

$F_3(p, Q) = F - \sum_i q_i p_i \quad q_i = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial p_i}, P_i = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial Q_i}$   
 $f(\vec{x}) ds = \int f(\vec{\gamma}(t)) ||\dot{\vec{\gamma}}|| dt \quad \int_{\gamma} \vec{f}(\vec{x}) d\vec{x} = \int \vec{f}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \dot{\vec{\gamma}} dt$   
 $\iint_F f(\vec{x}) d\sigma = \iint_F f(\vec{\varphi}(u, v)) \cdot |\vec{\varphi}_u \times \vec{\varphi}_v| |d(u, v)|$   
 $\iint_F \vec{f}(\vec{x}) d\vec{\sigma} = \iint_F \vec{f}(\vec{\varphi}(u, v)) \cdot (\vec{\varphi}_u \times \vec{\varphi}_v) d(u, v)$   
 $\iiint_V \vec{f}(\vec{x}) dV = \iiint_V \vec{f}(\vec{\xi}(u, v, w)) \left( \frac{\partial \vec{\xi}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{\xi}}{\partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{\xi}}{\partial w}$   
**Zylinderkoor.** grad  $\phi = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + \vec{e}_{\varphi} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi}$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \quad rot \vec{F} = \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial z} \right] \vec{e}_r$   
 $+ \left[ \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial r} \right] \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\varphi) - \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi} \right] \vec{e}_z$   
 $\Delta \phi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$   
**Kugelkoor.** grad  $\phi = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi}$   
 $div \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 F_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (F_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}$   
 $rot \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (F_\theta \sin \theta) - \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right] \vec{e}_r +$   
 $\left[ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\varphi) \right] \vec{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\theta) - \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \vec{e}_\varphi$   
 $\Delta \phi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2}$   
**Gauß:**  $\int_V dV \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \int_{\partial V} \vec{F} d\vec{\sigma}$  | Stokes  $\int_f d\vec{r} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \oint_{\partial F} \vec{F} d\vec{x}$   
**Green:**  $1. \int_V dV (\varphi \Delta \psi + (\vec{\nabla} \psi) \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \varphi)) = \oint_{\partial V} \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} d\sigma$   
**Green:**  $2. \int_V dV (\varphi \Delta \psi - \psi \Delta \varphi) = \oint_{\partial V} d\sigma \left( \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} - \psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right)$   
 $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} = \vec{\nabla} \psi \cdot \vec{n} \quad \int_a^b \vec{\nabla} f = f(b) - f(a)$   
 $g_{ij} = \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial u_i} \times \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial u_j} \quad g_i = \sqrt{g_{ii}} \quad \Delta V = g_u g_v g_w \Delta u \Delta v \Delta w$   
 $\vec{e}_i = \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial u_i} / \left| \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial u_i} \right| \quad (ds)^2 = (\Delta x)^2 = g_{ij} \Delta u_i \Delta u_j$   
 $\operatorname{grad} \varphi = \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \vec{e}_u + \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \vec{e}_v + \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial w} \vec{e}_w$   
 $\left[ \frac{\partial(g_u g_v g_w)}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial(g_u g_w g_v)}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial(g_v g_w g_u)}{\partial w} \right]$   
 $\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} g_u g_v g_w & g_u g_w g_v & g_u g_v g_w \\ \frac{\vec{e}_u}{g_u g_w} & \frac{\vec{e}_v}{g_u g_w} & \frac{\vec{e}_w}{g_u g_w} \\ \frac{\partial u}{g_u g_w} & \frac{\partial v}{g_u g_w} & \frac{\partial w}{g_u g_w} \end{array} \right|$   
 $\operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (g_u g_w \partial_v \varphi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (g_u g_w \partial_u \varphi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (g_u g_w \partial_u \varphi) \\ g_u g_v g_w \end{array} \right]$   
 $\Delta \varphi = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial(g_u g_w \partial_v \varphi)}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial(g_u g_w \partial_u \varphi)}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left( \frac{\partial(g_u g_w \partial_u \varphi)}{\partial w} \right)$   
 $\vec{A}(\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \vec{B}(\vec{C} \times \vec{A}) = \vec{C}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})$   
 $\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \vec{B}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}) - \vec{C}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})$   
 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \epsilon_{ijk} a_i b_j \vec{e}_k \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \delta_{ij} a_i b_j \vec{e}_i$   
 $\vec{\nabla} (fg) = f(\vec{\nabla} g) + g(\vec{\nabla} f)$   
 $\vec{\nabla}(\vec{A}\vec{B}) = \vec{A} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) + \vec{B} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) + (\vec{A}\vec{\nabla})\vec{B} + (\vec{B}\vec{\nabla})\vec{A}$   
 $\vec{\nabla}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{B}(\vec{A} \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})$   
 $\vec{\nabla}(\vec{A}) = f(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A} \times (\vec{\nabla} f)$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = (\vec{B}\vec{\nabla})\vec{A} - (\vec{A}\vec{\nabla})\vec{B} + \vec{A}(\vec{\nabla} \vec{B}) - \vec{B}(\vec{\nabla} \vec{A})$   
 $\vec{\nabla}(\vec{A} \times \vec{A}) = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A}) = 0$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{A}) - \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A}$   
 $\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = (\vec{A}\vec{\nabla})\vec{A} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$   
 $\delta(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{x^2 + \epsilon^2}{x^2 + \epsilon^2} \quad \Delta \frac{1}{|x|} = -4\pi \delta(x)$   
 $[\delta(g(x))] = \sum_n \frac{1}{|g'(x_n)|} \delta(x - x_n)$   
**Taylor-Entwicklung Felder**  
 $\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r)^n \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \Big|_{\vec{r}=\vec{0}}$   
 $\frac{\alpha}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = \alpha \left[ \frac{1}{|\vec{r}'|} + \frac{\vec{r}'^2}{|\vec{r}'|^3} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{3(\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}')^2 - \vec{r}'^2 \vec{r}'^2}{|\vec{r}'|^5} \right]$   
 $|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = \sqrt{|\vec{r}|^2 + |\vec{r}'|^2 - 2|\vec{r}||\vec{r}'| \cos \theta}$   
 $\sin(x) = \sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad \cos(x) = \sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$   
 $\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{ix} - e^{-ix}) \quad \cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})$   
 $\sinh(x) = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) = -i \sin(x)$   
 $\cosh(x) = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x}) = \cos(ix) \quad (e^{ipx})^* = e^{-ipx}$   
 $e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x) \quad [x \vec{e}_x + y \vec{e}_y] = |y \vec{e}_x \pm x \vec{e}_y|$   
 $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$   
 $\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha) \quad (\arcsin(x))' = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$   
 $(\arccos(x))' = -1/\sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (\arctan(x))' = 1/(1+x^2)$   
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \arcsinh \left( \frac{|x|}{|a|} \right) = \ln(|a| \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + |a|x|)$   
 $\int x \cos(x) dx = x \sin(x) + \cos(x)$   
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 + x^2}} = \frac{x}{a^3} \sqrt{x^2/a^2 + 1}$   
 $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$   
 $\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{a}{2} \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$   
 $\int \arcsin(x) dx = x \arcsin(x) + \sqrt{1-x^2}$   
 $\int \arccos(x) dx = x \arccos(x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}$   
