

$f = 2\pi k \sigma^2$ ע.ב. ג'יגה ספר

$dW = \frac{R-dr}{2\pi k \sigma^2} \cdot 4\pi R^2 \cdot dr = k 8\pi^2 R^2 \sigma^2 \cdot dr$
 $= \frac{kQ^2}{2R^2} \cdot dr$



$E = \frac{k \cdot Q}{R^2}$

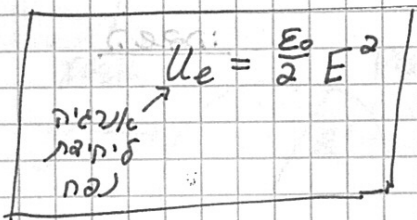
השדה בין שני כדורים

$E^2 \cdot dv$

$\frac{k^2 Q^2}{R^4} \cdot 4\pi R^2 \cdot dr$

$dW = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \cdot E^2 \cdot dv$

אנרגיה חשמלית



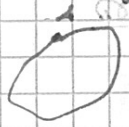
מקום כלשהו במרחב

הכוח

$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = 4\pi k \cdot \int \rho \cdot dv \iff \vec{F} = k \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_{12}^2} \hat{r}$

$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$

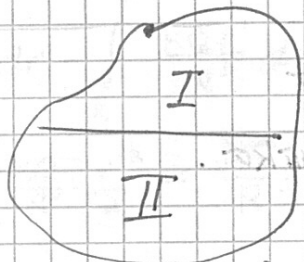
אנרגיה חשמלית



הכוח החשמלי

$\Phi = \int E \cdot da$

$\Phi = \Phi_I + \Phi_{II}$



הכוח החשמלי

הכוח החשמלי

$$\Phi = \sum_i \Phi_i = \sum_i E \cdot da_i$$

$$\text{div}(E) \equiv \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int E \cdot da}{V}$$

התפלגות שדה : $\nabla \cdot E = \rho$
Divergence

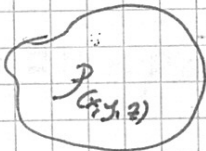
$$\Phi = 4\pi k \int \rho dv$$

$$\Phi = \sum_i \Phi_i = \sum_i \int E \cdot da_i$$

$$= \sum_i \frac{V_i \int E \cdot da_i}{V_i}$$

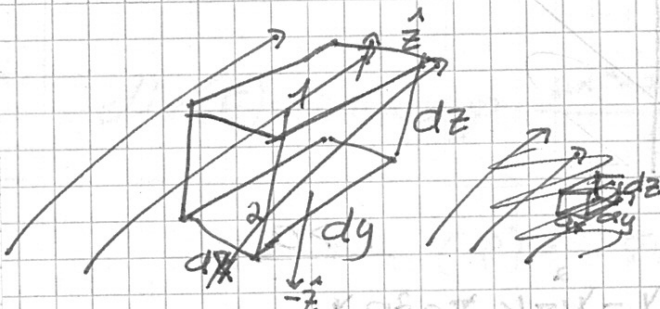
$$\lim_{V_i \rightarrow 0} \int \text{div}(E) \cdot dv$$

$$\int \text{div}(E) \cdot dv = 4\pi k \rho$$



$\rho = 0$
אם אין מטען

התפלגות



$$E = E_x \hat{x} + E_y \hat{y} + E_z \hat{z}$$

$$\Phi_1 = E_{z_1} dx dy$$

$$\Phi_2 = -E_{z_2} \cdot dx dy$$

$$\Phi_1 + \Phi_2 = \frac{(E_{z_1} - E_{z_2})}{dz} dx dy \cdot dz$$

$$= \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \cdot dv$$

$$\Phi = \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \right) \cdot dv$$

התפלגות שדה : $\nabla \cdot E = \rho$

$$\text{div}(E) \equiv \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}$$

התפלגות שדה : $\nabla \cdot E = \rho$

$$\nabla \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{z}$$

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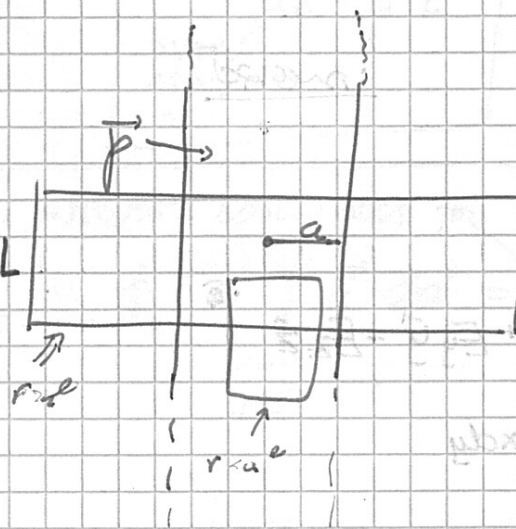
$$\text{grad}(\varphi) = \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \hat{z}$$

$$\text{div}(\vec{E}) = \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_z$$

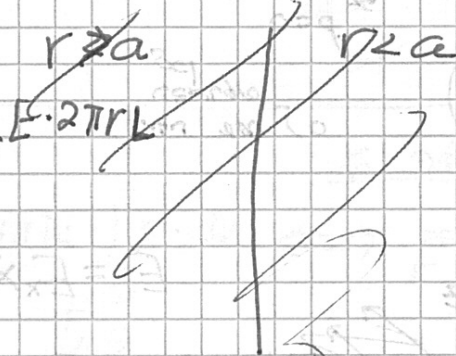
פסוק אברהם של חוק גאוס

הקשר בין
השדה והצפיפות

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$



הקשר בין שדה וצפיפות



$r > a$

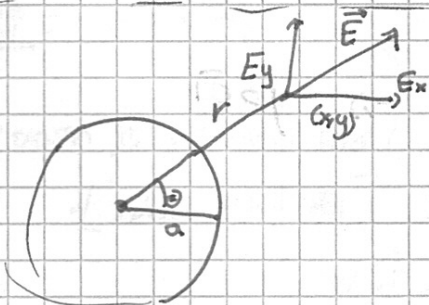
$$E \cdot 2\pi r \Delta = 4\pi k \cdot \pi a^2 \rho \cdot \Delta$$

$$E = \frac{2\pi k a^2 \rho}{r} \hat{r}$$

$r < a$

$$E \cdot 2\pi r \Delta = 4\pi k \cdot \pi r^2 \Delta \cdot \rho$$

$$E = 2\pi k \rho r \hat{r}$$



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$$

הקשר בין
השדה והצפיפות

$r < a$

$$E_x = 2\pi k \rho \cdot r \cos \theta = 2\pi k \rho \cdot \frac{r \cdot x}{r} = 2\pi k \rho x$$

$$E_y = 2\pi k \rho \cdot y$$

$$\text{div}(E) = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 2\pi k \rho + 2\pi k \rho + 0 = 4\pi k \rho$$
$$= \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$r > a$

$$E_x = 2\pi k \rho a^2 \cdot \frac{x}{r^2} = 2\pi k \rho a^2 \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$E_y = 2\pi k \rho a^2 \cdot \frac{y}{y^2 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} = 2\pi k \rho a^2 \left[\frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} = 2\pi k \rho a^2 \left[\frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right]$$

$$\text{div}(E) = 2\pi k \rho a^2 \cdot \frac{2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0$$

$\rho \delta$

$$E = -\text{grad}(\varphi) = -\nabla \varphi$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} = \text{div}(E) = \nabla \cdot E$$

$$-\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} = \text{div}(\text{grad} \varphi)$$

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

$$= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{z} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{z} \right) \varphi$$

$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$$

$\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$