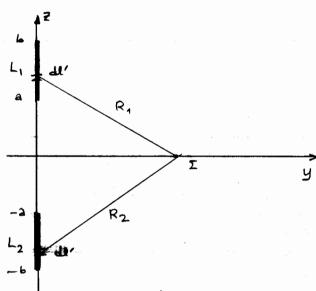
ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 1:



(a) Estw snyeio I navw stov

Sova two y, Iúppwa pe

tny apxn tns enaddadias

$$\Phi = \int \frac{\Delta dl'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} + \int \frac{\Delta dl'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2}$$

$$R_1 = \sqrt{y^2 + z'^2} = 2 \le z' \le b$$

$$R_2 = \sqrt{y^2 + z'^2} - b \le z' \le -3$$

Onote
$$\Phi = \frac{2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{(y^2 + 2^{'2})^{1/2}} dz' + \int_{-b}^{-a} \frac{1}{(y^2 + 2^{'2})^{1/2}} dz' \right]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(y^2 + {z'}^2)^{1/2}} dz' = \ln \left[z' + \sqrt{y^2 + {z'}^2} \right]$$

Enopères:

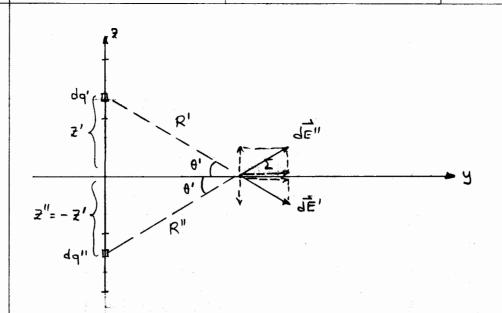
$$\Phi(y) = \frac{2}{4\pi\epsilon_{-}} \left[\ln \left(\frac{b + (b^{2} + y^{2})^{1/2}}{a + (a^{2} + y^{2})^{1/2}} \right) + \ln \left(\frac{-a + (a^{2} + y^{2})^{1/2}}{-b + (b^{2} + y^{2})^{1/2}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \ln \left(\frac{(b + \sqrt{b^{2} + y^{2}}) (\sqrt{y^{2} + a^{2}} - a)}{(\sqrt{b^{2} + y^{2}} - b) (\sqrt{a^{2} + y^{2}} + a)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \ln \left\{ \frac{y^{2} y^{2}}{(\sqrt{b^{2} + y^{2}} - b)^{2} (\sqrt{a^{2} + y^{2}} + a)^{2}} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \ln \left\{ \frac{y^{2}}{(\sqrt{y^{2} + b^{2}} - b) (\sqrt{y^{2} + a^{2}} + a)} \right\}$$

Το πλεκτριμό πεδίο μπορεί να βρεθεί από την εχέτη $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \Phi$ $= -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \hat{i}_y .$ Εν τούτοις η παραγώγιτη δίν είναι ο ευμοχότερος τρόπος. Το πλεκτριμό πεδίο μπορεί να βρεθεί όψετα χρητιμοποιώπος μαι πολί την αρχή της επαλληλίας μαι ευμγετρία.



$$\frac{d\vec{E}'}{d\vec{E}'} = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos\theta' + \hat{i}_2 \sin\theta') \qquad R' = \sqrt{y^2 + Z'^2}$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq''}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (i_y \cos\theta' + \hat{i}_2 \sin\theta') \qquad R'' = R'$$

$$d\vec{E} = d\vec{E}' + d\vec{E}' = \frac{2dz'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R')^2} 2\cos\theta' \qquad \cos\theta' = \frac{9}{\sqrt{y^2 + z'^2}}$$

Onote
$$d\vec{E} = \frac{\partial}{2\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{y}{(y^2 + z'^2)^{3/2}} dz'$$

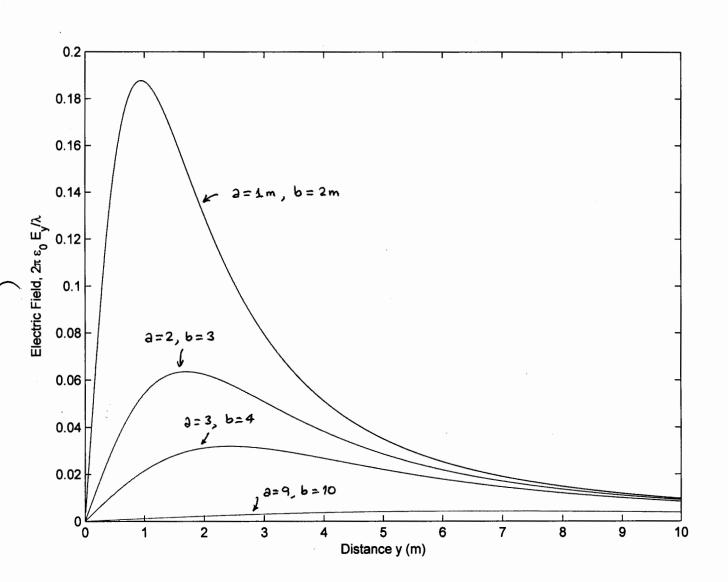
$$\vec{E} = \hat{l}_y \frac{\partial}{2\pi\epsilon} \cdot y \int \frac{1}{(y^2 + z'^2)^{3/2}} dz' \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{E} = \hat{i}y \frac{3}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{y} \cdot \left[\frac{b}{\sqrt{y^2 + b^2}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{y^2 + b^2}} \right]$$

