

E N

Loi de Coulomb:

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}(v)$$

Loi de Biot et Savart:

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{I d\vec{l} \wedge (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} \quad \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{A}$$

$\Pi_{\text{sym}} \left| \begin{array}{l} E \\ \text{sym} \in \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{l} B \\ \text{anti-sym} \perp \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{anti-sym} \perp \\ \text{sym} \in \end{array} \right|$

Th de Gauss:

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iiint_V \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} d\tau$$

Th d'Ampère:

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \mu_0 \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$E : // \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \quad 0 \quad \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad \text{CU}$

$B : \text{mr } \mu_0 I \quad / \quad \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \quad \text{LI}$

Induction?

$\text{Dipole: } \begin{array}{l} p \times q^+ \\ N \times q^- \end{array} \quad \vec{p} = q N \vec{p}$

$\vec{m} = I \vec{s}$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{Lorentz}} = q[\vec{E} + \vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}]$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{Laplace}} = I d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{B}$$

Induction:

Lorentz: Conductor mobile

Neumann: B variable

Maxwell:

$\Pi_{\text{Gauss}}: \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$\Pi_{\text{Thomson}}: \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
 flux conservatif

$\Pi_{\text{Faraday}}: \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$
 loi de fem Faraday

$\Pi_{\text{Ampère}}: \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{B} = \mu_0 (\vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t})$
 Th

$\text{Poynting: } \vec{\Pi} = \frac{\vec{E} \wedge \vec{B}}{\mu_0}$

$$u_{\text{em}} = \frac{\epsilon_0 E^2}{2} + \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$$

$v_{\text{drift}} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{E} / \sigma$

$\frac{\partial u_{\text{em}}}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\Pi} = -\vec{j} \cdot \vec{E}$

Conducteurs:

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

Modèle de Drude:

- e^- indépendant et libre
- collision sur les cation: $\vec{f} = -\frac{m}{\tau} \langle \vec{v} \rangle$
- équilibre Thermique

Diélectrique: def?

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_{\text{libre}}$$

Milieu Magnétique:

Rayonnement: