Magne hización mansaccópian De former chálogo al ouso eléctrico, esummenos que les everous de Merrell son vólidas pur el cusa microscópico y realizarnos promedios fenomenológicos:  $\langle f(\vec{r},t) \rangle = \frac{1}{V(\vec{r})} \int_{V(\vec{r})}^{3r} f(\vec{r}',t) = \frac{1}{V(\vec{o})} \int_{V(\vec{o})}^{3r} f(\vec{r}',t) \int_{V(\vec{o})$ Son la luvelidad de los generatres de franciales e in tograles se carple que

 $\nabla \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \qquad (\vec{b}) = \vec{B} \longrightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$   $\nabla \times \vec{b} = M \cdot \vec{J}_{m} \qquad \nabla \times \vec{B} = M \cdot (\vec{J}_{m})$   $\vec{b} = M \cdot (\vec{J}_{m}) \qquad \vec{b} = M \cdot (\vec{J}_{m})$   $\vec{b} = M \cdot (\vec{J}_{m}) \qquad \vec{b} = M \cdot (\vec{J}_{m})$ boardende la consonación de la congar

Jeat = Pont V - V. Jeat + 2 Pont = 0

(J.nd) = (Jng) + (Jpal)

Tolor = V(fpal) - V.Jpal + 2 fpal = (V.Jpal - V.(2 P) = 0 = ) (Jpal = 2 P) en el asse es la brie, par se refuera es là tire, puo Esta amento as el mais adelente

resultade le les anientes miens apiecae du les les En el 1466 T. July =0

primera aparimición, a los la i-ésimon 1 (13) [(=) primera aperxinción, a los la i-ésimen momentes dipoleres mengreticos particula  $\vec{m}_i = \frac{1}{z} \int_{-\infty}^{3} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{J}_{may} \right] - \hat{\sigma} c Clar fone se momentes dipoleres mengreticos particula <math>\vec{m}_i = \frac{1}{z} \int_{-\infty}^{3} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{J}_{may} \right] - \hat{\sigma} c Clar fone se momentes dipoleres mengreticos particula <math>\vec{m}_i = \frac{1}{z} \int_{-\infty}^{3} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{J}_{may} \right] - \hat{\sigma} c Clar fone se momentes dipoleres mengreticos particular <math>\vec{m}_i = \frac{1}{z} \int_{-\infty}^{3} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{J}_{may} \right] - \hat{\sigma} c Clar fone se momentes dipoleres mengreticos particular <math>\vec{m}_i = \frac{1}{z} \int_{-\infty}^{3} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{J}_{may} \right] - \hat{\sigma} c Clar fone se momentes dipoleres mengreticos particular <math>\vec{m}_i = \frac{1}{z} \int_{-\infty}^{3} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{J}_{may} \right] - \hat{\sigma} c Clar fone se momentes dipoleres mengreticos particular <math>\vec{m}_i = \frac{1}{z} \int_{-\infty}^{3} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{J}_{may} \right] - \hat{\sigma} c Clar fone se momentes dipoleres mengreticos particular <math>\vec{m}_i = \frac{1}{z} \int_{-\infty}^{3} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{J}_{may} \right] - \hat{\sigma} c Clar fone se momente se moment$ 

De las accors de Manuel (pronotados) venes que (5m)= Jone + Jen + (Juney) Line accords de "Michaell (production de month of the mo

Parei que se emplon las condicions en (1), retens con busta el proponer:

J'(1)(i) = -m,  $\nabla f_i(i) = \nabla f_i(i) \times m = \nabla A(m, f_i(i))$  les brevin de dishbrevin de la j-ésine perhicle

on este, es inne dente

que  $\nabla \cdot \vec{J}_{mog}^{(i)} = 0$ perhicle en relie la Ruevin de distribución de la jessia a porticola

abia, Isanelleus la segunda popertad

 $I = \frac{1}{7} \int_{-1}^{15} (\vec{r} - \vec{e}_{i}) \wedge \vec{j}_{mig}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{15} (\vec{r} - \vec{n}_{i}) \times \left[ \nabla_{x} (\vec{m}_{i}, \hat{f}_{i}(\vec{r})) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{15} d^{3}r \left\{ \vec{m}_{i} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{n}_{i}) - \nabla \hat{f}_{i} \right] - \nabla \hat{f}_{i} \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{n}_{i}) - \nabla \hat{f}_{i} \right] \right\}$ => I= - = mi / 15, (r-a,). Vf.(r) + 1 / 1 / Vf.(r)[(r-a,).m] I Integrando por partes com V-(4A) = V+.A+4V-A  $= -\frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \nabla \cdot \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] h(\vec{r}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[ \int_{-1}^{1} d^3r \left[ \hat{h_i}(\vec{r}) \right] \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{k_i}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m_i} \left[$ V(fy1=10f1g+ fug + { } } } } , \[ \[ \left[ \frac{1}{6} - \vec{a} \cdot \] = \[ \vec{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{6} - \vec{a} \cdot \cdot \vec{a} \cdot

