I. Liekspocranika

§1. Zienspureckin zapsy

Ects nensure zapeyer y khapkob:
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 e um $\frac{2}{3}$ e, no om beign chazanse

$$F = K \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_1^2}$$
 - Torernol Zapaga (aberparayus!)

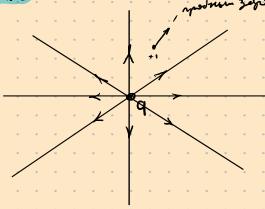
B CM: cney equiruma zapoga - 1 Ku (oenobna)

$$M_3$$
-za svoro boznukaci $K = \frac{1}{4\pi E_0} \approx g \cdot 10^9 \frac{Mm^2}{K^2}$

B CPC): 30psy - nponzh egununya

$$M_2$$
-30 +xoro $K=1$, $[q] = \sqrt{gun \cdot cn^2} = 1 eg. CPC$

Dr. nove



$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{r^3}$$

Dienspirecom gunon

$$0 \xrightarrow{\hat{l}} - \underset{+q \ \hat{r}}{\text{mero gumons}} A$$

Dunoission noment
$$\vec{P} = q \vec{l}$$

$$|\vec{l}| \ll |\vec{r}_{A}|^{2} - \text{ Tovernour gunous } r_{1} = |\vec{r}| + |\vec{l}|$$

$$E_{A} = q\left(\frac{1}{r_{1}} - \frac{1}{r_{1}}\right) = q \frac{(r_{1} - r_{1})(r_{1} + r_{2})}{r_{1}^{2} r_{2}^{2}} \simeq \frac{2ql}{r_{3}^{3}} = \frac{2\vec{p}}{r_{3}^{3}}$$

$$E_{A} = 2E_{+} \sin d = 2E_{+} \frac{1/2}{r} = \frac{q1}{r^{2}}$$

$$E_{A} = -\frac{\overrightarrow{P}}{r^{2}}$$

$$\vec{p}_{1} + \vec{p}_{2} = \vec{p}$$

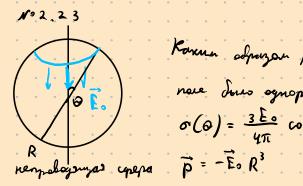
$$E_{A} = \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left(2\vec{p}_{1} - \vec{p}_{2} \right) = \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left(3\vec{p}_{1} - \vec{p} \right)$$

$$|\vec{p}_{1}| = p_{1} = p \text{ as } 0$$

$$\cos 0 = \frac{(\vec{p}\vec{r})}{pr} \rightarrow p_{1} = \frac{(\vec{p}\vec{r})}{r}$$

$$\vec{p}_{1} = \frac{(\vec{p}\vec{r})}{r^{2}} \vec{r}$$

$$|\vec{p}_{4}| = \frac{3(\vec{p}\vec{r})\vec{r}}{r^{2}} - \frac{\vec{p}_{1}}{r^{2}}$$



Komma odpazon pacopegerato zapog no copepe, viodo nove dones ognopognom? $\sigma(\Theta) = \frac{3E_0}{4\pi} \cos \Theta$

Byen or copeper ona - gimon

Brysiph ognopognoso neu hercemeleme maper/ copeps cranders Termen!

Bryggm maper bozonneet gunoernen nomens!
$$\vec{p} = \vec{E}_0 R^3$$

Dunois la brenner nois

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = 0$$
 Eun gunon chofognen, on nobemieres Tou, the \vec{P} $\vec{N} = [\vec{I}\vec{F}_2] = q[\vec{I}\vec{E}] = [\vec{P}\vec{E}]$

$$|\vec{M}| = p \vec{E} \sin d$$

$$SA = -Mdd = dW$$

$$W_{2n} = -pE \int \sin d dd = pE(\cos d_0 - \cos d) = -pE \cos d$$

$$W_{2n} = -(\vec{p}\vec{E})$$

$$W_{min} = -pE$$

$$W_{max} = pE$$

Regnapagnae none

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 \neq 0$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = q(\vec{F}_2 - \vec{F}_1) = q d\vec{E}$$

$$d\vec{E}_3 = l_x \frac{\partial \vec{E}_1}{\partial x} + l_y \frac{\partial \vec{E}_2}{\partial y} + l_z \frac{\partial \vec{E}_3}{\partial z}$$

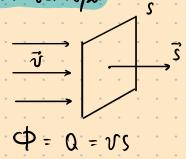
$$\vec{\nabla} = \vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{F} = p_x \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial x} + p_y \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial y} + p_z \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{F} = (\vec{\rho} \vec{\varphi}) \vec{E}$$

$$b^{x} \neq 0$$
, $b^{\beta} = b^{\beta} = 0$; $E = b^{x} \frac{9x}{9E}$

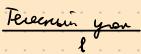
Moñor beriopa

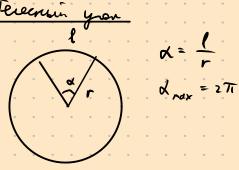


$$\Phi = (\vec{x} \vec{S})$$
 \vec{V} -benjopnoe noul

(ges menensapuon mongagni)

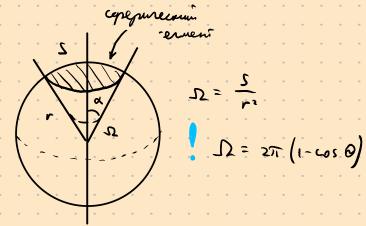
Noue
$$\vec{E} \rightarrow \Phi = (\vec{E}\vec{S})$$



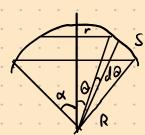


$$d = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$d_{rax} = 2\pi$$

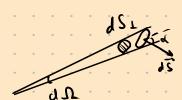


$$v = \frac{v_s}{s}$$



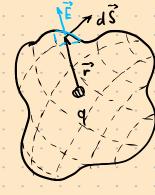
$$S = \int_{0}^{\infty} 2\pi R \sin \theta R d\theta = 2\pi R^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin \theta d\theta = 2\pi R^{2} \left(1 - \cos \theta\right)$$

Beenenno naum recemben you



$$dV = \frac{L_3}{q_{27}} = \frac{L_3}{q_{2}} = \frac{L_3}{(L_3 q_{2})}$$

Teopena Payera



$$d = (\vec{E} d\vec{S})$$

$$\Phi = \{ \vec{E} d\vec{S} \} = \{ \vec{A} \vec{S} \} = \{ \vec{$$

Munepa venouszobonus Fayera

l'aprizoni kommenent y Everunore Enun du Toren!

Mu repenge chapty bour nove un couron: DE = 4TT OF

2
$$\frac{1111}{\text{merau. niaciuma}} \stackrel{\circ}{=} \sigma \qquad \varphi = ES = 4\pi\sigma S$$

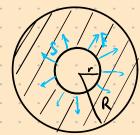
$$E = 4\pi\sigma$$

$$x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
: $\varphi = E(x) S = 4\pi g_{\lambda} S$

$$E(x) = 4\pi g x, x < \frac{H}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\mu}{2} ES = 4\pi \rho \frac{\mu}{2} S$$

$$E(x)$$
 $\frac{H}{2}$
 \times



$$\hat{\Sigma}(r) = \frac{4}{3} \pi p \hat{r} \quad (r \in R)$$

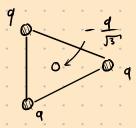
E pognacono cumuespurno
$$f(r) = \frac{u}{3} g \frac{R^3}{r^2} = \frac{Q}{r^2} - \text{Keta Forernum 3expsg}!$$

$$|F(r)|_{r>a} = \frac{2H}{r}$$



$$\frac{0}{q}$$
 $\frac{1}{q}$ $\frac{q}{q}$ $\frac{q}{q}$

are-ut converse neneglammen



Beskus cuciena ypabrobenennom zapryob regeransuba.

borgsængaronger

und (een une ma

prober)

yrabno
Bennbarongin zeipzig

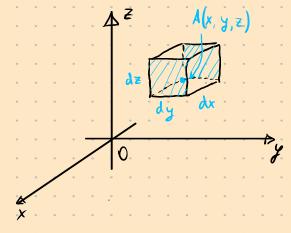
(chenzen)

Een bognuraer F, To Pco, no 6 not - Tu net zopogob, u P=0, r.e. lue-na negét.

