2. Grundlagen der Elektrodynamik

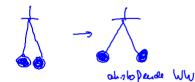
Ladury

Thales v. Hilet (625-547 v. Chr)

Korpe nouver Eigendeafter andre , wenn vie an andrer Kirper grieben werden — Reibung alekhizitat

Gilbert -> "corpora electrica"

Bsp:



Kouzept:

7 substanzastige Große: (elektrische) Ladurg Q, die Kraftwirkung verwesecht

exactivell: 7 2 teles von Ladege Q>0 ode Q<0

Vorreider der Lady enviaded with kurlid ferlegen:
Reiber van Glasslab → Stab 2>0
Peiber von Hartzumislah → Stab 2<0

Ladury:

1) skalare 600 Be

2) Rader a eigentiet midel kontimieliet

7 hleinsk heidt mets feikbore Elementerbodez e audur had uzu ganzzahlize Vielfadie vou e

M=-1: Eleletron

4=+1 : Probu

4 = 0 : Mentor

n = Z: Abourhery Z Olduyashl

Millihan-Kessed - Elevenharlady

im Palmer von ED Q als quarikouliui erlid ansalur

Geraullady von Korper



Q = 0 > heyalive und positive hady en kompensieren side

hadup eshaltur, sak:

Gerout laden einer abgerdhossener System muver andoliel

Q = Vous

hadry Erzuny von
hioghid Lady

Greens Hadre

Ladenpreidek g(r)

V enthalt ux positive ? parlachen

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i = (M_+ + M_-) e$$

$$Q = \frac{Q}{M_+} \neq Q(\overline{r})$$



ander heroug

hodry didde von Purk lady

$$Q = \int_{\mathcal{A}} q S(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) d\vec{r} = q \int_{\mathcal{A}} \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) d\vec{r} = q \int_{\mathcal{A}} b dt s \vec{r}_i \in V$$

Mehrere Punhl ladurge qu, - qu an Positioner Voalferreiner

$$\begin{split} &\S(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i=\lambda}^{N} q_i \, \, \&(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) \\ &Q = \int_{V} g(\vec{r}) \, \, d^3r \, = \sum_{i=\lambda}^{N} q_i \, \, \&(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) \, d^3r \, = \sum_{i=\lambda}^{N} q_i \end{split}$$

Laduyan hourer sich mil Zeil t bewegen, im Roum verschieben

Show diche (()

in Beweyngs ridely de Teildren

[7] = hady, die pro Reil incheil derch Floden nuheil succeeded and Show videry transposition wind

hornoger Veskilm, N Teilde mit Lady q in Volume V alle haber gleide Gerdwindigheit v

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J} = \frac{N}{V} \vec{q} \vec{V} = M \vec{q} \vec{V}$$

$$M = \frac{N}{V} = \text{Teil chandichte}$$

Stromstartee
$$\overline{L} = \int \overline{1} \cdot d\overline{S}$$

I: Blalone Große,

Experimentalle Fakteu:

- 1) WW zwische Rodu, en Coulombrodies Genelo
- 2) Supuposition princip for elektr. Folder
- Ladur establing
- 4) WW Ruisdu Stromen Ampereadu Geode
- Supupositions princip fix majned. Tolde

6) For a day solvy ludulihous yesek

-> Felder Étud B mud deren "Erzenge" g, j dehinter - Traxwell-Gleiduge tegrinden.

Coulouhnder Gesek

Kraftwirhun, zwisden ruhenden Punkiladenjen Zwei Punhladuren qu bei Ty und qu bei Te



Wednelwishy healt zwisher of mo de

We ded with we had 2 wisder
$$q_1$$
 and q_2
 \overline{r}_2
 q_2
 $\overline{r}_{A2} = k q_1 q_2 \frac{\overline{r}_A - \overline{r}_2}{|\overline{r}_A - \overline{r}_2|^3} = -\overline{F}_{2A}$

von hady q_2

and hady q_1

and hady q_2

k in Valencen:

will havid wall box, wall von k entraleided who Ginhabers filen

$$- k = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \rightarrow SI Syhu \qquad \epsilon_0 = 8.854. 10^{-12} \frac{A^2 s^2}{Nu^2}$$

Eigendeafter du Contours Kraft

- glid white Laduren ngh (q1) = ngh (q2) = aborblade kraft

- Vosdiedu alija Ladya ngu(q1) + squ(q2) - auzidud Kraft

Superposition von Laduren:

$$\vec{F}(\vec{\tau}_i) = \frac{q_i}{q_i \epsilon_o} \sum_{k \neq i} q_k \frac{\vec{\tau}_i - \vec{\tau}_k}{|\vec{\tau}_i - \vec{\tau}_k|^3}$$

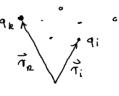
Weun Puhlladye que bei Tre, k=1,2, ...

F(r;) WW von Lady q; mil andre Ladye qe

Supupositions princip des Graffwirkungen

Statistus elektr. Feld

Coulomb kraft F(Fi) = wro. (1 and die Lady of bei vi aus geübt von allen andre Ladiger



$$\overline{E}(\vec{r}_i) := \frac{\overline{F}(\vec{r}_i)}{q_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}\epsilon_0} \sum_{k \neq i} q_k \frac{\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k|^3}$$
elektrishn Feld
ole hadyt $q_k \neq q_i$

un ethanyi von q_i

$$= \sum_{k \neq i} \vec{E}_k (\vec{r}_i)$$

delibrishe Feld du Ladu, que (loualisiel bei Te) our Ort Ti

$$\vec{E}$$
 $(\vec{i}_i) = \sum_{k \neq i} E_k(\vec{i}_i)$

Gerand Urall and Lade, q; in 7;

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r_i}) = q_i \vec{E}(\vec{r_i})$$

Position of theliebig = Ti hour jedu Ramputel To rein

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\Lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{k=1}^{N} q_k \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_k}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_k|^3}$$

Grundyhidy in von elektrostat. Feld:

Kouliumen restou:

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \int d^3r' g(\vec{r}') \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$\vec{J}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{k} q_k \vec{J}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_k) = Ladup didek$$

braffdidelen im Prehet ? er 24,1 derd hader didle g (?)

