Bagara 1.2 Capuano 11 Ro = 3R Dans. 1) yrenon D = 3 6 nzi, U  $E(r) = \frac{(3R)^2}{(3R)^2 + R^2 - r^2} = \frac{9R^2}{10R^2 - r^2}$ 2) Marique benop sumpurumor aucusene D'(r), boinous joluluines n 2 respunded Payma:  $\oint_{S} \vec{D} d\vec{z} = q \qquad (1)$ R 2 1 4 E(1)-? V Noron benospa suemos vremous P(r) -? \ areigene reper sammings nobepenois pully airespainement D(v)-? V Cymue croponus sapapor 6,1-1 V Ballunoremme langue sont holepxuesas 01-7 V S-mousage hobeprisons 8,11/-3 V EMAX-? V REVERO T.e S = 271. h, h - briery yohnnger Corponum zapag: 9 = 2.h, rge à-unerinae niomoin Bapan bensoned municipal morran Bayaru u nampulacenel) DERNIK = LW

$$\boxed{D(r) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r}} \tag{5}$$

hanp gremon a sient pureme bullyand begun

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \cdot \epsilon_{s} \vec{E} \qquad (6)$$

E- fusien gumenal apo insterner Eo- 1 respuremal necosanz

Dony

$$E(r) = \frac{\rho(r)}{\epsilon(r) \cdot \epsilon_o}$$
 (7)

E(V) = 271 r. gR2 E0

$$E(r) = \frac{\lambda (10R^2 - r^2)}{13\pi R^2 60 r}$$
 (8)

Boxparing  $\lambda$  reper parison novement U:  $U = \varphi(R) - \varphi(R_0) = \int_{R}^{R} \vec{E} d\vec{r} \qquad (9)$   $U = \int_{R}^{2R} E dr = \int_{R}^{2R} \frac{\lambda (loR^2 - r)}{l3\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} I_{r} = \frac{\lambda}{18\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \int_{R}^{2R} \left(\frac{loR^2}{r} - r\right) dr = \frac{\lambda}{18\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \left(\int_{R}^{2R} \frac{loR^2}{r} dr - \int_{R}^{2R} r dr\right) = \frac{\lambda}{18\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \int_{R}^{2R} \left(\frac{loR^2}{r} - r\right) dr = \frac{\lambda}{18\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \int_{R}^{2R} \left(\frac{loR^2}{r} - r\right) dr = \frac{\lambda}{18\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \left(\int_{R}^{2R} \frac{loR^2}{r} dr - \int_{R}^{2R} r dr\right) = \frac{\lambda}{18\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \int_{R}^{2R} \left(\frac{loR^2}{r} - r\right) dr = \frac{\lambda}{18\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \left(\int_{R}^{2R} \frac{loR^2}{r} dr - \int_{R}^{2R} r dr\right) = \frac{\lambda}{18\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \left(\int_{R}^{2R} \frac{loR^2}{r} dr - \int_{R}^{2R} r dr\right) = \frac{\lambda}{18\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \left(\int_{R}^{2R} \frac{loR^2}{r} dr\right) dr$ 

A

$$= \frac{\lambda}{13 \pi R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} \left( 10 R^{2} \ln |r| \right)_{R}^{10} - \frac{r^{2}}{2} \left| \frac{3R}{R} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{13 \pi R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} \left( 10 R^{2} \ln \frac{3R}{R} - \frac{(3R)^{2}}{2} + \frac{R^{2}}{2} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{13 \pi R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} \left( 10 R^{2} \ln 3 - \frac{9R^{2}}{2} + \frac{R^{2}}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{13 \pi R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} \left( 10 R^{2} \ln 3 - 4R^{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{13 \pi R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} \left( 10 \ln 3 - 4 \right) = \frac{\lambda (10 \ln 3 - 4)}{13 \pi \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{\lambda (5 \ln 3 - 2)}{9 \pi \epsilon_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{13 \pi \epsilon_{0}} \left( 10 \ln 3 - 4 \right) = \frac{\lambda (10 \ln 3 - 4)}{9 \pi \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{\lambda (10 \ln 3 - 4)}{9 \pi \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{9 \epsilon_{0} 4}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) r}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \epsilon_{0} 4}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{9 \epsilon_{0} 4}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{9 \epsilon_{0} 4}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} - r^{2})}{(10 \ln 3 - 4) \cdot R^{2} \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{4 (10 R^{2} -$$

