

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{dS} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_S \text{rot} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \emptyset \quad \text{pro libovolnou } S$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{rot} \vec{E} = \emptyset}$$

$$\vec{n}_s \cdot \text{rot} \vec{A} \equiv \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow \emptyset} \frac{1}{\Delta S} \oint_{\partial(\Delta S)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

alternativa: $\vec{E} = -\nabla\varphi \Rightarrow \text{rot} \vec{E} = -\text{rot grad} \varphi : [\nabla \times \nabla \varphi]_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j \partial_k \varphi = \emptyset$

- místo siločar můžeme k popisu využít i dvojpotenciální plochy $\varphi = \text{const}$

\rightarrow siločary jsou na ně kolmé

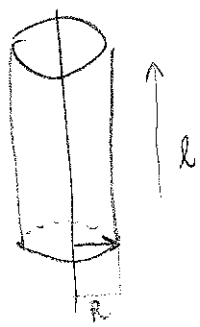
(normála k $\varphi = \text{const}$ má směr $\nabla\varphi = -\vec{E}$)

aplikace: integrální rovnice potenciálu v případě symetrických polí

pr.: nekonečný rovinný nábojový vrstevník (η)

$$\vec{E} = ?$$

symetrie $\Rightarrow \vec{E} = (E_r, 0, 0)$



$$\Rightarrow \Phi = 2\pi R \cdot 2 E_R = l \eta / \epsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_R(R) = \frac{\eta}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R}$$

potenciál: $\varphi = \varphi(r) \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\nabla\varphi \Rightarrow E_r = -\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial r}$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(r) = \frac{-\eta}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{r}{r_0} \quad \text{! nelze volit } \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(r) = \emptyset$$

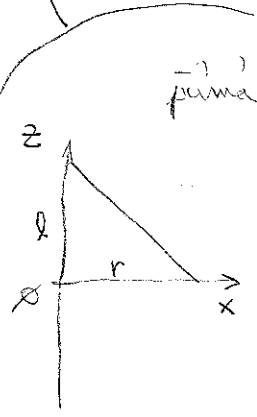
toto nastává, když máme nekonečnou oblast

průměrná integrace: $\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\eta}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^3} (\vec{r}-\vec{r}') dl \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow E_z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\eta}{(r^2+l^2)^{3/2}} (-l) dl = \emptyset$$

$$E_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\eta}{(r^2+l^2)^{3/2}} r dl = \frac{2r}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dl}{r \left(1 + \left(\frac{l}{r}\right)^2\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\eta}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{\eta}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{l}{\sqrt{r^2+l^2}} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{\eta}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} \cdot 2 = \frac{\eta}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad \text{OK}$$



je. Kulová symetrie: $\rho = \text{konstanta}$ v oblasti σ

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = (E_r) \hat{r}; 0,$$

Gaussova plocha: $r = \text{const}$

- 1) vnější plocha: $Q = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi = 0 \Rightarrow E_r = 0$ $\rho = \text{const}$
- 2) uvně: $Q = 4\pi R^2 \sigma \Rightarrow \Phi = Q/\epsilon_0 \Rightarrow 4\pi R^2 E_r = 4\pi R^2 \sigma / \epsilon_0$

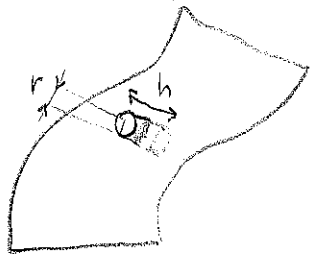
$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^2 \quad \text{připomenout bodový náboj + rovnice plochy koule}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \frac{R^2}{r} \quad (\varphi(\infty) = 0)$$

vnější plocha: $\varphi = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} R^2$

oblast intenzity: $E_{n1} - E_{n2} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$

medialní plocha: oblast intenzity?

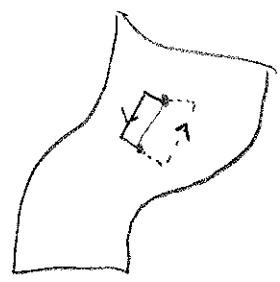


$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{\sigma \Delta S}{\epsilon_0} = E_{n1} \Delta S - E_{n2} \Delta S = \vec{E}_{n1} \cdot \vec{\Delta S} + \vec{E}_{n2} \cdot \vec{\Delta S}$$

$$\Rightarrow [E_n] = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$\hookrightarrow \equiv \text{Div } \vec{E}$ plošná divergence

a tečné složky?