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \epsilon}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} d^{3}r' \, g(\vec{r}') \, \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}} = \sqrt{r} \, \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = \sqrt{r} \, \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$$

shalorer elelihisder Potential: 9(F)

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \varphi(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r})$$

- => Malis dus clekhisdus Fold ist neiner Gradientenfeld ablect bu ous Feld (CT)
- Feld livien 1 Aquipoleulial / laden vou Q (F)

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r})$$
 $\text{rol } \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \times \nabla \varphi(\vec{r}) = 0$

= Abalisar elektrisar Feld E(F) ist with lifei, rot E = 0

$$div \ E(\vec{r}) = \nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r})$$

$$= \nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \frac{\Lambda}{4\pi \epsilon_{o}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} d\vec{r}' \ g(\vec{r}') \left[-\nabla_{\vec{r}} \frac{\Lambda}{1\vec{r} - \vec{r}' 1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_{o}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} d^{3}r' g(\vec{r}') \left[-\nabla_{\vec{r}}^{2} \frac{1}{|\vec{v} - \vec{r}'|} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_{o}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} d^{3}r' g(\vec{r}') g(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_{o}} g(\vec{r}')$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{rot } \vec{E} = 0 \\
\text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{g}{\varepsilon_0}
\end{array}$$

Malisdus Elekhisder Feld É ist Quellfeld Quelle Vou E ist Ladurationte & (i), du Feld every g(t) ah lulusurs, enited in PDGR for E(T)

Kansegnenzen:

1) Potential:
$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r})$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = \varphi \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r})$$

$$= -\varphi \nabla \varphi(\vec{r})$$

$$= -\nabla (\varphi \varphi(\vec{r}))$$

$$= -\nabla \vee (\vec{r})$$

qtil = Pohnhidhe Europie von Einheithade, q = 10 im Feld E ci) am der Stelle T

21 Coulomblerall -> lousevalise lerall -> Potential V existed ⇒ Livie lubezval Nibo E Weztwalliangia

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) - \varphi(\vec{r}_0) = -\int_{\vec{r}_0}^{\vec{r}} \vec{E}(\vec{r}') d^3r'$$

$$= \mathcal{M}(\vec{r}_1\vec{r}_0)$$



als nadicles:

Poisson-Gleidung
$$\nabla^2 \varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} g(\vec{r})$$

da:

Poisson-Gl als Grundyleich, der Elekhorstatik

Poisson-Gl als Gandyleich, der Elekhostatik

partielle Dyd fin $\mathcal{G}(\vec{r})$: linear in $\mathcal{G}(\vec{r})$ introducyen wegen $\mathcal{G}(\vec{r})$ $\mathcal{G}(\vec{r})$ $\mathcal{G}(\vec{r})$ $\mathcal{G}(\vec{r})$ $\mathcal{G}(\vec{r})$

- Falls 1) g(T) = Ladingverhibe, fi alle T' gezeben
 - 2) leine Road hedruguge in Endlichen für q(r)

= elementes dosung

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_o} \int dr' \frac{g(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

Madeweis:

Moderness:
$$\nabla^{2} \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \epsilon_{0}}} \int d^{3}r' \, g(\vec{r}') \, \nabla_{\vec{r}}^{2} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right)$$

$$\nabla^{2} \text{Mic} \, \nabla_{\vec{r}}^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{\Lambda}{\epsilon_{0}} \int d^{3}r' \, g(\vec{r}') \, \sqrt{\pi} \, S(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$$

$$= -\frac{\Lambda}{\epsilon_{0}} g(\vec{r}')$$

Elehhisolus Teld $\tilde{E}(\tilde{t})$ duch weiter Gradiente hilde, $\tilde{E} = -\nabla \varphi(\tilde{t})$

Problemstelleje in Elekhostolik haufij audus

- 1) stil ju v gegeben
- 2) West vou (p (+) Inw Ableily vou (p hei S(V) belaunt

Wix land y(t) + t in V → E-teld boolinunder

* RAND WERT PROBLEM " → Kap. 3

à qui volent Darsfelly du Maxwell-Ge du Elektrobatik duch l'hterval version

Solver a dw Sale

10 de
$$\overline{E} = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow 0 = \int \text{not } \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{S} = \int \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{S}$
 $\Rightarrow C(s)$
 $\Rightarrow \text{Link bisp. gends. Koulou} (s)$
 $\Rightarrow \text{Link bisp. gends. Link bisp. gends.$

$$\oint_{E} = \varepsilon_{0} \int_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \text{This voi elshin. Feld}$$

This you debt. Feld and beliebige geodelossens Thades ist gegehn and eingendhosseme hady

Luwerdy des 6 aufordies Gerek:

minhi de ween hadep verterhe, g(7) sel symmetrisal ist

Bep: Homogen geladens knyel suit Radius
$$R$$

$$g(\vec{\tau}) = \begin{cases} const & \tau \leq R \\ 0 & \tau > R \end{cases}$$

E- Teld in Und Voordinater

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r})$$
 - $E_r(r,\theta,q)$ \vec{e}_r + $E_{\theta}(r,\theta,q)$ \vec{e}_{θ} + $E_{\varphi}(r,\theta,q)$ \vec{e}_{φ}

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = E_r(r)\vec{e}_r r E_{\theta}(r)\vec{e}_{\theta} + E_{\theta}(r)\vec{e}_{\phi}$$

$$= 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = E_r(r) \vec{e}_r$$

gill bei aller hugelsgrundt. Ladeprothiliger N= Er

Gauß:
$$\oint \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint \vec{E}_{\nu}(r) \cdot \vec{N} \cdot \vec{N} dS$$

Hademintered $= \vec{E}_{\Gamma}(r) \cdot \oint dS$

Thurst vocation $\vec{\tau}$
 $= \vec{E}_{\Gamma}(r) \int dy \int d\theta \sin \theta r^{2}$
 $\vec{S} = \tau^{2} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$
 $= 4\pi$

Obe flachericherns ù he "Kuyd" voc

Radius
$$\tau$$

$$dS = \tau^2 \text{ Niu 0 d0 dq}$$

$$= \tau^2 d\Omega$$

$$d\Omega = 4\pi$$

$$= r^2 d\Omega$$

$$d\Omega = 4\pi$$

$$= E_r(i) \cdot \oint ds$$

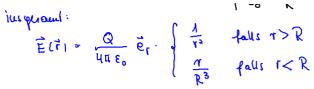
=
$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}$$
 · q (V_r)

