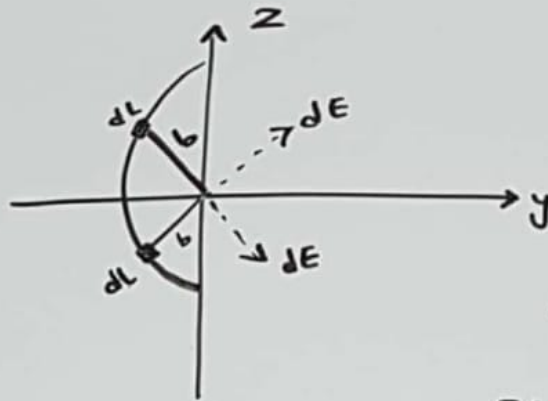


8-3



$$dl = dr \hat{a}_r + r d\phi \hat{a}_\phi + dz \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho_t \vec{R}'}{|\vec{R}'|^3} dl$$

$$\vec{R}' = b \hat{a}_r$$

$$dl = r d\phi \rightarrow \text{زیرا باقی}$$

در طول خط فقط در ϕ تغییر می‌یابد

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho_t b \hat{a}_r r d\phi}{b^3}$$

* \hat{a}_r را در صفحه $y-z$ به مولفه‌هایش تجزیه می‌کنیم.

$$\hat{a}_r = \cos\phi \hat{a}_y + \sin\phi \hat{a}_z$$

* زیرا با توجه به تقارن موصود در \hat{a}_y

\hat{a}_z مولفه‌ای در جهت z ندارد.

$$\frac{\rho_t b^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b^3} \int (\cos\phi \hat{a}_y + \sin\phi \hat{a}_z) d\phi$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{\rho_t}{b} \left[\sin\phi \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \hat{a}_y = \frac{2\rho_t}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b} \hat{a}_y = \frac{\rho_t}{2\pi\epsilon_0 b} \hat{a}_y$$

$$1 - (-1) = 2$$

$\rightarrow q = +1c$
 سیریک کتل و کار در برابر آن زمون الف
 واقع در نقطه P مولفنی اندازت بهای

$$Q_1 \rightarrow (1, 2, 0)$$

$$Q_2 \rightarrow (2, 0, 0)$$

$$P \rightarrow (-1, 1, 0)$$

5-3

$$F = \frac{q_1 q_2 (\bar{R}_2 - \bar{R}_1)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\bar{R}_2 - \bar{R}_1|}$$

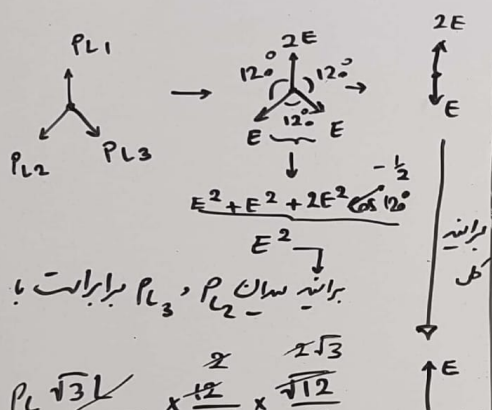
$$F_1 = \frac{Q_1 (2ax + ay)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\sqrt{4+1})^3}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{Q_2 (3ax - ay)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\sqrt{9+1})^3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow F_{\text{مجموع}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(ax \left(\frac{2Q_1}{5\sqrt{5}} + \frac{3Q_2}{1\sqrt{10}} \right) + ay \left(\frac{Q_1}{5\sqrt{5}} - \frac{Q_2}{1\sqrt{10}} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{مردن مولفنی } x \rightarrow \frac{2Q_1}{5\sqrt{5}} + \frac{3Q_2}{1\sqrt{10}} = 0 \rightarrow 2Q_1 = -\frac{3Q_2}{2\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow Q_1 = -\frac{3Q_2}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

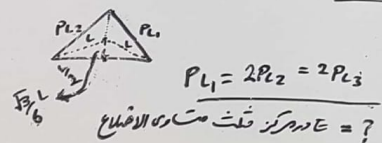
$$\text{مردن مولفنی } y \Rightarrow \frac{Q_1}{5\sqrt{5}} - \frac{Q_2}{1\sqrt{10}} = 0 \rightarrow Q_1 = \frac{Q_2}{2\sqrt{2}}$$



$$E = \sqrt{E^2} \quad \text{برابر } P_{L1}, P_{L2}, P_{L3} \text{ به هم برابر است}$$

$$E = \frac{P_L \sqrt{3} L}{6 \times 4 \pi \epsilon_0} \times \frac{2}{L^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{3 P_L L}{2 \pi \epsilon_0} = \frac{3 P_L L}{2 \pi \epsilon_0} = \frac{3 P_L L}{4 \pi \epsilon_0}$$



$$\vec{R} = -z\hat{a}_z + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} L \hat{a}_r$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{P_L (1 - 2z\hat{a}_z + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} L \hat{a}_r) dz}{(z^2 + \frac{3}{36} L^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E = \frac{P_L \sqrt{3} L}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{dz}{(z^2 + \frac{1}{12} L^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{z}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} L} = \tan \theta \rightarrow dz = \frac{L}{\sqrt{12}} (1 + \tan^2 \theta)^{1/2} d\theta = \frac{L d\theta}{\sqrt{12} \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} L^3 \cos^2 \theta d\theta}{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} L)^3 (1 + \tan^2 \theta)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{12 \cos^2 \theta d\theta}{L^2} = \frac{12}{L^2} \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\tan \theta}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{12} z}{L}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{12}{L^2} z^2}} \Bigg|_{-L/2}^{L/2} = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{L} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{12}{L^2} \frac{L^2}{4}}} = \frac{12}{L^2}$$