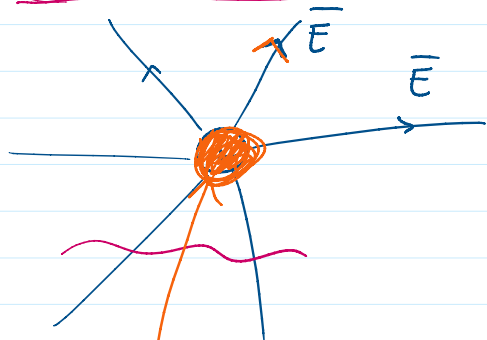


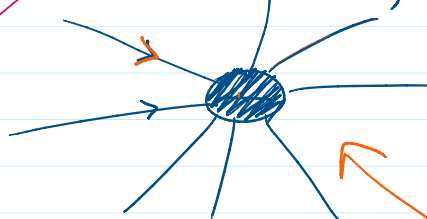
$$\text{grad } \phi(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)$$

Dywergencja

Pole wektorowe $\vec{E}, \vec{H}, \vec{v}$ (pole prędkości wody w rzece, w wannie...)

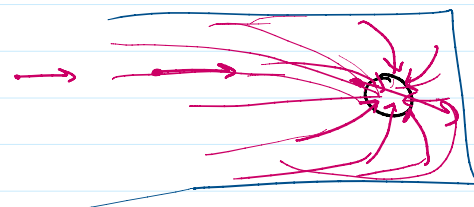
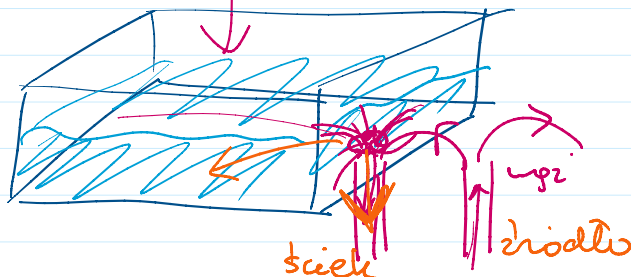


źródło

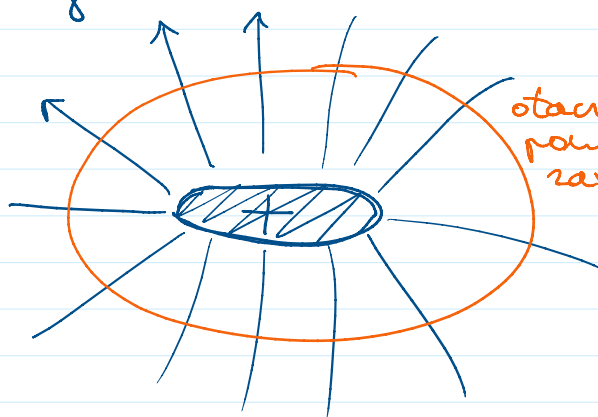
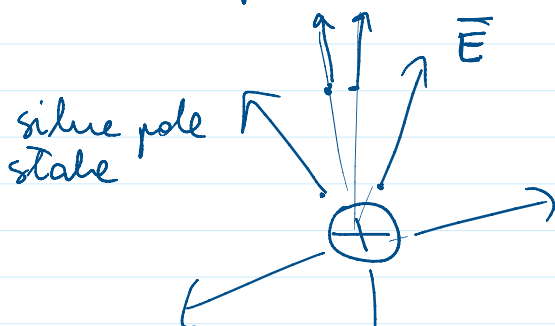


$$\frac{1}{r^2}$$

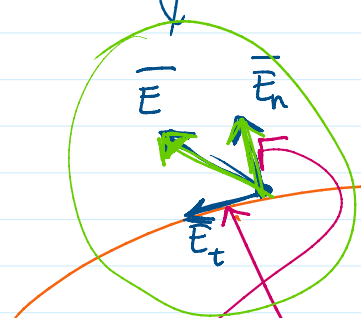
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$