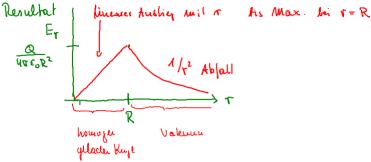
in Volumer V_r (Kungel

Mit Radus 1) enthalteur

Kadus

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_o} & \text{fall} < \tau > R \\ \frac{A}{\varepsilon_o} & Q & \frac{\gamma^3}{R^3} & \text{fall}, & \tau < R \end{cases}$$



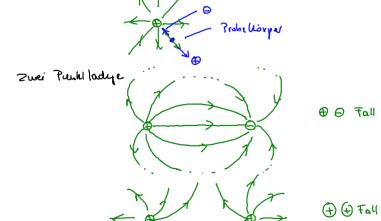


Political Deco \vec{E} Fold you N Pumblished \vec{E} and \vec{E} anotation and \vec{E} and \vec{E} and \vec{E} and \vec{E} and \vec{E} an

Superposition de Potentiale, É-Felde de sinzelmen Punhladezen

Teld Kouzepl (Qualibative Bilder)

Feld livie: Balu, and de sid the hence positive gladene and survicely melecular Köspe and grand you Coulous Why term E-Teld via F=qE(T) temper winds



Feld livier sourceder sid midst Feld livier slower bei positive Ladyer und

ender bei negative Ladujen

Teru wirkungs VS. Nahe wirkungs prinzip

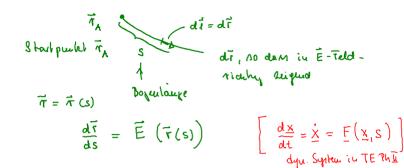
formale Berebeibny von Feldlinier

E(F): Vehlor led

iv Jeden Ranjulet 7 ein E(T)-Worl angelæftet

ECT) our Pleil mit Lange und Ridsky





7=7(s) als discy diese Vehlos-Diffentialy leidy,
Feld livier House vid hich Schneide

da jedu Punhi i in Ram um ein É(i) wert 20 yeordnet ist.

gihl en bendlosseur Feldlinier fi È-Feld

behadde
$$\oint \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r} = \int not \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$\oint \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

yibl es gesdelosseur Feldliuie L= C Annohu ja:

Boylulainje
$$s \Rightarrow ds^2 = d\tilde{r}^2$$

$$\oint_L \frac{(ds)^2}{ds} = \oint_L ds = 0$$
abor fin eardlich ausgedelichen L
$$\Rightarrow \oint_L ds \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F \text{ with quadrossian } \tilde{E} \text{-Fildlinian}$$

Sköure hund hadung erhaltungssak

breho hadingen in 32 Raue nehend abor i Ally bourses hadinger sid becoefer, stromen geordnete Bewegung -> Thope von Strom

- Stromstärke I
- Stromaidhe J (Stromaidheveldus)

- Stromaidhe J (Stromaidhe vehlor)



großer Volumer 144V kleine Volumer V

U+V abgerdilosseu V didd ahzerdrosser

in U+V: fadupdichte gtrit)

of an hilt in Ti (4)

! Rading dichte
$$g(\vec{r},t)$$

 $g(\vec{r},t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i(t))$

Gersunblady in MeV housband

$$Q_{u+v} = \int_{u+v} g(\vec{r}_i t) dV = \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i = coust$$

Geranthady in Sub volume V i. Kllg. Widel Koushaul

$$Q_V = Q_V(t) = \int_V g(\vec{r},t) dV$$

= $\sum_i q_i$, du an hil t in V aind.

Definition von Strondichte "



Volume element dV = dS_ dl in Muydry va Punkl ir

in de en heil & Tot hade

enthalter

20 positiv → Bungu, ou Lade, mit V Richt, vor J = Richt, von V 0.3. dh.

da negativ - Ridah vanj zu V enbyegenyacht

Belray vou 7

$$\left| \frac{1}{3} \right| = \frac{dQ}{dS_1 \cdot At}$$

- Quotient von Lady de, die in leit dt dud die zu V senkrede liegues Flade ds, hinduchtit, und Produkt ds, dt

$$dQ = g dV = g dS_1 dl$$

$$dl = V$$

$$\Rightarrow |||| = || = || \frac{ds^T qt}{s}| = s \frac{dt}{dt} = s \wedge$$

Stroudidak: = 3 v $\vec{j}(\vec{r},t) = g(\vec{r},t) \cdot V(\vec{r},t)$

Shousbarke,

dI = 1. dS wed



$$= \frac{dQ}{dS_1} \cdot dS_1$$

$$= \frac{dQ}{dS_1} \cdot dS_1$$

Stromstärke Is dud Fladre S per lubyration

$$\overline{L} = \overline{L}_S = \int_S \overline{d} \cdot d\overline{S}$$

theory to backupe also Purthladeegee $g(\vec{r}_i t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i \ \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i(t))$ $\vec{f}(\vec{r}_i t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i \vec{\nabla}_i \ \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i(t))$ $\vec{\nabla}_i = \text{Gendusindishiel der i-ter Ladeegee}$

Lodey eshalten:

iv V ist Lady Ry(t) du Ivil t enthalte durch S(v) fließt Lady au odn ab

$$\begin{array}{rcl} Q_{y}(t) & - Q_{y}\left(t+at\right) & = & I_{S}\left(t\right) \, dt \\ \hline \text{Toylou:} & Q_{y}\left(t\right) & - \left\lceil Q_{y}^{(q)} \right\rceil + \frac{dQ_{y}\left(t\right)}{dt} \cdot dt + \dots \, \right\rceil & = & I_{S}\left(t\right) \, dt \\ \hline & & \\ \frac{dQ_{y}\left(t\right)}{dt} + & I_{S}\left(t\right) & = & O \qquad \left(\text{ lukyroke Vussou} \right) \end{array}$$

hit. huder der hader in V herverzereige derch den der der Store

Bunc: A)
$$I_s(A) = 0$$
 $\forall A$ ($\forall aborablossen$) $\Rightarrow Q_v = bough.$
2) $Q_v(A) = Q_v(x)$ $\Rightarrow I_s = 0$

desprentiale Variouse von Lader Hilauz

$$Q_{v} = \int_{V} gG(t) dV$$

$$\overline{I}_{S} = \oint_{S} \overline{J} \cdot d\overline{S} = \oint_{S} \overline{V} g \cdot d\overline{S}$$



