

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{Gauss' Law}$$

If  $\vec{E}(\vec{r})$  is given, find  $\rho(\vec{r})$ :

e.g.  $\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \left( Ar + \frac{B}{r} \right) \hat{e}_r + 0 \hat{e}_\theta + 0 \hat{e}_\phi$

$$\epsilon_0 [\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r})] \Rightarrow \left[ 3A + \frac{B}{r^2} \right] \epsilon_0 = \rho(\vec{r})$$

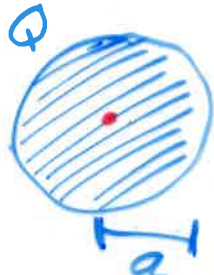
Cartesian Coord's

$$Ar \hat{e}_r = A \vec{r} = A(x \hat{e}_x + y \hat{e}_y + z \hat{e}_z)$$

$$\frac{B}{r} \hat{e}_r = \frac{B r \hat{e}_r}{r^2} = \frac{B \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{B(x \hat{e}_x + y \hat{e}_y + z \hat{e}_z)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \epsilon_0 \left[ 3A + \frac{B}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right]$$

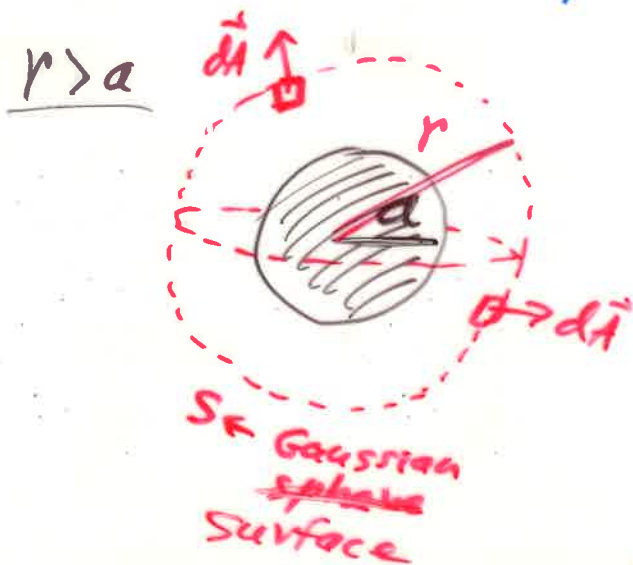
Divergence Theorem  $\rightarrow \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{\rho_{\text{enclosed by } S}}{\epsilon_0}$

$\rho(\vec{r}) =$    $= \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3} & r < a \\ 0 & r > a \end{cases}$

$\rho(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3} H(a-r)$

spherical symmetry  $\rightarrow \vec{E}(r, \theta, \phi) = \vec{E}(r)$

$= E_r(r) \hat{e}_r + \cancel{E_\theta(r) \hat{e}_\theta} + \cancel{E_\phi(r) \hat{e}_\phi} = E_r(r)$



$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{\rho_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0}$

$f(\theta, \phi) = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$

$E_r(r) \oint dA = \dots$

$= E_r(r) 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$

$E_r(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2}$

$\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3}$  charge-free

$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \left( \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \hat{e}_r$

outside  $r > a$

$r < a$



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

$$E_r(r) 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q \cancel{4\pi} r^3}{\cancel{4\pi} a^3 \epsilon_0}$$

$$E_r(r) \cancel{4\pi} r^2 = \frac{Q r^3}{\epsilon_0 a^3}$$

$$E_r(r) = \frac{Q r}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \left( \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{a^3} \right) \hat{r} = \boxed{\frac{Q \vec{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}}$$

Coordinate-free notation.