 $\int \arctan(x) dx = x \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$   
 $\int \operatorname{arcot}(x) dx = x \operatorname{arcot}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$   
 $\int \sin^n(x) dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2}(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \cos(x) \sin^{n-1}(x)$   
 $\int \cos^n(x) dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2}(x) dx + \frac{1}{n} \sin(x) \cos^{n-1}(x)$   
**Lagrange 1.**  $m \ddot{x} = \vec{K} + \lambda \vec{\nabla} \phi(\vec{x}, t)$   
**Ekin**  $\frac{1}{2} m(r^2 [\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \theta] + r^2) - \frac{1}{2} m(r^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + z^2)$   
 $L = T(q, \dot{q}, t) - V(q, t) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0$   
**Zentraalfeld:**  $V_{eff} = V(r) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{L^2}{mr^2}$   
**kleinste Wirkung**  $S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(q_i, \dot{q}_i) dt$   
 $H(q, p, t) := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{q}_i p_i \right\} - \mathcal{L}(q, \dot{q}, t), \text{ mit } \dot{q} = \dot{q}(q, p, t)$   
 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{q}_i \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = -\dot{p}_i \quad \text{Bewegungsgleichungen}$   
 $\dot{q}_k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k} \quad \dot{p}_k = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k} \quad \text{Hamiltonfunk. erhalten}$   
 $F_1(q, Q) = F \quad p_i = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial q_i}, P_i = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial Q_i}$   
 $F_2(q, P) = F + \sum_i Q_i P_i \quad p_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i}, Q_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i}$   
**Radial-Lösung:**  $R_{lm}(r) = r^\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = l \text{ und } \alpha = -l-1$   
 $0 = \left[ \left( \frac{d}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] r^\alpha = r^{\alpha-2} [\alpha^2 - \alpha + 2a - l(l+1)]$   
**Damit folgt:**  $A_{lm}(r) = A_{lm} r^l + B_{lm} r^{-(l+1)}$   
 $\phi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l (A_{lm} r^l + B_{lm} r^{-(l+1)}) Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$   
**Symmetrie in  $\varphi$ :**  $m=0$   
 $\Rightarrow \phi(r, \theta) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{2l+1} (A_{l,0} r^l + B_{l,0} r^{-(l+1)}) P_l(\cos \theta)$   
**geladene Kugeloberfläche**  $\sigma(\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{2l+1} r^l P_l(\cos \theta)$   
**F3(p, Q) =**  $F - \sum_i q_i p_i \quad q_i = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial p_i}, P_i = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial Q_i}$   
**F4(p, P) =**  $F + \sum_i (Q_i P_i - q_i p_i) \quad q_i = -\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial p_i}, P_i = \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial Q_i}$   
**Elektrostatisch**  $Q = \int_V d^3 x \rho(\vec{x}) \quad I = \int_F \vec{j} d\vec{s}$   
 $\vec{F} = \frac{q \cdot q'}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3} \quad \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int \rho(\vec{r}') \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} d\vec{r}'$   
 $\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{q_i(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 |\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i|^3} \quad \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \int d^3 y \frac{\rho(\vec{y})}{4\pi \epsilon_0 |\vec{x} - \vec{y}|^3} \vec{d}\vec{x}$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho(\vec{x})}{\epsilon_0} \quad \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \quad \oint \vec{E} d\vec{x} = 0$   
**Magnetostatik**  $\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$   $\vec{m}$  magnetischer Dipol  
 $\vec{J}(x, t) = \rho(\vec{x}, t) \vec{v}(\vec{x}, t)$  Stromdichte  $I = \int_F d\vec{f} \cdot \vec{j} = dQ/dt$   
 $\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\int_V d^3 x \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = -\int_{\partial V} d\vec{f} \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{x}, t)$   
oder über:  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B})$   
Kontinuitätsgl.:  $\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{x}, t)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$   
Stromfaden:  $\vec{j} d^3 x \rightarrow I d\vec{x} \Rightarrow \int_V d^3 x \vec{J}(\vec{x}) = \int_{\partial V} d\vec{x} I$   
Ampere'sche Gesetz:  $F_{12} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I_1 I_2}{r} \int_{C_1} \int_{C_2} \frac{d\vec{x}_1 \times (d\vec{x}_2 \times \vec{B}_{12})}{|\vec{x}_{12}|^3}$   
 $\vec{x}_{12} = \vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2 \quad I_i = \text{const.} \quad \mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{k_B}{A^2 s^2} \epsilon_0 \mu_0 = \frac{1}{c^2}$   
 $d\vec{x}_1 \times (d\vec{x}_2 \times \vec{x}_{12}) = d\vec{x}_2 (d\vec{x}_1 \cdot \vec{x}_{12}) - \vec{x}_{12} d\vec{x}_1 \cdot d\vec{x}_2$   
1. Term 0 Beitrag:  $F_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \int_{C_1} \int_{C_2} \frac{d\vec{x}_1 \cdot (d\vec{x}_2 \cdot \vec{B}_{12})}{|\vec{x}_{12}|^3}$   
Biot-Savart:  $\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \mu_0 I \int_C \frac{d\vec{y} \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{y})}{4\pi |\vec{x} - \vec{y}|^3}$   
auf Leiterschlif.:  $\vec{F} = I \int_C d\vec{x} \times \vec{B}(\vec{x})$   
auf Leiterschlif.:  $\vec{M} = I \int_C \vec{x} \times (d\vec{x} \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}))$   
für Stromdichte:  $\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \mu_0 \int \frac{d^3 y \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{y})}{4\pi |\vec{x} - \vec{y}|^3}$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{y})}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|} = \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{x} \times \vec{j} - \vec{j} \times \vec{\nabla} x \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|} = \vec{j} \times \frac{\vec{x} - \vec{y}}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|^3}$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{j}(\vec{y}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} d^3 y \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{y})}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|}$   
Homogene Maxwellgleichung:  
 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \int_V d^3 x \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \oint_{\partial V} d\vec{s} \vec{B}(\vec{x})$  Inhomogene Maxwellgleichung:  
 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow 0 = \int_V d^3 x \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \oint_{\partial V} d\vec{s} \vec{B}(\vec{x})$   
verwenden:  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{y} \vec{j}(\vec{y}) = -\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{y})}{\partial t} = 0$ ,  $\vec{j}(\vec{y}) = 0$  im Unendlichen  
 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{I}(\vec{x}) = \frac{P}{4\pi} \int d^3 y [\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{y})] \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|} - \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{\partial V} d\vec{s} \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{y})}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|}$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = -\Delta \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}) \Rightarrow \Delta \vec{A}(\vec{x}) = -\mu_0 \vec{j}(\vec{x})$   
F<sub>12</sub> =  $\int d^3 x \vec{x} \times (\vec{j}(\vec{x}) \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}))$   
Ampersche Durchflutung:  $\int_D d\vec{s} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) = \oint_D d\vec{x} \cdot \vec{B} = \mu_0 I$   
**Vektorpotential:**  $\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}(\vec{x}) \quad \vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3 y \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{y})}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|}$   
**Eichtransformationen:**  $\vec{A}'(\vec{x}) = \vec{A}(\vec{x}) + \vec{\nabla} \Lambda(\vec{x})$   
**Coulomb-Eichung:**  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = 0$  Axial Eichung:  $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{x}) = 0$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{A}) = -\Delta \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}) \Rightarrow \Delta \vec{A}(\vec{x}) = -\mu_0 \vec{j}(\vec{x})$   
 $\vec{F} = \int d^3 x \vec{x} \times (\vec{B}(\vec{x})) \quad \vec{M} = \int d^3 x \vec{x} \times (\vec{j}(\vec{x}) \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}))$   
