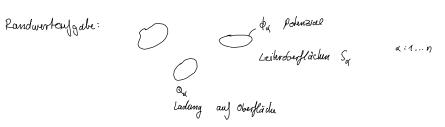
1.8. Kapazitäbkoeffizienten und Feldenurgie



2 Greundan Jydre: geg: Ladungen Q_d ges: Polen≥al im Aufannaum Ø(L) Åx auf Oberflacke

- $C_{N/S} = C_{JN}$ and Symmetrie $G(\underline{r} - \underline{r}') = G(\underline{r}' - \underline{r})$ Beweis öber Green'schur Salle $2 + G(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')$ $4 = G(\underline{r}' - \underline{r})$

- Einhuit: $1F = 1\frac{c}{V} = 1$ Farad (Faraday 1791-1867) - pos. definit

(Bsp.) . Betradite speziell elun beiter of

$$C = \frac{Q}{\phi_L}$$
 Kapazität sius beiters

· Plathentondensator

Spanning $U = \phi_1 - \phi_2$ $\phi_1 \qquad \phi_2 \qquad Q_2 = -Q_1 \qquad Q_1 = C_{11} \phi_1 + C_{12} \phi_2 \qquad C_{12} = C_{21} = C^1$ Fladus S_2 $Q_1 = C \cdot U$ $C = \frac{C_{11}C_{22} - C_{12}^2}{C_{11}C_{22} + 2C_{12}}$

Da
$$\subseteq$$
 symmetrisold 1st sie invertierbaar

 $\Rightarrow \phi_{\alpha} = \sum_{\beta=1}^{n} C_{\alpha\beta}^{-1} Q_{\beta}$

Feldeningle im Bertich mit Leitern

$$W = \frac{\varepsilon_o}{z} \int d^3 r \left(E(r) \right)^2$$

Betradite differentielle Anderungen der Randbedingungen auf Sx

Im Privaip Sukaunt weam d(r) belaunt

$$Q_{\alpha} \rightarrow Q_{\alpha} + SQ_{\alpha}$$

$$\phi_{\alpha} \rightarrow \phi_{\alpha} + S\phi_{\alpha}$$

$$\phi_{\alpha} \rightarrow \phi_{\alpha} + S\phi_{\alpha}$$

$$\phi_{\beta} \rightarrow \phi_{\beta} + S\phi_{\beta}$$

$$\phi(\underline{r}) \rightarrow \phi(\underline{r}) + S\phi(\underline{r})$$

$$\delta \omega = \frac{\epsilon_o}{\epsilon} \int d^3 r \ 2 \underline{E}(r) \, \delta \underline{E}(r)$$

d.l.
$$\Delta \phi(r) = 0$$
 \longrightarrow $\Delta \delta \phi(r) = 0$ in V

$$E(r) = -\nabla \phi(r) \longrightarrow \delta E(r) = -\nabla \delta \phi(r)$$

$$= - \varepsilon_{\circ} \int d^{3}r \left[\nabla \phi(c) \right] \delta E(r)$$

$$\nabla (\phi \cdot \delta E) - \phi \left[\nabla \delta E \right]$$

$$= - \varepsilon_{\circ} \int d^{3}r \left[\nabla (\phi \cdot \delta E) \right]$$

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$$\delta \omega = -\epsilon_{\circ} \int d^3r \nabla (\phi S \underline{E})$$

$$= \varepsilon_o \underset{\alpha}{\underset{\sim}{\sum}} \phi_{\alpha} \oint_{S_{\alpha}} d\underline{f} \delta\underline{E}(\underline{c})$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} \phi_{\alpha} C_{\alpha \beta} \delta \phi_{\beta}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} c_{\alpha \beta} c_{\alpha \beta} \delta \phi_{\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} c_{\beta \alpha} c_{\alpha \beta} \delta \phi_{\alpha}$$

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$$\rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \frac{1}{z} \lesssim \phi_{\alpha} \zeta_{\alpha\beta} \phi_{\beta}}$$

Feldenergie im Außenraum

2. Stationaire Ströme und Magnetfeld

2.1. Kontinuitats glüchung

Bewegte Ladungen -> elektrischer Strom I

Erfahrung:
$$Q(t) = \int d^3r \ g(x,t)$$
 -> globalen Erhaltungs saltz

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{V} d^{3}r g(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\oint_{\partial V} \delta \Gamma$$



