

# **FORMULA SHEET**

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z}, \quad \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, \quad z = r \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_\theta \\ A_\phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \phi & \sin \theta \sin \phi & \cos \theta \\ -\cos \theta \cos \phi & \cos \theta \sin \phi & -\sin \theta \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_\rho \\ A_\phi \\ A_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \phi & \cos \theta \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \theta \sin \phi & \cos \theta \sin \phi & \cos \phi \\ \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_\theta \\ A_\phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}, \quad z = z$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \approx \frac{10^{-9}}{36\pi} \text{ F/m}$$

or  $k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \approx 9 \times 10^9 \text{ m/F}$

$$\mathbf{E} = \int \frac{\rho_L dl}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{a}_R \quad (\text{line charge})$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \int \frac{\rho_S dS}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{a}_R \quad (\text{surface charge})$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \int \frac{\rho_v dv}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{a}_R \quad (\text{volume charge})$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_L}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \rho} [-(\sin \alpha_2 - \sin \alpha_1)\mathbf{a}_\rho + (\cos \alpha_2 - \cos \alpha_1)\mathbf{a}_z]$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \rho} \mathbf{a}_\rho$$

$$\nabla = \mathbf{a}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \mathbf{a}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \mathbf{a}_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \mathbf{a}_x + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \mathbf{a}_y + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{a}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} \mathbf{a}_\phi + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \mathbf{a}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \mathbf{a}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} \mathbf{a}_\phi$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho A_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$W_E = \frac{1}{2} \int \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E} dv = \frac{1}{2} \int \epsilon_0 E^2 dv$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{\int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}}{\int \sigma \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}$$

$$P = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J} dv$$

$$w_P = \frac{dP}{dv} = \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J} = \sigma |\mathbf{E}|^2$$

$$\rho_{ps} = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{a}_n$$

$$\rho_{pv} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \left[ \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{a}_x + \left[ \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right] \mathbf{a}_y + \left[ \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial (A_\phi \sin \theta)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] \mathbf{a}_r + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial (r A_\phi)}{\partial r} \right] \mathbf{a}_\theta + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial (r A_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \mathbf{a}_\phi$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \left[ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{a}_\rho + \left[ \frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \rho} \right] \mathbf{a}_\phi + \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \frac{\partial (\rho A_\phi)}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial \phi} \right] \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0} \mathbf{a}_n$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \chi_e \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$$

$$V_{AB} = \frac{W}{Q} = - \int_A^B \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$d\mathbf{H} = \frac{I d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{a}_R}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{I d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{R}}{4\pi R^3}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi r^3} (2 \cos \theta \mathbf{a}_r + \sin \theta \mathbf{a}_\theta)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \int_L \frac{I d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{a}_R}{4\pi R^2} \quad (\text{line current})$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{a}_r}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \int_S \frac{\mathbf{K} dS \times \mathbf{a}_R}{4\pi R^2} \quad (\text{surface current})$$

$$V_{\text{emf}} = \oint_L \mathbf{E}_m \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint_L (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \int_V \frac{\mathbf{J} dv \times \mathbf{a}_R}{4\pi R^2} \quad (\text{volume current})$$

$$V_{\text{cmf}} = \oint_L \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - \int_S \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{I}{4\pi \rho} (\cos \alpha_2 - \cos \alpha_1) \mathbf{a}_\phi$$

$$\mathbf{J}_b = \nabla \times \mathbf{M}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi \rho} \mathbf{a}_\phi$$

$$\mathbf{K}_b = \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{a}_n$$

$$\alpha = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu \epsilon}{2} \left[ \sqrt{1 + \left[ \frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon} \right]^2} - 1 \right]}$$

$$1 \text{ Np} = 20 \log_{10} e = 8.686 \text{ dB}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{a}_n$$

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu \epsilon}{2} \left[ \sqrt{1 + \left[ \frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon} \right]^2} + 1 \right]}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = m \frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = Q (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B})$$

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$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{j\omega\mu}{\sigma + j\omega\epsilon}} = |\eta| \angle \theta_\eta = |\eta| e^{j\theta_\eta}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{L_1} \oint_{L_2} \frac{d\mathbf{l}_1 \times (d\mathbf{l}_2 \times \mathbf{a}_{R_{21}})}{R_{21}^2}$$