(b) IT n'v nepitituen two etepoenium \mathcal{I} n 1810 perosodogia propei ra exappoetei. H provin slagopa eivas ore gla to thinks (-b, -a) L_2 to \mathcal{I} as are unatastabei and to - \mathcal{I} . Tote to surapsud Φ sisteral and this execu

$$\Phi = \frac{3}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{(y^2 + {z'}^2)^{3/2}} dz' - \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{(y^2 + {z'}^2)^{3/2}} dz' \right) =$$

ομόσημα 2



$$= \frac{3}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left\{ \frac{(\sqrt{y^2+b^2}+b)(\sqrt{y^2+b^2}-b)}{(\sqrt{y^2+a^2}+a)(\sqrt{y^2+a^2}-a)} \right\} = \frac{3}{4\pi\epsilon} \ln \left\{ \frac{y^2}{y^2} \right\} = 0$$

Αυτό αναμενόταν λόχω της συμμετρίας. Βέβαια ε΄ αυτή την περίπτωες το πεδίο χια να βρεθεί με την εχές $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \Phi$ θα πρέπει να εκφράτουμε το Φ χια τυχούο Σ αιαι αφού βρούμε τις παραχώχους να πάρουμε τα επμιά πάνω ετον άδονα y (z=0).

$$\frac{\partial n \, daSn'}{\partial t} \, R_1 = \left[y^2 + (z - z')^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad \text{uou} \, R_2 = \left[y^2 + (z - z')^2 \right]^{1/2} \\
= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{dz'}{y^2 + (z - z')^2} \right]^{1/2} - \int_{-b}^{-a} \frac{dz'}{\left[y^2 + (z - z')^2 \right]^{1/2}} \right] \\
= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ n \left\{ \frac{z - a + \sqrt{y^2 + (z - a)^2}}{z - b + \sqrt{y^2 + (z - b)^2}} \right\} \frac{z + a + \sqrt{y^2 + (z + a)^2}}{z + b + \sqrt{y^2 + (z + b)^2}} \right\}$$

Oπότε $\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \hat{l}_y - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \hat{l}_z$ ναι χια enheia ετών αξονα των y y = 0. Εν τούτοις είναι ναι πάλι ευνολότερο να βρούμε απ' ευθείαι το hλευτρινό hesio με την ορχή της enaddydias.

$$d\vec{E}' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}'' = \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

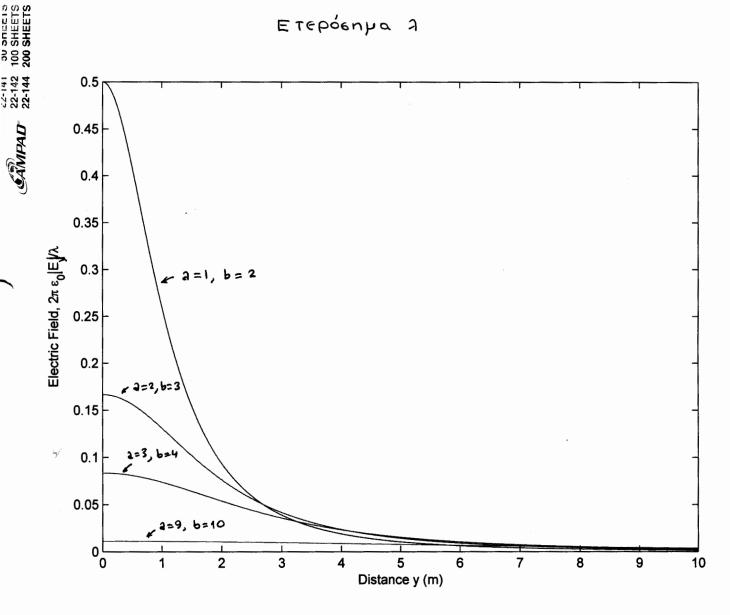
$$d\vec{E}' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(R'')^2} (\hat{i}_y \cos \theta' - \hat{z}_z \sin \theta')$$

$$d\vec{E}' = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(q^2 + 2^{1/2})^{1/2}} (-2\sin\theta') \hat{i}_z$$

