$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dq}{dr} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dq}{$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{9}{4nE} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{d9}{\Omega^{2}} \hat{l}_{e} = \frac{9}{4nE} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\rho dV}{\Omega^{2}} \hat{l}_{e}$$

EVZAON HAERZPIROU PESTOU: É

$$9 \rightarrow Sq \sim S\vec{F} = \frac{Sq}{4n\epsilon} \int_{V} \frac{\rho dV}{\epsilon^{2}} \hat{l}_{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{S\vec{F}}{\epsilon q} = \frac{1}{4n\epsilon} \int_{V} \frac{\rho dV}{\epsilon^{2}} \hat{l}_{\epsilon}$$

Nopos zou Aozpóblaou

$$\vec{Q} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}' = (x - x')\hat{i}_{x} + (y - y')\hat{i}_{y} + (z - z')\hat{i}_{z}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla}(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{i}_{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{i}_{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{i}_{z}$$

$$Q = \left( \frac{1}{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{e} \right) = -\frac{1}{e^2} \frac{3e}{3x} = -\frac{1}{e^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(x-x')^2}{e^2} = -\frac{1}{e^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(x-x')^2}{e^2} = -\frac{1}{e^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(x-x')^2}{e^2}$$

Enopelius: 
$$\vec{\sigma}(1/2) = -\frac{\hat{1}_R}{\Omega^2}$$

Enopèrus:  $\vec{\sigma}(1/2) = -\frac{\hat{i}_{R}}{R^{2}}$ And zov opropió zou n.l. nediou  $\vec{E}$ :  $\vec{\sigma}(\omega) = -\frac{\hat{i}_{R}}{R^{2}}$ 

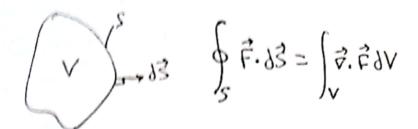
$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4n\epsilon} \int_{V} \frac{\rho dV}{\epsilon^{2}} \hat{i}_{e} = -\frac{1}{4n\epsilon} \int_{V} \rho dV' \vec{\nabla} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) = -\vec{\nabla} \left(\int_{V} \frac{\rho dV'}{4n\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) = -\vec{\nabla} \Phi$$

$$- \overrightarrow{\nabla} \left[ \int_{\sqrt{4n}} \frac{\rho \circ \nabla}{4n} \cdot \frac{1}{\varrho} \right] = - \overrightarrow{\nabla} \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{4n\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\rho dv'}{\Omega}$$

Apa propolye va opiocope to Badpuzó Suvapred: 
$$\phi = \frac{1}{4nE} \int \frac{\rho dv'}{2}$$

Divergence theorem:



Elodgetal to Slavuojazied Hegedos D= EoE (nuevozna n.). pons n' Sinderspien hetazonion (clm2)

HAERZPIRM PON 4e Sia pierou pias RAEIOZNS ENIGOREIAS S: 4e= & D. ds

As unoJosisoupe Qe Sia pesou ens S:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}' = \frac{1}{4\eta} \oint_{S} \left\{ \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} \right\} \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\eta} \int_{V_{p}} \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} \right\} \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\eta} \int_{V_{p}} \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} \right\} \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\eta} \int_{V_{p}} \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} \right\} \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\eta} \int_{V_{p}} \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} \right\} \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\eta} \int_{V_{p}} \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} \right\} \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\eta} \int_{V_{p}} \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} \right\} \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\eta} \int_{V_{p}} \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} + \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{1}{4\eta} \int_{V_{p}} \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} + \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{1}{4\eta} \int_{V_{p}} \frac{P(\vec{r}') \partial V'}{Qz} \hat{a}_{z} + \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} \hat{a}_{z} \hat{a}_{z} + \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial z} \hat{a}_{z} \hat{a}$$

Enopelius:  $\Psi_e = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \rho(\vec{r}') dV' 4\pi = \int \rho(\vec{r}') dV' = Qener = \frac{20 \text{ ovol. Goption not }}{V_{INV}} V_{INV}$ 

## And to Dewipnya ons Andredions:

$$Q_{encl} = \oint_{S} \vec{O} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{S} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{O}) dV \Rightarrow Q_{encl} = \int_{S} \vec{P} dV = \int_{S} \vec{P} \cdot \vec{O} dV \Rightarrow \vec{P} \cdot \vec{O} = \vec{P}$$