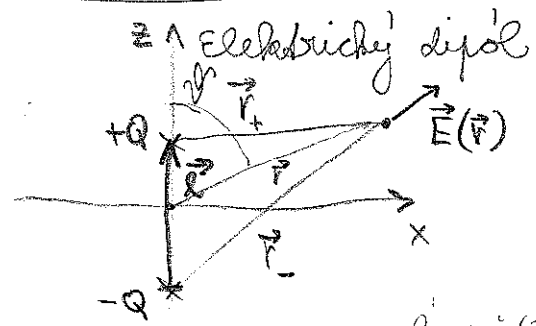


$$0 = \text{rot } \vec{E} \Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 = \oint_{\partial(\Delta S)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= E_{t1} \cdot l_1 - E_{t2} \cdot l_2 \Rightarrow E_{t1} = E_{t2}$$

$\text{Rot } \vec{E} = 0$ plošná rotace

(~~to~~ nám bude sloužit v okrajové podmínce při hledání \vec{E})



~~$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{\vec{r}_1}{r_1^3} - \frac{\vec{r}_2}{r_2^3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{\vec{r}_1}{r_1^3} - \frac{\vec{l} + \vec{r}_1}{|\vec{l} + \vec{r}_1|^3} \right] = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^3} \left[\vec{r}_1 - \frac{\vec{l} + \vec{r}_1}{|\vec{l} + \vec{r}_1|} \right]$$~~

tedy: $\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right] = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r - r_1}{r_1 r_2} \approx \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{l \cos \theta}{r^2}$
 pro $|\vec{r}_1|, |\vec{r}_2| \gg l$

medzi tými \$l \to \infty; Q \to \infty\$ ale \$\lim_{l \to \infty} lQ = \vec{p}\$ konštantne
 \$Q \to \infty\$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \frac{\vec{r}_0}{2}|} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r} + \frac{\vec{r}_0}{2}|} \right] = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} \right) - r \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} \right)}{r^2} =$$

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = a \sqrt{\left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)} = a \left(1 - \frac{b \cdot a}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{b^2}{a^2} - \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} = \varphi(\vec{r})}$$

intenzita: $\vec{E} = -\nabla\varphi(\vec{r})$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \left(\frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} \nabla \frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{1}{r^3} (\vec{p} \cdot \nabla) \vec{r} \right] =$$

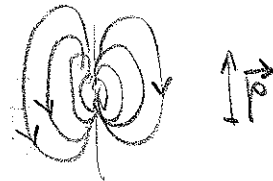
$p_i x_{,i} = p_j$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{r^5} \cdot 2\vec{r} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) + \frac{1}{r^3} \vec{p} \right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{r}}{r^5} - \frac{\vec{p}}{r^3} \right]$$

dolehla: klesaa \$\sim 1/r^3 \Rightarrow\$ uplatnuje, polehla alibonj naboj = 0

polehla jome si bresleli

(dielektrika charakteristika molekuly a atomu)



- sily pravitel na dipol ve rovnomern poli:

$$\vec{F} = -Q\vec{E}(\vec{r} - \frac{\vec{r}_0}{2}) + Q\vec{E}(\vec{r} + \frac{\vec{r}_0}{2}) = Q \left(\left(\frac{\vec{r}_0}{2} \cdot \nabla \right) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + \left(\frac{\vec{r}_0}{2} \cdot \nabla \right) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \right) =$$

$$= (Q \vec{r}_0 \cdot \nabla) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{p} \cdot \nabla) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \quad (\text{homogenne pole nie})$$

moment M: $\vec{M} = \sum \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = -\vec{r}_0 \times Q\vec{E}(\vec{r}_0/2) + (\vec{r}_0/2) \times Q\vec{E}(\vec{r}_0/2) =$

