right) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{c\,\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta} - c\,\vec{\beta}^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))\,\vec{\beta}}{(|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|)^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3}$$

$$\nabla \vec{A} = \nabla \left(\frac{-q}{4\pi \, \varepsilon_0 \, c} \frac{\vec{\beta}}{(|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|)^2 (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta})^3} \right) = \frac{-q}{4\pi \, \varepsilon_0 \, c} \frac{\vec{n} \, \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\vec{\beta}}{c}}{(|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|)^2 (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta})^3}$$

Как можем заметить, равенство выполняется.

Перейдём к нахождению электрического поля.

Воспользуемся формулой
$$-\nabla \phi - \frac{dA}{dt}$$

Для нахождения поля обратимся к вспомогательным уравнениям 3 и 5.

$$\begin{split} \vec{E} = & \frac{q}{4\pi \, \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|)^2 (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta})^3} \bigg[\vec{n} \bigg(1 - \vec{\beta}^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\vec{\beta}}{c} \bigg) - \vec{\beta} (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}) \bigg] - \frac{q}{4\pi \, \epsilon_0 \, c} \frac{c}{(|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|)^2 (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta})^3} x \\ & x \bigg[\vec{\beta} \bigg(\vec{n} \, \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\beta}{c} \bigg) + |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \frac{\vec{\beta}}{c} (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}) \bigg] = \end{split}$$

вынесем за скобки $\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{1}{(|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(au)|)^2(1-\vec{n}\vec{\beta})^3}$, тогда записаное выше уравнение примет

$$\begin{split} &= \left[\vec{n} \left(1 - \beta^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \right) - \beta (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}) \right] - \left[\dot{\vec{\beta}} \left(\vec{n} \, \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \right) + |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}) \right] = \\ &= \vec{n} \left(1 - \vec{\beta}^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \right) - \vec{\beta} + \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}^2 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}^2 + \vec{\beta}^3 - (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \, \vec{\beta} - |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}) = \\ &= \vec{n} - \vec{\beta}^2 \vec{n} + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \vec{n} - \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^3 - (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \, \vec{\beta} - |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}) = \\ &= (\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}) \left((\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \right) + \vec{n} (1 - \vec{\beta}^2) - \vec{\beta} (1 - \vec{\beta}^2) - |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}) = \\ &= (\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}) \left((\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \right) + (\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}) (1 - \vec{\beta}^2) - |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta}) = \\ &= (\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}) (1 - \vec{\beta}^2) + |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| (\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}) - |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| (\vec{n} (\vec{n} - \vec{\beta})) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} = \end{split}$$

Возвращаясь к константам, получим:

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi \, \varepsilon_0 |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2 (1 - \vec{n} \, \vec{\beta})^3} \bigg[(\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}) (1 - \vec{\beta}^2) + |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \bigg(\vec{n} \, \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \bigg) (\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}) - |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| (\vec{n} \, (\vec{n} - \vec{\beta})) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \bigg]$$

Прил. 1.

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(t')| = \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \sqrt{\vec{r}^2 - 2\vec{r} \, \vec{r_0}(t') + \vec{r_0}^2(t')} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} (\vec{r}^2 - 2\vec{r} \, \vec{r_0}(t') + \vec{r_0}^2(t'))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} (\vec{r}^2 - 2\vec{r} \, \vec{r_0}(t') + \vec{r_0}^2(t'))}{(\vec{r}^2 - 2\vec{r} \, \vec{r_0}(t') + \vec{r_0}^2(t'))^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2(\vec{r_0}(t') - \vec{r}) \, \vec{r_0}(\tau)}{2|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|} = -\vec{n} \, \vec{v}(t') \end{split}$$

Прил. 2.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} = \frac{d\tau}{dt} \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \right)$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{d}{d\,\tau}\big[|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})\big] = \big(|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(\tau)|-(\vec{r}-\vec{r}\,(\tau))\vec{\beta}\big) = &\frac{d}{d\,\tau}|\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(\tau)|-\frac{d}{d\,\tau}((\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(\tau))\vec{\beta}) = \\ &= &-\vec{n}\,\vec{v}(\tau) - ((\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(\tau))\vec{\beta} + \dot{\vec{\beta}}(\vec{r}-\vec{r_0}(\tau))) = &-\vec{n}\,\vec{v}\,c - (\vec{r}-\vec{r}\,(\tau))\dot{\vec{\beta}} + c\,\vec{\beta}^2 \end{split}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2 (1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} (\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}\,c - c\,\beta^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))\dot{\vec{\beta}})$$