 $\frac{d}{dt} \int_{V} g(\vec{r}_{t}t) dV + \oint_{S} \vec{J}(\vec{r}_{t}t) . d\vec{S} = 0$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int dv \dots \longrightarrow \int dv \, \partial_t \dots \qquad \qquad \partial_t = \frac{d}{dt}$$

folks V fest Vorgezehrn, niedet wik. Verandential!

$$\int_{S(U)} \sqrt{1} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{V} div \sqrt{1} dV$$

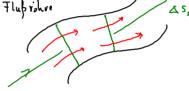
$$\int_{V} \left(\partial_{\xi} \zeta + \lambda i v_{1}^{2} \right) dV = 0$$

gill fir bolidaje Volunina V => (...) = 0

lik. Auduj du hadepdidike g(TH) in Rucht 7 entrovidal Megative Diverens de Chrondidike 7 (7,4)

g (Fit) and T (Fit) Midd Voll sloudi, much have it von executar

Konseyhurum our ofs + divi = 0

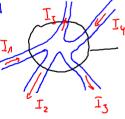


him hady bransport duch Seiter wande mu Duid Jup 2.3. dud DS, und DS,

$$\oint_{S(v)} \vec{1} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\Delta s_4} \vec{1} \cdot \vec{n} ds + \int_{\Delta s_2} \vec{1} \cdot \vec{n} ds = 0$$

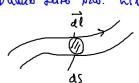
Bun: J = J(T) => Ein (lup = Abplup =) dud jeden heiterguersduit as flight gleiche Skou

Leile Vu Zesi guy Theprohie



Sume du suffix Pende Skoure - Sume du abflix feeden stroure

Dumo Leito bro. Livienstron



Idealisioz: mendl düner Leiter mit Mundlich hoher Strondicht, wobei abor Gerantstrom housbant (< 00)

de infin. have dement in historically , d.l. in thrownsally

$$\vec{J} \cdot \Delta V = \vec{J} \cdot \Delta S \cdot d\ell$$

$$\vec{d\ell} = d\ell \cdot \vec{J}$$

DS → O

$$\frac{1}{3} dV \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} dS dQ = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} dQ$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3}$$

housept der I hou faden / Strom-Filament

analy In Punhlady Housepl in Elekhostalik
Stromfader als "livin formize" Strom I längs Weg C

Exhus: Olumbu Gerete

elehbr. Strow: Kroll wirky and Ladunger

huraemuliay Stromdidik J und elektr. Feld E?

Mushou
$$\frac{\pi}{r_i} = \vec{F}_i = q_i \vec{E}$$
 ($m = \Lambda$)
$$\vec{E} = \text{housl}$$

$$\vec{r}_i |_{t_i} = \frac{1}{2} q_i \vec{E} \cdot t^2 + \vec{V}_0 t + \vec{a}_0$$

In heile Viel sold von Lady majer

Relativ Bewegus

- Vidzald von Slafe

- wines im Miltel wie Reibuplerall

Platiousie Insland

$$\vec{\nabla}_{\pm} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{\nabla}_{\pm} = e_{\pm} \frac{\vec{E}}{e_{\pm}}$$

8 houdidate

$$\vec{j} = g + \vec{V}_{+} + g - \vec{V}_{-}$$

$$= g + q + \frac{\vec{E}}{d +} + g - q - \frac{\vec{E}}{d}$$

$$\sqrt{5} > 0$$
 da $\sqrt{4}, \sqrt{4} > 0$
 $\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{6} > 0$

- 1) Olem: Gullighiil relat vor our daß /mv/ < /q+ E/ V+ hinreidurd hluin
 - 2) Aunge von Olinschen Beretz. Stromoticul propostional anjelyter Feld E Riddy var j in Richty von E
 - 3) 5: Material parameter

Strondidite + Gerandstrom:

Ladysvakily g=g(7,+)

$$\Rightarrow \partial_{t} g(\vec{r},t) + \text{div } f(\vec{r},t) = 0$$

Shou flup mil Stroudidek

Mil 8 m = . $\vec{j}(\vec{r},t) = g(\vec{r},t) \cdot \vec{V}(\vec{r},t)$ 6 en desirable des labor des projections de la laboration de laboration de la labora

Gerauntstrom durch Flade S

$$I = I_s(t) = \int_s J(\overline{t_1}t) \cdot d\overline{s}$$



Showfader als
I destisien

Bojerlange l'Airie

tour

Kurven paramete l = Bojenlange Tangent en vehlor d'To(e)

Strondidite his Strongaden

$$\vec{\int}(\vec{r}_1,\vec{r}_2) = \int I(\ell,t) \cdot \delta(\vec{r}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0(\ell)) \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}_0(\ell)}{d\ell} \cdot d\ell$$

Proble Mu iv x - Ridety

$$\frac{1}{6}(\vec{r}_1,t) = \int dx' \quad I(x'_1,t) \quad S(\vec{\tau} - x'\vec{e}_x) \cdot \vec{e}_x$$

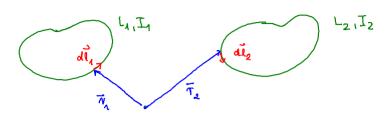
$$= \int dx' \quad I(x'_1,t) \quad S(x-x') \quad S(y) \quad \mathcal{E}(z) \quad \vec{e}_x$$

Aupèresdur Genete:

χ'

and La

empiris du Befrend. clabbis du Strome Wederdwirken mit einender wei genddosseus leite Kreise L, ma L, in denen Strome fließen



Ly und L2 Stromfader

Is una Iz <u>stationaire</u> Strome auch Ly und L2

$$\vec{F}_{A2} = \tilde{k} \vec{I}_{A} \vec{I}_{2} \oint \int \frac{d\vec{l}_{A} \times \left[d\vec{\ell}_{2} \times (\vec{r}_{A} \cdot \vec{r}_{2}) \right]}{\left| \vec{\tau}_{A} - \vec{\tau}_{2} \right| \vec{3}}$$
Knell von L₂

Integration entan, Keiterschlifen de, de infiniterinale Linicelemente endlar, Lale M. T. Orlsvehloren zu de, med de,

Propostionalitats louslante & (im Valenna)

