3/3/2021 OneNote

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\nabla \vec{v} - 2\vec{A} = -\nabla \vec{v} - \frac{v}{2} 2v$$

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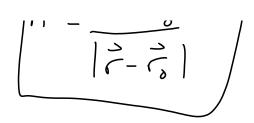
$$\frac{1}{2} = -\nabla \vec{v} - \frac{v}{2} \vec{A} = -\nabla \vec{v} - \frac{v}{2} 2v$$

$$(\xi - \xi') = (\overline{r} - \overline{r})$$
 $(\xi') \rightarrow r_{\delta}$ $(\xi') \rightarrow r_{\delta}$

$$= \int t' = (t - r^2 \cdot r^2) = \sqrt{(1 - r^2 \cdot r^2)^2 - (t - r^2)(1 - r^2)}$$

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$$V(\vec{r},t) = \frac{e}{4\pi(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0)(1-\vec{r}\cdot\vec{v})} = 0$$



$$7V = e \left[\vec{r} - \vec{v} + \vec{v} (\vec{r} - \vec{v}) - V^2 \vec{r} \right]$$

$$4\pi \left[(\vec{r} - \vec{v} + \vec{v})^2 + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{v})^2 - (\vec{r}^2 v^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{2V = [(\vec{r} - \vec{v}t) \cdot \vec{v}]e}{2t(\vec{r} - \vec{v}t)^2 + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{v})^2 - r^2 v^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{E(r,t)} = \frac{(r-vt)(r-v^2)e}{(r-vt)^2 + (r-v^2)^2 - r^2v^2}$$

$$4\pi \left[(r-vt)^2 + (r-v^2)^2 - r^2v^2 \right]^{3/2}$$

$$=\frac{e}{4\pi y^2 \left(1-\beta^2 \sin^2\theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\ddot{x}}{x^3}$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{z}_{2} V) = \vec{\nabla} V \times \vec{v}$$

$$= -(\vec{E} + \vec{A}) \times \vec{v} = -\vec{E} \times \vec{v} - \vec{A} + (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}) + ($$