
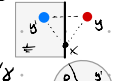
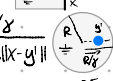


Elektrostatik $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$, $\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$

- Coulomb Kraft: $F_C = \frac{q_1 q_2 (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1\|^3}$
- $\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\vec{F}(\vec{x})}{q}$, $\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \int d^3y \frac{\rho(y)(\vec{x}-y)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}-y\|^3}$
- $E(\vec{x}) = -\nabla \Phi(\vec{x})$, $\Phi(\vec{x}) = \int d^3y \frac{\rho(y)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}-y\|}$
 $-\Delta \Phi = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(\vec{x})$ (Poisson Gleichung)
- Energie im E-Feld: $W = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int d^3x \vec{E}^2(\vec{x}) \geq 0$
- Homogen geladene Kugel: $\rho(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} & r < R \\ 0 & r > R \end{cases}$
 $E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \begin{cases} r/R^3 & r < R \\ 1/r^2 & r > R \end{cases}$, $\Phi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} r^2/R^3 + 1/r & r < R \\ 1/r & r > R \end{cases}$
 $W = \frac{3}{20} \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$
- Homogen geladene Kugeloberfläche:
 $\rho(r) = \sigma \delta(r-R)$, $\sigma = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$, $W = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$
 $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \begin{cases} 0 & r < R \\ 1/r^2 & r > R \end{cases}$, $\Phi = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \begin{cases} r & r < R \\ 1/r & r > R \end{cases}$
- Plattenkondensator:
 $E = Q/\epsilon_0 A$, $U = dE = \frac{dQ}{\epsilon_0 A}$
 $C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$, $W = \frac{CU^2}{2}$
- Dipol: $\Phi(\vec{x}) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\|\vec{x} - \frac{1}{2}d\vec{n}\|} - \frac{1}{\|\vec{x} + \frac{1}{2}d\vec{n}\|} \right)$ 
Dipolmoment: $\vec{p} = qd\vec{n} \rightarrow \Phi(\vec{x}) = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}\|^3}$, $\rho(\vec{x}) = -\nabla^2 \Phi(\vec{x})$

Randwertprobleme




- Allgemein: $L f(x) = g(x)$, $f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial V$
 $\rightarrow L_x G(x,y) = \delta(x-y)$, $G(x,y) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial V \Rightarrow G(x,y) = \dots$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = \int d^3y g(y) G(x,y)$
- Hier: $\Delta \Phi(x) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(x)$, $\Phi(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial V$
 $\Delta_x G(x,y) = -\delta^3(x-y)$, $G(x,y) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial V$
 $\Rightarrow G(x,y) = \frac{1}{4\pi\|\vec{x}-\vec{y}\|} + F(x,y)$, wobei $\Delta F = 0$ s.d.
- Dirichlet-Randbedingung: $\Phi(x) = \omega(x)$, $x \in \partial V$
 $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int d^3y \rho(x,y) G(x,y) - \oint_{\partial V} d^3y \vec{n} \cdot \nabla_y G(x,y) \omega(y)$
- Neumann-Randbedingung: $E_{\perp} = -\vec{n} \cdot \nabla \Phi(x) = \nu(x)$, $x \in \partial V$
 $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int d^3y \rho(x,y) G(x,y) - \oint_{\partial V} d^3y G(x,y) \nu(y) + U_0$
- Halbraum: $G(x,y) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}-\vec{y}\|} - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}-\vec{y}'\|}$ 
- Aussenwaukel: $G(x,y) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}-\vec{y}\|} - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}-\vec{y}'\|} + \frac{R}{\|\vec{x}\| \|\vec{y}'\|}$ 
- Konforme trans.: $\vec{x}' = \frac{R^2}{\|\vec{x}\|^2} \vec{x}$, $\Phi'(\vec{x}') = \frac{R}{\|\vec{x}\|} \Phi(\vec{x})$, $\rho'(\vec{x}') = \frac{R^3}{\|\vec{x}\|^3} \rho(\vec{x})$

- Multi-Polentwicklung: Sei für $\|\vec{x}\| = r > R$: $S(x) = 0$
 $r > R$: $\Phi(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}\|} + \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{p}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}\|^3} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \frac{x_i x_j R_{ij}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}\|^5} + \dots$
 $Q = \int d^3x \rho(x)$, $\vec{p} = \int d^3x \rho(x) \vec{x}$, $R_{ij} = \int d^3x \rho(x) (3x_i x_j - \delta_{ij} r^2)$

Magnetostatik $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$, $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j}$

