

## STAŁE PODSTAWOWE

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$\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/(\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2)$	przenikalność elektryczna próżni
$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ N/A}^2$	przenikalność magnetyczna próżni
$c = 3,00 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$	prędkość światła w próżni
$e = 1,60 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$	ładunek elementarny
$m_e = 9,11 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$	masa elektronu

## WSPÓŁRZĘDNE KULISTE I WALCOWE

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### Kuliste:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{x} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{r} + \cos \theta \cos \phi \hat{\theta} - \sin \phi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{y} = \sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{r} + \cos \theta \sin \phi \hat{\theta} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{z} = \cos \theta \hat{r} - \sin \theta \hat{\theta} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \theta = \arctg(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}/z) \\ \phi = \arctg(y/x) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{r} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{x} + \sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{y} + \cos \theta \hat{z} \\ \hat{\theta} = \cos \theta \cos \phi \hat{x} + \cos \theta \sin \phi \hat{y} - \sin \theta \hat{z} \\ \hat{\phi} = -\sin \phi \hat{x} + \cos \phi \hat{y} \end{cases}$$

### Walcowe:

$$\begin{cases} x = s \cos \phi \\ y = s \sin \phi \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{x} = \cos \phi \hat{s} - \sin \phi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{y} = \sin \phi \hat{s} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{z} = \hat{z} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} s = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \phi = \arctg(y/x) \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{s} = \cos \phi \hat{x} + \sin \phi \hat{y} \\ \hat{\phi} = -\sin \phi \hat{x} + \cos \phi \hat{y} \\ \hat{z} = \hat{z} \end{cases}$$

## Równania Maxwella

*W próżni:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

*W materii:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_{\text{sw}} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}_{\text{sw}} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

## Pola pomocnicze

*Definicje:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} \\ \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{M} \end{array} \right.$$

*Ośrodki liniowe:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \mathbf{E}, & \mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{M} = \chi_m \mathbf{H}, & \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \mathbf{B} \end{array} \right.$$

## Potencjały

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$

## Wzór na siłę Lorentza

$$\mathbf{F} = q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$$

## Energia, pęd i moc

*Energia:* 
$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \left( \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} B^2 \right) d\tau$$

*Pęd:* 
$$\mathbf{p} = \epsilon_0 \int_{\mathcal{V}} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}) d\tau$$

*Wektor Poyntinga:* 
$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})$$

*Wzór Larmora:* 
$$P = \frac{\mu_0}{6\pi c} q^2 a^2$$

**Współrzędne kartezjańskie:**  $d\mathbf{l} = dx \hat{\mathbf{x}} + dy \hat{\mathbf{y}} + dz \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ ;  $d\tau = dx dy dz$

*Gradient:* 
$$\nabla t = \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

*Dywergencja:* 
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

*Rotacja:* 
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \left( \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left( \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \left( \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

*Laplasjan:* 
$$\Delta t = \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z^2}$$

**Współrzędne kuliste:**  $d\mathbf{l} = dr \hat{\mathbf{r}} + r d\theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + r \sin \theta d\phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$ ;  $d\tau = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$

*Gradient:* 
$$\nabla t = \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial t}{\partial \theta} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial t}{\partial \phi} \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$$

*Dywergencja:* 
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta v_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

*Rotacja:* 
$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = & \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta v_\phi) - \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] \hat{\mathbf{r}} \\ & + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_\phi) \right] \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_\theta) - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \end{aligned}$$

*Laplasjan:* 
$$\Delta t = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial t}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial \phi^2}$$

**Współrzędne walcowe:**  $d\mathbf{l} = ds \hat{\mathbf{s}} + s d\phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + dz \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ ;  $d\tau = s ds d\phi dz$

*Gradient:* 
$$\nabla t = \frac{\partial t}{\partial s} \hat{\mathbf{s}} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial t}{\partial \phi} \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

*Dywergencja:* 
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (s v_s) + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

*Rotacja:* 
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \left[ \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial z} \right] \hat{\mathbf{s}} + \left[ \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial s} \right] \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \frac{1}{s} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (s v_\phi) - \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial \phi} \right] \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

*Laplasjan:* 
$$\Delta t = \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( s \frac{\partial t}{\partial s} \right) + \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z^2}$$

### Iloczyny podwójne

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{C} \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

### Pochodne iloczynów

$$(3) \quad \nabla(fg) = f(\nabla g) + g(\nabla f)$$

$$(4) \quad \nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A}$$

$$(5) \quad \nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{A}) = f(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla f)$$

$$(6) \quad \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})$$

$$(7) \quad \nabla \times (f\mathbf{A}) = f(\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla f)$$

$$(8) \quad \nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})$$

### Drugie pochodne

$$(9) \quad \nabla \cdot (\nabla f) \equiv \nabla^2 f \equiv \Delta f$$

$$(10) \quad \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$$

$$(11) \quad \nabla \times (\nabla f) = 0$$

$$(12) \quad \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \Delta \mathbf{A}$$

Twierdzenie dla gradientów:  $\int_a^b (\nabla f) \cdot d\mathbf{l} = f(\mathbf{b}) - f(\mathbf{a})$

Twierdzenie Gaussa (tw. dla dywergencji):  $\int (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) d\tau = \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{a}$

Twierdzenie Stokesa (tw. dla rotacji):  $\int (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$