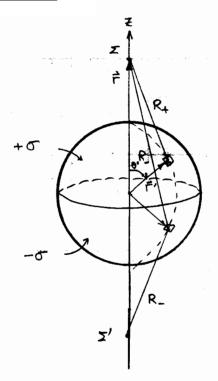
$$\vec{E} = -\hat{l}_z \frac{\Im}{2\pi\epsilon_o} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2 + b^2}} \right]$$

ETEPÓENHA A

5



ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 2:



To Suvatind propei va Bresei pe znv apxh zns enaddadias:

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int \frac{\sigma \, dS'}{R_+} - \int \frac{\sigma \, dS'}{R_-} \right]$$

$$\theta' = 0 \, \phi' = 0 \quad \theta' = 0 \quad \theta' = 0$$

ds'= a2 sine do do

$$R^{2} = \left[r^{2} + r'^{2} - 2rr' \left(\cos \theta \cos \theta' + \sin \theta \sin \theta' \cos (\phi - \phi') \right) \right]$$

$$r'=a$$

$$R_{+} = (z^{2} + a^{2} - 2az\cos\theta')^{1/2} \quad (0 \le \theta' \le \pi/2 \quad (z > 0)$$

$$R_{-} = (z^{2} + a^{2} - 2az \cos \theta')^{1/2} \quad (\sqrt[n]{2} \le \theta' \le \pi' \qquad z > 0)$$

lia aproziuá z

$$R_{+} = \left[z^{2} + a^{2} - 2a 1z 1 \cos(\pi - \theta')\right]^{1/2} = \left(z^{2} + a^{2} - 2az \cos \theta'\right)^{1/2} \cos(\theta')^{1/2}$$

$$\cos(\pi - \theta')^{1/2} = \left(z^{2} + a^{2} - 2az \cos \theta'\right)^{1/2} \cos(\pi - \theta')^{1/2}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{6a^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi' \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin\theta'd\theta'}{(z^{2}+a^{2}-2az\cos\theta')^{1/2}} d\phi' \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin\theta'd\theta'}{(z^{2}+a^{2}-2az\cos\theta')^{1/2}} d\phi' \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin\theta'd\theta'}{(z^{2}+a^{2}-2az\cos\theta')^{1/2}} d\phi' \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin\theta'd\theta'}{(z^{2}+a^{2}-2az\cos\theta')^{1/2}} d\phi' \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin\theta'd\theta'}{(z^{2}+a^{2}-2az\cos\theta')^{1/2}} d\phi' \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin\theta'd\theta'}{(z^{2}+a^{2}-2az\cos\theta')^{1/2}} d\phi' d\phi' d\phi' d\phi'$$

$$Add$$

$$\int \frac{(z^2+a^2-292\cos^2)^{1/2}}{\sin^2(4\theta)} = \frac{3z}{\sqrt{z^2+a^2-292\cos^2(4\theta)}}$$

Enopèvos

$$\mathfrak{O} = \frac{\sigma a^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0} 2\pi \frac{1}{az} \left\{ \sqrt{a^2 + z^2} - |z - a| \right\} - \frac{\sigma a^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0} 2\pi \frac{1}{az} \left\{ |z + a| - \sqrt{a^2 + z^2} \right\} \implies$$

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{\sigma a^2}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 2\sqrt{a^2+z^2} - (1z-a)+1z+a1 \right\}$$

Enopévos biampiroteas nepintuseis éxoupe

$$\Phi(Z) = \frac{\sigma a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{Z^2 + a^2} + 1}{2} + 1 \right) \qquad Z \le -a$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{Z^2 + a^2}}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \right) - 2 \le Z \le a$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{Z^2 + a^2}}{2} - 1 \right) \qquad Z > a$$

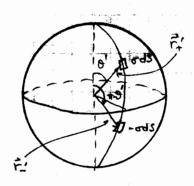
To ndentpiud nesió propei va presei and the Esieven = 32 (2 Enopévos

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma a^3}{\epsilon o} & \frac{1}{Z^2 \sqrt{Z^2 + a^2}} & \frac{1}{Z} & \frac{1}{Z^2 \sqrt{Z^2 + a^2}} \\ \frac{\sigma a^3}{\epsilon o} & \frac{1}{Z^2 \sqrt{Z^2 + a^2}} & \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{Z^2 \sqrt{Z^2 + a^2}} \\ \frac{\sigma a^3}{\epsilon o} & \frac{1}{Z^2 \sqrt{Z^2 + a^2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{Z^2 \sqrt{Z^2 + a^2}} \end{cases}$$

Eivou eurodo va signietivo ou per oza $D_{12} = D_{22} = 0$ = $D_{13} = D_{22} = 0$ = $D_{13} = D_{23} = 0$

