



a

Προσθέτωμε τρία είδωλα, το -9 μια να αναλείφει τον όρο τω q στο z=0, το q' μια να αναλείφει τον όρο τω q στο r=0, το q' μια -q στο r=0. Τα q', q'' είναι ανημετριμά. Οπότε:

$$q' = -q \frac{a}{d}$$
,  $q'' = q \frac{a}{d}$ ,  $S = \frac{a^2}{h}$ 
 $Iq \chi d h : \Phi = \frac{1}{1 - q} \frac{q}{1 - q} \frac{a^2}{h} \frac{q}{1 - q}$ 

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \cdot \delta_0} \left[ \frac{1}{R^+} - \frac{1}{R^+} - \frac{1}{R^-} + \frac{1}{R^-} + \frac{1}{R^-} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi = \frac{9}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - h)^2}} - \frac{\frac{9}{h}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - \frac{a^2}{h})^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z + \frac{a^2}{h})^2}} + \frac{\frac{9}{h}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z + \frac{a^2}{h})^2}} \right]$$

$$\cdot \int_{A_1} A_2 = 0 : \Phi = 0$$

$$\vec{E}' = -\nabla \Phi' = -\frac{9}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{a}{h} \cdot \frac{x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + (z - \frac{a^2}{h}) \hat{z}}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z - \frac{a^2}{h})^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + (z + h)^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z + h)^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{a}{h} \cdot \frac{x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + (z + \frac{a^2}{h}) \hat{z}}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z + \frac{a^2}{h})^2)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \Phi' = -\frac{9}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{a}{h} \cdot \frac{x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + (z - \frac{a^2}{h}) \hat{z}}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z + \frac{a^2}{h})^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{a}{h} \cdot \frac{x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + (z + \frac{a^2}{h}) \hat{z}}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z + \frac{a^2}{h})^2)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{9}{4n} \left[ \frac{h}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{3/2}} - \frac{a^{3}/h^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+\frac{a^{4}}{h^{2}})^{3/2}} + \frac{h}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{3/2}} - \frac{\alpha^{3}/h^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{3/2}} - \frac{2a^{3}/h^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{3/2}} - \frac{2a^{3}/h^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{3/2}} \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{9}{4n} \left[ \frac{2h}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{3/2}} - \frac{2a^{3}/h^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+\frac{a^{4}}{h^{2}})^{3/2}} \right] + \frac{1}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{3/2}} \right] + \frac{1}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})$$

• Quantity = 
$$\int_{S} \sigma_{eninel} \cdot dS = \int_{S} \sigma_{eninel} \cdot r_{SINO} dr dq = \int_{r=a}^{a=1} \int_{r=a}^{+\infty} \int_{r=a}^{+\infty} \int_{r=a}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{h \cdot r}{(r^{2} + h^{2})^{3/2}} - \frac{(a^{3}/h^{2}) \cdot r}{(r^{2} + a^{4}/h^{2})^{3/2}} \right) dr = \int_{r=a}^{+\infty} \left( -h \cdot \frac{-2r}{(r^{2} + h^{2})^{3/2}} + \frac{a^{3}}{h^{3}} \cdot \frac{-r}{(r^{2} + a^{4}/h^{2})^{3/2}} \right) dr = \int_{r=a}^{+\infty} \left( -h \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^{2} + h^{2}}} \right]_{a}^{+\infty} + \frac{a^{3}}{h^{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^{2} + a^{4}/h^{2}}} \right]_{a}^{+\infty} \right) = \int_{r=a}^{+\infty} \left( -h \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^{2} + h^{2}/h^{2}}} \right]_{a}^{+\infty} + \frac{a^{3}}{h^{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^{2} + a^{4}/h^{2}}} \right]_{a}^{+\infty} \right) = \int_{r=a}^{+\infty} \left( -h \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^{2} + h^{2}/h^{2}}} \right]_{a}^{+\infty} + \frac{a^{3}}{h^{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^{2} + a^{4}/h^{2}}} \right]_{a}^{+\infty} \right) = \int_{r=a}^{+\infty} \left( -h \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^{2} + h^{2}/h^{2}}} \right) - \frac{a^{3}/h^{2}}{\sqrt{a^{2} + h^{2}/h^{2}}} = \frac{-q \left( h - \frac{a^{2}}{h} \right)}{\sqrt{a^{2} + h^{2}/h^{2}}} \right)$$

 $\Phi(x,y) = \frac{\lambda}{2n\epsilon} \left( \ln \frac{r_a}{R_4} - \ln \frac{r_a}{R_2} + \ln \frac{r_a}{R_3} - \ln \frac{r_a}{R_4} \right) = \frac{\lambda}{2n\epsilon} \left( \ln \frac{R_2}{R_4} + \ln \frac{R_4}{R_3} \right) =$  $= \frac{2}{2n\epsilon} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y+b)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x+a)^2 + (y-b)^2}}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x+a)^2 + (y+b)^2}} \right) =$  $= \frac{\lambda}{2n\epsilon} \left[ \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y+b)^2}} + \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + (y+b)^2}} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + (y+b)^2}} \right]$  $\beta) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-a)^2 + (y+b)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+a)^2 + (y+b)^2} - \frac{1}{(x+a)^2 + (y-b)^2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=0}$  $= \frac{2}{2n} \left[ \frac{2a}{a^{2}+(y+b)^{2}} - \frac{2a}{a^{2}+(y+b)^{2}} \right] = \frac{2a}{n} \left[ \frac{1}{a^{2}+(y+b)^{2}} - \frac{1}{a^{2}+(y-b)^{2}} \right]$ · 6 (4=0) = - 5 34 | 4=0 =  $= \frac{\lambda}{2n} \left[ \frac{\gamma - b}{(x-a)^2 t^4 y + b)^2} - \frac{\gamma + b}{(x-a)^2 t^4 y + b)^2} + \frac{\gamma + b}{(x+a)^2 t^4 (y+b)^2} - \frac{\gamma - b}{(x+a)^2 t^4 (y+b)^2} \right]_{y=0}$  $= \frac{1}{3p} \left[ \frac{(x+a)^{2}+b^{2}}{1} - \frac{(x-a)^{2}+b^{2}}{1} \right]$