



Curl of Electric Field is Zero



Line Integral of Electric field is Path Independent

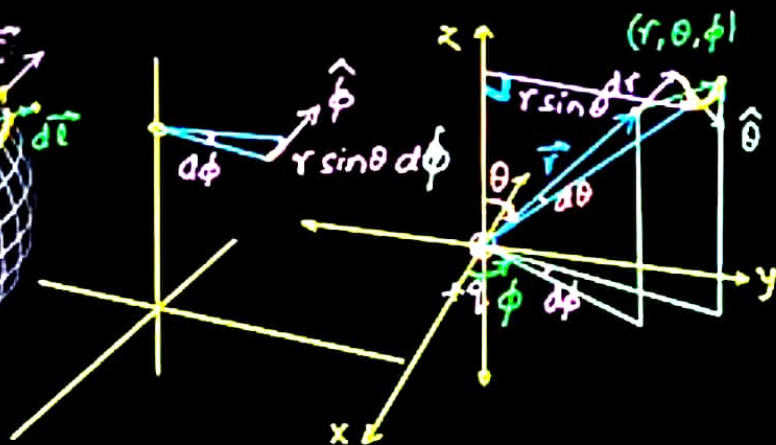
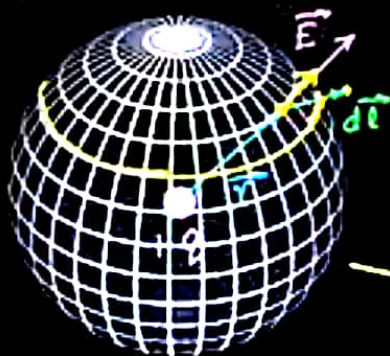


$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

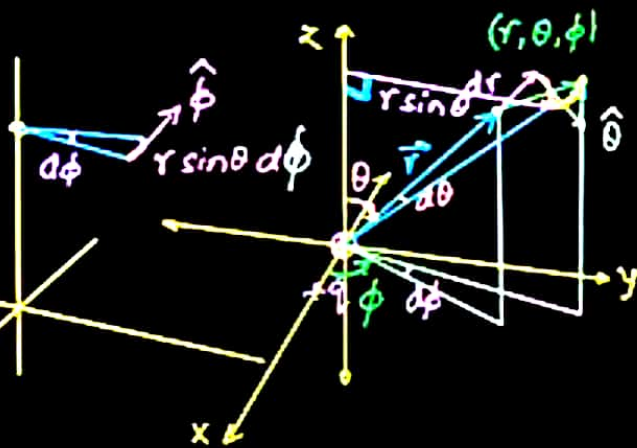
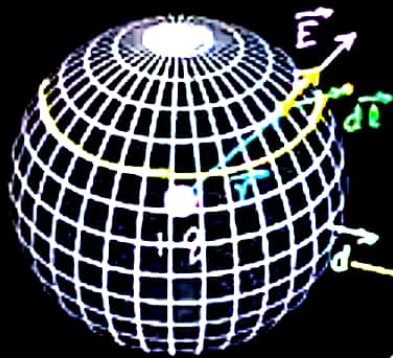
$$d\vec{l} = dr \hat{r} + r d\theta \hat{\theta} + r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\text{dir } \vec{r} = \hat{r}$$




$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad d\vec{l} = dr \hat{r} + r d\theta \hat{\theta} + r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{\phi} \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$d\vec{r} \cdot \hat{r} = \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}$$

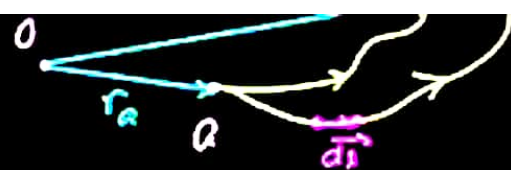


$$\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} dr$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} dr \\
 \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \int_{r_a}^{r_b} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} dr \\
 &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_a}^{r_b} \frac{1}{r^2} dr \\
 &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{r^{-2+1}}{-2+1} \right]_{r_a}^{r_b}
 \end{aligned}$$


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 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} dr \\
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 &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_a}^{r_b} \frac{1}{r^2} dr \\
 &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{r^{-2+1}}{-2+1} \right]_{r_a}^{r_b} \\
 &= -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]_{r_a}^{r_b} = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_b} - \frac{1}{r_a} \right] \\
 &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



ϵ_0
 constant

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$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_b^a \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right] + \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_b} - \frac{1}{r_a} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\cancel{\frac{1}{r_a}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{r_b}} + \frac{1}{r_b} - \frac{1}{r_a} \right]$$

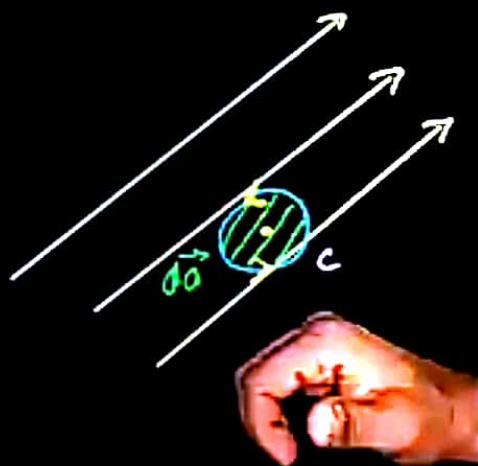
$$\Rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

magnitude of
(curl of \vec{E})

$$= \frac{\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}}{da}$$



$E\pi$
Education

When these four curled fingers of right hand indicates the direction of the line integral, **thumb** indicates the direction of the **curl**.

$E\pi$
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