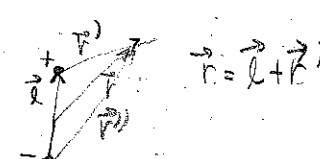
(do 1. radu \$\approx\$) $= \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + \vec{r}_0/2 \times Q(\vec{r}_0 \cdot \nabla) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{F}$

potencialna energia: $E = -Q\varphi(\vec{r} - \frac{\vec{r}_0}{2}) + Q\varphi(\vec{r} + \frac{\vec{r}_0}{2}) =$
 $= \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \varphi = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E} \quad (\text{nemaximálne rovnice energie})$

- akto kee polarizovaa \$\Rightarrow\$ rovnici multipoly

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad \varphi_1^2 = \varphi_0(Q; \vec{r} - \frac{\vec{r}_0}{2}) + \varphi_0(-Q; \vec{r}_0) =$$

$$= -\vec{r}_0 \cdot \nabla \varphi_0(Q; \vec{r}) = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$



$$\varphi_2(\vec{r}) = \varphi_1(\vec{p}; \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) + \varphi_1(-\vec{p}; \vec{r}) = -\vec{r}_0 \cdot \nabla \varphi_1(\vec{p}; \vec{r}) = \vec{r}_0 \cdot \nabla (\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r}) \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \approx \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p^{(2)}}{2} \epsilon_2 \cdot \nabla (\epsilon_1 \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r})$$

$$\dots \varphi_n(\vec{r}) = (-1)^n \frac{p^{(n)}}{n!} (\epsilon_n \cdot \nabla) (\epsilon_{n-1} \cdot \nabla) \dots (\epsilon_1 \cdot \nabla) \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r}$$

multipolový rozvoj

zmiň se
malý: tota přibližně jde dál...

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3}$$
$$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \rho(\vec{r}') \frac{d^3r'}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} = (r^2 + r'^2 - 2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}')^{-1/2}$$

$r > r'$ (závisí na volbě souřadnic)

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{(1 - 2\frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{r^2} + \frac{r'^2}{r^2})^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{r} \dots$$

$$Q = \int \rho(\vec{r}') d^3r'$$

$$p_i = \int \rho(\vec{r}') r'_i d^3r'$$

$$Q_{ij} = \int \rho(\vec{r}') [3r'_i r'_j - r'^2 \delta_{ij}] d^3r'$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') \frac{1}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(-2 \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{r^2} + \frac{r'^2}{r^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{3}{4} \alpha^2 - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{15}{8} \alpha^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} \int_{\mathcal{V}} d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') \left[1 + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{r^2} + \left(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}')^2}{r^4} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{r'^2}{r^2} \right) + \dots \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} \int_{\mathcal{V}} d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^3} \vec{r} \cdot \int_{\mathcal{V}} \rho(\vec{r}') \vec{r}' d^3r' +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2! 4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^5} r_i r_j \int_{\mathcal{V}} \rho(\vec{r}') [3r'_i r'_j - r'^2 \delta_{ij}] d^3r' + \dots$$

- závislost o elementárním multipóly? dožad^o δ -fnc! (pouze na případně vycentrování!)

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_n \sim \frac{1}{r^n} \Rightarrow E_n \sim \frac{1}{r^{n+1}} \Rightarrow \Phi_n \sim \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} \Rightarrow \Phi_1 \sim \frac{\int \rho(\vec{r}') d^3r'}{\epsilon_0} \text{ OK}$$
$$\Phi_{i>1} \rightarrow 0 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{teorie: } \Phi = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho(\vec{r}') d^3r'$$

Přehled + pole nabojů, které lze odhalit kouli, lze vyjádřit formou řady multipólů (vše koule). (Přehled o multipolovém rozvoji)

$(1+x)^{-1/2} = -\frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-3/2}$ **multiplólový rozvoj**
 $(1+x)^{-1/2} = (-1)^i (1+x)^{-1/2-i} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2i-1)}{2^i i!} \cdot 2^{-i}$
 $\frac{1}{(1+x)^{1/2}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{(2i-1)!}{2^{2i-1} (i-1)!} x^{i-1}$

$i=1: -\frac{1}{2}$

$i=4: \frac{7!}{2^7 \cdot 3!} = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{2^3 \cdot 2^4} = \frac{35 \cdot 3}{16} = \frac{105}{16}$ **OK**

- $\text{div } \vec{E}$ pro multipól?

