Jackson 4.5(a) Consider E; (3) of E(2) summation on) E_(=) = E: lo + xj(d; E: lo) + \frac{1}{2} xj xk(dkd; E: lo) + デ= 「主(ズ)り(ダ) d3×1 $F_{i} = E_{i} |_{o} \int \rho \langle \overrightarrow{x}' \rangle d^{3} x' + (\partial_{j} E_{i} |_{o}) \int x' \rho \langle \overrightarrow{x}' \rangle d^{3} x'$ + = (dxd; E; la) Jx; x/ pcx) dx + +--. Eilo Socz')d3x'= 9 Eilo (2; E; (0) \ x', p (x') d3 x' = (2; E; 1.) P; = (% (とも)を))し P; = (2, E; 10) p; =(dkd; E=1=) ∫x; x6 p (≥1) d3x= = (d; dk E; 10) (3x; x/ - r'2fik) dx/ = 1-(1- +KE; 10)Q; K F; = 9 E; lo+ P; (2; E; lo) + - (d; 2, E; lo) Q; k + · - . ラデ=9岸10+ 「ラビア·吉子」+「ラ[+(REj)Qjk] +-...

The last equation requires justification of サラ=0, マロ:k=0. This is because P, QIR are simply not functions st the position variable &, whereas I, E take on different values for \$, xz, ingeneral Davidsu Chen

1.22,2024

Jackson 4.5 dw Again, with summation on indices implied, $N_{\underline{1}} = \frac{1}{12} (x_2 F_3 - x_3 F_2) d_{\underline{3}}^3 x$ = | x2 [E3 (0 + x) (d; E3 (0) + ...) - x3 [F2 lo + x; (d; E2 lo) + ---) } 23 x p (2) = E3 ([x2 p (\$) d3x - E2 ([x3 p (\$) d3x + 3jE310 [x2 x j p c x) d3x} - 3; E210 | x3 x j p c x) d3x = [px = lo] + = (d; E3 lo) Q2 - (d; E2 lo) Q3 + ---It's clear that djE3 = -djd3 = -d3dj = d3Ej, so ne have N = [= x = [] + = { (d3 = ; [] Q2 ; - (d2 = ; [] Q3 ;] + -...

1.22.2024