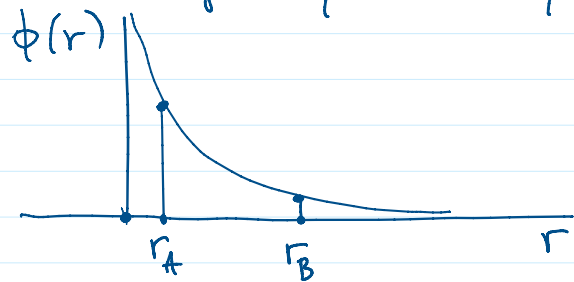


$$\vec{E} = - \text{grad } \phi$$

ϕ - potencjał



$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r} + \phi_0$$

$$W_{AB} > 0$$

$$dW = \vec{F} d\vec{l}$$

$$W_{BA} < 0$$

$$dW = q \vec{E} d\vec{l} = -q \cdot \text{grad } \phi \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$dW = -q \text{grad } \phi \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$W_{AC} = -q \int_A^C \text{grad } \phi \cdot d\vec{l} = -q (\phi(C) - \phi(A))$$

wynik zależy tylko od wartości potencjału

w punktach C i A

nie zależy od form (krywej C)
 $\phi(r_C) \dots$

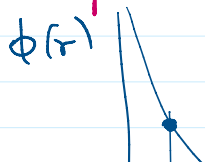
$$\text{gdy } (W_{AC} = -q (\phi(C) - \phi(A))) = - \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_C} - \frac{1}{r_A} \right)$$

$$W_{AA} = -q \oint_C \text{grad } \phi \cdot d\vec{l} = -q (\phi(A) - \phi(A)) = 0$$

Praca po drodze zamkniętej = 0

Takie pole nazywamy zachowawczym
 $\oint dW = 0$

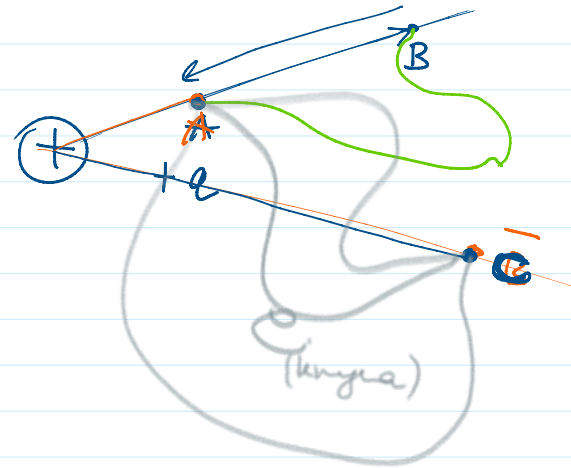
Energia potencjalna



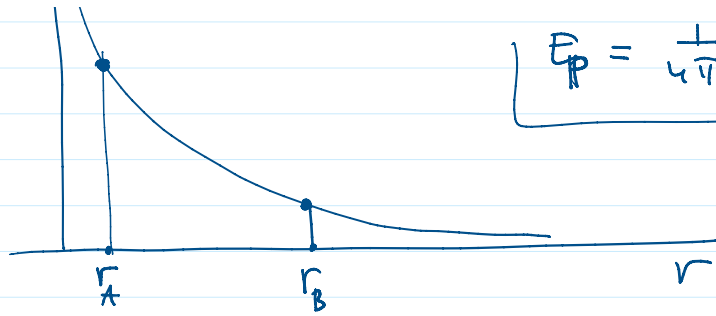
$$F = \dots$$

$$\left(\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r} \right)$$

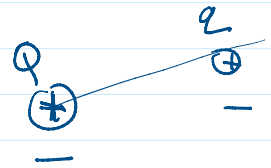
$$E_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qq}{r}$$