Due uneitant u upoponous purient pundo closso nemoy benopaum noverpusolaman P u nans omermon E must his:

$$\vec{P} = \varepsilon_o(\varepsilon - 1) \vec{E}$$
 (12)

Onyou nougram:

$$P(r) = \varepsilon_0 \left( \frac{g R^2}{10R^2 - r^2} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{u (10R^2 - r^2)}{2R^2 r (5 lm 3 - 2)} =$$

$$\frac{u\left(r^2-R^2\right)}{2R^2r\left(5\ln 3-2\right)}$$

$$P(r) \ge \frac{\epsilon_0 u (r^2 - p^2)}{2p^2 r(sen_3 - 2)}$$
(13) (Rerek.)

Havigen nobepxnoemme morrocorn zapagob

Lzyron årnigy benospanne ti u F norm no expugarn

cosd =-1

PTIR

$$G_{2}^{1} = \frac{\varepsilon_{0}u(gR^{2}-R^{2})}{2R^{2}\cdot 3R(5ln3-2)} \sim \frac{4\varepsilon_{0}4}{r(5ln3-2)}$$

$$G_2^{\prime} = \frac{4 \, \varepsilon_0 \, 4}{3 R / s \, ln \, 3 - z}$$

No reopene l'agria qui benropa s' nai gen parneterene obserned moman Mazamino zapergel 6 myssu mer susnempum:

B, yournepareurs noopymaras:

$$\frac{div\vec{P} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (rP_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial P_{\psi}}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial P_{z}}{\partial z}}{\vec{P} \cdot \vec{P} \cdot \vec$$

(13), nougracus

$$\beta' = -\frac{\epsilon_0 U}{R^2 (5 lm 3-2)}$$

$$=\frac{4}{28 \ln 3 - 2)R^2} \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dr} \frac{10R^2}{r} - \frac{d}{dr} r\right) =$$

$$\frac{4}{2/56n_3-2)R^2}\left(-\frac{10R^2}{r^2}-1\right)$$
 =

Dim 
$$K \leq k \leq k_0$$
  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{$ 

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$$g' = \int p'(V) dV + \int \sigma'(M) dS$$
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 $g' = \int P'(V) dV + \int \sigma'(M) dS$ 
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 $g' = \int P'(V) dV + \int \sigma'(M) dS$ 
 $g' = \int P'(V) dV + \int \sigma'(M) dS$ 
 $g' = \int P'(V) dV + \int \sigma'(M) dV + \int \sigma'(M) dS = \int \sigma'(M) dV + \int \sigma'(M)$ 

$$= \frac{9\pi\epsilon_0hu^2}{4(s\ln_3-2)^2R^2} \int_{R}^{3R} \left(\frac{10R^2}{r} - r\right) dr =$$

$$= \frac{9\pi\epsilon_0 h u^2}{4(5 m_3 - 2)^2 p^2} \left( 10 p^2 lm |r| - \frac{r^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{R}^{3R} =$$

$$D(3R) = \frac{3 \epsilon_0 U}{2(56n3-1)R}$$

$$E(3R) = \frac{4}{2(56n3-1)R}$$

$$P(3R) = \frac{\epsilon_0 U}{3 R} \frac{2 \epsilon_0 U}{2 R}$$

$$P(3R) = \frac{8}{2 \epsilon_0 U} \frac{2 \epsilon_0 U}{3 R}$$

$$P(3R) = \frac{8}{2 \epsilon_0 U} \frac{2 \epsilon_0 U}{3 R}$$

$$P(R) = \frac{9 \epsilon_0 U}{2(56n2-1)R}$$

$$D(3R) = \frac{9 \epsilon_0 4}{2(5 \ln 3 - 1) \cdot 3R} = \frac{3 \epsilon_0 4}{2(5 \ln 3 - 2)}$$

$$E(3R) = \frac{4 (10R^2 - 9R^2)}{2(5 \ln 3 - 2)R^2 \cdot 3R} = \frac{4 \epsilon_0 4R^2}{2(5 \ln 3 - 2)}$$

$$P(3R)^2 = \frac{4 \epsilon_0 4R^2}{2(5 \ln 3 - 2)}$$