 $\int d^3 x \vec{j}(\vec{x}) = \int d^3 x (\vec{j} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \vec{x}) \vec{x} = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \vec{j} = 0$   
Konstantes B-Feld:  $\vec{m} := \frac{1}{2} \int d^3 y \vec{y} \times \vec{j}(\vec{y}) \quad \vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}_0$   
Fernfeld:  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|^3} + \dots$   
**Elektro- und Magnetostatik in Materie:**  
 $\rho_{free}$  induziert  $\vec{D}_{pol}$  in Materie  $\vec{P}(\vec{x})$  Dipoldichte  
 $\vec{P}(\vec{x}) = \epsilon_0 \vec{y} \vec{E} + \vec{O}(\vec{E}^2) \quad \gamma = \chi_L$  Dielektrizität  
 $\rho_{ges} = \rho_{free} + \vec{P} \cdot \rho_{free} + \rho_{free} \vec{D} \quad \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) + \vec{P}(\vec{x})$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \vec{D}(\vec{x}) = \rho_{free}(\vec{x}) \quad \vec{D}(\vec{x}) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{x})$  mit:  $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \quad \epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_L$   
Übergang zwischen Medien:  $\epsilon_r, \vec{E}, \vec{B} / \epsilon'_r, \vec{E}', \vec{B}'$   
Gauss'sche Kästchen:  $Q = \oint_{\partial V} d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{D} \approx A \pi r \cdot (\vec{D} - \vec{D}')$   
 $\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{D} - \vec{D}') = \sigma$  ist Ladung der Grenzflächen, meist 0  
Stokes'sche Fläche:  $= \oint_C d\vec{x} \cdot \vec{E} \approx \vec{L} \cdot (\vec{E} - \vec{E}') \quad \vec{t}(\vec{E} - \vec{E}') = 0$   
 $D_{\perp} = D'_{\perp} \Leftrightarrow E_{\perp} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon'} E'_{\perp} \quad E_{\parallel} = E'_{\parallel} \Leftrightarrow D_{\parallel} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon'} D'_{\parallel}$   
Magnetisierung:  $\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \mu_0 (\vec{H}(\vec{x}) + \vec{M}(\vec{x})) \quad \vec{M} = \chi_m \cdot \vec{H}$   
 $\mu_r = 1 + \chi_m \Rightarrow \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \mu \vec{H}(\vec{x}) \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}_{free}(\vec{x}) \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$   
 $\oint_{\partial A} d\vec{x} \cdot \vec{H} = \vec{J}_{free} \cdot A \quad \int_{\partial V} d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{D} = 0 \quad \vec{H} = \vec{B}$   
Übergang zwischen Medien:  $\mu_r, \vec{H} / \mu'_r, \vec{B} / \mu'_r, \vec{B}' / \mu'_r, \vec{H}' / \mu'_r$   
 $B_{\perp} = B'_{\perp} \Leftrightarrow H_{\perp} = \frac{\mu'_r}{\mu_r} H'_{\perp} \quad (\vec{e}_t \times \vec{e}_n) \cdot (\vec{H} - \vec{H}') = \vec{J}_{free} \cdot \vec{e}_t$   
 $H_{\parallel} = H'_{\parallel} \Leftrightarrow B_{\parallel} = \frac{\mu_r}{\mu'_r} B'_{\parallel} \quad \text{Diamagnetismus } \chi_m < 0 \mid \chi_m \mid \text{ klein}$   
Paramagnetismus  $\chi_m > 0$  Antiferromag. exakte Auslösung  
Randwertproblem:  $\vec{x} \times \vec{H} \rightarrow \vec{H} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi$  magn. Potential  
 $\Delta \phi_m = \vec{\nabla} \vec{M}(\vec{x}) \quad \phi_m(\vec{x}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^3 y \frac{\vec{y} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{y})}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|}$   
Trick:  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{y} \vec{M}(\vec{y}) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{y} \left( \frac{\vec{M}(\vec{y})}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|} \right) - \vec{M}(\vec{y}) \cdot \vec{\nabla} \left( \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|} \right)$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{y} \left( \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|} \right) = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{x} \left( \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|} \right) \Rightarrow \phi_m(\vec{x}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{x} \int d^3 y \frac{\vec{y} \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{y})}{|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|}$   
Fernf.  $\phi_m \approx \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{M}_{tot}(\vec{x})}{|\vec{x}|^3} \Rightarrow \vec{H} \approx \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{3(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{M}_{tot}) \vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|^5} - \frac{\vec{M}_{tot}}{|\vec{x}|^3} \right]$   
Relativistische Formulierung elektromagnetische Felder  
 $x^\mu = (ct, x^1, y^1, z^1) \quad \mu = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad x^0 = ct, \quad x^i = \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{x}$   
 $x_\mu = \eta_{\mu\nu} x^\nu = (ct, -\vec{x}) \quad \eta_{\mu\nu} \operatorname{diag}(1, -1, -1, -1)$   
 $(ds)^2 = c^2(dt)^2 - (dx^i)^2 \quad ds = \sqrt{\dot{x}^i \dot{x}^i} \mu dt \quad x^\mu \frac{dx^\mu}{dt}$   
Wirkung:  $S_m = -mc \int_a^b ds = -mc \int_a^b dt \sqrt{\dot{x}^i \dot{x}^i}$   
Wirkung:  $S_m = -mc^2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{x}^2}{c^2}}$   
Poincaré-Trafo:  $x'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu x^\nu + \alpha^\mu$  mit  $\Lambda^\mu_\nu \eta_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^\nu_\kappa = \eta_{\mu\nu}$   
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x^i} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}^i} = \frac{m \dot{x}^i}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{x}^2}{c^2}}} = p^i \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x^i} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}^i} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} p^i = 0$   
Vierer Vektor:  $x^\mu = (ct, x^1, y^1, z^1)^T = (ct, \vec{x})^T$   
Lorenz-Transformation:  $x'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu x^\nu$   
Kontravariant:  $A'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu A^\nu$  Kovariant:  $A'_\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu A_\nu$   
 $\Lambda^\mu_\nu := \eta_{\mu\rho} \Lambda^\rho_\nu \eta^{\kappa\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})^\mu_\nu \mid A^\mu = (A^0, \vec{A}) \quad A_\mu = (A^0, -\vec{A})$   
 $A \cdot B := A^\mu B_\mu = \eta_{\mu\nu} A^\mu B^\nu$   
 $B^\nu = A^0 B^0 - \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$   
Tesor 2.Stufe:  $F^{\mu\nu} = F^{\mu\lambda} F^{\nu\lambda}$  3.Stufe:  $\Lambda^{\mu\nu\rho} \Lambda^{\mu\nu\rho} \Lambda^{\mu\nu\rho} \Lambda^{\mu\nu\rho} \Lambda^{\mu\nu\rho} \Lambda^{\mu\nu\rho}$   
 $F^{\mu\nu\rho} = \Lambda^{\mu\rho} \Lambda^{\nu\rho} \Lambda^{\kappa\rho} F^{\mu\lambda} F^{\nu\lambda} = \Lambda^{\mu\rho} \Lambda^{\nu\rho} \Lambda^{\kappa\rho} F^{\mu\lambda} F^{\nu\lambda}$   
Metrik hebt/senkt:  $F_\mu^\nu = \eta_{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\rho} F^{\mu\lambda} F^{\nu\lambda} = \eta_{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\rho} F^{\mu\lambda} F^{\nu\lambda}$   
 $F_{00} = F^{00} \quad F_{0i} = -F^{0i} \quad F_{ij} = F^{ij}$   
 $F_{00}^0 = F^{00} \quad F_{0i}^i = F^{0i} \quad F_{ij}^0 = -F^{0i} \quad F_{ij}^j = -F^{ij}$   
 $\eta^{\mu\nu} = \operatorname{diag}(1, -1, -1, -1) \quad \eta_{\mu\nu} = \operatorname{diag}(1, -1, -1, -1)$   
 $\delta_\nu^\mu = \operatorname{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1) \quad \delta_\mu^\nu = \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta_{\nu\rho} \quad \delta_\nu^\mu \eta^{\nu\rho} = \eta_{\mu\rho}$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\kappa} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\kappa} = -24 \quad \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta\gamma} \epsilon_{\nu\alpha\beta\gamma} = -6\delta^\mu_\nu$$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{\rho\kappa\alpha\beta} = -2(s^\mu_\rho s^\kappa_\nu - s^\mu_\nu s^\kappa_\rho)$$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\alpha} \epsilon_{\kappa\sigma\delta\alpha} = -\begin{vmatrix} s^\mu_\kappa & s^\sigma_\sigma & s^\mu_\delta \\ s^\nu_\rho & s^\sigma_\sigma & s^\delta_\delta \\ s^\rho_\kappa & s^\sigma_\delta & s^\delta_\delta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\partial_\mu \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^\mu} = \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}, \vec{\nabla} \vec{\varphi}\right) \quad \partial^\mu \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^\mu} = \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}, -\vec{\nabla} \varphi\right)$$

