

Лапостолле

①

(4)  $V(0, z) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{a}{b} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \int \left[ 1 - \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{b} \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{a}{b} \right] dz$   $b > a$

(5)  $V(x, y, z) = V_0 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \int \left[ 1 - \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{b} \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{a}{b} \right] dz$   $b > a$

(6)  $V(x, y, z) = V_0 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \int \left[ 1 - \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{b} \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{a}{b} \right] dz$   $b < a$

Одновременно (5) и (6), беря

(41)  $M = \frac{a^2}{b^2 - a^2} \int \left[ 1 - \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{b} \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{a}{b} \right] dz$   $b > a$

$\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b} \operatorname{arccos} \frac{a}{b}$   $b < a$

Нормированные, что  $h = a$   $M = -1/3$  и  $M < 0$  беря;

отсюда

$V(x, y, z) = V_0 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} \left( z^2 - \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2} \right) =$

(42)  $E_x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = V_0 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} z^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2}$

(43)  $E_x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} (1 + M) x$ ;  $E_y = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} (1 + M) y$ ;  $E_z = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} M z$

Wann op-rat (bessere Y1-Y3):

$$V_{in} f_{c,y}(z) = V_0 - \frac{z_0}{2} \frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{z}{2} W \left( z^2 - \frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2} \right) =$$

$$= V_0 + \frac{z_0}{2} \cdot M \cdot z^2 - \frac{z}{2} \left( \frac{z_0}{1+2M} \right) \frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2}$$

y Lapostolle:

$$E_x = \frac{z_0}{2} (1+M)x$$

$$E_y = \frac{z_0}{2} (1+M)y$$

$$E_z = -\frac{z_0}{2} Mz$$

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial V_{in}}{\partial x} = \frac{z_0}{2} (1+2M)x$$

$$E_y = -\frac{\partial V_{in}}{\partial y} = \frac{z_0}{2} (1+2M)y$$

$$E_z = -\frac{\partial V_{in}}{\partial z} = -\frac{z_0}{2} 4Mz$$

(Y4)

Tonger

Reflexion u. refug:

$$T = \frac{q}{I_{beam} \cdot I} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \pi a^2 q}{I_{beam} \cdot I} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \pi a^2 q}{2 \pi a^2 b} = 1$$

(Y5)

Lapostofke

(7)  $V_{ext}(z) = \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{a^2 b}{z} \left( 1 - \frac{b^2}{z^2} \right) \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{\sqrt{z^2 - a^2}}$   $b > a$

(8)  $V_{ext}(z) = \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{a^2 b}{z} \left( 1 - \frac{b^2}{z^2} \right) \operatorname{arccot} \frac{\sqrt{z^2 - a^2}}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}$   $b < a$

(10)  $V_{ext}(z) = \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{a^2 b}{z} \left( 1 - \frac{b^2}{z^2} \right) \frac{z^2 - \frac{b^2}{2}}{z^2 + \frac{b^2}{2}} + \dots$

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$q = \frac{3}{4} \pi a b^2 \tau \rightarrow \tau = \frac{3q}{4\pi a^2 b} = \frac{3I_{cur} \lambda / c}{4\pi a^2 b}$

Wie wurde:  $a$  oder  $b$  (10) charakterisiere nach  $q$  gegeben!  
 Kerner, nur  $a = b$  (symmetrisch) bei gleichzeitige charakterisiere  
 notwendig!

Nach der Laplace (entweder unten):

Ergebnis

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -\frac{1}{r^3} \cdot \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x} = -\frac{x_i}{r^3}$$

muss symmetrisch ausrechnen und in 6 Komponenten

(normaler Vektor  $\propto \frac{1}{r}$ )

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_x &= -\frac{\partial V_{ext}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -\frac{x}{r^3} \\ F_y &= -\frac{\partial V_{ext}}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -\frac{y}{r^3} \\ F_z &= -\frac{\partial V_{ext}}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -\frac{z}{r^3} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(16)

5) Kout b burpameuux que  $E_x, E_y$  n'ont pas de z' d'energete.

Two more zero modes, can maintain any,  $\vec{p}$  in any direction  
 in a certain  $\vec{p}$  in any direction

Therefore we have the property:  $E_r = \frac{2I}{r} R^2$   $p = \frac{c}{v}$   
 Likewise we have the property:  $H_\theta = \frac{2I}{r} R^2$   
 To get normal case, get by normal in case:

$$F_r = c E_r - \frac{c}{v} H_\theta = \frac{2I}{r} R^2 - \frac{c}{v} \cdot \frac{2I}{r} R^2 =$$

$$= \frac{2I}{r} R^2 \left( \frac{1}{v} - \beta \right) = \frac{2I}{r} R^2 \frac{1 - \beta^2}{\beta} = \frac{2I}{\beta^2} R^2$$

⑥

В двъ полетоа от двъ лопотиле, янукарине гиве  $r_x = r_y = a$  и  $r_z = b$ ,

реформуларе аргументе опозорит:

$$E_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3I\lambda/c}{r^2} \frac{r_x(r_x+r_y)r_z}{1-f} X = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3Q}{r^2} \frac{r_x(r_x+r_y)r_z}{1-f} \quad \text{X}$$

$$E_y = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3I\lambda/c}{r^2} \frac{r_y(r_x+r_y)r_z}{1-f} Y = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3Q}{r^2} \frac{r_y(r_x+r_y)r_z}{1-f} Y$$

$$E_z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3I\lambda/c}{f} \frac{1}{r_x r_y r_z} Z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3Q}{f} \frac{1}{r_x r_y r_z} Z$$

где  $f = -M$ , блегеуеуе на еп 1 ( $q_{ne}(r)$ ), ко

аппроксимация аблиеуе  $\frac{r_x r_y}{r^2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r^2}$  где  $r_x = r_y = a$  и  $r_z = b$ .

Алеме гиве  $f$  не репаруеуе!