1) EL conductore * Conductors:

• C(T) = const. Suside

• Enterface conder medium Z is equipet. Surface

• Enterface charge determined by normal-comp. discontin. Medium Z• Exact the interface: $E(T)|_{S} = C_0 \circ (I) n \Leftrightarrow E_n - E_n' = C_0 \circ (I)|_{S} = C_0 \circ (I) n$ (Ex continuous at S) 2) 18t main dask of electrolythics is cond. Lx x = 1,...,n(surfaces S_{κ} , potentials Φ_{κ}) in outer space V: charge alensity $S(\Sigma)$:

boundary value problem:

find sol. of $S_{\kappa}\Phi(\Gamma) = \frac{S_{\kappa}}{S_{\kappa}}$ w. b.c. $\int \Phi(\underline{\Gamma})|_{S_{\infty}} = \Phi_{\infty}$ (charge Qx at could. La) Sol. $\phi(r) = \int d^3r' G(r-r')g(r') + \varepsilon_0 \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} \phi_{\alpha} \int d^3r' G(r')g(r') + \varepsilon_0 \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} \phi_{\alpha} \int d^3r' G$ w.b.c. SB(E-E'), E'eV, E = SxLlim B(E-E') = 0charges $Q_X = Bdf = -e bdf \cdot p\phi$ So $e df \in Sx$

2. Coundantiable Elektrostatile mit Leitern geg: Leiter La, x=1,...,n, Oberflächen Sx und lad. Qx im Außenraum V mit Ramm (admyschieße g(5) ges .: \$ (E), \$\phi_{\alpha}\$ Les: Fichte Problem Zwick auf Aufg.#1 (2)

durch Zshang 200. On und On.

On = Scapp B (x,B=1,...,n)

mit soj, Kapazidadsleoeffizienton Caps

Parisis $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}} = -\varepsilon_{o} \oint d\mathbf{f} \cdot \mathcal{D} \phi \qquad \text{[lg. Afur } \Phi(\mathbf{f}) \text{ e.s.}$ = - E & df. D, Jd? (G(I-I-) & (I)) /Gaysteler Intestaloatz -E2folf. D, Epsolf. D, G(r-r') $= -\varepsilon_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_$ - E & E & Gdf. V, Gdf. V, G(I-I')

=:- Cor $= \sum_{n=n}^{N} C_{N,b} \phi_{b}$ Aus Symmetrie G(T-T')=G(T-T) folgt $\begin{bmatrix}
C_{\alpha\beta}=C_{\beta\alpha}\\
\end{bmatrix}$ Einheit d. Kapazitat: 1F=1 (M. Faraday, 1791-1867) (1Farada)

Betrachte speziell ciuzdaen leiter mit P, als Pot: C= Q (Selbot-) Kapazi Vat des Leivers Bsp.: Platentiondensator $Q_1 = C_{11} \Phi_1 + C_{12} \Phi_2 + C_{12} = C_{11} = C_{11}$ $Q_1 = C_{11} \Phi_1 + C_{12} \Phi_2 + C_{12} = C_{11} = C_{11}$ $Q_2 = G_1 \Phi_1 + C_{12} \Phi_2 + G_2 = C_{11} = C_{11}$ $Q_3 = G_1 \Phi_1 + C_{12} \Phi_2 + G_2 = C_{11} =$ (1)Betrachte 151. d. C. Goardaufg.: Inverse d. Kapazitatsmatrix $\phi_{\alpha} = \sum_{\beta=1}^{N} \binom{-1}{\alpha \beta} Q_{\beta}$ $= i \alpha_{\beta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \beta} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha \beta} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\alpha \beta} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \beta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \beta} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha \beta} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \beta} \int_{$ 14. QB, P(E) Energic des teldes im Außenraum V, ohne Roumlad dichte (g=0). $W = \frac{2}{2} \int d^{3}r \left(E(\underline{v}) \right)^{2}$

Für differentielle Anderwy d. RB auf La, $\begin{cases}
Q_{x} \rightarrow Q_{x} + JQ_{x} \\
\phi_{x} \rightarrow \phi_{x} + J\phi_{x}
\end{cases}$ Les. $\phi(r) \rightarrow \phi(r) + \delta\phi(r)$ Rauml. Anordnung unovariable $r \rightarrow V$ u. δ leonnen outswelf so. $\delta W = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int d^3r \ 2E(r) \cdot \delta E(r)$ $V = -\nabla\phi(r)$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \phi(t) \right) \cdot \delta E(t) \qquad \left| \nabla \phi \cdot \delta E = \nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right) - \phi \nabla \cdot \delta E \right|$ $= -c_0 \int d^3r \left(\nabla \cdot (\phi \delta E) \right) \qquad \left| Gauph Shir Interest = \delta \left(\nabla \cdot E \right)$ $= e_0 \sum_{x} \phi df \cdot (\phi(\underline{r}) d\underline{E}(\underline{r})) \quad |\phi|_{3x} = \phi_x$ = eo Zogdf. JE | Eogdf. E= Qx = 5 600 Ox= E Cx Ps = E Ox Cap John Symm. I 1 E S (CxB Px JPs + CBx Pp JPx) = 5 (2 2 Captal Caps W= ZZECZBPZPS Felderogie 2. Stationare Ströme and Magnetfeld 2.1 Kontinuitatopleichung Busejte Ladrugstrajer -> el. Strom J = dQ

Experimentelle Erfahrung: Erhaltung der el Ladurg $Q(t) = \int d^3r p(\underline{r}, t)$ -> globaler Erhaltuyssatz $\frac{dQ}{dt} := \frac{d}{dt} \int d^3r g(t,t) = -65J$ $\delta J = \frac{gdV}{dt} = g \frac{|v|dt}{dt} \frac{|dt|\cos x}{dt}$ = godf (Anderwyd Volumens uit ladwystrajern)

(Ladwy, die pro Zeet durch olf aus V heransskrömt) El. Stromaliche j(r,t) = p(r,t) v(r,t) ((oleale Größe) $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \int d^3r \, \rho(\underline{r},t) = - \oint d\underline{f} \cdot \underline{f}(\underline{r},t) = - \int d^3r \, dio \, \underline{f} \, f \, \underline{r} \, b \, dio \, \underline{f} \, .$ Tot S(E,t) + dioj = 0 | Kontinuitategy. speziell: stationare Ladrugsvertilung > div j = 0 (Zwicht notwendy j=0) quellerfreie Stromdichte Energie (beine Dissipation), Impuls, Wahrscheidichheit (DM) 2 + div = 0 1 = 90 Stationare Ladurysvertilley, div j = 0: Strom J = Sjidf

· Kirchhoff sche Knoder regel:

$$O = \int_{0}^{1} dt \quad O = \int_{0}^{1} dt \quad div_{j} = \int_{0}^{1} dt \quad div_{j$$