- \vec{B} -Feld einer Stromschleife: $\vec{B}(x) = \mu_0 I \oint_C \frac{d\vec{y} \times (\vec{x}-\vec{y})}{4\pi \|\vec{x}-\vec{y}\|^3}$
- Lorentz: $\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$ • Biot-Savart: $\vec{F} = I(\vec{\ell} \times \vec{B})$
- Kraft auf Stromschleife: $\vec{F} = I \oint_C d\vec{x} \times \vec{B}(x)$ | $d\vec{F} = I(d\vec{x} \times \vec{B})$
- Drehmoment: $\vec{M} = I \oint_C \vec{x} \times (d\vec{x} \times \vec{B}(x))$
- Stromdichte $\vec{j}(x)$: $I_A = \int d^3x \vec{n} \cdot \vec{j}(x)$
 \hookrightarrow statische Kontinuitätsgleichung: $\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$
 $\rightarrow \vec{B}(x) = \mu_0 \int d^3y \frac{\vec{j}(y) \times (\vec{x}-y)}{4\pi \|\vec{x}-y\|^3}$
- $\vec{f}(x) = \vec{j}(x) \times \vec{B}(x)$, $\vec{F} = \int d^3x \vec{j}(x) \times \vec{B}(x)$, $\vec{M} = \int d^3x \vec{x} \times (\vec{j}(x) \times \vec{B}(x))$
- Vektorpotential: $\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$, $\vec{A}(x) = \mu_0 \int d^3y \frac{\vec{j}(y)}{4\pi \|\vec{x}-y\|}$
- Coulomb-Eichung: $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$
- Poisson-Gleichung: $\Delta \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \vec{j}$
- Feldenergie: $\Delta W = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \vec{A}(x) \cdot \vec{j}(x) = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \int d^3x \vec{B}^2 \geq 0$
- Magnetisches Moment: Sei für $\|\vec{x}\| \gg R$: $\vec{j}(x) = 0$
 $\|\vec{x}\| \gg R$: $\vec{A}(x) = \mu_0 \int d^3y \vec{j}(y) \left[\frac{1}{4\pi \|\vec{x}\|} + \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}}{4\pi \|\vec{x}\|^3} + \dots \right] = \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{x}}{4\pi \|\vec{x}\|^3} + \dots$
 $\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \vec{x} \times \vec{j}(x)$
 $\vec{F} = \nabla(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}) + \dots$, $\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B} + \dots$, $W = -\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}$

Elektro- & Magnetostatik in Materie

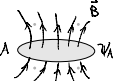
- Mittelung: $\Phi(x) = \bar{\Phi}(x) = \int d^3y \phi(y) \epsilon(x-y)$, $\int d^3x \epsilon(x) = 1$
 \hookrightarrow atomare Skala \ll kompakte Träger von $\epsilon(x) \ll$ Messskala
- Dielektrikum: Dipol entsteht durch Verschiebung von Kern & Elektronenhülle in elektrischem Feld 
- Paraelektrikum: Permanente Dipole werden durch elektrisches Feld ausgerichtet 
- Freie Ladung S_{frei} vs. Dipol Ladung S_{Dipol}
 $\hookrightarrow S_{ges} = S_{frei} + S_{Dipol} \rightarrow$ isotrop: $\epsilon = \chi_e \epsilon_0$, anisotrop: $\epsilon = \chi_e \epsilon_0 \mathbb{1}$
- Dipoldichte $\vec{P} \approx \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E}$, $S_{Dipol} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}$
 $\Phi(x) = \int d^3y \left[S_{frei}(y) \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}-y\|} + \vec{P}(y) \cdot \nabla_y \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{x}-y\|} \right]$, $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{S_{ges}}{\epsilon_0}$
- Dielektrische Verschiebung: $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$, $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = S_{frei}$
- El. Materialkonstanten: $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r$, $\epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e$
 $\hookrightarrow \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$ | $\epsilon_r > 1 \Rightarrow \vec{E}$ vermindert
- Bsp: Plattenkondensator
 $D = \frac{Q}{A}$, $U = dE = \frac{dD}{\epsilon}$, $C = \frac{Q}{U} = \epsilon_r C_0$, $W = \int d^3x \vec{F} \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$
- Bei Grenzfläche: D_{\perp} stetig, E_{\parallel} stetig 

- Magnetisierung: $\vec{M} = \frac{\chi_m}{\mu_0} \vec{B} = \frac{\chi_m}{\mu_0} \vec{B}_0 + \vec{j}_m = \nabla \times \vec{M}$
- Magnetfeld \vec{H} : $\vec{B} = \mu_0(\vec{H} + \vec{M}) = \mu_0 \vec{H}$, $\mu = \mu_0 \mu_r$, $\mu_r = 1 + \chi_m$
- Diamagnetismus: $\chi_m < 0$, $|\chi_m|$ klein
- Paramagnetismus: $\chi_m > 0$, Temperaturabh. $\rightarrow \vec{B}$ verstärkt

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} &= S_{frei} & \nabla \times \vec{E} &= 0 & \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 & \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \vec{j}_{frei} \\ \vec{D} &= \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \epsilon \vec{E} & \vec{H} &= \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$

• Vakuum: $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$, $\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B}$

Maxwell-Gleichungen

- Lorentz-Kraft: $\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
- Magnetischer Fluss: $\Psi_A = \int_A d^2x \vec{n} \cdot \vec{B}$ 
- Faradaysche Induktion: $\Delta V_A = \oint_{\partial A} d\vec{x} (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_A d^2x \vec{n} \cdot \vec{B} = -\dot{\Psi}_A$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho & \nabla \times \vec{E} + \partial_t \vec{B} &= 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 & \nabla \times \vec{B} - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \partial_t \vec{E} &= \mu_0 \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

