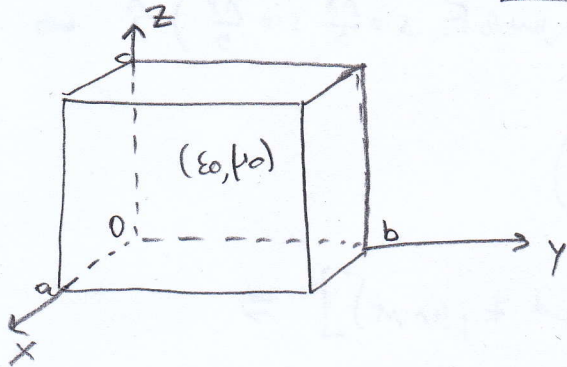


5^η Σειρά ΑσκήσεωνΆσκηση 1^η (5.12)

Αναφέρεται η επιδότηση της 4.8.



$$\text{Είναι } \vec{E} = \hat{z} E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \cos(\omega t)$$

Με παραδοχικό π.γ. δ.ι.ο.ν. :

$$\vec{E} = \hat{z} E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} e^{j0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = \hat{z} E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$$

Εφαρμόζουμε στην ΗΜΚ :

Από Νόμο Maxwell-Faraday στο π.γ.δ.ι.ο.ν. , θα γίνει :

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -j\omega\mu_0 \vec{H} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{καρτέζ.} \\ \text{συντετ.} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial \dot{E}_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \dot{E}_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial \dot{E}_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \dot{E}_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial \dot{E}_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \dot{E}_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} = -j\omega\mu_0 \vec{H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \dot{E}_z}{\partial y} = -j\omega\mu_0 \dot{H}_x & (1) \\ \frac{\partial \dot{E}_z}{\partial x} = +j\omega\mu_0 \dot{H}_y & (2) \\ 0 = -j\omega\mu_0 \dot{H}_z \Rightarrow \dot{H}_z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{H}_x &= \frac{j\pi E_0}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \\ \dot{H}_y &= -\frac{j\pi E_0}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Οπότε, } \vec{H} = \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\pi E_0}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) + \hat{y} \left(-\frac{j\pi E_0}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right), \text{ όπου } \vec{H} \text{ είναι το } \vec{H}(x,y,t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{H}(x,y,t) &= \text{Re} [\vec{H} e^{j\omega t}] = \text{Re} \left[\left(\hat{x} \frac{j\pi E_0}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} - \hat{y} \frac{j\pi E_0}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t) \right] \\ &= -\hat{x} \frac{\pi E_0}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t + \hat{y} \frac{\pi E_0}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$

Τώρα, από νόμο Gauss για το ηλ. πεδίο , θα γίνει :

$$\rho = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{\partial \dot{E}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \dot{E}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \dot{E}_z}{\partial z} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 0.$$

Από τον νόμο Maxwell-Ampere:

$$\vec{J} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} - j\omega\epsilon_0\vec{E} = \left(\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} +$$

$$- j\omega\epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \hat{z} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J} = \left(\frac{j\pi^2}{\omega\mu_0 a^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} + \frac{j\pi^2}{\omega\mu_0 b^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} - j\omega\epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \hat{z} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J} = \hat{z} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \left(\frac{j\pi^2}{\omega\mu_0 a^2} + \frac{j\pi^2}{\omega\mu_0 b^2} - j\omega\epsilon_0 E_0 \right)$$

Και επίσης, $\vec{J}(x, y, t) = \text{Re}[\vec{J}e^{j\omega t}] = \text{Re}[\vec{J} \cdot (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t)] \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J}(x, y, t) = \hat{z} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \left(\omega\epsilon_0 E_0 - \frac{\pi^2}{\omega\mu_0 a^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{\omega\mu_0 b^2} \right) \sin \omega t$$

Από την αρ. συν.: $\hat{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma \Rightarrow \hat{n} \epsilon_0 (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = \sigma$, με επίσης $\Rightarrow \vec{E}$

Εξη τὴν \hat{z} - συνιστώσα, προκύπτει ὅτι η επιφανειακή πυκνότητα φόρτισης υπάρχει τὴν $z=0$, $z=c$. Αρα, $\sigma(x=0) = \sigma(x=a) = \sigma(y=0) = \sigma(y=b) = 0$.

