

Maxwells ligninger på generell form

Integralform

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

Differensiell form

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

Navn

Gauss' lov for E

Gauss' lov for B

Faraday-Henrys lov

Ampère-Maxwells lov

Lorentzkraften: $\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$

Dette danner grunnlaget for videre studier i elektromagnetisme.