Uz 7. Upnuray => zapagn b diame (non eunnayer) gluncyses B reanetrepnon nogen è glumyter c y chopennen => uz myratot => => negeronombre - pendeica klantobou neuconuxon.

Bryspu rpobogruma beergd E = 0 (nezal or bremmero E)

Teopena Fazica o guapopepenyranonan apopure



p(x,y,z) - Karoe-To pacop-e zapogob av = dxdy dz

Moior E repez your 10x

Plotox = [Ex(x+dx)yd dz-Ex(x) dydz]
nepegnen yman

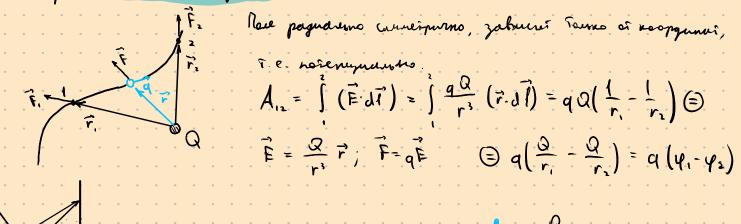
$$\begin{bmatrix} E_x(x+dx)yd & dz - E_x(x) & dydz \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} & dxdydz$$

$$d = \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}\right) & dxdydz = 4\pi\rho & dxdydz$$

Cepepureen cum, cuyrain

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{E} = \frac{d\vec{E}}{dr} + \frac{2\vec{E}}{r} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 \vec{E}) \quad (g-60: (ubysum, zaywra §?)$$

Lieuspureckini notempiai



Rose pagnarmo curreiquemo, zabricier source or reopginui,

$$A_{12} = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{I} \right) = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{qQ}{r^{3}} \left(\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{I} \right) = qQ \left(\frac{1}{r_{1}} - \frac{1}{r_{2}} \right) \bigcirc$$

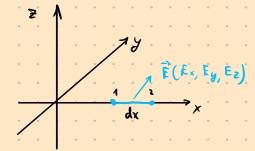
$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{r} \vec{r} , \vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{r} = r dr = r dr$$

Novembra 4 - pasoia no neperocy zapago na secronemoció.

B CN [
$$\psi$$
] = $\beta = \frac{4m}{K_1} = \frac{10^3 \text{ spn}}{3.10^9 \text{ ey. 3ap.}} = \frac{1}{300} \text{ ey. Cr C}$

Chaze y u E

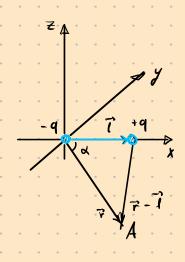


$$SA_{12} = E_x dx = Y_1 - Y_2 = -dy$$
egunumoro
nposmoro zapega

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$
 $E_y = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$ $E_z = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$

$$\vec{E} = -\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) = -\vec{\nabla}\psi = -\text{grad }\psi$$

Novemuna nous gunous



$$\vec{p} = q\vec{l}, \quad | \ll r$$

$$\psi(r) = \frac{q}{|\vec{r} - \vec{l}|} - \frac{q}{|\vec{r}|}$$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{l}| = r - los d = r - \frac{(\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r})}{r} = r \left(1 - \frac{(\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r})}{r^2}\right)$$

$$\psi(r) = \frac{q}{r(1 - \frac{(\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r})}{r^2})} - \frac{q}{r} = \frac{q}{r} \left(1 + \frac{(\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r})}{r^2} - 1\right) = \frac{q(\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r})}{r^3} = \frac{(\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r})}{r^3}$$

$$div \vec{E} = 4\pi g$$

$$(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) = -(\vec{\nabla}, -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \psi) = 4\pi g$$

$$(\vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \cdot \psi) = -4\pi g$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \psi = \Delta \psi = -4\pi g - yp - e \text{ Tyourna}$$
Admissions

Eau nanten 4(x, y, z) uz Myaccona, 1-0 ono cyny-et u eguncibernoe. Myneno z sponurnour ycobux.

