

PHYE0A2/PHYE2A2 2020 (v1.2c): Formulas and Identities

List of Definitions

- $\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$
- $\vec{B} = \mu_0(\vec{H} + \vec{M}) = \mu\vec{H}$
- $C = Q/V$
- $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0\vec{E} + \vec{P} = \epsilon\vec{E}$
- $\epsilon = \epsilon_0\epsilon_r$
- $\epsilon_0 \approx 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$
- $\epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e$
- $\vec{J}_{bs} = \vec{M} \times \hat{n}$
- $\vec{J}_{bv} = \nabla \times \vec{M}$
- $k = 2\pi/\lambda$
- $\vec{M} = \chi_m\vec{H}$
- $\vec{m} = I\vec{A}$; $\vec{m} = \int \vec{M}d\tau$
- $\mu_0 \approx 1.26 \times 10^{-6} \text{ H/m}$
- $\mu_r = 1 + \chi_m$
- $\vec{P} = N\vec{p}$
- $\vec{P} = \epsilon_0\chi_e\vec{E}$
- $\vec{p} = Q\vec{s}$
- $\rho = \rho_f + \rho_b$
- $\rho_b = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}$
- $\vec{R} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}'$
- $\sigma_b = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}$
- $v = \lambda f$
- $\omega = 2\pi f$

List of Equations

- $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{\tau} \frac{\vec{J}_v}{R} d\tau'$;
- $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} I \int_c \frac{1}{R} d\vec{\ell}'$;
- $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{\tau} \frac{\vec{M} \times \hat{R}}{R^2} d\tau'$
- $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{R}}{R^2}$;
- $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_c \frac{I d\vec{\ell}' \times \hat{R}}{R^2}$;
- $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{\tau} \frac{\vec{J}_v \times \hat{R}}{R^2} d\tau'$
- $(\vec{B}_1 - \vec{B}_2) \cdot \hat{n} = B_{n1} - B_{n2} = 0$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
- $\oint_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} = 0$
- $(\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) \cdot \hat{n} = D_{n1} - D_{n2} = \sigma_f$
- $\oint_s \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\tau} \rho_f d\tau$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f$
- $\vec{E} = -\nabla V$
- $\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon R^2} \hat{R}$;
- $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \int_{\tau} \frac{\rho \hat{R}}{R^2} d\tau$
- $(\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2) \times \hat{n} = \vec{E}_{t1} - \vec{E}_{t2} = 0$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$
- $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$
- $\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$
- $\oint_c \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = -\int_s \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$
- $\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{\tau} \rho d\tau$
- $\vec{F}_c = \frac{mv^2}{r} \hat{r}$
- $\vec{F}_{ab} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{Q_a Q_b}{r^2} \hat{r}$
- $\vec{F}_{EM} = q\vec{E} + q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
- $\vec{F}_M = I \int_c d\vec{\ell} \times \vec{B}$
- $\vec{F}_{M2} = -\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \int_{c1} \oint_{c2} \frac{d\vec{\ell}_1 \cdot d\vec{\ell}_2}{R_{21}^3} \vec{R}_{21}$
- $(\vec{H}_1 - \vec{H}_2) \times \hat{n} = \vec{H}_{t1} - \vec{H}_{t2} = \vec{J}_{bs}$
- $\oint_c \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = I_f + \int_s \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$
- $\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}_f + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$
- $I = \int_s \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}$
- $\vec{J} = nq\vec{v}$
- $\vec{J} = \sigma\vec{E}$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$
- $(\vec{J}_1 - \vec{J}_2) \cdot \hat{n} = J_{n1} - J_{n2} = 0$
- $(\vec{J}_1/\sigma_1 - \vec{J}_2/\sigma_2) \times \hat{n} = \vec{J}_{t1}/\sigma_1 - \vec{J}_{t2}/\sigma_2 = 0$
- $L = N \frac{d\Phi}{di}$
- $M_{12} = N_1 \frac{d\Phi_{12}}{di_2}$
- $\vec{P} = \vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$
- $\langle P \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |\vec{P}| dt$
- $\Phi_B = \int_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$; $\Phi_E = \int_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$
- $\rho_b = -\left(\frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r}\right) \rho_f$
- $R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$
- $u_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2$; $u_M = \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2$
- $V_1 - V_2 = \int_1^2 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$
- $V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon R}$;
- $V = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{R}}{4\pi\epsilon R^2}$;
- $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \int_{\tau} \frac{\rho d\tau}{R}$
- $V_i = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$
- $W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$