Ενν $\sigma(z=0) = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_z(z=0^+) - 0 = \epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(z=0) = \text{Re}[\sigma(z=0)e^{j\omega t}] \Rightarrow \sigma(z=0) = \epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \cos \omega t$$

Και $\sigma(z=c) = 0 - \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_z(z=c^-) = -\epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(z=c) = \text{Re}[\sigma(z=c)e^{j\omega t}] \Rightarrow \sigma(z=c) = -\epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \cos \omega t$$

Για τις επιφανειακές πυκνότητες ρεύματος έχουμε:

$$\vec{K}(x=0) = \hat{x} \times (\vec{H}(x=0^+) - 0) = \hat{x} \times \hat{y} \left(-\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) = -\hat{z} \frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$$

$$\vec{K}(x=0) = \text{Re}[\vec{K}(x=0)e^{j\omega t}] \Rightarrow \vec{K}(x=0) = \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t$$

$$\vec{K}(x=a) = \hat{x} \times (0 - \vec{H}(x=a^-)) = -\hat{x} \times \hat{y} \left(+\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) = -\hat{z} \frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$$

$$\vec{K}(x=a) = \text{Re}[\vec{K}(x=a)e^{j\omega t}] \Rightarrow \vec{K}(x=a) = \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t$$

$$\vec{K}(y=0) = \hat{y} \times (\vec{H}(y=0^+) - 0) = \hat{y} \times \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) = -\hat{z} \frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}$$

$$\vec{K}(y=0) = \text{Re} [\vec{\dot{K}}(y=0) e^{j\omega t}] \Rightarrow \vec{K}(y=0) = \hat{z} \frac{\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \omega t$$

$$\vec{K}(y=b) = \hat{y} \times (0 - \vec{H}(y=b^-)) = -\hat{y} \times \hat{x} \left(-\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) = -\hat{z} \frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}$$

$$\vec{K}(y=b) = \text{Re} [\vec{\dot{K}}(y=b) e^{j\omega t}] \Rightarrow \vec{K}(y=b) = \hat{z} \frac{\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \omega t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\dot{K}}(z=0) &= \hat{z} \times (\vec{H}(z=0^+) - 0) = \hat{z} \times \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) + \hat{z} \times \hat{y} \left(-\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \\ &= \hat{y} \left(\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) + \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{K}(z=0) &= \text{Re} [\vec{\dot{K}}(z=0) e^{j\omega t}] \Rightarrow \vec{K}(z=0) = -\hat{y} \frac{\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t + \\ &\quad -\hat{x} \frac{\eta}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\dot{K}}(z=c) &= \hat{z} \times (0 - \vec{H}(z=c^-)) = -\hat{z} \times \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) + \\ &\quad -\hat{z} \times \hat{y} \left(-\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \vec{\dot{K}}(z=c) &= -\hat{y} \left(\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) + \hat{x} \left(-\frac{j\eta}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{K}(z=c) &= \text{Re} [\vec{\dot{K}}(z=c) e^{j\omega t}] \Rightarrow \vec{K}(z=c) = \hat{y} \frac{\eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\ &\quad + \hat{x} \frac{\eta}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$

οπρω $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{(\frac{\pi}{a})^2 + (\frac{\pi}{b})^2}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$ η αυτ. οχρ. με E_0 πωρι σωλπ.

Από την Ασκηση 4.3 προκύπτει, ένα πωρι σε:

$$\vec{E} = \hat{z} \left(E_0 \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \right) = \hat{z} E z$$

$$\vec{H} = \hat{x} \left(-j \frac{E_0 \eta}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \right) + \hat{y} \left(-j \frac{E_0 \eta}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \right) = \hat{x} H x + \hat{y} H y$$

Αν και θεωρούμε είναι γνωστό ότι:

$$\text{Ο γνωστός τύπος για τον διανυσματικό Poynting είναι: } \langle \vec{N} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*]$$

όπου $\vec{H}^* = 0$ σύμφωνα με τις προϋποθέσεις του Η. Δ4α.

$$\vec{H}^* = \hat{x} \left(-j \frac{E_0 \pi}{\omega_0 b} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \right) + \hat{y} \left(j \frac{E_0 \pi}{\omega_0 a} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \right) = \hat{x} H_x^* + \hat{y} H_y^*$$

$$\text{Οπότε: } \vec{E} \times \vec{H}^* = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ 0 & 0 & E_z \\ H_x^* & H_y^* & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{x} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & E_z \\ H_y^* & 0 \end{vmatrix} - \hat{y} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & E_z \\ H_x^* & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \hat{z} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ H_x^* & H_y^* \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \hat{x} (-E_z H_y^*) + \hat{y} (E_z H_x^*) + \hat{z} (0) =$$

$$= -\hat{x} \left(j E_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \frac{E_0 \pi}{\omega_0 a} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \right) +$$

$$-\hat{y} \left(j E_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \frac{E_0 \pi}{\omega_0 b} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \right)$$