E Zhs:

H Smotiny boun huobei na Bbegei mz



$$\vec{p} = \int \vec{r}' dq = \int \sigma ds'(\vec{r}_1' - \vec{r}_1')$$

 $\vec{r}_{\perp}' = a \left[\sin \theta' \cos \phi' \hat{i}_{x} + \sin \theta' \sin \phi' \hat{i}_{y} + \cos \theta' \hat{i}_{z} \right]$ $\vec{r}_{\perp}' = a \left[\sin (\pi - \theta') \cos \phi' \hat{i}_{x} + \sin (\pi - \theta') \sin \phi' \hat{i}_{y} + \cos (\pi - \theta') \hat{i}_{z} \right]$

Ondte T'-T' = 20 coso' îz

Enope'vws
$$\vec{\beta} = \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \sigma a^2 \sin\theta' d\theta' d\phi' (2a\cos\theta') \hat{l}_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\theta'=0 \quad \phi'=0$$

$$\vec{\pi}/2$$

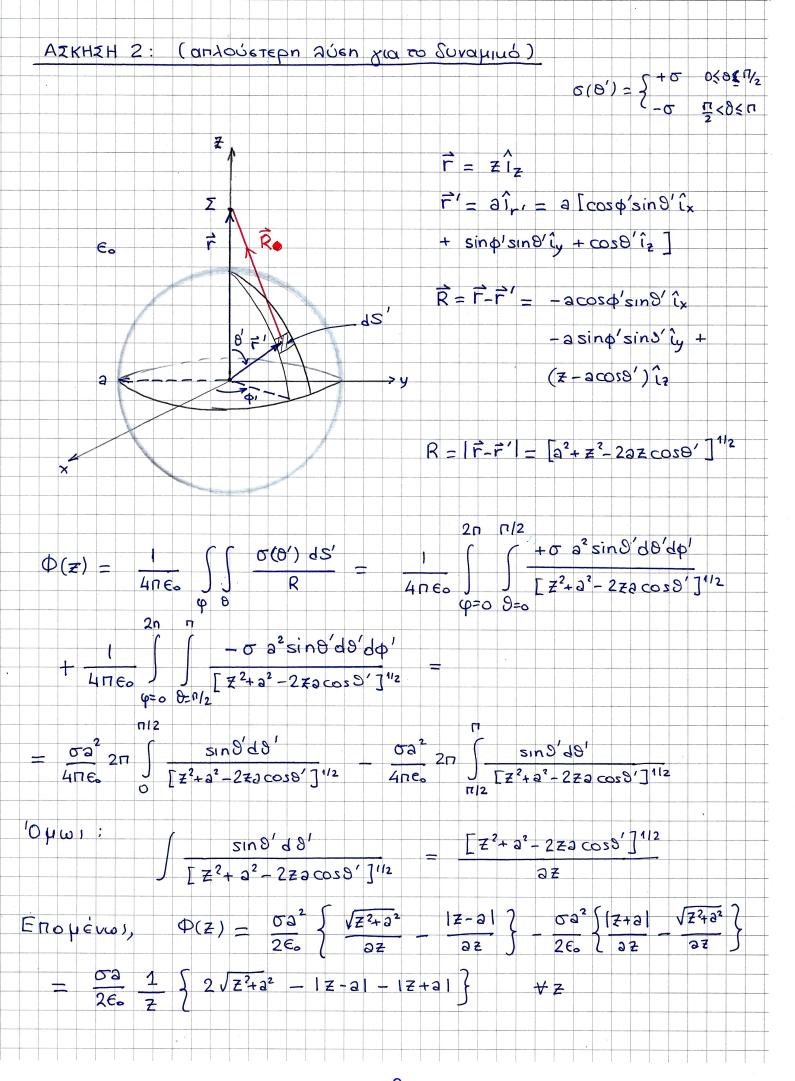
$$\vec{\pi}/2$$

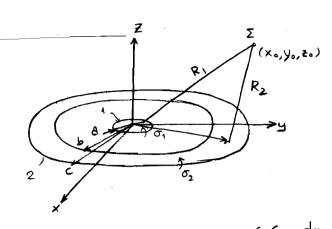
$$\vec{\pi}/2$$

$$\vec{\pi}/2$$

$$2\sin\theta'\cos\theta' d\theta') \hat{l}_2 = \sigma a^3 2\pi \left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta'\right)_0^{\pi/2} \hat{l}_2$$

$$= 2\pi\sigma a^3 \hat{l}_2$$





(a)
$$\Phi(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\int \frac{dq_1}{R_1} + \int \frac{dq_2}{R_2} \right)$$
 $R_1 = \left[(x'-x_0)^2 + (y'-y_0)^2 + z_0^2 \right]^{1/2}$ (Mapópolo uou to R_2)