Cartesian coordinates

- $d\vec{\ell} = dx\hat{\mathbf{x}} + dy\hat{\mathbf{y}} + dz\hat{\mathbf{z}}$
- $d\vec{s}_x = dydz\hat{\mathbf{x}}$
- $d\vec{s}_y = dzdx\hat{\mathbf{y}}$
- $d\vec{s}_z = dxdy\hat{\mathbf{z}}$
- $d\tau = dxdydz$
- $\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{z}}$
- $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$
- $\hat{\mathbf{x}} \times \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}; \hat{\mathbf{y}} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}; \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \hat{\mathbf{y}}$

Cylindrical coordinates

- $x = \rho \cos \phi; y = \rho \sin \phi; z = z$
- $A_\rho = A_x \cos \phi + A_y \sin \phi$
 $A_\phi = -A_x \sin \phi + A_y \cos \phi$
 $A_z = A_z$
- $d\vec{\ell} = d\rho\hat{\rho} + \rho d\phi\hat{\phi} + dz\hat{\mathbf{z}}$
- $d\vec{s}_\rho = \rho d\phi dz\hat{\rho}$
 $d\vec{s}_\phi = d\rho dz\hat{\phi}$
 $d\vec{s}_z = \rho d\rho d\phi\hat{\mathbf{z}}$
- $d\tau = \rho d\rho d\phi dz$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{F}} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} [\rho F_\rho] + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} [F_\phi] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [F_z]$
- $\hat{\rho} \times \hat{\phi} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}; \hat{\phi} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \hat{\rho}; \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \hat{\rho} = \hat{\phi}$

Spherical coordinates

- $x = r \cos \phi \sin \theta; y = r \sin \phi \sin \theta; z = r \cos \theta$
- $A_r = A_x \cos \phi \sin \theta + A_y \sin \phi \sin \theta + A_z \cos \theta$
 $A_\theta = A_x \cos \phi \cos \theta + A_y \sin \phi \cos \theta - A_z \sin \theta$
 $A_\phi = -A_x \sin \phi + A_y \cos \phi$
- $d\vec{\ell} = dr\hat{\mathbf{r}} + r d\theta\hat{\theta} + r \sin \theta d\phi\hat{\phi}$
- $d\vec{s}_r = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi\hat{\mathbf{r}}$
 $d\vec{s}_\theta = r dr \sin \theta d\phi\hat{\theta}$
 $d\vec{s}_\phi = r dr d\theta\hat{\phi}$
- $d\tau = r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{F}} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r^2 F_r] + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [\sin \theta F_\theta] + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} [F_\phi]$
- $\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \hat{\theta} = \hat{\phi}; \hat{\theta} \times \hat{\phi} = \hat{\mathbf{r}}; \hat{\phi} \times \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \hat{\theta}$

Integrals

- $\int \frac{1}{(a^2+x^2)^{1/2}} dx = \ln \left(\sqrt{a^2+x^2} + x \right) + C$
- $\int \frac{x}{(a^2+x^2)^{1/2}} dx = \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + C$
- $\int \frac{1}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \frac{x}{a^2(a^2+x^2)^{1/2}} + C$
- $\int \frac{x}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}} dx = -\frac{1}{(a^2+x^2)^{1/2}} + C$
- $\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \ln \left(\sqrt{a^2+x^2} + x \right) - \frac{x}{(a^2+x^2)^{1/2}} + C$

Identities

- $(\vec{\mathbf{A}} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}}) \cdot \vec{\mathbf{C}} = \vec{\mathbf{A}} \cdot (\vec{\mathbf{B}} \times \vec{\mathbf{C}})$
- $\vec{\mathbf{A}} \times (\vec{\mathbf{B}} \times \vec{\mathbf{C}}) = \vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{C}}) - \vec{\mathbf{C}}(\vec{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{B}})$
- $\nabla(fg) = f\nabla g + g\nabla f$
- $\nabla \cdot (f\vec{\mathbf{A}}) = (\nabla f) \cdot \vec{\mathbf{A}} + f(\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{A}})$
- $\nabla \cdot (\vec{\mathbf{A}} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}}) = \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{A}}) - \vec{\mathbf{A}} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{B}})$
- $\nabla \times (f\vec{\mathbf{A}}) = (\nabla f) \times \vec{\mathbf{A}} + f(\nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{A}})$
- $\nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{A}}) = \nabla^2 \vec{\mathbf{A}} + \nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{A}}$
- $\nabla(1/R) = -\hat{\mathbf{R}}/R^2$
- $\nabla'(1/R) = \hat{\mathbf{R}}/R^2$
- $\oint_s \vec{\mathbf{A}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{s}} = \int_\tau \nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{A}} d\tau$
- $\int_s (\nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{A}}) \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{s}} = \oint_c \vec{\mathbf{A}} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$