Αλλά, από την πρόταση, οι οι δύο συνιστώσες του είναι φασματικοί αριθμοί κωδικοποιημένοι
οπότε $\operatorname{Re}[\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*] = 0$

$$\text{Επομένως, } \langle \vec{N} \rangle = 0$$

Όσον αφορά τον γνωστό τύπο για την πυκνότητα ενέργειας και την
εξίσωση για τον διανυσματικό Poynting είναι:

$$\langle W_e \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Re}[\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}^*], \text{ όπου } \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}, \vec{D}^* = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}^*$$

Όπως, το \vec{E} έχει ως εξής μορφή, επομένως $\vec{E}^* = \vec{E}$.

$$\text{Άρα, } \vec{D} = \hat{z} (E_0 \epsilon_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right))$$

Τότε, θα υπολογίσουμε το: $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}^*$:

$$\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}^* = \left(\hat{z} \cdot E_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \right) \cdot \left(\hat{z} \cdot \epsilon_0 E_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}^* = E_0^2 \cdot \epsilon_0 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Επομένως, } \operatorname{Re}[\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}^*] = E_0^2 \epsilon_0 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right). \text{ Άρα } \langle W_e \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right)$$

• Όσον αφορά το χρον. μέσο της συνλ. αποθύνεται λόγω της μεγάλης συχνότητας που είναι το πωλ. ραδιοκύμα:

$$\langle W_m \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Re} [\dot{\vec{H}} \cdot \dot{\vec{B}}^*] , \text{ όπου } \dot{\vec{B}}^* = \mu_0 \dot{\vec{H}}^*$$

Εντάλως :

$$\dot{\vec{B}}^* = \hat{x} \left(-j \frac{E_0 \mu_0 n}{\omega \mu_0 b} \sin\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) \right) + \hat{y} \left(j \frac{E_0 \mu_0 n}{\omega \mu_0 a} \cos\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{B}}^* = \hat{x} \left(-j \frac{E_0 n}{\omega b} \sin \frac{n x}{a} \cos \frac{n y}{b} \right) + \hat{y} \left(j \frac{E_0 n}{\omega a} \cos \frac{n x}{a} \sin \frac{n y}{b} \right)$$

Ορίστε :

$$\dot{\vec{H}} \cdot \dot{\vec{B}}^* = (\hat{x} H_x + \hat{y} H_y) \cdot (\hat{x} B_x^* + \hat{y} B_y^*) = H_x \cdot B_x^* + H_y \cdot B_y^* \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{H}} \cdot \dot{\vec{B}}^* = \left[\left(j \frac{E_0 n}{\omega \mu_0 b} \sin\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) \right) \left(-j \frac{E_0 n}{\omega b} \sin\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) \right) + \right. \\ \left. + \left(-j \frac{E_0 n}{\omega \mu_0 a} \cos\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) \right) \cdot \left(j \frac{E_0 n}{\omega a} \cos\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) \right) \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{H}} \cdot \dot{\vec{B}}^* = \frac{(E_0 n)^2}{(\omega b)^2 \mu_0} \sin^2\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) + \frac{(E_0 n)^2}{(\omega a)^2 \mu_0} \cos^2\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right)$$

$$\text{Άρα, } \operatorname{Re} [\dot{\vec{H}} \cdot \dot{\vec{B}}^*] = \dot{\vec{H}} \cdot \dot{\vec{B}}^* , \text{ αφού } \dot{\vec{H}}, \dot{\vec{B}}^* \text{ υαδωρί πραγματ.}$$

$$\text{Άρα, } \langle W_m \rangle = \frac{(E_0 n)^2}{4 \mu_0 (\omega b)^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) + \frac{(E_0 n)^2}{4 \mu_0 (\omega a)^2} \cos^2\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right)$$

Τελικά :

$$\langle W \rangle = \langle W_e \rangle + \langle W_m \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mu_0 H^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) \cos^2 \omega t + \frac{E_0^2 n^2}{\omega^2 \mu_0 b^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) \sin^2(\omega t) + \\ + \frac{E_0^2 n^2}{\omega^2 \mu_0 a^2} \cos^2\left(\frac{n x}{a}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{n y}{b}\right) \sin^2(\omega t)$$

Ауызы 2н (5.15)

