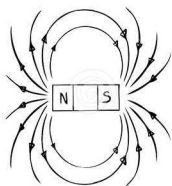


$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1}{r^2} \quad \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{inside}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$Q = CV$$

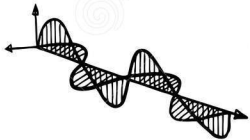
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon r^2}$$



$$\partial_\alpha F^{\alpha\beta} = \mu_0 J^\beta$$

$$V = IR$$



Electro

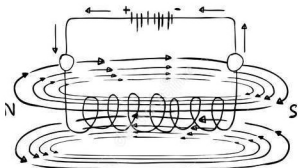
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 (\mathbf{J} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t})$$

Magnetism

$$\mathbf{B} = \int \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{J} \times d\mathbf{l}}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$V(p_2) - V(p_1) = - \int_{p_1}^{p_2} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$



Poster Day, ELL 212

15th April, 2016 (Friday)

Exh - Hall, 02 pm onwards

$$\mathbf{F} = q[\mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})]$$

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I_{\text{enc}} \quad F = Eq$$