Zachodzi potrzeba opisu takiego układu linii pola wektorowego



otoczenie źródła
powierzchnią
zamkniętą



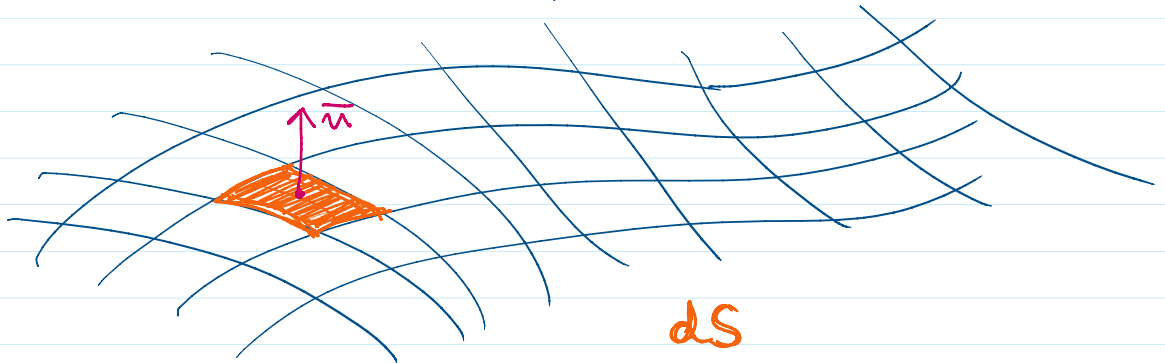
n - normalna
 t - styczna

nie daje układu do wypływu

do układu

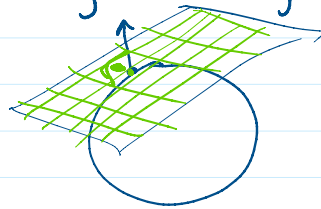
dajú úhrád

Element zorientovanej plochy:



Príponou dĺžky vektor $\vec{n}$ $|\vec{n}| = 1$

$\vec{n} \perp$ do plochy, stane sa do tej plochy
v danom bode

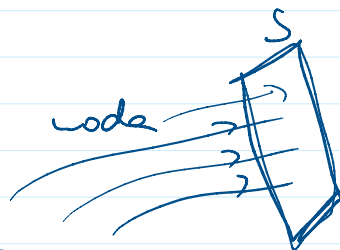


$$\boxed{d\vec{S} = \vec{n} dS} \leftarrow$$

$$\int E_n dS = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \underbrace{\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}}_{\text{vektor elementu prúdu}} \quad \text{ilustruje skalárny!}$$