Ано (3.4):

$$E_r^{(1)}(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0 (1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0})} + \frac{\rho_0 \cdot r^3}{5a^2 \epsilon_0 (1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0})}, \quad 0 < r < a$$

$$E_r^{(2)}(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_2} + \frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2 \epsilon_2}, \quad a < r < b$$

$$E_r^{(3)}(r) = 0, \quad b < r < c$$

$$E_r^{(4)}(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} + \frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2 \epsilon_0}, \quad r > c$$

Ға $q=0$:

$$E_r(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho_0 \cdot r^3}{5a^2 \epsilon_0 (1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0})}, & 0 < r < a \\ \frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2 \epsilon_2}, & a < r < b \\ 0, & b < r < c \\ \frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2 \epsilon_0}, & r > c \end{cases}$$

Топта эв: $\frac{1}{4} E^2$

$$\Rightarrow \langle W \rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho^2 \cdot r^6}{100a^6 \epsilon_0 (1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0})}, & 0 < r < a \\ \frac{\rho^2 a^6}{100r^4 \epsilon_2}, & a < r < b \\ 0, & b < r < c \\ \frac{\rho^2 a^6}{100r^4 \epsilon_0}, & r > c \end{cases}$$

Για την χωρική πυκνότητα $W_{e, \epsilon}$ της αποθηκευμένης ηλ. ενέργειας, έχουμε για το ελαστικό:

$$W_{e, \epsilon}(r) = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E_r^2(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \frac{1}{\epsilon_0(1+\frac{\kappa}{a})^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_0 r^3}{5a^2}\right)^2, & 0 < r < a \\ \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2}\right)^2, & a < r < b \\ 0 & b < r < c \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow W_{e, \epsilon}(r) = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E_r^2(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0(1+\frac{\kappa}{a})^2} \left(\frac{\rho_0 r^3}{5r^2}\right)^2, & 0 < r < a \\ \frac{1}{2\epsilon_2} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2}\right)^2, & a < r < b \\ 0 & b < r < c \end{cases}$$

Και η συνολ. αποθηκευμένη ενέργ. είναι:

$$W_{e, \epsilon} = \int_V W_{e, \epsilon}(r) dV = \int_0^a \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0(1+\frac{\kappa}{a})^2} \left(\frac{\rho_0 r^3}{5a^2}\right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr +$$

$$+ \int_a^b \frac{1}{2\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2}\right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_b^c 0 \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0(5a^2)^2} \int_0^a \frac{(\rho_0 r^3)^2 4\pi r^2}{1+\frac{\kappa}{a}} dr + \frac{(\rho_0 a^3)^2 4\pi}{2\epsilon_2} \int_a^b \frac{r^2}{(5r^2)^2} dr =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\pi a^5 (840 \ln(2a) - 840 \ln(a) - 533) \rho^2}{5250} + \frac{1}{2\epsilon_2} \cdot \frac{4\pi a^2 (b-a) \rho^2}{25b} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\pi a^5 (840 \ln a - 533) \rho_0^2}{5250} + \frac{1}{2\epsilon_2} \cdot \frac{4\pi a^2 (b-a) \rho^2}{25b}$$

H. η μόνιμη πυκνότητα ρ_0 είναι σταθερή. Η ηλεκτρ. πεδ. $r > c$ είναι:

$$W_{E7}(r) = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_r^2(r) = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \frac{1}{\epsilon_0^2} \left(\frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2} \right)^2$$

Και η ομολ. σφαιρ. ηλεκτρ. πεδ. είναι:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{E, E7} &= \int_V W_{E, E7}(r) dV = \int_c^\infty W_{E, E7}(r) 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \int_c^\infty \left(\frac{\rho_0 a^3}{5r^2} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \int_c^\infty \frac{(\rho_0 a^3)^2}{25r^2} 4\pi dr \quad \frac{\int \frac{1}{r^2} = -\frac{1}{r}}{2\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{4\pi a^6 \rho_0^2}{25r} \right]_c^\infty = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{4\pi a^6 \rho_0^2}{25c} \end{aligned}$$

Άρα, ο συνολικός ηλεκτρ. πεδ. στο χώρο είναι:

$$\begin{aligned} W_E &= W_{E, E1} + W_{E, E7} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{\pi a^5 (840 \ln a - 533) \rho_0^2}{5250} + \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{4\pi a^5 (b-a) \rho_0^2}{25b} + \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{4\pi a^6 \rho_0^2}{25c} \end{aligned}$$