

Your Comments

“What is the quantity E_0 exactly?” “What does epsilon nought signify? How was it derived from the equations presented in the prelecture?”

**IT'S JUST A
CONSTANT**

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

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

$$k \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2 / \text{C}^2$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 / \text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2$$

I'm completely confused(or at least I think I am), I hope lecture tomorrow helps

The electric flux is very complex to get the idea in the first reading.

I'm not fully understanding what flux means. I can do calculations but I'm not sure what it signifies in a problem.

This to me was a difficult prelecture. Can we go over electric field lines and using spheres.

flux maxwell equations