## Magrinzo ozazirá nefia:

## No pos Biot-Savart

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow y \quad \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}}{2^2} \quad \vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}}{2^2}$$
(7esh=  $\frac{v \cdot s}{m^2}$ )

Escusio edelozoi Booxoi Decipates CI & Cz:

$$S\vec{F}_{12} = I_1J\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{B}_2 \qquad \vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{C_2}^{C_2} \frac{I_2J\vec{l}_2 \times \hat{i}_2}{2^2}$$
revalue nou

$$\vec{S}_{2}$$
  $\vec{S}_{2}$   $\vec{S}_{2}$   $(\vec{r}_{1}) = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\eta} \int_{V_{2}} \frac{\vec{J}_{2}(\vec{r}_{2}) \times \hat{i}_{2}}{\varrho^{2}} dV_{2}$ 

Iurofikh Dúraphocor Land 9:

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \iiint_{V_1} \frac{\vec{J}_1 \times (\vec{J}_2 \times \hat{i}_2)}{Q^2} dV_1 dV_2 d\mu\omega s \vec{J}_{1X} (\vec{J}_2 \times \frac{\hat{i}_2}{Q^2}) = \frac{1}{Q^2} (\vec{J}_1 \cdot \hat{i}_2) \vec{J}_2 - (\vec{J}_1 \cdot \hat{J}_2) \hat{i}_2$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \int (\vec{J}_1 \cdot \vec{J}_2) \frac{\hat{i}_2}{2} dV_1 dV_2 = -\vec{F}_{21}$$

Eστω τώβα κινούμειο σημειακό φορτίο 9, με ταχύτητα Üz εντός μαχιντικά Πεδίου Β2. Το Β2 μπορεί να οφείλεται στην κίνηση 92 με ταχύτητα Üz.

$$\vec{J}_{1}dV_{1} \rightarrow q_{1}\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{1} \quad \left[ \left( Alm^{2} \right)m^{3} = \frac{A}{m} = \frac{c}{s}m = c\frac{m}{s} \right]$$

$$\vec{J}_{2}dV_{2} \rightarrow q_{2}\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{2}$$

$$\vec{J}_{2}dV_{2} \rightarrow q_{2}\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{2}$$

$$\vec{J}_{3}dV_{2} \rightarrow q_{3}\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{4}$$

$$S\vec{F}_{12} = 9.\vec{U}_1 \times \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\eta} 92\vec{U}_2 \times \frac{\vec{I}_2}{D^2}\right) \rightarrow S\vec{F}_{12} = S\vec{F} = 9(\vec{U} \times \vec{B})$$

μαχνητική συνιστώσα Scrafins Lorentz

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{3dV'x_{12}^2}{2^2} \quad \text{TrupiSaye non der} \quad \vec{\nabla}(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{\hat{i}_2}{2^2}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_{x}(\vec{\varphi}\vec{A}) = \vec{\varphi}\vec{\nabla}_{x}\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla}_{\varphi}\vec{A}, \quad \text{Eni}\vec{A}\vec{\epsilon}\text{ boute } \vec{\varphi} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \vec{A} = \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_{x}(\vec{\Xi}) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{\nabla}_{x}\vec{J} + \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\Xi})\vec{\nabla}_{x}\vec{J} = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\Xi})\vec{\nabla}_{x}\vec{J}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_{x}\vec{J}(r') = 0 \quad \text{Since of } \vec{\epsilon} \text{ ora}(x',y',z')$$

$$\vec{A}_{00} \vec{R} \quad \vec{P}_{0} \vec{A} \quad \vec{P}_{0} \vec{P}_{0} \vec{A} \quad \vec{P}_{0} \vec{P}_{0}$$

Edroja Signiozwiroupe dzi F. (BxA)=0 =) P.B=0 H & B.d3=0 | \$\vec{7} \cdot \vec{8} = 0 ⇒ \quad \text{\$\vec{8}} \cdot \vec{8} \cdot \vec{8} \cdot \vec{8} = 0 \]

Nopos Gauss dia payvnzira nedia (andoria payvnzirav povonodov)