-
$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{C^2}$$
 in cys Syptem

- $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} = 10^{-7} \frac{V_S}{R_{HI}}$ in SI Syptem

$$\mu_0$$
: they not Told Would both 1 Per meabilited von Valence μ_0 : μ_0 : $\mu_0 = 10^{-7} \frac{Vs}{\Delta m} = 12566 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{Vs}{\Delta m}$

$$RB: \quad \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \cdot c^2 = \lambda \quad c: Liddyendesindegleit in Valueum$$

in Poline de Valles my:

$$\vec{F}_{A2} = \underbrace{\mu_0}_{u_{ff}} I_A I_2 \oint_{L_1} \oint_{L_2} \frac{d\vec{\ell}_1 \times [d\vec{\ell}_2 \times (\vec{r}_A - \vec{r}_2)]}{|\vec{r}_A - \vec{r}_2|^3}$$

Ampèresdus Gesele

Bem: 1) propolional on I, und I 2

2) runte lukqval typisden Aloshandsverhalter wie bei Coulomb
$$\sim \frac{\bar{\gamma}_4 - \bar{r}_2}{(\bar{\tau}_1 - \bar{r}_0)^3}$$
 km $\frac{1}{(\bar{\tau}_1 - \bar{r}_1)^2} \cdot \vec{e}_{\bar{\gamma}_4 - \bar{r}_2}$

anolog son Elekhoshalik. Feldherdreiburg einfinhrer Stromkreis Ly erfährt im von Stromkreis bz erzugter Magnetfeld eine Kraft F12

Aufreum von Amperenden Gerek

$$\vec{F}_{A2} = \prod_{A} \oint_{L_{A}} d\vec{\ell}_{A} \times \frac{\mu_{o}}{4\pi} \vec{I}_{2} \oint_{L_{2}} \frac{d\ell_{z} \times (\vec{r}_{A} - \vec{r}_{z})}{(\vec{r}_{A} - \vec{r}_{z})^{3}}$$

$$= \prod_{A} \oint_{L_{A}} d\vec{\ell}_{A} \times B_{a} (\vec{r}_{A})$$

$$\vec{R}_{Q}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} I_{2} \oint \frac{d\vec{\ell}_{z} \times (\vec{r} - \vec{\ell}_{z})}{(\vec{r} - \vec{\ell}_{z})^{3}}$$

Vou La grangher Majuelfeld Be in ally uneinen Rounpublit proportional zu felderzugende 600 Be, den Stron Iz

- who level k and einander aus

aurieluna fir gleichnium; parallele Strome absolpend for gezensium; "

Kraff, die au Veiloshede der dänge ℓ autgreift $\vec{F}_{21} \sim I_1 \cdot I_2 \cdot \ell \cdot \frac{d}{a} \quad (1 \quad \vec{F}_{21} \quad) \vec{a}$

orientiste Stron I, e, tru I, e,

$$\frac{\overline{F}}{L} \sim \frac{1}{4(a)} \left[I_2 \overline{e}_2 \times (I_4 \overline{e}_2 \times \overline{e}_a) \right]$$

bac-cah Regul: $\vec{e}_2 \times (\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_a) = \vec{e}_2 (\vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_a) - \vec{e}_a (\vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2)$

$$\sim -\frac{\overline{L}_{1}\overline{l}_{2}}{\uparrow(a)}\vec{e}_{a}$$

Abelands muhlion empirish :--- 1

Muyckel:

showfade La in Feld va Leikelsbrowfader La wy Symmetrie gill

$$\vec{F}_{aA} = \vec{I}_a \oint d\vec{l}_2 \times \vec{B}_A(\vec{r}_2)$$

mil majnetfeld By erzeyl vou Ly in beliebige T

$$\overline{\beta}_{\lambda}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_{0}}{u\bar{u}} I_{\lambda} \int_{L_{\lambda}} \frac{d\bar{l}_{\lambda} \times (\vec{r} - \bar{r}_{\lambda})}{(\vec{r} - \bar{r}_{\lambda})^{3}}$$

Aupère solu Genet expille adio = readio Fre = - Fzi !

Madrueis. By (7) in F2, einselen Jacobi læntilål om Physik 1 bennetter

ius gerand

$$\vec{\beta}_{i}(\vec{r}) = \underbrace{\frac{\mu_{o}}{4\pi}}_{i} \vec{1}_{i} \oint_{L} \underbrace{\frac{d\vec{l}_{i} \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_{i})}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_{i}|^{3}}}$$

= Mognetisde luduhtion

= Magnelfeld, Majulisder Feld

Symuthisiale Vasion von Ampresda Gener

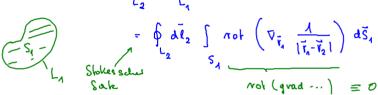
$$\overline{\vec{\tau}}_{A_{\mathcal{L}}} = \underbrace{\frac{\mu_{0}}{u_{fi}}}_{u_{fi}} I_{A} I_{2} \oint_{L_{\mathcal{L}}} \underbrace{\frac{d\vec{\ell}_{A} \times \left[d\vec{\ell}_{e} \times (\vec{\tau}_{A} - \vec{\tau}_{e})\right]}{|\vec{\tau}_{A} - \vec{\tau}_{e}|^{3}}$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b} (\vec{a} \vec{c}) - \vec{c} (\vec{b} \times \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{F}_{A2} = -\frac{\mu_0}{u_R} \vec{I}_A \vec{I}_2 \oint_{L_A} \oint_{L_2} d\vec{l}_A d\vec{l}_2 \frac{\vec{\tau}_A - \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{\tau}_A - \vec{\tau}_2|^3} \\
- \frac{\mu_0}{u_R} \vec{I}_A \vec{I}_2 \oint_{L_2} d\vec{l}_2 \oint_{L_A} d\vec{l}_A \cdot \nabla_{\vec{\tau}_A} \frac{A}{|\vec{\tau}_A - \vec{\tau}_2|}$$

lekh lukyral = 0

Weren: $\int_{L_2} d\vec{l}_2 \int_{L_1} d\vec{l}_1 \cdot \nabla_{\vec{r}_1} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} =$



iusquaml symmets. Vosia von Aupècidu Genels

$$\vec{F}_{A2} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I_A I_2 \oint_{C_A} \int_{C_2} d\vec{I}_A d\vec{I}_2 \frac{\vec{\tau}_{A} - \vec{\tau}_{2}}{|\vec{v}_{A} - \vec{\tau}_{2}|^3}$$

$$\vec{F}_{A2} = -\vec{F}_{2A}$$

Vualque. and N finterdleife

$$\overline{F} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{\mu_0}{4\alpha} \, \underline{\tau}_i \, \underline{I} \, \oint \oint_{\underline{L}_i} \dots$$

lupe positions princip ou Krafte

$$\overline{B}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0} I_j \oint \frac{d\vec{\ell}_{j} \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_{j})}{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_{j})^2}$$