vektor elementu prúdu

prúdu ϕ_E : $d\phi_E = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$

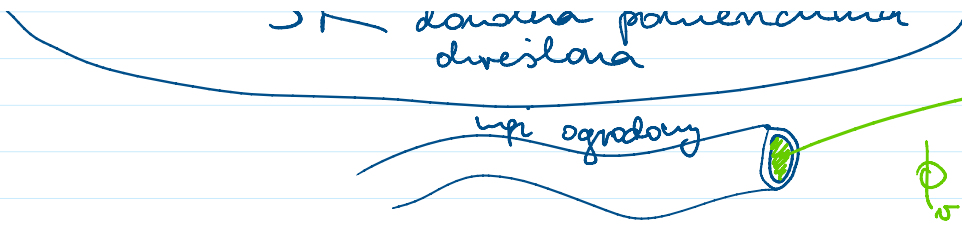


$$\boxed{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{S}}$$

$$\phi_E = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

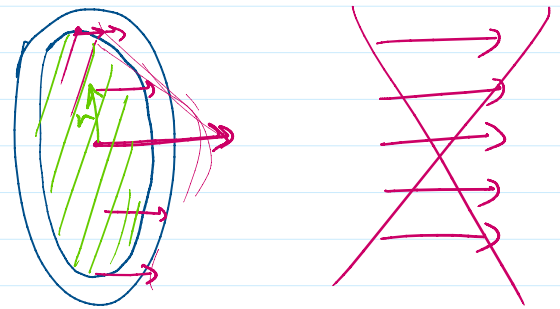
S — dosledná plocha dĺžky

— to je pov. S



to jest pow. S

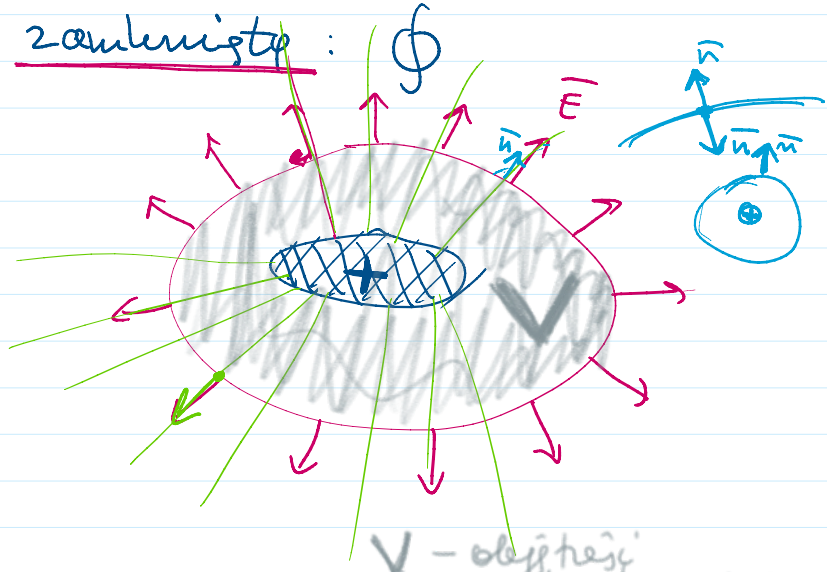
$$\phi_s = \int \vec{v} d\vec{S}$$



Specjalny przypadek: strumień przez powierzchnię zamkniętą: ϕ

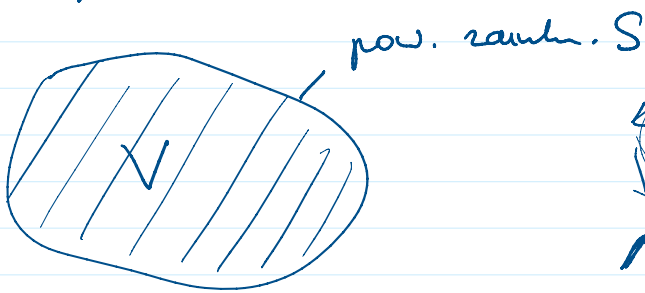
$$\phi_E = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\phi_E = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$



V - objętość zamknięta, wewnętrzna pow. S

Powierzchnia zamknięta "zamknięta" wewnętrznej objętości V



$\text{div } \vec{E} =$

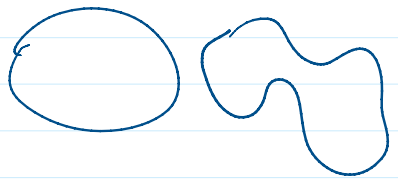
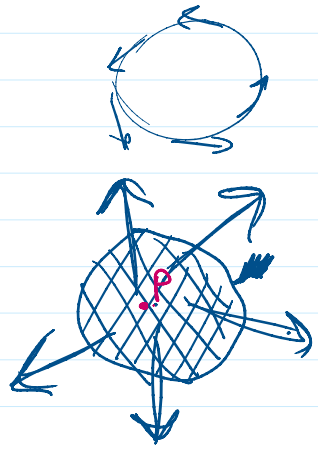
$$\lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

Punkt P

nie zależy od wyboru pow. S

jeśli taka granica istnieje

def. niezależna od wyboru współrzędnych



vybom pař. S

div $\vec{E}$ jeřt ořeslona w tpe puvue
 $P(x, y, z)$

vyli jeřt wěřhouně lohalne



divergence — rořeřnosć

convergence — řheřnosć

(grad $\phi \rightarrow$ wěřtor)

div $\vec{E} \rightarrow$ řkalor

we wop. haterjanřskich $\vec{E} = (E_x(x, y, z), E_y(x, y, z), E_z(x, y, z))$

$$\text{div } \vec{E} = \left[\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \right] \quad \begin{matrix} (x, y, z) \\ (r, \theta, \varphi) \end{matrix}$$

dla pda radialnego $\vec{E}(r) = [f(r)] \cdot \vec{e}_r$ we řal.
od θ, φ

$$\text{div } \vec{E} = \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 f(r)) \right]$$

W řasneřu divergenři: / řnuměria

$$\oint_S (\vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2) d\vec{S} = \underbrace{\oint_S \vec{E}_1 d\vec{S}}_{\phi_1} + \underbrace{\oint_S \vec{E}_2 d\vec{S}}_{\phi_2} = \phi_1 + \phi_2$$

$$\text{div}(\vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2) = \text{div} \vec{E}_1 + \text{div} \vec{E}_2$$

$a \neq 0$

$$\text{div}(a \vec{E}) = a \text{div} \vec{E}$$

$$\phi_{a\vec{E}} = \oint_S a \vec{E} d\vec{S} = a \oint_S \vec{E} d\vec{S} = a \phi_{\vec{E}}$$

$$\text{div}(\underbrace{g(x, y, z)}_{\text{řkalor}} \cdot \vec{E}) = \text{we wop. haterjanřskich}$$

$$\operatorname{div}(\underbrace{g(x,y,z)}_{\bar{E}} \cdot \underline{E}) =$$

$$\bar{E}_1 = g \cdot \underline{E} = (\underbrace{g E_x}_{\bar{E}_1}, \underbrace{g E_y}_{\bar{E}_2}, \underbrace{g E_z}_{\bar{E}_3})$$

$$\operatorname{div} \bar{E}_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(g E_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(g E_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(g E_z)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(g E_x) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \cdot E_x + g \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} \rightarrow \text{podst.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} E_z}_{\operatorname{grad} g \cdot \bar{E}} + \underbrace{g \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + g \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + g \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}}_{g \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \right)} = \\ & \quad \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right)}_{\operatorname{grad} g} \cdot \underbrace{(E_x, E_y, E_z)}_{\bar{E}} = \underbrace{g \operatorname{div} \bar{E}}_{=} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{div}(g \underline{E}) = g \operatorname{div} \bar{E} + \bar{E} \cdot \operatorname{grad} g}$$

Laplasjan - operator Laplace'a Δ

$$\Delta \phi = \operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} \phi = \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$$

div uoma rapisai simbolini:

$$\boxed{\operatorname{div} \bar{E} = \nabla \cdot \bar{E}} \quad \nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$E_x, E_y, E_z$$

$$\Delta = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \nabla^2$$