 $dq_1 = \sigma_1 r_1' dr_1' d\phi' \quad dq_2 = \sigma_2 r_1' dr_1' d\phi'$
 $R_1 = \left[r_{70}^2 + r_{7}'^2 - 2r_{70}r_1' \cos(\phi_0 - \phi') + z_0^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad r_{70} = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}$

Enopièvos,

 $\Phi(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sigma_1 r_1' dr_1' d\phi'}{\left[r_{70}^2 + r_{7}'^2 - 2r_{70}r_{7}' \cos(\phi' - \phi_0) + z_0^2 \right]^{1/2}} + \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sigma_2 r_1' dr_1' d\phi'}{\left[r_{70}^2 + r_{7}'^2 - 2r_{70}r_{7}' \cos(\phi' - \phi_0) + z_0^2 \right]^{1/2}} \right\}$

Ολιμά φορτία:

$$Q_1 = \sigma_1 \pi \theta^2$$

$$Q_2 = \sigma_2 \pi (c^2 - b^2)$$

$$q_2 = \sigma_2 \pi (c^2 - b^2) = \sigma_2 (c - b) \pi (c + b) = -\sigma_1 a \pi (c + b) =$$

$$= -\sigma_1 a^2 \pi \frac{c + b}{a} = -q_1 \left(\frac{c + b}{a}\right)$$

 $Q' \coprod \theta_{s} = -Q^{5} \coprod (c_{s} - \rho_{s})$

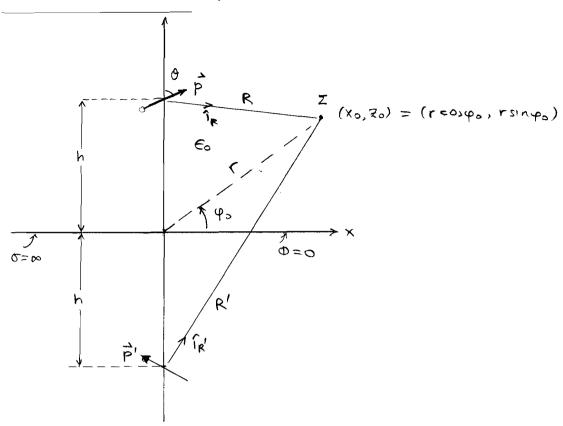
$$\frac{q_1}{q_2} = -\frac{a}{c+b}$$

$$\vec{p} = \int \vec{r}' dq = \int \vec{r}' dq + \int \vec{r}' dq$$

$$\int \vec{r}_T' dq = \int \int (\hat{\iota}_x \cos\varphi + \hat{\iota}_y \sin\varphi) r_T' \sigma_2 r_T' dr_T' d\varphi' = 0$$

$$\int \vec{r}' dq = \int \int (-s\hat{l}_x + \vec{r}'_1) \sigma_i r_1' dr'_1 d\phi' = -s\hat{l}_x \int [\sigma_i r'_1 dr'_1 d\phi + \int [\vec{r}'_1' \sigma_i r'_1 dr'_1 d\phi] = -s\hat{l}_x (\sigma_i \pi a^2) = -(s\sigma_i \pi a^2) \hat{l}_x = -s\hat{l}_x$$

$$\iint \vec{r}_r' \sigma_i r_i' dr_i' d\varphi = -s\hat{l}_x(\sigma_i \pi a^2) = -(s\sigma_i \pi a^2) \hat{l}_x = -sq^2$$



(a) Χρησιμοποιώνταν την θεωρία του ματοπερισμού εχημοείδουμε το είδωλο του διπόλου όπω, φαίνειαι στο εχήμα. Η διπολιμή ροπή του Ορχικού διπόλου μοι του ειδώλου του δίδονται από τι, εχέσει.

$$\vec{p} = p \left[\sin \theta \hat{i}_{x} + \cos \theta \hat{i}_{z} \right]$$

$$\vec{p}' = p \left[-\sin \theta \hat{i}_{x} + \cos \theta \hat{i}_{z} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{ Γ (a to tuxalo enhalo I (xo, zo) = (r, cos \varphi_0, r, sin \varphi_0)$ \\
&\Phi_T = \Phi + \Phi' = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{l}_R}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R^2} + \frac{\vec{p}' \cdot \hat{l}_R'}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R'^2} \\
&\hat{l}_R = \frac{\vec{R}}{R} = \frac{\vec{r} - h\hat{l}_2}{R} = \frac{x_0\hat{l}_X + (x_0 - h)\hat{l}_2}{R}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{p} \cdot \hat{l}_{R} = \frac{p \sin \theta \times o}{R} + \frac{p \cos \theta (z_{o} - h)}{R} = \frac{p}{R} \left(x_{o} \sin \theta + (z_{o} - h) \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\vec{p}' \cdot \hat{l}_{R}' = \frac{-p \sin \theta \times o}{R'} + \frac{p \cos \theta (z_{o} + h)}{R'} = \frac{p}{R'} \left(-x_{o} \sin \theta + (z_{o} + h) \cos \theta \right)$$

$$Apa \quad \Phi(x_0, z_0) = \frac{P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} \left[x_0 \sin\theta + (z_0 - h)\cos\theta \right] + \frac{P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^{13}} \left[-x_0 \sin\theta + (z_0 + h)\cos\theta \right]$$