$$Div(A) = \partial \cdot A = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} A^\mu = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A^0}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \vec{A} = \partial_\mu A^\mu = \partial^\mu A_\mu$$

$$\text{Viererpotential: } A^\mu = (\phi(\vec{x}), \vec{A}(\vec{x})) \quad A_\mu = (\phi, -\vec{A})$$

$$\text{allg. Wirkung: } S_{mf} = -\frac{e}{c} \int_a^b A_\mu(x) dx^\mu$$

$$\text{gelad. Teilchen: } S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{\vec{x}}^2}{c^2}} + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} - e\phi \right) dt$$

$$\text{Lagrange: } L(\vec{x}, \dot{\vec{x}}, t) = -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{\vec{x}}^2}{c^2}} + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} - e\phi$$

$$\vec{p} = \vec{p}_{mech} + \frac{e}{c} A^i(\vec{x}, t) \Rightarrow \vec{p}_{mech} = \frac{m \dot{\vec{x}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{\vec{x}}^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$H = c \sqrt{m^2 c^2 + (\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A})^2} + e\phi$$

relativistische Bewegungsgleichung:

$$\frac{d\vec{p}_{mech}}{dt} = -e\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{e}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{e}{c} \dot{\vec{x}} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A})$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \quad \vec{F}_m = e\dot{\vec{x}} \times \vec{B} \quad \vec{B} = rot \vec{A}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{p}_{mech}}{dt} = e\vec{E} + \frac{e}{c} \dot{\vec{x}} \times \vec{B} \quad \frac{\dot{\vec{x}}^2}{c^2} \ll 1 \Rightarrow m\ddot{\vec{x}} = e\vec{E} + \frac{e}{c} \dot{\vec{x}} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\text{Eichinvariante: } A'_\mu(\vec{x}, t) = A_\mu(\vec{x}, t) - \frac{\partial \Lambda(\vec{x}, t)}{\partial x^\mu}$$

$$\vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla}\Lambda \Rightarrow \vec{B}' = \vec{A} \times \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \Lambda = \vec{B}$$

$$\phi' = \phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \vec{E}' = -\vec{\nabla}\phi' - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}'}{\partial t} =$$

$$-\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c} \vec{\nabla} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial t} = \vec{E}$$

$$\text{Kleinste Wirkung: } \delta S = \delta \int_b^a (-mc ds - \frac{e}{c} A_\mu dx^\mu) = 0$$

$$\text{Feldstärkentensor: } F_{\mu\nu} := \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x^\mu}$$

$$\text{Bewegungsgleichung 4er-Geschwindigkeit: } mc \frac{du^\mu}{dt} = \frac{e}{c} F^{\mu\nu} u_\nu$$

$$F_{0i} = -\partial_i \phi + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t A_i = E_i \text{ mit } \partial_\mu := \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$$

$$F_{ij} = \partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i \quad F_{12} = \partial_2 A^1 - \partial_1 A^2 = -B_z$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & Ex & Ey & Ez \\ -Ex & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ -Ey & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ -Ez & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} F^{\mu\nu} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -Ex & -Ey & -Ez \\ Ex & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ Ey & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ Ez & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F'_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial A'_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - \frac{\partial A'_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu + \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \lambda - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \lambda - \partial_\nu A_\mu = F_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\text{Lorenztransformation/Boot: } A'^\mu(x') = \Lambda^\mu_\nu A^\nu \text{ Boost in x:}$$

$$\cosh \eta = \frac{\cosh \eta - \sinh \eta}{\sinh \eta + \cosh \eta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$$

$$\cosh \eta = \gamma \quad \sinh \eta = \gamma \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\phi'(x') = [\phi(x) - \frac{v}{c} A_x(x)] \cdot \gamma \quad A'_y(x') = A_y(x)$$

$$A'_x(x') = [A_x(x) - \frac{v}{c} \phi(x)] \cdot \gamma \quad A'_z(x') = A_z(x)$$

$$F'^{\mu\nu}(x') = \Lambda^\mu_\nu \Lambda^\nu F^{\mu\nu}(x)$$

$$\text{Transformations der Felder:}$$

$$\vec{E}'(\vec{x}') = \gamma (\vec{E}(x) + \frac{1}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}(x)) - \frac{v^2}{c^2(1+\gamma)} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{E}(x)) \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{B}'(\vec{x}') = \gamma (\vec{B}(x) - \frac{1}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{E}(x)) - \frac{v^2}{c^2(1+\gamma)} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{B}(x)) \vec{v}$$

$$\text{Ort transformieren: } x \rightarrow x' \quad x^\mu = (\Lambda^{-1})^\mu_\nu x^\nu$$

$$\Lambda(\vec{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma v_j/c \\ -\gamma v_i/c + \frac{\gamma^2}{c(1+v^2/c^2)} v_i v_j \end{pmatrix} \quad \Lambda^{-1}(\vec{v}) = \Lambda(-\vec{v})$$

$$\text{Erhaltungsgrößen: } F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} = 2(\vec{B}^2 - \vec{E}^2) = \text{invariant}$$

$$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F^{\mu\nu} F^{\rho\sigma} = -8\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = \text{invariant}$$

$$\text{Homogene Maxwellgleichungen: } \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{Induktionsgesetz und Magnetischer Fluss: } \Psi_A = \int_A d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$- \frac{1}{c} \frac{d\Psi_A}{dt} = \int_A (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) = \oint_A d\vec{x} \cdot \vec{E} = \Delta U$$

$$- \frac{1}{c} \frac{d\Psi_A(t)}{dt} = \oint_{C(t)} d\vec{x} \cdot (\vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \dot{\vec{x}} \times \vec{B}) = \Delta U$$

$$\text{Kovariante Formulierung der homogenen Maxwellgleichungen: } \partial_\mu F_{\nu\rho} + \partial_\nu F_{\mu\rho} + \partial_\rho F_{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad \partial_\mu := \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu \text{ oder: } \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \partial_\mu F_{\rho\sigma} = 0$$

$$\text{Wirkung des E-M-Feldes: } S = S_m + S_{mf} + S_f$$

$$\text{freies Teilchen: } S_m = - \sum_{i=1}^N m_i c \int ds_i \quad ds_i = \sqrt{\frac{dx_i}{dt} \frac{dx_i}{dt}} dt$$

$$\text{Teichen-Feld: } S_{mf} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{e_i}{c} \int A_\mu(x_i) dx_i^\mu$$

$$\text{Froderungen an Lagragedichte für Feld: } S_f = c \int dt d^3 x \mathcal{L}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \text{ ist Lorenzkalar, also alle Indizes abkontrahiert}$$

$$\text{Eichinvariante, also Abhängig nur von } F_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\text{Bewegungsgleichung soll linear in Feldern sein, also } \mathcal{L} \sim F^2$$

$$\text{für } F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} + \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\rho} F_{\sigma\nu} = 0 \text{ ist Totale Viererableitung:}$$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\rho} F_{\sigma\nu} = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \partial_\mu A_\nu \partial_\rho A_\sigma = \partial_\mu [\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} A_\nu \partial_\rho A_\sigma]$$

$$\text{Wirkung: } S_f = a \cdot c \int dt d^3 x F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \text{ a ist Einheitsensys. abhängig}$$

$$S_f = -\frac{1}{16\pi c} \int dt \int d^3 x (\vec{E}^2 - \vec{B}^2) \text{ (in CGS)}$$

$$\text{Lagrange Dichte: } \mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{16\pi c} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\vec{B}^2 - \vec{E}^2)$$

$$\text{Stromdichte: } j^\mu := \rho \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} \Rightarrow j^\mu = (j^0, \vec{j}) = (c\rho, \rho \vec{x})$$

$$\text{Kontinuitäts GL: } \rho + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

$$0 = \partial_\mu j^\mu = \frac{\partial j^0}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial j^0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial j^i}{\partial x^i} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\text{vollständige Wirkung: } S = - \sum_{i=1}^N \int m_i c ds_i - \frac{1}{c} \int d^4 x (A_\mu j^\mu + \frac{c}{16\pi} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu})$$

