

The equation (334) is taken from the bottom here

<http://farside.ph.utexas.edu/teaching/em/lectures/node38.html>

The equation (337) is taken from the top here

<http://farside.ph.utexas.edu/teaching/em/lectures/node39.html>

These solutions can be recombined to form a single vector solution

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^3\mathbf{r}' \quad (334)$$

The Biot-Savart law

According to Eq. (316), we can obtain an expression for the electric field generated by stationary charges by taking minus the gradient of Eq. (335). This yields

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \rho(\mathbf{r}') \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^3\mathbf{r}' \quad (336)$$

which we recognize as Coulomb's law written for a continuous charge distribution. According to Eq. (318), we can obtain an equivalent expression for the magnetic field generated by steady currents by taking the curl of Eq. (334). This gives

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \times (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^3\mathbf{r}' \quad (337)$$

where use has been made of the vector identity $\nabla \times (\phi \mathbf{A}) = \phi \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla \phi \times \mathbf{A}$. Equation (337) is known as the *Biot-Savart law* after the French physicists Jean Baptiste Biot and Felix Savart: it completely specifies the magnetic field generated by a steady (but otherwise quite general) distributed current.

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3\mathbf{r}' \\ &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3\mathbf{r}' \\ &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} & \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}_y - \mathbf{r}'|} & \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}_z - \mathbf{r}'|} \end{vmatrix} d^3\mathbf{r}' \\ &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}_z - \mathbf{r}'|} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}_y - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) i \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}_z - \mathbf{r}'|} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) j \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}_y - \mathbf{r}'|} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_z - \mathbf{r}'|} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) \mathbf{j} \\
& - \left(\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_z - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \right) \mathbf{j} \\
& + \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_y - \mathbf{r}'|} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) \mathbf{k} \\
& \left(\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_y - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \right) \mathbf{k} \\
& \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_z - \mathbf{r}'|} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_y - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) \mathbf{i} - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_z - \mathbf{r}'|} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_y - \mathbf{r}'|} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) \mathbf{k} \right) \\
& + \left(\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_z - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_y - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \right) \mathbf{i} \\
& - \left(\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_z - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \right) \mathbf{j} \\
& \left(\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_y - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}'|} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \right) \mathbf{k} \\
& \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \left(\nabla_x \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) + \\
& \nabla \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}') \times \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}
\end{aligned}$$

I can't get the magnetic equation (337) from (334). I need a mathematical calculation from (334) to (337). In order for me to get this I need to have every step of the calculation done. And answer with pc signs if not I will not either get anything.

This was the identity I used

(8) Prove $\nabla_x(\phi\mathbf{A}) = (\nabla\phi)\times\mathbf{A} + \phi(\nabla\times\mathbf{A})$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_x(\phi\mathbf{A}) &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \phi A_1 & \phi A_2 & \phi A_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial(\phi A_3)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(\phi A_2)}{\partial z}\right)i - \left(\frac{\partial(\phi A_3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\phi A_1)}{\partial z}\right)j + \left(\frac{\partial(\phi A_2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\phi A_1)}{\partial y}\right)k \\ &= \left(\phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} + A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - \phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} - A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right)i - \left(\phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} + A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\right)j + \left(\phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} - A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right)k \\ &= \left[\left(A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right)i - \left(A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\right)j + \left(A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right)k\right]\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left[\left(\phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y}\right)i - \left(\phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z}\right)j + \left(\phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y}\right)k\right]$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix} + \phi \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \nabla_x(\phi\mathbf{A}) = (\nabla\phi)\times\mathbf{A} + \phi(\nabla\times\mathbf{A})$$