Ladung, du durde off pro Zeit aus V larous ström t

lorde Größe

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int d^{3}y \, g(\underline{r}, t) = - \oint d\underline{t} \cdot \underline{\underline{j}} = - \int d^{3}r \, div \, \underline{\underline{j}}(\underline{c}, \underline{t}) \quad \text{für all} t \, V$$
Hun alualı olü Ozuflada

$$-> \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g(\mathbf{r}, t) + div_{\mathbf{j}}(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0 \right]$$

Kontinui täts gliichun g

lokale Erhaltungsgröße

speciall: stationaire Ladungs restilling 2 g(k,t)=0 div j = 0 <u>nicht</u> notwendig j=0

2.2. Magnifische Industrion

Exp. Erfahrung:

WW wischen bungen Ladungen: Krapt out Ladung q, die sich bungt mit -

Lorentz - Kroyt $F = q \vee \times B(\underline{r})$

magnifische Industrion am Ort r

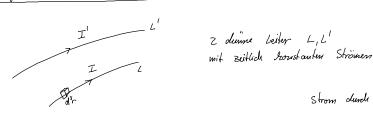
$$B(\underline{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V} d^3r \, \underline{j}(\underline{r}) \times \frac{\underline{r} - \underline{r}}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}||^3}$$

$$Endreif (SI): [8J = 1 \frac{\mu_0}{c_m} = 1 \frac{k_0 m^2 s}{(s^2 m^2)} = 1T \quad \text{"Toska"}$$

damit ist $\mu_0 = 1.26 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{V_S}{Am}$ fortgology (with the wallbar wie to)

• Die magn. Indutation beschreibt saine nune WW (betrackle Transformation ins bewegte Kondinatusystum) "Ruberystum dur Ladung"

Kraft zwischen Z stromolunch flossenen Leitern



Shrow olumble L': $\underline{j} d^3r' = g \underline{V}' d^3r' = g \frac{d^3r'}{d\underline{t}} d\underline{r}'$

-> magn. Includation $B(r) = \frac{M_0}{4\pi} \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} dr \times \frac{r-r'}{|r-r'|^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{o } \times (\mathsf{o} \times \mathsf{c}) = \mathsf{b}(\mathsf{a} \, \mathsf{c}) - \mathsf{c}(\mathsf{a} \, \mathsf{b}) \\ & \text{o } \text{mit} \ \, d\underline{\mathsf{c}} \, \times (\mathsf{d}\underline{\mathsf{c}}' \times (\underline{\mathsf{c}} - \underline{\mathsf{c}}')) = \left(\mathsf{d}\underline{\mathsf{c}} \, \left(\, \underline{\mathsf{c}} - \underline{\mathsf{c}}' \right) \right) \mathsf{d}\underline{\mathsf{c}}' - \left(\mathsf{d}\underline{\mathsf{c}} \, \mathsf{d}\underline{\mathsf{c}}' \right) \left(\underbrace{\underline{\mathsf{c}} - \underline{\mathsf{c}}'}_{\mathsf{mun}} \right) \\ & \text{und} \ \, \int \mathsf{d}\underline{\mathsf{c}} \, \frac{\underline{\mathsf{f}} - \underline{\mathsf{c}}'}{|\underline{\mathsf{c}} - \underline{\mathsf{c}}'|^3} = \frac{1}{|\underline{\mathsf{c}} - \underline{\mathsf{c}}'|} \left| \frac{\mathsf{d}_{-} \, \mathsf{d}\underline{\mathsf{c}}'}{|\underline{\mathsf{c}} - \underline{\mathsf{c}}'|} \right|^2 - \mathsf{full} \\ & \text{define} \end{aligned} = 0 \qquad \text{fix} \qquad \mathcal{L} \text{ in } \text{so } \text{other } \text{gescll}. \text{ Gether}$$

$$\frac{F}{4\pi} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} II' \iint \left(\operatorname{clr} d\underline{r}' \right) \frac{(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|^3}$$

$$\lim_{L L'} \int_{|\underline{r}|} |\underline{r} \operatorname{parallele} \operatorname{Showne} : Id\underline{r} \operatorname{I'} d\underline{r}' > 0 \longrightarrow \operatorname{Andiehung}$$

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