Ley de Ampère

Tomemos
$$\nabla \times B(c) = \frac{1}{C} \nabla_{c} \times \left(\int J(c') \times \frac{c - c'}{|c - c'|^{3}} dv' \right)$$

$$- \nabla_{c} \left(\frac{1}{|c - c'|} \right) = - \nabla_{c} \phi$$

Calculernos

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \nabla_{\Gamma} \times \left(\underline{J} \times \nabla_{\Gamma} \Phi\right)\right]_{i} &= & \mathcal{E}_{ijk} \partial_{i} \mathcal{E}_{klm} & j_{\ell} \partial_{m} \Phi = \\
&= & \mathcal{E}_{ijk} \mathcal{E}_{klm} \partial_{i} \left(\underline{J}_{\ell} \partial_{m} \Phi\right) = \\
&= & \left(\mathcal{S}_{i\ell} \mathcal{S}_{jm} - \mathcal{S}_{im} \mathcal{S}_{j\ell}\right) \partial_{i} \left(\underline{J}_{\ell} \partial_{m} \Phi\right) = \\
&= & \partial_{m} J_{i} \partial_{m} \Phi - \partial_{\ell} J_{\ell} \partial_{i} \Phi = & J_{i} \nabla_{\Gamma}^{2} \Phi
\end{array}$$

(x). Reemplazando en la integral

$$\int dv' \, \partial_{e} je \, \partial_{i} \phi = \partial_{i} \int dv' \, je \, \partial_{e} \phi = -\partial_{i} \int dv' \, je \, \partial_{e}^{i} \phi = \frac{\nabla_{r} \phi - \nabla_{r} \phi}{\nabla_{r} \phi - \nabla_{r} \phi}$$

$$= -\partial_{i} \left[\int dv' \, \partial_{e}^{i} \left(je \phi \right) - \int dv' \, \phi \, \partial_{e}^{i} je \right] = 0$$

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$$= -\partial_{e}^{i} \left[\int dv'$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times B = -\frac{1}{C} \int J(\underline{\Gamma}') \nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{|\underline{\Gamma} - \underline{\Gamma}'|}\right) dV'$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times B = \frac{4\pi}{C} \int J(\underline{\Gamma}') \nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{|\underline{\Gamma} - \underline{\Gamma}'|}\right) dV'$$

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Potencial vector

$$\overline{B}(\overline{L}) = \frac{c}{1} \int \overline{J}(\overline{L}_i) \times \left(-\overline{\Delta} \frac{|\overline{L} - \overline{L}_i|}{1}\right) q_{\Lambda_i}$$

Calculemos

$$\left[\underline{j}'\times(-\nabla\phi)\right]_{i} = -\varepsilon_{ijk}j_{j}'\partial_{k}\phi = \varepsilon_{ikj}\partial_{k}(j_{i}'\phi) = \left[\underline{\nabla}\times(\underline{j}'\phi)\right]_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \underline{B} = \nabla \times \left(\frac{1}{c} \int \frac{J(\underline{c}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} dv' \right)$$

Luepo podemos escribir

$$B = \Delta \times \overline{A}$$
 con $A = \frac{1}{C} \int \frac{1(\overline{L})}{|\overline{L} - \overline{L}|} dV' + \Delta X$

Usando la ley de Ampère

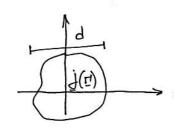
$$\nabla \times B = \nabla \times \nabla \times A = \frac{4\pi}{C} I = \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

Elipiendo V.A = 0 (X=0) (este es el paupe de coulomb)

$$\nabla^2 \underline{A} = \frac{4\pi}{C} \underline{J}$$

Deserrollo multipolar de A

Tenemos una distribución con tamaño tipico d



$$\overline{\nabla} = \frac{C}{7} \left(\frac{|\overline{L} - \overline{L}_i|}{\overline{9}(\overline{L}_j)} q_{\Lambda_i} \right)$$

Si d«|[], deszrollamos atededor de ['=0

$$\frac{1}{|\underline{\Gamma}-\underline{\Gamma}'|} = \frac{1}{\Gamma} + \frac{\Gamma_i \Gamma_i'}{\Gamma^3} + \cdots$$

Reemplozando en A (I)

$$\overline{\nabla}(\overline{L}) = \frac{CL}{1} \int \overline{f}(\overline{L}_{i}) dA_{i} + \frac{CL_{3}}{1} \int (\overline{L}_{i} \cdot \overline{L}_{i}) \overline{f}(\overline{L}_{i}) dA_{i} + \cdots$$

Vermos el primer término no nulo

$$A_{i}^{(i)}(\underline{\Gamma}) = \frac{1}{C\Gamma^{3}} \int_{0}^{\Gamma} \Gamma_{\ell} \int_{0}^{1} dV'$$

=> tiene solo 3 componentes independientes y

puedo decinir un pseudovedor (000)

-a 0 c

-b-c 0

$$\int \left(\Gamma_{\ell}' \int_{i}' dV'\right) \Gamma_{\ell} = \frac{\Gamma_{\ell}}{2} \int \left(\Gamma_{\ell}' \int_{i}' - \Gamma_{i}' \int_{\ell}' dV'\right) dV' = \left[\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\Gamma' \times J'\right) \times \Gamma dV'\right]$$

$$\frac{A^{(i)}(\Gamma) = \frac{m \times \Gamma}{\Gamma^3}}{\text{con}} \quad \text{con} \quad \underline{M} = \frac{1}{2C} \int \Gamma' \times \underline{J}' dV' \quad \text{(money to dipolar inspiration)}$$