Übergay su Montinuens bendresburg Linien ströme du de Stron dichten aundbücken

$$\vec{\delta}(\vec{r}) = \int d_1 \int_{\vec{r}_i}^{n} \frac{\mu_o}{a\pi} \oint_{L_i} \frac{d_1 \times (\vec{r} - r_i)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i|^3} \cdot \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_i (e))$$

deinch einzeligh:

$$\Lambda = \int d^{2}\tau \, \delta \left(\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}_{j}(\Omega)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{2}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} \int \frac{d\vec{r}_{j}}{d\ell} \cdot \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_{j}(\Omega)) \, d\ell \right] \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int d^{3}\tau' \, \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma_{j}} (\vec{r}') \, \sum_{j=$$

Kraftgesele tow Kraft von Majnetfeld B and Leiterschlift L

$$\vec{F} = I \oint d\vec{\ell} \times \vec{B} (\vec{\tau}(e))$$

$$= I \oint_{\vec{\ell}} d\vec{\ell} \times \vec{B} (\vec{\tau}(e)) \int d^3r S(\vec{\tau} - \vec{\tau}(e))$$

$$= \int d^3r \left(I \oint S(\vec{\tau} - \vec{\tau}(e)) \right) \times \vec{B}(\vec{\tau})$$

$$= \begin{cases} d^3r & \text{if } S(\vec{\tau} - \vec{\tau}(e)) \\ & \text{or } S(\vec{\tau} - \vec{\tau}(e)) \end{cases}$$

$$\bigwedge_{\vec{F}} = \int_{\vec{a}_r} \vec{j}(\vec{r}) \times \vec{B}(\vec{r})$$

Kraft von Ma, netfeld B auf Schlife L

I hou didike du B-Teld erzey (12 (+)

$$\rightarrow \vec{F} = \left[\vec{d}_{1} \sqrt{\vec{d}_{1}} \vec{d}_{1} \right] \times \left[\vec{d}_{2} (\vec{r}) \times \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right] \times \left[\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right] \times \left[\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}$$

Kraft van Strom vestily 2 and Strom vestile, 1

bac-cob

Require

$$= \int d^3r \int d^3r' \int_{\overline{z}} (\vec{r}') \left(\int_{\lambda} (\vec{r}') \cdot \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} \right) - \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} \left(\int_{\lambda} (\vec{r}') \int_{\overline{z}} (\vec{r}') \right) \right]$$

$$= \int d^3r \int d^3r' \int_{\overline{z}} (\vec{r}') \left[- \int_{\lambda} (\vec{r}') \cdot \nabla_{\vec{r}} \frac{\lambda}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]$$

$$- \int d^3r \int d^3r' \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} \int_{\lambda} (\vec{r}') \int_{\overline{z}} (\vec{r}'')$$

Aux luvilles lubq vol in
$$\overline{F}$$
 inheleb! Wederdwinkende (broundichten $\overline{F} = -\int d^3r \int d^2r' \frac{\overline{r} \cdot \overline{r}'}{|\overline{r} \cdot \overline{r}'|^3} \int_{\overline{I}} (\overline{r}) \cdot \overline{I}_2(\overline{r}')$

* "lokalu Abstraud"

Drehmoment des Magnelfelds auf Stromverteilung

$$\overline{H} = \int d^3r \ \vec{r} \times \left[\vec{j} (\vec{r}) \times \vec{\vec{p}} (\vec{r}) \right]$$

Madrilo Solvin: Grandleymor Gleideza fi magnetischer Feld $\overline{B}(\overline{t})$ ableiten via Kelzaholle Theoren: div $\overline{B}=\overline{?}$, π of $\overline{B}=\overline{?}$

Lung aux punkt:

in Privily mu med not less div davec hilder.

Zunie dest Kreus produkt run (orune

$$\nabla_{\vec{\tau}} \times \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{\tau}')}{(\vec{\tau}-\vec{\tau}')}$$
 $\nabla_{\vec{\tau}} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{\tau}')$ run vou $\vec{\tau}' = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{\tau}')$ run vou $\vec{\tau}' = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{\tau}')$

buntee:

nol
$$(\vec{\Lambda} \varphi) = -\vec{\Lambda} \times \varphi n d \varphi + \varphi \cdot nol \vec{\Lambda}$$

 $\nabla_{\vec{\Lambda}} \times (\vec{\Lambda} \varphi) = -\vec{\Lambda} \times \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{\tau}} \varphi + \varphi \quad \nabla_{\vec{\tau}} \times \vec{\Lambda}$

$$A = j(\vec{r}')$$
 leaf $\nabla_{\vec{r}}$ wise Vouslande $\rightarrow \nabla_{\vec{r}} \times \vec{j}(\vec{r}') = 0$

$$q(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$\nabla_{\vec{r}} \times \left[\frac{\vec{i} \cdot (\vec{r}')}{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')} \right] = - \left[\vec{i} \cdot (\vec{r}') \times \left[- \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')} \right] \right]$$

$$\frac{3}{3}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0} \nabla_{\vec{r}} \times \int d\vec{r}' \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$\frac{3}{3}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0} \text{ rot } \int d\vec{r}' \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$
Variouh vou

Biol Sau et Gesele

aurich an div B = ? true rol B = ?