$$\delta S = -\frac{1}{c} \int d^4 x [\frac{1}{c} j^\mu + \frac{c}{16\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}] \delta A_\mu$$

$$\text{Die Variation muss verschwinden, daraus folgt:}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} F^{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\nu(x)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\nu}} = 0: \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} F^{00} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} F^{i0} = 4\pi \rho \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi \rho \text{ (CGS)}$$

$$F^{00} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} F^{01} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} F^{i1} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^1$$

$$F^{01} = -Ex \quad F^{10} = 0 \quad F^{21} = B_z \quad F^{31} = -B_y$$

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} Ex + \frac{4\pi}{c} j_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}(\vec{x})$$

$$\text{Energiegedichte und Energiedstrom des EM Feld:}$$

$$\vec{E} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) = \frac{1}{c} \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) = -\frac{1}{c} \vec{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{Gleichungen subtrahieren: } \frac{1}{c} \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c} \vec{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{j} - [\vec{B}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) - \vec{E}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B})]$$

$$[\vec{B}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) - \vec{E}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B})] = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{1}{8\pi} (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2) \right) + \vec{\nabla} \left( \frac{1}{4\pi} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} \right) = -\vec{j} \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\text{Pointing Vektor/Energiestromdichte: } \vec{S} := \frac{c}{4\pi} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\text{Erhaltung: } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \int dV \frac{\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2}{8\pi} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vec{x}_i^2}{c^2}}} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{Energie des Feld: } W = \frac{\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2}{8\pi} \quad \text{Ekin: } \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vec{x}_i^2}{c^2}}} = c$$

$$\text{abgestrahlte Leistung: } P_A = \int_A f \vec{s} \cdot \vec{S}(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\text{Energie-Impuls-Tensor } T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi} (F^{\mu\rho} F_\rho^\nu + \frac{1}{4} \eta^{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\kappa} F^{\rho\kappa})$$

$$\text{Erfüllt: } T^{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad \text{Erhaltungsgleichung somit:}$$

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} \frac{1}{4\pi} [\partial_\mu F^{\mu\rho} F_\rho^\nu + F^{\mu\rho} \partial_\mu F_\rho^\nu + \frac{1}{2} \eta^{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\kappa} F^{\rho\kappa}]$$

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{c} j_\mu F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$T^{00} = W = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2) \quad 4\pi T^{0i} = (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{e}_i$$

$$\text{räumliche Komponenten bilden Spannungstensor:}$$

$$4\pi T^{ij} = -F^{0i} F^{0j} + F^{ik} F^{jk} - \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ij} (\vec{B}^2 - \vec{E}^2)$$

$$T^{ij} = \frac{1}{4\pi} [-E^i E^j - B^i B^j + \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ij} (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2)]$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi}{8\pi} \left( \frac{\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2}{2(\vec{E} \times \vec{B})^T - 2\vec{E} \vec{B}^T - 2\vec{E} \vec{B}^T} \right)$$

$$\text{Elektromagnetische Wellen}$$

$$\text{Abwesenheit von Ladung und wieder Einheitenystem in SI}$$

$$0 = \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \partial_t \vec{B})$$

$$= \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} - \Delta \vec{E} + \frac{n^2}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \vec{E} = \left( \frac{n^2}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \Delta \right) \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{n^2}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \Delta \right) \vec{E} = \square \vec{E} = 0 \quad \left( \frac{n^2}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \Delta \right) \vec{B} = \square \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\text{n ist Brechungsindex und hier } 1 \quad n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}$$

$$\text{all. Lösung: } \psi(\vec{x}, t) = f_+(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{k} + \omega t) + f_-(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{k} - \omega t)$$

$$\square f_{\pm}(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{k} \pm \omega t) = \left( \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k^2 \right) f_{\pm}'(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{k} \pm \omega t) = 0$$

$$\text{Wellenzahl: } \omega = c|\vec{k}| \quad \text{Phasengeschw.: } \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{\omega}{|k|} = c$$

$$\text{Ebene Welle: } f_{\pm}(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{k} \pm \omega t) = A_{\pm} e^{i(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{k} \pm \omega t)}$$

$$\text{Wellenlänge: } \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{|k|}$$

$$\psi(\vec{x}, t) = \sum_{j \in I} \left( A_+^{(j)} e^{i(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{k}_j + \omega_j t)} + A_-^{(j)} e^{i(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{k}_j - \omega_j t)} \right)$$

$$\psi(\vec{x}, t) = \int d^3 k [A_+(\vec{k}) e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} + \omega_k t)} + A_-(\vec{k}) e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega_k t)}]$$

$$\text{Forderung an Reelle Lösung: } \psi(\vec{x}, t) = \psi^*(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\psi(\vec{x}, t) = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} [A(\vec{k}) e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega_k t)} + A^*(\vec{k}) e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega_k t)}]$$

$$\text{Fourier-Transformation: } f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk \hat{f}(k) e^{ik \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$\text{Eigenschaften: } \hat{f}(k) \text{ Fourier-Trafo von } f(x)$$

$$\text{Linearität: } g(x) = a_1 f_1(x) + a_2 f_2(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{g}(k) = a_1 \hat{f}_1(k) + a_2 \hat{f}_2(k)$$

$$f(x) = f_1(x) f_2(x) \quad \hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk' \hat{f}_1(k') \hat{f}_2(k - k')$$

$$\text{ist } f \text{ gerade/ungerade so ist } \hat{f} \text{ auch gerade/ungerade}$$

$$\text{fot mit konvergenzerzeugendem Faktor: } f(k) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk' f(x) e^{-ik'x - \epsilon k'^2}$$

$$f(k) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \bar{f}(x) e^{-ikx - \epsilon k^2}$$

$$f(x) = c \bar{f}(k) = c \sqrt{2\pi} \delta(k) \quad \delta(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{2\pi} e^{-ikx}$$

$$\text{Ableitung: } f(x) \rightarrow \hat{f}(k) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x) \rightarrow -ik \hat{f}(k)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dw \phi(w) e^{-iw t} \hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt f(t) e^{i\omega t}$$

$$f(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int d^3 k \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dw \hat{f}(\vec{k}, w) e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega_k t)}$$

$$\text{Monochromatische Wellen: } \vec{E} = \text{Re}[\vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}] \quad \vec{B} = \text{Im}[\vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}]$$

$$\text{Frequenz: } \omega = c|\vec{k}|$$

$$\text{Phase: } \phi = \arg[\vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}]$$

$$\text{Durchsetzung: } \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \text{Re}[e^{-i$$

$$F_3(p, Q) = F - \sum_i q_i p_i \quad q_i = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial p_i}, \quad P_i = -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial Q_i}$$

$$F_4(p, P) = F + \sum_i (Q_i p_i - q_i P_i) \quad q_i = -\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial p_i}, \quad Q_i = \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial P_i}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(\vec{x}) ds = \int f(\vec{q}(t)) ||\dot{\vec{q}}|| dt \quad \int_{\gamma} \vec{f}(\vec{x}) d\vec{x} = \int \vec{f}(\vec{q}(t)) \dot{\vec{q}} dt$$

$$\iint_F f(\vec{x}) d\sigma = \iint_F f(\vec{\varphi}(u, v)) \cdot |\vec{\varphi}_u \times \vec{\varphi}_v| |d(u, v)|$$

$$\iint_F \vec{f}(\vec{x}) d\vec{\sigma} = \iint_F \vec{f}(\vec{\varphi}(u, v)) \cdot (\vec{\varphi}_u \times \vec{\varphi}_v) d(u, v)$$

$$\iiint_V \vec{f}(\vec{x}) dV = \iiint_V \vec{f}(\vec{\xi}(u, v, w)) \left( \frac{\partial \vec{\xi}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{\xi}}{\partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{\xi}}{\partial w}$$

$$\text{Zylinderkoor. grad} \phi = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + \vec{e}_{\varphi} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} F = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \quad \text{rot} \vec{F} = \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial z} \right] \vec{e}_z$$

$$+ \left[ \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial r} \right] \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\varphi) - \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi} \right] \vec{e}_z$$

$$\Delta \phi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\text{Kugel koor. grad} \phi = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\text{div} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 F_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (F_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} F_\varphi$$

$$\text{rot} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (F_\varphi \sin \theta) - \frac{\partial F_\theta}{\partial \varphi} \right] \vec{e}_r +$$

$$[\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_\theta}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\varphi)] \vec{e}_\theta + [\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\theta) - \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi}] \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\Delta \phi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