Прил.3

$$\begin{split} & \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \right) \nabla \tau \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| = \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \sqrt{\vec{r}^2 - 2\vec{r}\,\vec{r_0}(\tau) + \vec{r_0}^2(\tau)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} (\vec{r}^2 - 2\vec{r}\,\vec{r_0}(\tau) + \vec{r_0}^2(\tau))}{2|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|} = \frac{2(\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))}{2|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|} = \vec{n} \end{split}$$

$$& \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \vec{\beta} = \vec{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \vec{\beta} = \vec{\beta} \end{split}$$

$$& \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \vec{\beta} = \vec{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \vec{\beta} = \vec{\beta} \end{split}$$

$$& \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| (1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) = \frac{\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} = \frac{(\vec{n} - \vec{\beta})(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} \end{split}$$

$$& \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| (1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) \nabla \tau = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})) \nabla \tau = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}))^2 \nabla \tau = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}))^2 \nabla \tau = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}))^2 \nabla \tau = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}))^2 \nabla \tau = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}))^2 \nabla \tau = \frac{\partial}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}))^2 \nabla \tau = \frac{\partial}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2 \nabla \tau = \frac{\partial}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} = \frac{\partial}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} = \frac{\partial}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} =$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{(\vec{\beta} - \vec{n})(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} + \frac{-\vec{\beta} + \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}^2 - (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\vec{\beta}}{c}\,\vec{n}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} = \\ &= \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} \left((\vec{\beta} - \vec{n})(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) - \vec{\beta} + \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}^2 - (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c}\,\vec{n} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} \left(\vec{\beta} - \vec{n} - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}^2 + \vec{n}^2\vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta} + \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}^2 - (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c}\,\vec{n} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} \left(\vec{\beta} - \vec{n} - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}^2 + \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta} + \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}^2 - (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c}\,\vec{n} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} \left(-\vec{n} + \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}^2 - (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c}\,\vec{n} + \vec{\beta} - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}^2 \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} \left(\vec{n} \left(2 - \vec{\beta}^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \right) + \vec{\beta}(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) \right) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &\nabla \left(\frac{\vec{\beta}(\tau)}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})}\right) = \frac{-1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} x \\ &x(\vec{\beta}\,\nabla\,(|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|-(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\vec{\beta})-(|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|-(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\vec{\beta})\,\nabla\,\vec{\beta}) \\ &\nabla (|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|-(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\vec{\beta}) = \frac{1}{(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \left[\vec{n}\,(1-\vec{\beta}^2+(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\vec{\beta}}{c})-\vec{\beta}\,(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) \right] \\ &\nabla\,\vec{\beta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial\,\vec{r}}\,\vec{\beta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial\,\tau}\,\vec{\beta}\,\nabla\,\tau = 0 - \dot{\vec{\beta}}\,\frac{\vec{n}}{c} \\ &(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) = -\dot{\vec{\beta}}\,\frac{\vec{n}}{c} \\ &(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) \\ &(|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|-(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\vec{\beta})\,\nabla\,\vec{\beta} = \frac{-1}{(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \left[\vec{n}\,(|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|-(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\vec{\beta})\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} = \\ &= \frac{-1}{(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \left[(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} - (\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\vec{\beta}\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c}\,\vec{n} \right] \\ &\nabla \left(\frac{\vec{\beta}(\tau)}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \right) = \frac{-1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} x \\ &x \left[\vec{n}\,(1-\vec{\beta}^2+(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c}) - \vec{\beta}\,(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) \right] \vec{\beta} - \left(-\left[(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} - (\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\vec{\beta}\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c}\,\vec{n} \right] \right) = \\ &= \frac{-1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau)|^2(1-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} \left[\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}-\vec{\beta}^2+(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0(\tau))\frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{\beta}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \right) = \frac{d\,\tau}{dt} \, \frac{d}{d\,\tau} \left(\frac{\dot{\beta}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \right) = \\ &= \frac{-1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|^2 |(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^2} \, \frac{d\,\tau}{dt} \left[\frac{d}{d\,\tau} \, \vec{\beta} \, |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) - \vec{\beta} \, \frac{d}{d\,\tau} \, |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) \right] \\ &\frac{d}{d\,\tau} \, \vec{\beta} = \dot{\vec{\beta}} \\ &(|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})\dot{\vec{\beta}}) = (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| - (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))\dot{\vec{\beta}})\dot{\vec{\beta}} \\ &\frac{d}{d\,\tau} \, (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})) = \frac{d}{d\,\tau} \, (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| - (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))\dot{\vec{\beta}}) = [-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}\,c + \vec{\beta}^2\,c - (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))\dot{\vec{\beta}}] \vec{\beta} \\ &\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\vec{\beta}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})} \right) = \frac{-1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)^2|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} \, x \\ & x \, \left((|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| - (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))\dot{\vec{\beta}}) \dot{\vec{\beta}} - (-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}^2\,c + \vec{\beta}^2 - (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))\dot{\vec{\beta}}) \right) = \\ &= \frac{d}{d\,\tau} \, (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})) = \frac{d}{d\,\tau} \, (|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| - (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))\dot{\vec{\beta}}) = [-\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}\,c + \vec{\beta}^2\,c - (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau))\dot{\vec{\beta}}] \vec{\beta} \\ &= \frac{c}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)^2|(1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta})^3} \, x \\ & x \, \left(\vec{\beta} \, (\vec{n}\,\vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 + (\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)) \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \right) + |\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}(\tau)| \frac{\dot{\vec{\beta}}}{c} \, (1 - \vec{n}\,\vec{\beta}) \right) \end{split}$$