$$div \vec{S}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0} div \text{ not } \int \dots = 0 \text{ we par } div \text{ not } \vec{A} = 0$$

$$rol \text{ not } \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0} \text{ not } \text{ not } \int d^3r' \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0} \int d^3r' \vec{J}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{r}}^2 \frac{A}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0} \int d^3r' \vec{J}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{S}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')$$

$$= \mu_0 \vec{J}(\vec{r})$$

Beynandly wowen erch Term in & =0

grad div
$$\frac{\mu_{0}}{\mu_{0}} \int d^{2}r' \frac{\vec{1}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{v}-\vec{r}'|} = grad \frac{\mu_{0}}{\mu_{0}} \int d^{2}r' \frac{\vec{V}_{r} \cdot \vec{1}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{v}-\vec{r}'|}$$

$$= \vec{1}(\vec{r}') \left(- \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \frac{1}{|\vec{v}-\vec{r}'|} \right)$$

$$= \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \frac{\vec{1}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} = -\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \cdot \vec{1}(\vec{r}') - \vec{1}(\vec{v}') \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{v}-\vec{r}'|}$$

$$= -\vec{1}(\vec{r}') \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \cdot \vec{1}(\vec{r}') - \vec{1}(\vec{v}') \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{v}-\vec{r}'|}$$

$$= -\vec{1}(\vec{r}') \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \cdot \vec{1}(\vec{r}') - \vec{1}(\vec{v}') \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{v}-\vec{r}'|}$$

$$= -\vec{1}(\vec{r}') \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \cdot \vec{1}(\vec{r}') - \vec{1}(\vec{v}') \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

alles in V × 8 (3) 6 liver, einsche, un essen Term behachter

hunter 6 air pooler Soute for Not
$$\vec{A} = \vec{g}$$
....
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')} \longrightarrow 0 \qquad \{\vec{u} \mid \vec{r} - \vec{r}' \mid \rightarrow \infty$$

domil erthe Teste he Vx3(t) Gleidez null.

Insperance δ read philotope for an Magnetistable grander div $\vec{b} = 0$ $1 = \vec{j}(\vec{r}) + \vec{j}(\vec{r},t)$ $1 = \vec{j}(\vec{r}) + \vec{j}(\vec{r},t)$

our differentielle Version juty rate Form bertimmen

$$\int_{V} div \vec{\delta} dV = \int_{V} \vec{\delta} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$\int_{Coup} S(v)$$

maquel. Fleß desch Fläche S einführer

Luwendry von Stokes

$$\int_{S} rol \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{S} \mu_{0} \int_{S} \vec{J}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\int_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \vec{I} , \quad \vec{I} = \int_{S} \vec{J}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= Geraulskron dud Flodo S$$

interrale Version de Mayulochel. Gleicheze

$$\oint_{S(v)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$\oint_{S(v)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{i} = \mu_0 \vec{I}$$

o the transfer of the second o

enaliel. Hopelfeld & tribl him Queller div \$ = 0 Beu Majur . The dead beliefige gendelosseur Obolladien verschrindet Foldlinier von Majunfeld B musser im Endliche oder Mundliche gerdelossen sein, Moznet platinier higher weder Anday mode Ende

eleht. Stron erzen, I maj netischen Wirhel feld

Prablifornije heite ah Beispiel:

 $\vec{B}(\vec{\tau}) = \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0} \int d^3t' \ \vec{j}(\vec{\tau}') \times \frac{\vec{\tau} - \vec{\tau}'}{|\vec{\tau} - \vec{\tau}|^2}$ where Biol-Saval deall/oserize Leite

 \vec{a}_{τ}' \vec{a}_{τ}' Volume element \vec{a}_{τ}' \vec{a}_{τ}' inf. Livieu element entloy Droht dud deite flight stron I'= dq'

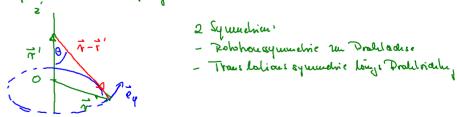
Flup va Ladyshrojen dud L' Ladyshroje Make MiM. Gerdwindisheil v'= di'](+) = e(+)· v' dq' = g(r') d3r'

$$d^3r^{\dagger}\vec{l}(\vec{r}') = d^3r^{\prime}g(\vec{r}')\vec{n}' = dq^{\prime}.\frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt} = \frac{dq^{\prime}}{dr}.d\vec{r}' = \vec{l}'d\vec{r}'$$

iugghaml'

$$\mathfrak{d}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \, \mathbf{I} \int_{\mathcal{L}} d\vec{r}' \times \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r}'}{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')^2} d\vec{r}' \times \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r}'}{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')^2} d\vec{r}'$$

speziell hundt. Danjo gesader Drobb



lukegrand:
$$d\vec{r} \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}') = |d\vec{r}| \cdot |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$$
. $nin \theta \vec{e}_{\phi}$

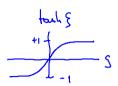
$$= |dz'| \cdot r \cdot \vec{e}_{\phi}$$

$$|\vec{r}| = r = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| \cdot nin \theta$$

$$|\vec{x} - \vec{t}'| = |\vec{x}^2 + 2^{1/2}|$$

$$\eta^2 + 2^{i^2} = \eta^2 \left(\lambda + \eta \cdot u \right)^2 = \eta^2 \cosh^2 \xi$$

$$(x) = \frac{1}{12} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\xi}{\cosh^2 \xi} = \frac{1}{12} \tanh \xi \Big|_{+\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\beta(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_{\varphi}}$$

Maquel feld livien: how renth she kreise un Drohl

ruil Eleen I Drahl

Feld \$ (7) fallt mil & mil Ahshand v von Probl als.

Anwerkungen au stationaren Stromen / Stromdiditen:

- within konstanter Maynet

Stationaier Strom (Daner Woun

- 2 houtiuniel. seik. unverändelider Flip von Ladungen ohue Ladues authoriting
- Pine bewegte Runkllader, hein Stationaice Stron $g(\vec{r},t) = q \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_L(t)) \Rightarrow \partial_t \varrho + 6$

Stationisted Stron: hollektive Effekt, Stron ribuall glad in Dodlet. = deg = 0

=> div j(r) = 0 in Maynetosbolik

weite goet (Whunger)

falls S(V) vollet on Behalh S(Vo)



Vehloupokulial zu 3(7)

$$\vec{\beta}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{u_0} \operatorname{rol} \int d\mathbf{r}' \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

