Prove that the charge density induced on a conductor is the normal derivative of the potential eq.2. We first argue that the surface drage density is given by the difference in normal components of ξ : ($\xi_2 - \xi_1$) - $\Lambda = 6/\epsilon_0$ (eq. 1.22). Consider surface bounded by dished lines, are draw a surface just bounded below it with solid lines. Then are aboduce an intinitesmal pimple on the inner surface so that it goes slightly above the doshed surface. It's clear that by gassis (an, equating the change in normal ξ field component with change in charge density, we obtain (eq. 1.22). Then (ξ above - ξ below) - $\hat{\Lambda} = 6/\epsilon_0$. ξ conductor $\hat{\Lambda} = 6/\epsilon_0$.	
Conductor is the normal derivative of the potential Eq.2. We first orgue that the surface charge density is given by the difference in normal components of $\vec{\xi}$: $(\vec{z}_2 - \vec{z}_1) - \hat{\rho} = \sigma/\ell_0 \qquad (eq. 1.22).$ Consider surface bounded by dashed lines, we draw a surface just bounded below it with solid lines. Then no introduce an intritismal pimple on the inner surface so that it goes slightly above the dashed surface. It's dear that by gauss (an equating the charge in normal Extend component with charge in charge density, we obtain (eq. 1.22). Then (\vec{\vec{\vec{\vec{\vec{\vec{\vec{	Jackson extra
Consider surface bounded by dashed lines, are draw a surface just bounded below it with solid lines. Then we introduce an intilitiesmal pimple on the inner surface so that it goes slightly above the dashed surface. It's clear that by gauss's (are, equating the change in normal E field component with shange in charge density, we obtain (eq. 1.22). Then (Eabove—Brelow) A = 6/80.	Prove that the charge density induced on a conductor is the normal derivative of the potential eq.z.
just bounded below it with solid likes. Then ne introduce an infinitesmal pimple on the inner surface so that it goes slightly above the dashed surface: It's clear that by gausss (an , equating the change in normal E field component with change in charge density, we obtain (eq. 1.22). Then (Eabove - Exelow) - \hat{n} = \delta/\xi_0.	the difference in normal components of E:
infinitesmal pimple on the inner surface so that it goes slightly above the clashed surface. It's clear that by gausss (an, equating the change in normal E field component with change in charge density, we obtain (eq. 1.22). Then (\overline{\mathref{E}}_{above} - \overline{\mathref{E}}_{below}) \cdot \hat{n} = \delta/\varepsilon.	Consider surface bounded by dashed lines, one draw a surface
It's clear that by gaussis (an, equating the change in normal I field component with change in charge density, we obtain (eq. 1.22). Then (Fabore - Boelow) - h = 6/80.	infinitesmal pimple on the inner surface so that it goes slightly
Then $(\vec{E}_{above} - \vec{E}_{below}) \cdot \hat{n} = \delta/\epsilon_{o}$, $-\vec{\nabla}(\vec{E}_{above} - \vec{E}_{below}) \cdot \hat{n} = \delta/\epsilon_{o}$,	
	E field component with change in charge density, we obtain (eg, 1,22)

Davidson Cheng 12,23. 2023.