Equazione Teorema di Gauss - + +LUSSO

$$\phi_{\mathcal{E}} = \oint \vec{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dS = \frac{\mathbf{Q}_{int}}{\mathcal{E}_{o}} \qquad -o \text{ Teorema Divergenza} \quad \phi = \oint \vec{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dS = \int \vec{\nabla} \vec{\mathcal{E}} \cdot dV = \frac{\mathbf{Q}}{\mathcal{E}_{o}}$$

$$\int_{V}^{-D} \int_{V}^{-D} \frac{d\Omega}{dV} = D \quad d\Omega = \int_{V}^{D} dV = D \quad \int_{V}^{-D} \int_{V}^{-D} dV = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V}^{D} dV$$

$$-D \quad \int_{V}^{-D} \int_{V}^{-D} dV = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V}^{D} dV$$

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CIRCUITAZIONE

$$C_E = \oint_e \vec{E} d\vec{e} = \emptyset$$
 Teorema RoTore $\oint_e \vec{A} d\vec{e} = \int_e (\vec{\nabla} \Lambda \vec{A}) \vec{n} dS$

$$L = \int_{e}^{-\delta} d\vec{e} = G_{B} - G_{A} \quad \text{Se } U = -G \quad -\delta \quad L = \int_{e}^{-\delta} d\vec{e} = -U \quad = 0 \quad dL = F d\vec{e} = -dU$$

Divido per
$$9 - 0$$
 $\frac{dL}{9} = \frac{\overline{F}}{9} de = -\frac{dU}{9} - 0$ $\frac{dL}{9} = \overline{E} de = -dV$

ma
$$d\vec{V}$$
 e del tipo $d\vec{V} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} dz$

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{\nabla} V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \\ -\partial U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \\ -\partial U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$
Questa equazione ci dice che il campo elettrico

 $E = -\nabla V - 0$ Sostituisco nella IO Maxwell - 0 $\nabla \wedge (-\nabla V) = 0$ SODDISFATTA

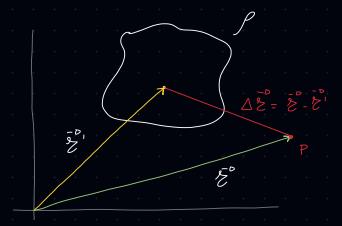
Perchi il rotore di una divergenza e sempre zero

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\vec{V} \quad (SUB) \quad \vec{\nabla}\vec{E} = \frac{f}{\mathcal{E}o} \quad -D \quad \vec{\nabla}(-\vec{\nabla}\vec{V}) = \frac{f}{\mathcal{E}o} \quad -P \quad \vec{\nabla}^2 V = -\frac{f}{\mathcal{E}o}$$

Soluzione all'Eg di Poisson

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi \, \mathcal{E}o} \int \frac{f(\bar{z}^{\circ}')}{|\bar{z}^{\circ} - \bar{z}^{\circ}|} \, dV$$

Primitiva



I O Equazione di Maxwell generalizzata per campi Magnetici VARIABILI

Leage di Faraday:
$$\int_{em} = -\frac{d\vec{p}_{B}}{dt}$$

$$F_{ind} = q(\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B})$$
, $f_{em} = \frac{L}{q} = q \int \frac{(\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) de}{q} = VBe$

=0
$$-\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \oint (V \wedge B) d\mathcal{E}$$
 (otte nuto dal calcolo Tramite rapporto incrementale di $-\frac{d\phi}{dt}$)

$$B(t,\tilde{z}) \simeq B(t+\Delta t,\tilde{z}) + \frac{\partial B(t+\Delta t,\tilde{z})}{\partial t} | \Delta t$$

$$= 0 \frac{d \phi_{B}}{dt} \approx \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\int B(t + \Delta t, \tilde{z}) \dot{n} dS}{\int \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} (t + \Delta t, \tilde{z})} \Delta t \dot{n} dS - \int B(t + \Delta t, \tilde{z}) \dot{n} dS}{\Delta t}$$

$$= 0 \quad \frac{d \phi_{B}}{dt} = - \oint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} (t, \vec{z}) \vec{n} dS$$

Caso
$$1+2$$
 - $\frac{d\phi_B}{dt} = \oint (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) d\vec{\ell} - \oint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \hat{n} dS$

Ma
$$fem = \frac{L}{q} = \frac{q}{\int \vec{E} d\vec{e} + q} \int (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) \cdot \hat{n} dS = \int \vec{E} d\vec{e} + \int (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) \cdot \hat{n} dS$$

$$= \int_{em} f = -\frac{d\phi_{B}}{dt} - \int_{em} \int_{em} \frac{d\vec{e}}{dt} + \int_{em} (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = \int_{em} (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dS - \int_{em} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}} \vec{\partial} \vec{e} \, d\vec{e} = - \oint_{\mathcal{S}} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \, \hat{n} \, dS \quad -o \quad \int_{\text{RoTore}} (\vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{E}) \cdot \hat{n} \, dS = - \oint_{\mathcal{S}} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \, \hat{n} \, dS$$

$$-o \quad \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad \text{Differengiale}$$

$$-D \left(\begin{array}{c} -D & -D \\ \hline \nabla \wedge E = - & \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{c} I \circ Eq & \text{di Noxwell} \\ \hline Differe neiale \end{array}$$

$$\int_{em} = \frac{d\phi_{B}}{dt} = \oint_{e} \vec{E} d\vec{e} + \oint_{e} (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) d\vec{e}$$
 I eq di Maxwell Integrale