Eich breiheit:

$$f(\vec{r})$$
 believing, supported to the following following the first production $f(\vec{r})$ and $f(\vec{r})$ and $f(\vec{r})$

$$\vec{\lambda}(\vec{t}) \rightarrow \vec{\lambda}'(\vec{t}) = \vec{\lambda}(\vec{t}) + \text{grad } \vec{\beta}(\vec{t})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\beta}(\vec{t}) - \text{vol } \vec{\lambda}(\vec{t}) = \text{vol } \vec{\lambda}'(\vec{t})$$

gerdulossure Feld plidy fix À(i)

$$\operatorname{div} \widetilde{A}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{G}}) = \nabla_{\widetilde{\mathfrak{T}}} \cdot \widetilde{A}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}) = \underbrace{\mu_{o}}_{u_{\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}}} \int \widetilde{d}_{\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}}' \nabla_{\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}} \cdot \underbrace{\widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}')}_{|\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}'-\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}'|}$$

$$\nabla_{\vec{r}'}, \vec{j}(\vec{r}') = \text{div } \vec{j} = 0$$

med " diff. -> Wedned de Piff. Vorrables hei 1 - Vorzeides wedned

$$div \vec{A}(\vec{i}) = -\frac{\mu_0}{\mu_{\Pi}} \int_{\vec{a}} \vec{a} \vec{r} \cdot \nabla_{\vec{i}} \cdot \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{\mu_{\Pi}} \int_{\vec{a}} \vec{r}' \cdot div \cdot \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{\mu_{\Pi}} \int_{SCU} d\vec{s} \cdot \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$= 0 \qquad \text{falls } \vec{j}(\vec{r}') \text{ followished in } V_0$$

$$\text{falls } \vec{j}(\vec{r}') = 0$$



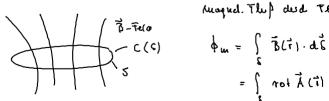
Not vol
$$\vec{\lambda}$$
 - quad div \vec{A} - $\nabla^2 \vec{A}$ = $-\nabla^2 \vec{A}$ = $\mu \cdot \vec{I}$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \vec{A} (\vec{r}) = - \mu_0 \vec{J} (\vec{r})$$

Vidalor workige Poisson gleidur fix \$ als Grandpleide, de Magnetochalik

- liner, inholuoge ~ 7(1)

Abegan, zu zeilableängiger Ladur dichte bem Showdidelen Voulljunive, de Brudyleidge fi É und B auf seitlide voundelide Felder



Magnel. The deed Flache S

$$\phi_{m} = \int_{S} \vec{B}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$= \int_{S} rot \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$
Shokes
$$= \oint_{C(S)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{i}$$

$$= \oint_{C(S)} (s)$$

& u ahlanging von L', das mod End (reduit besitet

$$\phi_{m}$$
 ahlanjig von \vec{A} , das mod Eid (ruhuil besiht

 $\vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \nabla f \implies \phi_{m}(s) = \oint_{C} (\vec{A} + \nabla f) \cdot d\vec{\ell}$

$$= \oint_{C} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{\ell} + \oint_{C} \vec{\nabla} f \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

$$= O$$

experimentalles Fahhem:

seillich kuduz der Maynel. Flusser erzenzt elektrische Spannz U in Rand C, die der seetlicheer Andery von Om proportional ist

k=1 fix SI, k=1/c fix cgs

Randspaun, 14:

$$M = \oint_{C} \vec{E}(\vec{r},t) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$- \dot{\phi}_{m} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int_{S} \vec{E}(\vec{r},t) \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_{S} \vec{E}(\vec{r},t) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow - \frac{d}{dt} \int_{S} \vec{B}(\vec{r},t) \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{S} not \vec{E}(\vec{r},t) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Fladu S seithid ungcander lamen, nouch beliebig

$$\int\limits_{S} \int \partial_{\xi} \, \vec{\delta} \, (\vec{r}_{c}t) + \text{rol} \, \vec{E} \, (\vec{r}_{c}t) \, d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \boxed{\text{rot } \vec{E} = -\partial_L \vec{B}}$$

haduldourgesch = zwanunhan, È ud &

Vorhandije moch <u>micht Korrehke</u> Vusion der zeik. Erwerketen Abstriche Teldy leidye fri È und B

div
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\Lambda}{\epsilon_0} g$$
 Coulomb
rot $\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{I}$ Ampère
rot $\vec{E} = -\partial_E \vec{B}$ Foradny
div $\vec{B} = 0$ him Monopole
 $\partial_+ g + \text{div } \vec{I} = 0$ Koulinuvialsyllidy

Midel wider pruch frei

Ampère-Gerek Midd mit Ladup erholty kompatibel, da $\nabla \cdot \left(\nabla \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}_i,t) \right) = \mu_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{J}(\vec{r}_i,t)$

div rol
$$(...) = 0$$
 also

luter rol doustelly von kurpine i du Genele

Plater Konden salvs als Modell cyrten





gendhosseure Keuve C, die Kungel oberflache in 2 Teile feilt

Integral who von C becausely beliebig Flache 2. B. S. ode S,

Kondusalor ladur, dans sid selher ühulanus

- -> Stron and Vishindup deall un ursprungliden Ladystutusdied out Platter aus 24 leiden
 - lukyral and v.h.c. enhead S, -> I (S,) odu $S_2 \Rightarrow I(S_2) = 0$

er fell Tem in Augine Chien - Hars Well-Term

behodde seillid period. Lady vetily

$$g(\vec{r}_i + 1) = g(\vec{r}_i)$$
. LOT wt

were (g(t) w 1 = 0 law, som visebul. Lady, vuleily

quar. Elationaire Stron -

ally ensure:

Widespundentreis Verallgemeiner von Ampère Genete

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \vec{f}(\vec{r}_i,t)$$
, $\vec{f}(\vec{r}_i,t)$ gradul
 $\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \vec{B} = \nabla \cdot \vec{f}(\vec{r}_i,t) = 0$
div rol (...) = 0

1(Fit) mus expiller

1) div
$$\tilde{f} = 0$$
2) quass stat. Limes - Ampère soler Geretz

Boh:
$$f(\vec{r}_i,t) = \mu_0 \vec{f}(\vec{r}_i,t) + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \partial_t \vec{\epsilon}(\vec{r}_i,t)$$

expelle all Aufudurien.

Made weis

2 u d)
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{f}(\vec{r},t) = \mu_0 \operatorname{div} \vec{f}(\vec{r},t) + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \partial_t \nabla \cdot \vec{E}$$

= $\mu_0 \left[\operatorname{div} \vec{f}(\vec{r},t) + \partial_+ g(\vec{r},t) \right] = \frac{d}{\epsilon_0} g(\vec{r},t)$

= 0 da Kontinni bitrofleide,

(Lader elestry)

$$2u^{2}) \qquad \mu_{\delta} \partial_{t} \varsigma \simeq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_{t} \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \partial_{t} \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \partial_{t} \vec{E} \simeq 0$$

insgramt brundgleiduger der Elekhodynamik konstruiert!