- $\oint_{\partial V} d^2x \vec{n} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ | $\frac{d}{dt} \int_A d^2x \vec{n} \cdot \vec{B} = \oint_{\partial A} d\vec{x} (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
- $\oint_{\partial V} d^2x \vec{n} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V d^3x \rho$ | $\frac{d}{dt} \int_A d^2x \vec{n} \cdot \vec{E} = \oint_{\partial A} d\vec{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{x} \times \vec{E} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int d^3x \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{j} \cdot \vec{x}) \right)$
- Kontinuitätsgleichung: $\nabla \cdot \vec{j} + \partial_t \rho = 0$
- Kraftdichte: $\vec{f}(x) = \rho(x)\vec{E}(x) + \vec{j}(x) \times \vec{B}(x)$, $\vec{F} = \int d^3x \vec{f}(x)$
- Drehmoment: $\vec{M}_V = \int_V d^3x \vec{x} \times \vec{f}$
- Potentiale: $\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$, $\vec{E} = -\nabla \Phi - \partial_t \vec{A}$
- D'Alembert: $\square = \Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2$
- Inhomogene Gleichungen: $-\square \Phi - \partial_t \left[\frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t \Phi + \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \right] = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$
 $-\square \vec{A} + \nabla \left[\frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t \Phi + \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \right] = \mu_0 \vec{j}$
- Eichtransformationen: $\vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \nabla \Lambda$, $\Phi' = \Phi - \partial_t \Lambda$
- Coulomb-Eichung: $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0 \rightarrow \square \Phi = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$
- Lorenz-Eichung: $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t \Phi = 0 \rightarrow \square \Phi = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$, $-\square \vec{A} = \mu_0 \vec{j}$
 \hookrightarrow löst sich immer erreichen. Sei $X = \nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \partial_t \Phi/c^2$: $X' = X + \square \Lambda$

Erhaltungsgrößen & Symmetrien

- Ladungserhaltung: $\dot{Q}_V = \int_V d^3x \partial_t \rho = -\int_V d^3x \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = -\int_{\partial V} d^2x \vec{j} \cdot \vec{n} = -\dot{Q}_{\partial V}$
- Energiedichte: $w(x) = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \vec{E}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \vec{B}^2$
- Poyntingvektor: $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ ('Energiestromdichte')
- Satz von Poynting: $\partial_t w + \nabla \cdot \vec{S} = -\vec{E} \cdot \vec{j}$, $W_V + S_{\partial V} + P_{rechiv} = 0$
 $W_V = \int_V d^3x w(x)$, $S_{\partial V} = \int_{\partial V} d^2x \vec{n} \cdot \vec{S}$, $P_{rechiv} = \int_V d^3x \vec{j} \cdot \vec{E}$

- Impulsdichte: $\vec{\pi} := \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \vec{S}$
- Impulsstromdichte: $T_{jk} = \epsilon_0 (E_j E_k - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{jk} \vec{E}^2) + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (B_j B_k - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{jk} \vec{B}^2)$ (Spannungstensor)
 $\vec{\pi} + \vec{f} = \nabla \cdot T$, $\partial_t \pi_k + f_k = \sum_j \nabla_j T_{jk}$, $\partial_t \vec{p} + \vec{F} = \oint_{\partial V} d^2x \vec{n} \cdot T$, $\vec{P} = \int d^3x \vec{\pi}$
- Drehimpuls $\vec{L} = \int d^3x \vec{x} \times \vec{\pi}$ • Erzeugeschwerpunkt $\vec{G} = \int d^3x \vec{x} \vec{w}$
- Energie W und Drehimpuls \vec{L} sind erhalten
- Erzeugeschwerpunkt G beweglich linear: $\vec{G} - c^2 t \vec{P}$ ist erhalten

Ladung	Symmetrie	Drehimpuls	Rotation
Energie	Zeittranslation	Schwerpunkt	Bezugssystemtransf.
Impuls	Ortstranslation	elektrische Ladung	Eichtransformation

- Galileitransformation (ohne Rotation): $x' = x - vt$, $t' = t$
 $\vec{v}' = \vec{v}$ | $\frac{d}{dt'} f(x,t) = \frac{d}{dt} f(x,t) + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla f(x,t)$
 $\vec{E}'(x,t) = \vec{E}(x,t) + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}(x,t)$ | $\vec{B}'(x,t) = \vec{B}(x,t)$
 $S'(x,t) = S(x,t)$ | $\vec{j}'(x,t) = \vec{j}(x,t) - \vec{v} S(x,t)$
- Homogene Maxwell: $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$, $\nabla \times \vec{E} + \partial_t \vec{B} = 0$ ✓
- Kontinuitätsgleichung: $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$ ✓
- Inhomogene Maxwell: $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}' = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} - \nabla \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \neq \frac{\rho'}{\epsilon_0}$ ✗
- $\nabla \times \vec{B}' - \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \partial_t \vec{E}' = \mu_0 \vec{j}' + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{E}) - (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{E} - (\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{E} \right) \neq \mu_0 \vec{j}'$
- EM-Dualität: $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$, $\nabla \times \vec{E} + \partial_t \vec{B} = 0$ ($\vec{E}' = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \vec{E}$)
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$, $\nabla \times \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t \vec{E} = 0$ ($\vec{B}' = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \vec{B}$)

