

Tablet distribution Monday 12:00 → 1 or

Note Title

1/19/2009

4:30 - 5:30

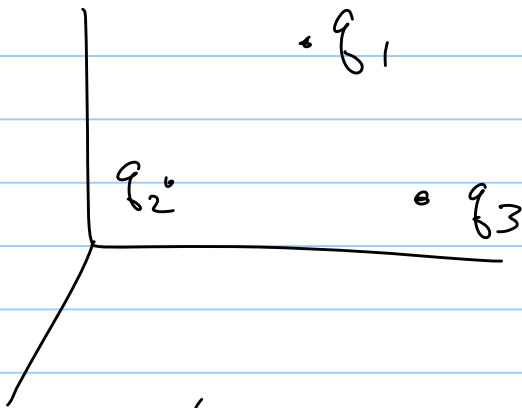
Modern lab

Training session: Tues 12:00 → 1

5:30 → 6:30

MEYER HALL 220

Work on assembling charges in terms of E



$$W = k \left(\frac{q_2 q_1}{r_{12}} + \frac{q_3 q_1}{r_{13}} + \frac{q_3 q_2}{r_{23}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{q_3}{r_{13}} \right) + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{r_{12}} + \frac{q_3}{r_{23}} \right) + \frac{q_3}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{r_{13}} + \frac{q_2}{r_{23}} \right) \right\}$$

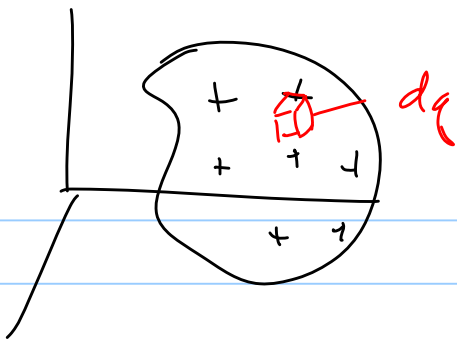
V at q_1 due to other charges

V at q_2 due to other charges

V at q_3 due to other charges

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i q_i V_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int dq V$$

\uparrow
at dq due to all other charges



Change from $\rho \frac{1}{2} V$ to E

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int V dq = \frac{1}{2} \int V(\vec{r}) \rho(\vec{r}) d\tau \quad r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \rho / \epsilon_0 \quad \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V \Rightarrow \nabla^2 V = -\rho / \epsilon_0$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int V(\vec{r}) \left[-\epsilon_0 \nabla^2 V(\vec{r}) \right] d\tau$$

↑ at field point ↑ w.r.t r

need $V \nabla^2 V$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot f \vec{A} = f \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f \quad \text{identity 5 in front of book}$$

$$f = V \quad \vec{A} = \vec{\nabla} V$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (V \vec{\nabla} V) = V \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} V)} + \vec{\nabla} V \cdot \vec{\nabla} V$$

$$V \nabla^2 V = \vec{\nabla} \cdot V \vec{\nabla} V - (\vec{\nabla} V)^2$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int V(\vec{r}) \left[-\epsilon_0 \nabla^2 V(\vec{r}) \right] d\tau = -\frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \left[\int \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot V \vec{\nabla} V}_{\int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a}} d\tau - \int (\vec{\nabla} V)^2 d\tau \right]$$

$\int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} = \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{a}$
divergence theorem

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V$$

$$W = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \left[-\int (\underbrace{V \vec{\nabla} V}_{-\vec{E}}) \cdot d\vec{a} + \int E^2 d\tau \right] = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \left[\int V \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} + \int E^2 d\tau \right]$$