$\text{div } \vec{E} = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta V} \oint_{\partial(\Delta V)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} \int_{\partial 0} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{e}_r r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \cdot (-\nabla\phi_n) \cdot \cos\theta$

~~$\sim \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} r^2 \cdot 4\pi \frac{1}{r^{n+1}} \sim \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r^{-(n+2)}$
 $= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} \int_{\partial 0} \sin\theta (\nabla\phi_n) \cdot \vec{e}_r d\theta d\phi = \frac{3}{4\pi} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r} \int_{\partial 0} \sin\theta \frac{\rho^{(n)} \cdot n}{n! \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n (\vec{a}_i \cdot \nabla)}$~~

$\nabla \frac{1}{R} \cdot \vec{e}_r d\theta d\phi$

~~$\nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{1}{R^2} \nabla R = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{R} \cdot 2\vec{R} = -\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}$~~

~~$\Rightarrow \text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{3\rho^{(n)}}{4\pi n! \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n (\vec{a}_i \cdot \nabla)} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r} \int_{\partial 0} \sin\theta \left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)$~~

- + plocha (konvexní, reprodukovat multipólem) otáčení + náboj \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow celkový náboj vně $= 0 \Rightarrow \phi = 0 \Rightarrow \text{div } \vec{E} = 0$
- jde o uzavřenou plochu $\Rightarrow \text{rot } \vec{E} = 0$

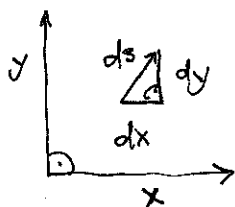
Křivocáré souřadnice

- proč?

• lepší popis symetrie problému

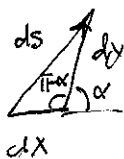
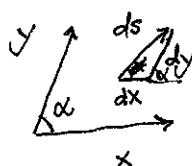
→ příklad: křivocáré souřadnice pro křivokouli x místní pravocáré souřadnice na jejížch
 udání plochy v městě: jmeno ulice + číslo (či 2 ulice)
 • nepojitě...

- ortogonálně - rovnoúhelné:
 rovnoúhelné
 přímo



diferenciálně souřadnice
 $ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$
 element délky

- neortogonálně:



$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 - 2 dx \cdot dy \cdot \cos(\pi - \alpha) = dx^2 + dy^2 + 2 dx \cdot dy \cdot \cos \alpha$$

směrné členy
 (směrné osy obecně souřadnice)

- městátně v ortog. ale v 3D: souřadnice q_1, q_2, q_3

$$\Rightarrow d\vec{r} = \sum_{i=1}^3 h_i \vec{e}_i dq_i$$

$$\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$$

$h_i = h_i(q_1, q_2, q_3) \dots$ Laméovy koeficienty
 3 vzájemně kolmá infinitesimalní posunutí v směru souřadnic

• ... někdy lze vhodnost

• znám-li transformaci do kartézských souř., kde $ds^2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 (dx_i)^2$

$$\Rightarrow h_i = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial q_i}\right)^2}$$

• válcové souřadnice: sloupcová + konickolosa
 sférické souřadnice

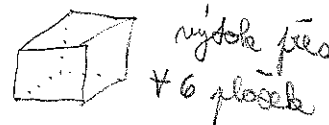
$$ds^2 = dp^2 + dz^2 + p^2 dp^2$$

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\varphi^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta dp^2$$

singulárně body: pěstěb souřadnic

$\nabla \cdot \varphi$
 $[\text{grad } \varphi]_i = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_i}$

$\text{div } \vec{A} = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta V} \oint_{S(\Delta V)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S}$
 integrálně definice



$$\text{div } \vec{A} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} (A_1 h_2 h_3) \right]$$

(podle Gaußovy věty je divergencí) $\rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta S} \oint_{\partial \Delta S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $\vec{n} / \text{rot } \vec{A} = \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta S} \oint_{\partial \Delta S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $\vec{l} / \Delta S = \Delta S \cdot \vec{n}$

$$x_i = x_i(q_j)$$

$$h_i dq_j = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_j}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial q_j}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x_3}{\partial q_j}\right)^2} dq_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho \cos \varphi \\ y &= \rho \sin \varphi \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \cos \vartheta \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} &= \cos \varphi \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} &= \sin \varphi \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} h_\rho = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_r &= 1 \\ h_\vartheta &= r \\ h_\varphi &= r \sin \vartheta \end{aligned}$$