Spezielle Relativitätstheorie

- Für $S=0$, $\vec{j}=0$ gilt: $\square \vec{B} = 0$, $\square \vec{E} = 0$ (inhomog)
- Im Vierer-formalismus: $\square = \sum_{\mu} \eta^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}}$, $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
- Lorentz-Transformationen erhalten die Wellengleichung $\square' = \square$
 $\Lambda^{\mu} = \{ \Lambda \in GL(4, \mathbb{R}) \mid \Lambda^T \eta \Lambda = \eta, \det \Lambda^0 = 1, \Lambda^0_0 = 1 \}$, $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$, $\beta = \frac{v}{c}$
 $X = x^{\mu} e_{\mu}$, $e'_{\mu} = \Lambda^{\nu}_{\mu} e_{\nu}$, $x'^{\mu} = (\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\nu} x^{\nu}$, $\partial^{\mu} = \partial^{\nu} \frac{\partial x^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}}$
- Boost:
 $\Lambda(\vec{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & & & \\ \gamma \vec{v}/c & 1 + \gamma^2 \vec{v} \vec{v}^T / c^2 (1 + \gamma) & & \\ & & \gamma & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{E} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma \vec{v}/c \\ \gamma \vec{v}/c & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \vec{E} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma \vec{v}/c \\ \gamma \vec{v}/c & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \vec{E} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma \vec{v}/c \\ \gamma \vec{v}/c & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \vec{E}$
 $\vec{E}' = \gamma \vec{E} + \gamma \vec{v} \times \vec{B} - \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2 (1+\gamma)} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{v}$
 $\vec{B}' = \gamma \vec{B} - \frac{\gamma}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E} - \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2 (1+\gamma)} (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{v}$
 $S' = \gamma S - \frac{\gamma}{c^2} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{j}$ | $\vec{j}' = \vec{j} - \gamma \vec{v} S + \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2 (1+\gamma)} (\vec{j} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{v}$
- ED im Vierer-formalismus:
 $(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_{\mu} = \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} A_{\nu} B_{\alpha}$, $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_{\mu} B^{\mu}$, $(A^{\mu})_{;\nu} := -\epsilon_{\mu\alpha\beta\gamma} A^{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -A^1 A_0 \\ A_0 & 0 & -A^2 \\ A_2 & 0 & -A^3 \\ A_3 & A_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\partial_j B_{ik} - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t E_k = \mu_0 j_k$ | $\frac{1}{2} \partial_j E_j = \mu_0 c S$
- Feldstärke tensor: $F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E^j/c \\ -E^j/c & B^k \end{pmatrix}$, $F_{j0} = -E_j$, $F_{0k} = E_k$, $F_{ij} = -\epsilon_{ijk} B_k$
 $F_{00} = 0$
- Viererstromdichte: $J_{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} -cS \\ \vec{j} \end{pmatrix}$, $J_k = j_k$, $J_0 = -cS$
- Dualer Feldstärke tensor: $\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -B^T \\ B & cE^k \end{pmatrix}$, $\tilde{F}_{j0} = -B_j$, $\tilde{F}_{0k} = B_k = -F_{k0}$, $\tilde{F}_{ij} = \epsilon_{ijk} E_k$, $\tilde{F}_{00} = 0$
- Homogene Maxwell-Gl: $\partial_{\mu} F_{\nu\sigma} + \partial_{\nu} F_{\sigma\mu} + \partial_{\sigma} F_{\mu\nu} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \partial^{\mu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = 0$
- Inhomogene Maxwell-Gl: $\eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} F_{\nu\sigma} = \mu_0 J_{\sigma}$

Energie-Impulsensor erhalten: $T_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -w & c^2 S^j \\ c^2 S^i & T_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$
 $T_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} F_{\mu\sigma} F_{\nu}^{\sigma} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \eta_{\mu\nu} F_{\sigma\rho} F^{\sigma\rho}$, $T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\nu\mu}$, $T_{\mu}^{\mu} = 0$
 Kontinuitätsgleichung: $\partial^{\mu} T_{\mu\nu} = -j^{\nu} F_{\sigma\rho}$

Vier-Potential: $A_{\mu} = (-c\Phi, \vec{A})$, $F_{\mu\nu} = -\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu} + \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}$
 Eichtransformation: $A'_{\mu} = A_{\mu} + \partial_{\mu} \Lambda$, Lorenz Eichung: $\partial^{\mu} A_{\mu} = 0$
 Inhomogene Maxwell-Gl: $\mu_0 j_{\nu} = \partial^{\mu} F_{\mu\nu} = -\square A_{\nu} + \partial_{\nu}(\partial^{\mu} A_{\mu})$
 Lorenz Eichung: $\square A_{\mu} = -\mu_0 j_{\mu}$

Kinematik: $\Delta x = L \gamma$, $\Delta t = \delta \Delta \tau$, $u = \frac{v+u'}{1+\frac{v u'}{c^2}}$
 $x = x' \gamma$, $x' = \frac{c t}{\gamma} \sqrt{x^2 - c^2 t^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2 - c^2 t^2} = L_0$
 $u = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dt dx}{dt dt}$, $u' = \gamma \left(\frac{v}{c}\right) \sqrt{u-u'}$, $\sqrt{u-u'} = c \frac{dt}{dt'}$
 $p = \gamma m u$, $p' = \left(\frac{E}{c}\right) \sqrt{p}$, $p = mc$, $E^2 = m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2$
 Lorentz Kraft: $\vec{p} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$, $c p^0 = q \vec{E} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{p}$

Freie Wellen $\square \vec{E} = 0$, $\square \vec{B} = 0$, $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$

