

## Chapter 21:

$$e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$k = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{C}^2$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r_{12}^2} \hat{r}_{12}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} \quad \text{or} \quad \vec{F} = q_0 \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E}_{iP} = \frac{kq_i}{r_{iP}^2} \hat{r}_{iP}$$

$$\vec{E}_P = \sum_i \vec{E}_{iP}$$

$$\vec{p} = q\vec{L}$$

$$E = \frac{2kP}{|x|^3}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\sum \vec{F}}{m} = \frac{q}{m} \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

$$U = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$$

## Chapter 22:

$$d\vec{E} = dE_r \hat{r} = \frac{k dq}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \int \frac{k\hat{r}}{r^2} dq$$

$$dq = \rho dV = \sigma dA = \lambda d\ell$$

$$\phi = \lim_{\Delta A_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_i \vec{E}_i \cdot \hat{n} \Delta A_i = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} dA$$

$$\text{Gauss: } \phi_{net} = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} dA = \oint_S E_n dA = \frac{Q_{inside}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{C}^2$$

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi k} = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 / (\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\phi_{net} = \oint_S E_n dA = \frac{Q_{inside}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_{n+} - E_{n-} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{infinite line charge: } E_R = 2k \frac{\lambda}{R} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{R}$$

$$\text{on axis of ring charge: } E_z = \frac{kQz}{(z^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{infinite charged plane: } E_z = \text{sign}(z) \cdot \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{thin charged spherical shell: } \begin{aligned} E_r &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} & r > R \\ E_r &= 0 & r < R \end{aligned}$$

Volume elements:

Rectangular:  $dV = dx dy dz$

Cylindrical:  $dV = r dr d\theta dz$

Spherical:  $dV = r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi$

Const thickness  $t$ :  $dV = t dA$

Const Cross Sect  $A$ :  $dV = A d\ell$

Table of integrals:

$$\int kr^n dx = k \frac{r^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad \text{for } n \neq -1$$

$$\int kr^{-1} dx = k \ln|r|$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

$$\int \sin(k\theta) d\theta = -\frac{1}{k} \cos(k\theta)$$

$$\int \cos(k\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{k} \sin(k\theta)$$