





∫ f(x) ds = ∫ f(γ(t)) |γ'(t)| dt ... ∫\_V f(x) dV = ∫\_V f(x(u,v,w)) (∂x/∂u × ∂x/∂v) · ∂x/∂w

Zylinderkoordinat: grad φ = e\_r ∂φ/∂r + e\_φ ∂φ/∂φ + e\_z ∂φ/∂z ... Kugelkoordinat: grad φ = e\_r ∂φ/∂r + e\_θ (1/r) ∂φ/∂θ + e\_φ (1/(r sin θ)) ∂φ/∂φ

Gauß: ∫\_V dV div F = ∫\_∂V F · dS ... Green: 1. ∫\_V dV (∇ · ∇ψ + ∇ · ∇φ) = ∫\_∂V ∇ψ · n ... Green: 2. ∫\_V dV (∇ · ∇ψ - ∇ · ∇φ) = ∫\_∂V ∇ψ · n - ∫\_∂V ∇φ · n

∇ · ∇ψ = ∇ · ∇φ ... ∇ · ∇ψ = ∇ · ∇φ ... ∇ · ∇ψ = ∇ · ∇φ ... ∇ · ∇ψ = ∇ · ∇φ

Taylor-Entwicklung Felder: 1/|r-r'| = ∑\_{n=0}^∞ (r/r')^n P\_n(cos θ) ... Legendre Polynome: P\_0^m = 1, P\_1^m = x, P\_2^m = (3/2)x^2 - 1/2

Lagrange 1. m·x = K + λ∇φ(x,t) ... kleinste Wirkung S = ∫\_{t1}^{t2} L(q, q̇, t) dt ... Bewegungsgleichungen ∂L/∂q\_i = p\_i, ∂L/∂p\_i = q̇\_i

F\_3(p, Q) = F - ∑ q\_i P\_i, q\_i = -∂F\_3/∂P\_i, P\_i = -∂F\_3/∂Q\_i ... SI: Elektrostatik Q = ∫\_V d^3x ρ(x) I = ∫\_F j dS

∇ · ∇φ = ρ/ε\_0 ... ∇ × ∇φ = 0 ... ∇ · ∇φ = ρ/ε\_0 ... ∇ × ∇φ = 0

Green Funktion: Halbebene: H = {x ∈ R^3; x\_3 > 0} ... Kugel: G\_D = 1/(4π|x-x'|) - 1/(4π|x-x''|) ... Neumann: ∂φ/∂n|\_∂V = E ⊥ = ν(x) wähle f(x, x') so, dass:

Green Funktion: Halbebene: H = {x ∈ R^3; x\_3 > 0} ... Kugel: G\_D = 1/(4π|x-x'|) - 1/(4π|x-x''|) ... Induzierte Ladungen: σ\_ind = ε\_0 E · n = q/∫\_∂V dS

Legendre Polynome P\_l^m: P\_0^m = 1, P\_1^m = x, P\_2^m = (3/2)x^2 - 1/2 ... Kugelfunktionen: Y\_l^m(θ, φ) = √((2l+1)/(4π) \* (l-m)!/(l+m)!) P\_l^m(cos θ) e^{imφ}

Radial-Lösung: R\_l(r) = r^α → α = l und α = -l - 1 ... Radial-Lösung: R\_l(r) = r^α → α = l und α = -l - 1

σ\_l = 1/2 ∫\_0^π d(cos θ) σ(θ) P\_l(cos θ) ... Multipolentwicklung in Kugelkoordinaten: φ ≈ ∑\_{l,m} a\_{lm} Y\_l^m(θ, φ) / r^{l+1}

Magnetostatik: ∇ × B = μ\_0 j ... ∇ · B = 0 ... Biot-Savart: B(x) = μ\_0/4π ∫\_V j(x') × (x-x')/|x-x'|^3 dV'

Homogene Maxwellgleichung: ∇ × B = 0 ... ∇ × B = 0 ... ∇ × B = 0 ... ∇ × B = 0

Elektron- und Magnetostatik in Materie: Schmitt & ... ∇ × H = j\_freie + ∇ × M ... ∇ · D = ρ\_freie + ∇ · P

Relativistische Formulierung elektromagnetischer Felder: x^μ = (ct, x, y, z) ... ∂\_μ A^ν = ∂^ν A\_μ

Vierer Vektor: x^μ = (ct, x, y, z)^T ... Lorentz-Transformation: x'^μ = Λ^μ\_ν x^ν ... Metrik: g\_μν = diag(1, -1, -1, -1)

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including 'Sollte man hier ...' and 'Sollte man hier ...'

Handwritten notes on the right side: 'Sollte man hier ...', 'Sollte man hier ...'