ónou R, R' Éxour opiedei moongoupillus.

$$(\beta) \quad \sigma = \hat{\iota}_n \circ (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{P}_1) \Big|_{z=0} = \hat{\iota}_z \cdot (\vec{e}_0 \vec{E} - \vec{\varphi}) \Big|_{z=0} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\sigma = \epsilon_{\circ} (\hat{l}_{2} \cdot \vec{E}) |_{z=0}$$

'Ohu,
$$\vec{E} = \frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \hat{l}_R) \hat{l}_R - \vec{p}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} + \frac{3(\vec{p}' \cdot \hat{l}_R') \hat{l}_R' - \vec{p}'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R'^3}$$

Enopérus n 7-60vietnies siva:

$$\hat{l}_{2} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \hat{l}_{R})(\frac{\vec{z}_{0} - h}{R}) - p\cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_{0} R^{3}} + \frac{3(\vec{p}' \cdot \hat{l}_{R}')(\frac{\vec{z}_{0} + h}{R'}) - p\cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_{0} R'^{3}}$$

'Orav $\xi_0 = 0$ tota: $R = R' = (x_0^2 + h^2)^{1/2} = R_0$

$$\hat{l}_{3} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0} R_{0}^{3}} \left[3 \frac{P}{R_{0}} \left(x_{0} \sin \theta - h \cos \theta \right) \left(-\frac{h}{R_{0}} \right) - p \cos \theta \right]$$

$$+ 3 \frac{P}{R_{0}} \left(-x_{0} \sin \theta + h \cos \theta \right) \left(\frac{h}{R_{0}} \right) - p \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R^3} \left[\frac{6ph}{R^2} \left(-x_0 \sin\theta + h \cos\theta \right) - 2p \cos\theta \right]$$

Enopievas,

$$\sigma = \frac{3ph}{2\pi R_0^5} \left(-x_0 \sin\theta + h \cos\theta \right) - \frac{p\cos\theta}{2\pi R_0^3}$$

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{3ph \left(-x_0 \sin\theta + h \cos\theta \right)}{2\pi \left[x_0^2 + h^2 \right]^{5/2}} - \frac{p\cos\theta}{2\pi \left[x_0^2 + h^2 \right]^{3/2}}$$

$$(8) \quad T = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}'$$

हैं रठ महिंडा गठा प्रत्वेष्ठस कर में त्रेश्य का सिर्धाय में.

$$\hat{1}_{R} = \frac{9h}{3h} \hat{1}_{z} = \hat{1}_{z} \quad R' = 2h$$

$$\vec{E}' = \frac{3(\vec{p}' \cdot \hat{l}_R) \hat{l}_R' - \vec{p}'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^{13}}$$

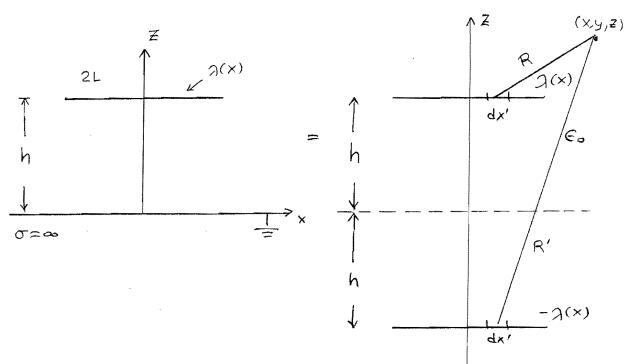
$$\vec{p}' \cdot \hat{l}_R' = p\cos\theta \qquad ua \quad \epsilon no\mu \epsilon v \omega_0$$

$$\vec{E}' = \frac{3p\cos\theta \hat{l}_2 - (p\sin\theta \hat{l}_X + p\cos\theta \hat{l}_2)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2h)^3} = \frac{p\sin\theta \hat{l}_X + 2p\cos\theta \hat{l}_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 8h^3}$$

$$\vec{T}_e = (p\sin\theta \hat{l}_X + p\cos\theta \hat{l}_Z) \times \left(\frac{p\sin\theta \hat{l}_X}{32\pi\epsilon_0 h^3} + \frac{2p\cos\theta \hat{l}_Z}{32\pi\epsilon_0 h^3}\right)$$

$$= \hat{l}_Y \frac{p^2\cos\theta \sin\theta}{32\pi\epsilon_0 h^3} - \hat{l}_Y \frac{2p^2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{32\pi\epsilon_0 h^3} = -\hat{l}_Y \frac{p^2\sin2\theta}{64\pi\epsilon_0 h^3}$$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 5:



(a) Epaphosoure natoritheho. Av z<0 \rightarrow $\Phi(x,y,z)=0$.