**Zylinderkoor.**  $\text{grad} \phi = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + \vec{e}_{\varphi} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi}$

$\vec{\nabla} F = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \quad \text{rot} \vec{F} = \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial z} \right] \vec{e}_z$

+  $\left[ \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial r} \right] \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\varphi) - \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi} \right] \vec{e}_z$

$\Delta \phi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$

**Kugel koor.**  $\text{grad} \phi = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi}$

$\text{div} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 F_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (F_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} F_\varphi$

$\text{rot} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (F_\varphi \sin \theta) - \frac{\partial F_\theta}{\partial \varphi} \right] \vec{e}_r +$

$[\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_\theta}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\varphi)] \vec{e}_\theta + [\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\theta) - \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi}] \vec{e}_\varphi$

$\Delta \phi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2}$

Gauß:  $\int_V dV \text{div} \vec{F} = \int_{\partial V} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$  Stokes:  $\int_f df \text{rot} \vec{F} = \oint_{\partial F} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x}$

Green: 1.  $\int_V dV (\varphi \Delta \psi + (\vec{\nabla} \psi) \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \varphi)) = \oint_{\partial V} \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} d\sigma$

Green: 2.  $\int_V dV (\psi \Delta \varphi - \psi \Delta \varphi) = \oint_{\partial V} d\sigma (\varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} - \psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n})$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} = \vec{\nabla} \psi \cdot \vec{n} \quad \int_{\partial F} \vec{f} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = f(\vec{n}) - f(\vec{x})$

$s_{ij} = \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial u_i} \times \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial u_j} \quad s_i = \sqrt{g_{ii}}$   $\Delta V = g_{uu} g_{vv} g_{ww} \Delta u \Delta v \Delta w$

$\vec{e}_i = \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial u_i} / \sqrt{g_{ii}} \quad (ds)^2 = g_{ij} \Delta u_i \Delta u_j$

$\text{grad} \varphi = \frac{1}{g_{uu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} g_{uu} \vec{e}_u + \frac{1}{g_{vv}} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} g_{vv} \vec{e}_v + \frac{1}{g_{ww}} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} g_{ww} \vec{e}_w$

$\text{div} \vec{A} = \frac{1}{g_{uu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (g_{uu} A_u) + \frac{1}{g_{vv}} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (g_{vv} A_v) + \frac{1}{g_{ww}} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (g_{ww} A_w)$

$\text{rot} \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_u & \vec{e}_v & \vec{e}_w \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} g_{uv} & \frac{\partial}{\partial v} g_{uv} & \frac{\partial}{\partial w} g_{uv} \\ g_{uu} A_u & g_{vv} A_v & g_{ww} A_w \end{vmatrix}$

$\Delta \varphi = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial g_{uv}}{\partial u} A_u \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial g_{uv}}{\partial v} A_v \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left( \frac{\partial g_{uv}}{\partial w} A_w \right) \right]$

$\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \vec{B} \cdot (\vec{C} \times \vec{A}) = \vec{C} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B})$

$\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \vec{B} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}) - \vec{C} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})$

$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -i j k a_1 b_1 \vec{e}_k \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1 a_2 b_1 b_2 + a_1 b_2 a_2 b_1$

$\vec{\nabla} (fg) = f(\vec{\nabla} g) + g(\vec{\nabla} f) \quad \vec{f}(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}) + \vec{g}(\vec{x})$

$\vec{\nabla} (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{B}) + \vec{B} \times (\vec{V} \times \vec{A}) + (A \vec{\nabla}) \vec{B} + (B \vec{\nabla}) \vec{A}$

$\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \vec{B} (\vec{A} \times \vec{C}) - \vec{A} (\vec{C} \times \vec{B})$

$\vec{A} \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = f(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A} \times (\vec{\nabla} f) \quad \vec{f}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = f(\vec{A})$

$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = (\vec{B} \vec{\nabla} \vec{A}) - (\vec{A} \vec{\nabla} \vec{B}) + (\vec{A}' \vec{\nabla} \vec{B}) - (\vec{B}' \vec{\nabla} \vec{A})$

$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{A}) = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \vec{A}) = -\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A}$

$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{A} = (\vec{\nabla} \vec{A}) \vec{A} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{A}$

$\delta(\vec{x}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{x^2} + \epsilon x^2 \quad \Delta \frac{1}{|x|} = -4\pi \delta(\vec{x})$

$\delta(g(x)) = \sum_n \frac{1}{|g'(x_n)|} \delta(x - x_n)$

Taylor-Entwicklung Felder

$\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (\vec{r}' \vec{r})^n \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{n+1}}$

$\frac{\alpha}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = \alpha \left[ \frac{1}{|\vec{r}'|} + \frac{\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r}'|^3} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{3(\vec{r}' \vec{r}')^2 - \vec{r}'^2 \vec{r}'^2}{|\vec{r}'|^5} \right]$

$|r - r'| = \sqrt{|r - r'|^2} = \sqrt{|r^2 + |r'|^2 - 2|r||r'| \cos \theta}$

$\sin(x) = \sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad \cos(x) = \sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$

$\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{ix} - e^{-ix}) \quad \cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})$

$\sinh x = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) = -i \sin(ix)$

$\cosh x = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x}) = \cos(x) \quad (e^{ix})^* = e^{-ix}$

$e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x) \quad |x e^{ix} \pm y e^{iy}| = |y e^{ix} \pm x e^{iy}|$

$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$

$\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha) \quad (\arcsin(x))' = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$

$(\arccos(x))' = -1/\sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (\arctan(x))' = 1/(1+x^2)$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \arcsinh \left( \frac{x}{|a|} \right) = \ln \left( |a| \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + |a|x \right)$

$\int x \cos(x) dx = x \sin(x) + \cos(x)$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} dx = \frac{x}{a^3} \sqrt{x^2/a^2+1}$

$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2}$

$\int \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsinh \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2}$

$\int \arcsin(x) dx = x \arcsin(x) + \sqrt{1-x^2}$

$\int \arccos(x) dx = x \arccos(x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}$

$\int \arctan(x) dx = x \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$

$\int \operatorname{arccot}(x) dx = x \operatorname{arccot}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$

$\int \sin^n(x) dx = \frac{-1}{n-1} \int \sin^{n-2}(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \cos(x) \sin^{n-1}(x)$

$\int \cos^n(x) dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2}(x) dx + \frac{1}{n} \sin(x) \cos^{n-1}(x)$

Lagrange 1.  $m \ddot{x} = \vec{F} + \lambda \vec{\nabla} \varphi(\vec{x}, t)$

Ekin  $\frac{1}{2} m (r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \varphi^2 \sin \theta) + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (r^2 + r^2 \varphi^2 + z^2)$

$L = T(q, \dot{q}, t) - V(q, t) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0$

Zentrales Feld:  $V_{eff} = V(r) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{L^2}{m r^2}$

kleinste Wirkung  $S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(q_i, \dot{q}_i) dt$

$\mathcal{H}(q, \dot{q}, t) := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{q}_i p_i \right\} - L(q, \dot{q}, t), \text{ mit } \dot{q} = \dot{q}(q, p, t)$

$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p_i} = q_i \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q_i} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = -\dot{p}_i \quad \text{Bewegungsgleichungen}$

$\dot{q}_k = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p_k} \quad \dot{p}_k = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial q_k} \quad \text{Hamiltonfunk. erhalten}$