$$h_z = 1$$

$$h_\varphi = \rho$$

$$ds^2 = d\rho^2 + dz^2 + \rho^2 d\varphi^2$$

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\vartheta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta d\varphi^2$$

$$dV = \rho d\rho dz d\varphi$$

$$dV = r^2 \sin \vartheta dr d\vartheta d\varphi$$

$$d\varphi = \nabla \varphi \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\nabla \varphi_i = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l_i} = \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3 dq_1 dq_2 dq_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} (A_1 h_2 h_3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} (A_2 h_1 h_3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} (A_3 h_1 h_2) \right] dq_1 dq_2 dq_3 = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} (A_1 h_2 h_3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} (A_2 h_1 h_3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} (A_3 h_1 h_2) \right)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_i} \frac{h_j h_k}{h_i} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} (A_i h_j h_k) \right)$$

Einsteinova konvencia

$$\vec{n} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow \emptyset} \frac{1}{\Delta S} \oint_{\partial(\Delta S)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow [\operatorname{rot} \vec{A}]_1 = \frac{1}{h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} (A_3 h_3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} (A_2 h_2) \right]$$

⋮

$$[\operatorname{grad} \varphi]_i = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l_i} = \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} \varphi = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_i} \frac{h_j h_k}{h_i} \right) \right)$$

Kolečené juyfice

- nechtáme používat pro bodové náboje Coulombov zákon, ale

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho(\vec{r}') \frac{d^3r'}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

o nějakou hustotu $\rho(\vec{r}')$

- jako dostaneme pole bodového náboje? \rightarrow zmenšujeme kouli (konst. prostorová hustota) a dáváme celkový náboj konst.

\Rightarrow větší pole stále stejné

- bude to limita tohoto případu $r \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \infty$

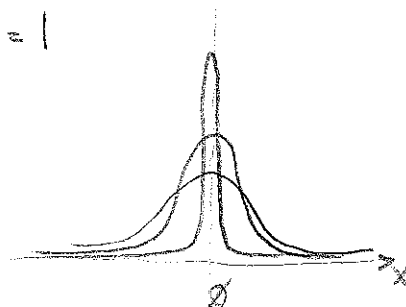
- dvě různé volby koule dají 2 různá ∞ ... jak to popsat?

\rightarrow Diracova δ -fce

$$\forall x \neq x_0: \delta(x) = 0; \delta(x_0) = \infty$$

- pro o zobrazení hustoty pravidelnosti $\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho(x) dx = 1$
pro páru ležící na reálné číselní ose

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(x-0) dx = 1$$



- prozkoumejme $\Delta \frac{1}{r}$!

$$\bullet \vec{r} \neq 0: \Delta \frac{1}{r} = \nabla \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} = -\nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = -\left[\vec{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r^4} (-3) \frac{\vec{r}}{r} + \frac{3}{r^3} \right] = 0$$

$$\bullet \vec{r} = 0: \text{integrální definice: } \Delta \frac{1}{r} = \text{div} \left(-\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} \int_{\partial V} \left(-\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) \cdot d^2\vec{S} =$$
$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} \right) r^2 dp \sin\theta d\theta = -3 \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r} = -\infty$$

$$\bullet \int_{V \rightarrow \text{koule}} \Delta \frac{1}{r} d^3\vec{r} = \int_{\partial(\text{koule})} \left(-\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) \cdot d^2\vec{S} = -4\pi$$

viz ještě! $\Rightarrow \Delta \frac{1}{r} = -4\pi \delta^3(\vec{r}-0)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x^2 - a^2) \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(y) \varphi(+\sqrt{y+a^2}) \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{+\sqrt{y+a^2}} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(y) \varphi(-\sqrt{y+a^2}) \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{-\sqrt{y+a^2}} =$$

$x^2 - a^2 = y$ $2x dx = dy$ $dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{\pm\sqrt{y+a^2}}$ doplněk

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \varphi(a) + \frac{1}{2a} \varphi(-a)$$