Notens que:  $I = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{m} : \int_{0}^{1} d^{3}r \nabla \cdot \left[ (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{i}) \cdot \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m} : \int_{0}^{1} d^{3}r \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{i}) \cdot \vec{r} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} d^{3}r \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{i}) \cdot \vec{r} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} d^{3}r \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{i}) \cdot \vec{r} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} d^{3}r \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \nabla \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{i}) \cdot \vec{r} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} d^{3}r \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m} \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m} \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m} \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m} \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m} \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m} \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m} \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{r} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \vec{m} \cdot \left[ \vec{k}_{i}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}$ de l'en l'en diegner an  $\nabla \cdot (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{q})$ =>  $I = \frac{3}{2} \vec{m}_1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ J_1 f_1(\vec{r}_1) \vec{m} - \vec{m}_1 \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \vec{m}_1 \right]$ = 2 m;ê;= m Con ato, comos que July = Vx [m; [(1)] => J = = = = J = = = V x ( = m; [; (+1)) (Jing) = Vx (¿m; (; (i)) - (Jing) = Vx M が= うりか(とあんに)=うるが、 Entones per un'en de de velu  $\vec{\mathcal{A}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_r}{4\pi} \left( \frac{\beta_r (\vec{r})}{\beta_r (\vec{r})} + \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \times \vec{\mathcal{M}}(\vec{r})}{n \cdot \vec{r} - \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}} \right)$ 

 $= \frac{M_{\bullet}}{4\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{3\sigma} \frac{\vec{J}_{ene}(\vec{r}')}{4\vec{r}_{ene}(\vec{r}')} + \int_{0}^{3\sigma} \frac{\vec{J}_{ene}(\vec{r}')}{4\vec{r}_{ene}(\vec{r}')} - \int_{0}^{3\sigma} \frac{\vec{J}_{ene}(\vec{r}')}{4\vec{r}_{ene}(\vec{r}')} \right] \times \vec{M}(\vec{r}') \right]$ Teo diogna on V. (Asbir) (F-i)/ni-ill

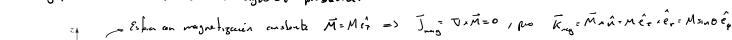
 $= \frac{M_{\sigma}}{4\pi i} \left[ \int_{0}^{13} \frac{\vec{J}_{\sigma}(\vec{r}')}{||\vec{r} - \vec{r}'||} + g^{3}\vec{r} \frac{\vec{M}(\vec{r}') \times \hat{\Omega}}{||\vec{r} - \vec{r}'||} + \int_{0}^{13} \frac{\vec{M}(\vec{r}') \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{||\vec{r} - \vec{r}'||^{3}} \right] \longrightarrow \vec{R}_{row} = \vec{M} \times \hat{\Omega}$ 

Recurende, el compo magnético mecascópico caple on las signales ecuciones:

V. B=0 - B= VA A

VAB=N.(J.(i))= N. J., + N. ≥ P - M. (J.(i)) -> VAB=N. J., + M. DAM

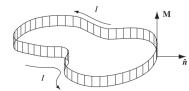
describer o afider matriales on un Mism auxiliar pada resolveros el signato problema:



Notenos que el cálcula es creilego al de una estra que vota e velecide angeler mêz tel que k= TV = T w rêr = Tw Rsino eê

B< = 3 M. M  $\vec{S}_{\gamma} = \frac{m_0}{4\pi} \left[ 3 e^2 \frac{(\hat{e}_1 \cdot \vec{m}) - \vec{m}}{C^3} \right] \quad con \quad \vec{m} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \vec{M}$ 

