him simply so that others can simply have Hehatma Gandhi

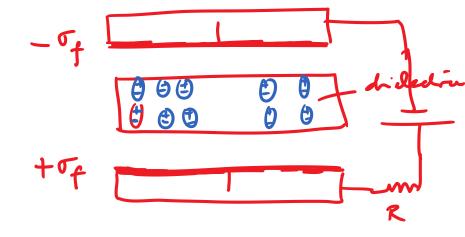
$$E = -\nabla V$$

$$A = \frac{\lambda M}{4\pi60} = \frac{\lambda M}{4\pi60}$$

$$E = -\nabla V$$

V(X, 5,2)

P: Polerization Dipole mement per unit volume



Bound Johnson charge density

$$S_{l} = -\nabla \cdot P$$

Bound Sugar chap dais

DISPLACEMENT

VECTOR

in all regions between the Capacitin plaks

In four span
$$\vec{D} = \vec{\epsilon}_0 \vec{\epsilon}_+ \vec{r}$$

$$= \vec{\epsilon}_0 \vec{\epsilon}$$

$$\vec{\epsilon}_0 = \vec{\tau}_0 \vec{\epsilon}_0$$

$$\vec{\epsilon}_0 = \vec{\tau}_0 \vec{\epsilon}_0$$

$$\widetilde{D} = \varepsilon_0 \overline{\varepsilon} + \overline{P}$$

$$= \varepsilon_0 \overline{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon_0 \times \overline{\varepsilon}$$

$$= \varepsilon_0 (1+\chi) \overline{\varepsilon}$$

$$= \varepsilon_0 \overline{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon_0 \times \overline{\varepsilon}$$

Nim the dielectric
$$E = \frac{3}{\xi} = \frac{0}{\xi}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma_f}{\epsilon_0} \hat{2} - \chi \vec{E}$$

$$(1+\kappa)\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma_{+}}{\epsilon_{0}}\hat{2} = \vec{E} = \frac{\sigma_{+}}{\epsilon_{0}(1+\kappa)}\hat{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_{+}}{\epsilon_{0}}\hat{2}$$

$$\epsilon_{o}(1+\chi)$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_{f}}{\epsilon} \hat{z}$$

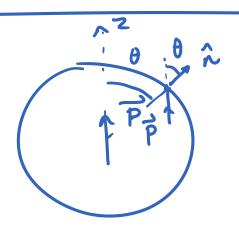
$$\sigma_{i} = P = \epsilon_{0} \chi \left(\frac{\sigma_{f}}{\epsilon} \right) \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \right) = \frac{\epsilon_{0} \chi}{\epsilon_{0} (1+\chi)}$$

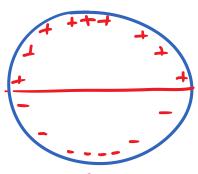
$$\sigma_{i} = \frac{\chi}{1+\chi} \sigma_{f}$$

Dielecton sphen with uniform polisisetum P

$$\beta_{b} = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{b} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n} = P \cos \theta$$





V of une femly polarizes splen?

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\vec{P}.(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^3} dz$$

=
$$\frac{1}{4\kappa\epsilon_0} \vec{P}$$
. $\frac{(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^3} d\epsilon$

Uniformly charge sphere with charge density of

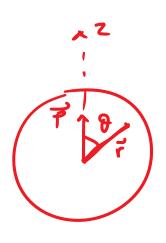
$$\frac{\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{R}}{4\pi c} \int \int \int \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^2} dz = \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{3 \epsilon_0}$$

$$\iiint \frac{(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^2} dz = \frac{4\vec{\Lambda}\vec{r}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{3\epsilon_0} = \frac{Prcn^9}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$V = \frac{Pz}{360}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V = -\frac{\vec{P}}{3\epsilon_0} = -\frac{\vec{P}}{3\epsilon_0}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma &= P \cos \theta \\
E &= -\frac{P}{760} \text{ Yell}
\end{aligned}$$

$$Q &= \int \int \sigma R^2 \sin \theta A \theta d\theta \\
= ???$$