

### 2.2.1 : divergence of E and Gauss's law

Consider a point charge  $q_i$  located at the origin. Find the electric flux on a sphere surrounding the charge.

$$\oint_{\text{surface}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \oint k \frac{q_i}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \hat{r} = k q_i (4\pi) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} 4\pi q_i = \frac{q_i}{\epsilon_0}$$

If we have several charges then the field obeys:

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{n=1}^N \vec{E}_n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N \oint_{\text{surface}} \vec{E}_n \cdot d\vec{A} = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{q_i}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q_{\text{enclosed}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

Thus for any simply closed surface, we have:

$$\Phi_E = \oint_{\text{surface}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{enclosed}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

This is Gauss's law in integral form (an integral equation).

The divergence theorem states:

$$\oint_{\text{surface}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \iiint_{\text{volume}} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) d^3r$$

Also we can find the enclosed charge by:

$$Q_{\text{enc}} = \iiint_{\text{volume}} \rho d^3r$$

If we put these together we then have:

$$\iiint_{\text{volume}} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) d^3r = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \iiint_{\text{volume}} \rho d^3r \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

This is Gauss's law in differential form (a differential equation).

Note that the integral, and the divergence is with respect to space points.

### 2.2.2

Given a charge distribution, we can calculate E by Coulomb's law (the charge density is zero outside the region of interest)

$$\vec{E}_p = k \iiint_{\text{all space}} \frac{\rho(r_i)}{r_{ip}^2} \hat{r}_{ip} d^3r_i$$

If we want the divergence of this, it is:

$$\vec{\nabla}_p \cdot \vec{E}_p = k \iiint_{\text{all space}} \vec{\nabla}_p \cdot \left[ \frac{\hat{r}_{ip}}{r_{ip}^2} \rho(r_i) \right] d^3r_i$$

The differentiation here though is with respect to space points and not charge points. This permits:

$$\vec{\nabla}_p \cdot \left[ \frac{\hat{r}_{ip}}{r_{ip}^2} \rho(r_i) \right] = \rho(r_i) \vec{\nabla}_p \cdot \left[ \frac{\hat{r}_{ip}}{r_{ip}^2} \right] = \rho(r_i) 4\pi \delta^3(r_{ip}) : \text{see eq 1.111}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_p \cdot \vec{E}_p = k \rho(r_i) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \rho(r_i)$$

$$\text{since } k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} .$$

This is again, Gauss's law in differential form.