

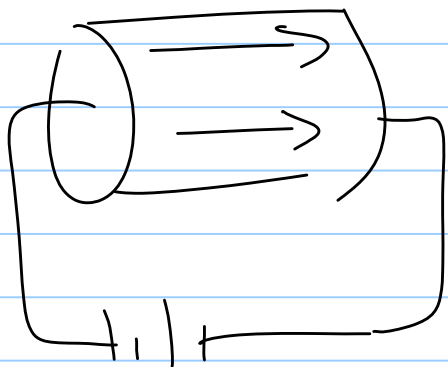
OHM's Law

$$\vec{J}_{\text{drift}} \propto \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{J} = \rho \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$



$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = -\nabla^2 V = 0$$

boundary

$$\vec{J} \perp \text{boundary} = 0$$

$$\vec{E} \perp \text{boundary} = 0$$



Tablet problem: $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$ OHM's

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$\nabla^2 V = 0$ boundary of V on surfaces

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

find V then

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V = \frac{1}{\sigma} \vec{J}$$

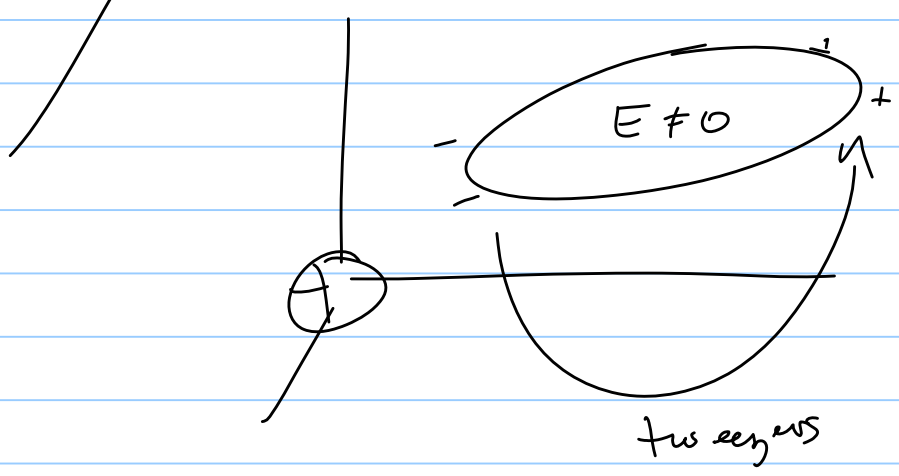
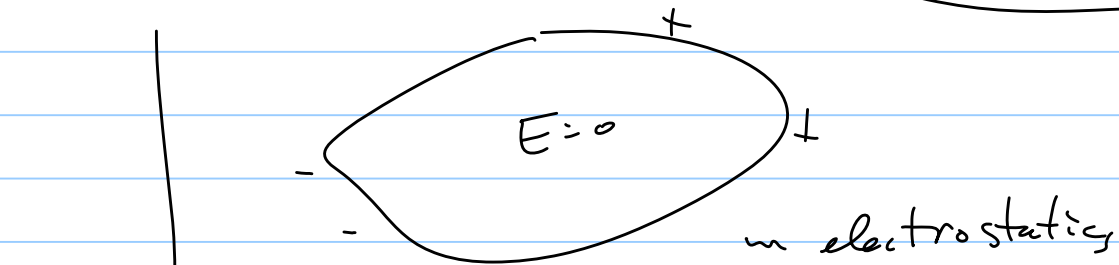
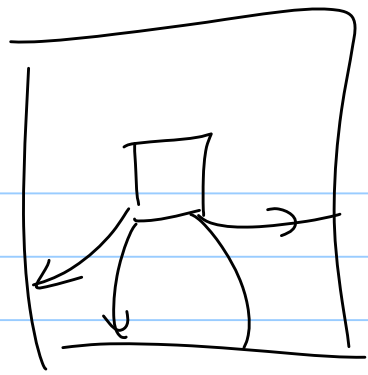


Principles

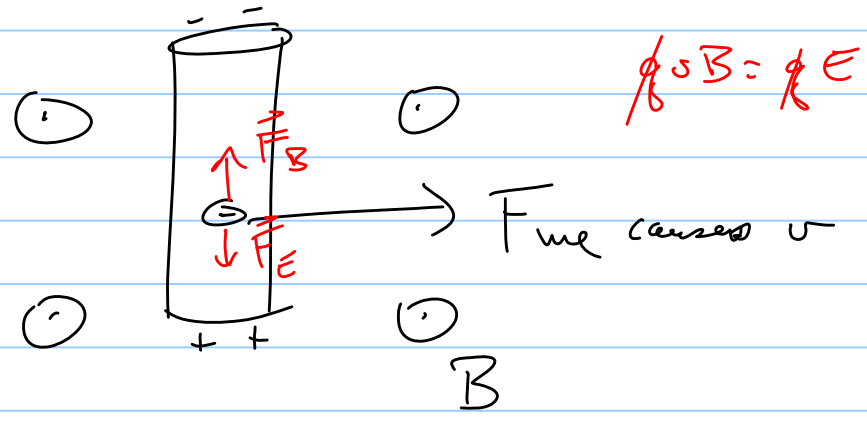
loop

method: Sep. Var.

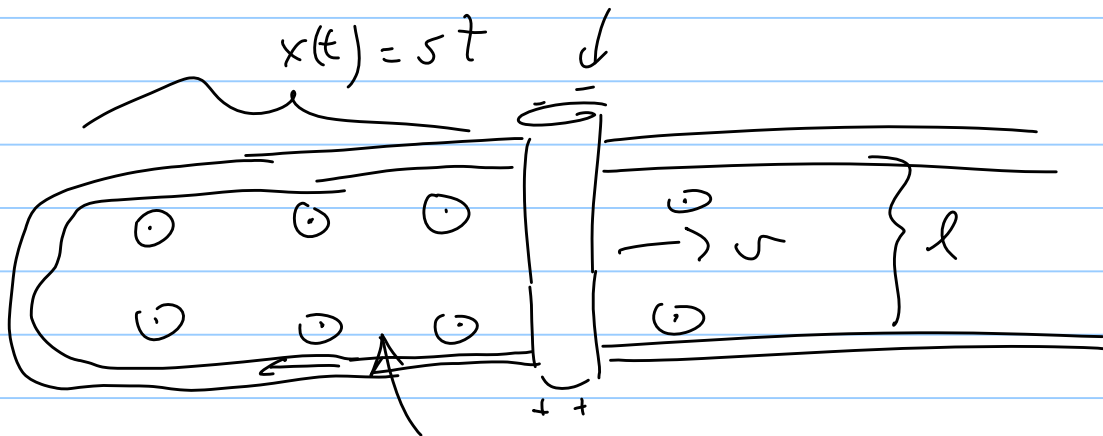
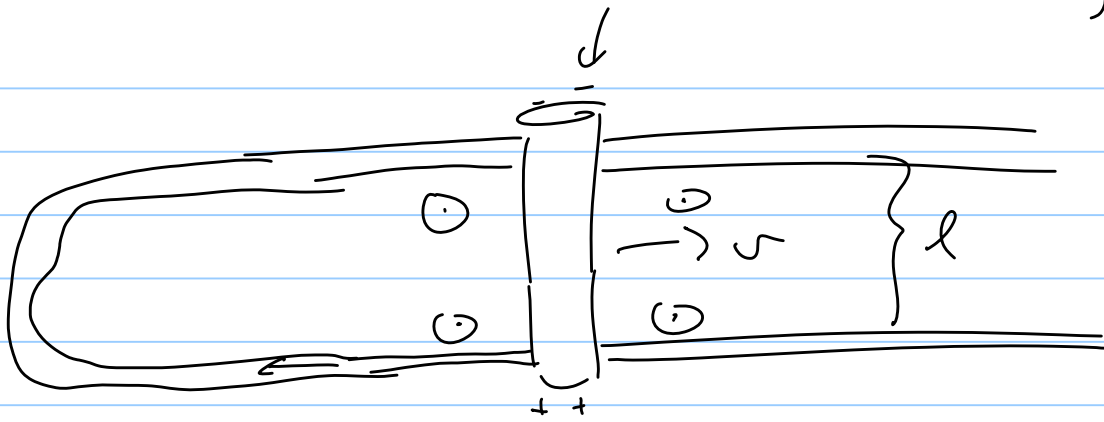
relaxation method



two regions



"battery" with voltage $= \int_{\text{VB}}^{\text{B}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{\text{VB}}^{\text{B}} \nu B dl = \nu B l$