$$E_p = q \cdot \phi$$



$$E_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qq}{r}$$



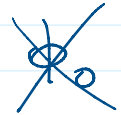
$$E_p(A) = E_p(B) + W_{AB}$$

Jednostka potencjału: Volt 1V

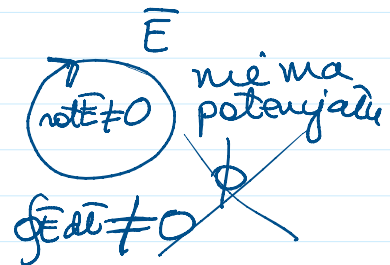
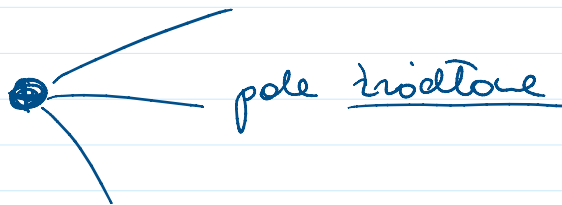
energii: Joule 1J

$$1J = 1C \cdot 1V \text{ w układzie SI}$$

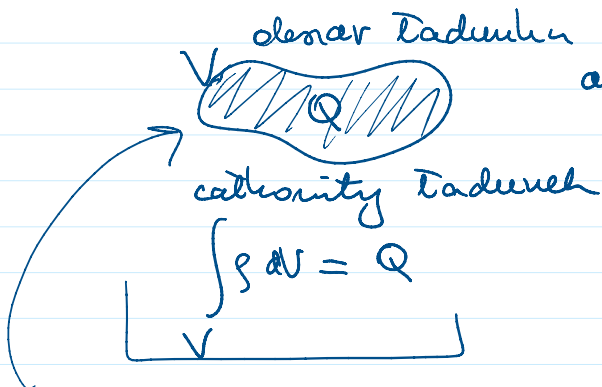
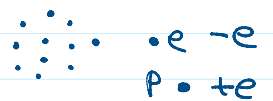
Napięcie = różnica potencjałów



$\vec{E} = -\text{grad } \phi$ tylko gdy $\text{nie } \vec{E} = 0$ bo inaczej



Przypadek ogólny: ładunki rozciągłe



$$\rho = \frac{dQ}{dV} \text{ gęstość ładunków przestrzenna}$$

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{dQ}{dV} \quad dV = dx dy dz$$

$$\rho = \frac{dm}{dV}$$

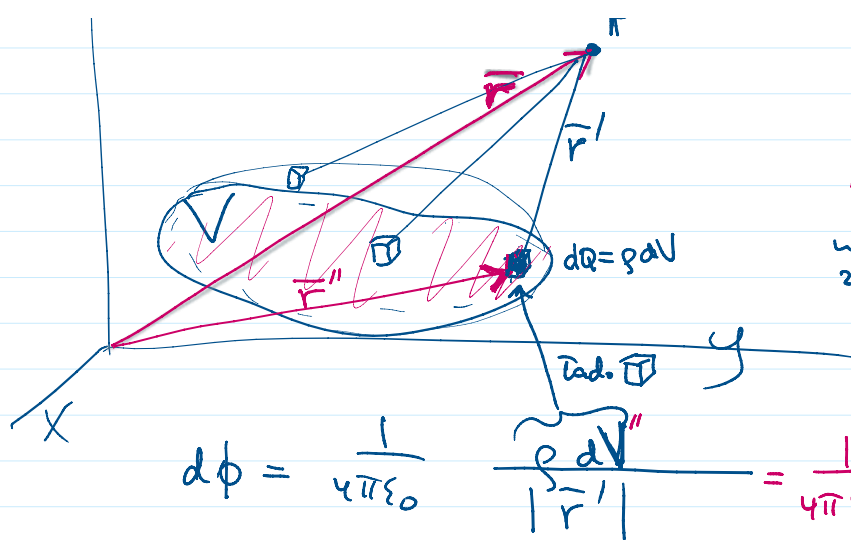


Jak policzyć pole $\vec{E}$ w punkcie P



$$\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r}$$

$$\rho = \frac{dq}{dV}$$



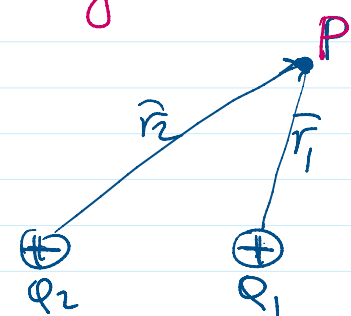
$$\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

