

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\oiint \vec{D} \vec{dS} = Q$$

$$\oiint \vec{B} \vec{dS} = 0$$

$$B = [T] = \left[\frac{Vs}{m^2} \right] = \left[\frac{Wb}{m^2} \right]$$

$$\Phi = \iint \vec{B} \vec{dS} = [Vs] = [Wb]$$

$$U_i = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = [V]$$

$$\vec{F} = I \int \vec{B} \times \vec{dl}$$

$$\vec{dB} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{r^2} (\vec{dl} \times \vec{r}_0)$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2a}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \vec{dl} = \mu_0 I$$

$$\vec{m} = I S \vec{n}_0$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{\sum \vec{m}}{V} = \frac{d\vec{m}}{dV}$$

$$W_p = -\int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \vec{M} d\varphi = -\vec{m} \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{J} = \mu_0 \vec{M} = [Wb m^{-2}] = [Vs m^{-2}] = \vec{B}$$

$$I_m = \int j_m dy = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \oint \vec{J} \vec{dl}$$

$$\oint \vec{H} \vec{dl} = I$$

$$\oint \vec{H} \vec{dl} = \iiint_s \left(\vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right) \vec{dS}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H} = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{B} - \mu_0 \vec{H} = \mu_0 (\mu_r - 1) \vec{H}$$

$$\kappa_m = \mu_r - 1$$

$$\Phi = \iint \vec{B} \vec{dS} = [Vs]$$

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$U_i = B l v$$

$$\Phi = LI$$

$$L = [H] = \left[\frac{Vs}{A} \right]$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I \oint \frac{\vec{dl} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$U_i = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$Q = C \cdot \varphi$$

$$C = [F] = \left[\frac{C}{V} \right] = \left[\frac{C^2}{J} \right] = \left[\frac{As}{V} \right]$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\sigma S}{Ed} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d}$$

$$\vec{p} = q \cdot \vec{d}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \varphi Q = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} C \varphi^2$$

$$U = Ed$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d}$$

$$w = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \vec{D} = \left[\frac{J}{m^3} \right]$$

$$\varepsilon E^2 = \vec{E} \vec{D}$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$\vec{j} = \frac{dI}{dS} = \rho \vec{v}$$

$$I = \oiint_s \vec{j} \vec{dS} = \frac{-dQ}{dt} = \text{div } \vec{j} = 0$$

$$\vec{j} = \gamma \vec{E}$$

$$U_{ab} = \int_a^b \vec{E} \vec{dl}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} = \rho = [\Omega m]$$

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{S} = [\Omega]$$

$$U = IR$$

$$\oint E_{stac}^{\vec{}} \vec{dl} = 0$$

nejde zdrojem

$$dA = dQU$$

$$P = \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dQ}{dt} U = I U = R I^2$$

$$P = \vec{F} \vec{v}$$

$$p = \frac{P}{V} = \vec{j} \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{j}_p = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{P} = \left[\frac{C}{m^2} \right] = \left[\frac{As}{m^2} \right]$$

$$W_m = \int_0^{I_0} L I dI = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \vec{dl} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \vec{M} \vec{B}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \vec{dl} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint \vec{B} \vec{dS} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \vec{dS}$$

$$\vec{j} = \gamma \vec{E}$$

$q, \varphi, \vec{S}, \vec{d}, V, \varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_r, \mu_0, \mu_r, \vec{n}_0, q, t, \vec{v}, \vec{F}$	známe
$C = \frac{Q}{\varphi}$	kapacita
$U = \Delta \varphi = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$	napětí
$\sigma = \frac{dQ}{dS}$	plošná hustota
$\rho = \frac{dQ}{dV}$	objemová hustota
$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r$	permitivita
$\vec{F}_e = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r^2} \vec{r}_0$	síla el. pole
$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_e}{q}$	intenzita el. pole
$W = \frac{1}{2} \varphi Q = \frac{1}{2} C \varphi^2$	energie el. pole
$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E}$	el. indukce
$w = \frac{W}{V}$	energetická hustota
$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$	proud
$\vec{j} = \frac{dI}{dS} = \rho \vec{v}$	proudová hustota
$\gamma = \frac{\vec{j}}{\vec{E}}$	konduktivita
$\rho = \frac{1}{\gamma}$	rezistivita
$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}$	odpor (rezistance)
$dA = dQU$	práce
$P = \frac{dA}{dt}$	výkon
$\vec{p} = Q\vec{d}$	el. dipólový moment
$\vec{P} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dV}$	polarizace
$\vec{j}_p = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$	posuvný proud
$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$	el. indukce
$\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$	síla v mg. poli
$\Phi = \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$	magnetický tok
$U_i = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$	indukované napětí
$\vec{m} = I S \vec{n}_0 = I \vec{S}$	magnetický moment

$\vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{m}}{dV}$	magnetizace
$W_p = -\int_{\varphi_2}^{\varphi_1} \vec{M} \cdot d\varphi = -\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}$	energie
$\vec{J} = \mu_0 \vec{M}$	mg. polarizace
$I_m = \int j_m dy$	magnetizační proud
$\mu = \mu_r \mu_0$	mg. permeabilita
$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu}$	mg. intenzita
$\kappa_m = \mu_r - 1$	mg. susceptibilita
$L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$	indukčnost
$W_m = \int L I dI$	energie mg. pole cívky
$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \vec{J}$	magnetická indukce

Maxwellovy rovnice

Gaussovy věty:

$$\oiint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q \quad - Q \text{ je náboj uvnitř plochy}$$

$$\oiint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

Zákon celkového proudu:

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iiint \left(\vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

Zákon elektromagnetické indukce:

(Faradayův indukční zákon)

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

- proud vyvolává mg pole

- změna mg pole vyvolává proud

Posuvný proud – dočasný pohyb náboje (např. polarizace)

$$\text{Statické el. pole: } \oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

- náboj se nepohybuje

$$\text{Stacionární pole: } \oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

- veličiny jsou časově neměnné

- rce kontinuity: $\oiint_s \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{dQ}{dt}$

Na prostředí: B závisí D nezávisí

H nezávisí E závisí