$F_1(q, Q) = F \quad p_i = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_i}, \quad P_i = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial Q_i}$

$F_2(q, P) = F + \sum_i Q_i p_i \quad p_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q_i}, \quad Q_i = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P_i}$

geladene Kugeloberfläche  $\sigma(\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{l+1} |A_l| r^l \int_{\theta}^{\pi} P_l(\cos \theta)$

$\text{Radial-Lösung: } R_{lm}(r) = r^\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = l \text{ und } \alpha = -l - 1$

$0 = \left[ \left( \frac{d}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] r^\alpha = r^{\alpha-2} [a^2 - \alpha^2 + 2a - l(l+1)]$

Damit folgt:  $R_{lm}(r) = A_{lm} r^l + B_{lm} r^{-l-1}$

$\phi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l (A_{lm} r^l + B_{lm} r^{-l-1}) P_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$

Symmetrie in  $\varphi: m=0$

$\Rightarrow \phi(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{l+1} |A_l| r^l + B_l r^{-l-1} |P_l(\cos \theta)|$

$\sigma_l = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 d\theta \phi(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 r^l |P_l(\cos \theta)| d\theta = A_{lm} r^l$

falls  $\phi \rightarrow 0$  für  $r \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow A_{lm} = 0$

Multipoletwicklung in Kugelkoordinaten:  $\phi \rightarrow 0$  für  $r \rightarrow \infty$

$\phi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l,m} \frac{Q_{lm}}{4\pi r^l} \frac{1}{r^{l+1}} Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \rho(r, \theta, \varphi)$

Additionstheorem:  $\gamma$  winkel zwischen  $\vec{x}, \vec{x}'$

$\frac{1}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = P_l(\cos \gamma)$

$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{ip\varphi} Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) d\varphi = \delta_{lm} Y_l(\theta)$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\varphi d\varphi Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta', \varphi') = \delta_{l'l'm} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Y_l(\theta) Y_{l'm}^*(\theta')$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\kappa}\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\kappa} = -24 \quad \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta\gamma}\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -6\delta^\mu_\nu$$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}\epsilon_{\rho\kappa\alpha\beta} = -2(\delta^\mu_\rho\delta^\nu_\kappa - \delta^\nu_\rho\delta^\mu_\kappa)$$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\alpha}\epsilon_{\kappa\sigma\delta\alpha} = -\frac{\delta^\mu_\kappa}{c}\frac{\delta^\nu_\sigma}{c}\frac{\delta^\rho_\delta}{c}$$

$$\partial_\mu \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_\mu} = \left( \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}, \vec{\nabla} \varphi \right) \quad \partial^\mu \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_\mu} = \left( \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}, -\vec{\nabla} \varphi \right)$$

$$\text{Div}(A) = \partial \cdot A = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} A^\mu = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A^0}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \partial_\mu A^\mu = \partial^\mu A_\mu$$

Viererpotential:  $A^\mu = (\phi(x), \vec{A}(x)) \quad A_\mu = (\phi, -\vec{A})$

$$\text{allg. Wirkung: } S_m f = -\frac{c}{4} \int_a^b A_\mu(x) dx^\mu$$

$$\text{gelad. Teilchen: } S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{x}^2}{c^2}} + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} - e\phi \right) dt$$

$$\text{Lagrange: } L(\vec{x}, \dot{\vec{x}}, t) = -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{x}^2}{c^2}} + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} - e\phi$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_{\text{mech}} + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}^i(\vec{x}, t) \Rightarrow \vec{r}_{\text{mech}} = \frac{m\dot{\vec{x}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{x}^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$H = c \sqrt{m^2 c^2 + (\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A})^2} + e\phi$$

relativistische Bewegungsgleichung:

$$\frac{d\vec{p}_{\text{mech}}}{dt} = -e\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{e}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{e}{c} \dot{\vec{x}} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A})$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \quad F_m = e\dot{\vec{x}} \times \vec{B} \quad \vec{B} = \text{rot} \vec{A}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{p}_{\text{mech}}}{dt} = e\vec{E} + \frac{e}{c} \dot{\vec{x}} \times \vec{B} \quad \frac{\dot{x}^2}{c^2} \ll 1 \Rightarrow m\ddot{\vec{x}} = e\vec{E} + \frac{e}{c} \dot{\vec{x}} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\text{Eichinvarianten: } A'_\mu = A_\mu(x_t) = A_\mu - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{x})$$

$$A' = \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla}\phi \Rightarrow \vec{B}' = \vec{B} \times \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla}\phi = \vec{B}$$

$$\phi' = \phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \vec{E}' = -\vec{\nabla}\phi' - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}'}{\partial t} =$$

$$-\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \vec{B}$$

$$\text{Kleinste Wirkung: } \delta S = \delta \int_a^b (-mc ds - \frac{e}{c} A_\mu ds^\mu) = 0$$

$$\text{Feldstärkentensor: } F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} \quad u_\nu := (u^0, \vec{u})$$

$$\text{Bewegungsgleichung der Geschwindigkeit: } \frac{du^0}{dx} = \frac{e}{mc} F^{\mu\nu} u_\nu$$

$$F_{0i} = -\partial_i \phi + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t A_i = E_i \quad \text{mit } \partial_\mu := \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} = (2\vec{c}t, -\vec{v})$$

$$F_{ij} = \partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i \quad F_{12} = \partial_2 A^1 - \partial_1 A^2 = -\dot{E}_z$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} \begin{pmatrix} E_x & E_y & E_z \\ -E_x & 0 & -B_z \\ -E_y & B_z & 0 \\ -E_z & B_y & B_x \end{pmatrix} F^{\mu\nu} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_x - E_y - E_z \\ E_x & 0 & -B_z \\ E_y & B_z & 0 \\ E_z & B_y & B_x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F'_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu + \partial_\nu A_\mu - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \lambda - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \lambda - \partial_\nu A_\mu = F_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\text{Lorenztransformation/Boost: } A'^\mu(x') = A^\mu y^\nu A^\nu \quad \text{Boost in x:}$$

$$\Lambda^\mu_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \eta & \sinh \eta & 0 \\ \sinh \eta & \cosh \eta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tanh \eta = \frac{u}{c} \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}}$$

$$\cosh \eta = \gamma \quad \sinh \eta = \gamma \frac{u}{c}$$

$$\phi'(x') = [\phi(x) - \frac{u}{c} A(x)] \cdot \gamma \quad A'_y(x') = A_y(x)$$

$$A'_z(x') = [A_z(x) - \frac{u}{c} \phi(x)] \cdot \gamma \quad A'_z(x') = A_z(x)$$

$$F'^{\mu\nu}(x') = \Lambda^\mu_\rho \Lambda^\nu_\sigma F^{\rho\sigma}(x)$$

$$\text{Transformation der Felder: } \boxed{E'(\vec{x}') = \gamma (\vec{E}(\vec{x}) + \frac{1}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{E}(\vec{x})) - \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2(1+\gamma)} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x})) \vec{v}}$$

$$\boxed{B'(\vec{x}') = \gamma (\vec{B}(\vec{x}) - \frac{1}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{E}(\vec{x})) - \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2(1+\gamma)} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{B}(\vec{x})) \vec{v}}$$

$$\text{Oft transformieren: } x \rightarrow x' \quad x^\mu = (\Lambda^{-1})^\mu_\nu x^\nu$$

$$A(\vec{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma v/c \\ -\gamma v/c & 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2(1+\gamma)} v_i v_j \end{pmatrix} \quad \Lambda^{-1}(\vec{v}) = \Lambda(-\vec{v})$$

$$\text{Erhaltungsgrößen: } F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} = 2(\vec{B}^2 - \vec{E}^2) = \text{invariant}$$

$$-\mu\nu\rho\sigma F^{\mu\nu} F^{\rho\sigma} = -8\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = \text{invariant}$$