Για 270 εφορμόδουμε την αρχή της επαλληλίας.

$$d\Phi = \frac{\lambda_o dx'}{4\pi\epsilon_o R} + \frac{-\lambda_o dx'}{4\pi\epsilon_o R'}$$

$$R = \left[(x - x')^2 + y^2 + (z - h)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$R' = [(x-x')^2 + y^2 + (z+h)^2]^{1/2}$$

ETIOHÉVOS,

$$\Phi = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int \left(\frac{dx'}{R} - \frac{dx'}{R'} \right) \right]$$

$$\int_{-L}^{L} \frac{dx'}{[(x-x')^2+y^2+(z-h^2)]^{1/2}} = \begin{cases} -\ln[(x-x')+[(x-x')^2+y^2+(z-h)^2]^{1/2}] \end{cases}$$

$$= \operatorname{en} \left\{ \frac{x+L + \left[(x+L)^2 + y^2 + (z-h)^2 \right]^{1/2}}{x-L + \left[(x-L)^2 + y^2 + (z-h)^2 \right]^{1/2}} \right\}$$

$$= \operatorname{en} \left\{ \frac{x+L + \left[(x+L)^2 + y^2 + (z-h)^2 \right]^{1/2}}{x-L + \left[(x-L)^2 + y^2 + (z+h)^2 \right]^{1/2}} \right\}$$

$$\Phi(x,y,z) = \frac{2}{4\pi\epsilon_{\bullet}} \ln \left[\frac{x+L+\left[(x+L)^{2}+y^{2}+(z-h)^{2}\right]^{1/2}}{x-L+\left[(x-L)^{2}+y^{2}+(z-h)^{2}\right]^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{x-L+\left[(x-L)^{2}+y^{2}+(z+h)^{2}\right]^{1/2}}{x+L+\left[(x+L)^{2}+y^{2}+(z+h)^{2}\right]^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{x-L+\left[(x+L)^{2}+y^{2}+(z+h)^{2}\right]^{1/2}}{x+L+\left[(x+L)^{2}+y^{2}+(z+h)^{2}\right]^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{x-L+\left[(x+L)^{2}+y^{2}+(z+h)^{2}\right]^{1/2}}{x+L+\left[(x+L)^{2}+y^{2}+(z+h)^{2}\right]^{1/2}}$$

$$Z>0 \rightarrow \Phi(Z) = \frac{20}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \ln \left[\frac{L + \left[L^{2} + (z-h)^{2} \right]^{1/2}}{-L + \left[L^{2} + (z-h)^{2} \right]^{1/2}} \frac{-L + \left[L^{2} + (z+h)^{2} \right]^{1/2}}{L + \left[L^{2} + (z+h)^{2} \right]^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{20}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \ln \left[\frac{L + \left(L^{2} + (z-h)^{2} \right)^{1/2}}{-L + \left(L^{2} + (z-h)^{2} \right)^{1/2}} \right] - \ln \left[\frac{L + \left(L^{2} + (z+h)^{2} \right)^{1/2}}{-L + \left(L^{2} + (z+h)^{2} \right)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \hat{l}_z =$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{L + \left(L^2 + (z - h)^2 \right)^{1/2}}{-L + \left(L^2 + (z - h)^2 \right)^{1/2}} \right) \right\} = \frac{-L + \left(L^2 + (z - h)^2 \right)^{1/2}}{L + \left(L^2 + (z - h)^2 \right)^{1/2}}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{2(2-h)}{\left[L^{2}+(2-h)^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left[-L+\left(L^{2}+(2-h)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(2-h)}{\left[L^{2}+(2-h)^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left[L+\left(L^{2}+(2+h)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]$$

$$[-L + (L^2 + (2-h)^2)^{1/2}]^2$$

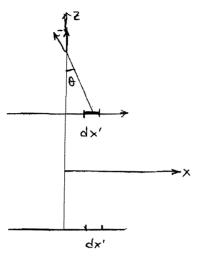
$$= \frac{-2L}{\left[L^2 + (z-h)^2 \right]^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{\left[(L^2 + (z-h)^2)^{1/2} + L \right] \left[(L^2 + (z-h)^2)^{1/2} - L \right]}$$

$$= \frac{-2L}{(z-h) \left[L^2 + (z-h)^2 \right]^{1/2}}$$

Enopévos,

$$\vec{E} = \frac{30}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{2L}{(z-h)[L^2+(z-h)^2]^{1/2}} - \frac{2L}{(z+h)[L^2+(z+h)^2]^{1/2}} \right\} \hat{z}$$
(z>0)
(z+h)

Το ίδιο αποτέλερμα μπορεί να βρεθεί με την αρχή της επαλληλίας για ηλευτριμό πεδίο.