Monochromatische Welle: $\Psi(x,t) = \exp(i k \vec{x} - i \omega t)$
 löst $\square \Psi = 0$, $\vec{k} = k \vec{n}$, $\omega^2 = c^2 k^2 \Leftrightarrow \omega = \pm k c$
 Wellenlänge $\lambda = 2\pi / |\vec{k}| = 2\pi c / \nu$
 $\Psi = \text{Re}[A e^{i(k \vec{x} - \omega t)}] = \text{Re}(A) \cos(k \vec{x} - \omega t) - \text{Im}(A) \sin(k \vec{x} - \omega t)$

Fourier: $F(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega e^{i\omega t} \tilde{F}(\omega)$, $\tilde{F}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{-i\omega t} F(t)$
 $\tilde{F}'(\omega) = F(t)$, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{-i\omega t} = 2\pi \delta(\omega)$, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega e^{i\omega t} = \delta(t)$
 $\tilde{\Psi} = 2\pi \delta(\omega - kc) A(k) + 2\pi \delta(\omega + kc) \tilde{A}(-k)$
 $[\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2] \Psi = 0 \Leftrightarrow [-k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}] \tilde{\Psi} = 0$

Feldgleichungen: $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{E} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$, $\vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{n} \times \vec{E}$
 Polarisierung Monochromatischer Wellen:
 $\vec{E} = \text{Re}\{[a_1 \vec{n}_1 + a_2 \vec{n}_2] \exp(i k \vec{x} - i k c t)\}$, $a_{\mu} \in \mathbb{C}$
 $\vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \text{Re}\{[a_1 \vec{n}_2 - a_2 \vec{n}_1] \exp(i k \vec{x} - i k c t)\}$

Rotation/Translation/Skalierung $\rightarrow (a_1, a_2) = (1, i)$, $-1 < a < 1$
 -Linear: $a = 0$, $\vec{E} \sim \vec{n}_1$, $\vec{B} \sim \vec{n}_2$
 $\vec{E} = E_0 \vec{n}_1 \cos(k \vec{n}_3 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)$, $\vec{B} = \frac{E_0}{c} \vec{n}_2 \cos(k \vec{n}_3 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)$
 $E_0 \vec{E}^2 = E_0 E_0^2 \cos^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B}^2$, $w = E_0 E_0^2 \cos^2(k \vec{n}_3 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)$
 $\vec{T} = \frac{w}{c} \vec{n}_3$, $\vec{S} = c w \vec{n}_3$, $T = -w \vec{n}_3 \vec{n}_3 = -c \vec{n}_3 \vec{T}$
 gemittelt: $\bar{w} = \frac{1}{2} E_0 E_0^2$

-Zirkular: $a = \pm 1$
 $\vec{E} = E_0 [\vec{n}_1 \cos(k \vec{n}_3 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t) - \vec{n}_2 \sin(k \vec{n}_3 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)]$
 $\vec{B} = \frac{E_0}{c} [\vec{n}_1 \sin(k \vec{n}_3 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t) + \vec{n}_2 \cos(k \vec{n}_3 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)]$
 $E_0 \vec{E}^2 = E_0 E_0^2$, $\frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B}^2 = E_0 E_0^2$, $E_0 \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{E_0 E_0^2}{c} \vec{n}_3$
 $w = E_0 E_0^2$, $\vec{T} = \frac{E_0 E_0^2}{c} \vec{n}_3 = \frac{w}{c} \vec{n}_3$
 $\vec{S} = E_0 c E_0^2 \vec{n}_3 = w c \vec{n}_3$, $T = -E_0 E_0^2 \vec{n}_3 = -c \vec{n}_3 \vec{T}$

-Elliptisch: $k \neq 0, \pm 1$
 Gaussches Wellenpaket $A(k) \sim \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(k-k_0)^2 / \Delta k^2)$
 $\Psi(x,t) = 2 \text{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk A(k) e^{i(k \vec{x} - ct)}$
 $\Psi(x,t) \sim \text{Re}[\exp(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta k^2 (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} - ct)^2) e^{i k_0 (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} - ct)}$

-Phasen- & Gruppengeschw. $v_0 = \frac{\omega}{|\vec{k}|}$, $v_g = \frac{d\omega}{d|\vec{k}|}$
 Kugelwellen: $\Psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{r} \psi(r,t) \sim \frac{1}{r} e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t}$
 $\omega \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$, $\vec{S} \sim \frac{1}{r^2} \vec{n}$, $T \sim \frac{1}{r^2} \vec{n} \vec{n}^T$

AWP: Zwangsbedingung: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
 $\vec{S} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$ Zeitentwicklung: $\partial_t \vec{E} = c^2 \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}$, $\partial_t \vec{B} = -\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}$
 Erhaltung der Feldenergie $w = \int d^3x [\frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \vec{E}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \vec{B}^2]$

Fourier: Allgemeine Lösung von $\square \vec{E} = \square \vec{B} = 0$
 $\vec{E}(x,t) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} [\vec{a}(\vec{k}) e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t} + \vec{a}(\vec{k})^* e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t}]$
 $\vec{B}(x,t) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} [\vec{b}(\vec{k}) e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t} - \vec{b}(\vec{k})^* e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t}]$
 $\vec{a}(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E}_0(\vec{k}) - \frac{c^2}{2\omega} \vec{k} \times \vec{B}_0(\vec{k})$
 $\vec{b}(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B}_0(\vec{k}) + \frac{1}{2\omega} \vec{k} \times \vec{E}_0(\vec{k})$