$\phi(\vec{r})$ infintezymalne wkłady od "kropek" z całej objętości V

$$d\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\rho dV''}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}''|} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\rho' dV''}{\sqrt{(x-x'')^2 + (y-y'')^2 + (z-z'')^2}}$$

Zasada linearna w podstawach takiego rachunku

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \int d\phi$$



Zasada superpozycji pól

Pole/potencjał w danym punkcie P jest sumą prostych pól/potencjałów od poszczególnych źródeł

$$\phi(P) = \phi_1(P) + \phi_2(P) \text{ Tak ale}$$

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

w przypadku rozciągłego rozładunku
Ładunki $\rightarrow$ ciałka

$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad } \phi$$

Można pokazać, że podstawowym równaniem pola $\vec{E} \leftrightarrow$ źródło = ładunek

$$\text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

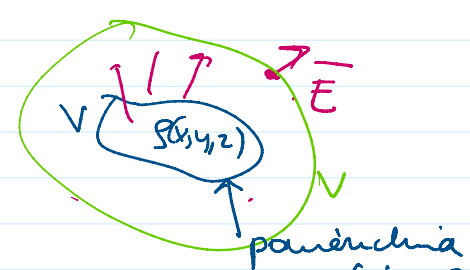
$$\rho(x, y, z) \quad \vec{E}(x, y, z)$$

inicjalna postać I r. Maxwella.

$$\text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$$

↑
funkcja pola

↑
źródło pola



↑
fuhiya pola

↑
tridno pole

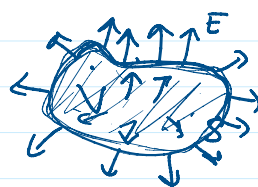
↑
površina
zadržata S

$$\int \operatorname{div} \vec{E} dV = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \underbrace{\int \rho dV}_Q$$

V - objem

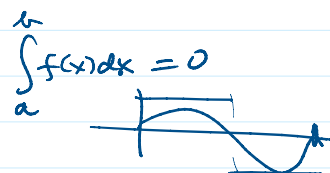
$$\int_V \operatorname{div} \vec{E} \cdot dV = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

Th. Gauss: $\int_V \operatorname{div} \vec{E} dV = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$



$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

⇒ upita pravo Coulomba



I r. Maxwella

pošto nula

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow$$

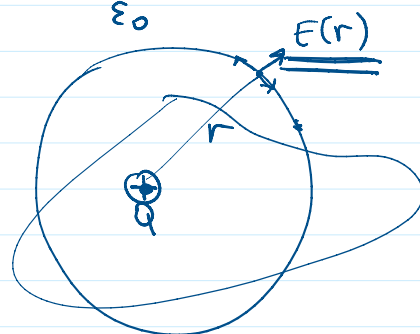
2. tip ravnosti

• P tu $\rho = 0$

pošto celokupno

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

sfera ↓



$$|\vec{E}(r)| \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

realizaci Coulomba

Ravnosti

$$\left[\operatorname{div} \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \right] \text{ i } \text{podstavim } \vec{E} = -\operatorname{grad} \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} \phi}_{\text{Poisson}} = - \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \dots \right) \phi = - \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

~ **průběh** ρ možná polární potenciál $\phi(r)$

$$\Delta \phi = 0 \quad \text{Laplace!}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dr} \right) = 0$$

$$r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dr} = D$$

Průběh

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dr} \right) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dr} \right) = \frac{\rho r^2}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{\rho r^3}{3 \epsilon_0} + E \quad / : r^2$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{\rho r}{3 \epsilon_0} + \frac{E}{r^2}$$

$$\phi(r) = \cancel{\frac{\rho r^2}{6 \epsilon_0}} - \frac{E}{r} + \underline{\underline{D}}$$

↑ kulombovské

$$\rho = \text{const}$$