Campo magnético en medios materiales

Ahora
$$\nabla \times \mathcal{B} = \frac{4\pi}{C} \left(\mathcal{J}_{\ell} + C \nabla \times \mathcal{M} \right)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

Definimos H = B - 4TTM con H: intensided magnética

Necesito relaciones constitutivas M=M(H) sepón el medio. Si el medio es lined

$$M = \overline{X}_{\underline{M}} H$$

M = Xm H Xm: tensor permessididad magnética

En el caso isótropo

tropo

M = Xm H y | Xm > 0 paramapnético

M = Xm H y | Xm < 0 diamagnético

$$\Rightarrow B = H + 4\Pi M = \underbrace{\left(1 + 4\pi \chi_{m}\right)} H \Rightarrow B = M H$$

Cardiciones de contorno pero el compo B en interpocer

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \implies (\mathbf{B}_2 - \mathbf{B}_1) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} = 0 \qquad \text{(no hay monopolos)}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = 4\pi \mathbf{I} \implies \hat{\mathbf{n}} \times (\mathbf{H}_2 - \mathbf{H}_1) = 4\pi \mathbf{K}_1$$

 $\nabla \times \underline{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \underline{J}_{\ell} \implies \hat{N} \times (\underline{H}_{z} - \underline{H}_{i}) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \underline{K}_{\ell}$

Tratamiento teórico del potencial electrostático

Teorema de Green



Partimos del teorons de la diverpencia

$$\int_{V} \nabla \cdot A \, dV = \int_{\mathcal{S}(V)} A \cdot \hat{n} \, dS$$

Para la primera identidad de Green tomamos A=Ф∑X

$$\Rightarrow \int_{V} \nabla \cdot (\phi \nabla x) dv = \int_{S(V)} (\phi \nabla x) \cdot \hat{u} ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left[\left(\nabla \phi \right) (\nabla \gamma) + \phi \nabla^2 \gamma \right] dv = \int_{S(v)} \phi \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} dS$$

Tourido A = XDØ y restando m.am.

$$\int_{V} (\phi \nabla^{2} \chi - \chi \nabla^{2} \phi) dV = \int_{S(V)} (\phi \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial \hat{u}} - \chi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \hat{u}}) dS$$

(Teorems de Green)

Consideremos ahora una dist. de carpas, un volumen V,

y asociemos



$$\phi(\underline{r}) \longrightarrow \text{potencial electrostatico } \varphi$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}$$

Reemplazando en el teo. de Green y Usando $\nabla^2 \mathcal{V} = -4\pi \delta(\underline{\Gamma} - \underline{\Gamma}')$. $\nabla^2 \varphi = -4\pi \rho(\underline{\Gamma})$

$$-4\pi \left[\int_{V} \phi(\underline{\Gamma}') \, \delta(\underline{\Gamma} - \underline{\Gamma}') \, dV' - \int_{V} \frac{\rho(\underline{\Gamma}')}{|\underline{\Gamma} - \underline{\Gamma}'|} \, dV' \right] = \int_{S(V)} \phi(\underline{\Gamma} - \underline{\Gamma}') \, dS' - \int_{S(V)} \frac{1}{|\underline{\Gamma} - \underline{\Gamma}'|} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} \, dS'$$

SI [EV, el primer término es $\varphi(r)$

intomoción qe intomoción qe la zabaticie
$$\Rightarrow \Phi(\overline{L}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} |C - \overline{L}| & |C - \overline{L}| \\ |C - \overline{L}| & |C - \overline{L}| \end{array} \right\} \left[\frac{|C - \overline{L}|}{1} \cdot \frac{|C - \overline{L}|}{2} \cdot \frac{|C -$$

 \Rightarrow Basta conocer $p(\underline{r})$, $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \hat{u}}$ y $\varphi|_{g}$ para resolver φ en V.

No necesitamos conocer las quentes externas: las quentes externas pueden remplazarse por una densidad superficial de carpa $O = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \hat{u}}$ y una

densidad superficial de dipolos P = 1 41 Pû

Noter que este es un resultado intepral.

En el caso diferencial alcanzará con conocer φ o $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \hat{\mu}}$ en la superficie.

Unicidad de sol. de la ec. de Poisson

Consideremes la ec. de Poisson en una repion finita del espacio con cond. de contorno en la sup.

El problema está decinido por $\nabla^2 \varphi = -4\pi \rho$, con ρ dato y cdc (i) o (ii).

- (i) corresponde à especificar el potencial, mientras que
- (ii) corresponde à especificar el compo eléctrico.

Suponpamos \exists 2 soluciones φ_1 y φ_2 . Tomando $U = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2$

Reemplazando en la primer identidad de Green con $\phi = u$ y $\chi = u$

$$\int_{V} u \nabla^{2}u + \int_{V} |\nabla u|^{2} dV = \int_{S(V)} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{u}} dS$$

$$= \int_{V} |\nabla u|^{2} dV = \int_{S(V)} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{u}} dS$$

$$= \int_{V} |\nabla u|^{2} dV = 0$$

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Como | \Du|2 es definida positiva, Du=0.

Si la codo es (i) $u_s = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \quad y \quad \varphi_1 = \varphi_2$ Si la codo es (ii) $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 + cte \quad y \quad el \quad campo \quad E \quad es \quad vivico.$

Ecuación de Laplace

Consideremos el problemo

$$\int_{V}^{c} f(\underline{r}) = 0$$
 $\nabla^{2} \varphi = 0$ $\forall \varphi =$