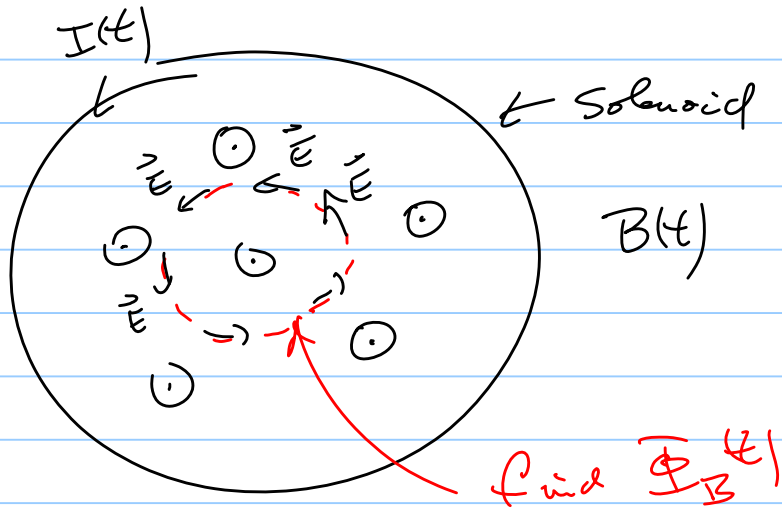


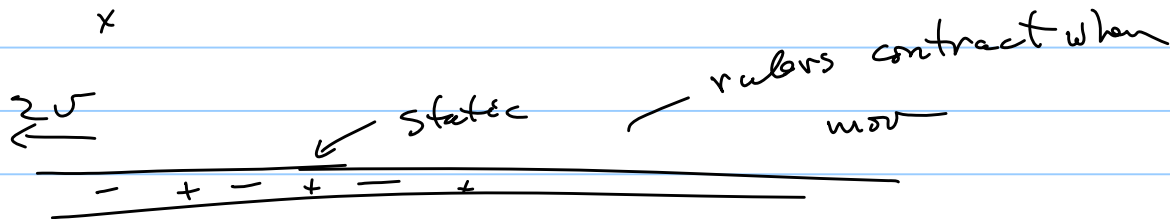
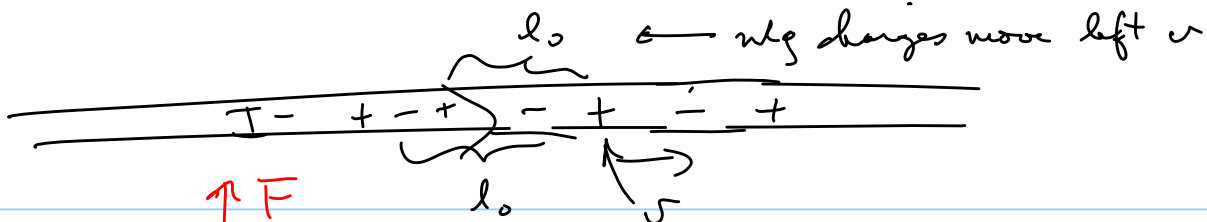
$$\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} = B l v t$$

$$-\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = \mathcal{E}_{\text{mf}}$$

$$\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = \mathcal{E}_{\text{mf}} = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \neq 0$$

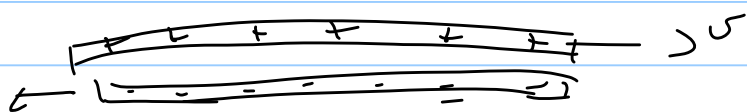
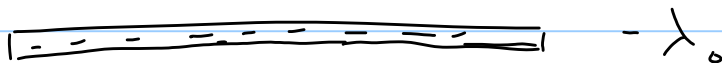
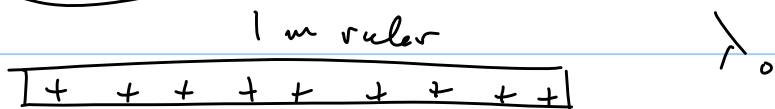
Σ_x :





$$\vec{F} = \gamma \vec{E} + \gamma \frac{\vec{v} \times \vec{B}}{c}$$

$$\lambda_- > \lambda_+$$



$$I = 2\lambda'v$$

$$\lambda' = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

in lab current carrying wire is neutral no \vec{E} just $\gamma v \vec{B}$

Go back lab frame



$$2\pi r B = \mu_0 I$$

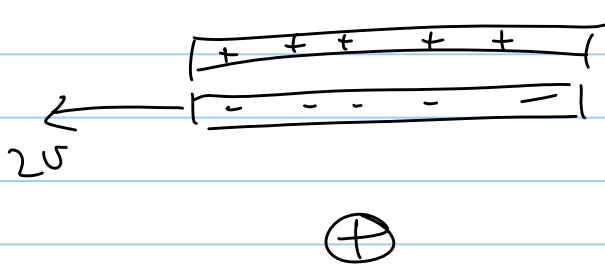
$$B \propto \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = qvB$$

$$B \propto \frac{I}{r} \propto \frac{v}{r}$$

$$F \propto \frac{v^2}{r}$$

Go to charge frame



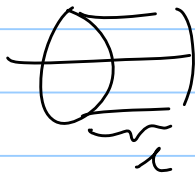
$$\frac{-\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} = -\lambda_0 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} + q\vec{E}$$

Net charge of wire $\propto v^2$

Gauss's Law $\Rightarrow E 2\pi r l = \lambda l$

$$E \propto \frac{1}{r}$$



$$F = qE \propto \frac{1}{r} \propto \frac{v^2}{r}$$