AWP mit Quellen: $\square \Psi = -\rho$
 $\Psi(x,t) = \int d^3y \int ds G(x-y, t-s) \rho(y,s) + \Psi_{\text{hom}}(x,t)$
 $\square G = -\delta^3(x) \delta(t) \rightarrow G_{\text{ret}}(x,t) = \frac{c}{4\pi r} \delta(r-ct)$
 Fourier $\rightarrow \tilde{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) = \frac{1}{k^2 - \omega^2/c^2}$

Lorenz-Eichung: $\square \Phi = -\rho$, $\square \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \vec{j}$
 $\Phi(x,t) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int d^3y \int ds G_{\text{ret}}(x-y, t-s) \rho(y,s) = \int d^3y \int ds \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 |\vec{x}-\vec{y}|} \rho(y,s)$
 $\vec{A}(x,t) = \mu_0 \int d^3y \int ds G_{\text{ret}}(x-y, t-s) \vec{j}(y,s) = \int d^3y \int ds \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi |\vec{x}-\vec{y}|} \vec{j}(y,s)$

Monochromatische oszillierende Ströme: $F(x,t) = \text{Re}\{F_0 e^{i k \vec{x} - i \omega t}\}$
 $\Phi_0(x) = \int d^3y \frac{\rho_0(y)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 |\vec{x}-\vec{y}|} e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{y}} = -i \frac{c^2}{\omega} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}_0$
 $\vec{A}_0(x) = \int d^3y \frac{\mu_0 \vec{j}_0(y)}{4\pi |\vec{x}-\vec{y}|} e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{y}}$
 $\vec{B}_0 = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}_0$, $\vec{E}_0 = i \omega \vec{A}_0 + i \frac{c^2}{\omega} \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}_0)$

Große Abstandsstrahlungszone $|\vec{x}| = r \gg d \gg |\vec{y}|$, $r \gg \lambda \gg y$
 $|\vec{x}-\vec{y}| = r - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{y} \approx \frac{r}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{y})^2}{r^2}}} \approx \frac{r}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{r^2}}} \approx r (1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{r^2})$
 $\vec{A}(x) = \int d^3y \frac{\mu_0 \vec{j}_0(y)}{4\pi r} e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{y}} + \mathcal{O}(e^{i k r / r^2})$
 $\vec{B} = i k \vec{n} \times \vec{A} + \mathcal{O}(e^{i k r / r^2})$, $\vec{E} = i c k (A - \vec{n} \vec{T} \cdot \vec{A}) + \mathcal{O}(e^{i k r / r^2})$
 $\langle \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_0 \vec{E}^2 \rangle = \langle \frac{1}{4} \mu_0 \vec{B}^2 \rangle$, $\langle w \rangle = \frac{k^2}{2 \mu_0} (|\vec{A}|^2 |\vec{n} \vec{T} \cdot \vec{A}|^2) + \mathcal{O}(1/r^3)$
 $\langle \vec{S} \rangle = c \vec{n} \langle w \rangle + \mathcal{O}(1/r^3)$, $\langle T \rangle = -\vec{n} \vec{T} \cdot \langle w \rangle + \mathcal{O}(1/r^3)$

$\frac{d^2 p}{d^2 \Omega} = r^2 \vec{S} = \frac{c k r^2}{2 \mu_0} (|\vec{A}|^2 - |\vec{n} \vec{T} \cdot \vec{A}|^2) + \mathcal{O}(1/r)$
 $p = \int d\Omega r^2 \vec{S} = \frac{c k r^2}{2 \mu_0} \int d\Omega (|\vec{A}|^2 - |\vec{n} \vec{T} \cdot \vec{A}|^2)$

Multi-pol: $\vec{A}_{\text{as}}(x) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r} e^{i k r} [i k c \vec{P} - i k \vec{r} \vec{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} k^2 \vec{r} \vec{n} + \dots]$
 Entwicklung $\vec{P} = \int d^3x \rho(x) \vec{x}$, $\vec{r} = \int d^3x (3 \vec{x} \vec{x}^T - r^2 \vec{1}) \rho$, $\vec{M} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \vec{x} \times \vec{j}$
 Nahzone: $\vec{A} \sim \int d^3y \frac{\mu_0 \vec{j}(y)}{4\pi |\vec{x}-\vec{y}|}$
 Lineare Antenne: $\vec{j}(x) = I \vec{e}_z \sin(kd \cos \vartheta) \delta(x) \delta(y)$, $|z| \leq d$
 $\vec{A}_{\text{as}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} \vec{e}_z e^{i k r} \frac{\cos(kd \cos \vartheta) - \cos(kd)}{\sin^2(\vartheta)}$

Beschleunigte Ladung: $S(x,t) = q \delta^3(\vec{x}-\vec{y}(t)) \dot{\vec{y}}(t) = q \dot{\vec{y}}(t) \delta^3(\vec{x}-\vec{y}(t))$
 $\Phi(x,t) = \int dt' \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 |\vec{x}-\vec{y}(t')|} \delta^3(\vec{x}-\vec{y}(t') - c(t-t')) = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r_k}$
 $\vec{A}(x,t) = \int dt' \frac{q \mu_0 \dot{\vec{y}}(t')}{4\pi |\vec{x}-\vec{y}(t')|} \delta^3(\vec{x}-\vec{y}(t') - c(t-t')) = \frac{\mu_0 q \dot{\vec{v}}}{4\pi r_k}$

