

In the text, the Green function for the sphere is obtained from the method of image charge, where the Green function is given in equation (2.16)

$$G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} - aF(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} - \frac{a}{x' \left| \mathbf{x} - \frac{a^2}{x'^2} \mathbf{x}' \right|} \quad (1)$$

It is clear that the method of image charge will guarantee G to vanish on the boundary S , but it's not immediately obvious that $F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ will have a zero Laplacian with respect to $\mathbf{x}' \in V$.

Here we give an explicit (tedious) proof that it is indeed the case, i.e.,

$$\nabla'^2 F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \nabla'^2 \left(\frac{1}{x' \left| \mathbf{x} - \frac{a^2}{x'^2} \mathbf{x}' \right|} \right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

To see this, first write F in spherical coordinates, where θ represents the angle between \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{x}' , and $p = |\mathbf{x}|, q = |\mathbf{x}'|$.

$$F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \left(q \sqrt{p^2 + \frac{a^4}{q^2} - \frac{2pa^2 \cos \theta}{q}} \right)^{-1} = (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{-1/2} \quad (3)$$

In spherical coordinates, the Laplacian is

$$\nabla'^2 F = \overbrace{\frac{1}{q^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(q^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} \right)}^A + \underbrace{\frac{1}{q^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} \right)}_B + \overbrace{\frac{1}{q^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \phi^2}}^C \quad (4)$$

where $C = 0$ since F does not have dependence on ϕ .

Now come the tedious calculations.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} &= -\frac{1}{2} (2p^2 q - 2pa^2 \cos \theta) (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{-3/2} & \Rightarrow \\ q^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} &= (pq^2 a^2 \cos \theta - p^2 q^3) (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{-3/2} & \Rightarrow \\ q^2 A = \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(q^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} \right) &= (2pqa^2 \cos \theta - 3p^2 q^2) (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{-3/2} + \\ &\quad (pq^2 a^2 \cos \theta - p^2 q^3) \left[-\frac{3}{2} (2p^2 q - 2pa^2 \cos \theta) (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{-5/2} \right] \\ &= \frac{U}{(p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{5/2}} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} U &= [(2pqa^2 \cos \theta - 3p^2 q^2) (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta) + (pq^2 a^2 \cos \theta - p^2 q^3) (3pa^2 \cos \theta - 3p^2 q)] \\ &= 2p^3 q^3 a^2 \cos \theta + 2pqa^6 \cos \theta - 4p^2 q^2 a^4 \cos^2 \theta - 3p^4 q^4 - 3p^2 q^2 a^4 + 6p^3 q^3 a^2 \cos \theta + \\ &\quad 3p^2 q^2 a^4 \cos^2 \theta - 3p^3 q^3 a^2 \cos \theta - 3p^3 q^3 a^2 \cos \theta + 3p^4 q^4 \\ &= -p^2 q^2 a^4 \cos^2 \theta + 2pqa^6 \cos \theta + 2p^3 q^3 a^2 \cos \theta - 3p^2 q^2 a^4 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

For the B term:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} &= -\frac{1}{2} (2pqa^2 \sin \theta) (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{-3/2} & \Rightarrow \\ \sin \theta \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} &= (-pqa^2 \sin^2 \theta) (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{-3/2} & \Rightarrow \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} \right) &= (-2pqa^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{-3/2} + \\ &\quad (-pqa^2 \sin^2 \theta) \left[-\frac{3}{2} (2pqa^2 \sin \theta) (p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{-5/2} \right] & \Rightarrow \\ q^2 B = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} \right) &= \frac{V}{(p^2 q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta)^{5/2}} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} V &= (-2pqa^2 \cos \theta)(p^2q^2 + a^4 - 2pqa^2 \cos \theta) + (pqa^2 \sin \theta)(3pqa^2 \sin \theta) \\ &= -2p^3q^3a^2 \cos \theta - 2pqa^6 \cos \theta + 4p^2q^2a^4 \cos^2 \theta + 3p^2q^2a^4 - 3p^2q^2a^4 \cos^2 \theta \\ &= p^2q^2a^4 \cos^2 \theta - 2pqa^6 \cos \theta - 2p^3q^3a^2 \cos \theta + 3p^2q^2a^4 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Notice in (6) and (8), $U + V = 0$, and $F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ is non-singular for all $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}' \in V$, this proves (2), and hence (1) is indeed the Green function for the sphere.