I como se intempreta Jany & Kany



```
= Condicione de honteren y el potoreial escalar maignétice =
                                        Halians visto que, para B, se cuplia
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          J. R== -> (B) - R(). n=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         V.B=M.Jo+ - (B. 11=M. I') - n' (B) - Bc) = M. ko+
                 Si censideranos medies limeles, honegoreos e icétips B=MI y par bato
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  (\vec{R}_3 - \vec{R}_c) \cdot \hat{n} = (\mu_3 \vec{\mu}_3 - \mu_c \vec{\mu}_c) \cdot \hat{n} = 0
VAB=JOH MO - VA(10 B) - JOH + VAM
                                                                                                                        lineles, henegoinera e isotrops
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    B= MI y enteres
                                              \nabla \cdot \vec{\mu} = \vec{J}_{ext} \rightarrow \nabla \wedge \left(\frac{\vec{R}}{m}\right) = \vec{J}_{ext} \rightarrow \nabla \wedge (\vec{R}) = \mu \vec{J}_{ext}
\nabla \cdot \vec{\mu} = \vec{J}_{ext} \rightarrow \nabla \wedge (\vec{R}) = \mu \vec{J}_{ext}
\nabla \cdot \vec{\mu} = \vec{J}_{ext} \rightarrow \nabla \wedge (\vec{R}) = \mu \vec{J}_{ext}
\nabla \cdot \vec{\mu} = \mu \vec{J}_{ext}
\nabla \vec{\mu} =
                                                            región tal que jest=0
                                                                                  => \nabla \times \vec{\mathcal{U}} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{\mathcal{U}} = -\nabla \phi_{m} = \frac{1}{n} \vec{\mathcal{R}} = \nabla \cdot (\vec{\mathcal{L}} \vec{\mathcal{U}}) = \nabla \cdot (-\mu \nabla \phi_{m}) = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              si Macte - Vidna 0] solvenes a la eccesión de los co
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           eccerón de laplace con
              Springers Marrada y J=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  B=-MDdm on les
                                            En este case, ain es válido \bar{\mathcal{H}} = -\nabla \phi_m = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \bar{\mathbf{g}} - \bar{\mathbf{M}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    on dicions de Cartaren
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       => B= Mo M- MOT &m
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             => V.B= M. V.M-M. To = 0 = 5 DE / = D.M.
       advorelun to
  VAU = V& ( 1/18-M) = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Entences, la lucy = - D.M
selicin ganel es û. Vdm = - n. 18/10 - n. 1
   = > V + B = V × (D + A) = M = D + M = - D = A
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              \varphi_{m}(\vec{r}) = \frac{-1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}\|} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \vec{N} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r}) \rightarrow 0
= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}\|} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \vec{N} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r}) \rightarrow 0
= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}\|} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \vec{N} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r}) \rightarrow 0
= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}\|} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \vec{N} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r}) \rightarrow 0
= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}\|} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Caridando un dicons de
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Pirichlet.
                                                                                                                                                                        =\frac{-1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left\{\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \overline{\nabla_{i}} \left(\frac{\overrightarrow{r}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|}\right) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}} d\vec{r} \cdot \nabla_{i} \left(\frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|}\right) \right\} = \frac{-1}{4\pi} \nabla_{i} \left\{\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \overline{\nabla_{i}} \left(\frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|}\right) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}} d\vec{r} \cdot \nabla_{i} \left(\frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|}\right) \right\} = \frac{-1}{4\pi} \nabla_{i} \left\{\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \overline{\nabla_{i}} \left(\frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|}\right) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}} d\vec{r} \cdot \nabla_{i} \left(\frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|}\right) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}} d\vec{r} \cdot \nabla_{i} \left(\frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r})}{\|\vec{r}
                                                                                                                                                                  onsidendo una exponsion de 1/11 = 1/1 + 6(1-1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    => \int_{M} (\vec{r})^{2} \frac{1}{4\pi i} \nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \int_{M} (\vec{r}) d\vec{r} = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r}}{4\pi r^{3}}; on \vec{m} = \int_{M} d\vec{r}

Ausnu for que el pobre de en depote eléctrice
            I de former aneiloga
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          = \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}}} \sqrt{\frac{3(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r}}{r^5}} - \frac{\vec{m}}{r^3}
                                             \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{N_c}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \vec{n} (\vec{r}')}{||\vec{r} - \vec{r}'||} + \frac{N_c}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\vec{n}_{\vec{r}} \hat{n}}{||\vec{r} - \vec{r}'||} \rightarrow Q_{ce} es
ceve annzous
dan la diversión.
```

= Eyemple: Esbrer an regne fizuein un lone =

De nove, onsiduens  $\vec{M} = \vec{M} \cdot \hat{c_1}$  y no leurs que  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{M} = 0$  y  $\vec{M} \cdot \hat{n} = \vec{M} \cdot \hat{c_1} = \vec{M}$  sino

En bres, sabenos que