$\delta(f(x)) = ?$ necht $f(x)$ má n kořenů $f(x_i) = 0; i=1..n$

$$\int \delta(f(x)) \varphi(x) dx = \sum_i \int_{\text{okolí } x_i} \delta(f(x)) \varphi(x) dx =$$

$$= \sum_i \int_{\text{okolí } x_i} \delta((x-x_i) f'(x_i) + \dots) \varphi(x) dx = \sum_i \int_{\text{okolí } x_i} \delta(y) \varphi(f^{-1}(y)) \frac{dy}{f'} =$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} y=f(x) \\ dy = \frac{df}{dx} dx \end{array} \right)$$

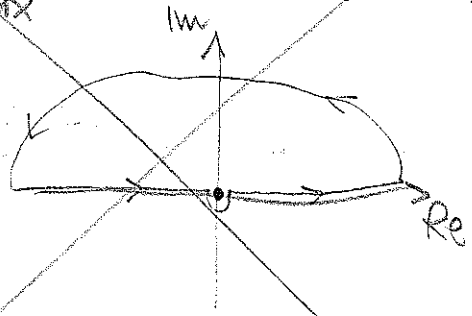
$$= \sum_i \varphi(f^{-1}(0)) \frac{1}{f'(x_i)} = \sum_i \varphi(x_i) \frac{1}{f'(x_i)}$$

~~$$X = \int \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\alpha x} \varphi(x) dx = \int \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \frac{e^{i\alpha x} - e^{-i\alpha x}}{2i\alpha x} \varphi(x) dx =$$~~

~~$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{(e^{i\alpha x} - e^{-i\alpha x})}{x} \varphi(x) dx =$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \varphi = i [e^{i\alpha x} + e^{-i\alpha x}] = 2i \cos \alpha x$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int \int \frac{2i \cos \alpha x}{\alpha x} \varphi(x) dx$$~~



~~$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_C \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \frac{e^{i\alpha z} - e^{-i\alpha z}}{2i\alpha z} \varphi(z) dz =$$~~

~~$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{\alpha}{\pi} e^{i\alpha}$$~~

doplňuje k δ-funkci

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Delta \frac{1}{r} \cdot f \, d^3\vec{r}$$

$$f \cdot \Delta \frac{1}{r} = f \cdot \text{div grad} \frac{1}{r} = \text{div} (f \text{ grad} \frac{1}{r}) - \text{grad} \frac{1}{r} \cdot \text{grad} f$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \Delta \frac{1}{r} \cdot f \, d^3\vec{r} = \int [\text{div} (f \text{ grad} \frac{1}{r}) - \text{grad} \frac{1}{r} \cdot \text{grad} f] \, d^3\vec{r} =$$

$$= \oint_{\partial V} f \text{ grad} \frac{1}{r} \cdot d^2\vec{S} + \int_V \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \cdot \text{grad} f \, d^3\vec{r} = 0 + \int_V \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \cdot \text{grad} f \, d^3\vec{r} = \iiint_V \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \text{grad} f}{r^3} r^2 \sin\theta \, d\varphi \, d\theta \, dr =$$

$$= \iiint_V \sin\theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \, dr \, d\varphi \, d\theta = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (-f(\theta)) \sin\theta \, d\varphi \, d\theta = -4\pi f(\theta)$$

$$- \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(x-x') f(x) \, dx = f(x') \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(x-x') \, dx = 1$$

- mnohdyje integrovat per partes a pouzivat netu a substituci

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} \delta(x-x') f(x) \, dx = \delta(x-x') f(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int \delta(x-x') \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \, dx = -f'(x')$$

- $\Theta(x-a) \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{pro } x \geq a \\ = 0 & \text{pro } x < a \end{cases}$ kolik je $\frac{d}{dx} \Theta(x-a)$?
(Heaviside step-function)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{d}{dx} \Theta(x-a) f(x) \, dx = \Theta(x-a) f(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Theta(x-a) \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \, dx =$$

$$= - \int_a^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \, dx = -f(x) \Big|_a^{\infty} = f(a) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \Theta(x-a) = \delta(x-a)$$

- viz doplňuje 20

$$- \delta^3(\vec{r}-\vec{r}') = \delta(x-x') \delta(y-y') \delta(z-z') \dots \text{integrovat přes objem}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{plošné + lineární měřítka} : \rho(\vec{r}') = \delta(n) \delta(x,y) \quad n \dots \text{normálová souřadnice}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \delta(n_1) \delta(n_2) \rho_2(x)$$