$r(x,t) = |\vec{x}-\vec{y}(s)|$, $\vec{n}(x,t) = \frac{\vec{x}-\vec{y}(s)}{r(x,t)}$, $\vec{v}(x,t) = \dot{\vec{y}}(s)$, $K(x,t) = 1 - \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \dot{\vec{y}}}{c}$
 S gegeben durch $|\vec{x}-\vec{y}(s)| = c(t-s)$, $\partial_t s = \frac{1}{K}$, $\vec{\nabla} s = \frac{\vec{n}}{cK}$
 Strahlung eines Ursprünglich ruhenden Punktteilchen

$\vec{S} = \frac{q^2 \mu_0}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 r^2} [\vec{n} (\vec{a}^2 - (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a})^2) + \frac{c^2}{r} (\vec{a} - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{a})]$, $\vec{P} = \frac{\mu_0 q^2 \vec{a}^2}{6\pi c}$
 Relativistisch: $v = (c, \vec{0})$, $a = (0, \vec{a}) \rightarrow r = \frac{v \cdot x}{c}$
 $B_k = \frac{\mu_0 q}{4\pi r^2} \epsilon_{ijk} v^j x^k$, $E_k = \frac{q x_k}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^3} - \frac{\mu_0 q}{4\pi r^3} (a_k r^2 - x_k a \cdot x)$
 $T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\mu_0 c^2 q^2}{16\pi^2 (v \cdot x)^6} (c^2 (a \cdot x)^2 - a^2 (v \cdot x)^2) x_{\mu} x_{\nu}$

Wellen in & mit Materie

$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$, $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} - \partial_t \vec{D} = \vec{j}$, $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \partial_t \vec{B} = 0$
 $w = \frac{1}{2} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}$, $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$, $\vec{T} = \vec{D} \times \vec{H}$, $T_{ij} = D_i E_j + B_i H_j - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{ij} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B})$
 Linear, isotrope Medien: $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \vec{E}$, $\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H}$
 Ausbreitungsgeschw. im Medium: $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \mu}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}} = \frac{c}{n}$, $n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}$
 Monochrom. Welle: $\vec{E} = \text{Re}\{E_0 e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t}\}$, $\vec{B} = \text{Re}\{B_0 e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t}\}$
 $|\vec{k}| = \frac{\omega}{u} = \frac{\omega n}{c}$, $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}_0 = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0 = \vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{B}_0 = 0$, $\vec{B}_0 = \frac{1}{\omega} \vec{k} \times \vec{E}_0$
 $\vec{w} = \frac{|\vec{E}|^2}{2 \mu_0} = \frac{n^2}{2 \mu_0 c^2} |\vec{E}|^2$, $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 |\vec{k}|} |\vec{E}|^2 = \frac{c}{n} \vec{k} w$

Dispersion: $D(\omega) = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r(\omega) E(\omega)$, $|\vec{k}| = \frac{\omega}{u(\omega)} \Leftrightarrow \omega = \omega(|\vec{k}|)$
 An Grenzflächen gilt: $\vec{E}_{\parallel}, \vec{H}_{\perp}, \vec{B}_{\perp}, \vec{D}_{\perp}$ stetig, $\omega = \omega$, $\vec{k}_{\parallel} = \vec{k}'_{\parallel} \Rightarrow e^{i \vec{k}'_{\parallel} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t} = e^{i \vec{k}_{\parallel} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t}$
 Snell's Law: $\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$, $\frac{k_1 \sin \theta_1}{k_2 \sin \theta_2} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$, $k_1 = k_2$, $a_1 = a_2$

Transversal Elektrische Mode: $\vec{E} \perp$ Grenzfläche $E_1 + E_2 = E_3$
 $R = \frac{w_2}{w_1} = \frac{|\vec{E}_2|^2}{|\vec{E}_1|^2} = \frac{w_2 \cos^2 \theta_2}{w_1 \cos^2 \theta_1} = \frac{4 n_1 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2}{\cos^2 \theta_1 + n_2^2 \cos^2 \theta_2}$
 $T = \frac{w_3 \cos \theta_3}{w_1 \cos \theta_1} = \frac{4 n_1 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_3}{\cos^2 \theta_1 + n_2^2 \cos^2 \theta_2}$
 Transversal Magnetische Mode: $\vec{B} \perp$ Grenzfläche $B_1 + B_2 = B_3$
 $R = \frac{|\vec{B}_2|^2}{|\vec{B}_1|^2} = \frac{(\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2)^2}{(\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)^2}$, $T = \frac{w_3 \cos \theta_3}{w_1 \cos \theta_1} = \frac{4 n_1 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_3}{(\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)^2}$

Brewster-Winkel $\theta_B = \tan n$: Reflexion \perp Transmission $\rightarrow T, R = 0$
 Totalreflexion: $\sin \theta_2 > n$, Endringeffe $1/|\vec{k}_{\text{refl}}| = 1 - i \sin^2 \theta_2$, -phasenversch.
 Streuquerschnitt $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{d^2 P_{\text{refl}} / d^2 \Omega}{d^2 P_{\text{trans}} / d^2 \Omega}$, $\sigma = \int d\Omega \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$
 Rayleigh-Streuung an Inhomogenitäten im Medium.
 Welle im Leiter: $\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$, $\partial_t \vec{S} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \vec{S} \Rightarrow \vec{S} \sim e^{-\sigma t / \epsilon_0}$
 Telegraphen-Gl. $\Delta \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \vec{E} - \mu_0 \sigma \partial_t \vec{E} = 0$, $\rightarrow \Psi = e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - i \omega t}$, $\omega = \omega_r + i \omega_i$
 \rightarrow reel/imaginäres k, ω : zeitlich oder räumlich abklingende welle.