$$\text{Homogene Maxwellgleichungen: } \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{Induktionsgesetz und Magnetischer Fluss: } \Psi_A = \int_A d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$- \frac{1}{c} \frac{d\Psi_A}{dt} = \int_A (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) = \int_B d\vec{x} \cdot \vec{E} = \Delta U$$

$$- \frac{1}{c} \frac{d\Psi_A(t)}{dt} = \int_{C(t)} d\vec{x} \cdot (\vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \vec{x} \times \vec{B}) = \Delta U$$

$$\text{Kovariante Formulierung der homogenen Maxwellgleichungen: } \boxed{\partial_\mu F_{\nu\rho} + \partial_\nu F_{\rho\mu} + \partial_\rho F_{\mu\nu} = 0} \quad \delta_\mu := \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu \quad \text{oder: } \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\kappa} \partial_\rho F_{\mu\kappa} = 0$$

$$\text{Wirkung des E-M-Feldes: } S = S_m + S_{mf} + S_f$$

$$\text{freies Teilchen: } S_m = -\sum_{i=0}^3 m_i c \int ds_i \quad ds_i = \sqrt{\frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{dx^i}{dt}} dt_i$$

$$\text{Teilchen-Feld: } S_{mf} = -\sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{e}{c} \int A_\mu(x_i) dx^\mu_i$$

$$\text{Forderungen an Lagrangedichte für Feld: } S_f = \int \text{f} d^3 x \mathcal{L}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \text{ ist Lorenzkalar, also alle Indizes abkontrahiert}$$

$$\text{L: Eichinvariant, also Abhängig nur von } F_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\text{Bewegungsgleichung soll linear in Feldern sein, also } \mathcal{L} \sim F^2$$

$$\Rightarrow F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \text{ oder } \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma} \text{ 2. ist Totale Viererableitung: }$$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma} = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \partial_\mu A_\nu \partial_\rho A_\sigma = \partial_\mu (\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} A_\nu A_\rho A_\sigma)$$

$$\text{Wirkung: } S_f = a \cdot c \int d^3 x F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \text{ a ist Einheitsens. abhängig}$$

$$S_f = -\frac{1}{16\pi c} \int d\vec{x} d^3 x (\vec{E}^2 - \vec{B}^2) \quad (\text{in CGS})$$

$$\text{Lagrange Dichter: } \mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{16\pi c} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\vec{E}^2 - \vec{B}^2)$$

$$\text{Stromdichte: } j^\mu := \rho \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} \Rightarrow j^\mu = (j^0, \vec{j}) = (c\rho, \rho \vec{v})$$

$$\text{Kontinuitäts GL: } \rho + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

$$0 = \partial_\mu j^\mu = \frac{\partial j^\mu}{\partial x^\mu} = \frac{\partial j^0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial \vec{x}} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\text{vollständige Wirkung: } S = -\sum_{i=1}^N \int m_i c ds_i - \frac{1}{c} \int d^4 x (A_\mu j^\mu + \frac{1}{16\pi} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu})$$

$$\delta S = -\frac{1}{c} \int d^4 x \left[ \frac{1}{c} j^\mu + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right] \partial_\mu A_\nu$$

$$\text{Die Variation muss verschwinden, daraus folgt: }$$

$$\text{Inhomogene Maxwellgleichungen: } \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} F^{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\nu(x)}$$

$$\nu = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} F^{01} \Rightarrow F^{01} = \frac{E^1}{c} \quad (\text{CGS})$$

$$F^{00} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} F^{01} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} F^{10} = \frac{E^1}{c}$$

$$\nu = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} F^{01} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} F^{10} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^1$$

$$F^{01} = -E_x \quad F^{10} = 0 \quad F^{21} = B_z \quad F^{31} = -B_y$$

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_x + \frac{4\pi}{c} j_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{E} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}(x)}$$

$$\text{Energiedichte und Energiestrom des EM Feld: } \vec{E} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{E} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{B} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\text{Gleichungen subtrahieren: } \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{B} = -\frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{j} - [\vec{B}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) - \vec{E}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B})]$$

$$\omega = |\vec{k}| u \quad \vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad \vec{k} = k/\|\vec{k}\|$$

$$[\vec{B}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) - \vec{E}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B})] = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{1}{8\pi} (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2) \right) + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left( \frac{c}{4\pi} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} \right) = -\vec{j} \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\text{Pointing Vektor/Energiestromdichte: } \boxed{\vec{S} := \frac{c}{4\pi} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}}$$

$$\text{Erhaltung: } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \int dV \frac{\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2}{8\pi} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vec{k}_i^2}{c^2}}} = 0$$

$$\text{Energie des Feld: } \boxed{W = \frac{\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2}{8\pi}} \quad \text{Ekin: } \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vec{k}_i^2}{c^2}}} = 0$$

$$\text{abgestrahlte Leistung: } P_A = \int_A I \vec{s} \cdot \vec{S}(x, t)$$

$$\text{Energie-Impuls-Tensor } T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi} (F^{\mu\rho} F_\rho^\nu + \frac{1}{4} \eta^{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma} F^{\rho\sigma})$$

$$\text{Erfüllt: } T^{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad \text{Erhaltungsgleichung somit:}$$

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} \frac{1}{4\pi} (\partial_\mu F^{\mu\rho} F_\rho^\nu + F^{\mu\rho} \partial_\mu F_\rho^\nu + \frac{1}{2} \eta^{\mu\nu} F^{\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma}) = 0$$

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$T^{00} = W = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2) \quad 4\pi T^{0i} = (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{e}_i$$

$$\text{räumliche Komponenten bilden Spannungstensor:}$$

$$4\pi T^{ij} = -F^{i0} F^{j0} + F^{ik} F^{jk} - \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ij} (\vec{E}^2 - \vec{B}^2)$$

$$T^{ij} = \frac{1}{4\pi} [-E^i E^j - B^i B^j + \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ij} (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2)]$$

$$\boxed{T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2 - 2(E^i E^j - \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ij} (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2)))}$$

$$\text{komplexe Elektrizitätskonst.: } \boxed{\vec{S}_r = \epsilon_r \vec{E} - i \frac{c}{\omega} \vec{B}}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0(x) e^{-i\omega t} \Rightarrow (\Delta - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \vec{E}(x, t) = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0(x) e^{-i\omega t} \Rightarrow (\Delta - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \vec{E}_0(x) = 0$$

$$\text{komplexe Wellenzahl: } \boxed{\vec{S}_r = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}} \vec{E}}$$

$$\vec{E}(x, t) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \left( A^{(j)}(\vec{x}) e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} + \omega_j t)} + A^{(j)*}(\vec{x}) e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} + \omega_j t)} \right)$$

$$\psi(\vec{x}, t) = \int d^3 k [A_+(k) e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} + \omega k t)} + A_-(k) e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega k t)}]$$

$$\text{Forderung an Reelle Lösung: } \psi(\vec{x}, t) = \psi^*(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\text{all. Lösung: } \psi(\vec{x}, t) = f_+(\vec{x}, \vec{k}, \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} + \omega t) + f_-(\vec{x}, \vec{k}, \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)$$

$$\Box f_{\pm}(\vec{x}, \vec{k} \pm \omega t) = \left( \frac{\omega}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 f_{\pm}(\vec{x}, \vec{k})$$

$$\text{ist } \frac{1}{2} \text{ gerade } + \frac{1}{2} \text{ ungerade } \Rightarrow \text{gerade } \rightarrow \text{gerade/ungerade}$$

$$\text{Trafo mit konvergenzerzeugendem Faktor:}$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) e^{-ikx - \epsilon^2 k^2}$$

$$f(k) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) e^{-ikx - \epsilon^2 k^2}$$

$$f(x) = c \cdot \hat{f}(k) = c \sqrt{2\pi} \delta(k) \quad \delta(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{2\pi} e^{-ikx}$$

$$\text{Eigenschaften: } \hat{f}(k) \text{ Fourier-Trafo von } f(x)$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) e^{-ikx}$$

$$\text{Fourier-Trafo von } f(x) = \hat{f}(k)$$

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