OI X-OUNIETHER ZON LEGION ANINGO

'Apa
$$dE_2 = \frac{20dx'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(z-h)^2+x'^2} \infty 9$$

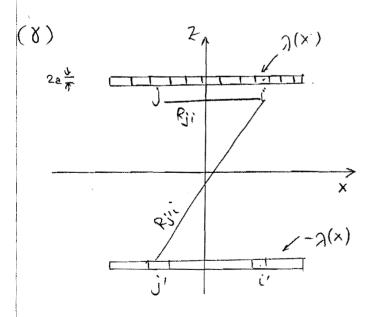
$$\cos \theta = \frac{(x_{3} + (5-h)_{3})_{1/5}}{5}$$

$$dE_{7} = \frac{\lambda_{0}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{(z-h)}{\left[\chi^{2} + (z-h)^{2}\right]^{3/2}}$$

Enotion
$$E_{z} = \int \frac{\lambda_{o}}{4\pi\epsilon_{o}} \frac{(z-h)}{[x'^{2}+(z-h)^{2}]^{3/2}} - \int \frac{\lambda_{o}}{4\pi\epsilon_{o}} \frac{z+h}{[x'^{2}+(z+h)^{2}]^{3/2}}$$

'Apa
$$E_{Z} = \frac{\lambda_{o}}{4776} 2L \left[\frac{1}{(z-h) \left[L^{2} + (z-h)^{2} \right]^{1/2}} - \frac{\epsilon i \epsilon_{o} \lambda_{o}}{(z+h) \left[L^{2} + (z+h)^{2} \right]^{1/2}} \right]$$

otros ua npontoupèros.



Λόζω αστοπτριεμού θα υπόρχουν ασι τα είδωλα έετω ί' ασι 1' με γορτίο - (x) (x)

$$V_i = \frac{N}{j=1} \frac{\Omega_i \Delta x}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_{ji}} - \frac{N}{j'=1} \frac{\Omega_i \Delta x}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_{j'i}}$$

Rji = $1 \times j - \times i 1$ um Rji = $1 \times (x_i - x_j)^2 + (2h)^2 \int_0^{1/2} dh$ onou otau i=j xperaderar udnora npoeoxá dra tov unodokohó
rou Vii . Av epaphoeouhe rnv naponávu exten dra óda ta eroixia zou odudoù rote

$$[a] = V [A]^{-1}[1] \qquad \text{av} \quad V = 1 \text{ with } \sim \hat{a} = [A]^{-1}[1]$$

To 6000 Aluo poprio sival Q: Apa
$$\sum_{j} J_{j} \Delta x = Q \Rightarrow$$

$$V\left(\sum_{j} J_{j}\right) \Delta x = Q \Rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{(\sum_{j} J_{j})} \Delta x \qquad \text{and Enopeions}$$

$$[J] = \frac{Q}{(\sum_{j} J_{j})} \Delta x \qquad [A]^{-1} [M]$$

Av Bpedi n natavopni Din D(x) toze fia zo zuxaio
enpeio (270) epappiosope znu apxni zns enadshisas (pe naconzal
epis.)

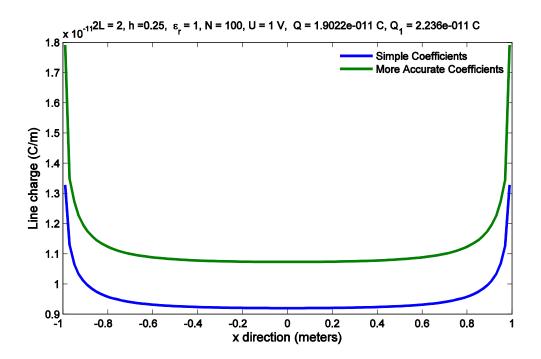
N (D: Ax D: Ax

$$\Phi(x,y,z) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{2j \Delta x}{4\pi \epsilon_{j}^{2}} - \frac{2j \Delta x}{4\pi \epsilon_{j}^{2}} \right)$$

$$R_{j} = \left[(x-x_{j})^{2} + y^{2} + (z-h)^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ where } R_{j}' = \left[(x-x_{j})^{2} + y' + (z+h)' \right]^{\frac{N}{2}}$$

Αγώγιμη Ράβδος Πάνω Από Αγώγιμο Επίπεδο

h= 0.25 meters



h= 2 meters