Stromkreise $U = RI$, $Z = \frac{U}{I}$, $P = UI$

Impedanz: $Z_R = R$, $Z_L = -\frac{i}{\omega L}$, $Z_C = i \omega C$
 Spule: $L = \frac{\mu N^2 A}{l}$, $w = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$, $U = L \dot{I}$
 Kondensator: $C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d}$, $\dot{Q} = I$, $U = \frac{Q}{C}$
 Schwingkreis: $L \ddot{Q} + R \dot{Q} + \frac{Q}{C} = 0$, $Q(t) = a_1 e^{b_1 t} + a_2 e^{b_2 t}$
 $b_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - 4L/C}}{2L}$, $a_1 = \frac{I_0 - Q_0 b_2}{b_1 - b_2}$, $a_2 = \frac{I_0 - Q_0 b_1}{b_2 - b_1}$
 $b_{1,2} \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ starke, $b_{1,2} \in \mathbb{C} \rightarrow$ schwache, $b_1 = b_2 \rightarrow$ kritische Dämpfung.
 Wechselstrom: Resonanzfrequenz $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

Math n' stuff

Gauss: $\int_{\text{Vol}} d^3x \vec{n} \cdot \vec{F}(x) = \int_{\text{Vol}} d^3x \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F}(x)$
 Stokes: $\int_{\text{Obl}} d^2x \vec{F}(x) = \int_{\text{Obl}} d^2x \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F}(x))$
 $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = 0$
 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \cdot \vec{B} - \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B})$

$A \cdot (B \times C) = B \cdot (C \times A) = C \cdot (A \times B)$, $A \times (B \times C) = (A \cdot C)B - (A \cdot B)C$
 $(A \times B) \cdot (C \times D) = (A \cdot C)(B \cdot D) - (B \cdot C)(A \cdot D)$
 $\gamma_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$, $\gamma_{0i} = \frac{\beta_i}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$, $\gamma_{ij} = -\frac{\beta_i \beta_j}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} + \delta_{ij}$
 $\gamma_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$, $\gamma_{0i} = -\frac{\beta_i}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$, $\gamma_{ij} = \frac{\beta_i \beta_j}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} + \delta_{ij}$
 $\gamma_{zz} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \sin^2 \vartheta e^{2i\varphi}$
 $x = r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$
 $y = r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi$, $\vartheta = \arctan(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z}) = \arccos(\frac{z}{|\vec{x}|})$
 $z = r \cos \vartheta$, $\varphi = \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) = \arccos(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}})$
 $dV = r^2 \sin \vartheta dr d\vartheta d\varphi$, $d\Omega = \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$, $\delta(r) = \frac{\delta(r)}{r \sin \vartheta}$
 $\nabla = (\partial_r, \frac{1}{r} \partial_{\vartheta}, \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\varphi})$

$\nabla A = \frac{1}{r} \partial_r (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\vartheta} (\sin \vartheta A_{\vartheta}) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\varphi} A_{\varphi}$
 $\nabla A = \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} (\partial_{\vartheta} (\sin \vartheta A_r) + \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \vartheta}) \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} (\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r}) \vec{e}_{\vartheta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} (\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{\partial A_{\vartheta}}{\partial r}) \vec{e}_{\varphi}$
 $\Delta f = \frac{1}{r} \partial_r^2 (r f) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\vartheta} (\sin \vartheta \partial_{\vartheta} f) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \partial_{\varphi}^2 f$
 $x = r \cos \vartheta$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $dV = r dr d\vartheta d\varphi$
 $y = r \sin \vartheta$, $\vartheta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$, $\delta(r) = \frac{\delta(r)}{r} \delta(\vartheta)$
 $z = z$, $z = z$, $\Delta f = \frac{1}{r} \partial_r (r \partial_r f) + \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_{\vartheta}^2 f + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$
 $\nabla = (\partial_r, \frac{1}{r} \partial_{\vartheta}, \partial_z)$, $\Delta f = \frac{1}{r} \partial_r (r \partial_r f) + \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_{\vartheta}^2 f + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$

$\nabla \times A = (\frac{1}{r} \partial_r A_{\vartheta} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \vartheta}) \vec{e}_r + (\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r}) \vec{e}_{\vartheta} + \frac{1}{r} (\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{\partial A_{\vartheta}}{\partial r}) \vec{e}_{\varphi}$
 $\nabla \cdot A = \frac{1}{r} \partial_r (r A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\vartheta} (\sin \vartheta A_{\vartheta}) + \frac{\partial A_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi}$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i k x} dx = \sqrt{\pi} \delta(k)$, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$, $\int f g' = f g - \int f' g$
 $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + C$