Condiciones de frontera en diéléctricas tolo agres 1 componente la Del de la la la componente $\mathcal{E}_{2}(\mathcal{E}_{\lambda})$ S_{1} S_{2} S_{3} S_{4} S_{5} Cenemos

Ser el grosor de la superficie Gaussiana la loccemos tender a cero $\int ds (-\hat{n}) \cdot \vec{D}_{\lambda} + \int ds \, \hat{n} \cdot \vec{D}_{\alpha} = 4 \pi Q$ $\int ds \left[\hat{n} \cdot (\vec{p}_R - \vec{p}_L) \right] = \hat{n} \cdot (\vec{p}_R - \vec{p}_L) \int ds = 4\pi T \cdot Q$ $S' = S_1 = S_3$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{N} \cdot (\hat{D}_R - \hat{D}_L) = 4TT \hat{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

El campo electrico ses conservateus et mont el zenos ebas) DXE = 0 El componente normal de Des discontinos en la superficie o Pera fuerzos consenativos $\int E_{i,t} dl - \int E_{i,t} dl = 0$ $\lim_{h \to \infty} \int e^{-h} dh = 0$ \$ €.dr = 0 $E_{R,t} - E_{L,t} = \emptyset$ = segunda cond. Subernos que se comple $\tilde{E} = -\nabla \phi$, y en dielectricos se debe complèr que : ToD = 4TTP si es isotropico los dos me dios V.(€ V = -411 P

De las dos condiciones de frontera se deduce

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_{R}}{2n} \left| \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_{R}}{\partial n} \right| = \mathcal{E}_{L} \left| \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_{L}}{\partial n} \right| - 4\pi \sigma.$$

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$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_{R}}{\partial n} \left| \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_{L}}{\partial n} \right| = \mathcal{F}_{L} \left| \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_{L}}{\partial n} \right| + 2\pi \sigma.$$

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y Tels = The

Veamos una conse cuencia enteresante

$$e_1$$
 e_2 e_2 e_2 e_3

no hay corgas

$$\hat{\Omega}^{\circ}(\hat{p}_{1}-\hat{p}_{2})=4\pi\sigma=\emptyset=\ell_{1}\hat{n}^{\circ}\vec{E}_{1}-\ell_{2}\hat{n}^{\circ}\vec{\ell}_{2}=\emptyset$$

g de $\vec{E}_{1,t} = \vec{E}_{2,t} - \vec{E}_{1,t} = \vec{E}_{2,t} \cos \theta_{1} = |\vec{E}_{2}| \cos \theta_{2}$

combina des tenemos \mathcal{E}_s tan $\Theta_s = \mathcal{E}_2$ tan Θ_2 me permite conocer le et angulo de vetracción de la loz. 一方一方 $\hat{\Omega} \cdot (\hat{\Omega}_1 - \hat{\Omega}_2) = 4\pi \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{E}_1 \hat{\Lambda} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{E}}_1 - \mathcal{E}_2 \hat{\Lambda} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{E}}_2 = \mathcal{O}$ of Egg = Egg - 1 Egl 000 01 = 1 Egl 000 02